"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, little temperature change; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,831. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

OVER 120,000 ITALIANS TAKEN PRISONER BY TEUTON FORCES, IN A DOUBLE DRIVE; BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND AMERICA RUSH AID

1,000 ITALIAN GUNS LOST

Progress Is Being Made According to the Plans, Berlin Asserts.

CADORNA TELLS OF CLASHES

But Says Covering Troops Are Protecting the Retirement of His Troops.

MAY HAVE GOT TO NEW LINE

One Dispatch to London Indicates Troops Are There and Awaiting Foe's Attack.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via London.)—With progress being made in accordance with the plans, the War Office announces tonight that already more than 120,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns have been captured by the Austro-German forces.

The night bulletin says:

In Italy there have been successful engagements on the Tagliamento Plain.

The number of Italian prisoners has increased to more than 120,000. The number of guns captured is more than 1,000.

The day announcement was as follows:

Movements of the troops of the Fourteenth and the Isonzo armies, which are advancing out of the Carnic Alps, are taking place in accordance with the intentions of the leadership.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Various hill and canal engagements took place between the Italians and the invading Austro-German troops yesterday, according to the War Office announcement today. The Italian covering units and cavalry permitted the other troops to continue to move toward their new line, it is stated.

Some engagements took place on the hills of St. Daniele del Fruili (about twelve and a half miles northwest of Udine and about three and three-quarters miles east of the Tagliamento River) and others along the Ledra Canal. The statement reads:

During yesterday various engagements took place on the hills of St. Daniele del Fruili, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasian, Schiavonesco and at Pozzuolo del Fruili.

The brave behavior of our covering units and cavalry has permitted the other troops to continue the movement toward positions on the new line.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A firm conviction that the Italians, with the aid of French and British troops, sent to reinforce them, would stop the invasion of Italian territory was expressed today by Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his weekly talk with the American correspondents.

The Italians, said M. Cambon, were stout-hearted people, who would pull themselves together and repair what he called the "accident" that had happened to a part of their army. The Italian forces as a whole, he believed, would be inspired by the firm attitude and confidence of King Victor Emmanuel.

Hint That Defenses Are Reached.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Reuter correspondent at Italian Army Headquarters sends the following:

"Perfect order prevails among the Italian troops on their new line of defense. They are eager again to offer combat to the enemy and are confident of their ability to turn the tables upon the Austro-Germans.

"All the British troops on the Italian front were able to withdraw with the Italian main body, a majority of them in safety.

"Only six of seventy British Red Cross ambulances were taken by the enemy, but eight were abandoned in a disabled condition. Two units and also twelve nurses of the second and third units, as well as twelve nurses of the first unit, have not yet reached the concentration posts, but it is believed they have been delayed owing to the difficulty of transit."

Confidence that General Cadorna will be able to hold his own is felt in Italian military quarters here. The capture of Udine caused no surprise, as the Italians evacuated Udine several days ago.

The Austro-German drive, according to reports from Italy, is as much political as military. It is pointed out that for weeks the Austrians have been inundating the Italian lines with bombs filled with leaflets. Pamphlets and all sorts of literature were dropped from airplanes as well as quantities of pictures, showing Italy under the power of Great Britain and France. The soldiers were urged to follow the Russian example and retreat, and then a separate peace might be made.

CADORNA CONDUCTS RETREAT SKILLFULLY

Austro-German Surprise Attack Was Launched Through "Backdoor" of His Position.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 9 P. M. (via London, Oct. 31).—Every-

Teutons Are Making Double Drive at Cadorna's Army, Paralleling Napoleon's Winning Campaign of 1797

By The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The latest developments of the Austro-German action against Italy afford a pretty clear understanding of their strategy and its objectives.

A new Austrian army under General von Krobatin has moved southwestward from the Carnic Alps on the extreme enemy right and is attacking Gemona, which defends the upper reaches of the Tagliamento River at a point thirty kilometers north of Udine. The Austro-German plan is clearly to cross the river at this point, thus outflanking the Italian line of defense further south.

At the same time the Fourteenth German Army, under von Below, is also pushing southeastward from Udine in an attempt to nail the Italian force from the Carso and the southern Isonzo in their retreat along the narrow passage still open along the seacoast.

The Italians are thus doubly threatened. In the south von Below may compromise their withdrawal to the Tagliamento. In the north (even if that retreat is successfully accomplished) von Krobatin may turn the whole Tagliamento line and force a general retirement to the Piave River, considerably nearer to Venice.

In short, the Austro-Germans have succeeded in re-establishing classical war of strategy to their own advantage. Mackensen's whole manoeuvre is an absolute parallel of Napoleon's victorious campaign in exactly the same territory, at the beginning of 1797, with the only difference that Napoleon faced east and Mackensen west.

Napoleon swung forward Massena on his left in the north to seize the upper reaches of the Piave River, which in his case were the first obstacle to be passed. Massena then turned the Piave line, and the main body of the French then advanced further down. Then Massena went forward against the upper Tagliamento. That line, too, was turned, and again Napoleon reaped the fruits of victory with his centre and right in the south.

Today von Krobatin has replaced Massena and Mackensen Napoleon, but the Corsican's strategy still dominates the situation. In a phrase that is familiar to American readers Mackensen has set in motion the famous "right marching wing" that in 1914 swept back the Franco-British Army from the Belgian frontier to the Marne.

It is useless to deny, persons say here, that Italy's position is serious. On the other hand, every mile the Austro-Germans advance weakens their striking force, and every mile the Italians retreat brings them nearer to their reserves, which will throw an enormous numerical superiority in their favor.

Moreover, the news from Rome shows that the heart of Italy is sound, that all disunion has been forgotten in the common danger, and that the possibility of creating internal political weakness (which is said, to be one of the Austro-Germans' principal objectives) has disappeared.

ALLIES ARE GIVING QUICK AID TO ITALY

Painleve Declares France and England Will Help with All Means.

AMERICA IS VITAL FACTOR

Premier Says Our Entry Into War Has Put the Entente on a New Basis.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—After forty-eight hours of strenuous work on the Italian situation and other very important matters, Premier Painlevé gave me an appointment at the War Office at 10 o'clock last night and made a statement on behalf of France and the other allies. Before discussing general questions, M. Painlevé spoke very earnestly of Italy, saying:

"France and England will fly to Italy's aid with all means available. We are not only impelled by military interest, we can never forget that our valiant ally, Italy, voluntarily took up arms and exposed herself to such perils as these in order to defend the sacred cause of right, for which we all are fighting."

The Premier continued as follows:

"The recent French offensive, flawless in its method and execution, and irresistible in its plan, is significant of the sustained fighting power of France, of that reserve force which can still be drawn on after over three years at grips with the most formidable military organization the world has ever seen.

France Never Feeble.

"If we have our troubles in France they are superficial and tend to cure themselves by their own manifestations. There has never been a minute since the Marne that France has not been more than equal to every obligation imposed by the war. Our burdens have been heavy, but never beyond our strength. In fields and factories our women and children have proved worthy rivals to our soldiers in constancy and courage.

"All the belligerents have been subject to the exhaustion of a long-drawn out war, but America's participation puts the Entente on an entirely different basis from the enemy. The incalculable fresh resources, moral and material, thus thrown in on our side raise the average of endurance and striking capacity as against the opponent not thus recruited and worn to the breaking point by the prolonged military and economic stress.

"That is the vital point in the situation as it stands today. France, England, and Italy, thus supported by a new ally of unmeasured material wealth, but still richer in spirit and unbreakable will, are shoulder to shoulder in one sure purpose.

"There is to be neither halt nor par-

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WASHINGTON DROPS ALL EXPORT CURBS

Will Let Italy Have Needed Supplies Regardless of the Effect Here.

GEN. TOZZI IS HOPEFUL

But Officials Doubt if Italians Can Hold Their Tagliamento Line.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—All export restrictions will be waived by the American Government in forwarding supplies to Italy to aid in meeting the Austro-German invasion. The Italian Government, it was made known today, would be permitted to take the kind of materials it needed most to the limit of its tonnage capacity, regardless of prospective shortages here.

The military and political situations in Italy and the aid America would render were gone over at a conference today between Secretary Lansing and Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador. Italy's crying need for ships had especial consideration.

Approximately 100,000 tons of shipping has been promised Italy by the Shipping Board. Four vessels have been turned over, and the others will be delivered as fast as they are available. The shortage of ships is so serious, however, that the Shipping Board has to pick them up as it can find them, and the whole amount of tonnage promised may not be available under thirty days.

The shipping the United States is able to release will be totally inadequate to meet the demand for coal and to carry food and munitions. It was likely, it was said here today, that the Italians would make a trade with Spain for a large amount of Spanish tonnage to supplement the American ships. At the same time the Italians will put into transatlantic service as many of their own ships as possible.

Sees Serious Menace to Cadorna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The official announcements here from Rome and Berlin inspire fear that the Italians may not be able to make a successful stand along the line of the Tagliamento River.

The Italian bulletin speaks of covering units and cavalry, permitting other troops, probably the third army in retreat from the direction of the Carso Plateau, to continue their movement toward positions on "the new line." This new line is not mentioned, although it is the general assumption here that it is the Tagliamento River.

A significant feature of the bulletin is its admission that there were engagements yesterday on the hills of San Daniele del Friuli and at Pasiano Schiavonesco. As Udine is 8½ miles by rail from Venice and Pasiano Schiavonesco is 77½ miles east of Venice on the same main rail route, it is evident that the German invaders had yesterday advanced not less than eleven miles west of Udine.

The arrival of a Teutonic vanguard at Pasiano Schiavonesco also placed them within 14½ miles of the crossings of the Tagliamento line. As the Germans have been covering not less than ten miles a day in their movement toward the Friulian Plains it is likely that by to-

Continued on Page 2.

Aircraft in Relays Move on London at Night; "Raid Is Progressing," Says Announcement

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 1.—"Aircraft crossed the southeast coast in relays between 10:45 and 11:30 o'clock last night and proceeded toward London," says an official communication issued this evening:

"There was heavy firing in the London area against the aircraft.

"The weather was such that Londoners expected a visit from German aircraft. There was no wind, and the sky was full of light clouds, which obscured the moon at times. The theatres had emptied, and most of the night pleasure seekers were on their way home or had reached there when warning was given. Fewer people took shelter in the tubes and other public places than on previous occasions, perhaps because of the lateness of the hour.

"The raid is progressing," the statement adds.

A German airplane which flew over the coast of Kent early yesterday was driven off without doing any damage. The following official account of the incident was given out here:

"A hostile airplane crossed the Kentish coast early this morning. It did not penetrate inland and, being engaged by anti-aircraft guns, immediately dropped bombs in fields and made off to sea, dropping the rest of the bombs in the water. There were no casualties and no damage was caused."

TOLL OF U-BOATS AGAIN REDUCED

Only 14 British Ships of More Than 1,600 Tons Were Sunk Last Week.

CONVOYS DIMINISH LOSSES

Depth Charges Are Felt Five Miles Away, According to an Officer Now Here.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty report tonight. Four vessels under 1,600 tons also were sunk, but no fishing craft.

The British losses of merchantmen for the current week show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous week, when seventeen vessels of more than 1,600 tons and eight under that tonnage were sunk.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The losses to Italian shipping on all seas by submarine for the week ended last Sunday were two steamers of more than 10,000 tons and one steamer under that tonnage. One small sailing vessel also was sunk. One steamer was attacked, but escaped.

Losses Reduced by Convoys.

A British naval officer who arrived in New York yesterday from England said that the introduction of the convoy system had reduced the losses of British and American steamships crossing the Atlantic by 90 per cent. at a conservative estimate.

There were some losses from submarine attack, he continued, which was due to overconfidence on the part of some of the shipmasters in the convoy and their failure strictly to obey the orders of the naval officer in charge of the escort. During the last month the convoys had been reduced from twenty-six to sixteen vessels, which was considered to be about as many as could be taken care of properly on the voyage.

"In the last twelve months," the naval officer said, "I have had the good luck to get seven submarines round the British Isles, but that is not a record for one commander to get in a year, by any means.

"The speed of the latest type of U-boats has been very much exaggerated. The best they can do is thirteen or fourteen knots on the surface under the most favorable conditions and seven knots under water. We are getting about five a week now steadily, and several of them have been captured and are on exhibition in various ports in Great Britain.

Depth Bombs Powerful.

"The effect of the depth bomb dropped by the destroyers is so powerful that it can be felt very distinctly on a vessel five miles away, so one can imagine what it must do to the submarine that is under water within a short distance from the spot where the bomb explodes. If the U-boat does not open its seams and sink immediately it is forced up to the surface of the sea at such a speed that the crew is in a dazed condition and has no power to fight when the doors of their deck hatches fly open as the craft emerges.

"The destroyers have to hurry away at their best speed after the bomb is dropped, and even at a mile or more distant they are likely to be lifted clear out of the water by the explosion.

"The American destroyers are doing fine work on the other side, and their officers have caught on to the depth bomb business and are very keen in getting the U-boats with them.

"When I left England ten days ago there was a strong feeling in naval circles that the German grand fleet would make another attempt to come out within the next four weeks. I was in charge of a division of light craft which had a brush with German destroyers on a raiding expedition, and we managed to sink two of them and disable two others; but they got some of our drifters and patrol boats in the fight.

"Germany will have to be defeated on the western front, and when the Allies can go right into the enemy's territory and make the Germans realize what war is, then the people will demand that the war lords sue for peace."

BRAZIL CALLS ARMY TO QUELL GERMANS

Troops Mobilizing in Southern Part to Prevent Threatened Uprising of Colonists.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31.—Reports received here from Rio Janeiro say that the army is mobilizing in Southern Brazil to prevent, if possible, the uprising of the large German colonies there.

Highly censored dispatches indicate that there is serious trouble with the Germans in these localities. They are believed to be rising against the Government under the guise of strikes, as was done several months ago.

GERMANS EXPECT OUR MEN AT YPRES

Captive Officer Looks for American Army to Take Up the Drive Next Spring

WITH 100,000 AIRPLANES

Admits Teuton Morale Is Waning—Pershing's Men Keen for Patrol Duty.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN BELGIUM, Oct. 31.—A captured German officer of considerable intelligence and individuality has made some interesting statements, among which was one to the effect that he expected the Americans next Spring to continue the offensive on the Ypres front. He added that he was looking to America to build one hundred thousand airplanes.

He declared that there would be no general withdrawal of the Germans in Belgium, but that they would fall back fighting for each position.

He stated significantly that there had been a decrease in the morale of the German troops and that the men were losing respect for their officers.

The deterioration in the morale of the men he attributed partly to their having lived so long in dugouts. During the conversation the officer remarked:

"When war was declared we broke our treaty with Belgium. It was necessary for our success. Before America came in we could understand why you (the Allies) did not break faith with Holland and so have a comparatively easy passage to the Rhine.

"Now that America has come in on your side and you have nothing to fear, we cannot understand why you don't. However, we are ready should that time come."

He referred to Sweden as a neutral with a smile.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 31.—Conditions in the sector in which the Americans are stationed were normal today. The artillery work continued. The weather was showery and much colder.

For the last two days there has been considerable aerial observation. Late yesterday three German planes flew over the American trenches.

So great is the enthusiasm among the American to go on patrol that the French commander has ordered that none of the higher grade officers perform other than their regular duties. It is the duty of the junior commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers to go with patrols, but the officers of higher rank, such as Majors, were anxious to go out.

The Quartermaster now has supplies for several days within reach of the American position as a precaution against any transportation difficulties with the bases.

FORESEES AMERICAN DRIVE.

Germans Believe British and French Are Preparing Way for Us.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The German press publishes the first American communiqué appearing in Paris and stating that American troops are in the trenches, with exclamation marks. The Cologne Gazette in a long review of the Aisne front operations asserts that last week's offensive has not changed the general line on the west front even if a few indents have been made. The paper further says that Generals Haig and Petain evidently do not believe they can break through this year, and continues:

"But the effort to shatter will continue in order to prepare a general offensive planned with American help for 1918."

The Gazette asserts that even in London and Paris the arrival of an enormous American army is looked on somewhat skeptically, as it also is in Germany, and says that the conclusion has been reached that any assistance President Wilson can send to the west front cannot vie with Germany or counteract victories on other fronts.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY BALKS FRATERNIZERS

New Attempts Made on Northern Front—Ex-Minister Protopopoff Saved From Lynching.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The Germans are continuing their attempts to fraternize with the Russians. The War Office reports that efforts in this direction on the northern front yesterday were frustrated by the fire of the Russian artillery.

The statement issued by the War Office says:

Enemy attempts to fraternize have been observed on the northern front near Illoukst, south of the Ponievsh Railway, near the village of Britanishki and on western sectors north of Postavy. Near Viesneff Lake and near the village of Ostrytani and northwest of the small town of Krokhina they have been stopped by our artillery.

Alexander D. Protopopoff, former Minister of the Interior and one of the leading reactionaries of the imperial régime, has been removed from the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to a hospital on account of ill health. After his removal he was threatened with lynching by a group of soldiers, who broke into the hospital and demanded to be assured of the truth of reports that his condition was serious. The hospital authorities succeeded in pacifying the soldiers and

MITCHEL DECLARES HYLAN CONSPIRED TO CREATE A DISLOYAL PRESS HERE AND POLLUTE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Judge Hylan Repeats German Propaganda Denial; Mayor Mitchel Challenges Him to Make Oath to It

In a speech read at six meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn last night, John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, said:

I said last night that I was not and never had been a member of the Society of Friends of Peace. If my name was used on the letterhead from which Mr. Mitchel quoted, it was without my knowledge.

I have been handed today the official program of a mass meeting of the Friends of Peace held at Madison Square Garden June 24, 1915, at which William Jennings Bryan spoke. I find that my name appears on that program as one of the Honorary Vice Presidents. The use of my name on that occasion was again without my knowledge.

The Mayor's Challenge to Hylan.

Mayor Mitchel in a statement issued last night said of Judge Hylan's denial of his charges:

To simplify matters, I now say to Judge Hylan that if he is willing to swear to his declaration in this morning's papers in such a way as to make his oath, if false, perjury under the law, I will immediately make public facts to establish perjury. Judge Hylan knew that his name was on this letterhead on Aug. 20, 1915, the day on which this letterhead was sent out convening the Friends of Peace in Chicago.

GOVERNMENT KEEPS TABS ON HILLQUIT

Official Stenographers Take Down Socialist's Speech at the Garden.

HE SEES EXCUSE FOR MOBS

The People, He Declares, Are Rising in Opposition to Oppression in Name of Law.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, bowed from a platform in Madison Square Garden last night in response to the greeting of 12,000 persons. Police regulations alone prevented Mr. Hillquit from facing a larger crowd.

It was an audience that differed materially from other large Socialist meetings, inasmuch as a large proportion of it was made up of men of voting age and of military age. It cheered the Mayoralty aspirant for fifteen minutes when he arose toward the end of the evening to make his speech, but fully a thousand had left the hall between the time of Dudley Field Malone's talk and the deliverance of Mr. Hillquit's plea for a Socialist vote that, he said, would notify the oppressed peoples of all lands that America stood with them for immediate and permanent peace.

By request of the Washington authorities, the Federal Department of Justice was represented by Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content and a party of official stenographers. Mr. Content said his official presence signified an intention on the part of the Government authorities to scrutinize henceforth with great care the utterances of the Socialist candidate and his supporters, and its determination to see that no political party in New York transgressed the line of permissible attack in its efforts to win votes.

Cheers for Malone.

Though he was not cheered so long, Mr. Malone was as enthusiastically received as was Mr. Hillquit. The crowd seemed especially pleased with him when he declared that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had only asked for a commission in the United States Army because he knew his physical infirmity made it impossible for him to get one.

Amos Pinchot, as Chairman of the meeting, said he supposed apologies were due Mayor Mitchel for the use of American flags in decorating the Garden, and that Mr. Mitchel was adopting the suggestion of George M. Cohan in "using the flag to make a bum show go." Ridicule of the other candidates for the pettiness of their issues was the burden of the first part of Mr. Hillquit's speech, but he soon turned to interantional issues, saying:

"When a former President of the United States goes through the country branding every citizen who dares to think differently as a traitor and a Hun, and when Elihu Root dares to recommend that certain newspapers opposing the policies of the Government be shot at sunrise, it is a sad hour for American liberties, a sad hour for the future of our Republic."

He turned for a moment to denunciation of the whipping of Herbert Bigelow, the lynching of Frank Little, and like disturbances and went on:

"I want to say this publicly: it was the Government officials and Government department heads who gave to the people the first examples of lawlessness, the first encouragement in the doing of such deeds of violence. When homes are violated without due warrant then anarchy is proclaimed to reign supreme. When the press, our representative of public opinion, joined in the mad hunt against everything that smacked of opposition, then there arose that atmosphere of mob dominion which has caused these various physical and moral lynchings which have disgraced.

"It is only this loud and emphatic rising of the multitude in protest, it is only through such demonstration that the American people can be aroused to revolt and re-establish the democracy that is being wrested from them, and I tell you that the reign of lawlessness and terror now will never be resumed in our city.

"This campaign of ours has ceased to be a political campaign. It is no longer a campaign to elect public officials to public office, but it has become a great popular uprising, an enthusiastic, almost a religious uprising of the people of New York. And not only in New York, for never in a municipal campaign has a thing happened such as is happening now, when in every city the liberals, the

Continued on Page 2.

HYLAN SAYS HE'LL UPHOLD WILSON

Again Denies Aiding German Propaganda and Promises Loyalty if Elected.

RENEWS MITCHEL ATTACK

Points to Names of Mayor's Supporters on Bryan Meeting Program of 1915.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, in six identical speeches made last night before six audiences in Manhattan and Brooklyn, repeated his denial of Mayor Mitchel's charge that he had been an accessory to the pro-German propaganda carried on in this country by an organization known as the Friends of Peace Society until the Federal authorities halted its activities. Judge Hylan then made an unequivocal declaration that he was in full accord with the war policy of President Wilson, and if elected Mayor would give his vigorous support to the Government in its prosecution of the war.

Judge Hylan told his audiences that his name appeared on the letterheads of the Friends of Peace Society without his consent, and then enumerated a number of men actively identified with the Mitchel campaign who had been listed as honorary Vice Presidents of a big mass meeting held under the auspices of the Friends of Peace at the Madison Square Garden on June 24, 1915, with William Jennings Bryan the principal speaker.

The names mentioned by Judge Hylan were Jacob H. Schiff, F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures under the Mitchel administration; State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who has indorsed the Mayor's candidacy; Abraham S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Mitchel Fusion Committee; Jacob C. Klinck, former President of the Civic Club of Brooklyn; Carl L. Schurz, and Colonel Alexander F. Moore, publisher of a morning newspaper in Pittsburgh and close personal and political friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

1,000 Names on Program.

The souvenir program of the 1915 meeting, which was artistically and elaborately gotten up, contains about 1,000 names, alphabetically arranged, besides those mentioned by Hylan. Most of the names have a German ring. The name of Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the American Truth Society is printed prominently at the top of the list of Vice Presidents. Judge Hylan in his speech asked if Mayor Mitchel was prepared to charge the backers of his own campaign and the other persons listed in the program with the same disloyalty that he had imputed to him.

Judge Hylan attacked Mayor Mitchel in his speech, discussed the Reynolds-Greve-Bailey-O'Malley indictments at length and in detail, and declared that Mayor Mitchel was cognizant of their alleged wrongdoing.

"Why does not Mr. Mitchel answer these charges against him?" the Judge cried with more fervor than he has shown so far in the campaign. "Why does he attempt by unmanly and ignoble insinuations, supported by forgery, to evade a defense by his cry of traitor? The answer is that Mr. Mitchel is guilty, guilty of all the things charged against him and more. When the full exposure of all the corruption of his administration comes, as it surely will come, he will be proved the lowest and most despised of men.

"I want to say just one word about the latest attempt of Mayor Mitchel to distract the voters of this city from a consideration of the acts of his own administration, which are the real issues of this campaign," said Judge Hylan. "I said last night that I was not and never had been a member of the Society of the Friends of Peace. If my name was used on the letterhead from which Mr. Mitchel quoted it was without my knowledge.

"I have been handed today the official program of a mass meeting of the Friends of Peace, held at Madison Square Garden, June 24, 1915, at which

Continued on Page 2.

CITES "CUNNING CIRCULAR"

Says Chain of Papers Was Planned to Corrupt American Allegiance.

JUDGE HYLAN AN ADVISER

Mayor Accuses Him of Partnership in a Movement Similar to Bolo Pacha's.

TAKES UP HIS DENIALS

Flatly Charges Falsehood and Dares Tammany Candidate to Go Under Oath.

Mayor Mitchel last night followed up his exposure of the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, Judge John F. Hylan's, connection with the Friends of Peace Society, which had for its purpose the spreading of pro-German propaganda in this country, by producing records to show that Judge Hylan's name appeared on a circular which advocated the establishment of a chain of publications which the Mayor said were to corrupt the loyalty and allegiance of Americans just as Bolo Pacha tried to corrupt the loyalty and allegiance of Frenchmen through newspapers as revealed in the Bonnet Rouge scandal.

The Mayor made public a photographic copy of the front page of the circular, which bore the heading "Get Your Own a Real American Newspaper," and a list of names among which was "County Judge John F. Hylan." Dr. Hugo Schweitzer was mentioned as the President of the association, which called itself the "Printers' and Publishers' Association, Inc.," and Henry Weismann, President of the National German American Alliance of New York, was set forth as Secretary. To his other accusations against Judge Hylan the Mayor then added these:

"I accuse him of conspiring with the agents of Germany to create in this country a disloyal press. I accuse him of joining with Henry Weismann, Edmund von Mach, Hugo Schweitzer and Dr. Hall to pollute the source of American information. I accuse him of striking at the roots of American democracy, which can be no stronger or more loyal than the press which informs it. I accuse him of partnership in a movement which had for its object the same treacherous sedition for which Bolo Pacha is now confined in a French prison."

The Mayor also characterized the statement of Judge Hylan that he did not known he was an Honorary Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Society until the Mayor made the documents public as being "as false as the false oath he swore in 1908" in connection with one of the Goslin lawsuits, and said that Judge Hylan was informed more than two years ago that his name was on the letterhead of the society. The Mayor added that if Judge Hylan was willing to swear to his statement of denial in such a way as to make his oath, if false, perjury under the law, the Mayor would immediately make public facts "to establish perjury."

Mayor Mitchel's Statement.

Mayor Mitchel's statement was as follows:

"The shame of John F. Hylan, the honorary Vice Chairman of the disloyal Friends of Peace, has been spread on the record. This city now knows that John F. Hylan was in touch with a movement controlled by the most seditious and disloyal group in the United States.

"This, however, was not the only disloyal association in which Judge Hylan was interested. Nor was his connection with the Friends of Peace his first connection with a seditious movement.

"Just as I revealed last night Judge Hylan's membership in the Friends of Peace, I now make public Judge Hylan's connection with a more seditious, a more disloyal, a more dangerous movement than the society which in convention applauded the sinking of a peaceful American ship.

"The Friends of Peace nest, where these vultures of sedition brooded, was in Room 1316, at 150 Nassau Street. These quarters were secured after Albert Sander, a confessed German spy, had brought a letter to the agents of the building from Victor Ridder, stating that Sander was a member of the Staats-Zeitung staff and 'would make a good tenant.'

"The first use that was made of these quarters, however, was not to organize the Friends of Peace Society; its purpose was even more sinister.

"Henry Weismann, President of the National German-American Alliance of New York; Hugo Schweitzer, and Sander himself, had a more seditious object in view than the calling of a disloyal convention. With other agents of Germany they determined to do in the United States what Bolo Pacha did in France.

"They planned to organize a chain of pro-German publications which would corrupt the loyalty and allegiance of Americans just as Bolo Pacha tried to corrupt the loyalty and allegiance of Frenchmen through newspapers, as revealed in the Bonnet Rouge scandal.

Mayor Tells of Circular.

"With this in mind they sent out a circular on March 15, 1915, with the heading:

"Get Your Own a Real American News-

individual, but concealed the identity of these disloyalists under the name 'Printers' and Publishers' Association, Inc.' Dr. Hugo Schweitzer was set forth as the President of this association and Henry Weismann, President of the National German-American Alliance of New York, was set forth as Secretary.

"The circular itself was as cunning as it was sinister. It was circulated to attract Germans of all classes and to seduce the loyal as well as to satisfy the disloyal.

"The circular represented that none of the existing English newspapers was free from English control, and that there was need of a real American newspaper 'doing justice to the German Cause.'

"The circular ostentatiously declared that the proposed paper or papers would be loyally American, but between the lines, the disloyalist could read that his seditious desires would be satisfied by the proposed publication.

"As I said, the officers set forth to the public as the head of this movement were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer and Henry Weismann.

"In my speech last night I commented on the high lights of Henry Weismann's activities. I showed that he was the actual head of the Friends of Peace and the author of the notorious Pro Bono Publico letter urging pro-Germans to defeat their common enemy, Wilson, at the polls.

"Dr. Hugo Schweitzer was not on the list of Honorary Vice Chairmen of the Friends of Peace, but his activities entitled him to a place on that roll of infamy. On May 12, 1916, Dr. Schweitzer, in an article printed in the public press, defended the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that 'any measure which Germany may seize on her own behalf, no matter how brutal it may be, must be employed in her defense.' He declared that the helpless passengers who boarded the Lusitania trusting to Germany's honor, 'committed suicide outright.'

"Furthermore Dr. Schweitzer negotiated with Thomas A. Edison for a contract for $1,400,000 worth of carbolic acid used in the making of explosives, although he could give no satisfactory reason for his order.

"The circular was signed, 'Respectfully yours, The Printers and Publishers' Association, Inc.' Underneath this signature was an Advisory Board of Honorary Vice Presidents.

"This list included twenty-seven names. Of the twenty-seven all but five were German; of the five names on the list that were not Germans only two were not included in the list of Honorary Vice Chairmen of the Friends of Peace which I made public last night.

"These two were Dr. Russell S. Fowler and Dr. Thomas C. Hall of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. Dr. Hall is worth a moment's attention. He was named in the trial of von Rintelen as the chief organizer of plots to interfere with the shipment of munitions. He conspired with David Lamar, the wolf of Wall Street, to produce labor troubles in munition plants. He was decorated by the Kaiser for having achieved merit in the eyes of the German Government and is now living in Germany.

"I cite the record of Weismann, Sander, Schweitzer, and Dr. Hall because of the fact that I am now about to disclose.

"The sixteenth name on the list of the Advisory Board of the Printers and Publishers' Association, Inc., is that of County Judge John F. Hylan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mayor Makes New Accusations.

"To the proved accusations I have already made against Judge Hylan I now add others.

"I accuse him of conspiring with the agents of Germany to create in this country a disloyal press.

"I accuse him of joining with Henry Weismann, Edmund von Mach, Hugo Schweitzer, and Dr. Hall to pollute the source of American information.

"I accuse him of striking at the roots of American democracy, which can be no stronger or more loyal than the press which informs it.

"I accuse him of partnership in a movement which had for its object the same treacherous sedition for which Bolo Pacha is now confined in a French prison.

"Judge Hylan has proved in the past that when it suits his purpose, he is willing to swear to a falsehood. It has been shown, for instance, that in 1908 in one of the Goslin suits, Judge Hylan submitted an affidavit to the Supreme Court, denying under oath facts concerning his interest in law suits and services against the Black Diamond Automobile Company, whereas in a letter to The New York World two weeks ago he specifically admitted these very facts.

"Last night I submitted facts to prove that Judge Hylan was an officer of a society which in convention assembled applauded the sinking of a peaceful American ship by a German submarine. I submitted the copy of a letterhead to prove that Judge Hylan was Honorary Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Convention, which was organized by a German spy now serving a two-year sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

"In his carefully guarded statement, Judge Hylan has not denied his membership in the Friends of Peace.

"He has not denied his sympathy with the purposes of this society.

"He has not spurned or repudiated its treacherous activities or its pro-German propaganda.

"In answer to the damning facts which I presented, Judge Hylan has replied:

I now distinctly say and solemnly avow that I am informed for the first time, and by the Mayor alone, of the existence of the letterhead of the Friends of Peace with my name upon it. I know nothing of this society or its propaganda.

Declares Hylan's Statement False.

"I now say to Judge Hylan that this statement is as false as the false oath he swore in 1908. Judge Hylan was informed of his membership in this society. He was informed that his name was on the letterhead of the disloyal, anti-American Friends of Peace. He was informed more than two years ago that he was part and parcel of this German propaganda.

"With the entire city watching him, I do not think that even Judge Hylan would be willing to swear to the facts in the statement he gave to the papers this morning. To simplify matters, I now say to Judge Hylan that if he is willing to swear to his declaration in this morning's papers in such a way as to make his oath, if false, perjury under the law, I will immediately make public facts to establish perjury. Judge Hylan knew that his name was on this letterhead on Aug. 20, 1915, the day on which this letterhead was sent out convening the Friends of Peace in Chicago.

"The significance of Judge Hylan's name on this letterhead is that it establishes beyond any possible doubt his connection with disloyal agencies. Even before I made this letterhead public, there was every reason to believe that Judge Hylan was dominated by anti-American influences.

"In the first place, it is notorious that he was selected for Mayor by William Randolph Hearst, who was described in a newspaper printed in Germany as the greatest champion of the German cause in America.

"Second, the Staats-Zeitung, to which Dr. Dernberg, the admitted agent of the German Government, gave $15,000, has called upon its readers to vote for Hylan.

"Third, the man who is now in charge of the Hylan headquarters is a brother-in-law of Jeremiah O'Leary, who was selected by the German Foreign Office to blow up American factories.

"Finally, although challenged each day for four weeks to follow President Wilson's example and to spurn the votes of the disloyal, he has persistently refused to do so. To this array of evidence is now added Judge Hylan's membership in the Friends of Peace—a fact which sets him apart from the loyal body of this city's citizenship.

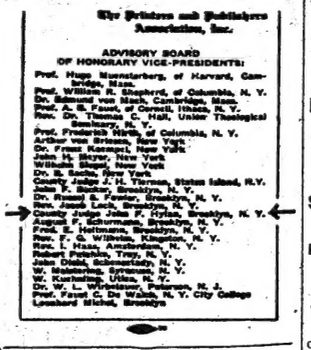
"The Friends of Peace letterhead bearing Judge Hylan's name was circulated throughout the United States on Aug. 20, 1915, the day after the Arabic was sunk. Every pro-German in the United States at that moment realized that the sinking of the Arabic, with the loss of three American lives, brought the United States dangerously close to a declaration of war.

Quotes Telegram to President.

"The German agents controlling the Friends of Peace became frightened. They determined to bring pressure on President Wilson to prevent him, if possible, from voicing the nation's indignation.

"On Aug. 21, therefore, the Friends of Peace sent a telegram to the President, the concluding paragraph of which read as follows:

Circular Cited by Mayor in New Charges.



so much danger, place before you the mandatory character of the constitutional provision which takes the war-making power and, as a corollary, all action calculated to involve us in war, from the hands of the President and commits it solely to the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled.

"This communication, in other words, carried from the Friends of Peace to President Wilson the insolent message that he had no right to protest to Germany against the murder of American citizens.

"This is the message which John F. Hylan stood behind as a member of the Friends of Peace.

"This is the message which William Randolph Hearst printed in full in The New York American to keep his promise to the Friends of Peace that his newspapers were at the command of their organization.

"The man who was disloyal enough to the United States to be Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace is too disloyal to be Mayor of New York City. The sentiments which qualified Judge Hylan to be a Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace utterly disqualify him to hold a great public office while this nation is at war.

"Last night I called upon the people of New York to protect their city and their country. I called upon them to meet this German attack from within as firmly and as loyally as their armies are now meeting the German attack upon the battlefield.

"Regardless of all questions of city politics, I now call upon them again, for the sake of their flag and their homes, to keep the Friends of Peace—Devoy, O'Leary, Cohalan, and Hylan—out of City Hall."

The Mayor also read his statement at a meeting last night in Freimeister's Hall, Stapleton, S. I. The audience was not as sympathetic as the one he faced in Brooklyn the night before, and the Mayor's voice gave out completely. He became so hoarse that he could not speak at the remaining two meetings in the borough, and Martin W. Littleton took his place.

HYLAN SAYS HE'LL UPHOLD WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

William Jennings Bryan spoke. I find that my name appears on that program as one of the Honorary Vice Presidents. The use of my name on that occasion was again without my knowledge. But I find among the others who were listed as Vice Presidents—I know not with or without authority—the names of such eminent supporters of Mayor Mitchel as F. J. H. Kracke, the Mitchel Commissioner of Plant and Structures; State Controller Eugene M. Travis, A. S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Mitchel Fusion Law Committee; Jacob H. Schiff, Jacob C. Klinck, former President of the Brooklyn Civic Club, and Carl L. Schurz.

Does Not Impute Disloyalty.

"There are over one thousand names printed on that program. Does Mr. Mitchel make the same charges and impute to them the same disloyalty that he does to me? Whether the names of Mitchel's backers and the hundreds of others appeared on that list with or without their knowledge, I do not know, but I do not impute to them any dishonorable motive. I have not noticed Mr. Mitchel arising in his terrible wrath, accusing any of the men I have just mentioned of being disloyal to America. No, they are supporting his candidacy; therefore they are not disloyal. The only disloyal ones are the ones who oppose him.

"On the letterhead presented by Mr. Mitchel last night was the name of Alexander P. Moore, the newspaper proprietor of Pittsburgh and the great personal friend and political backer of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He was the actual Secretary of that convention.

"But what of all this? That Chicago convention and the Madison Square meeting were held more than two years ago at a time when our country was at peace and when we were all praying for peace to be re-established in Europe. President Wilson's personal representative, Colonel House, was in Europe working to bring about peace. The President himself at a later date was the author of the message urging a peace without victory.

"In passing, it might be mentioned that the latest newspaper which subsidy has attracted to the support of Mr. Mitchel is the German Herold, and that paper, I am told, did not print one word of his terrible denouncement last night.

"It seems we have reached a point where if you do not support Mr. Mitchel he won't let you be an American. But if you do support him, past performances count for naught.

"Since this question has been raised again I want to meet it once more—meet it squarely as I have met it on every occasion. I know of no better way to meet it than to read you a telegram which I sent several days ago to the editor of The New York Tribune, but which was not published until this morning. It is as follows:

I am in full accord with the war policy of my country and I stand with President Wilson in his fight to make the world safe for democracy. I took the same stand in a statement to reporters at Saratoga, the day after my designation as the candidate for Mayor of the Democratic Fusion Committee. I repeated it in an interview with newspaper men a few days later. I again made my position clear in my speech of acceptance, and I have reiterated it in other speeches during the campaign.

"Let me add this further statement: That, as Mayor of this city, I will give to the President and Federal Government my fullest and most vigorous support in the prosecution of the war policy of my country.

Calls Mitchel Patriotism False.

"Now that Mr. Mitchel's great bomb has been exploded and proves, after all, to be only the report of a popgun, let us get back to the issues of the campaign. With the plain purpose to distract attention from the election frauds committed in his interest and from land deals and steals which resulted in the indictment of four of his intimate associates and from other vital issues, Mayor Mitchel and his backers have begun an attack on the loyalty and patriotism of all who opposed him. The statement was repeatedly made that New York must reelect Mr. Mitchel or be called a traitor city. His false patriotism and his willingness to use his country's flag as a political expedient was repudiated by many of his own adherents. The Republican Governor of this State announced that no such issue existed in the campaign.

"Mr. Mitchel and his backers know that his defeat is certain. In the face of that knowledge, his deliberate attempt to send broadcast the message that if he is not elected, New York will be classed a traitor city, is the most disloyal act which the American people have yet had inflicted on them in this great crisis.

"Mr. Mitchel knows his statement is false. He knows that the people of this city are loyal to their country to the last drop of their blood and the last ounce of their treasure. Mr. Mitchel knows that I have repeatedly made my position clear and he knows that I would be ashamed to seek to make political capital out of my loyalty to my country.

"Mr. Mitchel has pictured various acts of his Administration as models of civic efficiency and economy, and successfully palmed them off on a busy, trusting people for the single purpose of service to private mercenary interests. These acts, when stripped of their pretense and submitted to careful, judicious analysis amount to plain robbery of the taxpayers and the rest of this Mitchel Administration have stood gaping and smiling like a boy at a country fair while its pockets were picked."

Judge Hylan said that Mr. Mitchel was Chairman of the committee that negotiated the Rockaway Park deal with the Reynolds-Greve-Blaby syndicate, which cost the city $1,341,890 for land of which some had been bought from the State for $200 an acre, while it was sold at $5,032 an acre to the city.

"There has been made public a letter written by Controller Prendergast which shows that John Purroy Mitchel personally conducted the negotiations for that purchase by the city," said Judge Hylan. "It is an undisputed fact that Mr. Mitchel went personally with Reynolds to look over the site.

"I make the charge to you tonight that John Purroy Mitchel had personal knowledge of the fact that when he went with Reynolds to view that waste of sand at Rockaway Point; that when he secretly carried on negotiations with William H. Reynolds for the payment of that exorbitant price, he knew he was betraying the trust the people had reposed in him. He knew that he was squandering the people's money in betraying that trust."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, who was one of the moving spirits of the Friends of Peace, sent a letter to Judge Hylan yesterday, in which he expressed his belief that the letterhead which Mayor Mitchel made public with Judge Hylan's name on it was a forgery.

"I am absolutely convinced that the publication of your name on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace is a crude forgery," wrote O'Leary. "I never saw your name on one of the letterheads before. This is the first time I have ever seen this kind of a letterhead. It is not the kind I have in my possession. I know your name was never submitted to the convention at Chicago, and it is absolutely the first time I have ever heard your name mentioned as being connected with the Friends of Peace."

Former Judge of the Court of Claims John Jerome Rooney sent a letter to The Times last night in which he said he had noticed with surprise a "Judge John J. Rooney" listed among the Honorary Vice Presidents on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace. Judge Rooney said he had never authorized the use of his name nor had he attended the convention of the Friends of Peace in Chicago.

The larger meetings addressed by Judge Hylan and his associates on the Tammany city ticket last night were held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and in Cooper Union.

The Academy of Music was jammed, and Judge Hylan was cheered for a minute when he appeared on the stage. It was the biggest audience Judge Hylan has addressed in the campaign, largely due to the fact that contingents from all the Democratic district clubs had been drafted and sent to the meeting headed by bands of music. There were probably 2,000 persons in the street who could not gain admission, and several overflow meetings were held.

In Cooper Union, where Judge Hylan read the same speech, there was a friendly audience that filled the hall.

Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke denied last night that he had given the Friends of Peace permission to use his name as an Honorary Vice President or as that other official of the society. He said he had not known of the use of his name until newspaper reporters questioned him yesterday, and he added:

"If they had asked me for permission to use my name in connection with any such society I would have insisted that I did not want my name used in any way."

HYLAN VISITS CAMP UPTON.

Appears at Vaudeville Entertainment, but Fails to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 31.—Political orators took advantage of this afternoon's half holiday to invade Camp Upton. In all, some twenty-five candidates and speakers, including Judge Hylan, suffragists, anti-suffragists, various independent candidates for the Assembly, and single tax advocates, appeared in different parts of the cantonment. Although it was announced yesterday at the Democratic headquarters tent that Judge Hylan would speak at Camp Upton tomorrow, there was a sudden change of plans, and the candidate arrived today. But he did not speak.

Instead of campaign addresses the Democrats staged a free vaudeville performance in the Y. M. C. A. tent. The entertainment was scheduled to begin at 1:30 o'clock, but cross-country runs and football games occupied so much of the men's attention that it was not until 3 o'clock that William E. Kelly, Clerk of Kings County, who was manager of the afternoon's attractions, decided to begin the program. Half of the big tent had toppled over in yesterday's storm, but 200 soldiers occupied the front seats. After Major Doyle, a 30-inch dwarf, had appeared several songs were sung.

Mr. Kelly introduced Judge Hylan, who was received with cheers. District Attorney Swann and several other candidates were presented and cheered, and finally Sheriff Al Smith was introduced and the cheering began again. "All of these cheers have been for Al Smith," shouted one soldier, and there was a sudden silence.

His reception in the tent had so much gratified Judge Hylan that he consented to meet the correspondents accredited to the camp.

"The boys gave me a very nice reception," beamed the candidate, "much nicer than I had expected."

"Have you any comment to make on Mayor Mitchel's speech of last night?" Judge Hylan was asked.

The candidate stopped, jerked back his head. "No, no comment," he said, turned on his heel and walked off.

"Give Me a Smile" was the song Miss Dorothy Jardin was singing as Judge Hylan left the tent. The entertainment closed with a speech by Jack Gleason, Dean of the Friars Club, which supplied the actors.

"I want to tell you right now that any time you want us we will send the best we have, and Gleason and next time

MALONE ACCUSED, MAKES DENIAL

Resents Charge That He Intrusted Preparation of Our Transports to Enemy Aliens.

SAYS IT IS UNFOUNDED

Providence Journal Alleges That He Permitted Many Teutons to Have Access to Naval Preparations.

Dudley Field Malone, who is now campaigning against Mayor Mitchel in the present election contest, was indignant last night over charges made by The Providence Journal today against his conduct in office while Collector of the Port of New York.

The Providence Journal in these charges alleges that Mr. Malone, when he resigned recently, left the Government service because the Government could not overlook his employment of dangerous enemy aliens in his department and not because of any desire to aid the cause of woman suffrage, as he asserted when he resigned. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, who carried to him a transcript of the allegations made against him, Mr. Malone said:

"After the capture of the German ships in this port, everything regarding the employment and use of men on board of those ships was done under the direct supervision of the Shipping Board and with the advice of the Navy Department. I, as Collector of the Port, had nothing to do with any of them.

"The statement that I resigned my office as Collector of the Port of New York for any reason than because of a difference of opinion with the Administration in regard to woman's suffrage is an absolute lie.

"After three and a half years spent in hunting down German spies, this belated effort to make me appear to have been in league with the German Government is humorous, but it will show the citizens of New York the kind of lying defamation to which Mr. Hilliquit has constantly been subjected by the opposition.

"When the election is over, I shall consult my attorneys, looking toward the criminal and civil prosecution of the Providence Journal for this attempted defamation of character."

The Providence Journal's Charges.

The Providence Journal, while admitting that Mr. Malone was "permitted to resign," asserted that he retired from the Collectorship because he employed in his department dangerous enemy aliens. The paper gives instances and the names of those employed. It says:

"Several months after the existence of a state of war was declared between the United States and Germany, it was discovered that Collector Malone had taken into the service of the Government in direct connection with the preparation of our transports for sea over seventy dangerous alien enemies in such positions as to enable them to note every possible activity in connection with our transport service and to become familiar with every feature of engine room work and wireless installation on these transports, while they were being made ready to carry American soldiers across the Atlantic to fight against Germany.

"Three men, all expert engineers from the Vaterland, were permitted by Collector Malone to take charge of important work in the engine room of army transports and were kept at this work, apparently without any supervision, for months. These men were Fritz Heumans, August Coemans, Sr., and August Coemans, Jr.

"Fritz Stannard, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, was allowed by Malone to work in the Quartermaster's Department on transports, while enjoying not only a pension from the German Government, but a part pension from the Hamburg-American Company, and of course his salary from the United States Government.

"W. J. Mann of 421 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, a master mechanic in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line, with naval rank from the German Government, was permitted by Collector Malone to undertake the work of superintendent of mechanics on four of the largest American transports which were to be made ready for sea, notwithstanding the fact that Rann had been assistant to Inspector Koetter of the Hamburg-American Line, and that Koetter was the man under whose personal direction all of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships were disabled last February.

"One Bachmar was put to work by Collector Malone's orders as a wireless expert at Pier 56, North River, to equip the steamship George W. Goethals and other American vessels with wireless apparatus. Bachmar is the man who superintended the installation of the Sayville wireless plant for the German Government.

"Peter Schmidt, a German naval reservist, living at 495 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was given the position as head of patrol of watchmen with the job of guarding several transports while they were lying at the docks, a position in which he was able to ascertain almost the exact number of troops for which preparations were being made on board these vessels.

"Mr. Androdt and Ernst Jodicke, former employes of the Hamburg-American Line, were put to work under Dudley Field Malone's orders as inspectors on board transports being made ready for sea. The following enemy aliens, mostly expert electricians and engineers, were employed by Collector Malone to work on our army transports and to wander at will through every part of these ships:

W. Peters, 622 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken.
W. Sitzler, 837 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken.
J. Gerhold, 75 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken.
H. Wild, 66 Park Avenue, Hoboken.
A. Bock, 538 Washington Street, Hoboken.
C. Winters, 202 Monroe Street, Hoboken.
F. Tkmach, 91 Jackson Street, Hoboken.
H. Peters, 276 Willow Avenue, Lindhurst.
G. Goetz, 126 Dubois Street, West Hoboken.
L. Hulsbusch, 124 River Street, Hoboken.
H. Bock, 495 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.
F. Jacobson, 214 North Street, Jersey City.
C. Lohse, 96 Bowers Street, Jersey City Heights.

"Besides these names The Journal has in its possession the names of forty additional German alien enemies all of whom were given employment in the army transport service by Collector Malone.

German Reservists as Inspectors.

"Franz Mayer, Frederick Dehring and Carl Schroeder, all German reservists, were made inspectors in the Quartermaster's Department.

"All of the above named men, while receiving pay from the United States Government, were drawing German pensions.

"All of the men named here have now been discharged from the service by order of the Treasury Department.

"On Feb. 5 last, The Providence Journal printed a complete and circumstantial story declaring that, in spite of denials, the machinery of all the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd and Austro-Americana ships in New York harbor had been destroyed or put out of commission, and it forwarded to Collector Malone samples of the carborundum sand taken from some of the bags which had been put aboard the Vaterland for crippling the machinery of that vessel. Collector Malone came out the next day with a positive denial of The Journal's story that any damage had been sustained and when approached on the following day by Journal representatives acknowledged that he had never visited the engine rooms of the vessels, not understanding that he had any such authority. Two days afterward the fact of the damage to the ships was made public, exactly in accordance with The Journal's declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Dr. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, said tonight that he had never been informed of the employment of Germans in the customs service and had never heard any complaint on that score against Collector Malone. Dr. Rowe said that as he was in charge of all customs matters, he surely would have heard of such complaints if they had been made. He said that any time any one had any charges against Malone he would be glad to hear them. At the White House

JEWS INDORSE MITCHEL.

Men of Standing Point to Danger of Peace Propaganda.

A statement to the citizens of New York, signed by a number of prominent Jews, was issued yesterday urging the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. Among the signers were Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Adolph Lewisohn, Oscar S. Straus, Joseph Barondess, Isaac Allen, Bernard G. Richards, Louis Lipsky, Daniel Guggenheim, Samuel Strauss, and Henry Morgenthau. The statement read in part:

"There has been injected into the present campaign a discordant note—an agitation among you, whereby the attitude of the National Government toward the pending war is attacked, and regardless of consequences, immediate peace negotiations are insisted upon.

"Nothing could be suggested that could be more pernicious, or that could more permanently injure the welfare of America and of the world. Such a program is certain to defeat itself, and can only result in giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

"A vote for candidates avowing such doctrines is a vote for the prolongation of the war. An early and lasting peace is only possible if Germany is made to understand that the American people are serious and determined in seeking to put an end to the militaristic autocracy whose plots have been exposed, and whose destructive policies are now thoroughly understood.

"So long as Germany is led to believe that a division of sentiment exists among the American people, so long will the foe of democracy continue a desperate conflict for world domination. A premature peace is infinitely worse than a continuance of the present war, in which all the free peoples of the earth are united in an effort to destroy militarism forever. A premature peace means not only a renewal of the conflict after a short cessation of hostilities, but also the continuance of expensive military and naval establishments and of a state of uncertainty and suspicion which is intolerable. Every thinking man is now convinced that the entry of our country into the war was necessary for self-preservation. For years Germany has been scheming against us, and has sought to sow the seeds of animosity among our sister nations. Before we thought of war she was offering a part of our territory to Mexico and Japan.

"Alone and unprepared we should have stood helpless against her powerful army and navy. How, then, can any patriotic citizen give his support to a policy which means nothing else than to play into the hands of the enemy?

"And so far as the new republic of Russia is concerned, nothing could prove more fatal to its life than the crippling of our initiative, and the stopping on our part of an energetic co-operation with Russia and her allies in this war for liberation. The triumph of Germany would be the death warrant of the New Russia, and the restoration of Czarism with all of the dark forces behind it.

"Do not permit yourselves to be misled. You cannot fail to see how these false theories are at this very moment paralyzing Russia and endangering the newly acquired liberties of her citizens. A vote which betokens a lack of confidence in the policies for which our Government stands is a vote for the Kaiser and the Czar.

FUSION REDFIRE TONIGHT.

Parade of 50,000 Men to March to Madison Square Garden.

The Fusion Committee will hold its mass meeting in the interest of the election of the Fusion candidates at Madison Square Garden tonight. Charles E. Hughes will preside, and Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Roosevelt, and a number of the candidates will speak. Before the meeting there will be a torchlight parade, in which it is estimated that 50,000 men will take part.

The parade will consist of five columns, marching from different parts of the city and converging at Madison Square. In the parade will be 130 bands, 46 trade organizations, and five other organizations, as well as 33 political clubs. Three columns will come from the north, one each down Second Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Eighth Avenue, and two columns from the south, one going up the east side and the other the west side. Colonel Roosevelt will go down Second Avenue, reviewing the entire column, while the Mayor will do the same for the Eighth Avenue column.

Fire Commissioner Adamson will be escorted down Eighth Avenue by the insurance men, the Yale Club, 1,000 strong, will march down Second Avenue, and the Harvard Club with the same number will march in Eighth Avenue.

James K. Hackett will be the marshal of the Allied Arts, which will be a division of actors, authors, and artists. Alton B. Parker will marshal the Lawyers' Division, Samuel Fairchild the Union League Club, R. A. deRussy the brokers, Albert Ashforth the real estate men, Paul Vernon the paper division, G. F. Daily the millinery section, George Fahys the jewelers, Warren Barbour the dry goods people, William Loeb, embroideries trade; Artnur Lee, bankers; Mortimer Buckner, trust company employes.

All the Republican district leaders will march at the heads of their clubs.

The transparencies that will be carried will be impressive "hecklers." Each organization has equipped itself with plenty of red fire and some startling innovations for a political parade are promised.

Reserved seats in Madison Square Garden will not be held after 7:45 o'clock. Seats in the Twenty-seventh Street side in the galleries and first balcony are not reserved. The doors will be open at 6 o'clock. All ticket holders will be allowed to pass through the police lines, but after 7:45 P. M. the police lines will be withdrawn except for the parade.

PLAN A FIGHTING FINISH.

Fusion Will Close Campaign with Attacks on Hillquit.

The Fusion forces planned yesterday to make a whirlwind finish of the municipal campaign by sending speakers to every Assembly District. The attacks will be made principally upon Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, as the Fusion leaders believe that Tammany is definitely out of the race. Mitchel first, Hillquit second, and Hylan third, is the way the Mitchel campaign managers figure the race will result, with William M. Bennett trailing far in the rear. The Fusion leaders are still hopeful that Mr. Bennett, realizing the hopelessness of his contest will, withdraw as far as he is able by advising his followers not to vote for him.

The Mitchel managers believe that the final blow to the Tammany hopes was given by Mayor Mitchel at the Brooklyn meeting on Tuesday night, when he produced a photographic copy of a letter head of the Friends of Peace Society showing that Judge Hylan was an Honorary Vice Chairman of the organization along with Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah O'Leary and others. The Mitchel campaign managers are satisfied that what they term documentary proof of Judge Hylan's connection with anti-American forces, has cost him thousands of votes, and that these votes will not go to Hillquit or Bennett, but to the Mayor.

Clarence Darrow, the labor advocate, is to make one of the final appeals for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. He will be the chief speaker at a Fusion rally in the Globe Theatre on Sunday night. Mr. Darrow, who is now representing the National Security League as counsel, believes that the municipal election is a national issue and is anxious to take part in it. The Fusion Committee announced yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt was so interested in the election that he had consented to give another night in aid of the Fusion ticket. He and Mayor Mitchel will speak tomorrow night at Hunt's Point Park Palace.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is also to make an appeal on Saturday night for the re-election of the Mayor. The place of meeting has not yet been settled, but Oscar S Straus will preside. Another closing meeting of the campaign will be held at Corrigan Hall, 157th Street and Broadway, Saturday night, when President Nicholas Murray Butler and Henry Morgenthau will

POINTS TO FRAUD IN SOLDIERS' BALLOTS

Tammany Man Objects to Pasters Bearing Mitchel's Name Issued at Spartanburg.

MAYOR IN BENNETT'S PLACE

Committee of the Bronx Said to Have Supplied Pasters Without Mitchel's Knowledge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 31.—Asserting that the Fusion representatives at Camp Wadsworth were deliberately attempting to deceive the Republican soldiers from the Bronx by the circulation of fraudulent paster ballots, Walter J. Carlin, a Tammany Hall worker left here tonight for New York announcing that he intended to lay his complaints before the proper authorities.

Frederick M. Waterbury, the Mitchel representative, has wired to Albany requesting a ruling on the legality of the protested ballots.

The paster ballot which Carlin says violates the election law is as follows:

TEAR OFF THIS STUB.

The following is a complete list of all candidates of the Republican Party. If you desire to vote this ticket, do not mark it in any way. Simply tear off this stub and paste the ticket on your official ballot. It will be counted for every candidate for whom you are entitled to vote, including the Assemblyman and Alderman in your home district.

EAGLE EMBLEM.

Republican paster ballot for voters of Borough of the Bronx. I vote for the following candidates for whom I am legally entitled to vote in the election district in which I reside:

For Mayor of the City of New York,
John Purroy Mitchel.

The ballot contains the names of the Republican-Fusion candidates who will be voted for in the five boroughs, while the balance of the space is devoted to the candidates in Bronx Borough only.

Carlin said that the ballots came to his attention late last night, when he visited the tent of Captain Schenk, Company B, 102d Signal Corps. He said the Captain announced that he had received some paster ballots, and Carlin looked them over. He was greatly perturbed when he found the Mayor's name where he asserted Bennett's should be.

According to the Tammany worker's story, Captain Schenk said the pasters had been turned over to him by Lieut. Col. Waterbury for distribution among the Bronx voters in B Company.

"This is plain evidence of a direct attempt to fool the soldiers," said Carlin. "I am going to see this matter through and I have already communicated over the telephone with Senator Foley at headquarters in New York. If they try a thing like this down here, where it is comparatively close to New York, what will they try to put over on the soldiers in France?"

When Colonel Waterbury was told of the matter he said that the ballots in question had been turned down to Camp by a man named Featherstone, a Fusion worker in the Bronx. He did not recall Featherstone's affiliations. Colonel Waterbury added that he was not a lawyer and could not pass on the legality of the ballot.

Colonel Waterbury said that he had distributed the pasters to Captain Schenk because the Fusion pasters bearing the Mayor's name had been delayed by the railroad congestion. He also said that the protested ballots had been given out merely as samples to the soldiers so that they might get an idea of the sort of ballots they would be called upon to vote.

Following the disclosure made by William M. Bennett in addresses which he made in this city yesterday that a Republican paster ballot with John Purroy Mitchel listed as candidate for Mayor under the Republican emblem, had been circulated among the soldiers of Spartanburg, it was learned last night that this particular ballot was issued by the Nonpartisan Citizens' Committee of the Bronx without the authority or knowledge of Mayor Mitchel's campaign committee. Ralph G. Hupfel, Treasurer and Secretary of the Nonpartisan Citizens' Committee, declared last night that the appearance of Mayor Mitchel's name on that ballot was an "unfortunate and unintentional error" on the part of the printer.

"We will have the error corrected at once," said Mr. Hupfel. "We had no intention of stealing any votes from Mr. Bennett. It was one of those things that are likely to slip through in the rush of business, and the committee for its own part is eager to admit that a mistake has been made and that it will do everything possible to correct it. The ballots with Mr. Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem will be called in and destroyed immediately and new ones will be issued in their stead."

In referring to the pasters issued at Spartanburg Mr. Bennett said:

"It seems impossible for the persons conducting Mitchel's campaign to conduct it honestly. First, they tried to ignore my primary campaign. Then they tried to steal the nomination by stuffing the ballot boxes and miscounting the ballots. When caught at that they bought up many of the Republican leaders in New York County by giving them money to conduct the campaign."

RUSH CHARGING FRAUD, ASKS A NEW PRIMARY

McAvoy's Opponent Asks Court Order Setting Aside Supreme Court Justice Ballots.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, who has been contesting the right of John V. McAvoy to appear on the ballot as the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Delehanty an order returnable today, requiring Mr. McAvoy, the Board of Elections, and Daniel Danehy, who was also a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the primary, to show cause why the primary election should not be entirely set aside on the ground of fraud, and directing the holding of a new primary.

Mr. Rush's petition, upon which his application is based, recites that the official canvass issued by the Board of Elections early in October gave him 17,445 votes and Mr. McAvoy 30,568 votes, and that as a result of a re-examination of the ballots Judge McAvoy's vote was reduced to 28,240 votes and Mr. Rush's count increased to 17,920. Mr. Rush declared that included in the McAvoy vote are 4,756 ballots which are void by reason of erasures, marks for indentification, and other reasons.

BENNETT COMPLAINS.

Makes Two Speeches of Abuse of the Newspapers, Including The Times.

William M. Bennett, candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket, made his promised speeches in Printing House Square and Times Square, denouncing The Sun and THE TIMES, respectively, yesterday afternoon. Summed up, they amounted to a complaint that the newspapers do not share Mr. Bennett's views on some subjects or agree with him as to the amount of space that should be devoted to his exposition of the same.

Mr. Bennett addressed a meeting last night at the James G. Blaine Club, which is the headquarters of the Republican organization of the First Assembly District, of which Joseph Levenson is the leader. Mr. Levenson is one of

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lican nominee. He addressed open air meetings at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway and at 600 West 181st Street. Tonight he will speak at a meeting in Cooper Union, at which Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn will preside.

M

CANADIANS HOLD GROUND THEY WON

Digging In Close to Passchendaele, They Pass a Comparatively Quiet Day.

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESSES

Heavy Firing on the Aisne May Be Precursor to a New French Assault.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—After the severe fighting of yesterday in making progress toward Passchendaele the Canadians spent a comparatively quiet day, digging in to hold the ground they had won.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front in Belgium says:

"The Canadians passed a comparatively quiet night in their new positions, only 400 yards from Passchendaele, the Germans apparently being content to let well enough alone after their series of costly counterattacks yesterday.

"This morning a bright, warm sun was shining down on the inhospitable marshlands, rendering the work of consolidation much easier for the men who had had out all night in the cold in their drenched uniforms. Heavy artillery fire continued at various points, the German gun work being especially intense in the region between Schaepbaillie and Poelcapelle, to the north of yesterday's attack. Here, in the valley of a little river, the British were shelled from two outposts in fortified farms and withdrew slightly to the west of these places."

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

In yesterday's operations north of the Ypres-Roulers Railway we captured 191 prisoners, including three officers.

Today local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway, as a result of which we have improved our line slightly.

A successful raid was carried out this afternoon by the North Staffordshire regiment northeast of Loos. In addition to other losses inflicted on the enemy forty prisoners were captured. Our casualties were light.

Our artillery has been active during the day on the battlefront, and has carried out a number of destructive bombardments of hostile positions and batteries.

The official report today from General Haig says:

The German artillery developed some activity during the night on the battlefront against the positions captured yesterday, but no counterattacks occurred.

There was nothing of special interest on the remainder of the front.

Repulsed British, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 31. (via London.)—British attacks, repeated many times, were repulsed on the muddy battlefield in Flanders yesterday, says today's official report. In some instances ground that was lost is said to have been regained in counterattacks. The result of the day's fighting is characterized as a new success for the Germans. The bulletin reads:

From of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—On the middle Flanders battlefront desperate fighting took place yesterday. Drumfire, which extended in the morning over the whole front from Houthulst Wood to the Comines-Ypres canal, was followed throughout the day by strong British attacks between the railways leading from Roulers to Ypres via Langemarck and Zonnebeke.

The weight of the enemy thrust was directed against the village of Passchendaele, which was temporarily lost. By an impetuous attack, our storm-tried regiments, supported by concentrated artillery fire, recaptured the village. This was entirely held against fresh attacks begun later by the British, which resulted in stubborn fighting, lasting until dark.

Our infantry, flanking on the flanks of the village, and our battle-tried machine gun sharpshooters, with unshakable endurance, successfully repulsed in the devastated muddy crater fields enemy attacks many times repeated throughout the day and recovered the lost territory from the enemy by powerful counterthrusts.

The night report says:

In Flanders and on the Cheminsdes-Dames the artillery activity has been of a varied nature.

HEAVY FIRING ON THE AISNE.

Paris Tells of Artillery Dueling in District Recently Won.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A German attack in the Argonne last night was beaten off by the French, the War Office reports. An artillery battle is in progress over the front of the French attack north of the Aisne. The announcement reads:

North of the Aisne there was artillery fighting in the whole sector between Vauxaillon and Pinon, and along our new positions in the region of Froidmont. We repulsed enemy detachments which attempted to capture our small posts north of the Loivre, in the region northwest of Rheims.

In the Argonne, in the region of Bourcuilles, the Germans made a surprise attack. After a spirited engagement they were compelled to return to their lines, having suffered considerable losses.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Enemy aviators threw down thirty bombs last night on Dunkirk. Neither victims nor important material losses have been reported up to the present.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

To the north of the Aisne artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Pinon.

The number of prisoners captured by us in the course of our offensive from Oct. 23 to 27 was 12,157, of whom 237 were officers. The cannon number 180.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted this morning against our positions in the sector of Beaumont a surprise attack, which we repulsed. Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux there was a quite violent bombardment during the course of the afternoon.

FOUGHT DESPERATELY FOR PASSCHENDAELE

Canadians Gained Foot by Foot Against a Raking Fire from Blockhouses.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 31.)—Further details are now available of the Canadians' fight today for Meetscheede spur and Crest Farm, outer defenses of Passchendaele. They pushed on bravely toward Meetscheede Village, no village at all, as you may guess, but just a group of shell craters, a few mounds of broken brick, and a few concrete chambers, with the dead bodies of German soldiers lying in hundreds outside the walls.

The blockhouses here gave trouble, for there were living men inside, with the usual weapons, which spat out bullets so that there was another struggle very fierce and bloody. The place was only taken by groups of men who crawled around it in the mud, sprang at it out of shell craters, and acted with individual cunning and courage. That at least is how some of these men described it this morning when they came away with wounds.

Beyond Meetscheede was another row of blockhouses on the road and another fight took place there, desperate, exhausting and bloody. At length the Germans began to run, and when they were seen running the Canadians knew their objectives had been won. All this took place on the left of Ravebeek Stream, which is a no man's land of slime between slopes.

On the right, where the main Paschendaele Ridge is, another Canadian unit was fighting up toward Crest Farm. These men, too, had to assault some pillboxes and had to fight hard for their ground, but they seem to have captured Crest Farm. The farmer's boys were stalwart young Germans, whose machine guns plowed the fields for a harvest of death. These machine guns and their ammunition store were captured and used against the enemy by the Canadians. They helped smash up the counterattacks which assaulted the new positions very quickly after their capture.

On the extreme right of the Canadians the enemy opened a very heavy bombardment and it was so violent that special artillery action was called for. A number of Australian "heaviest" took measures to silence these guns.

The first counterattack developed about 8 o'clock from the direction of Mosselmark, but this was dealt with by our guns and did not reach the Canadian lines. Our airmen flying in a gale reported groups of men retreating in a disorderly way and that the German stretcher bearers were busy.

About 9:30 hostile infantry, in extended order, was seen advancing towards our front and our guns again got busy.

Meanwhile the British home troops were fighting in low, swampy ground, north of the Canadians. They had a very hard time on both sides of Paddebeeke and in other swamps, where little isolated garrisons of the enemy held pillboxes in a girdle of machine gun fire.

So far very little news of further moves has come back, and I have told all I know. The rain is now heavy and thick. A mist lies over the fields and what had been bad ground is now worse ground.

The battle is one of those called "minor operations," but the ground was taken by great heroism and is highly important.

NEW RAIDS ON METZ REGION

French and British Airmen Drop Large Amounts of Explosives.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—This account of aviation activities was included in the night bulletin of the War Office:

"On Oct. 30 six enemy airplanes were brought down by our pilots, four others fell in a damaged condition within their own lines.

"Our bombing escadrilles last night dropped 7,700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Thionville, Bettembourg, Maizieres-lez-Metz, Longeville-lez-Metz, Josppy, and Conflans, as well as on the station at Luxemburg. All our objectives were reached."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—This communication dealing with aviation was issued tonight:

"Following on those of Monday night and yesterday morning, another raid into Germany was carried out by our machines last night. On this occasion the steel works and station at Volklingen (Rhine province of Prussia) were attacked with excellent results. Direct hits were observed on a furnace and power house and on a train."

ORLANDO REASSURES CADORNA AND ALLIES

Italians' Faith in Their Army and Their Comrade Nations Is Unshaken, He Says.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Professor Vittorio E. Orlando, the new Italian Premier, has sent the following telegram to General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army:

"Fully realizing the formidable responsibility I am assuming at the present moment when I take up the direction of the Italian Government, my first thought is to assure your Excellency that the Italian people supports you intrepidly in your terrible trial, and that not for one instant has its faith in the army and in its chief been shaken. To those whom it acclaimed in the hour of victory still more closely does the nation feel itself bound in the hour of adversity.

"The immense effort of the adversary, who has gathered and hurled against us the accumulation of his hate and strength, if it has succeeded in bursting in upon a dear and glorious fragment of our country, has not curbed our spirit nor broken up the inner strength of the country.

"Let the enemy know—let the world know—that the Italians, under the burden of their inexpressible grief at the sight of their country invaded, have made it a point of honor to sink all their internal differences so as to strengthen their will and energy, in order that again our native soil may be consecrated by a victory which cannot fail us."

Premier Orlando has also sent a message to the French Premier, M. Painlevé, saying:

"The heart of France hears our sorrow, and from the example of heroic France in sacrifice and resistance we draw great strength. Trusting in the valor of our army and the powerful brotherhood in arms of the Allies, which evokes in us memories and incentives to glory, the Italian people is preparing itself for this trial, which may be the supreme and decisive one for it and for its all.

"We are firmly convinced that this trial will give to all of us that victory which will finally lead to a just peace for the world, plunged in blood not by our fault."

CALLS FOR WAR ON AUSTRIA

Defense Society Asks the President to Summon Congress at Once.

A resolution urging the President to call an extra session of Congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, held at the Midday Club. A minute also adopted urges the President to use all possible ships for the transportation to Italy of war materials and troops.

Among those at the meeting were Richard M. Hurd, George B. Agnew, Professor D. W. Johnson, William Guggenheim, William H. Gardiner, James N. Wallace, George R. Carter, William T. Hornaday, Lyle E. Mahan, Cleveland Moffett, Henry C. Quinby, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Clarence S. Thompson and Charles Stewart Davison.

ALLIES ARE GIVING QUICK AID TO ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

ley until the German brute force is shattered and world terrorism ended. Momentary trials which are afflicting Italy, and against which the force of the Allies will make headway successfully, may delay but cannot modify the issue of this formidable war which henceforth is inevitable. Germany may make other spectacular moves in the far-off and temporarily indefensible areas, but we are landing solid blows on the western front.

Only Road to Peace.

"Whenever Germany is sincerely ready to consider peace it will be because she is beaten, and when she is beaten the victors will write the terms in conformity with justice and the rights of humanity, steadfastly refusing to admit any compromise with violence. This note of high resolve struck by President Wilson in all his recent utterances has been accepted and adopted by the European allies. We stand together in complete harmony, and we are convinced that there is no other road to peace save by victory."

Premier Painlevé then said:

"The arrival of Americans in the trenches is saluted with the greatest joy by their French comrades in arms and by our whole nation. It is not only a beginning of the utmost symbolical importance, but of enormous material significance. I purpose myself before long to pass an evening in one of the trenches occupied by the American troops in order to bring to them personally and on the spot the greetings and good wishes of France."

HERTLING DEFERS HIS ACCEPTANCE

Radicals and Socialists Whom He Consults at Berlin Frankly State Opposition.

PAN GERMANS ALSO COOL

Kaiser's Choice Is Distrusted as Being Too Close to Austria—Party Conferences Continue.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—(British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—Official announcement is made that Chancellor Michaelis has resigned and that the Chancellorship has been offered to Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier. The announcement says Count von Hertling is now negotiating with the leaders of the Reichstag parties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 31.)—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung assert that Count von Hertling has accepted the Chancellorship, and the Cologne papers also treat the question as settled.

Von Hertling's conferences with party leaders continue. He has consulted with Erzberger, Hausmann, Stresemann, Trimborn, and also a Social Democrat.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that von Hertling suffers from bad health and is not striving for the Chancellorship.

Another Stop-Gap Suspected.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—The possibility is to be considered that Count von Hertling is wanted as Chancellor only for an uncertain interval, and that hidden powers behind the scenes have desired to use him and Dr. Michaelis to keep the place warm for the candidate whom Professor Rudolf Valentini, chief of the Emperor's civil cabinet, had intimated the Emperor was keeping in reserve for the peace negotiations. Count von Hertling's age and the unnatural and therefore probably temporary division of the offices of Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister suggest this possibility.

The fact that Count von Hertling's first conference after receiving the Emperor's offer was with Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, has attracted comment. It is mentioned in connection with his Clerical-Conservative antecedents, his record in the Reichstag, and his attitude regarding parliamentarism and Alsace-Lorraine as showing that he can scarcely forget the past sufficiently to be a progressive head of a modernized German administration.

The Tageblatt says that the Radical and Socialist representatives who were consulted expressed their opinion as to his unsuitability directly to Count von Hertling.

The Lokal-Anzeiger prints a report that Arnold Wahnschaffe, former Under Secretary and chief of the Imperial Chancellory under Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is scheduled to return to a similar confidential position if Count von Hertling takes the Chancellorship. The newspaper expresses the fear that this means the return of von Bethmann Hollweg's system.

Hints of a New Crisis.

A general survey of the German press shows von Hertling's candidacy is regarded on all sides, except by his own Centre Party, as decidedly questionable, if not a subject for grave concern. The tone of the radical and Socialist press indicates the probability that the appointment, if accepted, would not end the latent crisis but would cause its revival at an early date. The organs of these two parties, despite the good impression made by the Count's procedure in consulting with Reichstag leaders before making his decision, frankly oppose his elevation to the Chancellorship because of his adverse attitude toward parliamentarism, his affiliations with the Conservative wing of the Clerical party, and to fear that his selection may be a trick to split the present majority bloc and form a new non-Socialist bloc with the Conservatives and Clericals as the leading elements.

The Conservatives take a reserved attitude toward the candidacy of a man whose views on their annexationist foreign policy are more than suspected, who is considered by them the reprehensible agent and representative in Germany of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and who would be totally unacceptable to them as Prussian Premier, entrusted with the duty of reshaping Prussian legislative institutions, should it ultimately be determined to appoint him to the double office.

Silent on Prussian Reform.

The new Chancellor's name has been anathema to the Pan Germans of the Reventlow stripe owing to the belief that he is not their man as far as the annexation program is concerned. Von Hertling and Foreign Minister von Kühlmann have been coupled in the Pan German abuse, but von Hertling's conservative orthodoxy concerning parliamentary reform may be sufficient to overcome this prejudice. Much will depend on his attitude on Prussian franchise reform, concerning which he has been silent on the ground that this is Prussia's own affair.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says it understands that the Prussian franchise measures have now been drafted, and will be ready for submission to the Diet as soon as they receive the royal signature. It reports them as consisting of three separate bills, covering the change in the franchise requirements for the Lower Chamber, the reform of the House of Lords, and the extension of the budget rights of the Lower House.

The franchise contemplated is based upon equal suffrage, but with extended residence qualifications. The bill for a general redistribution of the electoral districts will not be introduced at present, it is stated, but legislation providing for an extra member in twelve particularly large districts will be submitted. The reform project in this shape and at this time meets most of the objections raised by the advocates of the reform, who have been expressing fears that only a pretense of equal suffrage would be proposed and that a scheme for delaying action for a year or more was contemplated.

ALLIED CONFERENCE TO BAR SKOBELEFF

Cambon Announces Decision to Exclude Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Envoy.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said today that M. Skobeleff, former Russian Minister of Labor, who was elected by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as their representatives to the interallied conference to be held in Paris, would not attend the conference. Referring to M. Skobeleff's selection by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to represent Russia, he said:

"You may say very clearly that the allied governments will absolutely refuse to consent to M. Skobeleff taking part in the deliberations. The meeting in prospect is not a conference in which all States, big and little, will participate, but a consultation of great powers that desire to arrive at an understanding not as to war aims but as to how to carry on the war. No one but members of Governments may attend."

The Central Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates drew up a peace program recently in the form of instructions to M. Skobeleff to be presented at the Paris conference. The program consisted of fifteen articles, providing among other things for disarmament, renunciation of annexations or indemnities, and nationalization of the Panama Canal.

CADORNA CONDUCTS RETREAT SKILFULLY

Continued from Page 1.

thing for the moment has had to yield to military necessities, and this will explain the lack of details, which can now be given briefly, concerning one of the most momentous phases of the war. The supreme command has no desire to keep the facts from the American, British, or general foreign public, but in such a supreme moment its first consideration is not to permit the announcement of details which can afford the enemy the slightest clue either to what has occurred or what is in store.

One of the commanding officers informed the correspondent that the public should be put on guard against reports which doubtless will be spread from scattered information. The fact is those who have actually witnessed the recent stupendous drama are extremely few outside of the military authorities, and all these eyewitnesses, like the correspondent, are gladly respecting the decision which the supreme command feels the situation requires. Within these narrow limitations a few salient facts can be given.

General Cadorna's bulletin has struck the keynote of the main operation in stating: "The violence of their attack and inadequate resistance broke our left wing on the Julian front."

This was issued Sunday, and sums up officially the sequel to the tremendous concentration of Austro-German forces detailed in earlier dispatches just before the critical juncture was reached. The magnitude of the surprise offensive was heightened by the choice of a place where comparatively no fighting had occurred.

Had the enemy chosen any of the fighting front near Gorizia or the Bainsizze Plateau he would have faced splendidly organized forces. But in "sneaking in through the back door," as an officer described the operation, "he was like a thief who takes a family unawares and is able for a time to terrorize those caught in an unsuspecting moment."

As previously cabled, late Friday night, the crossing of the Isonzo near Tolmino was caried out. The enemy forces then found themselves facing a range of low mountains, with the Italian Army master of the passes leading to the eastern region of Venetia. At the same time the Austro-Germans made feints along the whole southern front, so as to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the extreme north. Their bombardment of Gorizia and all along the Carso to Monfalcone on the sea was terrific, but was not followed by infantry advances, and was clearly awaiting the development of von Mackensen's turning movement on the north.

General Cadorna's bulletin must be accepted for the moment as all that can be stated of what occurred on the Italian left wing.

The correspondent, having witnessed the retirement, and having been an unwilling participant for nine days in almost incredible hardships, can testify to the fortitude of the main body of the Italians, and also to the splendid organization which the supreme command sought to put in operation in withdrawing enormous forces of men and material. In such a gigantic operation it is not surprising that everything did not move like clockwork, but there were evidences everywhere of military skill of a high order which was able to extricate an army from such a surprise attack.

The view now held in high quarters is that this is not the time for contemplating what has been done already, but that every attention should be given to redeeming the situation. One encouraging thought is that everybody appears finally to have waked up to the existence of the Italian front and the necessity of throwing back this stupendous exhibition of terrorism

DENIES THAT ALLIES IGNORED ITALY'S PLEA

Assertion of the London Globe and Dispatches of Warning From Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Globe, commenting on the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday on "Lessons of the Italian Disaster," says:

"We feel sure that the very last thing desired by our esteemed contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to make mischief between the European Allies at a time when their mutual good relations are so vital to all, including America. Such would, however, be the effect of the groundless accusation that France and Great Britain are to blame for the Italian reverse through having turned a deaf ear to every Italian warning—every Italian appeal.

"Were there any truth in this statement it would be mischievous and unwise, but it is a fable. There was never any anxiety in any responsible quarter in Italy, least of all in the higher command, as to the solidity of their military situation or the ability of the fine Italian Army to hold all its recent gains. Never did any whisper reach London that Italy was in danger or that allied reinforcements were required to repel any invasion that might threaten."

Warning about Italy's great need of guns was emphasized in a dispatch published in THE TIMES on Sept. 14 last from a staff correspondent at the headquarters of the Italian front. The correspondent cabled:

"Despite Russia, the hour has struck when the world must rivet its attention on the Italian front in Austria. Austria and Germany are doing it. If Italy's allies don't—well, if I may be permitted to cable an adequate expression, 'It's a pity.' * * *

"It is time to realize that French cannon working on the battlefield of the Somme can in four days be blazing away on the Italian Carso. * * * Germany may feel that she can afford sending men to Austria. * * * Italy is not clamoring for men. * * * But what she does need is guns. * * * Italy puts her cards upon the table and says frankly what she must have. She asks her allies to give it to her. Cannon, cannon, and more cannon, and Italy will go to Laibach."

Extracts from this dispatch were cabled to London newspapers by their correspondents in New York. That there was knowledge in London of Italy's needs is implied in articles in The Pall Mall Gazette and The Daily Sketch, summaries in New York last Tuesday. The following is from an Associated Press dispatch published on that day:

"The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the fact that the Entente Allies have taken steps to send assistance to the Italians, says it is recalled that some months ago an appeal was made by Italy for guns. This newspaper adds that this appeal was strongly supported by Premier Lloyd George, but at the time the exigencies of the campaign on the western front, which was then opening, rendered full compliance impossible, as the War Office and the Generals at the front were making demands for guns which it was impossible to resist."

On the same day THE TIMES London correspondent quoted the following from The Daily Sketch:

"The German threat to Italy is closely bound up with the question of our war strategy and the effectiveness of the higher command. It is an open secret that the Prime Minister, perceiving the possibility of concentration against Italy, was in favor some months ago of sending further substantial military assistance to our ally, but the military view prevailed that we could best help by an effort on the western front."

HEARS VATICAN SEEKS FRENCH AID TO PEACE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—A Cologne dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende says that the Pope recently received a number of French Bishops, including the Bishops of Lyons, Bordeaux, Chartres, and Orleans, but not the Bishop of Paris. According to this dispatch, it is the Pope's intention to obtain the assistance of the Bishops in his peace work.

The Cologne Gazette learns that these negotiations herald a new peace proclamation, which the Pope intends to issue with the assistance of the international Episcopate.

WASHINGTON DROPS ALL EXPORT CURBS

Continued from Page 1.

night they are not less than five miles from the centre of the Tagliamento line, where it has been supposed General Cadorna would make his stand, provided the reservists, moved forward from the direction of Verona, Padua, and Venice, were able to provide protection for the retiring second and third armies, and also provided that the retreat was moving along successfully enough to enable the Italians to reach that line without large parts of the third army being cut off.

The Italian reference to an engagement having taken place yesterday in the hills of San Daniele del Friuli is also significant, for San Daniele is nearer the Tagliamento than is Pasiano. Much depends upon the origin of the movement that put German soldiers in position to fight in the hills of San Daniele del Friuli. This point is about twenty miles northwest of Udine. If the German forces figuring in this engagement were sent out from Udine, which is likely, it means that an effort is being made to cut off the Italian forces north of Gemona, who are being pushed southward by columns moving south from the Carnic Alps. But if these German forces did not come from Udine, then the situation is worse for the Italians, for it means that they came from the Carnic Alps and serve as a strong reinforcing column for the movement against the Tagliamento River.

It also means, whether these forces came from Udine or through the Carnic Alps, that the Teuton plan is to turn the left flank of the Italians along the upper reaches of the Tagliamento. This, if carried out, would probably force General Cadorna to seek a new line for his stand against the invaders. This line would be along the west bank of the Piave River about thirty miles west of the Tagliamento.

Peril of the Third Army.

Nothing is disclosed by the Italian Government regarding the progress made by the Third Army, which has been endeavoring to extricate itself from its position along the railway that parallels the coast from Monfalcone. This army the Germans have been trying to cut off. If it has passed San Giorgio, it is now safe. But if any part of it is still east of San Giorgio it has probably been isolated by the Teutons. Having thrown out lines northwestward from Udine toward San Daniele and westward toward Pasiano Schiavenasco, there can be little doubt that some of the column has been sent southward toward San Giorgio, which lies due south of Udine.

The line of the German force moving toward the Tagliamento yesterday seems to be San Daniele-Pasiano-San Giorgio. The German right flank would base itself on the road leading from Gemona toward Casarsa, behind the Tagliamento. The German centre is based on Udine and moving through Pasiano toward the River Corno and Codroipo, while the German left moves from San Giorgio toward the Lasitana crossing of the Tagliamento.

Like the Rumanian Campaign.

The first stages of this drive of the Teutons were similar to the drive of the German and Bulgarian forces under Falkenhayn and Mackensen into Rumania a year ago. Subsequent stages of the campaign serve to bear out the conviction of experts here that the campaign in Venetia has been planned in repetition of the Rumanian drive.

The character of the campaign which the Rumanians had to meet and which the Italians must count upon facing was described by the German Emperor in an autograph letter to Hindenburg accompanying the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross conferred upon him.

"You," said the Kaiser, addressing Hindenburg, "have again conducted great operations with rare prudence as regards splendid arrangements, with the greatest strategy in carrying them out, and you proposed to me with far-seeing thoughtfulness measures which directed the way to separately marching columns for a united blow."

That is what the Teutons have been doing in the Venetian drive. They have been marching columns separately for a united blow. In the Rumanian campaign Falkenhayn pushed through the passes while Mackensen sent his columns separately and well-timed intervals across the Danube. The result was a campaign of concentric action which forced the Rumanians to withdraw their front from the mountains to escape the danger of being outflanked from the west. This is what the Italians must avoid in the present campaign—being outflanked from the direction of the Carnic passes in the north.

Mackensen's Role.

The first stages of the present campaign were marked by the intimation that Mackensen was in command. During the past two days Berlin announcements have apparently gone out of their way to point out that the "Austro-German forces on the Isonzo front are commanded by General Otto von Below." The name of Mackensen has been allowed to drop out of the reports from Berlin. This raises the question, Where is Mackensen? The probabilities are that Mackensen is being dependen upon to handle the columns which Germany contemplates throwing through the Plocken and other northern Alpine passes, and perhaps has men in reserve for a movement down the Adige.

If this inference is correct then Mackensen is playing the same rôle for von Below in the Venetian campaign that Mackensen played with respect to Falkenhayn in the Rumanian campaign. It was Falkenhayn who provided the steady pressure that forced the centre of the Rumanian line back toward Bucharest, while Mackensen continued to move up flanking columns steadily from the direction of the Danube in such fashion as to threaten to flank the left of the retreating Rumanian columns. In the present campaign von Below's forces have been to provide the pressure that forced the Italians westward from the Isonzo, and it is suspected that Mackensen is being counted upon to shove his columns down from the northern passes to turn the left flank of the retreating Italians.

The retreating Rumanian line stood north to south when the drive against it began a year ago, but when the drive ended the Rumanian line had swung around until it stretched from east to west, between the Carpathians and the Black Sea. The Italian line now retreating is also north and south. If the Tagliamento can be made the first real stand that line will be a north and south line. Should the Italians fail to hold this line and be compelled to fall back on the Piave River, it will be swung around into a line which will be run from southeast to northwest. Collapse of this line would stretch the Italian line from the Venetian Gulf toward Verona in an east and west line.

General Tozzi, Not Despondent.

General Pasquale Tozzi, Chief of the Italian Military Mission in the United States, is not despondent over the reverses experienced by the Italian Army, but said that to conduct the necessary new movements successfully enormous quantities of materials and coal for the operation of the railroads would be required. This assistance, he asserted, would have to be furnished immediately.

"Thus far," General Tozzi said today, "no calculation can be made of the material that has been lost during the last week. One must keep in mind that the central stores are not situated on the front, but are scattered on the Venetian Plains, far behind the front lines. Of course, there was a great amount of ammunition, foodstuffs, and other articles required by the army just behind the Isonzo front, and these have been partly carried away and partly destroyed.

"Thus far no statement of the amount of these losses has been received from Rome, but I am expecting it soon, and when it is received the needs of materials indicated must be covered with the utmost speed, so as to replace all the losses and to give to the Italian Army its full strength again. Generally speaking, the Italian needs have been especially tonnage, coal, steel, and, lately, owing to the crops' failure, wheat in greater quantity than ever before.

"As in the past, I hope that, by working in harmony with the United States Government officials, charged with allotting supplies to the Allies, Italy's requirements will be met to such an extent as to bring to the highest point of efficiency, through the furnishing of an adequate amount of necessary materials, the very great man-power of the Italian Army."

General Tozzi expressed the conviction that the Austro-German advance would be halted at the Tagliamento line.

"The new line along the Tagliamento," he said, "to which the Italian armies are retiring, is naturally a rather strong line, notwithstanding that there is usually a lack of water in the river. This line runs from the Alps to the sea; before the right wing in the south are great marshes, which will make it rather difficult for the enemy to proceed there, and an enemy offensive against the middle of the line will be even more difficult, for that part of the line is not only shorter, but has also the support of the hills and the mountains of the left wing in the north.

"In the period of peace the Italians intended, in case of war, to make the first assembly for the national defense behind the Piave River, this line having a still stronger defensive value than the Tagliamento, but the military authorities are confident that on the Tagliamento line the Italian troops will be able to check the invaders.

Doubts Story of "Cowardice."

"The Third Army is retiring in complete order, so that it can give to the Austro-Germans some preoccupation, as it threatens the enemy's flank while following the retiring Second Army. At the same time, the Third Army must attempt to check the pressure from the enemy following it from the Carso.

"I absolutely disapprove of the opinion that some organizations of the Second Army exhibited signs of cowardice and that for this reason the enemy broke through. The enemy's success was only a consequence of a sudden attack by overwhelming forces. I am confident that the Teutons will be arrested at the Tagliamento line, toward which the Italian reserves are rushing.

"To conduct these movements successfully, however, and to equip and supply the new line, enormous quantities of materials and of coal for the operation of the railroads will be required, more than at any previous time, and they will have to be furnished immediately, without the slightest delay, in order to make effective the Italian plans for the defense of the country. The principal needs will be guns, munitions, coal, metals, and foodstuffs."

General Tozzi, in describing the difficulties faced on the Italian front, said that it tortuous lines, before the late reverses, extended 485 kilometers, being longer than the English, French, and Belgian lines combined, the latter covering 435 kilometers. To make the Italian problem even more difficult, the front passed through lofty and precipitous mountains. In addition Italy maintained this front single-handed, while the soldiers of four nations were opposing the Germans on the Franco-Belgian front.

"If the importance of the Italian front had been understood before," he declared, "this front being nearer the heart of the weakest enemy than any other, much better results would have been obtained, and there would have been found the key for the quickest solution and for the end of the war.

"I was in Libya during the Italian campaign there five years ago, and witnessed with my eyes deeds of the utmost valor on the part of the Italian troops, deeds which might have been compared with those of the ancient Romans. At that time the Italian soldiers were fighting valiantly a colonial war, far from the fatherland, and it is to be sure that now, they being on Italian soil, fighting for their own land, they will resist supremely, fighting gloriously for their great cause.

Tells of Second Army's Deeds.

"The second army, whose front was broken by the Austro-German blow, accomplished a few months ago feats of indescribable daring and efficiency, consequently its retreat is due to natural causes in the development of the war. For instance, the enemy's enormous numerical superiority in front, whose forces are said to have been four times as great as ours; to the foe's overwhelming superiority in artillery, and to similar causes. The Austrian admission of losses of more than 20,000 men demonstrates the very high price which the enemy has paid.

"It is not necessary to speak of the feats of the other Italian armies, because these are already world known. In the counterattack of the Trentino, in the capture of Gorizia and of the Plateau of Bainsizza, of Monfalcone, &c., the Italian troops performed wonderful deeds of valor. These troops under the bloody fire of the enemy had to climb vertical natural walls ascending from the Isonzo River; these troops had to break, step by step, the rocks of the Carso to open the way for their advance, always under the fire of the enemy, and this they did courageously, contemptuous of death, achieving the victory. From these soldiers we can expect only a glorious end, and if the Allies will remove the clear clause of their inferiority, due to the enormous concentration of Austro-Germans on the Italian front drawn from other fronts, without any doubt the victorious issue for the Italians will be also that of the common war."

Count di Cellere, in a message today to America's Italian population, declares that the people of Italy and their army are firm in their determination to carry on the fight again t the Austro-German invaders to a victorious end. The message, which was prompted by requests from Italian citizens in the United States for information regarding the Italian situation, has been sent to all Italian Consuls for distribution, as well as to all Italian language new papers in this country. It reads in part:

"I wish to answer publicly these moving manifestations of patriotism.

"The news from Italy is that the Austro-German coalition has attacked our army with overpowering forces, both in men and artillery, and that the Italian troops, fulfilling faithfully and bravely the directions of the supreme command, are stemming the advance of the enemy. The country is upholding the army with calm determination. From our allies we receive the support of their solidarity and of their arms."

Orlando's Sons in Army.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—Vittorio Orlando, the new Italian Premier, has three sons at the front. One was on the Bainsizza Plateau, from which the Italians were expelled at the beginning of the present Austro-German offensive, and it is not known what has become of him.

A fourth son of the Premier, who was in training for machine-gun service, started for the front on the day the offensive was launched.

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WILL BUILD MORE SHIPS AND FASTER

Conference at Washington Lays Plans to Increase Supply of Labor at Yards.

TO READJUST CONTRACTS

Reasonable Profits Guaranteed All Yards—Million Tons of Shipping Ready by March.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — A general quickening of shipbuilding operations on the Atlantic Coast was promised today at a conference of builders and labor leaders with officials of Government departments. The meeting was called by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to work out means of co-ordinating the efforts of all having to do with the shipbuilding program.

The difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor is the chief obstacle in the way of speeding up tonnage production. Through draft exemption for shipyard workers the Shipping Board hopes to overcome this difficulty in large measure. At the same time it will give consideration to other plans for inducing trained workers in other lines to enter the employment of shipyards.

Builders at the conference agreed with Government officials that measures should be taken to prevent yards from hiring each other's workers, and a general standardized wage system was proposed as a means of accomplishing this. Shipping Board officials have suggested that legislation may be asked to prevent the practice.

A general readjustment of contracts for ships commandeered on the ways by the Government, it was said after the conference, will be made soon by the Shipping Board. Some builders, it is contended, are losing money on contracts commandeered, as material costs and workers' wages have risen sharply since the vessels were taken over. The Shipping Board, it was declared, will see that every yard reaps a reasonable profit.

Committee of Builders.

A committee of builders named today will co-operate with the Government in obtaining materials and in dealing with the labor shortage. One member of the committee will serve as an aid to the board, giving all his time to the work. The committee comprises H. L. Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, J. W. Powell, Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company and an official of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; J. H. Hand of the William Cramp & Sons Company, and A. M. Neeland of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Greater consideration of the wooden shipbuilding industry was urged on the Shipping Board today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. Labor and materials are available on the Pacific Coast, he declared, for twice the amount of wooden ship construction under way in that district. An additional 3,000,000 tons of shipping easily could be built, Senator Chamberlain set forth, if the board would take advantage of the men and materials offered.

American shipyards will complete 1,000,000 tons of ships by March 1, Chairman Hurley told the conference.

"In the whole of 1916," he said, "we turned out a little over 1,400,000 tons. We shall achieve in the next four months far more than we achieved in twelve months. The new goal of our expectations is ten times the production of 1916. But we can't achieve this by ordinary methods, by normal energy, or by average initiative. This is an extraordinary period in the country's history. We are confronted with an abnormal task and must apply abnormal methods. Every ounce of our energy and initiative must be directed toward the achievement of the greatest task ever imposed upon a nation in war.

"The Government alone," continued Mr. Hurley, "no matter how willing and anxious it is to do its part, cannot bring the production of ships to the maximum capacity of the country. Nor can the shipyards alone do it. The labor of the country, no matter how intelligent, skillful, and patriotic, cannot accomplish it by itself. But working together, determined to forget everything but the national welfare, we can achieve the goal we have set for ourselves. Working even as we are we have accomplished remarkable results.

Tribute to Labor's Patriotism.

"I want to pay a tribute to the patriotism of labor in this situation. Shipyard owners probably do not understand the obstacles which the patriotic labor of the country has had to overcome. Nor does labor probably understand the obstacles faced by the shipyard owners. It is that we may all understand each other better, pull together, and speed up that Admiral Capps and I called this meeting.

"We will build 6,000,000 deadweight tons of ships in 1918. I say we are going to do it rather than that we are going to try to do it, because anything America sets out to do she does. As a fighting nation we have a clean record for victory. We have the men, we have the money, and we have a cause that is right. In striving for this new goal we are cutting out red tape. Whatever help labor needs we shall give to labor. Whatever help the shipyards need we shall give to the shipyards.

"We want the labor representatives who are here to tell us the best way to speed up and augment the labor supply. We want the shipyard representatives to tell us what they think will facilitate the work of production.

"The young Americans in the trenches are offering the supreme sacrifice of their lives. Their safety and their success depend on us. Much less is required of us than of them, and I am confident that everything we have to give will be given in the same spirit of unselfishness."

FORE RIVER MEN ON STRIKE.

Ship Plant Crippled by Walkout of Machinists.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 31.—Important ship construction work at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company was crippled today by a strike of machinists. Estimates of the number of men out varied from 1,500 to 3,000.

Union leaders say the company has failed to live up to an agreement made last August to raise the rate of pay to the scale in force at the navy yards. At a meeting today the strikers voted not to return to work unless the company signed a written agreement to increase their pay to Government standards, to rate all machinists in three classes as is done in the Government yards, and to recognize the Grievance Committee of the union.

The employes who are out are machinists, machinists' helpers, bolters, reamers, and reamers' helpers. The crippling of these departments threw other departments out of gear.

Construction work on the company's auxiliary plant at Squantum is also affected by a strike against some of the contractors. The Building Trades Union is seeking to enforce the "closed shop" rule there.

FOREIGN TRADE FALLS OFF.

Big Drop in Both Exports and Imports in Month of September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Exports and imports both fell off during September.

The decrease of approximately $34,000,000 in exports, the September total of which was $456,201,367, is attributed in part to the activities of the War Trade Board in holding up licenses. While the exports have dropped in comparison with August they show a gain of $80,000,000 as compared with July. For the nine months ended with Sept. 30, the total exports were $4,607,817,178, a gain of $657,000,000 over the similar period in 1916.

Imports in September dropped $34,312,481 from August's total of $270,509,379. For the nine months they totaled two and a quarter billion, or $450,000,000 gain over the similar period last year.

Gold and silver are going out of the country far in excess of their import.

RAILROAD UNIONS UNITE IN WAGE DRIVE

Conductors and Trainmen to Join Switchmen in Demand—May Tie Up War Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—A general railroad strike and consequent tying up of Government war needs is a possibility as the result of a series of secret conferences begun by railroad men in this city today with the avowed purpose of demanding increases in wages of 25 to 50 per cent from nineteen Chicago railroads.

Those who met in the Great Northern Hotel were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and a delegation from the Order of Railway Conductors. This, taken with the two days' session here of the Switchmen's Union of North America, which ended with resolutions demanding a 50 per cent. wage increase on every railroad in the country, is considered as signifying that a concerted move will be made by all the railroad workers for more pay.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and numerous other union officials are to reach Chicago tomorrow for a big meeting. The importance of the conference is indicated by the coming of Mr. Garretson, who is said to have been ill for several months. Vice President Shepard of the brotherhood usually cares for conferences of this sort, but the importance of this meeting, it is declared, made the presence of Mr. Garretson necessary.

The membership of the two organizations which will meet tomorrow totals between 250,000 and 300,000 throughout the nation.

Should a strike of all these workers be called the obstacles to be put in the path of the Government in its prosecution of the war are plain. It is said that the Federal Government is watching every move of the railway employes with interest, in view of the fact that President Wilson led Congress to enact the Adamson law more than a year ago, which gave the railroad men an eight-hour day at a ten-hour wage. This step, coming at the eleventh hour, prevented a nation-wide strike at that time.

The switchmen belong to the American Federation of Labor, while the other orders are independent. They have seldom worked together, but it now is believed that the three, together with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, will act simultaneously.

Wages were advanced and hours a day and days a month were reduced by the board of arbitration which reported today on the demands made by telegraphers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway system. The road will have to spend $17,000 additional a month for wages.

FINNS ASSAIL WILSON.

Angry at Withholding Flour—Say They Will Welcome Germans.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31.—The report that the American Government will not permit exports of flour to Finland evokes bitter words from the Finnish press and people. The newspaper Hufvudstadsbladet of Helsingfors, refers sarcastically to what it calls President Wilson's "unscrupulous policy, in the face of his declarations about protecting small nations and interests."

This paper calls attention to the fact that the flour in question was regularly contracted for and that a sum was paid in advance to bind the bargain. It continues:

"The American decision is a hard blow for us and will in no wise increase our sympathies for the Entente. Furthermore, so far as the danger of German occupation is concerned, America's attitude will cause Finlanders rather to long for than fear such occupation, since we know that Germany has always exerted herself to see that territory occupied by her shall not suffer from lack of the necessaries of life."

The Hufvudstadsbladet demands energetic pressure on Russia to compel intervention with America.

The newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, the chief organ of the Young Finnish Party, also attacks the United States for its attitude and says that America should understand that this will compel the Finns to find their "only salvation in the very German occupation which America employs as an excuse for not fulfilling its contractual obligations." The paper continues:

"A policy of this sort on the part of the Allies is as difficult for us to understand as the kind of humanity which is willing, for the motive stated, to let a whole friendly nation starve to death."

It is learned from well-informed sources that the newspaper excerpts quoted fairly represent the Finnish attitude. Highly placed Finns are openly declaring that there is no reason why Finland should not desire German occupation. The feeling against Russia is growing more bitter.

ARREST 2 SUSPECTS FOR BALTIMORE FIRE

Both Were Seen Loitering Around Baltimore & Ohio Piers Before the Blaze Started.

LOSS PUT AT $5,500,000

British Steamer Still Burning and Probably Will Be a Total Loss—Two Lives Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Federal, railroad, and city officials are convinced that the fire at the Locust Point piers late last night was the work of German intrigue, and two suspects have already been taken into custody, while a score of other clues are being run down. Two men are now believed to have lost their lives and some four or five others are still unaccounted for. The loss of the piers and contents, as well as the damage to the British steamer and its cargo, is placed well beyond $5,500,000.

These are the developments of the triple investigation begun early this morning of the origin of the big fire, which threatened the whole Baltimore & Ohio Railroad terminal property, destroyed Pier 9; half of Pier 8, and badly damaged a British steamer. Federal agents arrested the two suspects, while city detectives, Baltimore & Ohio police agents, and the local Bureau of Naval Inteligence were running down independent clues. Chief Charles E. Munro of the Bureau of Mines also came here this afternoon from Washington to look into the rumors of bomb work.

One of the suspects arrested was identified as a man who hovered about the piers in a motor boat on Tuesday morning and was seen there again six hours before the fire started. A remark of his to the effect that "the elevators would go next" led to his arrest, and he was recognized as the occupant of the motor boat when taken before Special Agent Harris of the Department of Justice, and Chief Edmund Leigh of the Baltimore & Ohio police.

The second man, seized about the same time, was identified as a man found loitering near the piers on Tuesday. He said he was a Russian and was "just walking around," but an investigation by the Federal agents disclosed that he was a native of Germany.

The wife of the first suspect also was questioned closely by the officials, but was excused after more than an hour's examination. Both men are being held for the United States officials and will be questioned again tomorrow.

The total loss to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, including the piers and contents, has been placed at $4,000,000. This is figured upon the original cost of the piers and the cost of the material there for shipment. The piers and contents were covered by insurance. To rebuild the piers, however, would cost double what they did originally, according to a statement issued today by A. W. Thompson, Vice President in charge of traffic and commercial development.

The British steamer Kerry Range still was afire late today, tons of water being poured into the holds with seemingly little effect. The hold was a raging inferno, making the decks of the vessel so hot that the flames were combated under great difficulties.

The vessel, according to Arthur F. Sidebotham, manager for Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., of London, was valued, with her cargo, at more than $1,500,000. Both vessel and cargo, it is feared, will be a total loss.

Michael J. Hand of Baltimore, tally clerk for Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., and Eustice Bromley of Liverpool, chief gunner on board the Kerry Range, are believed to have perished in the flames.

Whether any stevedores were lost is not known yet. It was impossible to get a list of these men today, as they were employed and recorded only by check. The line officials believe, however, that all will be accounted for.

The Kerry Range was of 3,200 tons displacement and was practically new, having made its first trip less than two years ago. It was built at Newcastle and was in Baltimore about two months ago.

FOE OF ROOSEVELT DEAD.

Mrs. Morris, Who Was Put Out of White House, Is Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Minor Hull Morris, whose forcible ejection from the White House during President Roosevelt's first term created an uproar of national proportions, was burned to death today in the rooming house where she lived. No one seems to know how it happened. She was discovered wrapped in flames.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 82,377.

Losses in October Drive Less Than Those for September.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—British casualties reported for the month of October totaled 82,377. The losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 1,445; men, 14,985.

Officers wounded or missing, 4,133; men, 61,814.

The October losses compare favorably for the British with those reported for September, which totaled 104,598. In October Field Marshal Haig undertook several renewals of the big drive in Flanders, making notable progress in the process still under way of driving a wedge into the German lines which is threatening a wide sector in Belgium and Northern France.

CONGRESSMEN IN PARIS.

To Dine with General Pershing and Visit the Fronts.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Ten members of the United States Congress arrived in Paris today on their way to pay a visit to the front. General Pershing invited them to dine with him this evening, and William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, will give them a reception at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The members of the party will proceed on Friday to the American training camp for a few days' stay, and then visit the French and British fronts.

989 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

Pennsylvania Again Leads, with New York in Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Army recruiting had another good day yesterday, when 989 men were obtained, making it the second best day for some weeks. Pennsylvania again led in the day's work, with New York in second place. The daily statement on recruiting for the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Oct. 30.	Since April 1.		Obtained Oct. 30.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	8	2,844	*N. Jersey.	14	7,115
*Delaware.	..	568	*New York.	81	26,450
Maine	36	1,278	*Penn.	153	27,740
*Mass.	38	11,743	*R. Island.	1	1,270
N. Hamp.	..	780	Vermont	1	167

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained throughout the country Oct. 30, 989.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 238,798.

GERMAN MUTINY IN BELGIUM

Officers Attacked, It Is Said, by Men Refusing to Go to Front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to the newspaper Les Nouvelles, a serious mutiny has occurred among German soldiers at the Beverloo Camp in Belgium. The men, it is said, refused to go to the front, and damaged their own rifles in some cases, while others fired on their officers, several of whom were wounded.

The mutineers were finally overcome and removed on cattle trucks.

The frontier guard at Brouchaut, according to the same authority, deserted on Oct. 15.

FOUNDED 1856

THERE is a great difference in the service of men's clothes, due to a large extent to the evident quality in some clothing and the so-called quality in other makes. The all-important factor in choosing your Fall or Winter suit and overcoat, is quality and value backed by a reputation. We built our reputation on quality and value.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

R. H. Macy & Co.

Cordovans at $7.89

For wearing quality it is difficult to equal genuine cordovan such as these shoes are made of. Carefully made and finished over a smart last which gives to the foot a slender appearance.

Made exclusively for us, with blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles and receding toes. Shoes of this sort would cost you much more elsewhere.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear

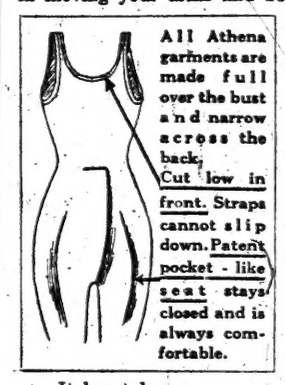
R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

Because it is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure Athena Underwear gives you all the comfort that you have always wanted and never before have been able to find in underwear. It affords freedom in moving your arms and body that you will enjoy.



When you put on a suit of Athena Underwear you will find to your delight that it fits you exactly, without being stretched at any point and with no loose fabric to wrinkle under the corset.

Select your exact size in buying Athena Underwear. It is cut to your measure.

It has taken many years to bring Athena to its present perfected state. You will realize when you put it on that it is exactly right in every detail.

PRICES:

Vests and Tights.....Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes, 75c to $2
Union Suits.....Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes, $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers
Saks & Company, sole New York Agents

McGIBBON & CO.
Linen Goods and Handkerchiefs of Pure Flax only

This is very important, for Makers, in presence of advancing prices, have been tempted to use Cotton and ordinary Flax. High as it is, Cotton is cheaper than Linen, which is now so high and scarce, that manufacturers are refusing advance orders at any price, not knowing where they can get yarns.

Table Cloths	Handkerchiefs
Napkins	Bed Spreads
Towels	Lace and Hand
Sheets	Embroidered Linens
Pillow Cases	Blankets, Comfortables

All the above especially interesting and advisable for the buyer. PRICE and COMPARISON of QUALITY decides

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Mr. Hopper has managed his office admirably and in the public interest. He has introduced reforms. He has sought reforms that are in the public interest. He has been a highly capable Register and he should be kept in office. —THE TIMES.

Vote for
JOHN J. HOPPER
FOR REGISTER
Of New York County
Republican and Fusion Candidate for Re-election on His Record
The first name in Group 12
MARK YOUR BALLOT AS FOLLOWS:

Vote for one! REGISTER. 12
X JOHN J. HOPPER.... Republican Fusion City Democracy

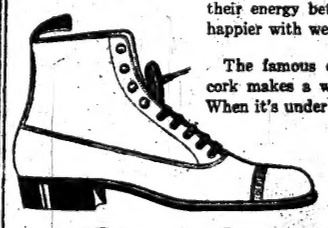
Fire-side Comfort On the Street

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

The genuine foot comfort that once was possible only at home after work hours is the kind many men and women now enjoy all day and every day.

Wearers of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe step lightly through the day's duties without thought of how far they have walked. They find their energy better and their work happier with wearing these shoes.

The famous cushion of felt and cork makes a wonderful difference. When it's under foot, comfort rules.



Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO

Preferred

The New York Times printed 1,254,096 agate lines of advertisements in October, 1917. It is the only New York morning newspaper showing a gain over October, 1916.

OFFERS PLAN TO WIN SOCIALISTS TO WAR

Upton Sinclair Urges President to Argue Question Rather Than Bar Papers from Mails.

SAYS REASON WILL PREVAIL

Would Demand Space in Each Publication to Answer Any False or Disloyal Statement.

Upton Sinclair, who recently quit the Socialist Party because of the anti-American stand of its leaders, made public yesterday a letter he had sent to President Wilson protesting against exclusion from the mails of Socialist newspapers or newspapers which criticize the Government. The writer made the point that the suppression of the organs of the Socialists and of malcontents did not serve its primary purpose of lessening the feeling of discontent, but rather aggravated it. He advocated a plan by which the Government should overturn by force of fact and argument, rather than by suppression, untrue and disloyal published statements.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, sent a letter to Mr. Sinclair thanking him for his frankness on behalf of the President and expressing the opinion that future developments will change his opinion of the Post Office Department's method of handling seditious newspapers.

"I have supported your policy," read Mr. Sinclair's letter, "though to do so I had to break with the Socialist Party, to which I have belonged for sixteen years, and which has meant more to me than I can say. I took the step because I believed that the power of Prussian militarism must be broken, and that civilization waits until this job has been done.

"So, if I come now to plead with you, you will understand that it is as a friend in your house."

The writer then expressed the fear that while we were fighting for democracy abroad democracy at home might suffer.

"What I have reference to is the barring of Socialist papers from the mails, which through a new law is soon to mean their barring from all means of transportation, and their virtual suppression. I have seen the Postmaster General and his subordinates going from one extreme to the other, until I can no longer withhold a protest."

After agreeing with the President that the line is hard to draw between newspapers which certainly should be suppressed and those which might receive an opportunity to behave better, Mr. Sinclair wrote:

Only English Language Papers.

"Let us set aside, as not included in my appeal, all papers published by aliens, and all papers published in enemy languages; also all papers which incite to acts of treason or rebellion; such papers should be suppressed. I have no word to say for them. My appeal is for papers published by American citizens, who, while obeying the law and advising others to obey the law, desire to agitate to have the laws changed; desire to exercise their rights as citizens and free men in a democracy by criticising the Government and advocating changes in its policies. Such men have had their papers barred from the mails, and it has been done with peculiar violence and unreason, suggestive of vindictiveness; that is to say, they have been refused all specifications as to what the Government objects to, and all opportunity to conform their utterances to what the Government claims is permissible. In the case of The Masses, the procedure was even worse; it can only be described as disgraceful; for the paper first had one issue barred from the mails and then it had its mailing privilege taken away on the ground that it had failed to appear regularly; which is as if a policeman were to knock a man down and then, because he cried out with pain, arrest him for making a public disturbance."

Mr. Sinclair went on to say that while the Postmaster General had ruled that a paper could not say "This Government is a tool of Wall Street or the munition makers," the German people were saying like things about their Government.

"And when they read," he wrote, "that we are suppressing newspapers they will say that our Government is just the same as theirs, and that our preaching of democracy is just a snare for them.

"My question is this: Is it utterly impossible to conduct a war in a democratic way?" continued Mr. Sinclair. "Is it impossible to deal with the opponents of war at home with the weapons of democracy, which are reason and fair play, instead of the weapons of autocracy, which are the policeman's club and the jail? I am so convinced of the justice of your war program, as you have outlined it, that I feel able to defend it with the weapons of truth; and it is with deep pain that I have seen your subordinates failing to display a similar confidence in your policies. For example, Mr. Burleson says that There can be no campaign against conscription and the draft law.' If he means by this that there can be no campaign to advise men to disobey the law, I agree at once. But what if some people wish to campaign for a repeal of the draft law? Under the Constitution they have every right to petition Congress to that effect.

Would Answer False Arguments.

"I believe there is a way in which we can protect ourselves from false propaganda without so free a use of the policeman's club. The thing to do is to answer it. Let the Government establish a bureau of public information, with a staff of men fully equipped with the facts as to this war, its causes and its purposes and let the Government go to any offending publication and say: 'We object to this statement, which is false; we object to this argument, which is based upon false premises, and calculated to mislead the public. We offer you your choice, either to be barred from the mails, or to open your columns to an official answer to the objectionable passages.'

"This would be novel procedure, and I admit that it might excite some derision at the outset; but then, so does every new step in democracy. I contend that it would be an honest and fair way for the community to protect itself; and I contend that it would do more to convince the doubters than any amount of violence. For, as you know, Mr. President, suppression convinces nobody, and the readers of The Masses and the American Socialist and The Call have not been converted by the Postmaster General, they have only been made more bitter and more active opponents of the Administration. But I know them; I know that while there are some hotheads and fanatics whom no amount of fact could convince, the vast majority of American Socialists are sincere and honest men, devoted to the truth, and willing to be convinced by reasonable arguments."

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

Promises to Consider Feasibility of Sinclair's Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, has sent the following response to Upton Sinclair:

Personal. Oct. 30, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Sinclair: The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 22, and to tell you how much he appreciates its frankness and sincerity, and also your generous personal kindness. He feels convinced that, as case follows case in dealings of the Post Office Department with this matter, your impression will be very much altered as to the way in which they are being handled. He certainly sympathizes with your own principles in this delicate business as stated in your letter.

The President requests to add that your suggestion interests him very much, and that he will certainly consider the feasibility of acting upon it. Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, Cal.

The Postmaster General offered no comment on Mr. Sinclair's letter.

ASSURES NEW YORK OF SUFFICIENT COAL

Fuel Administration Today Will Suspend Priority Orders in Mining Districts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Immediate relief from the coal shortage in the East was promised today by the Fuel Administration, which will issue an order tomorrow modifying the arrangement under which shipments to the Northwest have preference over all other movements.

Prority orders will be suspended in a number of mining districts, particularly in Pennsylvania, to release both bituminous and anthracite coal for munitions plants and domestic consumers in the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard. This, it is said, will assure an ample supply of fuel to the big steel producing and shipbuilding plants, and will permit householders in New York and Boston to obtain all the anthracite they need.

At present most of the coal mined in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana is going to lake ports for transshipment to the Northwest and to Canada. This movement has been so great that the Northwest is in a position to have the supply cut down.

A plan to apply penalty provisions to non-union mining districts to prevent strikes and lockouts was announced today by the Fuel Administration after conferences with leading producers. President Wilson's order of Monday raising coal prices 45 cents a ton throughout the country carried a provision denying the increase to districts failing to adopt the penalty system. Producers in non-union districts pointed out that they had no authority to enforce penalties against unorganized miners.

The Fuel Administration overcame the difficulty by directing that operators in non-union districts collect fines if strikes were called and turn the money over to the Government for use by the Red Cross. If miners are locked out without cause, the Fuel Administration will fine the operators, giving the money to the Red Cross.

Operators and miners of the Southwest who have failed to reach an acceptable agreement as to a penalty clause in the new contract were called to Washington today by the Fuel Administrator for a conference Friday. Unless a penalty clause satisfactory to Dr. Garfield is adopted, coal price increases will be withheld in the Southwest.

"Other union districts in the different parts of the country," said Dr. Garfield today, "are submitting their penalty clauses to the Fuel Administrator for approval. There is no indication of any disturbance in the labor conditions in the application of the wage advance where penalty provisions are agreed to. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where considerable unrest existed, have been straightened out, and the miners are giving full service in the mines."

Investigation of thousands of complaints of violations by operators and dealers of coal price regulations has been started by the Fuel Administration's legal staff. Information gathered will be turned over to the Department of Justice for prosecution of the offenders. Examples, it was hinted today, might be made of a number of the larger offending producers and distributers.

LAST 2-CENT LETTER DAY.

After Midnight Tonight the Rate Will Be 3 Cents.

The new postage rates go into effect at midnight tonight. The rate on all letters except drop letters will be three cents for each ounce instead of two cents as now. Drop letters or letters mailed for local delivery will be two cents. In New York City local delivery will be confined to the jurisdiction of individual Postmasters. Thus, drop letters mailed within the limits of Manhattan and the Bronx for delivery within these limits will require two cents postage, while every ounce of first-class mail sent from Manhattan to Brooklyn and vice versa will require three cents postage.

Postal cards and souvenir post cards will require two-cent stamps. The present Government postal card bearing a one-cent stamp must have another one-cent stamp added to it. Three-cent stamps have been sent to all the Post Offices in the country, but where they cannot be obtained the patron is advised to apply the necessary stamps.

All letters which do not bear three cents postage will be returned to the writer for an additional cent if the sender's name is known. If the sender's name is not known, the mail will be delivered to the addressee on the payment of the lacking postage.

Parcel post rates are not affected by the new law.

Queens Borough has six post offices, and the three-cent rate will prevail within the borough lines. The offices are Long Island City, Flushing, Fort Totten, Jamaica, Far Rockaway and Broad Channel. Long Island City includes Astoria. Flushing takes in Bayside, Douglaston, College Point, Whitestone, Elmhurst, Forest Hills, Maspeth, Woodside, Murray Hill, Laurel Hill, Winfield, Corona, East Elmhurst and Little Neck. Jamaica serves Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Queens, Ozone Park, Morris Park, Brooklyn Hills, Union Course, Brooklyn Manor and Rosedale. Far Rockaway reaches Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, Arverne and Hammels.

SILENT TO WILSON PRAISE.

League of Small Nations Fails to Applaud Werda's Words.

A declaration that twenty-five years hence President Wilson, because of his attitude toward small nations, would be regarded as "the savior of the world" was received in stony silence yesterday by the members of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities, which concluded its three days' convention at the Hotel McAlpin. The high praise of President Wilson was uttered by Joel E. Werda, editor of The Persian Courier annd The New Assyria, speaking on the latter country.

Mr. Werda's prayer of thanks to Great Britain for the success of British troops in Mesopotamia, which, he asserted, meant that the British would save Assyria, was also received without a ripple of applause. The address of the Chief of Clan Fhearghuis of Stra-Chur, which was almost wholly an appeal for home rule in Scotland, was continually interrupted by applause, especially when he traced the history of "Scottish wrongs" at the hand of England.

There were two additional defections from the ranks of speakers scheduled to appear at the convention. These were John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, who sent a telegram that he would be unable to appear because of pressure of other work, and Dr. Epaminondas Lucaciu, who was to have represented Rumania. In his address Mr. Werda said:

"Although I voted for Mr. Hughes I thank God Mr. Wilson was elected. As Washington is called the Father of his country and Lincoln the savior of his country, so, twenty-five years from now President Wilson will be known as the savior of the world because of the principle that he has enunciated, that there can be no peace until every nation in the world is allowed to govern its own affairs."

This Afternoon at 2 o'Clock
(and daily thereafter to Tuesday, Nov. 6)
KARL FREUND
Collection On View.
Fifteen remarkable interiors including the Jonathan Richardson library, the Ming Panel Room, the de Wit Room.
The magnificent overdoors from the Irish Houses of Parliament.
An important collection of paintings including the d'Augey Panels by Francisco Goya; the Louvre Pictures by Philippe de Champaigne.
Mr. Freund's notable collection of Old Musical Instruments, many in excellent playing condition.
Furniture of beauty and historical interest, objets d'Art, wrought ironwork, mantels, overmantels, lamps, etc.
AT CLARKE'S ART ROOMS, 5 West 44th St. (Op. Sherry's).
SALE (conducted by AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE)
WED., NOV. 7, to SAT., NOV. 10

COAL SAVING SMALL IN DIMMING LIGHTS

Edison Official Shows the Amount of Fuel Needed for Electric Signs.

GLARE HAS GREATER VALUE

John W. Lieb Goes to Washington to Confer with Dr. Garfield on Continuing Displays.

John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company and Chairman of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, went to Washington yesterday to confer with Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, concerning the need of conserving the country's fuel supply. He will also discuss with Dr. Garfield the question of continuing the great display of electric signs that have given Broadway its name of the "Great White Way." Before going Dr. Lieb prepared a statement tending to show that the electric displays throughout the city has really no effect of consequence on the consumption of fuel, and that the flash and glare of the signs serve a purpose of far greater value than the coal they cost.

The special "White Way lighting," as Mr. Lieb describes it, consumes, he says, only about six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total output of the power houses. To douse this display lighting of all of the larger cities of the country would, he said, mean a saving in coal of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. This is so, he explains, because tungsten lamps of the smallest sizes are used in the signs. They make for great brilliancy and so the casual observer thinks they consume much coal, he said. Soft coal is used for this purpose.

Among the virtues of the light clusters that set wide sections of big cities ablaze, he says, are that they attract strangers and visitors and constitute a welcome diversion to the volunteer and recruit awaiting the call to duty.

It has been the experience abroad that cheerful surroundings and a certain amount of gayety have a very favorable effect on the convalescence of wounded soldiers," Mr. Lieb declared, "while gloomy surroundings have a depressing and unfavorable effect. For this reason our allies, while prohibiting street illumination and displays in order not to invite hostile air craft, have found it necessary to maintain theatres, moving picture shows, and other forms of entertainment to help cheer up the soldier."

Because of these facts Dr. Lieb thinks that the situation is one of psychology rather than of economy, of impression than of actual important waste. But he says that if it appears important to the national or municipal authorities to eliminate the signs there is no doubt but that the lighting and power companies throughout the country will co-operate in every way, without regard to any loss of revenue.

"I feel," he said, "that the problem is national rather than local in character, and if, in order to avoid even the appearance of waste or extravagance it becomes necessary to take action, it should be undertaken by the national authorities involving a public announcement by Dr. Garfield."

Mr. Lieb called attention to the fact that public utility corporations are under the control of Public Service Commissions, that many of the larger electric signs are supplied under contract for from one to five years, and that the companies should be protected in any suits for damages growing out of a cessation of the service.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney, a member of the War Committee of Five named by the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissions, said that the committee was ready at any time to co-operate with Dr. Garfield in any action that was deemed advisable, and if it was considered necessary to put out the lights on the "Great White Ways" of the country they would surely be put out.

Anti-Embargo Smugglers Caught.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 31.—The first arrests for smuggling under the embargo section of the Espionage act and the President's proclamation in connection with it were made today, a Douglas merchant and six Mexicans being taken into custody by customs officers, who confiscated two wagon loads of shoes and other merchandise.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

Problems

A person is often confronted with problems of investment, questions of the management of property or doubts concerning the disposition of his estate.

Any depositor of the *Franklin Trust Company* may bring such problems to the company's officers with the assurance that he will receive the wise, mature and kindly counsel of men who have made these matters a life study.

We take pride in helping the small account to grow and invite accounts of $200, and over.

Send for our booklet "*Small Accounts.*"

Franklin
TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

"When good fellows get together" they meet at the home of the man who serves
Club Cocktails
They harmonize with happiness and each round calls for another.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
Presents
for immediate selection
Coats for Motor-Utility and Afternoon wear
of fine soft velours, duvetyns, new platinum coatings, chamoisine, glove-cloth, velvet and other rich materials—combined with Beaver-Nutria-Seal-Mole-Caracul-Oppossum-Wolf-Fox and Sable-Squirrel

Chauffeurs' Overcoats for Winter at $35
are designed for utility and comfort
¶ Saks' overcoats for chauffeurs at $35 are the best that money can buy. They are Saks-made all the way through, and come to you direct from the tailor's bench, *minus* the profits of middlemen.
¶ Made in large, roomy, comfortable double-breasted model with belted back, in fine quality Whipcord and Oxford Grey Overcoatings. Smarter, more serviceable coats cannot be had anywhere at $35.
Ask the Man Who Bought One
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

In an Extraordinary Special Offering Today
300 Women's Winter Suits Reduced
Formerly $35 to $39.50
Thursday at $28
Fancy Tailored, Plain Tailored and New Sport Models, many beautifully trimmed with fur, taken from our regular stocks and reduced because the lots are not complete. The materials:
Chiffon Broadcloth, Plain and Twilled Velour, Silvertone, Poiret Twill, Suede Cloth, Burella, Wool Jersey and Oxford Cloth.
Each suit is beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes range from 34 to 50½. Values such as these will move quickly. Early selection is advised.
Fourth Floor.

Today, Thursday, Nov. 1st, on the Fourth Floor
A Most Important Special
Sale of Women's Coats, Special $28
Only the very Newest winter models are included, many of which are exclusive with Saks & Company. Some are semi-belted, others have full belts, featuring a wealth of new ideas in collars, cuffs and pockets. Some of the materials: Wool Velour, in both medium and heavy weight; Cashmere Burella, Cheviots and Kerseys, lavishly trimmed with
Natural Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Nutria, Skunk-Raccoon, "Seal" Muskrat, Kit or Kolinsky-dyed Coney
All coats heavily interlined, and may be had in the season's most wanted colors.

200 Women's Smart Winter Dresses
Formerly $25, $29.50 and $35
Reduced to $18.50
After a busy season we find on hand a number of very fine dresses for afternoon and street wear, in broken sizes, and have decided to reduce them to this low price for prompt disposal. All are in good condition, the styles are among the best shown this Fall, and the workmanship is of the best throughout.
The Afternoon Frocks are in Satin and Charmeuse, with sleeves in self material or Georgette Crepe, and waists neatly embroidered.
The Street Frocks are tailored in extra quality Tricotine and Men's Wear Serge, in very fashionable draped and plaited effects.
Sizes 34 to 44 in the lot, but not in each model.

Real Dutch
Silver Frame Bags
Imported from Holland
Special $25
¶ The frames of these beautiful bags were imported from Holland, and are in most exquisite designs representing typical Dutch scenes.
¶ The bag itself is of Chiffon Velvet in full shirred model, lined with flowered Epilay silk. *Main Floor.*

Values of More Than Usual Importance in
Women's Fashionable Velveteen Skirts at $7.50 and $9.75
Velveteen skirts are enjoying wide popularity, and are to be seen at all leading style centres. These are in stunning models with new pockets, and are to be had in Brown, Navy Blue, Plum, Taupe, Green and Black. Waistbands to 36.

In a most Extraordinary Special Offering Today
Women's Smartest of Winter Boots Very Special at $6.95

Smart, practical boots in exclusive and very graceful lasts with 1½ inch military heel—now so much in demand. Even in normal times these boots would be remarkable at $6.95. Such an offering *today* should merit the attention of fashionably dressed women everywhere. The colors and combinations:

Seal Brown with Tan Kid Tops and in All-Beaver Brown, Slate Grey or "Seal" Brown Kidskin. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Head-to-Foot Coverings for Cold Nights at Camp
The man who sleeps out-of-doors through the winter months will also take comfort in a garment of this sort. Quality for quality, lower priced than elsewhere.
Sleeping Suits for Men, $3.29
Well made of heavy flannelette in three styles.
No. 1—made in one piece style with boots attached and hood detached.
No. 2—made in two piece style with boots and hood detached.
No. 3—made in one piece style with overlap coat effect, hood and boots detached.
All three models have wind protecting sleeve device. Sizes A, B, C and D.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.
All Silk Crochet Knitted Ties, $1.44
For neat appearance and long service it's hard to beat these. The assortment includes fourteen different plain shades, as well as heather mixtures and bias striped effects.
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.
Men's Ribbed Underwear for Fall Wear
Medium weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves and sateen facing. Drawers, ankle length, with sateen waist band and suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment 98c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.
Men's Velour Hats, $3.89 to $6.89
Well made in several smart shapes, of good quality, in various shades of brown, gray and green, also in black.

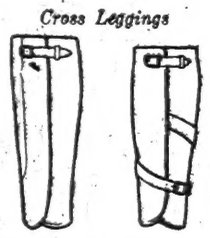
For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.
English Model Kit Bags, $34.50
Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.
Those Who Commute may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains, and they will find everything ready for them when they start on the trip back home in the late afternoon.

ESTABLISHED 1876
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL RATINGS

Plattsburg!

Our representative will be at the Camp Exchange, Saturday and Sunday, November 3rd and 4th, with Cross leggings, gloves and military service articles.

Cross Leggings

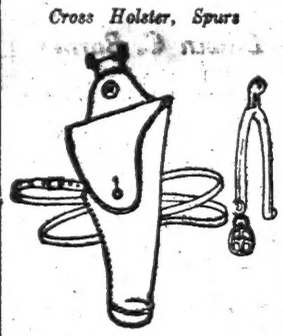


Leggings, in all leathers, strap or spring-front fastening, from $10.00

Cross Toilet Case

"Roll-up" case, water-proof army-cloth, 9½x25 inches closed, with 8 standard toilet articles. Complete, $11.50

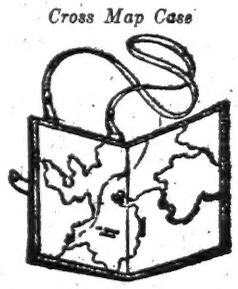
Cross Holster, Spurs



Holster, tan hide, leg straps, top-swivel, for Colt automatic revolver, $6.00

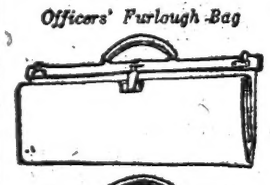
Spur, Officers' regulation, solid nickel, per pair..... $3.00
Leather covered, per pair..... $6.00

Cross Map Case



Of tan hide, one-fold, tinglass protection, shoulder strap, 10x7 inches closed $8.00

Officers' Furlough Bag



Of soft tan hide, linen lining, folds to half-size and 3-inch thickness when not in use, 18-inch..... $29.00

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston — 145 Tremont St.
London — 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

NEW WAR TAXES GO INTO EFFECT TODAY

Theatre Tickets, Passenger and Freight Rates, and Insurance Affected.

POSTAGE RISE TOMORROW

Five-Cent Levy on Wire and Telephone Messages Costing Fifteen Cents or More.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—This is the last day of grace from many new war taxes. With the exception of increased letter rates and tobacco taxes, which go into effect Friday, and the special stamp taxes on documents, legal instruments, and parcel post packages, which go into operation Dec. 1, all special taxes begin to apply at midnight tonight. They include:

One cent on each dime paid for amusement admissions.
Three per cent. on payments for freight transportation.
Eight per cent. on passenger fares.
Ten per cent. on payments for Pullman and similar accommodations.
Five per cent. on oil pipe line transportation.
One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages.
Five cents on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or more.
Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products.
Ten per cent. on club dues.
Eight cents on each $100 of new life insurance.
One cent on each dollar of premiums paid on fire, marine, casualty, and other insurance policies.

Although the tobacco taxes do not become operative until Friday many dealers have already advanced retail prices. Other taxes of the new law, including those on hard and soft drinks, incomes and war-excess profits, have been in effect since the law was approved Oct. 3, but in indirect form. On Dec. 1 the new stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, will be payable, putting the entire law into complete operation, except for increased rates on second class mail, postponed until July 1 next.

Increases in first-class mail rates probably will be most generally felt by the people. The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop," or local, letters, shall be 3 cents; and that on postcards, including private mailing cards, shall be 1 cent more than heretofore. This increase includes picture postcards. The advances are construed to begin with letters and postcards postmarked Nov. 2.

The increases also have been extended by departmental order to first-class mail to many foreign countries which have enjoyed the domestic rates. The new 3-cent letter rate will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, and New Zealand. The postcard increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, the only countries which have enjoyed the domestic postcard rate.

Amusement admission taxes become effective tomorrow at places charging more than 5 cents. They are 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction paid for such admission, payable by the person admitted but collected by the Government from the amusement proprietor, required to make sworn returns to the Treasury. A flat tax of 1 cent for each child under 12 admitted when children are charged also is provided. Passes also are taxed, except those to bona fide employes, municipal officers, and children under 12, at the regular rate. Persons leasing theatre boxes must pay 10 per cent. on their rental.

The new rates on cigars range from 25 cents to $7 a thousand, and on cigarettes from 80 cents to $1.20 a thousand. Five cents a pound is the new tax on tobacco, snuff, and other manufactured tobacco, while cigarette papers are taxed from ½ cent to 1 cent a hundred. As the taxes are now reaching the ultimate consumer, the rises mean about 1 cent more on 5-cent tobacco packages, from 2 to 5 cents on cigarette packages, and from 1 to 10 cents on cigars.

Clubs whose dues are less than $12 a year and fees to lodges are exempt from the 10 per cent. tax on club dues.

Proprietors of cabarets and similar entertainments in New York have held conferences with Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper recently in an endeavor to determine how the Federal war tax of 10 per cent. on their shows shall be computed. The problem, according to William H. Hirst, counsel for the Society of Restaurateurs of New York, is what part of the customer's check is chargeable to entertainment and admission, and what part to "refreshment, services, or merchandise." No word was received from Washington yesterday to settle the question.

Commuters of the "long-haul" class, who travel sixty miles or more in their daily journeys between the city and their homes were all asked to pay an 8 per cent. addition to the regular rate as a war tax when they applied at the ticket offices of the various railroads to renew their month's transportation yesterday. The announcement had been generally circulated, and while there were some protests the railroad officials said last night that there had been far less complaint than they expected.

Provision was also made for the collection of the same tax on single and excursion tickets to points affected, as well as on mileage and even on partly used tickets bought by the year.

Long-haul commuters have multiplied rapidly on all the roads since the war began, and the increase has been especially noted in the northern coast counties of New Jersey served by the Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, and New York & Long Branch Railroads. The dead line here is at Morgan, yet those who travel by Sandy Hook steamers will escape taxation to Atlantic Highlands and many other shore points because of the shorter water course, the water trip being twelve miles less than the Central route and seventeen less than the Pennsylvania.

Only last week the management of the Long Branch road unofficially informed regular travelers that the understanding was that tickets already in the hands of users would be exempt, but this was followed three days ago by personal letters to all holders of yearly transportation that the tax must be paid before the November tickets could be accepted. Trouble was expected from the oldest commuter from Asbury Park, a stout-ish resident, who has been the bane of the train crews for years from his habit of writing almost daily complaints to the officers of the road. He held a ticket for which he paid $137 last May and on which the road now collects $5.48 for the coming six months.

SHIPYARD STRIKE HELD UP.

Port Newark Mechanics to Work While Investigation Is Made.

Ten thousand mechanics employed in the construction of Government shipyards at the Port Newark Terminal, who had threatened to strike yesterday for an increase in wages and a closed shop have agreed to continue work until Friday while Federal mediators gather facts from the representatives of the workmen and the construction companies. At the request of Federal Mediator Elmer Greenwald, who has been sent to Newark by the Secretary of Labor, the Newark Building Trades Council yesterday sent out a request to the workmen to defer action upon their demands. About 1,000 employes of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the Submarine Boat Corporation, now engaged in building shipyards for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, assert that the company is not paying the prevailing wages and is discriminating against union labor and men who live in Newark.

At the conferences yesterday the MacArthur Brothers, contractors, who built the army cantonments at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., requested the Federal Mediator and the Newark Building Trades Council to set what they considered a fair wage to be paid by the company on the projected construction of eight storage warehouses for the Quartermaster Corps and two base hospitals near the Port Newark Terminal.

WASHINGTON TAKES ITS LAST NIGHTCAP

Sheppard Anti-Liquor Law Goes Into Effect and the Lid Is Battened Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.—The "lid" was battened down on the national capital tonight at the stroke of 12, when the Sheppard anti-liquor law, passed by Congress last Winter, went into effect. After more than 100 years of open libation, Washington became at midnight a "dry" town, and whoever gets his "nip" today does it in his own way.

Washington will not be entirely a desert, for the Sheppard law allows the entry of wet goods into the town. It may be done by import from neighborhood communities, accompanied by an affidavit that the liquor is not to be used for an illegal purpose, or it may already have been provided by stocking up the cellar.

To say that Washington took the new order of events in the ordinary sedate run of affairs would be an exaggeration. While the nation's capital was prepared for it and looked for the final stroke of the hour when the drought set in, the town was more alert tonight, perhaps, than at any other time, even on election nights.

Confetti was sprayed upon the streets in what might be called the White Light District, and throngs crowded the thoroughfares—although they were not the crowds of New York's Gay White Way—to give the last farewell to the night life of the capital. It might be called a sedate but nevertheless wholehearted farewell to the old damp days.

Taxi parties were numerous and in many respects hilarious, but not in any sense out of touch with the grave undertone of the war than has made Washington so serious in the last seven months. No one could say that Washington made its last night one of high life and gayety.

In the hotels there were gay parties, as one might see on Broadway, and champagne flowed freely up to the hour of 12, but no longer. The hotel managers knew what to do, and there was no use running against the stern edict of the law. Some hotels had closed their bars several days ago, but most of them kept open to the last minute. When the hour of 12 struck in the hotels or restaurants every light was doused and the crowded rooms were quickly emptied.

In expectation of a demonstration there was opened, for the first time in the history of the capital, a night police court to take care of any extreme cases that might appear. But, as an evidence of how really philosophical Washingtonians were over the new order of things, it is to be said that only a few cases found their way to the court. It was really a dismal night in police court circles.

Under the Sheppard law there is no prohibition against any one carrying home or having conveyed to his domicile all the liquor he wants. This enabled as many Washingtonians as wished to have their own parties at home, and there is no law against their keeping them up.

The Shoreham Hotel, the Willard, the Raleigh, and some other large hotels shut down their bars in the afternoon. At the famous Shoomakers only straight whisky was dispensed in the last hours. It will continue to do business as a soft-drink place.

Three Rubber Smugglers Guilty.

Three of the five men who have been on trial before Judge Ervin of the Federal District Court on a charge of conspiring to ship rubber in violation of the customs law, were found guilty yesterday. Sentence was postponed 40 permit an appeal. The guilty men are Joseph Newman, an exporter and importer; Sven Du Rietz and William Hein. The two who were acquitted were Oscar Newman and Hans Hanssen, the latter formerly chief steward of the Norwegian steamship Kristianiafjord.

40 More French Officers Arrive.

Among the 408 cabin passengers arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port from France were forty French officers and soldiers, who have been sent here to assist in the instruction of American soldiers at the various training camps. A number of Red Cross nurses and ambulance drivers also returned from service on the western front.

MILK PRICE INCREASE HELD UP UNTIL NOV. 4

Rise to Consumer, Scheduled Today, Suspended Pending Further Conferences.

HEARINGS ARE CONTINUED

Police Available at Short Notice to Guard Grain Elevators and Food Storehouses.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Commissioner, showed that the national conservation program can accomplish practical results of a local nature when, after a four hours' conference, it was announced last night that the increase in the price of milk, scheduled to go into effect today, had been suspended until Nov. 4, for the holding of further conferences. The meeting yesterday at Mr. Williams's office, was attended by representatives of the national, State, and city governments, of the milk companies and of the farmers. At the close of the conference the following statement was issued:

"As a result of the conference, in which all parties were anxious to do everything practicable to conserve the interests of the public, it was agreed by the principal dealers that the price of milk to the consumer in New York City would not be increased before Nov. 4.

"In the meantime further conferences are to be held."

It was said that an investigation was being made of a report that one or more of the New York City milk companies was selling milk in a Connecticut city for a less price than it charged in New York.

Mayor Mitchel's Milk Committee resumed public hearings in the Board of Health Building yesterday, when witnesses from New England States gave figures for the cost of milk production. E. S. Brigham, State Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, said that after an investigation of 212 farms, the cost of producing milk in Vermont was 6.89 cents a quart. He added that cooperative buying of supplies could reduce this figure materially. He stated that Vermont factories paid $1.85 for 100 pounds of milk for manufacturing purposes. He was told by Chairman North that New York farmers receive $2.22 for the same grade of milk. He then replied that he believed Vermont farmers were losing money at $1.85, but he could not explain why savings banks deposits of these same farmers had recently greatly grown.

J. M. Fuller, dairying expert of Durham, N. H., said that the cost of producing a quart of milk in his State was 5.19 cents, and that the farmer received 6 cents for it. He said that the average cow produced 2,145 quarts of milk a year.

Professor W. P. B. Lockwood, Professor of Dairying in the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, placed the cost of producing a quart of milk in his State at 8.16 cent. When asked why it cost more to produce milk there than in Vermont, he said that there was less grazing land in his State.

The State Markets Commission will conduct a hearing in the City Hall this morning on the request of the city for permission to buy and sell food and fuel. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Committee; Mrs. Robert Bruère, Chairman of the Food Committee of the Women's City Club, and others will speak.

Police Commissioner Woods wrote Commissioner Williams a letter yesterday saying that the Police Department was available at short notice to guard all grain elevators and food storehouses throughout the five boroughs. Referring to the Baltimore fire, Mr. Williams said that when Food Administrator Hoover said some days ago that there was a widespread conspiracy to destroy food supplies he knew what he was talking about.

At a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker, the commandant, advised her hearers to use less fat in their kitchens. Other speakers were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. James M. Beck, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company, said yesterday that in his opinion the amount of sugar declared to have been released for consumption here was exaggerated. It was reported last week that there were nearly 27,000 tons of sugar held here, which had been bought by European neutrals and which would be released for consumption in New York. "I wish it were true," said Mr. Post. "If it is true, I have not yet seen the sugar."

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, said about 38,000,000 pounds of sugar which had been purchased by European neutrals were held in New York refineries because of the embargo. He said that the price at which the neutrals were willing to sell was $8.70 a hundred, but it had not been released as the owners were not willing to meet the price of $8.35 set by the Food Administrator.

A report in Wall Street was that the American Sugar Refining Company, which was reported several weeks ago to be about to buy half the Louisiana sugar crop, had so far failed to reach an agreement with the planters.

MANUFACTURERS LAUD HOOVER

Specialty Association Volunteers to Support the Food Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31.—The American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, which includes in its membership the leading proprietary food manufacturers of the United States and representing more than $900,000,000 invested capital, has volunteered as a unit to stand behind the Government and work under Food Administrator Hoover. Delegates, in annual convention here today, outlined plans for a huge program of co-operation with the Food Administration and the best way the manufacturers might serve the nation. F. H. Millard, Director of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company of Chicago, will go to Washington to assist Mr. Hoover.

Speakers praised Food Administrator Hoover and his work. Fred A. Drake of Easton, Penn., who carried a message from the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, told how that organization was working in harmony with Washington.

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DUNLAP & Co
N.Y.
CELEBRATED HATS
Without Equal in Quality and Style

178-180 Fifth Avenue,
181 Broadway, New York
22 So. Michigan Av., Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

THE FIGHTING FLEETS.
Map showing where the German and Russian fleets clashed, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10c.—Advt.

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE object of the makers of the Sonora has been to produce a phonograph of unequalled beauty. This object has been attained. After critical comparison, you will recognize Sonora's emphatic superiority. *At the Panama-Pacific Exposition Sonora won highest score for tone quality.*

Also Art Styles Made to Special Order

$50 $55 $60 $80 $105
$110 $140 $155 $175
$200 $250 $375 $500 $1000

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GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
279 Broadway at Reade Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
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1285 Fulton Street (open evenings)

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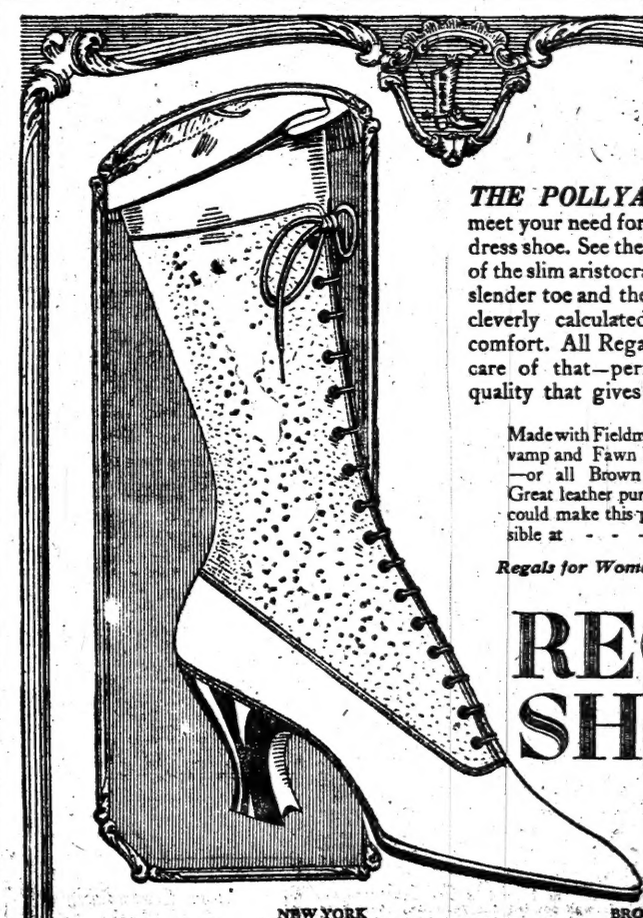

THE POLLYANNA—will meet your need for a smart semi-dress shoe. See the unusual grace of the slim aristocratic lines. The slender toe and the snug heel are cleverly calculated for lasting comfort. All Regal models take care of that—perfect ease and quality that gives long service.

Made with Fieldmouse Brown vamp and Fawn Nubuck top—or all Brown Kid-skin. Great leather purchases only could make this possible at - - - - $9

Regals for Women $5 to $14

REGAL SHOES

FIND YOUR REGAL STORE

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Streets
178 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th St. at 7th Avenue
2429 Third Avenue
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1375 Broadway
NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY
188 Newark Ave.
257 Fulton Street
381 Broadway
464 Fifth Avenue
(*Men's Shoes Only)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BENNETT MASS MEETING
AT COOPER UNION
TONIGHT
Hon. WILLIAM M. BENNETT
(Republican Candidate for Mayor)
Will Address the Meeting
Justice JAMES C. CROPSEY
Will Preside
Concert by Shannon's Band at 7:30 P. M.
Miss EDNA S. KELLOGG, Soloist

If You Want Full Food Value For Your Money
TRY
Grape-Nuts

Metropolitan—

THE custom-built Broughams and Landaulets we are offering on the Willys-Knight and Willys-Six Chassis were developed especially for metropolitan patronage. They are the product of two of the foremost American coach builders and as such leave nothing in point of design or workmanship to be desired.

Nothing could be better—unless it be the fact that you make your selection from actual cars—from a large number of both types—each car different from the others both in color and trim.

Immediate delivery. Prices range from $2650. to $3600.

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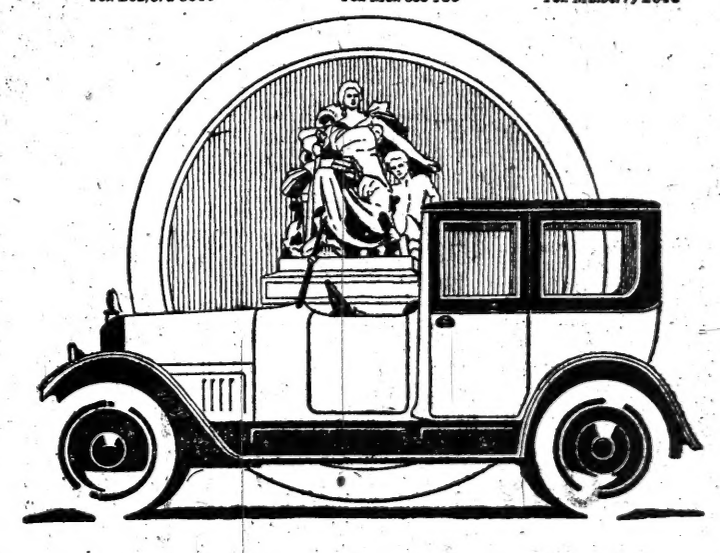

That skin trouble may become serious

Resinol

usually heals sick skins quickly

Don't wait for time to heal that skin ailment. "Oh, it will get well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors prescribe the Resinol skin-treatment constantly, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually stops skin troubles readily.*

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Contains nothing that could irritate the tenderest skin. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You'd better try them!

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our clients are receiving
$600,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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DE PINNA
The proper shoes have much to do with the effect of an outfit worn by Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.
Producing as we do the clothing and accessories worn by the children of the best known American families, we exercise unusual care in the selection of the correct lasts for school and formal wear, —giving, also, very personal attention to the requirements of the child's growing foot.
"Anniped" Shoes are an exclusive De Pinna specialty which are today of the same high quality standards that maintained before the outbreak of the war.
5th Avenue at 50th Street

"Paris in New York"
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To secure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

POLICE WILL WATCH 25,000 ENEMY ALIENS

New Plan Provides for Closer Surveillance of Those in Barred Zones Here.

HOMES UNDER SCRUTINY

Federal Authorities to be Informed Promptly of Any Changes of Abode.

The Federal authorities and the Police Department within the next few days will undertake a more far-reaching surveillance of enemy aliens within the barred zones of Manhattan and the Bronx than heretofore has been attempted. United States Marshal McCarthy has turned over to the Police Department a list of 25,000 enemy aliens who have permits to live within or to do business within the half-mile protective wall which has been thrown about the places where work of importance to the progress of the war is conducted and where spies might get information of value to the enemy or plotters might cause destruction of life or material.

Under the plan proposed by Mr. McCarthy, the Police Department will send to each precinct station house the names and addresses of every person on the list residing within such precinct. Patrolmen and detectives then will be required to familiarize themselves with the appearance and the place of abode of each listed person on their beats. In that way every one of the 25,000 will be known to several policemen. Their habits and their hours will be observed. Any suspicious act will be reported promptly and investigated. If any one of them changes his residence without getting the required permission that fact will be conveyed to the Federal authorities at once so that the missing man may be traced.

Fuller Potter, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of war measures, will confer with Commissioner Woods today over the arrangements for putting Marshal McCarthy's plan into effect. It was explained yesterday that the plan was a precautionary measure. Mr. McCarthy asserted that, so far as Manhattan and the Bronx were concerned, he did not wish the public to get the idea that any new and sudden need for further protection had arisen. He pointed out that no disaster had occurred within the water-front region under his jurisdiction.

"There have been," he said, "a few sporadic plots that have been nipped before they ripened, but not a single successful case. Either the protective machinery is wonderfully efficient or German sympathizers are less active than we had supposed."

Marshal Power's order relative to the Brooklyn and Staten Island waterfronts goes into effect at midnight tonight, but hundreds of enemy aliens, fearing arrest, stayed away yesterday from their work at the piers, in the shipbuilding and repairing plants, and other places in the affected area yesterday. Likewise employers who received official notification from the Marshal began scanning their pay rolls for the names of enemy aliens, making as rapid preparation as possible to replace the men who must go, in order that Government business, in which many of the firms are engaged, might not be delayed.

Every effort is to be made by the employment bureau of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to provide places for the thousands who will be without work today as a result of the order and little difficulty is anticipated. It was pointed out yesterday that there is a keen demand for workers of all sorts at the present time in nonwar industries.

There was one arrest within the barred zone yesterday. The name of the prisoner was withheld, as was also all information as to the charge made against him.

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BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY
Display Extraordinary
Come—Look!
109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

GERMAN GOODS RELEASED.

Those Paid For Before the War to Come to This Country.

Importing firms in this city received word yesterday that Great Britain had acceded to the request of the American Government and consented to the release for shipment of goods of German and Austrian origin paid for prior to this country's entrance into the war.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers, who has been representing some of the firms in the negotiations, yesterday made this comment:

"I never had any doubt but that our ally in this great war would recognize the justice of our claims and issue shipping licenses. It will mean, tooo, heavy sums to our Government in duties. There are large quantities of Christmas toys in the merchandise covered by the licenses to be issued, and I am hopeful of getting them over here in time for the holidays. Just when the bulk of the goods will reach here is a question, owing to the scarcity of available ocean tonnage."

ROBITZEK CHARGES FAIL.

No Evidence to Show Alderman Spent Money for Nomination.

Deputy Attorney General Becker announced last night that a secret investigation directed by Governor Whitman on Oct. 20 last on informal charges that a sum estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000 had been spent by Harry Robitzek, now Chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and Democratic candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the First District of the Bronx, to get the nomination, had been practically completed, and disclosed no evidence that the money had passed through Mr. Robitzek's bank account, nor that any payment on his behalf had been made so far as the inquiry had gone.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Robitzek, parents of Harry Robitzek, were also examined, and their bank accounts were inspected closely, showing only that Mr. Robitzek had given $1,000 to his son's campaign fund, which he had a right to do.

Alderman Robitzek was examined last night by Deputy Attorney General Becker and Perley Morse, expert accountant, as to all the items in his bank account in the Bronx Branch of the Columbia Trust Company from last May to the present time, and at the conclusion of Mr. Robitzek's examination Mr. Becker made a statement, declaring in part as follows:

"Mr. Robitzek has produced his check books, bank books, statements, and canceled checks, which correspond in every particular to the accounts kept in the Columbia Trust Company, and has explained real estate transactions which coincide in every way with the investigation we had already made. We have asked Mr. Robitzek in respect to political contributions by himself and family, and he had made statements, which, if true, indicate that no crime has been committed by them. If this money was paid in any other way than through his bank account there is no evidence to prove it.

"We make this statement because it is as much the duty of the Attorney General to exculpate those unjustly accused as to prosecute the guilty. Our examination as to contributions will proceed further, but as to the bank account and from an examination of Mr. Robitzek we can say there has been no violation by him or any one acting for him."

BARS SALE OF HONORS.

British House of Lords Frowns on Titles in Return for Party Funds.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The House of Lords has adopted a resolution by Earl Loreburn that when honors are conferred on others than members of the royal family, the army, navy, and permanent officials, a statement of the reasons for which such persons are recommended should be made, and that the Prime Minister should make the declaration that no payment to any party fund was associated with the honor.

There was some debate on the resolution, in which Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquis of Landsdowne, Viscount Bryce, and the Marquis of Salisbury participated. Earl Loreburn said he recently had heard of many instances of the proposed bestowal of titles in consideration of payments to party funds. One gentleman, he said, had been approached with an offer of a baronetcy for £25,000, or knighthood for £15,000.

DELAY GIVEN TO REYNOLDS.

Ex-Senator Gets Until Nov. 19 to Reply to Indictments.

Attorneys for ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds and three other persons indicted in connection with the purchase by the city of the Seaside Park property appeared before Justice Goff in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday and requested postponement of the time for further motions or additional pleading in the proceedings. On account of the complicated legal features of the indictments delay was necessary to properly prepare for the defense, the attorneys said.

Justice Goff granted them until Nov. 19 to reply to the indictments. The other defendants are Charles O'Malley, a realty expert in the Department of Finance; Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and William M. Greve, Vice President of the Neponsit Realty Company.

American Flier Killed in Japan.

TOKIO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—Frank Champion, an American aviator, fell and was killed while making a flight over Kochi today.

France Honors Mrs. E. L. Baylies.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honor on Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies of New York, in recognition of her work for France.

NOVELTIES in LEATHER
HAND BAGS and CASES
REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
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Andrew Alexander
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All This Week at Both Stores
All-cordovan (uppers and vamps) in rich mahogany shade—smart new circular-fox last — harness stitched, highest grade materials throughout. A wonderful value at the original price.

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You will have to put a 3c stamp on every letter you mail out of town.
But—
"I Can Save You the Extra Cent —and More"
Edwin C. Barnes
The United States Government has increased its postage to secure the greater revenue necessary to meet existing conditions. All of us are glad to pay it. Every extra penny helps the boys who are fighting for us. It is a patriotic duty, so do not curtail your mail. Continue to send out as many letters as you have in the past—because I can save you that extra penny and two more with the
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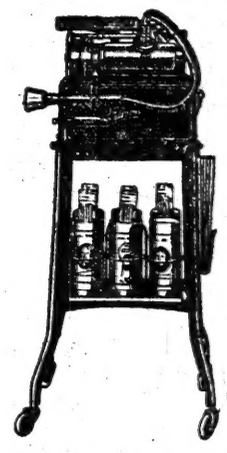
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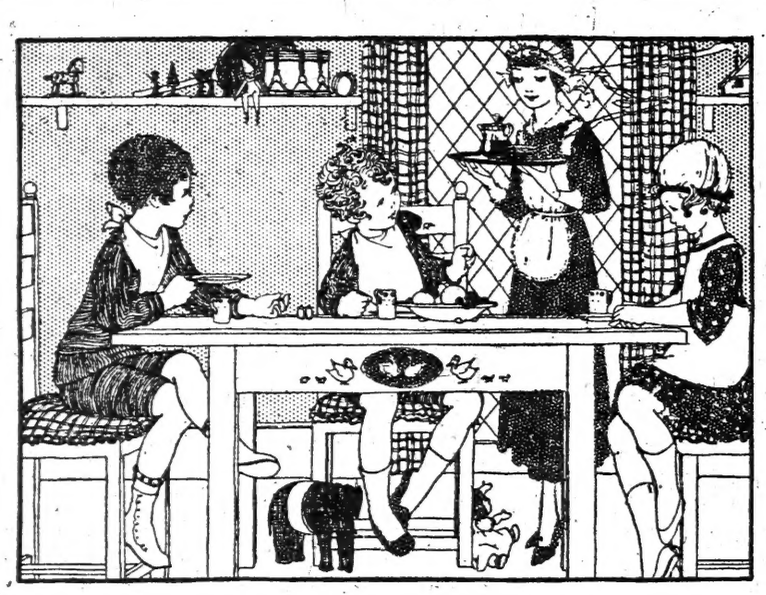
A breakfast to make them cry "more-more-more"
EVERY morning your children will tease for a second, and even a third helping when they have Aunt Jemima pancakes—they love them so.
They sniff the tantalizing fragrance; then fairly gobble up these steaming, luscious pancakes.
Give them all they want, for Aunt Jemima pancakes have just the blood and bone building elements which your growing children need. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour contains an unusually high percentage of gluten. It has the food value which will give your youngsters strong bodies and plump, rosy cheeks. Each one of the other ingredients, too, is selected because of its power to nourish the child's growing body.
The very best quality of everything necessary to make perfect pancakes is mixed in the flour. Add — not eggs, not milk — only water and your batter is ready. In an amazingly short time the fragrant brown cakes are steaming on your breakfast table. This delicious, well-balanced meal starts your children off for school bubbling with energy. Tomorrow morning give them the breakfast that is so good for them—the toothsome pancakes they love.
Remember, too, when it comes to pancakes, your husband is just a grown-up child. If you give him Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes, he will eat them like an eager boy and ask for more. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.
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WORST OF GERMAN HORRORS NOT TOLD

Dr. Dabo, Who Was in France, Says Americans Do Not Know Real Conditions There.

STIRS AUDIENCE BY TALK

Premature Peace Denounced by Other Speakers Before Council of Merchants' Association.

Denunciation of the agitation for premature peace, a first-hand account of German atrocities which stirred the audience, and recommendation by a former Premier of Australia of an Anglo-American alliance as the best guarantee against another world cataclysm were prominent in the speeches made yesterday at the luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association. The meeting, which was the first of this year, was held at the Hotel Astor, and was devoted to war problems.

While the audience responded with applause to the discussion of political features of the war by Sir George Reid, founder and first Premier of the Australian Federation and later Australian High Commissioner in London, and by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, their feelings seemed to be more deeply stirred by Dr. Leon Dabo, the artist, who was the last speaker.

Dr. Dabo was introduced by William C. Breed, President of the Members' Council, as a member of an American commission sent by our Government to investigate atrocities in France. Dr. Dabo began with the sweeping statement: "All that you have heard, all that you have read, all that you have imagined about this war is not wrong. All that the correspondents send over about the atrocities that have been committed, all the inhumanities, all the bestialities that no paper can possibly publish—they are not only true, but the worst of them cannot be told.

"To return from France and to come in contact with America's men and women, to see the civilians on the streets with clean linen on, to see women fashionably dressed, to see the shops wide open selling the gewgaws of other days; coming from France, coming from the land of the widow, of the orphan, of the maimed, then only did I realize that we as Americans know nothing, nothing, of the slime of the beast.

"One of my distinguished predecessors has just told you that our women and our girls have been protected from the fate that befell the women of France and of Belgium by the British Navy. Men, believe it, it is absolutely true. It is more than true. I have been in a hospital in the Department of the Meuse, of France, where there are nearly a thousand girls; not one is 18 years of age, and all will be mothers. Eleven per cent. in addition are stark mad. I have seen boys terribly mutilated.

"Some of you think that because you have bought $100 worth or $1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds you have done your share. You will not have done your share until it hurts. When next February or March you take up your daily newspapers and read the columns and columns of the names of dead, wounded, and missing, then only will you realize what the Allies have gone through for three years.

"Look at the map of Europe today. From Calais to Bagdad 240,000,000 people under the heel of the beast. This war is not won. This war will begin next Spring. It is your task to see that the inconclusive peace talk shall be throttled."

At the end Dr. Dabo said that he was going to venture to break the unwritten rule of the association and touch upon city politics, but upon Chairman Breed's suggesting that this would be inadvisable he contented himself by saying that there was no greater duty for the American at present than to be very careful who is selected to represent the citizens in public office.

Sir George Reid Talks.

Sir George Reid praised the heroism of Australian soldiers in the war, and said that although the British Empire was won by conquest, there was a new soul in British statesmanship and that the Colonials now rejoiced in the terms "empire" and "imperial."

"There is only one dark spot in our great empire," he said, "and that is Ireland. But I shall discuss that in more detail at another time." Then, recounting incidents of Anglo-American friendship, he said that he knew on private and indisputable authority that during the Spanish-American war Lord Salisbury was approached with regard to a project of sending a naval demonstration from Europe. "Lord Salisbury would have none of it," continued Sir George. "He was asked, 'Suppose Europe sends one, what about it?' He replied: 'I will tell you what about it. If you begin that sort of game, you will find the British fleet there facing you.'

"For three years," continued Sir George, "our blockade in this war was terribly hampered by you. We weren't, like the Germans, fond of a tussle with you; we determined to stand a lot rather than fall out with you, and, now that you have come in, the blockade is going to be a real one. Isn't it up to you to hustle to make up for those months of looking on?" The audience responded with applause and cries of "Yes."

"The doom of the Kaiser," he continued, "was sealed when President Wilson said what he had been wanting to say for a long time. Yet now we hear talk about peace. No one loves peace more than America, but she will stand no nonsense. There are soft people in England and everywhere else. Now when the terms of peace come, when the joy bells of victory ring in every American city and hamlet, are we going to allow these outrageous outlaws who have broken every law of God and man to sit around a council table with us? When a nest of highway robbers is caught redhanded you don't take them to a council table to help you settle laws for the suppression of highway robbery. No. They must be taken before this grand assemblage of twelve hundred million of the human race and the terms of peace must be dictated to them, and something more solid than their oath must stand behind them.

"After this war is over, after the handcuffs are on, I don't talk of alliances, but I say if the blood of your ances, but I say, if the blood of our best and bravest that has been soaked into foreign lands is to be remembered, by these two great powers of the world that an alliance—and one of words is enough between us—that we must have an alliance that will say with majestic strength that no horrible outrage can ever again be forced by human beings on earth."

Proud to Enter Alliance.

Mr. Wickersham said that before the war the word Australia suggested a remote island in the Pacific Ocean, and kangaroos, but that today the name meant Gallipoli and Anzac. "We are proud to go into an alliance with a nation that can produce such sons," he declared, and pointed out that perhaps the greatest impulse to the unification of Australia was furnished by German aggression in the Pacific. He talked of the common origin of the free institutions of America and Australia and said: "We must reverse for the time being all the processes of a free people. We must put vast powers into the hands of those trusted with our executive Government; we must submit to sumptuary laws which we had thought relegated to the limbo of forgotten things in order that the power and resources and soul of this people may be dedicated to the accomplishment of a victory without which their freedom will vanish. But we do it of our own free will.

"There is an issue which admits of no controversy, and it may be simply stated: Can we submit to German rule, to the domination of military thought or not? Can a people whose boast it is that their institutions were founded by George Washington and preserved by Abraham Lincoln accept without a struggle to the death the doctrines of Frederick and of William?"

Mr. Breed, in opening the meeting, said that since August of 1914 the nation had gone through two periods—the first of agitation, arousing the American people to the realization that their birthright was in danger, and the second of marshaling the forces of the nation. "Now," he said, "we have come to the third part, which strikes directly at every business and every home, which I would call the period of necessary self-sacrifice.

"Liberty, that which has been bought by the blood of our fathers, is at stake, and there is no decided opinion as to the outcome at the present moment. Nothing can be left undone. We must appeal to the people that we can count upon the men in the trenches; we know of their courage, and we have no doubt about it; but the answer will have to come from the people at home—are they willing to sacrifice themselves in every line to provide the supplies that are necessary for the men in the trenches, to provide the money that is necessary to purchase the ammunition, to provide and give the money that is necessary to support those individual enterprises which are alleviating the suffering of our soldiers, to give the money which it is necessary for the Government to have to make good its promise to stand by this war to the finish? It is to my mind one of the great [illegible] of the present, the bringing [illegible] the people of the United [illegible] cessity of individual self-[illegible].

"Will we forever be parading the subject of peace before our people? Hasn't our President told us, and do we not now realize, that this is no longer England's war, or France's war, or Italy's war, or Germany's war, but that it has always and fundamentally from the start been America's war? I think that the people of the United States are beginning to realize this, but unfortunately there are many good citizens who have not yet awakened to this fact. There are those men in public life who, misusing the freedom of speech which is guaranteed to those in legislative halls, like Senator La Follette, who are misrepresenting the people of the United States, and one of the real problems is to seek to convert those who are misguided and see how we can eliminate those who misguide."

ASKS COURT TO UPSET CANADIAN DRAFT LAW

Agitator Asserts Act Is Illegal and Authorities Fear Its Application May Be Affected.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A petition has been filed here in the Superior Court, a Federal tribunal, to have the Military Service act, which provides for conscription of man power, declared unconstitutional.

This action is brought on behalf of Paul Emile Mongeau, an anti-conscription orator, who is held for trial on a charge of making alleged seditious utterances.

The petition, directed against the Judge who committed Mongeau to trial and against Minister of Justice Doherty, asserts that the Military Service act is illegal in that it has superseded the royal authority invested only in the King.

Under the British North America act of 1867, when a number of provinces were confederated to form the Dominion, clauses relating to Quebec provide, the petition continues, that military service as applied to Canada is for defense only. The Imperial Parliament has never granted to Canada any extra-territorial rights beyond the Dominion's borders, the petition adds.

Mongeau's allegations against the law were made in asking for a writ of prohibition against being tried. This order was granted, and when it becomes returnable the merits of the allegations will be argued.

Government attorneys were disposed to consider seriously the possibility that Mongeau's action might affect the application of the act. The Minister of Justice asked for copies of the petitions and all the other papers in the case.

AUSTRIAN HAD A SILENCER.

Faces a Sentence to Five Years in Prison in General Sessions.

Joseph Szekely, an Austrian of 429 East Ninth Street, was convicted by a jury in Judge Malone's part of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of having a "gun silencer" in his possession. This is the first conviction since the enactment in September of the law, which provides a maximum penalty of five years in prison.

A gun and the "silencer" were found by accident when Detective Maher of the Fourth Branch Bureau went to the home of Szekely to arrest him on another charge. Assistant District Attorney Edelson has notified the United States Secret Service that Szekely is an alien. He was remanded for sentence, pending further investigation of the man by the Government agents.

SAYS TRADE DATA ARE IN.

Rotterdam Paper Asserts Holland Has Given Us Full Information.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, commenting on the American Minister's recent com- [illegible] obtaining [illegible] asks [illegible] more information [illegible] experts and imports with enemy countries. The paper argues that the Dutch Commission which is now in America was fully armed with data concerning these matters which America demanded, also that since then considerable information has been sent by cable.

TEACHER IS MOBBED AFTER A WAR TALK

Italian Pupils Go on Strike Because of Fancied Slight to Gen. Cadorna.

NEWARK MOTHERS AID THEM

Woman Is Pelted with Stones Until Police Rescue Her from Angry Throng.

Pupils of the McKinley Grammar School, Seventh Avenue, Newark, went on strike yesterday because their teacher made what they considered slighting remarks about General Cadorna and the Italian armies and after school pelted her with apples, potatoes, and vegetables stolen from stores in the neighborhood. Miss Jessie M. Bush, the teacher, had a narrow escape from serious injury. Two policemen and an automobilist rescued her and took her home. Hundreds of mothers joined their children in the attack on the teacher and, armed with sticks, they pursued her for four blocks before the police got her into the automobile.

The trouble started after the noon recess. Fifty boys walked out and marched to the City Hall to see Mayor Thomas L. Raymond. They carried American and Italian flags and sang lustily as they went through the business section. At the City Hall they couldn't find the Mayor, and Charles A. MacCall, chief attendance officer, called up the Principal, Walter J. Greene, who succeeded in getting the boys back to the school auditorium.

Then he called in the teacher, and the boys said she had reflected on General Cadorna and the Italian Army and said she would "give them what the Germans are giving the Italians." The school is in the heart of an Italian section, and all of the boys are of Italian descent. Miss Bush denied using the words accredited to her, but said she did refer to the Italian retreat and General Cadorna in illustrating a lesson. She was telling the boys to "stick to it" if they wanted to make a success in life. "If the Italian armies expect to win they must stick to it," was what Miss Bush declared she said.

The boys refused to go back to her class and were dismissed at closing time. Their mothers were outside and the mothers of many of the other boys. A crowd of 1,000 children and women lined the streets and waited for the teacher, who is a little gray-haired woman. She refused to ride in the principal's auto and insisted she wasn't afraid of the crowd. As soon as she got out of the building she was pelted with all sorts of missiles and forced to run with the policemen beside her. The Junior police of the school made a brave, but vain attempt to stem the rush of their schoolmates.

Miss Bush sought refuge in hallways, but the irate occupants pushed her out and slammed the doors. Miss Bush admitted to a reporter she might have made a mistake in referring to the War at all, but said she thought the boys were dissatisfied because the school is run under the alternating class plan, a modification of the Gary system, and that possibly the stories of strikes against that system in New York might have led them to imitate the New York students.

The section about the school is densely populated and there was great excitement last night when fathers came home and heard the tales of the day's happenings. In the telling the stories grew and the teacher's remarks were exaggerated. The police look for trouble if Miss Bush returns today.

Conscientious Objection Fails.

William J. Elmer, who wrote a "conscientious objector's" protest to Local Board 182 of Richmond Hill when ordered to appear before that body on Sept. 8, was arraigned before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with failing to obey the Selective Draft act. When asked why he objected to military service, Elmer replied that he did not believe in war but in "the brotherhood of man." He was ordered to be taken before the board in Richmond Hill.

SINN FEINERS MOVE TO HOLD UP FOOD

Irish Organization Taking an Inventory and Intends to Oppose Exportation.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Sinn Fein organization, according to The Morning Post, has started a food control department in Ireland independent of the Government. The newspaper prints the text of a circular, which, it says, is being distributed widely, asking priests to help in making an inventory of food stocks as an initial step toward "retaining in Ireland sufficient food for the entire population and arranging to have it available for distribution whenever famine is to be dreaded."

The circular ascribes the danger of shortage to the excessive exportation of Irish food products, the consumption by the large garrisons there and the submarine menace. It declares a wish to avert a repetition of the calamity of 1847.

CANADA TO VOTE DEC. 19.

Premier Borden Makes Conscription the Chief Issue of the Campaign.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The Canadian elections are to be held on Dec. 17, the Government announced tonight. Prime Minister Borden, in a statement, urges that traditional Liberal and Conservative Party lines be disregarded and that the issues of the election be limited to compulsory military service as opposed to referendum on conscription.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lead the Liberal opposition in the campaign. There is every indication that the fight will be waged bitterly in every province of the Dominion.

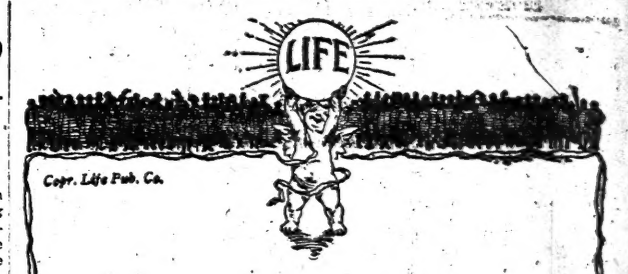
The soldier vote is expected to have a great influence upon the result. Premier Borden's advocacy of conscription will alienate, it is believed, the support of the young men of military age who have not volunteered as yet, and their relatives.

On the other hand, the Premier will receive, it is expected, the united support of the soldiers at the front and their relatives at home.

Nominations take place Nov. 19. The soldiers will have the privilege of voting from Nov. 26 until Dec. 19, the day fixed for the general elections. Delay in tabulating the full returns is looked for. If the vote is close, it is said, the result may not be known until the end of January.

Justice Goff to Receive New Petition

Coudert Brothers, counsel for the Lafayette French Heroes Fund, announced yesterday that Supreme Court Justice Goff would receive another application for the incorporation of the fund after he had denied a first application on Tuesday because of the failure to comply with a request to submit briefs outlining why the fund should not have the approval of the State Board of Charities to found hospitals. It was explained that the briefs had not been submitted because of the illness of a clerk who was to have drawn them. It was pointed out that the procedure was novel, because all the hospitals were to be in France, and none under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities.



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How Dry Are You?

Champion Eater of Our Village.

Charles Dana Gibson's great war cartoon, "A Losing Race"

These are only a few of the numerous pictorial features in this week's

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Because as Commissioner of Accounts, Wallstein conducted over 600 judicial hearings in which he displayed extraordinary ability, satisfying me that he will make the best kind of judge. In my mind, his handling of THE RUTH CRUGER CASE alone was enough to earn him my vote.

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I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

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Wallstein Campaign Committee

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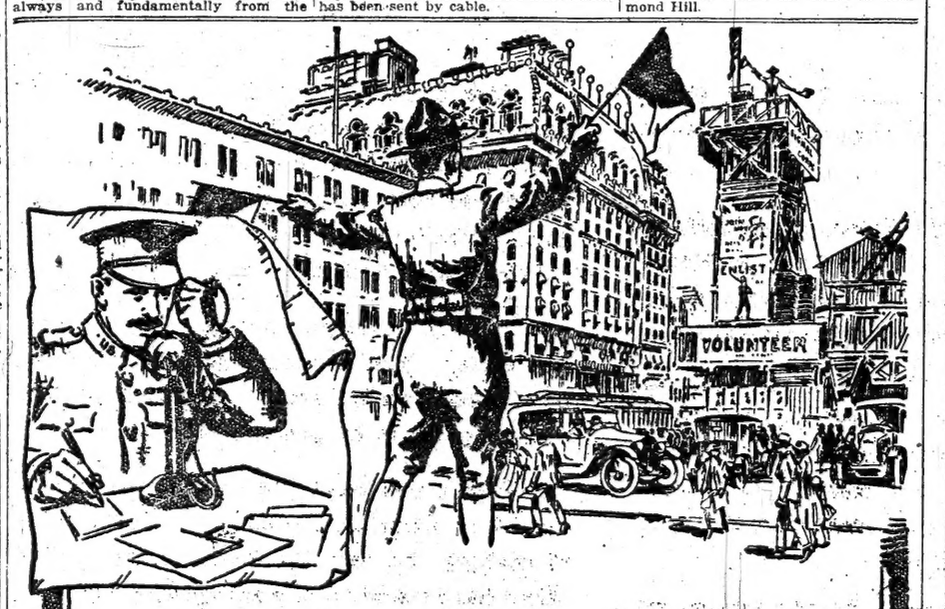


Signal Stations

AT TIMES SQUARE in New York City there is an army signal station visible to the thousands of passers-by daily, where, by means of flags, radio, and other equipment, some of the work of the Signal Corps is demonstrated.

Placed everywhere throughout the country are 10,000,000 other signal stations—Bell telephones, each the center of a system of communication that serves all the nation. Through these Bell telephone signal stations *30,000,000 messages are sent daily* and the work of mobilizing for America's participation in the great war goes on over the wires quietly and swiftly, without attracting even the attention that is drawn to the single Signal Corps station at Times Square.

The prosecution of the war has placed upon this company tremendous demands for service, which, coupled with the shortage in raw materials, make its problem unusually hard.

This company purposes, however, to spare neither effort nor expense to provide any necessary telephone service.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

IN JUSTICE to your Board of Directors, in justice to your customers, and in justice to yourself, it is wise to store duplicate and surplus business records away from your place of business.

Fires are costly when business is interrupted and records gone! Insurance *cannot* restore these records. It pays to play safe!

Phone MAIN 6900 to-day and ask our representative to call.

Store Your Surplus Business Records at

Pioneer

Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street

The PIONEER vault rooms are conveniently located only seven minutes from Wall Street, at the Nevins Street Subway Station, out of the congested districts, and are protected, day and night, by an infallible system of detection that makes the spread of fire an impossibility.

Rentals as low as $5.00 per month and always two-thirds less than the cost of Lower Manhattan office rentals.

Among those using PIONEER SERVICE you will find the most prominent
Insurance Companies
Banks and Bankers
Stock Exchange Brokers
Export Houses
Railroads
Legal Firms
Custom House Brokers

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR 38TH YEAR

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Mother, Your Wife and Your Daughter

WHEN you go to the polls next Tuesday, think about just three women—your mother, your wife and your daughter.

Remember the time you first discussed something seriously with your mother? Not the funny little problems of your childhood, because wonderful as those talks were, they didn't show you the mother that you discovered later.

It was when you went to her about your first job, or about your troubles at the office, or a new opportunity in business—that was when you found your real mother. Remember how simply and clearly she talked it over with you—how she put her finger on the important part of it and how it all straightened out in your mind?

Wouldn't you trust her to make a sound decision on anything that affects your lives?

And remember the first time you ever talked about serious things with your wife? Perhaps you asked her opinion of a man you thought of hiring. Perhaps you were considering a new partnership or an extension of your business. Have you ever checked up on her "woman's intuition"? Has it ever failed you? Haven't you often thought that what is called "woman's intuition" isn't intuition at all—that it is just a quicker, simpler grasp of a situation than you get from many of the men whose opinions you ask?

Wouldn't you trust your wife to make a sound decision on any question that affects your lives?

Now think about that daughter of yours. Maybe it seems only yesterday that she was a baby. Before you know it she will be grown up. She is going to live in this world—in this State—a good many years after you are gone. What kind of laws will govern her life? Is she going to get the square deal that you are fighting today to win for her?

You are trying to show her the difference between right and wrong. You are making her the best woman you know how. And you are going to succeed. When she grows up, you are going to be proud of her.

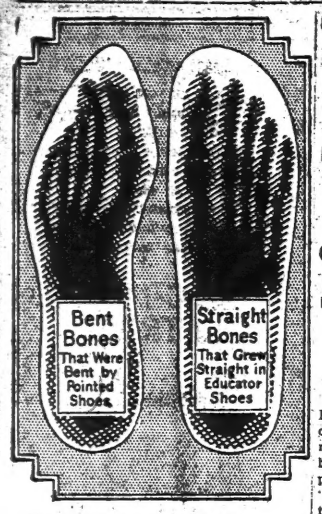
Won't you trust her to vote on everything that affects her life? After all, the things you vote on are just questions of making the world a better place to live in. And they affect the lives of all of you together—your mother, your wife and daughter as well as you.

You have heard a lot about the candidates in this Election. You are going to judge them a good deal on their personalities.

There are three candidates who are coming up for a decision from you—three candidates whose pictures aren't pasted up on the billboards or in the street cars. Perhaps their pictures are in your watch or on your desk—three candidates who are willing to be judged on their personalities.

How are those three candidates coming out with you next Tuesday? Are you going to vote for or against your mother, your wife and your daughter?

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 303 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



The War Makes Care of Feet a Patriotic Duty

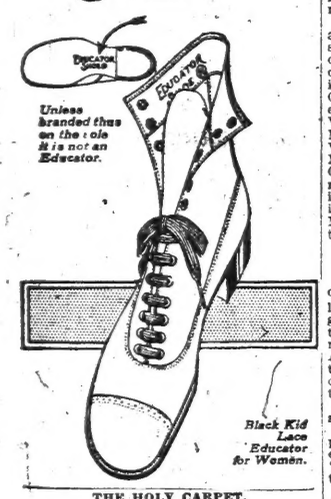
ARMY doctors have been rejecting thousands of recruits on account of flat feet. Ask any army doctor what causes flat feet, corns, bunions, callouses, bent bones—and he will tell you "Narrow, pointed, 'fashionable' shoes."

America demands *every* man's utmost personal efficiency in these trying days. Increase *your* efficiency, your health, your comfort, by changing from pointed shoes to Educators, the healthful shoes built to "let the feet grow as they should." Introduce your whole family to Educators and win their gratitude. They're

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

LOOK for the EDUCATOR mark on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no guarantee stronger than this trademark, for it absolutely guarantees the whole shoe—every part—the shape—the material—the workmanship. Made by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



THE HOLY CARPET.
Two pages of graphic illustrations showing the transmission of the Holy Carpet from Cairo to Mecca, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10c.—Advt.

THREAT TO DISBAND BOSTON SYMPHONY

Major Higginson, Founder of Orchestra, Resents Call for 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

GERMAN LEADER CRITICISED

Rhode Island Defense Council Condemns Dr. Muck's Failure to Heed Request for Anthem.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Major Henry L. Higginson, founder and patron of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, announced today that the orchestra would be disbanded and Symphony Hall sold if public clamor for the orchestra to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" continued.

The matter was brought to a head by the demands that the anthem be played by the orchestra at a concert in Providence last night. This followed protests over Geraldine Farrar's all-German program when she was the soloist at the orchestra's pension fund concert in Boston on Sunday.

Thomas Howick, special agent of the Department of Justice at Providence, today recommended to Washington that the orchestra be prohibited from giving concerts anywhere unless the anthem is played.

Major Higginson said the anthem was out of place in purely harmonic programs. It has no place in a program of artistic symphony music, he said. He added that the conductor, Dr. Karl Muck, a German, made up the programs in the Summer and that when the war started he addressed the orchestra and asked the musicians to forget their racial differences. More than a dozen nationalities are represented in the orchestra. The Major said that the Department of Justice had reported to him that none of the German members, even Dr. Muck, was under suspicion.

"They think they will test the loyalty of these men by making them play the anthem," said the Major. "Suppose you were in Germany and got up and cheered the Kaiser. Do you suppose they'd believe any the more that you were for him? No. They'd say: 'Put that man in the guard house and watch him.'"

Dr. Muck said: "Why will people be so silly? Art is a thing by itself and not related to any particular nation or group. It would be a gross mistake, a violation of artistic taste and principles for such an organization as ours to play patriotic airs."

Orchestra and Muck Condemned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—Resolutions condemning the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Karl Muck, conductor, "for his deliberately insulting attitude" in failing to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at a concert here last night after being requested to do so by a number of women, were adopted today by the Rhode Island Council of Defense. The Police Commission was requested by the council to refuse further permission for concerts here during the war "when conducted by Dr. Muck."

C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, said he had received a telegram signed by a number of women of this city, asking that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be played, but that, as they were not subscribers to the concert, the request was ignored. Dr. Muck, he said, did not know that such a telegram had been received.

The telegram asking that the national anthem be played at the concert was signed by the Presidents of various local societies, all prominent in musical circles, and was supplemented by a similar message from the Liberty Loan Committee of Rhode Island. The signers of the joint request were Mrs. Emma Winslow Childs, Mrs. Harold J. Gross, Mrs. George S. Mathews, Miss Mary S. Winsor, Miss Virginia Boyd Anderson, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. James E. McConnell, and Mrs. Gilbert C. Carpenter, representing the Chopin, Monday Morning, MacDowell, Schubert, and Chaminade Clubs, the State Federation of Musical Clubs, and the State and National Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Expected Trouble."

The orchestra "expected trouble," according to reports of the incident published today in Providence. Major Higginson, its founder and patron, made the trip from Boston with his musicians, and returned with them after the concert. According to The Providence Journal, the management said this was "because of editorial comment in the papers and the telegram sent by the women."

C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, said:

"The Boston Symphony Orchestra played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' every night for ten weeks during the 'pop' concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, where it was appropriate."

To a question whether Dr. Muck led the national anthem at the "pop" concerts, Mr. Ellis replied that "Dr. Muck does not lead the pop concerts." Asked if the conductor had ever led "The Star-Spangled Banner," he replied, "I do not know."

1,000 LIVES ARE LOST IN AFRICAN FLOODS

British Indians in Natal District Swept Away by Rising Waters After Torrential Rain.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Four months of abnormal rain in Natal, South Africa, culminated Saturday and Sunday in a storm in which more than eight inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, as a result of which widespread destruction is reported, says a Reuter dispatch from Durban, Natal, today.

The Umgeni River, deeply swollen by the storm, swept suddenly down upon Durban, submerging the thickly populated district on the Springfield flats. Many persons were swept away and drowned, Reuter's correspondent adds, the mortality being great among the Indian population, while much damage was done to railroads by many washouts.

According to a Central News dispatch from Johannesburg, the number of British-Indian natives drowned is believed to have reached 1,000.

DANIELS REVIEWS MARINES.

Visits Their Camp at Quantico and Pays Compliment to the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Daniels and Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant General of the United States Marine Corps, today inspected the new Marine Corps training camp at Quantico, where thousands of marines are being trained for service in France. They found that the marines were in a high state of efficiency and that they were especially proficient in machine gun work.

Secretary Daniels, in an address to the marines, spoke of the wonderful growth and development of the Marine Corps during the past year.

"Most of you are young in the service," said the Secretary, "and I feel that I am justified in simply reminding you of the splendid traditions of the corps to which you belong and in stating that I have not the slightest fear that you will not only maintain but even add further glory to an already glorious and honorable record covering a period of over a hundred years.

"The people of this country are proud of the marines, and your record is one of which they may well be proud, for never has any task been assigned you which was not carried to a successful completion. Only a short time ago a famous French General, on the occasion of the review of the American troops in France, stated that the marines corresponded in the American military service to that famous regiment of the French service, the Chasseurs d'Alpine, and he could pay them no higher compliment.

"I wish briefly to bring to your attention the splendid and hitherto unequaled opportunity that now exists for the promotion of enlisted men to commissioned rank. The percentage of officers who have been commissioned from the ranks in the past has not been great, but under the present system of promotions it will be. The vacancies now remaining in the commissioned personnel and those occurring in the future due to casualties, promotions, &c., will be held as rewards for men of the ranks who especially distinguish themselves in active service in the present war."

APPOINTS CAPT. H. C. SMITH.

Sherrill Names Him Inspector General of New York Guard.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The appointment of Captain Howard Caswell Smith of New York City as Inspector General of the New York Guard was announced tonight by Adjt. Gen. Sherrill. It was stated that W. L. Thompson of Troy, whose appointment as Inspector General was made public recently, had been obliged to decline owing to business reasons.

Captain Smith has been a member of Squadron A, and took an active part in recruiting the old National Guard to war strength.

$100,000 IN FLAMES FED BY CHEMICALS

Firemen Fight Hard for Three Hours to Save Electrical Exchange Building.

WATER TOWER GOES 'WILD'

Captain McKenna and Four Men Nearly Swept from Fire Escape by Stream.

Chemicals in about thirty laboratories and offices in the upper three floors of the seven-story Electrical Exchange Building, at Liberty, Washington, and Cedar Streets, last night caused a spectacular fire that was checked with a loss of $100,000 only after three hours of hard fighting by three fireboats, two water towers, and twenty engine companies. Two firemen were cut on the hands and face by flying glass as they were pulling hose to the sixth floor on the outside of the building and had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

A few minutes after the fire was discovered in the loft of the Reean Novelty Company on the top floor the flames burned through the roof, and when the firemen arrived they had reached two lower floors. Chemicals and celluloid in the laboratories caused the flames to flare high in the air, and a high wind whipped them so that thousands of persons who were on their way to the Hudson Terminal or bound for New Jersey on the ferryboats saw them plainly. Police reserves had difficulty in keeping the crowds back.

Fireboats strung their hose to the building quickly, and when Fire Chief Kenlon saw that the fire was spreading rapidly he sent in a second and third call for apparatus. Two fire towers poured streams into the upper floors from Liberty and Cedar Streets and the flames mounted so rapidly on the Washington Street side that the towers had to be moved there.

Firemen lost control of a water tower while they were directing a heavy stream of water into the windows of the fifth floor, and Captain McKenna and four men of Engine Company 30 were caught in the full force of the "wild" stream on a fire escape. They had difficulty in preventing the water from hurling them to the ground until the stream was under control again.

Firemen Joseph Springer and John Brown of Engine Company 30, who were injured by flying glass, were unable to get back to the ground, and their comrades lowered them with ropes. No cause for the fire is known.

CHINA RESENTS RULE OF JAPAN IN SHANTUNG

Protests Extension of Civil Administration Along Railway Taken from Germans.

PEKING, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—China has protested against the extension of the Japanese civil administration along the railway on the Shantung Peninsula between Tsing-tao and Tsin-an-fu, captured from the Germans.

On Oct. 1, Japan established Dr. Akiyami as chief civil administrator at Tsing-tao, and by decree extended his authority along the railway. The Japanese civil administration, according to this decree, is still subservient to the military administration under general Hongo at Tsing-tao.

China holds that Japanese Consuls should not administer Japanese civil affairs along the railway. The Japanese legation here says the civil administration is merely a branch of the military administration, but China contends that it is not warranted, as the Japanese decree holds that military occupation continues.

The Chinese newspapers generally insist that Japan should leave Shantung entirely.

MURGIA SCOUTS IDEA OF MEXICO JOINING WAR

Chihuahua Commander Thinks We Want a Contingent of Mexican Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—General Murgia, who is in charge of the campaign in Chihuahua, opposes Mexico's entrance into the world war. In an interview in Democrata he says: "What the United States probably wishes is our aid to the extent of a contingent of men that we would have to send under command of Yankees. As a Mexican citizen, I can only see that our entrance into the war would force us to endure greater sacrifices than we suffer under neutrality. We must throw off all idea of platonic sympathy. The United States does not need our moral help, our passive assistance, nor our minerals or sisal in exchange for an alliance; they can obtain these things through commerce, and if we should refuse to supply them they would take them with the rights that force gives a nation in war.

"If the United States needs our help it is only for some soldiers that unquestionably we would be compelled to send to Europe armed by Americans, clother by Americans, equipped by Americans, and transported by Americans and officered by Americans. If we cannot actually sustain an army for our own purposes how can we think of sending an expedition to France.

"The United States has been unable to send to Europe more than 10 per cent. of the military force which she promised to send, and to do this she has been forced to enroll all the negroes, all the foreigners.

"We must maintain our neutrality and our national dignity, which have until now been sustained only by force. We expect nothing from Germany; we ask nothing. We expect nothing from the rest of the world."

The secret meeting of Congressmen who favor the entrance of Mexico into the war has decided to suspend action until Friday.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 31.—Mexican military chiefs from all parts of the republic are holding a conference in Mexico City to discuss Mexico's position in regard to the European war, and to consider the advisability of breaking relations with Germany, according to a merchant who arrived here from Chihuahua City today.

Do You Feel "Played Out"?

If so, you are probably thin blooded and anemic. Thin blood gets thinner, poor blood gets poorer, a lowered vitality grows lower. If you are one-quarter sick you will, if you neglect yourself, soon become half-sick, and then entirely sick. Poor health, like everything else in nature, is progressive. Nothing in life stands still.

If you are run-down from unusual strain, worry, or overwork; if you are pale and become fatigued easily, in other words, if life is somewhat of a burden to you, try

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

A time-tried remedy for the run-down and half-well, the convalescent and the child who is pale and puny.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

It brings back the joy of life by fortifying the very stream of life—the blood—with liberal amounts of the iron needed to build up thousands of new, rich, red blood cells. If you are only half-well and your condition is not due to a serious malady, try a course of Pepto-Mangan. It has helped millions, so it will help you. Get a bottle today.

Pepto-Mangan cannot injure the teeth nor the stomach, its color and slightly aromatic taste are attractive. It neither tastes nor looks like medicine, and its good results are soon apparent.

Friendly Warning: Be careful to get the only true Pepto-Mangan—Gude's, which is sold only in bottles and packages as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude's) is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

An Increasing Business

in the care of Real Estate has come to us because we have produced results for those we represent.

Wm. A. White & Son
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

W.L.DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoe makers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 & $2.50

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas — President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Besides pegging his usual quota of shoes each day, W. L. Douglas was obliged to gather fuel to keep the fires going.

CAUTION—Be sure the price stamped on the bottom has not been erased or raised.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad
*2779 Third Av., bet. 149th & 150th Sts
847 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
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*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

DODGE BROTHERS
CLOSED CAR

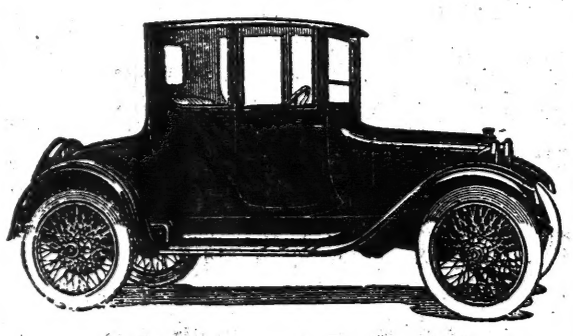
When the choice is with the woman, the beauty of the convertible coupe proves the deciding factor.

The car is well designed, well upholstered, roomy—and suited for use the year 'round.

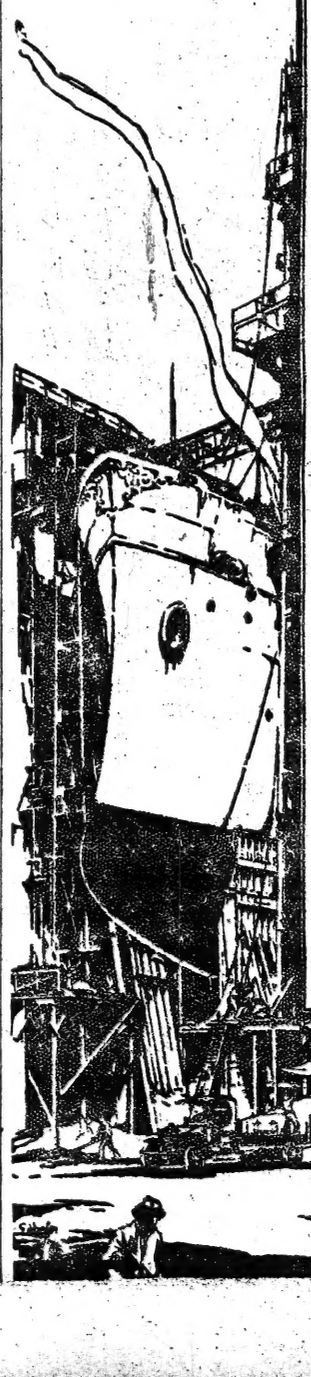
It will pay you to examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Coupe or Sedan, $1,350; Touring Car or Roadster, $885; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1,050. (All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



Colt-Stratton Company
Now at Our New Salesroom
1847 Broadway at 60th St. Phone Columbus 7101
Open Evenings



Speeding Up

Speed, efficiency and economy—that is the challenge to American industry today. Above all, speed—but in modern industry no speed that has staying power is gained without efficiency. Economy is needed, too, but it is economy of time, materials and labor—not mere hoarding of money. In any hauling or local transportation problem, the surest way to do it quicker, better and cheaper is to do it with a Pierce-Arrow truck.

Pierce-Arrow
Motor Trucks

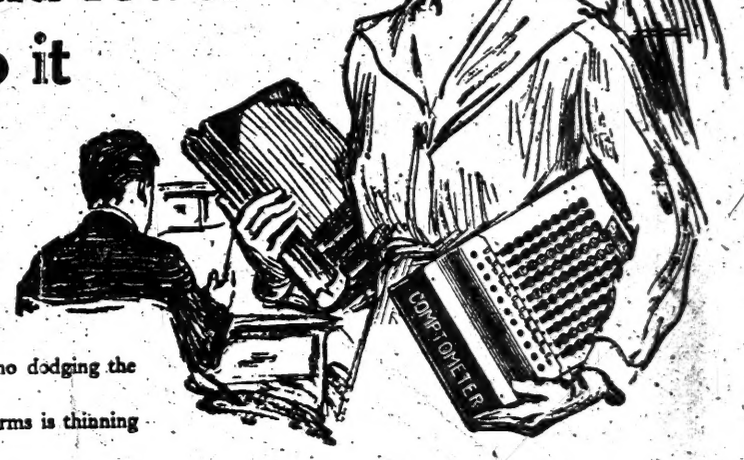
for example: The Interurban Transportation Company of St. Louis, Mo., now operates twenty-one Pierce-Arrow trucks which are rented out under a wide variety of service conditions. After careful comparative operating tests, the company has disposed of all its trucks of another well-known make and has standardized its fleet with Pierce-Arrows.

Great commercial successes are built upon sound economies like those effected by Pierce-Arrow Trucks. A smaller business should not deny itself the advantages on which big business thrives.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
222-230 West 54th St., N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

More work to do and fewer to do it



THERE'S no dodging the issue.

The call to arms is thinning office forces.

Ordinarily, there would be no lack of figure clerks to fill vacant positions in accounting departments.

It is not so now. Already the "Help Wanted" ads predominate. Can the remaining members of your accounting staff hold the line?

It is a question of proper equipment—reinforced by the Comptometer, they can.

And the reason is simple.

It is because Comptometer Speed saves time and labor—not by a hair, but by a big margin—not merely on addition, but on all the figure work of the office.

Add to that the "Controlled-key" safeguard, and you have Speed plus Accuracy—the biggest factors of efficiency in accounting.

You can count on the combination pictured above to speed up the Proving of Postings; Balancing Accounts; Footing Trial Balance—to handle the work of two mental Bill Extenders—then turn with equal facility to the Figuring of Costs, Pay-roll, Inventory—anything in figures.

You don't have to take anybody's word for it. Either the Comptometer will or will not fill the breach in your case.

You can easily find out. Ask a Comptometer man to test it on your work. That will settle it. A 'phone call will bring him.

Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co., 1713-35 N. Paulina Street, Chicago

CONTROLLED-KEY
Comptometer
ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

New York Soliciting Office 350 Broadway

Put Wear and Tear To Flight

"Wear" and "Tear" are twin trouble-developers. Clean out your transmission and you will find steel filings—the result of wearing, tearing Friction.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

will stop Friction in every moving part of your car. They put a veneer of flake graphite over every bearing surface. Metal cannot touch metal.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N.J. Established 1827

BUY - USE - ENJOY

Welsbach GAS MANTLES

Upright or Inverted

Best for LIGHT STRENGTH ECONOMY

"REFLEX" BRAND 18¢ - two for 35¢

"No 4 WELSBACH" 13¢ - two for 25¢

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL **MALTED MILK**

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

FIND GERMANS STOLE OUR IDEA FOR U-BOAT

Expert Examination of Captured Craft Shows Theft of All Principal Patents.

MINUTEST DETAILS COPIED

Lawyer Says Teutons Have Been "Stealing Yankee Ingenuity and Turning It Against Us."

Following an intensive study of the German submarine mine layer U-C-5, now in Central Park and renamed U-Buy-a-Bond, experts yesterday reached the conclusion that Germany had deliberately stolen American brains and ingenuity to further its undersea campaign against belligerents and neutrals. The U-C-3, which early in the year was captured with its crew by the British naval forces, was brought to New York to stimulate interest in the sale of Liberty bonds.

Important, however, as its function was in arousing public interest in the bond sale, that service, it was declared yesterday, had been far transcended by the discovery that to the minutest detail the German mine layer was constructed along lines originating in this country. In brief, the design of the German mine layer almost duplicated that of the Holland type of submarine built for the United States Navy by the Electric Boat Company, even down to the characteristic spindle shape and non-watertight superstructure.

It developed yesterday that as soon as the U-C-5, which had come across the Atlantic in three sections on the deck of a big steamship, had been set up the Submarine Boat Corporation, the present owner of the Holland patents, started an investigation aboard the craft to learn its secrets of construction. With this end in view the corporation employed Penni, Davis, Marvin & Edmunds, a firm of patent lawyers with offices at 35 Nassau Street, to make a minute examination of the undersea vessel with a view to determining whether American-owned patents had been infringed. The Submarine Boat officials who had previously made a casual examination of the hull and mechanism of the Teutonic craft were struck with the similarity between the construction and equipment of the German vessel and that followed by their own company in turning out submarines for the United States Navy.

Expert Makes Examination.

The expert examination of the former unit of the Kaiser's navy was made by William Hammatt Davis of the firm mentioned, who has devoted years to the study of submarine patents and mechanism. Mr. Davis, who has submitted a highly technical report on the subject to the Submarine Boat Corporation, said last night that his examination gave positive proof that Germany had been stealing Yankee brains and ingenuity and turning them against us."

Summarized, the patent lawyer's findings as contained in the report filed with the Submarine Boat Corporation, make five charges of direct stealing by the German Government and the Krupps of patents issued to the late John P. Holland, who with the late Isaac L. Rice, formed the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. The items contained in the charge include submergence control, provisions for regulating buoyancy of boat, ballast tank, and other mechanisms, all covered by the Holland patents. The further point was made by Mr. Davis that the "lighter-than-water" principle embodied in the Holland patents "had been snatched brazenly in all its ramifications." It was taken for granted yesterday among those making the investigation that practically all of Germany's submarines—both of the offensive and mine-laying types, were built from designs prepared by Mr. Holland, and for which no remuneration had been made.

Summary of Lawyer's Report.

Summarized, Mr. Davis's report showed five "stealings" as follows:

Steal No. 1. Design of boat almost duplicates that of the Holland type of submarine built for the United States Navy by the Electric Boat Company, even down to the characteristic spindle shape and non-water tight superstructure.

Steal No. 2. The degree of submergence controlled by horizontal rudders located at bow and stern. These bow rudders are identical with the Holland type as to location, size, function, &c.

Steal No. 3. Provisions for regulating buoyancy of boat. In the centre is a ballast tank of considerable size to which water can be admitted through a Kingston valve in the bottom of the hull. With this tank filled, buoyancy of boat is greatly reduced, allowing it to float in the so-called "awash" condition. Tank must be completely filled to function properly, and the most involved mathematical calculations are necessary to work this point out, and was one of the fundamental laws laid down by John P. Holland.

Steal No. 4. The "lighter than water" principle has been snatched brazenly in all its ramifications. This Holland principle is as important to submarines as the "heavier than air" principle is to the airplane, and is the basis of the good handling qualities of the Holland types of boat.

Steal No. 5. A ballast tank is located on top of the main ballast tank in vertical alignment with the centre of gravity and centre of buoyancy, another of the Holland fundamental features to which the success of his submarine is largely attributed for by keeping main tank filled and using auxiliary tank for buoyancy adjustment the boat can stand practically still with only the periscope out of water and lie in wait for its prey.

Steal No. 6. The location of these tanks involve another Holland principle. They are slightly forward of the centre, so that when the ballast tanks are empty and the boat is running on the surface it will "trim by the stern"—the bow will be higher than the stern to offset the depressing action of bow wares, and when tanks are filled for submerging is automatically brought to an even keel.

Mr. Davis had this to say last night regarding his investigation:

"I made the examination of the U-C-5 myself, and compared the design of the vessel and its mechanism with the Holland patents, and found that the Germans had utilized the devices covered by the American inventor's patents. From this it can be readily appreciated that there is nothing superhuman about the German submarines, or their achievements. It is all just plain Yankee acumen represented in the person of John P. Holland."

Regret Effect on United States.

Officers of the Submarine Boat Corporation said it was a matter of regret that the Holland inventions were now being used by Germany against the United States in the present war.

"When one realizes that the Holland patents were filed in the German Patent Office nearly fourteen years ago," said Henry R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation, owner of the Holland patents, "it isn't hard to understand why Germany has been so effective in her U-boat campaign, for she has stolen American brains and American ability to spread her atrocities among nearly all the nations of the world."

The disclosure brought about by the investigation just completed recalled yesterday the fact that the Holland submarine plans had been submitted to the Krupps, the great German firm of steel manufacturers and during the war the German Government's biggest producer of war material. The Krupps finally rejected Mr. Holland's offer to sell the submarine plans, but not, it would seem in the light of the latest developments, until the American inventor's ideas had been reduced to blue prints.

In ordinary circumstances the Submarine Boat Corporation would be in a position to sue for the recovery of vast sums for the infringement or fraudulent use of the Holland patents, but relief in this direction is such a remote possibility that legal actions at the close of the war will hardly be undertaken, it is said. It was pointed out last night that judicial proceedings of any kind would have to be instituted and tried in German courts.

While no direct statement would be made last night by officials of the boat corporation regarding action after the war against the German Government and the Krupps for restitution, such action was thought unlikely by well-informed persons. "What's the use of suing the Kaiser or the Krupps when the war is over," asked one man familiar with the secrets of the U-C-5. "Does anybody suppose that there will be anything left in Germany to pay the big claims the American holders of the Holland patents are entitled to even if the courts there found in their favor?"

John P. Holland invented the first submarine in 1895. In that year he turned out the Holland No. 9, which today is recognized by navy experts as the first of the modern submarines. No. 9 made its first and successful dive in Staten Island Sound March 17, 1898, and his crew remained under water one-half hour, and when the boat failed to come to the surface in ten minutes most of the thousands of spectators along shore gave the crew up for dead.

In the Spanish-American war Mr. Holland asked permission of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long to send the Holland No. 9 into Santiago Harbor for the purpose of destroying Admiral Cervera's squadron. The United States Navy possessed no submarines at that time, and distrust of the ability of No. 9 to accomplish the purpose Mr. Holland had in mind led to a refusal of the request. In 1900 the American Government purchased the Holland No. 9 for $150,000, and for thirteen years it remained a unit of the navy.

FINES WOMAN SPEEDER $100

Magistrate Denounces Law That Lets Incompetents Run Autos.

Frances Scalia, 32 years old, of 2,484 Seventh Avenue, who described herself as the wife of a motorman employed by the New York Railways Company, was fined $100 yesterday in the Traffic Court before Magistrate House after being found guilty on a charge of recklessly operating her automobile. Mrs. Scalia crossed 125th Street at Seventh Avenue at the rate of eighteen miles an hour while street meetings were being held at that point. The testimony was that two women who were crossing Seventh Avenue were struck by Mrs. Scalia's automobile and both were injured.

"It is the fault of the fool laws of the State that allows people like you to operate automobiles in the city's streets," declared Magistrate House.

"If you were a man I would not hesitate to send you to jail. Some day the people of this community will rise and demand of their legislators laws which will prevent incompetent people from operating automobiles in the city's streets."

Samuel Taylor, 48 years old, Superintendent of the Nicholls estate, which adjoins that of Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, pleaded guilty to failing to stop on signal at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street and was fined $2.

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WAR INSURANCE MAY REACH 20 BILLIONS

Actuary Expects Soldier and Sailor Policies Almost to Equal Total of Civil Risks.

ALL ESTIMATES EXCEEDED

Modifications of Allowances Probable—Concentration of Control Criticised.

Measured by the readiness with which soldiers and sailors are taking advantage of its provisions, the war insurance law will be a great success in protecting the families of men who go to war, according to James D. Craig, President of the Casualty Acturial and Statistical Society of America, who in his annual address at the national convention of the society at the Hotel Astor yesterday said the total of insurance under the act would be far more than the first estimates of either insurance men or Treasury officials.

Mr. Craig, who is an actuary of the Metropolitan Life, was one of the committee of five insurance experts who aided the Government in drafting the war insurance measure. He estimated that $20,000,000,000 of insurance probably would be taken out if the war lasts two years from last April. To give an idea of what this means, he cited the fact that the total of life insurance now in force in this country is something like $25,000,000,000.

Mr. Craig said the cost of the Government insurance would probably be far more than the estimates made for it, and as evidence said that the sinking of the Antilles with the loss of seventy men would cost several hundred thousand dollars under the insurance act. The measure names $10,000 as the maximum for a soldier, and Mr. Craig said that it had been estimated in Washington that most of the soldiers would take about $2,500 insurance. Then he added:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 24, 1917, the statement was made that twenty-seven applications had been received from members of a single company for $10,000 each, while in The Economic World of Oct. 20, we read: 'The officers and men gathered at Camp Mills, N. Y., for example, are said to have applied for insurance virtually without a single exception, and, but for a trivial number of cases, for the maximum amount allowed, $10,000.'

"In the Bulletin of the War Study Society of Aug. 1, 1916, it is stated that France had had 885,000 men killed and 2,115,000 wounded in the war, of whom 634,000 are invalids, and it might be well to reflect upon the ultimate cost to this Government if the war lasts long enough to cause any such losses."

Mr. Craig said the undertaking was "the largest insurance proposition ever considered." He said that while the appropriation for the first year was $176,250,000, for the second year it would probably be $380,000,000, this being exclusive of the $10 a year per $1,000 premium paid by the men insured.

"On the basis of a million men the first year, each insured for the maximum sum of $10,000 at a premium approximating $80, the aggregate premium would be $80,000,000," he said. "A few years ago, before we were educated to talk in hundreds of millions and even billions, such figures would have staggered us."

He pointed to the interesting feature that under the bill the widow of a Major would receive exactly the same insurance payments as the widow of a private. Then he reviewed the features of the policy which includes both casualty and life insurance, and defended the insurance companies against the charge that they were antagonistic to the measure.

Mr. Craig criticised the measure in that it vested in the hands of the Director and the Secretary of the Treasury complete power over the whole system, comparing that with the many limits placed upon insurance companies.

"When it is considered," he said, "that an army of 2,000,000 men, insured for $10,000 each, makes an aggregate insurance of $20,000,000,000, and that this is three-fourths as much as the total insurance now in force in the entire United States in all life insurance companies combined, the power vested in one or two individuals is apparent."

He also predicted that in some details, such as the allowance of $100 a month flat for "total disability" and "helplessness" would be subject to modification in the light of experience in the administration of the measure.

"One thing stands out prominently," he said, "is the importance and the indispensability of insurance have been officially recognized by the United States Government. The support of families and life insurance have been placed on the same basis as equipment, clothing, and food. It is permissible to conscript the man's resources and to take him away from home and family, but his insurability must not be destroyed. Surely we can feel proud of our business and its efficiency when, in these strenuous days of war the governing officials feel constrained to consider it just as essential as the more spectacular necessities of arms and ammunition."

He concluded by urging all of the actuaries to be at all times ready to give the Government all of their services for the success of war insurance for soldiers and sailors.

Joseph H. Woodward, Vice Presidents of the society, who is actuary for the New York State Industrial Commission, was also a member of the committee of five insurance men who aided the Treasury Department in preparing for war insurance.

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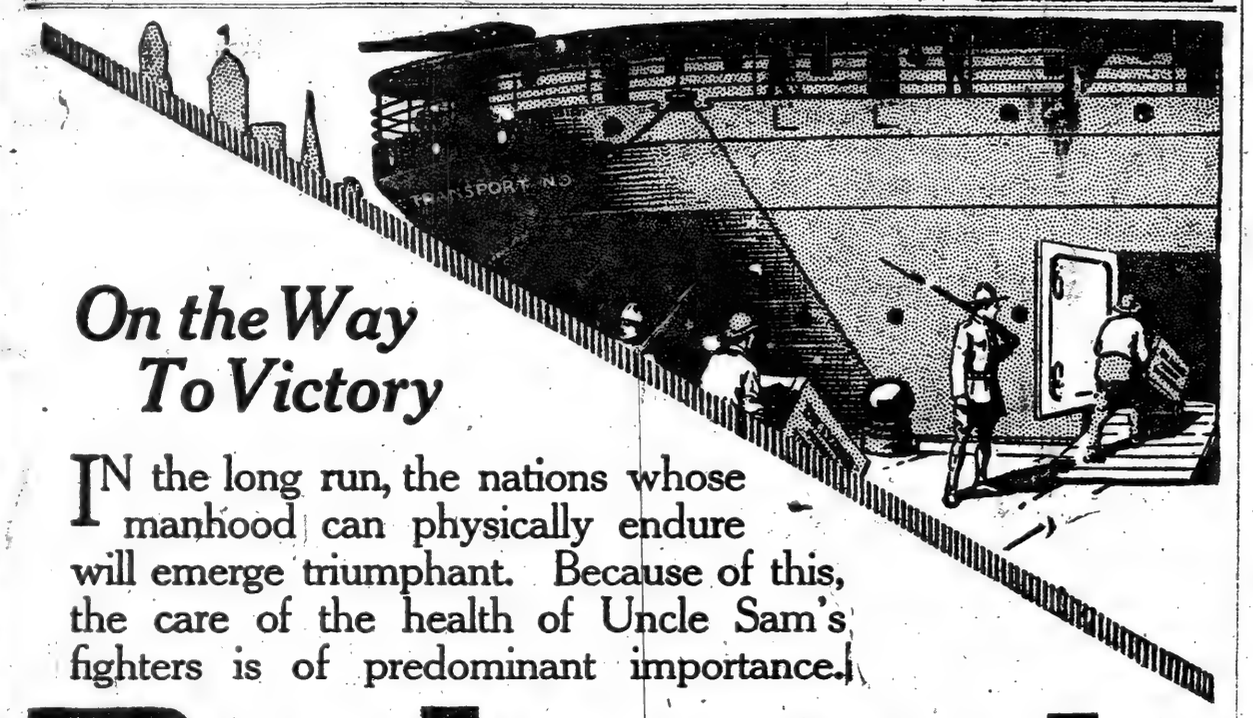

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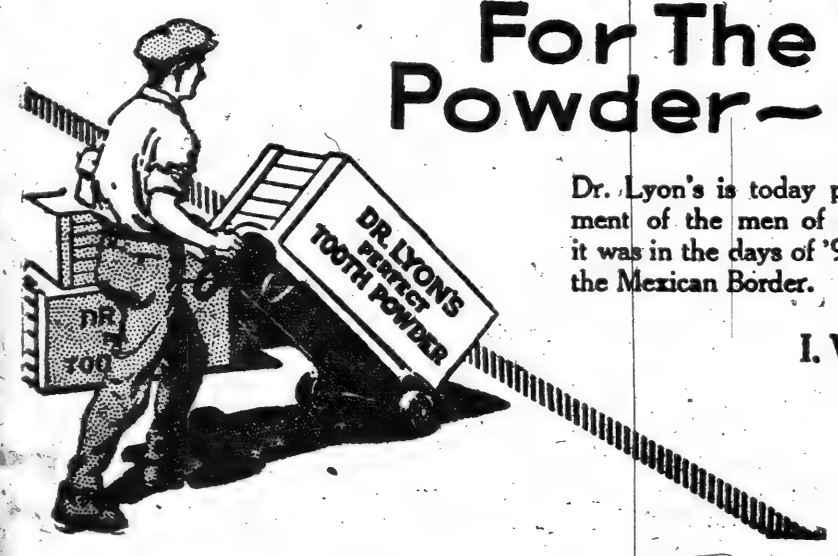

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CAMPAIGN OF EBBETS FOR SUNDAY GAMES GETS CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT

SUNDAY BASEBALL GAINS SUPPORTERS

Mayor Mitchel Favors Legalizing It if Rights of All Citizens Are Conserved.

INDORSED BY OTHERS, TOO

Many Candidates at Coming Election Support Proposal of President Ebbets of Brooklyn.

The chances for Sunday baseball in New York next season seem rather bright as a result of a campaign which has been carried out by the Brooklyn Baseball Club. President Ebbets of the Dodgers recently sent out a circular letter to all the candidates in the coming election, and the answers which he has received showed that the majority of the officials favor Sunday ball.

One of the most important opinions came from Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who said: "I am in favor of legalizing Sunday baseball, provided that the games are held at points and under conditions which will not outrage the feelings of citizens who desire to practice the religious observance of Sunday."

Albert E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, is also in favor of Sunday ball. He said: "You already know my position on Sunday baseball. You will remember that I was one of the leaders in the fight for it in the State Legislature a few years ago." John H. Cowper, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, has also come out in favor of the sport on Sunday. He says: "I am in favor of Sunday baseball, and shall be pleased at any time to lend my efforts to the end that the same may be legalized."

Other candidates who have come out strongly for Sunday games are John T. Ratterty, Fusion and Republican candidate for Register of Kings County; William J. Heffernan, Democratic candidate for re-election as State Senator; Anton R. Ott, Republican candidate for the Assembly; Eugene O. Brien, Republican candidate for the Assembly, Fourth District; Charles B. Bartlett, Republican nominee for the Assembly, and many others.

To bring about legalized Sunday ball it will be necessary to add an amendment to the penal code eliminating a law which is 100 years old. The Brooklyn Club, which is carrying on a vigorous campaign to bring about this amendment, announced that their canvass shows that 90 per cent. of the people of Brooklyn and New York are in favor of baseball on Sunday, conducted, of course, with proper restrictions relating to noninterference with church hours.

Al Mamaux, the star pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who is still under suspension for disobeying the orders of Manager Hugo Bezdek last season, may after all become a member of the Giants next season. Manager McGraw is anxious to get a good right hander to help out the southpaws who did most of the work in winning the pennant last season. At the National League meeting here next month it would not be at all surprising if the Giants offered some of their players, including a couple of pitchers, for Mamaux.

The Pirate twirler has been a hard boy to manage, but McGraw seems to have a faculty of bringing erratic players into line, just as he did Heinie Zimmerman and Slim Sallee. McGraw was balked in his efforts to land Mamaux last season after his trouble in Pittsburgh by the new National League rule which prevents the transfer of players toward the end of the season. Mamaux is now working in Pittsburgh as a shipbuilder's helper, and is ringing up the time clock regularly every day. He is anxious to get back into the game next season, and nothing would suit him better than to become a member of the Giants.

Norman Elberfeld, who was at one time manager of the Yankees, will lead the Little Rock club next season while Mike Finn, the former Giants' scout, will hold the reins at Chattanoga. Elberfeld will be a playing manager.

Bill Doneen, the American League umpire, accidently shot himself recently while hunting near Constantia, N. Y. The shot hit his hand and lacerated several fingers.

PROGRAM NOT FULFILLED.

Only Three Bouts of Scheduled Six Contested at Manhattan A. C.

The all-star boxing card advertised for the Manhattan A. C. last night developed into a decided "frost." Of the announced card of five six-round exhibitions between leading boxers, only three materialized, and these failed to enthuse a small crowd which sat stolidly through the exhibitions. Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, who was scheduled to box Johnny Lustig, showed up at the club with an injured right hand.

Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion, who was to have boxed Jimmy Paul, also had an injured right hand. When the announcer, Peter Prunty, made known these facts the small crowd unhesitatingly showed its displeasure with boos, hisses, and catcalls.

When the turmoil had subsided Prunty announced for the club management that the entire receipts, minus expenses of several of the boxers, would be divided equally between the Red Cross Society and the Army Athletic Fund. Irish Patsy Cline, Soldier Bartfield, and Frankie Callahan consented to box without remuneration. This announcement met with an outburst of applause.

In the opening six-round bout Benny Volgar, former amateur bantamweight champion, outpointed Ray Rivers of California. The contest was slow and uninteresting, and failed to meet with the approval of the crowd. Soldier Bartfield, the Brooklyn welterweight, outpointed Tex Helly of the Bronx in the second match, which was also a tame affair. Irish Patsy Cline outpointed Young Rector of Jersey City in the third bout, which produced some interesting boxing.

PLANS AMATEUR CARNIVAL.

A. A. U. Arranging to Have Star Boxers in San Francisco Benefit.

About the best amateur boxing card that could be arranged at the present time, considering the fact that the leading amateurs are in one branch or another of Government service, is in the making for San Francisco on Nov. 22 and 23, according to an announcement yesterday by the local Amateur Athletic Union officials. The event is to be a Red Cross benefit, and it is the intention of the representatives of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, who are working on the arrangements, to procure entries from the leading amateur boxers of the country. The bouts will be held in the Pacific Auditorium.

Already assurances have been made that Tommy Murphy of Kansas City, the 125-pound national champion; John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, metropolitan and national heavyweight champion; Earl Baird of Seattle, 115-pound champion, and J. Tomasulo, Elizabeth, N. J., national title holder at 115 pounds, will be among the principals. These four boxers, the best of the amateur ranks, are engaged in army work at present, but furloughs have been secured for them from the War Department officials at Washington, and they will make the trip to Frisco for the Red Cross tourney.

Curling Is Planned for Rink.

Efforts are being made by the management of the St. Nicholas Rink to interest various curling clubs in a revival of the sport at that plant. Negotiations have been started to arrange a tournament with teams from Montreal.

ROSEN MAY LEAD COLUMBIA.

Seems Assured of Quarter Back Position with Blue and White.

Prolonging practice until the searchlights on Hamilton and Livingston Halls were called into play, Coach Metcalf and his assistants, Tom Thorp and Telfer, kept the Columbia 'Varsity and freshman squads busy yesterday with dummy and scrimmage work. Starting with the 'Varsity lineup as used in the last quarter of the Williams game, Metcalf sent the freshmen in to serve as opposition. During fifteen minutes of scrimmage work, the regulars scored twice on the yearlings. Then the second team went in for the freshmen and held the first eleven to one score during forty minutes of play. Rosen played at quarter, and on the basis of his showing last Saturday will probably direct the Blue and White backfield for the remainder of this season.

Houlahan is still out of the game with a bad elbow, and in yesterday's practice Memmott and Lester alternated at his place at half back. Parnes and Weinstein, substitute ends, showed up well when given a chance at the wing positions, and either is likely to prove of high enough calibre to take Del Cochran's place and allow the Columbia Captain to shift to the backfield, where his weight and speed would be valuable.

Although the three hours of practice yesterday was the hardest workout so far this season, Metcalf will probably give the men another long scrimmage this afternoon and try out several new men in both the line and backfield positions. A number of the second string men are improving rapidly under the intensified coaching.

Laskey, the Bronxville boy, who has been playing a fine game at left half back for the freshmen, will not be able to play in the Freshman-St. Paul contest on Saturday because of an injury received in the Hotchkiss contest. Paul Garragus, a tackle, will not return to the gridiron this season due to the broken ankle he received in the Clinton contest.

Yesterday Telfer of Dartmouth came to South Field to help coach the Blue and White 'Varsity. He spent the earlier part of the afternoon with the yearlings. After drilling them on tackling and blocking he had them receive forward passes. Later he handed the squad over to Coach McCabe, who picked the team to go against the 'Varsity.

SCRIMMAGE AT FORDHAM.

Coach McCaffery Drives Squad Hard, Testing New Offensive.

The 'Varsity and scrub elevens engaged in an hour's scrimmage at Fordham yesterday afternoon. Coach McCaffery kept driving the players to strengthen the forwards and to try out the new Maroon offensive. The regulars managed to complete a march down the entire length of the field and then carried the ball over several times from the second team's 10-yard line. Frisch, Erwig, Colletti, and Galligan were the backs who worked on the first team.

Old-fashioned football predominated in yesterday's fray. The scrimmage was no gentle affair, as Coach McCaffery mixed up the forwards and added that he might make some permanent shifts if the Maroon front did not take a brace. As a result, both lines showed a healthy aggressiveness that turned the practice into an effective workout.

All hands were in uniform yesterday except Brennan, whose bruised leg would not permit him to get into the drill. He will, however, be in shape for the Georgetown game. Frisch, the Maroon's artful dodger, turned his ability to line plunging yesterday and managed to find a few openings behind a weak line. McDonough, the big scrub tackle, had a thorough trial on the first team yesterday.

The scrimmage was preceded by a long signal drill, in which a spectacular variety of plays was rehearsed. Nothing was heard from Colgate yesterday as to the possibility of a game on Thanksgiving Day.

The regulars showed some improvement yesterday, but they have still a long road to travel before they can expect to beat Georgetown.

ARC LIGHT HELP TO N. Y. U.

Darkness Fails to Halt Practice of Football Team.

The New York University football players were given the hardest and longest practice of the season yesterday. After a scrimmage that lasted all afternoon, the men, when darkness fell, were brought under the light of an electric arc, and there the 'Varsity continued play against the freshman outfit for more than an hour.

In the absence of Egan, Christopher ran the regular team, and by his heady and snappy generalship introduced a dash and vim into the work of the regulars. In the afternoon the 'Varsity, carrying the ball, tested the freshman defense and by means of open formations gained much ground. The backfield with Christopher in the van skirted the opposing ends for several substantial gains. The 'Varsity line on the other hand had its hands full with the freshman warriors, who held at times like a stone wall. Fernandez, the 'Varsity tackle, was the most conspicuous lineman on the field. His aggresiveness opened up big holes for the backfield.

Later the freshmen assumed the offensive, and in five attempts managed to kick four dropkicks over the goal posts from the 20-yard line. Then the teams were lined up under the electric arc and the freshmen, bolstered by additional men from the scrubs, continued on the defensive against the 'Varsity. Sinsen, the 200-pound guard, was brought back to full back at this juncture, and in spite of the numbers on the opposing line, managed several times to break through for gains. On the freshman team the playing of Friedman, at tackle, was notable. Toward the close of the practice Coach Wall replaced most of the regulars with substitutes who continued the offensive against the freshmen until the practice ended.

CORNELL DEVELOPS DASH.

Forces Way Through Scrubs in Strenuous Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—A touchdown scored by the 'Varsity from the Cornell scrubs' forty-yard line on straight line plunging, with Van Horn doing a big share of the work, was the feature of today's practice, in which Bill Carry returned to the fold and ran the first team.

Nethercott, who has been doing Carry's duty for him, has developed a bad case of Charley horse, and may not be able to play against Carnegie Tech here Saturday, though all efforts will be made to have him in shape. The 'Varsity sustained another blow when it was announced that a wrenched ankle would keep Herrman out of his guard position for a few days. Schmidt played that place today.

The 'Varsity opened up against the scrubs during the scrimmage and tore things loose in general, making another touchdown from the ten-yard line after the first had been credited. Forward passes to Colvin and Harris resulted in big gains, and the persistence in using the aerial attack against the scrubs points toward the use of this line of attack against Carnegie in the next game.

The scrubs had a chance to meet the 'Varsity on the defensive and, though getting the ball on the ten-yard line, took much more than the regular four downs to force it over. Carry ran the first team well, using good judgment in selecting plays, and it would not surprise followers to see him pilot the 'Varsity Saturday.

HENDRIE IN FRONT ON GETAWAY DAY

Outfoots Ticket in the National Handicap as Laurel Meeting Is Ended.

MARYLAND, Md., Oct. 31.—The Maryland State Fair Association race meet which closed today will go down in turf history as the most successful ever held in the State. The special race between Hourless and Omar Khayyam on Oct. 18 attracted an immense crowd and in spite of occasional bad weather the average attendance made new records. Horsemen have received larger purses than usual and the generosity in this respect induced liberal contributions to the Liberty Loan. Those in charge of the loan have announced that the management and others connected with racing here were responsible for the subscription of a quarter of a million of dollars.

As usual on a getaway day nearly all the winners were at good odds, even though small fields went to the post, owing to the heavy track. The National Handicap at a mile and an eighth, which with $2,000 in added money was the feature of the card, only attracted five starters. It resulted in a surprise as Frank Weir's Hendrie cut out a pace too swift for Andrew Miller's Ticket and held his advantage to the end. James Butler's Spur, another well played horse, finished outside the money.

Though Ticket failed to run up to expectations, Andrew Miller gathered his share of the spoils, as his two-year-olds Killarney and Recount both were successful. Recount's performance was the more meritorious as he was pitted against older horses in the Great American Liberty Bond Handicap at a mile. Troise handled the two-year-old cleverly and at the finish he had a good margin over J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk. The time of 1:41 2-5 was considered fast for the sticky track. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11.

Killarney, Andrew Miller's br. f., 108 pounds, by King James-Rose Prim, $7.70, $4.60, and $2.90. (R. Troise) 1
Flaipur, G. W. Loft's br. f., 108, by Yankee-The Hoyden., $4 and $2.90. (A. Shuttinger) 2
Golding, C. W. Starr's b. c., 108, by Flint Rock-Golden View, $4.40 third, (W. Collins) 3
Sunny Hill, Kokohi, Golden Glow, Expression, and Capsella also ran. Hope, Tolerance, and Shasta scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

Buck Shot, Flonan Stable's b. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Joe Carey-Sain Shot, $19, $5.40, and $4.60, (T. Rice) 1
King Worth, J. Weir's br. g., 5, 120, by Kenilworth-Mitten, $3.20 and $2.90, (C. Peak) 2
Widow Bedotte, E. Trueman's b. f., 3, 106, by Ildrim-Annus Lectus, $5.10, third, (W. Collins) 3
Varda B., James F. Cummings, Alex Getz, Counsel, Stalwart Helen, Blue Fox, Salon, Scarpia II., and Tarquin also ran. Master Karma, Wat, and Anxiety scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Great American Liberty Bond Purse, for all ages, $1,000 added, one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

Recount, Andrew Miller's b. c., 2 years, 90 pounds, by Ballot-Censure, $5.80, $2.20, and out, (R. Troise) 1
Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5, 113, by Martinet-Druid, $2.30 and out, (J. Butwell) 2
Shooting Star, A. Lezama's ch. g., 4, 106, by Star Shoot-Bonnie Blue II., out for third, (G. Ambrosel) 3
Poor Butterfly also ran. Leechares and Holiday scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—National Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $2,000 added; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 1-5.

Hendrie, F. D. Weir's ch. c., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Orange and Blue, $16.40, $6.80, and $4.80, (C. Peak) 1
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 106, by Ballot-Princess Orna, $3.40 and $3.40, (A. Shuttinger) 2
King Neptune, J. S. Tyree's br. g., 4, 98, by Sea King-Toots, $4.50 third, (L. McAtee) 3
Spur and Paddy's Choice also ran. Roamer and Gex scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and sixteenth. Time—1:53.

Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Mint-La Dotta, $25.60, $6.20, and $4.10, (H. Hammer) 1
Battle Abbey, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 3, 103, by Hastings-Busy Lass, $3.10 and $2.90, (A. Collins) 2
Amphion, W. Bennett's b. g., 6, 110, by Inferno-Court Maid II., $7.10, third, (L. Lyke) 3
G. M. Miller, Jabot, Cuddle Up, Petiar, Alston, and Capitania also ran. Milton Campbell, Rakeoff, and Golden Bantam scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53 4-5.

Mirza, R. D. Earle's b. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Masetto-Ocanya, $21.50, $9.40, and $6.80, (A. Shuttinger) 1
Brickley, G. C. Walsh's b. g., 6, 111, by Art Wells-The Scold, $7 and $5.80, (L. Lyke) 2
Ocean Prince, M. J. Daly's br. c., 4, 112, by Cunard-Interview, $14.90, third, (H. Hammer) 3
Comanche, Exhibition, Hampton, Darnel, Flare, Kathleen H., and Greetings also ran. Ischebibbie, Balfron, and Batwa scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 2-5.

Vermont, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $5.40, $3.40, and $2.90, (A. Shuttinger) 1
Eagle, C. P. Winfrey's b. g., 5, 108, by Yankee-Miss Kearney, $3.50 and $2.90, (R. Troise) 2
Starter, E. Herz's ch. c., 3, 106, by Salvation-Alondra, $3.10 third, (L. Lyke) 3
Also ran—Early Light, Montrose, Ellison, and Margery also ran. Todeling, N. K. Beal, Libyan Sands, and Felucca scratched.
Weather cloudy, track heavy.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Onward, 115 pounds; Elmendorf, 115; Late Gleam, 112; Seafarer, (imp.,) 115; Sallie Waters, 112; Bandanna III., (imp.,) 112; Winning Card, 112; Elliminator, (imp.,) 115; Dairy Man, 115; Discoverer, 115.

SECOND RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Sharpshooter, 145 pounds; Bet, 147; King Simon, 150; Tropaeolum, 152; Quelbonheur, (imp.,) 147; Silver Dart, (imp.,) 149; Pussy Willow, 145.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Brooklyn, 103 pounds; Reprobate, 106; Marianac, 106; The Decision, 108; Top o' the Ws e, 103; Sea Beach, 109; *Traction, 104; The Dean, 98; Lazy Lou, 100; Star Gaze, 109; Kings Oak, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arlington Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sunbonnet, (imp.,) 115 pounds; *Naturalist (imp.,) 112; Bd Roche, 106; Queen of the Water, 101; Crimper, (imp.,) 110; Roamer, 128; Hendrie, 115; Woodstone, 102; Rhine Maiden, 105; †Chiclet, (imp.,) 115; Capra, 108; Julia Leon, 110; Straight Forward, 111; Jack Mount, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. High Pass, 109 pounds; Wood Thrush, 114; *Charlie Leydecker, 112; Tell Me, 107; Delrose, 107; Lindsey, 114; Sister Marjorie, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Whippoorwill, 115 pounds; Eyelid, 112; Golden Soldier, 115; Shanballmore, (imp.,) 115; Colonel Cluff, (imp.,) 115; Joseph P. Murphy, (imp.,) 115; Tenons Bon, imp.,) 115; Man o' the Hour, (imp.,) 115; Supermald, 112; Phalerian, (imp.,) 115.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Maxim's Choice, 108 pounds; Trentino, 104; Spectre, 107; *Copper King, 103; Captain Ray, 104; *Felucca, 106; Obolus, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. †Widener entry.

LONG DRILL FOR RUTGERS.

Sanford Tuning Up His Charges for West Virginia Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31.—George Foster Sanford gave his Rutgers team a long and hard workout this afternoon in preparation for the game with West Virginia on Saturday. Contrary to several reports, the contest will be played in New Brunswick and not in Newark. The game is the hardest on the Rutgers schedule and promises to be one of the best of the season.

Coach Sanford is spending a lot of time this week in perfecting the Rutgers offense and also in planning a defense which will stop the plunging of King and Rogers of West Virginia. It is possible that Francke will start the game at centre as he is especially strong on defensive play.

WANTS TO BUY AMERICA.

Sir Thomas Lipton Cables Regarding Noted Schooner Yacht.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton, four times challenger for the America's Cup, today expressed a desire to purchase the schooner yacht America, which brought the cup to this country in 1851. In a cablegram to Hollis Burgess he said that he had just heard that the famous racer was for sale and asked to be informed immediately as to the price and other particulars. Mr. Burgess turned the message over to C. H. W. Foster and Henry A. Taggard, Boston yachtsmen, who recently bought the America to save her from being broken up for junk.

Members of the New York Yacht Club, custodian of the America's Cup, also are said to be anxious to purchase the yacht, but the present owners have not announced whether they will sell.

If the America remains on this side of the Atlantic, it is said she will be used either as a yacht or as a marine museum. It is understood the plan of the New York men is to employ the vessel as a permanent committee boat for yacht races. Sir Thomas Lipton gave no indication as to what use he would make of the boat if he secured it, but yachting men thought he might want the old racer for a pleasure yacht here when racing is resumed after the war.

TIGERS NOT TO ENTER RACE.

Princeton Harriers Will Not Compete in Intercollegiate Contest.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—For the first time in years Princeton will not enter a cross-country team in the intercollegiate meet which is to be held in New York on Nov. 24. An effort has been made to organize a squad of hill and dalers to enter the annual intercollegiate classic, but there have not been enough men reporting to make a team. If the Tigers had entered the event this year each man would have had to pay his own expenses owing to the rather stringent condition of the athletic association treasury.

There will be no more track work now until after Christmas. Cross-country running will continue for a while longer, and after the holidays track work will be conducted on a board track or in the baseball cage. A freshman team has been organized and will run against the Newark Central High cross-country squad on Nov. 6.

HILL AND DALE DATES OUT.

Lafayette Cross-Country Program Includes Middle States Event.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 31.—Manager David O. Peterson has completed his schedule for the Lafayette cross-country team. The chief event on the schedule is the intercollegiate meet of the Middle Atlantic States Conference. The meet is the second one to be given by the conference and will be held under the auspices of Lafayette College. A list of dates follows: Nov. 3, Swarthmore, at Easton; Nov. 17, Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate, at Easton; Nov. 24, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.

N. Y. U. DROPS GYMNASTICS.

Little Interest in Sport Which Become a Financial Burden.

By action of the Faculty Committee on Athletics yesterday, gymnastics was abolished from the list of sports at New York University. The main reason for this action is the lack of interest shown in the sport. In recent years, with the growing attention paid to basketball, there has been a decline in the prestige of the gym team.

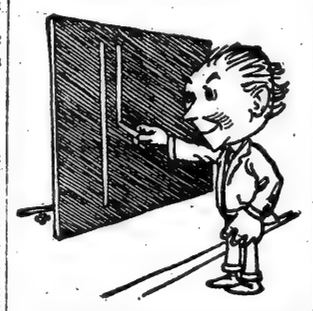
The Violet has produced several intercollegiate championship teams in the past, but the attendance at the meets has steadily dwindled until the team is now a financial burden. The committee voted to appropriate the funds which usually go for the maintenance of the gym team to the furtherance of freshman teams in the four major sports.

OUIMET TASTES DEFEAT.

Paired with Frank McNamara, He Loses to Guilford and Wright.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Francis Ouimet, Western amateur golf champion, paired with Frank McNamara, a professional, met defeat here today when Jesse Guilford, Massachusetts amateur champion, and Fred J. Wright, Jr., the Western junior champion, won a thirty-six-hole foursome at the Woodland Club by 5 and 4. McNamara was off his game and Ouimet had to play his opponent's best ball most of the day.

The proceeds of the match will go toward the athletic equipment fund at Camp Devens, where Ouimet and McNamara are privates in the national army.



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YALE'S ATHLETIC POSITION STATED

Daily News Calls Sacrifice of Sports Preparation for Greater Game.

The glamor of the old régime has been sacrificed to allow preparation for a greater game." This sentence sums up Yale's position on the football question and thus it has been set forth in the Yale News.

The answer was given after the Yale organ had received a letter from Pi Way, the former Eli football and baseball player, and later a member of the Giants, advocating a 'Varsity team this season. Way, like many other Yale graduates, was desirous of having Yale form some kind of 'Varsity eleven to play Harvard. In this letter Way stated: "We should do everything in our power to make athletics take on as natural appearance as possible, in spite of existing conditions. Let us have a Yale team. Lack of material seems to be the main difficulty. If this is the case, lift the freshman ban. The conditions which caused the creation of this rule no longer exist. Abandon it, therefore, and formulate new regulations which will enable Yale to utilize all the material to which she is rightly entitled. This would result in a team that will defeat Harvard with her head start."

In answer to this letter from Way, The Yale News comments: "It has been rumored that a considerable number of graduates feel the same need and that there is some misunderstanding of the athletic situation here in the university.

"While we feel that such rumors are quite groundless and that the vast majority of alumni are proud of Yale's stand in this matter, it nevertheless seems necessary once more to defend our position. Athletics are being conducted here to meet the peculiar requirements of existing conditions and these requirements are physical development and out-door recreation as contributing elements toward the all-round preparations for service of as many men as possible.

"Here in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and Naval Unit, Yale is training men who will leave, some within a few months, to join a team whose numbers are in the hundreds of thousands and whose game is war.

"The production of a football team that will defeat Harvard,' is not the aim of this year's efforts. Nor would lack of material be the only difficulty. It seems not to be generally appreciated that members of the R. O. T. C. for example, are putting approximately twenty hours a week on their military work for which they receive three hours of scholastic credit.

"It would be a physical impossibility to play football on anything like the scale of peace times without seriously impairing the effectiveness of our military organization."

Precisely the same feeling is felt at Harvard and Princeton, in spite of all the talk that "The Big Three are losing their prestige." They feel at all three universities that they are accomplishing something which is far more important than keeping up prestige in sports.

The South is interested this week in the game between Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt, which will mark the resumption of football relations between these two institutions after a lapse of seven years. These elevens in the past have played three times, and Vanderbilt won each time. Georgia Tech, however, confidently expects to score a victory this year. The first time the teams met Vanderbilt won, 39 to 6; the second time they played Georgia was beaten, 54 to 0, and the last time the elevens played, seven years ago, Vanderbilt again won, 23 to 0. In this same year Vanderbilt held Yale to an 0 to 0 tie. Up to that time Vanderbilt usually held undisputed claim to the Southern gridiron title, and Coach McGuigan developed some high-class teams. The Golden Tornado, as the Georgia eleven is called, has come up in the football world since that time, and under Heisman's coaching has an eleven this season from which great things are expected.

Coach Bob Folwell of Pennsylvania was highly entnusiastic about the Georgia Tech eleven after the Quakers were so soundly thrashed in the South early in the season, but since Penn has played Pittsburgh Folwell's opinion of the Southerners is not so strong. After Saturday's game in Philadelphia Folwell stated that Georgia Tech was an overrated team, and that Pittsburgh could beat it easily. When he gave this opinion he remarked that he was not piqued because Georgia Tech had beaten his team so badly, for he said that his charges knew very little football on the day they played the Yellow Jackets.

Coach McIntyre of the strong West Virginia eleven, which plays Rutgers Saturday, was in Pittsburgh the other day and sounded a warning for Pittsburgh to watch out for the Washington and Jefferson game on Nov. 10. Washington and Jefferson defeated West Virginia a few weeks ago by a score of 13 to 6, and McIntyre stated that he would not be surprised to see the Panthers defeated by Sol Metzger's eleven. This will be Pitt's big game of the season, and Coach Glenn Warner is pointing his men for this conflict.

While the Georgia Tech authorities have denied that Georgia Tech will come to New York late in the season to play Pittsburgh, reports from Atlanta indicate that great influence is being brought to bear by Tech graduates to bring about such a contest. It is stated that prominent business men in the South are working hard for the contest and have received assurance that Pittsburgh will accept the challenge if Georgia decides to play.

HARVARD CATCHES TARTAR.

Leo Leary's Navy Eleven Scores Over Crimson in Practice, 13 to 12.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 31.—Leo Leary's navy eleven opened up a bewildering attack on the Harvard informals at Soldiers Field and won, 13 to 12, in an hour's practice game this afternoon. The navy, with a heavy line of former college men and with a fast set of backs in Murray, Casey, Enwright, formerly of Harvard, and Cannell of Dartmouth, proved too strong for the Crimson eleven.

In the first twenty minutes of play the navy scored its two touchdowns, the ball was given the navy on their own thirty-yard line. Cannell raced around end for thirty yards to Harvard's twenty-yard line. A forward pass, Murray to Casey, netted five yards more. An offside penalty put the ball on the ten-yard line, and Enwright, after three plunges, scored for the navy. The second score by the navy came after Cannell had carried the ball to the informals' forty-yard line. Then a beautiful forward pass by Murray to Casey resulted in a touchdown.

A team of substitutes went in for the navy and Harvard walked through their line for two touchdowns, but did not kick the goal.

Cochran Beats Two Rivals.

Welker Cochran of Chicago defeated George Spear and William Carroll in 18.2 balk line exhibition matches, played yesterday afternoon and evening at Daly's Billiard Academy. In the afternoon Cochran defeated Spear by a score of 300 to 95, in fifteen innings. The high runs were: Cochran, 106; Spear, 20. In the evening contest Cochran won from Carroll by a score of 300 to 117, in seventeen innings. Cochran made a high run of 94, while his opponent registered 28.

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Ranger Wing Toe Boot
A rough service model with full bellows tongue and wing toe. Uppers of drab calf skin, with oak-tanned outer and white elk inner soles. These boots resist dampness and remain soft after repeated wettings. 12 inches high. $10.25 per pair.

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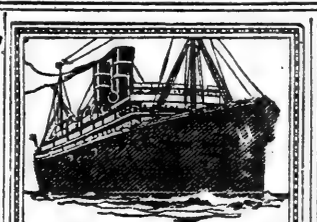
Bungalow Moccasin
A real comfort shoe for camp use. Similar in style to the moccasin but of neater and shapelier design. Made of oak-tanned leather, suede finish. $2.75 per pair.

VI.
"Stillhunter" Moccasin
A moccasin boot made with vamp and bottom in one piece with an additional outer sole for extra service. Very soft, comfortable footgear, of chrome tan leather. $6.25 per pair.

10-15-17 WARREN STREET



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CAN CONTROL RETAILERS

No Supplies to Profiteers—Three Days of Food Pledge Week Show 3,000,000 Signers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Beginning tomorrow and for the duration of the war 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers, and other distributers of staple food will be under license by the United States Food Administration. Through this method Food Administrator Hoover expects to bring down the price of food to the consumer.

Although small retailers may not be licensed under the law, it is confidently believed by Mr. Hoover and his aids that prices can be controlled. A fair margin of profit will be conceded the retailer, but nothing more. If any retailer seeks to exact from his customers exorbitant prices the consumer may serve himself as well as the Government by reporting the offender to the State Food Administrator.

While the small retailers may not be licensed, they are all subject to the provisions of the food law, which forbids speculation, hoarding, and excessive profits. They will be controlled through the licensing regulations controlling wholesalers, who will be obliged to cut off the supplies of dealers who exact exorbitant profits.

The licensed foods include beef, pork and mutton, fish, poultry and eggs, milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods, and other products. Hereafter no distributor of any of these foods may do business without a license, excepting the small retailers, canners, packers, and specified classes of manufacturers having small outputs. The penalty for operating without a license is $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

Will Allow a Reasonable Time.

The Food Administration emphasizes that for the immediate future any one who has not received his license may continue his business in the usual way without fear of penalty, if he makes prompt application within the next few days.

The purposes of licensing were stated by the Food Administration today to be as follows:

1. To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

3. To limit, so far as practicable, contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

Thus far nearly 50,000 application blanks have been called for and requests for them are pouring in at the rate of 4,000 a day. No licenses have been mailed out yet, but will be sent as soon as booklets containing complete rules and regulations for the guidance of licensees have been received from the printer.

3,000,000 Food Pledges Signed.

Incomplete returns tonight to the Food Administration showed that approximately 3,000,000 families had been enrolled at the close of the third day of Food Pledge Week. This total largely represented the efforts of workers in the centres of population in thirty-four States, no reports having been received from the smaller towns and country districts.

Reports from the field bring assurance that the pro-German propaganda, which had spread through many of the Middle Western States, has turned out to be a help to the campaign, rather than a hindrance. When it was pointed out that the rumor concerning the confiscation of canned goods had been originated maliciously by enemy aliens, the housewives took the point of view that if the pro-Germans were trying to discourage the food pledge movement, it must be a good thing, and therefore signed the cards readily. In Auglaize County, Ohio, the population of which is half German, 90 per cent. of the homes have been enrolled. New York City has already furnished 104,684 food pledge cards.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has issued an appeal to all Englishmen living in the United States to sign the food pledge, and, remembering the reduced food supplies of their countrymen across the ocean, "to do a little better than their pledge."

Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, has cabled to Food Administrator Hoover a message concerning Food Pledge Week and its purposes, in part as follows:

"To my own fellow countrymen I say quite frankly that what we ask of them in food economy is scarcely worthy the name of sacrifice. I have already placed all the prime necessities of life under Government control, both as to import and home production price. It would have been impossible to do this without your co-operation and advice in connection with our imported supplies.

"If there is no marked reduction as a result of our voluntary food economy campaign, the nation must be put on compulsory rations. The disadvantages of this you know better than I, but you also know that we are all faced with a shortage of the world's supply of cereals, meats, fats, and sugar. For all these the Allies in Europe are largely dependent upon the American people. Unless there is real self-sacrifice, real co-operation in the common campaign for conservation and increased production of food, then food will not win the war. The result of your food pledge week means much to us and more to civilization."

Japan's Generous Pledge.

In indorsing the food pledge, Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said in a statement to the Food Administration:

"The gallant and heroic way in which our European allies have so far borne the brunt of this dire war commands our admiration and gratitude. They have every right to expect of America, of Japan, and of every other member of the great coalition against barbarism to do what they have done and to suffer what they have suffered. Japan for one has and will put forth every effort to the best of her power and resources. Her people are prepared for a full measure of contribution and sacrifice. It is, however, from the United States par excellence that the world is looking for a decisive blow which will once and for all establish peace and freedom on earth."

WOMEN STILL SIGN PLEDGES.

Three Days' Campaign Shows 193,254 Willing to Conserve Food.

The 16,000 canvassers for the New York Food Army Campaign reported last night that in the five boroughs 85,766 housewives signed pledges to help Food Administrator Hoover. The distribution was as follows: Manhattan, 39,658; Bronx, 6,019; Brooklyn, 27,665; Queens, 9,674; Richmond, 2,750. In addition, there reached the headquarters at 124 East Fifteenth Street 816 pledges by mail. The total for the first three days of the campaign is 193,254. Among the well-known women who joined the food army yesterday was Mrs. Elihu Root.

"It occurs to me," she told one of the canvassers, "that all women should do their own buying nowadays and carefully look after their kitchens. Since the beginning of the food conservation movement I have personally done all the ordering of foodstuffs for my household. I superintend the work in my kitchen."

Mrs. George Arliss signed a card, although she is a vegetarian.

THEATRE TAX BEGINS TODAY

Penalties May Be Imposed for Evasion of the War Revenue.

The war tax on theatre tickets becomes effective today. It places a levy of 10 per cent. on all amusements, and the theatre treasurer is made responsible for the collection of the tax. In the event of evasion of the tax, however, penalties may be imposed upon both the treasurer and the person evading. The law provides for a maximum fine of $1,000 or one year in prison, or both, and the theatre treasurer who evades the law will also be liable on a charge of perjury.

In the case of New York theatres the work of collecting the tax will in many cases necessitate additional employes. At the Hippodrome the extent of the children's patronage will make necessary the employment of a force of twelve to regulate the complex matter of the children's tax. Under the law adopted by the United States compensation is allowed the theatres for collecting the tax, although in Canada 10 per cent. of the amount collected is given the theatres.

Children under 12 will be taxed 1 cent on all tickets, instead of 10 per cent. on the value, and two methods of collecting this tax will be employed by managers. In some cases children will be given a rebate ticket entitling them to a refund and in others tickets sold to children will be stamped in a way that will identify them at a glance.

GREENWICH OPENS NOV. 15.

New Village Theatre Will Give Three One-Act Plays.

The opening of the new Greenwich Village Theatre, at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, is announced for Thursday night, Nov. 15, when a program of three one-act plays will be given. The director of the new organization is Frank Conroy, formerly identified with the Washington Square Players, and the permanent company will include Fania Marinoff, Grace Henderson, Margaret Fareleigh, Joseph Macauley, Sydney Carlisle, Edwin Strawbridge, Everett Glass and Harold Meltzer.

The new theatre has a seating capacity of 398, and the admission prices will range from 50 cents to $1.50. Five bills will be given during the season, with one special performance for subscribers only. On the opening program will be "Behind a Watteau Picture," a fantasy in two scenes, by Robert E. Rogers, with incidental music by W. Franke Harling; "Efficiency," a war playlet by Robert H. Davis and Perley Poore Sheehan, and "The Festival of Bacchus," a comedy by Arthur Schnitzler, translated by Charles Henry Meltzer.

"The Three Bears" for the Empire.

"The Three Bears," a comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter, in which Ann Murdock will be starred, will have its first performance here at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday night, Nov. 13. Among those in Miss Murdock's support will be Jerome Patrick, Rex McDougall, Percy Marmont, J. T. Challee, Alice Gale, and Margaret Linden. Following Miss Murdock's engagement Ethel Barrymore will begin her répertoire season and will occupy the theatre until June. "Rambler Rose" will end its engagement on the night of Nov. 10.

Mme. Raymonde Delaunois Arrives.

Mme. Raymonde Delaunois, mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France, where she had been to visit her husband, Lieutenant Louis Thomas of the First Regiment of Tirailleur Moroccain. She found that he was with his regiment at Rabat, Morocco, and could not go there because there was typhus in the camp. She spent the Summer at Paris and Versailles.

NEW PLAY BILL FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE

Three Native Plays by New Playwrights—One from the Spanish.

'IN THE ZONE' THE THRILLER

A Tense Sea Tale by Eugene O'Neill Marks the Top of the Evening.

IN THE ZONE, a drama by Eugene O'Neill. THE AVENUE, a comedy by Fenimore Merrill. BLIND ALLEYS, a drama by Grace Latimer Wright. "HIS WIDOW'S HUSBAND, a comedy from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente, translated by J. Garret Underhill. One-act plays acted by the following Washington Square Players: Helen Westley, Florence Enright, Arthur E. Hohl, Robert Strange, William Gillette, Edward Balzerit, Frederick Roland, Eugene Lincoln, Jay Strong, Rienzi de Cordova, Adele Vaughn, Marjorie McClintock, Frances Ross, James Terbell, Madelene Snyder, Marjorie Vonnegut, Elizabeth Patterson, Harry Ehlers, Katharine Cornell, and Abram Gillette. At the Comedy Theatre.

Perhaps the most vivid and keenly felt of the Provincetown plays was a forecastle scene by Eugene O'Neill; and in the new bill of the Washington Square Players, which was disclosed last night at the Comedy Theatre, the high spot was marked by another. This time the forecastle was that of a munitions ship entering the submarine zone.

Of the half dozen sailors lying in their bunks, one got up, fumbled in a suitcase, and, extracting a black box, placed it beneath his mattress. The cook, entering with the morning mess, saw the unusual proceeding, and, dodging behind the bunks, stealthily observed it. One of the sleepers waked, and, tense with excitement, watched every suspicious movement out of half-closed eyes.

As the crew turned out for breakfast the forecastle became suddenly alive with the atmosphere of suspense and fear. Each of the polyglot band showed his nervousness after his peculiar kind. Then the watchers told what they had seen, and the conviction grew that their comrade was a German spy and his black box an infernal machine. There came a rough bump on the side of the vessel, and all waited aghast for the explosion of mine or torpedo. When the scare passed they rummaged the suspected man's bunk, secured the box, and, placed it in a pail of water. Then, as he strolled in from the deck, they seized him violently, bound and gagged him, and tied him to a bunk post.

What they found in the box was a package of old letters. Still under the spell of their spy scare, they read them, fumbling in their untutored minds for some hint of a plot. The owner of the letters raged against his bonds, hurled muffled curses into his gag. What the letters told was the story of his love, and of the curse of drink which had ended it. In a few brief sentences one sensed to the full one of the thousands of sordid tragedies that man the seas with outcasts of hope. The scare ended in dawning wonder and silent pity, and the crew slunk away, leaving their victim alone. It was all as simple and heartfelt as it was vivid with picturesque character, tense with excitement.

The other three items in the bill were less unusual, but each, in its way, also gave evidence of intelligent choice and able stage management. "Blind Alleys," by Grace Latimer Wright, was a rather sombre study of the traditions in New England character, the tragedy of suppressed impulse and inarticulate emotion. "The Avenue," by Fenimore Merrill, showed episodes of metropolitan street life, gay and satiric, taking place before a dressmaker's shop window, in which stood three dummy manikins, who presently came to life and discoursed on the beatitude of not being human. "His Widow's Husband," a comedy from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente, was rather long drawn out, but on the whole lightly mocking and cleverly satirical.

The bill as a whole disclosed no new phase in the work of the organization, but the four productions were of unusually even excellence. "In the Zone" was of a very high order, both as a thriller and as a document in human character and emotion.

Helen Westley appeared in three of the plays characterize widely different parts with a touch at once vigorous and fine. Frederick Roland had also three parts, and as the central figure of the forecastle tragedy made a very strong impression. In "Blind Alleys" Katharine Cornell disclosed a personality of distinguished spiritual marked intelligence, and increasing skill. The two shopgirls in "The Avenue" were played with great charm and comic effect by Madelene Snyder and Marjorie Vonnegut.

The four scenes were beautifully designed by Rollo Peters, the Spanish set being especially atmospheric.

WINS PRIZE FOR WAR SONG.

National Arts Club's $500 Awarded to Mme. Lund at a Dinner.

The National Arts Club's $500 prize for a war song to the text of "The Road to France," by Daniel M. Henderson, which won the $250 offered for a patriotic poem last May, was awarded at a semi-public dinner at the clubhouse in Gramercy Park last evening to Signe Lund, a Norwegian musician, who has lived for several years in New York. Mme. Lund is now an American citizen, and has two sons in the army, one already in France.

Among 120 guests at the dinner, with Mme. Lund and the toastmaster, Alexander Konta, were Mr. Henderson, author of the poem; Harry Barnhart, director of singing in the army camps; Leon Dabo, who spoke of his experiences in the French trenches; Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, who contributed $250 of the music prize; Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Dr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nora Bayes has been engaged for "The Cohan Revue, 1917," scheduled to be produced here in December.

Maria Thompson Davies's comedy, "The Melting of Molly," will open at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, on Nov. 26.

Paul Frawley, formerly of the "Midnight Frolic," has been added to the cast of "Odds and Ends of 1917," which will open the new Norworth Theatre on Nov. 19.

The deferred premiere of "The Land of Joy" will take place at the Park Theatre tonight.

Edward Douglas has been added to the cast which will support Eleanor Painter in "Art and Opportunity."

Craig Campbell was engaged yesterday for "Over the Top," the revue to be produced on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production. The Riviera Girl. Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse. NOTE:—On and after today each Orch. Seat for which $2.50 is paid includes Government Tax. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed., 2:20. Management pays war tax on Orchestra Seats except on Saturday nights and holidays. "A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15. THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN. Here Comes the Bride. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play "HAMILTON". "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY. The Country Cousin. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" Last 7 Times

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30. THE LOVE DRIVE. with FRED NIBLO, VIOLET HEMING, HILDA SPONG, ALBERT CRAN, others.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:25. Last Matinee Sat., 2:25. Miss BILLIE BURKE in "The Becoming Angel," by Clare Kummer.

ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 6, SELWYN & CO. PRESENT. THE PIPES OF PAN by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER. SEATS ON SALE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. at 2:30. Romance and Arabella with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

"BROKEN THREADS SCORES at FULTON THEATRE" —SUN. "Another real American play." —Herald. "Excellently acted."—World. "A Western Play De Luxe," —Telegraph. "Uncommonly Interesting Play." —Sun. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Nov. 6 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

CENTURY SEATS NOW. B'way & 62d St. OPENS NEXT MOND. NOV. 5. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD ANNUAL REVUE. "Miss 1917". MADE IN NEW YORK

PARK TONIGHT 8:15 —FIRST TIME— Matinee Sat. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW. The Land of Joy. WITH L'ARGENTINA. Greatest of all Spanish Dancers. Seats purchased for Wednesday will be honored this evening. Thursday's tickets must be exchanged.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Nov. 6 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. Polly With a Past

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30. On With the Dance. WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GO OVER THE TOP WITH Sergt. Arthur Guy EMPEY. Author of "Over the Top" at CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Eve., Nov. 4th, at 8:30. Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $12 & $15. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. MAURICE & WALTON Pezzullo Sisters, Rube Marquard, Wm. Dooley & Co., Creasy & Dayne, and Blossom Seeley & Boys.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NORA BAYES SALLIE FISHER CAMERON SISTERS MILT COLLINS, Oths.

"Cheer Up" "Bring the Kiddies —Hear 'Em Laugh." MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 EVES. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET Evgs., 8:15. & Sat. Mat. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus' Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1 ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Taught

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 Holiday in Dixie Land, "What All Seats Happened to Ruth," Billy Elliott, Reserved Lee, Walton & Henry, others. 25, 35, 50

PRINCESS THEATRE, Nov. 4, at 3:30. Piano Recital by HANS BARTH Tickets 50c-$2 at Box Office Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 26 West 42nd St.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. B'way & 47th. NEW BEHMAN SHOW

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

Binder, strong cloth, to preserve The New York Times Sunday Pictorial Section, with the beautiful rotogravure illustrations, sent by mail for $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden." Doing Our Bit. Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite." Sunday Night Concert. BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF THE Wash. Sq. Players. Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Sat., El. Day & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN A QUAINT CHARMING PLAY. "THE OLD COUNTRY" A Pastoral English Comedy

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Election Day. THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN

POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS. 48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today-Sat., 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE IN Peter Ibbetson

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2. LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO BEGINNING MON. NIGHT NOV. 5. ALICE NIELSEN in Kitty Darlin'. SEATS ON SALE TODAY

BROADHURST Last 2 Weeks. MACKLYN ARBUCKLE in BERNARD SHAW'S MISALLIANCE. THE RESPECTABLE SHOP-KEEPER. Produced by WILLIAM FAVERSHAM.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. ONLY 4 TIMES MORE. Mr. William Gillette "A Successful Calamity." By Clare Kummer. SEAT SALE NOW. Marie Doro OPENING MON., NOV. 5.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE. "Leave It to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into that popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:25. GUY BATES POST MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., El. Day. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy. "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Election Day & Wed., 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Election Day & Wed. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "CHIN CHIN" with Doyle & Dixon. Next Week—"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. WILTON LACKAYE in "The Inner Man." Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Next Week—"Mother Carey's Chickens."

THE MOST (WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS) PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE. CHU CHIN CHOW MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE COMPANY of 300. NOW IN ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.) EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 7, at 8:30. Address by Sir Geo. H. Reid. Former Premier of Australia, Former Australian High Commissioner, M. P., on What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire. Tickets $2 to 25c at Box Office, agencies or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Sq.

David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave. THE VALUE OF A MOTHER. דיא וועדמה פון א מאמע

AEOLIAN HALL, Tuesday Aft., Nov. 13. Piano Recital—MOSES Boguslawski. Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. (Steinway.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Nov. 3, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—LEON Rothier. (Famous French Basso, Metrop. Opera Co.) Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL (Baldwin)—MISCHA Levitzki. Tickets 75c to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday, Nov. 5, at 3:30. PIANO RECITAL—CAROLYN Cone-Baldwin. Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Steinway.)

Carnegie Hall, To-night at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—ALICE GENTLE. Tickets 50 cts to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. EVA GAUTHIER. Song Recital. Steinway Piano.

SPECIAL DUO-ART RECITAL. AT AEOLIAN HALL. Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance). THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 3 o'clock. The assisting artist will be BERYL RUBENSTEIN, pianist. The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others. ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE. The Aeolian Company, 29 West 42nd Street

SYMPHONY. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2. Soloist Percy GRAINGER. Handel, Mozart, Bantock, Rubinstein. Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 4. Soloist Mischa ELMAN. Seats at Room 1265, Aeolian Bldg., also at Box Office of Aeolian and Carnegie Halls.

A New Series of Four SYMPHONY CONCERTS For Young Children. Sat. Mornings at Aeolian Hall. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. MR. DAMROSCH will not only present and explain symphonic music of the simpler forms, but will take up the various instruments composing the Orchestra and illustrate their tonal qualities, singly and in combination with other instruments, as follows: First Concert....Stringed Instruments. Second Concert...Wood-Wind Instruments. Third Concert.....Brass Instruments. Fourth Concert...Percussion Instruments. Subscriptions at Room 1262 Aeolian Building.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 3, at 8:15. Christmas Cheer for Our Soldiers and Sailors (Under the Auspices of the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage). Florence Easton (BY COURTESY METROP. OPERA CO.) Francis Maclennan (PRINCIPAL TENOR CHICAGO OPERA) Maximilian Pilzer (THE MASTER AMERICAN VIOLINIST) Scott Gibson (THE KILTIE COMEDIAN) Adolf Bolm AND HIS RUSSIAN DANCERS. Lt. Col. W. T. Stewart. LATE CANADIAN OVERSEAS FORCES. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgment Daniel Mayer

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Nov. 3, at 2:30. Mme. Schumann Heink. ONLY NEW YORK SONG RECITAL.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. ZIMBALIST. ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL.

CARNEGIE HALL—5 Saturday Evenings. Nov. 17, Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 2, 23. PROGRAMS OF NEW RUSSIAN MUSIC. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY. Modest Altschuler.....Conductor. Subscriptions $9 to $2.50. Boxes $100 & $75. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc., Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano. Novaes. TWO RESERVED SEATS, Metropolitan Opera House, for sale; season, T 36 Times.

Justine. Johnstone's LITTLE CLUB. 44th Street Theatre Building. Telephone 827—Bryant. DANCING MUSIC From 10 P. M. to 1 A. M. EXCELLENT CUISINE. ADMISSION FREE. RESERVE TABLE NOW. FOR ELECTION NIGHT.

HOTEL BRISTOL. 129-135 West 48th St. AMERICAN PLAN. Room and Bath, two persons, $40 to $50 per week. T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

"The convenience of Broadway, with the exclusiveness of Fifth Avenue." Hotel Patterson. 58 West 47th Street. A few desirable suites of 2 to 4 rooms with bath, extremely well appointed, to rent for the season. A well equipped hotel. Restaurant a la carte.

HOTEL ANSONIA BROADWAY AT 73D ST. DANCING. THE FOUNTAIN ROOM 4:30 to 1 P. M. THE RESTAURANT 10:30 P.M. to 1 A. M. REAL MUSIC RESERVE TABLES

Blossom Heath Inn. Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island. Open All Year. Enlarged and Newly Decorated. Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Suskind

MURRAY'S. 42d St., Just West of Broadway. Beautiful Roman Gardens. Exquisite music; revolving dance floor. Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50. Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte. PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.

SAVOY 455 COLUMBUS AVE. BOSTON, MASS. EUROPEAN PLAN. Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees. Single Rooms, $1 per day. Large rooms some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 each person. First-class restaurant, moderate prices. Centrally located. Wm. O. Morin, Mgr. Tel. Back Bay 8018.

ATOP OF REISENWEBER'S. Columbus Circle and 58th St. 'Phone Columbus—9440. Open Nightly Beginning at 9. Joan Sawyer's Own Orchestra. Miss Sawyer Will Appear in Several Dances. OPENS TO-NIGHT

"New Reisenweber Revue" with Marian Weeks. A Most Marvellous Production, Scintillating with Unusual Melodies, Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus. Presented in the Main Restaurant Nightly at 7:30 & 11. Special Table d'Hote Dinner. SERVED DAILY 5 TO 9 IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT. $1.50. AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER. GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER Served 6 to 9 at $1.50. Afternoon Tea Dances Daily, 4 to 6. Under Personal Direction of BETTY SCOTT (Mrs. Earle Foxe). With the ORIGINAL DIXIELAND "JAZZ" BAND. REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle & 58th Street. Phone Columbus 9440.

High Class Cabaret—Dancing—Excellent Music. A Wonderful Revue by a Beauty Chorus at 8:30 o'Clock. Continues Performance Till Close. "THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" 30th STREET & BROADWAY. Janssen wants to see you. Table d'Hote De Luxe 5 to 9 P. M. Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner. Reserve your tables in advance.—Tel. Madison Square 3207-3208.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1917.

HE IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

Judge HYLAN entirely misunderstands his place and his rôle. He solemnly avows that Mayor MITCHEL'S speech gave him his first intimation "of the existence of the letterhead "of the Friends of Peace with my "name upon it." His name is there, that is certain. It was not necessary that his permission should be asked, or that he should be told that his name was to be used. He was the mere tool of others, who used him for their purposes. According to his own statement, he has often been made the instrument of designing men without knowing it. He never saw GOSLIN, knew nothing about him, although he received GOSLIN'S checks and cashed them. He took part in establishing the school of oratory to oblige friends. It seems to have been the Judge's misfortune to be made a dupe of so often that the habit has become a calling.

We may accept the Judge's denial, therefore, although he has more than once denied what other persons considered to be established facts. His associations, the character of his sponsors, explains plainly enough why he was made an honorary Vice Chairman of the propaganda organization calling itself the Friends of Peace. ALBERT SHARDEN, since connected with the Staats-Zeitung, then a Hearst employé, then a confessed spy, now undergoing imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary, was active in the organization of the federated society calling itself the Friends of Peace. It was announced at a meeting of the society held in this city on Aug. 26, 1915, that Mr. HEARST "would do all in his power to aid the society," that "the Hearst newspapers were at the command of the organization." Three days earlier it had been announced in The Brooklyn Eagle, as a part of the political news of the day, that Mr. HEARST and his Independence League would support County Judge HYLAN to succeed himself upon the bench. Two years before his nomination, therefore, Mr. HYLAN is discovered to have been in the enjoyment of the patronage and support of Mr. HEARST. That support he now enjoys. The Friends of Peace also had the support of Mr. HEARST. Putting two and two together, it is not difficult to construct a hypothesis which would explain to Judge HYLAN and to the public how his name happened to have been put upon the letterhead of the Friends of Peace as an Honorary Vice Chairman.

These matters have a bearing upon the Mayoralty election, and one of which the voters of the city should take most serious account. Do the loyal people of New York City, at a time when we are engaged in war with Germany, want as their Mayor a man of such standing and associations that, with or without his consent, his name could find a place upon the list of officers of an organization that cheered the announcement, erroneous though it proved to be, that hundreds of lives had been lost in the sinking of an American ship by a German submarine?

There is another consideration, much more serious. Do the people of New York in these critical times want the Police Department of the city to be in the hands of a man controlled by WILLIAM R. HEARST? There have been times of great anxiety for the authorities of New York within the last two years, times of public danger, when it was felt that the security of the community and the lives of citizens depended upon the vigilance of the police. It was known that disloyalty and sedition were rife, although the extent of the plotting against public order and security was never known until it was disclosed by Secret Service labors. There may again be such times of peril. Pretty certainly there will be if we have a Police Department controlled as it would be controlled if Judge HYLAN were elected Mayor. The prospect is appalling. Such things are not to be permitted. The measure of prevention can be, must be, taken by the voters next Tuesday.

KEEP HIM ON THE BENCH.

THE TIMES has steadily favored the renomination and re-election of Judges of approved fitness. WILLIAM J. KELLY of Brooklyn, elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1903, has been a conspicuously industrious, honest, impartial, and able Judge. Two former Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals, EDGAR M. CULLEN and WILLARD BARTLETT, are more than ample guarantors, if guarantors are needed, of a fact known to the bar, the bench, the litigants, witnesses, and juries in Judge KELLY'S court. He has been renominated by the Democrats and Fusionists. He is a faithful, competent, experienced jurist. He should be re-elected. It shows his sense of the character of the judicial office that he refuses to make any effort for himself, to make speeches for himself. Another trait to his honor.

In the geographical lottery of the ballot, Judge KELLY'S name is sixth on the list of nominees for Justices of the Supreme Court, three of whom are to be chosen. Lest any careless eye should fail to see his name, lest he should be a victim of a location regarded by the political experts as unpropitious, THE TIMES reminds the voters of the Second Judicial District to mark a cross before his name first, before selecting two other names to go with his. His fourteen years of admirable service entitle him to be the first choice. No office comes nearer or is of more moment to the business, welfare, and life of the people than that of a Judge. When they have a good one they should keep him.

INFORMATION FOR JUDGE HYLAN.

About the most contemptible of the misrepresentations through which Judge HYLAN and his supporters hope to win the election are those that concern the city budget. The increase of $29,500,000 to be raised through next year's taxation they have denounced as a result of "wasteful administration," of "Mitchel extravagance." The voters have been told that the increased items are due to the direct acts of the Mayor, that there is no virtue or justice in any of them, and that had they been presented to such a municipal expert as the Tammany candidate himself they would have been disallowed, promptly and sternly. The climax is reached when it is declared, in page-wide advertisements, that "contained in that budget" is the cost of the Court House site, the Marginal Railway site, and the Rockaway Park and Dreamland Park "transactions." Those things are said in face of the fact that the official analysis of the budget, published days ago, discussed since at public hearings, and expressed in figures as clear as day, shows that by far the greater part of the increase to be carried is imposed upon the city by law, that practically all of it is mandatory, and that the items in the advertisements quoted do not appear in it at all. The new items, not one of which Mayor MITCHEL and his board associates could have avoided, are, in bulk, as follows:

For additional State taxes, charged to the city through act of the Legislature,	$8,463,756.
For interest on the city debt, covering advances in borrowing rates and the redemption of short-term notes, under the pay-as-you-go policy, also required by law,	$5,845,891.
For the reorganized school teachers' retirement fund, required by the legislative act of 1917,	$2,674,839.
For additional teachers, increases in the rates of pay of lower grade teachers and other emergency educational needs,	$2,118,000.
For charities and charitable institutions, hospitals, and health work—to cover an advance of over 20 per cent. in the cost of food and supplies for the city's dependents and for its welfare departments,	$2,964,000.
For increased rates of pay for labor during the war—a contingency fund,	$1,500,000.
For increased rates of pay for sweepers and drivers in the Street Cleaning Department, and for advances in the cost of forage,	$1,420,431.
For increased rates of pay for policemen and for badly needed additions to the police force,	$1,395,642.
For increased rates of pay for firemen, and higher costs of supplies in the Fire Department,	$1,167,465.
For labor and advanced costs of coal in the Departments of Water Supply and Docks,	$1,276,798.

The total of these sums is $28,800,000. The trifling additional advance is made up of similar allowances in other departments, but includes such items as $250,000 for a National Defense Emergency Fund, and $226,450 for the estimated greater need for widows' pensions to be paid in 1918, through the Bureau of Child Welfare.

Which of these absolutely necessary appropriations would Judge HYLAN cut out? He was invited by the Mayor to give his advice to the Board of Estimate before the budget was closed, but ventured to give no answer. He nevertheless continues to charge that the taxpayers are to carry $29,500,000 of additional burden for which the Mayor is responsible. Would he, then, decline to pay to the State the tax it has the power and right to collect? Would he decline to meet the provisions of other mandatory laws, and repudiate the carrying charges on the city debt? Would he cut the food allowances of those dependent on the city for their care because prices have gone up? Would he deny to the police, the firemen, and the street cleaners the modest advances through which they, from their own earnings, are to be permitted to meet the higher cost of living? Would he strike out the emergency allowances for defense? Either he must admit purposes as extraordinary as these or stand convicted of direct intention to deceive.

The evidence in favor of the latter assumption becomes convincing when the voters he expects to delude are brazenly told that the increase is made up not of such items as we have cited, but of $12,000,000 paid for the Court House site, and of further millions for Rockaway and Dreamland Parks, for the Marginal Railway, and other pet objects of the Hylan anathema. Even Judge HYLAN knows that the cost of the Court House site, also incurred in pursuance of mandatory law, was paid in the customary manner, through the issue of city bonds, two and three years ago; that the cost of the Rockaway site was paid in the same way, and that, as yet, no city money at all has been paid for Dreamland or the Marginal Railway tract.

Attempts to deceive a great body of voters into an acceptance of the reverse of the truth in matters as fundamental as these go far beyond the ordinary bounds of campaign cheapness. "Politics" of this sort savors of the criminal.

ITALY'S ORDEAL.

It would be ungenerous to lose faith in Italian unity and the Italian passion for independence because a powerful Austro-German army has driven General CADORNA'S forces from Gorizia, occupied Udine, and is advancing on the line of the Tagliamento from the passes of the Carnic Alps as well as from the Isonzo. If the Italians are not united, if they are not animated by ancient hatred of the Austrian, if they are not inspired by the spirit of CAVOUR and heartened by memories of the valor of GARIBALDI, the army's discipline and CADORNA'S genius will not avail to hold the invaders on the Tagliamento River or on any other line of defense.

German propaganda among the Socialists and revolutionaries failed to prevent Italy's entrance into the war in May, 1915. The Kaiser was represented at Rome by Prince VON BUELOW, one of the most brilliant and unscrupulous diplomats in Europe, who had an immense corruption fund to work with. In vain he offered the Italian Government Austrian compensations and promised that Tunis, Malta, and even Egypt would be the reward of neutrality in the event of victory by the Central Powers. GIOLITTI, long dictator in the administrative life of Italy, was deserted by his own supporters when he urged peace and compensations without sacrifices. As was well said, "the national character carried all before it." The people of the capital appealed to the King. Their voice was for war. He summoned SALANDRA again. The neutralists were routed. It will be remembered how Rome burst into flame with patriotism when D'ANNUNZIO declaimed his "Harangue to the Roman People in Tumult." It was not the Chamber that wanted war—at least in the early days of popular demonstrations. The heart of Italy was for conflict with the Austrian, and for reasons national and traditional.

Since those days of exaltation Italy has been through two years of war and suffered. It has known the spectre of famine, and the internationals, encouraged by the new enemy propaganda, have clamored for peace. But revolution does not seem to be more than a figment of the Berlin official imagination. What might happen if CADORNA and his armies proved helpless to stem the tide of invasion it would be idle to consider. Italy is not to be compared with Russia. Italy has a constitutional government, and her people, intelligent and robust, have a passion for liberty. It is unthinkable that in this crisis the national life should crumble like a fungus. With defenses carefully prepared and strong reserves to call on, General CADORNA, sustained by the knowledge that relief is coming from the allies of Italy, may fight another battle of the Marne on the Tagliamento.

THE STEEL TRADE.

There always is something spectacular and instructive about the reports of the Steel Corporation, and never more so than for the quarter just finished. The particular point of interest just now is the effect of the war tax on the corporation. For the quarter the tax deduction was $63,733,013. For the elapsed nine months $185,000,000 is the amount, and for the year it will be upward of $230,000,000. Yet the quarter of a billion taxes is far from crushing. The balance available for dividends of the quarter barely falls below fifty millions, and the surplus above the liberal war dividend is $21,824,554. For the nine months there is a surplus over dividends and taxes of over eighty millions. It is an easy remark that any concern would be willing to pay the taxes if it had the earnings. But the reverse is equally obvious. No concern will have such taxes to pay beyond its proportionate business and capital. When the taxes fall with falling business, it will cushion the fall from the too dizzy heights to which the steel trade had soared. That will have effect on the price fixing which is responsible for the marked change in the business of the Steel Corporation, in common with all other concerns in the trade, and for the good of all of them.

It is not altogether to be regretted that the corporation's surplus for the expired quarter is reduced from $85,817,067 for 1916 to $21,824,554 for 1917. The smaller figure is fourfold the largest surplus for the same quarter in any year since the new era, which began with the rise from the slough of despond after the panic of 1907. It matters not that the greatest surplus ever earned by any business undertaking was earned honestly, after liberality to labor as remarkable as the corporation's own earnings. It was earned in a market for the product which was not for the good of the country; it was earned in a market for the commodities sold which could not endure; it was earned at the expense of the taxpayers of our allies, and was caused by their frantic bidding for materials of war at any price, and, therefore, at a level too high for our domestic industries to pay. When we were not in the war we needed some materials for ourselves. Now that we are in the war the country's war needs take precedence over every other consideration. Whatever the result of taxing profits, we are not going to spend billions at the prices our allies paid. A growth of surplus from $89,479 to $85,817,067 in four years was demoralizing.

The meaning of the moderate reaction from impossible levels in the iron and steel trade is that there is going to be a stop put to profiteering by either capital or labor. There was nothing economic about the condition of the trade in which the Steel Corporation earned eighty-five millions surplus in one quarter after exhausting ingenuity in deductions. It is cause for gratification that that surplus is not to be repeated. When some objected to price fixing, the head of the Steel Corporation said that the prices which concerned the Steel Trust were right. In its submission to control in the public interest the Steel Corporation constitutes itself a leader of politics worthy of its position in economics. Putting all questions of costs and profits aside, where would the country be without the ability of the Steel Corporation to make steel? "Defense is more than opulence," said ADAM SMITH.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Need Special Capacities.

An officer high in the British aviation service warned Americans, the other day, that in the course of training a large number of men to operate flying machines there were sure to be "accidents," and that we must endure them as they had been endured by the European nations. He was right, of course, but the inevitability of such casualties is no reason for not using all available means of preventing them, and the best way to do that is to accept for this service only men who are mentally and physically qualified to meet its peculiar and severe strains.

Mere willingness to be an aviator is not enough. The work is unlike that ever done by human beings until a few years ago, and in consequence of that fact nobody knows any too well the qualities of mind and body that are most needed for successful flight. It has been discovered, however, that, besides a close approach to physical perfection, the aviator must be able, first, to endure the effects of great and sudden changes of altitude, and, secondly, he must have in unusual degree the power of doing in an emergency exactly the right thing. Time for thought and consideration of alternatives is denied to him, and there are not a few men with both high intelligence and sound health whom no amount of training enables to meet this requirement. They are the automobilists who, though careful and well intentioned, are always having little mishaps and an occasional big one—men who in spite of all their precautions must either give up driving a car or remain constantly dangerous to themselves and others.

Fortunately, it is now possible to apply tests by which peculiarities of this sort can be detected with almost as much of accuracy as can bodily defects, and it is by the application of these tests that men constitutionally unfitted for aviation can be kept out of the service—and the number of the "accidents" referred to by the British expert minimized. The demand that the military aviator shall be a college graduate or possessed of an equivalent education, if it has been made—on that point reports differ—seems hardly wise. A degree of A. B. or A. M. has little direct relevance to safety and efficiency in the air.

A Mistake He Had to Correct.

There is no cause for wonder in the fact that a high official of the New York Edison Company has very promptly corrected what he kindly calls "an error" in the argument made before Commissioner GARFIELD by the defenders of big electric signs. From some mysterious source they evolved the theory that the operation of these signs, with their thousands and thousands of lights, did not increase the consumption of coal, and that, therefore, there was no reason for darkening them, even at a time like this, when there are so many and so much more important uses for all the available fuel.

The Edison official presumably would be pleased if that were true, but his scientific conscience forbade him to let the absurd statement pass. There would be immediate profits for his company in keeping the signs lighted, but regard for the laws of physics compelled him to say that if the signs were darkened the electricity by which they are now lighted would not be generated—which is the same thing as saying that a lot of coal would not be burned to supply the current for them.

The question at issue, as he saw it, was whether or not, in existing circumstances, the cheering effect of brightly lighted streets was worth what it cost. That question is one not very easily answered, but it is entirely reasonable.

France Has Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far from being "bled white," France feels herself strong enough to withdraw from service at the front all her men belonging to the class of 1890. This I have direct from one of that category.

C. F. GOODRICH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Work of the Newer School and the Brooklyn Museum Exhibition.

An exhibition of paintings and sculpture is now open at the Penguin Gallery, the haunt of the newer schools. A number of exhibitors have not previously shown their work in New York, among them Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, the young Polish artist, who worked in England and lost his life at the front in 1915. His drawing, "Conversation," reveals the strength and subtlety of his powers of characterization. A fat old man and a round-shouldered, thin old woman are touching glasses at a convivial little tête-à-tête; there is barely a hint of caricature in the handling of the types, but the essentials of each personality are unsparingly given. There is a plastic drawing by Pascin; there is a remarkably fine monotype, "Antediluvian," by Verbeck, which might be taken as a model in its reticence and entertaining design by the flock of artists who are following the monotype fad at the moment; and there is a bowl decorated by the sculptor Hunt Diedrich which shows the true destination of the modern art that looks so strangely out of place in a frame and yet has such manifest possibilities as decoration. There are also a hundred and more other paintings and a few little sculptures in the exhibition, including the work of four Japanese artists, who have adopted Western ideas in painting, a flower piece by Mabel Dodge, and a picture by Mrs. Pascin. The exhibition is open daily from 1 to 6 P. M., including Sundays, until Nov. 9 inclusive. The sale of the works will be by auction on Nov. 10, in the evening.

American Paintings at the Brooklyn Museum.

The Brooklyn Museum announces that by special request of Dr. George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Sub-Committee, it will open an exhibition of American painting as a feature of this celebration on Thursday. It will be a retrospective exhibition of the art produced in America between 1860 and 1880 and will include the work of a number of men who survived the date approximately fixed as the limit of the period, although their style was formed and their mature work done within the time covered by the exhibition.

Among the artists represented will be Boughton, Bierstadt, Bellows, Bradford, Samuel Colman, Durand, De Haas, Gignoux, James N. and William Hart, G. P. A. Healy, Daniel Huntington, W. M. Hunt, George Inness, Eastman Johnson, J. F. Kensett, Homer D. Martin, L. R. Mignot, Th. Moran, W. T. Richards, P. F. Rothermel, Buchanan Reid, Thomas Shields, G. H. Smillie, Kruseman Van Elton, and Ogden Wood. The Sub-Committee on Art, Scientific and Historical Exhibitions of the Mayor of New York's Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Committee, under whose auspices this exhibition will be held, comprises the Presidents, Directors, and leading officers of all the universities, colleges, engineering societies, libraries, museums, and other civic institutions of Greater New York. The exhibition will continue through November and will close at the end of the month.

On the same day, Nov. 1, the Print Department of the Museum will open an exhibition of the lithographs by Joseph Pennell, forming the group called "War Work" and including two separate series, one British and one American. The latter series has just been completed by Mr. Pennell, assisted by the co-operation and approval of the United States Government. The general purpose of the exhibition is war propaganda in the interest of the Government, the subjects being wholly devoted to its recent war activities in training camps, aviation stations, munition factories, &c. Corresponding exhibitions will be held simultaneously in most of the museums and art institutions of the United States. The exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum will last through November and during it a talk will be given by Mr. Pennell.

Abingdon Square Car Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the publication in the New York City papers that I have asked the Public Service Commission not to grant the application of the New York Railways Company to abandon a portion of the Fulton Ferry car line. As this article is misleading, I would like to correct any erroneous impression it may have made.

It is not the Fulton Ferry car line, but the Broadway, Bleecker Street and West Twenty-third Street ferries car line that they propose to abandon, disjoint, destroy, and make inoperable.

I protested not only as a stockholder in the railroad, but as a property holder and old resident of the Abingdon Square neighborhood.

Before the assembling of the surface lines under the present management our neighborhood was accommodated with four crosstown and diagonal crosstown lines—the Central Crosstown line, the Union Square line, the Spring and Delancey Street line, and the Bleecker Street line. The first three of these lines having been discontinued, I object to the abandonment of the franchise on Bleecker Street, but claim that the electrification of the road should be completed by conduit electric construction, as was contemplated and in compliance with the lease under which the road is held, and thus establish a complete line of cars from West Twenty-third Street ferries through and along Bleecker Street and Broadway, thus giving our section of the city access not only to the ferries, (West Twenty-third Street,) but that important part of Broadway below Bleecker Street, with access to the Brooklyn bridges and Brooklyn subways.

GEORGE F. MORGAN.

New York, Oct. 27, 1917.

A Fair Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time of late Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, was asked if he bought a Liberty bond, and his reply was: "I did not buy a Liberty bond, and I do not intend to buy one."

While I was strolling along Second Avenue last Sunday I was confronted by a young lady with a box in her hand and a sash around her breast reading: "Please contribute toward the Socialist campaign."

I refused to contribute toward that campaign because I sincerely and truly practice Americanism, and I will not support a man who does not stand behind his Government in time of need.

CHARLES DE SALVO.

New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

La Follette as a College Student.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A classmate of Senator La Follette in the University of Wisconsin, Class of '79, makes the following comment on my letter on "The Psychology of La Follette":

I was very much interested in your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES and think your diagnosis correct in every detail. * * * La Follette made a poor record as a scholar, but was quite an orator and as pugnacious as some breeds of small dogs. I have always been surprised at his success, looking on him as not a well-balanced man with a bad case of the swelled head.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

WON TO ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

One Who Intended to Vote "Yes" to Work Against Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anna Katharine Green's letter published in today's NEW YORK TIMES points out so clearly the evils and dangers that will result should the woman suffrage amendment be adopted at the polls next Tuesday, that I have changed my intention to vote "Yes" on this amendment, and will not only vote against it, but I shall work against it.

I have, like many men with whom I have discussed this matter, felt that it was unwise and unnecessary for women to vote, but have tolerantly said to myself: "Well, if the women want the vote let the dear things have it." I have shown and read Miss Green's letter to three men today who felt as I have on the subject, and after reading the dangers Miss Green has so clearly stated, and they are real dangers, these men have agreed that it is unwise to vote for the amendment and will oppose it.

Between now and next Tuesday I shall take off my coat and work to save the women from themselves, and I believe I can promise many converts who had intended tolerantly to vote for the amendment. I shall use Miss Green's letter as my argument.

Among a wide acquaintance with women who are friends of my wife and myself, I have canvassed this woman suffrage question for two or three years. Not one in ten of these women desires the vote. Some few are indifferent, but the great majority are strongly against it.

It has been my observation that those women who are happy in their homes and whose thoughts are first for their children and husbands' welfare and happiness, do not wish the vote, and those who are not so fortunate cannot by the vote bring happiness into their home life, but are likely to add to its dissension, as Miss Green has pointed out.

A CONVERT TO ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for your sane and brilliant editorial article on woman suffrage in this morning's issue of your paper. We have reason (with a few notable exceptions) to be proud of our American press and THE NEW YORK TIMES stands well at the head.

I wish this article might be read by every voter in our country before Election Day.

It is a burning shame to American womanhood that during these long last months we have not stood shoulder to shoulder and worked together for the cause of the world. The suffragists refused to suspend their activities until after the war and, therefore, those opposed were compelled to continue. Is it not a disgrace that the thousands and thousands of dollars thus spent were not given for our soldiers and sailors or for the crying needs of our allies?

How can women be fit to vote who will not read the message of this awful war written in the blood of the nations?

Today a large majority of the women, the true patriots, beg that the men will not listen to the appeals of the women who are putting themselves above the State in her peril, but think of the State and vote "No" for woman suffrage.

Germany has taught us the great power of unity; Russia, the great disaster of the lack of it. Germany's weakness is that she holds her unity by force. Is it not America's mission to show the world unity through brotherhood?

Our men are fighting to make the world "safe for democracy." Women, let us live (and so teach our children) to make a democracy that will be safe for the world.

L. A. B.

New York, Oct. 27, 1917.

A New Lincoln Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an English sculptor who has for some months past been living and working in New York, may I be permitted to add a few words to the controversy on Mr. Barnard's statue of Lincoln, which has, in conjunction with all American sculpture, interested me very greatly? While at Lenox this Summer I had the privilege of seeing Mr. Daniel C. French's nearly completed statue of Lincoln, which I understand is to be erected at Washington. Mr. French has expressed in this wonderful portrait everything that I, in common with the majority of Englishmen, from a perspective view of one of your nation's noblest characters, have learned to revere and admire. Mr. French has obviously loved doing this work, and he has succeeded in instilling into the face that most prominent trait of Abraham Lincoln's character—unselfish love of his fellow-man—and in consequence the sublime dignity inherent with this quality. Mr. Barnard's portrait, which as a sculptor I can greatly admire, seems to me to be entirely lacking in this essential characteristic, and while cleverly portraying (almost to the verge of caricature) one side of the man Lincoln, has, I think, conveyed none of the superman—the eternal and spiritual part of Lincoln.

F. LYNN JENKINS.

New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

A Hillquit Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to this morning's TIMES Morris Hillquit says "a Socialist victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for peace." He asks why we cannot have a negotiated peace now as well as at any other time if the world is ready for it. Presumably Mr. Hillquit knows as well as any of the rest of us just why we cannot have it now, and his query is a neat little political trick.

This sort of socialistic propaganda begins on the wrong side of the round world. If Mr. Hillquit will make this socialistic propaganda effective in Germany to a point where it will cure the Hohenzollern psychosis, the Allies will throw away their arms, and we can have peace in a couple of weeks or thereabout. Mr. Hillquit knows, presumably, as well as any of us, that until the mad dogs of Hohenzollernism are held against the barn door with a pitchfork the world will continue to remain in a state of alarm.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

ITALIA.

And thou, beloved Italia, can it be
That, now thy gallant armies foiled and spent,
Thy tearful land the prey to ravishment,
The hand of ruthless ravage falls on thee?—
That savage hordes, with insolence malign,
Would fain resume their fierce, ancestral lust,
And trample in the vile and sodden dust,
In one mad hour, the beauty of thy shrine?
O Rome, our mother, have we broken faith,
Unworthy of the trust we hold so dear,
Grown soft and stupid, sitting in the sun,
That now thy sacred fane must suffer scathe,
While panting voices, fraught with ancient fear,
Pass on the cry of old—"The Hun! the Hun! the Hun!"?

FRANK PRENTICE RAND.

DON'T THROW AWAY VOTES.

That Is, Don't Vote for Hillquit to Beat Hylan, or Vice Versa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many complications that enter into this extraordinary municipal campaign there is one which a little straight thinking would suffice to remove. And if the race should prove to be close, as very possibly it will, the re-election of Mayor Mitchel may turn on the question whether or not this straight thinking has been done. I refer to the state of mind of those voters who wish to continue in office the present admirable administration, but who are either thinking of voting for Hylan as the best means of defeating the Socialist candidate, or of voting for Hillquit as the best means of keeping the Tammany tiger out of the City Hall.

To do either of those things would be consummate folly. There is no doubt that Hillquit will poll a large vote; but I am within bounds when I say that no observer whose judgment is worth considering regards Hillquit as having any practical chance of election. His election is of course not an absolute impossibility, but it is that kind of improbability which sensible men do not allow to influence their action in practical affairs. When you think of going into a business undertaking you don't let your plans be interfered with by the possibility that your partner may be struck by lightning or that New York City may be destroyed by an earthquake. The man that will help to elect Hylan rather than run an infinitesimal risk of Hillquit getting in will commit just such a folly.

But equally foolish will be the man who votes for Hillquit to keep Hylan out. There is, unfortunately, great danger that Hylan will be elected; but the only way to meet that danger is to concentrate the anti-Tammany vote upon Mitchel. If you believe in Hillquit and wish to promote Socialism and pro-Germanism, you may think it worth while to cast your vote for him as an expression of sentiment, even if it helps to turn the city government over to the corrupt and barbarous rule of Tammany; but if you want to beat Tammany, the only way to make your vote count is by casting it for Mitchel.

I don't suppose there are very many men who are going to throw away their chance to help in this crucial fight for the public welfare in either of these ways. But it must be remembered that a few thousand voters may turn the scale, and that every vote of either class—every vote cast for Hylan out of fear of Hillquit and every vote cast for Hillquit out of fear of Hylan—is a vote lost to Mitchel. Let every man who would like to have Mitchel for Mayor during the next four years vote squarely for Mitchel. To do otherwise would be not only to violate one's natural and wholesome impulses, but also to fly in the face of the plainest dictates of reason.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

A Low Form of Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mail has just brought me a printed card bearing no address, coming from no avowed office or party, which reads as follows:

THE THREE RINGS AND THE BLACK SPOT—WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

The outer ring is all-encompassing. It represents the Real Estate Ring—"My Friend" Reynolds, Bailey, Greve, O'Malley et al.

The second ring is the School Ring, which has vowed to foist upon you the Mitchel makeshift City plan. It stands for the limited education of your child.

The third ring is the Rockefeller Foundation Ring. It is closest to the little black spot in the centre. Its slogan is "Money can do anything."

And the little black spot? That's for John Purroy Mitchel, the only live, fighting American patriot. There is the "little black spot" surrounded by his rings, and to all who don't like them he says "You can go to hell."

Any party which will degrade itself by stooping to such methods of propaganda brands itself as vicious and contemptible, and discredits its own arguments from the start.

ARTHUR FARWELL.

New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

Re-Election of Mayor Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Life of John Hay," by William Roscoe Thayer, I find the following, which seems to me well fitted to the present situation.

In speaking of a letter President Lincoln wrote on Aug. 26, 1863, to James B. Conkling, to be read at the Illinois Republican Convention, Hay writes:

I do not know whether the nation is worthy of him for another term. I know the people want him. There is no mistaking that fact. But politicians are strong yet, and he is not their "kind of cat."

I hope God won't see fit to scourge us for our sins by any one of the two or three most prominent candidates on the ground.

Today, for the Greater City of New York, would it not be deplorable and show that it is not worthy of him if any one of the candidates other than Mayor Mitchel be chosen for the great and all-important office he now fills with so much ability and such unswerving patriotism?

God forbid!

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M. D.

New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

The Duty of Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mitchel will be elected, of course, because there are now too many voters in the city who put the welfare of the community above party interests, and the best Mayor we have ever had is certain to win. Let every good Republican pitch in and help to elect him by an overwhelming majority in order that the selfishness and stupidity of our Republican Party managers may be thoroughly rebuked.

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

Cragsmoor, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1917.

Mr. Lewis for Attorney General.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask for a little space in THE NEW YORK TIMES to present the claims of Morten E. Lewis for the office of State Attorney General. Mr. Lewis was unanimously elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Attorney General Woodbury. He was formerly State Senator, and is thus familiar with many problems of interest to the people of New York. In his capacity of Attorney General Mr. Lewis has displayed efficiency, ability, and judicial impartiality, and his management of the Bale Pacha affair reflects great credit on his skill. His first-class professional work in fighting litigation against the State has been the means of saving large sums of money for the people. The administration of his high office has been so excellent that I feel no hesitation in recommending your readers to give him their votes.

More than 200 members of the Rochester bar (Mr. Lewis's home town) have addressed the voters of the State urging the election of Mr. Lewis. They say:

We know him as a sound and able lawyer, eminently qualified for that responsible office, the duties of which he has efficiently and faithfully discharged for the past year; and we know that his experience and knowledge of the details and duties of that office give him an equipment for service which will prove of the highest value to the people of the State.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917.

SPOILING ALSACE-LORRAINE.

An Example of Harsh Dealing with the Inhabitants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the crying outrages of the present war is the despoiling of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. An instance has recently been brought to my attention, indicating the merciless conduct of the German Government in dealing with the residents of these provinces. Take the treatment of the family of Oster as an illustration. This is a family of wealth and standing, now reduced to a widow, who happened to be in Paris with her moribund son just before the beginning of the war. This son was Charles Oster, who went to Paris for his education when a boy. He became a lawyer and a member of the Court of Appeals in the republic, and later became a naturalized citizen of France. During the six or seven years before the beginning of the war, he made many visits to the United States, and spent much time in this country, engaged in a careful study of American institutions and their practical operation. He collected a vast amount of material relating to the subject of his investigation, and, as a result of his studies, his information concerning the actual state of political affairs in this country was probably superior to that of any other foreigner of his time.

Two days before the outbreak of the present war he died in Paris at the age of 42. The loss by his death was that of a well-informed and broadminded interpretation of the United States to France and to the rest of Europe, that he had begun to prepare.

Mme. Oster, his mother, who had retained her residence in Lorraine, had been accustomed, when not traveling, to spend the Winter in Paris, and the rest of the year on her estate in Lorraine. She was in Paris at the time of her son's death, and wished to take his body back to her home, where it might be buried by the side of his ancestors. But the frontier was closed, and the body has remained three years temporarily deposited in Paris. During this time Mme. Oster has devoted her available wealth and her marvelous energy to clothing and otherwise relieving the wretchedness of the thousands of refugees from Belgium who have crowded into Paris. She has applied to this purpose not only her own extensive contribution, but also donations from many private persons and allowances by the Government. Prevented by the outbreak of the war from returning to her estate, she now finds that her property has been sequestered by the Imperial Government of Germany, and offered for sale, under an ordinance providing for the disposition of property situated in Germany belonging to persons who have fled from their country. Instead of having fled from her home, Mme. Oster has been prevented from returning through conditions imposed by the war, and now finds that her property has been confiscated and offered for sale, with the prospect that all the prized heirlooms of many generations will be scattered beyond all hope of recovery.

A private letter dated at Paris Oct. 6 of the present year contains the following paragraph:

I have just now returned from Switzerland, where I have been trying to get into communication with our people. I wish, if possible, to buy back my old family souvenirs and those that belonged to my son; but I am afraid I shall not be able to do so, because the authorities insist on selling the estate as a whole. I transmit send the requisite amount of money to buy the whole property, since the factory, the estate, and everything belonging to us has been confiscated, and, moreover, all business transactions with Germany are prohibited. The factory, which they are offering for sale, was founded by my grandfather. Our land, our home, each tree, each piece of furniture speaks to us of the past. I have lived in the hope of being able to return there, to bury my son there by the side of his ancestors, and to die there among my souvenirs. Even if after the war I should be able to recover my land, all the personal possessions of our family, gathered through many generations, having been scattered to the four corners of Germany, the soul of the home will have departed. My days pass in anguish, always expecting to hear that my property has been sold like that of my neighbor, of the family Hausen. The Government agent in both cases is the same, and he is without pity. Our tenants are patient and courageous in the midst of their misery. We are always hoping that the United States will take some steps in favor of Alsace

LIEUT. O. C. BADGER WEDS MISS AUSTEN

Rear Admiral's Son Is Married to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Austen

AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC

Bride Attended by Her Sister, Betrothed to Lieutenant Greenwood—Bridegroom on Battleship Arizona.

Miss Isabella Edna Austen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Austen, of the Hotel Majestic, was married in the ballroom of the hotel last evening at 7:30 o'clock to Lieutenant Oscar Charles Badger, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., retired and Mrs. Badger, of Washington, D. C.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gladys Austen, as maid of honor, whose engagement was recently announced to Lieutenant Donald Greenwood, U. S. N. The Misses Olga Humphreys, Beatrice Scott, and Beatrice Nickel acted as bridesmaids.

The flower girls were the young Misses Betty Bryan, daughter of Captain Henry F. Bryan, U. S. N., of the War College at Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Bryan, and Lydia Austen, daughter of Lieutenant Charles Austen, of the Coast Artillery.

Following the ceremony a reception was held for the relatives and intimate friends of the bridal pair.

Lieutenant Badger is attached to the battleship Arizona. After a three weeks' honeymoon trip he will return to his ship.

MISS DAHLGREN MARRIED.

Daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren Weds Lieut. Hubbard in Arizona.

The marriage of Lieutenant John Flavel Hubbard of the Tenth Field Artillery, U. S. R., and Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, a daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of New York and Lenox, Mass., was announced yesterday. The ceremony took place at the present residence of the bridegroom's mother in Douglas, Ariz., where Miss Dahlgren went several weeks ago. Their engagement was told recently.

Mrs. Hubbard is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N., and of the late Joseph W. Drexel of Philadelphia, for many years a business associate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. She made her debut last Winter, and was a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Hubbard was graduated from Harvard in 1914. He is the son of Mrs. John Flavel Hubbard of 39 Gramercy Park, who recently went to Arizona to be near her son.

Capt. Henderson Weds Miss Mabon.

The marriage of Captain David Kennedy Henderson of the Royal Artillery Corps, and Miss Margaret Van V. Mabon, a daughter of Mrs. William Mabon and the late Dr. William Mabon, took place yesterday in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, uncle of the bride, performing the ceremony. The wedding was quiet, with none except the immediate relatives present.

The bride's father was a noted alienist, and was Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital when he died on Feb. 9 last.

Ambrose Lee Wager.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Ambrose Lee Wager, a prominent member of the Dutchess County bar, died at his home in Rhinebeck this afternoon from apoplexy. Mr. Wager was 68 years old, and was born at Rhinebeck. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1873, being a classmate of former President Taft.

Mr. Wager was local attorney for the late Colonel Jacob Astor, and for Vincent Astor. He was a member of the Yale Club in New York, the Dutchess County Society of New York, was a Director of the Savings Bank and First National Bank of Rhinebeck, and warden of the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck.

HOGE'S BEQUESTS UPHELD.

Metropolitan Museum and Actors' Fund Win Fight for Property.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 31.—By order of Common Pleas Judge Lemert, who today admitted to probate the disputed codicil to the will of John Hoge, the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York and the Actors' Fund of America receive New York real estate valued at $1,100,000. James D. Hoge of Seattle, chief beneficiary under the will proper, and his sister, Mrs. Bessie Grant of Zanesville, did not oppose the probate of the codicil because of a provision in the will that any beneficiary contesting the instrument should be disinherited.

The examination of witnesses was conducted by ex-Congressman Judson Harmon of Cincinnati. Mortimer Fishel and David Gerber of New York represented the Actors' Fund, and De Forrest Brothers, also of New York, represented the Metropolitan Museum of Art. E. E. Todd of Seattle represented James D. Hoge. Daniel Frohman of New York was among the witnesses examined.

Under the provision of the codicil the Metropolitan Museum of Art receives the Hoge property at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York, valued at $1,100,000, and the Actors' Fund of America receives property at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, valued at $600,000.

Perrine-Campbell.

Miss Marie Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Anna T. Campbell of this city, and Alfred J. Perrine of Long Island City were married yesterday afternoon at St. Monica's Church in East Seventy-ninth Street, the Rev. Father Scott officiating. A dinner and dance followed at the Hotel Hermitage.

Miss Elma Campbell attended her sister and J. F. Perrine was best man.

Among the guests at the wedding and reception were Congressman Thomas F. Smith and Mrs. Smith, John T. Dooling, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Buckley, A. E. Siliger, and J. O. Devlin.

Miss Hopkins to Wed Lieut. Canda.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Porter Hopkins, of 186 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Hopkins, to Lieutenant H. Greenman Canda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maitland M. Canda of Brooklyn. Miss Hopkins took a leading part in a society movie of last season in Brooklyn. Her fiance is a graduate of Princeton. He is with the 57th Aero Construction Squadron of the Signal Corps in France.

Miss Edith T. Gracie's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Edith T. Gracie, daughter of the late Colonel Archibald Gracie, who survived the Titanic disaster, and Dunbar B. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Adams of this city, will not take place until late in November in Washington, D. C. No date has been set for it, as Mr. Adams is now in camp, and has not been able to obtain leave of absence for his marriage. Miss Gracie is visiting his parents at their country place at Bay Shore, L. I.

Miss Julia M. Wood Engaged.

Mrs. Edward Parker Wood has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Julia Montgomery Wood, to Andrew Jones of New York. Miss Wood is the daughter of the late Commander Edward Parker Wood, U. S. N., who commanded the U. S. S. Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay.

Prince Engalitcheff Here with Bride.

Prince Engalitcheff, well known in the United States, having made his home in Chicago, where he was married and divorced, arrived yesterday from France with his bride, who was the widow of a French Army officer. He said that he had not come on a political mission.

William G. McAdoo Is 54.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 31.—William G. McAdoo celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday here today and telegrams of congratulation poured in.

Mrs. Alice M. Nicholas.

Mrs. Alice M. Nicholas, widow of H. I. Nicholas, and a descendant of one of the notable families of Long Island, died yesterday at her home, Virginia Farm, near Babylon, in her sixty-eighth year. She was formerly Miss Alice M. Hollins and a sister of Henry B. Hollins. Mrs. Nicholas is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Edward N. Townsend of Garden City, Miss Alice Nicholas, Mrs. U. A. Murdock, and Mrs. Grosvenor Nicholas, and one son, Harry I. Nicholas.

M. F. SCHMITTBERGER POLICE CHIEF, DEAD

Inspector, a Veteran of 43 Years' Service, Dies of Pneumonia at His Home.

SURVIVOR OF LEXOW FIGHT

Won Enmity of Tammany When He Revealed Police Graft in 1894—Excelled in Handling Mobs.

Max F. Schmittberger, Chief Inspector of the Police Department of the City of New York since 1909 and the principal survivor of Lexow's fight against Tammany to end graft twenty-three years ago, died last night of pneumonia at his home, 237 East Sixty-first Street, in his sixty-seventh year. His six sons and his daughter were at his bedside when he died.

He had an illness about the middle of August which pulled him down, and received six months' leave of absence from Police Headquarters to recover his health. His sons said last night that he went out last Thursday and contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and the doctors gave up all hope of his recovery on Tuesday night.

Max F. Schmittberger was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when he was 4 years old. He was educated in the public schools, and after trying his hand at two or three employments he joined the Police Department on Jan. 28, 1874, became Roundsman April 2, 1880; Sergeant March 6, 1883, Captain December 8, 1890, and was made an Inspector by Commissioner Greene on May 2, 1903.

During his forty-three years' connection with the New York police Schmittberger retained his quiet demeanor and dislike of publicity, which were his characteristics as a patrolman walking the streets of New York and at the last as Chief Inspector, which is the highest rank in the department, that a policeman can rise to today.

When he turned State's evidence during the Lexow investigations in 1894 he neither saved himself nor others in his testimony before the committee. In the report by the Lexow Committee, Captain Schmittberger, as he was then, tells of collecting from $150 to $200 a month from his lieutenants, as head of the steamboat squad, and in other places in the report there are free confessions of the graft collected by him in the days before the Lexow Committee started its investigations.

He was called a "squealer" by members of the police force for his evidence at the investigation and incurred the enmity of Tammany Hall for giving away the secrets of the graft collecting that had been going on in the city for years without interruption.

The late technical head of the Police Department attributed his best in handling big crowds and commanding large bodies of men. He was very strict, but was always just enough to listen in a case where punishment had been meted out undeserved. One of his favorite stunts was to visit the stations quietly when the patrolmen were going out on duty to see if they saluted the officer at the desk and also to note whether he returned it in the proper manner. If they were slack in their methods Schmittberger would say, "Come back here men and salute the desk. Now then officer," and the ceremony would be performed in smart military fashion to his satisfaction.

Orders were sent out from Police Headquarters last night to place the flags over the stations in New York City today at half-mast, and to continue until the late Chief Inspector's funeral had taken place.

FRANCIS W. DOUGHTY DEAD.

Author of 1,200 Detective Stories and Creator of "Nick Carter."

Francis Worcester Doughty, author of more than 1,200 detective stories and creator of "Old King Brady" and the "Nick Carter" variety, died in his sixty-seventh year on Tuesday at his home in Cresskill, N. J. His funeral will be held in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning. Mr. Doughty's detective stories were printed in many languages and were read eagerly by the boys of the generation ago. He was born in Brooklyn, and his grandfather was the last clerk of the old village of Brooklyn after whom Doughty Street was named. He had lived in Cresskill since 1910.

Mr. Doughty was a collector of rare coins, and at one time had one of the largest collections of copper coins in America. He was the author of "Cents of the United States," which was for many years the leading textbook on the United States coinage of copper money. During the last few years Mr. Doughty had written several popular moving picture scenarios, including "The Twenty Million Dollar Mystery." He left a widow and a son, Thomas S. Doughty, who is with the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn in this city.

Mrs. John A. Weekes.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Mrs John A. Weekes, 89 years old, died today at her Summer home at Cove Hill, Oyster Bay, the home of the Weekes family for thirteen generations. Her death was due to the shock of a fall ten days ago. Her New York City home was at 10 Washington Square North. Mrs. Weekes was a member of the Delano family. Her husband, who died eight years ago, was a prominent lawyer in New York, and the firm's name is still continued by the sons. Four sons and two daughters survive Mrs. Weekes. They are Henry, John A., Frederick and Arthur D. and Alice and Mrs. Sarah Hoppin.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH HEWLETT, widow of James Augustus Hewlett, a merchant and importer of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 68 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Hewlett was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and was a daughter of Lieut. Col. James Monroe Sanderson, a soldier in the civil war. She was a prominent member of Grace Church in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation.

HAYWARD SMITH, for many years in the insurance business in Manhattan as a representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, died yesterday at his home, 34 Butler Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith had lived in Brooklyn nearly all his lifetime and was one of the most prominent workers in the Baptist Church denominational affairs in that borough.

Miss ELIZA R. W. TAYLOR, born in Brooklyn ninety-three years ago and a daughter of Samuel Priestly Taylor, a composer of music, died on Tuesday at Plainfield, N. J. Miss Taylor was formerly for many years an active member of the Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM VAN TINE REVERE, proprietor of the Automatic Carpet Cleaning Company in Brooklyn for the last twenty years, died at his home, 1,103 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Revere a grandfather, Isaac Revere, was a drummer in the War of 1812 and was a first cousin of Paul Revere. His father was a soldier in the civil war.

CHARLES LESTER FOWLER, 43 years old, purchasing agent for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 88 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GENINE GERKEN, wife of Henry Gerken, formerly proprietor of Palace Hall, in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 1,487 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixtieth year. She was a member of Fortuna Lodge, No. 108, Order of Mutual Protection, and North Side Hive, No. 201, L. O. T. M.

PETER SCHNORR, 52 years old, a violinist, died on Monday at his home, 501 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease.

JOHN FRANCIS ROGERS, 75 years old, a lawyer of 245 Broadway, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,014 Hudson Street, Hoboken, where he had lived for forty years.

Colonel HENRY MacMULLEN, a consulting engineer in this city for many years and a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Jersey City in his eighty-first year. He was associated for many years with the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis of 115 Broadway.

Lieut. Gov. GILBERT W. GANONG of the Province of New Brunswick died at his home in St. Stephen yesterday. Mr. Ganong, who was 67 years old, was the head of a large confectionery manufacturing company. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor in June last.

LEWIS H. BROWN, a prominent business man and veteran of the civil war, who won distinction on the field of battle for his gallantry in rescuing General Slocum at the Battle of Bull Run, is dead in Binghamton, N. Y., as the result of a motorcycle accident which shattered his leg on Oct. 9. He is survived by a widow and a son, Curtis Brown, who is London correspondent for several New York publications.

HUGO FREUDENSEL, 45 years old, of 75 Fort Washington Avenue, dropped dead at a political meeting at 125th Street and Broadway last night. Dr. Silverstein of Harlem Hospital said death was due to heart disease.

WILLIAM HENRY FRANCIS DENISON, second Earl of Londesborough, died on Tuesday at Scarborough, England, in his fifty-second year. He was the son of the first Earl and Lady Edith Francis, who was the youngest daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort.

ANTHONY B. VAN RIPER, for twenty-five years a silk manufacturer in Paterson, N. J., died on Monday night in Paterson of apoplexy, in his fifty-sixth year.

SAMUEL ROSENDALE, lawyer and veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home at Minneapolis, Minn., in his seventy-third year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and was educated at the Albany Academy, and served with Company A of the Twenty-first regiment through the civil war.

Private FRANK J. MacFARLAND of Battery A of the 305th Field Artillery, who died on Monday night as a result of the collision at Yaphank on Long Island, was killed when his twenty-fifth year and lived with his parents at 117 Hancock Place, Brooklyn. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1912.

ADOLPH BURGER, a manufacturer of novelties in this city for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 301 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Hungary sixty-five years ago.

ARTHUR B. LALLAM, head of the service department of the Root Newspaper Association of 231 West Thirty-ninth Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Whitestone, L. I., of heart disease, in his thirty-ninth year. He had been connected with the company for fourteen years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

MARKOWITZ—DREYFUS.—Miss Carolyn Dreyfus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dreyfus, to William J. Markowitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Markowitz.

Married.

DWIGHT—TALMAGE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, at 56 Hillhouse Av., New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Mary Ketcham Talmage to Winthrop Edwards Dwight.

HENDERSON—MABON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Margaret Van Vranken, daughter of Mrs. William Mabon, and Captain David Kennedy Henderson, R. A. M. C.

LYNCH—HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. Hollister Lynch, D. D., Ruth Leonard Hutchinson to the Rev. Harold Arthur Lynch.

PRATT—GURLITZ.—On Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 109 Clark St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Glenn B. Coykendall, Thomas Bryan Pratt and Amy Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gurlitz.

SENIOR—HENRIQUEZ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, Dahlia C. Henriquez to Jacob M. Senior.

Brooklyn.

WHITE—VALENTINE.—Oct. 27, Edwina Valentine to Arthur E. White.

Died.

RACOT.—William Sinclair, at his residence, 2 Jewett Place, Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917. Funeral services at Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., on Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Orange, N. J., at convenience of the family. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BERGER.—M. K., Residence 301 St. Nicholas Av.—Members of the First Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M. B. FRIEDMAN, Pres. J. BIRNBAUM, Sec'y.

BILLINGS.—Bessie Vail, wife of Franklin Swift Billings, at her home in Woodstock, Vt., on Oct. 30, in the 49th year of her age. Funeral service Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., in the Woodstock Home.

BOLAND.—Suddenly, Oct. 31, 1917, Mrs. W. F. (nee Purcell), at her residence, 49 Stuyvesant Av., Larchmont, N. Y. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., at 10:45 A. M. Automobiles will meet the 9:18 train from Grand Central. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Minnie Keppler, wife of Dr. Stanley F. Brown. Funeral private.

BULMER.—Frederick T., suddenly, at El Paso, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Annie Dean. Funeral services will be held at her home, 179 Midland Av., on Friday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

DOONER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Edward J. Dooner, son of the late John A. Hanna Dooner. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ELDRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at her residence, 1,086 Park Av., Gladys, loving daughter of Elizabeth and Frank L. Eldridge. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 59th St., East of Madison Av., on Thursday, at 10:45 A. M.

FELSENFELD.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, after a short illness, Louis Felsenfeld, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Rose Hill Cemetery Chapel, Linden, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train at 1:24 P. M., West 33d St., New York, Pennsylvania Railroad; change at Market St., Newark, N. J., for Linden, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

FINDLAY.—At Madison, N. J., Oct. 30, 1917, Alexander D. Findlay. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 65 Main St., Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, and at the Elks' Home, Bloomfield, N. J., at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

DIAMONDS

The finer grades only

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JEWELLERS 321 Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street

Died.

HALLAM.—At Beechhurst, Whitestone, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Arthur Hallam. Funeral services at his late residence, 16th Av., and 30th St., Beechhurst, on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday morning, 10 o'clock, Flushing Cemetery.

HAMMOND.—At Amenia, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, Isaac Hammond, beloved husband of Mary Pulver. Funeral from his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HAPPEL.—On Oct. 30, at her residence, 27 West 59th St., Kate Bruner Happel, in her 80th year. Solemn mass of requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Friday morning, Nov. 2d, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HART.—Maria, on Oct. 30, beloved wife of the late Patrick F. Hart. Funeral from her late residence, 344 East 58th St., Friday, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HERZIG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 7:30 P. M., after a brief illness, entered into eternal rest Anna Herzig, dearly beloved wife of Simon Herzig and devoted mother of Helen H. Weinberg and Leo S. Jacob, George B. and Charles S. Herzig. Funeral on Friday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, from the Temple Ansawath Chesed Schaar Hashamayim, Lexington Av. and 55th St. Relatives, friends, and members of the above Temple and all its societies, members of Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 256, A. M., United brothers Friedens Verein No. 1, and the Deutsch Verein are invited.

HEWLETT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, at 68 Remsen St., Brooklyn, suddenly, of pneumonia, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late James Augustus Hewlett of Rock Hall, Lawrence, L. I., in her 76th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks St., near Remsen, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HICKS.—In England, Oct. 30, Silvia, wife of Captain Percy S. Hicks and beloved daughter of Pauline and the late Julien L. Myers.

JACOBS.—William R., at Post Graduate Hospital, Oct. 31, in his 50th year. Funeral services at Agonquin Chapel, 537 Bay St., Stapleton, Richmond Borough, Friday, at 2 P. M. Friends invited.

JONES.—Oct. 30, Charles Jones. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Interment Binghamton, N. Y.

KEEN.—Emanuel H., in his 50th year. Funeral from the late residence, 254 West 98th St., on Friday, Nov. 2, at 9:30 A. M.

KERN.—Emanuel H.—Members of Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., please attend the funeral of Brother Emanuel Kern, Friday, Nov. 2, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 254 West 98th St.

S. LEAVITT, Pres.
P. COWEN, Sec'y.

KERN.—Emanuel H. The members of Yorkville Lodge, No. 60, I. O. F. S. of L., are requested to pay their respects to the memory of our late brother, ex-President Emanuel H. Kern, by prompt attendance and by attending the funeral from his late residence, 254 West 98th St., on Friday morning, Nov. 2, 1917, at 9:30 o'clock.

SAMUEL STURTZ, President.
MICHAEL PEYSER, Secretary.

LIGHTE.—Entered into rest, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Henrietta B. Lighte, (nee Bruns,) dearly beloved wife of William Lighte, in her 64th year. Services at her late residence, 41 West 91st St., Friday evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MacMULLEN.—Oct. 30, 1917, Colonel Henry MacMullen, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the Martin Funeral Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances, members of Encampment No. 38, U. V. L., of New York City, are invited to attend.

MAYER.—Morris, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Fannie and father of Millie Golden and Leo M. Funeral from his late residence, 1,068 Fox St., Bronx, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 1:30 P. M. Members of Wendell Phillips Lodge, K. of P., invited. Cincinnati papers please copy.

MAYER.—Morris. Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 365, K. of P.: Brethren are requested to pay last tribute of respect by attending the funeral of our late brother, Morris Mayer, from his late residence, 870 Longwood Av., Bronx, Friday, Nov. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

LOUIS CLEVELAND LEVY, Chancellor Commander.
ROBERT M. ROBINSON, Keeper of Records and Seal.

MENDELSON.—On Oct. 30, at Greenville, N. J., dearly beloved daughter of Daniel J. and Catharine Mendelson. Services at New Union Woods Cemetery on Thursday, Nov. 1, 12 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, Robert Mitchell of New York City, native of Glasgow, Scotland. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred J. Sadler, 20 Edgewood Street, Jersey City Heights, Thursday, Nov. 1, at 8 P. M.

NICHOLAS.—Alice M., wife of the late H. I. Nicholas, daughter of Elizabeth Cole Hollins, on Oct. 31, in her sixty-eighth year. Funeral private at Babylon, L. I. Baltimore papers please copy.

PAYSON.—Wednesday, Oct. 31, at her residence, 60 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J., Grace Hazlett Payson, wife of the late Rev. Edward Phillips Payson. Funeral service at the home of Mr. Harry M. Best, 114 Hargrove Av., Montclair, N. J., Friday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M., upon arrival of train leaving Lackawanna Station, Hoboken, at 1:39 o'clock. Interment private.

PRATT.—Wednesday, Oct. 31, Gwendolyn, infant daughter of Theodore and Laura Merrick Pratt. Funeral private.

PROCTOR.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Oct. 29, 1917, of Miss Anne D. Proctor, a member of the society.

Eleanor Van Rensselaer Fairfax, President.
Therese K. Thorne, Recording Sec'y.

REASKE.—On Oct. 30, Gustav Reaske, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 18 West 103d St., on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Members of Solon Lodge, 771, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

REEDS.—Entered into rest at Glenbrook, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Adaline A. Reeds, in her 83d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Automobiles will meet train leaving Grand Central at 12:02 noon, at Stamford Depot.

ROSENDALE.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Oct. 30, 1917, Samuel Rosendale, formerly of Albany, N. Y., in the 74th year of his age. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis.

SCHMEISER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Elizabeth A. Schneider, (nee Satdig) aged 63 years, beloved mother of Robert, Henry, John C., and Amie. Funeral private Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 27 James St., Englewood, N. J.

SCHMITTBERGER.—On Oct. 31, Maximilian F., Chief Inspector Police Department, City of New York, at his residence, 237 East 61st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOPES.—At her late residence, 57 West 58th St., after a long illness, Miss Charlotte J. Scopes, sister of Mrs. Hamlin. Funeral private.

SHLOSS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, Jessie Stern, beloved wife of the late Julius Shloss and daughter of the late Myer and Diana Hunt Stern. Funeral from her late residence, 163 West 58th St., Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

SIMMONS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, at her residence, 28 West 52d St., after a long illness, Julia Greer Simmons, wife of the late J. Edward Simmons, in the seventy-third year of her age. Funeral services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 31, 1917, Hayward Smith. Funeral services will be held at Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Sixth Av., corner Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, 2 P. M.

SODERHOLM.—Mary, (nee Rickenbrode,) beloved wife of Walter B. Soderholm, at Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917.

STENHOUSE.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Robert, beloved husband of Mary Frame Stenhouse. Funeral services at his late residence, 551 West 149th St., Thursday, Nov. 1, 8:30 P. M.

TEN BROECK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at her residence, 409 Essex Av., Orange, N. J., Ella Curtis De Milt, wife of Charles Warren Ten Broeck, and daughter of the late Henry R. De Milt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TODD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at the home of her son, Guelin Todd, 421 Lincoln Av., Orange, Anna Van Winkle, wife of E. N. Todd. Funeral service and interment private.

TOKLAS.—Max, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, in his 51st year, beloved husband of Mary Wise and devoted father of Nathan W., Louis H., Monroe B., Jerome, Nina, and Beatrice. Funeral from his late residence, 1,184 East 7th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, near Avenue J, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 A. M. Interment Salem Fields Cemetery.

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Covered in fine Sateen. It has English down loose cushion seats and wonderfully comfortable spring edge and base. It is 6 feet long, 32 inches high and the seat is 23 inches deep. Price..... $84

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Died.

TOKLAS.—Max. Brethren of Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother Max Toklas, one of our oldest members. Services at 1,184 East 7th St., Flatbush, on Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, and at Salem Fields Cemetery one hour later. By order of

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.

VON FALKENHAUSEN.—On Oct. 31, Hugo, aged 64 years. Funeral services at his home, 73 Middletown St., Jamaica, Friday, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M.

WAGER.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1917, Ambrose Lee Wager. Funeral from the Church of the Messiah Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

WEEKES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, at her residence, Cove Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I., Alice Delano, widow of John Abeel Weekes and daughter of Joseph C. and Alice Howland Delano of New Bedford, Mass., in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, at quarter before 11 on Friday morning, Nov. 2, on arrival of 9 A. M. train from Pennsylvania Station.

WENDELL.—The funeral of Evert Jansen Wendell, who died in Paris two months ago will take place at Calvary Church, New York, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Burial private.

At this time of national emergency, it is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. Whoever has thought of sending them may better contribute in his memory to some war charity or national need whatever sum, large or small, might otherwise have been spent for a swiftly passing token of affection.

WHEELER.—Notice is hereby given to members of the Harvard Club of New York City that the funeral of the late Evert Jansen Wendell in the class of 1892, Vice President of the Harvard Club, will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of the club are requested to meet in front of the church at 9:40 A. M. Seats will be reserved for them.

JEROME D. GREENE, Secretary.

WENDELL.—Evert Jansen.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the following minute was adopted:

The Secretary having announced the death on Aug. 27, 1917 of Evert Jansen Wendell, a member of this Board, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Board learns with profound sorrow of the death of Evert Jansen Wendell, a manager of this Society, "For over ten years Mr. Wendell gave faithful and wise attention to the Society's affairs. Coming on the Board at a time when the utmost tact and care were necessary for our welfare, he never failed to meet every perplexing difficulty with patience and efficiency. During the years that followed, in spite of the many calls upon him, he was unremitting in his interest and active in his advice. His personality was an inspiration to all of those with whom he came in contact, and this Society respectfully notes that it has sustained an irreparable loss. The memory of his companionship, however, remains, and his example will be an incentive to all his fellow-managers for their best and most disinterested efforts."

Resolved, That the above minute be spread upon the records of the Society, and a copy, properly engrossed, presented to his family.

WENDELL.—The members of the Huguenot Society of America are invited to attend the funeral services of the late Evert Jansen Wendell, a member of our Executive Committee, to be held on Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York City.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, President.
Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Secretary.

WENDELL.—The members of the Holland Society of New York are invited to attend the funeral services of the late Evert Jansen Wendell, a Trustee and former President of this Society, on Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York City. SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD, President.
FREDERIC R. KEATOR, Corresponding Secretary.

WENDELL.—Members of the New York Athletic Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Evert Jansen Wendell, on Thursday morning, Nov. 1, 1917, at 10 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St.

GRAEME M. HAMMOND, President.
JEFFREY H. MASON, Secretary.

WERNER.—Oct. 30, in her 55th year, Minnie, (nee Wiener,) beloved wife of Louis and devoted mother of Sadie Fischel, Birdie Mandel, Lillian Fraenkel and Hortense Werner. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1,384 Cedar Av., Far Rockaway, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.

YOUNG.—Emily J., (Gobel,) widow of Isaac E. Young, at 256 Bush St., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, age 75 years, 5 months, 26 days. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William A. Pellew, Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, 1917, at 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ZOTTY.—On Oct. 30, 1917, Max. Funeral Nov. 1, 1917, from his residence, 136 Hart St., Brooklyn.

ARNOLD.—Rita, 606 West 43d St., Oct. 30, aged 20 months. Funeral today.

BEE.—Elizabeth, 423 West 35th St., Oct. 29, aged 58. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BINNING.—John F., 165 East 105th St., Oct. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BOYLE.—Sarah, 235 Brook Av., Bronx, Oct. 28.

BRACKEN.—John, 442 West 43d St., Oct. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Patrick, 1,218 Evergreen Av., Bronx, Oct. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CAHILL.—Patrick, Oct. 30. Funeral 337 Columbus Av.

DAGENAIS.—Victor, 102 West 93d St., Oct. 30. Funeral notice later.

DORAN.—Daniel, 813 West 17th St., Oct. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DOWD.—Joseph J., 151 West 231st St., Oct. 30. Funeral tomorrow.

GILLIES.—John J., New Dorp, S. I., Oct. 29, aged 24.

HALK.—Thomas J., Oct. 30. Funeral 2,748 Broadway today, 1:30 P. M.

HAPPEL.—Kate B., 27 West 58th St., Oct. 30, aged 80. Funeral notice later

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Send for November circular and Price Comparison AG-142.

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$30,000 Boston, Regd. 4s
Due July, 1946

$35,000 Cincinnati, O., 4½s
Due 1934

$25,000 Kansas City, Mo., 4½s
Due 1935

$40,000 San Francisco 5s
Due 1921-24

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Decline Continues Its Orderly Way, Rolling Up Further Large Losses.

The downward movement of stocks continued yesterday on much the same lines it has been following, but with an increased volume of transactions. The list closed at very substantial losses for most issues, although the final prices were generally well above the lowest prices touched during the day, a rally which set in at 2:30 o'clock making up from 1 to 2 points in many cases. Losses of from 1 to 7 points were too numerous to centre attention upon any one issue or class of stocks. Yesterday's dealings ran to a total of 1,127,000 shares.

While the market is still subject to underlying conditions making for lower prices regardless of developments of the last few days, it was featured yesterday by a display of disappointment over the quarterly earnings of the United States Steel Corporation and by serious discussion of a suggestion that it might become necessary to evoke the aid of artificial checks to protect loan accounts. A suggestion which had been germinating in the minds of both bankers and brokers that it might be advisable to fix minimum prices for trading on the Stock Exchange was brought into the open yesterday through the medium of one of the news services and promptly scouted by leading financiers. It does not seem that conditions have reached such a point that the authorities should seriously consider closing the Exchange, for that is what the restriction of trading to minimum prices would mean in effect. The decline in security values has been, on the whole, so gradual that there has been no intimation of trouble in any quarter, and more than ever before it is advisable that an open market be maintained to permit liquidation which has been made necessary for various reasons. To consider only a single argument for retaining the open market it must be remembered that individuals and corporations must realize upon investments to meet the new taxes recently enacted. The establishment of minimum prices such as were enforced when the Stock Exchange was opened after the suspension caused by the outbreak of the war would possibly support the fiction that collateral held in loans is worth the prices decided upon, but would not make call loans collectible.

It is just as well that the thought of the possibility of erecting artificial barriers to halt the slump in prices has come up for discussion, for it has clarified the air of a lot of whispered rumors which were working to undermine confidence. Furthermore, it is quite likely that with the much worse alternative in prospect, the Governors of the Stock Exchange will take more effective measures to lessen professional short selling. No one should deceive himself that the long downward movement of prices has been brought about solely by bear attacks, but they have served to accentuate declines, and it is doubtful if the old theory of the economic value of short selling remains good today.

One of the few stocks to show gains yesterday was Marine preferred, which closed at 101½, up 2 points, after a dip to 97¾. Steel again broke through par, but closed at 101¾, off ⅞ points. The motor situation was made still less satisfactory by the report that arrangements are under way to limit the uses of automobile plants in order to turn part of their facilities to more necessary ends. Prices are down to such bargain levels that it will be surprising if a great aggregate of small investment buying does not soon begin to make itself felt.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL

Traders Seem Pleased by Bonar Law's Talk on Financial Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Money and discounts were quiet today.

The Stock Exchange chiefly discussed the financial statement of the Chancellor, which was considered to have made a better showing than had been anticipated. Reports that the Government is to appoint a committee to inquire into the practicability of the issue of premium bonds raised the hope that these bonds will be available shortly.

The market was steady and cheerful. Business was along narrow lines in view of tomorrow's holiday. Gilt-edged securities maintained their previous levels. Oil shares, Argentine rails, and shipping shares were firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4
Low	4
Last	4
Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¾@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¾@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¾@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	+ .00⅜
Cables	5.74	5.74	5.74	+ .00⅜
Guilders—				
Demand	13.70	13.70	13.70	— .04
Cables	13.80	13.80	13.80	— .19

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.75¾	5.74
China—		
Hongkong	73.75	74.00
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	103.00	103.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	45.00	45.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.09	7.95
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.50
51.80 Russia	13.70	13.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	42.25	42.50
Copenhagen	35.37½	35.00
Christiania	35.25	35.75
19.295 Spain	23.50	23.60
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.34	25.44
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.89	44.90
5.1826 Switzerland	4.53	4.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.68¾	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $393,345,177; balance, $61,497,085; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,061,605; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,399,239.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.8750 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¾d. off ¼d; in New York, 90¼c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 69c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,101,755	$60,010,530
Ord. inter. revenue	48,561,318	184,635,270
Income tax	5,942,779	25,696,227
Miscellaneous	19,442,166	*49,844,569
Total receipts	$87,058,029	$320,186,596
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	360,596,911	962,218,670
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	477,820,274	187,349,882
Expenditures	447,654,931	1,282,405,266

*Includes $9,000,000 surplus of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1917.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,127,120	1,194,508	1,099,216
Year to date	157,096,713	169,850,679	144,876,695

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9	11	100	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	...
21¾	22	300	Advance Rumely pf.	20½	21¾	20½	21¾	+1⅛
...	...	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	3½	100	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
18	18¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18¾	18¾	18	18⅛	— ⅛
12	14	100	Am. Beet Sugar	14½	12	12½	12	—1½
80	83	2,400	Am. Can	83¾	83⅝	83	83	— ⅛
95	98	100	Am. Can pf	96	96	96	96	—1
64	64	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	65½	65½	63¾	63½	— ⅛
102½	103½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
14½	15½	100	Am. Ch. of Locomotive	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
30⅞	31⅛	100	Am. Ch. of Locomotive pf.	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
56	57	300	Am. Cotton Oil	56	57	56½	57	— ⅛
97½	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	—1
38	39	100	Am. Express	39	39	38½	39	— ⅛
22½	23	100	Am. Hide & Leather	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
85	90	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	90	90	85	85	— ⅛
50	55	100	Am. International	55	55	55	55	—1
23½	24	100	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
35	40	100	Am. Linseed pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	...
54	55	1,100	Am. Locomotive	55	55	54¾	55	—1
97½	98	100	Am. Loco. Motive pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	—1
12	12⅛	300	Am. Malting	12¼	12¼	12	12	—1⅛
60	61	300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	61	61¼	60	61¼	+ ⅛
80	82	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¾	82⅛	80	81	— ⅞
93	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. Pa. A.	94	94	93¾	93¾	—2⅞
100	115	100	Am. Sugar	100½	100½	100½	100½	—3½
100	104	300	Am. Steel Fdries	104	104	103½	103½	—1½
100	103	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	103	103	100	101¾	—1½
94½	95	3,400	Am. Tel. & Cable	95	95½	93	93¾	—3¼
84	85	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	85	85	83	83	...
57⅜	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	...
113¾	113½	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	112½	113	112	113	...
42	42½	1,100	Am. Woolen	43	43	41¾	42	— ⅛
92½	93½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅞
21	22	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	20	20	20	20	— ⅞
13¾	14½	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
59½	60	20,800	Anaconda Copper	61½	61½	58¼	59¾	—1¼
90½	91½	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	91¾	90¼	90½	—1⅝
88	89½	50	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
100	103	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	—1
97¾	99	9,900	At., Gulf & West I.	98¼	98⅝	96	98	...
59⅞	60½	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
53⅝	53⅞	20,800	Baldwin Loco.	58	58¾	53¾	55½	—2
54½	54¾	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	55¼	53⅜	54⅜	—1¼
92	94	100	Barrett Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1½
1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
78½	83	100	Bethlehem Steel	78	78	78	78	—1½
76⅞	77	76,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	80	80	75¼	77	—3
96¾	97¼	4,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	97¾	97¾	96½	96¾	—1½
49¾	50⅜	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
104½	105	400	Burns Brothers	103½	105	103	105	+2
18½	19	200	Butte & Superior	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
37¾	38⅜	800	California Packing	38⅜	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
12	12½	300	California Petrol.	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
33	35½	300	California Pet. pf.	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	19,000	Canadian Pacific	133	135	132	134½	+ ⅛
68¾	69¼	9,600	Central Leather Co.	69	69¼	67	68	—1
100¾	102¾	100	Central Leather pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	2,000	Cerro de Pasco	31½	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
64½	65	5,000	Chandler Motor	69	69	63	65	—5
49½	49¾	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¼	49¼	47¾	49½	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	100	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1½
43½	45¾	8,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	45¾	46¼	45	45⅝	— ⅛
87½	89	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	88½	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
98¾	98¾	600	Chi. & Northwest.	99	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
140	141¾	100	Chi. & Northw'n pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	—2½
19¼	19½	5,000	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20	20	18¾	19	— ⅛
55	54	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.					
46	47	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	54¼	54¼	53	53	—1⅛
15	15¼	2,200	Chile Copper	47	47	46	46¾	— ⅛
40¾	41	3,300	Chino Copper	15½	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
26	29⅜	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	42½	42½	40¾	40¾	—1
60	70	150	C., C. C. & St. L.pf.	28	28	28	28	—4
35	35½	600	Col Fuel & Iron	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
21¼	22	600	Col. & Southern	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	—1
31¾	32½	600	Col. Gas & El. x d.	22	22	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
35	35	300	Comput. Tab. Rec.	31½	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
87	88	300	Consolidated Gas	32	32	32	32	—1⅛
85	90	300	Continental Can	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	+ ⅜
27⅜	28	10,300	Corn Products Ref.	90	90	85	85	— ⅝
90¼	90⅝	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	28¾	28¾	27½	28	—1
40	45	100	Crex Carpet	90	90	90	90½	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅝	23,500	Crucible Steel	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
88	92½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	62¼	63	59¼	61¼	—1¼
28	28⅝	6,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	90¼	90¼	89¼	89½	—1
79½	82	900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	28¾	28¾	27½	28	—1
140	160	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	80½	80¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf.	150	150	150	150	—10
97¼	98½	3,900	Del. & Hudson	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	—1
188¾	191¾	100	Del., Lack. & West.	98¾	98¾	93½	97½	—1
13	14	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	192½	192½	192½	192½	—1½
106	108	50	Detroit Edison Co.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	—1½
36¾	37	25,300	Distillers' Secur.	107	107	107	107	...
7⅛	7¾	300	Dome Mines	37	38¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
50	56	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16	16¼	5,600	Erie	50	50	50	50	—3
24½	25	900	Erie 1st pf.	16¼	16¼	15¾	16¼	...
18⅝	19¾	500	Erie 2d pf.	25	25	24¾	24¾	...
32⅜	33	500	Gaston, W. & W.	18½	18½	18	18	—2
127½	128½	5,800	General Electric	33¼	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	—1½
84½	85	26,200	General Motors	130	130	125½	128	—2½
58	59	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	83⅜	85	83⅜	84⅞	+ ⅛
99¾	100¼	100	Goodrich pf.	38¾	38¾	38	38¼	—1
68	70	400	Granby Consol	100	100	100	100	...
97	97¾	2,000	Great Northern pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	—3
26¾	26¾	3,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	98¼	98¼	97¼	97¼	—2
38	38½	1,300	Greene-Cananea	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	— ⅜
90	95	500	Gulf States Steel	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	— ⅛
99¼	100¾	900	Illinois Central	90	90	87	87½	—5⅝
42¾	42¾	7,800	Inspiration Copper	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1
7⅞	7¾	3,500	Interboro Consol	43¾	43¾	41¾	42¾	— ⅛
46⅞	46¾	500	Interboro Cons. pf.	7¾	7¾	6¾	7⅛	— ⅜
9	9¼	300	Int. Agricultural	45½	46¾	45½	46¾	+ ⅜
31	33	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
102¾	103	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	32	32½	31¼	32¼	—2½
57	59	300	Int. Harvester Corp.	101¾	102	101¼	102	...
27⅝	27¾	20,700	Int. Mer. Marine	57½	57½	57	57	—1
101⅝	101¾	105,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	27¾	28⅝	26¾	27¾	—½
23¾	26¼	6,000	Int. Nickel	90¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	—1
21½	22½	200	Int. Paper	26	26¼	25½	26¼	— ¼
58	61	100	Int. Salt	22	22	21½	21½	—1
14⅞	16	1,100	Kansas City South.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
48⅜	49	100	Kan. City South. pf.	17	17	15	15	—1⅜
42¾	44	300	Kelly Spring Tire	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	—2½
32½	32⅞	5,200	Kennecott Copper	44	44	43¼	43¼	—2⅛
76	77	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
9¾	10	900	Lake Erie & West.	77	77	75¾	76½	— ⅛
15	16	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	10	10	10	10	...
56	56½	2,400	Lehigh Valley	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅝
101	103	500	Liggett & Myers pf.	56⅝	56⅝	53½	56	—1½
12	14	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	102	102	102	102	—1⅛
116½	117½	700	Louis. & Nash.	12½	12½	12½	12½	—2½
100	101	200	Manhattan Elev.	115½	117	115½	117	+ ½
20	30	1,600	Maxwell Motors	101	101½	101	101½	— ⅛
61¼	63	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	30½	30½	29	29¼	—2¼
82½	83	5,500	Mexican Petroleum	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	—1⅞
31	39¼	2,600	Miami Copper	82½	83⅝	80¾	82½	— ⅛
43¾	43¾	9,000	Midvale Steel	39¾	39¾	39	39¾	— ⅜
10	10½	800	Minn. & St. L. new	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	— ⅜
87	87½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	10¼	10¼	0½	10	— ⅛
4¾	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	88	88	84¾	84¾	—5¼
25¾	25½	5,900	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
44¼	47¼	800	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	26	26¼	24¾	27¾	— ⅜
70	70	800	Montana Power	46½	46½	44	44¼	—2½
91	91	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	70	70	69¾	70	—2
59	59	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	91	91	91	91	—2
22¼	22½	1,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	59	59	59	59	—3½
37	37¾	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
44	45¼	700	Nat. Lead	37¾	37½	36¾	37	—1½
101	103½	100	Nat. Lead pf.	44¾	44⅝	44	44¼	— ⅝
17¼	17½	2,680	Nevada Con. Cop.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
108	110	400	N. Y. Air Brake	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
70¾	71	3,400	N. Y. Central	111	111	110¾	111	...
49	50	500	N.Y.C.& H.L.2d pf.	71	71	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
...	26½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44	44	44	44	—1½
26¼	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26¼	...
104½	105	500	Norfolk & Western	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	...
92¼	93	2,800	Northern Pacific	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
80	81	400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	93¾	93¾	91¾	92½	—1½
36	36¾	7,100	Ohio Cities Gas	77	78	76	78	...
4¼	4⅜	1,200	Ontario Mining	36¾	36¾	35½	36	— ⅜
82	82	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	200	Pacific Mail	82	82	82	82	—1
50¼	50¼	17,300	Penn. R. R.	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
41	42	500	People's Gas, Chi.	50¼	50¼	48¾	49½	— ⅜
4¼	4½	1,200	Peoria & Eastern	41	42	41	42	+1
16¾	16½	100	Pere Marquette	4¼	4½	4½	4½	—1½
25	25	200	Pettibone, M. & Co.	16¾	16½	16	16	—1¼
33	33	100	Pierce-Arrow	25	25	25	25	...
44¾	43¾	44	Pitts. Coal	33	33	33	33	...
80¼	81	78	Pitts. Coal pf.	44¾	43¾	44	44	—2
24¼	24½	23	Pitts. & West Va.	79	78	79	79	—2¼
57½	57½	56½	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	24¼	24½	23	23¾	— ¼
55	55	54	Pressed Steel Car.	57½	56½	56½	56½	+1
130	130	128	Pullman Co.	55	55	53¾	54	—1
1¼	1¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	128	130	128	130	— ½
40	40	39	Railway Steel Sp.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
22½	22½	4,650	Ray Con. Copper	40	40	39	39	—1
71	71	18,800	Reading	22½	21⅝	22	22	— ⅜
38	38	100	Reading 1st pf.	68½	68½	68	68½	—1¼
36	36	100	Reading 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	...
75	75	10,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36	36	36	—1
74¾	74¾	300	Royal Dutch t. r.	72¼	74¾	72¼	74¾	—1⅝
65½	65½	600	St. Louis-San Fran.	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
16	16	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
27	27	100	Saxon Motor	27	27	27	27	...
7	7	400	Seaboard Air Line.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
10	10	2,800	Seab. Air Line pf.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅞	19⅞	146	Sears, R. & Co. x d.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
146	146	300	Shattuck-Arizona	141½	141½	141½	141½	—5½
20	20	4,500	Sinclair Oil x d.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
31¼	31¼	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	—1⅜
37½	37½	6,850	Southern Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	—2
86½	86¾	8,400	Southern Railway	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	—1⅝
26¼	25½	57	So. Ry. pf. x d.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
57¼	57¼	4,100	Studebaker Co.	58¾	58¾	57	57	—1⅜
37½	37½	400	Superior Steel	37	36	36¼	36¼	—1¾
35	35	1,800	Tenn. C. & C.	34	34	34	34	—1¾
12¼	12¼	4,000	Texas Co.	11½	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
138½	141	100	Texas & Pacific	137	141	137	141	...
13	13	1,600	Tobacco Products	13	13	13	13	...
51¾	51¾	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼	— ⅛
114	116	11,700	Union Pacific	112¾	114	112¾	112¾	...
117½	117⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	116½	118	116½	117½	— ½
74	75	400	United Alloy Steel	74½	74½	74½	74½	—1½
40	40	1,800	United Cigar Stores	39½	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
89	90	200	United Drug 2 30 f.	88¾	89	88¾	89	...
65	66	100	United Dyewood	65	65	65	65	...
61	64	200	United Fruit	61	61	61	61	—1
115	118	300	United Rys. Invest.	117	117	117	117	— ¼
6¾	7	200	United Rys. 1st pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50	53	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	50½	50½	50	50	— ⅛
5,500			U. S. Indus. Alco.	114	114½	112	114	— ½
3,700			U. S. Rubber	57¼	57¼	55⅝	56½	— ⅛
400			U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
1,600			U. S. Sm., R. & M.	44	46	44	46	—3
361,700

Standing at Attention

The unusual demands on the business of this Nation because of the war make it necessary for finance and commerce to co-operate to the fullest degree. We of the banking army are standing "at attention," ready to assist our customers and prospective customers in any way possible toward the solution of their banking problems.

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MEMBER
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STOCKS—BONDS
UNLISTED SECURITIES

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PHONE 1611 BROAD

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1917.

We desire to announce that Mr. Charles Morgan and Mr. Walter D. Kent have this day retired from our firm, and Mr. Henry Morgan has been admitted as a general partner.

Mr. Samuel K. Martin, heretofore general partner, becomes special partner as of this date

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Common

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Nat'l City Bank *Borden's Milk*
Guaranty Trust *Com. Celluloid Co.*
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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Again Nervous and Uncertain, with Net Loss of 14-32 Points.

The cotton market yesterday gave another demonstration of the nervousness and uncertainty which has characterized it ever since the big advance of last week came to a halt. Following Tuesday's recovery, when the entire list showed every sign of renewed strength, the general sentiment yesterday morning favored a fresh advance. The market started off very strong, from 23 to 31 points above Tuesday night's close, but trading had scarcely continued an hour before the renewed buying movement seemed to have spent itself. The Liverpool buying which featured Tuesday practically disappeared, and with considerable Southern selling, prices promptly began to sink. The close was fairly steady, but at a net decline for the day of 14 to 32 points.

It was a significant feature that the market was much broader and more active on the brief early rise than on the later decline, which seemed largely professional in its nature. Some of the selling came from Wall Street, and was attributed to the nervous and unsettled condition of the stock market. There was very little outside news of a character to affect the market.

The weather map made about the expected showing, rains in the Eastern belt having been followed by clear, cold weather, with freezing temperatures at many points. Prospects pointed to rising temperatures tonight, but a renewal of cold weather in the near future, as another cold wave appeared to be working down from the Northwest. There was very little crop news from the South, and comparatively few spot advices. Local spot dealers reported firmness in the interior and said there was a good demand from Eastern mills, but there seemed to be more hedge selling which suggested freer offerings at the advance. No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 25 points lower to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	27.55	27.87
Dec.	27.88	27.90	27.24	27.25@27.28	27.52
Jan.	27.10	27.26	26.61	26.69@26.73	26.88
Feb.	26.33	26.33	26.33	26.50	26.75
March	26.82	26.91	26.32	26.37@26.47	26.60
April	.....	.....	.....	26.27	26.45
May	26.75	26.75	26.22	26.24@26.25	26.41
June	26.45	26.45	26.45	26.10	26.24
July	26.50	26.51	26.10	26.09@26.10	26.24
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	25.79	25.94

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points higher at 28.85; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.40; New Orleans, 27.75; Savannah, 27¾; Augusta, 27.63; Memphis, 28.50; Houston, 27.05.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday	Last Week.	Yast Year.
Port receipts....	41,997	47,659	69,418
Exports	.....	.....	35,538
Season's exports.	1,292,251	1,205,014	1,712,630
Port stocks....	959,849	796,737	1,302,096
Interior receipts.	42,006	44,125	53,510
Int. shipments..	32,207	31,973	50,462
N. Y. arrivals..	13,415	14,415	4,513
N. Y stocks....	131,411	84,911	106,453

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; good middling, 60 points higher at 21.50; middling, 100 points higher at 21.42d. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000; imports, 1,000, all American. Futures closed steady; new, 62 to 68 points higher; old, 50 points higher.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles Morgan and Walter D. Kent have retired as partners from the firm of Markoe, Morgan & Co., Henry Morgan has been admitted as a partner, and Samuel K. Martin becomes a special partner.

The Bankers Trust Company has raised a service flag containing fifty-nine stars.

Herbert M. and Arthur L. Solomon, formerly of Shuman and Seligmann, have opened brokerage offices at 30 Broad Street under the name of Herbert M. Solomon & Brother.

Henry & West have issued a circular on The Britain Banker and His Experience Since the War."

The London Stock Exchange will be closed today, the usual half-yearly making-up day of the Bank of England.

Cambridge, Mass., has sold at discount a temporary loan of $250,000 to Edmunds Brothers at 4.34 per cent. Quincy, Mass., has sold at discount a temporary loan of $200,000 in anticipation of revenue maturing March 1, 1918, to S. N. Bond & Co., at 4.53 per cent., plus $2.

The banking syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which underwrote the issue of three-year 6 per cent. notes of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, known as the French Cities notes, expired yesterday by limitation.

A certificate of consolidation has been filed at Dover, Del., to consolidate the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, and Moore Shipbuilding Corporation, of Wilmington, Del.

The Public Service Company of Illinois has sold $1,500,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes to Lee, Higginson & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co.

President Colt of the United States Rubber Company yesterday announced that $7,000,000 out of about $12,000,000 of outstanding bonds of various issues, which the company recently offered to redeem over a year in advance of maturity, has been surrendered, and that he believed much of the proceeds had been put in Liberty bonds.

W. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central, has been lent to the Chicago Great Western for the period of the war to relieve President Felton of that road, whose time is taken up by his duties as Director General of Railroads for the Government.

James T. Gillick has been promoted from Assistant to General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, succeeding P. C. Hart.

The Weston Electrical Instrument Company has increased its capital stock to $1,500,000 by the issue of 5,000 new shares of common stock.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
Buff., R. & P....	1918-'30	4½@5	5.80	5.20
Can. Northern....	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific.....	1918-'28	4½	6.75	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & N. W.....	1917-'23	4½	5.35	4.95
C., R. I. & P.....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'28	5	6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	5.70	5.40
Erie Railroad.....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Grand Trunk.....	1917-'24	4½	6.75	6.75
Illinois Central...	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louisv. & Nash...	1917-'27	4½	5.40	5.00
Mich. Central....	1917-'30	5	5.45	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T....	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.....	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines....	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	5.35	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt...	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.30	4.90
St. L., S'w'tern.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'28	5	6.40	5.40
Southern Pacific..	1917-'28	4½	5.40	4.90
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@6	6.00	5.30
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.20	5.70

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil...	18	19	Iron Cap...	14¼	14½
B S Gas..	7	9	Iron Blea..	⅝	1⅛
Bing Min.	10¼	12	Mer Marde..	1	1¼
Begole ...	50	75	La Rose...	40	50
Bohemia ..	90	100	Majestic ...	36	37
Bos Ely...	60	75	Mex Mets..	30	32
Bos & Mt	52	54	Moj Tung..	35	37
Butte & M	12	13	Nat Bells..	1	1¼
Butte & D	30	45	Nev Doug..	1¼	1⅝
Bos & Ariz	1⅝	2	N Ut Bing	⅞	50
Calav	2⅜	3½	Nixon	70	80
Crown Res	20	30	N Cornelia	14¼	14⅜
Can Aris..	10	20	Nat Z & L.	25	30
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop..	85	100
Champ Cop	4	6	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons	2¼	2⅝	Onondaga ..	15	20
Cal Corbin ..	1	1	Pioneer C.	1¼	1⅜
Eagle & Bl	2¼	2⅝	Ray Hors..	2¼	3⅛
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna ..	5	7	*S W M...	1⅛	1⅜
Gold Lake.	2	4	†S W M...	⅛	1
Gila Co S..	17	17⅛	Truro	95	100
Houghton ..	75	100	Un Ex Est.	32½	34
Homa Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	Victoria M	2	2¼
Humboldt..	50	75	Yukon G...	1⅜	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.00	.....	65.00	.....
Lead	5.87½		5.85	
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	.....	$100.00	.....
Aluminum	*36.00	37.00	*36.00	37.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dy		33.50	.....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	256	5	0	256	5	0
Tin, futures	256	5	0	256	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

EARNINGS

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross....	$619,057	$496,166	$408,058
Net aft. taxes.	178,388	135,838	104,183
3 mos. gross...	1,856,667	1,438,923	1,208,902
Net aft. taxes.	524,281	451,148	325,591

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

Sept. gross ...	10,382,216	10,147,280	9,261,439
Net aft. taxes.	1,598,518	3,123,756	3,367,927
9 mos. gross..	83,361,130	80,648,601	68,543,338
Net aft. taxes.	17,227,390	21,847,953	19,532,676

CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Sept. gross ...	1,136,137	983,936	822,326
Net aft. taxes.	302,845	321,432	211,573
3 mos. gross...	3,412,688	2,865,735	2,368,960
Net aft. taxes.	936,912	954,037	596,096

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross ...	4,926,045	4,412,131	513,914
Net aft. taxes.	1,559,359	1,480,184	79,395
9 mos. gross...	42,701,468	38,198,894	4,502,574
Net aft. taxes.	13,021,264	13,052,083	*30,819

*Decrease.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross ...	283,643	238,972	201,715
Net aft. taxes.	58,410	65,097	47,028
3 mos. gross...	710,332	632,000	553,163
Net aft. taxes.	95,257	125,492	98,517

MOBILE & OHIO—

Sept. gross....	1,192,178	1,009,135	963,988
Net aft. taxes.	211,774	176,130	212,641
3 mos. gross...	3,536,233	2,941,025	2,757,422
Net aft. taxes.	603,533	534,142	537,100

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN R. R. CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross....	450,804	335,077	115,726
Net after tax.	128,386	105,002	23,383
3 mos. gross..	1,218,336	970,202	248,134
Net after tax.	332,393	271,632	*39,239

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for September, 1917—

	Amount.	Increase.
Average miles operated.	4,562.72	28.43
Ry. operating revenues.	$22,998,820	$3,029,285
Railway oper. exp.....	17,081,377	3,064,958
Net rev. from ry. oper..	5,937,443	*35,673
Railway oper. income..	5,063,771	*147,290
Gross income.....	6,383,726	*294,472
Net income.....	4,273,689	*431,003
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1917—		
Average miles operated.	4,562.72	28.43
Railway oper. revenues.	191,945,168	20,026,989
Railway operat. exp...	147,050,476	24,444,647
Net rev. from ry. oper.	44,885,692	*4,417,957
Railway oper. income..	37,261,201	*5,245,246
Gross income.....	53,448,081	*6,407,406
Net income.....	31,724,841	*7,056,064

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for September, 1917—

Average miles operated.	1,754.67		.03
Railway oper. revenues.	7,190,352	239,440	
Railway oper. expenses.	5,182,843	681,413	
Net rev. from ry. oper.	2,007,508	*441,973	
Railway oper. income..	1,550,426	*505,730	
Gross income.....	2,687,649	*341,043	
Net income.....	985,487	*324,988	
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1917—			
Average miles operated.	1,754.67		.03
Railway oper. revenues.	58,587,502	1,825,319	
Railway oper. expenses.	45,532,236	7,977,044	
Net rev. from ry. oper.	13,055,266	*6,151,725	
Railway oper. income..	9,687,611	*6,816,353	
Gross income.....	19,134,940	*8,552,161	
Net income.....	5,109,500	*4,968,810	

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—East and West for September, 1917—

Lines East:			
Total operating rev.....	30,521,712	4,725,974	
Total operating exp.....	23,067,301	4,312,615	
Railway operating inc..	7,454,411	413,359	
Lines West:			
Total operating rev.....	14,152,280	874,032	
Total operating exp.....	11,250,049	1,683,448	
Railway operating inc.	2,902,231	*825,516	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating rev.....	44,673,993	5,560,007	
Total operating exp.....	34,317,351	5,976,064	
Railway operating inc..	10,356,642	*415,156	
From Jan. 1—			
Lines East:			
Total operating rev.....	247,741,122	28,111,473	
Total operating exp.....	196,890,462	33,689,363	
Railway operating inc..	50,850,659	*5,577,885	
Lines West:			
Total operating rev.....	119,917,829	10,174,940	
Total operating exp.....	97,860,739	16,514,086	
Railway operating inc..	22,057,086	*6,339,137	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating rev.....	367,658,951	38,286,413	
Total operating exp.....	294,751,202	50,203,450	
Total operating inc.....	72,907,749	*11,917,022	

*Decrease.

Railroads.

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross....	5,719,084	5,122,162	4,789,827
Net after tax.	1,561,015	1,988,455	1,896,500
Sur. aft. chg..	1,673,858	1,813,656	1,629,374
9 mos. gross..	48,365,495	44,452,373	35,484,770
Net aft. tax.	14,584,872	17,824,823	12,339,298
Sur. aft. chg..	14,185,267	16,355,990	9,827,033

†After provision for war income taxes and war excess profits taxes.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for September—

Ttl. op. rev.	17,136,201	15,187,750	15,281,719
Ttl. op. exp.	9,891,368	8,811,368	7,982,006
Oper. inc....	3,127,062	5,732,507	4,735,075
Nine months—			
Ttl. op. rev.	141,008,969	117,203,936	101,823,373
Ttl. op. exp.	86,775,685	74,867,574	67,314,404
Oper. inc...	44,034,669	36,904,007	29,691,190

WABASH—

Sept. gross.....	3,541,720	3,309,717	2,875,796
Net	1,158,530	1,230,207	933,032
9 mos. gross..	29,721,579	27,411,577	21,920,981
Net	8,648,540	8,725,071	4,014,583

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO., including operating subsidiaries of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross....	$195,767	$130,940	$64,827
Net after tax..	105,607	88,150	17,457
12 mos. gross..	1,952,911	1,376,731	576,180
Net after tax..	1,231,011	861,480	369,531

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. of Baltimore for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

3 mos. gross..	2,140,054	1,822,392	317,661
Net after tax..	954,645	823,421	131,224
Sur. after chg.	456,619	452,298	4,321
Bal. after div.	168,803	138,764	30,139

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of American Cities Co., for nine months ended Sept. 30—

9 mos. gross...	5,762,365	5,327,217	425,148
Net after tax..	2,094,591	2,045,299	49,292
Gross inc. after misc. deduc..	2,062,773	1,992,513	70,265
Bal. after bond and note int.	656,679	627,809	28,270
Sur. after renewal and replace. reserve.	493,375	452,987	39,388

The surplus after renewals and replacements reserve is subject to a further deduction of $16,666 a month beginning June 1, 1918, and ending June 1, 1918, as an additional reserve for repairs, maintenance and renewals, and replacements.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC—

†Sept. gross....	1,696,829	1,563,418	103,411
Other income...	41,057	21,174	19,883
‡Net after tax..	627,379	618,380	8,999
Sur. after chg.	266,140	282,107	*15,967
Bal. aft. pf.div.	142,203	164,780	*22,477
†9 mos. gross..	14,677,224	13,791,628	875,596
Other income..	393,746	329,339	64,407
‡Net after tax..	5,777,271	6,061,734	*204,453
Sur. after chg.	2,571,201	3,041,464	*470,263
Bal. aft. pf.div.	1,458,775	2,005,553	*546,769

*Decrease.

†Including $27,798 in September, 1917, and $27,750 in September, 1916, involved in rate litigation; $246,961 for nine months of 1917, and $261,627 in 1916. ‡Operating expenses include $83,220 for nine months' proportion of additional income tax of 4 per cent. assessed on net income for 1917, and $9,802 for September proportion.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO. controlled properties—

Sept. gross.....	395,473	371,104	24,369
Net earnings..	159,748	191,977	*2,229
12 mos. gross..	4,513,004	4,080,604	432,400
Net earnings...	2,086,148	1,932,412	153,736

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION for the quarter and nine months ended Sept. 30—

	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1917.	9 Mos. Ended Sept. 30, 1917.
Total earnings	$845,829	$3,339,792
Interest	16,330	48,264
Special and contin. fund.	250,000	1,000,000
	$579,498	$2,291,528
1st preferred dividend....	8,750	26,250
2d preferred dividend.....	6,262	20,287
Balance	$564,486	$2,244,991
Common dividends	133,282	265,815
Surplus	$431,204	$1,979,175

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

OCTOBER, 1917.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 1	68.24	68.32	68.51	— .81
Oct. 2	65.43	64.40	64.95	— .56
Oct. 3	65.16	64.55	64.90	— .05
Oct. 4	64.89	64.18	64.37	— .53
Oct. 5	65.11	64.11	64.91	+ .54
Oct. 6	65.42	64.92	65.13	— .27
Oct. 8	65.31	64.43	64.52	— .66
Oct. 9	64.50	63.84	64.20	— .32
Oct. 10	64.09	61.83	63.20	—1.00
Oct. 11	63.51	62.06	63.02	— .18
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 13	Holiday.			
Oct. 15	63.23	61.24	61.60	—1.42
Oct. 16	62.84	61.21	62.68	+1.08
Oct. 17	62.92	61.65	62.17	+ .54
Oct. 18	63.16	62.24	63.05	+ .88
Oct. 19	63.49	62.58	63.14	+ .11
Oct. 20	63.75	63.37	63.65	+ .49
Oct. 22	63.73	63.15	63.19	— .46
Oct. 23	63.56	62.71	62.91	— .28
Oct. 24	62.74	62.20	62.46	— .45
Oct. 25	62.80	61.77	62.02	— .44
Oct. 26	62.35	61.73	62.14	+ .12
Oct. 27	62.61	62.25	62.54	+ .40
Oct. 29	62.53	61.58	61.75	— .79
Oct. 30	61.71	60.97	61.41	— .34
Oct. 31	61.08	59.80	60.40	—1.00

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

Oct. 1	82.97	81.40	81.70	— .28
Oct. 2	82.22	80.87	81.67	— .03
Oct. 3	82.10	80.44	80.62	—1.05
Oct. 4	80.73	78.73	79.06	—1.57
Oct. 5	80.29	78.60	80.14	+1.09
Oct. 6	80.50	79.82	79.93	— .21
Oct. 8	80.31	78.87	78.95	— .98
Oct. 9	79.21	77.70	78.02	— .93
Oct. 10	77.98	74.88	75.67	—2.35
Oct. 11	77.19	75.08	76.37	+ .70
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	Holiday.			
Oct. 15	76.70	72.64	73.41	—2.96
Oct. 16	75.22	72.64	75.00	+1.59
Oct. 17	75.44	72.82	73.94	—1.06
Oct. 18	75.98	73.56	75.83	+1.89
Oct. 19	77.50	75.50	76.60	+ .77
Oct. 20	78.51	76.68	78.15	+1.55
Oct. 22	78.77	76.68	76.87	—1.28
Oct. 23	77.27	75.94	76.46	— .41
Oct. 24	76.81	75.92	76.43	— .03
Oct. 25	77.32	75.74	75.95	— .48
Oct. 26	76.36	74.90	75.65	— .30
Oct. 27	77.14	76.00	76.90	+1.34
Oct. 29	76.59	74.08	74.39	—2.60
Oct. 30	74.18	72.32	73.24	—1.15
Oct. 31	73.23	71.02	72.15	—1.09

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

Oct. 1	74.60	73.36	73.60	— .45
Oct. 2	73.82	72.63	73.31	— .29
Oct. 3	73.63	72.49	72.76	— .55
Oct. 4	72.81	71.45	71.71	—1.05
Oct. 5	72.70	71.35	72.52	+ .81
Oct. 6	72.98	72.37	72.55	+ .03
Oct. 8	72.81	71.67	71.73	— .82
Oct. 9	71.85	70.77	71.11	— .62
Oct. 10	71.06	68.46	69.41	—1.68
Oct. 11	70.35	68.57	69.69	+ .26
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 13	Holiday			
Oct. 15	69.96	66.99	67.50	—2.19
Oct. 16	69.06	66.92	68.84	+1.34
Oct. 17	69.16	67.23	68.05	— .79
Oct. 18	69.57	67.90	69.44	+1.39
Oct. 19	70.49	69.21	69.88	+ .44
Oct. 20	71.13	70.02	70.90	+1.02
Oct. 22	71.25	69.90	70.03	— .87
Oct. 23	70.44	69.32	69.68	— .35
Oct. 24	69.67	68.06	69.44	— .24
Oct. 25	69.96	68.75	68.98	— .46
Oct. 26	69.25	68.36	68.89	— .09
Oct. 27	69.87	69.12	69.76	+ .87
Oct. 29	69.56	67.83	68.07	—1.69
Oct. 30	67.94	66.64	67.32	— .75
Oct. 31	67.15	65.46	66.28	—1.04

Range for October.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	86.24	1	59.80	31	60.41
1916	84.82	27	61.33	9	84.17
1915	81.44	30	74.19	4	81.18
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	82.55	2	77.76	17	79.48
1912	97.28	4	92.58	30	93.75
1911	89.80	16	86.12	4	89.50

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	82.97	1	71.02	31	72.15
1916	113.40	27	101.57	9	111.82
1915	109.97	22	91.38	4	104.67
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	59.04	2	54.64	17	55.99
1912	74.24	4	70.07	30	70.86
1911	60.86	16	57.55	27	58.29

Combined Average.

1917	74.60	1	65.46	31	66.28
1916	99.11	27	91.45	9	97.99
1915	94.13	22	82.93	6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	79.79	2	66.29	17	67.73
1912	85.76	4	81.47	30	82.30
1911	75.33	16	72.01	4	73.89

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.22	Jan. 2	59.80	Oct. 31	60.41
1916	86.70	Nov. 4	74.33	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	65.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	86.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	89.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.47

INDUSTRIALS.

*1917	90.74	Jan. 4	71.02	Oct. 31	72.15
1916	119.30	Nov. 21	86.60	July 13	95.58
1915	109.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.76
1914	61.88	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	66.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.82

COMBINED.

*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	65.46	Oct. 31	66.28
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	73.24	Fe

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

20 Agricultural Insurance.
10 Aluminum Co. of America.
10 American Bank Note Pfd.
100 American Coal Co.
100 American Cyanamid Pfd.
100 American Nitrog & Chem. Co.
5M Atlantic Mutual Scrip.
30 California Elec. Gen. Pfd.
100 Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
25 Central Aguirre Sugar.
20 Conley Foil.
50 Cripple Creek Cent. Com. & Pfd.
50 De Long Hook & Eye.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Famous Players Lasky Film.
50 Free. & Tam. Fuel Oil Cor., Com.
100 Freeport Texas Sulphur Co.
100 General Baking Pfd.
50 Guantanamo Sugar.
50 Hocking Valley R. R. Com.
25 Hopkins & Allen Arms C. & Pfd.
40 H. B. Claflin 1st Pfd.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Salt.
25 Lawyers Mortgage.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales.
50 Manati Sugar.
100 National Fuel Gas "Rights."
100 National Sugar.
50 N. Y. State Railways Com.
50 Pabst Brewing Pfd.
5M Park & Tilford Deb. 6%
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Remington Type 2d Pfd.
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Silver-Burdett Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing.
50 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
50 Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 Westchester Ins. "Rights."

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

10 Aluminum Co. of America.
25 American Brass.
50 American Chicle Pfd.
50 Anaco Co.
100 Carbon Steel
50 Central Aguirre Sugar.
100 Childs Rest Com.
50 Colts Patent Fire Arms.
50 Corn Exchange Bank Stock.
40 Del., Lack. & West. Coal.
115 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 Fajardo Sugar.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock.
100 Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance.
25 Franklin Fire Insurance.
25 German-American Insurance.
100 Great Northern Paper.
100 Hocking Valley R.R. Com.
30 Home Insurance.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible.
100 Knox Hat 1st Pfd.
100 Nat. Aniline & C. Co., Inc., C. & Pfd
25 National Fuel Gas.
150 National Fuel Gas "Rights."
50 National Sugar.
5M New York Shipbuilding 5%
25 Nichols Copper.
150 Penn. Coal & Coke.
25 Peerless Int. Corp. Pfd.
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
200 Richmond Light & R. R.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
50 So. Porto Rico Sugar Com.
100 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
35 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Washington Steel & Ord. Com.
200 White Rock Water Com.
5 Winchester Repeat Arms.

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STEEL MEN CONFER HERE ON NEW PRICES

Continue Meetings Which Preceded Giving of Data to War Industries Board.

E. H. GARY IS IN CHARGE

Belief Growing That Manufacturers Will Play Leading Part in Regulating Quotations.

Leading steel men have been in consultation for several days in this city seeking to adjust the prices of many products to those established by President Wilson. The meetings under the direction of E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, are the continuation of similar gatherings which preceded the presentation of data to the War Industries Board in respect to costs. In the absence of announcement from Washington of further fixed prices the belief is growing in the trade that the committee of steel manufacturers will play the leading part in regulating future quotations.

"It is doubtful if a conclusion will be reached at the one conference," says the Iron Age, "but the situation now points to a clearing in a matter of days of the atmosphere of uncertainty. The whole movement indicates that a broad spirit of confidence is reposed in the representatives of the steel makers. The trade may accordingly expect schedules of prices with spreads commensurate with those of the prices already established. Like the extras just promulgated, recognized trade practices will undoubtedly be followed, even to adopting, as in this case, the minor departures which the special demands coming originally from Europe brought into being.

"Meanwhile prices have been dropping toward levels which are regarded as marking the new maxima. Blue and box annealed sheets are now obtainable at 3 cents per pound less than in late September and galvanized sheets and tin mill products at 2 cents less. Last week cold-rolled strip steel fell from 9 to 7 cents per pound. On Government business, to be sure, but also indicating the tendency, about 4,000 tons of rivets were sold at $5 to $7 below regular quotations.

"While mills have been able to reach rolling of fourth quarter commitments, even of plates in some cases, deliveries on new general business will of course be upset if the Government begins to call for large quantities. An outside estimate of the structural steel alone to be required for shipbuilding in 1918 is 2,000,000 tons and the minimum 1,500,000 tons, which compares with slightly over 3,000,000 tons, the country's annual capacity.

"Added to the structural steel ship needs is 1,500,000 tons of steel for 51,000,000 shells be turned out naturally as fast as possible, and some of it, of course, on structural rolling mills.

"No complaint is heard of the delivery of ship material. In fact, it has reached yards ahead of needs. The labor shortage is the all important point, and shipbuilders are in session in Washington at this writing chiefly to discover how they can get the 500,000 men which it is estimated must be had.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Further deliberation over the suggestion of the Federal Trade Commission as to a possible abrogation of contracts has resulted in a storm of protest from the industry and from business generally against so revolutionary a proposal. The strongest argument against the inviting of commercial chaos by such a step is that the latter is unnecessary to aid the Government to obtain material, nor would it insure more equitable distribution of the restricted tonnage open to private buyers."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Auction Salesrooms:

3 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 101½.
70 shares Mass. Electric Cos., pf., 53¾.
5 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., 50¼.
6 shares Fitchburg R. R. Co., pf., 50.
4 shares Citizens National Bank, 206.
9 shares Balt. & Ohio R. R., pf., 60¾.
2 shares Balt. & Ohio R. R., com., 35½.
4 shares Del. & Hudson Co., 99¾.
$3,000 Amer. Tel & Tel. Co., conv. 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due March 1, 1933; coupons March and Sept. 3 of $1,000, 1 of $500, and 1 of $100, 96.
$4,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st mtg. 6 p. c. S. F. bonds, due July 1, 1920; coupons January and July, 100¾.
$3000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. conv. 4½ per cent. gold bond, due March 1, 1933; coupons March and September, 79¾.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 4 per cent. bond, due Feb. 1, 1922; coupons February and August, 90¾.
$1,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co. 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1920, April 1914, coupon on, 106½.
$3,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 per cent. deb. bonds, due 1933, coupons May and November, 96¾.
$2,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 3 per cent. deb. bonds, due April 15, 1921; coupons April 15 and Oct. 15, 97¾.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. first mtg. 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939; coupons May and November, 96¾.
$2,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., general mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1995; coupons April and October, 84¾.
$1,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. first mtg. 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1949; coupons February and August, 75¾.
$1,500 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. conv. 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due June 1, 1932; coupons June and December, 75¾.
$500 Delaware & Hudson Co. conv. 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1935; coupons April and October, 91¾.
1 share Thomas G. Plant Co. pf. temporary ctf. and $71 scrip, 96¼.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. 3½ per cent. regtd. gold bonds, due 1997; interest January and July, 74.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mtg. R. R. and L. G. 4 per cent. regtd. bonds, due 1947; interest January and July, 89¾.
$5,000 West Shore R. R. Co. first mtg. 4 per cent. regtd. guar. bonds, due 2361; interest January and July, 79.
13 shares Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 61½.
450 shares The Drug Products Co., Inc., com., $2½ per share.
24 shares Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, 114½.
200 shares Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., com. & t. c., 9¾.
1,400 shares Alaska Copper Corp.; storage receipt No. H4727 of B. Altman & Co. for 2 pieces of fur, $750 lot.
100 shares American Hide & Leather Co. pf., 60¾.
15 shares Golden Rod Realty Co., $2 lot.
16 shares Golden Rod Realty Co., $2 lot.

Oscar F. Cooper Heads County Bank

Oscar F. Cooper was elected yesterday President of the New York County National Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, succeeding the late Francis L. Leland. The bank has a capital of $500,000 and deposits of about $10,000,000. Mr. Cooper was graduated from Harvard in 1899 and used to practice law in California. A few years ago he came to New York and joined the Guaranty Trust Company. In an unusually short space of time he made a study of all the departments of the trust company and entered its New Business Department. For a time he represented the Guaranty on the coast, making his headquarters in San Francisco, and lately he has done considerable traveling in the interest of the company.

Brass Companies Form Merger.

The Connecticut Brass Corporation and the Pilling Brass Company have been merged into a new corporation, just formed, to be known as the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation. It is to be capitalized by the issue of $600,000 in 8 per cent. two-year convertible notes, to mature Nov. 1, 1919; $600,000 in 8 per cent. first preferred stock, $400,000 of 8 per cent. second preferred, and $2,000,000 in common stock. The preferred stock is to be in shares of $100 par value, and the common of $10 par value. The first preferred is to be held in reserve for the conversion of the notes. The new corporation will have a total brass smelting capacity of 2,500,000 pounds of finished brass. The two companies showed combined net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 last of $579,414.

Chevrolet Motor Sales Increase.

A report of operations of the Chevrolet Motor Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30 shows the number of sales was 95,084 cars, valued at $46,178,325, against 51,070 cars, valued at $24,703,720, for the same period in 1916. The report also includes a statement of the sales and profits of the General Motors Corporation for the months of August and September, which show sales of 35,263 cars and trucks, compared with 24,936 for the same two months in 1916. The undivided profits on the books of the corporation amounted to $3,375,000, against $4,371,475 in 1916.

Trading Inactive on Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per centrentes, 60 francs 75 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 75 centimes. The Bourse will remain closed until Monday, Nov. 5.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	94	94
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	101	101½	101¼	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101	101½	101¼	101¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101½	101¼	101¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101¾	101¼	101¾
4½s May, 1967	101	101¾	101¼	101¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞	..
4½s April, 1968	96¾	97⅜	97	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¾	97⅜	97	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	96¾	97⅜	97	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1962	96¾	97⅜	97	97⅜
4½s Sept., 1960	96¾	97⅜	97	97⅜
4s May, 1969	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝
4s Nov., 1958	93¼	93⅝	93½	93⅝
4s May, 1957	93¼	..	93¼	..
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93½	92	93½
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92	93½
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	96
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼	..
4s Nov., 1913	99½	..	99¼	..

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
3½s Nov., 1954	84	..	..	81½
3½s May, 1954	81	82½	..	81½
3½s Nov., 1955	80½	..	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1936-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
3s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝
100 ‡Do pf	40	40	40
1,500 ‡Car L. & P.	3	2¾	3
200 Carwen S'l	9½	9⅜	9½
2,100 Chev. Motor	72	67	68
2,300 ‡C. S. Corp., (old)	203	199	203
100 ‡Do pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
500 Curtiss Aero	29½	28	28
150 Emerson P.	5	5	5
100 Ev. H., Inc.	22¼	22¼	22
4,300 ‡Int. Lube C.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,600 Anglo-Am. O. rights	2¼	2	2
10 Ohio Oil Co.	315	315	315

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,700 Allen Oil	1½	½	½
4,000 ‡Barn'to&G.	1⅜	1½	1½
800 ‡Beth.O.& G.	10¾	10⅛	10⅜
20,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	32	30	31
2,500 ‡Cosden Oil	8	7⅜	7⅜
300 ‡ Do pf	4	3⅞	4
3,100 Cumb.P.& R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500 ‡Elk Basin	8	7⅜	7⅜
1,000 ‡Eki'd O. & G., (pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 ‡Federal Oil	3¼	3	3⅛
2,900 ‡Friar Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
700 ‡Glenrock	15¾	15½	15½
100 ‡Humb.Goose Cr. O.& R.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,800 ‡Int. Petrol.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5,800 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,000 ‡Ky. Pet	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,050 ‡Lost City	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ‡Merrit Oil	32	31	32
3,500 Met. Petrol	1	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,400 Acme C. H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800 Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500 ‡Atlanta	11	10½	11
2,500 Big L.	1⅝	1½	1½
3,500 ‡Bos. & Mon.	56	53	55
3,300 ‡Brad. C. M.	2¼	1⅞	2
700 Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
1,700 Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 ‡Butte-Ram., (a pres.)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200 ‡Caledonia	53	52	53
3,400 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,100 Canada Copp.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,700 ‡Cashboy	5	4⅝	4¾
800 Cerro Gordo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
950 ‡Coco R. M.	6	5	5½
2,500 Con.Ariz.Sm.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500 Con. Cop. M.	8⅝	8	8
400 ‡Con.-H'st'd	16	16	16
10,000 ‡Emma Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000 ‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
600 ‡Glia Cop.	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
3,500 ‡Gold Coin	47	40	41
3,000 ‡G.Ver.Ex.C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,350 Hecla Min.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
6,600 ‡Int. Mines	10	10	10
200 ‡Jim Butler	80	80	80
2,000 ‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1½	1	1

BONDS.

$300,000 ‡Can. G. 5s	94⅛	93⅝	94
25,000 ‡Gen. E. 6s notes	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduction	77	79	75	80
Am.-B. Mfg.	3	10	5	10
Do pf	28	35	29	35
Am. Drug.	15	18	10	15
Am. Stores	27	38	27	33
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T. pf	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Am. Writ. P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
B'worth Jud.	45	60	45	60
Brit.-Am.Tob., Reg.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	16	18	16	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Chalmers Mot.	4	8	4	8
Chal. Mot. pf	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Do pf	5	8	5	8
Cramp Shbg.	90	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	68	75
Eastern Steel.	122	127	122	127
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5	10
Free. Texas	40	42	42¾	43¾
Grant M. C.	4½	5¼	4½	5⅜
Hall Sig. pf.	10	15	10	15
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅜	⅝	1⅜
Do pf	4	5	4	5
Holly Sugar	45	50	45	50
Do pf	98	101	98	101
Hendee Mfg.	16	25	16	25
Hupp M. Car.	2	2½	2	2¾
Int. M. 2d pf.	20	15	20	15
Intercon. Rub.	9	11	9	11
Int. Trad'g pf.	½	1	..	..
Kath. B. pf.	⅞	2	⅞	2
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14	15
Key. T. & R.	12¾	13½	13¾	14
Kresge	83	88	83	88
Do pf	104	112½	104	112½
Lake Tor. Bk.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4½
Lake Tor.Boat	6	8	6	8
1st pf	6	8	6	8
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
L. Val. C. S.	64	70	64	70
Lukens Steel	37	44	37	44
Luk. S. 1st pf.	101	102	101	102
Marc. of Am.	3	2¾	3	3
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marlin Arms	95	100	95	100
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Shipb'g	35	..	35	..
Peoa.-L. Coal	4	4½	..	4½
Poole Engine	60	80	60	80
Pyrene Mfg.	8¾	10	8¾	10
Redden M. T.	13	14	12	14
Rep. Truck	48	52	48	52
Do pf	90	93	90	93
Smith (A. O.)	89	..	90	..
Do pf	89	90	89	90
Smith M. T.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Standard Screw	190	200	190	200
Submarine Boat	13	14	13	14
Texas Pac. Coal	40	42	40	42
Tidewater Oil	300	400	300	400
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Tonopah Min.	2	2½	2	2½
Triangle Film	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Un. E. Aero.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
U. S. Aero.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Unit.Zinc Sm.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
World Film.	⅝	1	⅝	1
W.-Martin pf.	40	50	40	50
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1	2

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cent. Mex. Oil	35	40	35	40
Crosby Pet.	24	26	24	26
Esmeralda O.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Houston Oil	17	20	18	20
Kan. Utah Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Mid. Oil pf	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
N. Y. & Tex. Oil	1	1½	1	1½
Pan. Am. Pet.	45	50	45	50
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Penn. Gasoline	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
People's Oil	¼	½	¼	½
Pierce Oil	9	10	9½	10⅛
R. R. O. & G.	62	65	62	65
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
United Pet.	35	45	35	45
Vac. O. & G.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wyom'g Oil	46	55	46	55
West. St. Pet.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std.	24	27	24	27
Big Jim	½	⅝	½	⅝
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Booth	5	7	5	7
Bost. Mines	53	58	55	58
Bullard's Pk.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Cob. Prov. M.	41	42	41	42
Cresson Gold.	4⅞	5⅛	5¼	5½
First Nat. Cr.	2½	3	2¾	3
Gold Merger	4½	5⅛	5	6
Green M. M.	½	¾	½	¾
Iron Blossom	¾	1	¾	1
Kerr Lake	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Louis. Cons.	6	6½	6	6½
McKinley-D.	60	65	60	64
Mogul Min.	35	40	35	40
N. Hanks Mon.	½	¾	½	¾
Newray Min.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Nicklas Min.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56	58
Sil.K.Con.Utah	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Superior Cop.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Tri-Bullion	¼	½	¼	½
Un. Verde Ex.	33½	35½	33½	35½
United Copper	½	¾	½	¾
U. S. Tung'n.	21	25	21	25

BOND.

Pierce O.6s.'24	75	78	75	78

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17½
Atlantic Refining	825	850	850
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	84	87	84
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	365	340
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	500
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil	134	138	135
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe Line	200	205	200
Indiana Pipe Line	88	92	88
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	12⅞	12
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	180	200	190
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	97
Ohio Oil	305	310	313
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	38	42	37
Prairie Oil	350	360	350
Prairie Pipe Line	243	248	245
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe Line	190	195	190
South. Penn. Oil	250	260	255
S. W. Penn.	100	105	100
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	223	220
Stand. Oil of Ind.	660	670	650
Stand. Oil of Kan.	490	510	495
Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	350	340
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	500	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	528	533	530
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	244	245	245
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	455	445
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	88	90	85
Vacuum Oil	340	350	340
Washington Oil	30	35	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	98	102	100
Do pf	90	95	91
Conley Foil	230	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	150
Do pf	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	190	205	190
Do pf	85	100	88
P. Lor.-Lem. Tob.	190	200	190
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	525
Do pf	105	108	104

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	45	55	40
American Brass	240	260	240
Atlas Powder	156	158	153
Do pf	97	99	98
Babcock & Wilcox	110	113	115
Bliss	400	450	375
Do pf	75	83	73
Canadian Explo	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	150	160	153
Colt's Arms	65	70	70
Du Pont	250	254	278
Hercules	230	261	238
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	125	130	129
Scovill Mfg	320	540	575
Winchester Arms	700	..	750

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
330 Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	39¾	40	40¾
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	18		
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69		
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½		
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100		
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	44		
Am. Light & Traction	215	220		
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	101		
Am. Power & Light	50	55		
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80		
Am. Public Utilities	30	35		
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66		
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¼	6		
Am. W. W. & E.partic.	11	15		
Am. W. W. & E.1st pf.	60	63		
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	33		
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	92		
Cities Service	202	204

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Entire plants purchased, stores, mills, stock, and fixtures; cash paid; will go anywhere to make purchase. Aarons, 701 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7074.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

ASTRACHAN Wanted.—Open for quantity black astrachans, all qualities. J. Propos, 231 West 27th.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open for any quantity of Raritan 1273-1986 beaver, all shades for cash; also will exchange green and brown for navy and burgundy. Farr. 2440.

BOTANY, 315, Wanted.—Open for quantity. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all colors; also U. S. serge No. 235; will pay cash. Mad. Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, 315; can use quantity, all colors, cash, $2.05 net. Y 395 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. 315, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

BURELLA Wanted.—Open for Buckley & Cohn 372 rose taupe. Gramercy 6518.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Crochet buttons, jobs of every description and quantities, cash. E. B., 236 Times Downtown.

CHEVIOTS or MELTONS Wanted.—¾ McKenny, Flager; any quantity for cash. Gramercy 2782.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Lymansville taupe and Burgundy. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 25 West 36th.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Meltons and Thibets, ¾ blue, brown, black; cash. United Cloak Co., 27 West 20th.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—¾ width; navy, brown, green. 2930 Farr.

CHIFFON, VELVET Wanted.—Brown and navy, 38 inches wide. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—White and broadcloth, all colors; cash. Tannenbaum-May, 39 West 34th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankan & Son, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description, for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ meltons, heavy weight. Chelsea 0365.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Medium-priced line by an established selling organization maintaining Boston office and traveling New England staff. T 29 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on cheap fur-trimmed coats. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Children's; Boston jobber will pay cash for children's coats. 54 West 21st St.

COATS Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 fur-trimmed for cash. First floor, 15 W. 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

CROCHET BUTTONS Wanted.—Jobs of every description and quantity, cash. B. B., 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSES, Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles, silk poplin, taffetas, and georgette dresses; immediate orders given for snappy styles. 143 West 29th; 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses for Spring for trading trade. Will be looked at by Mr. E. Tizer of Tizer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, between 9:30 and 10:30, at 1,199 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring styles; only silk georgette and serges; immediate orders placed. Feinberg, 38 East 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Fall serges and silks at a price. I. B. Rhodowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles silk poplins, taffetas, and georgettes. 20 West 20th St., fourth floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for dresses. Rosenbaum Bros., 34 West 20th Street.

FURS Wanted.—Cash paid for entire stocks; no stock too big. F 160 Times.

GOODS Wanted. Rochester popper and salt; call with samples; tan only. B. Cohen, 120 West 20th St.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal, 5¾, sacrifice. Chelsea 8416.

KERSEY Wanted.—American, 13020, black, green, and brown; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

KERSEY Wanted.—All-wool, heavyweight, black, brown, navy, and green. Gramercy 3247.

KERSEYS and Velours Wanted; heavyweight, in all shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 20th St.; Farragut 2315.

KERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy A. D. Juilliard's style 2060. Farragut 2347.

MELTONS Wanted.—6-6 and 3-4, all colors; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2195.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 341 Times Annex.

OVERCOATING Wanted.—Any heavy coatings and mackinaws; submit samples and prices. Bernstein Bros., 55-57 West 3d St. Spring 9572.

OXFORD MELTONS Wanted.—For cash. L. & R., 12 West 21st St.

PLAIDS Wanted.—American 15006 or similar. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, cash. Hyman & Binder, 138 West 25th St. Farragut 554.

POM POM Wanted.—Open for taupe pom pom; also heavyweight velours. Farragut 5166.

POM POM Wanted.—All colors except Pekin. Phone Farragut 2885.

POM POM.—Wanted, American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Far. 2845.

POPLIN Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, 496 6th Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2194.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SATIN Wanted.—Sol or Ray; open for quantity at price. Madison Square 7425.

SERGES wanted for cash; 11433, 7614, 6301, 7301, 54230, 7120, 104. Phone Frank, Madison Square 4254.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 99 blue, 26 pieces, $1.60, and No. 9 blue, 43 pieces, $1.70 net; all sponged. K 126 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish, all grades; submit samples the makers; quantities and prices for cash; quick action. T 34 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, U. S. 833 and 235, cash; any other men's wear serges, overcoating. Spring 6151.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity Whitman's 1210 or C. F. G., navy. Barnsh, 36 West 20th St. Chel. 7906.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104-99-9, for cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

SERGES Wanted.—All wool storm; all colors; spot cash. Saul Dürst, 321 B'way.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614 and 7301. L. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, black and navy at a price for cash. Gramercy 410.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Bochman's 17215, brown 1189, navy 750. Murray Hill 8471.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TRUNK Wanted, good condition, with four or six inside cases. Slots & Schaffer, 49 East 21st. Gram. 3033.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, in orange and taupe; also F. & H. or battony broadcloth in burgundy and seap. 2715 Madison Square.

VELOUR.—Wanted, 15002 black; also Chase's wool plush, all shades. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity of K544 and 11050, all shades. Ben Ginsberg, 136 West 21st St. Chelsea 3465.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, K544, heavyweight coatings; Salt's astrachan K804, American wool plushes; spot cash. Spring 2571.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavy weight, in taupe and Burgundy. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 25 West 36th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy brown, burgundy, and plum; heavyweight. Madison Square 3149.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted, heavyweight; will buy for cash. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; 11050 or similar cloth. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 13045, 13046; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for 11050 or 544; all shades. Chelsea 9955.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and beetroot. Madison Square 1380.

VELOUR Wanted.—Cotton warp; ready to buy for cash. Telephone Chelsea 405.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantities Stevens 1040 velours, also mixtures, overcoatings, plaids, and checks; bring samples. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA.—Vicuna Bolivia, 56", best in market; all colors now in use $3.25 regular. Gerard, Madison Square 1550, phone.

BOLIVIA, F. & H., all shades, at opening prices. Farragut 9779.

BOUCLE.—Lymanville boucle, C 312-2, navy, taupe, burgundy; price $1.85 net. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, taupe, plum, Botany, immediate delivery, $2.40 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Sq. 7569.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 15020. Farragut 257.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, black, navy, and green; $2.10 net. Greeley 4346.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 316, 5 pieces navy. Telephone Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; also pomponis. Mad. Square 7428.

BURELLA.—American 09057, all shades, $1.25 net; 0310, all shades, $1.35 net. Telephone Madison Square 7950.

BURELLA—Brightwood's 4880, Pekin, Burgundy, taupe, brown, green; $1.65 net. Grainercy 6552.

BURELLAS 0310, 09057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA—American 09057, 2 pieces black, 2 pieces green, $1.25 net. Chel. 7005.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Five boxes imported black, 39-inch, $2.75. Schwartz, Stuy. 431.

CHILDREN'S SERGE DRESSES.—75 dozen all-wool, latest designs; cheap. Ellis, 26 Delancey St.

CHINCHILLA.—White chinchilla cheap. Farragut 3340.

CLOTH KITS.—Jobbers, attention. We make cloth kits of any materials desired; quick delivery. Z 212 Times Annex.

CLOTHS.—Heavy men's overcoating worth $4.40 yard; will accept best offer. 11 Waverly Place, Room 28. Spring 4842.

COATS.—Chicken coats for juniors, of wool velour, fur trimmed, all shades, for delivery; smartest styles and best values in New York; $6.75 to $13.50. American Made Coat Co., 36 West 20th St.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pompoms; latest models, best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 936 West 21st. Chelsea 2178.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats for immediate delivery; velours, kerseys, broadcloths; see our wonderful chicken coat for $7.75. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 28th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom poms, velours; up-to-minute styles and colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Mad. Av.

COATS AND SUITS, on the rack, for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest styles; for immediate delivery. M. Kaumanck, 129 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ulius, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS—Fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th.

COATS—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush for sale purposes; fur trimmed; $10.95, $12.75, $13.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Wonderful values; broadcloth and velour coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed pompom and plush coats; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed velours and broadcloths; immediate delivery. Jacob Goldberg, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS—3,000, for immediate delivery; sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed plushes and velours; immediate delivery. Kanowitz, Rosen & Co., 54 West 21st.

COATS—Fur trimmed, from $10.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS, broadcloth, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Telephone Chelsea 405.

COATS.—Big bargain in girls' coats. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobs, children's plush and cloth coats; close out; Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 42 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropoiltan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful values in cloth; fur trimmed and plain. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, to close out. Rudolph & Co., 195 Chrystie St.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale, white and colored; immediate delivery. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. 3320 Spring.

CORDUROY, white, 52 inches wide, at sacrificing price. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

CORDUROYS.—9000 Juilliard's 36-inch, all colors. Mad. Sq. 2904.

DRESSES.—To close out, about 500 dresses; street, evening, and afternoon, ranging from $14.50 up to $47.50. American Custom & Dress Co., 116-118 West 29th St. Farragut 3190.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 3395.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, velvets, evening and stouts; unusual values. Deutsch, 23 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—200 serges, silks and Panamas to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job of wool Jersey, better kind, cheap for cash. Royal Costume House, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—300 serge, broadcloth, and velour dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Have 750 serge and satin dresses for immediate delivery to close out at a price. Hedlern Costume Co., 6 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Crepe de chine and taffetas, spring shades, about 150 to close out. Lentz Bros. & Co., 136 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job serges, velvets, dancing dresses to close cheap. Subin, 38 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job 40 serge of the better kind. 43 East 20th St., 2d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 100 silk, 100 serges; close out. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks and serges. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out. Bildmore Dress, 44 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serve; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

FURRIERS.—Seal brown meteors; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2292.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1¼-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen 1-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

GOWNS.—Have 1,000 dozen 50-cent sellers in ladies' muslin night gowns and petticoats for immediate delivery; good for January sales; nothing like it on the market; act at once. Joseph S. Rutkin, 43 Leonard St. Franklin 135.

KERAMI—One piece, Blumenthal's mole, 09-V-XW; price $6.50. Madison Square 3824.

KERAMI, Sidney Blumenthal's genuine, for sale. Chelsea 9784.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's $7.50 net, 10 days' delivery. Chelsea 8416.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal, 5¾, sacrifice. Chel. 8416.

KERSEY.—13020 taupe, brown and black, 13045 blue, fancy coating, black Thibet, 80 inch. Spring 2571.

MILITARY CARDS for immediate delivery. Kram, 1823 Greene.

MUFFLERS. — Men's silk and mercerized. Gropper Knitting Mills, 145 Spring St., New York City, open for orders.

PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Cotton piece goods, large assortment plain, printed; close out reduced prices. Fairview Mills, 44 East 23d.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wirthemer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. Farr. 9466.

PLUSH.—Burgundy, cotton, for sale. Stuy. 1624.

PLUSHES.—Ecquimette, peco, guaranteed roulette. Dobson's plush. Madison Sq. 3121.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, also nutria, 24-inch plush cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Hudson Bay tipped, black, $6.10 net. Chelsea 9784.

POM POM.—All shades, immediate delivery, $3.25 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7350.

PUTTEES.—16-oz. worsted jersey, suitable for puttees. Spring 6655.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Fitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATINS.—Yarn-dye and piece-dye; good quality; will close out cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2340.

SATIN.—Sol; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 386 Times Annex.

SERGE MIDDIES, serge blouses, serge skirts for children, misses, and women; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—M. F. L. black, $1.15; 7120 navy, $1.45 net. Madison Square 1872.

SILKS. — Specially priced crepe de chines, taffetas, Georgettes; immediate delivery. Seiner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILVERTONE.—Holden & Leonard 602 brown and green. Gramercy 6318.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export. largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and keraml; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 116 West 29th.

STRIPS, mole, all widths; big bargain. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Ladies' and misses', high grade; will close out on account of moving; less than cost to manufacture. Rosenberg Bros., 40-46 West 20th.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $6.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—100 better kind, to close out, $12.50 to $16.50. Isidore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—To close out, 150 navy broadcloth. 42 West 36th. Jacob Bernstein.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits, to close out very cheap. A. Lamparten, 5 W. 19th St.

TWEED.—Fisher & Kennedy's 3400, Color 9, $1.80 net. Chelsea 9784.

VELOUR.—American 0359, Reidel 5250, Andrew 5884, in colors; silk velour, 50 inch, Blumenthal's 240 H. W. Madison Sq. 6375.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 green, Arthur G. Meyer, $2 net; American 0359, 40 green, $2.05 net. Gramercy 6552.

VELOUR.—American 0359, taupe, $2.20 net; Bolivia, F. & H., tan and gold, $3.75 net. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe, immediate delivery, $2.40 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7550.

VELOURS. — Duvet de Laine, also broadcloths, F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 8470.

VELOURS and kerseys. Oakland Textile Co. Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors, $2.20. Madison Square 9888.

VELOURS, light weight, for sale. Madison Square 9855.

VELOURS.—0359, 15020 pom pom, F. & H. Botany velours. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS. — Bolivias, burellas, broadtails, Astrachans. Madison Square 4362.

VELOURS, all colors, below market price. Greeley 382.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 inches wide, Worrall dye, very cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch; all colors, $1.15. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VELVETEENS—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOLENS.—Lymansville 313-Z, all shades, at $1.75 net. Madison Square 2960.

WORUMBO—277 and 991, all shades. Phone Madison Square 8205.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN for New England, recognized ability, large selling power, to connect with firm making A1 line of popular-priced ladies' and misses' coats or suits for 1918. Box T 30 Times.

Situations Wanted.

COTTON GOODS EXPORT.—Export manager open for engagement; 12 years' European, American experience; now with large converters, previously connected prominent textile houses; business developer; large following; organizer; intimate knowledge of demands international markets; thoroughly familiar with export problems. F 185 Times.

SALESMAN going to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, wishes to represent some one in any line on straight commission. T 19 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday .....5½ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dressy Gauntlets for Women.

Modifications of the military gauntlet, or cavalry glove, are making their appearance in the local women's glove market. The models most seen are those without buttons or straps, and with the wristlet section tube shaped instead of wide and flaring. It is just large enough to fit over the sleeve of the wearer's coat or suit, and extends up from the wrist about three or four inches. The gauntlets are made in both light and heavy weight kid and suede, and can be obtained in any of the popular shades of the season.

Who Are Wearing Them?

The fact that not all of the officers seen in the streets of this city appear to have heard that the Government has made the Sam Browne belt taboo by a recent order, led a local business man yesterday to recall the famous remark of the "bush league" ball player who put all his spare money in diamonds. He had been told that it was bad form to wear diamonds in the day time, but after glancing lovingly at a big "sparkler" on his finger and caressing another in his tie with the other hand he replied: "I notice that them as has 'em wears 'em."

Shoe Buyers Favor Tans.

The advance buying of high-grade Spring shoes for men shows that fully 75 per cent. of the orders have been concentrated on two of the dozen or so shades of tan that were included in the sample lines. These are a cordovan brown hue and another brown shade on the order of dark mahogany. Another feature of the buying has been the call for Winter resort shoes for delivery before Christmas, included among the favored ones are Oxfords made of a special cloth known as wool buck. They have white leather soles and retail at $10. Other good sellers are buckskin Oxfords in white, gray, brown and mustard shades. These have ball straps, saddles and other trimmings of black and tan Russia, and also of tan and black alligator. They all retail at $12.

Matched Sets Selling Well.

The coming of cooler weather has stimulated the display of matched sets by the Fifth Avenue shops and the department stores, the latter showing them in the more popular-priced goods. They consist of hat, knitting bag and scarf, or of hat, scarf, and muff. They are made of velvet combined with fur; metallic satin combined with fur; duvetyn and fur, and angora with fur. A novelty set includes a crocheted wool "tam," or polo cap, scarf, and bag. Among the newest trimmings that are selling well are fur ornaments combined with beads and various kinds of spangled effects.

To Care for Millinery Workers.

The New York Council of the American Millinery Trades War Relief has been organized for the purpose of cooperating in all national war movements and to raise funds for the alleviation of suffering among the dependents of millinery workers who have entered the national service. Not only will the dependents of these men be taken care of in cases where actual distress would otherwise result, but it is planned to devote part of the fund to the training of workers, permanently injured in the war, along lines that will enable them to continue earning their living in the millinery trade after their discharge. It is hoped soon to establish additional councils in Chicago, St. Louis, and other large millinery centres. This is the first trade in which a movement of this kind has been started, and it is hoped by those back of the plan that it will extend to other trades later on.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

Despite the break in cotton, there was a brief active business done in the local gray goods market yesterday in a quiet way. Notable among the printcloth buying, the most of which was for this year's delivery, were nearby sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 12¼ cents; 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 10½ cents. For early 1918 there were further sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 12 cents. Business on 38½-inch 64-60s for shipment in January, February and March was hampered by the unwillingness of most sellers to accept the prices bid by buyers. Among the day's sheeting sales were November-December 48-square four-yards at 12¾ cents. For 40-inch 4.25s 12½ cents was reported paid. Large business was reported on narrow and wide sateens and twills for this and next year's delivery at prices on a par with printcloth yarn goods. Printcloths closed this way

39-inch, 80-88s	13c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11c		
39-inch, 72-76s	12c	38½-inch, 64-48s	10½c		
39-inch, 68-72s	12¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½c		
39-inch, 64-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c		
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¾c		

Holiday Waist Buying Starts.

Buying for the holiday season in the waist market has set in vigorously, according to reports from a number of local manufacturers. In the lower grades, that is, garments at $5 and under, there is said to be active buying from many quarters and in sizable quantities. The high-collared, somewhat tailored waist comes in for considerable patronage. The same, with a few more variations in style, may be said of the high-priced lines. Combination standing and rolling collars are popular, and sleeves in many cases are tight-fitted. A wide range of colors is sought all the way from white, flesh color, light blue, and yellow to the darker suit shades.

When War Stops, What Then?

There is some speculation in the local silk market as to whether or not American manufacturers will be able to hold the business in high quality, special, and fancy silks which has come to them since the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the shutting off of the supply of merchandise from abroad. Many buyers of expensive silks, it is said, have found that the domestic quality production is every bit as good as what they formerly purchased from French mills. Majority opinion seems to be that for this reason most of the new business will be held. It is also felt that the same will apply to the Canadian and South American trade, which has developed to quite considerable proportions during the last two or three years.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On Monday, Nov. 12, the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company will offer at special prices all discontinued patterns of rugs and carpetings in various qualities of tapestries, velvets, and Axminsters. A thousand rolls of carpet and 25,000 bales of rugs will be sold in this way. At the same time they will also offer at special prices their stock of continued and new patterns for the Spring, 1918, season.

The Beverly Underwear Company, Beverly, N. J., has opened a suite of offices in the building at 366 Broadway.

Joseph Solomon, who has been business manager of the Retail Millinery Association of America since its inception, has resigned to enter the advertising business on his own account. He will be succeeded today by Edgar V. M. Goldoerg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Sutton Co.; H. Hill, furniture; Brostell.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg; H. M. Sporborg, millinery; 621 B'way.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zennar Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure 10c Co.; C. A. Routh, notions, men's, women's furnishings; Prince Georgs.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. Schenthal, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Morris & Co.; M. Morris, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway; Arlington.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—S. Kaufman, women's, children's wear; Grand.
BOSTON—T. Reiner, children's, infants' coats; 54 W. 21st St.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, millinery; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses, house dresses; Miss Gilman, misses', children's, junior skirts, coats, suits, dresses; Miss O'Keefe, costumes, dresses; Miss Diller, misses' millinery; Miss Williams, knit underwear, (basement); 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hahn, waists; Mr. Durant, men's, boys' clothing, furnishings; Room 602, 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; G. J. Quinn, silks; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON—Lubin & Cooper; H. D. Cooper, woolens; Latham.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, underwear, kimonos; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. R. Schlager, gowns; Miss L. Schlager, coats, skirts; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; A. F. Clark, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway; Latham.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss E. Oakley, petticoats, negligees; 15 E. 26th.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; H. P. King, cotton goods; A. R. King, ladies' garments; 1,178 B'way; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Catalogue House; Z. Dicker, Spring dresses, skirts, coats, suits; 152 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Weber Dept. Store; H. L. Weber, general mdse.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Co.; S. D. Block, Spring, Summer millinery; 368 6th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons, 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Kelly, Roth Co.; S. Herzberg, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 308 5th Av.
CHICAGO—S. H. Shoninger, cloakings; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. A. Pierce, petticoats, house dresses, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Weisert & Benjamin; A. Bertowits, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO — Montgomery, Ward & Co.; P. Karl, shoes, rubbers; 43 W. 23d.
CINCINNATI — Shuman & Sokup; J. B. Sokup, hats, caps; Webster.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; N. F. Maxwell Co. (Grocery Jobbers).
CLEVELAND—Lakeview Dept. Store; L. Seunger, coats, waists, skirts; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Miss Livingston, dresses; 116 West 32d.
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Wright, Metsler Co.; S. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Oppenheim, white goods; Mr. Levy, sweaters, underwear; 19 E. 24th.
DETROIT—J. Burrows & Co.; J. Burrows, dresses, skirts; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. P. Warner, shoes; 354 4th Av.; Latham.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. L. Davis, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
ERIE—Erie Dry Goods Co.; C. O. Berkland, domestics; 432 4th Av.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown-Belk Co.; T. B. Brown, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Lutes, blankets, flannels; 23 E. 26th.
HAWKINSVILLE, Va.—B. Rubin, general mdse.; Broadway Central.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian; Miss J. Rauin, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Daniel Briscoe Co.; F. P. Dosser, silks, notions, ready-to-wear; 258 Church; Flanders.
LITTLE ROCK—Leader Co.; S. Freug, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. W. Clapham, overskirts; 90 Worth.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, basement, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
LOUISVILLE—E. A. Richardson Co.; T. L. Wood, representing; Breslin.
MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Mercantile Co.; Mr. Newcomer, notions, fancy goods; 1,150 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, dress goods, silks; 93 Grand.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; H. Mitchell, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 1,170 B'way.
MONTREAL, Canada—La Mode Parisienne; Davis, millinery, Breslin.
NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Teitelbaum; S. W. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger, Teitelbaum; S. W. Berger, ready

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at primary points continue to show moderate gains from day to day although the movement is still running much under last year. It is maintained, however, that a larger amount of wheat than usual is being delivered direct from country elevators to mills under the Government plan of distribution, and that consequently it does not appear at leading terminal markets which are used as statistical points. According to The Price Current soil conditions are favorable with a few exceptions and the growth and condition of Winter wheat are generally favorable.

RYE.—Market unsettled; No. 2 Western quoted at $1.85¾ cost, insurance and freight New York. Exporters were said to have taken about 100,000 bushels.

CORN.

Weather conditions over the corn belt form the principal factor in the corn market at the present time. When conditions are unfavorable for curing and marketing the new crop prices advance and the reverse occurs when climatic conditions are more propitious. In compliance with these conditions the market yesterday was easier as the weather over the West was of a character to promote husking operations. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed at $2.13 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Dec.	1.18⅛	1.17¼	1.17⅞	1.18⅜		84⅛
Jan.	1.16	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	1.15⅞		—
May	1.14	1.12½	1.13	1.13⅝		86⅜

OATS.

The oats market moved within a very narrow range, and, in view of the action of corn, showed a surprisingly steady undertone. The cash demand seems of sufficient volume to take care of the receipts, and, while the movement has improved somewhat, pressure from the country is not as great as might be expected. Exporters appear to have withdrawn from the market, temporarily at least, and the future extent of export sales is expected to be governed by the amount of wheat available for shipment. The local cash market was easy on an asked basis, standard being quoted at 66 to 66¼c; No. 2 white, 66½c; No. 3 white, 65¾ to 66c; No. 4 white, 65 to 65¾c; fancy clipped white, 67¼c; ordinary clipped white, 66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
October	58⅞	58½	58½		
December	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58⅝	53⅜
May	60½	59⅝	60	60⅛	57½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and, while price changes were not important aside from a decline of 100 points in October pork, it was evident that the trade at large was not disposed to take extensive chances, as the system of Government licensing went into effect today, and it has not yet been demonstrated how far-reaching this will be. Hog prices were firmer. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 2,800 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
November	27.85	24.75	24.75	24.77		24.72
January	22.50	22.37	22.42	22.40		15.52
Ribs—						
October	27.80	27.75	27.75	27.75		13.92
January	22.22	22.10	22.10	22.15		13.92
Pork—						
October	41.00	40.12	40.15	41.50		
January	41.20	41.00	41.20	41.00		26.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again gave evidence of a feeling of nervousness on the part of traders at large. Early prices were firm and higher with more or less covering and in the absence of pressure. Subsequently, however, increased liquidation occurred, and the close was easy at the low of the day. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
Spot				18.52	
November	18.50	18.45	18.50@18.60	18.50	
December	18.40	18.32	18.27@18.35	18.30	
January	18.44	18.15	18.25@18.35	18.27	
February			18.20@18.35	18.10	
March	18.35	18.15	18.15@18.25	18.15	
April				18.50	

COFFEE.

The coffee market continued quiet yesterday, with fluctuations narrow and irregular. The ocean freight situation, still the main factor under discussion, and if anything there appeared to be rather a more optimistic feeling as to the future supply of tonnage. This probably accounted for scattering liquidation early, while there was a little trade selling, accompanied by reports that some cheap lots of coffee had been secured in the cost and freight market late on Tuesday. These small offerings were more recovered, with the market closing net 1 point higher to 4 points lower. The local spot market was steady at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			7.05@7.06	7.05
December	7.10	7.08	7.10@7.11	7.12
January			7.18@7.19	7.20
February			7.28@7.27	7.28
March	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.36	7.33
April			7.44@7.46	7.44
May	7.55	7.51	7.54@7.55	7.53
June			7.61@7.62	7.62
July	7.68	7.68	7.68@7.70	7.71
August			7.75@7.77	7.79
September	7.85	7.83	7.83@7.85	7.87

SUGAR.

There was no change in the sugar situation, and, while no sales were declared or reported, it was rumored that about 40,000 bags of Cubas were sold at the prevailing price of 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, although no confirmation could be received up to late hour. The International Sugar Committee has determined the basis to be 6.90c, delivered, duty paid, for 96 centrifugal sugar, New York. In refined, conditions are just the same, only a few refiners being in the market at all. Prices were unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated. Cuban prices were 6.39c, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal, and 6.02c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,569 packages. Dullness continues, and prices have been lowered another ½c on nearly all grades of fresh creamery, with an unsettled feeling at the close. Renovated also easier, and ladles and packing stock lower, with a very heavy market. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44½@45c; extras, 92 score, 44c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 42½@43½c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 41@42c; thirds, 39¼@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@44¾c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42½@43c; seconds, 41@42c; thirds, 39¼@40c; state, dairy, tubs, finest, 43¼@44c; good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 34½@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 6,992 cases. Arrivals are decreasing, and there is a small proportion of new laid qualities. Any lots showing a fair proportion of such are in better demand than the supply, and prices tend in seller's favor. More seriously mixed and lower grades continue quiet and irregular. Storage eggs have a moderate distributing trade, and wholesale values show no material change. Tone somewhat irregular. Some of the finest marks cannot be bought at present quotations, and a little jobbing business from store is reported above figures quoted, which, however, are full high for any considerable trade. Near-by fresh continues very scarce; fancy lots command extreme prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 47@48c; extra firsts, 44@46c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 36@39c; thirds and poors, 30@35c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 26@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 28@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 70@75c; ordinary to good, 60@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 55@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 48@55c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 48@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 50@60c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 43@48c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Fair Thurs., except snow flurries near the lakes; fair Fri.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Thurs. and Fri. fair.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $6 212,100, were chartered today. They included:

The Farmers Machine and Chemical Co., Rochester, $100,000; W. S. McKinney, J. N. Marshall, S. G. H. Covell, Rochester.

Globe Auto Radiator Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Kaplan, A. and B. Greenblatt, 1,726 Union St., Brooklyn.

Whitestown Motor Co., Yorkville, Oneida County, $6,000; C. M. Waterbury, W. E. Wind, R. W. Capron, Whitesboro.

Otter Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto supplies, $100 000; H. May, S. and M. M. Otter, 243 West 17th St.

Fyr-Fyter Sales Co. of New York, Inc., fire escapes and chemical compounds, $15,000; L. A. Lamson, R. H. Lamson, W. D. Forster, 120 Broadway.

International Dress and Skirt Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Isaacs, S. Zahn, F. H. Edelman, 227 Audubon Av.

William Alsberg & Co., Manhattan, realty, and make goods, wares and merchandise, $400,000; W. and A. J. Alsberg, H. Cohen, 826 Broadway.

Electrosynth Chemical Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. M. Winston, H. Abrams, M. Abrams, 130 West 113th St.

Stoddard Union Co., Manhattan, operate foundries for casting steel and pipe fittings, $100,000; E. O. Aspeln, A. Hild, F. B. Potterton, 18 Cliff St.

Blackburn Trading Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $50,000; G. J. Fleckenstein, S. P. Blackburn, J. C. Lynch, 77 Sherman St., Brooklyn.

Associated Steel Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. M. Carbade, R. T. Kahl, M. F. Walser, 309 West 86th St.

Johnston, Dryden & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; J. T. MacGregor, E. Eliezer, J. B. Robinson, 12 West 25th St.

Clarendon Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos and garage, $75,000; W. B. Harlow, R. E. and H. L. Ford, 275 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Latin-American Line, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; P. Allen, C. D. Mosher, F. D. Duerr, 25 Beaver St.

Bushwick Cork Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Carlti, N. Verdier, W. F. Betts, 1,105 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Isaacsohn Kerzner, Inc., Brooklyn, beds and furniture, $10,000; J. Isaacson, M. and B. Kerzner, 155 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

Roman Garden Restaurant Co., Bronx, $5,000; A. Traficante, J. F. Kerrigan, J. Jacarosa, 580 East 188th St.

Sawyer, Candee & Co., Manhattan, commission business, $50,000; O. H. Sawyer, J. B. Joy, F. N. Applebaugh, 20 Broad St.

George Constantine Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; G. Constantine, J. D. Stephanidis, W. J. Foster, 346 Fourteenth St.

Valley Silk Throwing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Cohen, A. Lederer, I. E. Schlesinger, 316 East 50th St.

Horowitz & Moskowitz, Inc., Manhattan, military uniforms and men's and boys' clothing, $5,000; U. S. Adler, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 474 West 158th St.

Ace Elle Waist Co., Manhattan, $5,000; U. S. Adler, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 474 West 156th St.

Volz, Guild Co., Buffalo, steel and iron rails and tools, $50,000; G. Volz, R. C. Guild, W. H. Means, Buffalo.

Standard Aircraft Corp., Manhattan, $5,000,000; H. B. Windle, H. Day, D. L. Meehan, Jr., 36 West 58th St.

Swymington Forge Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; R. J. Scully, L. Church, W. J. Flannagan, 1,484 St. Nicholas Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

A. J. Demay & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

The Inner Circle, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

William A. Evalenko, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $25,000.

Warsaw Wilkinson Co., Warsaw, $100,000 to $200,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

A. Moses Sons & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $1,000.

Guardian Realty Co., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $5,000.

Terhune, Yereance & Wolff, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $1,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Bryant, Griffith & Fredericks, Inc., to Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

H. C. B. Corp., New Jersey, real estate, $125,000; representative, C. A. Berard, 80 Maiden Lane.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

The Charles Parker Co., Conn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Thomas Hibbard Co., Horseheads.

Salisbury Hosiery Co., Manhattan.

Hamilton Hosiery Co., Utica.

Ontario Knitting Co., Utica.

Auburn Picture Developing Co., Auburn.

Mojko Co., Inc., Manhattan.

American Industrial Exposition Corp., Manhattan.

The E. A. Condax Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Charters filed: Canova & Simone Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; Henry Canova, Emil Canova, and Ferdinand Canova, all of Paterson.

Newton Co., Camden, to construct roads and buildings, $125,000; Harry C. Kramer, Paul N. Litchfield, and D. T. Stackhouse, all of Camden.

Grossman & Weissberger, Inc., Newark, to deal in produce, $50,000; Harry Grossman, Daniel Rosenzweig, and Solomon Weissberger, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 31.—Charter filed: Continental Commercial Credit and Trust Co., $5,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, and K. E. Longfield, all of Wilmington.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. For the hearing of motions.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Franck<Meyer.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
US Cas Co<Osborn.
Immiato<Bruderl.
Siebrecht<Cent Trans & Taxicab Co.
Campbell<Wales.
Gallo<Engle.
Ullman<Lowthian.
TRIAL TERM FOR
Park I.—Tompkins, J.; Park II.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Molloy<Milliken.
Duffy<West St RR.
Wilson<Simpson.
Pettite<N Y Cit RR.
Ptok<West Elec RR.
Pepperl<N Y C RR
Ugovitch<Farmers Ins
Fusco<NY, NH & H.
Flannery<NY Rys.
Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)
Scott<DeVinne (2.)
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Stoppoloni<White.
Plains Modern Ldy.
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Gregonis<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Tschantre<West Elec R R Co.
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Monahan<NY C RR
McKenna<same.
Vogel<C of Yonkers.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch<NY C R R
Washburne<White.
Rakity<Union Ry.
Levison<Lesser.
Prisk<West Elec Ry.
Zampana<Vein.
McIntyre<NY C RR.
Core<Defano.
Ahearn<DeFano.
Hoey<Linehan.
MONDAY, NOV 12.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—At 9:45 A. M.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Gardner<Retagne Co.
Quinn<Bugden.
Corcoran<Red Hook Power Co.
Rykszynski<Mackey.
Marshall<Zapherson.
Drain<Manh Stm Bky Corp<NY West & B Sisson<Kelly.
Nelson<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Nelson<same.
Ebling Co.—City of New York.
Ensler, Hyman—W. Anderson.
Guinea, John F.—C. Lopez et al.
Goodman, Charles—R. Griffing.
Same—A. Griffing.
Haas, Amelia—I. B. Baum.
Hopkins Construction Co. and Isidor Reis—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.
Hart, Henry G.—M. Hart.
Hart, Charles—Same.
Independent Painters and Paperhangers' Union—J. Ritchie.
Prisco, Giuseppe—H. S. Sisson.
Rowan, Joseph W.—Washington Garage Co.
Waite, William A.—Bronx Safe Deposit Co.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Farber Const. Co.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.; Jan. 30, 1917.
Froment, Lydia B., Eugene McK., and Louis V., executors—Real Estate Mortgage Co. of N. J., Oct. 15, 1917.
Hand, John B.—M. B. Clausen, Oct. 23, 1916.
McGee, Walter C., and McGee Garage Co.—T. Gartland, Oct. 17, 1917.
Maxim Munitions Corp.—U. S. Electric Gatling Gun Co., Oct. 26, 1917.
Box Office Attraction Film Rental Co.—Wright Illustrating & Engraving Co., Sept. 14, 1917.
Cooper & Evans Co.—M. De Menna, June 22, 1914.
Felix Isman, Inc.—280 Madison Avenue Co., Dec. 17, 1915.
Cooper & Evans Co.—M. De Menna, July 23, 1913.
Kite, Morris—S. Haldrovics, Dec. 30, 1916.
Hynson, George G.—Quaker City Apt. House Co., March 6, 1917.
Goldners Express Co.—G. F. Schaefer, Sept. 19, 1917.
Hover, Philip L., and George O. Van Orden—S. H. Miner, April 2, 1917.
Trachtenberg, Jacob—H. Miller et al., Dec. 21, 1910.
Finley, Catherine, and Charles Aronowitz—People, &c.

In Bronx County.

Heilmann, Harry—R. A. Powelson et al., Sept. 29, 1917.
Mass. Bonding and Ins. Co.—L. Feinstein et al.
Lord & Taylor, Inc., and Travelers Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Melvin, Inc.—Louis Duysters, Inc.
Marcus, Barnet—B. Kendler.
Matx, Samuel—L. Kreiger et al.
Minter, Edgar W., (E. W. Minter & Co.)—Evans Milling Co.
Moen, Frances, and Margaret Connelly—W. J. Spain.
Ohrman, Luella C.—Musical Courier Co.
115-137 West 16th Street Co.—P. M. Martin.
O'Sullivan, W.—Sullivan & Cromwell.
O'Donnell, James, and Timothy J. Harris—Park & Tilford.
Pearlberg, Rebecca—New York Consolidated Railroad Co., costs.
Pizza, St. Elmo T., Margaret F. T., and J. Samuel, as guardian—V. L. Ader et al., costs.
Perley, Myron C.—C. A. White.
Paolin, Abraham, and Weissman, Louis—Pizzitola, Gaetave H., Jr.—A. B. Boyd.
Reichensohn, Joseph or Joe—I. Polizziner et al.
Robinson, Wm. J.—Dreicer & Co.
R. L. Smith Underwriting Securities Co.—Cohen & Cheles, Inc.
Raymond, Melville B.—Jaques & Co.
Smith, Francis M. (Rogers Publicity Bureau)—Landsberg Bros.
Strauss, Sig.—R. Schlesinger.
Schultzer, Julius and Jacob—M. Askinaze et al.
Super Art Film Corp.—Exhibitors' Trade Review, Inc.
Schafer Ball Bearing Co.—Hoover Steel Ball Co.
Stein, Harry—I. Loewenthal.
Sinnott, Edw. H.—J. Sinnott.
Shea, Michael—M. Pascarella.
Sherman, Reginald F.—American Press Ass'n.
Schwartz, Emanuel—C. J. Billwiller et al.
Smith, Raymond—E. M. Hooke.
Segall, Charles—Larkin Lumber Co.
Sidden, Bernardine and Henry M. P. G. Putscher et al.
Tauber, Samuel, Morris Berkowitz and Herman Bernstein—S. Senner et al.
Von Bargen, Henry R.—Triangle Printing Co.
Warren C. Daniels, Inc.—Electro Light Engraving Co.
Wheeler, Samuel C.—Underwood Typewriter Co.
Wilson, James P.—P. Klopper et al.
Wilson, Nicholas F.—Class Journal Co.
World Costume Corp. and Victor S. Fox—M. I. Elsfeldt.
Windsor Land Imp. Co.—P. Morris.
Weiser, Samuel Wieser, Dora Ray, Samuel Weiser, Jacob Weiser, and Moses Weiser—F. W. Heide.
Ziegfeld, Mignon—D. Johnson et al.

In Bronx County.

Adler, Sidney—M. G. Buchdahl.
Atlantic Storage and Trucking Co.—D. Lustig et al.
Bracker, John H.—H. Schumacher.
Belmont, Abe, and Nathan Hirshkowitz—A. Cohen.
D'Amillo, Thomas—F. J. Greco.
Ebling Co.—City of New York.
Ensler, Hyman—W. Anderson.
Guinea, John F.—C. Lopez et al.
Goodman, Charles—R. Griffing.
Same—A. Griffing.
Haas, Amelia—I. B. Baum.
Hopkins Construction Co. and Isidor Reis—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.
Hart, Henry G.—M. Hart.
Hart, Charles—Same.
Independent Painters and Paperhangers' Union—J. Ritchie.
Prisco, Giuseppe—H. S. Sisson.
Rowan, Joseph W.—Washington Garage Co.
Waite, William A.—Bronx Safe Deposit Co.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. S. Heinrich Corp.—M. Strickland.
Adeling, Peter W.—C. Backus.
Baum, Hyman—59th Street-Madison Avenue Co.
Anderson, William—Isaac Goldmann Co.
Royle, Anthony—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.
Hallalas, Evripidis—E. Zanos.
Baer, Gustav—L. Appell.
Carroll, Thomas A.—M. Lederman.
Brenack, Thomas P.—F. Di Rienzo.
Comerford, Peter—W. Hackus.
Chertow, Abraham, by gdn.—A. E. Kalbach, costs.
Crescent Iron Ore Co.—Brown-Green Co.
Cook, Charles E.—M. L. Samuels.
Dieterle, Wilhelm—C. Thomas.
Dickinson, Arnell F.—Niles & Goodell, Inc.
Dumsey, Joseph A., and Ensign Improvement Co.—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co.
Elssing, Wm. F.—Reed & Barton Co.
Edelman, Samuel—Wilson & Co.
Early, Mary A.—Rector, &c., Grace Church in N. Y.
Embed, John—Figge & Hutweliker Co.
Easton, John T.—I. Jackson et al.
Frank T. Meany Printing Co.—Monohan Express Co. Realty Dept.
Fischer, Gustave—American Sea Grass Co.
Garfunkel, Solomon, and Israel Kestenbaum—A. Shorr.
Geoman, Rachel—J. Sachrach et al., costs.
Greims, Howard E.—S. Shalleck.
Heitner, Benj.—Hudson Dress Co.
Israelowitz, Adolph—M. Duryea.
Henry Meyerhoff, Inc.—W. Barsint.
Isiwitz, Meyer—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs.
Johnson, Marie, and Benj. Green—People &c.
Jirka, Harold W.—Hotel Claridge, Inc.
Kurz, Moriz—H. Schiff, costs.
Kossove, Boris—Germania Life Ins. Co.
Kronman, Samuel—P. Stahl.
Lillie, Margaret—O. H. Mendel.
Lupu, Samuel—M. Schwartz.
Lynch, Edward—L. M. Lindthicum.
Lorie, James, and David Carver Isles—American Can Co.
Lamport, Abraham—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs.
Lowman, Lee L.—Derby Waist Co.

In Bronx County.

Adler, Sidney—M. G. Buchdahl.
Atlantic Storage and Trucking Co.—D. Lustig et al.
Bracker, John H.—H. Schumacher.
Belmont, Abe, and Nathan Hirshkowitz—A. Cohen.
D'Amillo, Thomas—F. J. Greco.
Ebling Co.—City of New York.
Ensler, Hyman—W. Anderson.
Guinea, John F.—C. Lopez et al.
Goodman, Charles—R. Griffing.
Same—A. Griffing.
Haas, Amelia—I. B. Baum.
Hopkins Construction Co. and Isidor Reis—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.
Hart, Henry G.—M. Hart.
Hart, Charles—Same.
Independent Painters and Paperhangers' Union—J. Ritchie.
Prisco, Giuseppe—H. S. Sisson.
Rowan, Joseph W.—Washington Garage Co.
Waite, William A.—Bronx Safe Deposit Co.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2385 and 3062, R. S. of U. S., I have seized and held 3 Emeralds, Cut 247 Cts.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22¼ Cts.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 8 Emeralds, Cut 422 Cts.; 7 Emeralds, Cut 220 Cts.; 8 Emeralds, Cut 78 Cts.; 9 Fancy stones, 50¼ Cts.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Cts.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 48¼ Cts.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Cts.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8½ Cts.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 63 Cts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 27, 1917.

THOMAS G. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE OF SCRAP METAL.

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Water Supply will receive sealed bids up to 11 A. M. on November 13, 1917, at its offices, 22d floor, Municipal Building, New York City, for scrap metal, consisting of thirty 18-inch, one 20-inch, and six 24-inch valves.

For further particulars see advertisement in The City Record or apply at office of Board of Water Supply, Room 2230 Municipal Building, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAPPAS, trading as THE BALTIMORE TRADING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A.M., at 378 Fourth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Merchandise, Corsets, Sweaters, Silks, Typewriter, Desks, etc.

GEORGE R. HALL, Receiver.

SIDNEY W. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, 26 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROTHBLATT & BENDER, cloaks and suits, at 11 West Thirty-sixth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy against them has been filed by Allen R. Memhard, attorney for these creditors: M. K. Preissler, $500; Henry Windhorst, $1,000, and A. M. Meyerdirk, $3,000. Liabilities were stated to be $40,000, and assets $15,000. Referee Mayer appointed Frederick W. Wakefield receiver.

TRAPHAGEN & HULL MFG. Co. of Kingston.—A petition has been filed against this company by these creditors: Hugh McLean Lumber Co. of Buffalo, $608, and Scoffield Brothers, Philadelphia, $608, and J. P. Sundel, $76.

VERNON HULL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Vernon Hull, manufacturer of furniture at Kingston, by these creditors: Hugh McLean Lumber Co., $341; Scoffield Brothers, $608, and Dr. G. Atkins, $44. He indorsed notes for the Traphagen & Hull Mfg. Co.

NICHOLAS A. MORRIS, a clerk of Yonkers, who formerly kept a saloon at 147 West 36th St., N. Y. C., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,679 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Henry Elias Brewing Co., $9,000.

NICHOLAS J. SCHATZEL, liquor dealer of Ossining, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,236 and no assets.

CHARLES ALBRECHT of 1,810 Amsterdam Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $750 and no assets.

PHILIP HESS of 565 9th Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,467 and no assets.

PLOSS & LUTZ, general store at South Jewett, in the Catskills, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,839 and no assets. They made an assignment on Dec. 1, 1915, and $25,150 was distributed among the creditors. They are now laborers.

ESTHER KAPLAN of 32 Pike Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,682 and no assets.

CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO, auto supplies, at 58 Warren Street.—Judge Mayer has appointed Israel Leonard Schwartz receiver at the request of a committee of creditors.

DAVID B. ALTEMUS, dealer in women's apparel at 10 Church Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,710 and assets of $1,250.

MARLOWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Marlowe Manufacturing Company, jobber in hair goods at 107 East Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 20 cents in notes at two, four, six and twenty months.

SCHWARTZ-LEVY, cabinet makers at 20 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Otto Greenberger.

Out of Town

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Jesse W. Williams, a local osteopath, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of 6,366 and assets of $453.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The sale of a plot on the Bowery for more than its assessed valuation was an interesting feature of the offerings in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday. The property was the three-story tenement at 166 Bowery, adjoining the southwest corner of Kenmare Street. It was sold by Joseph P. Day for $29,800, being offered in a partition sale. The purchaser was the Hopkins Security Company, representing the shoe firm of L Blyn & Sons at 162 Bowery, one door below.

The assessed value of the parcel sold is $29,000, of which $25,000 is land value. It is opposite Delancey Street at the Williamsburgh Bridge approach.

Bronx Sales.

The Spear Construction Company purchased from the Henry Mongenthau Company the five-story apartment, occupying a plot 83 by 100, on the southwest corner of 184th Street and Valentine Avenue. It was an all cash deal.

The Sidem Building Company purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation eight lots, east side of Heath Avenue, 104.6 feet north of Summit Lane, having a frontage of 198 feet on Heath Avenue and 150 feet on Shrady Place. The Sidem Building Company, Inc., gave in part payment, 1,111 Forest Avenue, near 166th Street, a two-family house, 20 by 87.6. Kurz & Wren negotiated the sale.

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to Morris Yamm 962 Aldus Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 42 by 111. The property was held at about $60,000. Samuel Rubin being the broker.

Oscar Ruth sold to Charles Siemer 664 and 666 Tinton Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40.5 by 100.

The Cruikshank Company, in conjunction with D. A. Trotta, have sold for the Broadway Trust Company and others, as trustees, the three-story dwelling at 516 East 188th Street, 20 by 80.34, just west of Bathgate Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell has purchased from R. A. Corren a plot, 100 by 304 feet, on the northeast corner of Bleecker and Prospect Streets, Ridgewood. This property will be used for the buildings of the new Catholic parish at Ridgewood.

The Herr Contracting Company, Inc., purchased from H. Hallen a plot 80 by 212 feet on the east side of Eastern Avenue, 300 feet north of Triton Avenue, Rockaway Park.

I. A. Smith purchased from the Jamaica Hillcrest Company the dwelling and plot 40 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Doncaster and Hillcrest Roads, Jamaica.

Staten Island Sale.

Cornelius G. Kolffhas sold to Michael Serafino two lots on Eleanor Street, Egbertville, New Dorp, for Carl F. Griesshaber.

$10,000 Mountain Lakes Sale.

Mountain Lakes Inc., have sold to Edward E. Androvette six plots adjoining his property on Tower Hill Road at Mountain Lakes, N. J. The transaction involved about $10,000.

Commercial Leases.

Leonard J. Carpenter leased the third and fourth floors in the building at 108 and 111 Wall Street, to the Federal Sugar Commission.

Rice & Hill leased for the 49 Broad Street Realty Company to Lessings, Inc., for a term of ten years, the store and basement in the building at 49 Broad Street at a rental approximating $50,000. The tenants intend to remodel the premises at a cost of about $10,000 for a restaurant.

Harvey Bloomer leased for W. J. Nauen in the Bengal Shoe Company the three-story building, 25 by 110, situated on the southeast corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, for a term of years; also the store 215 West 125th Street, to The New York Herald. These leases aggregate over $200,000.

Manning & Manning leased for F. & G. Pflomm, as agents for Charles E. Johnson, the ground floor and basement of the building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street to the L. M. Hirsch Sample Shoe Company.

The Herman Motor Truck Corporation has leased from the Tiedford-Elitz Coal Company a two-story plot on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for improvement with a garage, costing about $35,000.

The New York Uniform Manufacturing Corporation, Inc., a combination of five clothing manufacturers, have leased approximately 50,000 square feet in the Masonic Building, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, for the manufacture of uniforms for the Government. E. M. Goodman was the broker.

John N. Golding has rented for the Asher-Simon Realty Company the store at the northwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; for Julius Tishman the store at the northwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and for A. B. Kight the store at 4,232 Broadway.

Leon Schinasi to Build Ornamental Fence.

Plans have been filed by the architects, W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone for the erection of an ornamental lattice fence for Leon Schinasi, between his residential plot at the southeast corner of Sylvester Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, and the property on the Eighty-eighth Street corner. Mr. Schinasi's residence was the former Isaac Rice home. The fence will be 123 feet long by 12 feet high, and the cost is estimated at $2,500.

Realty Notes.

The old five-story building at 8 Warren Street, occupied for many years by "Stewarts," has been conveyed to the Woodbrook Realty Company subject to a mortgage for $100,000.

John N. Golding has procured for Charles Walter and Eugene C. Rose a loan of $6,000 on 1,310 Park Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Kingsbridge Road, s e corner of Davidson Av, 115.11x285x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $42,500.

Bowery, 166-168, w s, 103 ft n of Broome St, 25.8x100, three-story building and store; Estelle Potter against Bertha Levy et al; Joseph Gans, attorney; partition; to the Hopkins Security Co. for $29,800.

85th St, 305 West, n s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartments; adjourned to Nov. 27.

Scammel St, 28, e s, 33 ft s of Madison St, 27x95, six-story tenement and stores; A. D. Anthony against Leopold Kaufmann et al; De Witt, Ide & De., attorneys; due, $28,311.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COOPER SQUARE, 14, (Bowery 275,) w s, 142.6 ft n of 4th St., at e s of an alley, runs w 35.10 x s 10.1 x s 20 x s 12 x s 73.3 to street x n 26.2 to beginning, with e. u. to alley, July 16; Fouke Realty Corporation to Howard T. Kingsbury, Sands Point, L. I., executor, &c., will Samuel Frost, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

LEXINGTON AV., 447 e s, 85.5 ft n of 45th St., 18 x 75, Oct. 25, Caroline A. Barry to Melville D. Chapman, 112 Riverside Drive, 1 year 6 p. c.; attorney, Chapman & Co., 80 Broadway $2,000

WEST END AV, 802, e s, 66.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x57, Oct. 31; Walter C. Harding to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$8,000

FIFTH AV, s w corner 49th St, 25x96, Jan. 2; Gallatin Operating Co. to Garfield National Bank, 200 5th Av, 6 months, interest as per bond, prior mtg $135,000; attorney, Thos. D. Adams, 165 Broadway; note.....$22,500

FIFTH AV, s w corner 11th St, 119x187.6x irregular, prior mtg $2,600,000; Cedar St. Co. to 34.2 ft e of Greenwich St, 45.11x60.5x irregular, prior mtg $50,000, Nov. 1, 1916; 651 Eighth Avenue Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee for bondholders, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cravath & Henderson, 52 William St.....$615,000

FIFTH ST., s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av., 25 x 98.8, Sept. 28, Frances Steel Co. to Fidelman Realty Corporation, 66 Liberty St., 5 years; agreement for 5 years extension; attorney, A. B. Champlin, 66 Liberty St.... 145,000

47TH ST, 241 West, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, Oct. 31, The 48th Street Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, 3 years; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.$8,000

49TH ST, 24 East, s s, 124 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5, Oct. 30, Jose M. Ferrer to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 23 Exchange Place.....$20,000

52ND ST., 339-43 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av., 75 x 100, Oct. 31, Jayrill Realty Corporation to Joshua & Louis Silverstein, 216 West 94th St, due Nov. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 328 Broadway.. $6,000

55TH ST., 220 West, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av., 16 x 99.11, Oct. 30, Richard Freund to Max Wallerstein, 590 West End Av., due Nov. 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,000; attorneys, Butcher T. & F., 1 Madison Av.... $3,500

Bronx.

GRAND AV, w s, 200 ft n of 192d St, runs w 196 to old Croton Aqueduct x n 50x e 196, to Nicholas Geiger to Henry Nemhauser, guardian, 282 East 137th St, Oct. 30, due Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, George A. Steinmetzer, 1,511 3d Av.....$4,500

GRAND AV, n w corner 183d St, 100x200, Marie M. Rapp to Sara Welt-Kakels, 35 East 61st St, Oct. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

MORRIS AV., 1,262, e s, 39.6x100; Alfotto Realties, Inc., to Herman Schnurbein and another, 1,262 Morris Av, Oct. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St $3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 859-65, n w s, 98x100; also 138th St, s s, 40.2 ft e of Cypress Av, 78x100; Ariel Realty Co. to Anna E. Haas, 2,049 5th Av, prior mtg $128,000, Dec. 28, 1916, due as per bond; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

4TH AV., 670, s e corner of 39th St, store and basement; Charles E. Johnson to the I. M. Hirsch Sample Shoe Co., 404 6th Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Strauss, R. & S., 141 Broadway.....$14,000

2ND ST, 276 East, store and basement; Joseph Krelnik and another to Gerson Elegrau, 276 East 3d St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Hyman Dominitz, 277 Broadway.. $1,200

39TH ST, 33 West, all, with option to purchase for $40,000; John Reilly to Merton L. Coadman, 259 West 119th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1917 .....$2,400

41ST ST, 141 West, all; Harry D. Babcock et al, executors, &c., to Packard Acme Garage, 3 years from May 1, 1916, 2 years renewal; attorney, Leonard Klein, 2 Rector St..$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 525; Metal Tile Construction Co., Inc., against Harris Mandelbaum and Walter Lawine and Canton Low, owners; William B. Tiedeman, Inc., contractor..$207

127TH ST, 125 West; George W. De Mary against William Lustgarten Co., inc., owner; Frank E. Pierson, contractor..$928

130TH ST, 129 West; Abe Litzon against Julian Solomon and Pauline Grosner, owners; Russell H. Kittel, contractor.....$37

138TH ST, 615 to 621 West; Abe Litzon against Apartment Equities Corp, owner and contractor; Russell H. Kittel, contractor $224

144TH ST, 240 West; Jacob Warshaw against Frank Nussbaum, owner and contractor $66

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,935; World Fire Proof Door Co. against Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, owners; E. D. Springer, contractor $26

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner 130th St.; Harlem Supply Co., Inc., against Manhattanville Garage, Inc., et al, Oct. 3, 1917..... $462.78

2D AV, s e corner 23d St.; F. M. Gabier, Inc., against N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital, et al, April 20, 1917 .....$185.95

127TH ST., Nos. 311 and 313 East; F. M. Gabier, Inc., against N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hospital, et al, April 20, 1917 .....$150.00

Bronx.

BROOK AV., No. 423; Berman Bros. against Lecone Investing Corporation, et al, Aug. 30, 1917 .....$91.00

LIKE PROPERTY; Charles Berkowitz against same, Dec. 14, 1916.....$230.00

LAME PROPERTY; Philip Weinberg against same, Aug. 9, 1917.....$148.40

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRITTALL

STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE

High-class modern suburban home, nearly new; best street; 5 minutes' walk express station; 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; well shaded ½ acre plot, for private dwelling, 70th to 90th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. S. S. Walstrum, 120 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR LEASE OR SALE

191-193 Canal Street,

between Mott and Mulberry Streets, with fine seven-story buildings, each about 25x 92x100, and one has large electric freight elevator. "L" and all subway stations, surface lines and Bridge assures future values. Immediate possession. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, New York, or through any broker.

GARAGE PLOTS.

West Side, near 14th Street, four lots, $50,000. East Side, near 34th Street, 75 ft., asking $60,000.

Both these properties have good, income-producing old buildings thereon.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
35 East 42nd St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Are You Looking For

A LOVELY HOME?

Send for Photos and Booklet No. 2

Mapleton Park

Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn

You Will Be Satisfied

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY

1417 Broadway Barc ay 4585

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

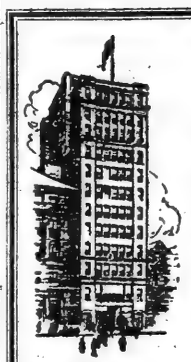
Street going South.
Must sell within 30 days.
No reasonable offer refused.

Flatbush Residence.

Ocean Av., near Dorchester Road.

Frame detached, on plot 60x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.

JOHN REIS CO.,
Flatbush Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1100 Flatbush



Adjoining Black, Starr & Frost

6 AND 8 WEST 48TH ST.

LOFTS

For HIGH GRADE MANUFACTURING

Modern to the last detail. Convenient to everywhere. Pleases the customer, satisfies the employee.

For further particulars apply

BRETT & GOODE COMPANY

Telephone Greeley 5750

Passavant Building

440 4th Avenue.....S. W. Corner 30th St.

New 16-Story Building.....Strictly Fireproof

Entire 16th or SKYLIGHT FLOOR, $7000
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, $830 to $1950

UNOBSTRUCTED NORTH LIGHT. LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. COMPLETE SUPERVISORY SERVICE.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Avenue

CORNER 45TH STREET. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1963.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
750S THIRD AV.
585 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

ON THE SOUND

6, 7, 8 & 11 room houses, all modern improvements; macadam roads, sewers, gas, electricity. Can be bought for reasonable cash payment, balance mortgage or rental basis. Address S. E., 92 Times.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME

Nine rooms, overlooking the Sound; magnificent in every detail; in restricted park; handy to depot; 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hines, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED

One of the smaller houses in Bronxville, cheerful and sunny, near stations, schools, churches, and stores; owner goes to Washington and will rent till May or June, possibly longer; rent under $100 monthly.

Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FIELD STONE DWELLING

5-family bedrooms, 5 baths, 2 acres beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage, high elevation, near schools, trolley, and station; exceptional bargain; might rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay city rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT

$30 EACH

FREE DEED, PERFECT TITLE

HUNTINGTON LOTS

$2 DOWN

$1 MONTHLY

High and Dry Near Depot, Trolley, Stores, Harbor and Main Road to New York.

C. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av. Bklyn

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

Big Reduction—Country Home

North Shore property, near water; very best section; fine old house, improvements; five acres land, orchard, garden, wonderful shade tree; all on stone road; very low price, $7,000; exceptional opportunity for some one. Photo, particulars.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 30 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; opportunity, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 506.

BUNGALOWS AND HOUSES

Right at water, 40 minutes to N. Y. or Brooklyn; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; can be seen at your convenience. Enough ground for garden and garage. Small cash payment, balance as rent. Address H. A. 70 Times.

Cozy Bungalow

87,060 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B, OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New—Never Occupied.

Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900; very easy terms. See it at once. LAUREL-TON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, 'phone Springfield 1984-R.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

Will sacrifice $3,000 on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms; kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch; tiled bath; steam heat, parquet floors; running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $11,000; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, box 360, Times Downtown.

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

120 West 70th St.

Bet. Broadway and Columbus.

JUST COMPLETED

FOR RENT

6 ROOMS

Southern Exposure

$1700—$1900

Occupancy Nov. 1st.

Mark Rafalsky & Company,

56 W. 45th St. Phone Van. 2028.
Or Representative on Premises.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front. Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

55TH ST., N. E. COR. 1,730 BROADWAY.

11 Story Fireproof Apartments. 4 5 & 8 ROOMS All Large, Light, Attractive Rentals.

N. A. BEWIN & CO., 58 W. 45th St.
TEL. 4453—VANDERBILT

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

One and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE

540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed

ABERNETHY

540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon
5 Large All Outside Rooms $50

Opens Nov. 1st

PARKSIDE HOTEL

31 West 71st Street

New York's Newest Apartment Hotel
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, with baths and showers, $40 a month up per room, unfurnished. $45 a month up per room, furnished. Unexcelled for light and air—Near Central Park and all transit lines. Restaurant.

The Raymore,

1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300 to $2,000

Apply Superintendent on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

BONNY CASTLE

681 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Av. Subway station.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

$40 TO $50.

Corner Apt.—9 Rooms

Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.

WESTWOOD COURT,
435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 8842.

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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,

Corner 146th St.

Six rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $62.50. Apply Supt., or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

385 Central Park West

8 Rooms and Bath

Rental $1,020 per Annum

SUPT. ON PREMISES

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 On Easy Terms

and first mortgage of $4,000 buys NEW COLONIAL HOME.
Near Water. Actual Water Rights on Lake. 49 min. by D., L. & W. R. R. Near Lex. Sts. Plot 100x166 ft.

After the $2,000 Is Paid
$26.50 MONTHLY
Pays interest, insur., taxes, water rent. House of 7 rooms and bath; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; all conveniences; easy commutation. Full information from
P. D. WORCESTER,
Tel. 1531—Cort. 170 B'way.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars, H. S. White, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

Montclair Colonial Residence.

9 rooms, 2 large baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, sleeping porch, every appointment. Fine lot. Near Lackawanna Terminal. Immediate possession. Price $11,500.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, spanedy, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of hilly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $2,000 cash. Address Y 269 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street

Private Dwelling For Rent.

17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to

Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

83D ST., 26 WEST ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK

16 Exceptionally well arranged rooms, $2,000 baths, suitable furnished rooms. Lease. Apply Caretaker, on Premises, or
JOSEPH P. DAY 332 EIGHTH AVE. TEL. CIRCLE 10.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

125 EAST 70TH ST.
For rent, furnished, for Winter, 12 rooms, 3 baths; $800 per month.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1733.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

334-342 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 14TH STREET,

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET

Full Commission to Brokers.

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brick Building, three stories and basement, near Bush Terminal, 20,000 square feet, suitable for semi-light manufacturing or storage purposes; light and airy loft; no violations; electric elevator, steam heat; bargain.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
750S THIRD AV., BROOKLYN.
563 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

1st Loft, 73x135
696-702 Broadway,
Corner 4th Street

Fireproof building, passenger and freight elevators; sprinkler system.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

BRIGHT OFFICES

Broadway, near Reade St., to sub-lease; rentals much lower than regular scale.
2 Rooms, $750.00.
3 Rooms, $900.00.
2 Large Corner Rooms, $1,000.00. Shown by appointment. C 288 Times Downtown.

LARGE STUDIO, $40

114-16 EAST 28TH STREET.
Steam heat, two elevators; janitor. Call and inspect.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Front Office, Light 3 Sides

26 EAST 23d ST.
At entrance to subway.
Janitor. Steam heat.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CONCORD HALL,

468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)

7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.; $1,200-$1,500; MGR.

Skylight Studios
5 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

135 West 79th St.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $900.

248 West 105th St.

Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,150.

22 West 30th St.

2 Rooms & Bath, for Bachelor or Couple, Rental $600.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

New Magnificent 14-Story Structure EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

2 BATHS. RENTS $3300 TO $3900

1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,800.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises Phone Lenox 6930

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.

Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; 'phone; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1733.

A—HOFFMAN ARMS,

640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.

6 to 10 rooms, $75 monthly up.

Large light rooms; restaurant in building.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS & BATH,

$30 to $50

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.

Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., on request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
RENTING OFFICE at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MARBLE HILL

HIGH CLASS COUNTRIFIED APARTMENTS
MARBLE HILL AVE. on 225TH ST.
4 ROOMS, $50—6 ROOMS, $75
Block from N. Y. Central, B'way Sub. & cars; cor. ap't; day and night elevator service. Phone, steam; supt. on premises.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park, centre all transit facilities High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley; boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath, steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,50); opportunity. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful farm, consisting of 80 acres of fine, fertile farm land, with a good 10-room house, large barn, carriage house, garage, henhouse, pigpen, and other outbuildings, all in good condition; large lake on property; abundance of fruit trees; acre strawberry patch. Will sell with or without live stock and rolling stock, at price and terms to suit an interested, quick purchaser. For further information address Woodward, 206 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Want first mortgage $35,000, 6%, improved property, value $100,000. If interested address W. F., Box 45, 1,364 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EXCHANGE

business building, leased to one tenant; nets $2,400; equity about $40,000 for free and clear property; principals only. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST.

Estate must be closed; six city lots on Washington Heights, with buildings; yearly income $4,500; $9,000 cash above mortgage buys same. R 321 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WOODS OF LARCHMONT, 9 lots for sale, less than cost. Address Doremus, 49 Wall St.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

DUCKING SHORES.

For sale, 1,000 acres of land in Southern Maryland; five miles of waterfront, with abundance of ducks, geese, birds, fish, and terrapins; mortgage if desired. Clarence Soper, 1127 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Real Estate for Exchange.

EXCHANGE

business building, leased to one tenant; nets $2,400; equity about $40,000; for free and clear property; principals only. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, factory site in Newark or vicinity, or on Long Island, having one or two buildings 50x100 feet, preferably corrugated iron, and with small parcel land; near railroad siding and suitable for installing heat treating furnaces. C 306 Times Downtown.

Tenement or apartment houses on lease for term of years. C 290 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d. Columbus 1242.

81ST, 3 EAST.—5-story American basement, handsomely furnished; elevator; square; court; can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

12-ROOM HOUSE,

beautifully furnished; electricity; 4 baths, West 100th. Riverside 4517.

New York State.

Attractive stone and frame house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; stone garage with man's room; large grounds; fine view of Hudson; 5 minutes' walk from station, 25 minutes from Grand Central; ideal home for business man; rental $2,000. Particulars at office of J. J. McKelvey, attorney, 43 Cedar St. Phone John 4178.

Miscellaneous.

Spend this cold Winter in sunny Miami, Fla. I have just completed 3 nifty bungalows, from 5 to 7 rooms each, 8 blocks from Court House, in beautiful Riverside; only $700 to $1,000 for season, completely furnished. Address E. E. Norwood, 1,000 14th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

74th St., 252 West.—Electric light; will be put in perfect order; exceptionally low rent. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, West 72d St.

GREENWICH ST., 786.—Entire house, 12 rooms, baths, ranges; 1, 2 families.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

4 JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS.

6 to 9 rooms; all modern improvements; high-class neighborhood; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

War Bargain.—New 7-room, tapestry brick house; bath, steam, electricity, 2 toilets, parquet floors throughout, 2 store rooms in attic, big cellar, light and dry; garage; fine section; all improvements; 4 Large bedrooms, hardwood trim; large plot; 5 minutes to station and golf course; 30 minutes to New York or Brooklyn; price $6,500, cash $300 and $15 monthly. Owner, Morton, St. Marks Av., St. Albans, L. I.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party; on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, bedroom, sleeping porch; magnificent bathroom, model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 8047.

AT SACRIFICE.

For immediate sale, high-class home, six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes station; convenient commutation. Owner, 65 Times.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A fine old homestead, large rooms, with bath; every modern convenience; 1½ acres; shade trees, shrubs, fruit, barn, express; commuting station. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Dwelling in Riverside section, between Grant's Tomb and 72d St., wanted for cash by private buyer; American basement house in full city lot or larger lot preferred; state all particulars and lowest cash price. Y 293 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A private office, (furnished;) telephone, switchboard, and stenographer's service; lawyer or real estate man desired; price $20. Apply Room 504, 115 Broadway.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Smith Co., 839 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $30.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Dunne, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Corner store to let, 3d Av., cor. 241h; desirable store and basement; suitable any business; arrange to suit tenant; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent, 328 3d Av.

Loft to let at 377 East 143d St., suitable for ladies' lingerie or any light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at owner's, Jacob Harts, 37 West 28th. Farr. 5058.

Wanted, well furnished apartment house in first-class condition, neighborhood 50th St.; only large house entertained. F 180 Times.

38th St., 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

Small outside offices; also superior desk room, Broadway, near Liberty. C 305 Times Downtown.

Attractive offices; best location in New York; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Brett, 501 5th Av.

LOFT.—77 by 44, at 630 First Av.; elevator, steam heat. Phone 3015 Morningside.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

DESK ROOM for rent, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

415T 18 ST.—Desk room in centrally located office. Room 1904.

Doctor's office, large room, well suited to physician's needs. 242 West 74th St.

Desk room or part of office wanted, 42d-Broadway district. F 196 Times.

Store, Broadway, 1,997, corner 68th St.; low rent; real bargain; $1,200. F 197 Times.

Sublet suite of 2 offices. Apply Superintendent, 72 Trinity Place.

Brooklyn.

13,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, for immediate occupancy, 30,000 to 50,000 feet of manufacturing space; metropolitan district; must have automobile elevator. Walton Body Co., 118 West End Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

16TH ST., 139 EAST.—Distinctive, artistic six rooms; no elevator; references; $35; immediate possession.

57

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th.)—Musical studies, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

97TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large; Southern exposure; private bath; en suite; steam, electricity; references.

220 258 WEST.—Room, running water, steam heat, gentlemen.

65TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private house; electricity; board optional; references.

40TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

49TH, 101 WEST.—A room and alcove suitable for two gentlemen; steam heat, and bath adjoining; $8 per week.

49TH, 50 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 62 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; clean and quiet, every convenience; good service.

59TH, corner Broadway, ("The Sonoma.")—Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms and private bath; kitchenette privileges. Prudhomme.

55TH 361 WEST.—Well kept room, parlor floor; private house; references.

50TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large, clean room, all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

55TH, 46 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

59TH, 23 WEST.—Front room, beautifully furnished; private family. Harris, Columbus 3256.

46TH, 31 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms, board optional; phone.

40TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny room, electricity, telephone; steam; exclusive neighborhood; $6.00. Rouza.

49TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for business people; steam; electricity; near bath; references.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private family, gentleman; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; large room facing north and south; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, warm room, with private bath.

72D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, private bath, telephone; references; subway, L.

73D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

73D, 215 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, southern exposure; running water; also skylight; electricity.

73D, 155 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; two rooms, together or separate.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with refined surroundings.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Gentlemen will appreciate beautiful, attractively furnished rooms, with bath, without; comfortable; desirable. Phone 2595 Columbus.

74TH, 53 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH 111 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, private baths; reasonable; near subway.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suites, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny; large, small rooms, convenient baths; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern elevator apartment; facing park. Olcse.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, lavatory; small room; electricity; telephone; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached, $8; reference.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Newly decorated parlor floor; well heated; bath, lavatory, electricity; $12.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Newly furnished large, sunny, front room; also others; electricity.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; large and medium sunny rooms; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Central Park; home comforts.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; hot water, reception parlor, telephone.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; electricity; gentlemen; reference. Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside room; running water, electricity; modern, elevator apartment. Schuyler 4898.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also small room; phone; reasonable.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

85TH, 1-5 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

90TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette, private bath; also front room; electricity.

92D, 133 WEST.—Large outside room, running water, telephone, electricity, bath, $8 to $10.

92D, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; private family; reference required.

92D, 285 WEST.—One or two rooms, lavatory; private family.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room; running water; private family.

94TH ST. and West End Av.—Two blocks of cross subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; choice. River, 5937.

95TH, 165 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; back parlor, private bath; other rooms; telephone.

95TH, 156 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable for two; convenient to subway.

96TH, 61 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; complete; electricity; kitchenette; references.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Cheerful front room, private Christian family. Apt. 12.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentleman looking for refined home; large room, with, without bath; strictly private home. Apartment 7.

104TH, 115 WEST. (Apt. 54.)—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; $5.50.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished, outside, sunny, large room; elevator apartment. Murray.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L," subway; $6.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, elegant rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment; French surroundings. Apartment 35. Ducolomb.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Large, light room, lavatory; every convenience; modern apartment; references. 4 A.

112TH ST., 56 WEST, (corner Lenox Av.)—Neatly furnished rooms, with or without board; Spanish family; no children; good opportunity to practice Spanish. Mrs. Ibanes Carmendia.

115TH, 317 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; business woman who appreciates quiet, refinement, preferred. Apt. 6E.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

114TH, 500 WEST. — Facing Columbia campus, furnished room; private adult family, near subway. Graham, 900 Morningside. Apt. 4.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Eighth Av. elevated nearby, Columbia. Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, $3.50, $6, and up; some with kitchenette privilege; board optional. Tel 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath; suitable one or two; neighborhood exclusive. Apt. D6.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, home-like room; elevator apartment; $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 580 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Eisner.

144TH, 609 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; conveniently located. Turner.

162D, 440 WEST.—Furnished rooms for rent in private house with private family; breakfast served if desired.

168TH, 601 WEST, (at subway entrance.)—Elegantly furnished, large, outside room; conveniences; high class. Apartment 31.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, outside bedroom; 1 or 2 business people; shower, electricity, elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $4.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One, two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; shower; high-class apartment. Telephone Morn. 3903. Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (216 West 103d.)—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; conveniences. O'Reilly. Riverside 8990.

BROADWAY, (Near 91st Subway.)—Large single rooms; elevator apartment. Penny, 3610 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cozy room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; phone; private family. Elder.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Front suite, single room, phone, "L;" gentlemen preferred. Fryer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large front room, accommodate couple, running water; breakfast. Stanhope.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome large corner room; running water; electricity; semi-private bath; gentleman, $10; attractive front basement, street level, $7.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bathroom; closets, steam, electricity; residence; $12.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 864.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Derchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private porch; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms, parlor floor; dentist, doctor, or business offices.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

46TH, 12 WEST.—Elegant 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette; 1 room and bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN desires room, bath; elevator apartment, below 90th, West, with small, refined family, no other roomers; state how many in family, with details; highest references exchanged. F 146 Times.

A well furnished bed-sitting room, or two small rooms; private bath preferred; locality, near Washington Square. C 276 Times Downtown.

Young man wants room on west side, below 110th, with privilege of daytime violin practice. T 16 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Newly decorated single room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms; private bath; home table; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

[illegible] RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly. up.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, (Cor. 55th St.)—Pleasant, warm room, with board; double and single; table guests. Plaza 2721.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large sunny room; exceptional table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double sunny front room; also single room; refined; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST. — First-class large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; large room, front bay windows, private bath; electric light, steam heat, southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; home-like; running water; elevator house; board. Mubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room; steam, gas logs, electricity, private bath, also small room; excellent table.

72D, 269 WEST, (Seymour.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; home surroundings; rates reasonable; table boarders welcomed.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double room, large closet, bath adjoining; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front rooms; private baths; small room; phone.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining; reference.

77TH, 118-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH 114-112 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Exceptional room; high-class table board; reference is necessary.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 23 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; steam, electricity; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite with bath; finest table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive, large room; convenient location; parlor dining room; references.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offer superior accommodations; first-class board; refined, cultured atmosphere. 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $12-$15; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 544.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths, medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2510, Ext. 63.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED young gentleman wants room and board, with refined small congenial family; state reasonable prices and details. R 326 Times Downtown.

Young business man wants room, with breakfast; eventually full board; west side; state price. K 141 Times.

FOR LADY, private family, below 59th, east 6th Av. Lelande, 1 West 54th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler. LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

Country Board Wanted.

Country board in private family for professional woman and two children; home care for children essential; within 15 minutes Pennsylvania Station and 30 by "L." F 192 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1915 runabout, Model C36, excellent mechanical condition and fine buy. Owner has no use for car at this season of year, and will sell for $400; a great bargain. Phone Extension 153, Bryant 1000, until 5:30 P. M., or Riverside 227 after 6 P. M.

BUICK Little Six 1917 roadster, slightly damaged. Commonwealth Garage, 41st and Lexington Av.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Black, 1,706 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little-6 roadster; brand new; many extras; very liberal discount to quick purchaser. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

BUICK Little Six Runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC

1917 7-passenger touring. This car has been through our shop and has been repainted, and will be sold according to our usual policy.

DETROIT CADILLAC
MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
3 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.

PHONE MAIN 527.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET; bad little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, landaulet, sedan, touring roadster; bargains Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, brougham, custom-made body; two months old, perfect condition; price reasonable. F 322 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 8.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring. $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER, 17, seven passenger special; Winter and Summer top; very good shoes; mechanically perfect. Kyle, Decatur 4087.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with Winter top. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 99 Times.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, model Baby Grand, good condition, good shoes, looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new; sell $375. 1,930 Broadway.

DORT, 5 passenger, run 2,000 miles; like new; $385. 210 West 50th.

ELGIN.—Brand new, 5 passenger touring car; also chummy roadster; price, N. Y., $1,140; will sell $750. Mr. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

EMPIRE 1916 chummy roadster; A1 condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

FRANKLIN 1917 5-passenger touring car; sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 touring, 1916 cabriolet, also brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; excellent condition; new tires; sacrifice $775. M. M., 325 Times.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; mileage 4,800; refinished; $700. Phone Owner, 1391 Main.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
35 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON.—Will sell my new Marmon chummy; used 2 months; full equipment of extras. Address J. Krawley, Grand Av., East Elmhurst, L. I.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5 passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car, A1 mechanical condition, paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine; used one season; condition like new. Columbus 8863.

NATIONAL 1917 HIGHWAY SIX, 7-passenger, completely equipped, mechanically perfect; had little use; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 413 West 55th. Tel. Columbus 5052.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Room 500, 10 Wall St.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Col. 5822.

PACKARD 3-38 TOURING, 7-passenger; perfect condition; fully equipped; guaranteed; will trade for smaller car. R. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th. Tel. 5062 Col.

PACKARD 1914, 48 H. p., seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD, (1917,) landaulet 2-35.
CADILLAC, (1917,) touring; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1448, 7-pa senger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PAIGE 3-seated roadster, 1916; perfect mechanical condition; wire wheels, 6 shoes, extras; $900; demonstration Saturdays and Sundays. Fitz, 142 West 44th St.

PEERLESS limousine with 7-passenger touring body; coach work by Quimby; owner's private car; has been carefully used and is in splendid condition; price reasonable; demonstration; apply by letter. Room 1012, 320 5th Av., New York.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916-1917 MODELS.
38 H. P. TOWN LIMOUSINE.
48 H. P. SUBURBAN LIMOUSINE.
38 H. P. TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.
66 H. P. TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO 1916 touring, driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE, 1916 MODEL 18 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger, Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "85" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 two-passenger runabout, wire wheels; perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,860 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER 1916 7-passenger best condition; new shoes, two extras; private owner; bargain. Phone Flatbush 6476. Fleming.

STUTZ,

1917, 7-passenger touring, equipped with Houck wire wheels, two extra with tires mounted, slip covers, Victoria top, tonneau windshield, shock absorbers, bumper, searchlight, mirrorscopes, and numerous extras. Subject to inspection and demonstration.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt 6-Cylinder Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE make bus for sale; 22 passenger; newly overhauled and painted; $1,750 cash. Address 64 Howard St., Albany. Phone Main 106-R.

WINTON.—Exceptionally fine Winton six-cylinder seven-passenger touring, extra limousine body; splendid condition throughout; electric lights; self-starter; sacrifice immediately; $550. Chauffeur, Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 22d St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model 6.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1917 WILLYS KNIGHT BOAT SPECIAL.
1917 MERCER ROADSTER.
1917 H. A. L.
1917 PAIGE-FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 MARMON LIMOUSINE.
1917 STEARNS 8 SEDAN.
1917 HUDSON COUPELET.
1917 STUDEBAKER 6 LIMOUSINE.
FIAT, 4 CAR.
DAIMLER TOWN CAR.
DANIELS 8 CYL. TOURING.
PACKARD TWIN 6 TOURING.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,627 BROADWAY,
AT 50TH ST. 1ST SUBWAY STATION.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBI, 1,700 Broadway.

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.
AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO., Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings. You will find a satisfactory car, Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights, Touring Cars and Coupes. Other standard makes in good condition. And the prices are tempting. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. Write for Used Car Bulletin.

1915 Cadillac, 5 cyl., sedan, 5 pass.
1916 Cadillac, 8 cyl., sedan, limo., 7 pass.
1915 Cadillac, 8 cyl., conv. sedan, 7 pass.
1913 Pierce-Arrow, 38, landaulet, 5 pass.
1916 Hudson, 7 pass., used 4 months.
1912 Packard 30, limousine, 7 pass.
Cadillac runabout, with special body.
Spot cash paid for high grade used cars. Closed Cadillac bodies for sale.
Tel. 2857 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark.

BKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1918 Overland Touring, Model 83AB.
1916 Overland, all-year type.
1916 Willys-Knight Touring, Model 84.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
TERMS OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

MUST sacrifice immediately beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 58th St. Three doors west of Broadway. Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

1915 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. sedan, 5 pass.
1915 CADILLAC 8 cyl. landau.-limo., 7 pass.
PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, 5 pass.
588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 2887 Market.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL special speed car, year old, like new, 50 H. P.; sport top; cost $4,500; make offer. 155 West 58th St.

1916 twin six NATIONAL, real bargain.
1916 BUICK little six roadster, like new.
1916 BUICK little six touring, perfect.
1916 DODGE touring, excellent condition, $425
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 6967.

WILL exchange high-class car, model and condition, for diamonds. Box 96, Bronxville.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC 8, "Seven Passenger."
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Roadster.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 DODGE, Late Series, Runabout.
1916 REO, Seven Passenger.
1916 REO, Three Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL, Seven Passenger.
1915 MERCER, Six Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON, 7-Pass., electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."

DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M. All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Approved to the trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av. BROOKLYN.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Further particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 122 W. 32d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 8910.

CHALMERS limousine, like new; 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, Phone Riverside 8617.

CHANDLER.—Will rent a new Chandler sedan, the highest type of perfection, with chauffeur, for $400 per month; car shown any time. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-286-288 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4218-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Limousine, beautifully upholstered, latest model, to chauffer; rates reasonable. Hayes, 34 W. 66th. Phone 1833 Columbus.

CHARDS.—Limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD landaulet, late model, 7-passenger, rented monthly; reasonable. Mandler, Schuyler 6833.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15

HELP WANTED—Female.

BAKEMAKERS wanted; we require the services of several hand stonmakers; those having had experience in manufacture of cereal series stems particularly wanted. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

MANAGER.—Wanted, lady, refined, energetic organizer, by artist-musician as manager to arrange subscription concerts out of town under auspices local societies; fine proposition; experienced party preferred; references required. F 188 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, at Short Hills, N. J., for girl of 2½ years, help in daytime with little baby; light chamberwork; $35. Address R 854 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLEANERS; four; $53 per month. Apply to Housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

NURSE.—Reliable white nurse wanted for young baby and to assist with two small boys with aid of competent maid. Box 857, Richmond, Va.

NURSE GIRL to take care of two children, one 5, one 3. Mrs. Kessler, 1,425 Grand Concourse.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures, accustomed to general office work, and operate typewriter. G 9 Times.

SALESLADIES thoroughly experienced in high-class gown shop; permanent position and good salary. Apply Sheridan, 366 5th Avenue.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week; salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day; extra Saturday. Call today, Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES wanted, speaking French preferred. Henri Confiseur, 67-69 West 44th.

SAMPLE GIRL wanted by large ribbon house; must have experience; good pay to right party. T. H., 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing firm in small Connecticut town; must be rapid and accurate; preferably with knowledge of dictaphone. Answer, stating salary, age, experience, &c., also telephone number, to reach you Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

STENOGRAPHERS
required by
LORD & TAYLOR.
Only those thoroughly experienced need apply. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Superintendent's Office, Seventh Floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; expert; with legal experience; capable of taking testimony, briefs, rapid dictation, and transcribing notes rapidly and accurately; liberal salary to competent person; answer must be in own handwriting, stating full particulars, age, experience, references, and salary desired. G 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
We want immediately a young lady having good education, (university preferred,) with tact, initiative, resourcefulness; should not be under 21 years; a good general appearance is also desirable; position permanent; salary $18 to $25. M 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; unusual opportunities for bright girl with some experience to become valuable assistant in busy office of Christian firm; write particulars. M 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper wanted in clothing manufacturer's office; must be experienced and acquainted with general office work. Call H. B. Samuels & Bro., 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, able to take dictation and keep records in publishing house; steady position and chance for advancement. Reply in own writing to Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 428 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; references required, good salary to right person; do not apply unless you have had considerable experience. 608 Fourth Avenue Building, 381 4th Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, capable taking French dictation; must have experience; excellent opportunity for advancement for right party. Address S 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with large theater and also manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age and give in detail education, experience, if any, and salary desired. K 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Apply at The Mutual Film Corporation, 71 West 23d.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; SALARY TO COMMENCE, $10 WEEKLY. ADDRESS STATING AGE, &c., DUANE ST., C 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO. can offer permanent and lucrative employment to woman with some selling experience or large acquaintance in connection with their popular library sets; every co-operation given and liberal commissions, or drawing account after ability demonstrated. Room 502, 347 5th Av.

TUTOR for young lady. Telephone Larchmont 84 before 10 A. M.

TYPIST; EXPERT AT STATISTICAL WORK; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. ONLY CAPABLE OPERATOR NEED APPLY. UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO., 91 NORTH 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST, experienced in billing; state experience, salary, and religion. K 130 Times.

TYPIST who can assist with children in settlement house. K 140 Times.

WOMEN
OF MATURE AGE TO INSPECT AND PACK MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES WHILE LEARNING; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

WOMEN.—Several wanted, with sales experience, to travel, calling on buyers of dry goods stores, garment shops, and millinery establishments; highest class trade service proposition—50% commission, liberal drawing account. Address stating age, experience, and references, K 134 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL.—Wanted, high school or college girl to assist in housework few hours each day, small American family, in exchange for board and room. Reliable. K 117 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, between the age of 18 and 25 years, wanted to act as companion for young girl; very good home. Call or write to 139 West 32d St., city. Phone Circle 2471.

YOUNG GIRL, to take care of infant; good home. Call between 10 and 12. Cohen, 601 West 160th St. Apt. 3A.

YOUNG LADY to assist in accounting department of a large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate with figures and have had some experience on customers' ledgers and making monthly statements; salary $14, with chance for advancement; references required. G 8 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted; experienced ledger work; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. C 258 Times Bronx, 2,980 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY for responsible office position; must have executive ability; experience and salary expected. K 145 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist bookkeeping; hours 8 to 5; salary $10. Schorn & Brower, 548 West 46th.

Employment Agencies.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU; an agency for worth-while business girls seeking positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms; 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop. "No registration fee—just a standard."

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER, H. S. grad., about one year's exp., to train for senior position $15; Ledger Clerks, over 22 yrs. $20; Steno. $15; Typist $12. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS.—American; beginners and experienced; high-class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St. Cort. 4240.

COMPETENT stenographers, typists, office assistants; free registration. Carlisle Commercial Agency, 1,457 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service, employment Agency, 1112 Times Building.

Instruction.

PEERING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 244 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 557 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and MANAGER to take charge of office and accounts of large corporation, must have executive ability and experience; salary commensurate with requirements; state age, nationality, salary expectation, and full details. Address Y 338 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on big military proposition; men who can make good; references necessary; commission. Apply Room 306, 527 5th Av.

ARTIST.—Letter artist wanted; bring samples. Robert Gair Co., Employment Dept., Front and Washington Sts., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT to superintendent pipe yard located in South Brooklyn; state full particulars. R 257 Times Downtown.

BINDERY MAN.—Wanted, book edge gilder, embosser, and general bindery man; state experience and compensation wanted. Worzalla Publishing Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man to take charge of books of an export concern; to work under supervision of certified public accountant; salary $25. Apply by mail only, giving full particulars and references, to David B. Jacobs, Woolworth Building.

BOOKKEEPER wanted at once; must understand controlling accounts; good wages; references wanted. Box 219, 852 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Strictly first class; double entry; must be able to produce references proving ability and experience with representative firm; steady position and satisfactory salary arrangements will be made the right party. M 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
One who has had experience in brewery work; must be familiar with loan and general ledgers; none but experienced need apply; write, stating age, experience, salary expected. A. H. S., 842 St. Ann's Av.

BOOKKEEPER
wanted for sales ledger; good penman, reliable, able to take trial balances independently; state age, salary expected, and experience. A. N., 57 Times, Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and estimator in a builder's office; moderate salary to begin with; give full particulars as to experience, &c. K 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER as ledger clerk, and familiar with trial balances; only first-class men need apply. Mitchell Motor Car Co., 419 W. 55th St., fifth floor.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, understanding foreign exchange and controlling accounts; state salary and full particulars. M 336 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.
Chance for several bright, ambitious boys of good address to connect with a large corporation in a growing business; no experience necessary; high school education preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary expected, and business experience if any. M 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 18 or over; $7 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS.
Large corporation has openings for two boys, 14 to 16 years old, who desire employment under conditions very favorable to rapid advancement; please give age, education, salary, and references. M 341 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work with a large insurance company; must be intelligent and willing; salary $8 to start; reply, giving age, religion and education. R 366 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 17-19 years, steamship company; must be good penman, accurate at figures, run typewriter, but no shorthand required; advancement. Address L. D., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30 A. M. at 223 East 42d St.

BOY.—Bv wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 267 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for jobbing house; general office work; good salary, excellent chance for advancement. S. N. J., P. O. Box 1384.

BOYS.—Not over 16 years old as floor boys in jewelry store; rapid advancement for ambitious, earnest boys. Apply Black, Starr & Frost, 4 West 48th St.

BOYS wanted by wholesale cotton goods house for stock work; salary to start, $8. Apply R 380 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, to carry packages; salary $7 week; good opportunity for advancement. R 194 Times.

BOY, in manufacturer's office; one living in Brooklyn. C 247 Times Downtown.

BOY, for business where advancement is quick and certain. 203 B'way, Suite 910.

CABINETMAKERS.
Several first-class cabinetmakers wanted; Men accustomed to fine work on automobile bodies; good wages for experienced men. Apply C. K., 19 19 Times.

CASHIER; salary commensurate with ability. Black and White Cab Co., 310 West 68th. Apply to Mr. Tighe.

CLERK to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 258 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT WANTED.
Young man wanted, college graduate, by large importing house, in collection department; correspondent who can write a strong and diplomatic letter that will bring results. Only experienced men need apply, stating age and salary. T 15 Times.

COLLEGE MEN who can devote an hour or two daily to outside work will find it to their advantage to communicate with The Review of Reviews; a national work now ready and advance sale indicates public demand; liberal commission arrangements made and exclusive territory. Call or write, Dept. A, Review of Reviews, Room 502, 347 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR OR STENOGRAPHER FOR CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. T. D. Co., P. O. BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, plain, and detail work. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, details of experience, salary expected, and references.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several first-class mechanical tracers; able to make neat tracing and letter well. Call with sample of work ready to go to work if satisfactory. Employment Department General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Z 207 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced, high-class mechanical draftsmen wanted for fine work; best salaries paid for the right kind of men. Apply Draftsman, 119 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
A number of first-class designers on automobile tools; plenty of overtime. Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—State experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. K 114 Times.

DYNAMO TENDERS.—Experienced in large direct current plant; eight hours; seven days; 36 cents an hour to start. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY SALESMEN for the National Renewable Fuse; must have experience; salary and commission; apply by letter. Federal Sign System, (Electric,) 649 West 43d St.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR MEN. Apply S. R. Richards, Master Mechanic, New Haven Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FIREMEN.—Experienced on hand-fired Babcock & Wilcock boilers; eight hours; seven days; 39 cents an hour to start. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

FOREMAN WANTED FOR HIGH-GRADE MEN'S OVERCOATS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE. APPLY FRIDAY AT 2:30 P. M. J. J. MADOFF, HOTEL McALPIN.

HOUSEMAN.—An honest, married man for furnace and house work; will give free Y. M. C. A. auto course. Tel. Plaza 1281 immediately.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper. 109 West 56th St.

INVOICE CLERK.—Iron pipe and fittings business; state age, experience, and salary. R 358 Times Downtown.

JUNIORS,
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORKERS; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by old-established retail firm; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Mr. Ege, care Higgins & Seiter, 9 East 37th St.

MAN wanted to make himself useful in dog shop; sober and industrious man only need apply; sleep in. Apply, with references, Colonial Dog Mart, 43 West 46th St.

MAN wanted to work in stock room; good wages; permanent position and congenial work for competent man. Apply C 254 Times Downtown.

MAN Wanted.—Competent to take charge of large mail order department in clothing house of high standing; must have experience; write particulars. K 137 Times.

MEN, several, wanted with sales experience to travel, calling on buyers of dry goods stores, garment shops, and millinery establishments; high class trade service proposition; 50% commission, liberal drawing account. Address, stating age, experience, and reference, K 133 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, 16 to 17 years of age, wanted as messenger in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. K 138 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A Brooklyn banking office requires the services of a young man who has had some business experience and writes a good hand; salary $11-$12 a week to start; give full particulars as to age, education, &c. R 364 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and stenographer; reliable man who is able to handle clerical work accurately, and also take dictation; salary $20. Address Box R 367 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, between 18 and 20, in large import and export house; one with knowledge of typewriting and general office work. O. A., Box 31, 1,364 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.
Bright, wide-awake boy wanted for general work in large export and import office. R 370 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright and active, in publishing house; good opportunity for advancement, salary $7 per week. Call Buhle, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY, A1, good references. Elliott Fisher, 88 Park Place.

OILERS.—Experienced in large steam power plant; eight hours; seven days; 33 cents an hour to start. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

PAYROLL CLERK for large manufacturing organization; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with good prospects; thoroughly experienced man only. Apply by letter, K 90 Times.

POULTRYMAN.—Single man, above 30, preferred; practical, experienced, good character, and of proven ability; large plant, 3 or 4 assistants to manage; good pay and pleasant surroundings. Call Thursday or Friday at Latham Hotel, 28th St. and 5th Av., or write all details to Rosemont Farm, Franklin, Penn. S. Leroy Tuttle, manager.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS for patriotic benefits; permanent employment; commission. 347 5th Av., Suite 1206.

RENTAL AGENT wanted in permanent real estate office to assist in office renting dept.; applicant must be of neat appearance and good family connections; previous experience, while not essential, preferred; exceptional opportunity for right man. In reply state age, present employers, and salary desired. T. B., Box 17 Times.

RODMEN AND TRANSITMEN wanted for general survey work; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, one to five years' experience. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMAN to cover widely advertised non-competitive specialty line on leads; we require now intelligent salesman to represent us in Boston and environs; applicant must be earnest, sincere, ambitious, in good health, and sober; drawing account. Apply Mr. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—Owing to the draft, large Eastern corporation is in need of high-grade salesmen; must be of mature age, good character, and furnish best of references; transportation, with drawing account. Address Box M W 175 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, acquainted with bakers' and confectioners' trade in New York and Pennsylvania States; old established house; excellent opportunity for the right man; state full particulars, age, experience, &c. Address M 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted by selling agents of an established and recognized line; good income assured to the right man; straight commission basis, with liberal drawing account; state age, qualifications, references; permanent. G 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced machine tool salesman to handle new and used machine business; desirable salary and commission basis; excellent opportunity for the right man. Box 53, Engineers Club, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced computing or specialty salesmen can make unusual connection with an investment house; drawing account from $25 to $100 per week to the right men. Apply at once, Room 403, 40 Exchange Place.

SALESMAN
to travel for manufacturing concern; good opportunity for live wire; commission basis; drawing account to right man. Apply Room 944, 1,328 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell suburban and city trade; must have experience with dry goods trade; drawing account against commission. China Coast Merc. Co., 60 Union Square.

SALESMEN to sell Ford cars on commission basis; a good proposition open to active, experienced men. Call at 19 West 125th St., C. & S. Motor Corporation.

SALESMEN.—Paper boxes experienced salesmen, with trade, wanted in old established firm that is enlarging its output capacity; salary and commission to the right men. M 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make $60 weekly; quick-selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 9 to 2 P. M., 507 5th Av., room 707.

SALESMEN.—10 experienced salesmen wanted in the brokerage service department of large brokerage house; splendid salary; big possibilities. Apply Room 403, 40 Exchange Place.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution, for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; salary or commission. Manager, C 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Territories open South and West for men with established acquaintance to carry side line dress and art trimmings; strictly commission basis. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—For city trade only, for good line; commission; also drawing account. K 112 Times.

SALESMEN for the art and needle and upholstery trade; liberal commission. 3 Apply 2 East 23d St., Room 602.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman wanted to handle Ford cars; good position for right man. 449 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SALESMEN.—Best selling proposition in State of New York; 30% commission; live leads. Room 1106, 116 West 32d St.

SALESMAN. — Electric signs; experienced man only; references; salary. Tahl, 494 Atlantic Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING, AMERICAN, 30 TO 45 YEARS OLD, LARGE MANUFACTURER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN TO CARRY A SPECIALTY LINE; INCOME OVER $100 PER WEEK TO RIGHT MAN; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. ONLY THOSE DESIRING PERMANENT CONNECTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED. K 116 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. F 156 Times.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistments, we need a few high-grade salesmen of proven ability; must be over 25, of good character, and furnish best of references; commission, with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Apply Mr. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN wanted, or coast representative, on a medium line of traveling bags; straight commission basis. Z 210 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—Rapid developing corporation is looking for an active, earnest, energetic young man to assume full management of a manufacturing concern; must know how to organize efficient office and have knowledge and experience in advertising and selling; salary moderate to commence and increasing as business develops. F 139 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK in the factory of lighting fixture manufacturer; must come well recommended; experience in this line not essential, but to man understanding the packing of glass steady position is guaranteed at good salary. S37 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy factory office; one that can assist in keeping of various records, &c.; fine opportunity for right young man; no startling salary to start; state age, experience in detail, and salary expected. Manufacturer, Box 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for Spanish commercial correspondency; thorough knowledge of Spanish grammar essential; only competent men with high-grade reference need apply; state nationality and salary desired. Export, P. O. B. 2,142.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious Spanish, English stenographer wanted in import and export business, capable of assisting generally in office; knowledge of French desirable. M 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for purchasing office in institution; excellent opportunity for intelligent, active youth. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted to report conference Dec. 27-28-29. C. L. McCrea, Box 476, Newark, N. J.

STOCK SALESMAN
To sell stock over telephone; man with Andrews experience preferred; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Leonard, room 814, 50 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMEN, high-class, wanted; leads, but no advances; com. A 48 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment house; good repair man; state experience, name references; $60 to begin with; advance to right man. K 124 Times.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
First-class tool designers, experienced on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small, accurate work. Call or write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Western Electric Co., Inc., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Experienced tool designers on jig and fixture work; Government contract; will pay good salaries to first-class, thoroughly experienced men; in reply, state nationality, age, experience, and salary desired. Address Box 50, Grand Central Station.

TOOL DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN on jigs, fixtures and gauges; highest prices paid to good men. M 342 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS,
49-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open for man with ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 389 Times Annex.

TURKISH BATH ATTENDANT.—Capable taking charge; pleasant Conn. city. Address Z 209 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS AND VARNISHERS.—First-class union men. Herpe Bros., 577 10th Av.

WHOLESALE PAPER. — EXPERIENCED FLOOR SALESMAN IN LARGE, WELL-KNOWN DOWNTOWN "FINE" PAPER HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, &C., DUANE ST., C 272 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG, experienced real estate man, preferably with knowledge of advertising. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, M 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to start on office work, with excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, energetic and well appearing, as junior clerk in active business real estate firm; good opportunity for right boy to enter this business as a profession. Reply in own handwriting, giving full parcreed, and salary desired. M. O., Box 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest dyestuff concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address R 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. R 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large wholesale house as office assistant; must be good at figures; good chance for advancement to right party; state age, experience and salary expected. C 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, examining and shipping; manufacturing stationery; state previous experience and salary desired. Answer T 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN in the office of certified public accountant; must have full knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15; give references. M 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 18 for junior clerk; knowledge of automobile business desirable; fair salary to start; good opportunity for alert young American. K 144 Times.

YOUNG MEN, two or three, for beginners' positions with a large national bank. K 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work; good opportunity; bring references. Copic Service Co., 176 Fulton St.

YOUNG MAN wanted in kimono house to lay out goods on tables for cutter. Address Y 387 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, experienced in office detail work; state experience. K 131 Times.

YOUNG OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of Spanish preferred, although this is not absolutely essential; give references and full particulars concerning self and salary expected. M 333 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-GRADE, clean-cut American young men (exempt from draft) for the following permanent openings:
1 STENOGRAPHER, (Steamship Co.,) $1,200.
1 STENOGRAPHER (Spanish unnecessary) for S. American camp—15,000 ft. altitude—$1,800 and lodging.
1 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, (Lima, S. A.,) $2,100 upward.
1 STENOGRAPHER and SPANISH TRANSLATOR, $1,300-$1,500; BOOKKEEPERS, $1,300.
JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18.
INSURANCE CLERKS, $12-$15-$18.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
1 TYPIST (to train as salesman for Automobile Co.), $15.
BROKERAGE CLERK, (read ticker,) $10.
ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK, $10.
OFFICE BOYS, (High School education,) $35-$40 mo.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 LIBERTY STREET.

TWENTY YOUNG MEN
NEEDED AT ONCE!
WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY TWENTY CLEAN-CUT YOUNG AMERICANS AS RODMEN AND CHAINMEN ON A LARGE CONSTRUCTION JOB; SALARIES, $65 TO $85 PER MONTH.
CALL 9 TO 1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Beauregard:
CAPTAINS.
Garrett, E. A. | McIntosh, J. S.
Hopkins, O. A. | Waugh, J. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Benjamin, E. L. | Hoyt, A. A.
Bliss, C. I. | Ingalls, S. S.
Bonz, M. | Jaslow, L. A.
Brown, C. J. | Jensen, J. L.
Campbell, R. C. | Johnson, D. S.
Christman, B. S. | Keene, P. F.
Cummings, C. A. | Kreiger, W. A.
Dewey, E. L. | Lewis, W. B.
Finley, W. G. | Littlejohn, D.
First, F. R. | Logan, J. A.
Frosh, H. B. | McGinnis, J. E.
Funk, N. E. | Martin, C. A.
Gausepohl, L. E. | Pedigo, S. E. G.
Godfrey, E. B. | Pentz, M. C.
Goodman, A. O. | Platt, J. J.
Greene, C. C. | Poe, C. A.
Gutch, C. C. | Polk, P. R.
Hall, R. E. | Rategan, E. H.
Hallinan, E. L. | Rhyne, A. W.
Harrison, C. S. | Thomas, P. E., Jr.
Hertel, A. J. | Thomson, W.

Following to Camp Travis:
Miller, Capt. R. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Abraham, H. | Greenshields, R. McK.
Aird, A. J. | Greig, T. O.
Alexander, W. A. | Harrison, L. D.
Alger, G. L. | Henderson, R. C.
Baker, D. A. | Hodson, H. O.
Barnes, V. D. | Hogan, J. R.
Berman, H. S. | Howell, S. C.
Bew, W. A. | Hutchinson, A. F.
Douthitt, C. M. | James, W. A. D.
Eaton, F. G. | Johnston, D.
Edwards, C. L. | Jones, D. D.
Evans, G. S. | Keech, R. R.
Evers, J. W. | Kittredge, M. R.
Faucett, S. T. | Morris, R. R.
Finkelberg, M. | Parker, P. E.
Fitz, G. G. | Powers, G. J.
Fitzgerald, E. T. | Rowe, L. R.
Fleischhauer, D. S. | Schepeler, C. W.
Gilchrist, R. T.

Following to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila.:
Eggers, Capt. C.; Means, Capt. J. W.; Wiggin, Capt. R. C., and Schriver, 1st Lt. L. H., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila.

Uren, 1st Lt. C. T., to duty with Av. Sec., Sig.C., Omaha.

Pollock, Capt. R., to Camp Sevier.

Flynn, 1st Lt. E. A., previous orders revoked.

Davis, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Gordon as member of tuberculosis board.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS (2) Virginia, $25 trnspt. & board; Correspt. expr. collections $25-$30; Stock record clerk, expd. Jersey City, $90-$100; Cashier, Passaic $20; Clerks $18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.
C. P. Hasson. J. J. McLaughlin.

Instruction.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for our free book. This instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; 31 S. Tuttle, 55 Hanover Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50. New York Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St, Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
3 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME. DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for Book 19.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, NEW YORK, 15 W. 44th St. BROOKLYN, 15-17 Flatbush Av.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios; call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T,) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN, qualify as inspectors and construction superintendents; free night course. Apply Thursday. Friday evenings, 7:30. Harlem Trade School, 188th St. and 5th Av.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
$15 pay—30-day course now forming; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th | Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WANTED
for one of the most fashionable restaurant dance resorts in New York City; now running under the management of a very prominent restaurateur of international fame; very little capital required. Address at once, Mr. X, 48 West 50th St., New York City.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—Controlling corporation syndicate subscribing additional cash capital to operate unexceptionally attractive basis for expansion reliable, established money-making business, will admit to membership on equal conditions gentleman refinement, education, business ability; permanent official position, remunerative salary; investment $5,000 to $10,000. M 323 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.
Representation of American manufacturers solicited for Brazil by an American merchant now in New York; large showrooms in Rio de Janeiro and ample facilities for distribution; interested principally in novelties, tools, &c. R 385 Times Downtown.

Wholesale house, West 33d, near 5th Av., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, would sublet part of store, 20x80, with part of show window, wholesale or retail; heavy traffic from Pennsylvania Station, Hudson tubes, elevated, and subway. T 32 Times.

Mail-Order List for Sale.—Firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 11,000 women's names, obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address K., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Factory manager of large manufacturing would like to engage with responsible party in going, sound manufacturing business; some capital, long experience, and executive ability to invest. Address L. B. H., 178 Times.

Wanted—Gentleman to invest as partner in a high-class retail business established on one of the finest downtown corners. F 320 Times Downtown.

Completely equipped, large, established doll manufacturing plant for sale; good paying proposition for interested party. Y 392 Times Annex.

Machine shop wanted, equipped for general manufacturing and suited for 30-50 men; waterfront location preferred. R 360 Times Downt

HAILS LIBERTY LOAN AS BIG AID TO THRIFT

Jacob H. Schiff Tells Bond Club Charges Against Bankers Here Were Proved False.

POINTS TO NEW YORK'S LEAD

Allen B. Forbes Says America Can Meet War Expenses of $40-000,000 a Day.

The efforts made to place the Liberty Loans have had a most beneficial result in stirring up reserves of energy that might otherwise have lain dormant and in furnishing the exceptional stimulus needed to promote national thrift, according to the statements of Jacob H. Schiff and Allen B. Forbes, made last night at a dinner given at the McAlpin by the Bond Club, an organization of the salesmen attached to bond houses, which gave a dinner in celebration of the success of the second loan.

"We want to be modest," said Mr. Schiff, "and not claim for New York too great a share of the merit that no doubt should be accorded to the entire nation, but in the face of the wild demagogic utterances made by a leading public man scarcely a week ago, imputing to the New York banking community the basest intrigues against the success of the Second Liberty Loan —an accusation which the utterer for his own good found it well to very promptly withdraw—need I hesitate to give it here as my own opinion that had New York not taken the initiative and led the way in so efficient, unhesitating, and courageous a manner it is an open question whether there could have been aroused the great enthusiasm that gradually developed all over the country and finally brought about the magnificent result that has been achieved.

"Even if we would not today unhesitatingly subscribe to Jay Cooke's civil war pronouncement that a national debt is a national blessing, this I may aver, that the necessity for creating a large national debt has uncovered energies and resources which if not thus stimulated might have long remained dormant. Nor would it have been possible, except through the stimulus and co-operative effort which perhaps the patriotism of an entire high-minded people can alone call forth, to have created an army of workers such as are represented in the membership of your club who, bending their utmost energies, without any desire for reward, almost compelled the taking up of these millions upon millions of bonds by small and large investors in every station of life.

Great Inherent Strength Known.

"We now know something more positive of our great inherent financial and economic strength, of the real extent of which we had until recently a very limited conception. I remember in the Summer of 1915, after the war had been going on some nine months and we had extended already several hundred millions of credits to the Allies, I discussed with the head of the leading American industrial corporation, a man of great experience and wide vision, the question how far we might go in extending credits in goods and money to the allied nations. And this experienced man expressed his opinion that we ought hardly to go much further if we did not wish to get financially crowded.

"Mr. Vanderlip, perhaps as able, experienced, and practical a financier as can be found in this country or elsewhere, at about the same time, speaking of our great resources, enthusiastically declared that we might without becoming crowded go so far as to lend the Allies a billion dollars. And now, after having furnished the Allies loans to the extent of at least two billions prior to our own entrance into the war, and having repurchased from Europe another two billions of American securities, the American people proceed and offer their own Government within less than six months a total of something like seven billions against its two Liberty Loans, and will be prepared beyond any question to readily absorb any loans the Government may need to float hereafter.

"The experience we are now acquiring will stand in good stead after the war, but we should in addition make all efforts to study the experience of other peoples in whose markets the financing of the world has heretofore been done. We should in particular seek to learn how we can profit by the mistakes of bankers and financiers in foreign lands, which, as we have lately seen, have led to the clogging of the resources of some of the greatest financial markets of the world, when the investments of those countries in foreign securities that had been counted on as a reserve proved unavailable because of the mistakes that had been made."

Has Faith in America.

Allen B. Forbes said that the great thing Americans have learned from the success of the Liberty Loans is "that we can wake up the spirit of economy and thrift." "Next year," he said, "they say our war expenses may be $40,000,000 a day. Huge! But this maximum expenditure can be met by a per capita saving of 40 cents a day in this country of 100,000,000 people. You can't tell me this country cannot do it. It can. Furthermore, it has got to do it.

"Business, social life, individual expenditure must all be subservient to the inexorable necessity of war. No business in the country today is important except as it contributes toward winning the war. The immediate prospects of the bond business are not bright, but if we can weather the storm we shall have a most glorious opportunity of remunerative employment, for America cannot help being the financial centre of the world after the war."

A. B. Leach told incidents of the loan campaign, and mentioned an office boy, not yet 15 years old, who had to be withdrawn from an outstation for the sale of bonds because he broke his leg. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and sold bonds to every doctor and nurse who came into contact with him; and then, transferred to another institution, did the same there, selling a total of $15,000 worth of bonds from a sick bed.

Hamilton Canby presided at the dinner.

FINAL LOAN RETURNS TODAY

Official Total Here $1,480,291,950, with 62 Banks to Hear From.

At the close of business last night the Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that its record of tabulated subscriptions to the Liberty Loan totaled $1,480,291,950. This is an increase of about $43,000,000 for the day, and a gain of approximately $180,000,000 since Saturday night, when the campaign came to an end. There are still sixty-two banks in the district to be heard from, and they have until the close of banking hours today to make their final returns and pay the initial installment of 2 per cent.

Of the 1,275 banks and trust companies in this district, all except about 500 have already transmitted their complete reports and made their payments. A great many have mailed or wired their totals of subscriptions, but have not yet made payment.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday sales of the new 4 per cent. Liberty bonds were made at par, the total being $196,500. Transactions in the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds of the first loan amounted to $2,434,500. The opening quotation was 99.96 and the bonds sold down to 99.80, but closed at 99.84, or at a decline of 12 points from Tuesday's last quotation.

HENRY FORD BEATEN IN $60,000,000 SUIT

Dodge Brothers Win Action For Disbursement of Dividends —Ford to Appeal.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company today won the first round of their fight for increased dividends and a more important voice in the transactions of the company's business.

Circuit Judge George S. Hosmer of Detroit handed down a decision for the plaintiff in a suit brought by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge of Detroit against the Ford Motor Company and Henry Ford, to compel Mr. Ford to disburse about $60,000,000 of accumulated dividends to the company's stockholders. The Dodge Brothers, who are automobile manufacturers, are also minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company, in which Henry Ford holds a controlling interest.

Mr. Ford announced some months ago that he hoped to use this money greatly to increase his company's business. One of the features of his plan of expansion was the construction of great blast furnaces on the River Rouge, near Detroit. The Dodge Brothers attempted to obtain an injunction permanently restraining Mr. Ford from starting construction work on these furnaces, but the State Supreme Court allowed him to begin building provided he furnished a bond to protect the company's stockholders from loss in case the Dodge Brothers won their suit. The bond was furnished and the work at River Rouge was started.

Mr. Ford has declared that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if the lower courts' decisions were against him. It was charged by the Dodge Brothers that he was supreme in directing the business of the Ford Motor Company and the minority stockholders had no voice in the affairs of the company. He denied this charge.

Anti-Disloyalty Meeting Tomorrow.

An Anti-Disloyalty meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, at 8:15 P. M., under the auspices of the American Defense Society. The speakers will be David Jayne Hill, Samuel Gompers, George Haven Putnam, and James M. Beck. General admission will be free, but boxes and reserves seats can be obtained at the offices of American Rights League, Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

SCORE ARE INJURED AS CAR HITS WAGON

Six Passengers Taken to Hospitals After Collision in Sixth Avenue.

WOMEN FAINT IN CRUSH

Motorman So Badly Crowded on Platform That He Was Unable Properly to Operate the Car.

Twenty passengers on a Sixth Avenue surface car were hurt, half a dozen of them seriously, the rest were thrown into a panic, and the avenue, filled with commercial vehicles and workers hurrying home for dinner, was blocked for some time by an accident at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street about 5:30 yesterday evening, when the car, southbound, ran into a Wells Fargo Express wagon.

The most seriously hurt were:

DAUPLER, PAULINE, of 117 Norfolk Street; will lose right eye; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GOLDBERG, MORRIS, of 155 South Second Street, Brooklyn; left leg broken and internal injuries; New York Hospital.

KAWALER, BENJAMIN, 982 East 165th Street; left hand cut; St. Vincent's Hospital.

PRINCHINICK, SAMUEL, of 49 Varet Street, Brooklyn; face cut; New York Hospital.

POLLIKER, LILLIAN, 67 Pitt Street; left hand cut; went home.

ROSENBERG, HENRY, 111 Seventh Street; left wrist broken, face cut; St. Vincent's Hospital.

The express wagon came down from Fifteenth Street, going eastward, and tried to cross the avenue in front of the car, which the driver, Joseph Sanders, said he didn't see. Thomas Collins, the motorman, tried to put on the brakes when he saw the wagon in front of him; but the overflow of passengers from the car, so crowded that there was no longer standing room, had jammed the platform about him, and he could barely move his arms.

So the car smashed into the wagon, knocking Sanders off the seat and bruising him badly, and throwing the vehicle up against an elevated pillar on which it was broken. The impact broke every window in the car, and showers of splintered glass sprayed about the crowd of ughuly wedged working people clinging to the straps inside. They swayed back and forth, and then surged toward the exits as the car lurched and stopped. Many of them were hurt; several women fainted; and some passerby, excited by the chorus of screams from panicky factory girls in the car, turned in a fire alarm and brought a squadron of apparatus up to the corner to add to the confusion.

Policeman Anderson of the West Twentieth Street Station turned in an ambulance call, and before the surgeons had arrived had given first aid himself to several persons. When the ambulances got there the crowd of sightseers had come in so thickly that reserves had to be sent from the West Twentieth Street Station to clear them away while the ambulances took the badly hurt to the hospital. Thirteen other injured persons refused treatment for comparatively slight cuts and bruises, and went home.

Three men were severely injured yesterday morning when the automobile moving van on which they rode was struck by a 125th Street crosstown car at the corner of Park Avenue. Joseph O'Neill of 1,977 Third Avenue, who drove the van, was knocked off, but escaped injury. The motorman of the car, James Daly, tried to put on the brakes as the van passed southward in front of him, but the car did not stop in time and the truck was overturned. Matthew Brown of 345 East 122d Street was pinned under the car, and suffered a broken leg, internal injuries, and possible fracture of the skull. James Allen of 2,411 Second Avenue was bruised about the head and body, and William Moir of 207 West 128th Street was hurt about the head.

Dry Candidate Praises Mitchel.

In an address at the Brooklyn Civic Club yesterday David Leigh Colvin, Prohibition candidate for Mayor of New York, praised the work of the Fusion administration and declared that loyal Americans should vote for either Mayor Mitchel or himself. The Health Department under Commissioner Haven Emerson, Mr. Colvin said, had done much for the promotion of temperance in the city. Without the sympathy and co-operation of local authorities, he added, a national prohibition law could not be successfully enforced.

SOLDIER LEAPS TO DEATH.

Corporal a Suicide at Hotel Because Marriage is Delayed.

Despondent because he could not marry a friend of many years and recent fiancée before going to the war, Corporal Berney B. Loveman of Supply Company 167, United States Infantry, which has recently been stationed at Camp Mills, L. I., committed suicide early yesterday by leaping from a room on the eighth floor of the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street.

The body was identified shortly afterward by Oscar Glanckopf, an importer, who lives with his wife and daughter, Miss Regina Glanckopf, at 601 West 113th Street. Loveman, who was only 29 years old, committed suicide, Glanckopf later told the police, because of disappointment which he had felt on being told the evening before that he could not marry Miss Glanckopf until after he had returned from the war.

Loveman and Miss Glanckopf have known each other for several years, according to the story told to the police by the girl's father. They belonged to the same social circles and Miss Glanckopf had visited in Birmingham, Ala., where Loveman's widowed mother is a woman of considerable means. Although known to be friends, however, the families of the young people never heard of any engagement between them until last Monday, when they returned to the Glanckopf home with a marriage license and two wedding rings which they had just obtained and announced that they wanted to be married immediately.

To this, however, Mr. Glanckopf refused to consent, on the ground that Loveman would be going to the war in a few weeks and that it would be wiser to wait until he returned. Mr. Glanckopf telegraphed to Mrs. Loveman, who is the widow of the founder of the department store of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb in Birmingham, and she telegraphed back confirming Mr. Glanckopf's judgment, the latter said.

Loveman took dinner with the Glanckopfs on Monday night, and Mr. Glanckopf, during a renewed discussion of the advisability of the marriage, suggested that the young Corporal might solve the difficulty by obtaining an honorable discharge from the army on the grounds of an operation which he underwent while he was serving on the border a year ago. "I would sooner die than leave the army," the Corporal is said to have answered.

Loveman left the Glanckopf home at 8 P. M. How he occupied himself between that hour and 3:30 A. M. is not known. Returning at the latter hour to the Hotel Marseilles, where he was registered, he went to his room on the eighth floor and sent a bellboy for a pitcher of water. When the bellboy returned he found the door and window open and the guest gone. A minute later a chauffeur ran into the hotel, saying that a soldier was dead on the sidewalk. Dr. Sugarman of the Knickerbocker Hospital was summoned, but Loveman expired before the ambulance arrived. The body was removed to the West 100th Street Police Station. Notes found in the room disclosed Loveman's identity.

CERTIFICATE SALE CLOSES.

Treasury Received $684,631,000 in Subscriptions in Five Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Subscription books for the latest issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of indefinite amount have been closed, the Treasury announced tonight, with total subscriptions received in five days since the issue was opened amounting to $684,631,000. Of the total, $254,657,000 was reported during the last day. The certificates are payable on Dec. 15 and may be converted into Liberty bonds.

Today's subscriptions brought the total of certificates of indebtedness to be retired from proceeds of the second Liberty Loan up to $2,319,056,000.

"This issue was made largely for the convenience of subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan," said a Treasury statement, "and as a means of facilitating the financial operations involved in the payments to be made upon subscriptions to this loan. The subscriptions were closed because in the judgment of the Secretary the objects of the issue have been attained, and although applications continued to be received up to the moment of closing in very gratifying amounts. The whole operation has been eminently successful."

Spanish Ship Held in West Indies.

A WEST INDIAN PORT, Oct. 31.—A Spanish mail steamer, bound for Spain from Venezuela by way of Havana, is being held here on orders from Washington pending an examination of her [illegible] passengers.

BUDGET IS ADOPTED BY ESTIMATE BOARD

It Calls for an Expenditure by the City in 1918 of $40,519,858.

CUT OF $276,261 IS MADE

Of This the Board of Education Supplies $218,161.26 and Fire Department $300.

The Board of Estimate early last evening adopted the city budget for 1918. For the first time in seven years the board finished its work without turning the clock back. As finally adopted the budget calls for the expenditure of $40,519,858 — for only $276,261 was cut from the tentative budget. All the members of the board were present with the exception of Borough President Connolly of Queens and President Van Name of Richmond, who sent representatives. President Mathewson of the Bronx, although present, did not vote for the budget.

The reductions were made up as follows: Department of Education, other than personal service, all boroughs, $218,161.26; Tenement House Department, $36,240; Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, $.0,000; Board of Estimate, bureau of Contract Supervision and bureau of Personal Service, $780; Police Department, $780; Fire Department, $300. A statement concerning the Board of Education figures says:

"The total amount requested by the Board of Education for 1918 aggregates $44,449,610.42, of which amount $36,776,432.08 is for the purposes of the General School Fund. The total amount appropriated for the General School Fund for the year 1918 is $36,219,711.87, which amount represents an increase of $1,151,788.90 over the corresponding appropriation for the current year, and a cut of $556,720.21 in the corresponding request. The total allowance for the Special School Fund is $7,110,651.16, which amount represents an increase of $748,126.63 over the corresponding appropriation for the current year and a cut of $361,527.19 under the corresponding request. The total allowance for both funds for the year 1918 represents an increase of $1,899,915.53 over the budget for 1917.

"The chief items of increase in the General School Fund are $970,485.06 for the day elementary schools and $50,-971.79 for the day high schools. The only extension of educational activities provided for in the budget for 1918 is an item of $78,000 for the Americanization of foreigners. In addition to the increase for janitorial service, the chief items of increase in the Special School Fund are $45,165.34 for increasing the salaries of 433 persons in the official and clerical staffs, $324,141.94 in the fuel account, and $216,893.22 for general repairs to school buildings."

TELLS OF MINOTTO'S PRO-GERMAN COURSE

Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge of New York Testifies Against the Count in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Conversations between Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge of 1 Lexing on Avenue, New York, wife of an expert on wireless telegraphy, who has done work of a confidential nature for both the United States and South American Governments, and Count James Minotto were related at a secret hearing before Immigration Inspector C. H. Paul today. Mr. Eldridge's husband is President of the Federal Holdings Company, which is interested in installing wireless plants in South America. He was in charge for a time of the installation of wireless apparatus on ships of the Brazilian navy.

It was in 1914 that Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, and at that time agent of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, went to South America. At Rio Janeiro he met Mrs. Eldridge and her husband. The acquaintance was of a social nature, but Count Minotto made statements in which the Government is now particularly interested.

Mrs. Eldridge had ample time to discuss different subjects with Minotto, as she and her husband and the count were on board a ship for two days. Through her the acquaintance between Count Minotto and Mme. Joseph Caillaux, wife of a former Premier of France, acquitted of the killing of Editor Gaston Calmette, was confirmed. The count, when questioned, admitted that he knew Mme. Caillaux socially.

After the hearing Mrs. Eldridge left for New York. She expects to sail Saturday for South America with her husband.

While the hearing was secret, it is learned Mrs. Eldridge told of Count Minotto's pro-German utterances and his actions while in South America, where she and her husband resided for three years. He was always trying to justify the stand taken by Germany in the war, she said, and created no little comment.

"I cannot reveal what it was at the hearing," said Mrs. Eldridge, while waiting for a train to New York, "but it was something that should be known, I feel sure. It concerns what my husband and I know about Count Minotto when he was in South America. We did not know actually that he was active for the Germans, but we had reason to suspect him. He is a German, too, more German than Italian, I can tell you."

Mrs. Eldridge was Miss Bayliss of Chicago. Her father-in-law was head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

After Mrs. Eldridge's testimony had been taken the defense introduced the statements of various New York bankers to show Minotto's good character. Then, at the plea of Attorney Veeder, the case was continued for one week to allow the defense to bring witnesses from New York.

At the hearing, in addition to Mrs. Eldridge, were Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., and father-in-law of the Count; Count Minotto, the latter's attorney, Henry Veeder; Attorney Colin C. H. Fyfe, Commissioner of Prentis, and Inspector Charles H. Paul of the Immigration Bureau. Mr. Fyfe represents the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

Louis F. Swift issued the following statement:

"I am positive that the whole thing is a misunderstanding, and will be cleared up in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Government. I know he (Count Minotto) is innocent, and no harm can come to him."

Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge lives with her husband at the Hotel Earle. Mr. Eldridge could not be found there last night, but it was learned that he is the President of the Federal Holdings Company of 32 Nassau Street, which is said to hold stock in certain wireless properties. The name of Frank L. Polk, now Assistant Secretary of State, appears on the office door.

It was learned yesterday that Fritz Kuhn and George von Seebeck both now interned and both friends of Minotto and of Count von Bernstorff, lived at 12 Fifth Avenue from Sept. 29, 1916, to May 31, 1917, going thence to Port Chester. Two days after their return from Port Chester they were arrested in an apartment they had rented in West Twentieth Street.

At the Fifth Avenue apartment Kuhn was known as Dr. E. F. Kuhn. The men are said to have had visitors frequently, but persons in the building could not say whether Count Minotto was among them. The name of the Count was not remembered, but it was explained that there was little opportunity to learn the names of the visitors.

It was recalled that one of the visitors to Kuhn and von Seebeck in the last week of their stay wore a United States naval uniform. Federal authorities are trying to learn if the man was William Lewis Dunbar, who had secured a position as ensign in the navy and who since has had his commission revoked and has been interned. It was stated that this visitor called daily, and attendants at the apartment house are said to have expressed the opinion that he is the description of Dunbar fitted him.

Week End Special Suits To Measure $25

There are seventy-five patterns in this special sale. All are strictly all-wool. There are medium and heavy weights. Many came to us from the best foreign mills. All are exceptional.

Call and examine these fabrics. Even those who have learned to appreciate the fact that Arnheim prices are unusually low, will be surprised that war conditions have not boosted these materials from $10 to $15 a suit.

Remember, every suit and overcoat made here is guaranteed for fit, style and satisfaction. Samples on request.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Clothes economy does not mean that we shall go without, but that we shall buy the best for the least money.

Arnheim Axiom.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

It's good style

This military idea in civilian clothes

SOLDIERS must have comfort in clothes; long service and a smart appearance. You need the same things in civilian clothes. You get them in ours; all-wool for long wear; easy drapery for comfort; military touches in belts, pockets, and plaits.

The picture shows one of our new military overcoats. Our label is in it; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

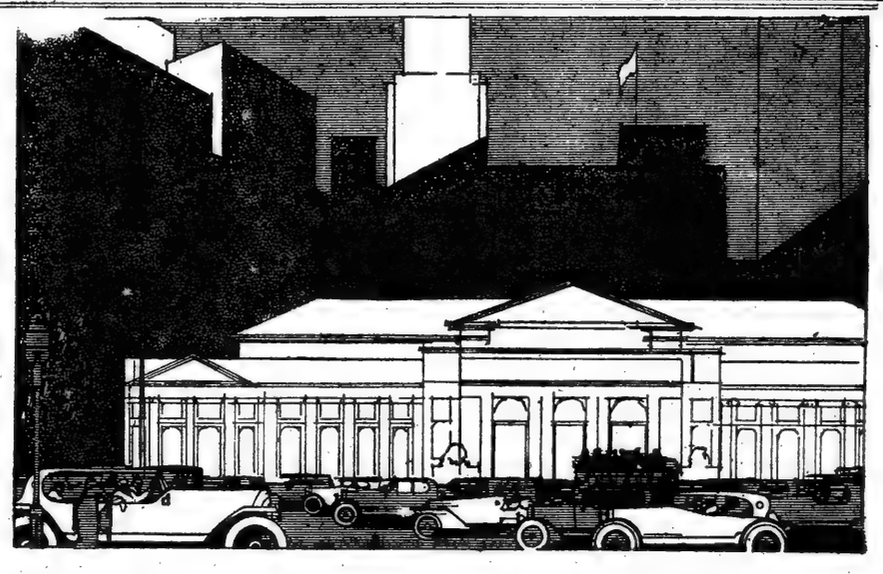
Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

If you want the style of today—the style that guarantees all-wool fabrics and comfort, too—you'll find it here in these Hart Schaffner & Marx coats.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 99th
846-848 West 125th
Third Ave., cor. 189th
Open Evenings



101,374 AUTOMOBILES IN NEW YORK CITY

MORE than 166,000 gallons of gasoline are used every day by the 101,374 automobiles—passenger cars and trucks—operated in New York City.

With consumption so great, the percentage of low-grade fuel sold is not surprising.

Small wonder, too, that such a condition turns wise motorists to the use of Tydol.

These motorists call Tydol "the new economy gasoline" because it *vaporizes fast.*

Tydol works best in a lean carburetor mixture—15 parts air to 1 part fuel. The use of such a mixture means a tremendous saving in fuel. *Yet Tydol costs no more than sluggish gasoline.*

Ask any Tydol dealer to show you how to set your carburetor to get the best mixture for your car. You will be pleasantly surprised at the result.

To reduce friction and wear, use Veedol, the automobile lubricant that resists heat. Reduces sediment by 80% and increases power and gasoline mileage.

Manufactured by
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
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LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
TYDOL
THE NEW
ECONOMY GASOLINE

Distributed by
PLATT & WASHBURN REFG. CO.,
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"Cape"

—a name derived from the Cape of Good Hope—designates a glove-skin used whole and dressed right-side-out, or "glace". If it's a Fownes Cape it designates the genuine Cape skin from Africa, making the smartest, strongest, best fitting gloves procurable. Washable, too.

"Standard equipment" for officers and civilians:—it's a

FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE

VALUE is the Cinderella of Business. The word has been so mauled and cuffed, that it is almost afraid to show its face. At $25 and $30, I am tailoring Sack Suits to individual measure that I'm not afraid to call Paramount Value, considering that the market is at loose ends.

Warm, winter-weight, full-ounce, first-pick Worsteds, not shallow, sleazy, spongy wool. Top-quality linings and trimmings. Custom journeyman benchwork throughout. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings!

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Purse, containing about $10, a gold ring, a Liberty bond, receipt, on 8th Av., bet. 47th St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, about 5:30 P. M.; reward. May Sullivan, 3d floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST.—Tuesday, about noon, neighborhood of 42d St. and 3d Av., small blue silk change purse containing $20 gold piece, gold lead pencil, and about $15 in bills. Liberal reward if returned to box office St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West 6 th St.

LOST- Waltham gold watch, monogram W. H. D., Oct. 25, between Waverley Place and Metropolitan Opera House, probably near 6th Av. elevated 8th St. Station; liberal reward. Walter Hampden, 158 Waverley Place, city.

LOST. — In building, 25 St. and 4th Av., pocketbook, containing money, several checks, and items of no value to finder. Liberal reward if returned to Room 1.04, 404 4th Av. No questions asked.

LOST—Pin, diamond and pearl, on 5th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., New York, or in the shops; reward. Fuller, 419 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Music roll containing sheet music, Sunday, Oct. 21, between Borough Park Brooklyn and Perth Amboy, N. J. Return to 211 Market St., Perth Amboy.

LOST.—SILVER RING, marked "H. S. A." Sunday evening, Oct. 21. Communicate with Box: Office Box 252, Springfield, Mass. Suitable reward given.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—A small gold brooch containing small diamond, surrounded by pearls, reward. Mrs. C. A. Brigham, 90 Morningside Drive. Tel. 7900 Morningside.

LOST.—Persian shawl coat on Long Island road, probably near Mineola; $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Schultze, 47 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl circle pin, 5th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., or in shops; reward offered. Fuller, 419 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday evening, SILVER GRAY FOX SKIN BOA. Return to office Great Northern Hotel and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Oct. 30, diamond and sapphire buckle brooch; liberal reward. Phone Rector 9038, 61 Broadway.

LOST.—Enamel part of watch set with diamonds; reward. Mrs. L. L. Phillips, 500 West End Av. Phone 7846 Riverside.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Monday evening, between 315 West 94th St. and 23d St., on 8th Av.; reward. Lowe, address above.

LOST—Solitaire diamond, lost from ring setting. Return to Stratford House, 11 East 32d St., reward.

LOST.—Small diamond brooch, two wings and cross bar; finder receives full value returning to 108 East 82d St.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, initials L. L. E. Return Harvard Club; no questions; reward.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lady's open-face gold watch; fleur de lis pin. Saturday afternoon, between Douglas Manor, L. I., and 30 West 68th St. Mrs. Shields. Phone Bayside 2613.

REWARD, $100, NO QUESTIONS ASKED; DIAMOND CIRCLE SET IN PLATINUM; LOST IN WANAMAKER'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. RETURN TO MANAGER'S OFFICE, JOHN WANAMAKER, BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

REWARD.—Two-karat diamond from ring Saturday, 47th St. & 8th Av. or Woolworth's. Apartment 4A, 501 W. 171st St.

REWARD, no questions, for return silver soap box and tooth brush holder taken from 410 Riverside Drive, Apt. 163.

REWARD.—Sunday, $28 in bills on Riverside bus. Thomas, 226 West End Av.

$10 REWARD.—Lady's gold Tiffany watch, 7 diamonds in back. T. S., K 110 Times.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money, on 46th St., Brooklyn; owner may obtain same upon proper identification and payment of advertising. C 255 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, black and white marks; answers to name "Tyson"; liberal reward. [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; little temperature change; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,832. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

INVADERS REACH TAGLIAMENTO LINE; CAPTURE 180,000

Last Bridgeheads Fall as Italians Withdraw to Defenses on the West Bank.

RETREATING TROOPS SAFE

Rome Reports the Success of Cadorna's Retirement, with Third Army Nearly Intact.

ALLIED FORCES AT FRONT

Washington Informed That Anglo-French Troops Found the Situation Encouraging.

French and British Troops Now Fighting With Cadorna

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Anglo-French reinforcements have reached the Italian eastern front, where General Cadorna's Second and Third Armies are declared to have retired in good order toward the new line—probably that of the Tagliamento—where the projected stand is to be made.

Official information received in Washington from Rome today asserted that the Italians had welcomed the British and French veterans enthusiastically, and that the Anglo-French commanders had found the personnel and material of the Italian Army to be stronger than it was thought they would be after so severe a shock as that which the Teutons delivered on the Julian front.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The Austro-German forces invading Italy have captured 60,000 more prisoners, increasing the number taken since the drive began to more than 180,000. They have also captured 1,500 Italian guns. The foregoing information is contained in today's official announcements from the German War Office, which record another great victory yesterday for the Austro-German Fourteenth Army.

Some of the retreating Italian forces made a stand at the Tagliamento River. The bridgehead positions at Dignano and Codroipo were captured by the invaders.

The Austro-Germans penetrated the rearguard positions of the Italians to the east of the lower Tagliamento. Austro-Hungarian forces are reported to have expelled the Italians from the last Tagliamento bridgehead, near Latisana, on the lower reaches of the river, south of Codroipo.

The War Office afternoon bulletin says:

The fact that the development of our operations against Italy has been so successful may be attributed to our rapid blows in the east and to the incomparably stubborn endurance of our troops on all fronts, notably in the west.

Yesterday the allied troops of the Fourteenth Army gained a further great victory. Portions of the enemy army made a stand at the Tagliamento. In the mountains and in the Friuli plain, to the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso railway, the enemy retired, fighting on, to the western bank of the river. Bridgehead positions on the eastern bank were held by him near Pinzano, Dignano, and Codroipo. He offered violent resistance at rearguard positions projecting thence toward Udine via Bertiolo, Pozzuolo, and Lavariano, to cover the retirement of his Third Army to the western bank of the Tagliamento.

Impelled by the will for victory and capably directed by prudent leadership, the German and Austro-Hungarian corps here gained successes which even in the present war have rarely been attained.

The bridgehead positions of Dignano and Codroipo were taken by storm by Prussian Jäger and Bavarian and Württemberg infantry. Throughout the area of operations tried Brandenburg and Silesian divisions in irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rearguard positions of the Italians east of the lower Tagliamento, and drove back the enemy, while the tried Austro-Hungarian corps pressed forward from the Isonzo against the last of the crossings held by the enemy, near Latisana.

Cut off by our thrust from the north and outflanked on both sides, more than 60,000 Italians laid down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the so successfully conducted twelfth Isonzo battle is consequently increased to more than 180,000, and the total of guns taken is increased to more than 1,500. The other booty captured is proportionate.

The statement adds that there were no important developments on the other fronts.

The supplementary statement from General Headquarters tonight says:

On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Pinzano and Latisana have either been driven back or taken prisoners.

Rome Reports Tagliamento Reached.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The Italian forces under Austro-German attack in northern Italy have effected a withdrawal on the line of the Tagliamento, with the Third

Continued on Page 4.

Lloyd George Optimistic; Wires Orlando of Allied Aid

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Premier Lloyd George has sent the following message to the new Italian Premier, Vittorio Emmanuel Orlando, in reply to the latter's telegram of yesterday affirming the solidarity of the two nations:

"It is a source of real satisfaction to us that the friendship between the Italian and British peoples is about to be cemented by the co-operation of their armies with the gallant soldiers of France on the same battlefield. I am confident that Italy and her allies will not only stem the tide of the enemy advance, but in due course will roll it back forever."

AMERICANS SHIFT FRONT LINE FORCE

Transfer in the Trenches Made Without Attack or Loss.

MEN WERE CAKED IN MUD

Wet and Tired When They Reached Camp, but Recovered Quickly—Ready to Go Back.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press.)—The first battalions of Americans in the trenches have been relieved by others. Relief, which is considered one of the critical periods, when the enemy by shelling the approaches to the positions may inflict heavy damage, was accomplished successfully. Apparently the enemy was not aware of what was going on.

With the men back in billets, it is now permissible to mention for the first time that the casualties were negligible. In fact, more men are suffering with "trench feet" than with wounds.

From a military standpoint the experience gained by the Americans is considered of a very high value in the training of contingents which are yet to arrive on French soil. It was a tired, dirty, wet, mud-caked body of men that returned to billets. The men had only two clear days while in the trenches. They were muddy from their hats to their shoes. Before anything else they required a bath, first with gasoline and then with water.

Today the sun was shining brightly, and the returned soldiers spent most of the time sunning themselves and their belongings. Some of the fields in this section of France are covered with blankets, parts of uniforms, and equipment. Clouds of red dust arose in these places when later the owners started to brush up. Tonight the returned battalions are clean and ready to go back again.

Citizens of the State of New York in the American Army will cast their ballots next Saturday in the State elections. Those of the command who are not able to vote on Saturday will do so on Tuesday, when the polls will be especially opened for them. The troops now at the front will not be allowed to vote, as time off for this purpose cannot be granted. A supply of official ballots has been received at headquarters.

One Trench Casualty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General Pershing today notified the War Department of the injury of First Lieutenant De Vere H. Harden of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps by a moderate shrapnel wound and the death of two private soldiers from natural causes. The statement follows:

First Lieutenant De Vere H. Harden, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, suffered a moderate shrapnel wound in the lower left leg on Oct. 28; emergency address, Mrs. Josephine Harden, 44 Pitkin Street, Burlington, Vt.

Private William J. Johnson infantry, died on Oct. 30 of natural causes; emergency address, William E. Johnson, 30 Madison Street, East Weymouth, Mass.

Private Joseph E. Couture infantry, died on Oct. 25 of natural causes; emergency address, Mrs. Emily Couture, (mother,) 20 Hammond Street, Burnside.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK BY A MINE

Said to Have Been Destroyed in the Sound off the Coast of Sweden.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—A German warship has been sunk in The Sound, according to a dispatch to the National Tidende from Malmoe, Sweden. It is reported that the vessel struck a mine.

This report is considered to confirm a dispatch from Malmoe some time ago saying that a torpedo boat destroyer had run into a mine at the southern end of the Sound, and that the bodies of German sailors had been washed ashore at various points.

SINK TURKISH WARSHIP.

Russians Destroy a Torpedo Boat and Two Steamers in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—In an attack on Turkish vessels in Inada Bay, in the Black Sea, near the Bosporus, Russian torpedo boats sank a Turkish torpedo boat and destroyed two Turkish steamers and a naval battery in the bay, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Black Sea.—Two of our torpedo boats, dispatched to destroy a Turkish steamer damaged by one of our submarines, discovered an enemy torpedo boat and two steamers in Inada Bay. The enemy torpedo boat was sunk, the naval battery in the bay was destroyed.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majestic and Kitchener Ranges from... [illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVES TO CURB SHORT SELLING

New Rules Give Governors the Names of Those Who Trade in Borrowed Stocks.

WARN PROFESSIONAL BEARS

Governors Take Most Drastic War Measure Since Close-Down in July, 1914.

BIGGEST DECLINE OF YEAR

Steel Common Starts Slump with Break of 7 1-2 Points in 1,390,000-Share Day.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange took action yesterday afternoon, following the greatest decline of securities of the year, to curb the activities of short sellers. New trading rules were established which put into the possesion of the Governors at noon every day the names of speculators who have sold during the morning stocks which they did not own with the purpose of buying them back cheaper when the price had receded. The rules provide that all members of the Exchange must supply the names of customers for whom stocks are "borrowed" in process of putting through short sale transactions, and, as a check upon this information, lenders of stocks will be required in the future to inform the Governors of the names of the brokers to whom they loan stocks.

The decision of the Governors to exercise supervision on short selling supplies the most drastic war measure put into effect by the board since the Exchange was closed in July, 1914. It was called forth by the steady decline of stock prices since Aug. 1, a decline which is believed to have been increased substantially by the deliberate attacks of a number of big traders through short sales. A long series of bear "drives" at United States Steel common culminated yesterday in a sensational break of 7½ points in this issue, and as the other active speculative shares slumped under the influence of Steel's fall, the Governors decided the time had come to put the clamps on such operations in the future.

Short Sales Sometimes Legitimate.

In explaining their position leading Governors emphasized the statement that the Exchange had not set out to eliminate short selling. On the contrary, they said that operations on the short side possess valuable functions which are necessary to stabilize prices at times when the market would fall into a demoralized state if traders were not constantly "covering" stocks sold at higher levels.

The Exchange is seeking to differentiate between what the Governors call legitimate short sales and others which are deliberately carried out in order to depress stocks. To this end, the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the Governors were looked upon in the Street as a threat to professional bears to be good or something would happen to them, although no provision was announced for punishment in cases where illegitimate short selling was uncovered. The resolutions said:

Resolved, That all members of the Exchange or their firms, who are borrowing stocks, either for themselves or their customers, are required to furnish daily, by 12 o'clock noon, to the Committee on Clearing House of the New York Stock Exchange, at 55 New Street, a list of all stocks borrowed; such list must state the name and amounts of the borrowed stocks and from whom borrowed. At the same time they must deliver in a sealed envelope a list of the names of customers for whose account such stocks are borrowed and the amount borrowed for each customer. These sealed envelopes will be inspected by the Committee on Business Conduct in their discretion.

Resolved, That all members of the Exchange or their firms who are lending stocks are required to furnish daily, by 12 o'clock noon, to the Committee on Clearing House, at 55 New Street, a list of all loaned stocks; such list must state the names and amounts of such loaned stocks, the names of the borrowers of the same, and the amount loaned to each borrower.

Bankers Called in Consultation.

The meeting of Governors was called after consultations had been held between prominent members of the board and downtown bankers. While the financial leaders realized, it was learned yesterday, that a vast wave of liquidation of securities was, probably, the primary cause of shrinking quotations, still it was evident that sales for purely speculative purposes were increasing the volume of daily transactions. The Governors were convinced that the dissemination of unfavorable and even malicious rumors about stocks throughout the country was also a factor in stimulating short selling, and it was largely for the purpose of tracing out the source of evil rumors that the Exchange authorities decided to get into a position where the names of big short sellers could be uncovered if needed.

It was learned that the general supervision of short sales is only the first step contemplated by the Stock Exchange to check artificial efforts to depress prices. While it is expected that the threat of exposure will be sufficient to restrain the bear trader whose operations are larger than ordinary, the Governors stand ready to see that he is not allowed to trade at all if he does not obey the implied restriction upon short sales contained in the rules.

Bankers Pleased by Ruling.

"The Stock Exchange will now be able to trace out the sources of much short selling," said one of the Governors after the meeting, "and if there is any truth in stories heard recently that pro-German influences have been behind the bear pressure on stocks we will discover it. There is no question that the country has been flooded with rumors tending to depress stocks and cause investors to sell their holdings. The attitude of the Governing Committee is that all selling which is intended to depress prices is unpatriotic, and we believe that the fear of being publicly recorded as persons who sold stocks short in order to smash quotations will check the operations of many bear traders."

Bankers who had not known of the

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Russia Worn Out, Allies Must Take Up Burden, Kerensky Says, and Reproaches British Navy

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Russia entered the war early and she is now worn out by the strain, Premier Kerensky today told The Associated Press. He said that Russia claimed it as her right that the other Allies should now shoulder the burden of the war.

Premier Kerensky asserted that Russian public opinion was agitated by the question:

"Where is the British fleet, now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?"

This inquiry about the British fleet, voiced by Kerensky, has been brought up before in Great Britain, as well as in Russia. At least one British submarine, however, did participate in the Riga operationvs, according to Petrograd advices, and was of considerable service in checking the efforts of the German naval commander to surround and capture the Russian naval forces, then fighting an unequal combat against a huge German fleet in Moon Sound, east of Oesel Island, toward the mainland.

In England criticism has been lively, the main purport being that when the German forces were thus able to leave their Kiel Canal refuge to attack Britain's ally, with an evident intent to move on her capital, the British fleet should not be inactive.

This criticism was one of the matters touched upon by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his important speech in the House of Commons yesterday. He there stated that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields to bar the British ships. Responsible naval opinion, he added, was unanimous that the step was not one which should be taken.

MASTERING U-BOATS, GEDDES DECLARES

Nearly Half Those in Service Sunk, but Germany Is Now Building Faster.

NOW A TEST OF ENDURANCE

British Net Tonnage Loss in War Only 14 Per Cent., First Lord Tells Commons.—

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Striking statistics as to the results of the German submarine war and England's efforts to combat it by naval activity and acceleration of ship construction were given by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today.

Unusual importance attached to his statement, which was the first he had made in Parliament, because of recent outspoken criticism of the navy, especially since the successful German attack on a convoy in the North Sea.

Near the outset of his speech Sir Eric announced that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic, and the Atlantic since the beginning of the war had been sunk. During the last quarter, he added, the Germans had lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916.

Enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but the Germans were building them faster than they had done hitherto.

Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, Sir Eric said he had made a careful investigation and had approached the subject with the idea that it ought to be possible to give the public figures, because, he added, "it is hardly conceivable that the enemy does not know what he is sinking."

Says Berlin Doesn't Know Results.

He regretted to say, however, that he had not found it possible to arrive at any form of publication which would not convey valuable information to the enemy, which he did not now possess, if information were given in regular sequence for specific periods.

"I have studied from a variety of sources," said the First Lord, "the statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and position, and have come to the definite conclusion that not only does he not know what is being sunk, but that he would like very much, indeed, to know what is being sunk regularly month by month or week by week, or even exactly for a period."

Sir Eric, supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in Albert Hall, said that he could give certain information which would show that "we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of submarine activities."

He added that the House would realize that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is" (and the figures are still very formidable) "we cannot at this stage of the war pick any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phase of the war, is going well or badly."

The kaleidoscopic change, which goes on in actual warfare, he addded, is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards. To the uninformed observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madness of those who control these matters.

"But," said he, "I would appeal to the country for confidence. There is a method in what we do.

Figures of U-Boats Destroyed.

"The general situation regarding submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Arctic Ocean have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

"As regards the sinkings of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the German official figures for August are 808,000 tons of all nationalities. They sank a little more than half of that for all nationalities.

"For September their official figures are 679,000 tons. They sank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage, and less than one-third of that amount of all nationalities.

"The Germans claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you facts.

"In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfactory volume for the enemy submarines. In September last, his lowest month of sinkings, our overseas sailings of all ships of over 1,600 tons were 30 per cent. in number

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"LITTLE THINGS grow as big things all by themselves" [illegible]

ITALIAN WRECKED ON RECORD FLIGHT

Seaplane Hits the Rocks in the Bay After Newport News Trip.

GETS TO GOVERNORS ISLAND

Lieut. Adamti and Mechanician Escape Unhurt—Time, 2 Hours and 50 Minutes.

After breaking the American seaplane record, Lieutenant Adamti of the Italian Flying Corps was forced to land near Governors Island yesterday afternoon. He made the landing in safety, but there was no launch to meet him, and in manoeuvring in toward shore his big Italian machine struck on the rocks near the west side of the island. It was so badly damaged that Lieutenant Adamti was unable to continue on to Mineola, as he had intended.

Official figures on the flight were not obtainable last night, but it was said that the seaplane had covered the 330 miles from Langley Field, Newport News, to Governors Island in two hours and fifty minutes.

The Lieutenant tried for the flight last week, but was unable to get away on account of engine trouble. Early yesterday morning his engine was tuned up to the satisfaction of his mechanician and himself, and after several short preliminary flights he took to the air, getting away about 10:30 o'clock.

Lieutenant Adamti and his mechanician followed practically the same route as that taken by the big Caproni biplane which made the trip from Langley Field to Mineola on Oct. 22, carrying nine passengers.

Leaving the water the seaplane began circling about as it climbed steadily upward. It reached an altitude of 3,000 feet, when the pilot straightened the plane out on her course for New York. The coast line was followed to a great extent. At times the seaplane got up to above 5,000 feet. It was excessively cold—there was a keen wind blowing in from the sea. Their heads covered in fleece-lined caps, their hands covered and their heads buried in their coat collars, the two men did not suffer much with the cold. On the trip a stop of some length was made near Asbury Park.

At Asbury Park the machine, which was well over the sea, was crowded nearer the coast line, and it continued keeping inshore until a point was reached where the Lieutenant could keep an all-water route and head straight as the crow flies for the extreme end of Manhattan. It was his intention to cut over the edge of New York City and then lay a course toward Jamaica Bay, and from there head in toward the United States aviation camp near Garden City.

Instead of following this course the Lieutenant decided to come to earth at Governors Island. He made a circle of the island and then descended, taking the water some distance off shore and within sight of the field at Governors Island.

It was said that while waiting for a boat to come out to him the Lieutenant's seaplane, caught in the tide, drifted on the rocks and was damaged. Last night all information was refused on Governors Island. It was said that all information regarding flights must come from the Mineola aviation station.

The unofficial report is that the seaplane was floundering about in the water off the island when a tug came along and took the aviator and his machine in tow. It was said that the damage to the seaplane was slight, and there was no injury to either the aviator or his mechanician.

On Oct. 22 Lieutenant Atilio Baldioli piloted a Pomilio scout machine from Langley Field to Mineola, covering the 330 miles in 2 hours and 55 minutes. On the same day Captain Arduino Silvio Resnati brought eight passengers here in a big Caproni biplane, making the flight from Langley Field to Mineola in 4 hours and 25 minutes.

A Sia machine, an Italian airplane, made the same trip on Oct. 23, covering 330 miles in 3 hours and 10 minutes.

VOTES REBUKE BOLSHEVIKI.

Nonpartisans and Conservatives Sweep Russian Elections.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—The nonpartisan and conservative Socialist groups have won sweeping victories over the radical Bolsheviki candidates in the municipal elections in most of Russia, according to returns from 643 cities and towns.

In the larger cities the average Bolsheviki vote was only 7 per cent., while in the smaller towns it was 2.2 per cent. About 50 per cent of the vote in the smaller towns was cast by no-party groups, considered largely bourgeoisie.

An announcement that the threatened Bolsheviki demonstration in Petrograd planned for Friday had been abandoned is considered to strengthen the Government contention that the Bolsheviks are losing influence. The decision not to hold the demonstration on Friday was reached at a secret meeting of Maximalists attended by Nikolai Lenine, the radical agitator. It was determined to postpone the demonstration and to keep the date secret.

HEAR NORMAN ANGELL LECTURE Monday, Nov. 5, 8:15 P. M., I. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn. Seats 25c. No. H.R.—Adv.

MITCHEL QUOTES GERMAN PRAISE OF HYLAN'S AID

Cites Deutsches Journal Advertisement in 1915 Urging Support in Judicial Election.

WAR ATTITUDE LAUDED

Hylan Described as "Sympathetically Inclined Toward All Things German."

LOYALTY ISSUE PRESSED

Mayor Declares That Election Ballots Will Directly Affect the Lives of American Soldiers.

Continuing his attacks upon Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, Mayor Mitchel made public last night another document which, he asserted, showed that Judge Hylan was supported by "seditious and disloyal influences." The document was a photograph of a political advertisement which appeared in the Deutsches Journal, Hearst's German newspaper, on Oct. 31, 1915, when Judge Hylan was a candidate for election as a County Judge in Brooklyn.

The headline of the advertisement, translated from the German, reads "Keep a Good Judge on the Bench," and a sub-heading reads: "Mr. Henry Weismann, the leader of organized German circles of Brooklyn, strongly advocates the candidacy of Judge Hylan for the County Court." The advertisement, which contains a picture of Judge Hylan, refers to him as being "sympathetically inclined toward all things German, and he realizes the necessity of a Government which respects personal freedom." The advertisement shows that besides Mr. Weismann the declaration was indorsed by such Germans as Charles I. Froeb, Louis Brasz, John Pahls, Richard Schumacher, F. W. V. Eglofftstein, Milton Herts, and Edward Kessling.

In summing up his indictment against Judge Hylan Mayor Mitchel said: "Proof piles upon proof that seditious and disloyal influences in the city were behind Judge Hylan two years ago just as they are behind him today. Proof piles upon proof that the reason O'Leary, Hearst, and Weismann are now supporting Hylan is because John F. Hylan was then, and is now, sympathetic and friendly to the spread of disloyal, pro-German, anti-American propaganda.

"If the time has come when, to be Mayor of this city, a man must bow to the agents of this country's enemies, then it is time to haul down the American flag from City Hall."

Mayor Mitchel's Statement.

The Mayor's statement, which was read for him at last night's Madison Square Garden meeting, was as follows:

"The most vital municipal campaign this city ever saw is drawing to its close. All the forces of corruption are combined to restore to power Murphy and his plundering horde. All the forces of sedition, all disloyal groups, are combined to establish in City Hall the propaganda of the Kaiser, and to drive from power an administration of established loyalty and dedicated to co-operation with the nation and the nation's President in the prosecution of this war to a victorious issue.

"Profound as are the civic interests here involved, the interests of the nation in this struggle transcend all others. Are we to have the Kaiser's doctrines planted in the City Hall? Is our city government to take its inspiration from Berlin? Or are we to remain an American city, loyal to the purposes and ideals of the nation, and loyal to the flag?

"I have accused John F. Hylan, the Hearst and Murphy candidate, of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country, and of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany.

"I have accused him of securing the political and personal support of William Randolph Hearst by joining with Hearst in the cult of disloyalty.

"I have accused him of being publicly allied with men, whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government—Cohalan, Devoy, and O'Leary.

"I have accused him of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which are now our allies.

"I have accused him of membership in a society which, in convention assembled, applauded the sinking, without warning, of a peaceful American ship.

"I have accused him of conspiring with the agents of Germany to create in this country a disloyal press.

"I have accused him of joining with Henry Weismann, Edmund von Mach, Hugo Schweitzer, and Dr. Hall to pollute the source of American information.

"I have accused him of partnership in a movement which had for its object the same treacherous sedition for which Bolo Pacha is now confined in a French prison.

"These accusations form the most scathing indictment that ever was made of a public man in this city. If these accusations are not true, I should be driven out of public life. If they are true, John F. Hylan is not fit to be Mayor.

"To substantiate these accusations, I have submitted documentary evidence. I have shown that John F. Hylan's name appears on the convention letterhead of the Friends of Peace, a disloyal society organized by German agents which, in convention, applauded the sinking of the American liner Resperian.

"I have shown that this society at a meeting in Maennerchor Hall received a letter from William Randolph Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman, promising the society his full support.

"I have shown that four days before this meeting, Mr. Hearst proposed a deal to the Brooklyn Republican leaders, in which he offered to sacrifice every Democratic nominee except Judge Hylan.

"I have gone further. I have submitted photographic copies of a circular issued by the Printers' and Publishers' Association in which Judge Hylan's name appears as a member of the Advisory Board.

"I have shown that this Printers' and

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Are you run down? Beaver's Port Wine and Olive Oil will build you up. $1.25 at your dealer or 198 Pulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3661 Cort.—Adv.

Urges Votes for Hillquit as President's Opponent

One of the leaflets in the hands of the audience which Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, addressed last night at the Imperial Hall in Brooklyn ran as follows:

THE GAELIC AMERICAN SUPPORTS HILLQUIT FOR MAYOR.

The Irish voters of New York have received good advice from the Gaelic American. The following is quoted from an editorial in that journal dated October 13th, 1917:

There is only one candidate who is frankly opposed to the war and to all war measures, and that is Morris Hillquit, the Socialist. Voting for him will be voting against the war and all war measures. A vote for Bennett or Hylan will be every whit as much a vote to sustain the President as a vote for Mitchel. Mitchel's foolish action has thrown many thousands of votes to Hillquit and emphasized the significance of his candidacy.

The Gaelic American sees little difference between Mitchel, Bennett or Hylan. As far as Ireland is concerned they are all enemies of her cause. They all stand for the war. Hillquit alone opposes the war. That is why he will receive the votes of the Irish in this election.

IRISH VOTERS
Don't vote for Mitchel, Bennett or Hylan.
VOTE ONLY FOR HILLQUIT.
Issued by the Irish Progressive League.

WAR ASSAILED AS HILLQUIT SPEAKS

Circulars at Irish Meeting Openly Urge Him as the Opponent of Government's Policies.

HE WANTS IRISH FREEDOM

Says Denunciation of Chamber of Commerce Is a Matter for Self-Congratulation.

There were no American flags in Imperial Hall, 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, spoke there last night. The colors of the Irish revolution furnished the only decoration. Rustling in the hands of the several hundred men and women gathered there under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League were three pieces of literature. Each of them was a plea for Hillquit and against the war.

One large circular at the bottom of which also was printed: "Issued by the Irish Progressive League," ran in part as follows:

"A vote for Hillquit is a vote for Irish freedom. The Tammany, Fusion, and Republican parties have betrayed the cause of freedom in Ireland and elsewhere. The Hillquit party alone stands for freedom. Vote for Hillquit.

"Mitchel has betrayed the principles of his grandfather, the rebel of '48. Hillquit stands today for the things Mitchel's grandfather fought for in the famine years. Vote for Hillquit.

"Hylan, the Democratic candidate, stands for the war like Mitchel. Hillquit alone opposes the war and stands for the Constitution of the United States. Vote for Hillquit.

"The Democratic, Republican, and Fusion Parties have shown by their actions that they are against free speech, free public assemblage, and a free press. Hillquit alone stands for these rights.

"The war profiteers who support Mitchel, Bennett, and Hylan have raised the cost of living.

"The Hillquit party is the only party which indorsed the Pope's peace note. A vote for Hillquit is a vote for peace.

"As oppressed Russia gains its freedom, free America becomes czarized by Mitchel and his ilk."

Another document was a reproduction of the front page of The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of Oct. 27 last, across the top of which was a heavy type page line reading: "How New Yorkers May Bring World Peace."

Under that were a reprint of an article by Charles W. Wood in the Call Magazine, saying the election of Hillquit, to whom passports to the proposed Stockholm conference were denied, would give a wonderful impetus to world peace, an article by Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, whose husband was executed for his part in the Irish rebellion, pleading for Hillquit's election, and other articles of the same type.

Candidate Hillquit's Speech.

Introduced by Chairman Cornelius Lenihan, who referred to New York as "Cork City," as the only man "for whom you can vote and make your votes count for peace," Mr. Hillquit proceeded rather quietly with a discussion of his issues, until an interrupter insisted upon asking him if he considered the Constitution wrong. Then, punctuated by frequent cheers, his answer came:

"There is a question whether the Constitution may not contain some features which are imperfect, but in granting civil rights to the people, in guaranteeing them the right of free speech and free assemblage and a free press, it is eternally right, and we are here to see that it is upheld. If the people are going to permit violation of these constitutional rights, then they are unworthy of the protection of a constitution.

"I tell you we have the right to discuss peace. We have the duty to discuss peace. Now, I tell you, my friends, don't forget we are a democracy. The men in Washington everywhere, my friends, in Congress and in the White House, were elected our representatives and our servants. They have been elected to act for us. There is no democracy in which the power of the governors rests upon anything but the consent of the governed. How are our governors, our representative servants, to know our will if we are not to be allowed to discuss our will?

"We say we are unequivocally in favor of a speedy and a general peace—not a German or a British peace—not any kind of peace that will mean subjugation, international hatred and strife, not a peace that will mean humiliation, not a peace that will be pre-

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The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT SEES OUR GREAT DANGER IN 'HUNS WITHIN'

Tells Monster Mitchel Meeting Hillquit Pacifism Is Germany's Best Ally.

OVERWHELMS A HECKLER

Pleads for a Fusion Victory to Answer Sedition and Treason in America.

HUGHES NAMES THE ISSUES

Good Government and Support of Wilson's War Aims—Morgenthau Evokes Cheers.

A crowd of 12,000, which filled Madison Square Garden last night, repeatedly made great demonstrations for Mayor Mitchel when Colonel Roosevelt, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, and other noted speakers described Morris Hillquit as a traitor and John F. Hylan as a puppet, whose public spirit was identical with that of Charles F. Murphy and whose patriotism was identical with that of William Randolph Hearst.

Most of those who formed the audience marched in, cheering and singing, from five Mitchel parades starting from different parts of the city and converging at Madison Square, one of which was headed by Colonel Roosevelt himself.

Colonel Roosevelt, who found himself in the centre of an admiring audience, which cheered at almost every sentence and shouted pet nicknames, reached his maximum of effectiveness in dealing with Morris Hillquit, and in conclusion brought the entire audience to its feet with his crushing counterattack on a heckler who had the hardihood to ask Colonel Roosevelt why he was not at the battlefront.

Colonel Roosevelt went into details in analysing the campaign of Morris Hillquit, asserting that the Socialist candidate and his fellow-campaigners made no pretence of holding up ideals, made no appeal for social betterment, but frankly pandered to treasonable and cowardly Americans in a sordid appeal for votes.

"They appeal to the pacifists," he said; "they appeal to the pro-Germans; they appeal to the man who wishes Uncle Sam to negotiate an inconclusive peace."

Then he followed with the best line of the night, one which started the 12,000 men and women in the audience waving their flags.

"I tell you what it is, friends," he shouted, "yellow calls to yellow, and that is all there is in that campaign."

Huns Within the Great Menace.

Colonel Roosevelt then went on to denounce "Huns within" as more dangerous than "Huns without," and added: "In the long run even worse than the 'Hun within' is the man that cringes before him. The American pacifist has been the great ally of the German militarist."

The Colonel was saying that, if we did not fight the war to a conclusion at this time in Europe, this generation or the next would fight it beside their ruined hearthstones in this country. Here a voice shouted:

"Why didn't you go over there?"

The Garden was instantly in an uproar. His neighbors laid hands on the man and started to hustle him out. From all parts of the hall came cries that Colonel Roosevelt wanted to go to the front, that he had tried to, and that he had sent his four sons.

Colonel Roosevelt, after frantic attempts to make himself heard, succeeded in persuading the captors of the heckler to let him stay in the hall to have his question answered. He then said:

"I understand the gentleman to ask why I didn't go over. You have got to ask somebody else that question. I did my level best."

Cheers drowned the speaker's voice for more than a minute, then he continued:

"I asked not only to go over, but I came with 100,000 more men in my hands to help."

In many parts of the audience men jumped up to shout that they belonged to that 100,000. Colonel Roosevelt went on to say that it was a very exclusive war, and that he had been blackballed by the committee. Then becoming serious, snapping his teeth and shaking his finger at the heckler who was in a box across the hall, he said:

"But I will tell you, you man over there, I have sent over my four sons."

The crowd was again in a frenzy, and Colonel Roosevelt had to intervene a second time to save the man from being thrown out. Then, getting silence again, he continued:

"I have sent over four boys, for each of whose lives I care a thousand times more than I care for my own, if you can understand that; you man over there.

"And you—you creature over there—you and those like you dare to stay here and ask an American father what he has meant by sending his sons to the other side?

"And now, men—and now, men, give the answer to that kind of man; give the answer to the man who sneers, give the answer to him by electing John Purroy Mitchel."

Colonel Roosevelt's Address.

The earlier part of Colonel Roosevelt's speech follows:

"It is a matter of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the City of New York to re-elect as Mayor John

Purroy Mitchel, but it is a matter of even more importance from the standpoint of the nation itself to re-elect him.

"I have come here to ask support for him, partly because he has given this city the best Administration it has had for fifty years, and partly because if you re-elect Mayor Mitchel you have a man who did not have to guess where he stood up to the time that he was nominated. And I ask you to remember this, you Americans: Mitchel has not had to follow on the great vital questions of Americanism and preparedness. Mitchel led. Mitchel stood straight out for Americanism. He stood for preparing our national strength when it was not so popular to do it. The first efficient step taken toward preparing this nation for the work of war in which it is now engaged was the formation of the Plattsburg camp, and John Mitchel went up to serve as a private in that camp. Mitchel led. He did not wait for others to lead him. Mitchel stood straight when a good many others, including at least two, [laughter,] including his two serious opponents, were occupying a position that kept anybody who was interested guessing as to whether they were for Uncle Sam or the Hohenzollerns.

As Patriotic as Hearst.

"I noticed the other day that Judge Hylan said that I had attacked his patriotism. I did not attack his patriotism. I said he was exactly as patriotic as his backer, Mr. Hearst. [Great laughter.] And, apparently, both he and Mr. Hearst resented that as an assault. [Laughter.] And then I noticed that Mr. Hylan's name appears in connection with the—well, it is some peace outfit—the Friends of Peace, that is it, the Friends of Peace! Oh, there it is, that is it, [pointing to enlarged copy of letterhead of Friends of Peace:] The Friends of Peace! [Laughter.] And it has got Mr. O'Leary as another friend of peace, and Mr. Henry Weismann, and Judge—another Judge—Cohalan, Judge Cohalan. [Hisses.] They are all there as friends of peace.

"And then he also appeared, I see today, in connection with a publishers' association that was designed to influence on behalf of peace all people who could legitimately be suspected of pro-German leanings, [laughter,] and they were for peace with dishonor. And I notice that some of Mr. Hylan's friends have said that he was misled, and he did not understand; that he was so innocent. Poor dear, that he was not aware of the characters with whom he was associated.

"If that is true, then all I can say is we do not wish that particular kind of woolly lamb in the Mayoralty, because if he could be so mistaken, if he is such a trustful soul as to be so utterly mistaken in the character of the gentlemen whose names appear with his there, [indicating enlarged letterhead of Friends of Peace,] then Heaven help him, and Heaven help us if he were elected Mayor and left alone with Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy.

No Need to Explain Mitchel.

"Now, my friends, we do not have to explain anything of that kind with John Purroy Mitchel. He knew instinctively from the beginning who were the friends of America and who were her foes, and throughout the length and breadth of this land and all foreign lands, in the lands of our enemies, if New York re-elects Mitchel every one will say, 'New York is definitely on the side of Uncle Sam in this war,' and if New York does not re-elect Mitchel then everybody in this country and in the allied nations will put the best face on it and say: 'Well, doubtless the people did not quite clearly know what the issues were. But I will tell you one country that will state unequivocally what has happened, and that is Germany. [Hisses.]

"Friends, this country ought to realize now, in view of the disaster that has happened to Italy just the other day, that if we are wise, we won't take any chances about being misunderstood. Don't let us put ourselves in the position of electing any man about whose Americanism his friends have to make explanations. Nobody has to explain John Purroy Mitchel. He explains himself. If he is elected Mayor it will not only be accepted everywhere as a proof that this city intends definitely to have a clean government for the people—and by the people—but it will be accepted definitely as a statement that the great City of New York is with the rest of the country to see this war through to a finish. [Great applause.]

"And I ask the people of this great city not to take any chances. I ask them to declare themselves in such fashion that it will be out of the question to misunderstand them, and they can do that in only one way, by electing John Purroy Mitchel for a second term. [Applause.]

"Now, friends, during the last three years we have all of us gone through a period of education, and above all, on the two questions of Americanism and preparedness. John Mitchel doesn't have to be questioned on either matter. If you think to yourselves of the typical American figures of this country, you think at present of the young fighting Mayor of New York City, [applause,] and in this country if we are to be a real nation we have got to make up our minds that there can't be permitted any fifty-fifty loyalty.

"The man who loves another country as much as he loves this doesn't love this at all. It is with patriotism just about as it is in domestic life. If a man is of such an affectionate nature that he has a fifty-fifty loyalty between his wife and some other lady [laughter]—if his wife is worth anything she will repudiate her fifty side.

Out of Place Here.

"It is just the same thing in this country. If any man says that he is a good American, but he is a good some-other-countrian also, send him back to the other country. He is out of place in this.

"Now, in that list there, where Judge Hylans' name appears with black arrow pointing toward it, [indicating reproduction of letterhead of Friends of Peace,] there are some men who love another country more than they love the United States, and some men of an even less worthy type who hate another country more than they love the United States. The men of neither type are fit for citizenship in this land.

"I recently made a trip through the Northwest—partly because I wished to visit Wisconsin, and speak with the frankness of an open nature [laughter] about Senator La Follette, and on my trip I took with me from Chicago two friends, one Mr. Otto Butts, one Judge Olson—Mr. Butts is of German parentage, Mr. Olson of Swedish parentage—and I took them with me because they are not German-American nor Swedish-American—they are just plain United States.

"In Chicago, at a great meeting in the stockyards, Mr. Butts presided, and Judge Olson introduced me. Now supposing that Mr. Butts had presided in German and Judge Olson introduced me in Swedish, and I had then burst into a flood of oratory in Dutch, [laughter,] you would have needed three interpreters for every person in the audience. We spoke one tongue, the tongue of the Declaration of Independence, of Washington's Farewell Address, of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and second inaugural. We preached one loyalty, loyalty to the principles for which our forefathers fought and died in the revolution, and for which our fathers fought and died in the civil war, and we felt stirred by but one loyalty, and that was loyalty to the flag that waved over all of us.

"I spoke at Racine, Wis. I was introduced by the Mayor, and applauded by him when I got through my speech, and you knew that whatever my other defects may be, I do not pussyfoot in my speeches. And the Mayor introduced me, standing by every principle by which I stand in speaking to you tonight, and he was born in Germany, and as he explained, he was born in Hamburg and if he had stayed there he would never have been Mayor, but he came here where he stood on his own feet, where he was given his own chance, and where on his merits, as he was able to show them, he could rise to be Mayor of the city of which he was a citizen.

Pro-German Socialism.

"In Minneapolis, I was introduced by the Governor, whose parents were born in Sweden, but he was an American and nothing else, and the old Senator, the senior Senator greeted me, and he was born in Norway, but he is an American and nothing else, and on the platform with me as speakers were two laboring men, a blacksmith and a mechanic. The blacksmith was born in Sweden. He had been a Socialist up to within the last six months, and then he had come to the conclusion that the American Socialist Party as now run is not concerned with benefiting the people for whom they profess to fight, but that it is run, the American Socialist Party is run under German leadership as an annex to the autocracy of Germany, [great applause.] They are not concerned in this city with social reform. They are concerned with putting the neck of Uncle Sam under the heel of the Kaiser. That is all they are concerned with."

At this point, Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted by a heckler, and began his denunciation of the person who had interrupted him, which appears above.

After columns of marchers from two of the Mitchel parades had partially filled the hall, Charles Evans Hughes, the Chairman of the evening, made the opening speech. He said in part:

Very Simple Questions.

"This campaign seems to suggest a great confusion of issues, but there are a few simple questions, and they are presented in the persons and political issues of the respective candidates. The first and fundamental question is this: Shall we elect Murphy's man as Mayor of New York? That is an earnest of the decision next Tuesday. I say Murphy's man, because Murphy picked him. Murphy knows what he is about, and when he picks a man he knows that man, and why he selects him. It may bode good to Murphy, but Murphy's choice bodes no good to the people of New York.

"When the Democratic candidate was selected, the question arose, 'Who is Hylan?' The progress of the campaign has given but one answer—'Murphy's man.' The question was then asked, 'Why Hylan?' The progress of the campaign has given but one answer, and that is 'because Murphy chose him.'

"There is another question, and that is a very simple one. Shall we elect as Mayor of New York a man who represents as the principle of his campaign opposition to this war for the safety of the United States? Shall we select as Mayor of the City of New York a man who would leave the United States prostrate and helpless before the advance of a brutal and remorseless enemy? Should we ever think of honoring even by a large vote a man who refuses to buy a Liberty bond? What does that mean? It means no equipment for the army; it means no munitions or supplies; it means no ships; it means men who are but unarmed; it means the defeat of the Allies; it means the ignominy of the United States; it means that now, palsied with terror, and paralyzed by the subtle philosophy of pacifism, we should lie down and become subjects of the most brutal military power the world has ever known. Some would say that issue is not here. Not here! It is presented every night, skillfully, seductively, presented to men who are asked to give their lives for their country. It is an ignominious and unpatriotic and treasonable philosophy, and New York ought to smother the man who dares at this time to offer it."

Not a Hylan School Orator.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, shortly after he had been introduced by Mr. Hughes, made the humorous hit of the evening. His voice did not reach to the extremes of the hall, and there were shouts of "Louder!" and "More noise!" He then apologized by saying:

"I would probably have been a better speaker if I had attended Judge Hylan's school of oratory."

The roar of laughter which greeted this showed that the audience was well acquainted with the fact that the Tammany candidate, who haltingly reads prepared speeches in a monotone, had been one of the founders of a correspondence school in rhetoric and elocution. Mr. Morgenthau said in part:

"My friends, I believe, as has been said by Judge Hughes, the issues are very simple. If this city and its voters were to simply look upon this as a business proposition, and if they felt that they were stockholders in this great municipality and were about to determine how they should conduct the affairs of this vast corporation and would apply the same tests that they are applying in their own business, which is that, in selecting a manager, they would look as to his ability, experience, and character, and then there could be no hesitancy as to whom they would select.

"But there are other issues that have been forced upon this community, and it is not on account of Mayor Mitchel, but one to this audience has said to us that a Socialist victory in the city election in New York will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for general peace. I intend to address myself largely to the international questions that are involved, because the other candidate has been—it has been shown that he is in sympathy with the Friends of Peace.

"Now, I want to say this to you: We have entered into this war; I have been at the front; I have stood side by side with our troops; I have reviewed our regiments; I have seen them at their headquarters; I have seen them exercise in conjunction with the French troops; I have seen them living in these little pretty villages; I have seen the men stripped to their waists doing the hardest kind of work; I have been with the English and French; I saw them standing there determined to fight this war to a finish.

"My friends, I have lived in Turkey and I can tell you that the Turks, having entered Europe about 500 years ago, it has taken all of Europe, and they have not yet finished the task, to put Turkey out of Europe. How long do you think it would take for democracy, for self-governing people to destroy absolutism, to move it out of Europe, and out of America if Germany once overran the world? I believe, and I am not a dreamer, I believe it would take more than 500 years.

"I want to ask you have we a right to think of making peace with a nation whose hands are red with blood?"

Japan's Cheers for Roosevelt.

While Mr. Morgenthau was speaking, four members of the Japanese Mission, who testified by their appearance to the great international interest in this election, walked into the hall and were escorted to seats near the speaker's platform. While the demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt was in progress Kotaro Mochizuki, a member of the mission jumped to his feet, and shouted: "Hurrah for Colonel Roosevelt!"

The ex-President bowed his acknowledgments and waved his hand to other members of the mission, all of whom have visited him at Sagamore Hill. They applauded all through his speech. They were puzzled by his comparison of a man loving two countries to a man loving his wife and another woman, but after a rapid exchange among themselves, in which each seemed to contribute some illumination to the subject, all four burst into roars of laughter, and one stout Japanese envoy nearly rolled from his chair.

Controller Prendergast, who was received with great enthusiasm, defended the adoption by Fusion of the issue of Americanism. "If Mayor Mitchel had not adopted that issue," he said, "there was little likelihood that the other side would have adopted it."

He provoked great enthusiasm when he said that Hylan had attempted the impossible when he tried to stand at one and the same time for Woodrow Wilson and William Randolph Hearst.

"He cannot be for the President of this great country," he said, "while he complacently and gratefully accepts the support of that man whose evil newspapers have stood by the enemies of this country and touched the low-water mark of Americanism."

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson was warmly received. The audience jumped to its feet, waving flags and cheering late in the evening, when the Mayor entered the hall. He returned greetings at every step to the speakers' platform, but his voice was entirely gone, and his new disclosures of Judge Hylan's alleged German connections, which had been made public earlier in the day, were read by Martin W. Littleton with great effect.

20,000 MITCHEL MEN MARCH IN 5 PARADES

Columns From as Many Parts of the City Centre at the Garden —Roosevelt in the Van.

More than 20,000 men took part in five parades which marched to the meeting at Madison Square Garden last night. Mayor Mitchel headed one, Colonel Roosevelt headed another, and many eminent New Yorkers were scattered through the columns. Some of these were Henry Morgenthau, William Fellowes Morgan, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, E. H. Outerbridge, Charles E. Hughes, and General O. E. Bridgman. Nearly all of the Republican district leaders and committeemen were in line.

The parade, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, called the northeast column, started from Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where a number of civic and mercantile organizations fell into line. At Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where this line was to be joined by several new contingents, the different sections of the parade became entangled and the confusion was doubled when the bands which accompanied each division kept on playing, so that directions for straightening out the snarl could not be heard. Traffic was stopped at that point for twenty minutes.

When the march finally got under way, one of the contingents near the head was Yale men, who carried a banner with this inscription:

"Over 2,000 Yale men are fighting. Help Mitchel back them up."

This banner was cheered all the way along the line, as were several other patriotic legends. Colonel Roosevelt was the principal exhibit in this spectacle and was kept busy returning greetings from his automobile. He laughed when a man on the sidewalk shouted:

"Hi, Teddy, I thought somebody had knocked your eye out."

Headed by the Twenty-second Regiment Band playing "Over There," the northwest column started down Eighth Avenue from Fifty-eighth Street with 3,000 in line shortly after 9 o'clock, with banners at their head saying "We Want Mitchel." Some of those in this line were members of silk, wholesale hardware, hide and leather, rubber, publishing, and insurance trades. One section was composed of Columbia students and another of Harvard students. This column, which was brilliant with torchlights, was cheered enthusiastically all the way along Eighth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, where Mayor Mitchel reviewed it from an automobile. The procession then doubled back to Madison Square Garden.

The north centre column marched down Fifth Aevnue from Fifty-eighth Street to Madison Square and to the Garden.

The south centre column marched north in Lafayette Street to Prince Street, to Macdougal, to Bleecker, to Eighth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and to Madison Square.

The southeast column marched to City Hall, to Chatham Square, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to Essex, to Delancey, to Chrystie, to Second Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to Twentieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and to Madison Square.

Besides the political organizations in the columns there were representations from almost every trade and profession. The march of the different columns was so arranged by the Fusion committee as to bring the marchers into touch with almost every element in the city.

MOORE DENOUNCES FRIENDS OF PEACE

Allowed Use of Name and Feels Sure Judge Hylan Knew His Name Was to be Used.

Denials that they are actively associated with the Friends of Peace Society came first yesterday from individuals whose names were printed on the letterhead of that organization as Honorary Vice Chairmen along with that of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor. Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, sent a telegram to Mayor Mitchel which was read at the Madison Square Garden meeting in which Mr. Moore admitted that he had attended the Chicago conference of the society, but left in disgust when the members cheered the announcement of the destruction of the American ship Hesperian. Mr. Moore wrote:

"I see that my name is being used by Judge Hylan in connection with the Friends of Peace. Before the convention of the Friends of Peace in Chicago in 1915, I received a circular bearing my name and also bearing the name of Judge Hylan as Honorary Vice Chairman. My home being in Pittsburgh, I did not know of the speeches that were made at Maennerchor Hall before the convention and had I known I certainly would have been saved the trip to Chicago.

"When I permitted my name to be used as Secretary of the Convention Committee, I did so without the knowledge that the society had been organized by German agents, and I went to the Chicago Convention, and it was only upon arriving there that I discovered that the men in control of this society were actuated by anti-American motives. Mr. Walker and myself prepared some resolutions, but when the resolutions came up in committee for adoption Chairman O'Leary and his crowd from New York insisted on a plank being put in the resolutions denouncing President Wilson. Both Mr. Walker and myself said we would not have anything to do with the convention if this plank was placed in the platform. It was then withdrawn.

"Later in the convention Henry Weismann read a bulletin announcing the destruction of the Hesperian and the loss of many lives. When this announcement was greeted with cheers I realized that the convention was no place for any real American. Thoroughly disgusted, I quit the convention and left for home. Like all true Americans, I was and am for peace, but not for the peace that the Kaiser and his sneaking agents in this country would try to give us.

"I send you this telegram because I believe that only true Americans should be put on guard in any public office, and especially in New York, which is the real capital of the country. I hope you will be elected Mayor, for then they will ring no bells in Berlin."

A telegram to THE TIMES from Pittsburgh last night quoted Mr. Moore as saying:

"John Brisben Walker asked me to be a Vice Chairman of the meeting, and said that everybody on the list that he sent to the newspapers had been asked and had accepted. He was very careful in the matter so that there would be no 'comeback,' and I feel sure that Mr. Hylan and all the rest mentioned were asked and accepted, if Mr. Walker used their names."

Judge J. Henry Tiernan, Surrogate and County Judge of Richmond, did not deny that his name was on the Society's letterhead as Vice Chairman of the organization, but he said:

"During the Spanish-American war, while Mayor Mitchel was holding down a city job at $4 a day which he obtained through Tammany I was fighting in Cuba as a volunteer in the United States Army, and while Mayor Mitchel is out in this campaign villifying his opponents I have been using my abilities to sell Liberty bonds. That the people of Staten Island have confidence in me is shown by the fact that I am the nominee of both parties for re-election."

State Controller Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn said: "My name is unauthorized. I do not recall ever having heard of the society, and my files show no correspondence with the society or any member thereof."

Jeremiah O'Leary, another Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Society, sent a letetr to Mayor Mitchel last night in which he complained that the Mayor had dragged his name "from private life into a political campaign to use as a drum upon which to sound your own patriotism." He added:

"I challenge you, sir, to give me the opportunity in your own halls and at your own meetings to defend myself publicly. You have shown great bravado in challenging others—here is an opportunity for you to come down from the billboards and fight, or, like 'Bill' Poole the Know-Nothing thug of other days, you have the alternative of wrapping yourself in the American flag and saying: 'I am a true American.'"

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the German-American Alliance in New York State, who was Secretary of the Printers and Publishers Association, denied yesterday that Judge John F. Hylan was connected with the association, although Hylan's name appeared in the advisory board of honorary Vice Presidents printed on the letterhead of the organization. Mr. Weismann said his duties as Secretary were merely nominal, and that he only attended the monthly meetings of the corporation. Judge Hylan, he said, had nothing to do with the affairs of the association.

"Mayor Mitchel is a fool to make such a statement," said Mr. Weismann. "It will cost him the election. The Germans who had intended voting for Hillquit will vote for Hylan now. Mitchel has lost his only hope."

The Mitchel Fusion Committee in Brooklyn charged yesterday that a number of local business men who were advertised as Vice Presidents of the Hylan mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday night had not authorized the use of their names.

LETTERHEAD FORGED SAYS JUDGE HYLAN

Charges "Friends of Peace" Poster Was Not a Genuine Reproduction.

SPEAKS AT BRONX MEETINGS

Accuses Fusionists of Fraud in Printing of Soldiers' Paster Ballots.

The "Friends of Peace" letterhead, with the name of "Judge John T. Hylan" appearing in a list of Honorary Vice Presidents, which was given to the newspapers on Tuesday night by Mayor Mitchel in support of an accusation that his Tammany opponent had been in league with pro-German propagandists, was pronounced a forgery by Judge John F. Hylan in a speech he made last night at nine meetings in the Bronx.

"Two nights ago Mayor Mitchel presented to his audience what he said was an enlargement of a letterhead of the Friends of Peace Society, which bore upon it a list of Honorary Vice Presidents containing the words, John T. Hylan," said the Tammany nominee for Mayor. "That letterhead was a forgery. There never was such a letterhead. The photograph presented to the newspapers was that of a poster drawn by an artist who used the correct letterhead of the society and added the list of names of Honorary Vice Presidents for the personal use of Mayor Mitchel in this campaign.

"This drawing was made some time ago and was concealed by Mr. Mitchel until four days before election. At the time when Mr. Mitchel made public that poster, which he falsely said was a reproduction of a letterhead, he had in his possession a printed document from which the list of Vice Presidents was taken. That document was the program of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting, held by the same peace society, at which William Jennings Bryan spoke. My name appeared on that program without my knowledge.

Gives Names of Others.

"There appeared with my name the names of scores of Mr. Mitchel's own supporters, and even his campaign managers. On that same page on which my name was printed without my knowledge there was also printed the name of F. J. H. Kracke, the Mitchel Commissioner of Plant and Structure and one of the Mitchel campaign managers of today. Is Commissioner Kracke a traitor?

"On that printed page there appeared the name of State Controller Eugene M. Travis. Is Controller Travis a traitor? On that same page appeared the name of Jacob H. Schiff, now a member of the Mitchel Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty. Is Mr. Schiff a traitor? Again there appeared the name of A. J. Gilbert, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Mitchel Fusion Committee. Is Mr. Gilbert a traitor?

"I say again that the letterhead was a forgery. No such letterhead has ever been in existence before today. Tomorrow for the purpose of substantiating their story they may have some of these letterheads printed for distribution to the newspapers.

"When with melodrama so characteristic to him Mr. Mitchel called upon the citizens to vote for him, land steals, corruption, and all, cried out that I was in league with sedition, he knew that his own campaign managers, his financial backers, and those upon whom he is depending to deliver the Republican vote he could not steal in the primaries, were also named as members of that peace society. He knew that their names were used with my name at a time when the whole country was working and praying to bring about peace between the warring nations of Europe. He knew that it was more than two years before our country was drawn into the struggle. He knew that at that very time President Wilson was working to bring about peace."

The alleged fraudulent paster ballot, bearing Mayor Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem, received some attention from the Tammany candidate in his speech before the nine Bronx audiences. Judge Hylan bitterly assailed the Mayor.

Charges Deliberate Fraud.

"They attempted by the debauchery of the first direct primary ever held in a municipal election in this city to steal the Republican nomination," said Judge Hylan. "Now they have fallen to the lowest depths by attempting to practice a contemptible fraud upon our soldiers. They have resorted to new frauds to gain the votes and deceive the men who have so unselfishly offered themselves as a sacrifice on the altar of their country.

"They have deliberately, in violation of the law, in violation of honor, in violation of every tenet of decency printed the name of the Republican Party on the ballots which go to our soldier voters. They have done this after the courts and prosecutors of crime frustrated their attempt to steal that emblem and that name.

"The man who will attempt to obtain by fraud and deception the votes of soldiers who go to the front to fight for their country has no claim on the respect of decent men. But what can you expect? There is nothing too low for a man who will seek to cover up the corruption of his own administration with the flag of his country. Slanders and deliberate falsehoods have dripped from his lips, and he has gone about the city frantically shouting that he alone is a patriot and that all who oppose him are traitors. My fight is to sweep out of the City Hall those who seek to perpetuate this oppression of the people and to make political capital out of a patriotism which is the birthright of us all.

"The fight is won, but we must not relax our vigilance. The Mitchel backers are spending more money in New York this year than was spent by either of the great parties in the national campaign last year."

It was Judge Hylan's "Bronx Night." The meetings were preceded by an automobile parade, led by the Tammany nominee for Mayor, Charles L. Craig, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, his associates on the Tammany city ticket. The parade, with about fifty automobiles in it, started at Willis Avenue and Third Avenue, and the long line of motor cars trailed behind that of the candidate from meeting place to meeting place.

For the second time during his campaign, Judge Hylan delivered an extemporaneous speech last night. This was at the smoker arranged in his honor by the Young Men's Democratic League, composed largely of first voters, at the Hotel McAlpin.

"I want you young men who are about to cast your first vote next Tuesday to remember that when I am Mayor the entrance to the City Hall will be the main entrance," said the Judge. "I will be on the job all day long and at your disposal at any time. I want to say also that during my campaigning in the five boroughs I have met with great enthusiasm from the young men in my audiences."

In a statement last night Judge Hylan called attention to the fact that Mayor Mitchel had honored both Dr. Hugo Schweitzer and Henry Weismann, who were denounced in a statement Mayor Mitchel made on Wednesday evening in connection with the exposure of Judge Hylan's connection with the plan of establishing a pro-German newspaper printed in English in this city.

"It is interesting to note," said Judge Hylan, "that Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, now denounced by Mayor Mitchel as a treacherous seditionist, was honored by Mayor Mitchel on April 13, 1917, by appointment as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for Employment and Relief. That appointment was made after a conference between the Mayor and Dr. Schweitzer and others in the Mayor's office.

"Henry Weismann, whom Mayor Mitchel now calls a treacherous seditionary, was honored by the Mayor with an appointment as member of the commission to welcome Ambassador Gerard on his return to this country."

No one connected with the Fusion campaign headquarters would comment upon Judge Hylan's charge of forgery last night. Mayor Mitchel, after finishing his speaking trip, retired early, still nursing a sore throat.

CROOKED INSPECTORS WARNED BY BENNETT

Nominee Says He Will Devote Life to Prosecute Those Who Try to Steal Election.

A large audience greeted William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for Mayor, at Cooper Union last night, his second appearance there since he began his campaign. When Mr. Bennett entered most of the audience waved flags and cheered for a full minute, but the candidate was unable to hold his audience for more than half an hour after he began to talk. Hundreds had left the hall and others were departing, and Mr. Bennett brought his address to a sudden end. For more than an hour and a half the big crowd that packed the hall had listened to Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, whom the audience applauded and encouraged to go on time and time again.

After Mr. Bennett had announced that he had testified in the Bronx Grand Jury room regarding the ballot that had been sent to the soldiers at Spartanburg, S. C., and said that one of the persons responsible for issuing this ballot had been indicted, many persons in the audience seemed to have little further desire to remain for a general discussion of the campaign issues. Mr. Bennett exhibited a copy of the ballot, and said:

"This is the ballot that Judge Cropsey has referred to that this Mayor of ours, who is placarded from one end of the town to the other, in a uniform for the wearing of which he would be arrested if he appeared on the streets, has attempted to deceive the men in Spartanburg who are by right wearing the uniform that is a badge of honor and loyalty to this Government of ours. I received that ballot from Spartanburg, S. C., yesterday morning, and I pledged myself that, if I could stop it, this election should not be stolen, as the Mitchel backers attempted to steal the primary election on Sept. 19.

"And I now tell you that a recent appointee of Mayor Mitchel, who ordered these ballots as a proof of his service to Mayor Mitchel, has been indicted as the result of getting out that fake ballot. And I now pledge you, ladies and gentlemen, that whether elected Mayor or not, if an attempt is made to steal this election on Nov. 6, if it requires the work of all the rest of my life, Sing Sing will be filled with these same dishonest inspectors of election who were appointed by Sam Koenig in August to serve until Nov. 6, and as yet have not been removed by him."

Mr. Bennett again criticised the "fusion press," and dared these papers to print the "lie" that he intended to retire from the race for Mayor. He declared that fusion leaders and campaign managers were preparing for publication a report that was to announce his retirement, with reimbursements for his expenses and the appointment to any office he might desire under the Mitchel administration.

"It is a malicious lie," declared Mr. Bennett. "Now, with regard to being reimbursed for those expenses that I have paid out of my own pocket, I desire to state that I am not in the habit of taking money from men like William H. Reynolds. I state now that William H. Reynolds is the active, guiding chairman of the Fusion Committee—the Fusion campaign—that is disseminating these lies in an attempt to steal an election just as they attempted to steal the primaries."

Justice Cropsey again referred to his "money-bund" talk with Governor Whitman, and asserted that the Governor's stand concerning Bennett's nomination by the primary was corroborative of what the Justice had told "the Governor to his face." The Brooklyn jurist declared that one of the issues of the campaign was the integrity of the Republican Party. Laughter greeted this reference to Mayor Mitchel by Justice Cropsey.

"They say he is a valiant soldier. Well, he's a fine posture picture. He is no soldier, my friends; he is only a paper soldier."

In closing his address, Justice Cropsey said he knew that Judge Hylan would not be the next Mayor of New York, and asserted that Judge Hylan knew it, too.

"How does he know? I'll tell you. He holds his job that pays him $1,000 a month as County Judge in Brooklyn. He doesn't want to take any chances of practicing law, either for Goslin or anybody else, so when he is defeated he will have his job readyv to go back to."

Ex-Senator Bennett made two speeches in Brooklyn last night at the Congress and Clarendon Clubs, on Bedford Avenue. He announced at each of those meetings that he would speak at noon today from the steps of the City Hall, and outline the constructive program which he said he expected to put in operation after Jan. 1, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting
Carnegie Hall,
Friday, Nov. 2nd, 8:15 P. M.
Speakers:
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Hon. Samuel Gompers
Hon. George Haven Putnam
Hon. James M. Beck
The activities of
LA FOLLETTE AND HEARST
will be discussed.
General Admission Free.
Reserved seats, $1.00. Boxes seating eight, First tier, $15.00, Second tier $10. On sale at the offices of the American Rights League, Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.
The meeting is organized by
The American Defense Society.

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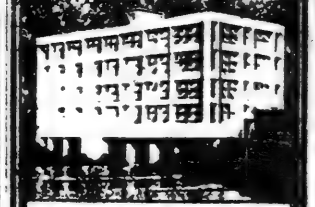
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A business that's growing as fast as yours is bound to require a new building sooner or later.
That's why you ought to know about Turner's 15-year record on 633 concrete building contracts.
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VOTE FOR
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We prefer competition on a specification basis as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.
We will assist you in obtaining bids.
Ordinator Co.
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"NONE SO GOOD"
Ease, comfort, relief even in aggravated cases of fallen or low arches, is usually experienced by wearers of Hurley Arch Prop Shoes.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart. In wide, medium or narrow toes.
Our beautiful shades of Cordovan Shoes are made possible by using only the best leathers, being treated by the Hurleyized secret process which increases the life of the leather, retaining its rich lustre to the end.
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1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
183 Broadway 39-41 Cortlandt S
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEFAULT?
JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT
At the last election more than 100,000 voters failed to vote for the candidates for judiciary office go by default. Cast your vote for an aggressive, just and competent candidate,
Don't let this important judiciary office go by default.
LOUIS A. VALENTE
Regular Democratic Nominee for
Justice of the City Court
Mr. LOUIS A. VALENTE'S Name Appears on the Ballot in GROUP 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF experience and ability is to be the test
VOTE FOR
ALFRED E. SMITH
FOR
President of the Board of Aldermen
RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE:

Smith's entire record was praised and he was supported for his present office by the Citizens Union and all the newspapers of this city. Read what the Citizens Union said:

"Intelligent and forceful legislator. Strong supporter of desirable, industrial and social legislation. Record of votes good."

Smith has been the champion of the rights of the City at Albany. Read what the New York Tribune said:

"In the past ten years there has been no Republican, Progressive or Democrat in the state legislature who has rendered as effective, useful, downright valuable service to this town as ex-Speaker Smith. A true leader, a genuine compeller of men, a man of wit and force and an instinctive grasp on legislative practice, he has made a real reputation for himself at the capital and has deserved well of the large constituency which is his own town."

Smith was one of the most progressive spirits in the Constitutional Convention. Read what the Evening Post said:

"He is a man of exceptional ability and as a member of the Constitutional Convention has made an excellent impression."

Smith has been the consistent champion of working men, women and children. Read what the N. Y. World said:

"The workingmen and women of the State and all who stand with them, will not forget Mr. Smith's service to the cause of industrial decency and civilisation."

Smith introduced and fought for more constructive legislation than any man that ever represented this City at Albany. Read what the Brooklyn Eagle says:

"Speaker Smith has a fine personal record in the matter of important legislation that he has passed—a record which shows that he has been busy and useful all through his legislative career."

ALFRED E. SMITH
Member of the Assembly —1903-1914.
Minority Leader—1912, 1914, 1915. Majority Leader—1911.
Member of Committee on Affairs of Cities.
Member of Special Committee on Investigation of the Inferior Criminal Courts.
Speaker of the Assembly —1913
(As presiding officer the Speaker's duties are similar to those of the President of the Board of Aldermen.)
Ways and Means Committee—
Chairman—1911; Member—1914, 1915.
(This Committee bears the same relation to State expenditures that the Board of Estimate does to city expenditures.)
Charter Revision—
Member of every legislative committee for the revision of the New York City Charter for the past twelve years.
Constitutional Convention—
Delegate 1915. Member Committees on organization of the Legislature; Powers and Duties of the Legislature; Labor and Industries.
Factory Investigating Commission—
Vice-Chairman—1911-1915.
Sheriff New York County —1916-1917

ROBERT ADAMSON
Mayor's Secretary—1910, 1913.
Fire Commissioner—1914-1917.

SMITH IS A LEGISLATOR.
The Presidency of the Board of Aldermen calls for LEGISLATIVE ABILITY.

Non-Partisan League, 562 5th Avenue, CHARLES THORLEY, Chairman.
The Citizens Committee for Alfred E. Smith, GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Chairman.

URGES THE JEWS TO OPPOSE HILLQUIT

Untermyer Declares Socialist Candidate's Victory Would Be "Catastrophe to Our Race."

MAKES LOYALTY APPEAL

Calls Hillquit's Platform "Harmful and Seditious" and Attacks "Unspeakable Advice Not to Buy Bonds.

Speaking before a large Jewish audience at Hunt's Point Palace in the Bronx, Samuel Untermyer last night made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the Jewish voters in this city and urged them as a duty to their adopted country to vote against Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor.

"For which of the other candidates you cast your vote is a matter of indifference as compared with the catastrophe to our race that may follow the election of the Socialist candidate by your vote upon the seditious issue he has tendered," said Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Untermyer warned his audience that the elecuon of Morris Hillquit with the aid of their votes, would mean the rise of a wave of anti-Semitism. He made reference to the patience President Wilson had exercised before a state of war with the German Government was declared, and added that "the highest ambition of our great soulful President is to be the peacemaker of the world."

"The Jews are generally regarded as the backbone of the Socialist Party in this city," said Mr. Untermyer. "With your aid this seditious appeal will die the death it deserves. If, with your aid, it should succeed, the responsibility and shame will be yours. It will arouse a storm of hate, resentment, and anti-Semitism such as our race has never before encountered in this country. Are you willing to put this burden upon yourself, your children, and your children's children? You must know that the honor and safety of your country are involved and that such an attitude as you are urged to assume is at war with the sentiment of the entire country and would brand us as a city of poltroons."

Mr. Untermyer's speech follows in part:

"Next to love of country which has given us the blessings of freedom and equal opportunity, is the love of our own people, who are cemented in heart and spirit by the ages of persecutions that have served to bind us closely into one indissoluble bond of everlasting devotion. You who have come from out of the black night of bigotry and presecution, from the 'slough of despond and despair' into our pure atmosphere of freedom, owe a debt of gratitude to this, your adopted country, that can never be repaid.

"Your loyalty should know no bounds. You owe it not only to your country but to yourselves and to the future of your children; you owe it to your race to seize this opportunity that is held out to you on Tuesday next to send forth the message that you have put aside your politics, whatever they may be, whether Democrat, Republican, Socialist, or Independent, or what not; remembering that this year, first, last, and above all other things you are Americans, loyal to your Government in this, the time of need.

"For you, fellow-citizens, one and all, clearly understand that when your President and the Congress of the United States have spoken, the last word has been uttered. We are all soldiers in the great national army; the command has gone forth and there is no more to be said.

"One of the most extraordinary features of this cowardly, contemptible, and un-American campaign has been the attempt to mislead our people. What difference does it make whether in 1915, when we were at peace, many of our best citizens were advocating the peace of the world and were members of an organization or another having that object in view? Our patient and patriotic President was likewise at that time exerting every effort to bring about peace, and we were rightly applauding him for so doing. He urged a peace without victory. I can conceive of no cheaper brand of claptrap than the effort to make political capital out of the alleged affiliations of one or another of the candidates at that time when we were at peace with the world. Nobody then knew of the inspiration that was behind these 'patriotic' societies. Many citizens were innocently misled. Happily, I was not one of them, but that was probably more through accident than design.

"But this is not the important message I came here to deliver tonight. I came to plead with you, as American citizens, who treasure the honor, reputation, and future of the Jews in this country, whatever be your political faith under normal conditions, to safeguard them all by voting against the Socialist candidate on the war issue that he has unfortunately injected into this campaign.

"It is well known that I am supporting Judge Hylan. The reasons for my position have been stated, but I am not now discussing that phase. There is an element involved here as affecting our country and the Jews of America that is so far removed from the question as to who shall be the Mayor of New York for the next four years that they are not to be mentioned in the same breath. For which of the other candidates you cast your vote is a matter of indifference as compared with the catastrophe to our race that may follow the election of the Socialist candidate by your votes upon the seditious issue he has tendered.

"Mr. Hillquit announced at the opening of the campaign that if elected Mayor, his Administration would not seek to do anything toward the accomplishment of a Socialist commonwealth. He is therefore not appealing for support on a Socialist platform.

"This brings us to the real, fundamental point of departure. What does Mr. Hillquit mean by asserting that his platform raises the issue of peace or war? He knows that the Mayor of New York has about as much to do with the determination of that burning question as the Moloch of Zanzibar, or as a babe unborn. What he 'modestly' asks is that the citizens of our Empire City shall by their votes register: (1) a protest against the present policies of our Government in the war on the subject of an early peace; (2) virtually a want of confidence in the Government; (3) a mandate to the Government forthwith to open peace negotiations regardless of the situation, which is, and rightly so, known only to the officials to whom we have intrusted the conduct of the war, and (4) a refusal to support the war by declining to buy and advising others to refuse to buy the bonds of our Government to defray the expenditures of the war.

"Anything more vidiously harmful and seditious it would be difficult to conceive. Imagine the effect of the success of such an appeal upon our enemies! How it would hearten them. Imagine its effect upon our brave boys at the front. Would it expedite peace? Naturally it would retard it.

"Pratiy about peace does not bring it nearer. It only serves to embarrass the men who are carrying the heavy responsibility of this war for us. The Socialist candidate and his supporters are no more anxious for peace than are the rest of us whose sons and others dear to us are on the 'firing line.' They are offering the most effective obstruction to the outcome for which all of us are praying, unless they are willing that we shall secure a temporary peace through defeat and surrender, which I do not believe to be their purpose or desire.

"Upon the most charitable view of this misguided appeal, it spells national disaster and dishonor for us. It is none the less a disloyal and wicked campaign slogan, because it is impotent and will fall upon the deaf ears of a patriotic community. To pay heed to the unspeakable advice not to buy our bonds would be to betray the men who are risking their lives in our defense.

"That appeal to cowardice and treachery is the keynote of the campaign that is now masquerading under the name of 'socialism.' It is no part of the Socialist creed, which, though to my mind impracticable and unworkable, has always been idealistic. To convert it now into a counsel of treachery and dealsocialism its death blow.

"Whatever may be your views as to an early peace, such a decision could mean only dishonor. The issue is with you; vote any way you please as between the other candidates, but do not permit yourselves to be persuaded to put this disgrace upon your race and country."

SULZER HECKLER ARRESTED

Ex-Governor Orders Conductor Taken Into Custody in Brooklyn.

William Sulzer gave his usual anti-Murphy campaign speech at three meetings in Brooklyn last night, and at the first he got into a dispute with a Democratic politician in Judge Hylan's home district as the result of which he had his heckler arrested. The man was James Ledden, a conductor of 416 Menahan Street, Williamsburg, who was one of 300 persons in the Palm Garden at Hamburg and Greene Avenues when Mr. Sulzer began his talk there.

The speaker had embarked on his tirade against Murphy and had declared that the Tammany leader wanted his trusted leaders to teed at the City Hall, because he couldn't maintain them at Delmonico's any longer, when Ledden shouted: "How about Hylan?" The speaker invited the man to the platform, but the latter declined and shouted that he was one of the delegates who nominated Mr. Sulzer at Syracuse in 1912 and it cost him $63 to do it. Mr. Sulzer shouted, "The man must be drunk!" and when he passed downthe aisle he shouted, "Where is that drunken loafer?"

Mr. Sulzer had no trouble in finding his man, and ordered him arrested. Two policemen took him to the Hamburg avenue station, and the ex-Governor's publicity manager, Jacob K. Novins, made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was bailed out.

Mr. Sulzer went on to Congress Hall, East New York, and Independence Hall, Browsville, where he asked the Hamburg avenue station, and the ex-Governor's publicity manager, Jacob K. Novins, made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was bailed out.

Mr. Sulzer went on to Congress Hall, East New York, and Independence Hall, Browsville, where he asked the [illegible] before he began speaking. He declared that Murphy "jobbed" him, and that if Judge Hylan was elected Murphy would "muzzle and manacle" him. He spoke to about 1,000 persons in each hall, and aroused considerable enthusiasm.

13 PRIMARY INDICTMENTS.

Kings County Grand Jury Acts in Riegelmann-Coler Contest.

Thirteen indictments were handed down yesterday by the Kings County Grand July as the result of the investigation by District Attorney Lewis into the recent contest for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn between Sheriff Edward Riegelmann and Bird S. Coler. Twelve of the indictments are directed against inspectors of election, who are charged with making false returns. They were arraigned in the County Court before Judge Lewis L. Fawcett and pleaded not guilty.

Two of the inspectors are charged, in addition, with having turned over the ballots in their district to John O. Snyder, Election District Captain of the Fourteenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District. To this the men pleaded guilty. Snyder was indicted and entered a plea of not guilty. Joseph Hecht, Sr., of 314 Hooper Street and Louis Pollack of 381 South Third Street are the two who pleaded guilty.

The others indicted are George Marks, Albert H. Erhardt, Jr., William Stoddard, Simon O'Donnell, Patrick J. O'Connor, John R. Gallagher, Cornell W. Bradley, Eugene J. May, Henry W. Hustis, and Thomas P. Boulton. The recount of the votes in the Riegelmann-Coler contest ordered by the courts showed a gain by Mr. Coler, but not enough to materially affect the result of the contest.

WAR ASSAILED AS HILLQUIT SPEAKS

Continued from Page 1.

ended by a vengeance. We are in favor of a peace such as was formulated by the Republic of Russia, such as has been adopted by the peoples of most countries, including the majority of the German Parliament, upon terms so eloquently set forth by Pope Benedict and as outlined by our President in January of this year—without punitive measures or forcible annexations, based upon the free development of all nations and nationalities.

"I want to say that we do not mean merely the freedom of Belgium, though Belgium must be freed—"

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "How about Ireland?" and "Freedom for Ireland."

He smiled and bowed acquiescently, and went on:

"We are in favor of the freedom of every people that wants to be free, including the Poles, the Finns, the Irish."

When the cheers had died away he added:

"The institution by which a people is governed against its will is just as much to be condemned as that under which a citizen is governed against his will. I tell you that the only ray of sunshine in all this ghastly world war, the only hope it offers to mankind is the prospect of world democracy and perfect peace, and in this campaign the Socialist Party stands for these policies, and that is why every vote cast for them on Nov. 6 is not merely a vote for the party, but a vote for those indisputable principles of social justice, popular democracy and international peace."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Hillquit made a sarcastic attack upon the Chamber of Commerce for opposing his candidacy.

"I am entitled to your congratulations," he said. "I have just learned that I have had conferred upon me the singular distinction of having the Chamber of Commerce pass a scathing resolution against me. This honor was not staged by my campaign managers—it was spontaneous work on the part of the chamber itself. I had always suspected that Mr. Mitchel's candidacy was supported by the business interests, a suspicion borne out by that remarkable list of his committee, a high society list, and by the fact that he seems to be supplied with unlimited funds, though he has no party back of him. The Chamber of Commerce has made that suspicion a definite confirmed fact."

The speaker turned to a denunciation of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association support of Judg Hylan and the Tammany ticket. He said they were the same cloakmakers who had locked out 50,000 of their workers for weeks, in hope of starving them into submission, and that it was because within a year they would be forced to negotiate another agreement with their employes that they wanted to elect Judge Hylan, "so that the clubs of the police would descend on the heads of the workers."

Mr. Hillquit turned again to a denunciation of Government restrictions upon public utterances in war times.

"The Socialist Party," he said, "is the only one that has protested against the unlawful, unconstitutional actions in breaking up meetings and suppressing newspapers out of which has grown an atmosphere of terrorism in which men are lynched and tortured and maltreated for the expression of their opinions.

"They tell you, a 100,000,000 of you, that you need not discuss peace. That peace discussion is incompatible with the national interests is the edict that comes from Washington to you. They tell you 'don't discuss peace,' you whose happiness, whose very lives may depend upon peace.

"In Washington there is a certain separate department created for the purpose of thinking and talking about peace for you."

Mr. Hillquit made another speech last night at the Bay Ridge High School, where school children and their mothers and fathers awaited him, and the national flag was strongly in evidence. He received fewer cheers there than he has in most of his meetings, and as he left, a group about the door was calling loudly for Mitchel. Mr. Hillquit chose a new issue for the opening of his second speech.

"I learned today," he said, "that your metropolitan newspapers are to begin tomorrow morning to train their heavy batteries of mud upon your humble servant. I have been given formal notice to that effect. I accept it. And I want to pledge to you now that I shall not react to it. I absolutely refuse to be drawn into the mire of personal venom and harsh personal allusions."

The candidate was interrupted by no applause as he dwelt upon his issue of suppression of free speech and a free press.

The Hillquit forces are planning a big windup to their campaign with meetings to be held at Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon and the Manhattan Opera House on Sunday evening. Mr. Hillquit and Mayor Van Lear of Minneapolis will speak at the Garden, and Dudley Field Malone at Manhattan Opera House.

HILLQUIT IS NAMED AS A SEDITIONARY

Chamber of Commerce Urges Prosecution of Those Who Abuse Citizenship.

ASK HIGHER RAILWAY RATES

Food Administrator Foresees a Long War and Need for Full Preparation for Winning It.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against disloyalty, and naming Senator La Follette and Morris Hillquit. Another resolution calling for an increase in railroad freight rates was adopted, and Arthur Williams, Deputy Food Administrator for New York City, delivered an address emphasizing the gravity of the food situation and the need for cooperation in saving to win the war.

The resolutions on disloyalty, offered in the form of a report by Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee, follow:

The Executive Committee has observed with increasing concern the continued expression of unpatriotic and seditious sentiments in public speeches and in print by men in public office, in what seems to us to be a total disregard of their fealty to the United States.

Perhaps the most notable of these cases is that of Senator La Follette, although there are others in the Senate and the House who have been equally shameless in their opposition to the war efforts of the nation.

But it is perhaps more astounding that a citizen of New York should, while seeking election to high office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, brazenly declare his opposition to measures adopted by the Federal Government in time of war, and necessary to the nation's safety.

The most notable example of this is the case of Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor of this city, who states that he will not buy a Liberty bond or help the war efforts of the city and nation.

Your committee views with the greatest satisfaction the action of the Senate of the United States in investigating those of its members whose speeches and writings mark them as disloyal or as desiring to restrain the hand and weaken the efforts of the Government.

Your committee deplores the fact that although we entered this conflict six months ago, many avenues of publicity are still permitted to disloyal people for the dissemination of sentiments harmful to the cause for which this country is fighting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily approves the action of the Senate of the United States in investigating members of its own body known to have spoken and distributed declarations inconsistent with their oaths of office and with loyalty to the country, and urges upon the House of Representatives similar action; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chamber recommends to the Departments of Justice, in Washington, in Albany, and in New York, a more vigorous prosecution of all those who thus abuse the privilege of citizenship or misuse the shelter afforded them by this country.

Higher Cost of Capital.

The resolutions were received with applause. Another motion was unanimously adopted to refer them to the Executive Committee of the Chamber with power to have them published as an advertisement in at least six daily newspapers.

Resolutions drawn by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements advocating increases in the railroad freight rates, were then presented by Chairman Samuel W. Fairchild.

James Speyer immediately took the floor and protested against what he characterized as "the omission of a very important point in this grave matter—the increased cost of capital to the railroads.

"I don't know," he said, "if this chamber realizes that since Jan. 1 the total depreciation in value of railroad securities in this country has amounted to about $1,400,000,000, and this leaves out entirely railroads in the process of reorganization. Before the war there were eighteen railroads in the country whose stock was selling so far above par that they were able to secure new capital with their common stock issues. There are now only eight roads whose stock is selling enough above par to enable them to finance themselves in this way. The others have to secure capital by issues of bonds that greatly increase their fixed charges.

"This is an increasingly dangerous situation. I know that railroad officials have hesitated to speak out for fear of impairing what little credit they had left and burdening themselves still further, but the time has come now to speak out and show clearly how very serious the situation is. The time has come to state the facts, for railroad officials to give up trying to make a better showing than conditions warrant. The country must realize the danger."

Mr. Fairchild then explained the relatively mild tone of the resolutions presented by saying that the committee had originally drawn a set of very drastic and outspoken resolutions, but that it had learned on good authority that there was every reason to believe the Interstate Commerce Commission fully realized the situation and was prepared to grant the desired relief, and consequently it was thought inadvisable to adopt an unnecessarily alarming tone. The resolutions, however, were amended by unanimous vote of the Chamber by the insertion of the words "and of capital" after the words "increased cost of transportation," and, so amended, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The Interstate Commerce Commission has declared that the freight rate case of the Eastern railroads is still open and before the commission, and has set Nov. 5 as the date for further hearing thereon; and

Whereas, The Interstate Commerce Commission states that if the "suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly in order that transportation demands in time of war may be fully met"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York expresses its gratification with this action of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and urges upon the commission that rate advances be granted commensurate with the increased costs of transportation and of capital as already shown, as well as with the further increased costs which are clearly in prospect, in the supreme effort which the railways are making to perform the greatest possible service during the war, and which will also have the effect of restoring the confidence of investors in railroad securities and attract the investment of new capital therein necessary for them to enable them to meet the constantly increasing commercial demands of the country; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements be authorized to place copies of these resolutions before the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as to make such other distribution as deemed advisable; and to take any other action which may be deemed necessary to make effective the Chamber's views herein expressed.

No Signs of a Short War.

Mr. Williams, reviewing the food situation, declared that the public must realize that there was very real danger that our own people would suffer from the effects of underfeeding as a result of the high cost of food.

"I can see nothing to indicate that it will be a short war," he said. "We must make as extensive preparations as may be necessary, no matter what its duration, preparations not only for the war, but for the period after the war, when industry will still be disorganized and the production of food in Europe still far behind its needs. It is gratifying, in this crisis, to go to Washington and see the type of men whom the President has gathered around him, men of whom we can be proud. The Government is recognizing its responsibility to the people, to the men at the front, and the workers at home, on the same high plane as the best of our corporations in recognizing their responsibility to their employes.

"Up to last night, in three days of this week, 200,000 women in this district had signed the pledge to save food, and we had not heard even a hint of opposition. We recognized from the beginning that it was a woman's job. We have an organization of 15,000 women, who have divided the city into 2,000 districts, each with its district Captain.

"In that way we have things localized and yet centralized, and it looks as though the campaign would be a success. Yet there is reason to think that the poor of the city are suffering to some extent from underfeeding. We need the co-operation of every one for the regulation of prices, on the one hand, and the co-operation of people of every class in saving, on the other.

"As to the regulation of prices, the retailers have been so far most patriotic and most inspired with the desire to help. It has been agreed that war-time profits shall not be greater than pre-war profits. Without regulation, flour would have been selling now at $25 a barrel, some say—I think at least $20—instead of $10 to $11, as it is, and it may go lower. There are three hotels that together saved 5,000 pounds of beef by one meatless day.

"We want to get people to try two meatless days and two wheatless days a week, one meatless day on fish and one on poultry and eggs. And so that there may be no discrimination, we hope to arrange to mix in corn flour in the wheat at the mills, so that all may eat war bread alike. We want to cram every ounce of nourishment possible into every sixteen-ounce loaf. We hope to reduce, eventually, the cost of practically every food by the use of our enormous corn crop."

QUOTES GERMAN PRAISE OF HYLAN

Continued from Page 1.

Publishers' Association had its office in the same room with the Friends of Peace, and that this office was rented by Albert Sandor, a confessed German spy, now serving a sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary.

"I have shown that the purpose of the Printers' and Publishers' Association was to create in America the same sort of disloyal press which Bolo Pacha attempted to establish in France.

Quotes From Deutsches Journal.

"I have here in my possession a photograph of a political advertisement which appeared in the Deutsches Journal, Hearst's German newspaper, on Oct. 31, 1915, when John F. Hylan was a candidate for County Judge.

"The headline of this advertisement, translated from the German, reads 'Keep a Good Judge on the Bench.' Beneath this heading is a photograph of John F. Hylan and beneath the Photograph is printed, 'For Judge of the County Court, Kings County, John F. Hylan.'

"Again, below, the following caption appears: 'Mr. Henry Weismann, the leader of organized German circles of Brooklyn, strongly advocates the candidacy of Judge John F. Hylan for the County Court.'

"Beneath this declaration Mr. Weismann's plea is printed in quotation marks. Translated, here it is:

Judge Hylan is honorable, capable, and progressive. He is sympathetically inclined toward all things German, and he realizes the necessity of a Government which respects personal freedom. He was, during the last Winter, the only non-German official in Brooklyn who had a good word for the German cause, and expressed himself in favor of a strict American neutrality. Mr. Hylan is a man from the working class, who advanced himself to a Judgeship through zealous application. He knows the needs of the little man and the workers. Good citizens make no mistake in voting for him.

"Below this quotation is the following:

The above declaration has also been indorsed by Henry Weismann, Charles I. Froeb, Louis Brasz, Frank Mann, John Pahls, Peter Becker, Joseph Condeman, Richard Schumacher, David Koos, F. W. V. Egloffstein, Milton Hertz, and Edward Kessling.

"The Henry Weismann who signs this advertisement and who supports Judge Hylan because he was 'sympathetically inclined toward all things German' and because he was 'the only non-German official in Brooklyn who had a good word for the German cause' is the same Henry Weismann who was President of the Printers' and Publishers' Association, of which Judge Hylan was an advisory member—the association which tried to poison the American press by the creation of disloyal newspapers.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who served with Hylan as an Honorary Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Convention.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who read the bulletin to the Friends of Peace Convention announcing the sinking of an American liner and the loss of hundreds of American lives, and stood there complacently while the convention cheered.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who wrote the notorious Pro Bono Publico circular, calling upon pro-Germans to defeat their common enemy, Wilson, at the polls.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who sat day after day in that room on Nassau Street, beside Albert Sander, the German spy.

"Proof piles upon proof that seditious and disloyal influences in this city were behind Judge Hylan two years ago just as they are behind him today.

"Proof piles upon proof that the reason O'Leary, Hearst, and Weismann are now supporting Hylan is because John F. Hylan was then and is now sympathetic and friendly to the spread of disloyal, pro-German, anti-American propaganda.

"O'Leary wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is fit for Mayor, but because he is fit for O'Leary's purposes.

"Hearst wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is true to the people of this city, but because he is true to Hearst.

"Henry Weismann wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is a good American, but because he is 'sympathetically inclined to all things German.'

"O'Leary's statement shows it. Hearst's newspapers show it. Weismann's advertisement shows it.

"If the time has come when to be Mayor of this city a man must bow to the agents of this country's enemies, then it is time to haul down the American flag from City Hall.

"The issue is clear. This is no mere local election. It is being discussed in the newspapers of every nation in Europe. Its result will be shown in the newspapers and upon the bulletin boards throughout Germany on the day after election. The German autocracy encourages its soldiers with the statement that America is not in this war in earnest.

"The news that goes from New York on election night will encourage and strengthen one line of battle—either the American or the German. If you encourage the enemy, you strengthen him. If you strengthen him, you add to the sacrifice of American lives.

"This is the first time in the life of any citizen of New York that the casting of his ballot on Election Day directly affects the lives of American soldiers.

"Let us consider two soldiers instead of millions. One of them is a German soldier. He is weary of the war. He is held in line by the report that America is not in earnest in the war. His arm is limp. The message that is flashed from New York tells him that loyal Government is defeated and the Kaiser wins in New York.

"His courage floods back upon him. His arm stiffens. Again he is ready for the fight. And the other soldier, the American in the trench a hundred yards away, may pay with his life as the penalty for disloyalty at home.

"The time has come to choose between the seditious and the loyal, between enemies and friends, between traitors and Americans.

"As Mayor of this mighty city, as a citizen of the United States, loathing disloyalty and devoted to the welfare of my country, I call upon all loyal citizens to save this city from the shame and menace of a disloyal government."

Report Drift to Mitchel.

A city-wide canvass, by agents of the Republican-Fusion Committee, it was said yesterday at the Fusion headquarters, showed that in the last few days a remarkable drift in the sentiment of the voters had taken place in both the Tammany and Socialist districts in favor of Mayor Mitchel. It was said that the Mitchel drift was most pronounced in Brooklyn, where the Mayor has concededly been weakest.

In many Manhattan districts, where at one time it looked as if Mitchel would run far behind both Hylan and Hillquit, the reports showed that Mitchel had gained rapidly in the last few days. The Bronx Fusion managers also reported a decided change in that borough in the Mayor's favor. In nearly every case it was reported that the change from Hylan to Mitchel was taking place because of the revelations of the Mayor concerning Judge Hylan's connection with German propagandists. The Hillquit wave, the agents reported, had reached its height and was now on the decline. Instance after instance was reported to the Fusion managers of voters openly declaring that they had decided not to vote for either Hylan or Hillquit, and that while many of these had said that they would not vote at all the large percentage now had declared that they would vote for Mitchel.

"We have torpedoed Judge Hylan out of the water, though we gave him warning for several days," said Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Campaign Committee. "We have blown up and exposed his secret and submerged disloyal support. Seeing his candidate sinking, Jeremiah O'Leary has thrown him a life preserver by coming out publicly for his election. O'Leary's action is the strongest corroboration of the Mayor's exposures. Now let the other organizers of the proposed chain of pro-German newspapers with which Judge Hylan was connected as a member of its Advisory Board all come out for Judge Hylan, although some of these have been sent to prison for conspiracy by the United States Government."

Ten men whose names were advertised as Vice Presidents of the Business Men's League, one of the organizations that brought about Judge Hylan's designation and under whose auspices a Hylan meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, emphatically denied yesterday that they had any connection with the League and declared their preference for Mayor Mitchel. The men are Clinton R. Lanes, President New York Title Insurance Company; Charles Froelich, President John M. Wolff Company; William E. Baker, Parkinson Coal Company; William F. Henkler, Bay Ridge Ice Company; Charles J. Tagliavue, Charles Tagliavue Manufacturing Company; M. Mosson, lumber dealer; Albert A. Howell, lawyer; Harry C. Paradis, manufacturer, and Philip Ruxton, manufacturer of printing inks.

THREATENED STRIKE MAY HOLD UP ELECTION

City's Attorney Says Delay in Printing Ballots Would Have Serious Results.

Fear that the threatened strike of city printers might interfere with the election next Tuesday was expressed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Tarbox yesterday, who made the statement before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly when he appeared on behalf of the Board of Elections in answer to the demand of Thomas E. Rush that a new primary be held to nominate a Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, because of alleged frauds committed at the last Democratic primary.

"On behalf of the Board of Elections," said Mr. Tarbox, "I wish only to state that the ballots are being printed, that a strike of the printers is threatened, and that if there is any interference whatever with the printing at this late date the board will not guarantee that there will be any election next Tuesday."

Herbert L. Limburg, attorney for Judge John V. McAvoy, who has been declared by the Board of Elections the regularly nominated candidate for Supreme Court Justice, said:

"This is the most outrageously dishonest application ever presented to a court under the election law. I think that your Honor in denying it should state the reasons why it is denied."

"If you had been sitting up until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning for several nights listening to election disputes, you would not be so enthusiastic about writing opinions," said Justice Donnelly.

"Probably not," replied Mr. Limburg; "but here are a few facts. The election took place on Sept. 19. Not until the 9th of October did Mr. Rush make application for an examination of the ballots. The examination was completed on Oct. 22, and, while we claim that the figures of Mr. Rush, as to the examination, are not correct, we are willing to use them for the purpose of this argument. They give Judge McAvoy a plurality of 10,320 votes over Rush out of a total of about 50,000 votes cast. The statement of Mr. Rush that 4,756 votes cast for McAvoy were 'voidable by reason of erasure, marks for identification, imperfect markings, and other reasons,' is wholly and deliberately false. This motion is made at this late date in the belief that your Honor will deny it so that Mr. Rush may continue his cry of 'fraud.' It is an insult to the Court."

Justice Donnelly reserved decision.

ELECTION ODDS FLUCTUATE.

Three to One on the Curb and Two to One in Brooklyn.

Betting odds swung further in favor of Hylan in wagers reported on the Curb yesterday. A bet of $6,000 on Hylan for Mayor against $2,000 on Mitchel was mentioned, these odds of 3 to 1 comparing with 2 and 2½ to 1 yesterday and earlier in the week. Hylan money, betting commissioners said, was more plentiful than on Wednesday, while backers of Mayor Mitchel were not active in seeking quotations.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last night that the odds continued at two to one in favor of Hylan. Four wagers at $300 to $300 that Hylan would win were placed with him yesterday. A wager of $900 to $700 that Mitchel would beat Hilliquit and one of $500 at even money that Hillquit would get at least 120,000 votes were reported in Brooklyn last night. Another bet of $500 at even money that Mitchel carries one borough, one of $800 to $100 that Hillquit does not win, one of $1,000 at even money that Hylan wins by at least 50,000, one of $500 to $400 that Hillquit gets more votes than Bennett, and one of $800 to $500 that Hylan carries Manhattan by at least 40,000 were among other wagers reported.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
Unsurpassed Mineral Water

The Tune The Winds Whistle In B Sharp: OVERCOATS!

NOVEMBER gold is on the leaves, and November cold is in the bones. Never before have I mustered a range of Overcoats so exclusive in Vogue and Verve, and so inclusive in Value and Variety.

My *Channel* and *Woolwich* and *English Ulster*, from Stein-Bloch, are strapping, sinewy and soldierly Overcoats breathing the mettle, muscle and manhood of these tumultuous times.

Balmore and *Cromwell* and *Park Lane* are Field and Avenue Coats of politer and more polished persuasion—$25, $30, $35 and up to $65.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Magical Relief" is what everybody says who takes Bell-ans for severe distress

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Franklin Simon
SICO
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Union Suits for Men and Two Piece Suits

Are selling way under present market prices!

Union suits, like everything else, have gone up. In a score of representative shops you will have to pay substantially more than we are asking for the self same materials. Even then you will not be getting Sico. And that is as big a consideration as the price.

Sico Union Suits are Different. Because they are made better, they fit better, and because they fit better, they wear better. They are the crystalization of comfort, fit, and service in a Union Suit. And according to all the standards of price-fixing, they are worth fully 20% more than our present prices.

SICO Union Suits are knitted to the shape, and the sleeves, cuffs, legs and ankles are knitted in one piece.

SICO Union Suits, of medium weight, combed cotton	$2.75
SICO Union Suits, of natural merino	3.50
SICO Union Suits, of all wool, extra fine	4.00
SICO Union Suits, of mercerized cotton and wool	6.00
SICO Union Suits, of silk and wool	13.50
SICO Union Suits, of pure spun silk	13.50

Also *SICO* Two Piece Suits in merino or wool, $1.75 to $4.50 a garment

Men's Furnishings Shop, 4 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PLEDGE OF WAR SERVICE

As a part of our war service in this great crisis, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. hereby pledges to invest, in future United States War Loans, the amount of its income received from first year premiums on insurance issued during the continuance of the war.

Thus Every Dollar Paid for New Insurance Will Also Mean a Dollar Loaned to the Government to Help Win the War.

This action will supplement and aid the patriotic work of our Field Forces in carrying the Nation's urgent message for war-thrift, war-sacrifice and war-service in its various forms, into the business places and homes of the people in this hour of national peril.

Our Policyholders, Numbering Over Half a Million, Are Urged to Co-operate in This Effort to Enlarge the Society's Public Service at This Time.

W. A. DAY,
President

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

DOUBT IF CADORNA CAN HOLD NEW LINES

Washington Military Experts Prepared to Hear of Still Further Withdrawal.

ITALIAN ATTACHE HOPEFUL

Captain Vannutelli Speaks of the Possibility of a Successful Winter Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Lansing received a cablegram today from Ambassador Page at Rome confirming information received at the Italian Embassy reporting that the Italian army was retiring in good order, that the pressure from the direction of the enemy had lessened, and that the Government had the unified support of the Italian people and all political parties.

Despite the elements of hope in the situation, military experts here doubt the ability of the Italians to hold their ground on the banks of the Tagliamento because of the danger that their left flank may be threatened and turned by Teuton forces moving southward from the passes of the Carnic Alps.

Today's dispatches from Berlin indicated that the Italian forces north of the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso Railway line had retired to the west bank of Tagliamento River. The Berlin afternoon report asserted that the Dignano and Godroipo bridgeheads had been captured by the German forces. The Berlin night report lays claim to the capture of the bridgeheads near Pinzano and Latisano by asserting that the Italian troops " who were maintaining themselves there have either been driven back or taken prisoners."

Berlin Reports Are Credited.

There is no confirmation of this in any of the day's official advices from Rome. In fact, the Rome dispatches appear to convey information of the situation that is twenty-four hours older than that given in the Berlin announcements. The Berlin dispatches are not discounted, for the reason that it has not been the practice of the German War Office to lay claim to the capture of points in a campaign unless it is certain that subsequent developments will prove the accuracy of the official announcement. There may be exaggeration in the Berlin claim as to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured, but the reports of points taken are believed to be accurate enough for acceptance.

Assuming the Berlin statement of the capture of these bridgeheads to be true, it is probable that by this time all of the Italian forces that can be saved have been saved, have been extricated by the masterly retirement that General Cadorna has conducted, involving the movement of a force of 1,000,000 soldiers from a notched, mountainous line, across a series of rivers into a region of plains, and that the bulk of the retiring Italian force is now on the west bank of the Tagliamento.

According to the Berlin announcements, the vanguard of the Teutonic forces is now fronting the east bank of the swollen Tagliamento along the Latisana-Codroipo-Dignano line, with Udine as its radial operating base, while the Italians are on the west bank of the river, utilizing Treviso as their main supply base, and are rushing forward reserves as rapidly as congested railways, given over exclusively to the movement of reserves, guns, and ammunition, can move them into position to support the Italian forces and their Anglo-French reinforcements.

10,000 Square Miles Lost to Italy.

The Germans are advancing over a thirty-mile front, and since yesterday's report have gained approximately eleven miles. Since Sunday this thirty-mile front has been pushed forward an average distance of about thirty miles, which means that in about three days the Germans have taken over military control of approximately 1,000 square miles, exclusive of that which has been taken from the Carnic Alpine region. Udine, with its railways radiating toward San Giorgio, Cordoipo, and San Daniele, is an ideal operating base for the supply of the invaders, giving shorter and better lines of communication than the Italians, when based on the west bank of the Tagliamento, would have from Treviso.

Unless there is a sudden shift in the situation and a complete reversal of form by the retreating Italian army, it is not believed that the Tagliamento line will be maintained longer than is necessary to enable the reserves and other reinforcements to fit the lines of the Livenza and Piave Rivers for utilization for a real stand by the Italians.

The Livenza line is from ten to fifteen miles west of the Tagliamento, while the Piave is approximately ten miles west of the Livenza and would be the last main line of defense outside of the fortifications of Venice. Whether General Cadorna's forces will be able to maintain the Tagliamento line will undoubtedly be determined before Sunday, and tomorrow's official announcements will most probably show whether it can be defended against the Germans, who assert that they have taken four of its principal bridgeheads. Whether the Germans can cross in force immediately will be determined tomorrow. If they are not able to throw forces across that river by tomorrow such failure will be interpreted by military experts here as meaning that the pressure of the German advance has lessened and Italian resistance increased.

Venice the German Objective.

The objective of the German drive was Venice, just as the main object of the Rumanian drive was the capture of Bucharest. The capture of Venice would give the Germans a great main base of operations for a swing through Western Venetia toward Verona and southward toward Bologna, the main crossroads centre of Northern Italy. The railway from the Gulf of Genoa to the Gulf of Venice intersects at Bologna the great rail spinal column of Northern Italy which traverses the region from the Italian east coast, running in a northwesterly direction toward Milan.

A complete duplication in Italy of the Falkenhayn-Mackensen drive of a year ago into the heart of Rumania would prove the severest blow to the Entente since the opening of the war, as it would place most of Northern Italy in possession of the Germans and force the Italians to depend wholly on sea transport for supplies by cutting off rail communication with the rest of Europe. Not merely the physical, but likewise the moral effect of this feat would be colossal, because the ability of Germany to gain such a victory for its arms, after having outlasted the Summer of heavy artillery hammering on the Anglo-French front, and so quickly after the Riga drive, would have to be accepted as a warning that German military power must not be belittled as lacking the necessary man power for the development of well-organized and powerful offensive blows.

Entente Realizes Its Danger.

Fourteen days hence the great interally war conference, which the United States will attend at Paris, will canvass the entire military situation, and it is probable that steps will be taken in that conference to make the Italian front rank in importance with that in France during the next year of the war. There is no disguising the fact that the situation developed as a result of the ability of the Germans to carry this drive forward through the Julian Alps to the banks of the Tagliamento in scarcely more than a week of actual field operations, is the most vital now confronting the entire Entente combination, and it is a full realization of the danger that has not only united the Italian people behind their Government, but has aligned the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Italy into what promises to be the strongest alliance of the war.

Invaders' Left Flank Menaced.

Captain Lamberto Vannutelli, Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy, expressed the opinion today that the next ten days would witness intensive movements on the plains forming the battle area of the present Italo-Austrian front, and that the end of this period would disclose a greatly clarified military situation.

Captain Vannutelli, who is a well-known strategist in the Italian Navy and has been made familiar with the terrain of the existing front by a careful study of it on the ground, remarked that " it is easy to come down to the plains—it is not so easy to get back again," indicating that the Austro-German army might soon find itself in an inextricable situation. The retiring Third Italian Army, he said, was an offensive army as well, inasmuch as it menaced the left flank of the enemy and was supporting the retreating Second Army.

The Captain scouted several explanations of the defeat of the Second Army and asserted his belief that it was due more to the enemy's great weight of artillery—the latter's big guns being superior in both number and calibre—than to the superiority of his troops. Difficulties were in the way of the Austro-Germans, he said. On the enemy's side of the front there are very few roads; the mountain passes are narrow, and " between the capacity of the enemy's and our own lines of communication there is a remarkable difference."

The Italians, besides excellently constructed roads, have the benefit of railway transportation and a perfected system of canals. In addition, Captain Vannutelli said that the Italian Army would receive naval support. In the canals heavy guns have been placed on floats, and these batteries of tremendous power will have a sweep of the Austro-German positions. The Italian lines near the coast will also be under the protecting cover of the new, strange monitors which co-operated most effectively with the army during the offensive from May to July, and which are really floating fortresses.

From Venice to Cervignano by land and from Venice to Grado by sea the Italians enjoy perfect lines of communication. The approach of Winter will not interfere with them, but Winter will multiply the embarrassments of the enemy, especially as concerns his communications. Captain Vannutelli said he would not be surprised if the Austrians attempted some diversion at sea at the present stage of the operations, but he did not believe Austria would risk her battleships.

The naval demonstration, he thought, would more likely be a clash between scouts and destroyers, as the waters the enemy would have to enter were heavily mined, and, besides, the Italian fleet had long desired an engagement with the enemy's capital vessels and had never had its challenge accepted.

" I do not see things so bad as some people profess to see them," said Captain Vannutelli. " Now it is a question of waiting about ten days more before the entire situation will be clearly understood. First, it is a matter of guns and ammunition. The decision will be reached on the plains. There is no danger on the Trentino front. The enemy's lines of communication there would be too long and dangerous to permit more than a demonstration. Nothing effective could be done there.

Says the Italian Navy Will Aid.

" Suppose, though, the Austro-Germans should cut our inland communication. There remains to us the sea, from Venice to Grado. The Austrian Navy could do no more than attempt to disturb these sea communications, and there might be small battles between scouts and destroyers. The enemy does not dare to send out his big ships. Nowhere can the Austrian Navy give any support to the Austro-German army, but our navy can assist the troops on land, especially with the big guns in the canals and with the naval forces along the coast.

" The Italian forces have now arrived at a strong line of defense which so many of our Generals had considered before in their plans to attract the Austrian Army to the plains, which presents advantages for us. The present phase of the operations is one of defense; and, while we are maintaining that, the second phase must be prepared for, which will be a new offensive, after the period of resistance. If we are to have a real battle in the plains we have the superior advantages of terrain and communications. The enemy's lines are long and narrow, and their difficulties are increased by the mountainous character of their positions.

" The Tagliamento River is now flooded, presenting a very serious situation for the enemy, because its current is swift, and it is very difficult to throw bridges across it. Of course, the Italians are destroying all the bridges in their retirement.

" The real cause of the enemy breaking through the lines of the Second Army was his overwhelming superiority of artillery, a superiority of number as well as of calibre, and of ammunition. The first line was not supported enough by artillery, and the reason was that the Italians did not have sufficient guns."

Captain Vannutelli characterized the Berlin War Office statement that 180,000 Italian soldiers had been captured as exaggerated. The figures, he asserted, granting that they represented the real number of persons removed by the enemy, must have included the civilian population of the occupied positions, comprising old men, women, and children. He was skeptical, also, about the number of Austro-German troops reported to be operating against Italy, asserting that the accurate number must be less than 1,000,000, because a greater number could no operate on that front.

Rome Cables Are Reassuring.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Reassuring news came from Rome today in official dispatches. While serious, the situation on the Italian front is described as far from desperate. General Cadorna's army is declared to be practically intact, and complete confidence is expressed in his ability, with aid coming from the Allies, to stop the Austro-German drive.

The cablegrams summarize the situation as follows:

" The military situation on the Italian front is serious—it is far from being desperate. At the present moment, having recovered from the first surprise, it may be stated that our allies are preparing to oppose a furious resistance to the enemy at the point which, without doubt, General Cadorna has selected. It is probable that if the retreat should continue for a few days longer the Italian resistance will develop along the Tagliamento, quite an important river, which descends from the Carnic Alps, or, perhaps, if the Austro-Germans attack in Cernia it will be in the district south of the Carnic Alps, Plave River, which flows westward.

" Whatever the number of Italians taken prisoners, the strength of the army of General Cadorna has not been weakened. It must not be forgotten, in fact, that Italy has under the colors more than 3,000,000 men. As for guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they only represent the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories of our allies.

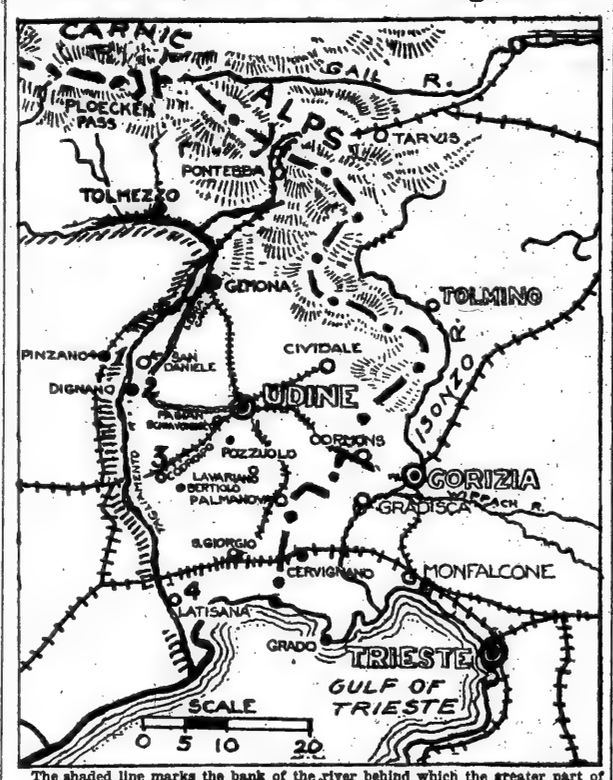
" The Italian Army is practically intact. Besides, the French and English are coming to our rescue. It has already been announced that at the beginning of the council Sunday evening the French Ministers were busy determining the extent and nature of the co-operation of the Allies on the Italian front. This same question was further considered by the council Monday morning and by the War Committee which held a session at the Elysée. M. Poincaré presiding. The British Government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians, and all indications are that this French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Friuli.

" Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness.

" The Italian press declares that the battle which is about to take place may be the last great battle of the war."

Thirty thousand German soldiers, including two Generals of division, were killed in the great battle on the Bainsizza Plateau, according to another cable received here today.

Scene of Teutons' Advance on Tagliamento



The shaded line marks the bank of the river behind which the greater part of the Italian forces is apparently established. Yesterday's bulletins from Berlin told of the withdrawal to the western bank of the Italian troops near Pinzano (1) and the capture by the Austro-Germans of bridgehead positions at Dignano, Codroipo, and Latisana.

INVADERS REACH TAGLIAMENTO LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Italian Army nearly complete, the War Office announced today.

The text of the official statement follows:

Thwarting the plan of the enemy by the rapidity of their movement promptly decided upon and by the brave resistance of the covering units which have detained his advance, our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of the extremely difficult strategical and transport conditions. The Third Army is nearly complete—a beautiful example of strength and unity.

The First and Second Cavalry Divisions, and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara and the untiring aviators, are worthy of mention to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

Last night enemy airplanes brutally bombed several unprotected towns far from the lines of communication, causing a few casualties among the civilian population.

Orderly Retreat; British Guns Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—All the British guns with the Italian army were saved, according to a British correspondent at Italian headquarters, who says that the spirits of the British gunners are good. Lack of transport, which could not be allotted to them, was their whole trouble. One gun was so near to having to be abandoned that the breech mechanism was destroyed. However, the gun was saved eventually.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Italian headquarters, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

" General Cadorna's candid admission of the failure of sections of his army gives a clue to the real causes of the enemy's advance. On the other hand, in most cases really desperate resistance was made.

" The men on the Bainsizza plateau, who had suffered worst from the shelling, nevertheless brought up machine guns, held off the attacking forces for an hour, and made several hundred prisoners. The resistance on Monte Nero was especially desperate.

" While the Fifth Bersaglieri Brigade held the Globocak Ridge many hours, other troops, defending the direct entrance of the pass into Italy at St. Lucia, fought desperately, the village of St. Lucia being taken and retaken at least eight times.

" The Alpini on the heights of Monte Nero never gave way before the German attacks. They were still holding out Sunday, three days later, although they had only one day's rations. Airplanes flew over and dropped loaves of bread, hoping to reach the Alpine trenches."

The Italian General Staff, says another correspondent, has placed a strict ban on all descriptions of what happened during the last few days, but has permitted the sending of a description of the destruction of Italian stores. The correspondent says:

" The sky was constantly springing into a livid flare like an instantaneous sunset, followed by a deep grumbling roar. Black clouds of smoke were outlined against the glowing heavens. Ammunition depots were being blown up, stores were being burned, and bridges destroyed. The glare of explosions gave a light of ghastly brilliance over the throngs of the retreating army.

" A rainstorm broke and lasted for three hours, often with extreme violence. It added to the hardships of the retreat, already severe enough, and must have meant death to many of those wounded while covering the retreat. But it delayed the enemy's advance by swelling the river, softening the ground to mud, and making air reconnoissances and bombing raids on congested roads and railways impossible. Such are the outlines of the story of which fuller details are not permitted.

' The situation undoubtedly is grave, but the silence which the interests of the army now imposes must not be construed as an indication that things are worse than they actually are. The blow has been severe, but it will not crush Italy."

The disaster on the Isonzo has welded together all sections of Italy and has suppressed political antagonism, says the Milan correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who adds that everything is being done to meet the invasion. Troops are being hurried from depots, and all available sources are being drawn upon. All the great arteries of transport are being utilized for military purposes.

Hundreds of convalescent officers in all hospitals are demanding that they be sent to the front. Eight hundred such applications were made in Rome alone.

The whole Third Army of the Carso, with its guns and material, got away safely, the correspondent adds, and will give battle " when the time comes." The Austro-Germans are being held in check, and the concentration on the Venetian plains is proceeding without hindrance.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Oct. 31, (Delayed.)—Premier Lloyd George has said that the horrors of a Zeppelin raid received much attention, whereas in their relative importance to vast sections of London remaining untouched they are insignificant. Exactly the same conditions exist here; for, while the horrors of the recent experience stand out boldly to those who went through it, yet this is offset by the magnitude of the beneficial military and strategic results accomplished.

Exactly what these are cannot even be hinted at for the present, but the main fact is that another wall—another line of steel—will face the enemy, and all Europe and America are now doing their part to second Italy's tremendous task.

RETIRED ON 70-MILE FRONT

But British Correspondent Says the Italians' Morale Is Unimpaired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Ward Price, the British correspondent with the Italian Army, telegraphing on Oct. 30, says:

" This is the Italian Army's first great blow. Of course, it has hit them hard—all the harder because it comes not in the first year of the war, when it might have been expected, but in its third, and it has come, moreover, with suddenness. But, if you look at the details of the situation even to the very limited extent to which one may give it at present, you will see that there is still reason to keep heart.

" What happened was that some of the troops on the left wing of the Italian Second Army failed in their duty, as General Cadorna said in his communiqué. Their abandonment of their positions before a most violent attack, carried out with reinforcements, with poison gas and new heavy batteries, enabled the Austro-German forces to break through the Italian left wing, the wedge thus driven across the Isonzo into the very heart of the Italian position striking at the centre of their whole system of organization and supply. In consequence the whole line from the Carnic Alps southward to the sea—a front of sixty or seventy miles—was compelled to fall back to avoid being cut off.

" I saw a great deal of the retreat of the Third Army from the Carso, in whose company I made the retirement. The troops were cheerful and good-tempered, and one felt that firmness of command could again take this multitude of men and sort it out into a fighting force. It is to that end that Cadorna and his Generals are now straining their efforts. The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, who commands the Third Army, was calm and confident last night. His army, indeed, saved nearly all its guns, which is the best sign that their spirit as a fighting force is still sound.

" The right wing of the Second Army, too, fell back regularly from Sabotino and Gorizia.

" The troops on the left of the Second Army are also retiring steadily from their mountain positions, so as to get in line with the rest of the new defensive front which the Italians will take up."

HAS FAITH IN CADORNA.

London Press Believes He Can Check Further German Inroads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Advices received from authoritative quarters show that, despite their military reverses, Italians are rallying to the defense of the country. If Germany designed the drive in the hope of inciting revolution, she is certain to be disappointed. All political parties are now roused to resist the desecration of the national soil, and no fear is felt here of a revival of peace talk.

The Orlando Ministry is well received by all shades of press opinion. There are many signs that the unexpected danger on the Isonzo front has resulted only in stiffening the national courage and resolution. It is believed that the balance at the front will be speedily restored, and that General Cadorna is quite strong enough to check a further German advance.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The military correspondent of The Times says of the Italian operations:

" The fact that General von Below, with an inconsiderale force of German troops, has burst through the Julian front, and that Austrian columns have found other badly defended points in the Carnic Alps is certainly very unfortunate, and we have no need to minimise the gravity of the situation. Italy's eastern frontier temporarily is lost."

The correspondent finds a silver lining to the cloud in the fact that, although the season approaches for the operations in France and Flanders to lapse, there is nothing to prevent fighting on the Italian plains throughout the Winter. This, he says, is advantageous to the side with the greatest resources. He adds:

" The Germans beckon us to the Italian front, and with a very hearty good will we shall oblige them."

POETS' GIFT MOVES ROME.

Italians Appreciative of the Promise of Forty Ambulances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 1.—A demonstration of American sympathy greatly appreciated by Italians is the gift of forty fully equipped ambulances, presented by American poets, which will soon be handed over to the army through Robert Underwood Johnson, who is well known here for his effort to establish an Anglo-American centre in the house in Rome once inhabited by Keats and Shelley. Nelson Gay, who has been charged by the donors with making the necessary arrangements, is doing his utmost to have the ambulances ready to take the field by the middle of November. He is also working for the formation of new field hospitals, or whatever other aid is most required by the supreme command.

NEW AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

Issue Bearing Five and a Half Per Cent. Interest Is Announced.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Issuance of the seventh Austrian war loan has been officially announced, according to a Vienna dispatch today.

The loan comprises a 5½ per cent. redeemable State loan and 5½ per cent. exchequer bonds, repayable August, 1926, both free of taxation.

BERLIN HOMES UNHEATED.

Many Cannot Get the Government's Scanty Coal Allowance.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—According to Vorwärts of Berlin, many residents of that city are shivering in unheated homes, owing to their inability to obtain even the scanty allowance of a quarter of a ton of coal per room. Full delivery was promised by Nov. 1, but now the only hope expressed is that it may be all delivered by the new year.

Lines of persons waiting to purchase coal are now a regular feature of life in Berlin. Buyers are compelled to stand in line all day to obtain a few scoopfuls, which they have to carry home themselves. To the scantily clad and miserably shod women and children of the poor this is a severe strain.

The Berliner's one storage egg, which is a three weeks' allowance, will cost him 12 cents in November. The authorities advise that it be eaten quickly.

A retail price of $2 a pound has been fixed for sausages made of livers from chicken and game.

HERTLING ACCEPTS; HELFFERICH IS OUT

Kaiser's New Chancellor Will Also Become the Premier of Prussia.

WALDOW, FOOD CHIEF, QUITS

Von Payer to be Vice Chancellor—Reassembling of the Reichstag Is Hastened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—The Cologne Gazette learns from Berlin that Count von Hertling, after final discussion with the majority leaders of the Reichstag, had accepted the Imperial Chancellorship and the Premiership of Prussia.

Count von Hertling was received by the Kaiser today and then left for Munich for a week.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior, and Herr von Waldow, food dictator, have resigned.

The progressive leader in the Reichstag, Friedrich von Payer, will become Vice Chancellor, and Herr Friedberg, National Liberal leader, will be made Vice President of the Prussian Ministry. Admiral von Capelle's resignation as Minister of Marine has not been accepted.

The Kaiser has approved the Prussian Suffrage bill.

As a result of the latest developments the Reichstag will resume its sessions early this month instead of on Dec. 5.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Count von Hertling has accepted the following demands of the Reichstag majority, according to the Vossische Zeitung:

First. That Prussian electoral reform be carried out.

Second. That political censorship and the state of siege be abolished or mitigated.

Third. That the foreign policy be conducted on the basis of the German reply to the Pope's peace note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—all day Count von Hertling, who is stoping at the Bavarian Legation in Vosstrasse, has been busy conferring with party leaders to see if his ideas of general policy would be compatible with those of the working majority of the Reichstag.

This is an innovation in German methods and the seal and conscientiousness with which Count von Hertling has devoted himself to the task are commended. He is well known to the political leaders whom he is now consulting, having been a member of the Reichstag and Centrist leader in that body for many years until he was made Bavarian Prime Minister in 1912. His selection for that place, too, was an innovation, it being the first time any parliamentarian had been appointed to the post.

Von Hertling, of course, is supported for the Chancellor's office by the powerful Centrist Party. Having profited from Michaelis's short reign, he is anxious to make his position in detail quite clear to all the other parties and note how far and in what circumstances he can meet their wishes.

The Pan German factions are not overjoyed at the prospect of von Hertling presiding over the Government. The Socialists, too, have not agreed with him, even when he was a member of the Reichstag, nor later as Bavarian Prime Minister. The Liberals and Progressives would gladly follow his lead if, as it seems now, he has made sure of a working majority in the Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—Count von Hertling's decision as to accepting the Chancellorship has been dependent, apparently, on the settlement of certain difficulties connected with the office of President of the Prussian Ministry. According to the Catholic organ Germania, which presumably is in the Count's confidence, he made it a condition of his acceptance that the Chancellorship and the head of the Prussian Ministry should not be separated.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Trust thyself, and another shall not betray thee."

Co-operation

The Franklin Trust Company announces that it has been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve Bank, and offers to all of its customers the additional facilities which such membership affords.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888

46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Sale of 500 Men's Velour Hats at $4.35

Reduced from $5, $6 and $7

¶ These fine "Americanized" Velour hats are all from our regular stock. More regal-looking hats seldom, if ever, crowned a head. They are all in the season's newest shapes, and each and every hat is lined with richly-colored silk. Velours are the big thing in men's hats for Winter, and it will be a long, long time before you will see such an offering as this again.

¶ The colors include Slate Grey, Green, Brown, and Olive. All sizes in each color.

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, $1.95

¶ It is difficult to obtain any kind of a hat today at $1.95. These are all hats of *exceptionally good style*, made of the best of materials. The soft hats are in a splendid assortment of the wanted colorings. The derbies are in Black and Brown—termed "seconds" by America's leading hat manufacturer because of their being a little light in the brim or crown. All sizes.

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged

Franklin Simon Boys' Suits and Coats

are a big proposition

MOTHERS know, as well as we do, that keeping a boy well dressed for little money is not so easy as it sounds. But we have gone a long way toward achieving that result. You can depend on the fabrics in our Boys' Clothes, on the models, on the making, and on the variety. And you will be satisfied with the prices. They are singularly reasonable for merchandise of such singular dependability.

Boys' Norfolk Suits
with extra knickerbockers
$12.50

A smart English model, tailored in all wool tweeds and cheviots. The selection embracing browns, grays, and heather color schemes.

Ages, 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Military Overcoats
$12.75

New military model overcoat with convertible collar, of gray, brown and heather mixtures, in winter weight and worsted lined.

Ages, 9 to 18 years.

Boys' Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

B. Altman & Co.

A Splendid Assortment of Men's Winter Overcoats

from the foremost makers of men's garments in London and New York, is now displayed in the Men's Wear Department on the Sixth Floor.

The selection comprises the most fashionable of the new outergarment models for the ensuing season, and correctly features the materials best adapted to each. Every man of discriminating taste will find here the overcoat precisely suited to his individual requirements, whether it be the double-breasted model with the smart form-fitting back, or the loose and comfortable box coat. In all cases the tailoring has been done with extreme care and nicety of detail, cut and finish being in every respect equal to custom work.

Among the many excellent values to be found in regular stock are American-made Overcoats at $25.00, $28.00, $35.00, $50.00 and upward to $85.00.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

MASS MEETING

Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th St.

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15. ADMISSION FREE

SUBJECT: WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME.

Hon. William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury
Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma
Hon. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman Woman's Division Council of National Defense

Under the auspices of New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

10,000,000 Lines in Ten Months

In 10 months of 1917 The New York Times published 10,233,444 agate lines of advertising, 861,524 lines more than during the corresponding period in 1916, 2,359,024 lines more than during the corresponding period in 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted, than any other New York newspaper.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BUSY IN FLANDERS

Canadians' New Front Near Passchendaele Is Being Heavily Pounded.

BUT GERMANS ARE WEAKER

Say Prisoners Tell of Lowering Morale of Army—Guns Active on the Aisne.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Artillery fire of a heavy character is in progress on the western front, especially in Flanders, but there has been no infantry action of any consequence.

The Canadians and British, who made the stroke toward Passchendaele on Tuesday, are holding their positions, although under heavy fire.

A dispatch by Canadian Press, Limited, from the Canadian headquarters, dated yesterday, says:

"In addition to taking Meetcheele and Great Farm the Canadians captured three other fortified farms on the left of their advance after encountering determined resistance from the enemy, whose machine-gun detachments had to be driven from concrete strongholds.

"The wounded, who are returning from these fights, tell of innumerable heroic incidents of men facing the fire from machine guns stopping to bandage a companion's wounds or to pull men out of the treacherous water shell holes, which threatened death to the unwary at every step.

"A visit to the prisoners' encampment showed youngsters 19 years of age. They report heavy casualties from our artillery during last week, when our shelling and airplane observation were so good that the enemy's guns had been moved constantly from fear of being put out of action. One of the most important admissions by the prisoners is that the enemy communications are in danger of breaking down in the Passchendaele area. The regiments which opposed our advance were fighting on short rations."

This official communication was issued by the British War Office this evening:

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day east and north of Ypres. Our own artillery has carried out a number of concentrated bombardments of enemy positions in the battle area. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in France during October is 9,125, including 242 officers. We have taken during the same period 15 guns, 431 machine guns, and 42 trench mortars.

The day report of the British War Office says:

East and northeast of Ypres the German artillery was active during the night. In the neighborhood of Passchendaele a hostile concentration was dispersed by our fire.

The report of the Belgian War Office, made public at Havre, reads:

There has been intense artillery fighting along the Belgian front. It was particularly violent before Dixmude, especially for trench artillery.

We carried out fires of destruction against enemy batteries and works.

Airplanes have dropped numerous bombs on our contonments.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

There is nothing to report except artillery actions of some violence in several sectors north of the Aisne, in the region of Les Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, north of Bezonvaux.

Enemy airplanes bombarded Calais in the night of Oct. 29, and Dunkirk last night. The material damage was of small importance, and there were no civilian casualties.

CANADIANS' FRONT IS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Hostile Airmen Are Active Overhead, and Many a Brisk Air Combat Is Staged.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Wednesday, Oct. 31.—The Canadians are still holding the high ground about Crest Farm and Meetcheele spur, from which Passchendaele is only 400 or 500 yards distant, and they are consolidating the positions there and with the help of guns have beaten off the enemy's counterattacks.

Up there the ground is dry, and the Canadians are on sandy soil above the hideous swamps of the valleys and beeks. The enemy's batteries are shelling the new lines with intense fire, and attempting, as usual, to harass the British tracks and artillery.

Today after the battle the weather is clear and beautiful again, as it was on the day after the last battle—a tragic irony which makes the men rather bitter with their luck. In the sunshine and fleecy clouds there are many hostile airplanes overhead, and many air combats between their fighting airplanes and the British.

I saw the beginning of one fight over Ypres this morning before the chase of the enemy machine passed out of sight with a burst of machine-gun fire. All through the morning the British anti-aircraft guns were busy flinging white shrapnel at these birds who came with prying eyes over the camps, their wings all shining in the sunlight and looking no bigger than butterflies, at the height they flew.

Airman Braved the Gale.

Yesterday during the battle it was almost impossible to fly owing to the strength of the gale, and impossible to see unless the pilot almost brushed the earth with his wings. One of the British airmen did fly as low as that as I have told, and went ten times on his business up and down the Canadian lines, but elsewhere above the dreadful swamps of Paddsbeek and Lekkersboterbeek, the airmen had an almost hopeless task.

It was partly owing to this that it was very difficult to get any news of the London Territorial troops and the Naval Brigade men, who went away at the same time as the Canadians in the low ground instead of on the high ground. Even from points not far behind the front line it was impossible to see anything of the men when the attack was started, and difficult to get any exact knowledge of them for many hours.

Wounded came back to give vague hints of what was happening, but as a rule wounded men know nothing more than their own adventures in their own track of shell craters. Some of them have never come back.

No man knows yet what has become of them out there. At some points where the advance is not completed, little groups may be still holding on to advanced posts out there in the swamps.

It is idle to try to describe this ground again—the ground over which the London men and the Naval Brigade men had to attack. Nothing that I can write will convey remotely the look of such ground and the horror of it, unless one has seen vast fields of barren earth blasted for miles by shell fire and pitted by deep craters so close that they are like holes in a sieve, and so deep that the tallest men can drown in them when they are filled with the water, as they are now filled.

Imagination cannot conceive the picture of this slough of despond into which our modern Christians plunge with packs on their backs and faith in their hearts to face dragons of fire a thousand times more frightful than those encountered in "Pilgrim's Progress."

The shell craters yesterday were overbrimmed with water, and along the way of the beeks, flung out of bound by the great gun fire, there were not ponds and pits, but broad deep lakes in which the litter and corruption of the battlefield floated.

Confronted by Blockhouses.

The London Territorials had in front of them a number of blockhouses, held by the enemy's machine gunners each side of the road which runs from Poelcapelle to Spriet. Far out in front of their line was a place called Whitechapel. It is a curious coincidence that Londoners should attack in its neighborhood, and near to them, scattered about in enfilade position, were other pillboxes.

On hard ground and in decent weather these places could have been assaulted and (if courage counts as it does) taken by these splendid London lads, whose spirit was high before the battle, and who proved their quality not only before in this Flanders battle but also at Bullecourt and other places in the line.

But yesterday luck was dead against them. Archangels would have needed their wings to get across such ground, and the London men had no divine help in that way. They had to wade and haul out one leg after the other from this deep, sucking bog, and could hardly do that. Hundreds of them were held in the bog as if in glue, and sank above their waists. The artillery barrage, which was very heavy and wide, moved forward at a slow crawling pace, but could not easily be followed. It took many men an hour and a half to come back 150 yards.

A rescuing party led by a Sergeant Major could not haul out the men, breast high in the bog, until they had surrounded them with duckboards and fastened ropes to them.

3 FRENCH STEAMERS SUNK.

Two of Last Week's Victims Were of Over 1,600 Tonnage.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Two French ships of more than 1,600 tons and one vessel less than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended Oct. 28. No fishing boats were sunk.

Four steamers were attacked unsuccessfully.

CORK SORRY OUR MEN WERE DRIVEN AWAY

Tradespeople of the Irish Port Miss the Patronage of the American Bluejackets.

BLAME THE SINN FEINERS

Rowdies with Banners of the Organization Stoned the Sailors and Cried "Up the Huns!"

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 16, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein is keeping $2,500 a week from the hands of the Cork merchants. That amount was spent each week for four months by American naval officers and sailors. It ceased when the Sinn Feiners began to attack the American bluejackets and it will not be resumed until the streets of Cork are again made safe for the Americans. At present no naval man below the rank of a destroyer Commander may visit Cork without laying himself open to a general court-martial. The same rule applies to the British naval forces.

Indignant over this loss of revenue the tradesmen have urged Mayor Butterfield to use his good offices to have the ban lifted. But the Mayor is powerless in the face of the decision of the American and British naval authorities not to allow their men to visit Cork until they are absolutely certain that trouble will not follow.

The local newspapers publish the following letter from Richard Blair, head of the local business men's association:

"I suggest, in the interest of the business men, taxpayers, and hotel keepers of our city, who find it hard to carry on in these times, that the sailors of the United States Navy be invited to come to the city as formerly, before it is too late, and they are removed altogether to some foreign station to be replaced by the sailors from another allied power not nearly so opulent as the U. S. A. There are many bonds and ties between our folk and the people of the great Republic, who used to flock to our shores as tourists before the war. Their place was filled in a large measure by the officers and men of the United States Navy, to the benefit of all traders."

False Charges Against Americans.

Another appeal for the return of the American sailors is made by Miss Marie Lynch, who, as head of the "Poor League Guardians," made an official investigation of various charges which the Sinn Fein leaders brought against the American visitors. She says, in placing before the public the result of her investigation:

"Many wild stories, unproved by any specific facts, were spread throughout the city regarding the conduct of some American sailors. It was mentioned that the Cork Union could produce evidence to bear out the allegations. Upon investigation there I found there was not the slightest proof. I am quite aware that many good people were led by specious arguments to believe these wicked tales against the sailors, and were so deceived themselves. Now, it is a well-known fact that the American Navy, composition and organization, is one of the best in existence. Strict and constant supervision is exercised over every man by the officers in charge.

"I feel sure when some of our City Fathers conclude their investigations they may be led to assume that some mischievous people, for ulterior motives, have sought to cause a breach in the friendship between America and Ireland. May I hope the good sense and intelligence of our people will defeat such object, and that we shall endeavor to make an 'amende honorable' to our American kinsmen, and continue to extend to them the 'cead mile failte' which America has so justly earned at our hands."

Cried "Up the Huns!"

The Cork County Eagle, in an editorial account of the anti-American demonstrations which preceded the American decision to put Cork out of bounds, says:

"Many strange things have happened in the City of Cork from time to time, though none more discreditable than the wanton, blackguard attack made there on the sailors of the United States Navy on Monday night. To the cries of 'Up the Huns' hundreds of young men of the city, bearing a Sinn Fein flag in front, not only hissed and jeered American sailors whom they chanced to meet, but displayed their hostility in more decided fashion by stoning some unfortunate young men who had taken shelter from the rowdyism and whose only offense was that they wore the uniform of the American Navy.

"What political wisdom could bring even the most brainless, thoughtless youth in Cork to insult the representatives of the great people whose land has made welcome the oppressed from every clime, but in a particular and special manner the exiles of Erin. Try to picture what America will think of the people who, not content with their cries of 'Up the Huns,' must emphasize that admiration by hunting, as if they were wild beasts, through the streets of their city the men who are facing the deadly perils of the Atlantic that these wanton scoundrels who attacked them on Monday night might have American flour to keep them from starvation!

"The Cork republicans salute the greatest of the world's republics with paving stones. Let us at least take this poor consolation to heart—we can never go lower than this exhibition of Monday evening."

RELEASE OF GERMAN GOODS

Washington Announces Agreement Reached with Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Approximately $4,000,000 worth of German products piled up on the wharves at Rotterdam will be permitted to move to America. The State Department has secured from the British Foreign Office permission to ship merchandise consigned to American importers and paid for prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

The shipments that have been prevented from leaving Rotterdam by British Orders in Council include consignments to 128 American merchants. Since the embargo imposed by Great Britain on the movement of enemy goods, the stock of made-in-Germany products in America has been reduced to a minimum.

The lot now released is of miscellaneous character, embracing articles from fabrics to Christmas toys. A large part are articles merchants are anxious to get across in time for the holiday trade.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Emphasizes

New Fashions

TAILORED SUITS WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMING at $65—$75—$85—$95

COSTUME SUITS DRESS WITH COAT TO MATCH at $95—$125—$165—$195

STREET COATS for Town wear at $55—$75—$95—$125

LIMOUSINE and MOTOR COATS at $125—$165—$195—$245

EXQUISITE WRAPS at $145—$175—$225

SMART SERGE DRESSES at $45—$65—$75—$95

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Consider the Background of This Business, Men About to Buy

Suits and Overcoats at $25, $30, $35 to $60

GIMBELS has a background of TWENTY-FIVE MAKERS, each specializing in some one branch of the clothing business.

That's why our models are so new and various, our hand-tailoring so much a matter of course, our fabrics and colorings so fashionable and full of service, our range of sizes so absolutely complete (regular, stout, short or long):

That's why you get SUPREME VALUE at whatever price you have decided to invest in clothes—$25, $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, $60.

The New "Aervento" Raincoat

A GUARANTEED coat as useful on fair days (as a topcoat) as it is on rainy ones. Double-breasted, belted back or pinch-back or loose back. All sizes, 34 to 42. $10, $15, $19.50, $22.50, $25, $30.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

There Is No Scarcity of Men's Underwear at GIMBELS

Stocks are normal, assortments normal and (most important of all) QUALITIES are normal. Herculean efforts, backed by our great three-store buying power, prepared us for this present shortage months ago. So when many stores are writing and wiring frantically to makers to ship their long overdue orders, OUR FULL STOCKS OF UNDERWEAR ARE HERE, READY FOR THE WINTER'S COLD.

Men's Light Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.50
Long or short sleeve shirts; ankle length drawers, regular or stout sizes.

Merino Shirts and Drawers, $2.25 per Garment
Medium weight, gray in color and excellent weight for winter wear, long sleeve shirt, ankle drawers, in regular and stout sizes.

Fine Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers
Heavy winter weight; ¾ wool, at $3 garment. Medium weight of similar quality, $2.75 garment. Heavy weight wool shirts and drawers, exceptionally fine and warm, $2.50 garment.

Extra Fine Silk-and-Worsted Shirts and Drawers, $4.50 a Garment
Garments of the finer grade—unusually soft and warm.

Medium Weight Fine Cotton Union Suits, $1.50
Long sleeves and ankle length leg, or a lighter weight in athletic knee, short sleeve, or ¾ length, at the same price.

Heavy Weight Union Suits, $2.50
Warm and comfortable, long or short sleeves—regular or stout sizes.

Medium Weight Winter Suits, $2.50 and $4.50 Garment
Of wool and cotton mixtures, excellent qualities.

Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 75c
Good weight shirts with either long or short sleeves. Drawers are either regular or stouts.
Heavy weight extra fine real balbriggan shirts and drawers at $1.25.

Broken Lines
From our regular stocks, are grouped together at very low prices. If your size is here you can effect a good saving.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

FOR TO-DAY

MISSES', JUNIORS' AND GIRLS' APPAREL

New Winter Models, distinctive in style, exclusive in character

At Special Prices

Misses' Hand Tailored Suit
Of silvertone velour, without fur trimming
IN beaver, olive drab, Pekin blue, brown, green, burgundy or navy; belted front coat, convertible collar opens into revers; straight line skirt. 14 to 20 years. Special 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suit
Of silvertone or wool velour
COPY of Paris model in Pekin blue, green, mole, beaver, burgundy, mahogany, navy or black; surplice coat, shawl collar of Hudson seal fur; straight line skirt. 14 to 20 years. Special 59.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Twelve new winter models
OF "Pom Pom" bolivia, silvertone, wool velour, broadcloth, or novelty mixtures; high belted or waistline models trimmed with high class furs. 14 to 20 years. Special 29.50

Misses' Dressy Winter Coats
Six new models with or without fur
BELTED or semi-Empire coats, roll, muffler, shawl or surplice collar; of silvertone velour, duvet de laine, wool velour or Pom Pom; silk lined and warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. Special 45.00

Misses' Serge Dress
Tailored model, braid trimmed
THIS tailored frock fastens diagonally to one side with loops of material over self covered buttons; convertible collar, facing of white satin; belt and draped back skirt trimmed with black silk braid. 14 to 20 years.
Special 19.75

Misses' Broadcloth Dress
Real beaver fur collar
IN beige, taupe or navy broadcloth; semi-Empire waist; real beaver fur collar with revers of material, seams ornamented with self color silk arrow heads; draped back skirt. 14 to 20 years.
Special 29.50

Girls' Navy Serge Dress
Sizes 12 to 16 years
SURPLICE bodice and belt bound with black silk braid and ornamented with buckle; contrasting color broadcloth collar, peg-top pockets on skirt lined with broadcloth to match collar and bound with braid.
Special 13.75

Juniors' Serge Dress
Sizes 13 to 17 years
IN navy blue serge; wide stitched pleats on waist trimmed with bone buttons; white satin collar, black silk lanyard finished with Chinese beads; skirt with peg-top pockets, tailored belt.
Special 14.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Plain tailored or fur trimmed
SIX new winter models, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia or broadcloth in rookie, green, brown, garnet, jade or navy; collar and cuffs of self material or trimmed with various fashionable furs. 6 to 17 years.
Special 19.75

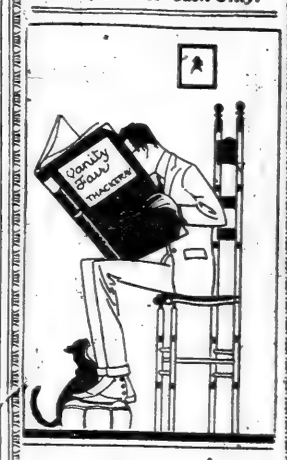
Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Trimmed with nutria or real beaver fur
FULL flare model of "Pom Pom" Bolivia with collar of natural nutria fur, pointed pockets; also belted model of wool velour with real beaver collar. Both models in the most desirable colors. 6 to 17 years.
Special 29.50

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Let's Turn to Thackeray for Advice on Dress

He said: "A manly appearance, faultless boots and clothes, and a happy fierceness of manners will often help a man as much as a great balance at the bankers." We have clothes here that give that dignified "manly" appearance: For instance

"Supre-Macy" Suits at $27.50
And they are "faultless" as well. They are made exclusively for us of all wool fabrics in a semi-conservative model that looks business-like at a glance. Wherever possible they are hand-tailored, in fact they show more hand tailoring than garments advertised elsewhere as exclusively hand-tailored. Clothes of equal quality would cost you more in any other good store in town.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way Front.

Men's Pajamas at $2.44
Of soft, downy flannelette, that will wear and launder as well as woven madras. Striped patterns, trimmed with plain pearl buttons. Cut full and roomy, in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49
Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Autumn Cravats, 94c to $3.89

In an assortment of this kind you can easily find neckwear that meets your taste in every way. The silks in most cases are imported, in two tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Books on Military Subjects
We have a good assortment of books on this all important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Save Food—and You Save Soldiers
The United States Food Administration asks that you waste no food—so that enough may be sent to our allies and our soldiers. Keep this in mind when you buy your lunch today and order no more than you can eat.

BRITISH AIR BARRAGE CHECKED 30 RAIDERS

Few German Airmen Reached London and Only Eight Persons Were Killed by Bombs.

RELAY FORCES SCATTERED

And the Disconcerted Invaders Dropped Missiles Largely in Suburban Settlements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The failure of the early morning air raid today is considered proof of the strength of London's defenses. Only three out of thirty enemy airplanes succeeded in penetrating the heart of London.

Their movements showed how completely they were harried. Despite the mist and many light clouds, which gave the invaders an excellent chance of concealment, they were kept continually under observation and forced from their course to avoid the salvoes from the anti-aircraft batteries.

One German plane, having got within the circle of batteries, was driven by heavy fire from one battery after another three times around London before finding means of escape. Most of the other enemy machines either stopped at the coast or were driven back over the suburbs. Their bombs were dropped at random, and any pretence at aiming at military objects was absurd.

Most of the people were abed when the police whistles gave the alarm. There was some hasty dressing and scurrying to lower floors and other places of safety, but a majority of Londoners stayed abed and took the raid literally lying down.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Eight persons were killed and twenty-one others were injured in the German air raid last night, according to an official statement issued today by the War Department.

About thirty airplanes, in seven groups, took part in the raid, and three penetrated to the heart of London, it is stated.

Apparently the raid was the most elaborate attempt to "lay London in ruins" ever made by the Germans. That it was a failure was due to the new air defenses which, with the gunfire of airplanes, harassed the enemy and broke up the hostile squadrons.

The heavy barrage which was put up to protect the metropolis seemed to disconcert the raiders, who dropped bombs indiscriminately, as they approached. Several of these fell upon open spaces, severely shaking little suburban settlements, where there was little or no protection from bombs or the shower of shrapnel.

As the Germans crossed the coast in relays the barrage rose as each relay made its appearance. After the experience of former raids, the public now takes to cover as soon as the warning of an enemy approach is given, with the result that before the guns set up their curtain of shrapnel the streets were deserted except for a few policemen.

A feature of the raid was the appearance afterward of 300 or 400 Boy Scouts as buglers, sounding the "All Clear" signal through the streets. After experimenting with motor horns and whistles, neither of which proved satisfactory, the authorities decided that the French system of bugles was the most effective. The question of where to get buglers was answered by Boy Scouts volunteering in numbers.

Lord French, commander of the home defenses, issued this statement on casualties:

Latest police reports state that the total casualties caused in last night's air raid in all districts were:

Killed, eight; injured, twenty-one.

The material damage was very slight, and no damage was done to any naval, military, or munitions establishment.

A large number of our own machines went up. All of them returned safely.

A detailed account of the raid says:

"Determined and repeated attacks were made upon London last night by groups of hostile aircraft. The first group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast at about 10:40 P. M. and proceeded toward London over Kent. They did not penetrate far inland, however, but turned in an easterly direction and dropped bombs at various places in and near the coast.

"Meanwhile two more groups of raiders were steering toward London along the south bank of the Thames. The sky was half to three-quarters covered with thin, low clouds which rendered extremely difficult observation of the enemy machines. Nonetheless their altitude was correctly calculated and they were broken up by barrage fire on the southeastern outskirts of the metropolitan area at about 11:50 P. M., where some bombs were dropped.

"The fourth group of machines, which came along the Thames estuary, was turned back about halfway to London.

"Meanwhile the fifth group crossed the Essex coast at about 12:15 A. M. and steered toward London by way of the north bank of the Thames. Some of these raiders were turned back by the outer defenses, but one or more penetrated into southeast London, where bombs were dropped.

"The sixth group followed along the same course about a quarter of an hour later. Some of these machines penetrated into the southeast outskirts of London, where some bombs were dropped. Meanwhile one or more enemy machines dropped bombs in the southwestern outskirts of London. The seventh group, which approached along the south bank of the Thames, was dispersed by gunfire before reaching the outer London defenses.

"In addition, individual raiders attacked the Kentish coast between midnight and 1:30 o'clock.

"Reports indicate that each group consisted of three or four machines, the total number of raiders engaged being about thirty. Of this total only about three machines succeeded in actually penetrating into the heart of London. The raiders were harassed by our gunfire during the whole of their flight, and were also attacked by our aircraft. The facility with which they were able to escape observation by taking advantage of the clouds prevented any decisive engagement."

SENATORS WATCH AN AIR RAID.

Kenyon and Kendrick Marvel at the Coolness of Londoners Under Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 1. Senators William S. Kenyon of Iowa and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming have passed unscathed through their second air raid experience in London. On the first occasion they were attending a dinner, given at the Athenaeum Club, by the Lord High Chancellor in honor of the visiting members of Congress, and last night they were asleep in their suite on the top floor of a substantial seven-story hotel, when they were awakened by the coming of the Germans and the consequent bombardment.

Senator Kenyon was the first to be aroused by the boom of the guns. He jumped out of bed and hurried to Kendrick's bed and shook him from his slumbers, with the remark: "Senator, they are here."

The incessant boom made further elucidation unnecessary. Kendrick rubbed his eyes and leaped up and the two pajama-clad Senators hastened to the windows which they threw open, the better to hear and see. Below in the streets the people were merely obeying the police by seeking shelter. The Senators at great risk of injury from flying shrapnel watched the spectacle.

"It was our first air raid experience at close quarters," Senator Kenyon told The Associated Press, "and we welcomed it in the sense that it nerved us for our coming visit to the trenches in France and Belgium. The thing that impressed me most was the fortitude of the English people. Their coolness was nothing short of marvelous. The bravery of their women especially excited my admiration. If the purpose of the Germans is to break the nerve of the English people, what I have just seen convinces me that they have failed utterly.

"While we stood catching cold and watching the bombardment I was wondering how our people would behave under similar circumstances. I turned to Kendrick and remarked that if the people of the United States displayed the same iron nerve, which I am confident they would, the allied cause is in no danger."

Senator Kendrick interrupted, remarking that he had overheard women folk walking through the corridors of the hotel during the raid, calmly discussing the theatrical performances from which they had just returned. From their high places, which overlooked the park, the Senators had a good view of the gunfire, although the moon-lit sky, flecked with tiny clouds, made it difficult to catch a glimpse of the Gothas, which were soaring at great heights.

"After we were convinced from what we saw of the wonderful barrage fire that the enemy could not get closer to us," said Senator Kendrick, "we went back to bed and made up for lost sleep."

The Senators were up early this morning, going into conference with Lord Rhondda on the food supply question. This afternoon they proceeded to the north of England for a visit to the ship yards.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB TWO BAVARIAN TOWNS

Munitions Factories at Kaiserlautern Attacked—1 Killed, 4 Hurt in Pirmasens.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Another air raid, carried out by twelve British machines, has been made on munitions factories in Bavaria, according to an official communication issued tonight. The bulletin reads:

"Today another successful raid was carried out into Germany. Munition factories at Kaiserlautern, (Bavaria,) were attacked by two groups of six machines each."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Dispatches from Pirmasens, Bavaria, reporting an Entente air raid, say that bombs were dropped on the town and its environs. One person was killed and four were wounded and some material damage was done.

HUMBERT WELCOMES BOLOISM INQUIRY

French Senator Waives Parliamentary Immunity from Lenoir's Blackmail Charge.

JOURNAL STOCK INVOLVED

Lenoir Alleges Threat to Recover Shares He Is Accused of Buying with $1,900,000 German Money.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Revelations continue to be made almost daily as a result of the discovery of the Bolo Pacha pro-German plot to corrupt the French press. Senator Humbert of Le Journal announced today that he had waived his parliamentary immunity in respect to the charge made against him by Pierre Lenoir, the ex-employe of the Censorship Bureau accused of trading with the enemy. Lenoir was brought from his cell into court to complete the formalities in the laying of this charge, which is one of blackmail against Senator Humbert, Jean Leymarie, and Captain Ladoux.

Leymarie was a high official in the Ministry of the Interior who figured in the unauthorized return of a check taken from M. Duval, director of the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, before Duval's arrest on the charge of supplying the enemy with information. Captain Ladoux was one of Lenoir's superiors at the Telegraphic Censorship Bureau.

Lenoir alleges that these three got him into Leymarie's office at the Ministry of the Interior and there threatened to denounce him as a deserter unless he agreed to sell his shares in Le Journal to Senator Humbert. The judicial authorities are unable to open an investigation into these charges until the Senate votes authorization, which, in view of the Senator's consent, will be a matter of form.

A dispatch from the Petit Journal's correspondent at Zurich says the other Directors of the Schaaffhausen and Derendingen spinning mills, alarmed at the revelations of Arthur Schoeller's connection with the Lenoir case, called upon Schoeller for an explanation, and in the presence of MM. Kocs and Hoffman, representing the company, Schoeller admitted that the sum of 9,500,000 francs (about $1,900,000) remitted to Lenoir for the purchase of Le Journal was of German origin and destined to uphold German economic interests for the after-the-war campaign. The admission, according to the dispatch, was accompanied by Schoeller's resignation of his Directorship in the company.

A collateral development came today in the action of the Committee of the Syndicate of the Parisian Press, a professional organization which includes the managing editors of the principal newspapers irrespective of their political opinion, in passing unanimously a strongly worded resolution protesting against the Government's treatment of the newspaper l'Action Française in connection with the "pretended plot against the State." The organization renews its previous protest against abuses of the censorship, "which, by stopping the publication of official documents issued by allied countries, keeps public opinion in ignorance of essential facts of the war."

The Temps prints what is apparently an inspired statement of the Government's proceedings against the royalist l'Action Française, whose editor, Leon Daudet, recently made charges of treason against Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior. It says the Government had received information leading it to believe that the royalist movement was preparing to act against the Government. The matter was placed in the hands of the military authorities and the Department of Justice in order to throw light on this and other cases under investigation.

A search showed, the Temps adds, that the information received concerning arms was exaggerated, but that the plan of mobilization of the Action Française League was found. It was dated some time during 1913-14, and it is known that a collection of indices was found bearing dates during May and June of 1917. The Department of Justice is now trying to ascertain if there was any connection between the indices and the plan of mobilization. It is said that the Government does not contemplate arresting any Directors of the league.

The Temps says that the arms seized in Paris and the departments totaled 13 automatic revolvers, 154 knucklers, 62 leaded canes, 25 clubs, and 300 cartridges.

LIQUOR BAN FOR SCOTLAND.

British Government Considering a Test of State Control There.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British Government, according to The Daily Express, is considering making its first experiment in State control of the liquor trade by assuming control of the manufacture and supply in Scotland.

On the success of the test will depend the extension of control to England, Ireland, and Wales.

ARRESTED IN BARRED ZONE.

German Sailor Who Shipped as a Russian Sent to Ellis Island.

United States Marshal James M. Power made his first arrest yesterday for violation of his recent order to all German aliens to remain out of the forbidden zone along the Brooklyn water front. The man arrested is Ray Wuirich, 20 years of age, a member of the crew of the American steamship Keresan. He was ordered interned and was taken to Ellis Island.

Wuirich got aboard the vessel at Buenos Aires. He admitted to the Marshal that he told the American Consul at the South American port that he was a Russian. Despite a diligent search by the Marshal and his deputies Wuirich was the only German alien found on the water front. Many Germans, however, were provided with special permits which allowed them to go to their former places of employment and get their personal effects.

Maura Asked to Join Spanish Cabinet

MADRID, Nov. 1.—King Alfonso has asked Antonio Maura, the former Premier, to form a Cabinet. Señor Maura is a leader of the Conservative Party.

BRITISH IN BEERSHEBA, TAKE 1,800 PRISONERS

Ancient Palestine City, Having Much Strategic Value, Falls Before Allenby's Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The city of Beersheba in Palestine has been captured by the British, says an official announcement, which reads:

General Allenby, (Commander of the British forces in Egypt,) reports that after a night march our troops attacked Beersheba yesterday morning. While our infantry attacked the defenses covering the town from the west and southwest, mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached it from the east.

Beersheba was occupied in the evening in spite of determined resistance by the enemy.

A later official statement reads:

In the Beersheba operations we captured 1,800 prisoners and nine guns. Our losses were slight in comparison to the results obtained.

The British-Egyptian army entered Palestine last Spring under Sir Archibald Murray. The advance posts reached within twenty miles of Jerusalem, but were later withdrawn. The army passed the Summer between Rafa and Wadi Gaza.

In August Sir Archibald was succeeded by Sir E. Allenby, who had commanded the British cavalry at Mons in August, 1914.

Beersheba is twenty-seven miles southeast of Gaza and forty miles southsouthwest of Jerusalem. It is of strategic importance, lying on the railway which, beginning at El Audja, near the Sinai frontier, runs north about fifteen miles from the coast and forty miles west of the Damascus-Medina line, to which it is parallel.

Beersheba means "the well of oath," a title bestowed in reference to the covenant made there between Abraham and Abimelech. In the Old Testament it is frequently used to describe an extent of country or the length of a journey—as "from Dan to Beersheba."

STRICT BAN ON EXPLOSIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Francis S. Peabody, Chicago coal operator and Chairman of the Council of National Defense Committee on Coal Production, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Mines to enforce the law regulating the manufacture, sale, storage, and use of explosives which becomes effective Nov. 15.

Under the new law licenses are required for the handling of explosives which will be enforced through cooperation of all city, county, State, and Federal agencies. Strict enforcement is expected to prevent to a great extent dynamite outrages and incendiary fires by enemy sympathizers or agents.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Well, in the Thompson-Starrett name there's assurance of fine workmanship, rapid completion, and economical results whenever that name appears in a building contract!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Constructors

To insure insertion and correct classification of advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, copy must be in the Times Building before noon Saturday.—Advt.

There's Superior Flavor To POSTUM

as a table beverage.

A package from the grocer is well worth a trial, in place of coffee—especially

When Coffee Disagrees!

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

FOXES

A large assortment of foxes in all the new shades, Georgette, Poiret, Taupe, etc.; also Cross Foxes, Natural Blue and Silver Foxes in a wide range of prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue - - - - - New York

Week End Specials HEARN Week End Specials
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WEARABLES Charming at Week-End Prices

$8.50 HATS as Week-End Specials

Marked 5.24

Trig Turbans—
One has a beaver crown and an upturning velvet brim. Model illustrated is in blue.

Down-Turning Draped Affairs—
A silver brim hat reveals charmingly small flowers in and out of crown.

Fur-Trimmed Hats—
One model is in purple with mole edging.

Chin Chin Hats—
Smart models in black—as well as colors.

Austere Black Hats—
Smartly designed hats featuring tailored bows of grosgrain ribbon.

Hats Brocaded! Hats Blue! Hats Black! Hats Scarlet! Hats Military! Two-Toned Hats! Fur-Trimmed Hats! Many, Many Kinds!

Every one was marked $8.50. Friday and Saturday every one will be 5.24

Week-End Specials in SUITS and FROCKS

Suits

Special..... 26.50
Our reg. $37.50 value.

Of Broadcloth—Ripple model *(illustrated)*. Seal banding. This suit is designed in taupe, green, brown, navy and black.

Of Velour—two models—one long-line coat with effective pleats—another straight silhouette coat, featuring unique tabs and belt. Colors green, brown and navy. Suits of tricotine—strictly tailored models—in navy or black.

Unusual Values!

Serge Frocks

Our reg. $19.75... 13.50
Several Distinct Styles.

One model *(illustrated above)* is designed in very heavy serge. A very new frock shows bustle effect in drapery and a quaint basque, buttoned demurely in front—a high collar—another simple frock of straight lines is box pleated. A charming group of utterly different dresses.

Afternoon Gowns

Week-End Special.. 25.00
From our regular $31.50 and $34.50 group.

New Velveteen Dress—combined with Georgette crepe—the black sombreness becomes smart with old gold and bugle bead embroidery.

Graceful Charmeuse Gowns with drapery in newest bustle effect.

Satin—combined with crepe Georgette—is interesting with braid embroidery.

Colors—taupe, amethyst, navy, brown, burgundy and black.

Distinctive Gowns at Little Prices.

Formal Suits

Week-End Special.. 32.50
From our regular $42.75 and $44.75 group.

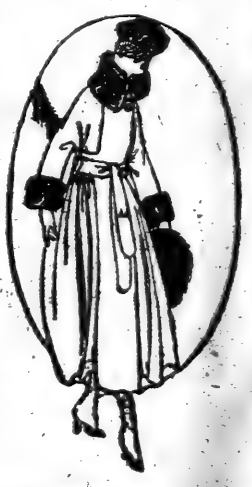
Broadcloth Suits—straight-line coats in designs so suggestive of the Russian—one coat with fulness above belt shows deep button tabs on peplum—the skirt repeats this idea.

Another suit is smartly braided in new fashion.

Colors—taupe, navy, black and brown.
Sizes 36 to 46.

Correctly smart suits marked very low.

COATS—Seldom So Differently Charming



A special group of Velour Coats of more than usual interest, in that no two are in any way identical.

The model illustrated, of soft brown velour, is to be distinguished by its severely cut panels which meet under arm, where the gracefully knotted belt first appears. The convertible collar and deep cuffs are of Kolinsky fur.

There's another style featuring stitched pleats of that rare sort that though simulating straightness afford fullness. Sometimes there isn't even an almost invisible slash pocket—again, it's the very pockets themselves that make the coat—one is doubly belted in Empire effect.

Delightful shades of beetroot, taupe and green only add charm of color to smartness of line and fabric. These coats, that are sold every day at $49.74.

Special..... 35.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Army Officers' Uniforms

Ready to Wear or Tailored to Measure

¶ Our uniforms for U. S. Army officers are giving more than usual service on all Fronts. They have a smoothness of line and a quality of tailoring throughout which is the result of years of experience in producing uniforms of the highest order. Our present stock is so complete in size range that to fit a man of almost any proportion is simply a matter of minutes.

Uniforms of Worsted Serge, $32.50, $38.50
Uniforms of Heavy Wool Cheviot, $38.50
Overcoats of Wool Melton, $50.00

"Sam Browne" Belts at $7.50

¶ These are imported belts—the same in every particular as are now being worn by British officers, and ordered to be worn by American officers in France.

Plattsburg Men, Please Note!

Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburg, Nov. 3rd and 4th, to receive orders for officers' uniforms.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Tailored coats, suits, dresses, skirts and blouses are alone accepted as the correct type of dress for girls of from 4 to 14 years.

This is true not only of regulation suits for school wear but for the more formal dress of girls within these ages.

The original models are selected by us in England, where clothing of this type has reached its greatest perfection, and in order that De Pinna productions may be faithful to the originals, we import many fabrics exclusively for use in our clothing for young girls.

Girls' Coats—for more formal wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and Heather Homespuns. Sizes, 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110. Some of these coats have fur collars.

Specially designed hats to be worn with these coats.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear, to be worn with these coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure and for immediate wear. This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

NORWAY WARNS BERLIN ON SINKINGS

Asserts Recent Attacks on Convoy Have Made a Profound Impression on the People.

MUST SEEK AID OF ALLIES

Says Violation of Laws of Humanity Forces It to Ask Protection from Germany's Enemies.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says Norway has presented a note to Germany in connection with the sinking of the Norwegian steamships in the convoy of neutral merchantmen which was attacked by German cruisers in the North Sea last month. The note calls attention to the fact that a year ago, after the sinking of Norwegian steamships in the Polar Seas, Germany was notified that the Norwegian people would consider any new case of the kind a violation of the laws of humanity.

The Norwegian Minister at Berlin today handed the German Minister of Foreign Affairs the following note:

"According to the information so far received, it must be regarded as authenticated that certain ships of the German Navy in the North Sea, on Oct. 17, after sinking escorting British vessels, sank also a number of neutral merchant ships, among which were several Norwegian ships, without taking any steps either to attempt to save the crew or give them time to save themselves. This conduct on the part of the German warships was the cause of a great number of Norwegian sailors being killed or wounded by shellfire or losing their lives by drowning.

"The Norwegian Government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principles of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of the ocean as a war zone, and by the sinking of neutral merchant ships not carrying contraband.

"It is owing to various measures of this kind that Norwegian ships, as well as those of other neutral countries, have been compelled, in order to procure for Norway her essential imports, to seek protection in the past, as they will in the future, by allowing themselves to be convoyed by warships belonging to Germany's enemies. The Norwegian Government bears in mind that in the memorandum addressed to the German Government on Oct. 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in the ice-cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of a violation of the laws of humanity the last fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused or their lives or health exposed to danger, and on that occasion the Norwegian Government once again requested the German Government to take measures so that the commanders of German submarines should not expose the lives of Norwegian sailors to danger, whether by negligence or error of judgment.

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceful neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that even German warships adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian Government decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression these acts have made upon the Norwegian people."

LABOR CHIEF IS ELEVATED.

Upholder of Kaiser Is Made a Member of Prussian First Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Adam Stegerwald, General Secretary of the Christian Trades Unions, has been appointed a life member of the First Chamber of the Prussian Diet. This is the first time a representative of organized labor enters the Upper House and is commented upon by German newspapers as one of the first steps in the reform of that assembly as announced by the Emperor in his Easter message.

It is believed that the honor conferred on Stegerwald is due largely to his speech at the Congress of Christian Trades Unions, in which he denounced American attempts to sow discord between the Emperor and the people. Herr Stegerwald said:

"Let us tell the gentleman at Washington that we went to war by the side of the Kaiser and the Prince and that we will return side by side with them."

The Emperor sent a message to the Congress thanking it for its expressions of loyalty, and added:

"My confidence in the sound sense and patriotism of the German workingmen remains unshakable."

FINLAND TORPEDOED, BUT REACHED PORT

American Army Transport Was Slightly Damaged While Homeward Bound.

UNDER CONVOY AT THE TIME

Secretary Daniels, in Official Statement, Says Nothing Was Seen of the Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Daniels today authorized the announcement that the American army transport Finland had been torpedoed recently while en route from foreign waters to the United States, but was not sunk, and no lives were lost.

The Finland was slightly damaged and was able to return to a European port under her own steam. Like the Antilles, the Finland was under escort of naval convoy, and in each instance no sign of torpedo or submarine was seen.

Here is Secretary Daniels's official announcement:

"The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the transport Finland was torpedoed while returning from foreign waters. The damage to the ship was slight and she returned to port under her own steam.

"The Finland was under escort, but no sign of the torpedo or the submarine was seen."

The Finland is of 12,222 gross tonnage and carries a merchant complement of 257 men. She is one of the largest steamers flying the American flag, and before going into the service of the army as a transport she plied between New York and Europe in the service of the International Mercantile Marine.

Organize Rosenwald Charitable Fund

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of incorporation to Julius Rosenwald, Augusta N. Rosenwald, Lessing J. Rosenwald, and Armand S. Deutsch as incorporators of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for General Charitable Purposes. It is said Julius Rosenwald will make an initial gift of $1,000,000 to the fund.

GERMANY TO GET NICKEL.

Norwegians' Decision to Supply It Is Assailed in Christiania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Information reaching Washington indicates that Germany is about to receive considerable quantities of nickel from a Norwegian plant for use in the manufacture of tubes for torpedoes and that some of the Norwegian papers are expressing dissatisfaction that Germany is to receive such aid in view of the sinking of Norwegian ships in the U-boat campaign. According to information reaching Washington, the Christiania nickel factory is about to resume operations, and beginning in January will deliver 100 tons of nickel a month to Germany.

Exportation of nickel from Norway to Germany has been practically cut off for a considerable time, and the promised supply will be of great military value.

The Christiania Middagsavisen, commenting on the report of the early resumption of operations by the nickel factory, states that the Norwegian Government officials are maintaining silence concerning the plan to export a stipulated quantity of nickel monthly to Germany, and continues:

"Looking at the matter generally, this exportation of nickel, if it is to be continued, cannot be allowed to take place in secret. If not others, at least the families of our drowned seamen have a claim to know who it is in the Government and Storthing that bears the responsibility of the German torpedo manufacturers being able to obtain their nickel in Norway, all the more so, since Norway has the honor of holding the monopoly in this field."

PAY TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE

The American Congress Delegation Places a Wreath on His Tomb.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The delegation of American Congressmen now touring England and France, gaining first-hand information regarding the war, today visited the Picpus Cemetery, where they placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. Representative Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey delivered a brief address at the ceremonial.

"We bring our small tribute of gratitude to the memory of Lafayette, whose achievements of honor and whose sufferings are associated with all that is dear to us," he said. "We learn here that the liberty of every nation is the common interest of the world. France could send but few soldiers to America, but these few turned the tide to victory. America, like France, will do the best she can."

AIMS AT FINNISH REPUBLIC.

Commission Proposes the Election of a President.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 1.—The commission appointed to draft the fundamental laws of Finland has proposed that as soon as the bill becomes law the Senate shall take steps for the election of the President of the Finnish Republic.

Meanwhile, it is suggested, the duties of the President may be provisionally carried out by the Vice President of the Executive Department of the Senate.

STARVATION IN JERUSALEM.

Bread Eleven Times as High as at the War's Beginning.

LONDON, Oct. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Sufferings of the poor in Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, are set forth in letters from the Hebrew teachers in that section which have been received here by leaders of the Zionist movement. Hunger and the extortionate prices charged for food are the chief causes of distress. The price of bread has advanced elevenfold since the beginning of the war. Petroleum costs thirty times as much as in 1914, and milk five times the ante-war price.

Concerning the situation in Jerusalem, one teacher wrote:

"The money evil has become intolerable. In Constantinople paper money circulates freely; here you must pay in coin or fourfold the price in paper. The misery of the poor is unspeakable. The roads are lined with starving persons, who lie about begging for a mouthful of bread. The poor Jews sell all their belongings—clothes, linen, bed covers—to the soldiers to get a few pence for food. Epidemics have somewhat abated, but most of the patients die, because, owing to the lack of nourishment they cannot resist disease."

The headmaster of the Hebrew Boys' School in Jerusalem thus reports:

"The condition of the Jewish exiles, who have been driven by Djemal Pasha out of Jaffa and the neighboring districts, is very much worse than that of other sections of the populace. In spite of the reports to the contrary launched by the Turkish authorities, none of these thousands of hapless refugees has been allowed to return to his home, and whatever preparations have been made for transporting, housing, feeding, educating, and giving employment to them have had to be made by the private charity of the local Jews and their brethren in other countries."

MASTERING U-BOATS, GEDDES DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

and 30 per cent. in tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must therefore find another and better explanation for his lack of success. I can supply it.

"The explanation is that the long arm of the British Navy reached down into the depths, and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing.

"Since April, the highest month for British losses, they have steadily decreased, and latterly to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month; October was only slightly worse, and better by 30 per cent. than any other month since unrestricted submarine warfare began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is 30 per cent. less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the Cabinet early in July.

"The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons is under 2,000,000 of tons gross, or 14 per cent., and that after a period when our great armies and their magnificent equipment received priority, and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved, to the detriment of mercantile shipbuilding.

"Now that the submarine is for the present doing less damage and the resources of the country are again being devoted to a far greater and an increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine, I look for net results still more formidable.

"Summarized, the submarine warfare amounts to this: Our defensive measures have during the last seven months proved so efficacious that in spite of the increased number of ships which are passing through the danger zone, there has been steady reduction in the damage done by the enemy submarines. In the meantime we are sinking enemy submarines to an increasing extent. Our offensive measures are improving and will still more improve and multiply.

A Test of Determination.

"But, on the other hand, the Germans are building submarines faster than they have hitherto done, and they have not yet attained their maximum strength. It appears to me, therefore, that the submarine warfare, as elsewhere, is becoming a test of determination and ingenuity between the two contending forces.

"For the present I have come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare is going well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he hoped and less than we estimated. He has done it with a serious and heavy loss to himself. At present we may be justified in feeling that his attack on our trade is held and is being mastered and we are justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail."

The First Lord said that it was interesting to recall the position of the German mercantile marine. He went on:

"At the outbreak of the war Germany possessed over 5,000,000 tons of shipping. Today nearly half of it has been sunk or is in the hands of ourselves or our allies. She has a 50 per cent. reduction to our 14 per cent.

"It is well that the British public should be told what they are up against. We must not consider ourselves alone, but the alliance as a whole."

He pointed out that, while Great Britain had plenty of coal for victory, Italy and France have not, and it was essential that there should be the greatest possible economy in food and in all imports in order that tonnage should be saved so that it might be diverted to other vital needs of the Alliance. He added:

"We must lay our plans for a long war. I see no signs of its being a short one, and all by their economy can help the navies of the Allies defeat the submarine."

Sir Eric urged Britons to do their utmost, as there were greater calls upon the shipping world.

Must Help Transport Our Army.

"The huge army of the United States," he said, "is preparing and has to be transported and maintained. The French, Italian, and other allies require seaboard help. That help can only be given if the nation is prepared strictly and rigorously to curtail its needs, develop home resources and conserve its present potential maritime strength."

It had been asked, he said, whether Great Britain was building merchant tonnage at a sufficient rate to replace the sinkings. The answer, he said, had been given negatively, but it was unsound and inconclusive to take any one factor of output as against losses to be a vital indication of Great Britain's situation. Britain, he said, was now equipped on a scale never dreamed of before.

"May the country not justly take credit for the fact that in 1917, with our military and munitions effort at the maximum, and when the call upon manpower has reduced our available resources to a minimum," he continued, "we shall have produced naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history? And in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater."

The speaker expressed confidence that the skilled workers would stand by the nation in carrying out the great shipbuilding program, just as they had done in the munitions and other needs of the country.

"For," he added, "they may rest assured that the Parliament and the country will not permit any action calculated to lower the standard of comfort they have won for their families and themselves."

Sir Eric said that the new national yards now being built would be ready in six months, and continued:

"The output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 is 123 per cent. higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. Standard vessels have been ordered representing nearly 1,000,000 gross tons. More than half of these are under construction."

According to the First Lord there were now 235 large drydocks in the British Isles where merchantmen could be repaired. He expressed the hope that all these vessels would soon be effectively armed, and he paid a tribute to the woman employes in the dockyards.

Replying to criticism regarding the loss of the Scandinavian convoy in the North Sea, Sir Eric said that had the British Navy been informed of the attack, which it was not, its position was such that it could not have wished a better opportunity of intercepting the raiders.

The Scandinavian convoy system had been going on since April, he added, and this was the first occasion on which any ship had been lost.

To those who had complained that the fleet had not been sent to assist Russia he stated that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields. Responsible naval opinion was unanimous that the step was not one which should be taken.

Tribute to Our Navy's Help.

Referring to the success of the convoy system in general, he said:

"In September 90 per cent. of the total vessels sailing the Atlantic trades were convoyed, and since the convoy system started the total percentage of loss per convoyed vessel through the danger zone was 1 in 200.

"I wish to acknowledge fully the valuable contribution made by the United States Navy in this convoy work since their destroyers joined us under command of Vice Admiral Sims, from whom we have received the heartiest co-operation, and whose counsel has been of great value to us. The contribution of the United States Navy was given promptly and freely upon their entry into the war, and is gradually being extended in this and other ways.

"As is known, we have had most valuable consultations with Admiral Mayo, and on the occasion of his visit took counsel with him as to the rôle the American Navy was to play. We also took advantage of his visit to have an International Naval Conference, from which we hope much good may result."

Defending the navy, the First Lord reviewed its accomplishments in the war, declaring that, unlike the enemy forces, its rôle was an offensive one.

"During a recent month," he continued, "the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers, and destroyers alone amounted to 1,000,000 ship miles in home waters. In addition to this, the naval auxiliary forces patrolled more than 6,000,000 miles in the same period and territory.

"The displacement of the navy is 71 per cent. greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols, today there are 3,366. The personnel of the fleet before the war was 146,000, today it is 390,000."

New Admiralty Arrangements.

The First Lord announced his decision to add another civil Lord, because he had found this necessary to carry out the increased work.

"I hope to make an appointment shortly," he said. "The board will then consist of eight naval officers and four civilians, including myself. An important change has been made in the arrangements dealing with Admiralty business. The members of the board have been grouped into two formal committees, (Operations and Maintenance,) each meeting once a week, or more, if necessary. The First Lord is ex-officio Chairman of both committees, and personally I make a point of presiding over them as often as possible."

Sir Eric announced that it had been decided that Vice Admiral Wemyss, as Deputy First Sea Lord, would give his whole attention to naval staff matters. Further additions had been made to the naval staff with the object of strengthening its control over operations.

"A new section," said the First Lord, "consists of younger officers, who, it is hoped, will add strength to the valued experience of the older officers. I look with confidence to the great advantages of this new arrangement."

German Raiders Saved by Accident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.—The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"A great Parliamentary success was achieved by the recently appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. It was the first speech made by Geddes in the House of Commons, but he spoke with the consummate ease of an old Parliamentary hand.

"Comparison with past statements by First Lords was inevitable, and both Carson and Balfour suffered badly by the contrast. Sir Erc spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and he held the house enthralled from the first to the last word. At the close the admiration broke fourth in prolonged applause.

"The House was all agog when he came to deal with the recent incident of the successful German attack on a convoy in the North Sea. The members were obviously much impressed by his recital of facts, but for the accident that lucky enemy shots at the beginning of the fight destroyed the wireless installation on both escorting torpedo boats, the raiders would never have got away.

"His answer to the Baltic critics was smashing and complete.

"Altogether it was a masterly speech, clear and comprehensive, and without a trace of egotism."

"Tomorrow's debate on Admiralty policy after Sir Eric Geddes's statement is awaited with lively expectation. Changes in the personnel at the Admiralty are being discussed in the lobby.

"In the same debate the shipping question in its manifold aspects will be discussed. It is now clear that the Government's anticipation of the new amount of tonnage to be launched this year from British yards will not be realized, the reason being the deficiency in labor. Meanwhile the submarine peril is not diminishing.

"Owing to the shortage of tonnage the food situation is bound to become more acute in the next four months. Lord Rhondda is said to be very disappointed with the response of the nation to urgent appeals for food economy. If voluntary rationing is not practiced on a far more extensive scale, compulsory rationing will become inevitable."

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In the November Scribner's

HENRY van Dyke calls it the "bonehead" German Secret Service.

He describes "the crooked methods of the Potsdam gang" whose hands "are still red with innocent blood," "while the dance of death still goes on."

By all means read Henry van Dyke's STAND FAST, YE FREE! in the November Scribner's

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MEN'S CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR

ASSURES GERMANS OUR ARMY IS WEAK

Cologne Gazette Seeks to Offset News That Americans Are in the Trenches.

MEN BADLY TRAINED, IT SAYS

Paper Insists Only One Division Has Arrived and Large Force Can't Be Moved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—Since the receipt of the first reports that American troops are actually in the trenches, the Cologne Gazette evidently considers it imperative to reassure Germans as to the alleged futility of the American army and its influence on the war.

The paper says that the training of the army is inefficient, as shown in Mexico, and that after seven months no full section of the new army is at the front, but at most one division, which has been put on the quietest section of the front, merely for training. These troops, it says, must not run great risks, as they are too valuable to America for training other troops and are only sent to the front for the purpose of gaining European experience.

The Gazette then refers to transport difficulties, stating that at most America will have 500,000 men ready by the Spring of 1918, but no facilities for their transportation, and that most of the American fleet has been promised for the use of the Allies, as well as the German ships seized in American ports. "Even if this is not the case," the paper asks, "what influence on the world war would the arrival of four to five hundred thousand American troops have?"

The Gazette continues: "There is justification for the opinion that the American army will be perhaps equal to the Rumanian army at the commencement of hostilities. America can certainly fight in 1918, but has she really the intention to transport troops and to fight in Europe? If America is to use her troops for useless frontal attacks, months will be required to train new men.

"Also on other fronts America's help is not anticipated, either in the colonies or Mesopotamia, owing to transport difficulties. Some have arrived at the conclusion that America will be neither in a position nor have the desire to join in the struggle in 1918. She is in earnest about building a fleet, training an army, and the acquisition of a mercantile marine, and for this Wilson has used the world war. Her army must have European experience to be worth anything."

The paper says that the moral influence on the Allies is, of course, to be counted. It also admits that in regard to American aircraft and aviators there is a danger to be foreseen and that a large fleet of airplanes may be expected next Spring. "But the more noise the Americans make the less they accomplish."

Both in America and England, the Gazette remarks, the people are convinced that the war must be carried on with their entire economic strength. President Wilson, it asserts, intends to carry on the blockade still more severely than the British, in an attempt to starve Germany, and intends to put full pressure on the neutrals.

'FLATTERED,' SAYS PERSHING

His Comment to Artist Who Exhibits His Portrait at Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A full-length portrait of General Pershing by Micheline Resco is being shown at an exhibition of contemporary artists which was opened here today. Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, visited the gallery with General Pershing and a number of American artists, including Ridgway Knight and Henry Harrison, each of whom has three paintings in the exhibition.

After looking at his portrait, General Pershing turned to Mlle. Reco and complimented her, saying his only criticism was that the picture was too flattering.

NEW GERMAN RETREAT ON THE RIGA FRONT

Troops Cannot Be Diverted to Any Other War Theatre, Petrograd Says.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Another withdrawal of German troops on the northern Russian front is in progress, the War Office announces. The official statement says:

On the northern front, in the direction of Riga, the enemy at some points is withdrawing to positions previously prepared. The retreat is taking place with the enemy's rearguards in continual contact with our reconnoitring detachments.

There are no possible grounds for supposing that this retreat will permit the possibility of his throwing his troops to any other front.

MILK FOR RUSSIAN BABIES.

Cans Will Be Labeled, "From Free America to Free Russia."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The American Red Cross announced tonight that, owing to the great scarcity of wholesome milk in Russia, the Red Cross had purchased a million pounds of condensed milk for the babies in that country. Shipment will be made immediately.

The money for this milk was appropriated on the receipt of urgent messages from William B. Thompson, Chairman of the Red Cross Commission to Russia, and Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago. Reports from the American Red Cross Commission to Russia have stated that nothing could be more heartening to many of the Russian people at present than providing nourishment for their babies.

Another million pounds is to be shipped next month. It is probable that further supplies will be sent to the limit of transportation facilities. In subsequent shipments each can of condensed milk will bear a label in Russian reading: FROM FREE AMERICA TO FREE RUSSIA.

The original purchase was made through the Belgian Relief Commission. Special attention was given to obtaining milk which would retain its nutritive value under the frigid temperature of Russia.

The Russian Government has arranged to release cars from war service to carry this milk to distributing centres as soon as the shipment arrives.

NORWAY REGULATES ALIENS

Requires Them to Live in Such Places as Government Designates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Norway has been obliged by war conditions to require all foreigners to live in places designated by the Government authorities and not in communities where the shortage of supplies is felt most acutely. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of the Norwegian Department of Justice and will be rigidly carried out.

Consul General Coffin, at Christiania, reports that apartments and all other rooms available for foreigners cannot be rented for a period longer than two weeks to persons who are not Norwegian subjects without the permit of the Government. This applies, whether the room is rented by itself or board, light, heat, and service go with it.

$2,000,000,000 FOR RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Four billion rubles have been subscribed to the second Liberty Loan.

The Minister of Finance has decided upon the establishment of a tea monopoly, which is expected to produce an annual revenue of 400,000,000 rubles.

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN EXTENDS TIME LIMIT

Palmer Allows Until Dec. 5 to File Reports—Ralph Stone Becomes Trust Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Because of the vastness of his work and the lack of a complete organization, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, issued a proclamation today extending the time in which to make reports of property and money which should come into his custody. Under the law these reports should have been in his hands thirty days after the law became operative, but the President failed to appoint the Custodian in time for him to organize and do this work.

Mr. Palmer's announcement to the public follows:

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Executive Order of the President bearing date the 16th day of October, A.D. 1917, wherein the President vested in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of the provisions of Section 7 (a) of the "Trading with the Enemy act," including all power and authority to require lists and reports required to be filed by the provisions of said Section 7 (a) of said act, and to extend the time for filing the same, I do hereby extend the time for the filing of reports required by the provisions of said act to be made "by any person in the United States who holds, or has, or shall hold, or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy," for an additional period not exceeding thirty days, said reports to be filed on or before Dec. 5, 1917.

Ralph Stone of Detroit, Mich., was appointed trust officer for the Alien Property Custodian. He will assist Mr. Davis, the Managing Director. He is President of the Detroit Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in Michigan.

Designation of depositaries for receipt of the property except money, checks or drafts payable on demand, will be taken up by Mr. Palmer soon. He said today that several banking institutions in each State would be named for this purpose.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL REACT.

People Embittered by German Conquests, Dr. Friedland Asserts.

Addressing a meeting yesterday at the College of the City of New York on "The New Situation in Russia," Dr. Louis S. Friedland, associate editor of The Russian Review, a lecturer at the City College on contemporary Russian literature, said that Germany was gaining her recent victories in Russia to no purpose.

"On the other hand," he said, "she is embittering all classes of free Russia to such an extent that even the Maximalists will be bending all their energies to fighting. Germany's present conquests in Russia will be a boomerang. Every victory that Germany wins over democratic Russia will react to the destruction of the junker class in Germany.

"The Russian peace formula, 'no annexations, no indemnities,' is a slogan, and must be regarded as such. The power of a slogan over a people, whether revolutionary or not, is tremendous. They naturally express their demands in slogans, and the Russians are particularly given to this form of expression of popular demands. As a slogan it represents the hope, an ideal, rather than something which the people expect to be actually realized."

FAVORS HANGING FOR DISLOYAL NOMINEES

Dr. van Dyke's Sentiment at Authors Dinner Echoed by O. S. Straus.

GERARD TELLS OF KAISER

Says Emperor Made Model of Conquerors and Hoped to be Just Like Them.

Three hundred members of the Authors Club at a dinner to their "ambassador members" in their Carnegie clubrooms last night heard denunciations of Kaiserism and Kultur as exhibited both in world politics and the present campaign. James W. Gerard, Henry van Dyke, and Oscar S. Straus were the principal speakers.

Brandishing one of the original copies of the historic medal struck in Germany to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, Dr. van Dyke exclaimed that he "would hang any candidate for Mayor who said that the United States was not justified in entering the war." Mr. Straus, who followed, said that he agreed absolutely with Dr. van Dyke in the belief that any candidate for Mayor who was not heart and soul with the American Government in the conduct of the war was a traitor to the country. Mr. Straus added that he had recently been told by a prominent diplomat of an allied nation that, if the present city administration were defeated on Election Day, the German people would take it as a sign that the war was unpopular here and would draw closer to the militarist German party.

Dr. van Dyke began his speech by declaring that he had felt from August, 1914 that the United States must inevitably enter the war. "Now that we are in it, the great duty for all of us is to realize exactly what we have at stake, and to spare no efforts not to be defeated," he said. "I would hang promptly tomorrow every man who was legally convicted of putting destructive material into the machinery of the ships which are carrying our brave boys to the other side. Shooting is too good for them.

"I'd hang every one, whether or not he be a candidate for Mayor, who lifts his voice against America entering the war. Here is the German Lusitania medal. On one side is a ticket office. Behind the office window is a skeleton representing death, and people, Americans, are coming to buy tickets. At the side stands a man in a high hat—I don't know whether it is Bernstorff or Dernburg—saying 'Naughty.' On the other side is a ship going down with 114 women and children who are Americans. They are drowning.

"These Americans really were butchered to make a German holiday. On Lusitania Day in Germany, the school children were given a holiday. The men in the reserve camps got a holiday, too. A German pastor said that any one who didn't from the bottom of his heart rejoice in the sinking of the Lusitania was not a true German. This is an ugly medal; but I keep it. Lest I forget. The Lusitania was sunk on May 7, 1915. The date the medal was struck was May 5, 1915. The reason of the discrepancy was that the Lusitania was held two days in port and the Potsdam gang, who had timed the sinking to a day, had prepared the medal in advance. You ask me to make peace with pirates, ruffians, barbarians like that? I say: 'No, by God!' We Americans cannot deal with them again until they have been converted."

Mr. Straus described how, even as early as his mission to Turkey in 1897, he had seen the "beginnings of German Kultur."

"In that year 20,000 Armenians were dispatched with a system which would have done credit to German Kultur," he said. "In Constantinople alone 10,000 of these unfortunates were brained without the discharge of a single gun. The whole world was horrified. But only one year later the Kaiser, the Empress of Germany, and Von Bulow came to Constantinople and were the guests of the Sultan. They shook his bloody hand to court his favor. The Kaiser did this with a well laid plan to win over the Sultan to Germany."

Mr. Gerard told the diners that, while in Europe, he had met only two authors—the Kaiser and Maximilian Harden.

"The Kaiser has written extraordinary articles," he said. "In one he stated frankly that, since his childhood, he had taken the great world conquerors, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte for his examples. 'I have often dreamed of German world conquest,' the Kaiser wrote. 'And I still believe that I shall succeed.' This written statement by the Kaiser gives the real reason for the war. Harden, on the other hand, is a Polish Jew who cares for nothing but the honestly thought about the American point of view. In his editorial, "If I Were Wilson," he said that Wilson had something of right in his contention. Then his paper was suppressed.

"If you subtract the Jews from German kultur, you would have no kultur left. German science, art, and music is almost all the work of Jews. Goethe said that the Prussian was born a brute, and that civilization would make him all the more ferocious. This war has proved that Goethe was right. When I tried to get the Kaiser to sign Bryan's famous peace pact, he said he wouldn't because that would embroil him with the United States in case he wished to make a "sudden assault" against England or France."

Professor Franklin H. Giddings presided. David Jayne Hill and Arthur S. Hardy were other speakers.

129,000 KILLED IN REGIMENT

Officer Tells of Fighting Unit That Was Wiped Out 43 Times.

Officers invalided home to Canada, Americans who have been fighting with the Allied armies at the front, as well as officers in many branches of the service arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port. Lieutenant John W. Townsend of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Norton-Herjes Ambulance Service, told of experiences at Verdun.

"An example of the toll the German guns take," he said, "is the Ninety-fourth French Infantry of the Forty-second Division. That regiment of 3,000 men has been completely wiped out forty-three times in the three years it has been fighting, and there are today only five men of the original regiment living. Since it went to the front the first time it has had 130,000 men sent to fill it up.

"What they call an attacking battalion consists of 1,500 men, and after one of their attacks has been made there is an 80 per cent. loss to count—always that much.

"Along that nine-mile front at Verdun, where the German Crown Prince has been trying to get through, the French have 36,000 guns, half of these are 75s and when the action gets warm the expenditure of ammunition is 2,000,000 round a day. The uproar is frightful, but those shells are all that keep the German hordes back.

"Of course, we are going to win this war, but not until we have suffered and it is time the American people woke up and realized what we are up against. You don't know over here what a hell it is over there. You must be prepared for casualties, lots of them. The people ought to know this and not be allowed to think that it's a picnic we are going in for."

Two members of the Royal Flying Corps, Lieutenants J. W. Van Alstyne of Boston and James W. Thomson of Canada, also arrived. Both are recovering from wounds.

RAILROADS TO PLEAD FOR UPKEEP FUNDS

Factor of Maintenance Will Be Emphasized at New Freight Rate Hearing.

CASE COMES UP MONDAY

State Chamber of Commerce Asks Commission to Grant Higher Revenues to Eastern Lines.

Executives of Eastern railways with headquarters in New York went to Washington last night, and others will go today, to prepare for the opening before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday of the hearing of the application of the roads for increased freight rates to meet the increased cost of the operation of the transportation plant of the United States.

It was learned yesterday that the railroad managers would lay greatest emphasis on the factor of maintenance, contending that it was impossible for them to keep their systems up to the high standard necessary for the best results unless they could get more money to expend for maintenance. They will argue that the railroads have not been spending as much money as should have been spent on upkeep, giving as the reason the paucity of funds at a time when both the labor and materials needed for maintenance have increased in cost from 60 to 110 per cent. over normal prices before the war.

The railroads of the United States expend annually about $1,000,000,000 for maintenance, embracing both maintenance of way and structure and maintenance of equipment. In 1916, when, railroad men contend, not enough was put into maintenance work, the railroads disbursed for this expense $1,016,018,536, divided as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $421,193,640; maintenance of equipment, $594,824,896. It is pointed out that in 1916 practically no new line was built.

The railroads will tell the commission that in 1917 there has been no increase in the figures for maintenance, because they haven't had the money to expend, and at the same time will point out that $1,000,000,000 expended for equipment in 1917 means far less than the expenditure of the same amount for the same purpose with normal prices in effect.

In its June decision the commission granted the carriers certain increases, which amounted to about 5 per cent. additional in the total revenue. Railroad men contend that this increase does not more than meet the increase in the cost of labor put upon them by the operation of the Adamson law and other subsequent wage raises.

In addition to calling the attention of the commission to the extra costs put upon the roads by preparation for certain war services, and that railroad revenues have far from kept pace with increased costs of operation, it is predicted that the railroads will call attention to the circumstance that while they are carrying more mail than ever before, under the space payment system that went into effect on Nov. 1, 1916, they are getting the same or less money for the service, despite the fact that Postmaster General Burleson stated that the new system would mean additional revenue of at least $8,000,000.

In its statement of railway earnings and expenses for the month of July and the first seven months of 1917, the Interstate Commerce Commission recorded that there had been increases in receipts from freight, passenger, and express traffic, but that revenues from mail traffic fell from $5,052,463 in July, 1916, to $4,836,825 in July, 1917. For the first seven months of the year the mail revenues for the railroads were $35,476,220, as compared with $35,197,712 for the same period in 1916. This is an increase of from $153 to $154 a mile. In the same period freight revenue a mile increased from $6,172 to $6,900; passenger revenue, from $1,675 to $1,877, and express revenue from $259 to $278 a mile. In other words, the attitude of railway men is that for the first seven months of the year the roads received $278,000 of a promised $5,200,000 increase for carrying the mails.

In its issue, out today, The Railway Age Gazette says:

"The Post Office Department has tried to make the public think it has increased the railway mail pay, when in fact it has reduced it; for no one believes that the volume of mail carried is not much greater than it was last year."

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday made public resolutions asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the Eastern railroads increased revenues commensurate for the increased cost of operation.

The resolution was signed by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, composed of Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; William R. Willcox, Buel D. Caldwell, James O. Bloss, Charles A. Sherman, and Charles E. Peck.

It is predicted that the railway men will call the attention of the commission to the present state of the stock market as affecting railroad securities, showing that it is almost impossible for the carriers to market their stock, and argue that the assurance of increased earnings and consequent dividends will enable the roads to obtain funds through the marketing of stock.

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial declaring that "actual results have proved conclusively that the credit structure of the railroads of the country has been seriously impaired and the properties very much undermaintained, all of which is evidenced by the figures herein presented."

The memorial contains tables showing the results of operation of 89 per cent. of the steam railroad mileage of the country for the eight months beginning Jan. 1, 1917, with an estimate of the operating results to be expected during the remaining four months under existing rates. They show, for 1917, $466,000,000 of increased business in gross revenue, but a loss of $37,000,000 in net income.

The cost of maintenance is shown to have increased by $129,600,000, but as cost of labor and materials increased over 1916 by $100,700,000, the deduction is made that the amount of money being spent by the railroads on upkeep decreased $31,100,000 in the year, and that this increase in traffic burden was consequently imposed upon properties skimped in maintenance.

Hungarian Republican Club Divided.

Marcus Braun, organizer of the Hungarian Republican Club, has resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee because he disagrees with the policy of the club. Mr. Braun is for Mitchel, and was the principal factor in committing the club to his support after the primaries. But since then, he said yesterday, he had talked with the members, and found that some of them were going to vote for Bennett, some for Hylan, and others for Hillquit.

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TO THE CITIZENS WHOSE VOTES I ASK:

On Tuesday next the City of New York will elect a Democratic Mayor and refuse to elect a candidate who represents railroads, public corporations, large private fortunes, *but not the city.*

This statement is made on the authority of Wall Street, itself an institution of which the chief occupation is gambling, and which expresses in gambling even its political opinions.

Wall Street, while working for Mr. Mitchel, is betting two to one that Mitchel will be beaten and the Democratic candidate elected—and Wall Street will win the money thus wagered.

As the Democratic candidate I deeply appreciate the hostility of Wall Street and the big corporations that control it, and at the same time appreciate the soundness of Wall Street's coldblooded judgment which makes it bet two to one against its own candidate.

Especially appreciated are these few lines from the Boston News Bureau, the official mouthpiece of the Stock Exchange:

"Hylan is an anti-corporation man, and especially anti-Rockefeller corporation, and it will be a bear argument on traction and gas stock if he happens to win. On the other hand, if Mayor Mitchel is elected one can buy these stocks with his eyes shut."

As the Democratic candidate I am not against any corporation that is honest or against any individual, whatever his wealth, unless he claims for that wealth the right to name and control the Mayor of New York City. I am against the man who is the chosen candidate of special privilege, the man whose election would make it safe to buy "with your eyes shut" the watered stock of the most shamefully dishonest public corporations.

My Promise to the Citizens.

As Mayor of New York City I shall work for the millions that make up the population of New York City, the millions that struggle under the heavy problem of high living cost, high taxes and high rents.

I shall be elected without the votes of those that wish to buy street car stocks "with their eyes shut." I shall owe them nothing, except fair treatment and justice, and they will get nothing else—and they know it and are all for Mr. Mitchel.

There has been too much personality in this campaign, not enough plain, clear talk about government of the greatest city in the world. These are, in the main, the ideas concerning that government which are shared with me by the great majority of the people.

Municipal Ownership.

The Democratic platform pledges its candidate to municipal ownership in principle and in practice.

The people should own their streets, and the profit created by their going to and fro, from their homes to their places of work, should be profit for the city and the people, not for private individuals.

What applies to public ownership of the street car lines applies to public ownership of gasworks and electric light works, telephones and all other property of which the value is created by the public, and at present exploited by private individuals.

I promise to work faithfully for publicly owned municipal monopolies and to create such a condition as would not justify the most optimistic Wall Street gambler in buying, "with his eyes shut," the watered stock of dishonest public service corporations.

Taxation.

The Democratic Party is pledge to honest, equal, impartial taxation, and to honest, economical spending of the public money.

When I am Mayor there will be no favoritism either for those that deal in lands with the city, or for those that seek to avoid their share of taxes and unload that share on the pocketbooks of smaller people.

Careful investigation has been made of the taxation of fifteen of the principal corporations and large private fortunes that are supporting Mr. Mitchel, the railroad and Wall Street candidate. I investigated taxes only on part of the property owned by these corporations and rich Mitchel enthusiasts.

And I found that the present administration had reduced the assessments on the property of these fifteen owners by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars.

Can the little property owner expect that his taxes will be reasonable, can the small rent payer expect that his rent will be reasonable, when fifteen individual great fortunes and corporations can persuade an administration to reduce their assessments by twenty-nine millions?

I defy any intelligent citizen to deny that the great corporations and the excessively rich men are *to a man and to a corporation* advocating the election of Mr. Mitchel.

Do you wonder that Mr. Mitchel has the support of these gentlemen and these corporations?

If fifteen of these corporations and rich men are able to have the assessment on *part* of their property reduced by twenty-nine millions, what must be the total sum of financial gratitude that big individuals and big corporations owe to Mr. Mitchel and his administration?

I promise, after my election, to investigate completely and report fully on this favoritism in taxation which has disgraced the city and robbed the small taxpayer.

I promise that the big individuals and the big corporations shall carry their share of the burden of taxation equally with the rentpayer and the small property owner.

You read, over and over again, in New York City, "Home for sale; assessed valuation $7,500; will sell for $5,000"—that is the home of the individual who has no "pull," the individual who is not conspicuous as a Mitchel supporter.

And you know that the corporation and the big individual holds property assessed for five millions that he would not sell for ten million, and property assessed for ten millions that he would not sell for twenty.

A Few Examples.

You know that the New York Central Railroad and those that control it are ardent in their support of Mr. Mitchel. He tried to cut a slice off of the West Side of New York and give it to them. But that isn't all.

Under his administration the tax assessment of the New York Central, which I have just investigated, shows a REDUCTION of $4,058,500.

The Consolidated Gas Company—earnest in the support of Mr. Mitchel—on part of its holdings investigated has had a reduction of $4,939,500.

Banks, trust companies, insurance companies have had the assessments on their property reduced to the tune of $12,460,000. Do you wonder that they are all for Mitchel, whose administration puts the load of taxation on the backs of the little property owner and the little rent payer?

Kind Treatment for Mr. Astor.

Mr. Vincent Astor is a charming young man, very enthusiastic for Mr. Mitchel. On part of his real estate the assessment has been reduced by more than $3,000,000.

Senator Ogden Mills, relative of the young gentleman who owns the New York Tribune, that left the Republican party to support Mitchel, owes to the administration a reduced assessment on PART of his property amounting to $255,000.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, very pleasant gentleman, has two occupations at present—real estate and re-electing Mr. Mitchel. The tax assessment on only six out of many hundreds of real estate parcels owned by Mr. Morgenthau has been reduced by $100,000.

Six properties of the Vanderbilt estate have had $462,500 taken off their assessment.

Can you mention any Vanderbilt who is not in favor of Mr. Mitchel? I can't.

On John D. Rockefeller's residence the tax assessment has been reduced by $60,000, and on the residence of his son, John D., Jr. (small favors thankfully received), the tax assessment has been reduced by $25,000.

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer has a reduction of $5,000 on his residence, which seems pitifully small.

And Mr. George W. Perkins, another of the Republicans that have forgotten that such a thing as a Republican candidate exists, got a reduction of $15,500 on the assessment on his residence.

Mr. Mitchel and the New York Central.

Favors of Mr. Mitchel's administration to the New York Central Railroad are interesting, even in detail.

On the Grand Central Station alone Mr. Mitchel's kind heart caused a reduction of $1,380,000 in the tax assessment. I deplore personalities, but can hardly wonder that humorous political writers speak of one of my distinguished political opponents as "Grand Central Jack."

The Hotel Biltmore, another Vanderbilt property, has had its tax assessment reduced by $775,000. Very comfortable, you will admit, for those that own hotels worth five to ten millions of dollars.

Sixteen of the most valuable pieces of property in New York City, closely surrounding the Grand Central Station, all owned by the railroad, have had their tax assessments reduced. Surely the Grand Central would be very ungrateful if it did not appreciate the kindness of Mr. Mitchel, the candidate that has done so much.

I ask the average citizen, have YOU had such reductions as this in YOUR cost of living?

Have YOUR taxes been reduced?

Has YOUR rent been reduced?

Is there any question in your mind that the eminently respectable, enormously rich individuals and the very powerful corporations urging you to re-elect Mr. Mitchel have in mind a continuation of this accommodating system of taxation which reduces by millions the taxes laid upon the very rich and increases by many millions the total of taxes laid upon the little people?

Corporation Favors.

I do not wish to bore you with details, but I think you will be interested to know that the Manhattan Life Insurance Company has been favored with a decrease from $4,750,000 to $3,800,000. The great corporations all admire Mr. Mitchel, and well they may.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Commercial Cable Company, the American Surety Company, the New York Life Insurance Company, the Home Life Insurance Company and a long list of others have had their assessments reduced by millions of dollars.

Electric Light Trust for Mitchel.

Do you happen to pay bills to the Edison Company? You know how prosperous it is.

You know that on one plant of this company, in West Two Hundred and First street, the Mitchel administration has granted a reduction in the tax assessment of $870,000. Do you wonder that this corporation, which taxes you so heavily through its electric light bills, thinks it would be a great misfortune if you failed to re-elect my opponent, Mr. Mitchel?

Land Frauds.

You have read about the land frauds which have resulted in the indictment of a number of distinguished citizens dealing with the city in real estate matters. I ask you whose friends those indicted men are.

They are Mr. Mitchel's friends—and Mr. Mitchel said (in the New York World of October 21, 1917), "If they don't like my friends they can go to hell."

Mr. Roosevelt, etc.

You know also that Mr. Roosevelt feels it his duty to come from Oyster Bay, where he pays taxes, to New York City, where he does not pay taxes, and tell you that you ought to re-elect Mr. Mitchel and allow him to continue his magnanimous tax reductions for the big men and the big corporations.

When you ask why Mr. Mitchel is so closely associated with those that are indicted for land frauds, you are told that Mr. Mitchel is a great patriot, that all who fail to vote for him will prove their treason and disloyalty.

When you ask why it is that Mr. Mitchel's administration knocked twenty-nine millions of dollars off the tax assessments of fifteen friendly corporations and admiring rich men, they point out to you a picture of Mr. Mitchel in khaki posing as a hero.

But tax reduction for corporations during office hours and khaki photographs in between do not exactly satisfy the people of New York.

Rents are outrageously high, and high taxes make them so.

Great corporations and powerful individuals are shamefully favored—and the smaller people must carry the load.

The real estate in the richest city in the world is a drug in the market, because the small parcels must pay the whole to let the big escape.

Clever corporation lawyers, from Mr. Root at the top to the cunning juvenile at the bottom, all living on corporation pickings, tell you that honor requires the re-election of the khaki tax-reducing hero, Mr. Mitchel.

Voters, Not Corporation Lawyers, Decide.

Fortunately, next Tuesday the city will hear from the seven hundred thousand voters who have been silent during the campaign—paying the rent, paying the electric light bills, hanging to car straps, paying the high cost of living, worrying about their taxes.

On Tuesday next the fifteen big corporations and big individuals anxious for another four years of tax reduction for their especial benefit will disappoint their friend Mr. Mitchel.

Fortunately for the people, while it is possible for a Mayor to deliver the city for four years to a few friends and a few corporations, it is not possible for those friends and corporations to deliver the city to that Mayor, once the people are informed.

The statements that I have made here as to taxation are matters of record.

Not one of them can be disproved by Mr. Mitchel, or by any of those that I have mentioned.

Does any citizen think it entirely accidental that those with too much money should have their taxes reduced, while those with too little money have their rent and the taxes on their small parcels of property greatly increased?

I respectfully request the votes on Tuesday next of the citizens of all parties who believe that city government should represent honestly the entire population of the city, and not a few chosen corporations and a few chosen friends, some indicted and some not.

After my election I promise to work for public ownership of public property in this city; for just, fair taxation; for full, complete public education for all children; for the welfare of all the people of the city as opposed to the private interests of a few.

I shall endeavor to serve faithfully the whole city—not a chosen few.

JOHN F. HYLAN

NEW WAR TAXES PUT INTO EFFECT

Range So Wide That Few in City Failed to Pay Something Yesterday.

RAILROADS ACT PROMPTLY

Telegraph and Telephone Messages Bear Their Part as Well as Theatre Tickets.

With many new war taxes effective yesterday for the first time, thousands of persons in New York were called upon to do their bit to prosecute the war. The imposts which became due were of such wide range as to practically touch the pocketbook of every citizen, the new taxes covering, among other things, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco in all forms, life, fire, marine, and casualty insurance, railroad and steamship tickets and berths, postal rates, express and freight charges, telegrams, telephone messages, admissions to places of amusement, club dues, &c.

Hundreds of persons visited the offices of the Second Internal Revenue District in the Custom House, of which William H. Edwards is Collector, while similar conditions prevailed at the headquarters of the Third District, 1,150 Broadway, and at the First District in Brooklyn. The Internal Revenue branch office for the Bronx, at Arthur and Tremont Avenues, also had many callers. In all the offices extra clerks were assigned to take care of the crowds.

Owing to the arrangements made in advance by the railroad and steamship companies, there was little or no confusion in the collection by the carriers of the 10 per cent. tax on tickets, berths, and seats in parlor cars. As the law expressly exempts commutation tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or transportation costing not to exceed 35 cents, many classes of commuters buying their November transportation were not affected by the revenue act.

In the case of mileage or three-month tickets, however, conductors on the railroads entering this city began yesterday morning to levy the 10 per cent. tax on the value represented in the unusual mileage. Collections of this kind, as well as those from the sale of passenger tickets generally, will be tabulated by the transportation companies and certified to monthly to the Internal Revenue Collectors.

Persons starting yesterday to take out new life insurance were taxed at the rate of 80 cents per $1,000, while insurance in marine, inland, fire, and casualty companies paid a tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or document. Yesterday also automatically added 5 cents to all telegrams, radio and telephone messages for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed. Persons using coin boxes or calling from hotel or public booths of the New York Telephone Company had 5 cents addded to their charges where the regular rate was 15 cents. Regular subscribers making calls of this kind will have the war tax added to their monthly bills.

Interest at the revenue offices centred on the payment of, or the bonding of the so-called floor taxes, covering stocks of tobacco, liquors, and other merchandise on hand Oct. 4, the day following the passage of the Revenue act. The floor tax, generally known as the half tax, may be paid under a recent order of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper within a period of seven months from Oct. 3 last. The full tax, however, provided by the law on tobacco, liquors, &c., becomes effective on all sales made beginning today.

One of the two large chain-store distributers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco advanced prices at the time of the passage of the revenue law, while the other concern recently put up prices to the general level of its competitor. Independent dealers also raised prices.

The 3 per cent. tax on jewelry and precious stones, which has been the subject of conferences between Commissioner Roper and Maiden Lane jewelers, remained a bone of contention yesterday, and many merchants called on Collector Edwards for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the regulations laid down by the Treasury Department for the collection of this tax.

Announcement was made at the Custom House that L. G. Nutt, for several years Supervising Internal Revenue Agent in this city, had been transferred to Washington to become Chief of the Corps of Internal Revenue Agents. Mr. Nutt will be succeeded here by D. J. Gantt.

REVENUE BUREAU CHANGES.

Staff Reorganizes for Administration of New War Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A reorganization of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue went into effect today for the purpose of carrying out the new war tax law. The Law Division is discontinued. Its work will be taken over by the Solicitor of the Treasury Department. Paul F. Myers has been appointed Executive Attorney and will be next in authority to the Solicitor in charge of internal revenue matters. The position of assistant to the Commissioner has been created. J. H. Callan, an old official of the office, is designated to serve in this capacity. The subjects of chemistry, stamps, and accounts will be under the Assistant Commissioner. The work of the Chief Clerk of the office will be divided into two divisions, that of Appointments and that of Supplies and Equipment.

The Division of Personal Income and Corporation Taxes will be under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Speer. S. H. Boyd is designated Assistant to the Deputy. David A. Gates will be Deputy Commissioner in charge of the divisions of Distilled Spirits, Tobacco, and Estates and Capital Stock, and C. W. West will be Assistant Deputy. D. W. Fletcher will be the Deputy in charge of the Miscellaneous Division and the Sales Tax Division, and A. M. Kelly will be the Assistant Deputy. Dr. C. E. Brenizer has been designated as head of the Sales Tax Division, with A. B. Marstella and D. E. Neuss as assistants.

The Supervisor of Collectors' Offices will be charged with the responsibility for organization, methods, and personnel of Collectors' offices. The Chief Revenue Agent will become a co-ordinate officer and be charged with responsibility for the organization, methods, and personnel of the Revenue Agents' offices and forces. L. G. Nutt has been appointed Chief of Agents.

The position of Supervisor of Business Co-operation has been created and C. B. Hurrey has been designated to act. This officer will receive and digest suggestions from business men and organizations and transmit them to the various administrative units of the Bureaus. He will likewise distribute among business men and associations information and announcements promulgated by the bureau.

THEATRE PATRONAGE DROPS.

Ticket Agencies Particularly Feel Effect of New Tax.

Although business in the theatres was at low ebb throughout the city last night, theatre managers generally were inclined to attribute this condition only partly to the increased rates brought about by the 10 per cent. war tax. The hotels and other premium agencies, however, announced that the tax had affected their business considerably, the falling off being in some cases almost 50 per cent. Inclusive of premium and war tax, tickets sold at box offices for $2 and $2.50, respectively, were held at $2.75 and $3.25 at the agencies, and many persons, upon ascertaining these prices, refused to purchase.

The tax of 8 cents on seventy-five-cent tickets compelled box office men to handle pennies for the first time, and also placed upon some of them a burden of calculation to which they were not accustomed. In all the Keith vaudeville houses, as well as a number of other theatres, this burden was lifted from the box office man's shoulders by means of automatic change-making machines.

The Winter Garden met the tax half way by abandoning the $3 scale of prices, which went into effect with the opening of the new show recently. It had been planned to have the $3 price include the tax after Nov. 1, but the old rate of $2.50 has been restored instead. With the tax, therefore, the price is now $2.75.

Many inveterate pass seekers were pained last night to discover that they were required to pay 40 cents for a pair of $2 tickets. It was at first believed that this tax also would apply to newspaper men attending performances as a matter of business, but late last night a ruling to the contrary was received from Washington by the Hippodrome management.

The war tax took toll of three concerts to the tune of nearly $1,000, on the opening day of the Government's collections on amusements in New York. It will run to $5,000 at the Metropolitan Opera next week, and better than $2,000 at both Carnegie and Aeolian Halls.

Anti-Disloyalty Meeting Tonight.

An anti-disloyalty mass meeting will be held tonight at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the American Defense Society, in conjunction with the American Rights League and other patriotic societies. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, will preside, and among the speakers will be Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Major George Haven Putnam, and James M. Beck.

EXCHANGE MOVES TO CURB SHORT SALES

Continued from Page 1.

Governors' plans to limit short sales expressed much satisfaction over the rules. They pointed out that the liquidation which has followed publication of the war tax law and fresh realization, through the German Army's progress in Italy, that the struggle is likely to be long drawn out, is sufficiently disturbing to security values without the additional weight of short sales. The bankers emphasized their assertion that the financial situation, in respect to bank loans particularly, had not been impaired by the decline of stocks. Rather, liquidation of speculative holdings has enabled brokers to pay off many of their loans and increased the funds which the banks may use in commercial lines.

Steel Common Suffers Big Loss.

The forced liquidatio of margined accounts appeared to play an important part in yesterday's drop of stocks, together with sales for the short account. The day's turnover amounted to 1,390,000 shares, the largest business for any day since May 25. Steel common was thrown over in big blocks, and its gross loss was the greatest for a single session since the slump which occurred when the Government's dissolution suit against the corporation was filed in 1912.

The extraordinary character of the market was shown further in such declines as 6½ points in Chesapeake & Ohio, 3¼ points in Great Northern preferred, and 4¼ points in Baltimore & Ohio, stocks which, even on days of weakness, seldom swing more than 2 points downward. The commission houses with direct wire connections to interior cities did a tremendous business on the selling side. A substantial amount of this outside selling was believed to have resulted from telegrams sent out on Wednesday by an agency for distributing stock market information, advising clients to sell Steel every point down to 85. It was estimated in brokerage offices that half the Steel sold represented short sales.

Yesterday's Declines in Detail.

In the following table a picture of the day's declines is presented, with comparisons:

	Yesterday's Decline.	Decline Since Oct. 1.	Yesterday's Close.
American Can	3	10¾	36
American Locomotive	5	11⅛	50
American Smelting	5⅝	21½	75¼
Anaconda	4⅜	16⅛	55⅝
Atchison	3	6⅝	87½
Baltimore & Ohio	4¼	12⅜	50
Bethlehem Steel	2½	20	76
Central Leather	4⅛	20⅜	64⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	6½	12	43
Crucible Steel	5⅛	16⅜	56
Mercantile Marine pf	3⅝	*10⅜	97⅛
New York Central	2⅜	7¼	68½
Northern Pacific	3¼	10½	89¼
Reading	3½	14⅜	86⅝
Southern Pacific	1½	6⅞	82⅞
Union Pacific	1½	12	116
United States Steel	6⅞	16⅜	93⅞
Utah Copper	2	13	78

*Gain.

On the Curb some of the most severe breaks of the year occurred among the oil stocks. Standard Oil issues were reported down from 5 to more than 15 points. Midwest Refining, one of the leading independent oil issues, dropped 17 points and failed to recover much of the loss. The markets appeared to have lost all perspective of earnings and other factors which normally promote buying after prolonged declines, and the absence of banking support was felt to be a noticeable influence in stimulating the operations of partisans of the short side of securities. Prices closed at or close to their lowest levels of the day.

COMMEND DANIELS'S STAND.

Mothers Thank Him fo Efforts for Morality in Navy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Executive Board of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association selected Albany, N. Y., as the place for the national congress, May 12 to 17, 1918, at the closing session here today.

A resolution passed by the board indorsing Secretary of the Navy Daniels reads:

"The officers and Board of Managers of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association meeting in Columbus, Ohio, express their gratitude and heartfelt appreciation of your splendid message for clean manhood. Representing, as we do, the organization of the motherhood of America, we rejoice that the Secretary of the Navy has taken such a stand for morality and pledge you our co-operation in any service we may give you."

Imprisoned Socialist Gets Appeal.

By a decision handed down yesterday by County Judge Dike in Brooklyn, Russell J. Dunn, the Socialist soapbox orator, may appeal from his conviction of disorderly conduct in the Fifth Avenue Court. Dunn was arrested for making an alleged inflammatory speech at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. He was sentenced to prison. In permitting Dunn to appeal, Judge Dike denied him bail pending the appeal.

820 MORE MEN JOIN ARMY.

239,616 Recruits Now Have Been Obtained Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—By taking in 820 recruits yesterday the regular army brought the total number of recruits obtained since April 1 up to 239,616, which is 51,718 more than were necessary to raise the army to its maximum war strength of 300,000 men. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Oct. 31.	Since April 1.		Obtained Oct. 31.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	17	2,861	*N. Jersey.	12	7,127
*Delaware.	2	563	*New York	83	26,563
*Dist. of C.	5	670	*Penn.	96	27,836
Maine	3	1,287	*R. Isl'd	10	1,260
*Mass.	82	11,776	Vermont	3	170
N. Hamp.	1	784			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained throughout the country, Oct. 31, 820.
Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 239,616.

New Roundup of Slackers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today notified all Governors of amendments to the draft regulations which will insure practically immediate army service for all slackers convicted of failing to register.

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers, and for wonderful baby clothes.

Maternity Apparel

at prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Dresses, 7.95 to 134.75 | Coats, 12.95 to 175.00
Suits, 22.95 to 94.75 | Skirts, 3.95 to 16.95

Corsets and Underwear

"Loveliest Baby Shop"

Where the expectant mother can select in privacy and comfort. Infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture.

"First Layettes," 8.50 to 350.00

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Columbia Shop

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

May we suggest that the next time you are shopping on Fifth Avenue you stop in to see some of the new period Grafonolas? This graceful William and Mary design is merely one of many beautiful pieces. It is a worthy reproduction in walnut and English oak of the best work of the 16th century craftsmen. The cabinet holds 80 records and the mechanism is electrically operated with automatic starting and stopping device.

Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding disposal of your present phonograph.

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUTICURA WILL HELP MAKE IT ALL WELL

Don't let your little ones suffer or fret because of skin troubles. Give them a hot bath, using Cuticura Soap freely. Then anoint affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. The daily use of Cuticura does much to prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-page book on the skin. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Everybody's loading up heavily! GIGANTIC SALE of MEN'S 20¢ Collars at 3 FOR 25¢ Shirts reduced 40% FACTORY Collar Shops 49&51 WEST 125 St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 4 of Series

You Want to Know *WHY* I Shall Vote for

COMMISSIONER

Wallstein

For Justice *of the* City Court

IT is because I believe him to be *absolutely fitted* for this important office—important because it is the court upon which *you and I, the everyday citizen,* depend, in our legal difficulties, for honesty and justice.

Because as Commissioner of Accounts, Wallstein conducted over 600 judicial hearings in which he displayed extraordinary ability, satisfying me that he will make the best kind of judge. In my mind, his handling of THE RUTH CRUGER CASE alone was enough to earn him my vote.

HOW I SHALL VOTE FOR WALLSTEIN

I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

Wallstein Campaign Committee

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW DOWLING HAS EARNED ELECTION AT YOUR HANDS

DOWLING GOES TO VICTORY ON HIS RECORD

To those residents of the Borough of Manhattan who are actuated solely by the desire for intelligent and straightforward administration of the borough government there should be no hesitation in making a selection for Borough President at the polls next Tuesday.

The Democrats have put forward Frank L. Dowling, one of the wheelhorses whose record is unblemished and whose knowledge of adminjstration of public affairs is unexcelled. He is a product of the city of New York who knows intimately its people, its needs, their aspirations and its financial and commercial intricacies.

As a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and for more than a generatjbn a leader in the Board of Aldermen, Frank L. Dowling has had opportunities for feeling the pulse of New York as no other public official could. Since 1900 he has represented the old Chelsea district.

While serving the city as a district Alderman and as member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, President Dowling has devoted his entire time to the study of municipal problems. His twenty years of city service has equipped him for administrative duty.

HALTED FARE INCREASE.

It was President Dowling's resolution in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that administered a death-blow to the aggressive agitation for an increase of surface railroad fares. His analysis of the extravagant underlying leases and operating guarantees made by the New York City Railways Company and its predecessors, disarmed the attorneys and officials of the transit lines to such an extent that since his exposure of actual conditions only feeble efforts have been made to press the fare increase demand.

When the free transfers between various lines of surface railroads were cut off at 255 transfer points, it was Frank L. Dowling, as majority leader in the Board of Aldermen, who rallied the opposition to the proposal and not only secured aldermanic indorsement of the demand for a restoration of these transfers, but urged the enactment of legislation at Albany that restored the present transfer arrangement.

Every measure directed at an increase in the city tax budget, without a more than corresponding increase in public benefit, has been opposed by President Dowling. He has aggressively protested against the constant rise in taxes and in the tax rate. He has agitated untiringly for the sale of unused and unneeded city property.

He has protested in the Board of Estimate and in the Sinking Fund Commission against the policy of leasing city-owned real estate at figures so ridiculously small that taxpaying owners in the vicinity were hopelessly handicapped by being compelled to come into competition with lessees of unneeded city realty.

While constantly advocating the payment of a fair wage and proper compensation to city employes, President Dowling has waged constant warfare on the policy of calling nonresidents to the city service on the plea that the most progressive community in the world had not within its confines sufficient talent to handle its own affairs.

FOUGHT HIGH LIVING COST.

Long before the cost of living became a vital question with most of the residents of the city, President Dowling devoted himself to a study of municipal control over foods and foodstuffs. Several years ago he forced through the Board of Aldermen an ordinance for the regulation of cold storage plants. The ordinance, however, was vetoed.

Mr. Dowling has prepared and passed an ordinance which provides for the sale of bread by weight.

He strenuously opposed the proposal that every dwelling in the city should be equipped with water meters, and that the consumption of water should be paid for by measure. That measure has been defeated.

Always an advocate of parks and playgrounds, President Dowling was one of the leaders in the agitation for city-owned free baths. He worked for the establishment of the municipal bath house at Coney Island and for the creation of bathing beaches in all of the city parks touched by tidal waters. He was the first to suggest that the old reservoir in Central Park be made a playground.

It was largely due to his agitation that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated funds for the destruction of the beach barriers that had been erected by greedy amusement purveyors.

As chairman of the Board of Estimate Committee on Food Gardens Mr. Dowling this present year arranged for the plowing and planting of hundreds of acres of unused city land for the "potato patriots" and other amateur food raisers.

OPPOSED WEST SIDE DEAL.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment President Dowling led the opposition to the surrender of the city's rights to the New York Central Railroad Company in the so-called West Side deal. His searching inquiries brought out many of the phases of the deal by which the city would be forever deprived of its valuable water front and of the use of a great slice of Riverside Drive.

He has unalterably stood out against the continuance of the "Death Avenue" menace.

President Dowling has also opposed all the extravagancies in land operations that have made the city tax budget burdensome without corresponding benefit to taxpayers. He has again and again assailed the policy of the city administration by which millions were expended for unused or useless sites and practically nothing appropriated for the repavement of streets or the construction of needed public schools.

President Dowling was born in this city in 1867 within a block of the house in which he now resides. His education was secured in an elementary school, and he has always evinced the keenest interest in the administration of school affairs. His own education was limited because of the necessity of becoming a wage earner at the age of twelve.

This fact has sharpened his desire that the educational affairs of the city shall be so administered that the children of the poor shall receive the greatest possible instruction in educational fundamentals. He has been a close student of the operation of the so-called Gary System.

The Dowling Campaign Committee, NATHAN HIRSCH, Chairman, 1 W. 34th St.

Outstanding Facts in Public Service of Frank L. Dowling

Born at No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, July 31, 1865. Attended public school in West Twentieth street. After elementary school education started to earn his living.

From 1891 to 1899, inclusive, served in the office of the District Attorney. Elected Alderman from the old Chelsea district in 1899, re-elected every term until 1916, when he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In that capacity served as Acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor. Was floor leader in the Board of Aldermen for eight years.

Introduced resolution for revenue bonds for after-care of children suffering from infantile paralysis. Introduced resolutions appropriating money for the use of Board of Child Welfare, commonly called the "Widow's Pension Fund."

Introduced resolution permitting the soliciting of contributions for Jewish war sufferers in Palestine and resolution favoring full pay to members of the Police and Fire departments attending military camps.

Introduced resolution extolling Nathan Straus for twenty-five years of service in maintaining pasteurized milk stations. Introduced resolution protesting against the increase of fares on street surface railroads.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pancakes are an expensive breakfast if you mix all these materials

Make your pancakes the new Aunt Jemima way. There's no mixing for you to do—and they cost less than 3 cents a person

How to make delicious pancakes economically

GIVE your family the pancakes they long for, but don't make them the old-fashioned way where you mix all your materials. Eggs, flour, and milk cost too much. Make the economical Aunt Jemima pancakes, which are so unusually delicious.

Measure out your Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour; add the right amount of water and your batter is ready to make the fluffy, tender cakes that cost less than 3 cents a person.

Everything has been mixed in this flour, even the sweet milk. You save the cost not only of milk, but also of eggs, for this flour is so rich that you need add nothing but water.

Aunt Jemima pancakes are not only the most economical pancakes you can make, but also they are actually the cheapest, most satisfying breakfast you can serve, now that all foods are so expensive.

For 3 cents a person, what other breakfast could you give your family that would be half so delicious, half so nourishing?

Give them a morning meal that will delight them. Tomorrow serve economical, delicious Aunt Jemima pancakes—or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes. Your family will ask for this breakfast again and again. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR

© 1917 by Aunt Jemima Mills Company

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To the members of the

Window Cleaners Protective Union

In answer to your circular addressed to

The Window Cleaning Customers

(and the Public of Greater New York)

WE, YOUR EMPLOYERS, inform you that we will grant you beginning Tomorrow, Saturday, November 3rd, $3.50 per working day of eight hours.

Permanent Employment—6 days a week—52 weeks a year.

OPEN SHOP

Full protection and safety to all. Compliance with all city and state ordinances governing our industry.

Report to your previous employer at 7 a. m.

CITY GETS PRIVILEGE OF DEALING IN FOOD

State Commission Empowers Municipality to Buy and Sell at Cost.

CUTS OUT THE MIDDLEMAN

Commissioner Moskowitz Sees Way Clear to Wipe Out Speculation in Foodstuffs.

New York City now has the right to go into the open food and fuel markets, buy at bottom prices and sell without profit to relieve suffering and cut down the cost of living. This freedom from the middleman and food speculator was obtained yesterday by act of the New York State Food Commission, which, after a hearing in City Hall, decided that the present time was an emergency within the meaning of the new Food Law.

The action of the State body was announced by John Mitchell, the Chairman of the commission, after an executive session held at the commission's headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. This is the permission that gives New York the right to buy, store, and sell food.

Whereas, The City of New York has certified to the existence of an actual and anticipated emergency on account of a deprivation of necessaries by reason of excessive charges and otherwise, and has applied to the State Food Commission for the consent of such commission to exercise the power of purchasing food and fuel with municipal funds and on municipal credit, and provide storage for and sell the same to the inhabitants of such city, in such manner and through such agencies as it may determine;

Now, therefore, after due consideration, the State Food Commission hereby grants such application, subject to the following regulations and restrictions, viz.:

(1) Such consent is granted until further order of the commission.

(2) The City of New York shall make, monthly or oftener if required by the State Food Commission, a report of its operations pursuant to the foregoing consent to the State Food Commission. Such report shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the commission.

Cut Out the Speculator.

Under the terms of this grant the Mayor, through Henry Moskowitz, his Commissioner of Markets, can, when he thinks the necessity demands, purchase quantities of foodstuffs either at the source of supply or from wholesalers here and resell it to the consumers, giving them the benefit of the middleman's profits. This power will give the city tremendous force in breaking corners in foodstuffs and will, it is expected, be a complete check on those who would store for high prices.

The Mayor and Commissioner Moskowitz would not give out any statement of the plan for taking advantage of the newly acquired power, but it is said that both officials, with the assistance of experts on market conditions, have been working out a plan for action. One of the first things to be done by the city is to obtain places in which food can be stored if it is found necessary. It is probable that the first actual selling will be to dispose of the thousands of bushels of potatoes which George W. Perkins, as head of the Mayor's Food Committee, obtained at a price of $1 a bushel at a time when it appeared that potatoes prices were to soar.

Another thing that the Mayor has in mind is the handling of milk for the city institutions. During the year which ended June 30 the city bought 5,034,347 quarts at a total cost of about 6¼ cents a quart. The present contract price from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 is 9.4 to 9.875 cents a quart. The Mayor believes that milk could be purchased cheaper if the city had its own centralized pasteurizing plant. In a letter written several days ago to the committee which he appointed to investigate milk conditions for the Mayor asked it to consider the advisability of such a plant.

The Mayor was not present yesterday, but a letter from him was read. The Mayor reviewed the condition which arose when prices took an upward move and the dollar decreased to fifty cents in purchasing power. He said that for three years the Administration had fought to obtain the power to have a market department established and the food problem met by sound and rational methods. To prove that an emergency existed, the Mayor called attention to the present milk situation. He recited facts obtained by an investigation made by the Department of Health and a charity association.

"Two thousand two hundred families were visited, consisting of 12,430 adults and children, because of the increased price of milk. In 1916 4,797 quarts of milk were used daily, and in 1917 3,193 quarts daily, making a difference of 1,604 quarts for daily use," he said. "Of the 2,200 families, 1,480 are getting less milk in consequence of the high prices. Two hundred and nineteen used 25 per cent. less; 960 between 25 and 50 per cent. less; 160 between 50 and 75 per cent. less; 3 between 75 and 99 per cent. less, and 120 used 100 per cent. less, or no milk at all. Of the 120 dropping milk entirely, 73 substituted condensed milk. Of the 1,480 families getting less milk, 1,213 are substituting tea and coffee. In 820 families where milk has been decreased, the mother states that the children are either losing weight or not gaining. In these 820 families there are 2,080 children under 6 years of age. In these families 2,148 children under 6 years of age are drinking tea and coffee. The effect upon the infant mortality as a result of these conditions has been stated very clearly by the Department of Health. During the week from Aug. 11 to 18, 1917, a sharp increase was noted in the occurrence of deaths from diarrheal diseases in babies under 1 year of age. This increase has been persistent, and up to the week ending Oct. 13 has amounted to 421 more deaths from this cause than occurred during the same period last year.

Decrease in Use of Milk.

The total figures are even more startling. They show that there has been a total decrease in the consumption of milk throughout the city of 400,000 quarts. This fact should be borne in mind in considering the effect of high prices upon living conditions. Up to two and one-half years ago there were 9.4 per cent. of the children in the schools suffering from malnutrition, which means flabby muscles, pinched faces, and under weight. At present the children in the schools suffering from malnutrition amount to 10 per cent.

"I desire publicly to state that the city intends to use this power with discrimination; that there is no intent to drive out of business the vast majority of honest and legitimate dealers. We want, rather, to make the city's resources avail these dealers, so that they can give to their customers the advantage of prices which the city may obtain for them and which they cannot obtain for themselves. We intend to encourage the legitimate dealer and to use existing trade agencies to the fullest extent, and we shall establish new resources only when we are thoroughly convinced that there is no other way to meet the situation, but we shall deal mercilessly with the dealer who takes advantage of the market conditions for excessive personal profit at the expense of the city of New York."

Carl W. Kimball, representing the New York Food Distributers' Association, or 30,000 retail food handlers and hotel and restaurant men, read a brief for that organization. He outlined the processes that must be put into operation before New York can sit down to a meal. He said that it had been found impossible to control all prices.

He thought the association could do this price fixing better than a new, untried, inexperienced force, such as the city would be compelled to make use of. Chairman Mitchell wanted to know how to get at the small dealers, as under the Federal law this cannot be done. Mr. Kimball favored legislative action to correct this.

WILL CUT DOWN FUEL OF MANY FACTORIES

Washington Soon to Put a Limit on the Supply of Plants That Turn Out 'Non-Essentials.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With a view to saving coal the Fuel Administration announced today that it was considering limiting the coal supply to plants manufacturing so-called "non-essentials." L. A. Snead of the Fuel Supply Division said that at the earliest possible moment announcement would be made of the rules and regulations to be put into effect to govern the limitation to be placed on the various types of manufacturing plants.

The Fuel Administration also announced the following appointments of State Fuel Administrators:

Kentucky—Wylie B. Bryan of Louisville; South Dakota—W. G. Bickelhaupt of Aberdeen.

Mr. Bryan is a hardware merchant of Louisville, and was recommended by Governor Stanley of Kentucky and the State Council of National Defense. Mr. Bickelhaupt is Secretary and Treasurer of the Dakota Telephone Company.

The campaign to save coal is being aided by soldiers in the army cantonments. Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster Corps, sent word to Harry A. Garfield that odds and ends of lumber left from building operations in the cantonments, together with all other possible firewood, was being piled up to be used as fuel this Winter instead of coal. Persons living near many of the cantonments had complained to the Fuel Administrator that much valuable fuel was being wasted.

When Mr. Garfield asked for an investigation by the War Department of these reported wastes he was assured that the fires which had caused so much unfavorable public comment had been very largely bonfires of stumps and brush material without fuel value. The War Department has directed that all wood fuel found near the cantonments which is the least suitable for fuel be preserved for camp use this Winter.

COMPLETES FUEL BOARD.

State Administrator Names Staff and County Aids.

Albert M. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for New York State, announced yesterday that the organization of his office is complete. He has appointed J. M. Peters as member of the Advisory Committee and Ellery B. Gorgen, formerly with the Federal Trade Commission, as a member of his staff. The Advisory Committee for the State now comprises S. R. Flynn, Valentine P. Snyder, Clark Williams, G. M. Dahl, Charles E. Robertson and J. R. Peters.

Mr. Flynn was formerly President of the Livestock Exchange National Bank of Chicago and now resides in this city. Mr. Snyder was formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce. Clark Williams was Superintendent of Banks for New York under Governor Hughes; Mr. Dahl is Vice President of the Chase National Bank; Mr. Robertson is President of the Brooklyn Lumber Company, and Mr. Peters is Vice President of the Waterbury Company.

PLAN TO END WAR PROFITS.

Grocer Wants Manufacturers to Publicly Announce Price Rises.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 1.—Plans for putting an end to unwarranted cries of war profiteering were discussed at a convention of food manufacturers here today, when Sol Westerfield of Chicago, Vice President of the National Retail Grocers' Association, asked the manufacturers to make public announcement of increases in prices, so as to protect the retailers when forced to advance their prices. Mr. Westerfield said that there was entirely too much talk of war profiteering whenever prices advanced, and said that great suffering on this score was being endured by "the men engaged in distributing the very essentials necessary for the maintenance of the life of our people." He said that too much talk of war profiteering was "an anaesthetic upon patriotism."

"It plays directly into the hands of the Kaiser," he declared, "for a people believing that their neighbors profit through the war and that heavy toll is being levied upon the consumer by the manufacturer and distributer will not willingly make such sacrifices as the nation demands now of all of us. A satisfied nation, satisfied with its Government and satisfied with the conduct of its fellow-citizens, means a unified nation, and if unity was ever necessary it is now.

"There is an avenue open by which manufacturers and wholesale dealers can lighten the burden of the retailer. Dealers can help us by giving public notice of advances in the price of their product. The buying public is thereby informed as to the correct price and the retailer is relieved from the necessity of explaining and apologising for the higher prices."

Speaking for food manufacturing concerns, the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association called on the Federal authorities to protect the value of the exchange dollar, declaring that the American dollar today was at a discount of from 5 to 20 per cent.

The delegates, representing 122 proprietary food firms, placed behind the nation "all their resources and services." They will stand behind Food Administrator Hoover and will call upon the manufacturers of foods to market their products at the least profit that can be safely adopted. The rising food prices are having an effect on the consumer, speakers declared, and if they are not halted there will result a lowered vitality among the people who are employed because of lack of money to buy sufficient food of the nourishing kind.

Food Administrator Hoover was represented by two of his aids, Theodore P. Whitemarsh of New York, President of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and Miss Sara Field Splint of Washington. Mr. Whitemarsh pointed out that before the war exports of wheat were 120,000,000 bushels. Last year they were 405,000,000 bushels. He said reports from Europe this year show that the wheat crop of the Allies was 300,000,000 bushels short. The year before the war exports of fats were 300,000,000 pounds; last year they were 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Miss Splint said that the food situation today was regarded as not dangerous, but "perilous." Soldiers' rations were even cut, Miss Splint said, and the men at the front were handicapped with tormenting thoughts of the needs and privation of their kin and families at home. Miss Splint asked the association to preach the gospel of substitution, of a wise distribution and of careful use of all food products.

William L. Sweet of Providence was elected President of the association.

40,000 FOOD DEALERS APPLY FOR LICENSES

Represent Wholesalers and Large Retailers—Penalty for Those Who Hold Back.

FOOD PLEDGES BY 3,500,000

New York City Alone Reports 193,000 Thus Far—Cold Wave Reduces Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover today officially approved rules and regulations governing lincensees under Presidential proclamations affecting dealers and handlers of twenty staple food commodities. Persons who have applied for licenses may continue to operate, unless advised to the contrary, on the assumption that license is in process of issuance. Those who have not yet applied are counseled to do so at once, under penalty for failure to comply with the regulation governing applications. Retailers doing a gross business of more than $100,000 annually must take out licenses, as well as all wholesalers, manufacturers, and other distributers of the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamations.

The regulations are to be issued in pamphlet form to all dealers licensed, and will be sent with the licenses. No licenses have as yet been sent out from Washington. More than 40,000 applications have been received, and 18,000 licenses have been prepared. These will begin to issue next Saturday, when the pamphlets will be ready to mail with them.

The Food Administration plans to keep in close touch with the operations of all licensees through a system of monthly reports. These will include statements as to the volume of business done and the amount of stock on hand at the beginning of each month.

"It is impossible," said the Food Administration, "to make a detailed advance statement of just what information will be asked for, but one question will concern the amount of stock on hand Nov. 1. All licensees should be prepared to answer this query Dec. 1, which is the time set for their first report to the Law Department, License Section, Food Administration."

The Food Administration urged the widest publicity for the fact that persons who have not applied for licenses under the President's proclamation of Oct. 8, 1917, may find themselves in serious trading difficulties unless their applications are forwarded to Washington at the earliest possible moment. One of the regulations under which business must be conducted reads:

The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotations issued or signed by him the words, "United States Food Administration License Number," followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license who has not secured such license and complied with the provision of this rule.

Applications must be made upon forms furnished by the Food Administration. They can be obtained by addressing the License Division, Food Administration, Washington.

Food Pledges Reach 3,500,000.

The 3,500,000 mark has been passed in the number of cards signed in the Food Pledge Week campaign. This merely represents the official tabulation in Washington of the results of the canvass in the larger cities in those States that have reported. Eleven States have telegraphed no returns at all as yet.

The returns from those districts that have reported are encouraging, many of them having already passed their complete quotas. Michigan leads the States, with a total of 145,000 cards signed; California is second, with 132,000, and New Jersey third, with 120,000. In New York City, for which returns are tabulated separately from the State, 193,000 cards have been signed.

In Louisiana and Utah, where the canvass is practically completed, results are well over the mark set for those States. Eight counties in Southern California reported 30,000 families signed on the first day of the campaign. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana are overcoming certain handicaps. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are doing notable work. The New England States have carried the food pledge message into practically every home through their County War Work Conventions.

"The close of this campaign will see one family out of every two in the United States enrolled," said H. J. Hill, National Campaign Director, today. "Reports indicate intense pro-German propaganda in certain parts of the country, but the effect of this has been to solidify our organization of 500,000 workers and to make evident to communities furthest removed from war conditions the fact that this is a vital war work.

"The food pledge scheme is unbeatable, in spite of efforts of the enemy within to make it appear that we are listing the contents of family pantries to seize them. Needless to say, no intelligent family fails for this malicious propaganda, and the great mass of our people are beginning to recognize the fact that homes united, families enrolled, food conserved, means America invincible."

Canned Goods to be Lower.

The Food Administration expects an immediate reduction in the prices of canned corn, tomatoes, and peas in stores throughout the country as a result of its new licensing system, which went into effect today. Many lines of canned goods were bought by dealers at low prices last Spring on future contracts. The goods are now being delivered, the canning season being at an end. If dealers take only a reasonable margin of profit on these goods, the prices to the consumer should be correspondingly low.

It is expected that goods which the wholesalers still have on hand and which were bought early will be sold on a lower margin under the licensing regulations than has prevailed up to the present, in accordance with voluntary assurances given by the wholesalers to the Food Administration. Similar assurances have been given by representatives of the retail grocery trade. These assurances look to only reasonable profits on all food necessities.

The War Trade Board has put into effect the prohibition of export of corn except in special cases where satisfactory evidence of the necessity of exporting has been submitted. This is due to the late arrival of the new corn harvest. Exporters have been warned not to make any shipments, or any contracts for shipment, unless licenses for export have been obtained. The board authorized this statement:

"In the past exporters have made shipments and then attempted to use the fact that they were paying demurrage as a reason for releasing such shipments. This reason can no longer obtain, and henceforth export licenses will be refused if shipments of corn are made previous to securing licenses."

John Bauman, delegate of the Norwegian Government to the United States, has turned over to the United States Food Administration, at actual cost, all the sugar purchased here for his Government. This cost is considerably less than the present market value. This action was taken because of the embargo placed on sugar shipments. The sugar could have been sold on the New York market at a material advance over its cost price.

Louisiana Sugar Curtailed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Louisiana planters will not be able to deliver to the American Sugar Refining Company much more than half of the 100,000 tons of raw sugar promised at the recent conference at Washington, and with which it had been hoped to speedily end the sugar shortage in the East. It developed at a conference of planters and others here today that the recent cold wave had caused a decided shortage in the Louisiana crop.

Committees of growers were appointed for each sugar producing parish of the State with instructions to go through their districts and secure all possible tenders of raw sugar. About 25,000 tons was pledged at today's meeting, but it was announced that the provision of the contract calling for delivery of 25,000 tons by Nov. 15 could not be carried out. The price of $6.25 agreed upon at the Washington conference was approved.

Chicago Faces Milk Famine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Not more than 20 per cent. of the normal quantity of milk was delivered today at the collecting stations and factories in the dairy district about the city, it was said tonight, and this is the supply on which Chicagoans will have to subsist tomorrow.

Distributers and farmers alike considered that the problem was up to Harry A. Wheeler, State Food Administrator. The farmers said they would accept any reasonable figure set by a responsible agent of the Government, but would fight to the limit against the $3 a hundredweight offered by the distributers, unless the Government said the price was fair one. Two of the large companies made an offer of $3.21 a hundredweight, but this was rejected. The farmers demand $8.71. They say they cannot maintain their herds at the October price of $3.42 a hundred pounds.

Mr. Wheeler held several unofficial conferences today, and there was hope that before morning he might find some solution of the problem.

French to Command Greek Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Greek army will go under French command, according to dispatches from Athens. General Braquet of the French army has been made chief of the Greek staff and 200 French officers have been detailed as instructors. The mobilization of the Greek army is proceeding rapidly.

A single application of

Resinol

usually relieves skin trouble

As soon as Resinol touches irritating, burning skin, the suffering usually *stops*. The skin rapidly loses its angry-look, the skin ailment clears away, and in a surprisingly short time skin-health is restored. It acts even more quickly if aided by Resinol Soap.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the *tenderest* skin. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff, and form a most valuable household treatment for sores, chafings, cuts, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Second

4-DAY BARGAIN SALE AT NUTTING'S

Today, Friday, Nov. 2
Saturday, Nov. 3
Monday, Nov. 5
Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

18.00 TO 22.00 **OVERCOATS AT 14.50**

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Furnishings

Soft Cuff Fancy Shirts, 47c and 97c
Soft Cuff Fancy Shirts, 47c and 79c

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BRONX
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BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Fulton Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

CANDY PROMOTERS NAMED IN NEW SUIT

Members of Firm in Which Dr. Parkhurst Lost $83,800 Figure in Woman's Action.

RECEIVER FOR FLOUR CO.

Complainant Says She Was Deceived in Purchasing Stock of D. & C. Corporation.

The D. & C. Company, Inc., a $2,500,000 concern which makes self-raising flour, with headquarters in the Bush Terminal, passed into the hands of a receiver yesterday in an equity suit begun in the Federal District Court by Mrs. Anna F. Hastings of Lancaster, N. H., who owns 10,300 shares of the company's stock, for which, she says, she paid $48,070. Mrs. Hastings asserts she was induced to sell gilt-edged stock and invest the proceeds in the D. & C. Company by receiving in the mails on June 1, 1916, a circular setting forth the merits of the company and describing the business abilities of Edward Ellsworth, President of the company, who was said to have originated certain well known breakfast foods and to have made them famous through advertisements.

Among the defendants named in the action are Nova Adolphus Brown and Harold Lewis Davis, one time promoters of the Franklin Candy Company, in which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst invested and lost $83,800. These two men, together with Floyd N. Franklin, were indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Originally the D. & C. Company was capitalized at only $300,000, but when the capital was increased to $2,500,000 in August, 1916, Mrs. Hastings says, the business of making and distributing foodstuffs was practically suspended in favor of the work of disposing of the stock. In this work Brown and Davis took the lead, according to allegations, the former writing alluring literature and the latter helping in other ways in putting the stock on the market.

Mrs. Hastings avers that the money derived from the stock was not used as working capital, but was largely dissipated by exchanging it for formulas owned by Ellsworth, which she says were valueless, and in paying broker's commissions and the expenses of Brown and Davis and their assistants. It is also charged in the complaint that efforts to conceal the actual methods of the company were made by books which showed false balances and entries. In August last the company paid a dividend, but the plaintiff says that this was paid out of the capital because there had been no profits or any surplus, which could have provided the money.

"The business of the corporation," the plaintiff declares, "has been and is being managed, not as a legitimate enterprise, but as a stock swindle for the purpose of defrauding the public for the benefit of Ellsworth, Brown, Davis, and others."

A supporting affidavit made by Louis C. Baer, an employe of the company, accompanies the complaint. This purports to explain how the stock of the company was manipulated. From time to time, according to Baer, Ellsworth would transfer to the D. & C. Company blocks of 10,000 shares of the stock which had been issued to him without consideration and credited to him on the books at $3 a share. Then this stock was sold to the public as treasury stock through agents and circulars, it is asserted, on the plea that the proceeds were to be used for developing the business.

According to Baer, half of the money went to Brown and Davis, and Ellsworth received credit for the other half. Whenever Ellsworth needed money, Baer says, he would draw against this account amounts ranging as high as $1,000.

"In this way," asserts Baer, "Ellsworth got his and Davis and Brown got theirs. This method of operation was continued until the Fall of 1916, when we were suddenly informed that the books of the company must be rewritten in a hurry, and with Mr. Schofield, the chief bookkeeper, I worked nights on the job."

Baer declares that he was asked by John H. Atkins, one of the defendants, to sign an affidavit which Atkins had prepared, to the effect that owing to a change of bookkeepers much confusion had occurred and the books had to be rewritten and that because of lack of room some of the books had to be removed from the office. Baer says he signed this affidavit, which represented a situation which did not exist.

Judge Mayer named Charles J. Campbell receiver. Philip Carpenter of 111 Broadway is counsel for the plaintiff.

Little things

grow to big things,
all by themselves, if you start them at the right time. Now is just the time to plant if you want to realize your dreams for next summer. But you don't have to start with acorns. We have done all the "ground work" and done it so carefully that we guarantee success, not only with oaks but other trees, shrubs, and flowers. Insure beauty, shade, comfort—for your home by putting us to work now—the cost will be less, the results quicker and better. Call and see us tomorrow, or phone or write.

Forty Years of Growing Here

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Exhibition Daily till Tues., Nov. 6.
Fifteen remarkable interiors, including the Jonathan Richardson library, the Ming Panel Room, the de Wit Room.
The magnificent overdoors from the Irish Houses of Parliament.
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Furniture of beauty and historical interest, objets d'Art, wrought iron-work, mantels, overmantels, lamps, etc.

At CLARKE'S ART ROOMS,
5 West 44th St. (Op. Sherry's).
SALE (conducted by AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE)
WED., NOV. 7, to SAT., NOV. 10

Columbia Grafonola

Rothier

will appear in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 3rd

Columbia Grafonola Number 200

Leon Rothier, the principal French basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is back in America, after a year spent in the service of his country in the trenches of northern France. His return preceded the visit of General Joffre, and during Joffre's stay in the United States, Rothier was called on to sing the Marseillaise at the official celebrations given in honor of the great French hero.

Let the Columbia Grafonola play the Marseillaise for you as sung by Rothier, and know the thrill that can only come with the hearing of this great French war song, welling up from the very heart of a French patriot.

Hear Rothier, at any Columbia shop, and you will appreciate what Columbia reproduction means.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Records

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present.

The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample.

In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly.

Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

PRESIDENT TENER IS DUBIOUS ABOUT PROPOSED NEW MAJOR LEAGUE

TENER POINTS OUT NEW LEAGUE SNAGS

President of National Circuit Discusses the Problems Involved.

MINORS IN BAD STRAITS

Baseball Head Declares That Standard of Major Organizations Must Be Maintained.

"A major league is not formed by a few officials getting together and declaring it so," said President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday. "This fact was demonstrated in the case of the Federal League. It requires something more than mere say-so to form a major league. First, there must be sufficient territory for the clubs to draw from to establish major league prices. Also, there must be baseball establishments in keeping with major league standards.

"With the International League and the American Association," continued President Tener, in discussing the proposed plan of these two organizations to form a third major league, "I think it is a case where they are at their wits' end to know just what to do to better conditions on both circuits. Many of them feel that the prosperity would come back if some of the clubs were placed on a major league basis. That, of course, is a question. Conditions were such on these two circuits last year that the club owners feel that something will have to be done to stimulate interest in the game, and a third major league may solve the question.

"It might be a good plan to raise the rating of a new league to a rank higher than Class AA, that is, it might be called a Class AAA rating. While this would not be of major league standing, it would possibly grow to a major league rating if the draft rule now in operation was suspended.

The Class AA leagues, the International, the American Association, and the Pacific Coast, have on former occasions requested the National Commission to suspend the draft rule, which gives the majors the annual privilege of picking their best players, but the request has always been refused. In the event of a new third league composed of four International League clubs and four from the American Association, the disposal of the other clubs is a question which is now puzzling baseball officials.

If some of the clubs receive a higher rating, there is sure to be a storm of protest from the other Class AA league on the Pacific Coast. One plan is to raise some of the clubs of the Western League to Class AA rating, but it is still a question what is to be done with the four remaining clubs in the International League.

These questions and several others must be thrashed out at the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues which convenes at Louisville this month. All the baseball officials from all parts of the country will be on hand. There is a fear that the division of the clubs in the American Association may result in another baseball war in that territory, as the four club owners who will have to be left out in the cold will fight if there is a secession movement. A Winter which looked unusually quiet in baseball is already developing serious outbreaks.

President Tener believes that after the war baseball will take Europe by storm. He thinks that the game will be established in all parts of the world. The European soldiers are seeing so much of the game from the American and Canadian soldiers that they are picking it up rapidly. "The sport," said President Tener, "is breaking through the boundaries of our country. It has taken hold in England and France already. After the rudiments of play are better understood, I look for the game to win followers fast in various climes."

There is much speculation about the successor of Miller Huggins as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Jack Hendricks of Indianapolis is the latest to be named for the place. Jack Miller is also being considered, but there is a strong impression that President Branch Rickey may take up the managerial reins. This move would be a stroke of economy for the club, and a few ball players could be purchased with the money which would have to be paid for a new manager. Rickey had considerable experience in managing the Browns and proved his worth in that job.

St. Louis fans are also speculating about the next manager of the Browns, but President Phil Ball still insists that Fielder Jones can have the job again if he wants it. Jones also says that he will stick to the position unless he is asked to resign, a proceeding which Owner Ball says is not likely. "I repeat," said Ball recently, "that Jones will manage the Browns next season. President Ban Johnson, Jones, and myself have talked this matter over, and we have decided that it will be for the club's best interests to retain Jones. There never was a question of Jones's ability in our minds. Jones feared that he might not be welcome, and wanted to do anything for the best interests of the team. He decided that he should come back, so that's all there is to it."

The libel suit which players Pratt and Lavan brought against Owner Ball of the Browns has not yet been heard, and a tangle will result, according to the opinion of baseball men, in the sale of Pratt and Lavan to some other club before next season. If any clubs gets these players it will probably be the Yankees, for President Jacob Ruppert has been trying to land Pratt for the Yankees for some time. Up to the time that Pratt and Lavan sued Ball, the St. Louis owner refused to listen to the New York offer, but as the lawsuit has created more or less ill-feeling between the players and the club owners, he will probably decide to get rid of these players, both of whom would jump at the chance to play here under Miller Huggins.

Paddy Livingston, the old catcher of the Athletics and last season manager of the Milwaukee club, will probably come to the Yankees to coach the pitchers. A report from Cincinnati says that Huggins has been negotiating with Livingston, and has practically engaged him, although no verification could be had at the local offices of the club. Duke Farrell coached the pitchers under Bill Donovan's régime.

TENER TO BE RE-ELECTED.

President Baker of Phila. States He Will Again Head National League.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—John K. Tener has accepted the invitation of the National League magnates to continue as President of the league for next year and possibly for a much longer period, said President William H. Baker of the Phillies today.

The Phillies' boss stated that during the meeting of the club owners a few weeks ago to consider the second Federal League suit, it was decided to continue Mr. Tener in office if he would accept the position, and to also re-elect John Heydler Secretary and Treasurer. Tener was notified of the action and immediately informed them that he would accept the renomination. The term of office will not be decided until the National League holds its annual meeting in New York next month, but President Baker intimated that Tener would be elected for a term from two to five years.

Union Eleven in Good Trim.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Union team has been greatly heartened by the game at N. Y. U. last Saturday. Captain Frank Moynihan has recovered from the injuries which put him out of the game, and Coach Murray reports the rest of the squad in good physical condition. Alumni have been assisting in the practice during the week, and the squad is looking forward to a visit on Friday from G. Herbert Daley, '02, whose advice and spirit always benefit the team. In Saturday's game Springfield Training School will invade the Union campus.

SULLIVAN HAS EASY TIME.

Disposes of Burkhardt Quickly in N. Y. A. C. Amateur Bout.

James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C., holder of the 135-pound metropolitan amateur boxing championship, last night made his first appearance of the season at the New York Athletic Club's tournament and came through the preliminary round of the 140-pound class with flying colors. Sullivan drew as his opponent W. Burkhardt, unattached, and in less than one full minute of boxing the title holder convinced Burkhardt and the small crowd of spectators of his superiority. Burkhardt never landed a clean blow during the short time required for the bout, and, after being shaken several times with right-handers high on the head, was finally sent down with a snappy left hook.

A total of twelve contests was put on in four classes, and short bouts ruled. Five exhibitions ended in decisive victories, among the successful contestants being F. Eisenstadt, unattached, who competed in two trials at 110 pounds, and A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., who scored a one-round knockout victory in the 120-pound class. In three of the bouts extra sessions were needed before a decision was finally reached, and in two of these the judges disagreed even at the end of four rounds. The finals will be held tomorrow night.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—D. Horn, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated M. Kaplan, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Eisenstadt, unattached, defeated F. Richman, Clark House A. C., one round, referee's decision; S. Seiger, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated A. Golden, Hollywood Inn A. A., four rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed twice;) L. Monash, unattached, defeated L. Goldberg, Homewood A. C., four rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed.

Second Trials.—Eisenstadt defeated William Stuart, Ozanam Association, three rounds, judges' decision; Horn defeated John Mace, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

130-Pound Class, Novice.—F. McMahon, Holy Rosary Lyceum, defeated J. Mendieson, Educational Alliance, one round, referee's decision; E. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Griffin, Union Settlement A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—M. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., defeated D. E. Duetsh, St. Bartholomew's Club, two rounds, referee's decision; A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., defeated L. Adams, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

140-Pound Class.—I. Riese, Radio S. C., defeated G. Shapiro, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., defeated N. Burkhardt, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

CARD OF SUBSTITUTE BOUTS

Harlem S. C. Offers Two Ten-Round Contests in Place of Leonard.

Two ten-round bouts between lightweights and bantamweights will be held at the Harlem S. C. this evening, replacing the bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, which has been abandoned temporarily because of the former's injured hand. In the principal bout of the evening the opponents will be Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Leo Johnson, the colored boxer of Harlem. These two boxers have both been recently knocked out by Leonard, and are starting tonight on a campaign to secure a return engagement with the champion. Johnson is particularly anxious to box the champion again. Both boxers are reported in good condition despite the fact that the contest was arranged on short notice.

The other ten-round bout will bring together Joe Burman, the heavy-hitting Chicago bantamweight, and Willie Astey of the west side. This will be Burman's first appearance in a New York ring in several months, and he comes back to the city with the confidence gained through victories over several leading boxers in the West. Billy Gibson, manager of the Harlem S. C., announced that the show this evening would be a popular-priced one. Kid McPartland will referee the bout.

At the Vanderfilt A. C. of Brooklyn this evening K. O. Lew Williams and Frank Carbone, the west side middleweight, will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout.

AMATEUR BOUTS TO GO ON.

A. A. U. Officials Deny Report That Sanctions Will Be Withheld.

Amateur Athletic Union officials yesterday denied a report to the effect that the Metropolitan Association's Registration Committee had decided to issue no more sanctions for amateur boxing tournaments at local clubs because of the approach of the end of legalized boxing in this State under the Frawley law. Henry Levine, who attends to the details of local amateur boxing tournaments, was emphatic in denying the rumor, stating that the Registration Committee has not had a regular meeting recently, and will have none until after Nov. 12. This is the date on which the mail vote on the nomination of E. Wetmore Kinsley for a vacancy on the committee closes, and it is unlikely that a meeting will be held for several days after that date.

MacPHEE TO HEAD LEAGUE.

Erasmus Hall Athlete Elected by L. I. Interscholastic Hockey Body.

Walter MacPhee, Erasmus Hall High School, was elected President of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League at the annual meeting of the organization, held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace yesterday. MacPhee is a well-known schoolboy athlete, and is particularly good at football, hockey, and baseball. Fred B. Mohle, also of Erasmus, is the new Secretary-Treasurer of the league.

Representatives of Erasmus Hall High School, Flushing High School, Jamaica High School, Boys' High School, Commercial High School, and Manual Training High School attended the meeting. These schools were all in the league last year. St. John's Prep did not attend, and probably will not be in the league this season. Poly Prep was elected to membership.

Although the teams will at once begin practice at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, the championship series will not start until the end of the football season, as practically the same boys play both sports. This year the championship medals will be given by the Amateur Hockey League. There will be another meeting of the league at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Monday, Nov. 12, to take up the question of a championship schedule.

STEVENS PERFECTS PLAYS.

Final Hard Drill for Engineers for Worcester Poly Game.

Al McGall put the Stevens Institute football squad through its last hard drill yesterday before the game with Worcester Poly at Castle Field on Saturday. Both Carlson and Goodale, who were badly battered in the game with Middlebury a week ago, were on the field and went through a long scrimmage against the scrub. Both showed the benefit of their four-day rest.

McGall spent most of the time in having the 'Varsity perfect the open plays which it will use against the Massachusetts eleven. Eggers at right end is being schooled as the receiving end of the forward pass. Howard, who played at Boys' High School, Brooklyn, two seasons ago, reported for the eleven.

LIPTON WOULD BUY YACHT.

Irish Sportsman Ready to Save America from Scrap Heap.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—With reference to his expressed desire to purchase in the United States the schooner yacht America, which in 1851 won the America's Cup, the blue ribbon prie of the yachting world, Sir Thomas Lipton today said to The Associated Press:

"I feared the America might be broken up if sold, and this would be a pity on account of her great historic association. Since I have not been successful in lifting the America's Cup, I thought the next best thing would be to buy the winner of it and present it to the American nation."

ROAMER IN FRONT AS PIMLICO OPENS

Miller's Former Champion Leads Field in Fast Time, Winning Arlington Handicap.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 1.—Bright weather, a fast track, and a large attendance contributed to the success of the opening of the Maryland Jockey Club meeting here today. The auspicious beginning, together with the more valuable purses offered, indicates that the sport will be on a higher plane than that at Laurel, where the gates were closed yesterday after the most successful session ever conducted in Maryland.

In addition to large crowds from Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia there was a fair sprinkling of New York turfmen to enthuse over the victory of Andrew Miller's former champion Roamer in the Arlington Handicap, which was the feature of an excellent card. The cross-country division was out in great force and most of the owners of crack steeplechasers have taken quarters in the capacious clubhouse to await the decision of the Manley Memorial and other big races through the field.

After the dreary days that marked the concluding week at Laurel the regulars welcomed the sunshine and fast track which enabled the thoroughbreds to show their best speed in the bracing air. Adverse track conditions allowed Roamer to run in only one race at Laurel, consequently the son of Knight Errant went to the post for the Arlington a fresh horse and in the form which made him a formidable competitor at the closing of the New York meetings. The distance, a mile and a sixteenth also suited Mr. Miller's crack, and after a short tussle with Naturalist at the break he went to the front to race under the conditions that he likes.

Shuttinger, who has ridden Roamer in most of his races, was in the saddle, and after taking a slight lead in the early stages he shook up Roamer just before the stretch, and the old gelding increased the advantage he had gained on A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet, the leading three-year-old filly. Roamer was under restraint when he passed the Judges in 1:47, which is a second slower than the track record. Sunbonnet took the place easily, while Ed Roche finished strongly and took third place from Naturalist.

The victory of Roamer constituted a double for Mr. Miller, as his three-year-old colt Reprobate captured the claiming race at a mile in which a large field went to the post. Shuttinger's bustling ride had much to do with the victory of Reprobate, but at the finish he was doing his best to withstand the rush of Lazy Lou, an outsider that showed great improvement over her recent races.

The inaugural steeplechase introduced a promising jumper to the Maryland crowd in W. A. Prime's imported Silver Dart, a nine-year-old mare that made her first appearance at the United Hunts meet. Silver Dart fenced cleanly and was in the leading division all the way, beating J. E. Widener's Pussy Willow for the long end of the purse.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

Sesfarer, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Rabelais-Ocean Bound, $3.50, $2.50, and $2.30, (F. Keogh).....1

Onward, T. Clyde's br. g., 115, by Bryn Mawr-Nantila, $3.40 and $2.80, (T. Rice)..2

Discoverer, R. Parra's b. c., 115, by Star-shoot-Unseen, $4.50 third, (J. McTaggart).3

Winning Card, Sallie Waters, Eliminator, Kate Glenn, Bandana III., and Dairyman also ran. Elmendorf scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added, about two miles. Time—3:02.

Silver Dart, W. A. Prime's b. m., 9 years, 139 pounds, by Flying Hackle-Lady Silver, $4.80, $4.30, and $2.80, (N. Kennedy).....1

Pussy Willow, J. E. Widener's b. m., 7, 145, by Migraine-Lady Schorr, $7.70 and $3.50, (B. Haynes).....2

King Simon, A. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 150, by Sea King-Ethelina II., $3.50 third, (E. Weiler).....3

Tropaeolum and Bet also ran. Sharpshooter and Luel Bonheur scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

Reprobate, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $11.60, $6.50, and $3 (A. Shuttinger).....1

Lazy Lou, W. Smith's br. f., 3, 100, by Jack Atkin-Mrs. F. G. Hogan, $13.50 and $4.90, (B. Kopelman).....2

Top o' 'th' Wave, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. g., 3, 103, by Ballot-Spendrift, $2.90 third (E. Haynes).....3

Brooklyn, Traction, Star Gaze, The Dean, King's Oak, Mirlanao, and Sea Beach also ran. The Decision scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arlington Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $2,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6, 126, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., $5.80, $3.30, and $2.50, (A. Shuttinger).....1

Sunbonnet, A. K. Macomber's b. f., 3, 115, by Sunstar-Marian Hood, $5.80 and $4.20, (M. Burton).....2

Ed Roche, Brightside Stable's b. c., 3, 106, by The Commoner-Maxus, $4.10 third, (M. Rowan).....3

Naturalist, Straight Forward, Jack Mount, and Julialeon also ran. Chicle, Cafra, Crimper, Heidrie, Rhine Maiden, Queen of the Water, and Woodstone scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Woodthrush, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. c., 114 pounds, by Olambala-L'Allouette, $11.40, $5.20 and $3. (J. McTaggart).....1

Delrose, J. J. Farrell, Jr.'s b. f., 107, by Dalhousie-Rosebay, $21.50 and $5.30, (W. Obert).....2

Charley Leydecker, E. McBride's b. c., 112, by Jack Atkin-Polly D., $2.50 third, (M. Rowan).....3

Tell Me, Sister Marjorie, and Lindsey also ran. High Pass scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Eyelid, A. L. Aste's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Eyebrow-Raiment, $7.40, $4.40, and $3.40, (E. Haynes).....1

Colonel Cluff, S. Rose's ch. c., 115, by Galloping Simon-Amitie, $6.30 and $4.20, (M. Buxton).....2

Phalerian, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 115, by Phaleron-Aunty Hilda, $5.70 third, (L. McAtee).....3

Shanballymore, Tenona Bons, Man o' the Hour, Golden Soldier, Joseph P. Murphy, and Supermaid also ran. Whippoorwill scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 4-5.

Obolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Oddfellow-Kermore Queen, $4.50, $2.80, and cut. (T. Rice).....1

Copper King, J. C. Talbott's b. g., 4, 103, by Bowling Brook-Tarleton, $2.20 and out, (G. Walls).....2

Captain Ray, J. E. Griffith's b. c., 3, 104, by Sea King--Katriona, out for third, (W. Doyle).....3

Only three starters. Trentino, Maxim's Choice, Spectre, and Felucca scratched.

Weather, clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Tickolette, 112 pounds; Happy Smile, 115; *George Starr, 110; Phalaris, 115; Miss Peep, 112; Tippo Sahib, 115; Oeone, 112; Beaupre, 112; Portia, 112; Lady Small, 112; *Clarissa, 107; Alderberry, 112; Tolerance, 112; Jim Hoey, 115; Whippoorwill, 115; Dreser, 115. Excluded: Tetrabrah.

SECOND RACE.—The Mount Washington Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; two and a half miles. *Superhuman, 135 pounds; *Reddest, 140; Welsh King, 147; New Haven, 142; *Racebrook, 137; Rhomb, 142; The Brook, 146; *Abdon, 137; *Melos, 137; Royal Spinner, 142; *Kitty K., 137; Doublet, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Silk Bird, 113 pounds; Torchbearer, 113; *Bond, 108; *Incog, 105; Sir William Johnson, 113; *Murphy, 113; *Milkman, 113; Zouave, 108; Jock Scot, 118; Gloaming, 113; Star Finch, 113; Onwa, 108; Miss Gayle, 110; Top o' the Morning, 133; King Worth, 118; Cachet, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter. Felucca, 104 pounds; Ask Ma, 110; Spectre, 100; Judge Wingfield, 107; Bar of Phoenix, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hotel Kernan Purse, for two year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Perigourdine, 107 pounds; Paddy, 116; †Currency, 110; †Blasonry, 113; Quietude, 116; Kewple O'Neil, 113; Bill McCloy, 110; †Bughouse, 110; So Long Letty, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile. King Hamburg, 115 pounds; *Margaret L., 111; Lohengrin, 115; Bandman II., 115; Ring Dove, 105; *Smithfield, 110; Pepper Sauce, 115; *None Such, 108; Kildare, 108; Frea, 105; Mountain Rose II., 113; Otisco, 113; Master Karma, 108; Scorpii, 120; Handful, 115.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Firing Line, 107 pounds; Starter, 110; Right, 111; Pierre-A-Feu, 105; Monmoy, 111; Hanobalt, 101; Vermont, 112; Queen of the Sea, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

†Cochran entry.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Mrs. Fox and Miss Caverly Successful in Philadelphia Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1. — The matches in the first round of play for the women's championship of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala today came out very much as was expected. Mrs. Caleb Fox, the Philadelphia champion, defeated Miss Florence McNeely, 4 up and 3 to play. The best contested match was played between Mrs. E. G. Betz and Countess von Holstein, and they had to play the full eighteen holes before Mrs. Betz was returned the winner, 2 up. Miss Eleanor T. Chandler proved much too good for Mrs. Burton Price and defeated her, 7 up and 6 to play. Miss Mildred Caverly was in great form against Mrs. J. W. Lucas and, winning eight holes and halving three, she came in an easy winner, 8 up and 7 to play.

VIOLET 'VARSITY LISTLESS.

Freshmen Have No Great Trouble Against Regulars.

The New York University football squad was put through rather listless practice on Ohio Field yesterday. In the signal drill both freshmen and regulars worked well. Later in the scrimmage, which was finished unler the electric arc, all life seemed to depart, especially from the 'Varsity, which was mainly composed of scrubs.

Goldberg, Fernandez, and Finley were the only regular forwards in the scrimmage. They were unable to stop the rushes the freshmen made. On line bucks the freshmen gained consistently, and on several end runs their triumph was complete. Hunter, a half back on the 1921 aggregation, was responsible for a major part of his team's gains.

Christopher, at quarter back in Egan's place on the 'Varsity, was the only regular backfield man in place. He helped materially in the gains his team made. Early in the afternoon, during the hour usually devoted to the weekly meetings of class and student organizations, Coach Wall repeated the blackboard talk in the gymnasium instituted several weeks ago. The entire squad was present, and the whole Violet system of attack and defense was discussed.

RUTGERS CONTINUES DRIVE.

No Letup in Preparations for West Virginia Battle.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1.—There was no letup in the work of the Rutgers team this afternoon in preparation for the big game with West Virginia which will be played here on Saturday. Coach Sanford put the men through an hour of the hardest kind of scrimmage, perfecting several new plays which will be tried out for the first time against the Southerners.

Considerable time was devoted to the defense, and Rutgers will rely to a great extent on Robeson, the big defensive full back, to stop Rogers, the star of the West Virginia backfield. It is now practically certain that Gray, who was injured in the Fordham contest, will be out of the game for another week. His place will be taken by Francke, who is new at the position, but who is one of the strongest men on the line.

W. AND J. BUILDS DEFENSE.

Scrubs Use Pitt's Plays in Scrimmage with 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—Hard scrimmage, the second of the week, kept the Washington and Jefferson team busy this afternoon. The 'Varsity sharpened its defense against the Pitt plays used by the scrubs. All the regulars were in the scrimmage except Henry, Wilberly, and Brown, linesmen, and they got into the signal drill earlier in the afternoon. The scrubs failed to score, and in the final few minutes the 'Varsity, employing its rebuilt attack, scored twice.

The work was behind closed gates and was pronounced satisfactory by Coach Metzger, who said the attack seemed to be going better than at any previous time this year. McCreight had a long drill in placement kicking, while Smith, who is to be used as a relief booter, was coached in punting. Head Coach Metzger goes tomorrow to West Point to watch Notre Dame against the Army on Saturday, and Line Coach Morrow will observe West Virginia at Rutgers. Notre Dame is on the Washington and Jefferson card for a game here on Nov. 24 and West Virginia on Nov. 17 at Fairmont, W. Va.

FORDHAM LINE BOLSTERED.

Coaches Drill Forwards for Battle with Georgetown.

For the third time this week the 'Varsity and scrub elevens met in a hard scrimmage at Fordham yesterday afternoon. With three practice days left before the game with Georgetown on Election Day Coach McCaffery again directed most of the workout to bolstering the line. The Maroon forwards have been weak in making openings for the backs, and the coaches endeavored to correct these faults.

Abbott was in at left guard for the best part of the scrimmage, and if the stocky forward continues his good work he will likely start against Georgetown. Mullan, another scrub player, had a long trial at tackle. Brennan's bruised leg is not coming around as well as was expected, and the full back will not be able to drill for several days. Walter Crovat was not on the field or in class, but no one could state whether he had quit the team. Gilmartin was at quarter for a while.

The regulars scored two touchdowns. Friach and Galligan made the scores after some stubborn resistance by the second team.

Colgate will be unable to play Fordham on Thanksgiving Day. A telegram was received last night stating that the Colgate Advisory Board would be unable to accommodate the Bronxmen with a game.

COLLEGE HARRIERS TO RACE

Columbia and C. C. N. Y. Teams to Meet Today.

This afternoon the Columbia harriers will race against representatives from C. C. N. Y. over the six-mile Van Cortlandt cross-country course. Both the 'Varsity and Freshman squads of the two local rivals will meet. Al Huelsenbeck, the Columbia captain, and Turner, who has gone over the course within two minutes of the record, should be the contenders for first place, unless the City College ans have unearthed some sensational star. The Columbia representatives will be Huelsenbeck, Turner, Larson, Owens, Ward, Moss, Cuffee, and Knox. The 1921 Blue and White entries will be Nelson, Laguardia, Landau, Forsyth, and Greenberg.

Cochran Wins Twice with Cue.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, defeated John Ward and George Spear, two local amateurs, in 18.2 balk-line exhibition matches, played yesterday afternoon and evening at Daly's Billiard Academy. In the afternoon match Cochran defeated Ward by a score of 300 to 22. In the evening contest Cochran won from Spear by a score of 300 to 23.

COLUMBIA STRONG IN PRACTICE DRILL

Blue and White Makes Good Showing in Final Workout for Amherst Game.

Forty-five minutes of hard scrimmage tested the Columbia 'Varsity yesterday in its last heavy practice before going against Professor Gettels's Amherst eleven tomorrow on South Field. Amherst has a resourceful, husky team that has been beaten only once, and that, 13 to 6, by the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Although Columbia defeated Union, 21 to 0, and Amherst won over the same team, 19 to 6, Captain Bodenhorn was unable to play in the Amherst-Union contest. The Amherst Captain scored two touchdowns in the Amherst victory over Wesleyan last week.

In Phillips and Perry Amherst has two backfield men who undoubtedly will cause the Blue and White line a good deal of trouble. Purple and White is strong on fundamentals, and has developed a masked offensive.

During the first half of the scrimmage yesterday the Columbia 'Varsity faced the Stuyvesant High School team. Later on the scrub eleven took the schoolboys' places and struggled in vain against their comrades. The regulars were on a rampage and scored five times inside of thirty minutes. Houlahan, full back, returned to work with his elbow healed and indulged in the scrimmage. In the signal practice Coach Metcalf made several substitutions that are sure to be made Saturday. Lester went in at quarter, Memmott at half, Parnes at one end, and Weinstein at the other wing position.

In the scrimmage with the second 'Varsity yesterday the freshmen scored once when Stewart, the freshman quarter, intercepted a forward pass and ran seventy yards to the goal line. With three regulars—De Fronzo, Laskey, and Eccles—out on account of injuries, Coach McCabe faces a serious problem in the St. Paul-Columbia freshman game that will be played at Garden City tomorrow.

Long years ago, when Columbia was playing Wesleyan on South Field, the players for the Blue and White chipped in to the amount of $30, which was to go to the man who tackled the Wesleyan runner on the kickoff, provided the tackle took place behind the fifteen-yard line. Tom Thorp kicked off, and the ball sailed over and beyond the Wesleyan goal line. A husky tackle wearing the Blue and White traveled down the gridiron and sat quickly upon the spheroid scoring a touchdown for Columbia. The player got the money and split it with Thorp.

This game Tom an idea before the Union-Columbia contest this Fall, so he promised a big dinner to the man who, on any kickoff, should score a touchdown. Dal Cochran and Rosie Rosen put their heads together, and at the start of the second half Cochran booted the ball over the Union goal line, Rosen waddled toward it and sat upon it in the midst of a group of yelling Union footballers.

Although he saw to it that Rosen got his reward, Tom Thorp is willing to try it again. This time it is a Liberty bond to the Blue and White player that scores at any time during the Amherst game when Columbia has kicked off to the visitors.

AMHERST HAS HARD DRILL.

Changed Lineup Will Face Columbia Eleven Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 1.—Coach Gettell worked Bidenhorn at half and O'Brien at quarter today in the first real practice Amherst has had this week. Kilby was substituted at end, replacing Davis, but Perry was in shape to be used through the whole scrimmage. Phillips got into action for a short time, but his face still shows the effects of Saturday's battering by Wesleyan, and he is being rested for use in the encounter next Saturday with Columbia.

It is probable that Davis, end; Perry, full back, and Philips, left half, will be unable to play a full game Saturday, but the lineup as used today against the scrubs showed a style of football slightly inferior to the usual formations. The team took the field today as follows; Left end, Davison; left tackle, Bliss; left guard, Reusswig; centre, Olson; right guard, Demarest; right tackle, M. Kimball; right end, Kimball; right end, Wilby; quarter back, O'Brien; left half back, Calkins; full back, Perry, and right half back, Bidenhorn.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR GREEN.

Dartmouth Hopes Injured Men Will Line Up Against Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Coach Spears did not risk another scrimmage practice today, but was content with running his team through a long signal drill. The team was without the services of Captain McDonough and C. F. Holbrook, who are as yet unable to run well enough to get back into the game. There is slight possibility, however, that they will be in shape by Saturday, and upon this the Green's hopes are based. For without these men the chance of beating Penn State is considered poor here.

The place of Murphy, the freshman tackle who was declared ineligible on Tuesday because of scholastic difficulties, will be taken by either Bevan or Sample, but neither of these men is the equal of the displaced player, and the line will be slightly weakened on this side.

The Green style of attack will be the same as that used against West Virginia, the heavy line being relied upon to open holes for the plunges of the light backfield. The latter part of this afternoon's drill was spent in polishing up some new plays.

SHIFT IN ARMY'S LINE.

Vandegriff's Injury Compels Coaches to Change Forwards.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—As a result of Vandegriff's injury yesterday the Army coaches made a change in the forward wall in the lineup of the eleven today. Pulsifer, a rangy player who has been alternating with Stokes at centre on the 'Varsity all season, was in as left tackle in the dummy scrimmage and signal drill, which was the nearest thing to heavy work the soldiers indulged in during their one hour's drill this afternoon. Vandegriff positively will not face Notre Dame on Saturday, although it is probable that he may be able to play again this season. March, who was injured a fortnight ago, was back at left end today.

Luce and Adams filled in at the guard positions, Watkins and Badger going over to the second eleven. Murrill drove the team at quarter, and it is likely he will get the call over the plebe Barrack for Saturday's contest. Olyphant, Monroe, and Hahn completed the backfield. The coaches are pleased with Hahn's work, and he is almost sure to start the game on Saturday in one of the backfield positions. The Notre Dame squad is expected here tomorrow in time to take a workout on the Army's gridiron.

BROWN READY FOR BATTLE.

Great Contest with Syracuse Eleven Expected Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The Brown Bear is now pretty well primed for the Syracuse team, which travels to Providence tomorrow. Playing all around the second team today, the Brown 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the scrubs and generally made themselves look like football players. A couple of graduates, Barry, Captain of the 1903 team, and Sisson, centre of the 1910 team which trimmed Yale by 21 to 0, helped out the coaches and instilled some more fighting spirit into the men. Thirty-five men reported in all, and one of the most profitable afternoons of the Autumn practice was spent.

Albright, who sustained a broken rib in the Boston College game, has been declared fit to play on Saturday, but Shaw, the other member of the damaged pair, is still out of commission. Sinclair is the newest arrival in Brown's hospital list, and will not play at his regular berth at tackle. Sinclair strained the ligaments of one foot badly against Colgate and has not yet recovered. Armstrong, who suffered a sprained wrist last Saturday, will probably not be in this week's game for more than a short time.

In spite of the injuries, Coach Robinson is confident that his men will put up a good argument in the game with the Orange. Whether the Bears' football laurels will remain unsullied remains to be seen. Both teams are ready and a good battle is expected by the local men.

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ARROW COLLAR
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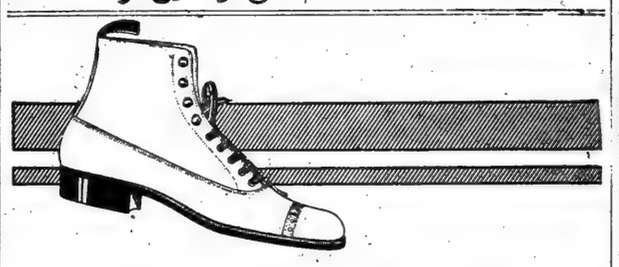

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The cushion of felt and cork has a special usefulness in bad weather, protecting the foot from dampness and cold.

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Army officers' uniforms. Tailoring as fine as the fabrics. Prices reasonable.
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Salary, $2,100 to $2,940
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For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to
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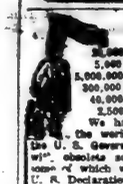

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We have supplied from our largest to the world stock of army auction goods. The U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.
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'THE LAND OF JOY,' WITH L'ARGENTINA

A Reigning Spanish-American Musical Comedy Successfully Acclimatized.

MUSIC BY QUINITO VALVERDE

Characteristic Songs, Dances, and Scenes of Modern Spain Admirably Rendered.

THE LAND OF JOY. A musical revue in a prologue and two acts. Music by J. Valverde; book by J. F. Elizonda and E. Velasco; adaptation and lyrics by Ruth Boyd Ober. At the Park Theatre.

Mercedes ..... Nanette Flack
Schuyler Wrightwell ..... George Lydecker
Charles Seek ..... Irving Brooks
Foxwell Hunt ..... Matt Hanley
Chevy Chase ..... Lew Dunbar
Dolores ..... Ruth Boyd Ober
The Tourist ..... Maria Marco
Zobeida ..... Luisita Puchol
The Gypsy ..... Ampiro Saus
Almanzar ..... Manuel Villa
The Bullfighter ..... Antonio Bilbao
First Gypsy Dancer ..... Dorolettes Ybarra
Second Gypsy Dancer ... Violette Mazantinita
Pepe Hillo ..... Jesus Navarro

A very real novelty came to the Park Theatre last night, and bids fair to keep its spacious auditorium and comfortable chairs well filled for many weeks. It is a musical comedy, or "fantastic review," with music by Quinito Valverde, which has been widely popular in Spain and is now successfully hyphenated for English-speaking audiences.

Valverde is said on local authority to be "the Victor Herbert of Spain, or something like that." The performance of his music, which he conducted in person, lent weight to the allegation. One fancies that Mr. Herbert himself would not be displeased with the comparison. It was Valverde who, hearing the new American dance music in Paris, hastened back to Madrid and ragged the native dances. The Argentine tango as introduced by Maurice is said to have been his. The score of "The Land of Joy," certainly, is on a very high plane of popular music, and occasionally, as in the intermezzo between the prologue and first act, it has genuine quality.

The acclimating of the review is a new trick skillfully turned. The plot, and the characters concerned with it, have been Americanized; but, after a prologue in New York, the action shifts to Spain. Thereafter the main use of the American characters is to keep the audience in touch with a series of vivid and beautiful scenes of Spanish life, interspersed with characteristic and skillfully executed dance and song.

In the two Spanish acts there are eleven scenes, painted by the Tarazona brothers. They rival in splendor the best work of our own stage, and have, in addition, the attraction of fresh and vivid color schemes, presumably true Castilian. They take one to Valencia, Granada, the Court of the Lions in the Alhambra, to Madrid and the arena of the bullfight.

L'Argentina, featured as "the world-famous Spanish dancer," interprets the "classical dances" of the Spanish people with the abrupt grace and latent fire of her kind. Antonio Bilbao does a "table dance" and a "heel dance" that are novel and characteristic and infinitely expert. Maria Marco, the prima donna, has an excellent voice which she uses to good effect. The Spanish singing chorus and the troupe of Spanish dancing girls greatly enhance the effect.

The principals in the American part of the evening are Nanette Flack, George Lydecker, and Irving Brooks. In themselves they are able and amusing; but the same cannot be said for the plot which they drag about with them in a Cook's tour of Spain. Really, it must have added greatly to the pleasure of the Spanish portion of the audience, which was very large, if the rendering of the plot into English made it incomprehensible to them.

But here for once the plot was not the thing. The thing was the music of Valverde and the Spanish songs and dances; and their language is as universal as it is eloquent. In the wilderness of musical comedies of native commerce it is a pleasure to welcome a piece of the kind in which the local color and character are as novel as they are genuine.

Throughout, the audience—American as well as Spanish—displayed the most spontaneous enthusiasm; and after the final great scene of dancing there was a tumult, in which the countrymen of the performers roared with joy and threw their hats upon the stage. Already the verdict is taking form that this is the most excellent, the most characteristic Spanish dancing we have yet seen, and that in variety and technique it rivals the best work of our operatic stage.

TAFT STIRS UP ST. LOUIS.

Ten Thousand Hear Him Appeal for Camp Funds—Indorses Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Ten thousand persons packed three halls tonight to hear William Howard Taft, Sherwood Eddy of the Young Men's Christian Association and his wife describe the horrors of war and the need for $35,000,000 for the association's work. As early as 8 o'clock, at which time the meeting in the Odeon was scheduled to start, several thousand persons had been turned away, and hasty arrangements were made to hold a second meeting at the Union Methodist Church. Before the speakers could make their way to the church, several blocks away, that edifice had been filled, and it was found necessary to hold a third meeting in a theatre.

Mr. Taft was cheered when he said: "Thank God we are in the war. We tried to be neutral on an issue upon which we could not be neutral. Now we are going to teach Germany and the German people how wrong they were in cultivating the false philosophy which has been theirs for forty years."

Mr. Taft described the manner in which the $35,000,000 fund for the Y. M. C. A. was to be used.

"People say: There are so many causes," he said. "Of course there are, and there will be more. And we must give to them all. So far we have not given anything that was costly. We have only been disposing of a surplus. We are still the same smug class that believes we are too far removed for the war to affect us.

"We are still laboring under the pleasurable excitement of patriotism—a sort of stimulated sensation. We haven't patriotism in our souls, and we won't get it until those that are dear to us are killed or wounded. Soldiers walking the streets only serve to give a new sensation for those of us who are seeking sensations. The slogan, 'Give until it hurts,' has been overworked in publicity, but not in practice."

In an interview Mr. Taft said:

"John Purroy Mitchel should be re-elected Mayor of New York, if for no other reason than his fine administration."

ASKS GRONNA TO RESIGN.

Petitions Circulated in North Dakota by New Loyalty Organization.

VELVA, N. D., Nov. 1.—The National American Association, an organization whose announced purpose is to promote loyalty to the Government, was organized today and immediately petitions were circulated asking for the resignation of United States Senator Gronna.

The petitions cite Senator Gronna's opposition to war measures as the basis for his resignation.

$435,000,000 TO BRITAIN.

New Credit Is the Largest Yet Made to Any of Our Allies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A credit of $435,000,000 was made to Great Britain today by the Treasury, to cover British expenditures in this country up to Jan. 1, 1918. This brings the total loans to Great Britain to $1,860,000,000, and the total loans to the Allies to $3,566,400,000.

The credit today is the largest ever made to an allied Government. The money will be withdrawn from the Treasury only as needed to pay for war contracts.

SUES 'ALL PACKAGE' CO.

Stockholder Asserts Concern Is Losing $25,000 a Month.

That the All-Package Grocery Stores Company, which began business in December, 1915, with a chain of 140 stores in this city, New Jersey, and Chicago, has been a losing venture almost from the start was asserted in an equity suit yesterday in the Federal District Court. The plaintiff, Isaac Baschkopf, a preferred stockholder, through his counsel, Gilbert & Gilbert, said in his complaint that the losses of the company to June 30, 1917, aggregated $700,000 and that it was losing now upward of $25,000 a month.

The plaintiff also sets forth that the company borrowed of W. L. Sweet, Jr., one of the Directors, $10,000, and gave him as collateral security $3,500,000 of preferred stock, which was all that was in the Treasury. The court was asked to order the distribution of the assets and to declare invalid all of the stock issued without a cash equivalent.

The company was incorporated on Dec. 15, 1915, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was preferred. It is a Delaware corporation, having succeeded a company of the same name incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The plan of operation was to buy at wholesale in large quantities and to sell in packages at retail. At the outset a drive was made to sell the stock, and it was said that $1,400,000 of the preferred stock was sold and that every purchaser received a bonus in common stock.

The assets were said to be $500,000. No estimate of the liabilities was given. Judge Learned Hand will hear argument on Monday on the question of naming a receiver.

MINOTTO INQUIRY HERE.

Well-Known Man to be Asked About Count's New York Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—It is expected that the next important development in the case of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the packer, under investigation by the United States Government because of alleged pro-German activities, will be in New York City. This information was given out today by Immigration Inspector C. H. Paul. He indicated that Federal officials in New York were to examine a well-known man familiar with the Count's associations in New York.

The accused man's parents, Count Demetrio Minotto and his wife, the former Mme. Agnes Sorma, arrived in Chicago today to aid in their son's defense. The father said his son was pro-German before the break in relations between the United States and Germany, but since then had been loyal to the United States.

Mrs. Mabel Eldridge, wife of Chauncey Eldridge, President of the Federal Holding Company, who appeared as a witness for the Government in the case of Count Minotto in Chicago, arrived from Chicago last night. Mrs. Eldridge said her testimony was simply that she knew Minotto in South America in 1914 and 1915, and he was pronouncedly pro-German. She said she was told in Buenos Aires that Minotto was on intimate terms with Count von Luxburg, then German Minister to the Argentine.

DRIGGS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Sentenced to Die for Killing Farmer Near Potsdam.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Frank Driggs, on trial for the murder of James Ladue, on a farm near Potsdam last June, was found guilty of murder in the first degree this afternoon and sentenced by Justice Van Kirk to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing the week of Dec. 10.

The jury was out 2 hours and 35 minutes.

ALICE GENTLE IN SONGS.

Mezzo-Soprano Gives Her First Recital—Eva Gauthier Sings.

Alice Gentle, mezzo-soprano, a Manhattan opera discovery, who has since made her way at Milan, drew a large audience, not the least conspicuous of whom was Mr. Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan, to hear her first song recital last evening in Carnegie Hall. Miss Gentle has a fresh, clear voice that met the demands of her most dramatic songs, beginning with an air from Verdi's "Forza del Destino." The audience liked her best in Chadwick's "Ballad of Trees and the Master," Thomas V. Cator's personally conducted "Ramona," Carpenter's "On the Day when Death Knocks at Thy Door," after words of Tagore, and Rebikoff's "Kitayanka," or "The Chinese Girl," which was encored. Mildred Turner Bianco assisted at the piano.

Eva Gauthier, soprano, a specialist in quant Breton folksongs and exotics of the Far East, sang, with Marcel Hansotte, many novelties at her recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, including one for the first time in America from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or." There were Japanese lyrics set by the Russian ballet composer, Stravinsky, to nine-part accompaniment of strings and wind, and some old Chinese poems done by Charles T. Griffes on five-tone scales. Out of France came new pieces by Ravel since his war service, one by Rabaud, whose "Marouf" is to be heard at the opera here, and others of Ladmirault, whom Miss Gauthier is to introduce to the Musical Art Choir.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mr. Percy Grainger Soloist in the Carnegie Hall Concert.

The New York Symphony Society repeated in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon the program that it gave in Aeolian Hall last Sunday. It being the first day on which the war tax on tickets was collected, there was some confusion in the lobby and delay on the part of many people in gaining an entrance to the hall. Mr. Damrosch made a short intermission on this account. The delay was owing to the fact that many had not received the special tickets showing payment of the tax, and the necessity of making a cash payment at a little booth erected for that purpose in the lobby.

Handel's superb concerto for two wind choirs and string orchestra is not a stranger to New York programs, and it received a splendidly sonorous performance. The symphony in D by Mozart is a quite unfamiliar one, though it belongs to his mature period, and has many traits of mastery in common with the three last ones. It is elaborate in its development, especially the first movement and is beautiful in its clear instrumental color. To restore such a work to the symphonic repertory would be something worth doing.

The insinuating grace of Bantock's clever and imaginative overture "The Pierrot of the Minute" was much enjoyed. Mr. Percy Grainger was the soloist and played in the khaki uniform of a bandsman of the United States Army Rubinstein's D minor concerto. He played it with much sweep and power. Perhaps the exactions of army life accounted for a few unfortunate false notes at critical points. But the audience applauded him enthusiastically.

"Her Regiment" for the Broadhurst.

The new Victor Herbert operetta, "Her Regiment," will begin its New York engagement at the Broadhurst Theatre on the night of Monday, Nov. 12. Donald Brian will be starred in the piece, and the prima-donna rôle, which was to have been sung by Carolina White, will instead be in the hands of Audrey Maple. William Le Baron is the author of the book and lyrics. "Misalliance," accordingly, will end its engagement at the Broadhurst a week from tomorrow.

Dismiss McGraw Indictments.

ELKINS, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Colonel John T. McGraw, former West Virginia member of the Democratic National Committee, who has been under indictment for embezzlement in connection with the failure of the Bank of Grafton several years ago, was discharged in court here late today. Judge Kittle said that already the trial had been continued three times on motion of the State, and under the West Virginia law he could do nothing but dismiss the indictments and release the defendant.

HALT GERMAN OPERA AT METROPOLITAN

Minority of Directors Understood to Oppose Giving Wagner's Works.

ANNOUNCEMENT DELAYED

But Gatti-Casazza Says Bills Will Not Cause Least Offense to Most Patriotic Americans.

The Metropolitan Opera Company, which will open its season with Caruso and the Italian stars in "Aida" on Monday, Nov. 12, has suddenly been confronted with a difficulty in arranging for "a German opera" on the second night of the opening week, when it had been intended to have Olive Fremstad return in her famous rôle in "Tristan und Isolde." Director Gatti-Casazza and Chairman Otto H. Kahn planned to retain the Wagner dramas, often a third of the seasons répertory in the past, by having them sung largely by American artists this year, in place of Mr. Gadski, Mr. Goritz, and others now retired. It was not planned to give these operas in English, however, as was done in London since the war.

A minority of the Board of Directors is understood to have opposed giving opera in German, and for that reason the usual early announcement of the first week's bills is still delayed.

It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House last night that "when the repertoire of the opening week of the Metropolitan opera season is announced the public may rest assured that it will contain nothing to cause the least offense to the most patriotic American."

Mrs. William Jay, the only woman director of the New York Philharmonic Society, has written in The Chronicle, just issued for the current month, an article on "German Music and German Opera," in which she deprecates the performance of operas while favoring the retention of the works of Teutonic composers in concert halls during the war. Mrs. Jay in the course of her argument says:

"I feel that to give German operas, particularly those of Wagner, at this time would be a great mistake. Given in the German language, and depicting scenes of violence and conflict, they must inevitably draw our minds back to the spirit of greed and barbarism which has led to so much suffering. Perhaps gala nights of German operas could be used as a political propaganda to imply a division of sentiment in this country. As the Metropolitan is practically a national institution, we should take into consideration the sensitiveness of all patrons, and especially the patriotic ones. There can be no imputation of bigotry, since Americans continue to welcome the instrumental music of the great Germans, in spite of the status of war."

Walter Damrosch, who opened the Symphony Society's season in New York recently by conducting "The Star-Spangled Banner," as did also Josef Stransky with the Philharmonic Society later tne same day, had this to say last evening of the excitement in many cities over the reported refusal of Karl Muck to lead the American anthem with the Boston Symphony Orchestra:

"Dr. Muck is a loyal citizen of Prussia, where he has lived the greater part of his professional life. He is in this country not because of his own desire, but at the request of Major Higginson of Boston, who without doubt is a loyal American, and would not insist on retaining Dr. Muck as conductor of his orchestra if he were not absolutely sure of Dr. Muck's strictly honorable attitude in a very trying position.

"Dr. Muck naturally does not care to conduct the national hymn at the present time, and I confess I should not enjoy hearing him do so. Considering his citizenship and his feeling regarding our war, this would be an act of hypocrisy. It seems to me that the issue could be easily met by having an assistant conductor lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 'The Star-Spangled Banner' mands."

An agitation has been started among the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under the auspices of which a series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been announced for this Winter, before Dr. Karl Muck, director of the orchestra, to play the "Star-Spangled Banner," which he has on several occasions recently refused to do. The matter will be considered at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy to be held next Thursday. The first of the concerts is scheduled to take place next Friday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dr. Charles D. Atkins, director of the institute, said yesterday that he had heard there was a feeling among some of the 9,000 members of the institute that Dr. Muck should play the national anthem or the concerts should be canceled.

"Anything that would deprive this or any other community of these concerts would be a musical calamity," he said. "All I can do is to express the hope that Dr. Muck will recognize the prevailing patriotic sentiment and not persist in his refusal to play the national anthem."

WILL PLAY THE ANTHEM.

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra Directors Order It Done.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The Directors of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra today voted that "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be played at every concert. This includes the symphony concerts that are given twice a week during the orchestra season, and also the popular concerts on Sunday afternoons. Last Spring the national anthem was played at the popular concerts, but it never has been played at symphony concerts.

Max Zach, Director of the orchestra, opposed the playing of the anthem at symphony concerts, on the ground that it was not artistically in harmony with the concert program, but he was willing that it be played at popular concerts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A request of the local branch of the Danish Society to raise the Danish flag and play Danish music in Golden Gate Park on Nov. 18, Denmark's annual patriotic holiday, was unanimously refused by the Park Commission, it became known today.

"Not this time," replied Judge Curtis H. Lindley of the commission. "Scandinavia has been unfair to the United States. Through the back door of Denmark have gone American goods and supplies to help the Germans."

'The Gay Lord Quex' to be Revived.

John Drew and Margaret Illington, in a revival of Pinero's play, "The Gay Lord Quex," will be the next attraction at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, succeeding "Peter Ibbetson" on Monday night, Nov. 12. The play, which was first acted here nineteen years ago, has been revised and brought up to date by the author. It is being produced by John D. Williams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "Barbara" at the Plymouth next week will take place on Monday afternoon, instead of Monday evening, to avoid conflicting with other premieres scheduled for Monday night.

Next week will mark the end of the engagement of "Romance and Arabella" at the Harris Theatre.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who has come to this country to appear in a film version of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," will be directed in the taking of the picture by Herbert Brenon. Work on the picture will be begun next week, and the film will be released in January.

Lillian Cooper, last seen here in "The Lasso," will have a rôle in "Good Morning, Rosamond," soon to be seen here.

A new Sousa march will be added to the patriotic finale, "The Land of Liberty," at the Hippodrome next week. Ethel Hopkins will represent Miss Liberty in the accompanying tableau.

Marion Sunshine has been added to the cast of "Going Up," the new Hirsch-Harbach musical comedy. It will have its first performance in Atlantic City on Nov. 15.

The first performance of "The King," the new Ditrichstein play, will take place next Monday night at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland. The piece is a comedy by G. A. de Caillavet, Robert de Flers, and Emmanuel Arene, and the supporting cast includes Fritz Williams, Ben Johnson, A. G. Andrews, William Ricciardi, and Betty Callish. The piece will be seen here at the Cohan late this month.

ROBBERS HELD FOR MURDER

Four Indictments Grow Out of Brooklyn Burglary.

As a result of the attempt to rob the store of Harry Regensberg, at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, which resulted in the murder of the proprietor and his brother, Samuel; the serious injury of Mrs. Jennie Regensberg, wife of Harry, and the death of Hughes Davis, one of the burglars, the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in four indictments against Leonidas Davis and Paul Chapman, alleged to be the surviving members of the robber band. The two youths were arraigned before Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, in the County Court, and pleaded not guilty.

Two of the indictments charge both prisoners with murder in the first degree for the death of Harry and Samuel Regensberg. The third charges them with assault in the first degree for the shooting of Mrs. Regensberg. The fourth charges them with burglary. Delbert Passage, 18 years of age, of 411 Adelphi Street, a student at Manual Training High School, was taken into custody yesterday by detectives and brought to the office of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis. After many questions, which the boy refused to answer, he was held as a material witness.

AUTOS KILL 88 IN A MONTH.

Nearly Half of State's Fatalities Occurred in This City.

Eighty-eight persons, of whom thirty were children, were killed on the streets and highways of New York State, including New York City, last month by automobiles, according to a report of the National Highways Protective Society. In this city forty-two persons were killed by automobiles, five by surface cars, and three by wagons, as compared with thirty-nine by automobiles, four by surface cars, and eleven by wagons in October, 1916.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production.
The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
*** Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed., 2:30.
Management pays war tax on Orchestra Seats except on Saturday nights and holidays.
"A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale.
JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN
Here Comes the Bride
EXTRA MATINEE election DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" Last 6 Times

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
THE LOVE DRIVE
with FRED NIBLO, VIOLET HEMING, HILDA SPONG, ALBERT CRAN, others.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:25. Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in "The Rescuing Angel," by Clare Kummer.

ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 6.
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
THE PIPES OF PAN by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER
SEATS ON SALE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. at 2:30.
Romance and Arabella
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

"BROKEN THREADS" SCORES at FULTON THEATRE —SUN.
"Another real American play." —Herald.
"Excellently acted."—World.
"A Western Play De Luxe." —Telegraph.
"A vigorous play with plenty of atmosphere."—Tribune.
"Never fails to be interesting."—Eve. World.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

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B'way & 62d St.
OPENS NEXT MOND. NOV. 5
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD ANNUAL REVUE
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MADE IN NEW YORK

PARK 59th St. Circle Nights at 8:15. Mat. Tom'w, 2:15
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VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
WITH L'ARGENTINA
Greatest of all Spanish Dancers. Seats Now for First 4 Weeks.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30.
Polly With a Past

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone GLOBE B'way 46 St.
JACK O' LANTERN Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 53d St. Mats.—Aft.—Eve.

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Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an ancherite."
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BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Elec. Day, 2:30.
Wash. Sq. Players
Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."
Louis Sherwin, Globe—"'In the Zone' alone is a thing I would go a long way to see."
Playgoer, Eve. Sun—"'The Avenue' a clever and original satire."
John Corbin, Times—"'His Widow's Husband' highly mocking and cleverly satirical."
Ibkyn Eagle—"'Blind Alleys' a pitiless arraignment of restrained New England temperament."

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
WINS,
says Laurence Reamer, Sun., in a Quaint, Charming Play,
"THE OLD COUNTRY"
Faversham's Acting Worth Going Miles to See.—*Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15.
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN
"Finest play in years."—*De Foe, World.*
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
IN Peter Ibbetson

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
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Thrilling Music Charming Story 100% Talent.
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BERNARD SHAW'S MISALLIANCE
Faversham's Production, with Mastyn Arbuckle.

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"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.
SEAT SALE NOW.
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OPENING MON., NOV. 5.

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GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

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MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

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Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT
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Mats. Tom'w, Election Day & Wed., 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

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A Super Blue Bird Production.
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The assisting artist will be
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pianist
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others.
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Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15.
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for Our Soldiers and Sailors
(Under the auspices of the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage)
Florence Easton, Maximilian Pilzer, Adolf Bolm and his Russian Dancers
Francis Maclennan, Scott Gibson, Lt. Col. W. T. Stewart
Late Canadian Overseas Forces
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30.
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Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2.
VIOLIN RECITAL
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1917.

THE WAR AT SEA.

The submarine war has not been mastered. That is plain from Sir ERIC GEDDES's statement to the Commons yesterday. The Germans are building submarines faster than ever before. But the destruction is increasing as well as the construction. The Germans are building them faster, but the Allies are sinking them faster. That is plain from Sir ERIC's statement that "during the last quarter the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916." They have lost altogether, he says, from 40 to 60 per cent. of the submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic, and the Atlantic; and, taking that in connection with his other statement, it is plain that a majority of this loss has been inflicted lately, certainly in this year.

The increasing destructive power of the allied navies, then, is not a fiction nor an exaggeration. They are dealing much more efficiently than ever before with the submarines. But Germany is doubtless building at least as fast as the Allies can destroy, and there is no time in sight when the submarine terror will be really mastered, when the seas will be safe. It will be "a long war," Sir ERIC says. That hint should not be lost. Our ability to keep up a long war depends on the navies, especially on the British Navy. With the submarine terror loose and the navies weakened, we could not even transport American troops and supplies to Europe. Theorists who, in face of that fact, would risk the supremacy of the fleets on the toss of a coin by changing the present policy for a more "vigorous" one, by sending them to fight a doubtful battle against mines, would be risking the whole war if their advice were followed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The District Attorney's office in Tammany hands is run for the political benefit of Tammany. The great powers of the District Attorney are not used steadily for the good of the whole community, for impartial administration of the criminal law, for the investigation, indictment, and punishment of breakers of that law. It is a branch of the Wigwam. It seeks, first, the advantage of Tammany. It is conducted primarily not for the enforcement of the law but for politics.

District Attorney SWANN, whose removal on charges was demanded, charges investigated by former Judge INGRAHAM, whose report was about as severe as actual removal would have been, has been giving day in and day out a perfect illustration of a Tammany District Attorney. His office is a Tammany campaign bureau. Voters who want a District Attorney of the true Tammany type, who want the District Attorney's office to be an annex of East Fourteenth Street, will find in him a candidate to their taste.

Magistrate JOSEPH E. CORRIGAN, who is running on his own hook as the "Nonpartisan" candidate, is a worthy man in his way, and according to his lights. It is unfortunate that he was so ill-advised as to enter upon a candidacy whose only effect, if it has any effect, must be to help Judge SWANN. Some imp of the perverse seems to have persuaded Mr. CORRIGAN that he is another WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. He means well, no doubt, but his system of self-measurement is defective. He is little known to the public, and its interest in his candidacy is of the slightest. He is but a digression.

On Mr. WILLIAM L. RANSOM, the Fusion and City Democracy nominee, rest the hopes of those who wish to see dignity, public usefulness, and public respect restored to the District Attorney's office, to see it cease to be a shop of Tammany politics and favoritism and become again the great remedial institution it was meant to be. The race is between him and Judge SWANN. Mr. CORRIGAN is only a fly on the wheel. Mr. RANSOM is a man of the highest character, a lawyer of learning, skill, energy, and experience. As a Justice of the City Court he brought the calendars up to date. In fact, he is an effective practicer of judicial reform and reorganizer the District Attorney's office, which stands scandalously in need of it. He is impartial, courteous, "swift of dispatch and easy of access." Everybody who desires the change of the District Attorney's office from a compartment of Tammany to an organ of law, justice, and the public, without thought of political interest, should vote for WILLIAM L. RANSOM.

WHY?

Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT is wroth because the newspapers, trained observers of values and magnitudes, refuse to take a minnow for a whale. The newspapers are bound to know the proportional importance of men and of events. Their prosperity, their existence, depends upon that knowledge. It is clear to everybody but Mr. BENNETT, and his faming seems to denote his own apprehension of it, that his canvass, never important, has sunk steadily until it is all but submerged.

Those Republicans upon whom his sole claim was that of "regularity," a tenuous claim at best, in view of the Republican principle and practice of nonpartisanship in municipal elections, have turned away from him as the issues of the campaign have shaped themselves unmistakably and with ever-growing clearness. His cause was hopeless from the first. The number of Republicans willing to waste their votes cannot have been large even at first. It has decreased inevitably as the profound moment, local and national, of the election has impressed itself upon the public mind.

To take part in a movement whose only result, if it was strong enough, would be to elect a Tammany Mayor or a Socialist Mayor, would make any thoughtful Republican pause. To help elect Judge HYLAN, no longer unknown, but fatally known, with a knowledge to which every day adds a malodorous chapter, to help elect not a genuine Socialist, but a German Socialist or Russian Maximalist, bitter against the war and eager for a German peace—this is what mighty few Republicans, even of the straitest sect, have the stomach for.

As Mr. BENNETT bombinates unregarded in his vacuum, the sole remaining public interest in him is this: For what reasons, actuated by what motives, does he make a pretense of continuing a campaign already dead and damned? Does he want this city to be given over to HEARST and HYLAN or to the friends of Prussia whom Mr. HILLQUIT marshals? Why has Mr. BENNETT done all in his poor power to overturn and end good government in New York? Why has he made himself an accomplice of the Hohenzollern, the patron saint of HYLAN and HILLQUIT? It cannot be from the desire of fame, unless his is the passion of "the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome."

It cannot be from zeal for the Republican Party, which would fall into national contempt if it were capable of allying itself with the enemies of good government and the enemies of the United States. Only the scantiest rump will follow Mr. BENNETT in his inexplicable plunge into Salt River.

This is the one remaining public curiosity about Mr. BENNETT. Why does he do it?

ITALY THE BATTLEGROUND.

Everything points to the belief that the Allies have awakened not only to the necessity of aiding Italy on a grand scale, but to the opportunity which the new situation offers them. What The Associated Press correspondent at CADORNA's headquarters means by his statement that "another wall will face the enemy," and that "all Europe and America are now doing their part," seems to be something more than the mere fact that CADORNA is preparing a stubborn resistance. So does the remark of the military correspondent of The London Times, "The Germans beckon us to the Italian front, and with a very hearty good-will we shall oblige them."

It seems certain that the Allies at their Paris conference have decided on nothing less than the transference of the Winter's warfare from Flanders and the Aisne to Italy. They will hold their lines in the north, of course, and continue to pound the enemy there; but Germany has offered them the opportunity to face a German army in the open, before it can dig in, and without doubt great French and British armies will be sent to Italy with the idea of striking the smashing blow there. And it is to be borne in mind that if a German army is smashed in Italy, the smashing can be followed up as it cannot be on the Aisne or at Verdun. If the Germans can be driven back in Italy they can be followed; they can be followed to enemy territory. The German drive at Italy was a calamity, but it has in it the possibility of a blessing. If that German army can be defeated, it can be routed, it can be driven home; whereas, a German defeat in Flanders or France offers no such possibility.

Thus it seems probable that the whole aspect of the war may have been changed in the twinkling of an eye; that the Allies have the intention of making Italy the great battleground for the defeat of Germany; and it certainly seems that their opportunities on such a battleground are very much greater than they could become for a long time in the northern field. Germany may have issued the challenge that, being accepted, will end the war.

If this is really the intention, as it seems to be, then not even CADORNA's utter defeat before the French and British were fully on the spot would prevent the pushing of the contest to an issue. But there seems no reason to expect such a defeat. The Italians were not routed. There was no debacle. It is evident that when he found he must retreat, CADORNA made as skillful a retreat as that of JOFFRE in 1914, in similar circumstances. The morale of his men must be good. And, as well as can be judged at this distance, the German invasion, instead of encouraging revolution, has suddenly unified Italy in a determination to redeem her soil from the foreigner. The tale of lost artillery, of great numbers of prisoners, has a profound effect on the imagination, but this war has already taught us, as in the case of the Turks on the Tigris, that such things do not affect the power of resistance when the army remains a fighting whole.

There is every reason to expect that, with unified Italy at his back, CADORNA will perform his task of holding the Germans either at his present line or at some other until Italy's allies can have their men and supplies on the spot in sufficient force to turn Northern Italy into the place where the issue of the war can be fought. Only a few days ago experts were saying that there was no chance of ending the war by "a military decision." Perhaps Germany, attacking Italy in a vain attempt to cause a revolution, has supplied the chance.

THE RUSSIAN-BORN.

Among the voters on whom Mr. HILLQUIT counts are many who, like himself, are of Russian birth. If they follow his misleading, if they vote for a general peace, that is, now, a German peace, they will vote against the will of the majority of their former countrymen and in accord with the Leninites and Bolsheviki, the tools and the dupes of Germany. They will vote for the ruin of free democracy in Russia, for the triumph and restoration of German influence, for the revival of anti-Semitism.

They will vote for the benefit of the German autocracy to which the Russian autocracy their brethren overthrew sought to surrender the Russian nation. They will vote for the dismemberment, Germanization, vassalage of Russia. They will vote to overthrow democracy and freedom not only in Russia but in every other free democratic nation, fighting on its side and by its side in the supreme struggle that will determine whether the world shall be free or German, whether Germany shall itself be free. They will vote for the oppression of small nationalities, for civil inequalities, for religious persecution. They will vote for the old Russia and against the new. They will vote against the United States.

It is the singular fortune or genius of Mr. MORRIS HILLQUIT that he seeks to betray at once the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

WEALTH AND WORK.

This country is still young in its financial experiences, but it is approaching its maturity by leaps and bounds, instead of by weeks and months. Measured by events, it is ages since we doubted our ability to lend England half of a single billion dollars. Yet at the experience meeting of the Bond Club Mr. JACOB SCHIFF recalled that we have bought back from England since 1914 two billions of securities, have loaned the Allies three billions, and have advanced to our own Government seven billions. All this with decreasing signs of exertion, for good judges say that later loans to our Government will be floated with greater ease than were the first two. Certain it is that there are visible as many billions of unused bank credit as we have put into Liberty bonds. The amount of wealth which can be diverted from the uses of peace to the uses of war has not yet been even calculated, still less trenched upon. As Mr. SCHIFF said, our war experience is just beginning, and it behooves us to profit by the mistakes of those who preceded us along the road we must take before Germany is mastered.

There are two lessons necessary for us. We must be as generous with our wealth as England, and as free with our work as every nation which goes to war. We are still economical with both our wealth and our work, measured by conditions of war, however liberal we may have been in spending dollars and energy on a peace basis. When Mr. DAVISON returned from England, in connection with our earlier financial efforts, he said that he was amazed by the disclosure of the financial resources available for war in England. That observation has since been redeemed by our receipt of more gold than ever was sent by one nation to another in the same short time, in addition to the flood of securities which we absorbed so easily that it astonished those most liberal in their estimates of our resources. But England's disclosure of wealth was matched by the discovery of her unsuspected capacity for work.

We are matching England regarding wealth for war, but we are repeating in war the mistake of England regarding work in peace. Our strikes are countless, and they are strikes for objects not consistent with the winning of the war. Strikes for shorter hours, strikes to prevent others from working, strikes in sympathy with others when the strikers allege no grievances, are daily events. They absorb the energies of workers and employers, to say nothing of Government officials, whose every energy ought rather to be directed against the assailants of democracy.

Under modern conditions, wars cannot be won by fighters alone. The men behind the men behind the guns are as truly fighters as those who handle the weapons which others make. Those who do their best to earn their wages, which ought to be fair in proportion to work done, are patriots too. There are slackers of work as truly as of wealth, and the country has no use for either. The Liberty Loans show that the investors of the country are discovering that we are at war and that the considerations of peace are no longer controlling. It is necessary that the workers should discover this in the manner of the Germans in peace and of our allies in war.

THE GERMAN PATENTS.

The German Government has stolen American inventions of great value in war, and used them for three years without compensation to the owners. We deal with such property in another way. Our Government, about to permit manufacturers here to use thousands of devices and formulas covered by patents owned in Germany, will require a strict accounting from all to whom licenses are granted, and there will be payment to the foreign inventors after the war. There is abundant proof of the theft in the results of an inspection of the German submarine now on exhibition in this city. Germany's submersible boats would be ineffective and worthless without our Holland inventions, all of which were filed in the Patent Office at Berlin and entitled to such protection there as we give to German patents in this country. They were not only stolen, but are used to destroy the property of the nation whose citizens have thus been robbed.

Of the many inventions and formulas which are affected by the new license regulations of the Federal Trade Commission, those relating to dyestuffs and drugs or medicines are the most useful, but the assertion that the dye patents are of "vital importance" to our manufacturers is not warranted by the facts. We have built up a great dyestuffs industry without their aid, but they will broaden the field and variety of products. Many of the drug formulas, however, are greatly needed. Our supply of certain patented remedies and anaesthetics is very small, and the prices of some have been multiplied by ten, partly for the reason that the patents have not been infringed or stolen.

There will be all the safeguards that the German owners could suggest. Money to pay for the use of their property will be collected and held by our Government. But after the war there will be a just claim against the fund in behalf of the defrauded owners of submarine patents. This claim will not be a small one, and it should be satisfied before German owners receive any part of the fund.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Musician Makes a Mistake.

In ordinary times, the one reason avowed by Dr. MUCK and Major HIGGINSON for not adding "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra probably would be accepted as adequate by most people, and probably should be so accepted, coming as it does from men with high authority to speak on musical subjects and the proper conduct of such organizations as this one. They say that in quality our national anthem is incongruous with the sort of music which it is the mission of the symphony orchestra to perform—the sort of music it is under an implied contract with its admirers and patrons to provide for them.

But these are not ordinary times. The nation is at war, and it happens to be at war with the only country whose antagonism to "The Star-Spangled Banner" as an expression of American policy and determination would be likely to be shared by Dr. MUCK and a considerable number of his associated musicians. When he refuses, therefore, to obey an urgent popular demand that he and they do what anybody of their capacity who was not distinctly hostile to us would do without hesitation, the refusal is naturally and justly taken as a strong indication, if not absolute proof, that these men, so estimable and so esteemed as artists, are rather more Germans than musicians.

What Dr. MUCK says about art and its knowing no national distinctions is quite generally admitted in the United States, and the few efforts made here to ban the works of German composers have evoked little sympathy and none of importance. If the public's demand were that this orchestra, or any other, should play no German music, Dr. MUCK, as an artist, would have a real grievance. But no such demand has been made. He has been allowed to arrange his programs in accord with his own enlightened taste, but when he declines to render our national anthem he does something which, as he well knows, if done in Germany would certainly deprive him of his liberty and might deprive him of life.

Art, of which he professes to be so considerate, would easily survive the granting by him of a favor small but highly significant. It is not necessary that Dr. MUCK should in person conduct "The Star-Spangled Banner," but certainly he must have some assistant to whom that duty could be intrusted. It would be the part of wisdom for organizations such as the Boston Symphony and for German musicians in this country to strain every point to avoid raising these questions in these times.

His Surprise Possibly Was Sincere.

Statements made to their captors by prisoners of war, and especially when the captors do the reporting of the statements, are always to be viewed with suspicion and cannot be accepted as either accurate or sincere except when corroborated by other evidence. The captive invariably has a strong motive to say what he thinks will please the enemies into whose hands he has fallen, for thus he will secure, or thinks he will secure, better treatment from them. Another impulsion he feels as a soldier and patriot is to misinform and mislead the foes of his country by lying about conditions in and behind his own lines. Even the most rigid of moralists admit that good faith is not owed to a national enemy, and that he can be deceived without compunction.

Notwithstanding all this, war prisoners do sometimes tell the truth, and there are tests of their veracity which, when well met, make their statements worthy of a more or less close approach to confidence. If congruous with known facts, they can be accepted as at least highly plausible, and it is therefore easy enough to believe that a German officer captured this week by the British in Belgium spoke with sincerity when he expressed surprise that the Allies had not violated the neutrality of Holland.

Exactly as he is quoted as saying, the Allies had and have, for doing that, the same excuse the Germans had for invading France by way of Belgium—it would give them convenient access to enemy territory and make for military success. To his mind, evidently, that constituted an adequate reason for breaking a treaty and created the "necessity" that in war justifies the doing of things which are in time of peace admittedly criminal.

That this is a point of view altogether Teutonic cannot be claimed. The difference between Germans and others, or some others, in this respect, is probably one of degree rather than of quality. But difference of degree does become difference of quality when it is carried far enough, and in this matter of treaties, as in many more, the Germans have shown a truly exceptional readiness to see compulsion and therefore justification where the Allies have seen nothing of the kind.

There is a further possibility with respect to the German officer's suggestion as to the availability of Holland as a path for the Allies into the Rhineland. His object in making it may have been to have it get to the ears of the Dutch and increase their apprehensions and their distrust of Germany's antagonists.

Prohibition Carefully Mitigated.

According to the Washington correspondents, the inhabitants of that city showed no great sorrow Wednesday night, when the national capital for the first time in its history put a ban on the selling of intoxicants at public bars, and those who valued the privilege then withdrawn did not utilise their last hours of liberty by any very notable indulgence.

The emotional moderation thus displayed is made somewhat surprising by the known habits and opinions of no small part of Washington's inhabitants, but their calmness may have been due to the fact that the "prohibition" to which they are to be subjected is of the comfortable, old-fashioned kind, and not of the "bone dry" variety now in vogue in not a few other and sterner localities. Theirs is to be the prohibition that does not prohibit enough seriously to grieve the really impassioned toper, for it shuts off only two or three of the many ways of obtaining strong waters.

Nobody in Washington is going to die of thirst or to suffer any agonies because of it, for importations for personal use, as distinguished from financial profit, are still permitted.

While that lasts, all is well—or ill, according to the point of view.

ART NOTES.

The Freund Collection of Furniture and Art Objects.

The Freund collection of antique furniture and objects of art now on view at Clarke's Art Rooms includes a number of interesting features. A library arranged by Mr. Freund and called the "Richardson Library" has been reconstructed with the old paintings by Jonathan Richardson of groups of famous architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, and mathematicians. Richardson was a portrait painter of scrupulous fidelity, if the internal evidence of his sound, serious canvases can be trusted, and no doubt these groups preserve for us the physiognomies of his contemporaries with a fair degree of justice. In spite of their pompous and artificial posing they show the tact of the old-fashioned portrait painter in adapting his style to the architectural requirements of a room. A couple of pictures of the Seine, attributed to Philippe de Champaigne and to Poussin in their early periods show the combination of precision in the narration of sprightly incidents with noble perspectives and proportions characteristic of France.

There also are two paintings ascribed to Goya said to have been painted about 1775 for the d'Augey Castle, near Bordeaux. These are called "Le Chapeau Volant" and "Impromptu Gracieux" and are in a vein of caprice familiar enough to the painter, though usually carried out more directly, with less contrast of mood than is shown between the different types of figures in each of these lively compositions.

Other features of the collection are two busts in marble of Washington and Cromwell entitled "The Liberators," and made by Adams Acton, a fine Venetian lacquered desk from the Contarini collection, over doors from the Houses of Parliament at Dublin, two sixteenth century iron gates, and various objects of antiquarian interest, the attractiveness of which is much enhanced by the method of exhibiting them in a friendly and appropriate environment.

In fact, in spite of the many lovely separate objects rare in color and design, the chief beauty of the exhibition lies in the arrangement by which every object, important or unimportant, looks in place and intended for its surroundings. The De Wit room, with its mediocre parodies of Watteau and its blond furnishings, is thus almost as fine in its way as the picture gallery upstairs with its sprightly Goyas and the really fine views of the Seine bank. The Richardson library does not depend so much upon the little paintings set like jewels in their dark paneling as upon the general integrity of impression and rightness of construction. It is a fine example of how an exhibition should be arranged to entice and educate the public.

A Warning Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Beyond the fact that it would be folly to give up an administration which is intelligently, efficiently, and solely devoted to our city's welfare and return to the Philistinism of Tammany Hall, I suggest for consideration by HYLAN's and HILLQUIT's obstructionist supporters the following words of our President:

"Woe be to the man or groups of men that seek to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of nations."

ROBERT GIBSON, Jr.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

MAN SUFFRAGE FOR WAR.

Preparedness Lags When Women Have a Voice in Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until the outbreak of war in 1914 I was a believer in woman suffrage. In January, 1915, I entered the preparedness campaign, and during the following two years devoted myself to the work of arousing our people to the need for immediate military preparation.

Throughout this period more than 150 audiences passed under my observation in the territory lying between Maine and Tennessee, Utah and the Atlantic Coast, and a correspondence which embraced all of the States of the Union.

My experience compelled me to abandon my advocacy of woman suffrage. I had seen enough of the behavior of women under the threat of war to conclude that they are unfitted to deal in advance with any of its questions, to take any action whatever of a preparatory nature, or to act constructively at all until after war has become a settled state and men have put their work into their hands.

Also I found that the suffrage movement was given over to pacifism in its socialistic form, and that its chief officers were to be found among the most active opponents of those who were striving to prepare the country for the very emergency that has since overtaken us.

My conclusions may be summarized as follows:

That not until society is stable and nations no longer have need to fear each other can the United States with safety to itself commit the full half of its governing power into the hands of the unmilitary sex.

That in unman our Government in this hour of supreme danger, and stake the national security upon the success of an experiment in idealism dictated by considerations of sentiment which are blind to the naked essentials of military power, would be a reckless unmilitary action fraught with the gravest possibilities of disaster.

That in our present undertaking to be strong is to prevail, to be weak is to invite defeat; that the exchange of masculine strength for feminine weakness in our Governmental councils would prolong hostilities, would lessen the power of our blows, and would make for an inconclusive peace, leaving a new and more terrible war awaiting us beyond the horizon.

For the foregoing weighty national reasons I am unalterably opposed to woman suffrage. The last few years have taught me that nations are safeguarded not by their gentler qualities but by their ability to crush with brute force whoever unjustly assails them. To create, to direct, to deliver brute force is assuredly a man's, not a woman's, job.

First let us finish the war and rid the world of its tyrant nations; not before then will it be safe for us to consider the effeminization of our electorate.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

ITALIAN REVERSES.

The Responsibility Must Be Shared by the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who knows both Italy and the Italian situation to thank you for your admirable, just, and reasoning editorials of Monday and Tuesday, on the Italian defeat. You have said it all in saying that the fault is not Italy's. It was my privilege to enter Gorizia soon after it was taken, and to see something of the superhuman warfare of the Alps with the supreme command. In addition to this, I have lived many years in Italy and intimately know both her and her history. Trevelyan, the great historian, has recently done me the honor to speak of my understanding of political conditions there as unusual. All of which I only mention to give force to my approval of your statement. Italy has been misunderstood, inadequately supported, and permitted to fail by those who should have known that it was to their vital interest as well as hers to sustain her. Any one who has seen the miracle and sublimity of her warfare, and the men who wage it, and who adds to this a long knowledge of Italian character, must regard this as the gravest and cruelest event of the war, for while France and Belgium have suffered from their foes, Italy is the victim of her friends, the Allies, including ourselves.

GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Italy has been asking for over a year for coal and ammunition. When Signor Marconi was here with the Italian Commission he plainly declared that the Italians needed coal and guns and more guns. The present offensive of the Teutons shows plainly that Italy has little protection at her borders and shows that she is not selfish when she asks for Trent and Trieste. She needs these provinces for her security. An attack such as is now going on against her would not be possible were she in possession of the "lost provinces."

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

Willing to Give Up Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true that "Les blessés n'ont pas la nationalite." The same thing used to be true of art, but not today. In war art has nationality. Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony, and a German Doctor of Philosophy, is using the hypocrisy of Kultur to override the playing of our national anthem at the concerts which he is conducting in the United States. There can be no half-way action of music lovers in this matter. Let us if necessary starve for music in this country until our war is ended, just as our allies are hungry for food across the ocean. It is a privilege and not a sacrifice to relinquish what we love in order that we may down Prussian arrogance and Kultur here where today war is on our own soil, being fought by Teuton incendiaries, Teuton spies, and Teuton money.

FLORA MACDONALD POTTER.
(Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter.)
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

SOMEBODY.

Somebody's boy is going to France;
Somebody's heart goes with him along.
Somebody prays, "Oh, give him a chance,
Keep him courageous, well-girded, and strong."
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody's boy finds cold and wet—
The trenches are deep with death and mud.
Somebody's boy cries, "Don't forget—
'Tis for Freedom, and you, I'm spilling my blood."
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody's home is safe and warm,
Far from the fighting and snug from the cold.
Somebody now is sheltered from harm,
Laying up income of silver and gold.
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody hears the call for aid,
"Lend of your money for Liberty's need!"
Somebody's hand is strangely stayed;
Somebody's waiting, while brave men bleed.
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody leaps up, eager and true,
Working and lending and giving his best.
Somebody's loyalty, flaming anew,
Is answering the summons—is meeting the fest.
Is that Somebody YOU?

EUGENE THWING.

SUFFRAGE A GAIN OR LOSS TO WOMEN?

A Reply to Anna Katharine Green's Appeal to Men to Vote Down the Proposed Amendment.

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have taken little more than an academic interest in suffrage, believing in it primarily on the principle of Why not? I must confess that the letter you printed on Oct. 30 by Anna Katharine Green roused my ire as abruptly as it has often been roused by the attitude of men toward my own work because I happened to be born a woman instead of a man—in other words, usurped prerogatives instead of inheriting them in the male line. Even oftener I have met men who intimated that I would be more "charming" if I did not write, i. e., was not "before the public" and possessed of opinions. These have generally been of the type of man I liked most, and I have felt both sad and angry; sad that I lived in one of those generations before men had "caught up," and angry (not to say furious) that any man dared to intimate I was not as free to follow my individual bent as any member of his own sex. That is the way I felt when I read Mrs. Rohlfs's letter begging men not to grant women the vote lest they lose their charm, upset the Government, furnish a new source of friction between husband and wife, prevent them from nursing the wounded properly, above all—horrid thought—force them not only to vote, but to sit in those legislative halls sacrosanct for a century and a half to the most brilliant minds, the most classic oratory, the loftiest patriotism, the most selfless purposes, that could be fine-tooth combed out of the masculine masses of the United States of America.

Now, I shall be very gentle, but it is necessary to analyze Mrs. Rohlfs a little before going any further. She wrote "The Leavenworth Case" thirty-nine years ago. Since then she has, with a fecundity of invention amazing in a woman, turned out more murder-detective stories, complicated, skillful, thrilling, than she probably can remember herself. Very few women have been gifted with this particular form of fictional ingenuity. They may write great novels and stories, but they are generally weak on plots. In other words, the female mind is rarely inventive, and Mrs. Rohlfs is as inventive as any male Yankee that ever lived. But therein lies the secret of her limitations. Plots bubbling out of her like steam out of a geyser, she has never been compelled, like other women writers, to study life and study it at first hand. She has never been obliged to study human character. The great army of readers of the detective story demand the nondistracting puppet and abominate psychology. Mrs. Rohlfs candidly gives her age in "Who's Who," (which is more than most of us do,) and it is 71. Now, while a woman may still be a leader of women and a leader of thought at 71, the reason is not only because nature has bestowed upon her peculiar gifts, but because she has spent at least forty of those seventy-one years in the main current of life, not in a backwater. Verb. sap.

To answer a few of Mrs. Rohlfs's arguments briefly: How about the eight million women in the United States alone who are earning a bare living shoulder to shoulder with men? How about the immense percentage of them who pack the street cars, subways, and elevated trains twice a day, sandwiched against men until they have not a blush left in them to lose at the polls? Man graciously permits these young women to work, but he is not superhuman and therefore cannot keep nature's bloom on their cheeks, the violet modesty in their manner, and in their minds those shrinking and submissive attributes he remembers yearningly in his grandmother—not when girls are earning $6 a week.

As for the millions who are working for their husbands and children the only difference political power would make in their lives would be the awakening of intelligence that would furnish them with other subjects for table talk than the idiosyncrasies of offspring and the criminal procedures of servants. This war has developed the intelligence of American woman to a truly amazing degree. One rarely hears the old gabble. They read the newspapers for the first time in their lives and have learned to form opinions, and to find world-shaking events more interesting than personalities and gossip. I found something of this change in California the year after that State gave the franchise to women; and, surely, if husbands and wives must quarrel, (and the habit depends more upon the breed than upon impingements,) would they not better quarrel about something that will sharpen their wits and give them food for thought than indulge in mean bickerings merely from force of habit?

President Wilson and Premier Borden of Canada are for giving women the vote without delay. Now, I wonder why Mrs. Rohlfs fancies she has a deeper insight into the consequences than either of these two men occupying positions of really terrifying responsibility?

I shall not take space to go into the economic question involved, or into the effect of suffrage in other States and other lands, except to reiterate that the affect has been, as far as statistics show, either beneficent or negligible, certainly beneficent everywhere as regards the welfare of the child. All that has been thrashed out a thousand times. I will merely occupy precious space by asking a few questions of those who have read Mrs. Rohlfs's pathetic appeal. Are they aware, (which she assuredly is not,) that the enrollment of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party amounts to 1,013,800? Is that a refutation of the argument that women do not want the vote or is it not? And why this apprehension that women will be driven to the polls like lambs to the slaughter, whether they want to vote or don't? Are men?

Does any one for a moment imagine that one of the thousands of loyal thinking women of New York City would vote for Hylan or Hillquit? They would turn out en masse for Mitchel, whether they liked him or not, whether they were Democrats or Republicans. The election of either the Socialist or the Tammany tool means the disgrace of New York City, unthinkable corruption and retrocession, and such far-reaching consequences on the other side that we do not care to think them out unless circumstances compel us to face the music. Mr. Mitchel's re-election means the vindication of the great city of the Western Hemisphere, the safeguarding of democracy, possibly the winning of the war. A Socialist triumph would be in the nature of a revolution, and revolution breeds revolution, particularly where men are disheartened and war-weary. Not one of the women belonging to the great suffrage parties but knows this as well as any man possessed of a vote. Far better than many.

I know the bogie of the east side woman; but there are only a third as many foreign born women in the whole United States as men. They are as likely to imbibe ideas from their American children as from their ignorant husbands, and it would also be interesting to know just how many of these women have been persuaded by suffragists that they could improve their lot by voting exactly as their men are sure not to vote. For at least ten years the public-spirited women of New York have been busy in that quarter. Nor need this mean domestic broils. How on earth are men to know how their wives vote, anyhow?

I am quite aware also of the profound distrust with which Miss Rankin has inspired many women whose natural conservatism keeps them on the fence. But let it be remembered that Miss Rankin does not represent the women of the United States, but the State of Montana, and that the men as well as the women of that State elected her. So will the men continue to play their part in electing representatives, no matter whether women take up the new burden when it is offered them or not. Be sure that if the men of any State combine and use all their energies and subtle political skill to keep the women of their State out of Washington they will succeed, by hook or crook. That need not keep Mrs. Rohlfs awake nights. At this stage of the game men are far too strong and cunning for women, and by the time women have demonstrated they are men's equals in the political game opposition will have ceased.

Nor need Mrs. Rohlfs worry over suffragists, in this country at least, losing their feminine charm—as long as they do not have to struggle for bread cheek by jowl with men. Has she ever seen, I wonder, the more prominent young leaders in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party? I doubt if any other body has so many young, pretty, and thoroughly feminine women. Those that have been at it for years, that are constantly before the public, and at their desks at 9 o'clock every morning, are still timid about public speaking, smart in their attire, soft and appealing in manner, and altogether the antithesis of, say, the old-time bluestocking. Nor have they ever been accused of neglecting their homes—even Mrs. Pankhurst never did that. It is the 8,000,000 who work for a bare living wage who either neglect such homes as they have or are not able to marry and make a home. So do women too suddenly rich, women with fads, too devoted to the outdoor life, the woman with more talent than domesticity in her makeup. Artists of all sorts are notoriously bad housekeepers and domesticians, but the outcry against them has long since ceased.

As for the great army of inherently domestic women—and they are millions strong—suffrage may improve but it will never change them. I had almost forgotten those picket women making asses of themselves at the White House gates. It is hardly worth while to remark that every party has had its fools and cranks, its publicity maniacs and its victims of mistaken methods. They don't matter. They have their male counterparts in Congress.

Personally, it has never affected me whether I voted or not. As far as I can see, it would not have helped me in the least in my career to vote nor taught me how to write a story if the abnormal spot had not been implanted in my top-story at birth, nor helped me to sell the stories when completed. Nor could any mortal power resident in man have prevented me from writing or doing generally as I pleased. For that reason I never have been able to get up any frantic personal interest in suffrage, and for the same reason my opinion is quite unbiased. I believe that the franchise would improve the lot and intelligence of the great mass of women without talent, and be good for the world in general.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

Education of a German Diplomat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question arises why German officials should differ so greatly from their colleagues in other countries, for no one expects an envoy of England, France, Italy, or the United States to stoop to dishonorable practices for the purpose of furthering the interests of his Government. One explanation lies in the education of the oligarchy which monopolizes the German Government. At the universities they have become disciples of Haeckel and believe that man was evolved from a particle of protoplasm, and that there is no God, no soul, and no hereafter. To them morality is merely an abstract term. Any act not directly prohibited by the State is permissible.

How does it happen that a nation that before the war we regarded as possessed of all the domestic virtues, that bragged of its "Gemuethlichkeit," and whose literature carried sentimentalism to the maudlin point should not protest against these acts of rapine and brutality of their rulers that has made Germany an outcast among nations? The reason is that the German people have been so bedevilled from infancy by a State controlled school, church, and press as to have lost all sense of their political impotency.

This war, however, seems destined to end in German bankruptcy—the interest charges on the war debt being greater than the annual increment of wealth—and when the German people awake to the fact that their frightful plight after the war was due solely to the acts of an absolute Government, a revolution more terrible than that of 1789 looms on the horizon.

LEO L. D'UTASSY.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

Indians Anxious to Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of people have asked me why Indians do not serve in the United States Army or Navy. I have just received the Haskell Institute Young Men's Christian Association Bulletin, which presents an official list made up from the Department of the Interior records of eight columns of names of young Indians who are serving with the army and navy under the United States flag. I have not counted the names, but they total several hundred.

Lieutenant F. Onondoyah, a Mohawk Indian, is in charge of a company of Canadian Mohawks serving in France.

The following Indian schools are represented: Carlisle, Chilocco, Haskell, Mount Pleasant, Fort Sill, Armstrong, Phoenix, Flandreau, Rapid City, &c. These

TELLS CITY'S WORK AS FOSTER MOTHER

Bureau, Founded by Mayor, Reports It Has Found Homes for 1,113 Children.

PRIVATE FUND PAYS COST

Priests, Protestant Ministers, and Rabbis Have Co-operated Actively.

The new Children's Home Bureau, which was founded by Mayor Mitchel, placed a total of 1,113 children in foster homes in the year ended July 1, 1917, according to a report entitled "New York as Foster Mother," which has just been issued by the Department of Public Charities.

A total of 336 children were returned to parents and 777 children are still under the bureau's care. During this time 3,961 families applied for children for adoption, and 1,887 were refused after investigation. A total of 426 homes were approved for use, so that one home was granted the privilege of adopting a child to five and a half homes that were refused. The report says:

"The revelations made by the city's special investigation of private institutions in 1915 precipitated and crystallized a growing conviction among those most conversant with the subject that New York was backward and recreant in failing to utilize foster homes for its normal dependent children.

"Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast first suggested the adoption of this plan, and their plan was translated into action by Commissioner King, bury of the Department of Public Charities. As a new departure, regarding the virtue of which the City Government as a whole, as well as some elements of the public, remained to be convinced, it was decided not to ask the city to assume the administrative expense of this undertaking at once, but to carry it through an experimental period with funds contributed by generous citizens who were confident of its success and with the assistance of an advisory board chosen from three religious faiths.

"It has also been proved that full recognition would and could be accorded religious factors. All children have been placed in homes of their own faith, while in the case of Catholic homes a letter has in every case been obtained from the parish priest vouching for the family's practical Catholicity. With a scattering few exceptions, Catholic priests, as well as Protestant ministers and rabbis, have co-operated cordially and actively.

"In a pastoral letter dated Feb. 7, 1917, his Eminence Cardinal Farley stated that 'we welcome the selection of this new method of solving the problem of the dependent child. We recognize and have maintained that the home has many advantages which the institution cannot supply.'

"Recognition of the bureau's success and indorsement of its methods on the part of social workers and of the general public came speedily, and such skepticism as had existed at the outset was soon overcome by actual results.

"On July 3, 1917, dating from July 1, the boarding-out work was fully taken over by the city through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Thus in one year this new policy, establishing the principle of the use of foster family homes for normal dependent children, received the stamp of the city's official approval.

"Benefits to the children themselves by their adoption into good private homes, instead of being bred and educated in institutions, are described as follows by John Daniels, director of the Children's Home Bureau:

"First, what of its value to the children themselves? On the physical side, surely, these little ones receive food, clothing, and shelter which are, of course, much better than what their own homes could afford, and which contribute to their nourishment, growth, and general health in degree commensurate with their stay under the bureau's care. More specifically, physical defects and incipient diseases which otherwise would probably have gone on much longer without detection or correction, and many of which might, in fact, never have been corrected at all, are brought to light in the bureau's physical examination, and their systematically followed up. A detailed monthly medical report, for example—these reports comprising some twenty closely tabulated pages—presents the situation before and after. On the other hand, 106 new children were examined during the month, of whom only 9 were without more or less serious defects, the other 97 showing a total of 277 such defects, though many of these either did not require or were not susceptible of immediate medical or surgical attention. On the other hand, medical or surgical treatment was provided for 174 children, some new and some received either at the close of the month 7 were in poorer condition, 24 about the same, 47 improved, and 56 fully cured. In addition, 50 children received dental treatment. Mental examinations are given at the city's best mental clinics to all children who appear to need them, either when first received, in the pronounced cases, or, more frequently, after observation in a foster home, and these examinations are likewise followed by treatment proper to each case.

"The bureau's record of mortality and morbidity to date is one of which it may be, and is, justifiably proud. Among the 1,113 children placed during the year, there have been only four deaths, and less than a dozen cases of serious illness.

"Beyond the physical, the other benefits derived by the children—benefits affecting not only their manners, habits, morals, mental growth, and education, but their whole character and being—may all be suggested and comprehended in the statement that these children are provided with normal family homes."

BRIDE OF E. G. BURGHARD.

Miss Viviene Kranich Weds in Lady Chapel of Cathedral.

The wedding of Edward G. Burghard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Burghard of 1 East Ninety-third Street, and Miss Viviene Kranich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kranich of 312 West Ninety-first Street, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Bruden.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin robe draped with tulle and having a tulle train embroidered in silver and pearls. Her tulle veil was held by a band of old rose point and her flowers were lilies of the valley. She had two bridesmaids, the bridegroom's sister, Miss Anna Burghard, and Miss May Canavan, in peach colored satin frocks embroidered in turquoise blue and silver lace hats with pink plumes.

Mr. Burghard's brother, George E. Burghard, was his best man, and the ushers were Frederick John Burghard, a brother of the bridegroom, and Frederick Kranich, a brother of the bride. The wedding dinner and reception was held in the Music Room at the Hotel Biltmore.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Burghard will occupy an apartment at 650 West End Avenue.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Park M. Woolley of New York Join Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Park Mason Woolley arrived from New York in a private car to pass several weeks at the Greenbrier. Miss Cornelia Woolley, Miss M. Wiseman, and Dr. Harry E. Shaw of Long Branch, N. J., accompany them. Mrs. J. Addison Woolley entertained them at a luncheon given to twelve guests at Elmhurst Farm today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Reiha of Baltimore motored to Organ Cave and Old Sweet Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Cristopher D. Smithers drove through Montague's Park, and Miss Katherine C. Herman, who arrived on Monday from New York with her mother, Mrs. William K. Herman, rode over the Valley View Trail.

Sherwood Rollins and his bride of Durham, N. H., arrived at the Greenbrier, where they will pass their honeymoon.

Judge and Mrs. J. Barlow Cullum and Miss Molly P. Cullum of Pittsburgh, who were here in the Spring for a lengthy sojourn, arrived this morning to pass November. Mrs. W. Lesley Sheafer, Miss E. L. Sheafer, and Henry Sheafer of Pottsville, Penn., are among others who will remain for several weeks

Miss Godfrey to Wed Duncan Fraser

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Louise Godfrey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Noble Godfrey of 206 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass., to Duncan Fraser of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Fraser is now at the Plattsburg camp and no date has been mentioned for the wedding. Miss Godfrey is a sister of Arthur W. Godfrey.

Miss Emily Coddington to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Emily Coddington, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Coddington of 24 West Fifty-eighth Street, to William Henry Williams of this city, has been announced.

The wedding will take place next Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, and will be very quiet.

Lynch-Crohan.

The wedding is announced of Humphrey J. Lynch, a lawyer of White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude S. Crohan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Crohan of Savannah, Ga., and New York. It took place at 5:30 last Tuesday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the presence of the immediate family only and was followed by a dinner at Delmonico's. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Crohan, and Mr. Lynch's nephew, Robert Campbell, was his best man.

Simon-Butler Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Irving Simon of Hoboken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Norris Simon, to Richard Ellis Butler of this city, son of Mrs. Thomas W. Butler and the late Mr. Butler of West Feliciana Parish, La.

Miss Simon is a descendant of Major Gen. Humphrey Atherton, and a graduate of the Gardner School of this city. Mr. Butler was graduated from the Institute of Technology, and is a consulting engineer.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hirschhorn of 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Hirschhorn, to Bernard E. Denzer of 66 West Eighty-seventh Street, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard Denzer. Mr. Denzer attended Princeton University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wessells, Jr., of Peekskill, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Grace Gilson Davis, to Elmer Roberts of Brooklyn. Miss Davis is a graduate of the National Park Seminary. Mr. Roberts was formerly Secretary of the Department of Public Charities, and is a member of the City Club.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cushing Fairchild of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Fairchild, to Ernest Harold White, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. White of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Livingston Green of Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lilian Green, to Martin D. King, Jr., of Elingsland, Texas, a Corporal in the 117th Infantry Supply Train Company of the Rainbow Division.

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Secretaries Lane, Houston, and Redfield Express the Hope That Women Will Win.

ALL ISSUE STATEMENTS

President's Official Family Solidly Behind Him in Sentiments Expressed to Mrs. Catt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Three members of President Wilson's Cabinet—Secretaries Lane, Houston and Redfield—voiced their hope today for a victory for woman suffrage in the election in New York on Nov. 6. The President's Cabinet is standing solidly behind him in support of the sentiments expressed in his letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in favor of woman suffrage. Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels issued statements several days ago favoring the movement.

In the statement today Secretary Lane said:

"I see no reason to fear woman suffrage. It has not worked disaster in California. To be sure it is not a panacea for all political and social ills; nor can any other change in the political machinery of the State prove to be a cure-all. Nations are not made wise nor virtuous by their laws. But this is an industrial world, and those who do the work, whether men or women, are not to be denied their opportunity for protection and advancement through the action of the State. As a matter of political philosophy suffrage cannot be put aside, and as a matter of wise policy it is not to be denied."

David F. Houston made this statement:

"The women of the United States are quite as much interested in their country as the men, and have as much at stake in the successful operation of its governmental machinery. On every occasion they have evinced a patriotic willingness to make any sacrifice and to endure any hardships for the promotion of its highest interest. There is no question that in point of intelligence they are capable of forming necessary judgments, and in many directions their experience would enable them to make valuable and unique contributions. In my judgment they should, as promptly as possible, be granted the right to exercise the franchise by State action. I am of the opinion that in the near future suffrage will be conferred on women by State action, and I can see nothing to be gained by delay. The patriotism, self-control, and intelligent action of women in the present emergency lend additional support to the argument, and should dispel any doubts fair-minded men may have entertained as to the wisdom of enfranchising them."

William C. Redfield's statement follows:

"I am an earnest believer in suffrage for women. There seems no reason why, if women can train our children, teach them the conduct of life, and impart to them standards of behavior, they should not themselves have the citizen's share in all our affairs.

"Furthermore, there are large sections of our public affairs in which women—merely because they are women—are experts. The cause of education is one of these matters; another is the whole question of dealing with the liquor traffic in all its forms; so also are questions of child labor and of women in industry.

"So long as large part, if not the most, of our legislation and Government activities reacts in the final analysis upon the household, it seems strange to argue that women may reign in the household; but should not be concerned with matters which affect that household seriously.

"I earnestly hope for a victory for woman suffrage in New York on Nov. 6."

TO ADDRESS SUFFRAGISTS.

Mitchel and Hillquit Agree to Speak at Brooklyn Meeting.

Mayor Mitchel, fusion candidate for Mayor, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, will speak at a meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening. No answer has been received from Judge Hylan, who has also been asked to address the meeting.

Statements in favor of woman suffrage with reference to the New York campaign were received yesterday by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

TUMULTY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Denies That He Aspires to Senator Hughes's Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, who announced last week that he would go to New York to study the political situation, today issued a statement saying that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate for New Jersey to succeed Senator Hughes.

"Owing to the illness of Senator Hughes," he said, many good friends of mine in New Jersey have been generous enough to suggest my name as Senator Hughes's successor. These suggestions evidently come from those friends of New Jersey who do not know of my intimacy with Senator Hughes and my deep admiration for him. Therefore there can be no solid basis in fact for these stories.

"The Democracy of New Jersey is solidly behind Senator Hughes and will enthusiastically support him in his desire for renomination. Please say how complimented I am that my name should even be mentioned in connection with this high and exalted office."

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CARNEGIES LEAVE LENOX.

They Travel in Charles M. Schwab's Private Car to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 1.—Captain Isaac Emerson of Baltimore is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner tonight in honor of her father.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom closed her country place today and with Miss Etheldred F. Folsom went to New York. Miss Folsom will pass the Winter in France assisting in hospital work.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor went to New York today for a month before going to their Winter home in Palm Beach. Miss Emily Biddle went to Philadelphia today after the season at Breezy Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie left Lenox for New York this afternoon. They traveled in Charles M. Schwab's private car. Miss Carnegie had preceded her parents to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are leaving Lenox Monday for their annual automobile trip in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven returned to their New York home today, after passing the season at Ingleside in Stockbridge. Misses Kate and Maude Buckingham are at Curtis Hotel for a few days, having closed Baldhead Farm.

INDICT MEANS FOR MURDER.

Arraigned After Grand Jury Presentment and Pleads Not Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 1.—Gaston B. Means was indicted today by the Cabarrus County Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King near this city on Aug. 29. Means was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty.

Solicitor Hayden then presented to Judge Cline an affidavit asking that the case be moved to an adjoining county for trial, setting forth that the Means family for the last hundred years has had great influence in this county; that the greatest interest was shown in the preliminary hearing here; that the defendant had engaged practically all the lawyers of this county, so that the State would be at a disadvantage in selecting a jury, and that the case had been too widely discussed in this county.

In answer, counsel for Means stated that the prominence and activity of his family in the county had made as many enemies as friends; that those present at the hearing were principally women and children and friends from adjoining counties who were interested in the case; that he had not engaged lawyers until after a Chicago paper had printed the story of the autopsy that was performed there, and had not then employed all the lawyers in the county, but only about half of them, and that the local metropolitan papers had done more to influence public opinion against him and prejudice his case, rather than that of the State. Affidavits reciting that seven more citizens of Concord were presented stating that a fair trial could be had here.

Solicitor Clement presented an affidavit from the Clerk of the Court showing that since 1914 three bills for murder had been presented in this county and that in each of the trials the defendant had been acquitted.

Argument of the motion was then started, with Attorney General Manning making the opening speech for the State. He was followed by J. L. Iwell, L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield, Frank I. Osborne, and E. T. Cansler for the defendant. At the conclusion of the latter's speech a recess was taken until tomorrow morning.

BIG CLASS OF NEW LAWYERS

Five Women Among Those Recently Passing Bar Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Many law students passed the recent State Bar examination which was held in New York City, Albany, and Rochester, according to the returns which have been filed with Secretary Franklin M. Danaher here. The number in the First and Second Appellate Division Departments is seventy-four, in which are included five women. Those who were successful in the First and Second Departments are:

First Department.—Henry Alexander, Ralph Culver Bennett, Frances Marion Da F. Brandon, Olive Hale, Gilles Ledoux, Jerome Malino, Joseph T. Phelan, Theodore Clark Richards, Warner H. Small, Raymond J. Scully, Morris P. Schaffer, David Blum, Sydney Davidson, Joseph Bernard Finkelstein, Max Goldberg, Ruth Beatrice Garrettsee, Clarence N. Gaylor, Jacob Hurwitz, Paul L. Janovic, Nathan M. Kaye, Harry Krauss, William Livingston, Arthur Levy, Peter A. Lee, John A. Marik, Maximilian Moss, Appollon John Nicholas, Sylvester Ryan, Mary Goldburt Siegel, Sol Steinlauf, William P. Thomas, Emil Weitzner, James Cummings, Weber, John A. Leddy, Hyman Rothbart, Carl J. Austrian, Frederic J. Dennis, Joseph Greenberg, Abraham Morris, Richard A. Zeraga, Edward Chapman, Manly Jay Greenwald, Edward Heyman, Joseph H. Schwarz.

Second Department.—Fred Oakleigh Beattie, Raphael Blank, Gertrude Cammenez, Koleman Karl Klein, Irving Arthur Cantor, Joseph B. Kaufman, Armand Castro Lopez, Thomas A. Lavery, James Howard MacLachlin, Sidney R. Newman, Manheim Rosenzwig, Louis Sills, Oscar Summers, Max Schneer, Abraham Blank, John J. Mackey, Mark Reardon, Jr., Alexander J. Chambers, George E. Holmes, Frederick W. Heaney, Francis R. Mullen, Eugene Raney Pennock, Abraham Nathan Sadofsky, Anna S. Wyckoff, Chester Baffa, Charles Braunhut, George Andrew Carlin, Michael Diemert, Abraham Wasserman.

DR. AMOS McK. KNAPP DIES.

Col. Roosevelt Visited Bedside of His Old Friend from Oyster Bay.

Dr. Amos McKinstry Knapp, former United States Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he was removed on Aug. 25 from his home at 107 East Twenty-fourth Street. Death was due to kidney disease. Dr. Knapp was 64 years old.

He had been the friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the last twenty-nine years, and was once the proprietor of the drug store at Oyster Bay, L. I. When Colonel Roosevelt was elected President he appointed Dr. Knapp Assistant Appraiser and head of the Drug Division of the Appraiser's Office here.

On last Friday the Colonel called at Bellevue Hospital and remained for a time at the bedside of his old friend.

A Reception for Two Admirals.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Gill Wylie, Mrs. John S. Thacher, and Mrs. Edgar Trumann Brackett will be among those who will receive at a reception to be held this evening by the United States Junior Naval Reserve at the armory, 218 West Fifty-eighth Street. The reception will be in honor of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Mrs. McLean, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher and Miss Usher.

To Issue Reprieve for Mrs. Gilligan.

HARTFORD, Nov. 1.—Governor Holcomb said today that he would grant a reprieve to Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, under sentence of death on Nov. 6 for poisoning Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate of her home for elderly people at Windsor. Counsel for the woman had written the Governor calling his attention to the fact that, while notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court had been filed, no reprieve had been granted the woman.

Rare Books
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ending November 3rd
New shipment received from Europe within the week adds to the unusual opportunity for collectors
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WHITMAN TO REVIEW GUARDSMEN TODAY

Will Address the 32,000 Soldiers at Spartanburg After Great Military Spectacle.

WARN MEN WHO TELL TALES

Statements About Sickness or Troop Movements Will Result in Courts-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 1.—Governor Whitman arrived here this morning to spend four days with the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division. With him were Mrs. Whitman, Commander Louis Josephthal, U. S. N. R., and Majors F. L. V. Hoppin and Howard Crall. While he came primarily to review the former New York guardsmen, Governor Whitman has consented to address the soldiers tomorrow at the Spartanburg County Fair Grounds, about a mile from the camp.

Shortly after the Governor got in, Fusion headquarters announced that the arrival of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on Saturday practically had been settled. It was said that the Colonel would get in early Saturday and address the soldiers in the afternoon.

To signalize the first visit in years of an Empire State executive to South Carolina, Governor Manning came over today from Columbia to officially welcome Governor Whitman to the State. In extending his good wishes to Governor Whitman, the South Carolina Governor commented upon the meeting of a Northern and a Southern Governor down in Dixie, and said that it was another evidence of the solidarity with which the nation faces Germany.

At the station Governor Whitman was met by a committee of prominent Spartanburgers and escorted to his hotel. Later the two Governors motored out to camp and were introduced to Brig. Gen. Phillips. As his guests they inspected the camp and met the commanders of all the units in camp. Tonight the Governors were guests of the city at a dinner, reception and dance. Before the dance, Governor Whitman held an "open house" in his rooms and, it was estimated, 2,000 persons from the city and surrounding countryside shook hands.

Largest Parade in the South.

Tomorrow's review will be the largest military parade held in the South since the war. About 32,000 will be in line and it is figured that fully three hours will be required for the troops to march past Governors Whitman and Manning.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Maloney, divisional surgeon, said today that he had requested that a general order be issued prohibiting enlisted men from circulating stories that would be contrary to President Wilson's proclamation, stating that such gossip and hearsay gave comfort and aid to the enemy. Colonel Maloney's action followed a practical deluge of telegrams which swamped headquarters today inquiring about the scope of an "epidemic" of spinal meningitis which soldiers wrote was sweeping through the division.

Under the order which Colonel Franklin Ward will issue tomorrow, any soldier convicted of relating a yarn about troop movements, prevalence of sickness, or unfounded statements about high mortality on the other side will be brought up before a court-martial.

Colonel Maloney declared that there is exactly one case of spinal meningitis and that the sick man is entirely out of danger. He also said that elaborate precautions prevented any spreading of the disease. He also said that there was not a single case of smallpox in the division.

Only 285 Sick Men at the Camp.

Colonel Maloney said that the total number of sick for any and all causes was 285 men out of 32,000. He stated that the camp's health record was so excellent that the Surgeon General, in his weekly bulletin of record averages at the camps, now omitted Wadsworth from the list because the sick rate figures were inconsequential.

As to Company E, One Hundred and Second Engineers, which was said to be on its way to France, Major Olmstead said that the company was on the artillery range, twenty-eight miles away, and that it was likely to stay there for some time. He intimated that stern measures would be taken against the soldiers who have been advising friends in New York that they would give them "a flash" when the order came to go over.

While headquarters was not disposed to believe that the malicious untruths were the work of German agents, it was admitted that the entire Intelligence service of the division would continue to be alert for the signs of suspicious activities.

Major Olmstead, Assistant Chief of Staff, announced that rifle practice for the infantry would start Monday. The first contingent to start the two weeks' course will be the First Battalion of the 105th Infantry, composed of the former Second and Seventy-first. The battalion, under command of Major Pateman, will march the twenty-eight miles from camp to the Hog Back Artillery Range in the Blue Ridge.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, Lieut. Col. John D. Howland, 106th Field Artillery; Major James E. Austin, 104th Field Artillery, and Captain Charles A. Pearson, 102d Trench Mortar Battery, left tonight for Fort Sill, Okla., where they will take the course in heavy artillery at the school of fire. The officers will also be schooled in methods of artillery transportation by tractors.

Private Henry Ritchie of Company B, 102d Engineers, died today in the base hospital after an illness of several days. It was said death was due to chronic stomach trouble. The dead man's brother, A. G. Ritchie, arrived tonight from New York. Ritchie will be buried tomorrow at a local cemetery, his funeral being the first military service ever held here. Ritchie was born in Ireland 20 years ago, came to this country a year ago and enlisted soon after.

WALKS ON HIDDEN GUN.

Gen. Johnson Compliments Camouflage Unit at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 1.—General Johnson, in command of the Department of the Northeast, accompanied by his chief of staff, Colonel Howes, and an aid, Lieutenant O'Harra, paid an official, though unannounced, visit to the training camp this morning. His inspection only had to do with the New England Division, though he was shown through all cantonments, mess shacks, and other buildings and taken through the trenches.

The work of the camouflage unit attracted much of his attention, and he complimented candidate C. Arnold Slade, in charge of this work. After walking over a six-inch field piece, buried beneath the ground but yet in a position to fire and cover a wide sweep of Lake Champlain, the General finally discovered the place of concealment, much to the amusement of several of the army officers.

The ballots for the State election arrived here tonight and were locked up in the commander's office. Arrangements for the voting were changed today when Major Baer, Camp Adjutant, announced that instead of having all the New York and Brooklyn men assemble at one time in the camp theatre, the men of one company only will be allowed in the theatre at a time. The polling place will be opened at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

Under this new arrangement the voters will not have the opportunity of selecting, as a body, the Inspectors of Election. Colonel Wolf probably will designate the four Inspectors of Election, selecting them, as far as possible, from each of the political factions in New York City.

Seven of the army Captains who have been doing excellent work here as instructors were notified today of their promotion in the regular army as Majors.

THRONG AT WENDELL'S BIER

Delegations from Societies and Clubs at Philanthropist's Funeral.

Funeral services for the late Evert Jansen Wendell, philanthropist, who died at Neuilly, France, on Aug. 25, were held yesterday at the Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Osborne and the Rev. Dr. Hill. The church was thronged with friends of Mr. Wendell, and delegations were present from every club, society or organization of which he had been a member. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods represented the city and Mayor Mitchel. J. P. Morgan also attended the services.

The pallbearers were William Church Osborn, William B. Osgood Field, E. Hamilton Bell, Alan R. Hawley, Francis R. Appleton, Wendell Baker, Anson P. Stokes, T. Tileston Wells, Henry W. Hayden, Robert N. Brace, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, and Charles D. Dickey. The ushers were Langdon P. Marvin, Thomas W. Slocum, Lawrence E. Sexton, George Blagden, Benjamin T. Tilton, Thomas W. Lamont, Gordon Knox Bell, Nicholas Biddle, Jerome D. Greene, Francis H. Kinnicutt, J. Edward Weld, Edwin G. Merrill, Frederick L. Eldridge and James Cligginson.

The following clubs and societies of which Mr. Wendell had been a member or with which he had been affiliated were represented: The Aero Club, Amateur Comedy Club, A. S. P. C. A., Amateur Athletic Union, Boy Scouts of America, Boys' Club, Children's Aid Society, Five Points House of Industry, Harvard Club by 200 members, Half Orphan Asylum, House of Refuge, Holland Society, Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Lambs Club, New York Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Athletic Club, Newsboys' Lodging House, The Players' fifty members, the Public School Athletic League, the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Quill Club, the St. Nicholas Society, St. Mark's Hospital, the Thursday Evening Club, the University and Yale clubs.

Interment was at Woodlawn.

HENRY V. STEERS DEAD.

Ex-Deputy Chief of Police Dies at Home in His 85th Year.

Henry V. Steers, Deputy Chief of the New York Police Department before his retirement in 1892, when he had been a member of the police force for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 473 West 152d Street, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Steers was the last Deputy Chief to command the Detective Bureau, succeeding the late Thomas Byrnes when the latter became Chief of Police. Mr. Steers became blind in 1910.

He was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., now Ossining, the son of a one-time New York police captain. He joined the police force as a patrolman in 1857. He distinguished himself as a roundsman by saving seven persons from drowning. In 1874 he was made a Captain, and in 1885 became an Inspector.

SCHMITTBERGER'S FUNERAL

Police Honor Legion to Attend Services in the Cathedral Tomorrow.

Complete arrangements for the funeral of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger of the New York Police Department, who died on Wednesday, had not been made yesterday, but it was announced that the funeral services would be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Lieutenant John H. Ayers, President of the Honor Legion of the Police Department, of which Inspector Schmittberger was a charter member, said that four companies of the legion, each officered by a Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Sergeants, would attend the services, in charge of Inspector Cornelius Cahalane. The Police Band will lead the funeral cortège.

Wilson Noble.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Wilson Noble, member of Parliament for Hastings from 1886 to 1895, died suddenly yesterday in his home at Henley-on-Thames. He was born in 1854. His wife was Marian, daughter of W. P. W. Dana of Boston, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ISABELLE MILLER SCOTT, widow of Dr. John Graham Scott of Philadelphia, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 1,068 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 68 years.

GUSTAV HAMEL, 36 years old, in the cigar business in Brooklyn, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sunday.

Mrs ANNA MARIE WHITFORD, wife of Caleb Whitford, a warrant officer at the United States Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., died there on Tuesday, and the funeral will be held from 24 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow. She was 37 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

LEONARD ABRUZZO, for many years in the building business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 215 Roberts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He is survived by two daughters, Angeline, a teacher in Public School 54; and Mrs. Grace Duge, and three sons, Matthew P., lawyer; Andrew, a real estate dealer, and William Abruzzo. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. RACHEL STORMS BARAGWANATH, 90 years old, widow of Henry H. Baragwanath, who was chief engineer of the New York Post Office, died yesterday in the Baptist Home, Brooklyn.

MAX TOKLAS, a retired export merchant of San Francisco and New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,164 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, aged 81 years. He was a member of Mount Sinai Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

MAX ZUTTY, formerly a member of the tobacco firm of Mayer & Co., died at his home, 136 Hart Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his forty-seventh year.

CHARLES C. HILL, 43 years old, an engraver, is dead at his home, 667 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease.

JOSHUA W. PLACE, retired carpenter and builder, died on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. ELIZA ELIZABETH TAYLOR, widow of Simeon Henry Taylor and a daughter of the late Frederick Thomas Haigin, a noted English artist, died yesterday at her home, 273 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Taylor was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. Her husband, who died in 1914, was a civil war veteran, and for forty-five years was a leather merchant in "The Swamp" in Manhattan.

MICHAEL BUSSMAN, 76 years old, for many years in the mineral water business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 160 Elder Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE WHITTAKER, formerly President of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., yesterday in his eighty-second year.

SAMUEL S. CORTISS, for nearly thirty years one of the passenger managers of the White Star Line and the International Mercantile Marine Company, retiring from active service in 1909, died yesterday at St. Louis, Mo., in his eighty-ninth year.

The Rev. JAMES LEE, Chaplain of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment during the Spanish war, died at his home at Severe, Mass., yesterday in his sixty-fifth year.

EMANUEL H. KERN, connected with insurance companies, died on Wednesday at his home, 264 West Ninety-eighth Street, in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR BACOT, engineer, and General Manage of the Utica Water Company, died yesterday at his home in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. ELLA D. TEN BROECK, wife of Charles W. Ten Broeck, died at her home in Orange, N. J., yesterday.

WILLIAM F. CAPATAIN, General Superintendent of the American Type Foundry Company of Jersey City, died on Wednesday at his home, 99 West Thirty-eighth Street, Bayonne, aged 67 years.

DUNCAN McEWING RUDING, who retired nine years ago as superintendent of the Tide Water Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, in his sixtieth year.

STEPHEN BRADY, Captain of the Metropolitan baseball nine, which won the world's championship thirty-eight years ago, died in Hartford, Conn., last night.

Mrs. EMILY ANDERSON, writer of short stories and widow of Colonel James Pinlay Anderson, who was Adjutant General of volunteers during the civil war, died on Wednesday at her home in this city, in her seventieth year.

CYRUS W. DAVIS, Surveyor of the Portland (Me.) Customs District and former Secretary of State in Maine, died at his home at Portland yesterday from pneumonia.

EDWARD J. DOONER, 28 years old, son of John A. Dooner, who was once Superintendent of Buildings in this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,812 Voorhies Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was due to pneumonia, the result of a heavy cold contracted during the funeral services for his father, who died on last Friday.

JAMES J. ESTABROOK, a veteran of the Mexican war, died yesterday in his home, 531 West 160th Street, in his ninety-sixth year. He was appointed a member of the Metropolitan police force in 1853, and later was a contractor and builder for many years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FRASER—GODFREY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester Noble Godfrey of 206 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Louise, to Mr. Duncan Fraser of Ardsley-on-Hudson, who is now at Plattsburg. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Married.

LARSON—LECKIE.—On Friday evening, Oct. 26, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Dr. Knubie, Mary Rose Leckie and Lieutenant N. Harry Larson of the 15th Infantry, U. S. N. G.

LYNCH—CROHAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Gertrude S. Crohan to Humphrey J. Lynch.

ROSETT—SARASOHN.—Nov. 1, in the synagogue, Central Park West and 70th St., by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes and Rev. Dr. de Sola Pool, Frieda E. Sarasohn to Louis A. Rosett.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 11, of pneumonia, Rose Allen, third daughter of the late Horatio and Mary Moncrief Allen.

BANFIELD.—On Nov. 1, Anne Rogborough, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Bannister, 420 Mott Av., Bronx. Funeral private.

BOWIE.—Oct. 29, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Sergeant Major Henry Bowie, son of Alexander and Martha Bowie of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 20 years. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 12:30.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, George Thomas Brown, late of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral at 3:30 P. M., today, from 310 Simpson Place, Pe

November Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular contains a carefully selected and well diversified list of high-grade bonds available at attractive prices.

This circular and our comparison of January and current bond prices will be of interest to you if you are contemplating an investment.

Send for November circular and Price Comparison AG-142.

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New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have ready for immediate distribution an explanatory analysis of the New 1917 Income Tax Law just enacted by Congress and signed by the President. This analysis contains tables and charts which show graphically the method of operation of the Income Tax Law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this analysis to investors upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slump Gains in Momentum—Steel Drops 7 Points in General Rout.

It will be known soon by the Governors of the Stock Exchange exactly to what extent short selling in the interests of bear pools has been responsible for the market slump, for the authorities took action yesterday afternoon to bring information as to the borrowers of stock before the Committee on Business Conduct each day. This step is, of course, a preliminary to the adoption of stringent measures for the restriction of injurious short selling. It is not likely that any effort will be made to end all short selling, at least for the moment, but the Governors are going to know how much basis of truth there is in the reports of organized raids on security values.

The Governors' action had been practically agreed upon before the opening of the market and was not, therefore, an outgrowth of the more severe slump which took place yesterday. The most significant feature in the break was the increase in the volume of transactions. These reached a total of 1,394,000 shares, making the largest day's business seen in more than five months. The amount of liquidation bears an important relation to the consideration of restrictive measures. If it is found that the decline has been due almost entirely to actual, bona fide liquidation, the consensus among bankers and brokers is that the market should be allowed to pursue its natural course. Any attempt to impose unnatural obstacles to the decline might easily bring about an unrecognized market in which the sellers' necessities would receive no mercy. The decline has been watched very closely by men who will be prompt to take action to control it at the earliest moment that conditions seem to warrant interference with what most people think has so far been a natural manifestation of the reaction upon the public's mind of an accumulation of highly unfavorable factors bearing upon future security values.

The present situation is hardly comparable to that which existed in the Fall of 1907, or in the few days preceding the closing of the Stock Exchange on account of the European war. The downward movement in stocks and bonds has now been under way for almost a full year. In that time prices have steadily receded, with few intervening rallies, but on the whole so gradually that the necessary readjustments have been made without disturbing either banks or brokerage houses. Today the amount of bank loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral is extraordinarily small. As a matter of fact, the big banks which figure in the call money market would be better pleased were a larger proportion of their loans made on Stock Exchange securities and subject to call. It is, of course, an obvious fact that a bear market needs much less financing than a bull movement, and the slight extent to which brokers have been borrowers substantiates to some extent the belief that liquidation has supplied the bulk of recent transactions.

Yesterday's market was decidedly weak throughout the entire session and scored its worst decline at the close. Steel broke to 93¼ just before 3 o'clock on offerings that temporarily swamped the buyers. It closed off 6⅞ points on dealings totaling almost half a million shares for this one issue. Marine preferred held up until late in the afternoon, when it, too, gave way, closing off 3⅜. The list was unusually broad and the declines reached into all classes, the railroads proving no exception to the downward trend. Norfolk & Western lost 3¼, Northern Pacific 3¼, New York Central 2⅝ and Reading 3½. More striking losses were 4 points in Wilson & Co., 5 in United Fruit, 5⅜ in Texas Co., 5¼ in Crucible, 6 in Continental Can, 6½ in Chesapeake & Ohio, 5⅜ in American Smelting, 5 in American Locomotive and 6¼ in Ajax Rubber. The market was pretty thoroughly demoralized and the wide break forced the closing out of a large number of accounts whose margins had been exhausted.

New Head of Shawmut Bank.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Alfred L. Aiken of Worcester, Governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, today was elected President of the National Shawmut Bank to succeed Colonel William A. Gaston. He will not begin his new duties until January, at which time Colonel Gaston, it was stated, will become Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Treasury Balance High.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The balance in the Treasury's general fund passed the billion dollar mark today for the first time since receipts from the first Liberty Loan were received at the beginning of the fiscal year. The balance today was $1,030,817,905.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5⅜@5⅝	Ninety days	5⅜
Four months	5⅜@5⅝	Four months	5⅜
Five months	5⅜@5⅝	Five months	5⅜
Six months	5⅜@5⅝	Six months	5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75½	$4.75½	— ..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	— ..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	— .00⅛
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.50	13.50	13.50	— .20
Cables	13.75	13.75	13.75	— .05

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	4.76⅜	4.74⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	72.75	74.00
	Peking	110.00	110.25
	Shanghai	103.00	103.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	40.50	40.70
23.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.03	8.01
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.00	53.00
	Yokohama	52.00	53.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.25	50.50
51.56	Russia	13.50	13.75
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	42.50	42.75
	Copenhagen	36.00	36.25
	Christiania	35.75	36.00
19.295	Spain	23.00	23.00
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	25.25	25.35
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.05	46.15
5.1826	Switzerland	4.53	4.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $856,776,702; balance, $78,066,278; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,026,746; Federal Reserve credit balances, $59,763,777.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.3750 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 89½c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 65½.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£395,000
Circulation increased	791,000
Bullion increased	426,625
Other securities increased	2,478,000
Public deposits increased	3,799,000
Other deposits decreased	277,000
Notas reserve decreased	300,000
Government securities increased	78,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.30 per cent.; last week it was 19.70 per cent. Bank rate 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,394,099	1,655,214	1,024,163
Year to date	158,492,812	171,505,893	145,405,858

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	10	200	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	..
21	24	200	Advance Rumely pf	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
50	52	100	Ajax Rubber	54	54	51⅛	51⅛	—6½
3	3⅛	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3¼	3⅜	100	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
17½	18	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19½	19½	17⅜	17⅜	—2⅛
70¼	71⅜	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	71	71½	70½	70⅝	—1⅜
35⅝	36⅛	6,400	Am. Can	39	39	35⅝	36¼	—2⅝
60	61	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63	60	60	—3½
27	30	500	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	27	27	..
12	12¼	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	18⅜	18⅜	12	12	—1⅜
56¼	57	3,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61¼	61¼	56	56	—4⅝
10	13	200	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅞
52	54	400	Am. International	54½	54½	54	54	—3
21	21¼	2,000	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
56¼	58	700	Am. Linseed pf	56⅛	56⅝	56	56⅜	—2⅝
50	51	3,100	Am. Locomotive	53	55	50	50	—5
95	97	600	Am. Locomotive pf	97⅜	97⅜	97	97	— ⅜
12	12½	1,000	Am. Malting	12	12	11½	11½	— ½
58⅜	59	1,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	60	59	59	—2¼
75	75¼	17,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¼	80¼	75	75¼	—5⅜
100¼	100⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100½	100½	100½	100⅜	— ⅛
106	115	300	Am. Snuff	103½	103½	105½	105⅜	— ⅜
54½	56	200	Am. Steel Fdries	55	55	55	55	—1½
95	97	2,300	Am. Sugar Ref	100	100	97	97	—4½
52¾	53	3,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	54	51½	52¾	—1
112	112½	3,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	113	113	112	112¼	— ¾
175	178	800	Am. Tobacco	182	182	175½	178	—2
40¾	41	1,700	Am. Woolen	41⅞	41⅞	40⅜	40¾	—1⅝
20	21	200	Am. Writing P. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1¼
12¾	13⅛	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	—1
38	43	100	Am. Zinc, La. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	—5
55⅛	56	27,700	Anaconda Copper	59⅜	59⅜	55	55⅛	—4⅝
87	88	4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅛	90⅛	87½	87¾	—3
88	89	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	89	89	88	88	—1½
98	103	300	Atlantic Coast Line	99¾	99¾	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅞
93¼	94½	8,700	At., Gulf & West I.	98	98	94	94	—4
59¼	59½	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59½	— ½
52⅜	53	15,200	Baldwin Loco	54½	55	51⅜	52⅛	—3⅜
50	51	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅞	53⅞	50	50	—4¼
60	61	854	Baltimore & Ohio pf	60½	61	60	60	—1
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	..
90	91	600	Barrett Co	92	92	90	90	—10
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
75⅜	78	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	77½	77½	76	76	—2
73¼	75¼	74,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	76⅝	76⅝	74⅛	75¼	—1¾
93⅛	93½	4,100	Beth. S. pf. sub. r.f.p.	97	97	95⅛	95⅜	—1½
43	45¾	2,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	49¾	49¾	47⅜	47⅜	—3
94	95	100	Brown Shoe	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	—6¾
7	7½	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
100	103	1,045	Burns Brothers x d	103	103	100½	102⅞	+ ⅞
18	18¼	1,400	Butte & Superior	19	19	18	18	—1
37	37½	1,300	California Packing	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
11	12	1,200	California Petrol	12½	12½	11⅞	11¾	—1¼
..	33	200	California Pet. pf	33	33	33	33	—2½
..	..	100	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	—1¼
133	133½	20,900	Canadian Pacific	134	134⅝	132½	133¼	—1
65	65¾	11,100	Central Leather Co	67¼	68¼	64⅛	64⅞	—4½
31¼	31½	2,700	Cerro de Pasco	31½	31¾	31	31⅛	— ⅜
63½	64	1,400	Chandler Motor	62¾	65	62¼	64½	— ½
43	44	5,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝	48¾	42	43	—6½
5	7	300	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	— ⅝
20½	21	400	Chi. Great West. pf	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
43¾	44	11,950	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	45¾	43	43½	—2⅛
86	88	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	87½	87½	86	86	—2¾
95	97	1,210	Chi. & Northwest'n	97½	97½	96	96	—2¼
17½	18	8,423	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	18⅝	18⅝	17½	18	—1
50¾	51⅛	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52⅜	52⅜	51	51	—2
42	43	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	46	46	42	42	—1½
14½	14⅝	5,400	Chile Copper	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
38¾	39	3,700	Chino Copper	41	41	38½	38⅝	—2
45	54	300	Cluett, Peabody	51	53	50	53	—5
95	96⅝	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	97	97	97	97	—4½
32⅜	33	2,725	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	35	33	33	—2½
20¾	21	300	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21	— ¼
30⅜	31½	4,000	Columbia Gas & El	31¾	31¾	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅛
85	86	1,600	Consolidated Gas	86½	87	85½	85½	—2
10⅝	12	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	11½	11½	11½	11½	—½
..	86	200	Continental Can	83	83	83	83	—6
26¾	26¾	14,200	Corn Products Ref	27	27¼	26	26¼	—1½
80½	90	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90½	89¾	89¾	— ¾
56½	57½	26,700	Crucible Steel	59	59¾	56	56	—5¼
26¾	27¼	4,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	28	28	26⅛	26⅞	—1½
78¾	79	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	79	79	— ⅞
96¼	97½	1,300	Del. & Hudson	96¾	97½	95¾	96¾	— ¾
188⅜	191⅝	100	Del., Lack. & West	191⅝	191⅝	191⅝	191⅝	— ¾
13	14	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
108	109	25	Detroit Edison Co	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
35	35½	18,500	Distillers' Secur	36⅝	37¾	34¼	35½	—1¾
7½	7¾	100	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
15⅞	15⅞	10,000	Erie	15¾	16	15½	15½	—1
23	23½	1,600	Erie 1st pf	24	24½	23	23	—1⅜
17¼	18½	1,300	Erie 2d pf	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
20	30	100	Fisher Body	25	25	25	25	—5
29	30	1,000	Gaston, W. & W. x d	32	32	29¼	29¼	—2⅛
170	200	100	General Chemical	181	181	181	181	—0
126¼	127½	3,800	General Electric	127	128	125½	127	—1
83½	86	20,000	General Motors	83½	87½	83	85¾	+ ⅞
73½	75	400	General Motors pf	74½	74½	74	74	..
37	38	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	—1½
99¼	101	500	Goodrich pf	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99½	—1⅞
68	70	500	Granby Consol	70	70	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅝
94	95	3,100	Great Northern pf	97¼	97¼	94	94	—3½
22½	23¾	5,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	26	26	22⅜	22⅜	—3½
37⅛	39½	300	Greene-Cananea	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	— ½
75	85	800	Gulf States Steel	90	90	81	81	—6½
12	..	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	12	12	12	12	—1
30	101½	900	Haskell & Barker	31	31	30	30	—1
97½	98½	800	Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅝
41	42	15,500	Inspiration Copper	42½	42½	40¾	40¾	—2
..	..	200	Interboro Consol	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
46½	47¾	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	45⅞	47⅛	45½	47⅛	+1
102	103	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102	102	101¾	102	..
53	56	900	Int. Harvester Corp.	56	55	53	53	—2
23¾	25¼	19,750	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	28½	23½	23½	—2¼
97½	97¾	114,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102¾	103¾	96¾	97⅝	—3½
24¼	25¼	11,500	Int. Nickel	26	26	24⅞	24⅞	—1¾
20⅞	21½	1,200	Int. Paper	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	..
38	40	100	Jewel Tea	37	37	37	37	—1½
14	14½	4,300	Kansas City South	15	15	14	14	—1
40	47	300	Kan. City South. pf	48⅝	48⅝	47¼	47½	—2¼
41¼	42	900	Kelly Spring. Tire	43¾	43¾	42	42	—1½
31	31½	12,500	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	32⅜	31	31	—1⅝
74	74¼	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	75½	75½	74	74	—2½
9¼	10	100	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	..
14½	15	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	15	15	15	15	..
54½	55	3,900	Lehigh Valley	53⅜	54¼	53	55	—1
101¾	102¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
13	15	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	14½	14½	14½	14½	+2½
115½	117	1,400	Louis. & Nash	115¾	116¼	115¼	115¾	—1¼
73½	77	200	Mackay Cos	74½	74½	74	74	..
95	100¾	200	Manhattan Elev	100	100	100	100	—1½
27	29	1,500	Maxwell Motors	29	29	27	28	—1
57	59	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	61¼	61¼	57½	57¾	—4½
17¼	18½	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	18	18	17¼	17½	—1⅜
78¼	78	14,000	Mexican Petroleum	81⅝	81⅝	77½	78	—4½
92	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	—1
27	27¼	2,400	Miami Copper x d	28	28	27	27	—1¼
42	43	9,000	Midvale Steel	43½	43½	41¾	41¾	—2½
84	85	800	Mo., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¼	85¼	84	84	— ⅝
84	85	50	Do., odd lot	85½	86⅛	85¾	85½	..
4	8	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	—1½
23	23½	9,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23¼	25¼	23	23	—2⅜
42⅜	43⅜	500	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	44	44	43	43½	—1
69	72½	200	Montana Power	60	72⅜	69	72⅜	+2⅜
101	107	100	Montana Power pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—5½
..	85	5	Morris & Essex	75	75	75	75	..
27	29½	200	Nat. Acme	28	28	27½	27¾	—2
21	22	3,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22	21	21	—1¼
35	36	3,000	Nat. Enam. & St	36⅞	36⅞	35	35	—2
43	43¾	100	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
101	103¾	180	Nat., Lead pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
16⅜	16½	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	17¼	17¼	16¾	16½	—1
96	98	600	N. Y. Air Brake	103⅝	103⅝	96	96	—7
68¼	68⅝	9,700	N. Y. Central	70⅜	70⅜	68	68¼	—2⅜
24⅝	25	9,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	25⅞	26	23½	24⅝	—1⅝
19	20	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	19½	19½	19	19	—1½
101	106	2,400	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¼	101	101½	—3½
90	91	5,200	Northern Pacific	91¾	92	89½	89½	—3½
75	77	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	79	79	76½	76½	—1½
36	38	11,000	Ohio Cities Gas	36	36	34½	34½	—1½
..	..	100	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
80	82	100	Owens Bottle Mach	82	82	82	82	..
24¾	24¾	200	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
89½	89½	1,200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	—1½
48	48	3,000	Penn. R. R. x d	48	48¾	47⅞	48¼	— ½
42⅝	43¼	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	42⅝	43	42½	42½	— ½
14	14⅜	1,100	Pere Marquette	15½	15½	14½	14½	—1⅝
..	39½	100	Pere Marquette pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	—2
27½	29	800	Philadelphia Co	29¾	29¾	29	29	—1
..	..	300	Pierce-Arrow	32½	32½	31½	31½	—1½
..	..	100	P., C., C. & St. L	60	60	60	60	—1⅛
41	42	1,500	Pitts. Coal	43¾	43¾	42	42	—2
80	90	300	Pitts. Coal pf	80	80	78	78	—1
33¼	34	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	—1½
55½	56	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	56	56	55¼	56	— ½
53	53½	300	Pressed Steel Car	53	53½	53	53	—1
110	116	300	Public Service N. J.	111	111	110	110	—2
130¾	133	300	Pullman Co	129	130⅝	129	130⅝	+ ⅝
38	38	800	Railway Steel Sp	38	38	37⅛	37½	—1½
21	21¾	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	—1
67	68	23,500	Reading	70¾	70¾	66¼	66⅜	—3½
35	36½	200	Reading 2d pf	36	36	35½	35½	— ½
70¼	70¾	13,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	73¼	73¼	70⅜	70⅝	—3⅜
97	97	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	97	97	96¾	97	—1⅝
64½	65½	1,900	Royal Dutch N. Y.	65½	65½	64½	64½	—1
15	15¼	600	St. Louis-San Fran	15½	15¼	15	15	—1
25¼	29	100	St. L.-San F. pf	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
25	27½	100	St. L. Southwest	25	25	25	25	—2½
36	38	100	St. L. Southw. pf	36	36	36	36	—3
6⅞	7	100	Saxon Motor	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10	10	700	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	..
10¼	10¼	700	Seab. Air Line pf	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
142½	142½	3,500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	142½	142½	137½	138	—3½
19⅜	19⅜	100	Shattuck-Arizona	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
30	30⅜	2,300	Sinclair Oil	30	30⅜	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
37	40	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37½	37½	37½	37½	..
81	82¼	5,500	Southern Pacific	84½	84½	82	82⅝	—1⅞
150	150	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	150	150	148	148	—7
25⅜	28	3,200	Southern Ry.	25⅜	28	24⅜	24⅜	—1⅜
57½	57½	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	57½	57½	55½	55½	—1½
85¼	85¼	100	Standard Milling	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
36⅜	36⅜	6,300	Studebaker Co	36⅜	36⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
37½	37½	100	Stutz Motor	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
33	33	400	Superior Steel	33	33	32	32	—3
12½	12½	2,700	Tenn. C. & C.	12½	12½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅞
138	138½	5,600	Texas Co.	138	138½	135¼	135¼	—5⅜
12⅝	12⅞	400	Texas & Pacific	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18	18	200	Third Avenue	18	18	17½	17½	—1½
49¾	49¾	4,400	Tobacco Prod. x d	49¾	49¾	46	47	—3
116	116¼	15,100	Union Pacific	116¾	116¾	114¼	116	—1¼
74½	74½	300	Union Pacific pf	74½	74½	74	74	—½
40	40	300	United Alloy Steel	40	40	39	39	— ½
87⅜	88	2,100	United Cigar Stores	87⅜	87⅜	86	86	—3
65	65	200	United Drug	65	65	65	65	—1
61	64	100	United Dyewood	61	61	61	61	..
111	112	1,100	United Fruit	115	115	112	112	—5
17	23	200	United Paper Board	18	18	17½	17½	—2

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Almost Entirely Professional, with Decline Except in November.

Trading on the cotton market yesterday was once more almost entirely of professional cast. The market was both narrow and weak, influenced apparently by the unfavorable state of affairs on the stock market and by the continued discouraging news from Italy. There was a noticable tendency among traders to play safe by transferring their attention from December, normally the market leader at this time, to January and even later contracts, with the result that toward the close dealing in these months was much more active than in December. The close was steady, but 9 to 25 net points off except November, which was 13 points higher.

There were a lot of overnight selling orders around the ring at the start, but after opening at a decline of 9 to 21 points, the market steadied on the relatively firm showing of Liverpool, buying by brokers with Liverpool and trade connections, and covering. Active months worked about 5 to 10 points net higher, but soon weakened under continued liquidation. Bullish Southern spot advices and the larger exports for the day caused a slight rally during the early afternoon, but the bulges seemed to meet increased offerings from one source or another, and the decline finally extended some 20 to 32 points under Wednesday's closing figures. Last prices were a few points up from the lowest on covering.

A private cable received from Liverpool attributed the strength there to covering by spinners against sales of yarns and said the most important immediate influence was the scarcity of ocean tonnage. This emphasized the talk of an unfavorable outlook for the export movement but otherwise there was little discussion of supplies or ultimate distribution. If anything, the day's news tended to strengthen the smaller estimates of the crop. A report issued by a local authority placed the condition at 58.6 against 64.5 last month and 57.3, and the proportion picked at 73 against 84 last year and 72 two years ago. Two years ago 51.6 per cent. of the crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 18. The amount ginned to date this year was recalled around the ring at 5,871,624 bales. Later in the afternoon it was reported that partial returns to a Chicago authority pointed to a yield of 10,644,000 bales, excluding linters. The weather was cold in the South but continued clear. Exports for the day were 49,683 bales including 37,000 bales reported from New York. Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged to 35 points lower with a small volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Nov.	....	....	....	27.68	27.55
Dec.	27.30	27.35	27.05	27.06@27.12	27.25
Jan.	26.74	26.74	26.39	26.45@26.48	26.69
Feb.	....	....	....	26.25	26.50
March	26.25	26.42	26.05	26.17@26.20	26.37
April	....	....	....	26.10	26.27
May	26.02	26.31	25.97	26.07@26.10	26.24
June	....	....	....	25.90	26.10
July	26.05	26.05	25.81	25.90@25.93	26.09
Aug.	25.70	25.70	25.70	25.70@25.72	25.79
Sept.	....	....	....	25.00	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 28.75c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.15c; New Orleans, holiday; Savannah, 27¾c.; Augusta, 27.38c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 26.70c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	28,469	24,410	36,624
Exports	49,683	15,994	24,192
Season's exports	1,341,934	1,221,008	1,758,822
Port stocks	931,681	867,506	1,300,190
Interior receipts	34,817	41,331	49,476
Int. shipments	27,121	28,117	47,443
N. Y. arrivals	1,459	2,412	2,029
N. Y. stocks	90,067	90,965	108,376

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton was 10 points higher on middling, at 21.62d, and unchanged for good middling at 21.50d. Sales, 4,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Imports, 21,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Futures closed quiet, 2 to 4 lower on new and 10 lower on old.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	19	Iron Cap	¼	½
B S Gas	7	9	Iron Blos	⅞	1
Bing Min	9⅞	10	Jerome V	1	1⅛
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	85	90	Majestic	35	37
Boat Bly	60	75	Mex Met	28	30
Bost & M	51	53	Mojave T	31	35
Butte & L	12	14	New Balt	1	1⅛
Butte & D	30	40	Nev Doug	1⅛	1⅜
Bost & Ar	1⅝	2	N U Bing	60	65
Calaveras	2½	3⅛	Nixon	75	80
Crown Res	20	30	N Cornelia	14⅝	15½
Con Ariz	1⅛	1⅝	N Z & L	25	30
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop	85	100
Champ C	5	6	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons	2⅜	2⅝	Onondaga	10	20
Cal Corb	..	1	Plon Con	1½	1⅝
E & B B	2	2⅛	Ray Herc	3¼	3½
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	1	2	Rex	90	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	4	S W M	..	1
Gila C S	17	17½	Truro	75	100
Houghton	70	90	U V Ext	32	34
Homa Oil	80	100	Victoria M	2	2¼
Humboldt	60	70	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.50	....	65.00	....
Lead	6.00	....	5.87½	....
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	37.00
Iron. No. 2X f'dy	....	33.50	....	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	257	15	0	256	5	0
Tin, futures	257	15	0	256	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,647,946	$60,556,720
Ord. inter. revenue	50,818,414	186,402,368
Income tax receipts	5,967,904	25,741,852
Miscellaneous	20,226,901	50,608,270
Total receipts	$90,181,132	$323,309,709
Exc. of ord. disburse.		
over ord. receipts	1,371,884,227	973,435,987
Exc. of total disburse.		
over total receipts	558,467,884	108,702,272
Expenditures	462,045,359	1,296,795,696

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
American Radiator	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Do pf	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Continental Paper B	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Do pf	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Steubenville, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, has been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, with a capital stock of $4,500,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is paying off the $4,000,000 5 per cent. two-year gold notes, due yesterday, and which were issued Nov. 1, 1915, through Blair & Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is prepared to exchange at its trust department for definitive notes the outstanding two-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, due Sept. 15, 1919.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized the Illinois Central Road to issue $6,360,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds, due in 1955, to take up indebtedness incurred for improvements and additions north of the Ohio River. The commission also authorized $5,208,100 Illinois Central-Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5 per cent. refunding bonds for improvements south of Ohio River.

The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and New York has been formally admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve system.

Liggett & Drexel, the Stock Exchange firm, announced yesterday that it had bought $800,000 two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes of the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation.

The sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association will be held at Baltimore on Nov. 12.

The Guaranty Trust Company is exchanging definitive notes for the temporary certificates for the two-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Seaboard Air Line, due Sept. 15, 1919.

The Bankers Trust Company is inviting offerings of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Wickwire Steel Company to exhaust the sum of $300,000, now held in the sinking fund. The time limit is Nov. 27.

ASKS GAS REHEARING.

Brooklyn Union Company Objects to 600 B. T. U. Standard.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has followed the lead of the Consolidated Gas Company, in asking the Public Service Commission for a rehearing on the order of the commission giving the gas companies permission to adopt the British thermal unit standard instead of the present candle power standard. The company objects to the provision that 6,000 units should be considered equivalent to the present twenty-two candle power.

Commenting on the need of the Government for toluol for explosives, the company says that to furnish gas based on 600 units would mean a reduction in the price of 6 cents a thousand cubic feet, and that this would mean a loss to the company of about $800,000 a year.

"This $800,000," the company says, "the commission orders distributed in rebates to consumers who, as we shall prove, will have lost nothing by the change in standards, and in Brooklyn where the average consumer buys 2,500 cubic feet per month, the average rebate will be less than 15 cents. It is submitted that the nation should not be taxed to make a rebate to Brooklyn."

Because the company wants to heed the call of the Government for toluol, a rehearing is asked and a speedy decision is urged.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Op. revenue	$12,631,071	$11,431,809	$1,249,262
Tot. op. exp.	9,240,567	7,794,295	1,446,272
Net op. rev.	3,440,504	3,637,514	*197,010
Nine months:			
Op. revenue	98,641,568	89,155,283	9,486,285
Tot. op. exp.	74,604,776	64,489,627	10,115,149
Net op. rev.	24,036,792	24,665,656	*628,864

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO RY. for September—

Gross	354,431	262,186	92,245
Net	139,004	103,606	35,398
Total income	185,210	135,154	50,056
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	65,858	21,367	44,491
9 mos. gross	3,171,387	2,293,147	878,239
Net	1,361,295	1,026,920	334,375
Total income	1,169,409	1,329,086	440,323
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	682,078	325,294	356,783

*Decrease.

ERIE RAILROAD for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross revenue	6,850,487	6,395,011	455,476
Op. exp. & tax.	6,018,168	4,837,563	1,180,604
Oper. income	832,319	1,557,447	*725,127
Nine months to Sept. 30:			
Gross revenue	58,778,118	55,512,502	3,265,616
Op. exp. & tax.	50,683,854	41,540,663	9,143,191
Oper. income	8,094,263	13,971,839	*5,877,575

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Miles operated	4,766	4,765	*1
Sept. gross	7,525,563	6,461,004	1,064,559
Net aft. taxes	1,702,628	1,614,455	88,173
9 mos. gross	64,232,607	53,658,586	10,574,021
Net aft. taxes	14,219,661	11,835,582	2,384,079

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—

Mileage	1,236	1,231	5
Sept. gross	1,342,238	1,146,541	195,697
Net aft. taxes	245,400	294,254	*48,853
9 mos. gross	10,857,623	9,615,324	1,142,298
Net aft. taxes	2,235,284	2,235,760	*20,475

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for September—

Gross revenue	339,361	284,136	55,224
Op. exp. & tax.	302,640	239,002	63,637
Oper. income	36,721	45,134	*8,412
Nine months to Sept. 30:			
Gross revenue	3,183,107	3,075,291	87,816
Op. exp. & tax.	2,570,723	2,330,396	240,327
Oper. income	592,384	744,894	*152,510

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Receipts	5,607,963	5,259,332	348,630
Expenses	4,586,481	3,166,981	1,431,500
Profit	1,000,481	2,092,401	*1,082,920
Rent, int., tax., &c., (est.)	872,500	799,500	73,000
Surplus	136,981	1,292,901	*1,155,920
From Jan. 1, 1917:			
Receipts	50,283,009	45,071,683	5,211,325
Expenses	37,788,224	27,944,920	9,843,303
Profit	12,494,785	17,126,763	*4,631,978
Charges, (est.)	7,611,500	7,276,480	335,039
Surplus	4,882,285	9,850,303	*4,968,018

READING COMPANY for September—

Receipts	589,408	580,869	8,539
Expenses	7,069	6,983	86
Profit	582,339	573,885	8,453
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	493,000	456,809	36,190
Surplus	89,339	117,075	*27,736
From Jan. 1, 1917:			
Receipts	4,703,400	3,523,482	218,917
Expenses	94,270	72,533	21,736
Profit	5,648,229	3,450,949	197,180
Charges	4,437,000	4,082,100	354,899
Surplus	4,211,129	4,368,849	*157,719

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON for September—

Receipts	4,403,473	3,701,311	702,162
Expenses	3,766,435	3,514,327	252,108
Profit in oper.	637,038	186,984	450,054
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	200,000	9,000	191,000
Surplus	437,038	177,984	259,054
From Jan. 1, 1917.			
Receipts	35,937,412	28,896,094	7,041,318
Expenses	31,152,336	27,577,907	3,574,729
Profit	4,784,875	1,318,286	3,466,589
Charges	525,000	78,174	446,825
Surplus	4,259,875	1,240,112	3,019,763

VIRGINIA RAILWAY for September—

Gross income	868,851	789,923	78,928
Exp. & taxes	531,865	389,671	142,194
Corp income	336,985	400,251	*63,265
Nine months ending Nov. 30:			
Gross income	8,193,962	6,456,026	1,742,935
Exp. & taxes	4,518,613	3,360,277	1,158,335
Corp. income	3,680,343	3,095,748	584,600

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	942,377	874,726	67,651
Net after tax	435,516	423,179	12,337
12 mos. gross	11,065,879	10,056,786	1,008,593
Net after tax	4,766,945	4,645,234	121,711

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO. subsidiaries—

Carolina Power & Light Co:

Sept. gross	73,303	66,027	7,276
Net after tax	29,590	21,986	7,604
Total income	52,756	26,056	26,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,508	21,830	27,664
12 mos. gross	886,871	761,335	125,536
Net after tax	324,079	287,766	36,313
Total income	452,897	364,316	88,581
Sur. aft. chgs.	281,332	194,429	86,903

Asheville Power & Light Co.:

Sept. gross	43,873	41,588	2,285
Net after tax	20,664	16,771	3,893
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,191	12,755	5,436
12 mos. gross	494,588	448,583	46,005
Net after tax	214,505	189,761	24,744
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,118	139,320	20,798

Yadkin River Power Co.:

Sept. gross	37,277	41,629	*4,352
Net after tax	20,980	33,067	*6,087
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,345	17,441	907
12 mos. gross	476,572	402,500	74,052
Net after tax	349,452	289,249	60,204
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,838	102,427	78,411

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for 12 months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Earn. stocks of sub. cos	4,577,348	5,184,616	4,239,114
Miscel. earn	820,603	573,076	745,940
Gross earnings	5,397,951	5,757,692	4,985,054
Expenses	369,172	199,759	150,620
Net earnings	5,028,779	5,559,933	4,828,434
Cash div. pref. stock	854,172	854,172	854,172
Balance	4,174,607	4,705,761	3,974,262
Cash div. com. stock	1,939,362	1,757,962	1,592,366
Surplus	2,235,245	2,945,763	2,381,897

HERCULES POWDER CO. for nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916	Decrease.
9 mos. gross	34,707,230	43,875,018	9,167,788
Net aft. taxes	4,230,311	13,113,275	8,882,963
Sur. after pf. divs.	3,949,436	12,832,400	8,882,963

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Inc. af. taxes, depr.	5,593,985	8,304,511	2,710,526
Bond int. & rent	115,000	115,000	.....
Fed. tax for 3 mos.	2,126,317	.....	.....
Net income	3,352,668	8,189,511	4,836,843
Divs. paid	2,800,000	6,650,000	3,850,000
Sur. for quar.	552,668	1,539,511	986,843

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO for year ended Aug. 31—

Net	5,400,691	6,198,554	797,863
Cash divs	1,470,636	850,001	‡620,035
Sur. for year	2,930,055	5,347,953	2,417,898

‡Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

According to the latest reports from crop experts, there seems to be every prospect of the new Winter wheat acreage equaling if not exceeding the area planted in 1914, which was about 42,000,000 acres. Receipts at primary points continue to increase moderately, and there appears to be every reason to believe that the marketing has been on a more liberal scale than indicated by the statistics, and some authorities are quite confident that stocks at the mills and in country elevators are liberal.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.85¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was heavy early, and at one time prices were down ⅝c to ⅞c from the previous close. Toward the close shorts in the late months were disposed to cover, and final quotations ranged from ⅝c net decline on December to ¼c net advance for May. The panicky conditions in Wall Street had a disturbing influence on sentiment, and in some quarters there was a disposition to anticipate rather drastic liquidation on this account. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed at $2.13, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.17¾	$1.17	$1.17¾	$1.17⅞	.85⅝
January	1.15¼	1.14¼	1.15¼	1.15¼	.88¼
May	1.13¾	1.12⅝	1.13¼	1.13	.85⅞

OATS.

A very steady undertone prevailed in the oats market, and closing prices were ⅛@¼c net higher. The better feeling seemed to be based on very light offerings from the country, and evidence that farmers are now more disposed to sell their early corn than to market the oats. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 60@60½c; No. 2 white, 56½c; No. 3 white, 55½@56c; No. 4 white, 55@55½c; fancy clipped white, 57½c; ordinary clipped white, 56½c, all asked in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58¾	58¼	58¾	58⅛	54⅝
May	60¼	59¾	60¼	60	55¼

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the provision list, with prices higher as a result of a sharp upturn in the market for live hogs and on buying by strong interests. The volume of business, however, was not particularly large, and interest in the market is being limited by a feeling of caution which has arisen over the question of Government control. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 2,800 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	25.07	24.80	25.07	24.77	16.22
January	23.02	22.45	23.00	22.42	15.27
Ribs—					
January	22.85	22.35	22.80	22.20	13.72
Pork—					
January	43.70	41.85	42.67	41.20	25.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was very quiet, total sales aggregating only 2,900 barrels. Shorts showed a disposition to maintain their position, hoping that the weakness in Wall Street and the lower level of values in cotton would bring about a decline. Offers, however, were distinctly small and prices were firm, closing with net gains of 3 to 5 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.50	....
November	..	..	18.50@19.00	18.50
December	18.40	18.35	18.30@18.50	18.27
January	18.39	18.31	18.30@18.40	18.25
February	..	..	18.15@18.35	18.20
March	18.29	18.25	18.20@18.35	18.15

COFFEE.

After a very quiet morning, coffee futures became a little more active and ruled firmer in the late trading, with the close showing a net advance of 5 to 8 points. This was attributed to covering and some trade buying was also mentioned around the ring. The local spot market was steady at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.09@7.12	7.06
December	7.12	7.12	7.17@7.19	7.10
January	....	....	7.23@7.27	7.18
February	....	....	7.33@7.35	7.28
March	7.43	7.40	7.40@7.41	7.35
April	....	....	7.49@7.51	7.44
May	7.60	7.60	7.53@7.60	7.54
June	....	....	7.67@7.68	7.61
July	7.75	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.68
August	....	....	7.82@7.84	7.75
September	7.91	7.91	7.91@7.93	7.83

SUGAR.

The sugar market continues in a waiting position. No fresh business was reported in raws. The prices remain at 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal, and 6.02c for molasses.

In refined business is almost at a standstill, with only a few refiners accepting orders at all, and these only in a very limited way at the price of 8.35c for fine granulated. Advices from Louisiana said that the crop there had been damaged by the recent frost, and that a shorter outturn is now expected.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,828 packages. Just a little steadier feeling developed on the finer grades of fresh creamery because of the light receipts posted. General demand, however, is not improved to any appreciable extent. Storage creamery quiet and in buyers' favor. Ladles and packing stock show further improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@43¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39½@40½c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; Creamery held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@44½c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 41@41½c; thirds, 39½@40½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 36@40½c; Renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 37@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@39c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 34@34½c; Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 9,630 cases. The scarcity of new-laid qualities increases, and any lots of fresh gathered showing fair to large proportion of such are meeting a good demand at hardening prices. Stock which contains a majority of shrunken country holdings and the remains of previous accumulations of ungraded Fall-packed stock continue dull and freely offered at very irregular prices. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand and are rated steady to firm on the basis of present quotations. Some holders are refusing to sell, except at some advance over the prevailing prices, but trading at any higher figures is limited to small jobbing sales. Nearby white eggs continue extremely scarce, and fine to fancy qualities are wanted beyond the supply; holders of such can obtain almost any reasonable price asked. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 48@49c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 41@44c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds and poorer, 30@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 26@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 32@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 28@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@78c; ordinary to fine, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 56@70c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@65c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 52@60c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@50c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Oct. 31, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 20		$28,299,104.72
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,096,186.78	
Miscellaneous	529,530.11	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$6,000,000.00	
Corporate stock notes	2,000,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	600,000.00	
Assessment bonds	3,250,000.00	
General fund bonds	4,500,000.00	
	16,350,000.00	
		19,975,706.89
		$48,274,811.61
Payments—		
General administration	$6,289,644.80	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corporate stock notes	$9,892,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	3,685,500.00	
	13,577,500.00	
Interest on city debt	72,258.73	
		20,539,403.53
Balance Oct. 31		$27,695,410.08
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Oct. 20		$6,775,853.51
Receipts		12,876,404.57
		$19,652,265.08
Payments		13,048,500.00
Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$6,603,765.08
Aggregate balance Oct. 31		$34,299,175.16

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50 Carbon Steel
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
15 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 Home Insurance
15 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Salt
50 National Sugar
100 National Fuel Gas Stock & Rts.
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 American Chicle Com.
10 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Carbon Steel
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
100 Freep't & Tampico Fuel Oil Com.
100 Hocking Valley R. R.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
50 National Sugar
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
50 Splidorf Electric Pfd.
100 Westchester Insurance Rights

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Goodyear Tire & Rubber
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Hocking Valley Products
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MAY CURTAIL PRIVATE WORK

National City Bank Discusses the Shortage of Labor.

The National City Bank of New York, in its November bulletin, to be issued today, directs attention to the necessity of curtailing private work in order to fill the requirements of the Government, which will necessarily be very large as indicated by the $20,000,000,000 of war appropriations made by Congress.

"The available supply of labor," says the bank, "is limited, and competition for it increases costs without increasing product. The payment of extraordinary wages will attract labor to the war industries, but if it is drawn from coal mines, railways, and farms the situation may be so disorganized that even war work will be impeded. The situation is most effectually handled by having the Government exercise priority rights. It is doing this as to materials and equipment, and may have to go further and exercise a priority right to labor. If conscription for Government work is deemed impracticable, the object may be accomplished by restricting the employment of labor in non-essential industries.

"The urgent demands of this Government have interfered in some instances with work being done for the Allies, and this has brought up the question whether it is good policy to curtail work for them, and loans to them, in order to hasten our own preparations. It is certainly true that, being at war, we should not be dependent upon others to fight for us, and the nation would not be content where its own honor and interests are involved to play the part of a mere purveyor of supplies. On the other hand, our allies have trained armies already in the trenches, and supplies for those armies may be even more important at the moment than preparations to put an army of our own in the field later. The disaster which has just occurred to the Italian armies illustrates this."

American Steel Shows Gain.

The American Steel Foundries Company earned in the nine months ended Sept. 30 a gross income of $6,377,502, a gain of $3,733,822 over the same period last year. The management set aside $1,500,000 to cover excess profits and income taxes, leaving net profits after interest charges had been met, which totaled $4,120,096, against $2,156,410 a year before.

CRUCIBLE PROFITS DROP.

The Crucible Steel Company reports in its annual statement total profits of $16,161,236 in the year ended Aug. 31, a decrease of $367,512 from the record of the preceding year. The company set aside $3,375,000 to cover repairs and depreciation, against $1,915,240 in 1916. The net profit amounted to $12,282,857, a decline of $941,298.

The surplus for common stock dividends totalled $4,719,857. This was equal to $18.88 per share of stock outstanding. The balance sheet showed among the liabilities a sum of $3,018,400 for interest and taxes, compared with $314,080 the year before. The appropriated surplus was $20,000,000, and the profit and loss surplus stood at $8,263,484. Aggregate assets footed up to $90,389,702, compared with $81,325,453 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The company's statement, issued yesterday, said that the plants were engaged largely with Government work. One plant is supplying 83 per cent. of its products directly to the Government, while 15 per cent. additional is going to contractors with Federal orders.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Julia	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.04	Sierra Nevada	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.68	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.67½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.07
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension	.18
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.08
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.08	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.13	Consolidated	.20
Tonopah Extension	1.80	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Nev	5.37	Red Top	.05
West End	.67	Secret	.03
West Tonopah	.15	Union Amalgamated	.14
GOLDFIELD.		Caps	.04
Atlanta	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.03	Nevada Hills	.05
Florence	.12	Packard	.25
Frances	.03	Victor	.39
G'field Consol	.01	Round Mountain	
		United Eastern	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅜	Granite	30	55
Dr. J'pot	3¼	3⅝	Isabella	8	9
Elkton	3	5	McKinney	6¼	6¾
El Paso	15	25	Portland	102	112
Fanny R	2	3	U. Gold M.	16	17
Golden C.	175	177	Vindicator	21	40
Gold Sov	2½	3			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918	4	6¼	5.65
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5		5.75
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5		7.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½		6.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'23	4½		5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		5.40
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5		6.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		5.50
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5		6.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		7.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		5.65
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5		6.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		6.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5		5.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'30	5		5.40
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		5.40
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5		6.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5		6.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5		6.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'31	4½@5		6.00
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½		5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6		6.25
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4	6¼	5.30
St. L., S'w'tern	1917-'26	4½@5		6.25
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5		6.25
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½		5.45
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5		6.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5		6.25

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon (1925	104¾	105
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
410	Pacific Gas & Electric	39¾	38	38	38¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20¼
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	44
Am. Light & Traction	210	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	101
Am. Power & Light	50	55
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & Eqpartic.	11	15
Am. W. W. & El. pf.	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	92
Cities Service	203	206
Cities Service pf.	77½	79
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	35	37
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	69	71
Cont. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & Lt.	80	82
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	94	98
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.		65
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100
Idaho Power	7⅝	pf.
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Middle West U. 6s, '25
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	80	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s
Carolina P. & L. 5s	83	92	Miss. V. Util. 5s, '22
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956	95	97½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s	97	100	Nor. Texas Elec. col.
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942		90	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s,
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84	United Util. cv. 6s, '43
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	Utah Securities 6s
Inter-Mt. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	Wash. L. W. L. & P. 5s
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Western Power 1st 5s
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '42	88	95	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Liquidation was in evidence throughout the session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange with Steel common as the feature in a break to 93⅝. The preceding final was 100½, the break of 7⅛ being the largest daily net loss recorded in the issue in many years. Large blocks of the stock were released on the market, and the transactions in this stock exceeded the total transactions in the entire list on many recent days. Steel common accounted for 122,150 shares of the total of 195,415 recorded for the full list, this in itself establishing a record in recent trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
480	Am. B. Sug.	71⅞	70¼	70¼
1,320	Am. Can	39	38	38
150	Am. C. & F.	63	63	63
320	Am. H. & L.	13¼	12¾	12¾
670	Am. Loco	83¼	81¼	81¼
2,040	Am. S. & R.	80⅝	75¼	75¼
450	Am. Su. Teb.	54½	52	53¼
890	Am. Sugar	99⅞	98¾	98¾
100	Am. Woolen	41¾	40½	40¾
5,870	Anac. Cop.	59¼	58	58¼
320	A., T. & S. F.	89½	88	88⅝
2,370	Bald. Loco	55	51¾	52
450	Balt. & Ohio	53	51	51
6,940	Beth. St'l B.	76¾	74	75
140	Brklyn R. T.	49¾	48	48
90	Cal. Petrol.	12¾	12	12
310	Can. Pacific	134½	132¼	133
770	Cent. Leather	67⅞	65	65
130	Ches. & Ohio	47	44¼	44¾
1,100	Chic. R. I. & P.	25¼	24¾	24¾
720	C., R. I. & P.	18½	17⅜	18
410	Chino Copper	40½	39¼	39½
950	Col. F. & I.	35¾	33	33½
780	Corn Prod.	27¾	26¼	26¼
3,740	Crucible St'l	59¾	56¼	57¼
670	Cuba Cane Su.	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
1,930	Dist. Secur.	37½	34¾	34¾
1,580	Erie	15⅞	15¼	15¼
	Do 1st pf.	24	23½	23⅝
3,960	Gen. Motors	84¾	83¼	83¾
	Do pf.	98	97	97
	Goodrich (B. F.)	69¾	67¾	68
	Do pf.	104	103	103
	Great Nor. pf.	93	92	92
	Gt. Nor. Ore	25⅝	24	24
	Gulf States St'l	59¾	58¼	58¾
	Hide & Leather	23¾	23	23
	Do pf.	90	89	89
	Inspiration	47¾	46¾	47
	Int. Harvester	111¾	110¼	110¾
	Int. Mer. Marine	38¾	35¾	36
	Do pf.	97¾	96¾	97
	Int. Nickel	35¾	34¾	35
	Int. Paper	97	95	95
	Kennecott Copper	39¾	38¾	39
	Lackawanna Steel	73	72	72
	Lehigh Valley	56	54¼	54¼
	Loose-Wiles 1st pf.	98	98	98
	Mackay Co.	71	70	70
	Do pf.	77	76	76
	Marine pf.	107	105	105
	Maxwell Motor	47	45	45
	Do 1st pf.	93	91	91
	Do 2d pf.	77	75	75
	Mex. Petrol.	81¾	78	78
	Miami Cop.	28¼	27¼	27½
	Midvale Steel	43	41¾	42¾
	Mo. Pacific	25¼	23	23
	Nat. E. & S.	36¼	36¼	36¼
	Nev. Cons.	17¼	17¼	17¾
	N. Y. Cent.	70¾	68¾	69
	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26	24	25¼
	N. Y. Air Brake	92	89½	89½
	Pennsylvania	48	48	48
	Reading	70	66⅞	66⅞
	Rep. I. & S.	72¾	71¼	71½
	Sinclair Oil	30½	29¾	29¾
	So. Pacific	84⅝	81¾	81¾
	So. Railway	25½	25	25⅝
	Studebaker	36¼	35	35¾
	Tob. Prod	50	46¾	46¾
	Third Ave.	18	18	18
	Union Pac.	116¼	114⅝	115¾
	Un. Cig. Stores	87	87	87
	U. S. Ind. A.	112⅜	111¼	111½
	U. S. Rubber	53	53⅛	53⅜
	U. S. Steel	99¼	93⅜	93⅝
	Utah Copper	80	78	78
	Va.-Car. Ch.	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
	Wab. pf. A.	41	41	41
	Westing. El.	40¼	40	40
	Willys-Over.	19½	18⅛	18⅛

BONDS.

$6,650	Liberty 3½s	99.82	99.70
3,900	Do 4s	.100	100

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10½
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76
300	McNamara	.24	.24
500	North Star	.07	.07
300	Ton. Ext.	1.85	1.82½
200	Ton. Con.	.93	.93
200	West End	.71	.71
300	Wh. Caps	.98	.98

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,350	Mex. Petrol.	81¾	78	78
350	Miami Cop.	28¼	27¼	27½
730	Midvale Steel	43	41¾	42¾
930	Mo. Pacific	25¼	23	23
10	Nat. E. & S.	36¼	36¼	36¼
150	Nev. Cons.	17¼	17¼	17¾
840	N. Y. Cent.	70¾	68¾	69
930	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26	24	25¼
540	Nor. Pacific	92	89½	89½
110	Pennsylvania	48	48	48
2,440	Reading	70	66⅞	66⅞
740	Rep. I. & S.	72¾	71¼	71½
450	Sinclair Oil	30½	29¾	29¾
630	So. Pacific	84⅝	81¾	81¾
260	So. Railway	25½	25	25⅝
750	Studebaker	36¼	35	35¾
400	Tob. Prod	50	46¾	46¾
10	Third Ave.	18	18	18
900	Union Pac.	116¼	114⅝	115¾
120	Un. Cig. Stores	87	87	87
390	U. S. Ind. A.	112⅜	111¼	111½
610	U. S. Rubber	53	53⅛	53⅜
122150	U. S. Steel	99¼	93⅜	93⅝
1,710	Utah Copper	80	78	78
90	Va.-Car. Ch.	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
60	Wab. pf. A.	41	41	41
350	Westing. El.	40¼	40	40
2,150	Willys-Over.	19½	18⅛	18⅛

BONDS.

$6,650	Liberty 3½s	99.82	99.70
3,900	Do 4s	.100	100

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10½
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76
300	McNamara	.24	.24
500	North Star	.07	.07
300	Ton. Ext.	1.85	1.82½
200	Ton. Con.	.93	.93
200	West End	.71	.71
300	Wh. Caps	.98	.98

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	Jumbo Ext.	19	18	19
1,500	Kirkland Por.			
	Gold M., Ltd.	50	50	50
500	La. Con	½	½	½
2,000	Magma Cop.	37	34	37
3,600	Magnate	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	McK.-Dar.	62	62	62
400	Mogul Min.	40	35	40
7,000	Monat. Chief	¾	¾	¾
3,500	Moth. Lode	32	29	30
8,000	Nat. Leas.	7	6	7
10,000	Nev. Z. & L.	32	28	30
400	Niptissing	8	8	8
1,000	Nixon Nev.	72	71	72
2,700	Portl'd Con.	25	24	25
5,000	Prov. M. Co.	41	40	40
400	Red Warrior	½	½	½
1,700	Roch. Mines	40	38	38
2,500	Silver Pick	12	11	11
600	Std. Sil.-Lead	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
2,500	Success	13	11	12
250	Tono. Belmt	4	4	4
1,550	Tono. Ext.	1¼	¼	1⅛
1,700	Troy-Ariz.	15	15	15
1,500	U. Verde Ex.	34	33	33
3,000	U. Zac Mines	15	14	15
1,700	W. End Con.	72	70	71
3,500	White Caps	1	⅞	1
2,500	Wilbert Min.	22	21	22
5,500	Yerington	15	14	14½

BONDS.

$30,000	Gen. Elec. 6s notes	101	100½
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 2-yr. n'ts., w. i.	97	97
28,000	Rus. Govt. new 5½s	57½	54
15,000	Rus. Govt. 6½s	67	64
	Unlisted.		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	Balt. Tube	85	85	85
1	Do pf	94½	94½	94½
20	Balt. Elec. pf.	40	40	40
100	Citi. Bank	43¼	43¼	43¼
239	Con. Power	103¼	102½	103
	Do pf			115
	Con. Power			275
	United Ry			25½

Bonds.

$11,000	Bal. C. 4s, '58	93	93
18,000	Con. Coal 6s	102	102
16,000	Con. P. 5s, ns	95⅝	95¾
5,000	Cos. 6s, B	92	92
5,000	Cos. Gas 5s	89½	89¾
22,000	Elkhorn 5s	99⅝	99¾
2,000	Do 6s	97	97
	Do		95
	Do		103
	Do		115
	Do pf		65
	Do		65
	United Ry		25½
$2,000	G. C. & N. 5s	97½	97½
1,000	Ga. & Al. 5s	96½	96½
1,000	Hous. Elec. 5s	93½	93½
1,000	Sta. Md. 6s, '24	98	98
3,000	Un. Rys. 4s	77¾	77¾
1,000	Do inc. 4s	56	56
1,000	W. B. A. 5s	82	81½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Am. Zinc	13½	12¾	12¾
100	Adventure	1	1	1
83	Ahmeek	87	85¼	85½
80	Alaska	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
321	Allouez	55	51½	51½
135	Anaconda	57¾	55½	55⅝
423	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
220	Arnold	25c.	25c.	25c.
100	Butte & Bal.	40c.	40c.	40c.
220	Cal. & Ariz.	65½	63¾	64
29	Cal. & Hecla	430	425	430
10	Chino	40	39	39
1,190	Copper Range	47⅝	47	47
58	Daly-West	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
425	Davis-Daly	3⅜	3½	3⅜
566	East Butte	9⅛	9	9
50	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
100	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.
45	Kerr Lake	5	4⅞	5
20	Isle Royale	24¾	24½	24½
210	Lake	5⅛	5¼	5¼
275	Mass Con	5⅛	5	5
625	Mohawk	65	62	62
	Do			80

Railroads.

205	Boston Elev.	38¾	38	38½
60	Boston & Me.	21¾	21¼	21¼
116	Fitchb'g pf.	51	50	50
150	Mass. Elec.	3	3	3
100	Do pf.	14½	14	14

Miscellaneous.

65	Am. Ag. Ch.	78	78	78
5	Do pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	Amoskeag	64	64	64
30	Am. P. Ser. pf.	10	10	10
50	Am. Sugar	100¼	100	100
1	Do pf	110	110	110
390	Am. Tel	112¾	112	112
37	Am. Woolen	41¼	41	41¼
30	Do pf	92¼	92	92
380	A. G. & W. I.	97	94	94½
30	Do pf	60	60	60
240	Cuban Cem	13	13	13
96	Edison Elec.	169	165	165
	Do			163

Bonds.

$5,000	A. T. & T. 4s	81¾	81⅝
2,000	Do 4s	96¼	96
3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	77	77
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	94	93½
	Do		93½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Ship	90	90	90
130	Chi. Rys. Ser. 2	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,555	Cudahy	113	110	110
164	Com. Edison	106	105½	106
200	Deere pf	99½	99½	99½
125	Dia. Match	110	110	110
20	H., S. & M. pf.	109	109	109
263	Lindsay Lt.	23	23¼	23¼
100	Nat. Biscuit	90¼	90¼	90¼
316	Nat. Carbon	57	50	51
9,113	Carbide-Car.	52	45	46¼

Bonds.

$5,000	City Ry. 1st 5s	91	91	91
2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	88	88	88
1,000	C. Ry. Ser. B5s	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Alliance Ins.	20	20	20
1	Am. Gas	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
13	Cambria Stl.	115	115	115
815	Elec. Storage	50¼	49½	50
1,790	L. Sup. Corp.	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1,078	Lehigh Nav.	58	57	57⅜
481	Do war	8	7⅝	7⅝
148	Lehigh Val.	56	54½	54⅝
	95 Phila. Co	30	30	30
841	Phila. Elec.	26	25½	25⅝
4,350	P. R. T. t. c.	25	23	23⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	88½	87⅞
1,000	Do of 1941	98⅜	98⅜
5,000	Do of 1945	98¾	98¾
1,000	Do of 1947	98½	98½
1,000	El. & Peo. T. 4s	74	74
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	81	81
1,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s	101¾	101¾
$2,000	G. C. & N. 5s	97½	97½
1,000	Ga. & Al. 5s	96½	96½
2,000	Hous. Elec. 5s	93½	93½
1,000	Sta. Md. 6s, '24	98	98
3,000	Un. Rys. 4s	77¾	77¾
1,000	Do inc. 4s

BUSINESS ACTIVITY NOW AT HIGH LEVEL

Pierre Jay Points Out That Production Is Now at Its Limit of Capacity.

REVIEW OF VARIOUS TRADES

Head of Board of Federal Reserve Bank Says Important Readjustments Are in Progress.

General business activity in this district continues with production at limit of capacity, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report, issued yesterday. He observes that important and far reaching readjustments are in progress and that the slowing up of industries not essential to war needs is being accomplished not so much through lightening of the demand for their products as through difficulty in obtaining supplies and holding labor in competition with industries which are stimulated by the vital necessity for speedy production of war materials. With but few exceptions, reports received by the bank indicate that collections are satisfactory.

Reviewing the various trades, Mr. Jay says:

"Building is almost at a standstill except in localities where important factory extensions has taken place in connection with war orders, and building for housing purposes has been necessary, but, in general, almost no new building is in progress or contemplation, and materials are being supplied chiefly for repairs or alterations.

"There is uneasiness as to the prospects for fuel supply and transportation. The belief is expressed that if transportation conditions could be improved the supply would be ample, but, while coal is being supplied in quantities sufficient to keep factories running, there is little surplus. Transportation of merchandise has been handled fairly satisfactorily thus far.

"Foreign trade, despite the inconvenience of embargoes, is holding up well, exports being satisfactory in volume and at very high prices. Heavy business with Central and South America has compensated for decreased shipments to Europe.

"General conditions in the drug and chemical industries are satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the dyestuff industry is now firmly rooted and that those engaged in the industry believe that the country need no longer depend upon European supplies; also that there has been a tendency for prices to drop owing to increased and more economical production. Difficulties in obtaining sufficient quantities of bituminous coal have interfered with production of some chemical by-products and difficulty is being experienced in maintaining the production of chemicals at the maximum of earlier months. In the small drug trade buying is conservative, due, apparently, to a general feeling that prices are dangerously high.

"The textile trades are working to fullest capacity. Woolen mills are handling the greatest business in their history, both as to yardage and weight, with the total value of the product far above that of last year. Government orders have been particularly heavy in this field. Typical of the war-time adjustments which are in progress is the action taken by an important carpet manufacturing concern in installing new machinery for making army blankets and tent duck. Civilian business is quieter than for some time past, though maintained at a fair level. The wool supply is furnishing serious concern, and the use of part cotton in fabrics a very probable.

"Conditions in the clothing line are good, with strong retail demand. Makers of women's clothing report indications for good business for the rest of the year.

"In the shoe trade, conditions among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are good. For some time past there has been a conservative feeling on the part of dealers and the buying has been light, but within the last few weeks there has been a tendency to place orders, which appears to indicate that the period of adjustment in the business has been passed and that demand is becoming active.

"Sales of jewelry and watches have thus far continued very active at continually rising prices. The public's purchases are expected to hold up well until after the Christmas holidays.

"Makers of furniture report that shortage of labor has enforced some curtailment of output and that the demand for household furniture is very light. Office furniture, however, cannot be made rapidly enough to meet Government and private buying orders."

Chairman Jay says that reports throughout the district indicate that satisfactory crops have been harvested and that the farmers are very prosperous. The early frost occasioned no widespread or serious damage. Some of the fruit crops available for canning have been disappointing and the pack may fall somewhat below the normal. The most important shortage is the apple crop.

FEW FAILURES REPORTED.

Record for October Lowest for Period in a Decade.

With the smallest number of failures for the period in more than a decade, and the lightest indebtedness, with one exception, since 1909, the October insolvency record maintains the highly favorable features which have characterized the returns throughout this year, Commercial defaults last month, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,082, and involved $12,812,012 of liabilities, as against 963 reverses in the shorter month of September for $11,906,051. But while the October mortality somewhat exceeds that of September, the number is well below the 1,240 failures of October, last year, and is, in fact, less than in any year back to 1906. Moreover, the aggregate debts, though larger than the $10,775,654 of October, 1916, are materially under those of any October in eight years, the 1909 total being $12,529,862.

There were 1,010 failures reported to Bradstreet's for the month of October, an incease of 15 per cent. over the very low September total, which, by the way, was the smallest reported in any month for seven years, but compared with October a year ago the decrease in failures is 29 per cent., and the falling off from October, 1914, is fully 30 per cent. In fact, October failures this year are the smallest in number for that month since 1911. Liabilities for October of $13,319,299 show an increase of 27 per cent. over those of September, and are 15 per cent larger than October a year ago, but with this exception, the October liabilities this year are the smallest reported in that month since 1910.

BEGIN PARK AV. VIADUCT

Structure to Relieve Congestion to be Completed in Year.

Ceremonies were held at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue yesterday noon to mark the beginning of the work on the viaduct which is to extend from the north end of the Park Avenue tunnel at Fortieth Street to the upper roadway of the Grand Central Station. The purpose of the viaduct is to relieve the congestion of traffic in Forty-second Street and also to allow north and south vehicular traffic to flow around the Grand Central Station by Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place.

The viaduct will cost $517,070, and will be completed in a little more than one year. Yesterday's ceremonies included speeches by Borough President Marks, Vice President Ira Place of the New York Central Railroad, and a member of the firm of Terry & Tench, the contractors who will do the work. George McAneny, who as Borough President, obtained the appropriation from the Board of Aldermen, was unable to attend.

Ferryboat Rams Slip.

While entering the slip at Warren Street yesterday the Erie ferryboat, Chautauqua, rammed the pier bridge, damaging the boat and bridge and creating a scare among the passengers. The police said the accident was due to a mistake in signals. The boat will be out of service for a time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $15,875,250, were chartered today. They include:

Graham Restaurants, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. and Y. Hornstein, M. Bratspis, 11 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Ontario Auto Co., Rochester, $10,000; E. G. Werp, A. A. Kirchhoff, C. I. Collins, Rochester.

Auto Sundries Corp., Rochester, trucking, taxicab, and parcel delivery, $7,000; C. W. Young, J. L. Conniff, L. J. Collins, Rochester.

Appac Forwarding Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; D. B. Luckey, J. M. Sullivan, N. V. Wallach, 1,078 Stebbins Av.

Deluxe Pictures, Manhattan, $200,000; H. V. Goerz, W. Chilvers, J. W. F. Thompson, 35 Nassau St.

The Sales and Service Co., Manhattan, commission merchants and make motors, engines and flying machines, $50,000; J. F. Haas, L. W. Mulford, W. R. Couch, 452 Riverside Drive.

Very Latest Music Co., $5,750; J. J. Flood, H. Woog, F. Meyer, 540 West 165th St.

Kashin Theatres, Manhattan, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; J. S. Judd, T. A. Clements, M. A. Kashin, 914 Myrtle Av.

Grand Wood Turning Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Weiss, J. Dubitzky, L. Polotnick, 11 West 112th St.

Lopez-Martini Corp., Manhattan, dry goods and notions, $20,000; F. Arguelles, D. D. Singer, C. A. Berard, 30 Maiden Lane.

Savetsky, Cohen & Co., Manhattan, rags and woolen stock, $5,000; B. Cohen, M. and I. Savetsky, 120 East 112th St.

The Wolman Co., Brooklyn, contracting, trucking and express business, $15,000; N. Smilansky, L. J Werner, H. Levy, 154 Nassau St.

Trocadero Restaurant, Manhattan, $10,000; H. Levy, J. Ashner, M. E. Phillips, 154 Nassau St.

Consolidated Confectionery Co., Brooklyn, $7,000; A. Stieger, J. Kanner, S. Fischer, 102 Norfolk St.

Casino Stores, Manhattan, storage warehousing and forwarding, $5,000; L. Casino, T. R. Donovan, C. F. Decasanova, 9 Church St.

Oneil Iron Works, Buffalo, sugar cane mills, $40,000; J. M. Hull, W. D. and L. W. Oneil, Buffalo.

Italo-American Brokerage Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Capolino, J. Paschetta, E. Johnson, 312 East 32d St.

Sedge-Morris Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Westfisch, M. Perl, L. Silverman, 1,466 Wilkins Av.

Overton Truck Sales Co., Manhattan; $30,000; J. H. Kutner, S. Stein, M. A. Lewis, 135 Broadway.

Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Niagara Falls, 2,000,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $15,000,000; C. G. K. Billings, M. T. Herrick, C. A. Coffin, 120 Broadway.

Capital increases:

Gilmore Clothing Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $350,000.

R. D. Cortina Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $60,000.

A. L. Gosselin Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

H. D. Best Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Francisco Albano, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Authorizations:

General Device and Fittings Co., Illinois, general engineering, $12,000; representative, J. S. Fitch, Rochester.

Hazen-Brown Co., Mass., rubber cement, $30,000; representative, H. H. Flueggelman, 141 Raymond St., Brooklyn.

Tri-City Button Co., Iowa, $65,000; representative, J. W. Bacon, 377 Broadway.

The Walter S. Newhall Co., Ohio, general construction, $10,000; representative, E. P. Saford, Silver Creek.

The World Book, Inc., Illinois, print and publish educational and school books, $50,000; representative, H. S. Kemper, Syracuse.

Dissolutions:

Fontaine & Vaillant, Manhattan.

Frederick L. Schley & Co., Manhattan.

Moore, Friedman & Millinger, Manhattan.

H. Friedberg, Manhattan.

I. Gannapol & Co., Manhattan.

Greene's Feature Photo Plays, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 1.—Charters filed:

North Gogedic Mining Co., $2,000,000; Henry B. Paull, Frederic R. Kennedy, John J. Duffy, all of New York.

The Z.-K. Airship Co., $5,000,000; Israel J. Zieferstein, Michael J. Steffens, Israel Warawfsky, all of Chicago.

Monarch Vacuum Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; Joseph H. Strange, South Orange, N. J.; George T. Wood, John L. Kern, all of New York.

Union Ship and Dock Co., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Virilite Metal Co., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Fimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

The Morley Mankin Co., to deal in and with investments of all kinds, $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

California Mutual Film Corp., $50,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 1.—Farmers' Co., Inc., Camden, $25,000; Albert Decasta and Josephine Decasta of Oaklyn, and Fred C. Hansell of Philadelphia.

Redi-Chemical Co., Hoboken, $15,000; Harry Raff, William S. Driesen, and Milton Hart, all of Chicago.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Texas—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., fair.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo L. Doblin *of the* Leo L. Doblin Co.

announces the admittance to the firm of

Emanuel A. Jackson *and* Emanuel Goldstein

under the firm name of

Leo L. Doblin, Jackson & Co.

Factors and Commission Merchants

404 Fourth Ave., New York

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301-7801, in navies. Phil Walcoff & Co., 682 Broadway.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted. — Salts make, several pieces, at price. Mittenthal Son, 41 East Broadway.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 or F. & H. taupe, burgundy, and plum, for cash. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all colors; also M. S. Serge No. 235; will pay cash. M. S. 7427.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, beetroot, and taupe, at $2.10 net. Mad. Sq. 6865.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Crochet buttons, jobs of every description and quantities, cash. E. B., 236 Times Downtown.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Can use quantities in the following makes: Amoskeag, Bluebells, Golden Rule, White Pine, Security, &c. M 350 Times Downtown.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Meltons and Thibets, ⅝ blue, brown, black; cash. United Cloak Co., 27 West 20th. Chelsea 7897.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—Open for all good makes, navy, gray, brown. Gramercy 6318.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Panken & Son, 37 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description, for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ⅝ melton, heavy weight. Chelsea 9955.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2945.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—180 pieces at $1.02½ per yard; flesh, Eagle's 684; immediate delivery. K 148 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Also Georgette taffeta for spot cash; no quantity less than 50 pieces. K 147 Times.

CROCHET BUTTONS Wanted.—Jobs of every description and quantity, cash. B. B., 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles on serges, taffetas, and silk poplins, snappy styles; immediate orders placed. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. O. Nathanson, 506 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on soft dresses; big opportunity. G 44 Times.

JEANS AND DRILLS Wanted. — 1,500,000 yards standard grades white jeans and drills; will pay spot cash. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

MACKINAW.—Fancy cloth wanted, good weight goods; highest price paid; spot cash. Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway.

MELTONS Wanted.—6-4 and 8-4, all colors; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2195.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

MOIRE SILK Wanted.—All colors; large and small quantities. Gramercy 1842.

OXFORD MELTONS Wanted.—For cash. L. & K., 12 West 21st St.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Also Tussah, fancy silk, jobs, cheap. Merit Co.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Of mixture; open for any quantity; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 8767.

PLAIDS Wanted.—American 15005 or similar. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

POM POM Wanted.—Will exchange reindeer for taupe or mole. Tel, Greeley 498.

POM-POM Wanted.—Brown and green, at a price. Madison Square 2339.

POM POM Wanted.—All colors except Pekin. Phone Farragut 2885.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2195.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for Dobsons poplin. Eisenberg & Waidman, 115 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2194.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish, all qualities; submit samples, make, quantity, and best price; quick action. K 153 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 11433, 7614, 6301, 7801, 54289, 7120, 104. Phone Frank, Madison Square 4254.

SERGES Wanted.—6301 and 104; also Whitman's 9 and 99, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614 and 7301. L. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 104 Whitman serge. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SILKS AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—New models for Spring, by large manufacturer. K 155 Times.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 119 West 36th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight Burgundy and taupe; also F. H. or botany broadcloth, Burgundy or taupe. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0839, taupe, plum, burgundy, Pekin; open for 25 pieces for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 13046, or similar; also 544, navy; lightweight velour, taupe, burgundy, pekin. Merit, Farragut 9811.

VELOUR Wanted.—Quantity of K 544 and 11050, all shades. Ben Ginsburg, 136 West 21st. Chelsea 3465.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy and taupe, any weight, or mill; will pay cash. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted, heavyweight; will buy for cash. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; 11050 or similar cloth. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight Burgundy and taupe, green and brown. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 11050 or 544 brown; navy in exchange for green. Farragut 9872.

VELOUR Wanted. — 11050, Stoney & Starky 305, 1700, similar. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 15020, 18045, 13046, 11050; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, all colors, $2.22½; 13045, $2. Igstsader, 3284 Stuy.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, K 544, 15020, pom pom, all shades; spot cash. Spring 2571.

VELOUR Wanted.—15002, black; Chase's wool plush, all shades. Haft, 104 W. 37th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Cotton warp; ready to buy for cash. Telephone Chelsea 405.

VELOUR Wanted.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Black, heavy, any quality. Madison Square 6375.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for 11050 or 544; all shades. Ches. 9855.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and beetroot. M. S. 1380.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantities Stevens 1040 velours, also mixtures, overcoatings, plaids, and checks; bring samples. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHAN.—Have for sale Hugh Wallace, navy, brown, green. Gramercy 6518.

BEAVER. — Will exchange 1273 brown for green, plum, and taupe. Chelsea 5617.

BOLIVIA.—Vicuna Bolivia, 56", best in market; all colors now in use $3.25 regular. Gerard, Madison Square 3550, phone.

BOUCLE.—Lymansville 318-2, all shades, at $1.75 net. Madison Square 2960.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 10026. Farragut 2858.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors, at $2.10 net. Farragut 2858.

BUCKLES.—Rhinestone buckles, about 150 dozen; elegant merchandise. Rose, 13 West 39th. Telephone 2771 Vanderbilt.

BURELLAS 0310, 09057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen, quality 709, all colors, $1.60; also F. & H. velours, all colors, $2.20. Madison Square 9388.

BURELLA.—American 09057; four pieces of burgundy at rock-bottom price. Madison Square 5344.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen 873-8, green, at $1.75. Madison Square 10290.

CHILDREN'S SERGE DRESSES.—75 dozen all-wool, latest designs; cheap. Ellie, 26 Delancey St.

CLOAKINGS. — Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, navy, black, $1.60. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CLOTH.—200 yards, 28-oz., all wool, $2.25 yard; worth double. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28, 4842 Spring.

COATS.—Chicken coats for juniors, of wool velour, fur trimmed; all shades, for delivery; snappiest styles and best values in New York, $6.75 to $13.50. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats for immediate delivery; velours, kerseys, broadcloths; see our wonderful chicken coat for $7.75. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready to be shipped. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush for sale purposes; fur trimmed; $10.75, $12.75, $18.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ullis Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waidman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Wonderful values; broadcloth and velour coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—750 fur trimmed, all materials, on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed pom pom and plush coats; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, and plushes; best values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS—Fur trimmed, from $10.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants' cloth, 2-6; child's plush, 6-14; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Broadcloth, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Telephone Chelsea 405.

COATS.—Fine lot of coats, reasonable. 18 West 27th, Room 1105.

COATS, to close out. Rudolph & Co., 195 Chrystie St.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY, white, 52-inches wide, at sacrificing price. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—To close out, about 500 dresses; street, evening, and afternoon, ranging from $14.50 up to $27.50. American Custom & Dress Co., 116-118 West 29th St. Farragut 3190.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Fart 3395.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 serge dresses for immediate delivery; excellent value. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—300 serge, broadcloth, and velour dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $13.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks and serges. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serve; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—70 high-grade silk and serges, at sacrifice. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

EVENING DRESSES.—250 samples to close out; latest models, iridescent and net trimmings. La Roy Dress Co., 283 Grand St. Phone Orchard 9698.

FUR COLLARS.—Kitt, black and brown; immediate delivery. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th St. Telephone Farragut 3918.

FURS.—Kit and opossum collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 43 West 24th, top floor.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal, genuine, $8 net; mole shade. Madison Square 2960.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net, 10 days. Chelsea 9048.

KNITTING YARN.—On hand for immediate delivery; best quality yarn; $2.50 per pound. Room 804, 320 5th Av.

MILITARY CORDS for immediate delivery. Kram, 192½ Greene.

MOLE.—Chase's 3 inches at price. Farragut 2340.

PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Cotton piece goods, large assortment plain, printed; close out reduced prices. Fairview Mills, 44 East 23d.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peko, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSH COATS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, also nutria 24-inch plush cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Hudson Bay tipped, black, $6.10 net. Chelsea 9784.

PLUSHES.—Silk, 50 inches; $3.10 net. S. Glatstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

PLUSH.—Burgundy, cotton, for sale. Stuy. 1624.

POMPOMS.—All shades; immediate delivery; $3.25 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

POM-POMS.—American and taupe. Greeley 43.

POPLINS.—90610 navy American, 18020 kersey, 11050, Garfield 5060 velour, wool plush. Spring 2571.

POMPOM.—Taupe pompom for immediate delivery. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS.—Philadelphia concern wishes to dispose of 250 pieces Saxonia poplin. H. O., 128 Times.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Fitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2008.

SATIN.—Sat; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SATINS.—Yarn dye and piece dye; good quality; will close out cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

SERGE MIDDIES, serge blouses, serge skirts for children, misses, and women; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—Whitman's 99 blue, 26 pieces, $1.60; No. 9 blue, 42 pieces, $1.70 net; all sponged. K 149 Times.

SILKS. — Specially priced crepe de chines, taffetas, Georgettes; immediate delivery. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values to buyers for immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., succ. Marks, Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9330.

SILVERTONE.—All colors, at a price. Call Madison Square 781.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 9, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and karami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

STRIPS, mole, all widths; big bargain. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $6.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TWEED.—Fisher & Kennedy's 3460, Color 9, $1.80 net. Chelsea 9784.

VELOURS.—20 pieces, light weight, 15002, and others; green, brown, navy, black, olive, $1.80. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 greep, Arthur G. Meyer's 3018, $2 net; American 0339, 40 green, $2 net. Gramercy 6552.

VELOURS.—50 pieces Wyandotte velour, style 317, also 544, and 1520 kersey for cash. Farragut 3261.

VELOURS.—936 Saxonian, Pekin, taupe, burg., green, brown; $2.60 net. Gramercy 1356.

VELOURS.—F. & H. 7375, plum, beetroot, brown, taupe, $2.20. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS and kerseys. Oakland Textile Co. Gramercy 5212.

VELOURS, light weight, for sale. Madison Square 6625.

VELOURS. — Bolivias, burellas, broadtails, Astrachana. Madison Square 2926.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe velours, 0310; all shades. Farragut 2648.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Wyandotte. Phone Farragut 3885.

VELOURS, all colors, below market price. Greeley 382.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Twill and straight back, Worrall dye, guaranteed fast pile and color, to close out at once, 65c. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 inches wide. Worrall dye, very cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VELVETEENS.—Black; 22 inches wide. Sanford, Simons & Co., 85 East 10th.

VELVETS, silks, for collars, brown, green, and black; reasonable price. Greeley 3614.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54 inch, 87½c. S. Gilstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

VENETIANS.—Burg satin, black, for sale. Phone Chelsea 9728.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOL PLUSHES, Silvertone Velours, Pearson's Mercerized Plush, Lymansville 318.—Cheap. Farragut 9812.

WORSTED JERSEY, 16-oz., suitable for putees. Spring 6655.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday ...5½ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Serge Dresses Sell Constantly.

One of the most dependable lines of women's wear, for which, it is said, there has been a good demand, without letup, since the advent of the Fall season, is simple serge dresses made to retail around $12 and $15 each. Satin, Jersey cloth, velvet, and velour frocks have all been heavy sellers at one time or another, and are winding up the season strong, but the moderate-priced, neat, and serviceable serge has plodded along through the entire season like the proverbial snail until now, with the end of Fall in sight, its sales are said to lead the field.

Are Anxious to Get Drills.

Drills were the featured cloths in the coarse-yarn end of the local gray goods market yesterday. Inquiries were reported for 30-inch 3.25s for deliveries beginning in April and running into August. The best price quoted on them yesterday for any kind of nearby delivery was 16 cents. Sheetings also had a pretty good day of it. Business was done on 31-inch 5-yards at 10⅜ to 10½ cents, according to delivery, and following additional nearby sales of 40-inch 4.25s at 12¾ cents, some sellers went to 13 cents on them. Among the other sales of sheetings reported were 36-inch 3.25s at 15 cents and 48-square, four-yards.

To Use More Silk.

It is said that a manipulated fabric composed of two-thirds silk and one-third wool will be used extensively the coming season in place of all-wool materials by manufacturers of clothes for women. A prominent designer in the local trade who just recently returned from Washington, where he has been in conference with the Commercial Economy Board on the matter of wool conservation, reports that the use of such a fabric is favored by the authorities. As a result he will make up many of his Spring models in this material, and it is expected to prove one of the most popular of wool substitutes.

Preparing for January Sale.

With "prompt day" come and gone, and upward of 80 per cent. of the furs bought at the October sale removed from the warehouse by the purchasers, preparations for the January auction of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation are already under way. This sale will begin on Jan. 28, and merchandise for it will be accepted up to and including Jan. 12. With the prosperity now prevailing in the trade it is expected that the January auction, because of the fresh-caught skins that will be offered then, will be even more attractive to buyers than the October sale was. As a result, chances of still better prices than those obtained at the recent sale are said to be bright.

Printcloth Sales More Active.

Printcloth buying in this market yesterday was snappier than for some time. Much of the merchandise disposed of was for delivery in the first quarter of next year, though some spot and December business was done. Quite a few of the cloths sold for delivery after the turn of the year brought the same prices as were asked for spots not very far back. Twelve cents was paid for 39-inch 68-72s for early 1918, with 12½ to 12½ cents asked for shipments this side of Jan. 1. Some 1918 business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 10⅞ cents, with certain sellers holding them at 11 cents for delivery to April. January-March sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 8¾ cents, while low-count wide goods, notably 38½-inch 48-48s, sold for the same delivery at 8¼ cents. Other low-count goods that were wanted included 38½-inch 44 squares and 44-40s in the same width. Prices averaged this way at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	*12½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Store Labor More Plentiful.

With the approach of the holiday season many of the regular sellers-in department stores are appearing on the scene, and the labor situation is easing off because of it. Quite a good many workers in the millinery trade, who have completed their rush season, are turning to the stores for employment until things in that line get busy again. Girls who have been employed in factories and shops, where work is not regular because of the difficulty in getting the necessary fabric or raw materials, also are applying for positions and being taken on when they can qualify. Married and elderly women are applying in greater numbers, it is said, for part-time positions, and a sprinkling of the older high school girls also is seen among the applicants for similar jobs.

Milliners United on New Terms.

Reports from the local millinery trade indicate that the terms of 6-10-60 which were unanimously adopted by the National Millinery Association last week are receiving

PUTS POWER LIMIT ON BROADWAY SIGNS

Association Urges Consumers to Reduce by One-third the Electricity Now Used.

SUBMITS PLAN TO GARFIELD

Kerosene Suggested for Exterior Illumination if Drastic Action Is Necessary

The Broadway Association has submitted to Fuel Controller Garfield a memorandum urging that consumers of electricity for Broadway electric signs be limited to the use of two-thirds of the amount of electricity now consumed, but with no restrictions as to the hours when the signs shall be illuminated. The memorandum embodying various other arguments, is as follows:

"The passage of the Daylight Saving bill (which has been passed by the Senate but not by the House) would bring about a saving, as stated by one of the officers of the Daylight Saving Association, of about $60,000,000 in coal annually. The statistics show that the saving in France from this source in the last year has amounted to $12,000,000 in fuel.

"It is suggested that, if it is absolutely essential that exterior lighting be reduced, a consumer be only permitted to use 66 2-3 of the amount of any current that he may have used for exterior lighting during the preceding year, and that no new exterior lighting be permitted until April 1, 1918, at which time this order could then be reissued or conditions could be reviewed as they were at that time. This, however, is not to refer to any alteration of existing exterior lighting installations, as such changes on exterior lighting are necessary from time to time so long as the total consumption of current does not exceed 66 2-3 of the prior year's consumption. This would permit the following alternatives at the option of the consumer:

"That a consumer reduce the number of lamps used for such exterior lighting; or that he may reduce the wattage of the lamps used; or that he may reduce the number of hours that the lamps be burned. This arrangement would be so elastic as to meet the requirement of nearly all users.

"If even more drastic action is necessary, it is suggested that kerosene be allowed to be used for exterior illumination, as the investigation of the oil industry shows that there is no shortage of kerosene. There is a shortage of fuel oil, crude oil, distillate oil, and possibly there may be a shortage of gasoline, but there is an overplus of kerosene, and while this is a poor substitute for electrical exterior illumination, still in case it is absolutely essential to darken the city this would at least not destroy industry and business entirely.

"It is suggested that the question be borne in mind that if the income of the Public Utilities is reduced to too great an extent it may not be possible for them to continue manufacturing at existing rates, and that application might be necessary to have the rates raised, and that if this is so the increased cost to a consumer should be borne in mind.

"If it is finally found necessary that an order of any kind is issued in connection with the question of exterior lighting this should only run for a limited length of time, until the stress of Winter is over, say March 1 or April 1, as it is hardly possible that there will be a shortage of fuel next Summer, and it would save the red tape and time involved to rescind the order, if the order expires by natural limitation.

"It should be borne in mind in studying the subject that any great darkening of thoroughfares would drive people from the thoroughfares into interiors, and the increased use of houses or interiors would cause increased consumption of current in houses or interiors."

Walter J. Salmon of 17 West Forty-second Street, who has been in Washington to present the case regarding light reduction for the Broadway Association, urges that measures restricting the use of light be applied to Broadway or other parts of New York City unless they are applied equally to other cities. He pointed out specifically that in the present condition of the streets along Broadway it might be dangerous to prohibit the illumination of electric signs at certain hours, as that would leave the street almost absolutely dark, since the city has placed few lights where the advertising signs make them unnecessary.

POSTAL RATES GO UP TODAY

Ample Supply of Three-Cent Stamps on Hand Here.

The increased rates of postage take effect today. Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that 75,000,000 3-cent stamps had been distributed in Manhattan and the Bronx. This supply is expected to last from three weeks to a month. Postmaster Patten called attention to the new law which provides that letters from Manhattan to Brooklyn or the other boroughs of the city, except the Bronx, will require a 3-cent stamp. "Drop letters," or letters mailed in Manhattan for delivery in some other part of Manhattan or the Bronx, including Pelham and Pelham Manor, will be at the same rate of 2 cents.

All letters requiring a 3-cent stamp, which bear a 2-cent stamp will be returned to the writers, if the names and addresses are known. Otherwise, the addressee will be asked to send an extra penny stamp.

The Borough of Queens has six post offices in each of which the new rate will apply. Long Island City, the 2-cent rate will apply to Astoria. In Flushing, it will apply to Bayside, Douglaston, College Point, Whitestone, Elmshurst, Forest Hills, Maspeth, Woodside, Murray Hill, Laurel Hill, Winfield, Corona, East Elmhurst, Little Neck. Jamaica serves Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Ozone Park, Morris Park, Brooklyn Hills, Union Course, Brooklyn Manor, Rosedale. Far Rockaway covers Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, Arverne, and Hammels.

All letters to the U. S. Expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the 3-cent rate and all letters to foreign countries, which formerly were sent for 2 cents will now require 3-cent stamps.

THE TIMES yesterday received a complaint that mail boxes were being removed from the district west of Broadway and south of Canal Street. Postmaster Patten said that the city had employed a contractor to remove dead lamp posts, and when these lamp posts are removed, the mail boxes have to be taken from them and put somewhere else, and that permission of the Borough President is necessary before the boxes can be put up elsewhere.

WOMEN TO HELP Y. M. C. A.

Committee Formed to Help Raise $25,000,000 for War Work.

Prominent women of this city, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, and Pittsburgh met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, to form a Woman's Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., which is campaigning for $25,000,000 to make life easier for soldiers in America, France, Russia, and Italy. The committee hopes to raise $2,000,000 of the $8,000,000 allotted to New York City.

Dr. John R. Mott, National Chairman of the War Work Council and a member of the fund campaign committee, spoke at yesterday's meeting, telling the women confidentially of conditions in Russia.

Mrs. James was made Chairman of the new Woman's Committee yesterday and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Treasurer. The women will try to raise their share of the fund through parlor meetings, luncheons, &c. One of the biggest of the luncheons is to be held at the Ritz-

BANKS DELAY RETURN OF FIGURES FOR LOAN

Official Total for District to Date $1,490,849,450, with Many Reports Missing.

$1,500,000,000 IS ASSURED

Guaranty Trust Announces $111,000,000 Subscriptions for Itself and Customers.

Although all the banks and trust companies were instructed to have their complete reports on Liberty Loan subscriptions in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York before the close of business yesterday, a great many of them, especially those from up-State, were still missing last night. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee announced that the tabulated "postcard" returns received up to that hour showed a total of $1,490,849,450, or an increase of about $10,500,000 over the figures of Wednesday night. Late in the afternoon it was announced that no further figures would be made public, and that the final totals would be forwarded to the Treasury Department in Washington, where the official figures for the Liberty Loan campaign would be made public in a few days.

In many cases it has been found that the final reports forwarded by the banks show larger totals than do their preliminary postcard returns. It will be several days until the two records are adjusted and until the reports from all of the 1,275 banks and trust companies in this district are compiled. There is no doubt that this district has fulfilled and exceeded its quota of $1,500,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank announced yesterday that the following banks had agreed to finance subscriptions made by soldiers located in the various camps and cantonments. The National Park Bank, the Irving National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, and the National City Bank. It is understood that the War Department is making arrangements for relieving the drafted men of subscriptions which they made under the misapprehension that they had their entire salary of $30 a month to draw on for paying for the bonds.

It was estimated yesterday that the Federal Reserve Bank had collected approximately $25,000,000 from the banks which made their 2 per cent. payment on Liberty Loan subscriptions. In addition, it has received approximately $55,000,000 for bonds sold for cash. In other words, the Liberty Loan has already brought in about $80,000,000 in money in this district.

The Liberty Loan Committee is scheduled to hold a meeting today on the Stock Exchange, presumably for the sale of 4 per cent. Liberty bonds were made at par, the transactions amounting to $180,500. Sales of the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds amounted to $3,059,000 the price fluctuating from 99.74 to 99.84, closing at 99.82, two points below Wednesday's final figure.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that subscriptions filed by it for its own account and for customers amounted to $111,000,000, or just $1,000,000 above the record established in the first Liberty Loan campaign by the First National Bank of New York.

According to the completed figures given out yesterday, Brooklyn, instead of exceeding its quota of $54,148,500 in subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan, fell more than $3,000,000 behind that sum. The total raised in the borough was $51,234,350. The sailors of the warships at the navy yard and the civil employees there subscribed more than $1,000,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Bayley & Sons, Inc<Standard Art Glass.
Nat'l X Ray Reflector Co<Geo C Lynch Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Guar Trust<Mexican Petroleum Co.
US<Tug Joshua Lovett.
Same<Tug Bismarck.
Same<Tug D L Haslenbeck.
Same<Tug May McGuire.
Same<Tug Garry.
Same<Tug Joshua Lovett.
Osborn<Erie RR.
Bardak<same.
Szary<same.
Springfield<Fisher.
Dudley<Morley.
US L & H Co<Safety R R Co.
Am Institute<Kasman
Phoenix<Young & Evans.
Simpson<Newport News, &c., Co.
Martin<Blackford.
Fredericks<I M M Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Bull, &c, Co<Gen Ry Signal Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Lee<SS Deli, (on trial)
Dickson et al<Brisbane River, &c.
DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Weinegel, (on trial.)
Same<Manto & Anneberg.
Same<Munch & Gardelle.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Jesse W. Wilson, Ann A. Blumm, Morris Nissenson, Samuel Honig, John P. Shea, Charles Warster.
Compositions:
S. Gophrener.
Motions:
R. T. McMurray & Brother.
Empire City Lumber Co.
John Kovacs, Charles Gerb,
Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Tostevin & Cotti Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co.
Hustler.
NY Pat Expl Co<Mallory SS Co.
Beers<Beers.
Atl Terra Cotta Co<S I R T Co.
White<B & O RR.
J C Stockyards Co<Transfer No 10.
Keeler<same.
Re Tug Saranac.
Chaplin<Film Exchge.
Srere<Goltsman.
Rejan<Ohmer.
Re Tug C W Morse.
Boehling<Kinnicott.
Simons<Cromwell.
Cullen<Taylor.
Luckenbach<Duckett.
Carr<Doll.
Cockerell<Y, O & W RR
Descalzi<Van Dyke.
Same<Nardillo.
Same<Smith & La Pralle.
Same<Miller.
At 2 P. M.:
Fisk Rubber Co.
Thomas J. Donahue, J. Chavkin et al, (2,)
Hienrys Kraus,
Fred Richardson,
Emil M. Karmel,
Culver Bldg Corp,
E. & R. Novelty Co.,
Jacob Friedman,
Morris Book,
E. R. Strong Co.,
Ray Kestenbaum,
Hilder Kraus,
Senior Brothers et al,
Daub Brothers,
Flemish Phonog Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of William E. Sievin, appit., to review the action of the Inspectors of primary election districts, constituting the Eighth Man. Court Jud. Dist., City and County of N. Y., Inspectors, &c., respts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re appplication of Edward A. Richards and another, respts., for an order directing the Board of Elections to reject, &c., alleged certificate of nomination of Harrison C. Glore, appit., as candidate of the Fusion Committee, party, &c.; re application of Harrison C. Glore, appit., for an order directing the Board of Elections of the City of New York, respts., to accept and file certificate of nomination, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Charles J. Moore, appit., for an order directing the Board of Elections of the City of New York, respts., to receive, &c., certificates of nomination, &c.; re application of Charles B. B. Barfield, appit., for an order directing the Board of Elections of N. Y., &c., respt., to receive, &c., certificate of nomination, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of matter of Richards, decided herewith.

Re application of Max Greenwald, appit., for a writ of mandamus against Edward F. Boyle et al., constituting the Board of Elections of the City of New York, respts.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of matter of Richards, decided herewith.

Pound, J., dissents on the ground that, so far as Section 133 of the election law requires more than 1,500 signatures for an independent nomination in a sub-division of a county or a borough, it is unreasonable and void.

DAY CALENDAR.

White<Schweitzer et al. — Bellman et al<US Surety Co.
Morgan<Bon Bon Co.

Court recesses today until Nov. 12.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Dorsey<Brush.
Zlotnick<J Butler, Inc
Weiss<Korn.
Resnick<Edis Co.
Levine<Syaco Photo Play Co.
Lynch<3d Av Ry.
Myer Strasbourger & Co<Hangley.
Mahon<Waddell & M.
Same<same.
Pattee<Harper.
Oehlbaum<Glickman.
Kirkwood<Union Ry.
Re Kneass.
Bettinger<Donovan.
Rubin<Scott.
Suydam<Roth.
Turnbull<Smith.
Toy<Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Re Thalman<Oelrichs.
Lawyers Mtg<Levison.
Von Maur<Burden.
Stamatopulo<Gerhard & Hey, Inc.
Neusel<Neusel.
Re Whitehouse.
Howlett<Buck.
Helm<Helm.
Seabring Wet Wash Ldry<Metcalf.
Wynkoop, H. & C Co<Nussbaumer & Levy.
Aronson<Bushman.
Friedland<Friedland.
Glaser<Michaels.
Alberti<Snedeker.
US Sav Bank<Arndstein.
Re Maltbie, (CNY.)
Re same.
Kamien<Frick.
Rudnick<Lewinsohn.
CNY<Schmidt.
Shapiro<Rein.
Fredrico<Nickolaus.
Re Strongin.
Lint, B & B<Kraft.
Abelman<Seidman.
PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
D. Antolini & Co<Berner.
Sohland<Penn Silk Co
Re Newton Av.
Moran<Gross.
Benner<Benner.
Lawson<Johnson, (2.)
Tarafa<Tarafa.
Wener<Jarmulowsky.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Steindler<Steindler.
Undefended divorces:
Metz,
Deeker,
Hoffman,
Ward,
Loonam,
Bostwick,
General calendar:
Napashatek<Napashatek.
Whitehurst<Whitehurst.
Case on.
PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Cigar.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lee Tire Sales Co<Kighs.
Wood & Selick<C. Caltucoli Co. Clear.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Met Metal Nov<Kass.
Tiernan<Birrell.
Pappas<Anoska.
Bilk<Bloomingdale.
Beller<Bklyn H RR.
Rappaport<Williamson
Sieger<Beaver.
Smith<Juddens.
Cagliano<Rankel Bros, Inc.
Crucius<Kaiser.
Humphrey<Althouse.
Hornsck<Lapham.
Molitsanti<NY Rys.
Brown<Frankel.
Nielson<Hermanns, Madden & Co.
Levy<Dierks.
Scharfman<NY, O & W RR.
Bordi<Beaver.
Kelly<King.
Kane<Behrens.
Schwartz<Morris.
B. Solomon<Waterhouse.
H Solomon<same.
McGrath<Heaney.
Thater<Fields.
Abramowitz<Goldberg.
Bernstein<Gerinsky.
Cullinan<Levidiotis.
A Bauman<Ostriche.
E Bauman<same.
Corigliano<Allen.
Gibliaro<Duggan.
A Terravecchia<Jackson.
M Terravecchia<same.
Polasky<NY Rys.
H Peterson<S D Davis Const Co.
J W Peterson<same.
Lee<Int R T.
Roth<C I & B RR.
Bichner<same.
Desmond<NY Rys.
Graff<same.
Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry.
Cuomo<Beaver.
Murray<Ludlow.
Gaeta<NY Rys.
Russo<Fradus.
Re Schwartz.
Brooks<Brooks.
Skinner<Windsor Rty.
Scalon<Tampa Shipbuilding Co.
Gen Platers Supply Co<Phillip Bros, Inc.
Minden<Mindes.
Bier<Bier.
Cummins<King Bee Films Co.
Knick Fireproof Co<Gerry.
Eberlein<Guar Trust Co
Knick Fireproof Co<Gerry.
Re Keegan.
Clyne<Cumberland Taxi Co.
Gold<Kraus.
Hart<Hart.
McCarthy<Healy.
Meyer-D-S Co<Hennessey Rty Co.
Lowenthal<Lowenthal.
Halpern<Tannenbaum.
Patterson<I Smigel.
Day<Slingluff.
Re White, (Anderson.)
Re same, (Vos.)
Re same, (Carlson.)
Sisson<No Am Accident Ins Co.
Page<Franco-Am Ch.
Epstein<Rosenthal.
Claysmith Co<Hayward.
Citizens' Sav Bank<Dworsky.
Zeeman<Olive.
Rees<Ormsby.
Strange<Rosenberg.
Rader<Rader.
Amer Pump & Tank Co<Wolken.
Smith<Crawford.
Kassan<Kassan.
McCallum<Beau Site.
Stillman<Stillman.
Leman, Bache & Co<Schneider.
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E Bauman<same.
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Minden<Mindes.
Bier<Bier.
Cummins<King Bee Films Co.
Knick Fireproof Co<Gerry.
Eberlein<Guar Trust Co
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Amer Pump & Tank Co<Wolken.
Smith<Crawford.
Kassan<Kassan.
McCallum<Beau Site.
Stillman<Stillman.
Leman, Bache & Co<Schneider.
Chase<Yonkers RR.
Batre<same.
Chase<same.
Goll<Elder.
Cross<NY Rys.
Keenan<Baiordi.
Angel<Trowbridge.
Becker<Linch.
Cruper<Burns, (2,)
Caravinis<Polemis.
Catsamas<same.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
Manfredi<Cava.
Stepheny<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Aarons<Gutzman.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Goldfarb<Eidilitz.
Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
Col-Knick Trust Co<Barnaley.
O'Beirne<Bullis.
M. Samuels & Son<Rudnon & M.n RR.
Scherf<Konigsw'd.
Seger<Harris & Co.
Johnson<McGoldrick.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Phill'ps<Mender.
People<Every Color, &c, Co.
Same<Crawford.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
Rubine<Morocco, Inc.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Goldberg<Goldberg.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Kaulbach<A Walker & Co.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Siskin<Workmen's Circle.
Gaffney<Hapson.
Wallowitz<Marksamaer.
Freilich<Rome Hosiery Co.
Kaulbach<A Walker & Co.
Schmuiowitz<Kirsch.
Rosenblatt<Fletcher.
Jackson<Mahrmann.
Horowitz<Jawitz.
N Y Telephone Co<Barbrick.
Friedman<Wasserman Rty Co.
Szabo<Monday.
(2) Castriota<Pafallevitch
Schechtman<Alaska Chem Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Fiore<NY Rys.
R Kasnger Co<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Bernfeld<Teverafsky.
Weissman<same.
Hanick<Wms Stm Laty
Berkowits<Sperling et al.
Hill<Sauer.
N Y Mun Ry Corp<Mchts Co-operative Mtge Co.
Re David Blumberg<Gruber.
People<Scala.
Sapolsky et al<Rooney.
Re Belden.
Bishop<Neuman.
Osborne<Cardess.
Boyle<Union Ry Co, N Y.
Buncaski<N Y City Inter Ry Co.
Krug<Union Ry Co N Y.
Visono<Union Ry.
Shulman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Welsbach<Fitzgerald.
Manson<NY, NH & H RR.
Gavriluts<Savager.
Manatik<Gen Optical Co, Inc.
Forbes<Dunn.
Bruna<Diamond.
Shapiro<same.
Twine<Ocean SS Co.
Koehler<Bernaggozzi.
Kleeman<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Monckley<Int R T.
J.—At 10 A. M.
Wing<Splisburg.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Brady Oltarah Co<CN Y.
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Sisson<Lobden.
Rudman<The Farish.
Sayre<Equipment Co
Saxe<Pearlman, Inc.
Henkle, Jr<Rudolphy.
Leary<E River Nat Bk.
Gallin<Allemania F I
La Vin<Copley Plaza.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Auerbach<Mann Wrecking & Const.
Hollister<Quirk.
Richards & Hirschfeld<Runkle.
Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Lamberty<Henderson.
Kavanagh<Kleist.
Vredenburgh<Hodgson.
Steinhardt<Gray.
Purdy<McGlynn.
Progressive Amuse Corp<Horn.
Halperin<Faderbush.
Jos Landau Co<Rosen.
Natchot<Sherman & Himmel.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cheres<Schwartz.
Hittelman<Wagman.
Kasparowitz<Shanter.
Golanus<Schechter.
Cohen<Shianowsky.
Parker<Foote.
Hirschberger<Bradley Const Co.
Whitehouse.
Mallard<N Y Rys.
Weintraub<same.
Chase<Same.
Goll<Elder.
Cross<NY Rys.
Keenan<Baiordi.
Angel<Trowbridge.
Becker<Linch.
Cruper<Burns, (2,)
Caravinis<Polemis.
Catsamas<same.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
Manfredi<Cava.
Stepheny<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Aarons<Gutzman.
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Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
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O'Beirne<Bullis.
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Scherf<Konigsw'd.
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PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
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N Y Telephone Co<Barbrick.
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Szabo<Monday.
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Schechtman<Alaska Chem Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Fiore<NY Rys.
R Kasnger Co<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Bernfeld<Teverafsky.
Weissman<same.
Hanick<Wms Stm Laty
Berkowits<Sperling et al.
Hill<Sauer.
N Y Mun Ry Corp<Mchts Co-operative Mtge Co.
Re David Blumberg<Gruber.
People<Scala.
Sapolsky et al<Rooney.
Re Belden.
Bishop<Neuman.
Osborne<Cardess.
Boyle<Union Ry Co, N Y.
Buncaski<N Y City Inter Ry Co.
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Manson<NY, NH & H RR.
Gavriluts<Savager.
Manatik<Gen Optical Co, Inc.
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Bruna<Diamond.
Shapiro<same.
Twine<Ocean SS Co.
Koehler<Bernaggozzi.
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Monckley<Int R T.
J.—At 10 A. M.
Wing<Splisburg.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Brady Oltarah Co<CN Y.
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Sisson<Lobden.
Rudman<The Farish.
Sayre<Equipment Co
Saxe<Pearlman, Inc.
Henkle, Jr<Rudolphy.
Leary<E River Nat Bk.
Gallin<Allemania F I
La Vin<Copley Plaza.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Auerbach<Mann Wrecking & Const.
Hollister<Quirk.
Richards & Hirschfeld<Runkle.
Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Lamberty<Henderson.
Kavanagh<Kleist.
Vredenburgh<Hodgson.
Steinhardt<Gray.
Purdy<McGlynn.
Progressive Amuse Corp<Horn.
Halperin<Faderbush.
Jos Landau Co<Rosen.
Natchot<Sherman & Himmel.
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TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
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Parker<Foote.
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Whitehouse.
Mallard<N Y Rys.
Weintraub<same.
Friedman<Wasserman Rty Co.
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(2) Castriota<Pafallevitch
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Osborne<Cardess.
Boyle<Union Ry Co, N Y.
Buncaski<N Y City Inter Ry Co.
Krug<Union Ry Co N Y.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Wolf<Cohn.
Hechtkopf<Marell Chem Co, (3.)
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
No day calendar.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Lafra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Stiefel<Reinhart. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Fried<Dean—S. Howard Cohen. Gordon<Fixman—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Kendrick—Charles S. Guggenheimer. Re Miller—William C. Arnold.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Pollock<Shenfeld—Henry M. Brigham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Cremieux Benevolent Society<Alfred Wellish—Vincent L. Leibell. S. Charles Lamport<Therese Schmeidler—Alexander Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Hartstein<Kelchner. Same<same.
Regenstreif<Van Buren & NY Bill P.
Muckenfuss<Hoffstedter.
Epstein<So Bvd RR.
Esposito<Union Ry.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Koenig. Same<same.
Sands<Bodine.
Bransfield<Schmidt.
Steneotype Co<Keegan
Jordan<Flaman.
Pitman<Vogt.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Dressel<Lichtman.
Bonadelle<Mullan.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Karlin.
Upmark<Strugatz.
Levine<Milstein.
Nicholls<Zap. Same<same.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Bent<Tubbs & Lano—William W Niles. Duval<Silberman et al—Bernard J Isecke. Hodnett<Regan et al—Abner Greenberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Doyle<Bronder.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Brown.
Moore<B H RR (2.)
Re Bowen.
Smalling<Kubler.
Thomson<Myers & others.
Seitz<Greenfield et al.
Same<Vogel et al.
Messer Schmidt<Dean.
Seitz<Heller.
Brown<Brown.
Clarke<Kelly.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co.
People State (Fiscina)<St Vito Society.
Fucco<Fucco.
L I RR<Stymers.
Castaro<Castaro.
Re Balteransky<Baron
PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.
Pukahansky<Spiegel.
Schlesinger<same.
Doyle<Saggiome.
Hopkins Security Co<190th St Holding Co.
Naughton<Kirby.

SUPREME COURT

Richmond County.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 5.
TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A $65,000 investment in the Dyckman section was one of the features of a quiet realty market yesterday. The property involved the five-story flat at 60 and 61 Nagle Avenue, on plot 50 by 125, between Broadway and Ellwood Street. It was purchased by J. W. Bater from the estate of E. A. Hurry.

Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Tenement Sales.

M. I. Strunsky & Co. purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 2,377 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 84, located between 127th and 128th Streets. The sellers acquired the property last month in a trade.

The Westbrook Realty Company bought from the estate of Mathias Antony 820 West 117th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 26.3 by 100. John R. Davidson was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scoble has sold for the Benenson Realty Company the six-story new law apartment house 50 by 100, at 423 and 425 East 158th Street. It was held at $60,000, and was recently acquired by the seller. The purchaser was the F Realty Company, which gave in part payment a plot, 50 by 122, on the east side of Kelly Street, seventy feet south of Intervale Avenue.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to Morris Bogdonoff and Louis Levy, 2,018 Belmont Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 40 by 96, and the adjoining five-story tenement, 995 East 170th Street, on a plot 48 by 100. The properties were held at $120,000. Samuel Rubin negotiated the sale.

Wolfsohn & August have exchanged for the Sardis Realty Company, S. Morrill Banner, President, the one-story tarpayer property, comprising eight stores, at the northeast corner of 170th Street and Jerome Avenue, 113.6 by 100 feet, for a tract of lots at Woodbridge, N. J., owned by the Rahway Land Improvement Company, Paul Korn, President.

Orphan Asylums Plans for Bronx.

Application has been made by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to the Local Board of the Wakefield section of the Bronx for permission to close several streets to provide for the proper planning of its projected institutional buildings. The asylum trustees have practically agreed to purchase the large Schaefflein estate holdings in the Wakefield district, and if permission can be obtained for necessary street changes the deal will be closed and nearly $1,000,000 spent in new buildings. The request has been made that the following thoroughfares be closed:

Crawford Avenue from Baychester Avenue to Gunther Avenue. Schieffelin Avenue from Baychester to Tiernan Avenue, Ludovick Avenue from Laconia to Crawford Avenues, Gunther Avenue from Laconia to Crawford Avenues, Wickham Avenue from East 230th Street to Needham Avenue, Bruner Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Ely Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Grace Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Edson Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Incorporated, have sold to a client, for investment, 141 Bay Thirteenth Street, Bath Beach, a six-family flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

In the Bay Ridge section James Waters has sold for Albert Janson to a client for occupancy the one-family brick dwelling 267 Seventy-sixth Street.

The Realty Associates have sold 1,151 Fiftieth Street, west of Twelfth Avenue, a two-story brick two-family dwelling, on a lot 100 by 100, for Silas Larsen; 575 to 579 Park Avenue, a vacant plot, 65 by 97, to the Madison Construction and Improvement Company, and 145 Crown Street, between Bedford and Rogers Avenues, a private dwelling, to Edward R. Flegenhauer.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Milo Holding Company has purchased a plot 100 by 98 feet on the north side of Fulton Street, 153 feet east of Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, and will erect two stores and dwellings on the property.

W. Sutter, as referee, has sold to H. Walker of Flushing a plot 160 by 200 on the southwest corner of Bayside and Brewster Avenues, Flushing.

F. M. Pauly has sold to M. Putkonen a plot 400 by 150 on the north side of Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, College Point.

Staten Island.

Mrs. Ellen C. Clifford has sold a cottage on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., to William Jordan, and Mrs. Ada Marsh Grant has sold a cottage on Barker Street, West New Brighton, S. I., to Salvatore Tagliofierro. W. S. E. Hall negotiated both sales.

F. Stelcher of West New Brighton has purchased, for investment, a Colonial residence, on a plot 100 by 140, on Bard Avenue, Livingston, S. I., at present the home of E. Kaufmann, who has occupied it for a number of years. Cornelius G. Kolff negotiated the sale for the Henderson Estate Company.

Long Island.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters, for the estate of Charles Morningstar to James H. Beebe, the old Vaughan semi-bungalow in the Lake section, on Plymouth Drive; the Margaret Heinen cottage, on Windsor Avenue, to Mrs. Louie C. Larom, and the L. Bruce Moore bungalow, on Windsor Avenue South, in the Harbor section, to Mrs. Lillian Self.

Westchester County.

The Van Cortlandt Realty Company (Robert Louis Hoguet, President) has sold, through the J. Romaine Brown Company, the old wood residence on Fanshaw Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers, built on Plot 55, 100 feet front by 101 feet deep and irregular. The purchaser will occupy, after making extensive alterations and improvements.

Connecticut Home for New York Hotel Man.

George C. Engel, owner of the Hotel Lucerne and the Hotel Willard, purchased from Hunt & Downs a new house with garage near the Country Club at Westport, Conn. John Crawford was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Bastine & Co. leased the entire building at 138 West Eighteenth Street to Charles and William Awe.

McDowell & McMahon leased for a term of years to Montague L. Warner a store in the subway building on the northeast corner of 51st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for R. W. Thomas the store at 501 East Tremont Avenue, being the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue, to Kaufman, Hats. The lease is for a term of five years from Feb. 1, 1918, and the aggregate rental is about $20,000.

Charles B. Walker leased for the estate of Philip Feuring the store and basement at 149 Grand Street to Frank Tracy.

Two New Realty Firms.

The old real estate firm of Heckscher & De Saulles has been dissolved owing to the death of Mr. De Saulles, and a corporation to be known as Cushman & Wakefield organized to take over its business. The officers of the new corporation are J. Clydesdale Cushman, President; Bernard Wakefield, Vice President; Cyril F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directorate will include, in addition to the officers named, G. Maurice Heckscher and Charles B. Jaqua.

Arthur L. Shaw of Shaw & Co. has severed his connection with that firm and formed a copartnership with William H. Ebbitt for the purpose of conducting real estate and insurance business under the name of Shaw & Ebbitt.

Realty Note.

No plans for new buildings were filed with the Manhattan or Bronx Bureau of Buildings yesterday. In Manhattan plans were filed for the alteration of 58-60 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story tenement, for the estate of N. Downey, by S. H. Webber, architect, who estimated the cost at $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

160TH St, e s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; adjourned to Nov. 8.

160TH St, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; adjourned to Nov. 8.

Madison Sq, 2d, n s, 47.2 ft e of Clinton St, 21.6x63.2, five-story tenement; L. E. Dunning and another against E. H. Breiterman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $16,247.44; taxes, &c., $829.02; to theLawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $15,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129TH St, 153 to 156 East, n s, 233 ft w of 3d Av, 50x99.11, four-story lodging house and stores; Citizens Savings Bank against M. B. Mabardi et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $22,124.70; taxes, &c., $366.80; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,451, w s, 415 ft s of 171st St, 29x140x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; L. M. Cramp against Kopel Podvids et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $6,643.55; taxes, &c., $261.40; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 1,449, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 21x140, three-story dwelling; M. B. Hanford against Kopel Podvids et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $4,476.85; taxes, &c., $214.12; to James H. Donnelly for $3,750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 248, e s, 51.9 ft n of 15th St, 25.9x95.6; Louis Seller to Rebecca Wasserman, 81 7th St, Oct. 15; address, 81 7th St. $100

AVENUE C, 221-29, s w corner 14th St, 644-652, 114.9x88, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; James B. Butler, referee, to 14th Street and Avenue C Realty Corporation, 32 Nassau St, Sept. 14; attorney, Louis W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty St. $60,000

BEAVER ST, 23 and 25, n s, 115.4 ft w of Broad St, runs w 49.4 x n 68.7 x w 64.1 to e s of New St, 88 to 62, at point 76.7 n of Beaver St x n e 55.2 x e 41.2 x n 1.3 x e 33.9 x s 25 x e 22.1 x s 100.10 to beginning, foreclosure June 29, 1917; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Robert Carlow, Hotel Brighton, Long Beach, L. I., July 24; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St. $670,000

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Carlow to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, foreclosure, b. and s., c. a. g.; attorneys, same. $1

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 20.3x90.3; Samuel Wolverton and another, executors, &c., to the Frank A. Munsey Co., 8 West 40th St, subject to lease, Oct. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FORSYTH ST, 46, w s, 176.10 ft s of Hester St, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 31, 1917; James C. Madigan, referee, to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 86th St, et al., trustees will Sigmund Rothfeld, Oct. 31; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 26 Broad St. $20,000

PEARL ST, n w side, 138.4 ft n e of Ferry St, 36x23.8x irregular; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Denison Realty Corporation, 92 William St, mtg $25,000, Oct. 11; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

RENWICK ST, 22 and 24, e s, 289.5 ft s of Spring St, 39.1x60, with all title to alley in rear; Rande Realty Corp. to Hollace M. Reid, 501 West 121st St, all liens, Oct. 8; attorneys, Alexander & G., 139 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 946, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80; Albert H. Atterbury to Bernard Fortgang, 40 West 111th St, mtg $13,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Oct. 31; attorney, R. Cohen, 132 Nassau St $1

3D ST, 358 and 355 East, n s, 155.3 ft e of Av D, runs n 96.1 x e 35 x s 38 x w 0.6 x s 58.5 to street x w 4.10 to beginning; J. Perlbinder to Mollie Perlbinder, 1,428 Bryant Av, mtg $43,000, correction in deed, Oct. 30 ..... $100

9TH ST, 428 East, s s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; Nettie Tushnitt to Sophie Berlin, 283 1st Av, Oct. 11; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St $100

25TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9, foreclosure Oct. 26, 1917; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to Elizabeth Herb, 315 Central Park West, Oct. 30; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $10,000

37TH ST, 34 West, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Nathan Eastman, Inc., to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $58,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

47TH ST, 33 West, n s, 503.6 ft w of 5th Av, 23.10x100.5; Frances F. Wood to Pasquale Nardi, 73 West 47th St, mtg $44,000, all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

51ST ST, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4; Anna M. Sohl, wife of Hy A. Sohl, to Frank W. Mosher, 306 3d Av, mtg $18,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

51ST ST, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Hannah Benalm to Emma M. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $23,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, E. B. Sering, 518 5th St, College Point, Borough of Queens $100

71ST ST, n s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 80x100.5; Allendale Building Co. to Realty Mortgage Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $260,000, Nov. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 119 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x102.2; same to same, mtg $240,000; b. and s., Nov. 1; attorneys, same. $100

71ST ST, 119 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x102.2; Realty Mortgage Co. to Allendale Building Co., 30 E. 42d St, mtg $250,000, b. and s., Oct. 31; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 140 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 80x100.3; same to same, mtg $230,000, b. and s., Oct. 31; attorneys, same. $100

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 61.0x102.2x irregular; Joseph J. and May L. Baker to Carrie Baker, 1,354 Union St., Brooklyn, mtg $42,000, 5½ p. c. interest; address, 34 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie Baker to May L. Baker, 1,354 Union St, Brooklyn, all liens, a 20 p. c. interest, Oct. 22; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St. $1

81ST ST, 513 East, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, foreclosure Oct. 26; Philip J. McCook, referee, to Fannie Falk, 375 Park Av, five-eighths part, and Kaufman G. Falk, 151 Central Park West, three-eighths part; attorneys, Hays, H. & Wolf, 115 Broadway $14,000

84TH ST, 227 East, n s, 308 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x102.2, foreclosure Dec. 6, 1916; Owen S. Tierney, referee, to Charles J. Carroll, 121 East 92d St, Nov. 1; attorney, W. F. McCormack, 256 Broadway $10,000

9TH ST, 62 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.2, with all title to strip 0.4x100.8 adjoining on e; Charles Burlingham, referee, to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, Oct. 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $19,000

97TH ST, 327 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Hy W. and Annie Wenson to John J. Buse, 102 West 75th St, mtg $12,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Meyer Kronacher, 256 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e s, at n s of Sackett Av, 141.8x181.9x94.7x74.3; Domenico De Silvestri et al. to B. & B. Construction Co., Inc., 3 East 44th St, Oct. 15; attorney, N. Pecora, 38 Park Row $1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 280.4 ft s of 166th St, 37.6x129x37x134.9; George J. Fernschild to Lawrence Davis, 78 Green St, Newark, N. J., mtg $23,500, May 15; attorney, M. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

CROMWELL AV, w s, 221.2 ft s of 169th St, runs s w 12.10x s w 43.2x s w 24x s e 24.5x n e 58.9x w 26.2; Lydia A. Aitken et al. to Edward L. Finch, 1,108 Park Av, Plainfield, N. J., et al., July 26; attorney, J. B. Coleman, 120 Broadway $1

DALY AV, w s, 32.7 ft s of 179th St, 22x111.6; Thomas Papanicolas to Victor Pellarin, 2,029 Daly Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

DALY AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 181st St, 15.4x102.6x63.5x105.8; Normar Real Estate Corporation to Max J. Klein, 22 Mt. Morris Park, mtg $57,600, Oct. 31; attorney, Fred'k Lese, 35 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Max J. Klein to Herman Hochstein, 115 2d St, mtg $64,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ELLSWORTH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x90; Mary E. Reiling to Catherine W. Tierney, 384 East 135th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Emma N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av $100

FILLMORE ST, 1,717, w s, 50x100; Philip J. McCook, referee, to Theo. J. Chabot, 1,208 Washington Av, Oct. 31; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av. and 148th St. $1,000

FOREST AV, 1,111, w s, 182.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Sedem Building Co., Inc., to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation, 149 Liberty St, Oct. 31; attorneys, Lind & P., 48 Cedar St $100

FOX ST, w s, 104 ft s of 167th St, runs w 40x s 39x s 11.2x e 73.3 to Fox St x n 25; Hy Kolb to Minnie Wuttge, 1,083 Fox St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Hy Kolb, 1,083 Fox St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Wuttge to Hy Kolb, 1,083 Fox St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 31; attorney, same. $100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 93.8 ft e of Union Av, 20x86.9; Pam Realty Co., Inc., to Frieda Lichtman, 528 Lincoln Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,750, Oct. 24; attorney, M. K. Kessler, 530 Lincoln Av, Brooklyn $100

HARRISON AV, 2,101, n w corner of 180th St, 75x100; Agreeable Realty Co., Inc., to Lena Glickin, 650 West 173d St, mtg $85,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lena Glikin to Max Glikin, 650 West 173d St, mtg $77,500, Oct. 31; attorney, same. $1

HEATH AV, e s, Lot 140, map of Maris Shrady, Lane & Co., 150.8 ft n w of 254th Av x n e 170.8; also Lots 15 to 18, map of Benjamin Richardson; Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation to Sedem Building Co., Inc., 35 East 42d St, mtg $3,500, Oct. 31; attorney, M. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

IRVINE ST, w s, 169.4 ft s of Garrison Av, 20x50; Leopold Lowy to Pauline Lowy, 899 Irvine St, mtg $6,500, Oct. 4; attorney, Pauline Lowy, 899 Irvine St. $1

KELLY ST, 1,118 to 1,124, e s, 109x116.11x100.7x106.2; Sarah Edison to Max Edison, 545 West 111th St, mtg $72,500, Oct. 26, 1915; attorney, A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway $1

LOTS 23 and 24, map of Dash estate; Bridret M. Hangley to Patrick J. Hangley, 96 Columbia Av., Jersey City, N. J., mtg $4,585, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 13 to 15 and 296, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Bridget M. Hangley to Patrick J. Hangley, 96 Columbia Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $1,575, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PLOT B, map subdivision of lot on map of Clason Point; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Harry Whelan, 490 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 145th St, 25x60; Hy. Ploger, Sr., and another to Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., 50 Church St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 200 ft s of 169th St, 20x109.11x27.8x81.10; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Fannie Lampert, 1,067 Fox St, mtg $6,500, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

TOPPING AV, 1,661, w s, 49.11x95; Ella Dwyer to David Faith, 1,289 Olmstead Av, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.7; Max J. Klein to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $12,000, Oct. 17; attorneys, Alexander & N., 170 Broadway $100

136TH ST, 611 East, n s, 25x100; Helene Haydt to Clear Realty Co., Inc., 200 5th Av, Oct. 31; attorney, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av. $100

138TH ST, n s, 282.1 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 89.3x100; Victor E. Chabert to Irving Hat Co., 1,465 Broadway, mtg $32,875, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

144TH ST, 515 East, n s, 87.6x100; Ellis Warren to John K. McAfee, 339 West 84th St, mtg $23,000, Dec. 5, 1911; attorney, John K. McAfee, 339 West 84th St. $100

193D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Morris Av, runs n 129.4 x w 8.8x s 129.4 to street x e 6.7; Wicke Estates, Inc., to Mary L. Farley, 450 East 193d St, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 14th St, 114.9x88, prior mtg, Oct. 29; Fourteenth Street and Avenue C Realty Corporation to Robert F. Cutting of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Olivia Cutting, Oakdale, L. I., due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, L. W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty St.

BROADWAY, w s, 87.8 ft s of 60th St, 28.11x141.6x25x126.11, Nov. 1; Lucretia C. and Stella N. Stone to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St. $30,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 148th St, 16x75, Oct. 27; Charles W. Saacke to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dillon & Roe, 41 Park Row $6,000

EAST BROADWAY, 27, 29 & 31, s s, 118.4 ft e of Catharine St, 25.2x87.6, Nov. 1; Julius Mazo to George B. Lauck, as Commissioner, 2,421 85th St, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK, n w s, at n e corner, plot 92, on map, 725 of Dyckman Homestead, runs n w along said point 309 ft to lot 91 x s w 139.7 x s e 242.1 x s w 265.3 x s e 570.3 x n e 876.10 to land of Wm. B. Isham, x n w 7.3 x 195 x n e 272.6 x n w — to creek x w — to beg.; Prescott Av, n e corner Emerson St, 100x100; Prescott Av, e s, 100 ft n of Emerson St, runs n along avenue 586.9 ft to Spuyten Duyvil Creek x s e —x s w 240 ft to n s of Emerson St x w 88.5 ft x n 109 ft x w 100 ft to beg.; with a. t. to lands under water, June 26; Inwood Land and Improvement Co. to Ferd. S. Crosley, 50 Vanderbilt Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $36,000; attorneys, Van Vorst, M. & S., 25 Broad St. $55,000

1ST AV, 846, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80, Oct. 31; Bernard Fortgang to Albert H. Atterbury, 315 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., 4 years; address 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. $13,000

3D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x96.2, leasehold, Oct. 31; Andrew Rogielewicz to Frank Ficek, 137 East 3d St, 2 years; attorney, Louis Applebome, 302 Broadway $800

11TH AV, s w corner of 52d St, 25.11x100, Oct. 30; John and Patrick Mullen to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $15,000

12TH ST, 349 East, n s, 65 ft w of 1st Av, 30x103.3, Oct. 31; Etheired F. Folsom and another, executors, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Hichenor, 38 Park Row $8,500

19TH ST, 234 West, s s, 312.7 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5x92, Nov. 1; John W. Van Gordon to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $4,000

41ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x97.10, April 12, 1916; Edw. S. and Kate Boylston and George A. and William H. Boylston to James H. Boylston, 338 East 51st St, and another, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,800; attorney, M. B. Faulkner, Room 1739, Municipal Building $1,325

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75, Nov. 1; Anna W. Sherman to Austin T. White, 200 Causeway St., Boston, Mass., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorneys, Root, C., B. & H., 31 Nassau St. $15,000

50TH ST, 5 West, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5, Oct. 31; Solomon Kalvin to Edith A. Crews, 20 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; address, Cross & Brown Co., 18 East 41st St $750

51ST ST, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4, Oct. 31; Frank W. Mosher to Anna M. Sohl, 40 South 9th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.6, Oct. 31; Martin J. Hill Development Corporation to George W. Bartlett, 89 N. Munn Av., East Orange, N. J., trustee, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500; attorneys, Selden, W. & K., 61 Broadway $3,800

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 312.6 ft n of 183d St, 37.6x80, Anthony Building Corporation to Sadie Goldbaum, 46 Fort Washington Av, prior mtg $17,000, Oct. 24, due Nov. 25, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. H. Goldbaum, 346 Broadway $375

DALY AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 181st St, 75.4x102.6x63.5x105.8; Herman Hochstein to Max J. Klein, 22 Mt. Morris Park West, prior mtg $57,600, Oct. 31, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fred'k Lese, 35 Nassau St $6,400

HARRISON AV, 2,101, n w corner of 180th St, 75x100; Lena Glickin to Agreeable Realty Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, prior mtg $65,000, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,500

LOT 22, map Daly Estate; Guglielmo Fonzo to Ferdinand Kahnt, 1,314 Boston Road, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $500

PLOT B, map of subdivision of Lot 1, Jones of Clason Point; Harry Whelan to John W. Nuth, 613 8th Av, Oct. 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

ROBIN AV, n w corner of Madison Av, 100x50; Sixte Busom to Kate R. Maxwell, 361 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George R. Holahan, Jr., 44 Court St., Brooklyn $1,000

TOPPING AV, w s, 45 ft s of 173d St, 49.11x95; David Faith to Eliz Dwyer, 1,061 Topping Av, prior mtg $30,000, Nov. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,750

WEBSTER AV, 1,194, s w corner of Woodlawn Road, 25x123.7x25x127.2; Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. to Areco Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, prior mtg $2,500, Oct. 30, due April 30, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway $11,000

136TH ST, 621 EAST, n s, 25x100; Clear Realty Co., Inc. to Helene Heydt, 301 West 91st St, Oct. 31, 3 years; attorneys, H. & C. E. Heydt, 11 Nassau St. $12,000

141ST ST, 241 East, n s, 16.8x100; Hyle Hall and another to Trustwell Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, Oct. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St. $400

149TH ST, n s, 120.1 ft e of Mapes Av, 23x118.2; Stephen Porpora and another to Sarah A. Brush, 120 West 57th St, Oct. 31, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 220, store and cellar and room over rear of kitchen; Abraham Fisher and another to Peter D. Contros, 318 East 22d St, 5½ years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Charles J. F. Bohlen, 166 East 23d St. $1,600

58TH ST, 132 East, all; William C. Diger et al., to Alice L. Lambert, 151 Central Park West, et al., from Feb. 1, 1918, to May 1, 1923; attorneys, Steckler & S., 49 Wall St, taxes, &c, on this and 968 3d Av, and $1,000

144TH ST, 222 and 220 West, all; John Block to Max Tancilevitz, 2,177 5th Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St. $8,000

Bronx.

JEROME AV, e s, at s s of land of City of New York, runs e 40 ft to w s of Bainbridge Av x s 74x w 78x n 45; Charles Tier to Leon Treboul, 201 West 104th St, 20 years from Jan. 1, 1918; Attorney, C. D. Manville, 10 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. ..... Taxes, &c., and $1,100

166TH ST, 797 East, n s, 87.6x149.2, all; Ambeck Realty Corp. to Eva Markowitz, 1,041 Kelly St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, J. Perlmutter, 157 Clinton St. $3,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, 53; William Steinberg against Rene Golde, specific performance; attorney, M. Monfried.

HAVEN AV, e s, 102.4 ft s of 170th St, 25.10x127.8; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Aldus Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

68TH ST, 26 West; City Real Estate Co. against Daniel H. Shea et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

72D ST, 28 East; Union Mortgage Co. against Sarah Reilly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

Bronx.

LOT 38, Block 3,368, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 39, Block 3,369, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against Miles Roberts et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 41, Block 2,998, Section 11, on Tax Map; same against Isabelle M. Stoeckel et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 46, Block 2,990, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Albert L. Lowenstein, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 47, Block 2,257, Section 11, on Tax Map; same against John A. Brann, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 151, Block 2,770, Section 10, on Tax Map; same against Leslie M. Daniel, action same; attorney, same.

166TH ST, n s, 90.6 ft w of Union Av, 37.6x149.2; Edward H. Kruse against Ambeck Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. E. Kohner.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

SOUTH ST, 181; A. J. Schlesinger against Nicola and Francesco Colabello, owners; Joseph Martin, contractor $1,075

2D AV, 111 and 113; Lent & Chator against Saul Biren, owner; H. Flaum, contractor. $253

94TH ST, 161 West; Alex Kweller against Edw. E. Pierce and Frederick H. Crum, owner; William Froelich, contractor $38

107TH ST, 201 West; Goldin Paint and Glass Co., Inc., against Arthur Simons, owner; Platt & Brams, contractor $27

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, 2,901 and 2,903; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Louis F. Mohr and Emma D. Mohr, owners; Haas & Freid, Inc., contractors $484

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

56TH ST, 518 to 528 West, and 57th St, 521 to 535 West; H. Kelly & Co. against Overland Stores Co. et al., Oct. 3, 1917. $11,167

SAME PROPERTY; H. Kelly & Co. against same, Sept. 1, 1917 ..... $11,167

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 58x100; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Marmor Construction Co., Inc., et al., July 16, 1917 ..... $340

WEEKS AV, 1,784; Jacob Lieberman against Gertrude Lamein et al., Oct. 11, 1917. ..... $51

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE

High-class modern suburban home, nearby town; best street; 5 minutes' walk express station; 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; well shaded ½ acre plot, for private dwelling, 70th to 90th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. S. S. Walstrum, 129 B'way.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES

See them for yourself. Open for inspection Sunday, November 4th, and Tuesday—Election Day—November 6th, 2 to 5 P. M.

DECATUR STREET, 327, near Stuyvesant Ave.—Brownstone and brick, 12 rooms and new bath, parquet floors, new fixtures, freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.

STERLING PLACE, 364, near Underhill Ave.—Recently remodelled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures, open fireplaces, beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.

TERMS TO SUIT YOU.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, OWNERS,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Are You Looking For
A LOVELY HOME?
Send for Photos and Booklet No. 2
Mapleton Park
Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn
You Will Be Satisfied
ALCO. BUILDING COMPANY
217 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7508 THIRD AV.
585 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
Built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage, 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW, NEAR THE SOUND.
Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BEAUTIFUL bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; 72d subway; no other roomer; references. H. B., 71 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 12-room house; electricity; four baths. West 100th. River side.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST. Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette, living room, 18x32; restaurant in building; piano; maid service included in rent; overlooking Park. Edwards.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath; and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

ELEVATOR, six sunny rooms, private home; season, longer. Superintendent, 551 West 157th.

FOR FURNISHED apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th. Schuyler 8522.

High class, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master chambers overlooking Italian Garden. Apt. 12, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th Street.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Cor. 97th.)—Apartment of 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Phone 7522 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, facing Drive; eight outside rooms, two baths; southern exposure. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Beautiful furnished, newly decorated eight-room apartment, three baths; immediate possession. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 123, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.

High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 2 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

TO LEASE for Winter months, or until Sept. 30, 1918, a sumptuously furnished nine-room apartment on Riverside Drive, below 105th St. This apartment is probably the most attractive apartment to be offered for lease upon the Drive. The apartment is located in one of the finest twelve-story houses in the section; commands an unobstructed view of the river to the south, west, east, and north. The rooms are exceptionally large and handsomely decorated. Appointments and furnishings of the highest quality. The apartment consists of large paneled dining room, drawing room, library, very large foyer hall, three master bedrooms, two exceptionally fine master's bathrooms, kitchen, butler's pantry, two servants' rooms, with servants' bathroom, exceptional closet accommodations; price, $450 per month; will be shown by appointment. Address Owner, Room 1002, 507 5th Av., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 1871.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 366 West 23d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV. (72d St.)—A beautifully appointed, completely new, newly furnished 4-room apartment; convenient to transportation. Columbus 5206.

WEST END AV., (90s.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; very attractively furnished. Details Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 802.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, bath; floor through; private house.

WEST END AV., 411.—Ten-room, corner, handsomely furnished; $250 monthly. Ross, 361 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—3 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

36TH, 23 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

41ST, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

45TH, 45 EAST.—Studio apartment to rent, near Vanderbilt Hotel; rent $50 a month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

63D ST., 33 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Superintendent, on premises.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 62 and 64 East 34th St., (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath; rentals $600 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. Kneeland, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

Unfurnished—West Side.

67TH ST., 60 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, elevator; $60-$65 monthly.

80TH, 48 WEST.—Modern, light; tiled baths; electric light; gas logs; telephones; kitchenette service if desired; $65 to $70.

81ST, 115 WEST.—Sublet, 3-room apartment, fireproof house. Telephone 4131 Columbus.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms, with bath.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

141ST ST., 221 WEST, (7th Av.)
Six-room elevator apartments; $45.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, rent $40-$45. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (45th.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 85th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—To sublet large, light, 5-room apartment; $65. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, BET. 116TH AND 119TH STS., 12TH-STORY APARTMENT FRONTING ON DRIVE.—8 rooms and 5 baths, including large studio with skylight on roof, and private roof garden connecting therewith, to sublet until October, 1920, $2,400. Tel. 4787 Morningside. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Is it possible to find immediately a furnished apartment or furnished house at reasonable price in the districts east or south of Central Park; I want ten rooms and three baths for six months only. Offers by letter only. Address C. C. de F., Suite 2300, 37 Wall St.

FURNISHED two rooms and bath wanted, located between 40th and 60th Sts., east side preferred; room service if possible. Write full particulars to Grant, 18 East 60th St.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

Four or five room completely furnished housekeeping apartment wanted; couple; own silver and linen; $50 to $55 monthly; early occupancy. C 201 Times Downtown.

Who will sublet studio about 25x25, north light, nicely furnished, 6 months; bath, electricity, elevator; central location; between $60 and $100. G 48 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants 8-10-room apartment, 3 baths, west side, below 86th; $400 month. Vanderbilt 1453.

3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; not over $100 month; 3 to 6 months; immediately. G 19 Times.

Wanted.—About four or five room, furnished apartment; exceptional care and reference; rent about $100. T 43 Times.

Five or six room furnished apartment wanted; $50 to $90; to April; three adults. R 378 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment, four bedrooms; positively state low price. Immediate, 3,383 Broadway.

WRITER and wife desire small furnished apartment for Winter; moderate rent. K 166 Times.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col 1077.

Unfurnished.

Six-room apartment, between 33d and Washington Sq., T 44 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 2 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

30TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $18 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished, rooms, newly decorated; private house; homelike.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Well-heated, attractively furnished; electricity; twin beds; bachelor apartments; furnished rooms.

36TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor room also back parlor; private baths.

56TH ST., 133 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exclusive house; large room, running water, adjoining bath; breakfast if desired; reasonable.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with running water; telephone.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th St.)—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam, hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) VANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Several furnished rooms, $35 to $75 monthly; elevator; references. Murray Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

23D, 238 WEST.—Room, running water, steam heat, gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

41ST, 9 WEST.—Large room, private bath; open-grate fire; also other rooms.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

53TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, $2-$5; running water; private house; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large, clean room, all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, single rooms; elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 980.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional; phone.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; large room facing north and south; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, warm room, with private bath.

73D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

74TH, 300 WEST. — Facing Columbia campus, furnished room; private adult family, near subway. Graham, 900 Morningside. Apt. 4.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom if desired, for season. Telephone Morningside 0457.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath; suitable one or two; neighborhood exclusive. Apt. D6.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private house, near Morningside Park.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room; elevator apartment; $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

143D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 55.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Elsner.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cosy room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; phone; private family. Calder.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Front suite, single room, phone, "L," gentlemen preferred. Fryer.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Apt. 32.

FURNISHED room for one or two with young American couple; no children; bath, telephone, elevator service. K 150 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large front room, accommodate couple, running water; breakfast, Stanhope.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321.—Comfortable room, elevator apartment; no other roomers; $4. Dardis.

WANT a clean cut young man to share room with me; have large room, running water, &c., 73d St. C 311 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome large corner room; running water, electricity; semi-private bath; gentleman, $10; attractive front basement, street level, $7.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bathroom; closets, steam, electricity; residence; $12.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV, 911.—Beautifully furnished room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 664.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Dorchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private porch; one block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN desires room, bath, elevator apartment, below 90th, West, with small, refined family, no other roomers; state how many in family, with details; highest references exchanged. F 146 Times.

A well furnished bed-sitting room, or two small rooms; private bath preferred; locality, near Washington Square. C 276 Times Downtown.

Bachelor desires room, private bath, 72d to 116th, near Broadway; no other roomers; give full particulars. K 160 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, and small kitchenette, between 59th and 88d Sts., east side. Lenox 9690.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Newly decorated single room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 34th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 18 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST. — First-class large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; also hall room; board; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front rooms; private baths; small room; phone.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, also 2 hallrooms; board; reference.

73D ST., 212 WEST.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

70TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; steam, electricity; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia. —Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

152D, 561 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished room, running water, electricity; refined surroundings; Southern cooking; Phone 4678 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, "El Dorado." —A splendid opportunity to secure, in apartment hotel, with full board, double, well-furnished room; couple or two gentlemen; private bath; use of sitting room. Spier.

MANOR EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths; medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 688, (93d.)—Choicest section of New York; newly furnished rooms; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

Bronx.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

BOARD WANTED.

English officer's wife desires board with private family, below 50th; references exchanged. Call room 407 Hotel Rutledge, afternoons.

FOR LADY, private family, below 59th, east 6th Av. Lelands, 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK Little Six 1917 roadster, slightly damaged. Commonwealth Garage, 41st and Lexington Av.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Finck, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little-6 roadster; brand new; many extras; very liberal discount to quick purchaser. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

BUICK ROADSTER,
Model C—36; complete; best type in Buick line; bargain. 305 West 79th St.

BUICK Little Six Runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET;
had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, brougham, custom-made body; two months old, perfect condition; price reasonable. F 322 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; seven-passenger, four-cylinder touring; perfect condition. Owner, G 17 Times.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring; $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 99 Times.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, model Baby Grand, good condition, good shoes, looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new; sell $375. 1,930 Broadway.

DORT, 5 passenger, run 2,000 miles; like new; $385. 210 West 50th.

ELGIN.—Brand new, 5 passenger touring car; also chummy roadster; price, N. Y., $1,140; will sell $750. Mr. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

EMPIRE 1916 chummy roadster; A1 condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
Fords of every description on hand; new and used pleasure and commercials; single and double tariff taxis; we make a Ford haul three tons; time payments. Yorkville Motor Co., 1,324 Lexington Av.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5-passenger touring car; sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, roadster, excellent condition; specially painted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 3090 Farr.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; excellent condition; new tires; sacrifice $775. M., 825 Times.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; mileage 4,800; refinished; $700. Phone Owner, 1391 Main.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917 MODEL, 35 H. P.
MILEAGE, 1,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
35 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON.—Will sell my new Marmon chummy; used 2 months; full equipment of extras. Address J. Krawley, Grand Av., East Elmhurst, L. I.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car, A1 mechanical condition, paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER, 1916.

4-PASSENGER, WITH 6 RUDGE WHITWORTH WIRE WHEELS; EXCELLENT CONDITION; $1,600.

FREDERICK DUFFY,

33 WEST 42D ST.

TELEPHONE 2700 VANDERBILT.

MERCER late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Col. 8963.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 56th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Room 600, 30 Wall St.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD Twin-Six, limousine, landau, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, late model; special Winter body; like new; will sacrifice. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD 1448, 7-passenger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PEERLESS limousine with 7-passenger touring body; coach work by Quimby; owner's private car; has been carefully used and is in splendid condition; price reasonable; demonstration; apply by letter. Room 1012, 329 5th Av., New York.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT, 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4048.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE,
1916 MODEL 18 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1916 touring, driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger; Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD, 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 two-passenger runabout, wire wheels; perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD, 1916, used as a demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. L. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,860 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.

Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 Cadillac "8" Seven Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super-Six Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON, Super Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO, Seven Passenger.
1916 REO, Three Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL, Seven Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 MERCER, Six Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON, 7-Pass., electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Touring, electric.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M. All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABROILET.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 4-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
S. G. FLEETWOOD TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBS, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND,

Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1916 Overland Touring, Model 83-B.
1916 Overland, all-year type.
1916 Willys-Knight Touring, Model 86.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO., Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

You will find a satisfactory car.
Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights. All models. Closed and open.
Other standard makes in good condition. And the prices are tempting.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Further particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

MUST sacrifice immediately beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

1916 twin six NATIONAL, real bargain.
1916 BUICK little six roadster, like new.
1916 BUICK little six touring, perfect.
1916 DODGE touring, excellent condition, $425.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9887.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.
1915 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. sedan, 5 pass.
1915 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. landaulet-limo., 7 pass.
PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, 5 pass.
588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 2887 Market.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body; 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

TRUCK for Sale.—Mack, 2-ton chassis, $350; with body, $600. J. Rubesh, Garnerville, N. Y. Phone 108 Haverstraw.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet 2-35.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring, $1,650.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

WILL exchange high-class new model car for diamonds. Mack, 1,930 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $7 a month. Audubon 3575.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
Packard Twin Six 1—35; like new; Packard 14—48, new shape; Winton, 1917; 1916 Cadillacs; Chalmers; other makes; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8078.

Automobile Supplies.

WINTER TOPS for 1917-18 Chandlers; two slightly used at $150 each, one new at $225; originally $375 each. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Classes "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospects on Merit."
Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 58th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

ABATING PRICES FOR AUTO HIRE.
HOURLY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY.
You will be surprised at the expense and money we can save you; shopping, $2.50 per hour; hourly, $3 per hour and up; we

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF STENOGRAPHERS OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
We want immediately a young lady having good education, (university preferred,) with tact, initiative, resourcefulness; should not be under 21 years; a good general appearance is also desirable; position permanent; salary $18 to $25. M 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; unusual opportunity for bright girl with some experience to become valuable assistant in busy office of Christian firm; write particulars. M 833 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, able to take dictation and keep records in publishing house; steady position and chance for advancement. Reply in own writing to Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 428 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, capable taking French dictation; must have experience; excellent opportunity for advancement for right party. Address C 293 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, upper Broadway apartment house; good place. Apply Saturday 3:30-4:30 P. M., 102 West 93d St.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; no stenography; insurance policy experience desirable; salary, $12 to start; state age and full details of positions held. K 159 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS, trained kindergartner, for care of young child by day; immediate. Phone 4738 Morning.

WOMEN
OF MATURE AGE TO INSPECT AND PACK MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES WHILE LEARNING; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
FOURTH GALLERY,
NEW BUILDING.

YOUNG GIRL, between the age of 18 and 25 years, wanted to act as companion for a young girl; very good home. Call or write 128 West 82d St., city. Phone Circle 2411.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED, well-educated young women, Americans, (16-26 years,) for permanent positions, as follows:
2 STENOGRAPHERS, $25.
4 STENOGRAPHERS, $20.
3 STENOGRAPHERS, $18.
1 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, $22.
1 BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18.
1 SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (knowledge of stenography,) $12.
10 TYPISTS, $10-$12-$15.
4 GIRLS, (Circular mail work,) $7.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; Bookkeepers, $13; Ledger Clerks, $12-$15; Typists, $8-$14; Ellis Posting Machine Operators, $15-$17. File Clerk, $9; Office Assistant, $9. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, 203 B'way, Downtown. Mr. and Mrs. Masterson, Proprietors.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $8-$16; Jersey City, $15; another, $18; bookkeeper, steno, $75, $15; five bookkeepers, $12-$20; Comptometer, typists, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

CORRESPONDENTS, Typists, ($,) $15-$20; stenographers, clerical, bookkeepers, office boys, other positions. Terminal Employment Exchange 154 Nassau St.

WE CAN PLACE a number of dictaphone operators, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, &c. Miss Griffin, Terminal Employment, 154 Nassau St.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 16 East 42d.—Bookkeepers, $20; stenographers, $8-$18; bill clerk, $15. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

POSITIONS always open for stenographers. File clerk, $75. Typist, $16. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Free Registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service, employment. Agency, 1112 Times Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, intelligent, educated, experience 1; good positions for stenographers. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2281.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St,
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS for permanent staff of C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunities for several juniors and semi-seniors now securing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential. R 392 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
YOUNG MAN, TACTFUL PERSONALITY, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF SYSTEMS AND COST WHOLESALE HOUSE; GIVE INFORMATION IN DETAIL. C 316 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT to superintendent pipe yard located in South Brooklyn; state full particulars. R 357 Times Downtown.

BINDERY MAN.—Wanted, book edge gilder, embosser, and general bindery man; state experience and compensation wanted. Worsells Publishing Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to reconcile customers' accounts; must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to handling intricate work; to a high-grade man a most unusual opportunity for advancement will be offered; salary to commence $1,500. Reply, stating age, experience, and references, R. O., 50 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable man wanted for sales ledger; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Wholesale, Box R 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and estimator in a builder's office; moderate salary to begin with; give full particulars as to experience, &c. K 126 Times.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $6 to start. Address Christian, R 396 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 18 or over; $7 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD PENMAN; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BY LETTER, MANHATTAN BRASS CO., 332 EAST 28TH.

BOY for general office work with a large insurance company; must be intelligent and willing; salary $8 to start; reply, giving age, religion and education. R 366 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for right party; reference required; salary $7 to start. Apply Embroidery Trading Co., 170 5th Av.

BOY.—Have you chosen advertising for your vocation? If so, here is your opportunity; high school graduate preferred. Call 9:30 A. M., Friday, Suite 1214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30 A. M. at 263 West 42d St.

BOY.—Ev wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, broker's office; good opportunity for ambitious boy; must furnish reference. Apply in person, Room 424, 61 Broadway.

BOY wanted; a strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box R 134, New York Post Office.

BOY, for business where advancement is quick and certain. 203 B'way, Suite 810.

BOY wanted in downtown office; American, about 16; experience unnecessary. C 312 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER FOREMAN wanted for reinforced concrete work; must be very practical and able to handle large force of men; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. R. H. Arnold Company, 95 State St., New London, Conn.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
FOR PUBLIC LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INSURANCE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. B 445 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERICAL.—Young man for clerical position who understands typewriting and general office work, and must be of neat appearance. Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Telephone Millburn 150.

CLERKS—Young men, between ages of 17 and 20; must have knowledge of stenography and be able to operate a typewriter; salary $15 to start. Clerk, 272 Times Downtown.

CLERK to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 255 Times Downtown.

CLERKS; EXTRA MONEY EASY WORK; EVENINGS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

CLERK wanted, apply to E. Slatoff, Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th Street.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT wanted as assistant in publishing house; experienced in general accounting and collection methods, of good education, and knowledge of commercial law; good opening for young man of ability, intelligence, and initative. Apply C 309 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER.—Active, middle-aged American; good appearance, fluent, accurate; details; state salary, experience, references. T 53 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, about 20, as junior correspondent in collection department; moderate salary; good opportunity for advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

COST CLERK, with experience; must be energetic, careful, and ambitious; splendid opportunity in large manufacturing. Take Queensboro subway to Rawson St. station. The Orsenigo Co., Skillman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

CREDIT MAN.
YOUNG MAN WITH AN EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY WHO UNDERSTANDS CONSTRUCTIVE CREDITS; CAPABLE OF ADAPTABILITY TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT; FORCEFUL, YET DIPLOMATIC IN CORRESPONDENCE. ONLY THOSE NOT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT PROSPECTS AND ARE WILLING TO PROVE THEIR QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADVANCEMENT NEED APPLY.
STATE PARTICULARS IN FULL. C 314 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, design, and layout work. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several first-class mechanical tracers; able to make neat tracing and letter work. Call with samples of work ready to go to work if satisfactory. Employment Department General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Z 207 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Eyerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR MEN. Apply S. R. Richards, Master Mechanic, New Haven Railroad, 1322d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

ENGINEER.
A large corporation, operating several plants, offers a position as assistant engineer to a competent man who can qualify for the position; must have had exceptional experience in industrial engineering, covering construction and maintenance of buildings, operation of power plants and installation of machinery and equipment; reply must state age, nationality, experience, and compensation. Engineer, Box 846 Meriden, Conn.

ENGINEER.—Licensed; new A. C. plant; minimum salary, but good prospects to right man; state age and experience. R 376 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN.
WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

FREIGHT RATE CLERK familiar with tariffs throughout the United States, by an industrial traffic department. R 397 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN.—An honest, married man for furnace and house work; will give free rent. C. A. auto course. Tel. Plaza 1261 immediately.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

INVOICE CLERK.—Iron pipe and fittings business; state age, experience, and salary. R 358 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR in Spanish; American or native with good knowledge of English, for private school. M 348 Times Downtown.

JUNIORS,
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORKERS; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

Large corporation has openings for two boys, 16 to 19 years old, in the advertising department; one position is for a multigraph operator and the other for general office work; splendid opportunity for ambitious boys; please give age, education, salary expected and references. R 379 Times Downtown.

MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT IN CLOTHING HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; WRITE PARTICULARS. K 154 TIMES.

MAN wanted to work in stock room; good wages; permanent position and congenial work for competent man. Apply C 254 Times Downtown.

MEN, two, wanted to learn to operate waterproofing machines; a good opportunity for advancement for men having good clear thinking heads and who are willing to start work as helpers. Tate Electro Waterproofing Corporation, 218 West 39th St., N. Y. C.

MEN, beetween ages of 31 and 35, to do light porter work; salary $14 to start. Opportunity. 268 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS; PIECE WORK; GOOD PAY AND 25% BONUS. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply, with references, Room 2010, 220 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE CLERK, (19-22;) must be of good appearance, accurate at figures, good penman, and some will recommended. The Manhattan Shirt Company, 244 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City.

OFFICE MANAGER.
YOUNG MAN OF FORCEFUL PERSONALITY, POSSESSING TACTFUL EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK ESSENTIAL. AND SUFFICIENT SELF CONFIDENCE TO INSURE SUCCESS.
IF AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY APPEALS MORE NOW THAN SALARY AT PRESENT, APPLY, GIVING DETAILS AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL. C 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Middle-age man, with little experience, willing to work and learn; permanent position; opportunity for advancement. Apply Supt., Barnett Bros., 48 West 55th St.

REPORTER.—Well-established daily newspaper in small New England city; permanent and remunerative opening for one desiring to locate away from the city; state experience, references, and salary. G 42 Times.

RODMEN AND TRANSITMEN wanted for general survey work; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, one to five years' experience. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for man willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. F 156 Times.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistments, we need a few high-grade salesmen of proven ability; must be over 25, of good character, and furnish best of references; commission, with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Apply Mr. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—Owing to the draft, large Eastern corporation is in need of high-grade salesmen; must be of mature age, good character, and furnish best of references; transportation, 100 miles, with drawing account. Address Box M W 175 Times.

SALESMAN, high class, to sell the cheapest and best motor truck made; experience not necessary; special inducement to right man; commission basis. Hudfeed Sales Corporation, Hudford Building, 124th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMAN. Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make $60 weekly; quick-selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 9 to 2 P. M., 507 4th Av., room 707.

SALESMAN.—FURNITURE; LIVE YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. TIERNEY SHOP, 7 EAST 38TH ST.

SALESMAN, grocery, with regular trade, can make large commission on repeat specialty. Call Leswerk Mfg. Co., 1,226 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, or coast representative, on a medium line of traveling bags; straight commission basis. Y 294 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman wanted to handle Ford cars; good position for right man. 449 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SALESMAN.—In showroom of large cloak and suit house; none but thoroughly experienced need apply. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — Electric signs; experienced man only; references; salary. Tabl, 494 Atlantic Av.

SALESMEN, who can sell service, on commission basis only; neat appearance. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for live proposition averaging $50 to $75 weekly; commission. F 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF STENOGRAPHERS OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

STENOGRAPHER, young, male, with railroad freight traffic experience, in traffic department of large industry. R 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in builder's office; not over 21. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 66th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Write, stating age and business experience. T 51 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, with knowledge of wholesale talking machine business preferred. S. B. Davega Co., 131 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN
To sell stock over telephone; man with Andrews experience preferred; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Leonard, room 614, 50 Broad St.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
First-class tool designers, experienced on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small, accurate work. Call or write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Western Electric Co., Inc., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Experienced tool designers on jig and fixture work; Government contract; will pay good salaries to first-class, thoroughly experienced men; in reply, state nationality, age, experience, and salary desired. Address T. D., Box 50, Grand Central Station.

TOOL DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN on jigs, fixtures and gauges; highest prices paid to good men. M 342 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TRIMMING CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON TAILORED TRIMMINGS; ABLE TO HANDLE SMALL DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. A. L., 169 TIMES.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open for man with ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 389 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS AND VARNISHERS.—First-class union men. Herps Bros., 577 10th Av.

WOODWORKER, handy, to fit up tool boxes; only neat, accurate men need apply. 424 West Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 25, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to start on office work, with excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN,
NEAT AND INTELLIGENT, TO ASSIST ENTRY CLERK; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STATE AGE. REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED TO START; OPENING. 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest dyestuff concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address R 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. Box R, 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good address and appearance in purchasing department; state salary desired and past experience. Tiffany Studios, 361 Madison Av.

YOUNG MEN, several, wanted in office of a large publishing house downtown; state previous experience and salary desired. R 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, examining and shipping; manufacturing stationers; state previous experience and salary desired. Answer T 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in marine insurance office; good penman and accurate at figures. Marine, R 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with export business, to develop various lines; good opportunity. K. J. Morimina & Co., 354 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, FOR OFFICE WORK; BRING REFERENCES. COPIC SERVICE CO., 176 FULTON ST.

YOUNG MAN wanted in kimono house to lay out goods on tables for cutter. Address Y 387 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work. Call Room 1516, 140 Cedar St.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Sergeant J. T. J. Maher, 28th Precinct to 63d; Patrolman, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 2; R. A. McEwan, 21st to 150th; P. J. Dooley, 150th to 21st.

Temporary Assignments—Patrolman J. R. Sullivan, 6, to B. H. Squad, First Deputy Police Commissioner's Office, Headquarters, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; N. A. Pisarra, 16, to C. O. Squad, office of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; E. P. Halpin, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, Bureau of Information, from 12 P. M., Oct. 31.

Leave of absence authorized on entrance into military service, Probationary Patrolman E. Green, Training School.

Leave of absence authorized, without pay: Patrolman M. McKeon, 14, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrolmen H. Shaw, 13, from 8:15 P. M., Oct. 28, to 12:01 P. M., Oct. 28; M. F. Bairne, 28, 10:30 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; G. Hinds, 165, 11:38 A. M., Oct. 19, during disability; H. J. Murphy, 276, 10:30 A. M., Oct. 16, to 12 P. M., Oct. 23; E. Miller, 283, 6:20 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; P. Walsh, Traffic Division, Subdivision C, 11:55 P. M., Oct. 27, during disability.

Change of name by order of the County Court of Kings County, dated Sept. 28, Joseph Mosiowitz to Joseph Mason, effective Oct. 31. Records of the Department are changed accordingly.

Leaves of absence authorized without pay: L. Kreisler, 13, 8 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; R. Coleman, Div. Bdg., Det. 1, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; F. J. McCaffrey, Div. Bdg. Det. 8, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 8; J. J. Keller, Div. Bdg. Det. 4, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 3; G. A. Jorn, Div. Bdg. Det. 9, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4.

Fire Department.

Promotion, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Captain Patrick Walsh, Eng. 7, to Chief of Battalion. Lieutenants promoted to Captaincies: S. Friedman, Eng. 33; J. Cohen, Eng. 71; J. Bona, H. & L. 24; D. Murphy, H. & L. 23; F. P. Norton, H. & L. 45. Engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, to Lieutenantcies: Engineers of Steamer—F. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; H. Knapp, Eng. 57; J. J. Gilmartin, Eng. 62; W. J. Grady, Eng. 203; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 214. Firemen, 1st grade—H. D. Darragh, Eng. 206; J. M. Dower, Eng. 224; W. H. Polye, H. & L. 3; G. Taylor, H. & L. 33; F. A. Lennon, H. & L. 42; F. A. Beyer, H. & L. 45. Engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, to Lieutenantcies: Engineers of Steamer—A. W. Marius, Eng. 9; L. F. Leonard, Eng. 92; A. F. Wood, Eng. 151; J. Hanley, No. 3, Eng. 160; C. Hofmann, Eng. 160; V. M. Olm, Eng. 264; J. F. Dorff, Eng. 278; A. R. Hveen, Eng. 280; J. F. Schaefer, Eng. 283; F. G. Wildmaier, H. & L. 24; J. Anschutz, H. & L. 118; H. Dodenhoff, H. & L. 119.

Appointed ununiformed firemen on three months' probation, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 1, assigned as instated: J. A. Walsh, Engine 5; N. Perlman, 5; P. J. Sullivan, 6; A. Mancinelli, 9; R. D. Lynt, 13; J. G. Klett, 15; J. Quirk, 15; W. Grau, 15; A. Phelan, 16; J. J. Connors, 19; C. Schroff, 23; T. J. Hughes, Jr., 27; F. Bolte, 94; W. Youngs, 26; T. F. O'Brien, 27; W. H. Sullivan, 27; F. Bachtelar, 28; J. J. Bain, 28; D. J. Brennan, 29; R. H. J. Millon, 31; D. B. Casterlin, 33; W. E. Heffernan, 73; W. E. Lynch, 76; H. McCabe, 91; C. Lazar, 91; S. R. Johnson, 202; W. Dunlap, 206; J. J. Delaney, 209; W. L. Horton, 226; C. F. Hornberger, 257; W. C. Klein, 229; J. A. Loughran, 234; J. W. Kelly, 236; J. W. Ryall, 251; J. J. Carlson, 256; A. B. Carlson, 278; J. A. Matthews, 279; F. Bressel, 279; J. L. Doscher, 282; P. P. A. Hick, H. & L. 4; J. P. Going, 4; J. T. Walsh, 5; F. H. Dwyer, 6; A. R. Klenzle, 6; J. E. J. Torpey, 7; W. Wichtendahl, 9; J. V. McHugh, 13; W. B. Hitz, 18; A. F. Fraund, 20; J. F. Graham, 21; P. Comer, 22; C. Post, 24; C. F. Wurts, 24; J. B. Dunbar, 26; F. S. McDermott, 23; W. J. M. Stafford, Jr., 40; G. C. Pierrepont, 42; E. Gunnigle, 43; G. J. Lorch, 102; E. A. Murphy, 103; M. J. F. Keaity, 105; T. R. Gonyon, 110; O. Seibert, 111; C. Muller, 112; J. M. Moore, 122; A. J. Barry, 131; J. Joos, 131. To take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 2: E. J. Eckert, H. & L. 20. To take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 6: J. M. Ziegler, Engine 21.

Assignments, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Chief of Battalion P. Walsh, relieving officer 1st, 3d, 3d, and 4th Bats. Capts. S. Friedman, Eng. 7; J. Cohen, Eng. 29; J. Bona, H. & L. 12; J. F. Norton, H. & L. 20; J. Murphy, H. & L. 23. Lieuts. F. T. Power, Eng. 33; J. J. Gilmartin, Eng. 62; W. H. Foyle, Eng. 72; H. Knapp, Eng. 86; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 285; H. H. Darragh, Eng. 286; G. Taylor, H. & L. 6; F. A. Lennon, H. & L. 100; P. A. Beyer, H. & L. 101; P. J. Bacher, H. & L. 132; J. M. Dower, H. & L. 149. Engineers of Steamer F. G. Widmaier, Eng. 26; A. W. Marius, Eng. 33; A. F. Leonard, Eng. 69; F. Wood, Eng. 151; J. Hanley, No. 3, Eng. 153; C. Hoffman, Eng. 159; V. Amahuts, Eng. 203; A. R. Hveen, Eng. 214; G. P. Schiesler, Eng. 227; J. F. Dorff, Eng. 228; V. M. Olm, Eng. 264; H. Dodenhoff, Eng. 269. Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Chiefs of Battalion and Acting officer, to 45th Battalion; E. L. Cooke, relieving officer, to 8th Battalion; P. J. Graham, No. 1, 8th Battalion, to relieving officer 15th, 17th, and 20th Battalions. Captains D. A. Hotchkiss, H. & L. 12, to H. & L. 30; D. E. Sullivan, Engine 28, to Engine 263; G. A. Kellock, Engine 229, to Engine 264. Lieutenants J. P. Duffy, H. & L. 6, to H. & L. 28; J. R. Carmichael, H. & L. 104, to Engine 47; C. B. Marsh, H. & L. 16, to H. & L. 38; C. E. Graff, Engine 46, to Engine 57; T. Harding, Engine 65, to H. & L. 43; F. Blessing, Engine 72, to Rescue 1; A. Mantovani, H. & L. 79, to H. & L. 80; J. T. Heckman, Engine 85, to Engine 78; J. Geis, Engine 8, to Engine 95; G. J. Dressler, Engine 50, to Engine 46. Engineers of Steamer A. J. Shelvock, Engine 237, to Engine 270; F. B. Smith, Engine 67, to Engine 73; J. Kimmeth, Engine 41, to Engine 50; E. A. May, Engine 59, to Engine 67; F. Stark, Engine 26, to Engine 41; C. A. Wilson, Engine 239, to Engine 248. Firemen First Grade R. L. Weits, H. & L. 130, to Engine 294; C. G. Seward, Engine 60, to Engine 298; H. Ward, Engine 270, to Engine 276; R. B. Gann, Engine 278, to Engine 241; F. J. Ward, Engine 228, to Engine 255; J. A. Scanlon, Engine 267, to Engine 277; G. T. Grimm, Engine 8, to Engine 299; J. Smalley, H. & L. 148, to Eng. 284; J. C. Devlin, H. & L. 77, to Eng. 285; F. Krantz, Eng. 72, to Eng. 41; J. J. McFall, Eng. 49, to H. & L. 44; H. F. Blessing, Eng. 247, to H. & L. 147; W. J. Hillis, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 1; G. F. Daly, Eng. 283, to Eng. 5; H. G. E. Otten, Eng. 234, to Eng. 291; J. M. Williams, Eng. 24, to H. & L. 8; J. L. Miller, Eng. 34, to Eng. 67; T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 38, to Hose 4; A. B. George, Eng. 9, to Eng. 91; R. Monahan, Eng. 37, to Eng. 91; H. & L. 147; M. M. Casey, Eng. 13, to Eng. 56; C. E. Smith, H. & L. 134, to H. & L. 138; E. A. Jones, H. & L. 137, to H. & L. 112; H. C. Schryver, H. & L. 44, to Eng. 82; P. J. Charters, Hose 9, to Eng. 81; D. O'Sullivan, Eng. 91, to Eng. 262; W. R. Mertens, Eng. 282, to Eng. 284; V. Maggio, Eng. 8, to Eng. 290; W. Vogt, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 1; G. Marks, Eng. 27, to Eng. 91; J. Farrell, Eng. 58, to Eng. 53; W. J. Cashley, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 10; M. Morris, Eng. 235, to Eng. 294; W. J. Neill, Eng. 91, to Eng. 62; J. J. Feerick, Eng. 27, to Eng. 47; P. J. Gulhan, H. & L. 18, to Eng. 20; W. M. Burger, Engine 16, to Engine 204; W. O. Long, Engine 22, to Engine 49; C. R. Nagle, Engine 54, to Engine 1; T. J. Fearn, Engine 225, to H. & L. 142; J. J. Quinlan, H. & L. 111, to Engine 276; J. R. Twamley, H. & L. 15, to Engine 236; P. McCullagh, Engine 30, to H. & L. 8; H. G. Hose, Engine 90, to Hose 1; C. F. Hermann, H. & L. 75, to H. & L. 80; G. J. Blummert, Engine 92, to Engine 78; J. Beck, H. & L. 17, to Engine 78; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 114, to H. & L. 9; O. P. Regan, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 129; J. L. C. Murdock, H. & L. 9, to Engine 5; C. P. Travers, H. & L. 3, to Engine 223; W. Kuchs, H. & L. 45, to H. & L. 46; G. J. Craig, Engine 18, to Engine 33; P. T. Moore, Engine 53, to Engine 82; J. J. Connor, No. 2, Engine 82, to Engine 92; H. M. Murray, Engine 95, to Engine 58; A. G. McGill, Engine 58, to Engine 20; W. J. Hanlon, H. & L. 39, to Engine 90; J. C. Kanzler, Engine 41, to H. & L. 44; F. W. Zulch, Engine 75, to Engine 68; J. E. Schaefer, Engine 68, to Engine 60; L. R. Taylor, Engine 83, to Engine 73; Firemen 2d Grade F. P. McCready, Eng. 229, to Eng. 262; F. Pfeiffer, H. & L. 5, to H. & L. 2; J. J. O'Neil, Eng. 10, to Eng. 95; V. J. Murphy, H. & L. 45, to H. & L. 40; E. E. Miller, H. & L. 30, to Eng. 70; A. D. Brown, Eng. 74, to Eng. 13; A. S. McCoy, Eng. 22, to Eng. 80. Firemen 3d Grade O. G. Walter, Eng. 226, to Eng. 236; W. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 234 to Eng. 288; N. S. Goodell, Eng. 3 to Eng. 157; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6, to H. & L. 81; L. V. Fagan, Eng. 221, to Eng. 232; A. M. Delaney, H. & L. 21, to Eng. 98; W. W. Marek, H. & L. 115, to H. & L. 116; J. Anderson, Eng. 16, to Eng. 204; P. S. Reynolds, Eng. 37, to Eng. 19. Fireman 4th Grade D. A. Carberry, Eng. 228, to Eng. 208; W. E. Galland, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 19; J. I. McCarthy, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 13; J. J. Lawlor, Eng. 36, to Eng. 35; J. J. Mooney, Eng. 7, to Eng. 152; W. F. Schwandt, Eng. 29, to Eng. 160; W. T. MacDonald, Eng. 10, to Eng. 16; O. Krug, Eng. 32 to Eng. 17; H. W. Lebenstein, Eng. 21 to Eng. 16; C. F. McGuffog, Eng. 39 to Eng. 53; J. S. Miksovsky, H. & L. 35 to H. & L. 4; J. H. A. Cummings, H. & L. 12 to H. & L. 24; W. E. Weber, Eng. 32 to Engine 13; E. Scully, Eng. 55 to Eng. 13; T. A. McCoy, H. & L. 34 to H. & L. 23; C. W. Miller, H. & L. 45 to H. & L. 18; J. W. O. Wood, H. & L. 29 to H. & L. 42; P. Finnegan, Eng. 37 to Eng. 91; A. Bais, Eng. 82 to H. & L. 38; R. J. Baker, Eng. 78 to Eng. 88. Mutual transfers: Lieut. P. P. Dalton, Eng. 279 to Eng. 15; Lieut. C. McCarthy, Eng. 15 to Eng. 279; Fireman, 3d grade, M. J. Landman, Eng. 87 to Eng. 271; Fireman, 1st gr

LAWYER INDICTED IN PASTER MIXUP

Bronx Grand Jury Charges H. D. Patton with "Duress and Intimidation."

NO FRAUD, ACCUSED SAYS

Asserts Printing of Mitchel's Name on Republican Ballots Was Due to a Mistake.

Ten minutes after he had explained to the Bronx County Grand Jury that the appearance of the name of John Purroy Mitchel on the paster ballots bearing the name of the Republican candidates for city offices, which were sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was a mistake, and that he welcomed every means that would set before the public every step in the affair, Henry D. Patton, a lawyer with offices at 27 Cedar Street, lixing at 2,470 Webb Avenue, the Bronx, was indicted yesterday on the charge of "duress and intimidation of voters."

The indictment was returned after six witnesses had been hurriedly heard before the Grand Jury, and in a statement issued after his indictment Mr. Patton explained the circumstances surrounding the printing of the paster ballots, calling attention to the fact that no testimony had been given "presenting these simple facts before the Grand Jury previous to my hasty indictment."

Mr. Patton was taken into custody by Sheriff O'Brien and arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Mitchell, who fixed bail at $1,000, paroling him on his own recognisance pending the production of bail, for pleading on Nov. 8. The case before the Grand Jury was handled by District Attorney Francis Martin and his assistants, Seymour Mork and Ellsworth Healy.

One of the witnesses was Edward O'Connor, proprietor of the Tremont Printing Company, 4,215 Third Avenue, the concern that printed the 2,000 ballots sent to Spartanburg. He said that the copy for the ballot was furnished him by a representative from the headquarters of the Thomas W. Whittle Non-Partisan Business Men's League, 468 East 149th Street, and the proof was O. K.'d with the name of Patton, under which were the initials "C. W. F." The initials are those of Charles W. Featherstall, office assistant of Mr. Patton, who testified that he approved of the proof for his employer.

Immediately after leaving the Grand Jury room Mr. Patton said he had had nothing to do with the printer's proof, that he did not see it, but that it was merely mentioned to him, and he said: "Go ahead and print the ballot." His statement, issued later, follows:

"I ordered a Republican paster ballot printed, but this ballot as sent to Spartanburg was not what I ordered. The printed ballot as sent to Spartanburg defeated the very purpose it was designed to accomplish.

"This is how the matter came about. The Citizen's Non-Partisan Committee, of which I am one of the Secretaries, is composed of a large number of independent Democrats, and also Republicans, whose primary object is to elect Park Commissioner Whittle President of the Borough of the Bronx. It was suggested that a Republican paster ballot be prepared by us to be sent to the soldiers. In sending the copy of this to the printer one of the workers at our headquarters took a printed Fusion paster ballot and corrected it for the candidates of the Bronx, but this worker forgot to write in the name of William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, in place of the name of John Purroy Mitchel, which of course was on that Fusion ballot. Neither I nor, as far as I can learn, any one in authority examined a corrected proof of that paster ballot after it came from the printer before it was sent to Spartanburg.

"Suddenly it was decided to send a man to Spartanburg. The decision to send to him paster ballots was so sudden that the bundles of ballots were sent without having been examined after they came from the printer.

"This was about a week ago. The first I learned of the actual appearance of the ballot with Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem was last night when a photographic reproduction of it was shown to me by a newspaper man. Of course, as soon as possible steps were taken to stop the use of such erroneous ballots. Personally, I welcome every means, even such as involve my indictment, that will set before the public every step in the affair.

"No testimony presenting these simple facts was put before the Grand Jury today previous to my hasty indictment. This political indictment was a desperate expedient to give to this transaction the color of fraud when there was no fraud at all. By bearing the name of Mitchel on what was designed to be a Republican paster, this ballot in itself defeated our object, which was to get straight Republican support."

It was explained at fusion headquarters yesterday that the printing of the pasters was due to a mistake. The Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee, it was stated, had nothing to do with the regular Fusion Committee. No one at the Fusion Committee ever saw the pasters or knew anything about them, it was explained.

The first witness before the Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday was William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, who personally made the complaint of fraud in the printing and issuance of the paster ballots. In his letter to District Attorney Martin Mr. Bennett said:

"Following so closely upon the gross frauds committed at the primaries upon behalf of John Purroy Mitchel, this fraudulent paster ballot would seem to indicate that there is a deliberate concerted conspiracy to steal this election for John Purroy Mitchel. It may even extend to fraud at the election on Nov. 6."

Before appearing in the Bronx Mr. Patton called on Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in Manhattan, and made an explanation of how he obtained a copy of the Mitchel ballot with the bullseye. Later, Mr. Gilbert told Mr. Talley that he gave a copy of the ballot to a representative of Mr. Patton, instructing him to have the word "Fusion" changed to "Republican" and the bullseye changed to the eagle, and the name of William M. Bennett substituted for that of Mitchel. All the details were followed out with the exception of the substitution of Mitchel's name for that of Bennett, and it was on this point that the indictment of Patton was drawn.

Other witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were George P. Zipf, Dr. William Swann, and several other members of the Non-Partisan Committee for Thomas W. Whittle, of which Mr. Patton is Chairman. All the witnesses, including Patton, signed waivers of immunity before going into the Grand Jury room. The proceedings began at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 5:30 the indictment was returned.

Mr. Patton was unable to tell whether any of the paster ballots have been sent to Camp Mills or Camp Upton. If any of them have reached the camps they will be recalled and destroyed.

The investigation will be continued this morning subpoenas having been issued for other members of the White Non-Partisan League, including Olin J. Stephens, Adolph H. Hupfel, Jr., and Monroe Goldwater.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Pearl necklace consisting of 119 small pearls of deep cream color, lily pattern, diamond clasp; about fifteen inches in length; on Wednesday, Oct. 31, somewhere between 66 W. 45th St. and Postoffice, 31st St. and 8th Av., (or 44th St. to 8th Av.; or 9th Av. to W. 42d St. to 8th Av.; or 9th Av. to Postoffice, corner 31st St.) Reward of $50 paid to finder. Marcus & Co., 544 Fifth Avenue, City.

LOST—Purse, containing about $10, a gold ring, a Liberty bond receipt, on 8th Av., near 47th St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, about 5.30 P. M.; reward. May Sullivan, 3d floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Waltham gold watch, monogram W. H. D., Oct. 25, between Waverley Place and Metropolitan Opera House, probably near 6th Av. elevated 9th St. Station; liberal reward. Walter Hampden, 158 Waverley Place, city.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2304 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST. — In building, 28th St. and 4th Av., pocketbook, containing money, several checks, and items of no value to finder. Liberal reward if returned to Room 1504, 404 4th Av. No questions asked.

LOST.—Persian shawl coat on Long Island road, probably near Mineola; $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Schultze, 47 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST.—Black and white cameos; two small ones, one large one, on black ribbon. Return to 1 West 93d, Apt. 64, and receive reward. Phone Riverside 676.

LOST.—Charm, gold elephant, red agate base, diamond eyes; initials J. E. P., between Andrews Building and Hudson Terminal; reward. Powers, care Andrews, 27 Pine St.

LOST—A gold watch with silver chain, either on the subway or between subway and Columbia University Library. P. Cattell, 417 West 118th St.

LOST—Diamond and pearl circle pin, 5th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., or in shops; reward offered. Fuller, 419 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, with pearls in centre, between Grand Central Station and East 57th St. Reward to finder at 2 East 45th St.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Monday evening, between 315 West 24th St. and 23d St., on 8th Av.; reward. Lowe, address above.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin, near West 74th and Broadway. Reward offered. Apply 267 West 74th., Columbus 2504.

LOST—Sable scarf at 77th St. Theatre; $100 reward; no questions asked. J. D. D., Room 908, 13 Park Row.

LOST.—Silver pin, four enameled kittens, 125th St. to 83d St., Lenox subway. Bourne, 65 West 127th St.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot pin, conventional design, platinum setting; reward for return or information. K 156 Times.

LOST.—Ring, three rows small stones, rubies, diamonds, emeralds; liberal reward. G 39 Times.

LOST.—Two passports from Holland-India, bearing name A. H. de Wilde. Reward. G 40 Times.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, initials L. L. E. Return Harvard Club; no questions; reward.

LOST.—Black enamel pin with rose diamonds; Rialto, 59th St.; reward. 640 Madison Av.

LOST.—Nassau Street, wallet containing $38; reward. Kitty Noll, 343 East 138th Street.

LOST.—Card case; finder please return to C. R. Brady, 103 Park Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lady's open-face gold watch; fleur de lis pin, Saturday afternoon, between Douglas Manor, L. I., and 50 West 45th St. Mrs. Shields. Phone Bayside 2812.

REWARD, $100. NO QUESTIONS ASKED; DIAMOND CIRCLE SET IN PLATINUM; LOST IN WANAMAKER'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. RETURN TO MANAGER'S OFFICE, JOHN WANAMAKER, BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur that took party of 4 from southwest corner B'way and 50th St. to West 80th, 1:30 Thursday morning, kindly return ermine scarf left in taxi? Earke, 165 West 80th Street.

REWARD. — Mole neckpiece Wednesday, Grand Central to Lexington Av., 43d. Telephone Lenox 7806.

$10 REWARD.—Lady's gold Tiffany watch, 7 diamonds in back. T. S., K 110 Times.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money, on 46th St., Brooklyn; owner may obtain same upon proper identification and payment of advertising. C 326 Times Downtown.

RECOVER PASTER BALLOTS.

Col. Waterbury Calls Fraud Charge a "Tammany Trick."

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 1.—Publication in a local newspaper of the Tammany charges that the Fusion workers at Camp Wadsworth had attempted to deceive the soldiers failed today to arouse indignation among the soldiers. Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury said the Republican paster ballots bearing Mitchel's name had been distributed merely as samples, and all had been recovered.

"The Tammany men just tried one of the regular election tricks for which they have become notorious," Colonel Waterbury said, "and I think this particular bit of baseness had its origin in the expected visits of Governor Whitman and Colonel Roosevelt, both of whom are of course supporting Mayor Mitchel. Knowing the date when these men were to arrive at camp, they planned their 'bomb' to explode just before they were due.

"The Tammany Hall representatives apparently thought that the Governor and Mr. Roosevelt were coming down to make campaign speeches for the Mayor. If they really know that they are, then they know more about it than I do. I shall be surprised if either of the speakers deviate from the main issue of out-and-out Americanism. They may, perhaps, mention Hillquit, Hearst, or Hylan as men whom they regard as un-American, but that is something that lies entirely with the speakers."

Colonel Waterbury said that the few protested ballots which had been given out had been all recovered by him.

WHITE SLAVER CONFESSES.

Prosecutor to Scatter Gangs Which Robbed Out-of-Town Men.

By the arrest and confession of an alleged leader of a group of white slave operators on Broadway, who was indicted by a Grand Jury yesterday under the name of Morris Wallack, Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith said he had obtained information which would enable him to round up the leaders of men and women who have for many months carried on systematic robberies of out-of-town business men registered at uptown hotels. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which indicates that bands of men and women bandits who patrolled certain portions of the white light districts and frequented the hotels made use of knockout drops and even blackjacks to get money and jewelry from their victims, under circumstances which generally induced the victims to withhold complaints to the authorities.

After an investigation extending over four months, according to the District Attorney's office, it was learned that the different white slave leaders had marked out the white light districts in "zones," in which each operated without interference from the others. Wallack, who lived in an expensive suite in an upper Broadway apartment, and says his weekly income was $500, shared with one other white slave operator the Broadway zone from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-second Street.

An account book kept by one of Wallack's gang is included among the evidence in possession of the District Attorney. It is said that 25 men and 150 women are concerned in this particular case. Detectives from the staff of the District Attorney have the names of some of these suspects, and their arrests are to follow immediately. It was learned from Wallack, who has offered to turn State's evidence, that a central headquarters was maintained in an upper Broadway restaurant, but meetings were frequently held at hotels.

SNOW ON GREAT LAKES.

Buffalo and Cleveland Have Two to Five Inch Fall—Damage to Crops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—From two to four inches of snow fell in Western New York during the night, covering thousands of acres of potatoes and beans. Farm bureaus had reported less than 50 per cent. of these crops out of the ground, and only a quick moderation in the weather, it was said today, would save the unharvested crop.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—Five inches of snow fell here this morning in Cleveland's first real snowstorm of the Winter. The storm caused but little delay to railroad trains. Lake traffic, early reports indicated, was badly hampered. Delays are expected in the arrival of all incoming vessels.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS END COPPER STRIKE

Arizona Mines Producing 10,000,000 Pounds a Month Open After Being Idle Since July.

NATION MUST HAVE OUTPUT

6,000 Men Return to Work While Government Will Investigate Their Claim for Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The strike in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper district of Arizona has been settled by opening up the mines of the Arizona, Detroit and Shannon Copper Companies, according to a telegram received here today from the President's Labor Commission, which is adjusting the strike trouble in the copper fields of Arizona. The normal monthly output of this district is 10,000,000 pounds of copper, and 6,000 men were involved in the strike.

A telegram received today from the President's Labor Commission regarding the settlement said in part:

"The strike in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper district of Arizona is settled and the prompt resumption of copper production in this great copper centre is assured. The President's Mediation Commission has devised a settlement which will open up the important mines of the Arizona, Detroit, and Shannon Copper Companies.

"The normal monthly output of this district is about 10,000,000 pounds of copper, requiring a working force of about 6,000 men. These mines have been idle since July, and various attempts toward settlement have been unavailing. The Government's urgent need of copper made necessary the intervention of the President's Mediation Commission, now successfully concluded.

"In arriving at a settlement the President's commission proceeded upon a few basic principles. The country must have the uninterrupted maximum output of copper during the period of the war. Therefore, for the period of the war the strike as a means of remedying grievances must be abandoned by the men. In place of dislocation strikes the Government must assure the men, for their own and the Government's protection, security in their employment, (where there is no just cause for discharge,) as well as fair and practical machinery for the ordinary adjustment of grievances, whether real or imaginary, without causing any stoppage of production.

"To carry these principles into execution the President's commission has directed a settlement accepted by both sides embodying these features:

"Companies and men must exert their utmost efforts to secure the highest possible efficiency in the production of copper consistent with proper discipline and due regard for the health and safety of the workmen.

"The companies will continue to recognize workmen's grievance committees previously existing in the district. Heretofore, however, there was a feeling of impotence as to these committees because the final say was with the managers. There is, therefore, added to the existing scheme remedying grievances an appeal to the United States administrator, whose decision is binding upon both sides.

"A claim for increased wages, to conform to the high wage scale in the Globe-Miami district, was one of the causes of the strike. The justice of this claim requires a detailed study of local conditions, both as to cost of living and the financial ability of the companies of this district, as compared with those of the Globe-Miami district. Such an investigation, if it is to be conducted in an authoritative way, would take a great deal of time.

"The President's commission therefore did not deem it within its province to enter upon such investigation. Instead, it laid down the principles which should control such a claim for wage increase, and left the application of the principles to the facts as they should be found by the United States administrator. The commission provided that the administrator should determine if any adjustment of wage scale is called for in order to secure a fair living wage, having regard to the high cost of living, to the efficiency or lack of efficiency, and to the financial ability of the companies.

"If the administrator should recommend a wage increase and such a wage scale allows a fair profit to the companies under the existing price of copper, the President's commission shall at once promulgate such new wage scale and the company shall pay all such increases in wages as of the first day of the return of men to work.

"If, however, such wage scale recognized by the administrator does not leave a fair profit under existing prices of copper, the President's commission shall recommend to the President an increased selling price which will yield a fair profit, and the wage increase recommended by the administrator shall not be made effective until such selling price has been obtained.

"In order to secure this wage scale, and in order to determine the fair profit of the companies, the administrator is given complete access to all the records of the companies and has authority to employ all necessary expert assistants. The administrator is Hywel Davies of Kentucky, who has heretofore rendered valuable service as mediator for the Department of Labor."

OIL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

10,000 Men in Texas and Louisiana Said to Have Walked Out.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 1.—According to strike leaders here, fully 10,000 workmen in sixteen oil producing fields of Texas and Louisiana went out at midnight Wednesday and 7 o'clock Thursday morning. General strike headquarters said official notification had been received that every union went out "a hundred per cent. strong."

From the headquarters of the oil operators, representing ten of the largest producing companies in the strike district, the situation was reported as "encouraging."

At Humble there has been no suspension of work, the operators say, but at all other places activities have been generally suspended. The strike has spread to the Markham fields. No disorders had been reported today.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 1.—Three thousand men quit their jobs on oil and gas wells in the three parishes of Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto at midnight Wednesday, when the strike went into effect. Sheriff Hughes at the request of the operating companies has commissioned 300 men as special deputies to guard the wells. No strikebreakers will be employed, these companies announce.

RUSH MEDIATOR TO QUINCY.

Government Seeks to End Strike at Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A Federal mediator has been sent to the Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Company at Quincy, where machinists went out on a strike yesterday. The strike is understood by navy officials to have been caused by the dissatisfaction of the men with the ratings given them by the company.

The company agreed to establish the wage scale adopted by the Navy Department for the Boston Navy Yard, but the men contend that first-class mechanics were not rated as such by the company, but were classed as helpers, &c.

The President of the company arrived on the scene today, and it was expected here that he would order a rerating, and that the men would return to work immediately.

The Fore River plant is building a number of merchant vessels, but between 60 and 70 per cent. of its work is for the Navy Department, and this percentage will soon be increased, it was said at the department today. The concern is filling contracts for the navy on a cost plus basis, so that the most part of the increased wages that will result from rerating will be paid by the Government.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 1.—Committees representing the 3,500 employes on strike at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company were in conference tonight with John J. Casey, a Federal conciliator, who arrived from Washington today. Prior to his meeting with the strikers' representatives Mr. Casey talked with officials of the company.

Leaders of the machinists' union, who claim that the company has failed to live up to an agreement alleged to have been made some months ago to keep wages up to the Government Navy Yard scale, announced tonight that they had appealed to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take action on their demands.

A meeting of the machinists today was interrupted when some of those present objected to remarks by the Rev. Michael J. Cuddihy, pastor of the parish in which the yard is situated. The Rev. Father Cuddihy had begun an appeal to the men to go back to work as soon as possible in order that the interests of the nation might not suffer, when there were shouts of "Get out, you are not wanted." The clergyman eventually was compelled to discontinue his address. He left the hall followed by fifty men, many of whom tendered personal apologies for the attitude of the meeting.

Employes classed as heaters and passers who are on strike voted today to demand an increase of 10 cents an hour, which would make their pay 35 cents an hour.

At the request of the District Draft Exemption Board Fore River officials today made up a list of all men of draft age out on strike who received exemption on industrial grounds. About 00 per cent. of the strikers, it was said, are of military age, and were not taken into the army at the request of the company, but the board held that this exemption applied only so long as they were employed on Government work.

KANSAS MINERS ON STRIKE.

Twenty-one Shafts Closed—Laid to Fuel Administration.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 1.—Twenty-one Kansas coal mines are idle today because of a strike of the miners, which is said to be due to the Fuel Administration's objection to the agreement of the operators and miners, recently reached in conferences held at Kansas City.

PLEDGE LUMBER FOR SHIPS.

Southern Growers Agree to Give the Government Priority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Assurances of support to the Government in its shipbuilding program were conveyed to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board today in a letter from W. H. Sullivan, Chairman of the Southern Pine Growers' Emergency Bureau. The pine growers pledged themselves to carry out the request of the Government that it have priority over all private contracts in the supply of lumber for the making of wooden ships.

Mr. Sullivan alluded to a letter he had sent out to all the pine growers of the South, saying that the nation's fate was at stake in the war, and that all lumber men must loyally support it. The lumber men, he said, had agreed to uphold the Government's embargo against selling either for export or for domestic use any lumber beyond the Government's specified basic schedule of two inches thick, ten inches in width, and twenty feet in length. This means that all such lumber will be at the Government's call.

A general increase of $5 a thousand in prices the Government is paying for shipbuilding lumber was announced by the Shipping Board. The new price will average about $40 a thousand.

BRITAIN TO GET OIL SHIPS.

Lord Reading and Others to Confer with Oil Men Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Lord Reading, with others of the British mission, conferred today with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and the Oil Committee of the Council of National Defense on the recent request of the British Government for more tonnage for the shipment of petroleum.

The British Government's aggregate need for oil shipment is 360,000 tons, a considerable part of which Britain has been able to supply herself. Precisely what the requirement now is was not revealed at the Shipping Board. A conference will be held in New York tomorrow between Lord Reading and petroleum producers to arrange for the petroleum supply. After that, it is stated, the Government will arrange to supply the ships.

FIND USE FOR RIVER BOATS.

Morse Offers Fleet as Quarters for Workmen in Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A scheme for using Hudson River steamers and other excursion craft for housing workmen engaged in shipbuilding for the Government was taken up today by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and the Secretary of War. The idea originated with Charles W. Morse, head of the Hudson River Navigation Company, who has offered his entire fleet of boats to the Government.

The Government has found itself seriously handicapped in providing living accommodations for hundreds of workmen in various shipyards. With the yards being worked at full capacity and with forces in many of them trebled, it has been impossible for some communities to find suitable room.

Mr. Hurley estimated that at least 25 vessels now laid up for the Winter months would be immediately available, if the Government favored the scheme. The Secretary of War expressed himself as impressed with the idea. He will confer with other Government officials and let Mr. Hurley know the decision, he said, within a few days.

Besides the Morse steamers, the Government might use the Atlantic Highlands boats, the Coney Island steamers, the Grand Republic of the Rockaway line and probably several of the Great Lakes steamers.

PAYING CLAFLIN CREDITORS.

Mercantile Stores Corporation Reports Progress in Settlement.

A report just sent out by the Mercantile Stores Corporation to its noteholders—who were the creditors under the Claflin reorganization plan put forth in the latter part of 1914—stated that up to the present time there had been paid to the Claflin creditors generally $15,650,083. Of this amount $5,732,614, equalling 15 per cent. of the original outstanding claims, was paid by the Reorganization Committee, and $9,867,479 by the Mercantile Stores Corporation and the Trustees.

The report further announced that an additional payment of $1,065,000 would soon be made to the holders of specified serial notes, so that by the end of the calendar year there will have been paid in all $16,715,093 to the former Claflin creditors.

Of the assets acquired under the Claflin reorganization plan by the Mercantile Stores Corporation there remains to the latter company practically all of the retail stores, the majority of which are now on a paying basis.

The notes were issued under a trust deed dated Dec. 1, 1914. Inasmuch as in the course of the reorganization it was not considered certain that the trust could be concluded before the date of the maturity of the notes, Dec. 1, 1917, provision was made vesting authority in the Trustees to extend the notes for a period of two years from the present maturity. The Trustees under the trust indenture, consisting of James S. Alexander, Ernest A. Hamill, Henry W. Howe, John W. T. Nichols, and Philip Stockton, have sent letters to the noteholders inclosing the report of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, and recommending to the noteholders the extension provided for in the trust agreement. Under the terms of the trust indenture the approval of the holders of 50 per cent. of the notes is required, but noteholders generally state that the indications are that the consent to the extension will be unanimous. Noteholders are requested by the Trustees to execute and forward their consent to the Bankers Trust Company.

LA FOLLETTE HAILS BIGELOW AS MARTYR

Whipping of Pacifist Brutal and Cowardly, Senator Says, Promising Retribution.

PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

Union Against Militarism Calls for Executive Condemnation of Acts Like Bigelow Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin today made public a letter he sent under today's date to the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, condemning the assault made upon Mr. Bigelow in Kentucky for his pacifist utterances. He says if those charged with the administration of justice fail to "unmask and punish" those who participated in the assault "other means will be found" to do so. This is interpreted as meaning that when Congress meets Senator La Follette will seek to have a Congressional investigation of the matter.

Here is the text of Senator La Follette's letter:

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, 211 Odd Fellows Temple, Seventh and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your record of unselfish devotion to public interest has endeared your name to the American people. And I trust you realize the sympathy and indignation that have been aroused throughout the land because of the brutal assault made upon you by a band of cowardly ruffians.

The dastardly outrage of which you are the victim is an attack upon the liberty of every citizen of this republic. It cries to Heaven to rebuke the tyranny that dares attempt to abridge the sacred right of free speech to any peaceful assemblage in any place in the United States.

It pleased Providence to select you for this sacrifice and service which will write your name beside those of Lovejoy and Phillips and Parker, who taught another generation that no power on earth could suppress free speech in this country.

Yours is no private wrong. You cannot, if you would, proclaim a general pardon for the miscreants who were but the blind tools of a lawless propaganda that represents only American junkerism.

If, as the press reports indicate, it transpires that the officials charged with the administration of justice shall fail to perform the sworn duty which the law imposes upon them, then other means will be found to unmask and punish those who sought through this murderous attack upon you to destroy constitutional liberty.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Ask President to Intervene.

The Executive Committee of the American Union Against Militarism, of which Miss Lillian D. Wald is the head, sent to President Wilson yesterday a telegram protesting against the recent maltreatment of Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, the pacifist, who is a member of the committee. This is the telegram:

President Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

All the liberal elements in the country are roused to a deep sense of shame at the violent outrage done to Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, a man who has fought more powerfully for the ideals of American democracy than any other man in the Middle West. We cannot afford to let this matter end with the apprehension and punishment of the criminals, even if local authorities can be trusted to proceed vigorously to that end. It is a national disgrace, the culmination of a long series of utterly unwarranted violations of the people's rights.

It is well known that these acts have been committed in many instances not by obscure and irresponsible elements, but at the instigation of powerful interests, and that the authorities have not been active in preventing them. One word from you will put an end to these outrages and to the vicious practice of many newspapers and organizations which openly encourage mob violence. For the third time we call upon you to speak this word, to charge Federal, State, and city officials throughout the country that their first duty is to protect the people's rights.

In April you assured us, in answer to an earnest plea, that you agreed with us as to the necessity of safeguarding liberty in wartime and that you would act at the right time. With all respect we urge that the time has come. Can you not make it your immediate concern to restore to the people of this country those priceless civil liberties which have been recognized since the beginning of our national life as the minimum essentials of American democracy?

AMOS PINCHOT, Chairman.

When asked if the committee was not satisfied with the strong denunciation of the Cincinnati outrage by Secretary of War Baker, Mr. Pinchot said:

"Secretary Baker's words are good as far as they go, but that is not enough. Things have gone so far in America today that nothing but a direct charge to Federal authorities throughout the country by the President will serve to protect the people in their constitutional right of free speech and assembly."

Deutschland's Gear Burned.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Submarine equipment brought to this country by the Deutschland formed part of the loss sustained by fire on Tuesday at the Baltimore & Ohio terminals. The equipment was to be used in repairing merchant submarines scheduled to come to this port, but which never arrived. The German property was found during an inventory today.

UPHOLDS WEST SIDE PLAN.

E. P. Wheeler Lauds Agreement and Urges Support of Mitchel.

Everett P. Wheeler, formerly President of the Civil Service Commission, gave out a statement yesterday defending Mayor Mitchel's West Side Improvement plan. He said:

"The attack that is made on Mayor Mitchel for the agreement which was negotiated with the New York Central Railroad fails to consider the actual facts of the case. This agreement was really one of the most honorable measures of his administration and entitles him to the support of every good citizen. The facts are these:

"In 1851 the railroad company built a railroad from Chambers Street, up Hudson, and thence along the Hudson River to the north end of the island. North of Thirtieth Street this route was all in the country. It was selected with the full consent of New York City. The right of way was paid for by the company. The road was finished to Albany and Buffalo, and afterward to Chicago, and became the main artery for the commerce of New York. This has done more to supply this commerce and build up this city than any other one channel of communication.

"The prosperity of New York is largely due to this commerce. The very fact that New York has grown and the route of the railroad company which was then in the country is now in a populous city is the result of the growth that the railroad has helped to produce.

"In the course of the growth the city laid out a park and avenues along the high ground along the river north of Fifty-ninth Street. The growth of population has made it necessary to cover the tracks and to remove them from the surface of the streets, but the existence of the tracks and the ability of the company to do business on them is just as necessary to the city as it ever was.

"I have examined the plans for the proposed improvements which Mayor Mitchel approved. Their completion would be a great benefit to the city, would give us better railroad facilities, would remove the danger which now exists from the use of the railroad cars on the surface of the streets and would continue the beautiful park system which the city has laid out.

"In short, the agreement is equally beneficial to the city and the railroad company. The outcry against it comes partly from persons who forget that the continuance of railroad facilities is essential to the welfare of the city, and partly from selfish interests who disregard the public welfare. The Mayor has had the courage to face the outcry. Such a courageous and clear-sighted officer is just the man we need for Mayor."

PHYSICIAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Dr. John M. Dexter, on Way to See His Sick Wife, Run Down.

Dr. John Milton Dexter, 60 years old, of 110 West Ninety-first Street, was run over and killed by an automobile at Broadway and Ninety-first Street early yesterday morning as he was hurrying to his wife, who has been seriously ill. The automobile, which is owned by Mrs. Margaret Mulhall of 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, was operated by Morgan A. Jones of 132 East Fifty-sixth Street, a friend of the Mulhall family. The car was going south on Broadway and, according to Mr. Jones, the physician was walking with his head bowed to escape the chill winds and stepped directly in the path of the car.

Mr. Jones, after the accident, placed the physician in the automobile and took him to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Dexter was pronounced dead.

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WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

H.B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

SEIZE SIX IN RAID FOR $15,000 THEFTS

Detectives Believe They Have Broken Up Loft Gang Operating for Several Months.

Detectives yesterday arrested six men and seized $15,000 worth of stolen goods in a loft at 95 Bleecker Street, thereby breaking up a gang of loft robbers who have been operating in Manhattan for several months. The men arrested gave the names of Louis Kaplan, a manufacturer of 415 Hart Street, Brooklyn; Otto Feldman, a chauffeur, 211 East Houston Street; Fiori Lottito, a driver, 33 Madison Street; Irving Endlon, a clerk, 783 Beck Street; Charles Cole, clerk, 208 West Eighty-fourth Street, and Edward Lee, a driver of 57 High Street, Brooklyn. They were held on charges of burglary.

S. Furman, a clothing manufacturer of 190 Greene Street, reported to the police last Saturday that $12,000 worth of woolen goods had been stolen from his place. Detectives Oliver, Kennelly, Kane, Hoffmann, and Johnson were detailed on the case, and for three days had been trailing Feldman, Lottito, and Endlon. Yesterday afternoon the trail followed the three men to the Bleecker Street address, a loft building, where Kaplan is said to have had a place. The detectives say they overheard an argument about a price Kaplan was to pay for some goods, and while they were listening they say Cole drove up with a truck carrying three cases of cotton goods. The detectives recognized the goods as having been reported stolen earlier in the day from F. Silverstein of 49 West Third Street. The cases were carried into the building. A few minutes later Lee drove up with a truck bearing several cases, and carried them into the building. These cases, it is charged, contained silverware belonging to J. H. Ameri of 30 Warren e, the truck having been driven off from a pier at 10 o'clock in the morning. The loss had been reported to headquarters, but the detectives had not been told of it.

After these cases of goods had been carried into the building, the detectives rushed in and broke open the locked door of Kaplan's place. Feldman and Cole jumped out of a window, but two detectives, with drawn revolvers, followed and arrested them. In the meanwhile the four other men had been placed under arrest.

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Trim Belters, new Double-breasted suits—in fact, every good style is here.

Equally good-looking are the Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats.

Rangy Raglans that suggest the Pall Mall; Form-fitting, belted models that are quite military; Chesterfields that are more sedately stylish.

No end of Suits and Overcoats at $25, $28 and $30. Prices that would be impossible if we hadn't anticipated the rise in clothing cost.

Suits $20 to $50. Overcoats $20 to $55.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers. Broadway, cor. 29th. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. 246-248 West 125th. } Open Evenings.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,833. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR DECLARES HYLAN FALSIFIES AND CITES PROOF

Quotes Affidavit to Show Judge Knew of Friends of Peace Letterhead.

CAME UP TWO YEARS AGO

Federal Government, Mitchel Asserts, Now Has the Document in Its Files.

ASSAILS FORGERY CHARGE

Says Hylan Made No Protest When "Seditious Chicago Convention" Was Called.

Mayor Mitchel produced documents last night which, he said, would prove conclusively that Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, had knowingly uttered falsehoods when he denied that he had ever known of the existence of the letterhead of the Friends of Peace Society containing his name as Honorary Vice Chairman until Mayor Mitchel made it public in his Erasmus Hall speech last Tuesday night, and when he declared on Thursday night that there had never been such a letterhead in existence, and that it was a forgery.

The Mayor not only asserted that the letterhead was genuine, but also that it was now in the possession of the United States Government. He said it was taken into the custody of the Federal authorities in the course of the Buchanan trial some months ago. The Mayor also made public a copy of an affidavit made by Harry M. Hitchcock, formerly a reporter on The World, now a reporter on THE NEW YORK TIMES, who interviewed Judge Hylan concerning it two years ago, when the letterhead bearing the Judge's name first became public.

"Judge Hylan cries forgery now," said the Mayor. "He did not cry forgery two years ago, when his attention was called to the presence of his name on this letterhead. With full knowledge that his name was printed on the letterhead he permitted this letterhead and its call for the [illegible] Chicago convention [illegible] the name upon its printed [illegible]

"There may be some consideration for a man who, through mental or moral defects, is disloyal to his country, but there can be no refuge for a man who, being disloyal, seeks the votes of loyal citizens through prevarication, misrepresentation and open falsehood."

Mayor Mitchel's Statement.

This is the Mayor's statement:

"In a statement given to Wednesday morning's papers Judge Hylan declared:

> I now distinctly say and solemnly avow that I am informed for the first time and by the Mayor alone of the existence of a letterhead of the Friends of Peace with my name upon it.

"How could he avow that I am the first man who brought this fact to his attention when it was brought to his attention more than two years ago? In his speech last night, Judge Hylan made the following statements:

> That letterhead was a forgery.
> There never was such a letterhead.
> No such letterhead has ever been in existence before today.

"I now say to Judge Hylan that these statements are as false as his loyalty to the murdered Americans on the Lusitania; as false as his present assumed loyalty to the American soldiers in the trenches.

"The letterhead which I displayed at Erasmus Hall was a faithful reproduction of a letterhead which is now in the possession of the United States Government. On the first day of October of this year that letterhead, with the name of John T. Hylan and the other names, exactly as shown in the Erasmus Hall meeting, was in the hands of the Federal authorities in this city. It is there today. It was taken into the custody of the Government in the course of the Buchanan trial months ago, in which the United States Government was engaged in an inquiry into the activities of enemy sympathizers.

"Buchanan, one of the Honorary Vice Chairman, with Judge Hylan on the Friends of Peace letterhead, is now on trial under an indictment for conspiring with David Lamar, the 'Wolf of Wall Street,' and Captain Franz von Rintelen of the Imperial German Navy, to interfere with shipments of supplies to the Allies. Lamar and von Rintelen were both convicted, and are now serving their terms in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Traces History of Letterhead.

"Judge Hylan knows that this letterhead is not a forgery. He knows that this letterhead was in existence more than two years ago. He was asked about it then. He discussed it then. Long before this letterhead came into the possession of the United States Government another copy came into the possession of the press of this city.

"On the 2d of August, 1915, eighteen days before this letterhead was sent out, bearing Judge Hylan's name, a reporter on The New York World called Judge Hylan on the telephone to learn whether the use of his name on the Friends of Peace letterhead was authentic. On that same evening a statement had been issued by the Friends of Peace attacking Secretary Lansing, and The World desired to learn whether the men whose names appeared on the letterhead stood behind this attack.

"Since Judge Hylan is anxious to have the proof made public, I shall submit it to him in affidavit form. I now offer for his inspection the affidavit of the man who talked to him. It is the affidavit of Harry Merrill Hitchcock, a man of recognized standing and reliability in the newspaper world. Mr. Hitchcock is no longer a member of

Continued on Page 3.

CHARTER ATLANTA SERVICE.
Nov. 6th, Atlanta-Birmingham Special lve. N. Y. 1:30 P. M. Instead 3:34 P. M. Seaboard Air-Line Ticket Office.

American Fighting Airplane in Successful Test Flight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The first fighting airplane, wholly made in America of American materials, has taken the air in successful test flights. In making this fact known today officials of the Aircraft Production Board said few changes in the design of either the plane or the "Liberty Motor" were believed necessary, and that production in quantity of the fighting machines soon would be in progress in many factories.

By the first of the new year it is expected that the aircraft program will be well under way, and by July 1 the Government expects to be able to supply any demands of its allies. Machines which United States forces in Europe will need when Spring comes are being built abroad.

American engineers expect that the aircraft program can be made whatever the Allies require. Originally, the figures were set at 50,000 motors and 22,000 planes by July 1.

MORGENTHAU JOINS FIGHT ON HILLQUIT

Tells Socialists in Bronx Audience That Candidate Has Harmed Their Cause.

STRAUS ALSO ASSAILS HIM

Denounces Nominee for Opposing Liberty Loan — Urges Jews to Support Mitchel.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, last night told the audience at a Fusion meeting at Hunt's Point Palace in the Bronx, an audience in which there was apparently a very strong Socialist element, that Morris Hillquit had done more harm to socialism than any other man, or any hundreds of other men, in the last fifty years.

"When a candidate," said Mr. Morgenthau, "tells you that his election will be a mandate for our Government, allied with the free nations of the world against the [illegible] Germans and the destroying [illegible] as active both who are opposing the Government's prosecution of the war.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany, President of the American Defense Society, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, presided.

George Haven Putnam read this resolution, which was adopted by rising vote:

"Whereas, Senator Robert M. La Follette, prostituting his high office in the attempt to obstruct his country's efforts, has sought by disloyal and seditious utterances to weaken the national will to fight, and to encourage the German propaganda for a dangerous and dishonorable peace; be it

"Resolved, That the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby denounce Robert M. La Follette as an enemy of the Republic and a traitor to his country's cause.

"Resolved, further, That we call upon the United States Senate to perform its patriotic duty by securing the expulsion of Robert M. La Follette."

When Major Putnam mentioned the name of La Follette, a man with a German accent shouted that La Follette would be the next President of the United States. He was quickly hustled out of the hall by the police.

Mr. Beck was the last speaker, having been preceded by Dr. Hill, Samuel Gompers, and Major George Haven Putnam. He held his great audience from the first, and not a single hostile utterance from any part of the audience interrupted him. Mr. Beck said:

Mr. Beck's Address.

"My Fellow Citizens: We are living in the most fateful hour of the greatest crisis in civilization. It would be difficult to overestimate the gravity of the situation. Civilization hangs in the balance, and upon the events of the near future, at most twelve months, the great question will be determined whether the community of nations shall be ruled by reason or by terror.

"In my judgment the present world war, the greatest in recorded history, will be determined, and in the not distant future, by the exhaustion of one or both groups of belligerents, and the result may depend upon the relative powe rof these two groups to preserve the morale of their civilian population. The world is already war-weary, and this fact makes it inevitable that this titanic struggle is fast reaching its crisis.

"The fateful question therefore remains, which of the civilian populations will be the first to succumb in dejection of spirit to the terrible sacrifices of the war. In my judgment, it will be the civilian population of the Central Powers, but I think the plainest dictate of prudence requires that we should not assume that this will necessarily be the case, and that every effort should be made in the countries of the Allies to nerve their peoples to the greatest efforts, and to require the last man and the last penny.

"At present the American can feel a profound satisfaction with the state of the public mind. To a degree that surpasses all previous examples, the people of this country have rallied with substantial unanimity to their task. I have traveled east and west of the Mississippi and north and south of the Mason and Dixon line since we entered the war, and I have found everywhere without distinction of section, class, or creed a willing acquiescence in the inevitable sacrifices of the war, and a sturdy determination to see it to a successful conclusion.

"Let us, however, not take undue encouragement from the present solidarity of the American people. Our real test is yet to come. Our entry into the struggle came at a time of unprecedented prosperity, and as yet our people have not begun to feel acutely the terrible burdens which the cost of this

Continued on Page 12.

Keep a Good Judge on the Bench. Vote for Justice Samuel H. Ordway.—Advt.

HEARST DENOUNCED AS FOUNTAIN HEAD OF SEDITION HERE

His Newspapers Carry Subtle Poison of Disloyalty to Millions, Says J. M. Beck.

NATION'S GREATEST MENACE

Potent Influence for Weakening the Arm of the Government in the War.

CALL LA FOLLETTE ENEMY

Anti-Sedition Mass Meeting Demands His Expulsion from the Senate.

James M. Beck, speaking last night to an audience that crowded Carnegie Hall, denounced William Randolph Hearst as the "fountain head" of the pro-German propaganda in the United States which has as its purpose the destruction of the morale of the American people and the bringing to an end of the war on terms favorable to the Germans.

Mr. Beck declared that in all America there is "no influence comparable to this for evil," and added that the propaganda, "the fountain head of which is to be found in the journalistic enterprises of William Randolph Hearst," constitutes at the present time "the greatest menace to the part which America is destined to play in this great struggle."

"The purpose of this movement," said Mr. Beck, "is to weaken the arm of the Government of the American people and I am going to prove it out of his [Hearst's] own mouth."

"It is," he said, "a matter of supreme and vital importance to the United States that no man, be he in the Senate or in an editorial chair, shall be permitted to pour into the veins of the American people the subtle poison of sedition."

The meeting which Mr. Beck addressed was called for the purpose of denouncing the disloyal activities of [illegible] persons of foreign [illegible] as active both who are opposing the Government's prosecution of the war.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany, President of the American Defense Society, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, presided.

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Continued on Page 6.

Vote for Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Ordway and non-partisan and good judge.—Advt.

German Uprising in Southern Brazil Stops Railways as Strikes Spread; Army to Act

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 2.—A German uprising is in progress in southern Brazil, completely paralyzing railway traffic, according to private reports received in railway circles here. The strikes started in this district are said to be spreading to other parts of Brazil. It is reported that only the strictest military measures are making the movement of any trains possible.

The dispatches continue to report "the severest military measures against Germans" in southern Brazil, where there are large German colonies. Details as to these measures and general conditions are withheld by the censorship.

It is reported that all Germans have been dismissed from the Government service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Washington officials have been aware that a German uprising in Southern Brazil was being planned by Count Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, and other German agents.

Anti-German feeling is now running at its highest crest in Brazil and there is no doubt here that the Brazilian Government will adopt the severest military measures against the members of German rifle clubs in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, in the southeastern panhandle of Brazil, where the uprising is in progress.

Unofficial news of the uprising reached Washington tonight after it had become known that the American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro had sent reports to Secretary Lansing telling of the patriotic demonstrations made by Brazilians in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina during which German rifle clubs and German newspaper offices were wrecked.

Count Luxburg's dispatches, sent under cloak of Swedish diplomatic immunity from Buenos Aires to Berlin, revealed to American officials the project for a German invasion of Brazil. On Oct. 20 Secretary Lansing made public two of the dispatches, one of which read:

> No. 82. Aug. 4, 1917. I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in South America, and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December. LUXBURG.

The publication of this dispatch opened the eyes of South Americans to the dangers lurking in German intrigue and was followed by demonstrations.

The United States will stand squarely behind the Brazilian Government in the present crisis. It is expected that Brazil will be able to master the situation, but if any aid is needed it will be promptly forthcoming from the United States whenever sought by Brazil.

The southern States of Brazil, where the Germans prevail, are Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and Santa Catharina. They lie between Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean. Of Rio Grande do Sul's population of 1,682,738, the Germans number 200,000; of Paraná's 554,934, they number 180,000; of Santa Catharina's total of 483,997, they number 85,000.

AUTO MAKERS WILL TAKE UP WAR WORK

Ready to Divert Part of Each Plant to Production of Military Materials.

PLEDGE GIVEN AT CAPITAL

Munitions, Engines, and Aircraft to be Made and Pleasure Vehicle Output Cut.

[illegible] of a conference held today the automobile manufacturing interests of the country have succeeded in partly straightening out a situation that promised considerable embarrassment in the conduct of their business.

The foundation was laid at the conference for arrangements that will result in almost the entire industry being diverted to the uses of the Government for war purposes. Munitions, engines, and aircraft are to be manufactured hereafter by the automobile manufacturing plants, in some cases to the almost entire exclusion of pleasure cars and even a large proporion of commercial trucks necessary to carry on the increased private business that has come to the United States in consequence of war activity.

The conference was attended by members of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense and representatives of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and large automobile manufacturing concerns. About one hundred men were present. The meeting was the outcome of an order issued by Judge Robert S. Lovett as Chairman of the Priorities Board, a section of the War Industries Board, that all alloy steels should be reserved for the use of the Government. It was contended that the automobile interests were not consulted or notified in advance of this order and, as a result, they found their business in danger of paralysis. Protests by the automobile makers caused the suspension of the execution of he order and it was arranged to hold today's conference with a view to ascertaining the situation from the standpoint of the motor car manufacturers.

The basic complaint was that the automobile manufacturing interests should have been consulted before the order was issued so they could have readjusted their business to meet the condition.

The conference showed that the makers of automobiles were entirely willing to assist the Government in every way to win the war, and all that they asked was consideration sufficient to permit them to readjust their affairs to meet the new situation.

Must Take Up War Work.

It was evident from what was said that automobile factories would be transformed into plants for the production of munitions, engines, flying machines and other devices urgently needed for the war. It was determined to appoint a committee—the appointment to be made by the War Industries Board—to formulate a scheme for governmental use of the automobile factories and to work out a plan for the proportion of work to be done for the Government and for private purposes. That the making of pleasure cars would be curtailed at least 75 per cent. was evident, and factories engaged in making such cars will devote their activities to the production of articles which the War Industries Board deems more essential.

The Governmen was said to be satisfied with the present arrangements for the production of moter trucks for war purposes, so that few of the factories that will hereafter devote their work to Government uses will increase their capacity for turning out trucks or undertake truck construction if they have not already been engaged in that branch of the business. Everything will be done to prevent a paralysis of the automobile industry, which employs about 1,000,000 persons. The Government will probably be able to take care of this

Continued on Page 2.

Hon. Samuel H. Ordway Supreme Court Justice. Vote for Him Your Way. Vote for Ordway.—Advt.

FINLAND ATTACK COST NINE LIVES

Five Men Drowned, Indicating the Ship's Company Took to Small Boats.

TORPEDO HIT COAL BUNKER

Transport Now in Dry Dock at French Port—Her Wounded Are in a Hospital.

[illegible] Nov. 2. [illegible] ties as a result of the German torpedo attack on the American army transport Finland were reported to the War and Navy Departments today.

Three of the men lost were members of the naval gun crew, four were members of the ship's civilian crew, and two were attached to the army service. The casualties were announced jointly by the War and Navy Departments, with the assurance that no further details regarding the accident had been received. The first report received yesterday stated that the Finland had returned safely to port and was only slightly damaged.

The casualties on the Finland were:

NAVAL GUN CREW.

HENRY, JAMES W., seaman, second class, dead; next of kin, Rose Henry, 43 Reynolds Street, Harrison, N. J.

HEAD, NEWTON R., seaman, dead; next of kin not given; home address, Cleveland, Ga.

HILTON, PORTER, seaman, second class, missing; next of kin, (mother,) Mrs. Lizzie Hilton, Toccoa, Ga.

CREW OF FINLAND.

CARDOZA, M., fireman, drowned; emergency address not given.

HANESLO, J., barber, drowned; emergency address not given.

PHILLIPS, W. F., waiter, drowned; next of kin, (brother,) A. Phillips, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

CUEVAS, JOSE, messboy, probably died from injuries; (father,) M. Cuevas, Havana, Cuba.

ARMY.

HICKEY, LESTER, private, infantry, drowned; (father,) Thomas Hickey, 142 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MAXWELL, CHARLES H., colored, transport workers' battalion, drowned; (brother,) Thomas E. Maxwell, Box 278, Concord, N. C.

The announcement that five of the men were drowned indicated to officials that the Finland's company left the vessel in small boats until it was made certain that she would remain afloat. The capsizing of one of the boats in launching might account for the drowning of the men.

It is assumed that two of the armed guard were killed by the explosion of the torpedo and that the missing one probably was blown overboard by the explosion as was a seaman on the destroyer Cassin when she was torpedoed recently.

A FRENCH ATLANTIC SEAPORT, Nov. 2.—The American transport Finland is in drydock here. The vessel suffered such slight damages from the German torpedo which recently struck her that it will not be long before she puts to sea again. The torpedo struck a coal bunker, which lessened the effect of the explosion.

Among those on board the Finland were several survivors of the crew of the transport Antilles, which was torpedoed and sunk some time ago. Those injured on board the Finland are in a hospital here.

James W. Henry, who was killed on the Finland, was 18 years old, the son of Mrs. Rosa Henry, a widow, of 39 Reynolds Avenue, Harrison, N. J. Mrs. Henry said yesterday that he had joined the navy last April. A few days ago she had received a letter from him stating that the voyage across had been uneventful and that he hoped to be with her soon.

Henry was detailed to the Finland six weeks ago as second-class seaman and gunner's mate. Mrs. Henry has two sons, aged 17 and 11 years, and one daughter, 19.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

TEUTONS BATTLE WITH THE ITALIANS ON TAGLIAMENTO

Berlin Reports the Eastern Bank of River Cleared from the Fella Valley to the Sea.

FOE'S PATROLS REPULSED

Italian War Office Also Tells of Artillery Engagements Across the Bed of the River.

COUNTEROFFENSIVE NEAR?

New Move with Allied Aid Forecast —Germans Pouring Reinforcements Into Trentino.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London,) (BritishAdmiralty per Wireless Press.)—The eastern bank of the Tagliamento River, from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea, has been cleared of Italians, according to the German official communication issued this afternoon. On the middle and lower sectors of the Tagliamento the Austro-German armies are in fighting contact with the Italians.

The communication says that the Italians, who had been holding out along the eastern bank of the Tagliamento, either were compelled to retire or were made prisoners.

The text of the statement follows:

Along the middle and lower Tagliamento our army is in fighting contact with the enemy. Italian brigades still holding out on the eastern bank of the river were compelled by our attacks to retire or were taken prisoners.

From the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea the left bank of the Tagliamento is free of the enemy.

The supplementary statement issued this evening says:

Nothing new has been reported at this time from Italy.

Reports German Patrols Repulsed.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Austro-German patrols [illegible] advanced to the banks of the Tagliamento River, [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] Italian War Office announced [illegible] these patrols were repulsed.

Following is the text of the official statement:

There has been reciprocal artillery firing over the Tagliamento River. Enemy patrols, which had advanced to the bank of the river, were repulsed by our machine gun fire.

On the rest of the front there was no event of importance.

Plan a Counteroffensive.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Thursday, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—Italian and Allied troops are preparing for a counteroffensive. A great battle based on the line of the Tagliamento River is forecast.

Germans Rush Troops to Trentino.

GENEVA, Nov. 2.—Swiss soldiers stationed on the Alpine heights of the frontier in the Canton of Grisons report that since the Germans captured Udine, the number of troop trains going in the direction of Trent has been doubled. The Swiss say that when heavy artillery trains are passing the Germans make smoke curtains at exposed points to prevent the number of guns being ascertained by onlookers.

The soldiers say that there is every evidence that the Germans were surprised by their success against the Italians, but intend to take every advantage of the situation and are preparing to intrench on the Tagliamento, as they did on the Marne, in the event of a failure in their forward movement.

REAR GUARD ACTIONS SAVED ITALY'S ARMY

High Military Genius Displayed in Face of Flanking and Frontal Attacks.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Thursday, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—The cavalry rearguard continues to screen the movement of the main body of the Italian Army to its newly chosen position and at the same time to check the advance of the enemy lines.

General Cadorna's bulletin last night gives the first idea of where the advance is making itself felt along the hills connecting St. Daniele del Fruili, the Ledra Canal and Pozzuolo del Fruili, making a curved line some miles west of the Isonzo River.

Military necessity still restricts rigidly the sending of details of the operation and the mention of places, but within these close limits some general idea can be given of the heroic resistance the main part of the Italian Army gave to the rush of overwhelming numbers.

The greatest shock came on the north, where the Isonzo was first crossed. Here occurred the weakening of certain detachments of the Second Army, which General Cadorna has bulletined with the frankness of a great commander. It was this weakening which gave the German contingents the opportunity at a critical moment to pass forward between a portion of the army on the north and that on the line further south.

Exposed on Front and Flank.

Now began the double exposure of the southern force to fire in the front and on the flank, which required a steady falling back until the entire army was in movement toward the newly established positions further west. During this prodigious movement of the main front and the rearguard, which can only be

Continued on Page 2.

Sinn Feiners' Rebellion Plot Checked by Catholic Clergy

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Sinn Fein movement has suffered during the last few days a serious check in consequence of the denunciation of any sort of armed rebellion by some prominent members of the Roman Catholic clergy, according to the Dublin correspondent of The Daily Mail.

The correspondent refers especially to a sermon by the Rev. Thomas P. Gilmartin, Bishop of Clonfert, on the eve of the recent visit to Loughrea of Professor De Valera, one of the Sinn Fein leaders.

Bishop Gilmartin declared that a recourse to armed force under the present circumstances would be morally unlawful.

WE ASSIST RUSSIA; SHE STAYS IN WAR

Washington Quickly Responds to Kerensky's Plea with $31,700,000 Credit.

LANSING VOICES FULL FAITH

Premier Calls Urgently for Help from Allies and Asserts Determination to Fight On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Russia is not out of the war. She is to make no separate peace. The Russian Embassy and the State Department made this clear today.

The confidence of the United States Government in the Russian cause was emphasized by the action of the Treasury Department in placing an additional credit of $31,700,000 at Russia's disposal.

Government and diplomatic circles were stirred today over an early cabled version of the statement of M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier. This version, interpreted to mean that his government [illegible] through with fighting and must depend on the other allies to carry on [illegible] was published this morning in the Washington Post. The beginning of the interview had reached the United States in the early morning hours, but its full text was not received in time to be printed even in the latest editions of morning newspapers. When the full text was at hand it was seen that the pessimistic construction that had made Washington blue was not warranted.

Confidence Officially Expressed.

Officials of the Government and diplomatic representatives of the allied nations breathed easier. As the day wore on confidence was renewed, and this confidence was given point by declaration by the Russian Embassy and the State Department and the course of the Treasury in adding to Russia's already large credit.

The State Department was particularly emphatic in asserting that in no way could the interview with Premier Kerensky be construed as meaning that Russia wanted a separate peace. This conviction, the Department set forth, was not due merely to its own reading of what was said by the Premier but to advices which the Department had received from its own agents in Europe. Kerensky and the other members of the Government, the Department said, were endeavoring to reorganize all Russia's resources to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion.

"Russia is not out of the war; has no intention of quitting," officially asserted the Russian Embassy, which is in close touch and sympathy with the Provisional Government at Petrograd. An additional statement from the embassy gave the text of a report from General Dessino, representative of the Russian Army at British headquarters, in which he said that only four German and three Austrian divisions had been withdrawn from the eastern fronts and that there were still 147 enemy divisions facing the Russian armies. This shows that Russia is still a military factor to be reckoned with.

Secretary Lansing's Statement.

The statement of the Secretary of State read:

"There has been absolutely nothing in the dispatches received by the Department of State from Russia, nor in information derived from any other source whatever, to justify the impression created by The Washington Post today, principally by the headline, 'Russia Quits War,' that Russia is out of the conflict. A reading of the full interview with Premier Kerensky, of which the paper published only an abbreviated and preliminary account, itself shows that the headline is entirely unwarranted.

"Our own advices show that the Provisional Government in Petrograd is attacking with great energy the problems confronting it. Reports received from Petrograd by mail and telegraph show that Premier Kerensky and his Government, far from yielding to discouragement, are still animated by a strong determination to organize all Russia's resources in a whole-hearted resistance and carry the war through to a victorious completion. At the same time this Government, like those of the Allies, is rendering all possible assistance."

Embassy Rejects Pessimism.

The official statement of the Russian Embassy, prepared after a consultation between the Embassy and the State Department, follows:

"The Washington Post has published this morning an abbreviated extract of an interview given by the Russian Prime

Continued on Page 2.

Former Chief Justice Cullen of the Court of Appeals says: "I esteem EDWARD LAZANSKY highly. Personally I shall vote for him." (Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, all of Long Island and Staten Island.)—Advt.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT FROM AISNE TRENCHES

Lines on Hilly Portion of Chemin des Dames Abandoned Very Secretly.

MAY MEAN NEW RETREAT

Recent French Plunges Toward Laon Have Endangered a Wide German Front.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO GAIN

Conditions There Like Those on Somme When Hindenburg Ordered Strategic Retirement.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The Germans have retreated from points along the Chemin des Dames in the Aisne sector of the front in France, according to the German official communication issued this evening.

The communication gives no reason for the manoeuvre, but says that it was made during last night systematically and without interference by the French troops.

The bulletin reads:

Unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy, we systematically withdrew our lines from the hilly front of the Chemin des Dames last night.

The day report said:

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Oise-Aisne Canal and along the ridge of the Chemin des Dames there was a considerable increase in the fighting activity.

After several hours of drumfire strong French forces attacked near Braye. Their assault collapsed sanguinarily before our line.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The artillery battle was still in progress on the Aisne front, according to the day report of the War Office. The bulletin reads:

North of the Aisne there was intermittent artillery fighting. We dispersed enemy detachment which attempted to approach our lines in the region of Ghevreux.

Enemy attacks on our small posts at the Main de Massiges, near Tahure, and north of St. Mihiel were without success. Patrol encounters on the left bank of the Meuse enabled us to take prisoners.

Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning last night's communiqué of the French War Office had not been received in New York. The long delay may be significant of important operations in the Aisne sector, since the withdrawal of German troops Thursday night from the hilly front of the Chemin des Dames," as Berlin puts it, could not have remained long undiscovered after daylight came yesterday in that fighting region.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The voluntary withdrawal of German forces from lines along the hilly front of the Chemin des Dames last night is expected here to result in important gains by General Pétain. It is thought to be probably a prelude to the fall of Laon and La Fère and tends to confirm the forecast of an ultimate retirement of the German forces in the west to the line of the Meuse.

French military experts in Washington were gratified when informed tonight of the brief but significant announcement from Berlin, for they looked upon it as a natural corollary to the important gains made by the French forces in the last ten days, by which they have advanced their Aisne sector lines close to Anizy le Château, southwest of Laon.

The Chemin des Dames is a road over the ridge that dominates the valley of the Aisne and the Ailette Valley, and its importance was taken advantage of by Napoleon in 1814, in operations that led to the battle of Craonne.

When news of the German retirement from this ridge was first received there was a disposition to regard it as possibly the result of the withdrawal of German forces for use in the Austro-German invasion of the Plains of Venetia. But this is not the interpretation placed on the movement by French military experts here, who feel that the German retirement is the result of the recent successful offensive in that region.

The Germans have been in control of the Chemin des Dames since September, 1914, when, after the failure of the thrust toward Paris, the Teuton armies were turned back by Joffre in the battle of the Marne. The Germans have clung to this position desperately, and the French have never lost sight of the value of the recapture of the intrenched line along this road.

Instead of awaiting for a final offensive, which was expected to put the French in control of all the trenches along the Chemin des Dames, the Germans have carried out instructions for another systematic withdrawal of their lines from this hilly front and advertised it as a strategic retirement.

Possession of the Chemin des Dames is expected to strengthen greatly the lines of the French in this part of the Aisne sector, and French artillery is expected to put the French in position to take over control of the region of St. Gobain, to the northwest of the highway. St. Gobain is between Laon and Le Fère, and dominates both these points.

Abandonment of the Chemin des Dames, it was pointed out tonight, was forecast in a special cable from Wythe Williams, dated Paris, Oct. 27, printed in last Sunday morning's issue of THE TIMES, in which, commenting on what the French had gained in their recent offensive in the Aisne sector, he said:

"It renders the German hold on further slopes of the Chemin des Dames Ridge impossible."

It was also forecast in G. H. Perris's special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES from the French Army Headquarters on the Aisne, printed in the same issue, in which he said:

"Toward the northwest, beyond Anizy-le-Château, northward toward Laon, and eastward along the Aisne

Valley, they will watch and harry all the German communications. Existence in these valleys will be a perpetual torment, and from Courtesan to Corbeny the maintenance of the German trenches on the edge of the Chemin des Dames will be most difficult, if not impossible."

BRITISH MAKE YPRES GAINS.

Advance Their Lines South and East of Passchendaele.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In minor operations last evening, the British slightly improved their positions south and west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcappelle, the War Office announces.

A dispatch of the Canadian Press, Limited, from Canadian Headquarters in France says:

"The Canadians have closed in further toward Passchendaele, following the great battle on the left wing, when troops on the extreme left proved their marked superiority over the enemy, while the right outposts ventured into Passchendaele itself. The fighting has been intermittent.

"Opposite Meetchele, where the front lines are near together, the Canadians and the Germans, under the Red Cross flag, buried their dead and brought over their wounded Wednesday afternoon. Stretcher bearers of both forces passed and repassed one another in the mud and slime."

The day bulletin of the War Office reads:

As the result of successful minor operations carried out last night and yesterday evening south and west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcappelle, we improved our position slightly in these localities and captured a number of prisoners.

Lincolnshire and Lancashire troops carried out successful raids east of Vermelles and east of Shrewsbury Forest. A number of the enemy was killed and prisoners were taken by us.

The hostile artillery showed great activity during the night east of Ypres.

The night report of the War Office says:

The hostile artillery was more active than usual in the Ypres-Staden Railway neighborhood.

Our artillery activity on the battle front has continued, but otherwise there is nothing special to report.

Our bombarding squadrons threw down many bombs on the railway station at Mulheim, the aviation grounds at Behlestadt, munitions depots at Ruffach and Wepereimthal and the railway station at Thionville.

In reprisal for the bombardments of Dunkirk, seventeen of our airplanes dropped 2,500 kilograms, (5,500 pounds,) of projectiles on the town of Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

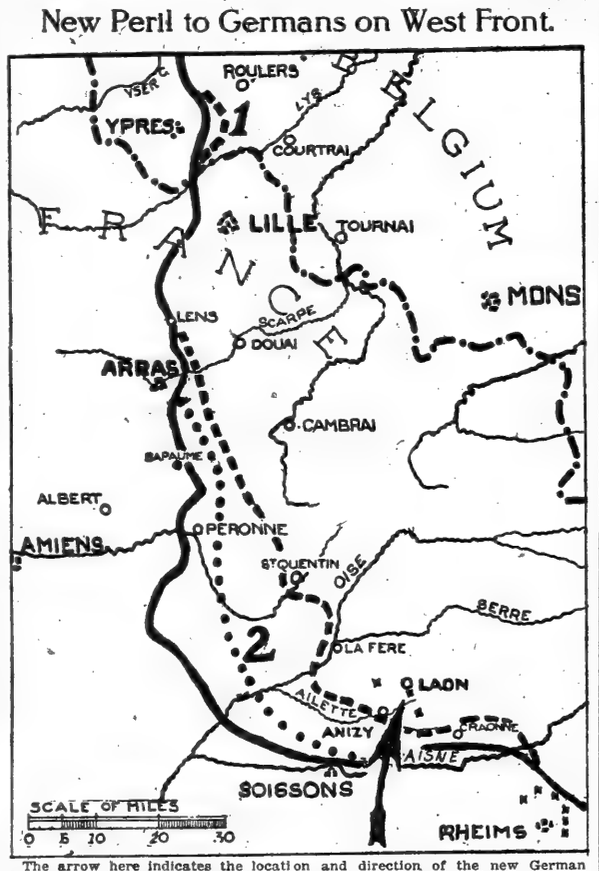
BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The official bulletin of the War Office issued today says:

The artillery duel in Flanders was intense yesterday in the inundated region of the Yser, and especially near Dixmude.

Between the Houthulst Wood and the Lys a lively enemy destructive fire was directed on our fighting zone.

English reconnoitring attacks failed at several points.

New Peril to Germans on West Front.



The arrow here indicates the location and direction of the new German withdrawal in the Aisne sector, as announced from Berlin. The Somme retreat to the northwest (2) is marked by the two dotted lines, the lower one marking the supposed position where Hindenburg wished to stop, and the upper one the position to which he was driven by the Allies. No. 1 shows the area of the Ypres fighting and allied gains.

AUTO MAKERS WILL TAKE UP WAR WORK

Continued from Page 1.

class of skilled labor, which is urgently needed in other branches of industry, particularly the shipbuilding industry, where as many as 200,000 men are likely to be provided for.

Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircrafts Production Section of the Defense Council, said that while the motor makers had done what was asked of them, more effort was needed. He asserted that the industry would not be disturbed hastily, and that while its conversion to other uses must be rapid, it must be undertaken so as not to injure an industry which was paying such heavy taxes and giving employment to so many men. He suggested that a committee be appointed to study the situation and ascertain what each factory could do best.

Has Vast Potentialities.

In the opinion of Mr. Coffin the automobile factories can do from 75 to 90 per cent more than they are doing toward meeting Government needs without injuring their business. He said that 5 per cent. of the people in the United States were now living on the automobile industry in all its branches. It was explained that there was no disposition to commandeer the automobile industry because the concerns affected had offered to do everything in their power to aid the Government.

That the automobile concerns of the United States are rapidly feeling the effect of the war was reported by some of those present today. Pleasure cars are not being bought rapidly, and there is difficulty in obtaining steel and nickel. The congestion of the railroads is preventing the shipment of cars, and it was agreed that it would be better for the motor concerns to devote themselves largely to other work until the war ended.

It was reported that about 40 per cent. of the work now being done by motor concerns was for the Government, and that within another three months this would be increased to 75 per cent., and even more, if necessary.

Officers and leading members of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce attended the conference. Others present were H. L. Horning, Brig. Gen. Chauncey B. Baker, in charge of land and water transportation for the Quartermaster's Department; C. W. Stiger, President of the Motor Accessories Association; F. H. Russell, President of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Board, and H. R. Sutphen of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY DESPITE ITALY'S PLIGHT

Lord Robert Cecil Says It Cannot Affect the Result of the War.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in his weekly talk with The Associated Press, declared today that there was not the least reason to suppose that the Italian reverses would affect the result of the war.

"What has happened may affect the duration of the war, or it may not," Lord Robert said. "Sooner or later the economic side of the war is as likely as anything else to produce the desired effect, according to the extent of the resources of the allied powers and the enemy to carry on an economic offensive."

In this connection, Lord Robert pointed out the great preponderance of the Entente Allies' resources. He added:

"The Central Powers already are in a very precarious condition. I see nothing but great economic ruin for them after the war, the longer it lasts."

He declared that the Allies were doing, and would do, all that was possible for Italy, and would regard the battle fronts in all the war theatres as one comprehensive whole.

"What has happened only means that we other Governments must make stronger exertions," he said in conclusion. "We cannot afford to neglect any chance. Our information is that the spirit of Italy is untouched, and that there is no sign of disagreement or panic at the reverse, but only a strengthened determination to finish the fight."

IMPLICATES OFFICIAL IN ALMEREYDA SCANDAL

L'Homme Enchaine Says Painleve Charged Subordinate With Revealing Saloniki Secrets.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—L'Homme Enchainé, ex-Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, announces that at the time the police searched the safe of the Bonnet Rouge, whose editor, Miguel Almereyda, died in prison after having been arrested on the charge of sedition, there was found a secret document concerning the situation of the Saloniki army which had been left there purposely by Almereyda for the benefit of the police and political friends whom he accused of having abandoned him.

By order of Premier Painlevé, says L'Homme Enchainé, a charge was made against an unnamed person of having communicated the information in this document to Almereyda. The censor now permits revelation of the fact that this person is M Paix-Seailles, one of M. Painlevé's subordinates.

L'Homme Enchainé adds that M. Paix-Seailles figured on Almereyda's list of backers for 70,000 francs.

BRITISH NEARER JERUSALEM

Advance North of Beersheba, Successfully Raiding Turkish Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A British official communication issued this evening, dealing with the operations near Jerusalem, says:

General Allenby reports that he is now holding the position covering Beersheba on the north. We have successfully raided another portion of the Turkish front. A large number of Turks were killed, and fifteen prisoners and a machine gun were brought back.

An official statement issued yesterday regarding the Palestine operations reported a British attack upon Beersheba on Oct. 31 and the occupation of that place in the evening after a hard struggle, in the course of which the British captured 1,800 Turks and nine guns.

The advance of the British-Egyptian army north of Beersheba, "the wall of oath," forty miles south-southwest of Jerusalem, brings it well within the confines of the ancient kingdom of Israel, the extent of which was described by the phrase "From Dan to Beersheba," found in the First and Second Books of Samuel, respectively, iii., 20, and iii., 10. Dan being on the northern side, the ultimate limit of "the Promised Land" of the Egyptian exiles.

Dan is identified with the modern Tell-el-Kadi ,and was therefore about 140 miles north of Beersheba—the distance from New York to Albany. Originally Dan was called Laish. (Judges xviii., 29.) It was renamed by the Danite invaders, who introduced an idolatrous worship, (Judges xviii.,) but this gave way to the calf-worship introduced by Jeroboam, (Book I. Kings xii., 29.) At the solicitation of Asa, King of Judah, Ben Hadad, the Syrian King, invaded Israel, and, among other cities, Dan was destroyed.

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TEUTONS BATTLE WITH THE ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

sketched in the broadest outlines, some sections sustained shocks of exceptional intensity. The commanding height of Monte Nero, which the Italians had occupied after deeds of great valor, was defended against onslaughts from three sides, which gradually developed to envelopment.

Added to this was the suddenness of the surprise blow from the north, which developed into a turning fire before the southern armies and also on their extreme flank, gradually extending to their rear. Under such circumstances it was certain that any army would be tried sorely, and it was to extricate the troops from this situation that the retirement began all along the extended advanced position occupied by the Italian Army within Austrian territory.

This line stretched roughly from Plezzo, (Flitsch,) far in the north, southeastward through Gorizia to Monfalcone on the Adriatic. The Second Army occupied most of the front above Gorizia, the Third Army that below Gorizia.

The retirement was accompanied by shielding operations of the rearguard; which poured a deadly fire into the advancing columns and at the same time destroyed powder depots, arsenals and bridges, with the double purpose of giving time for the withdrawal of the Italian heavy guns and of preventing military stores from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Gorizia was shelled heavily, and what remained of what The Associated Press correspondent saw there just a week ago was further reduced to a mass of débris. One of the main bridges from Gorizia across the Isonzo was blown up by the Italians and the enemy movement thus was further impeded.

To the west of Gorizia, the town of Cormons also was shelled heavily. The great German guns opened enormous craters and literally tore the town to pieces.

The heaviest pressure began to be felt on the Carso front Friday. The Austrians then increased their bombardment to deafening intensity and supplemented this with huge volumes of poison gas and tear-producing shells. The humid air and a light wind permitted great waves of the deadly gases to creep low toward the Italian lines, the rearguard protecting themselves with masks and by hiding in caverns.

Not only is the main body of the Italian Army intact, after having dealt severe blows to the enemy, but it is now apparent that the Italians have thwarted the Austro-German plan of encompassing the Third Army on the Carso, thereby cutting off the flower of the forces in this region, rendering the Venetian plains defenseless, and encouraging the hope of the enemy for a decisive victory with far-reaching political results.

The safe retirement to the Tagliamento was due to the unexampled heroism of large bodies of Italians of such spirit as the Alpini on Monte Nero, who refused to surrender, and the regiments of Bersaglieri at Monte Maggiori, who perished to the last man rather than yield ground. It was because of such resistance in the face of overwhelming forces of enemy artillery and infantry that the civil population was able to retire. It was owing to the valor of Italian aviators, combating the Austro-German army of the air, that fleeing women, children, and old men who crowded the roads were not struck down by bursting bombs.

The immensity of the convulsion through which the Italian Army is passing makes individual impressions count for little. Yet, as an eyewitness at the extreme front up to the day of retirement, and then as a participant in the retreat to the new position westward, The Associated Press correspondent's experience is typical of those hundreds of persons that the army removed from the danger zone.

It may be stated that we were with General Cadorna and the General Staff. His sturdy figure was often seen as he went to and from the front, where the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Army, and General Capello, commander of the Second Army, were in personal charge of the wall of steel that the Italians had erected inside of Austrian territory.

Near by at that time was the official station where our dispatches were rigidly scrutinized. The whole city was given up to the supreme military administration, with the streets crowded with all ranks of soldiery.

This gives a glimpse of the scene which changed with such suddenness when the crisis came last Friday night. From that hour the correspondent tried to make frequent notes from which the entries should give the main sequence of events.

At noon Friday there was a succession of air raids. The alarm was sounded by triple gongs, followed by sirens and bells. The streets were cleared, the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

The first definite information was thus given that the Austro-Germans had crossed the Isonzo in a huge offensive. Friday night the gravity of the situation led to the consideration of a retirement of the army and the removal of the headquarters westward. The commander of the troops in this section read to them, with emotion, General Cadorna's stirring appeal to the soldiers to stand firm, and all joined in loyal shouts of "Long live Italy!"

Saturday morning, the correspondent was summoned at daybreak and informed that all must leave at once, as the headquarters had been removed. The railway was given over to troops, artillery, and stores. Private trains and the telegraph had been suspended.

All sorts of vehicles and horses were impressed for military requirements. Throngs of persons were walking along the roads, and the refugees, men, women, and children, were carrying the pitiful remnants of their household goods salvaged in their plight before the invaders.

Italians Blew Up Munitions.

The correspondent succeeded in boarding an automobile of the last British Red Cross unit to leave. A final look at midnight from the top of the Red Cross building showed that the eastern horizon was ablaze with continual explosions, as the Italians blew up munition depots and bridges to impede the advance of the enemy and screen their own retirement. A fierce bombardment was punctuated with star shells from either side, while the gunners attempted to discover their opponent's position.

At daylight Sunday the vast traffic of the retiring multitude clogged the roads for miles. The Red Cross automobile party expected to make thirty miles inside of two hours, but it developed that it would take at least two days to cover this distance.

The withdrawal of the heavy guns and the munitions supplies revealed a military genius of the highest order, but the civilian crowds added to the difficulty of the huge military removal. A torrential rain increased the hardships of the soldiers and added to the misery of the women and children who had walked seemingly endless miles over the roads and through the fields all night.

Sunday morning, at a railway crossing, a steady succession of flat cars assisted in the removal of the artillery. The monster guns were mounted on double cars with a covering of boughs as a screen against air raiders. The rain was providential, as clear weather would have permitted the enemy airplanes to bombard the roads and block the withdrawal.

VALIANT ISONZO DEFENSE.

Italian Infantry Heroic in Covering the Retreat of the Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The London Times correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday, describing the Third Army's retirement, says:

"The best testimony to the value of its defense may be found in the words of its commander, the Duke of Aosta, that he was ready to bow in salute to the humblest among his soldiers, such was his admiration of their courage. The retirement of the Third Army began on Friday last, and it yielded ground step by step, burning behind it as it went the hutments and stores it was forced to abandon. Its retirement was thus marked by lines of fire which made a grandiose sight. As the rearguard retreated from line to line there were clouds of smoke all about them, from which, although the enemy covered them with shells, to which their own guns were unable to answer, as they were being withdrawn, they nevertheless charged every now and then, driving back the oncoming Austrians and giving the artillery each time perhaps another precious hour in which to get further into safety.

"Five times they drove the enemy back into the Vallone when they seemed on the point of taking San Michele Heights and thus dominating the Isonzo bridges and Sagrado. The infantry of the line and the grenadiers with their machine-gun fire covered the slope up to the skyline with hostile dead."

The correspondent adds that the artillerymen of the Carso were not less splendid than their companions. Some of them hauled their heavy guns from Dorso Faiti, the final limit of the old occupation of the Carso, back over the Isonzo and further still, dragging them all the way with ropes. In most cases a really desperate resistance was opposed. The men on the Bainsizza plateau, who suffered the worst from the shelling, nevertheless dragged up their machine guns and held the attackers off for an hour or more and made several hundred prisoners. The resistance on Monte Nero was especially desperate.

Equally fine was the recapture and holding of Globocak Ridge and of Santa Lucia village, the first by the Fifth Bersaglieri Brigade, and the second by other troops. Globocak was an artillery position and without trenches, but the Bersaglieri held it for many hours. At Santa Lucia, where the troops were defending the direct entrance of the pass leading into Italy, the village was taken and retaken at least eight times.

The Alpini on Monte Nero Heights never gave way before the German attacks and were still holding out on Saturday, three days later, though they had only one day's rations with them. Passing airplanes dropped them loaves in the hope that these might reach their trenches.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR IN ITALY.

Thousands of Wounded Insist on Returning to the Front.

ROME, Thursday, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—Italy is undergoing a rebirth of patriotism. Everywhere men are clamoring to go to the front. Even the Garibaldi veterans have marched in a body to offer their lives on their country's altar. Thousands of younger veterans of the present war, interned in hospitals or invalided home, are insisting on returning to their commands.

The trouble-makers who two weeks ago said they were tired of the war and who were willing to listen to German agents, are now either in hiding or hastening to admit that they were misled.

The Ministry is busy organizing the country on a better war basis and seeing that the army's needs are met. The fact that King Victor Emmanuel has returned to the army shows now confident he is in the spirit of the country, since he always remains in Rome during critical political periods.

The entire country today is placarded with announcements from the Ministry calling upon citizens for their aid, and asking the women to help to support the morale of the soldiers.

PUTS FORCE INVADING ITALY AT 300,000 MEN

English Correspondent Says Austro-Germans Concentrated 33 Divisions for the Drive.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Thursday, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—The decision taken on Friday night last to offer military help to Italy was spontaneous and unanimous, so the Tricolor will fly once more on the Plains of Lombardy.

In none of the previous Germanic enterprises of the kind—in Poland, Serbia, or Rumania—had the western allies a like opportunity of swift intervention. It is useful at this moment to look at the military problem as a whole.

The strength of the Central Powers on the various European fronts, in divisions, is now approximately as follows: West front, Germans, 149; Russo-Rumanian front, Germans, 83; Austrians, 32; Italian front, Austrians, 44½; Germans, 5; Balkan front, Austrians, 2; Germans, 2.

These figures indicate that Austria's weakness is chiefly due to her enormous losses. With two-thirds of Germany's population, she now contributes only one-third as many men for the war. They also indicate the limits of the force by which so great a diversion has been accomplished.

On the Italian frontier Austria had in the field forty and a half divisions, of which thirteen and a half were on the Trentino front, three in the northeastern mountains, and twenty-four on the Isonzo front. To these she added four, of which three came from Russia, while Germany contributed five, of which three came from Russia and two from France.

Of the total of nearly fifty Austro-German divisions on the whole Italian front, therefore, thirty-three were concentrated in the recent attack—probably less than 300,000 men all told, but powerfully equipped with artillery and special assault troops, and having complete unity of direction.

3 ITALIAN REGIMENTS WIPED OUT AT MATAJUR

Badoglie's Bersaglieri Held Their Ground Till Only One Officer Remained Alive.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Describing the events of the Italian retreat of Oct. 27 and later, a correspondent of The Associated Press says that General Gonzaga was transported to Udine suffering from eleven wounds. All his staff officers were killed or wounded, and only three of his escort of fifty horsemen remained alive. General Badoglie, with his Bersaglieri, held his ground on Monte Matajur, the new Thermopylae of the Austrian offensive, which dominates the pass leading from Caporetto to Cividale, fighting without hope, but also without an idea of surrender. Of three regiments of Bersaglieri only one Lieutenant remained alive, and he was wounded.

The correspondent, describing the exodus of the fugitives, says they comprised people of all classes—in automobiles and in vehicles of all epochs, including oxen-drawn carts. Some persons transported their belongings in handcarts, while others carried them on their backs. There were women with half-naked children in their arms and others crying or beating their breasts because they had lost their children in the confusion.

There were wounded, and there were aged or sick being carried by relatives. Some of the carts bore all the humble furniture of a household; here and there a donkey or mule passed, laden with all the kitchen utensils of the family. The girls of some families carried with the greatest care their shoes in baskets, tramping along in the wooden clogs worn in these parts. Here was to be seen a man running away in full evening dress, there a woman in evening toilet wearing white evening slippers.

Crossing the Tagliamento River, the fugitives reached Pordenone, where there was nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep until a stable boy took the correspondent and some of the fugitives to his house, which was three miles from the town. Next morning, only black coffee was to be had. No bread or eggs, and still less butter, could be bought. After a long search, some small tablets of chocolate were discovered, for which the party paid 75 cents for each little packet, and half a dozen biscuits at 25 cents each.

SAYS ITALY SOUGHT NO AID.

Was Apparently Confident in ce of Attack, British Official Asserts.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, in a written reply to certain newspapers, today, declared that no doubt had been expressed by General Cadorna or the Italian Government to the British General Staff of the Italians' ability to meet the Austro-German attack, which they knew was about to be made against them.

No request was received from Italy for help before the attack took place, the Secretary added.

KAISER FELICITATES BELOW.

Sees in Victory God's Vengeance on His "Faithless Former Ally."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William has telegraphed to General von Below, commanding the troops on the Italian front, congratulations for his successes against Italy, saying:

"Our faithless former ally has experienced what German strength and German wrath can accomplish. With me, the Fatherland thanks its incomparable sons. Forward with God!"

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—An official dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William has ordered the hoisting of flags and the firing of salutes in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine in celebration of the victories won against the Italians.

FEAR FOR ITALIANS' FLANK.

Washington Critics See Chief Danger on the Upper Tagliamento.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The German invasion of the Venetian plains has lost its impetus and been brought to an abrupt halt on the eastern banks of the Tagliamento River.

The bulk of the Italian Army has crossed to the west bank of the river and is engaged, with British and French reinforcements and Italian reservists, in preparing for the defense of this line with the view to a counteroffensive against the Germans. Both sides are bringing up artillery, and exchanges of shots across the river have begun.

Whether General Cadorna will be able to maintain this line depends on developments from the direction of the passes of the Carnic Alps. Failure of the Berlin strategists to put strong columns through all the winding highways of the Carnics has enabled General Cadorna to make his Tagliamento stand. Whether the failure of the Germans to move more rapidly through the Carnics and thus menace the left flank of the Italians along the upper Tagliamento is due to their decision to attempt no such flanking movement at this time or to the strong resistance of Italian forces in those mountains has not been clearly disclosed, but the conviction grows here that the latter was the case.

There are evidences that the troops intrusted with the defense of the Friulian Plains from the direction of the Ploecken and neighboring passes have presented a most courageous front to the enemy; and if this is the real cause of the failure of the invaders to push forward these flanking columns in time to synchronize their arrival on the Tagliamento line with that of the centre and right wings of the Austro-German force, the Hindenburg plan for applying the rules of the Rumanian drive against the Italians has been rudely upset.

To have synchronized with the main drive from the direction of the Julian Alps and the Isonzo front, which was pushed so rapidly toward Udine, the flanking forces from the direction of Ploecken and Pontebba, in the north, should have reached the "Y" in the main highroad at Gemona about the time that Udine was taken. Gemona is the main junction point in the Italian highway system northwest of Udine. When the Germans announced that they had captured the hills in the neighborhood of San Daniele del Friuli, earlier this week, it was feared here that the flanking force had made a remarkably rapid advance from the Carnic Alps through Gemona, but it now appears that it was only a flying column detached from the troops that occupied Udine.

If there are Italian units north of San Daniele and Gemona it is believed here that they will either be captured or annihilated, as it now seems impossible for them to emerge from that region without fighting their way through the German column along the upper eastern bank of the Tagliamento, and it is believed that it is only a matter of days now before the Germans will send forces down through Gemona and San Daniele in an effort to turn the left flank of the Italians making their stand along the west bank of the Tagliamento.

In the opinion of military experts here, this is the greatest element of danger in the situation. If this left flank can be protected and held by the Italians, it is considered highly probable that the Tagliamento River line can be maintained.

The German official bulletin says nothing about developments along the upper stretches of the Tagliamento, but tells of fighting contact having been established along the middle and lower Tagliamento and asserts that the left bank of the Tagliamento is free of the enemy from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea.

This may indicate that the Germans, having failed thus far to menace the left flank of Cadorna's forces, contemplate centering their efforts for the present upon an effort to turn the right flank by making a crossing to the west bank in the neighborhood of Latisana. The shortest road to the Piave River line of defense and to Venice is by way of Latisana, Portogruaro, and Sagitaria, along the railway which parallels the coast between Venice and Gorizia. From the centre crossing of the Tagliamento near Codroipo, via Casarsa, Pordenone, Conegliano, and Treviso, to Venice is nearly double the distance by way of Latisana.

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GEDDES FAILED TO STILL CRITICS

Daily Mail Does Not Accept His View as to Giving No Aid in the Baltic.

BUT TIMES APPLAUDS IT

Shipowner In Debate After His Speech Questioned His Figures of Tonnage Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Comment in the press on the statement of Sir Eric Geddes First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons yesterday is not entirely favorable.

The Daily Mail says that Geddes appears to have forgotten that criticisms of the loss of the convoy were based on the report issued by the Admiralty which was of an obscure and very unmilitary character." It adds:

"The First Sea Lord was parodying the critics when he argued that the only method of supporting Russia was to send the British battle fleet to the Gulf of Riga. Nor can we accept his version of our own criticisms of the Admiralty as anything more than an entertaining burlesque of what we said. The fact is that the Germans, though their battle fleet is hidden away, are nevertheless forcing the fighting. People are apt to forget this merely because they think in terms of battleships and the battleships are not in action. What has to be recognized is that in a war in which battleships have to be kept, as it were, under glass cases, a great deal of revolutionary and original thinking has to be done. It can best be done if the freshest and most active brains on the Admiralty Staff are given more freedom than they have hitherto enjoyed."

The Times says:

"Geddes's answer to the frequent suggestion that the grand fleet or some portion thereof should have attempted to tackle the German forces which covered the enemy landing on the islands in the Gulf of Riga was convincing and complete. We have never given currency to these theories of Baltic strategy. If they ever had any right to be heard, they at any rate have been long removed from the domain of practical possibilities.

"As for the raid on the convoy in the North Sea, we never regarded it as other than one of those untoward incidents which have been inseparable from naval warfare in all ages. It was a case of chance and bad luck which leaves no slur on the efficiency of the Royal Navy."

The Morning Post says:

"We hope those members of the House of Commons who thought fit to attack the Admiralty because the convoy was lost will now have the grace to acknowledge, if only to themselves, the injustice and folly of their conduct. Because the Admiralty did not choose to inform the enemy of the details of the convoy system their detractors arrived at the remarkable conclusion that it was a total failure.

"As there will probably be more losses, such incidents being unavoidable in war, it is well that the position should be understood. The fact is, as the First Lord observed, that the greater part of the work of the navy must be done in secret. It is easy enough to take mean advantage of that circumstance to insinuate for ulterior reasons that the navy is not doing its duty. Fortunately for the country the public takes the just and generous attitude of confiding in a service which has never yet betrayed its trust."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle, and The Daily Express are dissatisfied with Geddes's statements as to submarines and ship construction.

The Telegraph complains that past Ministerial optimistic estimates on production have not been realized and that the shipping situation is becoming graver and graver.

The News thinks that Sir Eric put a too rosy construction on submarine figures, and says the speech did not succeed in removing obstinate questions as to whether the utmost use is being made of the naval and intellectual resources at the navy's command.

The bulk of the press comment accepts and indorses Sir Eric's explanation of the reason why the British fleet did not try to enter the Baltic and also his statement on the convoy incident.

Appreciation is expressed of the new distribution of affairs of the Admiralty, tending toward decentralization, and also the introduction of younger men. This, it is contended, ought to be justified by results, although The Times points out that success will depend on the choice of men.

Some of the speakers who followed the First Lord in the House of Commons frankly disagreed with him. George Lambert, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said the navy was not being used to the best advantage, and he knew that distinguished strategists agreed with him.

Richard Holt and Robert P. Houston, prominent shipowners, claiming personal knowledge of submarine losses, challenged Sir Eric's figures about the sinking of merchant shipping. Mr. Houston figured that the Allies and neutrals have lost 8,000,000 tons during the war. Mr. Holt refused to accept the First Lord's figures and said that the Admiralty's policy of concealment was sapping the country's confidence in the Government.

PLEADS FOR FREE BOHEMIA.

Soviet Inconsistent in Ignoring Its Claims, Says Martinek.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—A representative of the Bohemian Socialists in America, Mr. Martinek, has arrived in Stockholm from Petrograd to obtain books for the Bohemian soldiers in the Russian Army. In an interview published in the Social Demokraten he criticises the peace program of the Soviet as laid down in the instructions to M. Skobeleff, the Soviet delegate selected to seek admission to the allied conference in Paris.

"In omitting mention of the Bohemian question, the Russian revolutionary democracy," Mr. Martinek said, "has abandoned its own principles. One could understand this passing over of the Bohemian question on the part of the German autocracy, for in its view the very existence of Austria is menaced by the logical settlement of the Bohemian question. Without Bohemia there can be no Austria. Bohemia is the real economic backbone of Austria.

"The Czechs, however, have declared to the Soviet that they no longer wish to remain Austrian. The whole Austrian ideal they have left on the Austrian gallows and in Austrian prisons. The Czechs do not desire to be incorporated in an Austrian Federal State, but wish an independent Czecho-Slovak republic.

"This is the aim of the great revolutionary Czech movement, in which there are taking part not only 1,500,000 Czechs in the United States, but all the Czecho-Slovak prisoners in Russia, where they form a revolutionary army of 40,000 men, mostly Socialists, who are fighting side by side with the Russians against Austria-Hungary. We put the question to the Russian revolutionary democracy, Do you desire peace at the cost of other oppressed and suffering nations?' In the name of international solidarity they are bound to support the claims of the Bohemian democracy."

HERTLING UPHOLDS PEACE RESOLUTION

Takes Stand for Reichstag Pronouncement Against Annexations and Indemnities.

PLEDGES NEW BALLOT LAW

New Chancellor Is Not Opposed to Granting Autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—From reliable sources your correspondent has received the information that after having once more conferred with the party leaders this morning Count von Hertling decided to accept the office of Chancellor of the Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia. This evening he reported to the Kaiser.

Von Hertling's selection of the Progressive Leader, Friedrich von Payer, for the Vice Chancellorship may be regarded as a concession to the democratic elements. It is not quite certain yet whether von Hertling may not, after all, be compelled to choose another personage for that place, if von Payer prefers to keep his seat in the Reichstag. During the long conferences held between von Hertling and the party leaders it developed that the new Chancellor agreed with them on the peace conditions expressed in the Reichstag resolution and the Government's answer to the Pope's note. He also said he was not opposed to giving Alsace-Lorraine autonomy within the limits of the imperial constitution.

As Prussian Prime Minister he pledged himself to the immediate reform of the ballot laws. He did not consent to the amendment of Paragraph 9 of the Imperial Constitution, which provides that no member of the Reichstag may at the same time become a member of the Bundesrat.

On the whole, von Hertling's program is considered satisfactory by the working majority of the Reichstag, comprising the Liberals, Centrists, Progressives, and Socialists. Even the left wing of the Conservatives will probably vote with the majority block on most questions.

The newspapers, in discussing von Hertling's program, agree that his appointment as Chancellor has saved the Government in the crisis and assures the fruitful co-operation of the Government and the people's representatives.

"There is nothing in his program," comments the Tageblatt, "that is calculated to destroy the unity of the majority parties. We will overlook von Hertling's refusal to amend paragraph 9 in the face of the fact he had done parliamentarization and undeniable service in these last few days by consulting the party leaders in framing his program. He is the first candidate who makes his acceptance of the Chancellorship dependent on the consent of the Reichstag majority. We who are among the most determined fighters for parliamentarization appreciate how much our cause has advanced this last week, and heartily offer our thanks to the wise and clearheaded Count von Hertling."

Leading Socialists who were consulted by von Hertling, said they would loyally support him on all the great issues of his program, especially as he convinced them that personally he was not antagonistic to the Social Democratic Party.

Danger of Clash Later.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2.—Count von Hertling's acceptance of the German Chancellorship indicates that he has met the Reichstag majority half way on its program, but it still remains doubtful if he has conceded enough to insure party unity in the future.

The new Chancellor has yielded to the Left on the question of the unity of the Chancellorship and the Prussian Premiership. Conservatives, especially representatives of that party in the Prussian Diet, show considerable opposition to a Bavarian introducing the Prussian suffrage bill.

It is stated that von Hertling will submit to certain parliamentary changes and that the Kaiser has approved the Prussian suffrage bill. The Progressives and National Liberals have been palliated by the appointment of von Payer as Vice Chancellor and Friedberg as Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, and will doubtless cling to the Centre Party. Von Payer was a boyhood friend of von Bethmann Hollweg, and as the new Chancellor is also a friend of Bethmann, Reventlow talks of a return of the Bethmann policy, especially as Bethmann has been residing in Munich.

Vice Chancellor Helfferich, who has resigned, may return to the Treasury Department, if rumor is correct.

Expect Speech on Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The Berlin newspapers, without exception, concede the appointment of Count von Hertling as German Imperial Chancellor and anticipate his acceptance of the post. It is stated that King Ludwig of Bavaria, in response to Emperor William's request, has released Count von Hertling from the post of Prime Minister of Bavaria, and has thus removed the last formal hindrance to his appointment to the Chancellorship.

Germania says that von Hertling will return to Munich within a few days for the purpose of terminating the tenure of his office there, and will be back in Berlin by the middle of the month, when, it is expected, the Reichstag will reconvene in advance of the date originally set. The new Chancellor, it is presumed, will then develop his program in response to an interpellation, and will receive a vote of confidence from the majority parties.

Hertling Called "the Old Fox."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—The "old fox" is the sobriquet by which Count von Hertling is known in Bavaria, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. This descriptive name, the newspaper says, was given to the Count because of the "back stairs" methods that have characterized his five and a half years' Bavarian Premiership.

The Kaiser has conferred the Chain of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Dr. Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor.

NORWAY EXPECTING TO GET SUPPLIES HERE

Foreign Minister, However, Warns the People That They Must Economize.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 2.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Ihlen, speaking in the Storthing on the American-Norwegian negotiations concerning the release of supplies for Norway, said:

"We do not doubt that the United States and the Entente Allies wish to be as obliging as possible toward Norway. We think that the services which Norway has rendered during the war, through her navigation and participation in the world's production, which she will continue in the future, are valuable enough to justify hopes of a satisfactory issue to the negotiations now in progress."

The Minister hinted that the country would have to reckon with the probability that all its regular wants would not be covered, and he urged economy and a change in the people's habits of life to meet the impending difficulties.

GERMANS HERE BURN MILLIONS IN FOOD

Incendiary Fires Since America Entered War Equal a Year's Rations for 300,000 Men.

OCTOBER TOTAL $10,000,000

Nation's Losses Show Alarming Rise Despite Good Results of Safety Campaigns.

Since the United States entered the war more than $25,000,000 worth of food has been destroyed by fire in this country. This is at the rate of about $45,000,000 a year, or enough to feed an American army of 1,000,000 men for almost a third of the year.

It has been estimated that three-fourths of this loss has been caused by incendiary fires—the work of German spies or sympathizers. The enormous increase above the normal of incendiary fires is shown by the fact that the total incendiary loss in the United States in 1915 was $10,000,000.

The destruction of food was larger by far in October than in any other month. It included the Rochester fire, $1,000,000; the Kansas City stockyard fire, $1,500,000; the Brooklyn elevator fire, $2,000,000; the Baltimore fire, $5,000,000. The food loss from other fires in October may run, easily, to $10,000,000. The Rochester, Brooklyn, Kansas City, and Baltimore fires are admittedly the work of incendiaries.

An estimate of the food losses by large fires since April 1 follows: April, $2,000,000; May, $2,500,000; July, $1,500,000; August, $2,000,000; September, $1,500,000; October, $10,000,000, making a total of $19,500,000. Adding to this total the losses in smaller fires throughout the country for the seven months will bring the total losses to something in excess of $25,000,000 for the seven months since the United States entered the war.

A graphic idea of what the fire losses in the United States owe to the work of war incendiaries may be gained from consideration of the fact that the total fire insurance paid in the United States in 1915, according to the figures of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was $153,000,000. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the loss by fires in this country is represented in insurance. Therefore, the total fire loss in the United States in 1915 was something over $200,000,000. Of the $153,000,000 paid out by the insurance companies, $6,200,000 was represented by incendiary fires. A total of $62,000,000 was charged to fires from unknown causes.

In 1916 the total jumped by 20 per cent., meaning an increase of about $40,000,000. The biggest items in this loss were those sustained in munition fires and explosions. Black Tom holds the record with a loss of $11,000,000; there was the Kingsland explosion, the Penn's Grove explosion, and others, all generally admitted to be the work of spies, which caused losses running into millions.

It was estimated yesterday by an insurance official that the incendiary loss in 1916 was easily $25,000,000, or $15,000,000 above normal. And these figures take into consideration only fires where the origin was proved to be incendiary. On the books of the underwriters the Black Tom munitions fire is not listed as incendiary, because it was never definitely proved that a German spy set it going.

This increase in losses for 1916, when the big munition explosions occurred, derives significance in the discussion of losses by spy fires since this country entered the war, because the figures of fire losses in the United States for 1917 may reach $300,000,000, or a larger increase over 1916 than 1916 does showed over 1915. An estimate made yesterday by the head of a fire insurance company shows that if the average of the losses in the first seven months of the year is maintained until Jan. 1 the total would reach well above $250,000,000, and with the increases of the past few months might easily total $300,000,000 as the cost of the American ash heaps for 1917.

Insurance men called attention repeatedly to the fact that this increase was taking place despite the campaign for fire prevention. It was admitted that the spurring up in business would be responsible for a slight increase in fire losses, but it was believed the safety campaign would offset this to a very large degree. In 1915 the loss in fires of strictly preventable origin was 21.4 per cent. of the total, and from partly preventable causes 37.9 per cent. When the compilations for the year 1917 are made, insurance men believe that the losses from ordinary causes will not show the increase generally experienced in the country this year. In other words, they believe the American public is showing more care with regard to fire causes. This belief would place the blame for the increase in fire losses upon incendiaries.

SAYS KIEL MUTINEERS SLEW THREE OFFICERS

Report of a September Disturbance Is Apparently a Story of Old Outbreak.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Three officers and a number of sailors of the German Navy were killed in "another" mutiny at Kiel early in September, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Express, which asserts that it has authentic details. The outbreak occurred aboard the battleships Kronprinz and Schleswig-Holstein, and started when the men revolted against being drafted into the submarine service.

The sailors on the Kronprinz threw Admiral Schmidt overboard and stabbed and threw overboard Lieutenant Raul, the Admiral's aid, and another officer. A fight on the ship's deck between the officers and sailors followed. Three officers and a number of sailors were killed. Similar scenes occurred on the Schleswig-Holstein.

Admiral Schmidt was rescued, but it was necessary for him to leave Kiel. All the surviving mutineers were arrested.

The battleship Kronprinz displaces 25,293 tons, and was built in 1915. Her complement is 1,150 men. The Schleswig-Holstein was completed in 1906, and measures 13,000 tons. She carries 729 men.

Vice Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, announced in the Reichstag on Oct. 9 the discovery of a plot in the German Navy. Dispatches from Amsterdam and London reported that the crews of four battleships of the German fleet had taken part in a mutinous outbreak at Wilhelmshaven. Three of the ringleaders were shot, while heavy sentences were imposed upon the others. This outbreak was said to have occurred about six weeks earlier, or about Sept. 1. Admiral von Capelle accused three Radical Socialist Deputies of taking part in the plot, but the German Government has not taken any action against the members of the Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Kiel Neueste Nachrichten reports that through the explosion of a torpedo in the submarine yards at Kiel a submarine vessel was badly damaged and ten persons were killed or wounded.

The newspaper says that "all other reports are without foundation," referring presumably to rumors of extensive mutinies in which various ships are said to have been damaged.

Frank A. Scott Critically Ill.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Frank A. Scott, who last week resigned as Chairman of the United States War Industries Board, is so seriously ill that his physician has ordered him to give up all work for an indefinite period.

PERSHING MEN PLAY 'SNIPING THE SNIPER'

First Contingent in Trenches Enjoys Game with German Sharpshooters.

MORALE PLEASES FRENCH

In Wet and Muddy Clothing, Men Quit the Front Singing—Few of Them Fall Ill.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—Some of the American soldiers who have just been relieved after service in the trenches had thrilling stories to tell on returning to the billets. On clear days especially German snipers became active. Bullets went singing harmlessly overhead. American infantrymen were told off to attend to any sniper who became active, and more than one of them will snipe Americans no more.

This game of sniping the sniper was highly popular. The only complaint heard today was that there was not enough rifle shooting to satisfy the infantrymen. Several of the soldiers said they went out to fight, but did not get enough. There is no scarcity of expert riflemen when a sniper starts in.

A Colonel had an exciting experience when the Germans nearly got the range of an observation post in which he and his aid were. They lost no time in taking temporary cover.

The artillery on both sides was rather more active during the last days in which the first contingent of Americans was in the trenches. The Germans shelled the back areas and approaches, putting shrapnel and high explosive shells in the direction of the trenches and battery positions. Aside from livening up things for awhile, nothing was accomplished by the enemy.

The infantry in one section had quite a lively time for two nights. The Germans, thinking a hostile patrol was near them, opened fire with their rifles at the point where the opposing trenches are nearest. The Americans let the Germans fire for a time, and then they themselves began to fire.

Several German airplanes which flew over the trenches were targets for rifles and machine guns.

The morale of the Americans is distinctly pleasing to the French. The troops marched out of the trenches in the dark, their wet and muddy clothes clinging to them. As soon as they were out of hearing of the Germans the men swung along whistling or singing.

Officers of all the groups commented on the remarkably small amount of sickness which developed. There are some bad colds, but as far as reported there are less than half a dozen other cases, including "trench feet" and pneumonia. An officer said the splendid physical condition of the men was responsible for this showing.

The battalions sent in to relieve the men who have just left the trenches found the ground frozen when they came up. The sector remains normal, according to the latest reports available.

This is All Souls' Day, which in France corresponds to Memorial Day in the United States. The soldiers are participating in various impressive ceremonies in memory of the dead soldiers of France. In some towns where Americans alone are billeted they decorated the graves of fallen soldiers.

The drivers of motor lorries carrying supplies to the American sector yesterday deposited flowers at the roadside graves of Frenchmen, who were buried where they fell in the earlier days of the war. An army chaplain conducted a memorial mass today in the historic hillside church near the birthplace of Joan of Arc.

Christmas Books for the Soldiers and Sailors

¶ The time is approaching to give thought to bringing Christmas cheer to those abroad.

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WE ASSIST RUSSIA; SHE STAYS IN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Minister Kerensky, entitled 'Russia Quits War; Blames English for Not Sending Fleet.' The Washington Post by this partial publication of Premier Kerensky's interview has entirely misinterpreted the real sense of the declaration of the Russian Prime Minister and has done Russia great injustice, giving the people of America an impression opposed to the truth at every point.

"Russia is not out of the war and has no intention of quitting. No word in Kerensky's interview gives warrant for any assertion of that kind. As a matter of fact, the Premier stated the exact opposite. Answering the question 'Is Russia out of the war?' he most emphatically declared that this was a ridiculous question to ask.

"Aside from the fact that the publication of The Washington Post is only an extract of a few sentences of the Russian Premier's interview, even the part of it published does not give any justification for the preposterous and most injurious headlines by which it was entitled.

"What Premier Kerensky expressed was only a feeling of the Russian people that aid and support should be extended to them and that encouragement from the Allies is justified to a nation that has borne such heavy burdens and is now in a period of fundamental readjustment. No word in the interview was intended to express any blame or sarcasm against allied action.

"A cable dispatch received lately, and which is given out to the press today, shows the real military conditions at the Russian front. The best answer to the malicious assertions that Russia is out of the war will be the facts given by this cable. We are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

Another Statement Repudiated.

The Russian Embassy also issued a repudiation of a statement published in The Washington Times alleged to have been authorized by the Embassy, and which said that Russia was "temporarily withdrawing from active military participation in the great war." The denial follows:

"The statement published in The Washington Times of Nov. 2 attributed to the Russian Embassy has never been given out by the latter. The two official statements concerning the interview of Premier Kerensky and the number of German troops held by the Russian Army on its front are the only authentic communications issued by the Russian Embassy."

The statement published in The Washington Times said:

"While temporarily withdrawing from active military participation in the great war, Russia will stand by her allies and make no separate peace with Germany. Russia is worn out by her tremendous struggle to establish a stable Government after the revolution, and is weakened by mismanagement of her economic affairs. Hence for the time being—probably until next Spring or Summer—she is shunting the burden of active warfare against the Teutons on the shoulders of her allies. Russia has not, nor will she negotiate for a separate peace with Germany or Austria."—Official announcement by the Russian Embassy to The Times.

More Ships Are Allotted.

The Shipping Board, it was announced today, has allotted to the Russian Government six additional steamers for the transportation of war supplies and food stuffs from the United States to Russia.

The total tonnage available for provisioning Russia is a military secret, but the amount was said today to be adequate for Russia's military necessities, taking also into consideration the port facilities of Kola, or Katharine Harbor, and Vladivostok.

The port of Archangel is now closed by ice, and Kola, in the north of Lapland, the entrance to which is through the Arctic Sea and Matov Bay, is sustaining the entire burden of traffic between Western Europe and Russia and a large part of the traffic between America and Russia.

It had been widely reported that great numbers of Austro-German troops had been withdrawn from the Russian front to be used against Italy. The Russian Embassy was asked today to what extent these reports, which had been published widely in Europe as well as in the United States, were justified. The embassy, it was stated, was just in receipt of an official cablegram in which General Dessino, representative of the Russian Army with the British Headquarters, communicated the following information:

"Eight German infantry divisions and three Austrian infantry divisions had been withdrawn from Rumania and Galicia immediately prior to the attack on the Italian front. At the same time a few German divisions have been transported from the French front.

"The total mass of enemy troops which is being maintained at present against the Russian armies is: Eighty-six infantry and ten cavalry German divisions, thirty-three infantry and eleven cavalry Austrian divisions, and seven Turkish and Bulgarian infantry divisions, making a total of 147 divisions."

An authority possessed of exact information concerning the Russian military situation said:

"Only seven German divisions have been withdrawn from the Russian front for use against Italy. There was a moment, however, when the last Russian offensive against the enemy conducted by General Brusiloff produced a critical situation and compelled Germany to rush eighteen divisions to the Russian front to arrest the Russian advance.

"The Germans have not seen fit to recall these troops. The conditions on the Riga front are such that the Germans are facing the necessity of falling back, and this certainly is not proof of the collapse of the Russian Army.

"Within another month military operations on the Russo-German front will be practically impossible. The seasonal difficulties will prevent any extensive military movements, and this situation will last in all probability throughout the Winter.

"Winter, Russia's strongest ally at this moment, will help her to recover her strength for the resumption of offensive warfare next Spring. In the meantime, America and the Allies must render Russia whatever assistance they can if they look to her with hope for the resumption of offensive warfare effectively. Russia is safe until the Spring. It will be largely in the power of the Allies and the United States to rehabilitate her army."

Country Needs Recuperation.

From a source acquainted with the policies of the Russian Government the following explanation of Premier Kerensky's interview was obtained:

"Russia is going through an extreme economic crisis, occasioned by the war, and her task has been beyond her resources. Her endurance is not affected, and she is ready to assume again her share of the burdens of the struggle if the Allies and the United States make it possible for her to do so.

"Russia must pass first through a period of recuperation. The Allies during this period must be patient with Russia, and consider that her situation is a natural consequence of the war. Russia has done all she could do, is doing all she can do, and will continue to do all she can do to win the war. She has merely reached the limit of her powers for effective action against the enemy. Her resistance is not spent, however, and she will fight on as long as she is menaced and as long as she has the support of her allies.

"The imperative need at this moment is the assistance and support of the Allies and America. This will make it possible for her to recover her fighting powers in time to render more effective service in the war. Russia is holding at the present moment more than two million enemy troops on her fronts. Fighting is not over by any means, and is going on daily on the Galician and Rumanian fronts. The operations are not on a broad scale, but they show that Russia has not quit and has no intention of quitting as long as she is able to resist.

"Another month will see virtually all military operations on the Russian fronts brought to a standstill on account of the Winter conditions prevailing everywhere. This is partially the cause, undoubtedly, of the retirement of the Germans on the Riga front. Russian troops there also are active, and are following the enemy cautiously, but, nevertheless, are following the Germans, and the Germans do not dare to weaken any of their fronts in Russia because the Russian soldiers will take advantage of any such opportunity to improve their situation.

"It is Russia's weakness that Premier Kerensky has emphasized and to which he invites the attention of the Allies. The enemy is well aware of the situation in Russia, and realizes just what it consists of better than do the Allies. But there can be no misunderstanding after what Premier Kerensky has said. Russia's maximum effort has been expended in the war. From the very first moment, but Russia has not yet received the assistance she must get in order to restore the prestige and efficiency of her army."

British Naval Policy Explained.

It was felt in Washington that Premier Kerensky had been severe in his reference to the failure of the British fleet to enter the Baltic Sea, now that Germany's fleet is operating there. Commodore Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British Embassy, called at the Russian Embassy today, but it was said he was on private business. He declined to make comment on Premier Kerensky's criticism of the British Navy. He said if there should be an answer to the Russian Premier's question it would properly come from the British Admiralty.

In some quarters it was asserted that an explanation of the reasons for the refusal of the British fleet to enter the Baltic would furnish military information to the enemy, and that it had been the policy of the British Navy since the beginning of the war to maintain the strictest silence on this account. Some naval authorities, however, stated that the reasons were apparent.

"Kiel," one authority said, "is around the corner of the entrance to the Baltic. The straits forming the entrance are themselves extremely narrow, and are heavily mined, as are the Baltic approaches, and the Skagerrak and Cattegat. It would be entering a genuine German trap for the British Navy to attempt to go into the Baltic. The only available routes comparatively free of danger are under Sweden's control, and Sweden has displayed no disposition to favor the British Navy.

"Upon emerging from the entrance to the Baltic, providing that the warships should pass through successfully, they would, one by one, be confronted by superior German naval forces, for the passages are not sufficiently wide to prevent an emergence in force on the part of an attacking fleet coming through the straits. Nothing would so much delight Germany as for the British to make such an essay."

$325,000,000 Advanced So Far.

With the payment made today the total of money advanced in cash or credit by the United States to Russia amounts to $325,000,000. That the United States, in the face of pessimistic interpretations placed on Premier Kerensky's statements, should be willing to continue its advances shows how thorough is the confidence felt by President Wilson and his advisers in the ability and intention of Russia to fight on. The call of the Russian Premier for boots, leather, and iron, in addition to money, will be answered. There will be no half-way measures with the help that this Government is willing to afford its ally in the struggle to make the world safe from the menace of Prussian autocracy.

The payment made to Russia today was to fulfill a credit arranged for previously. If the United States had been impressed with the view that Russia was through with the war the payment would not have been forthcoming.

This amount brings the total of money actually paid to Russia to $190,900,000. The total amount of credit extended thus far, down to Oct. 12, when the last item was allowed, has been $325,000,000. The last item was $50,000,000. The money paid out has not gone to Russia, but has been paid to contractors in this country who have been manufacturing munitions, clothing, boots and shoes, locomotives, and various equipment for the Russian Government.

There is therefore available in the United States Treasury for further payments to the account of the Russian Government $134,100,000. It was stated on high authority at the Treasury Department that this credit would be honored in any circumstances.

NOT TO SHIP GOLD DIRECTLY.

American Credits to Russia Will Cover Purchases Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Premier Kerensky's statement that America's most effective help to Russia would be the sending of money was regarded here as probably forecasting a formal request for the transportation of gold to Russia, but it was thought more likely that what the Premier had in mind was the establishment of credits here to be expended in the purchase of supplies to be shipped to Russia.

The sending of actual money out of the country to any of the Allies would establish a precedent here, and would be diametrically opposite to the American Government's present policy, which aims at the conservation of the huge store of gold piled up since the war started. As a means of making such conservation effective, gold was placed by Presidential proclamation on the list of commodities which must be licensed for export, and the Federal Reserve Board, under Secretary McAdoo's supervision, announced a policy of holding gold exports to the minimum.

American gold, officials asserted today, can do Russia more good if it remains in this country. There is unanimity of opinion among officials that Russia's need would have to be supreme to warrant the actual transportation across the ocean of a shipment of American gold of any appreciable amount.

Great Britain's advances to Russia have been perhaps almost ten times as great as the sum advanced by the United States. It is estimated that since the war began England has advanced at least $3,000,000,000 to Russia, and it is known that she was still advancing funds a short time ago, and contemplated a continuance of the practice as long as necessary.

A high percentage of the money advanced by England has been spent in the United States, much of it during the first year of the war, when Great Britain virtually assumed Russia's obligations for munitions and other supplies in this country.

Latest official advices from Russia indicate that expenditures by that country from the beginning of the war to Aug. 1, this year, had been $14,250,000,000, and that since that time her daily expenditure has been approximately $15,000,000.

ABANDONS MOSCOW MOVE.

Russian Government Decides to Remain in Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Russian Provisional Government has decided to defend Petrograd to the last extremity and has abandoned, for the present, plans to change the seat of Government to Moscow.

Cable dispatches received here today said the commission for the defense of Petrograd had reached that decision because the critical situation of the country made it indispensable that the Government should remain in Petrograd as long as the capital was not directly menaced by the Germans. The Constituent Assembly, it is expected, will be convoked at Petrograd.

KERENSKY PLEADS FOR HELP OF ALLIES

Insists Russia Has No Thought of Quitting War, but Is Worn Out Economically.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—In view of reports reaching Petrograd that the impression was spreading abroad that Russia was virtually out of the war, Premier Kerensky discussed the present condition of the country frankly today with The Associated Press. He said Russia was worn out by the long strain, but that it was ridiculous to say the country was out of the war.

The Premier referred to the years in which Russia had fought her campaigns alone, with no such assistance as has been extended to France by Great Britain, and now by America. He said he felt that help was needed urgently, and that Russia asked it as her right. The Premier urged that the United States give aid, in the form of money and supplies, and appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

Russia, M. Kerensky added, was taking an enormous part in the struggle, and those who said she was out of it must have short memories.

Says Russia Saved Allies.

"Russia has fought consistently since the beginning," he said. "She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is worn out by the strain and claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden."

The correspondents called attention to widely contradictory reports on Russian conditions, and asked the Premier for a frank statement of the facts.

"It has been said by travelers returning from England and elsewhere to America that opinion among the people, not officially, but generally, is that Russia is virtually out of the war," was explained.

"Is Russia out of the war?" Premier Kerensky repeated the words and laughed. "That," he answered, "is a ridiculous question. Russia is taking an enormous part in the war. One has only to remember history. Russia began the war for the Allies. While she was already fighting, England was only preparing and America was only observing.

"Russia at the beginning bore the whole brunt of the fighting, thereby saving Great Britain and France. People who say she is out of the war have short memories. We have fought since the beginning, and have the right to claim that the Allies now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders.

Asks "Where Is British Fleet?"

"At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question: 'Where is the great British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'

"Russia," the Premier repeated, "is worn out. She has been fighting one and one-half years longer than England."

"Could an American army be of use if sent to Russia?" was asked.

"It would be impossible to send one," said Kerensky. "It is a question of transport. The difficulties are too great."

"If America cannot send troops, what would be the most useful way for her to help Russia?" was the next question.

"Have her send boots, leather, iron, and," the Premier added emphatically, "money."

Premier Kerensky here drew attention to the fact that Russia has fought her battles alone.

"Russia has fought alone—is fighting alone," he said. "France has had England to help her from the start, and now America has come in."

The Premier was asked regarding the morale of the Russian people and army. He answered:

"The masses are worn out economically. The disorganized state of life in general has had a psychological effect on the people. They doubt the possibility of the attainment of their hopes."

Pleads for Faith in Revolution.

"What is the lesson to the democracies of the world of the Russian revolution?"

"This," Premier Kerensky replied, "is for them to find out. They must not lose faith in the Russian revolution because it is not a political revolution, but an economic one and a revolution of facts. The Russian revolution is only seven months old. No one has the right to feel disillusioned about it. It will take years to develop.

"In France, which is only as large as three Russian departments (States), it took five years for their revolution to develop fully."

Asked what he expected from the Constituent Assembly, the Premier said:

"The Constituent Assembly begins a new chapter in the history of the revolution. Its voice certainly will be the most important factor in the future of Russia."

"What future do you picture for Russia after the war?"

"No one can draw any real picture of the future," Kerensky said. "Naturally a man who really loves his country will hope for all good things, but that is only his viewpoint, which may or may not be accepted by others."

Premier Kerensky, pale and earnest, sat at the end of a carved table in the former private office of the Emperor in the Winter Palace and emphasized the points of his statement by tapping the table with his fingers. He wore a brown, undecorated uniform, buttoned closely. The Premier appeared to be fatigued from his many trips to the front and his constant audiences.

SOCIALISTS TO SEND ENVOY.

Petrograd Council Moves for "Rapprochement" with America.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—A statement in favor of a rapprochement between Russia and America has been issued by the Economic Department of the Executive Committee representing the Peasants' Delegates and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

It says that hitherto Russia has been known to America only from the "wicked, bourgeoise newspapers," and proposes the formation of an organization which shall make arrangements to obtain money and supplies from the United States and, in return, send to America articles by Socialist writers. A representative of the organization is to be sent to America with this end in view.

ASSAILS SKOBELEFF PLAN.

Part of Peace Program Dictated by Germany, Says Milukoff.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—The peace formula of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, calling not only for renunciation of annexations and indemnities but for disarmament and ultra-radical measures, was criticised severely in the preliminary Parliament today by Professor Paul Milukoff, former Foreign Minister and leader of the Constitutional Democrats.

He said that the plan of the Soviet to send M. Skobeleff, former Minister of Labor, to Paris for the conference of the Allies was nonsense, as the peace program of the delegates was in conflict with the ideas expressed by the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko. (Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Foreign Ministry, announced recently that the Allies would not permit M. Skobeleff to take part in the Paris conference.)

Professor Milukoff characterized the program of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as partly utopian, partly in the interest of Germany. This statement elicited loud protests from the Radicals, whereupon the speaker qualified his remark, saying that doubtless these ideas were proposed by persons who did not understand their significance.

He said the demands of the delegates, as contained in the instructions given to M. Skobeleff, fell into three categories: First, those of a general pacifist nature, with which he agreed; second, those mirroring the Stockholm or the Dutch and Scandinavian ideas, with which he did not agree; third, ideas belonging purely to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which he said could not even be discussed. In his opinion these were dictated by Germany.

Referring to the conclusion of a peace which would favor no nation, Professor Milukoff said:

"President Wilson came very near this thesis, but now rejects this idea, since even he has seen that in this war no one can remain neutral; that the side of justice and right must win."

FEAR ALANDS WILL BE LOST.

Swedish Agitation for Seizure of Islands Alarms the Finns.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 2.)—There is unrest in political circles in Helsingfors, according to a dispatch from the Finnish capital, over agitation in the Swedish press of the possibility of the taking by Sweden of the Aland Islands, lest they be captured by Germany.

Finnish newspapers say that in no case will Finland give up the islands, which constitute Finland's chief defense.

The Aland Islands are in the Gulf of Bothnia at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The islands are nearer Finland than Sweden. The population consists mostly of Swedes.

RUSSIANS REPEL AUSTRIANS

Check Advance from Trenches Southwest of Brody.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2, (via London,) (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Southwestern Front.—Yesterday southwest of Brody the Austrians left their trenches in open formation and approached our wire entanglements, but were repulsed by our gunfire.

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HYLAN SAYS MAYOR MISUSED HIS OFFICE

Charges He Employed Influence to Cut a Client's Tax Bill.

BRINGS IN REYNOLDS AGAIN

Declares Queensboro Corporation Benefited by Having the Mayor as Its Lawyer.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, in a statement made public last night, declared that the Queensboro Corporation, once a client of Mayor Mitchel, had had its assessment on 160 pieces of property near Elmhurst reduced this year more than one-third, from $3,239,000 to $2,206,000, by the City Tax Department. The reduction cut $30,080 from the tax bill of the corporation for the present year, according to Judge Hylan.

Another statement made by Judge Hylan had to do with the extension of the Corona subway. Judge Hylan declared that, while the legal representative of the Queensboro Corporation, Mr. Mitchel had been instrumental in putting through the Board of Estimate, of which he was a member, a plan which would cause this subway branch to tap the property of his client. Shortly afterward, according to Judge Hylan, Mr. Mitchel, then President of the Board of Aldermen, was sent to Europe by the Queensboro Corporation to sell $3,000,000 worth of its bonds. In this Mr. Mitchel failed. An expense bill for $2,150, which Mr. Mitchel presented to the company, the Treasurer, according to Judge Hylan's statement, refused to honor because he regarded it improper to pay such a bill for a public official who would be called upon to pass on matters affecting the corporation. The bill, according to Judge Hylan, was later approved and paid by other officers of the corporation.

Another statement made by Judge Hylan has to do with the purchase by the city of land in South Brooklyn for purposes related to the proposed marginal railroad which since has been abandoned. The statement involves Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, in this transaction. Judge Hylan declared that ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds, either through remarkable foresight or through foreknowledge, had been able to obtain for $10—which was never paid—an option on 819,406 square feet which the city acquired ten days after the option had been obtained at a price which assured Reynolds of profits altogether out of proportion to his original investment.

"Mr. Mitchel's client," said Judge Hylan in his statement, "who, we now find, got that $1,033,000 reduction in the assessment, is the same corporation whose bonds he sought to sell in Europe while President of the Board of Aldermen, and for which sale he was to get a commission of $90,000. The property in Elmhurst is one of the most profitable residential developments in the city, as by its new transportation service it is less than twenty minutes from Times Square. Last year the tax impost on the company was $84,780; this year it is $44,120. By a stroke of the pen, Mr. Mitchel's tax board has made the Queensboro Corporation a gift of $20,660 in taxes for the current year.

"The enormous decrease in the tax assessments of the Queensboro Corporation is a public scandal, the more so as assessments on the property of other owners in and around Elmhurst have had to stand increased assessments and increased taxation.

"I will reveal other facts casting discredit upon Mr. Mitchel in connection with his paid work as lawyer for this Queensboro Corporation. A few of the facts have been made public by District Attorney Swann. I will complete the record.

"Mr. Mitchel, when legal representative of the Queensboro Corporation, personally put through the Board of Estimate the extension of the Corona subway so as to tap the Queensboro Corporation property. He negotiated with other members of the board to vote for the extension, which had been opposed because it lay through a section practically uninhabited. Mr. Mitchel corralled enough votes to pass the extension and then, to keep the record straight, so far as the minutes of the Board of Estimate were concerned, cast his vote against the extension.

"Hardly had the Corona extension been put through the Board of Estimate than he sailed for Europe to sell in London and Paris $3,000,000 worth of Queensboro Corporation bonds.

"I say to the voters that this record of Mr. Mitchel's dealings with the Queensboro Corporation proves him faithless to his public trust.

"I want to show some of the financial backing ex-Senator Reynolds and his friends are giving Mr. Mitchel in this campaign. I am told that the heavy cost of placarding Mayor Mitchel as counterfeit soldier over the city has been guaranteed as to payment by Irving T. Bush, one of the members of his campaign committee. I am informed that Mr. Bush's contribution to this Mitchel campaign amounts to $35,000.

"Reynolds took an option on 819,604 square feet of land from the estate of William Beard. Mr. Bush comes into the transaction through having married Mr. Beard's widow. Reynolds bluntly informed the representatives of the Beard estate that on account of his influence with the City Government he was confident he could succeed in having the land bought by condemnation. Of course, his success was contingent upon a fat consideration.

"The property was assessed at 37 7-10 cents a square foot. Adjoining property was selling around 40 cents a square foot. Reynolds was given an option at 60 cents a square foot. The consideration for this option was $100, and this $100 was never paid. The option was free from all interest for two years. Then, if Reynolds wished, he could throw back the property to the Beard estate without being obligated for one penny. His option was based solely upon the prospect of the city buying. This the city did, thanks to the activity of John Purroy Mitchel, who, as late as Aug. 6 last, said he would not repudiate Reynolds, but was his friend through thick and thin.

"Nor does the series of facts reflecting so gravely upon Mr. Mitchel end here. By some means, Mr. Reynolds got his option ten days before the city took first steps to acquire the property. Until the date of the city's intention to buy the property this should have been a secret to all save city officials, but it was not a secret to William H. Reynolds.

"There is still another detail to add: The marginal railroad's freight yard was first laid out by vote of the Board of Estimate on a map drawn by Calvin Tomkins, then Dock Commissioner. As it happened, Commissioner Tomkins showed scant consideration for Reynolds, including in his map only a small part of the Reynolds-Bush property. What developed? John Purroy Mitchel was Chairman of the committee of the Board of Estimate intrusted with the proposed purchase. In this position he had the board rescind the resolution approving the Tomkins map, and instead put through the board a map taking in the 819,406 square feet owned by Reynolds.

"The Tomkins freight yard lay to both sides of the projected railroad, and was compact and regular in shape. The yard laid out by Mitchel, and which the city at present is buying, is irregular in shape and projecting to a distance of several blocks in one direction away from the railroad. A map of the yard shows that it could not have been drawn with greater deliberation in order to take in the Reynolds-Bush property and to exclude the property of other owners, who, unfortunately for their pocketbooks, could not claim the friendship of John Purroy Mitchel."

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of

Club Cocktails

where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

Fusion Sums Up the Evidence, in Reply to the Campaign Charges of Mitchel's Foes

The Fusion Committee of 1917 has issued the following presentation of the charges made against Mayor John Purroy Mitchel by the Tammany candidate, John F. Hylan, and by William R. Hearst, with the answers to them set opposite:

THE CHARGE	THE FACTS
Hearst and Hylan allege that Mitchel favored his personal friend Reynolds by purchasing Dreamland from him at an exorbitant price.	The purchase of Dreamland was originally recommended by Dowling and a Tammany Board of Aldermen. $1,014,000 was the price awarded BY THE COURT. Mayor Mitchel fought this award, because he thought it excessive. Through his efforts the award was reversed. *Not one cent has yet been paid to Reynolds for this property.*
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that Mitchel purchased the Rockaway park from Reynolds at an exorbitant price.	THE FACTS Rockaway Park was put on the public map in 1907 by a TAMMANY BOARD OF ESTIMATE. The proceedings for its acquirement were conducted by Mayor Gaynor's Corporation Counsel. THE COURT FIXED THE PRICE at $1,250,000, and the Corporation Counsel did not appeal from this award. The property was acquired and paid for *during Mayor Gaynor's administration.* Hearst considered the purchase of the park a good thing then and claimed THAT HE DID IT.
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that Mitchel bought the Marginal Railroad Yard from Reynolds at an exorbitant price.	THE FACTS This land was selected by the *Gaynor Administration.* THE COURT HAS NOT YET FIXED THE PRICE, and Reynolds has not yet received one cent for it.
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that Mitchel has wasted $12,000,000 on a useless court house site.	THE FACTS The Gaynor Administration was compelled by law to select a site in 1912. The Court House Board ordered the old buildings torn down. But before the city could begin to build, war conditions and prices were upon us. It would be bad business and a WASTE OF MONEY to build now.
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that the 1917 taxes are high because of the above transactions.	THE FACTS No money has yet been paid for Dreamland and the Marginal Railroad Yard. As to *Debt,* Mitchel's administration has authorized two-thirds less than either of the preceding administrations. As to *Operating Expenses,* the budget of 1917 shows an increase over 1913 by $8,882,540. This excess is more than accounted for in an increase of $6,514,000 for EDUCATION, and an increase of $2,670,000 for CHARITIES. Many other departments SAVED money. Yet $1,200,000 was provided for WIDOWS' PENSIONS, and $1,147,180 for increasing the wages of 20,500 of the uniformed CITY EMPLOYES. *Which of these increases would Hylan or Hearst cut out?*
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that Rockefeller controls the Board of Education and put in the Gary System.	THE FACTS Rockefeller had no more to do with it than Hearst and Hylan. Mitchel is trying out the "work-study-play" system in the schools because he wants to DO AWAY WITH PART TIME, and because he wants every child in the public school to have FREE as good an education as the children of the rich PAY for in private schools.
THE CHARGE Hearst and Hylan allege that Mitchel surrendered Riverside Park to the New York Central and gave away perpetual franchises.	THE FACTS A law was passed in 1911 by a Tammany controlled Legislature compelling the Fusion Administration to bargain with the railroad. After a tremendous amount of work a bargain for the city was made. It included the ELIMINATION OF DEATH AVENUE—THE ADDITION OF 37 MORE ACRES TO RIVERSIDE PARK—QUIET, CLEAN ELECTRIC OPERATION IN PLACE OF STEAM—A FOUR-TRACK $100,000,000 FREIGHT SYSTEM (paid for by the Railroad) IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT CONGESTED TWO-TRACK SYSTEM. As to "perpetual franchise," the N. Y. Central already had it, and the city did not propose an additional franchise. The matter is still unsettled.

BENNETT ASSAILS MAYOR AT CITY HALL

Challenge to Come Out and Debate Campaign Issues Goes Unheeded.

TELLS OF $38,500,000 LOSS

Candidate Says That Amount Could Have Been Saved by Delay on Schoharie Watershed.

Speaking from a platform in front of the City Hall at noon yesterday, William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, challenged Mayor John Purroy Mitchel to "come out" and debate the issues of the campaign with him. A crowd of more than 1,500 persons who had listened to Mr. Bennett's denunciation of the press and the city administration for more than an hour supported his challenge by addressing a chorus of "boos" and jeers toward the wing of the building in which Mayor Mitchel's office is situated. The Mayor, however, was not in his office, and the demonstration soon died out.

Mr. Bennett had previously announced that he would preach a "funeral oration over the remains of the Mitchel administration" from the "steps of the City Hall." In his application to the Park Commissioner, however, he requested that he be permitted to speak from the Plaza of City Hall Park, and it was from that vantage point, with his forefinger constantly directed toward the City Hall, that he delivered his address. His speech in substance was little different from that delivered by him on many previous occasions.

In assailing the Mitchel administration, Mr. Bennett charged that the Mayor had "been continually seeking after changes in the law instead of devoting himself to administering the affairs of the city in accordance with existing laws." He denounced Mayor Mitchel's plan to give the Police Commissioner absolute power of removal over the uniformed forces, and cited, as a "shining example" of some of the alterations that the Mayor had sought to make in the structure of civic government, the bill to change the Department of Bridges into the Department of Plants and Structures.

"What this city needs," said Mr. Bennett, "is an administration of its finances on the theory that its funds should be spent for necessities and not for extravagances. Mr. Mitchel, with the aid of Mr. McAneny, is responsible for the purchase of the useless $13,000,000 Court House site. He has tied up the $12,000,000 of the borrowing capacity of the city for the Brooklyn Marginal Railway at least fifteen years before there was any necessity of it.

"The Merchants' Association of the City of New York, which was the original sponsor for the Catskill Aqueduct, in its 1906 report stated that the second unit of this project, namely, the Schoharie watershed, should not be developed until fifteen years after the Esopus watershed had been turned on, and this report of the Merchants' Association stated that by delaying for fifteen years the commencement of this second unit the city would save $38,500,000 in sinking fund and interest.

"Nevertheless, last year, before the water had been turned on from the first unit of this Catskill Aqueduct project, Mr. Mitchel, for the reason that the city is overmanned by engineers who must be kept busy, had a resolution passed by the Board of Estimate authorizing the immediate commencement of this Schoharie water project, with the result that the city will lose this $38,500,000 which the Merchants' Association said it would save by delaying fifteen years the premature commencement of this project."

After further denunciations of the Mitchel regime, Mr. Bennett turned toward the windows of the City Hall, and, with a dramatic gesture, challenged the Mayor to come forth and debate with him.

"Come out," Mr. Mayor, he shouted, "I have a series of questions I would like to ask you. Come out."

Turning to the crowd, he continued:

"I have challenged the Mayor to debate these questions with me on many occasions, but he has continually refused to do so. I have campaigned constantly for three months and have spoken more times than all the other candidates combined, but I have not lost my voice. The Mayor has. Come out, Mr. Mayor."

For a few minutes there were shouts of "Hello, Jack;" "Come out, Jack," from the crowd, after which the audience dispersed.

COHALAN ANSWERS DISLOYALTY CHARGES

Stirred by Roosevelt's Attack, He Asserts He Is a Better American Than Mitchel.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan yesterday issued a statement in response to Colonel Roosevelt's attack upon his loyalty, in which he expressed his unquestioned loyalty to this country. Justice Cohalan assailed Mayor Mitchel for the Mayor's attacks upon him, and asserted he was a better American than Mr. Mitchel "through inheritance." He also denied that he had any connection, direct or indirect, with any alleged plot to foment a revolution in Ireland. That part of his denial was understood to be in reference to the "very secret" memorandum addressed to Count von Bernstorff which was found in the von Igel papers and made public in Washington.

The statement said:

"Until a former President of the United States mentioned my name, I have been silent under the misrepresentation and abuse which have been heaped upon me in this campaign. But I do not believe, in justice to the people or myself, that I should longer remain silent.

"In a most wanton and unjustifiable manner Mr. Mitchel has, in his public speeches, assailed me by associating my name with a charge of disloyalty to my country.

"Most strongly do I resent such conduct and such a charge, and I assert that I am a better and more loyal American than he is, not only by choice, but through inheritance, for my father and grandfather were better Americans than were his father and grandfather.

"The men who are really guilty of disloyalty to our common country are those who are now, for their own selfish purposes, engaged in sowing dissension and discord among the various racial groups that make up our population, instead of working zealously and unceasingly to unite them against the common enemy. These are the men who are the real enemies of America.

"The man, I care not who he may be, who says that I have ever had a disloyal thought, not to speak of having uttered a disloyal word, or done a disloyal act, says what is false and the truth is not in him.

"In spirit and act, and in every fibre of my being, I am thoroughly American, and for the interests and welfare of my country I am with her in this war against Germany, without condition or qualification, and I would be with her in any war in which she was opposed by any other country.

"I have not waited until the present time to declare my position. I made it clear and unmistakable from the platform of Carnegie Hall within forty-eight hours after the declaration of war.

"America is my native home; those who are nearest and dearest to me are here; my interests and future are centred here, and were it not for the widespread publicity given to the slander, I would treat the slanderers with silent contempt. I am not a candidate for office. I am not in politics. I have no connection, direct or indirect, with an alleged plot to foment an insurrection in Ireland or to violate in any way any American law. I have not taken part in the present campaign, and that any man should drag my name into this contest is a challenge to the intelligence of our citizens.

"If in the exigencies of a political contest a candidate finds it necessary to try to befog the real questions at issue by claiming for himself all the patriotism in the city and wantonly assailing the loyalty of other men, then, indeed, he is a fit subject for pity in the judgment of reasonable and fairminded men."

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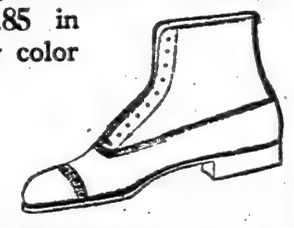
Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at 19th Street

A Sale of Men's Shoes at $4.85 a pair

Splendid black calfskin, lace pattern on the English last. Solid, good leather all through.

Tan calfskin at $5.85 in the dark mahogany color now so popular.



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Goes like hot-cakes says Bobby and besides

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SAVES THE WHEAT

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YOUTH—Volume I. 1847-1852

This is the first of four volumes of the only complete translation authorized by the Russian Editor, Vladimir Tchertkoff.

For sixty years, beginning in his early twenties, Tolstoy kept a journal of his daily life, recording in it his thoughts, his conclusions, his feelings, his doubts and uncertainties, his actions, his friendships, his impressions of people. This first volume gives the first knowledge the world has had of the early years of Tolstoy's life and of the influence upon him of the conditions under which he lived.

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A Rare Combination of Style, Quality and Price

Suits and Overcoats at $25, $30, $35 to $60

GIMBELS has a background of TWENTY-FIVE MAKERS, each specializing in some one branch of the clothing business.

That's why our models are so new and various, our hand-tailoring so much a matter of course, our fabrics and colorings so fashionable and full of service, our range of sizes so absolutely complete (regular, stout, short or long).

That's why you get SUPREME VALUE at whatever price you have decided to invest in clothes—$25, $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, $60.

The New "Aervento" Raincoat

A GUARANTEED coat as useful on fair days (as a topcoat) as it is on rainy ones. Double-breasted, belted back or pinch-back or loose back. All sizes, 34 to 42. $10, $15, $19.50, $22.50, $25, $30.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

1,200 Men's Shirts—Specials at $1.25

Fine quality percales in new-for-fall patterns and colorings, all cut full, roomy and comfortable, and perfect in fit and finish, sizes 14 to 17 inclusive. Only 1,200 shirts, please remember.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Three Special Values in Jewelry

All 10K gold and splendid in design and making.
At $2.50—Crosses in plain polished English finish, engine turned or engraved, some pearl or diamond set.
At $4.50—Knives with two or four blades, plain or engraved. All new.
At $4—Waldemar chains in plain link, trace pattern rope or fancy bar effects, indestructible links.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.95

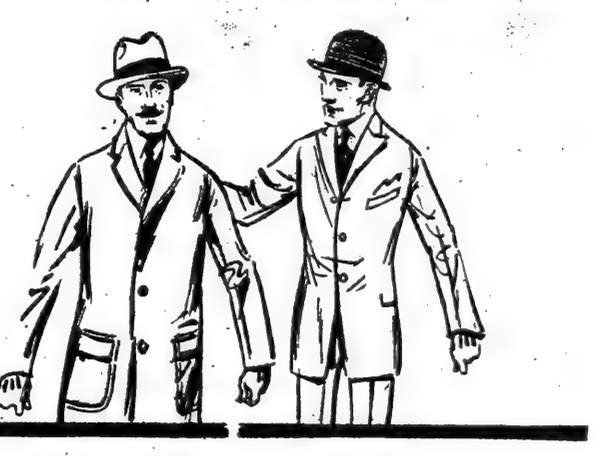
Salesman after sale man has been unable to furnish hats of anywhere near this quality so that we can sell them at $1.95. Masterfully made derbies and soft hats of like fineness in new browns, blacks, greens and heathers, a third silk-lined.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Service Equipment (Sporting Goods Store)

Sleeveless sweaters, coats, quilted vests, helmets, wristlets, leggins, duffle bags, blankets, boots, pillows, sleeping bags, cots, compasses, comfort kits—MEN WHO KNOW TO SERVE YOU WELL.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



Do You Save Money When You Buy Clothes?

If you don't you are not playing fair with yourself—for any suit or overcoat you select here, now, represents real savings for you—because elsewhere you would have to pay much more for clothes of equal quality and tailoring.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats at $19.75

At this price we are now showing smart English Sack Coats, Belted Coats, Double-Breasted Sacks in several models—also three-button Conservative Coats—all tailored of dependable fabrics.

Overcoats in various styles from the extreme to the conservative, including Trench models, Overcoats with patch pockets. English Slip-Ons, Loose Box Coats, Belted styles, Chesterfields—made of warm, serviceable overcoatings, with satin yoke and sleeve linings.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75 Other Overcoats $16.50 to $64.50

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Today, Saturday, on the Fourth Floor, After Extensive Preparation

The Important Annual

Sale of Women's Smart Fur Fabric Coats

For this annual event we have assembled the most magnificent collection of fur fabric coats ever presented to the women of New York. The models are the newest introduced by prominent couturiers for Winter, and each and every coat in the collection is marked much below regular. Note the following prices, and the character of each garment presented. Careful comparison will prove them to be by far the best values offered anywhere this season.

At $29.50—**Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush** in two stunning models. Lined with Silk. Also Coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb in several new models with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $35—**Smart Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush** in very attractive models, showing large collars of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Satin.

At $39.50—**Coats of Salt's Velour de Nord,** beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined. Also Coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb, in swagger model, with large Skunk-Opossum collar, or with collar, cuffs and border of Coney. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $39.50—**New Coats of Salt's Sealette** or Esquimette, displaying luxurious collars of Skunk-Opossum. Beautifully lined with Skinner's Satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $45—**Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush,** with collars, cuffs and border of Coney. Lined with Satin. Also coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum; lined with Skinner's Satin.

At $45—**Coats of Baffin Seal,** displaying large collars of Skunk-Opossum or Self fabric. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $55—**Modish Coats of Salt's Velour de Nord,** exquisitely lined with Peau de Cygne. Large collar is of Skunk-Opossum. One of the best values we have ever offered.

At $65—**Fashionable Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush** or Baffin Seal, with luxurious collar, cuffs and border of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $75—**Charming Coats of Salt's Velour de Nord** with large collar, deep cuffs and border of dyed Skunk. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined.

And at $50 to $150—A wonderful collection of most exquisite Winter coats, in belted, semi-belted and loose fitting models, beautifully fashioned of the following well-known Salt's fur fabrics: Sealskin "Fur," Behring Seal, Baffin Seal, Arcadian Lamb, Esquimette Plush, Sealette, Velour de Nord or "Kerami," lavishly trimmed with Mink, Natural Skunk, Natural Lynx, Chinchilla Squirrel, Beaver, Natural or Skunk-Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Moufflon or Coney. From first to last—absolutely the best assembly of fine coats ever offered at these prices. Sizes 34 to 48.

Today—An Important Special Sale of

Women's New Winter Suits

—the values must be seen to be fully appreciated

$33.50 $25.00 $33.50

At $25—A fine assortment of very smart suits in the most fashionable materials for present wear, such as Broadcloth, Velour, Burella, Tweeds, and Mixtures. Some with beautiful fur collars in choker effect. Lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. One model *illustrated.*

At $33.50—A wonderful collection of strictly tailored and smart fur-trimmed suits in the most exquisite models shown for Winter. Some with convertible collars of Kolinsky-Muskrat, and others with collar and border of Skunk-Opossum. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor.

Women's Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches Reduced to $9.50

Regularly $15 to $18.50—Plain or engraved cases fitted with 7-jewel lever movement.

Also—Lavallieres Reduced to $1

Regular $2.95. Genuine Amethyst and Topaz Lavallieres set in Sterling Silver in combination with Baroque Pearls. Remarkable values.

Main Floor.

The New Skunk Furs

are simply wonderful in their designing and fullness of fur. Skunk furs have never enjoyed greater favor—nor have they been so reasonably priced as in this special offering today.

Skunk Scarfs in fancy design	$32.50
Skunk Scarfs in Animal effect	$60.00
Skunk Stoles or Long Shawls	$75.00
Skunk Capes, tail finishing	$100.00
Skunk Muffs in Ball or Melon model	$22.50
Skunk Muffs in several exclusive models	$35 to $65

Of Unusual Importance Saturday

350 Women's Fashionable Dresses Greatly Reduced

Small lots of our best selling frocks reduced to the following extraordinarily low prices to insure prompt dosposal

65 Tricotine and Serge tailor-made dresses. Reduced from $29.50 and $35 to	$25.00
75 Man-Tailored Serge dresses that were $25 and $29.50. Reduced to	$18.50
70 All-Wool Serge dresses in smart models. Reduced from $20 and $22.50 to	$15.00
60 Satin and Charmeuse Afternoon Frocks. Reduced from $25 and $29.50 to	$18.50
80 Satin, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta afternoon dresses. Reduced from $18.50 to	$12.50

For Saturday only

Fashionable Skirts for Women

at remarkably low prices

At $6.95 and $9.75—Smartest of sport and dress skirts in excellent quality Velveteen. Several models to choose from, in Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Taupe and Black. Waistbands to 36.

At $4.50—New Velvet Corduroy Skirts in models suitable for every occasion. Obtainable in Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Taupe, Khaki, or Black. Waistbands to 36.

Featured Today, in a Remarkable Presentation of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

"La Militaire"

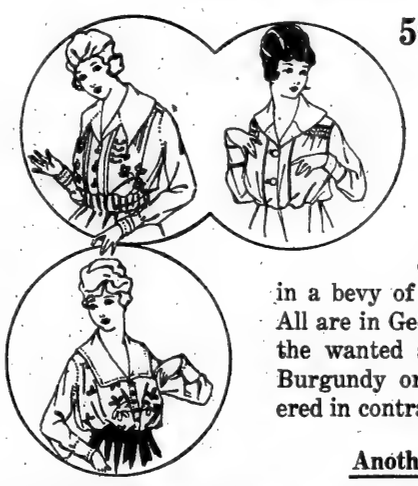
hats—something entirely new in trimmed millinery developed by our own milliners. Illustration "A" shows "The West Pointer"—with high standing front trimming of Bronze Coque. This is just one of many "La Militaire" hats in today's offering.

Hundreds of other new ideas in smart trimmed millinery are also included, some with Ostrich trimming, suitable for dress wear, such as is shown in illustration "B."

Hats in Panne or Lyons Velvet, combined with the wanted Furs, solid Black and Modish colored hats

—in fact, almost everything worth while is represented. In all—an assembly of trimmed millinery at $5.85 such as few women have ever before seen at a popular price.

As a Result of an Important Purchase—



500 Fashionable Blouses

Priced Very Special

at $3.95

These are all new, crisp and clean blouses in a bevy of very pleasing models. All are in Georgette Crepe, some in the wanted suit shades of Taupe, Burgundy or Navy Blue, embroidered in contrasting colors.

Another lot is in Satin

with all that finesse of finish usually seen only in the best of blouses. And there are still more in

Embroidered Georgette Crepe

—cleverly styled, and finished with smart beaded ball buttons. All are *new,* and the values such as we cannot begin to hope to repeat.

Specially Assembled for Saturday

Misses' Fashionable Winter Suits

Remarkable both for liberality of selection and individuality of the models

At $27.50—Exquisite suits for wear with the new furs. Belted, semi-belted or fitted. Lined and warmly interlined. All colors.

At $35—Stunning, youthful suits featuring the new length coats. Some trimmed with the wanted furs, others strictly tailored. All wanted colors.

The Materials

—Velour Cloth, Chiffon Broadcloth, Silvertone, Burella, and Duvet de Laine. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Wonderful Values.

Misses' Winter Coats, $25 and $39.50

Youthful belted coats in Wool Velour, Pom Pom Cloth, Broadcloth, and Imported Sturdy Irish Woolens, showing large collars of Kit Coney, Near Seal, Nutria, and Self material. All wanted colors and Black. One model *illustrated.*

Misses' Smart Dresses Reduced

Formerly $18.50 to $29.50

Now $11.75 and $18.50

Bustle, side draped, braided or embroidered models, fashioned of Velveteen, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Serge. Sizes 14 to 18 years, but not in each model.

Girls' School Coats, $9.95

Serviceable coats in plain tailored effect, with large collar that buttons closely to neck. Splendidly made, and may be had in

Green, Navy Blue, or Brown.

One model *illustrated.* Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Serge Dresses for Girls, $7.50

Very charming pleated skirt model, with pointed belt and pockets. White Pique collar and cuffs. Trimmed with touches of hand-embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Interesting Offerings Saturday for Boys

Suits with Extra "Knickers" at $10

Master-made suits that are individually styled, and tailored to give excellent service. In a splendid showing of Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Junior Overcoats for Boys at $8

Military and "Trench," button-to-neck coats, tailored in a fine assortment of Plain or Fancy Overcoatings. Ages 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats at $15

New and exclusive Saks' coats for boys, tailored by America's foremost specialists in apparel for boys. Plain Colors and Fancy Mixtures—all of the hardest wearing variety. Ages 11 to 18 years.

Boys' Winter Mackinaws, $9

For school or play, nothing pleases a boy like a mackinaw. To be had in smart shawl or convertible collar model, in bright plaids. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Here's A Book For Soldiers and Their Friends

We call it "Clothes and Comforts for Camp and Trench." It tells an interesting story of dependable merchandise and money saving prices.

Sweaters, Service Coats, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Comfort Kits, Clothing Rolls, Books and all those things which military men need. There's a copy for you in the Sporting Goods Section.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

The traveling man and the stay-at-home also find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor, etc. $3.74 to $25.75

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Underwear for Fall Wear

Medium weight worsted union suits for men who discard light weight goods for something warmer. Regular and stout, sizes 34 to 50 inches, per suit, $2.97.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Seamless natural color wool, reinforced heel, sole and toe, 47c pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Caps for Men 94c and $1.44

All sizes and tailored of good quality cheviot, homespun, serge and novelty weaves in appropriate Fall colorings.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

Coming in at the Broadway and 35th St. entrance you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery. On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

What Hugh Gibson Saw In Belgium

AS FIRST SECRETARY OF OUR LEGATION

1. He witnessed King Albert's great speech of defiance.
2. He took over the German Legation when war was declared.
3. He was in Louvain during the burning and pillaging of this city.
4. He passed many times through the firing lines between the Germans and Belgians, with American dispatches.
5. Be was in Brussels when the Germans entered.
6. He had all manner of official and unofficial dealings with the Germans.
7. He had many opportunities to see King Albert both in the field under shell fire and behind the lines.
8. He spent 48 hours trying to save Miss Cavell. He argued, pleaded, and finally threatened, without effect

This is the most thrilling combination of war and diplomacy written day by day on the spot with the details which make the picture vivid to the reader.

Illustrated with 64 photographs, many taken by the author.

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THE OFFICIAL STORY OF BELGIUM'S TRAGEDY

A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW YORK CITY:

In our excitement over the contest for Mayor there is grave danger that we may overlook the vital importance of preventing Murphy from capturing control of the next Board of Estimate, and thereby securing control of the city government.

Control of the Board of Estimate is the real prize for which Murphy is fighting. To that end he has seen to it that none but tried Tammany men, upon whom he can rely, have been named as his candidates for places in that body.

The Board of Estimate makes all appropriations, passes upon all new undertakings, grants or withholds funds for every public purpose, fixes all salaries and dominates completely the general policy of the city.

If Murphy, by electing his candidates, can capture nine of the sixteen votes of that body, he will control the city government.

* * * * * *

Especially is it important that he should not be permitted to elect the President of the Board of Aldermen, the keystone position in the city government.

The President of the Board of Aldermen is, in effect, Vice Mayor. He casts three votes in the Board of Estimate, the same number as the Mayor. In the absence of the latter, he acts as Mayor. In case of a vacancy in that office, he would become Mayor. He also presides over and exercises a dominating influence in the Board of Aldermen, the city's local legislature.

If Murphy can elect his candidate for this position the chances are he will control the next city government.

Next to the defeat of Hylan, it is important to defeat the Tammany candidate for this position.

We therefore call upon the voters of this city who wish to defeat a Murphy government to vote for Hon. Robert Adamson, our present Fire Commissioner, and Fusion, Republican and City Democracy nominee, for President of the Board of Aldermen.

* * * * * *

He has made factories safe for workers, and has reduced the number of fires 3,000 and the fire loss by $6,000,000 within three years.

He presented the only two reduced fire budgets in the history of the city. Under him the cost of the department has been $1,243,000 less than it would have been had it continued at the rate prevailing for sixteen years before.

As chairman of the committee, he took the leading part in preparing the new building inspection law to remedy the evil of conflicting and divided jurisdiction over building inspections.

Under Mayor Gaynor he was virtually Deputy Mayor, having charge of the supervision of the various city departments from the Mayor's office. At the beginning of the Mayor's administration he investigated for the Mayor the conditions of most of the departments and suggested needed reforms.

* * * * * *

We *must not have* a Murphy Board of Estimate in this city.

(Signed) HENRY MORGENTHAU
JACOB H. SCHIFF
S. R. BERTRON
EDWARD C. BLUM
JOSEPH H. FRANCOLINI
TIMOTHY HEALY
WILLIAM A. MARBLE
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THE SPIRES OF OXFORD
AND OTHER POEMS
By W. M. LETTS

A volume of verses which has that rare thing, quality.

$1.25 net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

HEARST DENOUNCED AS SEDITIONARY

Continued from Page 1.

war will necessarily entail. Moreover, with the exception of that little group of chivalrous young Americans, who, without the protection of their flag and in the spirit of the knightly Lafayette, crossed the seas and took part in that great epic which we may call 'Somewhere in France,' while many of these have died, few American homes have yet been darkened by the shadow of death, and to few Americans has yet come in this titanic struggle the infinite tragedy of 'the vanished hand and sound of a voice that is still.' That terrible ordeal is soon to come.

"Let us prepare and steel our hearts against that terrible day; and in doing so let us take speedy and effective measures that the morale of our people be not poisoned by either covert or avowed sedition. For Germany this struggle means, as Bernhardi predicted, either 'weltmacht oder niedergang' (world power or downfall;) and for America, the result only differs in degree.

"For these reasons, no thoughtful American can ignore the portentous possibilities of the campaign of disloyalty and sedition that has been continuously pursued in her midst since the very war began. That campaign was never more active and never more dangerous than it is at this hour.

Accuses William R. Hearst.

"We are tonight only concerned with the deliberate attempt of pro-German propagandists to weaken the purpose and sap the morale of the American people by false and dangerous teachings. This serpent must not only be 'scotched' but stamped out altogether if America is worthy of its just destiny.

"The fountain head of this spirit is not far to seek. We need not concern ourselves with its minor rivulets and eddies. We must go to the fountain head itself and dam up its pernicious influences.

"That fountain head has its origin in the journalistic enterprises of one man, and his name is William Randolph Hearst. His power for evil is immeasurable. He owns seventeen newspapers and magazines and as he controls the policy of papers in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles the daily influence that he exerts is nation-wide. No single influence is comparable with it in its potency for evil. His leading daily newspaper in this city claims a circulation of 450,000 copies, and if so, it is altogether probable that it is daily read by a million people in the section to which it is tributary. It is thus within Mr. Hearst's power to convey to each of these millions the subtle poison of the most seditious and disloyal utterances, and it may be said without exaggeration that the greatest menace to the part which America is destined to play in the struggle comes from this one source.

"I shall not now impugn Mr. Hearst's motives, except to say that from the time he first became the owner of a great newspaper he has systematically endeavored to appeal to class passion, and to lash the ocean of public opinion into angry waves.

"I do not pretend to know whether his ambition is to rise to power on the crest of these waves, or whether he is satisfied, like Mark Antony in his speech to the Roman mob, to say, 'Now, mischief, thou art afoot, take thou what course thou wilt.' It is possible that his pro-German sympathies are matters of honest conviction. Whatever his motives and purposes may be, the inevitable result of his consistent policy as an editor and journalist is to widen the breach between classes in this country, to increase popular discontent, and to weaken the arm of the Government in defending the rights of the American people.

"I shall say little as to the policy of his newspapers in the period that preceded our entry into the war, although I could say without exaggeration that if Dr. Dernburg or the unspeakable von Bernstorff had been the controlling spirit in his newspapers their spirit since the war began would not have been substantially different.

"At the beginning of the war the Hearst journals express sympathy with the cause of Germany, even justifying its treacherous assault upon civilization by the assertion that Germany's economic needs could not be satisfied by a 'peaceful German expansion in Europe.' To the Hearst organs the defeat of Germany would mean 'the destruction of the most progressive nation in Europe'; and on another occasion one of his editors said that the issue of the war was 'whether the luminous German thought should be victorious or not in Europe.' That 'luminous' thought is seen in the flames at Louvain and Rheims.

Peace at Any Price.

"His papers opposed the arming of our merchant vessels, when they were attacked in defiance of international law by the malignant submarine; and they demanded a popular referendum before Congressional authority was given to the merchant marine of America to defend itself against piratical attacks. His papers deprecated the immemorial rights of Americans to travel on the high seas as the common pathway of nations, and The Journal was 'wholly opposed to the policy of making the death of any American who knowingly takes such a foolhardy risk, a cause of bloody and ruinous war.' Even after the Channel steamer, the Sussex, was destroyed, and our women and children perished beneath the waves, his organs said: 'that the undoubted will of the American people is that Congress should maintain peace.' The sympathy that he withheld from American women and children, who were sacrificed in the dastardly sinking of the Lusitania, was given without stint to the Government which sent out the submarines to destroy noncombatants, for one of these organs said editorially: 'Particularly do we deplore the sentiment which has been fostered against the submarine. * * * We are making a terrible mistake in this sentimental objection to submarine warfare.'

"His appeals could not be regarded as founded upon any honest pacifism; for while he invoked us to be neutral, rather than inflict injury upon 'poor, bleeding, suffering Germany,' he advocated the assertion of our rights against England to the very limit, and not only urged war upon distracted and bleeding Mexico, but attempted to foment suspicion and enmity between Japan and the United States.

"When, despite his vociferous imprecations and appeals, the United States finally took up the gage of battle that had so often been arrogantly thrown at its feet, the great camoufleur at first affected to support his Government with ungrudging loyalty, but in a short time advised for America a course of extraordinary selfishness and cowardice. From day to day he insistently urged that 'we should keep our own men and money at home for effective defense.' He supported this conclusion by the extraordinary arguments that as America would surely win in any war in which it had entered, that our active intervention would only result in 'prolonging it.' His organ added: 'If we stayed out of the war, assuming that we could honorably, that would mean shortening the war.'

Would Even Starve the Allies.

"His organs contended that even food should be withheld from the European nations, adding that 'every shipment of food and military supplies from this time on is a blow at our own safety,' and for this reason Hearstism urged Congress 'to refuse to permit the further drainage of our food supplies, military and money supplies to Europe.' To him the only sensible course for this country was to desert our allies by keeping 'every dollar and every man and every weapon, and all our supplies and stores at home for the defense of our own land * * * until that defense is made absolute secure.' Two years were suggested as the limit of time to make our country secure, and thus the cowardly suggestion was that our country should for two years leave our allies to fight our own battle for us, as they had already done for three preceding years.

"When these arguments did not impress the American people, Hearstism then proceeded to argue for an early and a separate peace. As no policy could be more destructive of the morale of the American people, I beg your indulgence while I fortify my statement by three leading articles, which have recently appeared in Mr. Hearst's leading organ, The New York American. They represent the very essence of his present policy of cowardice and dishonor, and having regard to the immense audience to which these words were addressed, numbering millions of our people in all sections of our country, the danger of this subtle poison is unmistakable.

"The occasion which had called forth these three articles was the reply which the Central Powers had made to the recent note of the Vatican.

"To Hearst this trifling consideration as to the sincerity of Germany was a matter of no importance. To him Germany's oral assent to a principle, which for three years it has steadily denied, was sufficient to terminate the struggle and require the United States to make an immediate peace, even though in so doing it deserted its allies. He even had the supreme effrontery to claim that in this view he expressed the attitude of the President of the United States.

Affects to Speak for Wilson.

"On Sept. 25, 1917, in a full-page editorial, Mr. Hearst claimed that the inspired view of the Administration was as follows:

> If, after Germany has recognized the fair and honorable terms of the United States, any other nation or group of nations desires to despoil Germany of territories and indemnities, the United States will not only refuse to aid such proceedings, but will feel in honor bound to call a halt upon them and to demand peremptorily that Germany shall not be robbed by others because of a victory obtained through the United States.

"In other words, the proposition was that if Germany were willing to surrender the occupied portions of Belgium and Northern France, that she should be entitled to receive back all her captured territory and not pay one single penny of indemnity to recoup the allied nations for their enormous expenditure of treasure and blood, or even to repair the infinite damage so ruthlessly done by Germany in occupied territory. As Germany had taken from Belgium alone $800,000,000 worth of movable property, while foully blackmailing other nations into supporting the civil population, the effect of this proposal of no indemnities necessarily was that Germany should receive an indemnity of the amount of the property that she has so cruelly stolen from the civilians of Belgium and France, and that if Great Britain, France, and Belgium were unwilling to end this war without receiving some reparation for their infinite losses, the United States was in that event 'in honor bound to call a halt upon them,' and I know of no more effective way in which the United States could thus 'call a halt' upon the Allies in their legitimate effort to secure justice than by making war upon them.

"To support this monstrous contention, so gratuitously and unjustly attributed to the President, Mr. Hearst proceeds to make the point that England, France, Italy, and Russia 'are not our allies' and that 'no one has any right to speak of these nations as our allies.' He proceeds to state that [illegible] associates and 'allies' is neither slight nor merely verbal.

"I will not enter into any discussion as to the propriety of the word 'allies,' except to say that an alliance is something more than a piece of parchment with a red seal. It is a fact. It would surprise our brave soldiers in the trenches if they were to be told that the brave French poilus in the same trench were not allies. For myself, the [illegible] is that it does not fully express the relation which in the comradeship of blood now binds us to the allied nations. To the eye of imagination there is something more than an alliance created by the present community of the free nations of the world in their common fight against military despotism.

"While our soldiers fight shoulder to shoulder in the trenches, while our women behind the lines give to the common cause the very treasures of their souls; while our armies march together, and our statesmen assemble the common resources; while our flags are intertwined, there is created for the purposes of this war, a new governmental unit. Therefore the peoples of the allied nations are not merely allies, but fellow-citizens. We are more than that, for the true bond of the comradeship of blood was never better stated than by Shakespeare, when he put into the mouth of his Henry V. on the eve of Agincourt—

> 'We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,
> For he that no sheds his blood this day with me,
> He is my brother.'

"Brothers we are, and, please God, brothers we shall remain, and all the powers of Hell and neither will no prevail against that sacred alliance.

"In this editorial, printed less than two months ago, Mr. Hearst then proceeds to give a gloss to the doctrine, which he has had the hardihood to impute to the President. I say this advisedly, for when I had the privilege some weeks ago to present a gathering of representative Americans to the President, he left us in no doubt whatever, that whatever his previous views may have been, his present and unchangeable purpose is to continue this war until the demands of justice are fully satisfied.

"Let us concede for the moment, although such is not my idea of our national interest or duty, that the United States would be justified, if Germany desisted from its submarine campaign, to make a separate peace and withdraw from the alliance; but upon what possible ground of either human or divine law could the United States say to Great Britain or France, if they cared to proceed to fight for other and greater demands of justice—peculiarly due to them because of their peculiar wrongs—that America would then become the ally of Germany and proceed to attack them, for in no other way could we, to again quote Mr. Hearst's words, exert our power 'to prevent the spoliation of Germany by other nations.'

"Having thus given a counsel of iniquitous cowardice, Mr. Hearst then proceeds to say that any one who holds a contrary view is either a 'war lunatic or a war profiteer,' and he proceeds to emphasize the really dangerous doctrine, which, if anything, would sap the morale of American people, that this war is desired by 'big business and war profiteers.' Those who would not be willing that America should betray the cause of the Allies, Mr. Hearst in this editorial characteristics as the

> ready, willing, subservient lick-spittle tools and agents of blood-sucking war profiteers and foreign Governments and censorships, hungry and thirsty for American money and American blood.

"On the following day Mr. Hearst renewed his efforts to drive a wedge between the Allies. Each one of these editorials is headed by a Scriptural quotation—for it was said of old that 'the devil can cite Scripture for a purpose.' The Scripture which is selected for his leading editorial of Sept. 29 was most apt. It was this: 'He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread, but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough.'

"The text of this editorial was a statement by Mr. Bonar Law, in which the Chancellor of the British Exchequer took occasion to pay a generous tribute to the help that America had already given to the great alliance. He quotes Mr. Bonar Law as follows:

> We have two special reasons for satisfaction at the coming in of the United States; first, it is the best possible proof that our cause is just and righteous, and, second, we know we now have on our side resources which are more than sufficient to achieve victory.

"Mr. Hearst then proceeds to twist Mr. Bonar Law's statement, 'that our resources are more than sufficient to achieve victory' into an altogether different statement, that Great Britain and France cannot win without these resources, and the proceeds to argue that 'Inasmuch as Mr. Bonar Law confesses that the Allies were in disastrous straits six months ago, and were saved then by the United States, and still rely upon the United States for salvation from defeat, it is evident enough that our Government has the right and the power, too, to dictate the terms of peace, and the American people expect England and the other allied Governments to recognize that right and to accept the terms laid down by the President.'

"These he defines as a peace 'without annexations or indemnities.'

"I ask you to consider for a moment the monstrous character of that suggestion of an American newspaper, which has daily a million readers. Such a base and sordid suggestion is unfortunately a reflection upon us all. In effect, it says that after Great Britain and France had sacrificed more than a million of the lives of their brave sons for the cause of justice, and after they had, according to Mr. Hearst, bankrupted their resources to achieve the same great end—an end which meant our security as well as theirs—that because we contributed out of our prosperity a part of our enormous resources that fact gives us the right to dictate to our allies, not only that with which we will be satisfied, but that with which they must be satisfied.

"More than a million Frenchmen and British sleep the last sleep in the now forever sacred soil of France between the Channel and the Vosges. They died in the faith that they did not die in vain; and that, while, like Moses, they would never be privileged to enter the promised land of a better civilization, that they had sacrificed their lives to establish justice in civilization. A peace that would betray in any degree the great cause for which they died would be a betrayal of the dead. It would crucify the cause of justice afresh and put it to an open shame.

"Such is undoubtedly the feeling of those in England and France who survive and who have lost forever the fathers, husbands, and sons, who died for as holy a cause as man ever fought for; and yet Mr Hearst has the baseness to suggest to a million and more of the American people that the mere treasure of dollars that we have contributed, be it little or great, gives us a right to rob them of the fruits of their victory, and to compel them to be false to their sacred dead.

"A more infamous suggestion has never been made in this war by any one who calls himself an American; and yet Mr. Hearst, in the same editorial, insistently demands that the English Government 'must recognize the terms of peace formulated by the President * * * and so must the war profiteers here at home, and the newspapers and politicians that are in the employ of the war profiteers, or under their sordid influence.'

"To press home his base suggestion that this war is only desired by the capital class, this most dangerous and unscrupulous demagogue in the whole history of our country adds:

> It is time that * * * these steel trust and powder trust profiteers and their press, who are apparently eager to see this awful war continue until half the world is destroyed, provided they can make money out of their pretended patriotism * * * are made to know that they must submit to the reasonable and sensible and humane policy of our Government, as expressed in the President's reply to Pope Benedict.

"And again he refers to the 'war profiteers' and the newspapers and agents that serve them, as men who are 'reaping extraordinary profits and fattening their bank accounts while others are suffering and dying and sacrificing their dearest and their all.'

Menace to Soldier Morale.

"Can you imagine any suggestion more calculated to sap the morale of our people, and even of our soldiers, for a very distinguished clergyman, known to most of you, who recently preached at one of our camps, told me that after his patriotic sermon had concluded, he was amazed to have a number of soldiers ask him whether it was true that this war was carried on to please big business in Wall Street. Will our soldiers aquit themselves as men if their minds and souls are thus poisoned?

"Two days later Mr. Hearst went further in another full-page editorial in his leading organ, The American, falsely so called. He now claimed that the war had practically been won by Germany's reply to the Pope's proposal, and to quote his words, America, 'without firing a shot in battle,' has won the heartiest and most momentous victory in the history of mankind.'

"In the disingenuous reply of the Imperial German Government to the Pope Mr. Hearst, who apparently suspects every one else's motives, finds 'a sincere desire to negotiate peace upon the fundamental basis laid down by the United States,' although Germany has never yet officially said that it would even vacate Belgium, much less make reparation. He then indorses the claim of Germany, to quote his own words, 'that England must lay aside her pretensions to rule the seas, and reduce her gigantic naval armaments to limits,' quite ignoring the fact that the navy of England has not only been her security in the last half century, but our own, from Germany's aggression.

The Catiline of Today.

"How long, my fellow-citizens, will this man be tolerated? The course of history is one of endless repetitions; and his type is not new to human experience. Two thousand years ago such a man lived, in the dying days of the Roman Republic. He attempted to paralyze the arm of his Government in its attempts to suppress dissension and preserve the republic. His name was Catiline, and it is a name forever infamous in history.

"I am not sure that in the example of the Roman Senate, we do not find the only remedy for Hearstism. The processes of law are not sufficient, but there always remains a power above and without the law, the consuming power of public opinion, which burns like fire, and withers like lightning. Public opinion should be concentrated on Hearst and Hearstism, until both he and his organs are the scorn of all honest men, as Catiline was when he sat alone in the Senate.

"It is now, as in the time of the Roman Republic. We have many foes without, but none so dangerous as those that are within. If America does not neglect this internal danger; if she has the courage and the capacity to strike down at the very beginning this poisonous serpent of internal dissension, then she will not fail her allies in the greatest and noblest task to which America ever addressed her noble energies. As Shakespeare made his Richmond say, on the eve of the victory of Bosworth, so let me conclude:

> In God's name, cheerily on, courageous friends,
> To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
> By this one bloody trial of sharp war.

As Mr. Beck concluded the audience broke into a storm of applause. Dr. Hill grasped Mr. Beck's hand and said that he had never listened to a more complete indictment of any man.

German Emperor's Threat.

Dr Hill, in the course of his opening address, said that on Oct. 22, 1915, the Emperor of Germany made the following threat to the American Ambassador to his court:

"America had better look out after this war. I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

"There is probably only one great ruler in the world," added Dr. Hill, "who would speak thus to the representatives of a peaceful nation that had gone even beyond the limit to preserve an ancient friendship. The menace thus flung in the face of our Ambassador is so characteristic that it is hardly necessary to say that the sovereign who made this threat is the German Emperor. I mention this incident merely to show in a concrete form the utter impossibility of negotiating on equal terms, with the present Imperial German Government. The only way to negotiate with such a Government is first to break its sword."

Mr. Gompers in his speech pledged the loyalty of American labor to the Government, a loyalty he said that will stand the test until victory is won, no matter how long it may take to achieve it. The Kaiser he denounced as "the buccaneer of modern times" and the "new vampire of the world."

In his speech introducing the resolutions, Major Putnam referred to the candidate for office who opposes and advises others not to invest in the Government war bonds. The candidate, he said, who would weaken the Government in such a way and at the same time imperil the lives of American soldiers in France is "a traitor."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DIARY 1918

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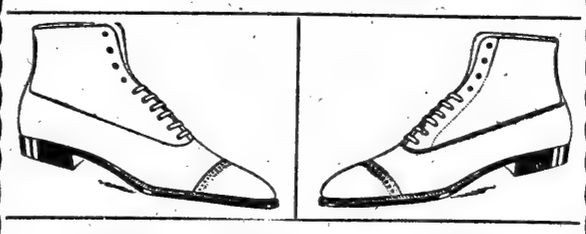

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WORKERS & Trade Unionists of Greater New York!

IN these final days of the pending municipal campaign, we, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the fourth largest International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, appeal to you, fellow workers, to cast your vote on November 6th, for MORRIS HILLQUIT for Mayor of New York.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, as counsel and arbitrator for the garment trades' Unions of New York, has rendered to the workers and the community wonderful service. It was due to a large extent to his unfailing counsel and brilliant leadership that the SWEAT SHOP SYSTEM, which prevailed in our trades in former years,—a blot on the life and name of our fair city,—was eradicated, and the lot of hundreds of thousands of men and women greatly improved.

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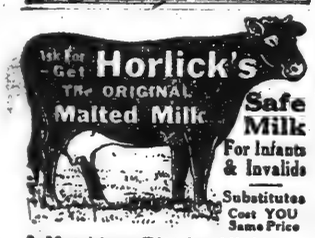

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HYLAN NOW ATTACKS MAYOR'S PATRIOTISM

Tammany Candidate Says He's a Better American Than His Opponent.

HITS AT FUSION MANAGERS

Declares He Stands with Wilson in His World Fight for Democracy.

Denouncing the supporters of Mayor Mitchel as "enemies of the people who have fallen to the level of the man who makes patriotism his last refuge," Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's nominee for Mayor, told nine audiences in Brooklyn last night that he was a better American than the Mayor. He also charged the Mayor with having appointed to places of honor shortly before the Mayoralty campaign opened men whom he now has charged with being "treacherous seditionists."

The last statement had reference to the appointment of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer and Henry Weismann, whom in recent speeches he has branded as disloyal—the former as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for Employment and Relief and the latter as a member of the special commission to welcome ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard on his return from Germany.

"I say to your tonight that I am a better American than the man who has betrayed the people who elected him to office and trusted him with their liberties and their property," said Judge Hylan. "I say to you that no true American would have surrendered the education of our children into the hands of Rockefeller and permitted the establishment of that infamous Gary system which seeks to mold the minds of the growing generation to complacently accept the rule of an imperial aristocracy of wealth.

Attacks Mayor's Supporters.

"I say to you that I am a better American than the man who betrayed the trust imposed upon him by his fellow-citizens and aided his intimate friends in their conspiracy to rob the public treasury.

"I say to you that I am a better American than the intimate friend of the indicted Reynolds, Greve, Bailey, and O'Malley.

"I say to you that I am a better American than the man who would attempt to obtain by fraud and deception the ballots of our soldiers who have gone to the front to fight for the liberty and democracy of the world.

"I say that the investigations of seven Grand Juries and the indictment of eighty-nine men for conspiracy, corruption, and fraud, of which Mr. Mitchel was the beneficiary, are a pretty severe indictment of the Americanism of John Purroy Mitchel.

"I have repeatedly said that I am in full accord with the war policy of my country, and stand with Woodrow Wilson in his fight to make the world safe for democracy. The challenge of my patriotism and my Americanism now comes, not from the men who are fighting the battles of the nation, but from the men who are fighting the battles of the corruptionists and oppressors of the people. It comes from Mitchel and his indicted intimates, Reynolds, Greve, Bailey, and O'Malley. It comes from Mitchel, the beneficiary of despoiled ballots. It comes from those who have sought to usurp the party name and party emblem they could not steal by the debauchery of a direct primary.

Let this Judge that purge himself of these ballot frauds. Let him purge himself of his intimacy with indicted corruptionists. Let him purge himself of the wicked and un-American surrender of our public schools to the Rockefeller agents. Let him come before the people of this city with some defense of the rottenness of his own administration which stands convicted by his silence. Let him come before the people with clean hands if he wants to proclaim his own patriotism or dares to impugn my Americanism and love for my country; the country for which my father fought and for which I stand ready today to give all that I have; the country to whose free institutions I owe all that I am.

"I call upon all true Americans to assert their Americanism and their independence on Nov. 6 and show to the people of the world that Americans are for freedom, liberty, and democracy at home as well as abroad. I call upon the people of this city to show to the world that they will not tolerate the use of our country's flag as a cloak for the debauchery of the ballot and for corruption and wrongdoing in our municipal government."

Judge Hylan spoke last night in Arion Hall, Arion Place and Broadway; Washington Club, 241 Prospect Place; Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets; Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue near Fifth Street; Sandolphin Hall, Hamilton Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; Firemen's Hall, Third and Bay Ridge Avenues; Avon Beach Hall, Bath and Cropsey Avenues; Ulmer Park, Cropsey Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and Stauch's at Coney Island.

Accuses W. M. Greve.

Judge Hylan charged in a statement made public yesterday that the Mitchel administration had permitted William M. Greve, one of the four men indicted in connection with the Rockaway land deals, to build bungalows on city land at the Rockaway Inlet, from which he was drawing $75,000 in rentals annually.

"It will be one of my first acts as Mayor to direct the Corporation Counsel to proceed forthwith to evict Mr. Greve and divert the $75,000 from his pockets into the City Treasury," said Judge Hylan.

Mr. Greve, when he heard of the statement, said he would lose no time in demanding a retraction from Judge Hylan.

"I lease the land on which I rent out bungalows from the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation, and I pay rent for it to that corporation," said Mr. Greve. "I know they pay taxes to the city on the land, and I also know that the question of the legality of the title has been through the courts, and has been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Any statement, therefore, that the land belongs to the city is sheer nonsense."

It was announced last night that the United Real Estate Owners' Association at a meeting held at the Hotel Astor had indorsed Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Tammany city and borough ticket.

Queens Democrats were stirred yesterday by reports that supporters of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, who is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, were working secretly for the election of Mayor Mitchel. Many voters have been receiving postal cards recently urging them to vote for Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Connolly. At the headquarters of the Democratic County Committee responsibility for the cards was disclaimed yesterday. Martin Mager, who is running as an independent against Mr. Connolly, is using the card in his campaign as an argument to show that the followers of Borough President Connolly are disloyal to Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Democratic city ticket.

WEISMANN ANSWERS MAYOR

Challenges Mitchel to Debate Loyalty—Calls His Talk Slanderous.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday challenging him to debate as to the loyalty of the two. In his letter Mr. Weismann characterized as "slanderous" the Mayor's statement that Albert Sanger, the German spy, had aided him in forming the "Friends of Peace." He also denied that the Chicago meeting of German-Americans had applauded the sinking of the Hesperian. He declared that one man had applauded, and that he had been hissed down.

"It is another falsehood," said the letter, "that the Printers and Publishers' Association contemplated publishing an un-American disloyal paper. The work was conducted openly, and I defy you to produce a letter or circular that would justify your slanderous conclusions."

At another point the letter said:

"Your deliberate attempt to impugn acts of American patriots of two years ago, when all hearts desired peace with Germany and the rest of the world, as seditious is a crime against America's unity and solidarity in the present war."

Mr. Weismann then accused the Mayor of allowing Victor Ridder to name members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, because the Mayor hoped to obtain the support of the Staats-Zeitung for his campaign. He said he had warned the Mayor of the disloyalty of some of the men nominated for the committee by Mr. Ridder.

"You are the most dangerous man in our public life, and a menace to America's cause." Mr. Weismann wrote.

"Next to the Russian Revolution the Biggest Event of the War"

Such is one reviewer's opinion of Henri Barbusse's great war novel,

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HILLQUIT'S PICTURE IS TORN FROM FLAG

Indignant Brooklyn Audience Greeted Its Removal with Cheers.

CANDIDATE STAYED AWAY

Dudley Field Malone, Speaking in His Place, Forced to Quit by Hostile Crowd.

Pictures of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and advertisements of The Call, a Socialist newspaper, were torn from American flags in Eckford Hall, Brooklyn, last night. This came as a climax to a stormy meeting, during which there were a dozen fights and so much heckling that the speakers frequently found themselves overwhelmed by an angry crowd which filled the whole back of the hall.

Attacks on Mr. Hillquit's Americanism began when Patrick Quinlan, I. W. W. agitator, appeared as an emissary from the Irish Protective League to plead for votes for Hillquit. Quinlan talked so wildly of coming revolution that, when he had finished, the Chairman got up and explained that "Mr. Quinlan didn't mean a bloody revolution; he only meant a revolution of ballots." Mr. Hillquit himself was scheduled to appear at the meeting and the crowd waited long for him. It was such a turbulent gathering that many of the unsympathetic openly charged, when they heard that the Mayoralty candidate had cut the place off his list, that he was afraid to come.

Dudley Field Malone took Mr. Hillquit's place as the star of the evening. He made a speech similar to that he has delivered at other meetings. The crowd gave him, too, a bad time of it, drowning his voice time and again with cheers for Judge Hylan, for Mayor Mitchel, and for Bennett. Mr. Malone left after speaking a very few minutes.

The hall was decorated with American flags and with red, white, and blue bunting. On the flags hanging down from a little balcony over the speaker's stand were alternate election posters bearing a large likeness of the Socialist candidate and smaller cards which read: "Hated by the classes, read by the toiling masses—The Call. Find out why. Buy it daily and Sunday." Charles Klein found himself the target for many stormy protests against this when he opened the meeting, but either he did not understand their import or he chose to ignore them.

Then Quinlan took the floor and harangued the crowd. Interspersed with his general appeal on behalf of the working classes were pleas for Hillquit support on the ground that the Irish revolutionary papers in New York were supporting him. Quinlan was not popular with the majority of those present, who showed a strong Hylan leaning, and they hurled many loud demands at him that the decorations be removed from the flags.

Just as he finished, Matthew Carney, a Greenpoint citizen, big, broad, and husky, forced his way through the crowd and started for the stairs leading to the gallery. Many hands were thrust out to stop him, but stronger men interfered and he broke through and strode down the aisle in a dead silence.

As he reached the little gallery and ripped off the offending posters, those nearest the stage sat silent, while the rest of the audience cheered and roared with satisfaction.

"Has he any authority to do that?" a member of the committee asked reporters present. When told that he had, the man mounted the platform and explained that boys were responsible for putting the posters on the flag. Stephen Vecy, another Socialist campaigner, got the floor and denounced the crowd, shouting that they had no respect for the American emblem.

"If Hillquit had any respect for it, he wouldn't use it at his meetings," some one shouted loudly and there were more deafening cheers.

The crowd manifested its impatience and disgust once more when Mrs. Irene Donnolly, two of whose relatives were shot for their part in the Irish revolution, made a scathing speech on behalf of Hillquit and against militarism. "The old-time highwayman," she said, "said, 'Give me your money or your life.' Now they say, 'Buy a bond and put on khaki'—they want both your money and your life.

"I tell you you know little about militarism in this country. I warn you. In Ireland so many men are coming back from the war maniacs that people no longer turn to look at a crazy man in the streets. They tell you to go and fight for your homes and your children, but where will your children be when you come back?"

The next speaker, whose name was not announced, said the Socialists' babies in New York were "crying for milk and socialism," which put the crowd in good humor again for a moment. But all during the evening intermittent attacks upon the Socialist candidate and cries of "Let's elect an American!" kept things lively.

Mr. Hillquit started his evening's campaigning with a speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. It was not a Hillquit meeting. All the candidates were invited, but Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Mitchel were the only ones to accept.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"JOHNNY LYONS" 31-31.

John J. Lyons is the Republican candidate for Sheriff of New York County. He won in the Republican primary. Mitchel lost. Bennett won. There was a meeting of the Republican County Committee. Where did "Johnny" Lyons stand with his 62 votes? Here's the result:

MITCHEL 31
BENNETT 31

Then "Johnny" resigned as District Leader. Why? Where will he stand in case of riot or disorder?

Will his courage be divided 31-31?

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SHUSHAN (Lily)

"You Won't Let Me Starve, Will You?"

This is Shushan (Lily). She is a little Armenian girl. Before the great war she lived in Turkey with her father and mother. She was happy.

Her father was butchered. Her mother was outraged and driven naked from home; she s-t-a-r-v-e-d to death, in the desert.

Shushan is only one of 400,000 little Armenian orphan girls and boys who are slowly starving to death—slowly growing blind.

Thousands like her have already died. Thousands are still alive—but barely alive. They can be saved if they get bread **quickly—quickly.**

17 cents a day will save a life.

Belgium, Serbia and Poland—even these have not suffered as Armenia is suffering.

Picture famished children in desperation picking the last shreds of flesh from skeletons of fallen beasts in the street. Famished men and women watching for refuse with the eyes of hawks; pouncing upon it and devouring it.

America alone can help. These Armenians and Syrians can hope for no government grants in aid, such as Belgium received.

Help is needed at once. Send fifty dollars, ten dollars, five dollars, one dollar, seventeen cents—send as much as you can today and every penny of it will help give relief to starving millions.

Five dollars will keep Shushan alive for a month; 17 cents will feed her for a day.

Contribute TO-DAY. Big or little—mail or send your contributions to-day.

Send all contributions to the New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Make checks payable to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer. 'Phone Gramercy 1024.

Every Cent Buys Bread
Not a Penny Goes for Expenses

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Next Saturday, a week from to-day, is Armenian and Syrian Day. You will have an opportunity to make your contributions to 2,000 Armenians and Syrians—each of them has had relatives brutally massacred.

"This War Will End When We Win"

declared War Secretary Baker last week, and almost on the same day, Lloyd George announced that he could "see no road to peace but in victory."

Without ignoring any of the shadows in the outlook, Allied observers are unanimous in their conviction that the Central Powers are cracking under the strain. In proof of this they point to the recent brilliantly successful French offensive on the Aisne front, when in one day's fighting General Petain's troops advanced two miles on a six-mile front, capturing 8,000 prisoners and 70 big guns; to the ceaseless methodical advance of the Ypres wedge by Haig's steam-roller tactics; to the heavy toll taken of Germany's naval forces by the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga battle, when fifteen German war-ships were put out of action; to the capture by the French of four super-Zeppelins in one day; to Germany's heavy withdrawal of troops from the Riga front to make possible an Austrian offensive against Italy; and to the ominous rumors of a growing spirit of mutiny in the German and Austrian fleets.

The leading article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST (November 3d), is a careful summing-up of the news from various quarters and its significance upon the outlook for peace through victory.

Other articles of uncommon interest in this number of THE DIGEST are:

Are the Retailers the War-Profiteers?

Mr. Hoover Points Out That While Wholesale Prices Are Lower, Retail Prices Are Going Up Instead of Down, and He Warns Shopkeepers That Extortion Must Cease

The Draft Made Really Selective
Drafting Ships
The Imaginary British Peace Offer to Germany
Why Korniloff Rebelled
German Device for Seeing Wireless Signals
Poisoning from Canned Vegetables
On Keeping Balanced in the Air
A "Leg-Up" for Dancers
Tennyson's Lost Vogue
Clerical Exemption an Insult or a Challenge
Current Poetry
The Foe's First Blow
Unsweetening Our Sugar
The Pope Still Works for Peace
Canada's Coalition Government
Freight-Cars *vs.* Motor-Trucks
Why Wood Warps
The Place of Humor in War
What the Gary School System Is
Laying Up Riches in War-Time
War-Time Religion in Canada
News of Finance and Commerce

Many Interesting Illustrations

Will You Send "The Digest" To An American Soldier in France?

"I notice in your last number, a plea for all Americans to help entertain American soldiers by furnishing scrap-books, etc. Having been in this mess some time and talked to a lot of American and Canadian soldiers, I would like to retort. If you want the soldiers to be happy in hospitals and out, make it easier for them to get ahold of the best paper published. My copy of 'THE DIGEST' goes to twenty-five men, at least. It is practically impossible to buy THE LITERARY DIGEST in Paris, and absolutely impossible anywhere else. No other paper begins to cover the ground.

Very truly,
E. F. BASSETT, American Field Service, in France."

November 3d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers.

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

ANTI-WAR JOURNALS UNITE ON HILLQUIT

All of Them Attack Mitchel, but Are Silent as to Hylan.

DISCUSS WAR AS ISSUE

Irish World Says a Vote for the Socialist is a Blow at Pro-British Propaganda.

The pro-German weekly called Issues and Events, which has shared with G. S. Viereck's weekly, the Fatherland, the reputation of being the most violently pro-German publication in the United States, is out for Hillquit. Under the caption "Hillquit vs. Mitchel" this paper in its issue of today attacks the Mayor, and the long article discloses the fact that, in the opinion of the writer of the editorial, the war is an issue in the New York Mayoralty contest. The Irish World, which is supporting the Sinn Fein in Ireland, in its issue of yesterday likewise urges the election of Hillquit, and declares that a vote for Hillquit will constitute a declaration of independence from "un-American rule." Hillquit now has the support of practically the entire pro-German press and the two leading Sinn Fein organs.

All three of these papers are silent in regard to Hylan. All of the abuse is directed at Mayor Mitchel and all of the praise given to Hillquit. The page opposite to the Hillquit editorial in Issues and Events has a column captioned "Sayings of Great Men," and at the head of this appears the following, in brackets:

"Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests and, therefore, will not continue the war a day longer for the sake of such conquests if it could obtain an honorable peace."—Chancellor Michaelis."

Urging the election of Hillquit, the paper says:

Some of those who have gone insane over the war tell us that the Kaiser has his eye on the election. They say that if Hillquit, the Socialist, is elected the Kaiser will order a Te Deum sung in all the churches and decorate Berlin in flags. This is one of the election bogies that must be borne. It is designed to aid the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, who has issued to himself a certificate of patriotism duly witnessed by Root, Roosevelt, Taft, Parker and others, and who claims your vote on the ground that a vote for any other candidate puts you in the class of disloyal citizens. This simple process dispenses of all minor issues—Mitchel's scurvy record of four years, the tampering with the primaries, the interference with free speech, and his activity as Peeping Tom, the tapper of private telephone wires. The defeat of Mitchel will not throw the machinery of government out of gear; the United States will go on in the same old way.

The Irish World, in the course of its two-columns-long editorial, says that every vote for Hillquit will be a "blow at corporation rule and pro-British propaganda which, in recent times, have become identified."

The Gaelic American, whose editor is John Devoy, one of the men mentioned in the Bernstorff papers which were made public by Secretary Lansing, says that "Mitchel must not be re-elected and a reign of terror started in New York by the sinister forces of which Mitchel is the agent and the tool. This is what his election would mean."

"General" Liam Mellowes, the Sinn Fein leader, arrested nearly two weeks ago on the charge of obtaining, under fraudulent circumstances and under a false name, an American seaman's passport, which he intended to make use of in getting back to Ireland, was released from the Tombs yesterday in $7,500 bail. The New York Sinn Fein friends did not furnish bail for him and apparently made no effort to do so. Mrs. Margaret Murphy of 107 East Fifty-sixth Street furnished the security.

MAYOR DECLARES HYLAN FALSIFIES

Continued from Page 1.

The New York World staff. He is a member of the staff of another New York newspaper. Here is his affidavit:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Harry Merrill Hitchcock, residing in the State, County, and City of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On the night of Aug. 2, 1915, I was employed on the staff of The New York World. On that night one of the editors of The World handed me a letterhead of the Friends of Peace containing the list of officers of the society. I was instructed to call up on the telephone as many of these men as possible to determine whether the use of their names was authentic.

Among those that I called up was Judge John F. Hylan. According to my recollection, he was the only one whom I was able to reach by telephone. I told Judge Hylan that I had this letterhead and that his name appeared among the officers mentioned. I asked him if he had authorized the use of his name in this connection.

Judge Hylan appeared somewhat disconcerted. I recall he hesitated perceptibly and said: "I am trying to remember. Now, I think of it, some one approached me"—I cannot remember whether he gave the name of this person or not—"and asked me if I was a friend of peace. In a general way I am a friend of peace, I guess," or words to that effect. "That is all I know of the matter."

My recollection of Judge Hylan's words may not be accurate, but that was their substance. I said then, "Judge, this use of your name as an officer of the society was without your knowledge or consent." He said, "I told you all I know about it." I said, "Well, Judge, in that case I should think you had better get after them and stop their use of your name in this way." He said, "Well, perhaps I had," or something to that effect, and thanked me very courteously for calling him up, and rang off.

The letterhead handed to me as aforesaid, and which I had before me when I called up Judge Hylan, was a letterhead of the Friends of Peace containing a printed list of names under the head of "Honorary Vice Chairmen," among which appeared Judge Hylan's name.

HARRY MERRILL HITCHCOCK.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1917. Harry A. Kinchley, Notary Public 177, New York County.

Says Hylan Is "Caught and Exposed."

"Judge Hylan cries forgery now. He did not cry forgery two years ago when his attention was called to the presence of his name on this letterhead. With full knowledge that his name was printed on this letterhead, he permitted the society to send out its call for the seditious Chicago convention under the sanction of his name upon its printed call.

"If additional proof of the letterhead with Judge Hylan's name as Vice Chairman were necessary, it is supplied by the telegram of Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, Penn., printed in this morning's newspapers, in which Mr. Moore states that before the Chicago convention of the Friends of Peace he received a circular bearing his own name, and also bearing the name of Judge Hylan as Honorary Vice Chairman.

"But what does Judge Hylan say of his relations with the Printers' and Publishers' Association and their attempt to float a two-million-dollar disloyal pro-German newspaper? Not a word. He thought he could escape from his connection with the Friends of Peace by a lie. He has been caught and exposed in that attempt. He despairs, evidently, of avoiding the logic of his additional connection with this second disloyal enterprise.

"There may be some consideration for a man who through mental or moral defects is disloyal to his country, but there can be no refuge for a man who, being disloyal, seeks the votes of loyal citizens through prevarication, misrepresentation, and open falsehood."

WARNS AGAINST HYLAN.

Mayor Calls It Patriotic Duty to Defeat Tammany Candidate.

Denouncing his Socialist opponent, Morris Hillquit, as the candidate of retreat and surrender and his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan, as the candidate of hypocrisy and sedition, Mayor Mitchel warned the voters of New York last night that a solemn responsibility rested on them when they went to the polls next Tuesday, a responsibility to their country and to Americans fighting in European trenches for American ideals. Because the condition of his throat forbade his attempting to speak above a whisper, the Mayor's speech was read by George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses.

"The issue, which must be decided by this city next Tuesday, strikes at the very lives of our soldiers abroad," the statement read. "It is an issue of courage or of cowardice. It is an issue of readiness or unpreparedness. It is an issue of loyalty or disloyalty.

"Mr. Hillquit is the candidate of retreat and surrender. Mr. Hylan is the candidate of hypocrisy and sedition. I make my appeal to the real Americans in this city, not because my patriotism is one bit stronger than that of any other loyal citizen, but because I have stood and will stand behind the Americans who have crossed the sea to fight for American ideals.

"When the agents of Prussia are attempting to place bombs on supply ships sailing from New York Harbor we want no Mayor in City Hall who has been Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace.

"When German spies are attempting to frustrate American effort we want no Mayor in City Hall who is controlled by William Randolph Hearst.

"When there are American interests to be advanced or American ideals to be voiced, we do not want them voiced by a Mayor who tried to organize a chain of seditious newspapers.

"Let there be no misunderstanding. A disaffected Mayor in this city can do more damage to the American Army abroad than a score of Prussian divisions."

The Mayor attended six meetings last night, going from the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to Hunt's Point Casino in the Bronx. He was well received everywhere by large and enthusiastic audiences, although in Star Casino on 107th Street and Second Avenue a number of Socialists attempted to annoy Mr. Bell by vociferous cheering at every mention of the name of Mr. Hillquit. They were finally quelled by the Chairman of the meeting, Louis Marshall, who called for three cheers for the United States, and then ordered the band to play the "Star-Spangled Banner."

HYLAN ODDS DECLINE.

More Mitchel Money Bet on the Curb at 2 1-2 to 1.

Betting odds on the Mayoralty election on the Broad Street curb shortened somewhat on Hylan yesterday. Betting commissioners reported that there was noticeably more Mitchel money in sight and as a result the odds on Hylan were clipped from 3 to 1 to 2½ to 1. The total amount of money wagered during the day was around $10,000.

The men who follow election betting are practically unanimous in declaring that they have never seen a campaign in which there was so little interest taken as evidenced by the amount of money wagered.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, placed $2,000 to $1,000 on Hylan to win against the field; $1,800 to $1,000 that Hillquit would not poll 130,000 votes; $800 even that the entire Democratic city and county ticket would win in New York County; $800 to $500 that Smith would be elected; $500 even that Craig would win; $700 even that Hylan would get a plurality of 35,000 in New York County; $2,000 even that Hylan would carry the city by 50,000; $400 to $500 that Mitchel would carry at least two of the five boroughs.

Are You Half Sick?

It is difficult for thin blooded, anemic people to win the position their mental gifts entitle them to, because weak, sluggish blood keeps the body constantly in a half-sick, half-well condition. People who really *do* things are usually red-blooded people.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

A valuable tonic for the weak, the run-down, the aged, and the anemic. It rebuilds the health at its very source—the blood—by adding to it thousands of new, rich, red blood cells, and by charging the blood with plentiful quantities of the easily digested iron required to tone and reconstruct the depleted vital fluid.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

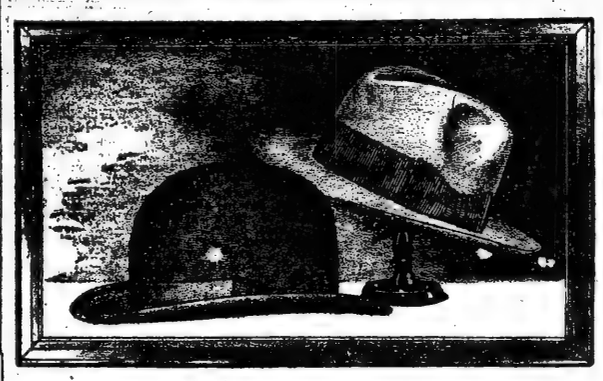
With plenty of blood rich in iron and red cells coursing through the veins, poisons are soon thrown out. Appetite, vigor and ambition are encouraged to return and usually do return, unless the patient is afflicted with a serious malady.

Pepto-Mangan's taste is pleasantly aromatic. It cannot cause indigestion nor injure the teeth. Fastidious people and children like it.

Friendly Warning: Reject all but Gude's Pepto-Mangan which is the only genuine preparation. True Pepto-Mangan is sold only in the bottle and package pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists



The One Best Bet on the Election

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S

New Novel

"One of the most absorbing and fascinating romances and one of the most finished masterpieces of serious literary art which have appeared in this year or in this century."—*N. Y. Tribune*

The DWELLING PLACE of LIGHT

"An Era-Making Book"

Now at all Bookstores $1.60

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 6 of Series

I, too, Am Going to Vote for

COMMISSIONER

Wallstein

For Justice *of the* City Court

As an everyday citizen I shall vote for him independent of any party prejudice.

The office he runs for is *vital* to me, because it is likely at any time to concern the handling of *my* business affairs.

Therefore, I believe it needs a man who is not only a good lawyer, but one who has had *actual judicial experience.*

Wallstein received this experience as Commissioner of Accounts. And he developed extraordinary ability in handling difficult investigations and hearings.

Even if for no more than his prompt, thorough, conclusive handling of

THE RUTH CRUGER CASE

I should vote for him. Think this over.

HOW I Shall Vote

I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

Wallstein Campaign Committee

FOR JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
VOTE FOR

B. W. B. BROWN

ENDORSED BY
Bar Association of the City of New York
New York County Lawyers' Association
The Bronx County Bar Association

The 1st Name Group 7 on Your Ballot

"OH, MAN!"

By BRIGGS

COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

"The whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States."—President Wilson.

EVERY vote cast for Woman Suffrage next Tuesday is a vote to make New York a stronger, greater factor in this war.

The women of this State have been doing their utmost, but 1,012,994 of them are asking for the vote because they realize that a citizen with a vote can accomplish more than a citizen without it.

Vote for Woman Suffrage—Amendment No. 1, next Tuesday.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 303 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

HYLAN SUBSCRIPTION VEILED IN MYSTERY

Hyphenated Newspaper Officers Refuse to Discuss Judge's Interest.

NEARLY $200,000 RAISED

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, One Subscriber Says, Has All Books and Papers of Organization.

How much money John T. Hylan subscribed in 1915 toward the founding of a hyphenated newspaper, whose object was to defend the sinking of the Lusitania and like actrocities, to apologize for German barbarities in Belgium, and to attempt to stir up the country against Great Britain, was a subject which fellow-officers of Judge Hylan in the hyphenated newspaper corporation refused to discuss yesterday.

Max W. Stoehr of Paterson, N J., who was the Treasurer of the Printers and Publishers Association, Inc., which was organized to print a "strictly neutral" daily newspaper, doing "justice to all things German," refused last night to discuss Judge Hylan's connection with the proposed English-language organ of German opinion of this country and referred questioners to Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, President of the association. At Dr. Schweitzer's residence, careful inquiries were made as to the identity of the person who wished to speak to the man who was to have edited the German daily, under the direction of Judge Hylan and his fellows of the Advisory Board. It was finally stated that the doctor was not at home. The Rev. Jacob Loch of Brooklyn said last night that all books and papers of this organization were in the hands of Dr. Schweitzer, and that, if he would grant access to them, it ought to be easy to find exactly how much Judge Hylan or any one else subscribed to this project.

Fellow-members with Judge Hylan on the Advisory Board of Honorary Vice Presidents of the Printers and Publishers' Association, Inc., subscribed sums ranging from $25 to $1,000 to the enterprise. A total of $200,000 was put into the project, several thousand persons contributing small amounts, but the newspaper was never started. The scheme to found a pro-German English language morning newspaper in this city was started under way by Dr. Schweitzer, Henry Weismann, and others within a few weeks after the promiscuous sinking of passenger ships had begun for the express purpose of justifying such horrors. Another object of the proposed journal, as set forth in the first appeal for money, was that of "prohibiting the export of arms to the warring nations." The Rev. Dr. Loch of Brooklyn, who was one of Judge Hylan's fellows on the Honorary Board of Advisers for the proposed publication, said:

"We obtained a total of nearly $200,000 for this newspaper, but needed about $400,000 to get it started, and the remaining $200,000 could not be raised. After various projects had been discussed, we finally abandoned the whole thing and distributed the money among the subscribers. The people who gave money to the project numbered several thousand. I have no idea how much Judge Hylan subscribed. I know that I subscribed only $25 and that I got it back."

One of the other projects under consideration was that of subsidizing a newspaper already established, as described in the following letter:

Printers and Publishers' Association, Inc.
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.)
Capital, $2,000,000.
For a Fearless Daily Newspaper.
For American Independence and Fair Play to All.
Office, 150 Nassau Street, Rooms 1316-1320.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

Dear Sir—The Board of Directors of the Printers and Publishers' Association, Inc., have thoroughly considered the question of the establishment of a newspaper referred to in the circular letter of March 18, 1915, and have finally determined that it is advisable, in lieu of undertaking to publish its own paper, to purchase an interest with others in a daily newspaper. By such purchase the Directors believe that they will be enabled to place before the public news of the character and in the manner described in our circular. At the same time, a far smaller sum will be required than the amount heretofore asked for. Negotiations have already resulted in arrangements whereby an interest may be purchased, and the board of the association is desirous of being empowered to act without delay.

Your interests would be represented by capital stock in the company conducting the publication, and your board would have a representation on the board of the company publishing the daily newspaper. The plan so determined upon enables your board to modify the requirements of the circular, notably with respect to the condition that the association should procure $500,000 of subscriptions. It is highly desirable that the plan be carried out forthwith, and we, therefore, write to ask you that, as a subscriber to the capital stock under the terms of the circular letter, you consent that the association proceed with the plan, whether or not the full amount of $500,000 of subscriptions shall have been received.

In case the foregoing plan of the association is not carried out on or before Jan. 15, 1916, the subscriptions will then be returned, subject to the terms of the circular letter of March 18, 1915. You are urged to forward to the association the attached consent by return mail, but your assent to this circular will be assumed if we do not hear from you prior to Sept. 25, 1915.

Should any subscriber not assent to the above plan, the amount of his subscription less 5 per cent. will be returned to him upon demand, which demand must be filed with your board prior to Sept. 25, 1915. A stamped addressed envelope is herewith inclosed, in which you are requested forthwith to insert your signed consent. We are,

Very truly yours,
THE PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION,
HUGO SCHWEITZER, President

Dr. Russell S. Fowler of Brooklyn, one of the men named in the association's literature as a member of the Advisory Board, said last night that his name had been used without his authorization. His explanation was as follows:

"Some time early in 1915 Henry Weismann asked me if I would act as an adviser for the proposed daily, if they got it started. I said I would. I did not consent to act as an adviser in organizing, however. It was distinctly understood between us that my connection would begin only after the paper was being published, and then I would advise with others as to its policy. I never knew they printed my name as one of the Honorary Vice Presidents, and I never gave permission for it. I don't know whether Judge Hylan subscribed or not, and never met him in connection with the matter."

ROBBER OF WIDOW GUILTY.

Jury Acts in 17 Minutes in Case of Man Who Stole $35,000 in Gems.

It took only seventeen minutes for a jury in General Sessions yesterday to convict "Dr." Karl "von" Edwards, a Hungarian adventurer, of the theft of $35,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from Mrs. Minnie K. Strangman of Buffalo. Before the trial ended Assistant District Attorney F. J. Sullivan obtained an admission from "Edwards" that his proper name was Karl Edward Sigfred Engel, but he stubbornly refused to tell what he did with the stolen goods.

Engel, who is 43 years old, and posed as a physician and man of means, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Strangman, who is the widow of a Buffalo brewer, and forced his attentions upon her. Then he proposed marriage, and she rejected his offer, but Engel continued his attentions, pretending he wanted to buy the property left by her husband. When Mrs. Strangman came here on a shopping visit Engel met her on the train and insisted on accompanying her to a Fifth Avenue store, where he remained in an automobile while she went inside, leaving her jewelry with him. When [illegible] Engel and the jewelry were gone.

PLOT TO KIDNAP FORD BABY,

Two Men Detained in Detroit for Threatening Capitalist's Grandson.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—It became known today that Federal agents in Detroit were investigating an alleged plot to abduct or kill Henry Ford, 2d, infant son of Edsel Ford and grandson of the multi-millionaire manufacturer. A letter demanding $10,000 from Edsel Ford as the price for the baby's safety was turned over to Post Office Inspectors several days ago. Two men have been detained and other arrests are impending.

The letter was signed "Sicilian Anarchists' Association." It demanded that the money be sent to "Gus Adams," and said it would be called for at the general delivery department. A youth who called at the general delivery window "for a parcel for Gus Adams" was taken into custody, it is reported.

Jacob Yellin, 20 years old, was arraigned in the United States District Court today charged with sending the threatening letter to Edsel Ford. It was stated that he was the man who sent a messenger boy to the Post Office. Yellin admitted that he hired the messenger for the errand, but declared that he did so for an unknown third person.

When the messenger called at the Post Office he received a decoy package addressed to "Gus Adams." Government agents trailed him and took Yellin in custody as he took the package from the boy.

COURT FINDS MASSES UNFIT TO BE MAILED

Reversal of Injunction Against Postmaster Opens the Way for Criminal Action.

MEANS END OF MAGAZINE

New Law Forbids Distribution by Any Agency of Publications Barred from the Mails.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday sustained the Postmaster General in excluding from the mails the August issue of The Masses, a Socialist magazine, and reversed Judge Learned Hand, who enjoined Postmaster Patten from obeying the order of his superior. Action, under Judge Hand's opinion, was stopped by an appeal taken by Prosecutor Earl B. Barnes. The present decision clears the way for any criminal action the Department of Justice may wish to take against publishers of periodicals containing matter similar to that which appeared in The Masses.

In his opinion Judge Hand said that if there was sufficient ground for excluding The Masses from the mails there was ground enough to proceed criminally against its publishers. On Oct. 6 the Trading with the Enemy act became a law. This forbids any person to "carry, transport, publish, or distribute" any publication which is unmailable under the Espionage act. So the authorities have complete power to wage war all along the line against publications seeking to interfere with or to obstruct operation of the laws. Arrangements had been made by The Masses Company to distribute its publication in other ways than through the mails, but the new methods are made ineffective by the law.

Only thirteen copies of the September issue of the magazine were sent to the Post Office, and these were held up for lack of sufficient postage.

The opinion of the Circuit Court, written by Judge Rogers, said that the Espionage act was constitutional, and previous statutes prohibiting the publication of seditious matter were cited. If the magazine is unmailable under the law, the opinion says, "it may be that upon the cartoons, editorials, and verses, which appeared in The Masses, and which form the basis of the Government's complaint against it. Reference is also made to certain verses eulogizing Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Louis Kramer, and Morris Becker, the anarchists, convicted for conspiracy against the draft law; and to articles criticising the policies of the Government. Then the opinion says:

"That one may willfully obstruct the enlistment service without advising, in direct language, against enlistment and without stating that to refrain from enlistment is a duty or in one's interest seems to us too plain for controversy. To obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service within the meaning of the statute it is not necessary that there should be a physical obstruction. Anything which impedes, hinders, retards, restrains, or puts an obstacle in the way of recruiting is sufficient.

"The court does not hesitate to say that, considering the natural and reasonable effect of the publication, it was intended to wilfully obstruct recruiting."

A concurring opinion said that the sole ground on which the order of the Postmaster General could be sustained was that some parts of the printed matter in The Masses was intended to obstruct the operation of the recruiting service of the United States, and that this conclusion was drawn from the cartoons and text.

The October-November issue of The Intercollegiate Socialist, a magazine published in this city by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, is being withheld from the mails pending a decision from the Solicitor of the Post Office Department as to whether its contents are mailable under the Espionage act.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11.—"Foundation of Wisdom."
8.—"Discovery of the Divine Secret."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. LUTHER LITTLE, D. D., of Jackson, Tennessee, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"Christian Forbearance."
8.—"The Moral Issues in This Election."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, preaches at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. 12:15 P. M.—CAMPAIGNERS for the several Municipal Tickets will speak to men.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 75th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"THE EXPEDIENCY OF OUR LORD'S ABSENCE FROM THIS WORLD AND THE INVISIBLE COMFORTER WHO IS THE PLEDGE OF HIS RETURN."

8 P. M.—"WOMAN'S PLACE IN NATURE, IN GRACE, AND IN GOVERNMENT."

IN THIS SERMON DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS OPPOSED TO NATURE AND THE WORD OF GOD.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers.
Rev. F. W. LAWSON, }
Mr. Petty preaches at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P.M.—"This Election New York's Moral Testing."

Women's Bible Class 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Av., Between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—HON. HUDSON MAXIM.
11 A. M.—"THE BEGINNING & THE END."
8 P. M.—"CARRY ON."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 160th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Dr. M. D. Eubank of China speaks.
8 P. M.—"Wave of the Sea."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. and Fort Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. Charles P. Fagnani preaches at 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "The Absolute and the Relative."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE PERPETUATION OF PATRIOTISM AFTER THE WAR." Meetings open to the public.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

MASS MEETING
Carnegie Hall, Nov. 12th,
Protestants Jews Catholics.
in a union meeting to discuss
"RELIGION IN EDUCATION."

Speakers: Cardinal Farley, Prof. Geo. A. Coe, Dr. John H. Finley, Rabbi Magnes.
Choirs of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Temple Emanu-El.

Free tickets may be secured thru your pastor, or on application to Mr. O. E. Edwards, Jr., Woolworth Bldg., Barclay 7260.

Meeting begins 8:15. No seats reserved after 8:00.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 7th Av. and 128th St.
SPECIAL OPENING SERVICES
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 4 P. M., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON of Gospel Tabernacle. Topic, "God's First Sanctuary." 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 P. M., Young People's Christian Endeavor.
Monday at 8 P. M., Public Meeting. Chairman, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp. Addresses by Drs. Ford C. Ottman, D. J. McMillan, Revs. G. W. Arms, A. J. Ramsey, and others.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at eleven o'clock, Preacher, the Reverend Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of Harvard University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av., at 76th Street. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Saturday morning (sermon) 10:30. Sunday morning at 11. HUMANITY'S LOST IDEAL.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "WILL EQUAL SUFFRAGE NOW?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St., at Lenox Av. DR. MAURICE H. HARRIS. Saturday, Nov. 3, 11 A. M.: "Welfare Work for the Army and Navy." Friday, Nov. 9, 8:15 P. M.: Address by Hon. W. M. Chandler, "The Jew as Patriot and Citizen."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor, 11 A. M., "Until That Day." 8 P. M., Gault's "Holy City," by Choir. 6-8 P. M., Social Tea and Epworth League. Soldiers and Sailors welcomed.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14 St. Rev. J. W. Chassey, Minister. 11 A. M.—Communion and reception of members. 8 P. M.—"The Contest at Armageddon," by Rev. F. W. Adams, D. D.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"God's Peace." Holy Communion. 8 P.M.—"Seeing It Through."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—St. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M., Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject, "The Advance to a Truer Christian Religion Today."

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCE SCIENCE. God blesses you! Sunday mornings, 11:15, with CHARLES CHARTERS, "GOD'S SUPPLY NEVER FAILS." New York Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Business Church of New York City, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Speaker. Silent meeting, 10:45. Regular Service, 11:15. Subject, "WHERE ARE YOUR INVESTMENTS?" Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8:15. Mr. Frame, Leader.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE LIFE MORE ABUNDANT. MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Leader and Speaker. Every Sunday, 11 A. M. BROOKLYN MASONIC TEMPLE, Cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Opening Service, Nov. 4. Subject: THE GREAT REALITY. Music. All Welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 W. 72D ST. Sunday, 4 P. M., Mrs. M. C. Stoiber. Sunday, 8:15, Mrs. A. Vance Cheney. Mon., 8:15, Chorus—Miss Ada Marie Caster. Tuesday, 8:15, Mrs. Laura G. Cannon. Wednesday, 8:15, Miss Mary Allen. Thursday, 8:15, Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh. Friday, 8:15, Mr. Eugene Del Mar. Thursday, 3, Healing Service—Miss Jane L. Underwood. Daily, 12:10 P.M., Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner. Daily, 1 P. M., Silence for Soldiers.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Tyranny of Love." Let our love be perfect; and not made an affliction.

M. EDITH RARICK, Teacher and Lecturer, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wed., 8:15 P. M. "The New and Final Message of Truth," by A. K. Mozumdar, author of the Metaphysics and Text-Book of this church.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.

Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, who was the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science,) will explain "THE CREATIVE PROCESS IN THE INDIVIDUAL AND HOW TO CARRY IT FORWARD INTO EVERY PHASE OF LIFE."

Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110.

Teachers' Class, beginning Nov. 12, includes instruction received from Judge Troward never given out before.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT ROBERT WILLSON, PRESIDENT. 220 Madison Av., near 36th St. Monday evening, Nov. 5, at 8:15 o'clock. MISS ELLA L. WATTS will speak on the subject "AS A MAN THINKETH." ZILER QUARTET in an hour of operatic selections. Ethel Hansen, Soprano. Florence Balmanno, Contralto. Arthur Bowes, Tenor. Arthur Jones, Basso. Gertrude Schwannecke, Accompanist. Dancing and social hour following. All interested in New Thought or practical psychology are cordially invited. No collection.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject, "THE EYES OF YOUTH." 8 P. M., Dr. Orison Swett Marden, Speaker.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D. Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Federal Food Administrator for New York, will speak upon Food Administration in the Parlors of the Church on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. THE PUBLIC IS INVITED.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M.—"Your Boy: Do You Know Him?" Address by R. ALFRED WAITE. 8 P. M.—Illustrated Lecture, "Our Sailors," by Rev. GEORGE S. WEBSTER.

WAR SERMONS BY DR. WORK. FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and Ninety-first St. 11 A. M.—"The Battle of Armageddon." 8 P. M.—"Patched Garments."

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 121 and 123d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. JONATHAN C. DAY, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion Service, 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. Dr. MACKAY preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11 A. M.—"The Word of Power." 8 P. M.—"The Place of Rest."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTENNIAL of the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, Broome and Ridge Sts., N. Y. City. Will all former members and friends of this Church and Congregation kindly send names and addresses of same to Pastor John T. Wilds, 134 Broome St., N. Y. City.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. REFORMATION DAY.

DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (exception Election Day) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th. 11 A. M.—Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches. 8 P. M.—"Save the Boy," by R. Alfred Waite and Lester H. C. Lee, a Patriotic Rally.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, L. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian and Spanish.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. F. J. Foakes Jackson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins. Daily Service., 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector)..11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M. STRANGERS WELCOME.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Dr. Grant, Subject, "Luther and Today." 4 P. M., Oratorio, "Holy City," Gaul. 8 P. M., Dr. Haven Emerson, "Why We Must All Buy Milk."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, EAST 88TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelude, "Invocation Religieuse"...Weiller Harp Solo, "Andante"..... Godard Baritone Solo..... Mendelssohn "O GOD HAVE MERCY." FROM ST. PAUL. Trio, "Priere"..... Dubois Anthem, "O Worship the Lord"..... Hollins Postlude, Andante Religioso..... Thome Address by Rector. 8 P. M.—EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M. FULL CHOIR ACCOMPANIED BY ORGAN, HARP, 'CELLO, VIOLIN.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector)..11 A. M. Later Evensong & Sermon, (Rector). 8 P. M. Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, S. D., Rector, in the Federal Service as a Chaplain 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and sermon by Rt. Rev. James D. Funsten, D. D., Bishop of Idaho. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8, 11, (Rector;) noon, 3, 8, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong. Address by Dr. BRIDGES. SPECIAL MUSIC, VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Second Sermon on The Reformation Preacher, Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. Intercession for those at war daily from 12 to 12:10.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est, 27e. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., Church Mission of Help Service. (Rev. C. P. TINCHER, D. D.) Wartime intercessions daily except Saturday at 12 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Second Sermon in series on Immortality and The Soul's Praise, by Rector: Subject: The River Jordan and the Pearl.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th St., near Broadway.—Services, 8, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, D. D., Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector). 4 P. M. Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON AND WILLAN'S MASS. Preacher—VERY REV. DR. FOSBROKE. 4 o'clock—Procession and Choral Evensong.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Service and Sermon. Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short Service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11, (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent and 149th St., near Amst. Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. J. Preston Searles, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. John A. Dykstra.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., "Christian Citizenship and Patriotism."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Prince of the World." 8 P. M.—"A Well-Watered Plain."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: The Election—"How Ought I to Vote."

Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D. D., of Shanghai, China, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Special Music. Famous Hymns in Modern Musical Settings.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., Minister will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Modern Creed." 8 P. M.—"Are the [illegible] and Reason?"

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn. RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp. Subject, SPIRITUAL VALUES, by Mrs. Carrie G. Thomas.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th, Morning speaker, Helen Temple Brigham. Evening, Lilian Whiting. Theme, "Adventure Beautiful."

THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, corner 67th St., Thursday, Nov. 8, 8:15 P. M. Lecture by Mrs. Maude Lambart-Taylor. Subject: "Theosophy in the Works of H. G. Wells."

Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, New York Lodge, 79th St. Lectures and classes by Miss Isabel Holbrook, (National Lecturer,) Sunday evening, 8:15, subject, "Prayer Occultly Considered." Also Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8:15 P. M.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 3 P. M. Admission free. Public Cordially Invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, "Luck and Law," Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. "THE TRUTH OF RELIGION IN HUMAN NATURE." Topic of sermon by Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Communion Service follows regular services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.—11 A. M., MR. HOLMES, on "CITY GOVERNMENT AS A RELIGION: BEING SOME THOUGHTS ON THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION." 8:15 P. M., HON. HENRI LA FONTAINE, Senator of Belgium, on "THE COMING PEACE

SLASHER IS CAUGHT BY GIRL VICTIM

Stabs Four Women on Lower Broadway Before Stenographer Tracks Him.

THREATENED BY BIG THRONG

Prisoner Says He Has Been Persecuted by Women for Years, but Washington Wouldn't Help Him.

Antoni Karasincki, 34 years old, of 137 East Fifteenth Street, the victim of a rare form of insanity, mingled with crowds in lower Broadway during the noon hour yesterday, and on four different occasions jabbed with a small potato knife at the throats of young women, losing himself in the throngs immediately thereafter. He was finally pointed out in Wall Street by one of his victims and captured by the police after a struggle. None of the four women was wounded seriously.

The first to be stabbed was Miss Irene Riley of 763 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in Schraft's candy store at 35 Nassau Street. She had just finished luncheon at a restaurant at 196 Broadway and was walking opposite the Singer Building, when she felt a blow and a sharp pain on the left side of the face. When she put her hand to her cheek it was bleeding freely. She had not seen her assailant and did not know at first what had caused the wound. Traffic Policeman Daley took the young woman into the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 172 Broadway. While she was being attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Volunteer Hospital a crowd of more than 1,000 persons collected in front of the railroad office and tied up Broadway surface traffic completely until several policemen arrived and dispersed them.

Meanwhile similar attacks on three other women at points within a few blocks stirred the entire district. The second was a stroke with the short-bladed knife at Miss Abigail de Jongh, a stenographer, of 1,049 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, as she was walking with two girl friends at Broadway and Wall Street. She felt a blow on the neck as a man brushed by. She did not know what had happened until companions noticed a cut on her neck. A few minutes later they learned of the other attack under identical circumstances.

On Broadway, at Exchange Place, a few minutes later Miss Florence Rogers of 2,137 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, a stenographer, who works for the Standard Oil Company, felt a blow on the left shoulder followed by a stinging pain. She turned quickly, but the dense throng on the street made it easy for the assailant to escape, although the young woman got a glimpse of him. In a few minutes the wound became painful and she went to the Broad Street Hospital, where she was treated for a painful cut on the shoulder. The fourth victim was Miss Edith Fox of 497 Sixth Avenue, who was painfully cut across the right side of the face in Broadway, near Wall Street. She was attended in the Broad Street Hospital and went home.

Immediately after reports had been made to Police Headquarters several detectives were sent out to search for the man. Miss de Jongh, who had only been slightly hurt, accompanied Detective Savage, and in looking at men lingering about lower Broadway, she pointed out a man standing in Wall Street and identified him as her assailant. Detective Savage seized the man, who began to struggle for freedom, but the detective threw him to the street. Policeman Roberts and a crowd of men rushed to his assistance, and hundreds of men and women collected until the detective and patrolman had to force their way with the prisoner through a crowd which was shouting "Kill him." At the Greenwich Street Police Station Miss Rogers again identified the prisoner.

He said he was Antoni Karasincki, 34 years old, of 137 East Fifteenth Street, and that he was born in Poland, but had been in this country for the last eleven years. The knife, which had a wooden handle and a two-inch blade which tapered to a point, was found in one of his pockets. In a rambling story the man asserted that he had been bothered and persecuted by women for years, that he had repeatedly written to Washington for protection but had received none, and that it had been disclosed to him mystically that he could save himself by such attacks on women.

He was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned for hours. He was pressed to tell where he was on the dates in the Spring of last year when Leonora Cohen and Charles Murray, two children, were slain by a "ripper." Karasincki said that he was in Pittsburgh at that time.

HOPE TO FREE DANISH SHIPS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—Announcement was made here today that the negotiations in America for the release of certain supplies for Denmark and the departure of Danish ships, which were believed to have been suspended, were again in progress.

The Danish Trade Commissioners, who had planned to return immediately, have postponed their departure from America.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Women's Reasons

We believe that the reasons for withholding suffrage from the women of New York State, which were valid two years ago, still hold good.

BECAUSE *more than half* the women of this State *do not want* the vote. They do not want political power in conflict with men. To impose the vote would be a *gross injustice* to the majority.

BECAUSE the adoption of woman suffrage will add nearly three millions to the electorate of New York, and the addition of so many voters, unused to judge of those problems on which they must vote, will produce inefficiency in government.

BECAUSE Woman Suffrage where adopted has neither improved government, purified politics, nor given better protection to women and children.

BECAUSE the State of New York does not want women politicians and agitators any more than it wants the militant feminist or picket.

BECAUSE the world war has shown that a Democracy must be strong to be safe. Many suffrage leaders are Pacifists. Every element now working to weaken our Government, *Pacifist, Socialist, Feminist,* favors Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage will weaken the Government.

Popular indifference is responsible for the adoption of Woman Suffrage. Except in Utah, it has never been carried by a majority of the electors; always by a minority, because many voters failed to vote. Suffragists hope that in this hour of trial, when patriotic men and women are concerned with the war, the men of New York will neglect to vote and Woman Suffrage will win by default.

Every Vote Counts

Vote NO on Woman Suffrage

WOMEN'S ANTI-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
280 Madison Ave., New York.
MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Pres.

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Tips to Voters

No. 5

Here is a portion of one of the speeches of MORRIS HILLQUIT, Socialist Candidate for Mayor.

It states the principles on which he and the other Socialist candidates are running.

Read and think it over. Hillquit says:

"I shall try to see to it that milk is not stolen from the mouths of our babies. I shall try to see that they are not slowly murdered. I shall try to see that our people have bread and meat and fuel at decent prices. I shall try to have educational facilities—real educational facilities—for all of our children.

"If I am elected Mayor, New York City will be a humane city, a city for the people.

"The City of New York, in this election, has been placed in the position of the torchbearer for the entire country, for the entire world. This will be the first great opportunity for the masses of the people to express in an unmistakable way, their will, their desires and their opinion on all the vital questions which have been agitating the mind of the world for the last three years.

"All over the world they are waiting for the signal from us. They—the junkers, the kaisers, the militarists, the capitalists—have converted all Europe into an ocean of blood, a valley of tears, a ghastly nightmare of existence. But the people long to return to the state of human happiness. All over the world there is an untold longing for peace."

Men like Amos Pinchot, Dudley Field Malone, J. A. H. Hopkins, and other leading non-Socialists support Hillquit to preserve Democracy in America, to make New York a better city for all of us, to help toward a just peace.

VOTE FOR

HILLQUIT for Mayor
SIEVERMAN for Comptroller
CASSIDY for President Board of Aldermen

"The City for the People"

Send contributions urgently needed to SOCIALIST CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 7 East 15th Street.

Vote (X) for Candidates with This Emblem.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The RAPE of BELGIUM

A Journal of the American Legation in Brussels by

HUGH GIBSON, *Witness*

HUGH GIBSON, First Secretary of our Legation in Brussels, now that the seal of American neutrality is broken, is able to give us for the first time his own personal diary of Germany's immortal sin. Sealed for three years, Gibson's diary, one of the great documents of the war, is now opened before your eyes.

From his close-up position in the wings he watched the settings of the historic stage, the dramatic rise of the curtain, and then the full sweep of the fearful tragedy. His day-by-day jottings simply but graphically make you live over with him the dynamic happenings of those unreal days. Gibson's diary, prosaically titled "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," begins publication in The Tribune of Sunday, November 4th. It is perhaps the most gripping narrative that has appeared since Europe burst into flames. If you but read the opening entries you'll want to follow it through day by day as it appears. It is going to give you some mighty interesting reading, so don't miss the beginning. Order your Sunday Tribune for to-morrow early to-day and you won't be disappointed.

HUGH GIBSON

—witnessed King Albert's great speech of defiance.

—took over the German Legation when war was declared.

—was in Louvain during the burning and pillaging of this city.

—passed many times through the firing lines between the Germans and Belgians with American dispatches.

—was in Brussels when the Germans entered.

—had all manner of official and unofficial dealings with the Germans.

—had many opportunities to see King Albert both in the field under shell fire and behind the lines.

—spent 48 hours trying to save Miss Cavell. He argued, pleaded, and finally threatened, without effect.

—NOTE—

This remarkable story will appear daily in The Tribune over a period of about six weeks. The Tribune's Circulation Department will receive subscriptions for the length of the story, and will mail the Daily and Sunday Tribune during its run for the special price of $1.25. This is a real opportunity. Notify us to-day!

HUGH GIBSON

"GIBSON saw more of actual warfare than did any or all of our twenty-eight military men in Paris.

"It was his duty to pass frequently through the firing lines on his way to Antwerp and London. He was constantly under fire. Three times his automobile was hit by bullets.

"He was the first person in an official position to visit Antwerp after the Belgian Government moved to that city, and, even with his passes and flag flying from his automobile, he reached Antwerp and returned to Brussels only after many delays and adventures."—From "With The Allies," by Richard Harding Davis.

New York Tribune

Commencing To-morrow, Sunday, November 4th

DAILY **SUNDAY**

FIRST EAST-WEST FRAY OF SEASON, CADETS VS. NOTRE DAME, ON WEST POINT GRIDIRON TODAY

WEST WILL INVADE ARMY FIELD TODAY

Football Interest Centres in the Clash on Plains Between Notre Dame and Cadets.

ONLY ONE CONTEST HERE

Columbia to Meet Amherst on Local Gridiron—Rutgers vs. Mountaineers at New Brunswick.

The football enthusiasts who journey to West Point today to see the Army eleven battle with Notre Dame may see a repetition of the spectacular intersectional game of 1913, when the Westerners invaded the plains and gave the East a much needed lesson in the use of the forward pass. In that year Notre Dame, by the skillful use of aerial football, defeated a strong Army team by a score of 35 to 13.

Notre Dame is coming East today again armed with the forward pass. They have used it successfully in several of their games this year, although they met defeat at the hands of Nebraska's team a few weeks ago. The Army team, led by Elmer Oliphant, looks like an aggregation of unusual strength. Last season they defeated Notre Dame by a score of 30 to 10 by utilizing the forward pass, while Notre Dame relied on the old-fashioned line breaking play. Notre Dame would rush the West Point eleven down the field, only to lose the ball, and then have the soldiers make up all this lost distance with a couple of well-timed forward passes.

Last year's game was just the opposite to the sensational game of 1913. In that year the Notre Dame quarterback, Charley Dorias, worked the forward pass with great success with his two ends, Captain Rockne and Gushurst. Some of the passes they executed covered forty yards, and the phenomenal outburst of throwing the ball so skillfully completely overwhelmed the Army. After that game in 1913 all the Eastern coaches awoke to the possibilities of the pass and it has been used extensively by most of the teams since.

Injury Causes Shift.

The recent injury to Vandergraff, one of the Army's best linesmen, will necessitate a change in the lineup, and Luce will be shifted from guard to Vandergraff's position at tackle. The Army will depend to a great extent on Oliphant to do the bulk of the ground gaining and the Army coaches are confident that if the team plays up to the game it is capable of and is able to overcome the slump which showed itself last week in the Villanova game, the soldiers should win. The Army is anxious to get through the season without a defeat and with the annual game with the Navy off, this Notre Dame contest looms up as their most important battle.

The Brown team, which promises to finish the season well up among the best of the Eastern elevens, will have a hard job on its hands with Syracuse at Providence. The Brown aggregation has already shown its great worth in defeating Colgate and Boston College. It is a compact, aggressive fighting unit, this year's Brown eleven is, and the confidence which came after the victory over Colgate last week is pretty sure to carry Robinson's well-coached team to a victory over Syracuse.

Dartmouth and Penn State will clash at Hanover for the first time, and as the Green also has hopes of high ranking this year, the Hanover lads may be depended upon to put up a good battle. Penn State has met defeat at the hands of Washington and Jefferson, but nevertheless it is a powerful eleven and has improved since that defeat. Dartmouth is not expecting an easy task today, but expects to win by a safe margin.

The Rutgers eleven, which showed great improvement against Fordham last week will play West Virginia at New Brunswick. Last year the Mountaineers held Sanford's team to a 0 to 0 tie after a hard fought contest. Rutgers has been especially pointed towards this contest and the battle which will result should be worth going far to see.

Only One Local Game.

The local game of interest will be the contest between Columbia and Amherst at South Field. This will be the first meeting of these teams since 1915, when they played a tie game at the old American League Park. Fordham will take a day off in anticipation of the game with Georgetown on Election Day, while New York University will also have an open day and will play Trinity on Tuesday.

Williams, thus far undefeated this season and with a victory over Cornell to her credit, will meet a traditional rival in Wesleyan at Middletown. Williams won last year 7 to 0, and the Methodists hope to turn the tables today. The great Pittsburgh machine will have merely a practice jaunt against Westminster, while the Navy expects no unusual opposition from Western Reserve. Pennsylvania takes on Lafayette, while the Carlisle Indians play Bucknell.

There will be a game of unusual interest of the Yale Bowl between the Newport Naval Reserve eleven, captained by Cupid Black of Yale, and the Maine Artillery. As this is the first big game for New Haven there has been a big demand for tickets and Walter Camp, who arranged the game, expects to realize a large sum for the athletic fund for the Army and Navy. The Stadium on Soldiers Field in Cambridge will also be the scene of a promising game with the Camp Devens and Boston Navy Yard elevens lined up against each other.

Among the Freshmen teams, the Harvard youngsters will play Exeter, while the Yale Freshmen play Andover.

The outstanding game in the South is the battle between Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt at Atlanta, while several good contests are scheduled in the West, including the Ohio State-Indiana, Chicago-Illinois and Wisconsin-Minnesota contests.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

EAST AND SOUTH.

Army vs. Notre Dame, at West Point.
Navy vs. Western Reserve, at Annapolis.
Brown vs. Syracuse, at Providence.
Colgate vs. Holy Cross, at Utica.
Columbia vs. Amherst, at South Field.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Carnegie Tech., at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Penn State, at Hanover.
Pittsburgh vs. Westminster, at Pittsburgh.
Rutgers vs. West Virginia University, at New Brunswick.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.
Wesleyan vs. Williams, at Middletown.
Bucknell vs. Carlisle, at Lewisburg.
Camp Devens vs. Boston Navy Yard, at Cambridge.
Newport Naval Reserve Station vs. Maine Heavy Artillery, at New Haven.
Stevens vs. Worcester Tech., at Hoboken.
Georgetown vs. Eastern, at Washington.
Union vs. Springfield Training at Schenectady.
Norwich vs. Middlebury, at Northfield.
Albright vs. Susquehanna, at Lebanon.
Bates vs. Colby, at Lewiston.
Rhode Island State vs. Boston, at Boston.
Maine vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick.
George Washington University vs. Catholic University, at Washington.
Texas vs. Baylor, at Waco.
Gallaudet vs. Delaware, at Newark, Del.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford, at Lancaster.
Geneva vs. Grove City, at Beaver Falls.
Georgia Tech., vs. Vanderbilt, at Atlanta.
Gettysburg vs. St. John's, at Gettysburg.
Hobart vs. Rensselaer Poly, at Troy.
Lebanon Valley vs. St. Bonaventure, at Anville, Penn.
Villanova vs. Ursinus, at Norristown.
Johns Hopkins vs. Swarthmore, at Baltimore.
New Hampshire State vs. Tufts, at Tufts College.
University of Alabama vs. University of the South, at Birmingham.
University of Chattanooga vs. Maryville, at Chattanooga.
Virginia vs. Richmond, at Charlottesville.
Virginia Military Institute vs. Roanoke, at Lexington.
Phillips Andover vs. Worcester Academy, at Andover.
Phillips Exeter vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Exeter.
Princeton Freshmen vs. Blair Academy, at Princeton.
Harvard vs. Fort McKinley, at Cambridge.

WEST.

Ohio State vs. Indiana, at Indianapolis.
University of Chicago vs. University of Illinois, at Chicago.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Minnesota, at Madison.
Michigan vs. Kalamazoo, at Ann Arbor.
De Pauw vs. Earlham, at Newcastle.
Kansas Aggies vs. University of Kansas, at Manhattan.
Beloit vs. Lawrence, at Appleton.
Michigan Aggies vs. Western State Normal, at East Lansing.
Oberlin vs. Hiram, at Oberlin.
Purdue vs. Northwestern University, at Lafayette
University of Denver vs. Wyoming, at Cheyenne
Missouri vs. Oklahoma, at Columbia.

SCHOOL GAMES.

De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S., at Polo Grounds.
Columbia Freshmen vs. St. Paul's School, at Garden City, L. I.
Hamilton Institute vs. Rutgers Prep, at Central Park.
Naval Reserve Team vs. Poly Prep, at Poly Prep Field, Brooklyn.
Fishkill Military Academy vs. Fordham Prep, at Fordham Field.

ROSEN HOPE OF COLUMBIA.

Blue and White Looks to Quarter Back to Beat Amherst.

When Columbia faces Amherst on the South Field today the rival elevens should be equally matched. On general strength judged from past performances the blue and white has a distinct advantage, but when the absence of Howard Miller and his toe are added to the presence of Captain Bodernhorn, the Purple and White loses all prestige. The Blue and white counts on Rosen, Miller's chubby successor, to pilot its speedy backfield to victory.

Rosen is a versatile player who won his place in the Varsity backfield last year, and whose lineplay gained a regular berth before Miller's loss switched him to the navigating post. Houlahan, whose punts have been traveling fifty yards and who has been a consistent gainer on line-plunges, will start the game, although he has not been able to practice this last week on account of an injured elbow.

From Amherst it is reported that Phillips, the Purple and White's best plunging back, will be unable to play the entire game, and may not start at all because of injuries received in the Wesleyan game and aggravated during practice. If this is the case Captain Bodernhorn will play left half and O'brien will be at quarter.

Graduate Manager Harry Fisher announces that all tickets bought at the windows will be subject to the new war tax of 10 per cent. The officials for the game will be: Referee, Bergen of Princeton; umpire, Farrier of Dartmouth; field judge, Crowley of Bowdoin; head linesman, Hockenberry of Syracuse.

The probable lineup follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Amherst.
Kennedy	L. E.	Davison
Farrell	L. T.	Kimball
Kindleberger	L. G.	Reusswig
Galvin	C.	Bennegan
Healy	R. G.	Demarest
Parer	R. T.	Bliss
Cochran, (Capt.)	R. E.	Davis
Rosen	Q. B.	(Capt.) Boderhorn
Houlahan	L. H.	Caulkins
Canapary	R. H.	Phillips
Shaw	F. B.	Perry

HARVARD CREWS COMPETE.

Standish Hall Oarsmen Take Slocum Cup in Fall Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Harvard annual Fall regatta, held this afternoon over a mile course on the Charles River, was won by the Standish Hall eight-oared crew for the second successive year. The crew won the Slocum Cup.

An additional attraction was a race between the Eliot and Thayer second crews, in which the former won by a length.

The Standish Hall crew took the lead at the start of the freshman dormitories race for the Slocum Cup, and barely held it to the finish. At the half-mile post the Gore Hall oarsmen edged up to the Standish shell, and it was close for a distance, but Standish was equal to the emergency and forged ahead again, crossing the line a half length in the lead. Smith Hall finished third.

NO ARMY AND NAVY GAME.

West Point Announces Fray with Boston College on Date.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—No Army and Navy football game will be played this season, according to an announcement tonight by Captain J. E. McMahon, football representative in the Army Athletic Council. On Nov. 24, the date held open for the game, the Army will meet Boston College, Captain McMahon said. Tomorrow the West Pointers will meet Notre Dame.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Benny Volgar vs. Phil Wagner; Jimmy Pappas vs. Jack Sharkey. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Battling Lahn vs. Dutch Brandt; Sailor Joe Kelly vs. Johnny Moran; Hughey Breslin vs. Tommy Elm. Three ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—George Ashe vs. Gabe Bulart; Shamus O'Brien vs. Harry Condon. Both ten-round bouts.

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FORDHAM'S DRIVE GOES ON.

Coach McCaffery Allows No Rest in Preparations for Georgetown.

The drive for the Georgetown game continued yesterday at Fordham with unabated vigor. Despite the fact that several of the players are bruised, Coach McCaffery whipped the 'Varsity and scrub elevens through one of the hardest scrimmages of the season. It was the fourth tussle of the week for the Maroon teams. The players waged a relentless battle and toward the end of the fray Frisch and Novat had to leave the field. Frisch's injuries were so serious that he will be unable to play Tuesday.

A varied menu of football work was served up. The scrimmage was preceded by a long punting and signal drill. After the tussle the two teams lined up in battle array while several kick-offs were attempted. The 'Varsity backs had a trial at running back the kicks through a broken field. Gulick, the tackle, caught one kick and ran through the entire scrub team.

Football—Columbia vs. Amherst, South Field, Broadway & 116th Street. Game starts 2 P. M. Sharp.—Adv.

SERVICE TEAMS TO PLAY IN YALE BOWL

Huge Crowd Expected to Greet Cupid Black's Eleven in Game Today.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Fully 35,000 persons are expected at the game between the elevens from the Newport Naval Station and the Maine Artillery Regiment from Westfield, Mass., which will be played in the Yale bowl tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The match, from both an athletic and a military standpoint, is expected to prove the most brilliant event of the season in this part of New England.

The athletic feature includes a battle between two of the strongest elevens of the country. The navy team comprises a group of all-college players who are largely of All-America rank. Eight universities are represented in the lineup, which is headed by Cupid Black, Captain and All-America guard at Yale. The cosmopolitan nature of the team is indicated by the lineup, which follows:

Left end, Elwood, Notre Dame; left tackle, Paisley, Michigan; left guard and Captain, Black, Yale; centre, Callahan, Yale; right guard, Schlacter, Syracuse; right tackle, Dunn, Michigan; right end, Green, Dartmouth; quarter back, Hite, Kentucky; left half back, Barrett, Cornell; right half back, Gerrish, Dartmouth; full back, Gardner, Nebraska.

The Maine eleven is captained by Tudor Gardiner, the former Harvard tackle, and contains seven college players, three from the University of Maine, one from Colby, and two from Dartmouth. It was defeated last Saturday by the Harvard Informals. Included in its makeup are Foster, full back; Purington, quarter back, and Johnson, tackle, from the University of Maine; Berkmaayer, right half back, and Stoner, right end, Dartmouth, and Frazer, Colby, left half back.

The game will present a number of military features which have not been approached in brilliancy at even the Army-Navy games. Forming at the railroad station soon after their arrival, the contingents from the Army and Navy camps will march in uniform to Yale Field. Each camp will send hundreds of supporters. The Yale military companies, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the naval unit will be in line as an escort. Headed by the Maine Artillery brass band of 150 pieces, the procession will march through the principal streets of New Haven to the bowl, where there will be a parade about 1:30 o'clock.

RUTGERS PERFECTS PLAYS.

Drills Until After Dark Preparing for West Virginia Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2.—George Foster Sanford kept the Rutgers team at work until after dark this afternoon in the final practice before the big game with West Virginia tomorrow. The team has made rapid strides during the last three weeks, but whether or not the line will be able to withstand the pounding of the heavy Virginia backfield is a question. The Southerners will come here with a veteran lineup and the inexperience of the Rutgers players may count against them.

The work this afternoon was entirely on the offensive and the 'Varsity swept up and down the field trying out the plays which will be depended upon tomorrow. Franke was at centre in place of Gray, who is injured, but the remainder of the team was the same as that which started against Fordham. Rollins and Neuschafer were the guards, Captain Rendall and Feltner the tackles, and Robeson and Breckley the ends. Whitehill, who will do the punting, was in at full back, Gardner and Kelley the half backs and Baker quarter back.

HARD DRILL FOR VIOLET.

Coach Wall Sends Charges Through Many Plays.

Practice for the New York University football squad yesterday was rather light. After the poor showing Thursday Coach Wall started the men at the charging machine. The 'Varsity was lined up against the scrubs for a short period of dummy scrimmage. This was followed by real scrimmage which lasted for almost an hour.

Egan did a little work, but confined himself mainly to watching from the side. Christopher again played quarter-back and acquitted himself well. The regulars had no serious trouble with the scrubs.

Finley at left end was apparent in every move, and his defensive playing throughout the scrimmage was good. The regulars made more gains by end runs than by line plunges, though the latter were used to advantage frequently.

BALTUSROL WOMEN VICTORS

Beat Dunwoodie Team in Opening Matches for Golf Title.

By decisively defeating the women's team representing the Dunwoodie Country Club by 10 points to 0, the Baltusrol Country Club team yesterday made a strong bid for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, in a match played at Baltusrol. It was the first of the final home and home series to decide the title for 1917 between the teams which survived the early rounds in the Westchester and the New Jersey sections of the district. The Nassau team won in the preliminary round on Long Island and gained a place in the final round, but at the last minute Nassau withdrew and left the championship series up to Baltusrol and Dunwoodie.

Only Mrs. M. H. Frayne of the visiting team was able to make progress against the sort of golf displayed by the Baltusrol four. Mrs. Frayne, Captain of the Dunwoodie, was pitted against Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Captain of Baltusrol. After being seven down at the end of the first nine, Mrs. Frayne found her game and came home well enough to win the second nine holes by 2 up. However, the long lead acquired on the outward journey by Mrs. Nash proved a handicap too large for Mrs. Frayne and she was beaten on the match by one point.

The three other Baltusrol women, Miss F. M. Mellon, Miss Pauline Starrett, and Miss Violet Miller, each distanced their opponents, gaining three points apiece by winning the first and second nines and the match. Miss Mellon played against Mrs. William Chilvers, who usually is very consistent, but Miss Mellon, who learned her golf at Morris County, was too steady to be defeated. Miss Starrett defeated Mrs. Lester Ketcham, and again the steadiness of the Baltusrol player was too much for her opponent. Miss Miller found no great difficulty in defeating Miss Mabel Guilford.

The next match will be played at Dunwoodie next Wednesday. In the event that Dunwoodie wins on its own course the final and deciding match will be played at Scarsdale next Friday.

The summary:

BALTUSROL.		DUNWOODIE.
Mrs. S. P. Nash....	1	Mrs. M. H. Frayne.. 0
Miss F. M. Mellon...	3	Mrs. Wm. Chilvers.. 0
Miss P. Starrett....	3	Mrs. L. Ketcham... 0
Miss V. Miller.....	3	Miss M. Guilford... —
Total.....	10	Total..... 0

MISS CAVERLY THE VICTOR.

Defeats Miss Chandler in Quaker City Golf Tourney by 1 Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADLPHIA, Penn., Nov. 2.—Miss Mildred Caverly and Miss Eleanor T. Chandler played brilliantly in the final round of the women's individual golf championship of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala today, and the match was decided in favor of Miss Caverly on the last hole, 1 up. Both contestants played fine golf, and at the finish there was only one stroke between them, Miss Caverly having a 92 and Miss Chandler a 93.

Miss Caverly won the first hole with a 6 to a 7, but the scores were reversed on the second hole. Miss Caverly again took the lead on the third with a 5 to a 4. Miss Chandler evened things up on the fourth with a 4 to a 5, and both had 4s on the fifth. The fourteenth and fifteenth were won by Miss Caverly with 5s to 6s and she was dormie three. Miss Chandler won the sixteenth and seventeenth holes with 5s to 6s, and she only was 1 down and 1 to go. However, the eighteenth was halved in fives and Miss Caverly was returned the winner.

ORDERS BOXERS FROM RING.

Referee Stops Dispirited Bout of Leo Johnson and Vic Moran.

A small crowd of boxing fans encountered the second "bloomer" that has been produced here within the last week, at the Harlem Sporting Club, where Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Leo Johnson, a colored boxer of Harlem, both incidentally, recent victims of Benny Leonard's punch, essayed to furnish the entertainment in the principal ten-round exhibition. The "contest" had progressed until the combatants entered the fourth round of their journey, when Referee Billy McPartland stepped between the principals and ordered them out of the ring.

Joe Humphreys, speaking for the management, stopped the spectators in their march of exit, with the announcement that the contest had been stopped because the principals were not boxing up to their abilities in the opinion of the referee, and added that the purse money which was to have been distributed to Moran and Johnson, would be donated to some war or other patriotic cause.

The first ten-round bout between Joe Burman, the Chicago bantamweight, and Willie Astey, of the west side, furnished the spectators with plenty of action, and gave Burman a chance to add another popular victory to his string. He completely outclassed Astey in every one of the rounds and frequently shook up the west sider with heavy blows to the face and jaw. Astey was on the defensive throughout and seemed bewildered with Burman's dazzling speed and clever offensive work.

TINY FIELD STARTS IN DISTANCE RACE

Only Two Go to Post in Feature Struggle on Flat at Pimlico Track.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 2.—Efforts of the Maryland Jockey Club to popularize long-distance contests received only scant support today, as only two horses went to the post for the fourth race, at a mile and a quarter, which carried an added value of $1,000. The event was run under selling conditions, and few owners of this class of horses have had opportunities to prepare their charges for races so long. The event proved a soft spot for W. L. Oliver's three-year-old Judge Wingfield, which had H. Hammer in the saddle, and just galloped home in front of W. D. Altnouse's Bar of Phoenix.

Steeplechase owners responded more generously for the Mount Washington Stakes, also worth $1,000. J. E. Widener's Doublet made his first appearance in Maryland this Fall, and, as he had been well schooled by J. Howard Lewis, he was made favorite over the many smart jumpers entered. Welsh King, The Brook, and Reddest took turns in making the pace, but on the last turn of the course Haynes cut loose with Doublet, which beat the others on the flat. The Brook took the place from New Haven.

A. K. Macomber showed that he made no mistake when he added Paddy to his string. The son of Irish Lad was an odds-on favorite for the Hotel Kernan Purse for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, and in the hands of Loftus took the lead early and won with plenty to spare.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

George Starr, S. McNaughton's br. c., 110 pounds, by Jack Atkin-Africa; $33.60, $12.80, and $7.50; (C. Kummer).....1
Phalaris, A. Garson's br. g., 115, by Phaleron-Last Hope; $3.90 and $2.80, (M. Buxton).....2
Oenone, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 112, by Sain-Spindrift; $4.80 third, (W. Obert).....3

Jim Hinds, Clearance, Tippo Sahib, Portia, Lady Small, Clarissa, Alderberry, Happy Smile, Miss Peep, Beaupre, Whippoorwill, Dryer, and Tickolette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mount Washington Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,000, about two miles and a half. Time—5:11.

Doublet, J. E. Widener's br. g., 5 years, 142 pounds, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, $5.40, $3, and $3.10, (B. Haynes).....1
The Brook, Mrs. T. J. Donohue's br. g., 4, 146, by Troutbeck-Hattie, $3.70 and $3.50, (T. Tuckey).....2
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 8, 142, by Pilgrimage-Ethel Thomas, $4.50 third, (H. Crawford).....3

Superhuman, Reddest, Welsh King, Rhomb, Abdon, Royal Spinner, Melos, and Kitty K. also ran. Racebrook scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

King Worth, F. D. Weir's br. g., 6 years, 118 pounds, by Kenilworth-Mitten, $11, $5.10, and $4.10, (C. Peak).....1
Torchbearer, Kentucky Stable's br. c., 3, 113, by Radium-Hackler's Pride, $17.80 and $9.20, (A. Collins).....2
Jock Scot, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 118, by Ogden-Frankie, $7.10 third, (W. Obert).....3

Cachet, Silk Bird, Sir William Johnson, Gloaming, Onwa, Bond, and Inceg also ran. Milkman, Zouave, Murphy, and Starfinch scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,000; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:11.

Judge Wingfield, Dr. Oliver's br. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Sea King-Glad Tiding, $2.40 and out, (H. Hammer).....1
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3, 101, by Bartender-Pocket, out for place, (W. Obert).....2

Only two starters. Ask Ma, Felucca, and Spectre scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Hotel Kernan Purse; for two-year-olds; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

Paddy, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 106 pounds, by Irish Lad-Mintberia, $3, $3, and $3.60, (J. Loftus).....1
Blazonry, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 118, by Whisk Broom II.-Pageant, $3.80 and $3.40, (E. Haynes).....2
*Bughouse, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 116, by Marathon-Fads and Fancies, $3.60 third, (G. Walls).....3

*Currency, Peiggourdine, Quietude, Bill McCloy, and So Long Letty also ran. Kewple O'Neil scratched.

*Coupled as Cochran entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Time—1:43. Master Karma, R. Headley's br. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Burgomaster-Lady Kanna, $3, $3.20, and $3, (E. Taplin).....1
Lobengrin, F. Musante's ch. g., 7, 115, by Goldcrest-Legent, $5 and $4.10, (R. McDermott).....2
Mountain Rose II., E. D. Springer's b. g., 4, 115, by Yankee-The Rose, $5.70 third, (B. Haynes).....3

Pepper Sauce, Nonesuch, Otisco, Scorpii, Handful, King Hamburg, Margaret L., Kildare, Free, and Ringdove also ran. Smithfield and Sandman II. scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Vermont, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $7.10, $3.60, and $2.70, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Right, W. H. Congdon's b. f., 3, 111, by Fair Play-Mirth, $4.20 and $3, (L. McAtee).....2
Firing Line, J. J. Farrell, jr.'s, blk. g., 3, 107, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun, $4.30 third, (W. Obert).....3

Starter, Hanobala, and Meromoy also ran. Pierre-A-Feu and Queen of the Sea scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Sixteen to One, 107 pounds; *H. C. Beach, 98; Miss Filley, 104; Moosehead, 107; Phalesian, 110; Candidate, 110; Tell Me, 110; Irish Kiss, 107; Lady Gertrude, 104; Sunny Hill, 104; Dalrose, 104; Eastern Princess, 104; *Woodviolet, 105; *Tumble In, 93. Tit for Tat, 93; June Rug, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Eldridge Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles. Melodrama, 135 pounds; Gold Bond, 132; Rural, 132; Russian Pinion, 132; Town Hall, 140; Brand, 132; Acabado, 132; Commodore Faust, 132; Onunda, 132; Crack o' Day, 135.

THIRD RACE.—The Stafford Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. †St. Isidore, 113 pounds; Straight Forward, 109; Woodstone, 102; Highland Lad, 102; †Ed Roche, 108; Whimsy, 104; Holiday, 104; Crimper, 110; Queen of the Water, 101; Bella Desmond, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap No. 1, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Roamer, 132 pounds; Crimper, 115; Hank O'Day, 122; Naturalist, 112; Hauberk, 110; †St. Isidore, 118; Tea Caddy, 110; Westy Logan, 107; Corn Tassel, 91; Leochares, 127; Ultimatum, 115; Bally, 109; Thornbloom, 104; Jack Mount, 96; Bringhurst, 123; Rhine Maiden, 111; Fairy Wand, 106; Startling, 117; †Millenan, 106; Water Lady, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse; six furlongs. Tippity Witchet, 122 pounds; Matinee Idol, 110; Parisian, 105; Lady Dorothy, 107; Jack Hare, Jr., 122; Wyoming, 113; Fragonard, 113; Shamblymore, 105; Cumsah, 122; Superban, 110; Kashmir, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; mile and seventy yards. Straight Forward, 118 pounds; Queen of the Water, 103; Jack Mount, 114; Ed Roche, 111; Thornbloom, 106; Woodtrap, 106; Highland Lad, 114; Manistor Tol, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and an eighth. Yodeling, 119 pounds; Feluces, 112; Merchant, 103; May W., 105; N. K. Beal, 109; Rake Off, 95.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. †Brighton Stable.

ARMY TO MEET CRESCENTS.

West Point Seven Challenges New Moon Hockey Team.

Believing that hockey is going to be a popular sport at the various camps and forts around New York, the management of the Brooklyn Ice Palace is now in communication with the various military organizations offering the rink at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues for intercamp games this Winter.

The Crescent Athletic Club, which makes its headquarters at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, has received a challenge from the West Point Military Academy. The New Moon management is going to try and have the game played in Brooklyn.

RUPPERT BIDS FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL

Yankee Owner Finds Many Candidates in Favor of Sport on Sabbath.

Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, who has been working with C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn in sounding the candidates of all parties for the next Assembly on the question of Sunday baseball, has met with surprising results among the Manhattan candidates and the Bronx, as the majority of them are in favor of an amendment eliminating the old blue law which now prohibts Sunday games.

The law which the baseball people want amended was passed in 1787, and reads as follows: "All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, and other public sports, exercises, or shows upon the first day of the week and all noises disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited."

President Ruppert said yesterday, "Believing that a majority of the voting population of New York City desires the amendment of the law which prohibits Sunday baseball, so as to permit the lovers of clean sport to witness their favorite game on the only day of leisure most of them have, I have worked, in conjunction with President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club, and have sent out a letter of inquiry to all the candidates from New York and Bronx Counties for election to the Assembly with the object of ascertaining their attitude on the question.

"I approached the subject in a spirit of inquiry and was mindful that if the legalization of Sunday baseball is secured it would be essential to so conduct the games as not to give offense or cause annoyance to that portion of the community which devotes the day to religious observance."

In his letter President Ruppert pointed out that the obsolete law under which the prohibition is now enforced was enacted in response to the sentiment of a primitive community, differing vastly from that of the present age. Among the candidates who favor an amendment to the old Blue Law were:

Thomas Mailee, Republican and Fusion, Fourteenth Assembly, New York District; Abraham I. Solomon, Republican, Fourth Assembly District, Bronx; Charles Horowitz, Democrat, Twenty-first Assembly District, New York; Thomas J. Miley, Jr., Fusion, First Assembly District, Bronx; William S. Evans, Democrat, Fifth Assembly District, Bronx; Alfred Kubli, Republican, Fifth Assembly District, New York; E. H. Miller, Democrat, First Assembly District, Bronx; John G. O'Reilly, Republican, Eighth Assembly District, Bronx; Owen M. Kiernan, Democrat, Eighteenth Assembly District, New York; Harry W. McWhorter, Republican and Fusion, Twentieth Assembly District, New York; Oscar A. Witte, Republican, Twelfth Assembly District, New York; Earl A. Smith, Democrat, Twenty-second Assembly District, New York; Harry D. Vogel, Republican, Sixteenth Assembly District, New York; Schuyler M. Meyer, Republican, Fifteenth Assembly District, New York; H. S. Budner, Republican, Eighteenth Assembly District, New York; Harold C. Mitchell, Republican, Twenty-first Assembly District, New York; William Wachtel, Republican-Fusion-City, Third Assembly District, Bronx; Robert S. Mullen, Democrat, Third Assembly District, Bronx; F. Grier, Democrat, Tenth Assembly District, New York; Charles A. Winter, Democrat, Twentieth Assembly District, New York; Caesar R. F. Barra, Democrat, Second Assembly District, New York, and Maurice Bloch, Democrat, Sixteenth Assembly District, New York.

COLUMBIA HARRIERS WIN.

'Varsity and Freshman Teams Both Defeat C. C. N. Y. Runners.

Columbia University's cross country runners triumphed over the harriers of C. C. N. Y. yesterday in dual races between the 'Varsity and Freshman teams of both institutions, held over the National A. A. U. championship course at Van Cortlandt Park. The Blue and White runners clearly outclassed the opposition in both events, winning the 'Varsity event with a point score of 17 to 41, and the Freshman race by 21 against C. C. N. Y.'s 34. The 'Varsity chase was the better of the two and was made over the full national championship distance of six miles. Al Huelsenbeck, captain of the Columbia team, showed the way over the entire course, winning by about 150 yards from A. Turner, a college mate, in new college record time for the course. Huelsenbeck's time was 35:14, and the best previous Columbia figure for the distance was 35:17, made by Joe Scariata, now at Camp Upton, two years ago.

In the Freshman race of three miles F. Lunn of Columbia romped to an individual victory against a field of eighteen harriers, and covered the distance, one lap of the championship course, in 22:50, and easily led Bisgier, C. C. N. Y., over the finish line.

NEW MARK FOR DE PALMA.

Auto Driver Covers Ten Miles in 5:17:41 at Sheepshead Bay.

Ralph De Palma, the 1917 motor racing champion, added another world's speed record to his already long list on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon at a trial officially supervised by the American Automobile Association. De Palma drove his aviation-motored Packard ten miles in 5:17:41.

The time made by De Palma, in addition to lowering the world's class record for cars of 231 to 300 cubic inches, broke the European record of 5:19:78 for all classes held on the Brooklands, England, course by Driver Hormstedt in a Benz. The motor of De Palma's car was designed by Major J. G. Vincent, U. S. A., and is the original engine from which the now famous Liberty motor was evolved by a board of engineers headed by Major Vincent.

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The dealer who displays the sign below is a good man to know. He will treat you white and fit you right—by TAPE MEASURE, not by "guess measure."

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THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

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Will out-of-town friends please remember that the 3c postage is now in effect?

Our "Shopping Service" bends every effort to dispatch orders as fast as received and we should be sorry to keep you waiting on account of delay in the mails.

The "Shopping Service" for all our stores is centralized at the 13th St. Store—842 B'way.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Food is ammunition. Sign the pledge card not to waste it.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Today's Notable

Clothing Sales For Men & Youths

We head today's list of attractions with a two-hour sale of

Overcoats & Raincoats

(From 9 to 11 A. M. Only)

At $10

This two-hour sale will be a whirlwind affair, for the special price, $10, is less than wholesale.

THE OVERCOATS AT $10

A splendid collection, whose values run to $15. They are in plain colors and neat mixtures in Chesterfield and box models.

THE RAINCOATS AT $10

The surplus stock of that well-known raincoat firm of C. Kenyon & Co. The real values of these garments run up to $

METROPOLITAN BARS OPERAS IN GERMAN

No Performances in Teutonic Language and German Singers' Careers Here End.

"RING" CYCLE IS DROPPED

The Novelty Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" and Also "Tristan" May Be Given in English Later in Season.

War has halted German opera at the Metropolitan, as forecast yesterday, for some time to come, and with it has ended the New York career of a number of singers engaged exclusively for German rôles, subject, as all members of the international company are, to a war clause in their contracts. Following reports of the sudden action, an official statement was issued last night in these words:

"The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company announce that no performances of opera in the German language will be given during the present season."

In explanation of the directors' final action yesterday, it was said that their determination was "not due to the Muck incident." The troubles of the Boston Symphony Orchestra did not figure here, but a corresponding change in popular feeling was operative in both cases. In New York it was mainly the operas of Wagner that were now dropped, temporarily, at least, for the first time in the present century.

Action Due to General Protest.

The Directors sounded public opinion when the last season closed and found it favorable in general to leaving the repertory unchanged. Again this Fall, the newspaper comment showed a demand for Wagner. In the last few weeks a new turn of affairs appeared to have taken place, a general protest arising which resulted in yesterday's action.

There will be no "Ring" cycle on the stage that gave the first complete "Nibelungen" tetralogy in the Western Hemisphere back in 1889, and no "Parsifal" in the house that broke in 1903 the monopoly of Bayreuth.

Both Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" and Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" were not reannounced this season, as being the works of living German composers, whose copyrights fall under the ban of "enemy trading." Mozart's "Magic Flute" had been shelved after some years, and Gluck's "Iphigenia," also done in German, had run its course in a single season. There remained Beethoven's "Fidelio," rarely given, and eight Wagner dramas, to which a ninth was to be added, along with a proposed novelty in the "St. Elizabeth" of Liszt.

As the "St. Elizabeth" has been given often as an oratorio in English it may yet be prepared and presented in this language, after some delay. The possibility is also discussed of an English "Tristan" such as Thomas Beecham gave in London to packed houses, once on the night of an air raid by the German Zeppelins.

To replace the operas dropped the Metropolitan has about thirty productions in the standard repertory and nine novelties and revivals, which happens to be exactly the number of operas—thirty-nine—that were sung all last season to the largest receipts in the history of the house.

Five Singers German Subjects.

Only five singers in the Metropolitan's list of more than seventy artists are German subjects, it was said. The five are Mmes. Hempel and Ober and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, and Braun. Of these Mme. Hempel is engaged more for French and Italian, for coloratura rôles, than for German opera. The others will be affected by the change in repertory. Equally affected also are singers from Austria, like Mme. Kurt and Mr. Bloch, with whose country America is not formally at war. Mme. Matzenauer, Hungarian born, is an Italian subject, and Mr. Leonhardt is among those who sing rôles in other languages than their own. Mr. Reiss and others are now, or soon will be, naturalized Americans.

One of the most curious difficulties arising from the situation is that two of the women singers who would become American citizens, one by marriage here, the other by naturalization, are held back by the fact that their property is mostly in Germany and would be confiscated by the German Government if they became American subjects during the war.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, an American though born in Norway, had been engaged to return in her famous German rôles, as well as Tosca, Santuzza, and others of the polyglot scheme. Whether she will be able in a season to prepare an Isolde in English words, more difficult than to learn a new rôle, or will be limited to fewer operas, remains to be settled between the singer and Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan.

Forming Coalition Cabinet in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—King Alfonso today intrusted Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto with the task of forming a coalition Cabinet on the widest possible basis. The Marquis has held portfolios in the Spanish Cabinets and was Premier from April until June of the present year.

4,641,190 FAMILIES IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

In New York City 286,762 Are Enrolled on Pledge Cards to Economize.

PROTEST ABOUT OUR ALLIES

Officials Explain Why Certain Substitutes for Wheat Cannot Be Sent Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Nearly 5,000,000 families have enrolled in the food economy campaign started by the Food Administrator this week. More than 632,000 pledge cards signed yesterday brought the total to 4,641,190. In New York City 286,762 have signed the food pledge. This statement was issued by the Food Administrator today:

"Many persons, when asked to sign the card pledging themselves to follow out the directions and advice of the United States Food Administration in the matter of food use, have raised the question of why it is that corn, potato flour and other foodstuffs which the Food Administrator asks them to substitute for wheat are not shipped to the allies so that they may make the substitution, thereby making it unnecessary for the American people to cut down on their wheat consumption.

"The answer to this objection is contained in a statement issued today by the United States Food Administration which calls attention to the fact that European nations are already using from 20 to 50 per cent. of corn, potato and other adulterants in the manufacture of their daily bread. The British Government requires a 20 per cent. adulteration in all wheat bread and will permit a maximum of 50 per cent. Adulteration beyond 50 per cent., it has been found, does not make a healthful loaf.

In the case of corn, it is pointed out that this commodity in the form of meal cannot be shipped because it would spoil in transit. As to the whole grain, there is the objection that the people on the other side have no mills in which to grind it. Furthermore, corn bread cannot be baked successfully in bakeries, on which European people depend almost exclusively for their bread. In addition it does not keep well, and, with the dearth of paper in Europe, it would be difficult for purchasers to carry it home."

Signing of Card Pledges.

Michigan now leads the States in the conservation campaign with 213,851 cards, of which 68,206 were signed today. New Jersey is second with 157,078 and Indiana third with 147,078. Final figures of the week's campaign probably will not be known for several days after the week is over. From seven States there have come only unofficial estimates, and they have not been recorded. The Food Administration hopes the campaign will yield at fewest 10,000,000 signatures.

Regulations to prevent hoarding and speculation in cottonseed and cottonseed products will be issued tomorrow by the Food Administration. Ginners, seed buyers, merchants, crushers, and refiners were put under license Nov. 1.

"The chief objects of the regulations," says the Food Administration announcement, "are to protect the producers by controlling the various factors who handle the cottonseed on its way to the consumers and to insure that at no step in the process does any one receive more than a reasonable profit. The Food Administration hopes to impress upon the millions engaged in producing, handling, and manufacturing cottonseed products that it is their patriotic duty to place their goods on the market as rapidly as is needed and to eliminate wasteful methods which reduce the amounts available for consumption."

The 1917 pack of canned corn would total 11,000,000 cases, the Food Administration announced, the largest since 1912.

"This large pack," the announcement said, "should place canned corn on the list of food products to be obtained at reasonable prices."

Imposters Trick Housewives.

The Food Administration today branded as imposters men in various parts of the country who have attempted to buy home canned products put up by housewives, representing themselves as Food Administration agents. At the same time the Food Administration took occasion again to deny that the Government contemplated commandeering home canned goods.

Reports of a shortage of salt in the United States were denounced officially. There was an abundance of salt, it was said, to meet every need.

Edinburgh Honors Ambassador Page

EDINBURGH, Nov. 2.—Ambassador Page today received the freedom of the city. The ceremony was held in Guildhall, and later the Ambassador was entertained at luncheon in the City Chambers. After the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him by Edinburgh University, the students entertained him at tea. Before receiving the freedom of the city Mr. Page visited the Lincoln statue, where he placed a wreath and delivered a brief oration on Lincoln's fight for liberty.

Denmark to Build Concrete Ships.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—A company is being formed here for the construction of reinforced concrete ships. It is believed the industry will have a future in Scandinavia owing to the rapidity with which such tonnage can be produced. Norway already has launched its first concrete ship.

MORGENTHAU JOINS FIGHT ON HILLQUIT

Continued from Page 1.

even more by adopting many of its features.

Mr. Straus declared that "those who come from countries of oppression to this land of liberty and then immediately try to change this country are disloyal to human freedom.

"What do you think," he went on, "when a man comes before you and says, 'I won't subscribe to the Liberty Loan'? [Cries of "He's right," drowned by hisses.] What do you think when a candidate says, 'Oh, no, I want to work against the Government of the United States.'

"I have given my only son to the country's service, my friends; he was turned down for the draft, physically disqualified; but he came to me, although he has a wife and two little children, and said: 'I can't look my sons in the face, when they are grown, if I have failed to do my duty defending them.' And I never used so much political influence in my life as I did in getting my son a chance to fight in the regular army.

"Treasonable," Declares Straus.

"And a man who wants to impoverish the Government of the United States, who refuses to buy its war bonds, and hampers it so that my son will be unable to do his duty to his country, that man is treasonable. [Applause, with a few boos.]

"Has that man given his son," Mr. Straus continued, "or put his life in jeopardy? What is money compared with flesh and blood? But this man would withhold the money that would save the lives of our sons and of our country.

"Stand by the Government and against any man who stands against the Government. I don't care what his politics may be; I don't want any man who is not 100 per cent. American.

"At the recent dinner of the Southern Commercial Congress an Ambassador from one of the nations allied with us asked me about our city elections. I asked the reason for his interest, and he said that on the occasions of the reception of the foreign missions to this country every one had been impressed with the noble, patriotic spirit of our Mayor. They all took home to their own countries, he said, the impression that the great metropolis of New York had given its heart and soul and patriotism to the purpose of winning the war.

"And this great statesman from an allied country said to me that, if that man who had created this impression were thrown down, if he were not re-elected, Germany would regard it as a victory."

"When one candidate says that he won't subscribe one dollar to help the Government and another candidate has been allied, and undoubtedly is still allied, with the enemies of his country, how can there help being an international issue in this election?

"Now, to my own brethren of my own race, I want to remind them that anti-Semitism was imported into Russia from Germany, from the Hohenzollerns. I implore you for the sake of the 6,000,000 of our brethren in Russia, stand by America, stand by the man who represents American patriotism and nothing else, John Purroy Mitchel."

Joseph Barondess told what the Mitchel administration had done for the workingmen, and recalled what a Tammany police meant to the workmen even more than to the population at large.

Paintings
ANCIENT *and* MODERN
at the
Scott & Fowles Galleries
590 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 47th and 48th Streets

EARNS $3,000 FOR SOLDIERS.

Stage Women's War Relief Gives an Entertainment at Biltmore.

Practically every prominent actress in the city was present at the first entertainment given by the Stage Women's War Relief at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon and evening, and $3,000 was made for the soldiers. A jolly takeoff, a "Theatre Impromptu. Miscast," a one-act play by Bayard Veiller, was given both afternoon and evening and there was special dancing in the grand ballroom of the hotel, where afternoon tea and dinner were served.

In the play were Helen Ware, Florine Arnold, Lucy Weston, C. A. de L. Lima, H. B. Warner, Carter de Haven, Edward Robins, and Sam Cort. It was produced under the direction of Frederick Stanhope and Mrs. Henry B. Harris. The Dolly Sisters, Roshanara, and Beth Lydy danced.

Lois Long and F. Riker in Recital.

Franklin Riker, tenor, and Lois Long, soprano, who in private life is Mrs. Riker, appeared at Aeolian Hall last evening, accompanied by Edward Falk, in a program of songs and duets. The two singers, of artistic aims and some experience abroad, where Mr. Riker studied with de Reszke before the war, were most agreeably heard in their joint selections of Saint-Saëns and Schumann, and one composed by the tenor himself. Mrs. Riker also sang her husband's "Aminta's Plaint" and some of H. T. Burleigh's negro spirituals, while Mr. Riker gave American songs by Morris Class, Horsman, and MacDowell.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "Kitty, Darlin'," which was announced for Monday night at the Casino Theatre, has been postponed until Wednesday.

Walker Whiteside, in "Mr. Jubilee Drax," will be seen in Chicago before coming to New York. An engagement will begin at the Blackstone on Sunday night, Nov. 11.

There will be no war tax on tickets for tomorrow night's performance at the Hippodrome, as the proceeds will be devoted to the Navy Relief Society.

The entire "Romance and Arabella" company will go to Plattsburg after the performance tonight, and a special performance will be given there tomorrow.

Mary Eaton, who appeared with Adolf Bolm's ballet at the Booth Theatre a few months ago, has been engaged for "Over the Top."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
MAT. TODAY, ALL SEATS 50c TO $2.
All That's Best in Musical Comedy.
Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production.
The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
Theatre pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
Management pays war tax on Orchestra Seats except on Saturday nights and holidays.
JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in "A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale.
In the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA. B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN
Here Comes the Bride
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play "HAMILTON"
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Tuesday, 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" Last 5 Times

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
THE LOVE DRIVE
with FRED NIBLO, VIOLET HEMING, HILDA SPONG, ALBERT CRAN, others.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:25. Last Matinee Today, 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in "The Rescuing Angel," by Clare Kummer.
ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 6,
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
THE PIPES OF PAN
by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER
SEATS ON SALE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. at 2:30.
Romance and Arabella
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
"Another real American play."—Herald.
"Broken Threads"
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

CENTURY SEATS NOW
B'way & 62d St.
OPENS NEXT MOND. NOV. 5
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD ANNUAL REVUE
"Miss 1917"
MADE IN NEW YORK

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30.
Polly With a Past

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
JACK O' LANTERN
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evs., 8:15. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus'
& Sat. Mat. Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Holiday in Dixie Land, "What All Seats Happened to Ruth," Billy Elliott, Lee, Walton & Henry, others. Reserved $2, $1, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE ADELAIDE & HUGHES. Puzzle Sisters. Rube Marquard, Wm. Dooley & Co., Creasy & Dayne, and Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Blossom Seeley & Boys.

MOTION PICTURES.
STRAND Marguerite CLARK in "BAB'S BURGLAR." Soloists, Victor Moore. Strand Symphony Orch.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8980
WM. S. HART in "THE COLD DECK."
Also Grosse VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
Sunday Night Concert
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Elec. Day, 2:30.
Wash. Sq. Players
Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
FAVERSHAM
in a Quaint, Charming Play.
"THE OLD COUNTRY"

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15.
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN
"Finest play in years."—Ev. Post.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Thurs. 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE in Peter Ibbetson

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO BEGINNING WED. NIGHT NOV. 7
ALICE NIELSEN in Kitty Darlin'
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2:20.
LAST 10 TIMES MR. FAVERSHAM Presents
MISALLIANCE
By Bernard Shaw, with Macklyn Arbuckle.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 3 Weeks Ahead

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20.
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.
SEAT SALE NOW.
Marie Doro
OPENING MON. AFT., NOV. 5.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15
Mats. Today, Election Day & Wed. 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Election Day & Wed.
"DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week—"CHIN CHIN" with Doyle & Dixon. "UPSTAIRS AND DOWN."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week—"Mother Carey's Chickens." WILTON LACKAYE, in "The Inner Man."

MOTION PICTURES.
BROADWAY Continuous—Noon to 11:30. 30c-50c-75c. MAE MURRAY in "PRINCESS VIRTUE."
A Super Blue Bird Production.
Next Wk.—Mildred Harris, "The Price of a Good Time." A daringly clever Lois Weber Production.
RIALTO B'way, 43d 29-30-00 Geraldine FARRAR in "The Woman God Forgot."
SAT. MUSICALE 10:30 A. M. TODAY. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
Christmas Cheer
for Our Soldiers and Sailors
(Under the auspices of the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage)
Florence Easton, Maximilian Pilzer, Adolf Bolm and his Russian Dancers, Maclennan Scott Gibson, Lt. Col. W. T. Stewart, Late Canadian Overseas Forces, Mgt. Daniel Mayer
Tickets 50c to $2.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Soloist Mischa ELMAN
GOLDMARK, BEETHOVEN, LISZT.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Mme. Schumann Heink ONLY NEW YORK SONG RECITAL
Carnegie Hall, Tomor'w Afternoon at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL
ZIMBALIST
Only N. Y. Recital. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL—5 Saturday Evenings, Nov. 17, Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 2, 23.
PROGRAMS OF NEW RUSSIAN MUSIC
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
Modest Altschuler.....Conductor
Subscriptions $9 to $2.50. Boxes $100 & $75.
Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc., Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15.
PIANO RECITAL (Baldwin)—MISCHA Levitzki
Tickets 75c to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—LEON Rothier
(Famous French Basso, Metrop. Opera Co.)
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

PRINCESS THEATRE, Tom'w Aft. at 3:30
PIANO RECITAL BY HANS BARTH
Tickets 50c to $2, at Box Office.
Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFT. at 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR
Novaes
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
B'way at 53d St. Mats.—Aft.—Eves.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.
THEY SAY CLEOPATRA'S TAILOR WAS A FLORIST ! ! !
GRANDEST ACHIEVEMENT IN DRAMATIC AND SPECTACULAR AMUSEMENTS IN ALL THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE, WITH ENTRANCINGLY ALLURING MUSIC.
Theda Bara in CLEOPATRA
THE WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION
LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd Street, West of Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30 Daily, 25c to $1. (All reserved.)
You Can Make a Date With Cleopatra 6 Weeks in Advance.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ALICE BRADY, "A MAID OF BELGIUM."

1917 EDITION
HOTEL RED BOOK
A National Directory
103 Park Ave., N. Y.

CHU CHIN CHOW MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE COMPANY of 300
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THE MOST (WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS) PRODUCTION
IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
NOW IN ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON.
Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Prices: Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1
Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50.
(Except Saturday Night.)
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GO OVER THE TOP WITH
Sergt. Arthur Guy
EMPEY
"Author of "Over the Top"
at CARNEGIE HALL,
Tom'w Eve., Nov. 4th, at 8:30.
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.
Mgt. Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave.

"Cheer Up" "Bring the Kiddies—Hear 'Em Laugh."
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. EVES. at 8:15
At the HIPPODROME

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
THE NEW BEHMAN SHOW

MASS MEETING
Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th St.
TONIGHT, 8:15. ADMISSION FREE
SUBJECT: WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME.
Hon. William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury
Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma
Hon. James W. Gerard, Ex-Ambassador to Germany
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman Woman's Division Council of National Defense
Under the auspices of New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 7, at 8:30. Address by
Sir Geo. H. Reid
Former Premier of Australia, Former Australian High Commissioner, M. P., on
What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire.
Tickets $3 to 25c at Box Office, agencies or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Sq.

David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave.
THE VALUE OF A MOTHER
דיא ווערמה פון א מאמע
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
NORMAN ANGELL
Subject, "Success in Our War Aims."
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1917.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

There is no reason to doubt the German assertion that 180,000 Italians were captured in the fighting that began in the Julian Alps and the retreat into the plains. It is a large number. But Italy has over 3,000,000 men under arms. An army suffers a defeat when it is forced to retreat, but it is not routed so long as it can fight. In 1914 JOFFRE was forced to retreat almost to Paris. He retreated skillfully, and when he turned on the Germans he "stopped them at the Marne." The way France has been fighting ever since is proof enough that a retreat does not mean a downfall.

Precisely in the same fashion CADORNA has been retreating, and he has now turned on his pursuers. He hopes to "stop them," whether at the Tagliamento or at another point is not yet disclosed. The fighting on the Tagliamento may be intended only to hold the enemy while the real battle line is formed in the rear. However that may be, it is no routed army that now turns to repeat, if it can, what JOFFRE did at the Marne.

STOCK MARKET REGULATION.

The regulation of the stock market by its Governors will be approved by the same great majority of opinion that approves regulation of other markets. The approval will not be based upon the idea that such regulation is desirable in normal times, but that it is necessary in the public interest when conditions are so abnormal as now. There is such a surfeit of news that there is confusion of thought, and too easy an opportunity for those experienced persons who fish best in troubled waters and thrive at the expense of others whose nerves are disturbed. The regulation of the stock market differs from the other regulations in that it is done by the representatives of the market itself rather than by official authority.

It might have been better if it had come sooner, but at least it anticipates what other markets left to official authority. Therein the Stock Exchange shows perception of its responsibility, and readiness to meet it, which deserves public confidence. Being professional rather than official regulation, the presumption is that it will be skillful, the trouble being rightly diagnosed and the remedy applied being suitable. The action taken is designed, in the first place, to ascertain the facts about the alleged selling of securities to cause a decline rather than for legitimate reasons. Selling to cause a decline in times like these is as unpatriotic as it always is unpopular. Such selling differs both in intention and effect from mere selling in anticipation of a decline, which acts rather as a stabilizer of the market than as a disturber. The selling which the Stock Exchange seeks to prevent and punish is of the malicious sort, and is defended by nobody except those willing to profit by causing loss to others. Since the Stock Exchange is acting in the public interest, the information which comes into its possession should be public property so far as it is of public concern. Private affairs should not be disclosed, but there should be no professional monopoly of such intelligence, thus giving traders advantage over customers and the public at large.

It may not be amiss to add that what Wall Street is experiencing thus far is a movement of prices rather than a decline of values. There is a war readjustment which makes some securities more valuable than others, and to that extent is a disturbance of values. But that is not a permanent factor, and it is less general than the readjustment of all security prices to the new value for money. Dividends are not being passed and trade is not decreasing. But the yields upon investments which were satisfactory in a different money market are not satisfactory when war properties are exceptionally prosperous, and when there are recurring demands for new money which can be found only by shifting of investments. Sooner or later peace will come, and old considerations will regain their force. Just now nothing counts except winning the war. It is a general maxim that it is poor policy to sell when there is a rush to sell, and that is particularly applicable now. Why help the sellers for the fall in that manner? If stocks were not so easily lent they would not be so easily sold for the fall. If customers would require either that their stocks should not be lent or that the profits of the lending should be divided with their owners, the efforts of the Stock Exchange would be strongly reinforced.

A WARNING.

In a speech full of unanswerable, clear reasoning and lofty patriotism, and, save for a passage or two, bare of partisanship, Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER warns those Jewish citizens "who are generally regarded as the 'backbone of the Socialist Party in 'this city" against voting for Mr. HILLQUIT. Mr. UNTERMYER reminds them that Mr. HILLQUIT holds out no hope or intention of realizing the Socialist polity or dream. He runs not as a Socialist but as a seditionary. He seeks votes upon the issues of opposition to the war, of a speedy and, therefore, German peace, as if the Mayor of New York were entitled to negotiate peace.

He takes it upon himself to approve the peace terms rejected by Mr. WILSON. His election, in his view "a mandate for a general peace," would be, as Mr. UNTERMYER points out, "a vote of want of confidence in the Government." He refuses to buy a Liberty bond. Our soldiers and sailors who are in the war by the will of Congress, the President, the American people, acting by their representatives under the Constitution, may go unfed, unclothed, unarmed, so far as he can have his way.

To vote for him is to send a message of good cheer to Germany, the enemy of freedom, the focus of anti-Semitism, the prompter of the Russian autocracy, the old persecutor and oppressor of the Jews. To vote for him is to vote against freedom and democracy everywhere. To vote for him is to stab our soldiers and sailors in the back.

The overpowering public sentiment of this community, the patriotic ardor which is sure to grow sterner, inexorable, as our part in the war is played more conspicuously and as we begin to hear of our wounded and our dead, is an accuser, and may be made an enemy, terrible, implacable. Mr. UNTERMYER warns the Jewish partisans of Mr. HILLQUIT and his seditious and traitorous platform:

> With your aid this seditious appeal will die the death it deserves. If, with your aid, it should succeed, the responsibility and the shame will be yours. It will arouse a storm of hate, resentment and anti-Semitism such as our race has never before encountered in this country.

Plain words and grave. Mr. UNTERMYER has done an ungracious but a necessary duty. If by a seeming solidarity of Jewish naturalized citizens who have forgot their obligation to the country which shelters them, gives them freedom and equality, New York and the United States should be dishonored, Germany made jubilant, the propagandists of dishonest peace stirred to new effort; if, while we are thinking of our soldiers and sailors, the man who is willing to leave them naked to their enemies is elected by Jewish votes, who can doubt that our tradition of tolerance will be imperiled?

War breeds fierce passions. It is unwise, it is dangerous, for any class of men to set themselves against the iron purpose of a nation resolved on war to the uttermost. The Bolshevikation of New York is something the prudent as well as the patriotic will keep away from.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

What fruits of the woman suffrage movement, what manifestation of the spirit that prompts women to ask for the ballot, have chiefly commanded the attention of the country during this year of trial, of sacrifice, and of danger? There are two. One is the picketing of the White House by suffragists as a means of putting the President of the United States under duress, of compelling him to take the action favored by the extreme wing of the suffrage party. The other was the vote of Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN, Member of Congress from Montana, the only woman member who ever sat in that House, against the resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

There has been nothing else that commanded large attention. The States where women have won the vote have not pushed themselves into the public view by any great social advance or political reform achieved through woman suffrage. No advocate of the cause can show that they are better governed, that their people are happier or more prosperous than when only men voted.

Women have had the vote long enough and in sufficiently large numbers to constitute a fair opportunity to justify the cause and their demands, if they are capable of justification And as the chief works of woman suffrage agitation they can point only to the picketers and to Miss RANKIN. The women who posted themselves in front of the White House were remonstrated with, they were appealed to. They were told that in time of war, when the President was devoting the whole energy of his mind to the problems of war, their demonstration was most unseemly, it was offensive to the country, it was an affront to the President, it was dangerous. They were deaf to every appeal, they would not listen to reason, they defied the laws of the District of Columbia and persisted in their unlawful behavior after arrest and punishment. It is true, and the fact should have due weight in the minds of the public, that at their convention at Saratoga the suffragists of New York State disclaimed and disapproved the behavior of the picketers.

In explaining her vote upon the resolution declaring a state of war, Miss RANKIN said: "I want to stand "by my country, but I cannot vote "for war. I vote no." That tears choked her voice and filled her eyes at that moment was natural, it was womanly. But the country's conclusion was that in the time of national peril strong men must make the decisions that control policies.

The voters of the State of New York will determine by their ballots next Tuesday whether Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the State should be amended in such wise as to give the privilege of the ballot to women. Two years ago a woman suffrage amendment was beaten in this State by an adverse majority of 188,613. By what arguments, by what demonstrations of the political and social value of the ballot in the hands of the women have the supporters of the cause commended it to the favor of the voters since that crushing defeat? The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Maine have voted against suffrage for women and by large majorities in recent years. New York will again vote against it next Tuesday, but the issue should not be overlooked or neglected. The amendment should be rejected this year by a majority sufficiently emphatic to put an end to the agitation at least during the period when the minds of the people are preoccupied with the grave concerns of war.

AMONG THE SINN FEIN.

Mr. HILLQUIT, who is so hot for a peace on German terms, found a congenial audience of Irish Revolutionists in Brooklyn. The American flag was appropriately absent. It would be out of place at a meeting of a German candidate. The colors of the Irish Revolution were the sole decoration. The Irish Revolutionists have made one, and have been plotting another, attack on one of our associates in the war, both times with German aid and that of so-called Americans. The Sinn Fein openly welcomes the help of Germany. It is inevitable that its adherents here should be divided between the two Hohenzollern nominees. Mr. JEREMIAH O'LEARY and one school are for HEARST and HYLAN. The concern that calls itself the Irish Progressive League is for Mr. HILLQUIT.

The Chairman of the league's meeting, introducing Mr. HILLQUIT, called New York "Cork City." That was a graceful reference to the Sinn Feiners of Cork, who have hissed "The Star-Spangled Banner," spread scandalous falsehoods about our sailors visiting the city, hooted and stoned them in the streets, in bands under the Sinn Fein banner hunted them, "as if they were wild beasts," a Cork newspaper says. Both the American and the British naval commanders had to forbid their men to enter Cork, where they are not safe from insult and violence organized by the Irish Revolutionists. These men are not only conspirators with Germany against Great Britain. They not only seek to injure and cripple our associate in the war, and therefore to injure and cripple the United States, as a party to the war. They have shown themselves in Cork as the active enemies of the United States.

It was fitting that the representatives of such a pro-German and anti-American society should be addressed by Mr. HILLQUIT. It is equally fitting that others of the same treasonable stamp should support Judge HYLAN. The forces of disloyalty are divided between the two. Mayor MITCHEL has the good fortune and the merit of numbering among his supporters no traitor, no intriguer with the enemy, no German pacifist, no worker for German purposes, no anti-patriot and anti-American.

THE VICTORIES OF THE SPY.

Along the waterfronts of our large cities the German army operates successfully, uninterruptedly, imperturbably. It scored its largest recent victory in the Baltimore fire on Tuesday night. The destruction of munitions in that fire was so large that it attracted for a moment the roving, happy-go-lucky attention of the American citizen. But the Baltimore fire was merely a large engagement. Almost constantly the German army on the American front goes on with its methodical work; a fire here, a fire there, and each time the work of an American brigade at the front nullified. The Baltimore attack, perhaps, nullified the work of a division. What does it mean to nullify the work of an American brigade? It means that more American soldier boys in Europe will have to die.

What do we do with the German army on the American front? Sometimes we capture some of its members; we take in tow somebody who has been seen "acting suspiciously" near the scene of the latest disaster to our arms. And then we try him for a violation of the laws which exist in time of peace, all exactly as if we did not know his object, as if we thought him a reckless crank or a common robber and destroyer. Keeping up the fiction, we send him, if he is convicted, to a jail to suffer the usual punishment of common robbers or incendiaries in time of peace. The German army on the American front records him as a casualty and goes on with its preparations for the next engagement. Tonight it is here, tomorrow it will be there; the Brooklyn waterfront alone numbers thirty-two of them up to date. They attract no notice unless they are as big German victories as the one in Baltimore, but the tally steadily mounts.

At what time shall we give over the fiction that this is a time of peace, that these men are ordinary criminals violating the laws for profit or love of destruction, and meet the German army on the American front with the weapons which the laws of war put in our hands? By the laws of war the punishment for this kind of warfare is death. Not until we inflict it will spies and traitors take warning. The directing mind of these operations will not be daunted, for, whoever he is, he is a German officer and takes his chances; but the tools he hires will. The spy from Berlin will go on taking his chance, as he took it the day he doffed his uniform and came to America to do this work; but the indigenous American traitor, the man who takes the German spy's money, will see things differently. He goes his road for hire. He challenges the laws of war. Enforce them. He does not believe he runs that risk. Convince him.

RUSSIA STILL IN THE WAR.

Premier KERENSKY shows the strain of his tremendous exertions to rally the Russian people to face their duty to themselves and to stand by their allies in the war. The marvel is that this man of heroic soul but frail body has not succumbed to the ordeal. He has been soldier as well as statesman, teacher as well as leader, orator as well as administrator, and everything at high pressure; carrying such a burden as no contemporary in the great struggle has known. The interview at Petrograd, which at first occasioned concern because it was misunderstood, reflects a weariness of the spirit verging on exhaustion. KERENSKY is war worn, more even than his people; but he has no idea of abandoning the conflict, of turning his back upon his allies in the common cause of human liberty.

Russia's allies may find KERENSKY's retrospect of their contributions to the war hardly to their liking. All have made supreme sacrifices, and if the East has saved the West in emergencies, the West has reciprocated in full measure. KERENSKY is just a little hysterical when he says that Russia "claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden." What more could France have done in the field? Has not the British Empire responded to every demand upon her strength on sea and land and shared her purse with all her European allies? Mistakes, blunders in fact, have been made by all, a result of lack of coordination; and in Russia's case the revolution dislocated the strategy of the Entente, compelling Russia's allies, America among them, to "shoulder the burden." Certainly America is helping Russia with generous hands; and long ago America went to Russia's aid when the Root mission and the Stevens railway commission were dispatched with plenary powers. All this KERENSKY cannot have forgotten.

The assurance that Russia is still in the war was not necessary from the Premier, for less than two weeks ago he was rekindling the fighting spirit of his countrymen with fiery eloquence; and the Russian people have given so many exhibitions of recuperation and of their will to continue the struggle in spite of political and economic handicaps that we in America have never lost faith in them.

It may be, as KERENSKY says, that "the disorganized state of life in gen"eral has had a psychological effect "on the people, so that they doubt the "possibility of attaining their hopes"; but the fit of black depression will pass, new leaders will rise to compose differences, and soldiers will come to the front to inspire the army and restore discipline. The behavior of the Russian people in this war justifies that hope.

The capture of Beersheba is cheering news. It is the first sign of activity that has come out of Palestine in months. The British were held up there at a time when their advance appeared to be proceeding successfully, and after a while they withdrew from the positions they had taken. In taking Beersheba they are not making, apparently, so ambitious a move as the one which they attempted last Spring, but it is better to begin more humbly if it brings better results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Senator's Rage Considered.

With a good deal of what Senator LA FOLLETTE wrote in his letter to the Rev. H. S. BIGELOW it is easy enough to agree. The treatment to which the Ohio pacifist was subjected by his neighbors was utterly lawless—a lynching, so far as it went—and it is therefore to be condemned by all good citizens. The latter has, however, several significant peculiarities of the kind made inevitable by its authorship.

In the first place, it gave no consideration—as the law always does—to the fact that the men who flogged Mr. BIGELOW had been subjected to great provocation. He had persistently expressed sentiments eminently calculated to produce, in time of war, exactly the sort of violent action that it did produce, and though that does not justify the infliction of "wild justice," it does leave a part of the responsibility for what happened on Mr. BIGELOW. Much more important than that, however, is the fact that, though the Senator's blood boiled so violently when he heard of a brother pacifist's experience at the hands of an American mob, he has always been able to endure with a curiously close approach to complete composure the news that for more than three years has been coming from Europe in regard to the doings in Belgium and elsewhere, not of German mobs, but of high German officials and of German soldiers under the thoroughly efficient control of their superiors.

Memory does not bring to mind any bitterly indignant letters that Senator LA FOLLETTE has been moved to write about the vastly severer sufferings of French and Belgian civilians, women and young girls as well as men, in the occupied towns of those countries. He has been calm in spite of the work of the submarines and has had no tears to shed, no comminatory adjectives to heap high, at the shelling of lifeboats struggling in a high sea, and he has never put pen to paper in protest against the often homicidal work of German spies in his own country. Why, then, does his heart so bleed for the wrongs of Mr. BIGELOW—wrongs which, while real, would make in the Bryce report, for instance, a page dull indeed in contrast with the rest?

An Artist's Grave Indiscretion.

However painful it may have been for Dr. KARL MUCK to lead his admirable orchestra through the mazes of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and however sincerely as a musician he may disapprove of its progressions and as a German of its associated meaning, it would have been judicious for him, before refusing to play it, to consider the inevitable results of the refusal. Had he done so, a man of his intelligence could not have failed to see that thus and now to offend and irritate the great mass of the American people would not only bring deep disfavor on himself, but would do a disservice of no small importance to every man, woman, and child of German birth or descent now living in the United States.

The first of these penalties, if it had stood alone, it would have been his right to undergo if he chose, but about the infliction of the second it behooved him to consult those upon whom it was bound to fall. It is evident from the present conduct of the great majority of them that, had he done so, they would have protested earnestly against the utterly needless increase of their present embarrassments and difficulties that would follow the starting of a controversy like the one now in progress. They would have reminded him, too, that in consistency he, who was not German enough to refuse from Americans the fairly generous materialization of appreciation in the shape of money and applause, might also refrain from emphasizing his disapprobation of everything now meant to Americans by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

As it is, he has put all German-Americans more on the defensive than they necessarily are because this country is now at war with the one of their origin, and, as an eminent and representative German musician, he has created a distaste for German music in circles far wider than those to which that feeling otherwise would have been restricted. In other words, his indiscretion has made it harder for us to agree, as most of us would prefer to do, with his own assertion that art knows no frontiers. We still believe that, but when artists insist on being intensely and offensively national, they should not be surprised if art and its exponents are confounded in public criticism.

He Turned Against Suffrage.

When the women suffragists call attention to the many activities of a military importance, not less real because indirect, in which they have engaged since this country entered the war, and when they offer these activities as basis of a claim to the ballot, the argument is not without force. Its weight is recognized, even by those who do not forget, as the suffrage women prefer to do, that the women opposed to the extension of the franchise have been at least as efficient helpers as themselves in the promotion of the national welfare.

But in a letter printed on this page yesterday HENRY A. WISE WOOD made the important point, as the result of his recent and wide observation, that when the question at issue is preparation for war, as distinguished from the conduct of war, the constitutional and practically universal tendency of women is to take the pacifist attitude—to insist that nothing be done.

Rightly holding that attitude to be a dangerous one, Mr. WOOD offered it as the reason why he had changed from a believer in woman suffragism to a convinced and determined opponent of it. The suffragists will find it hard to refute his logic, impossible to deny his statements as of fact.

Work Against Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the President has so widely advertised the woman suffrage amendment, there is small likelihood of its being overlooked by the average voter. May I, therefore, urge upon every woman reader of THE TIMES who realizes the imminent danger to our State that she make it her business to write at once to at least ten voters urging them to vote No on Amendment No. 1?

HELEN G. HARMAN BROWN.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

THE SONG AND THE DOCTOR.

Tread softly near the sacred throne of art—
It is a seat aloft, aloof, apart,
Airy as ether, yet as stern as stone,
Built for the gods of color, form and tone.

Oh, Boy! some language in that stanza—yes?
But how can I in simple words express
The thrill that percolates the inner me
At thought of Boston's sacred Symphony?

'Tis but the herd—say ninety millions strong—
That love the things they love, and, right or wrong,
Prefer the glory-song their fathers knew
To any air a German ever blew.

Why force the Doctor to distress himself?
Just lay him gently on a dusky shelf
Until the war is o'er, and, when we win,
We'll let him hear US play it—in Berlin!

O. C. A. CHILD.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DANGER.

G. W. Wickersham Points Out Lessons of the City Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in a letter to THE TIMES published this morning, inquires:

> Does any one for a moment imagine that one of the thousands of loyal, thinking women of New York City would vote for Hylan or Hillquit? They would turn out en masse for Mitchel, whether they liked him or not, whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

And she adds, very truly:

> The election of either the Socialist or the Tammany tool means the disgrace of New York City.

Now, Mrs. Atherton, in common with many other ladies who are advocating the extension of the suffrage to embrace women, centres her attention upon the "thousands of loyal, thinking women," and neglects to reflect upon the very great number of thousands of women who would vote for Hylan or Hillquit. Indeed, the first effect of woman suffrage, it seems to me, would be to double the Socialist vote. Practically all the wives and daughters of the followers of Mr. Hillquit are Socialists, and for this reason the Hillquit followers and the Socialist Party ardently support the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Atherton further says:

> I know the bogy of the east side woman; but there are only a third as many foreign-born women in the whole United States as men.

I do not know where Mrs. Atherton gets her statistics, but it is well known that there is a very large number of foreign-born women in the City and State of New York. I think also that no one will dispute the fact that women are more tenacious of early prejudices than men, and far slower to adopt new views or to yield to the influence of new environment. The women of foreign birth would yield less readily than the men to the influence of American environment. Many of them spend their lives in a community of persons of their race, and do not go out as do their husbands, fathers, and brothers and mingle with English-speaking Americans. They retain in far larger measure their prejudices against military service, and are less ready to appreciate the present menace to continued freedom and the need of raising armies to secure us against the German assault. Therefore, to extend the suffrage to all the adult women of New York State at the present time would be greatly to increase the number of pacifist, pro-German, and anti-American votes.

The consideration, which, quite apart from any further argument, would determine the question for me whether or not to vote in favor of woman suffrage at the present time is the great need of the strong, united support of the whole country in the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged. There are already too many disloyal voices; there is too much pacifist, pro-German influence. The essential issues of the war are not yet fully recognized by the entire nation. They certainly are not appreciated by a number of ladies ardently advocating woman suffrage who have pledged themselves not to contribute to any cause, even to the purchase of Liberty bonds, until what they regard as the paramount cause of woman suffrage shall be won! If at the present time there should be added to the electorate in this great State 1,700,000 voters, (an equal number to the male vote cast at the last Presidential election,) untrained to take part in public affairs, unaccustomed to the exercise of the franchise, unaccustomed to think seriously of political problems, the chance of the election of a Hillquit or a Hylan would be greatly increased and the movement toward unification of the country in the vigorous effective prosecution of the war seriously weakened. The question whether or not this radical step in the modification of our form of government shall be taken, at a moment when the nation is engaged in girding itself up for war, is one which must be answered by the men of this State on Tuesday next.

It is the duty, the high duty, of every adult man to vote pro or con on this proposition, and he should determine his vote by asking himself in all sincerity these questions:

First—whether or not he is satisfied that the evidence submitted to the people conclusively demonstrates the fact that wherever woman suffrage has been introduced it has resulted in a substantial improvement of government. Personally, I believe that there is no such evidence; that the utmost that can be said is that woman suffrage has resulted in no substantial change in the character of the government of the States in which it exists; that it has introduced an emotional element which at times results in the adoption of some reform which responds to an emotional appeal, but that no substantial improvement in government has been adopted in any suffrage State which has not been adopted also in States whose men only vote.

Second—Whether or not he is satisfied that it would strengthen the hands of the Government to extend the franchise at this time to hundreds of thousands of women unused to the exercise of the suffrage, unaccustomed to consider and determine with a view to the welfare of the State serious questions which are put before the people, or to consider and determine the qualifications of men who are candidates for respective offices.

Third—Whether the extension of the franchise to thousands of women of Teuton origin, living in the City and State of New York, to thousands of women of Slavic and other allen origin and education would tend to the better support of the Government in the administration of the draft law, in the vigorous methods of national defense, in those other stern measures which will have to be resorted to in the prosecution of war, when the fact of the participation of the United States in the conflict shall have come home by actual experience to the people, instead of being a mere intellectual recognition of a struggle going on on another continent.

Finally, the elector should consider whether or not the State of New York, with its already highly complicated electorate, with its unassimilated groups, is the State to embark at the present time upon a further experiment in extended suffrage, the consequences of failure in which may be of such untold injury to the whole country.

There are many other arguments pro and con bearing upon the question, but the considerations above mentioned seem to me of paramount importance at the present time, and, therefore, I venture to submit them to the consideration of your readers.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

Votes Lost to Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Toward the end of October I moved away from an election district on Broadway. About the same time nine other families moved out of the building and twelve families moved in, there having been three apartments not occupied.

Altogether in this immediate neighborhood (for I only moved thirteen blocks) there were forty-nine changes. Far the greater number of families in both apartment houses take THE TIMES, and if they take THE TIMES it is a fair inference they are Mitchel voters. All of them are disfranchised, owing to their having no fixed residence thirty days before Oct. 13, the last day of the primaries.

What is the answer? ALIBI.
New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

NEW YORK AND THE KAISER.

Every Vote for Hillquit and Hylan Will Help the Cause of the Enemy.

By FRANK BOHN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I could upon reflection give twenty reasons for opposing the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel in ordinary times. But these are not ordinary times. There is just one reason why I must render the present Mayor unqualified support. Mr. Mitchel advocates relentless war on the Kaiser. Mr. Hillquit, whom I have many times supported for public office, is fighting the battle of the Kaiser by urging immediate peace.

If Mr. Mitchel were supporting the Kaiser and Tammany Hall was supporting America and her allies, I should advocate the election of the Tammany candidate, were that candidate the devil incarnate or even Charles Murphy himself.

With the Germans smashing into Italy I for one haven't time to argue Dudley Field Malone's statement concerning keeping the war issue out of municipal politics. To me victory in this war is the supreme issue before the world today. Let the Kaiser get away with his plunder, including his 175,000,000 slaves, and no self-respecting, liberty-loving man or woman in the wide world could enjoy a peaceful mind in this generation. The Black Eagle does not have to wave over America to win America for Prussianism. Let Prussianism win this war and we shall most assuredly see America turned into a second Prussia to fight in self-defense against the Prussia that is. As to nine-tenths of my very good friends who now cry "Peace" where there can be no peace, I would pray the American people to "Forgive them, they do not know what they do."

Many will vote for Mr. Hillquit because they oppose the draft. Others will vote for him because of the high prices now prevailing. He will receive many votes because of the opposition felt to certain unnecessary invasions of personal rights which have been made by the Federal Government. In all these particulars I have been as critical as any of the powers that be. But I see in all these facts no just reason for stabbing the Government of the United States in the back while it is organizing the nation for war. As regards the state of the opposing forces in Europe, it would be well if many Americans who still retain their seats in a fool's paradise would get up and begin to think and act. Great Britain and America are now standing together as the only powerful nations still in a position to successfully face the armies of Germany. If we in America hesitate, how can we expect the British to keep their faces to the foe?

Many of my Socialist friends say to me: "In voting for Hillquit we are not voting for an individual. We are voting for a principle. We are voting for the social ownership and the social control of the nation's industries as against their private ownership and private control." This statement is simply untrue. The vast majority of the voters now gathering under the banner of the erstwhile Socialist Party do not even claim to be Socialists. Most of the distinguished citizens who are coming to the help of Mr. Hillquit are loudly protesting that they are not Socialists. Many of these, if they were to live to be a thousand years old, would never vote for the principles of socialism. They are standing with Hillquit only because Hillquit stands for immediate peace. They will desert the Socialist Party as soon as that peace is secured. As Mr. Hillquit is in no sense representing socialism in this election, I am in no way opposing socialism by opposing his candidacy.

In thus making the issue clear Mr. Hillquit and his supporters have taken their stand against the Socialists of Russia, the Socialists of France, the Socialists of Great Britain and of Belgium. He is supported in Europe only by the Socialist majority in Germany and Austria, by the pro-German anarchists of Russia and by some misguided socialistic Sinn Feiners in Ireland. Regardless of all this, I am told that there seems to be a possibility of Mr. Hillquit's election. I cannot believe it until the event has happened.

When in a thousand years, the history of this great conflict is told, will its climax run something like this: The Great Beast came out of the Middle Ages to make a feast of civilization. France bled to death fighting. Russia accomplished a revolution so that she might fight better, but it was too late. Italy fell back, beating at last with her bare fists against the 42-centimeter guns of the mighty enemy, England freely voted her every man and her every shilling to the cause. Then, in the final desperate crisis, New York City in America came cringing and whining, came like a dog crawling up to be whipped, came without heart or hope or care or cause, to make its peace with the Great Beast.

To make a peace with the Kaiser because some one may some time dig up the dirt in Riverside Park!

To make a peace with the Kaiser because some school children say they do not like their lessons!

To make a peace with the Kaiser because taxes are too high for Hylan or too low for Hillquit!

To make a peace with the Kaiser because beans are so and so many cents a quart, &c.!

For every vote cast for surrender by the high-minded and the ethically inclined, there will be a score cast next Tuesday by weeping cowards and by common traitors to civilization. If that is the stuff our majority are made of, then by all means let us have peace! For they are fit only to be lackeys and doormats to the Kaiser's soldiery.

Come forth now, souls of the men who have led our American people to war on evil in other days! A vision strange to this land of ours awaits you. You shall perchance see Hylan of Tammany Hall or Morris Hillquit (look well at them) instructed by the electorate of New York City to say to the listening world that we are willing and anxious to trade our past and our future of freedom for the privilege of crawling out of a fight by passing the issue and the conflict to our children. If New York is perfidious enough for this the nation cannot know the facts too soon. Tuesday will tell. FRANK BOHN.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

HOLLAND'S PRESTIGE.

If It Has Suffered, It Is Expected to Recover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Stearns Davis, Professor of History at the University of Minnesota, writes an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 29, in which he takes it upon himself to criticise the Dutch Government for its policy of trying to avoid being drawn into the war. On the contrary, the professor advises us Dutchmen to follow the United States' example and declare war on Germany.

Now, what chance would Holland stand against the German fighting machine? None whatever. All the land frontier of Holland is bounded by Germany and the portion of Belgium now held by Germany. The frontier is entirely open. Germany has thirteen times Holland's population, and if Holland declared war on Germany, Holland would meet the fate of Belgium and Rumania within a very short time with no resultant benefit to the Allies. In fact, such a fate for Holland would be a calamity to the Allies, as it would furnish new submarine bases and new supplies to Germany. England and France have their hands full, and before they could come to the aid of Holland with guns and airplanes the greater part of Dutch soil would be overrun by the German hordes. The British and French war lords realize this and do not now wish Holland to join the Allies; no more do the Washington strategists. It is only theorists like the professor who urge the Dutch Government to take such a suicidal step. Because Holland shows no inclination to pursue this course, the professor accuses the Dutch of cowardice. His conclusion is entirely unwarranted, and is indeed an infamous attack on the good name of Holland.

The professor asks why Holland does not obtain its coal from England. As yet he does not seem to have heard that Britain's allies, France and Italy, are themselves clamoring for coal, and that even in England there is a coal famine.

Also, the professor asks: "Would Holland have tolerated the same treatment from Siam or Haiti as it stands from Germany?" Naturally not, but would the United States have declared war on Spain if Spain had been thirteen times the former's size, and its territory immediately joined the United States? If it be true that, owing to the misrepresentation of amateur statesmen like the professor, Holland's prestige in America has suffered, we Dutchmen can rest assured that the harm done will be only temporary. The present Dutch Government has guided our kingdom through many difficulties and has proved itself perfectly capable of looking after the honor and the interests of the country and its inhabitants.

HENDRIK LUDEN.
Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1917.

Mrs. Atherton's Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gist of Mrs. Atherton's reply to Anna Katharine Green on the suffrage amendment would seem to be a compilation of her personal predictions rather than an argument on the effect of the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. Atherton cautiously implies that by admitting women into the political arena good results would ensue, such as new subjects for table talk, but she sums up by admitting her personal indifference to the ballot and its inadequacy to procure her anything.

Her argument seems to hinge upon a vague sense that something is amiss in the world which can be righted if the ballot be given to that portion of the community which the novelist admits has "lost its power to blush," and to whose intelligence she is not flattering.

Mrs. Atherton has naively demonstrated that the ballot would be used by women of lower intelligence rather than by those as highly endowed as herself.

For just this reason, plus the undesirability of admitting into the political arena an influx of pacifism, socialism, and feminism, upholders of true patriotism exhort all voters to do their utmost to defeat the woman suffrage amendment. H. P. STROMBERG.
New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

A LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

He Urges Strenuous Efforts to Elect Mr. Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Republican! In me the principles of republicanism are inbred from the old régime. Since the day when, as a boy, I stood close before a rural platform in Illinois, at Beardstown, and, for two hours or more on a hot Summer afternoon, listened in awe to Abraham Lincoln speak as never man spoke before or since, when he defeated Stephen A. Douglas in intellectual combat for the Presidency of these United States, my devotion to Republican principles has remained intense and implacable. Not blindly, my party right or wrong, but my party—right!

Never have I held that all good political principles are fundamentally Republican, or that all good citizens are Republicans. I have never been so blindly partisan as that. My party vote has often borne eliminations. Certainly it will on Tuesday next carry the name of John Purroy Mitchel, whom my convictions confirm as the one man among the several candidates for the great office of Mayor of this great city who is justly entitled to and is qualified for its vast and vital administration!

The safety of every interest that involves New York City is not only concerned but is safeguarded in his election. It is a hazardous hour for the welfare of our city, a critical situation that confronts us, and I am convinced that every Republican should spring with heroic sacrifice and make strenuous efforts for the sure election of the one man, the one safe, true and tried man who is equal to and is verified for the office of Mayor—John Purroy Mitchel!

Three of the candidates for the Mayoralty have claims for consideration as representing reputable organizations, it is true! Morris Hillquit incurs an inverse and discreditable classification. Avowedly he represents elements which are unstable, destructive, and revolutionary, disqualified for governing through violent opposition to our Government. Long ago Hillquit issued a pamphlet, or book, a review of which I read in THE TIMES, whose opening declaration is: "This country belongs to the people who live in it!"—a rank falsehood. This country belongs to the people who made it from the beginning, and who, by the Eternal, will forever control and govern it! This country will never belong to or be ruled by the insurgency of darkest Russia or any hotbed of insurgency in the Old World! In my opinion Hillquit's late utterances, in defiance of the Government's declaration of war against Germany, are very nearly treasonable.

GEORGE N. LOOMIS.
Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1917.

Hearst, Hillquit, Hylan, Hohenzollern

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When James G. Blaine was running for President he was defeated by the three R's, Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion. Why not elect Mayor Mitchel by four H's, Hearst, Hillquit, Hylan, Hohenzollern? L. C. J.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

Musical Instruments for the Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To keep the boys from being homesick an effort is being made to send some musical instruments to the boys "overseas."

The musical instruments may be mandolins, banjos, ukuleles, guitars, violins, corn

STATUE TO GLORIFY STAND ON THE MARNE

Americans Will Build Monument to the Saving of Civilization by the French.

MACMONNIES THE ARTIST

Sketch Reveals Winged Woman Rising to Smite Back Her Enemies—"Soul of France."

Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, has been commissioned by a large committee of representative Americans to execute a statue and design a monument, of which this statue will be the crowning figure, to commemorate the victory of the Marne. It is the intention of the committee to present the statue to France in the name of the American people, as soon as peace returns to Europe. The idea of making this gift was conceived and a committee formed nearly a year ago, but plans were thrown temporarily into abeyance by the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

Members of this committee include Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman; former Ambassadors Robert Bacon and Myron T. Herrick, James Stillman, George F. Baker, W. K. Vanderbilt, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry W. Cannon, Paul D. Cravath, John Ridgely Carter, W. H. Crocker, John H. Finley, Charles L. Freer, Frederic R. Coudert, A. Lawrence Lowell, E. T. Stotesbury, James Brown, H. H. Harjes, Willard Straight, Clarence H. Mackay, Henry Walters, Ogden Armour, Thomas Hastings, John S. Sargent, John Grier Hibben, W. P. Bonbright, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles H. Sabin, Walter Gay, Edward Tuck, Walter Berry, James Hazen Hyde, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Jouett Gardiner, Mrs. Edith Wharton. Other names will be added from time to time.

In making the announcement in behalf of the committee, Mr. Lamont said that, in order to avoid any possibility of encroaching upon relief work, no contributions for the gift to France would be solicited until the war is over.

"But," he explained, "to many friends of France it has seemed altogether appropriate that the admiration of the American people for the French nation should be expressed in beautiful and enduring form. The battle of the Marne may prove to have been the greatest event in the world's history; many think the saving of civilization. It is inconceivable that it should not have a monument; and what could be more fitting than that America should join in that shaft her admiration for this signal record of the valor and heroism of the French people? There is certainly ample precedent in the Bartholdi statue, given to us by France, and now permanently aglow with the light of Liberty which France helped win for us."

Wide support for the gift is already assured. In fact, for months past there has come from all sides a spontaneous expression that some plan of this kind should be undertaken and carried through when the war is over. Admirers of France from every part of the country have plainly shown their desire to send something, no matter how small, for the gift; and it is manifest that, upon conclusion of the war, the idea will have widespread support from all classes of the community.

Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, at the outset of the war turned over his studio at Giverny in France for a hospital for French soldiers. He has already made for the committee a sketch genuinely representative of the spirit of the Battle of the Marne: a beautiful winged woman's figure, which is nearly spent by the storm of battle and is almost beaten down by overwhelming odds, throws off the heavy weight of defeat by a supreme effort, and raises the fallen flag of her liberties. Of this fine conception Robert Underwood Johnson said at once, "Call it the 'Soul of France.'"

The committee has already received assurances that the gift will be most acceptable to the French Government, and that, when finally unveiled, it will be placed on some suitable site so as to yield satisfaction for all time to both America and the French people.

H. S. HARKNESS WEDS AGAIN.

Wealthy Sportsman Marries Mrs. F. S. Gaines, Also a Divorcee.

Harry S. Harkness of this city and Mrs. Florence Steuber Gaines of Erie, Penn., were married last Tuesday afternoon in the First Methodist Church at Greenwich, Conn., by the pastor, the Rev. Henry C. Whitney. Their marriage did not become known until early yesterday morning with the filing of a marriage certificate in the Town Clerk's office at Greenwich.

Their engagement was reported on Oct. 21, ten days after Mrs. Harkness obtained a final decree of divorce from David Huyler Gaines, a nephew of the late John S. Huyler.

In 1906 Mr. Harkness married Miss Marie M. Marbeck, whom he divorced last year, the court granting his first wife alimony of $33,000 a year. His second wife is a daughter of a wealthy shipbuilder of Erie, Louis Steuber, who married Mr. Gaines in June, 1906.

Mr. Harkness is a widely known sportsman, and has been keenly interested in aviation, also in motor racing, being the owner of the motor speedway at Sheepshead Bay. Last November he was elected President of the American Speedway Association.

His sisters are Mrs. Myrtle Macomber and Mrs. Lela Edwards, and with them he inherited a large share of the $150,000,000 estate left by his father, Lamon V. Harkness, who was one of the largest stockholders of the Standard Oil Company at the time of his death.

MISS FLINT BETROTHED.

Granddaughter of Late Dr. Austin Flint to Wed James L. Hubbard.

The engagement of Miss Louise E. Flint of this city, granddaughter of the late Dr. Austin Flint, to James L. Hubbard of Norwich, Conn., has been announced.

Miss Flint and her sister, Miss Annie Flint, reside at 118 East Nineteenth Street. The present Dr. Austin Flint of 51 West Fifty-second Street is her uncle.

Mr. Hubbard is a son of Charles L. Hubbard, President of the Thames National Bank of Norwich. He was graduated from Yale, class of '07, and is now in the service of the Government, having been at Newport, R. I., since last June, where he is the assistant repair officer of the material section of the Second Naval Reserve District.

The foundation for the Hubbard fortune was laid by the father of Charles L. Hubbard, who was a large cotton manufacturer of Eastern Connecticut.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Schultz to Wed Lieut. Conklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Schultz of Florida, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Schultz, to Lieutenant Howard Conklin, of the 167th United States Infantry. Lieutenant Conklin was formerly from Monroe, N. Y. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Friends of Gary Plan Invade Bronx.

Champions of the Gary plan, including a large delegation of union labor leaders, invaded all parts of the Bronx last night on a final drive for the work, study, and play system. Speeches in favor of the plan were made from hundreds of street corners, where large crowds congregated. The meetings were arranged by the Committee on Public Education, of which Michael Friedsam is Chairman. The meetings will be continued tonight and on Monday night in other parts of the city. John Collier, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said last night that there had been a general decline of opposition to the Gary plan as the people were made to understand the facts in the controversy.

Gives Her Home for War Relief.

Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss has given over to the American Fund for French Wounded her residence at 73 Park Avenue to be used as workrooms. The Henry L. Stimson house, at 277 Lexington Avenue, is to be opened for the fund the first week in December.

The formal opening at Mrs. Bliss's home will be held on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock, when official war photographs are to be shown.

"Notable Collections"
To Be Absolutely Sold by Order of Executors and Private Owners
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.,
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons of Next Week, Nov. 7th and 8th, at 2:30
BY DIRECTION OF MESSRS. W. W. BOX & CO., SOLICITORS, 28 GREAT JAMES STREET, LONDON, REPRESENTING THE WIDOW OF MR. OATWAY.
A Notable Collection of
Antiques & Art Objects
Formed by
The Widely Known Expert and Connoisseur
the Late
Mr. Harry Oatway
of London
CONSISTING OF
Jacobean, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Georgian and Adam
FURNITURE
Fine Old Clocks, Bronzes, Mirrors, Rare Old English, French and Italian China and Faience, Old German Stone Ware, Limoges and other Old Enamels, Chiseled Steel, Marbles and Terra Cottas.
A Remarkable Collection of
PLAYING CARDS
Dating from the 15th Century.
Valuable Paintings, including a Portrait of David Garrick as Richard III. by N. Dance, N. A.; Prints, Rowlandson Drawings, Antique Ship Model and many other objects of Rarity and Artistic Interest.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
On Friday Afternoon of Next Week, Nov. 9th, at 2:30
An Important and Very Interesting Collection of
Antiques and Works of Art
Being the Private Collection of
Mr. Thomas Sutton
of Esthall, Near Eastbourne, Sussex, England,
A Collector, Connoisseur and Antiquary.
Formed during the past twenty-five years with great taste and discrimination—Bought from many well-known English Collections, which have been dispersed during that period, and other items added from time to time in the course of journeys through France, Italy and the Near East.
Many of the objects are of the greatest interest and rarity. Included are specimens of Italian Majolica, examples of early Limoges Enamel, Fine Ivory Carvings; a series of cups in wood, cocoanut, agate and other material finely mounted during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and curious little items illustrating old English life and domestic arrangements, also Books on Early English Furniture by Chippendale, Heppelwhite and others.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
—AND—
On Saturday Afternoon of Next Week, Nov. 10th, at 2:30
By Direction of
Mrs. Edward McCoy
Yonkers, New York
CHOICE EXAMPLES OF EARLY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FURNITURE
Sheffield Plate and Other Objects of Household Utility
And in addition to which a quantity of
COSTLY ITALIAN & FRENCH
FURNITURE
Including
A BEAUTIFUL SUITE IN TAPESTRY
Belonging to Two Estates
CATALOGUE mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
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CANDIDATES PLEDGE AID FOR SUFFRAGE

Mitchel and Hillquit at Brooklyn Meeting—Hylan and Bennett Send Letters.

BIG ISSUE, SAYS SOCIALIST

Mayor Too Hoarse to Make Address, but Gets Warm Reception—Calder and Owen Speak.

Woman suffrage had its inning at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, when at a big mass meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party 3,000 persons who crowded the house and stood in rows back of the seats heard the four candidates for Mayor of New York tell how anxious they were to vote to enfranchise the women and to have their respective parties do the same.

Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit the Socialist candidate, were present. A letter was read from Judge Hylan saying that seven other speaking engagements positively prevented his appearance, and there was another letter from William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate. In addition, Senators William M. Calder of New York and Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma told of their belief in the participation of women in the Government of the country to complete its democracy.

The meeting opened with little preiude. "Ladies and gentlemen," said Mrs. Edward H. Brier, Chairman of the Borough of Brooklyn for the Woman Suffrage Party, "Mr. Hillquit is here." There was applause, which would have seemed enthusiastic if the reception of Mayor Mitchel had not been so much greater when he appeared a few minutes later.

"This is not a Hillquit audience," said a man, looking over the big gathering of matrons and middle-aged men, with a sprinkling of young persons. Mingled with the applause for Hillquit came cries from the gallery from the real Hillquit people.

"Give it 'em off the bat, old man!" cried a voice.

Then the audience settled down to listen while the socialistic candidate told them that the only true democracy was a Government of all the people.

"We have made a sorry mess in our government of this world," he said. "If all the voting was to be in the hands of one sex only I should say give it to the women." Mr. Hillquit's last words were:

"I suppose no one will pay attention to my words but the people of my party, but to you I say when you go up to vote on Nov. 6, before you vote on any of the other issues put your cross before the woman suffrage amendment. The men who would not permit the women of the State to take part in our political government are themselves unfit for self-government and unworthy of the privilege."

He told the people that of all the issues in the present campaign he believed that of woman suffrage was the greatest.

Cheers, handclapping, and cries greeted Mayor Mitchel when he made his appearance and the applause lasted for several seconds.

"There's an out-and-out American," called a man in the audience.

"The Mayor is here," said Mrs. Brier when she could make herself heard, "but he is not going to make a speech. He has lost his voice. He cannot speak a word, but he wishes me to tell you that he believes in our cause, that he is going to vote for us next Tuesday, and that he hopes we will win. He is very sorry that he cannot say so himself."

Judge Hylan expressed his regret at not being able to be present. "I think my belief in woman suffrage is well known," he said. "I will state that I have voted here for the women before, and I will do so again."

"I expect to vote for the amendment this Fall as I have voted for it before," Mr. Bennett said. "In the Assembly I voted to put the question before the people in 1913, and again in the Senate in 1915 and 1916. Now that women are obliged to leave the home and support themselves the question of giving them the vote is of the utmost importance. The sooner it is done the better it will be for New York."

There was applause for both letters.

Senator Calder gave statistics showing that the votes of the women had not increased the taxes or the cost of elections in the suffrage States, and said that all the objections of the anti-suffragists had been answered.

"I was not always in favor of woman suffrage," he said, "but I thought that when the women wanted it the men would give it to them, and I believe that time has come."

In conclusion he said: "I am very anxious that this great borough of ours, of homes and of churches, should give to this question a great majority on election day." It was Senator Calder's maiden suffrage speech.

"If for no other reason," Senator Owen said, "I would vote for woman suffrage because of its enemies. Who are they? I need not answer, but I charge you not to be on their side in the contest."

He answered an objection that has been made to women voting, saying: "Women will not be insulted at the polls; men will not even insult themselves before the women; women will teach them better manners. I hope," he said as a last word, "that you will make woman suffrage a fixed and final policy of the most glorious State of the Union, New York."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was received by the audience standing, answered an argument of the anti-suffragists that the vote of the wife would kill that of the husband by saying:

"When I see Senator Calder, a Republican, here, and Senator Owen, a Democrat, I see that Senators should not be permitted to vote. If they vote alike it will do no good, and if they vote differently one vote will cancel the other, therefore Senators should never be given the vote."

A collection was taken, and Joseph P. Day called for pledges of money from the floor. Senator Calder left word that he would send a check of $25. Judge Norman S. Dike was on the platform.

GREGORY IS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Attorney General Says Women Should Have the Ballot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Attorney General Gregory today issued a statement in support of the amendment extending suffrage to women to be voted on in New York. President Wilson and nearly all of the members of his Cabinet have spoken in favor of this issue. Mr. Gregory's statement follows:

"I have heard no argument against the right of women to vote which seems to me to be entitled to respect. If they want the ballot they should assuredly have it. I believe that it should be given by the States and not through the instrumentality of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I sincerely hope that on Nov. 6 the people of New York will confer this privilege upon the women of that State."

James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, who will speak at the suffrage meeting at Durland's Riding Academy tonight, made the following statement in regard to suffrage last night:

"The stand taken by the State suffrage leaders in repudiating the White House pickets, pacificism, and everything else un-American has probably made more converts to suffrage this year than any other one thing, unless it is the war service work done by the New York State Suffrage Party. The women of New York State should not be blamed for the disgraceful affairs in front of the White House. They have made it plain that their sympathies are with the President, and in turn the President has clearly stated his wish that the voters of New York State should grant suffrage to women. With such support, woman suffrage should win Nov. 6 by a splendid majority."

Mr. Gerard will be one of the speakers at Durland's Riding Academy tonight, where Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is to speak.

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Bethesda Leper Home is greatly in need of bandage materials, soft bath and hand towels, muslin, underwear, white stockings, eyeshades, absorbent cotton, vaseline and other hospital supplies. Christmas presents such as games, toys and hard candies should be packed separately. It is particularly requested that bandage material be packed so that it can be kept perfectly clean. It is scarcely necessary to urge the claims of the unfortunate lepers on benevolent people; they speak for themselves.
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63 Park Row, New York.

CALLS FOR IMPEACHING PHILADELPHIA MAYOR

Grand Jury Unanimous in Action Against Smith—Also Wants Director Wilson Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The retiring Grand Jury for the October term of the Quarter Sessions Court made a final presentment to Judge Rogers today recommending that Mayor Smith be impeached and that Director Wilson of the Department of Public Safety be summarily dismissed from office. The recommendation is the first of the kind to be made by a Grand Jury against a chief executive of this city.

This is what the jury said in its report about the Mayor and Director Wilson:

"The Grand Jury, by a unanimous vote, asks that impeachment proceedings be brought against the Mayor and that the Director of the Department of Public Safety be summarily dismissed from office. Both of them have shown themselves unfit to occupy their respective offices. By their actions they have brought the fair name of our city into disrepute."

Judge Rogers, in receiving the report, announced that the recommendations would be referred to the proper authorities.

Ex-Judge James Jay Gordon, who has been one of the central figures in the prosecution of the Mayor and the other defendants in the Fifth Ward murder case, made this statement concerning the recommendation of the Grand Jury:

"This action does not surprise me. It merely adequately represents and voices the deep feeling of the people of the city. It might be said to be the natural and inevitable result of the revelations of the last six weeks."

The Grand Jury's recommendation will be brought to the attention of the Board of Judges officially at its next quarterly meeting, Dec. 7.

The action of the Grand Jury grows out of the recent political feud in which a policeman was killed. Mayor Smith, several politicians, policemen, and alleged imported gunmen are under heavy bail, charged with conspiracy to murder in connection with the case.

PURSER ARRESTED ON SHIP.

Charged by Federal Agents with Taking Rubber Away Irregularly.

Just as a steamship was about to leave a port in this country for Genoa, agents of the Federal Government went on board and arrested Adolfo Mondersole, the purser, on a charge of being concerned in taking quantities of rubber out of the United States without manifesting it, as required by the customs regulations. Later in the day Assistant United States Attorney Frank M. Roosa appeared before United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock in the Federal Court and accused Mondersole of hiding $2,000 worth of rubber bags on the vessel. He also stated that on the previous voyage to Italy the prisoner had secreted a quantity of rubber sponges valued at $2,500. Mondersole was released on $1,000 bail and has sailed for Italy, but will return for a further hearing.

Customs officials said that as Italy could have obtained the rubber in the regular manner, it was probably intended for shipment to Switzerland and from there to Germany.

ADMIRAL HARMONY DEAD.

Oldest Living Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy Was 85.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rear Admiral David Buttz Harmony, U. S. N., retired, distinguished veteran of the civil war and the oldest living graduate of United States Naval Academy, died at 4:15 o'clock this morning at his residence, 1,623 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest. He was 85 years old in September. Funeral services, non-military in character and of simple nature, according to his wish, will be held at Gawler's Chapel at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, followed by interment in Arlington.

Admiral Harmony was born at Easton, Penn., in 1832, and became a passed midshipman in 1852. He reached the grade of Captain in 1875, Commodore ten years later and Rear Admiral in 1889.

Among the more prominent naval engagements in the civil war in which he participated were the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the Chalmette Batteries, the capture of New Orleans, the capture of Mobile, and a naval duel between the vessel he commanded and the Confederate ram Arkansas.

After the war he commanded several ships, including the old Kearsarge and the Portsmouth, recently burned by department order. From 1888 until 1889, he served as chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, and for the next three years as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. He was commander in chief of the Asiatic Station in 1892-3, being retired in June of the latter year.

Frederick John Warburton.

Fredreick John Warburton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and one of the pioneers in the phonograph business, died yesterday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y., from heart disease. Mr. Warburton was seventy-five years old. He came to this country from Ireland as a boy and studied to become a lawyer. He was largely instrumental in bringing to Brooklyn the big Mergenthaler manufactory, with which he had been connected since it was organized more than thirty years ago. He was also Vice President and a Director of the American Graphophone Company; Vice President of the Columbia Graphophone Company, and a Director of the Automatic Clerk Company of Newark.

Mr. Warburton was actively interested in public charities in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Helen W. Joy.

Mrs. Mary A. Palmer Died at Sea.

Mrs. Mary A. Palmer, widow of Frank A. Palmer, who was a stockbroker in this city, died on board a French steamship bound for an Atlantic port on Oct. 23, it was learned yesterday. Mrs. Palmer had been actively engaged in war relief work in Paris and was returning to this country for the Winter. She made her home here at the Hotel Savoy. Mrs. Palmer was born in New Orleans sixty-three years ago, and during the last thirty years had lived in this city and Paris.

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WHITMAN REVIEWS NEW YORK TROOPS

Governor Thrilled by Fine Appearance of 27th Division at Spartanburg.

FINDS CAMP COMFORTABLE

Entertained by Gov. Manning of South Carolina and Makes a Speech at a County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 2.—Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Manning of South Carolina reviewed the Twenty-seventh Division, comprising 30,000 New York troops, today in what probably was the last divisional parade of the force here. The crowd of 2,000 persons that came to cheer stood silently and went away plainly impressed that war really meant something besides flag waving and cheering.

The review was set for 10 o'clock, and long before that time the parade ground was banked with South Carolinians who had come miles to witness the big military spectacle. Five hundred automobiles were admitted to the reservation, and those parked back of the crowd with their owners standing on radiators and tonneaus and waving flags gave a football touch to the picture.

Just soon after Governor Whitman and Governor Manning took their places in the reviewing stand the crowd was sobered by the notes of a bugle, and soon the 102d Engineers came into view, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt riding ahead. Down the hill, and then to the right for a quarter mile, the regiment went four files front. Straightening out, the 102d, marching platoon front, came across the parade and, their band, fourteen buglers, playing "Dixie," went by in review. Behind the 102d rode Brig. Gen. R. E. Mindil, leading the Fifty-third Infantry Brigade.

The first infantrymen to go by were the former Second, now the 105th, commanded by Colonel James M. Andrews. Their ranks were swelled by more than 1,000 men from the Seventy-first. The regimental battalions seemed to be regiments in themselves. After the 105th marched the soldiers of the former Twenty-third and Fourteenth, now the 106th, and commanded by Colonel Frank H. Norton.

Following this brigade marched the 1,000 medical and sanitary troops and Squadron A and the First Cavalry, now dismounted and made into the 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th Machine Gun Battalions. Then came the 105th, 106th, and 107th Field Artillery, their bands, admittedly the best in camp, mounted and adding a picturesque touch to the display.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester led the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade. In this section were the 108th Infantry, made up of the former Third and Seventy-fourth, and winding up the infantry came the 107th, drawn from the Seventh and the First.

The last unit in the review was the 102 Trains, Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise at its head, and composed of the military police, engineers' train, supply trains, ammunition train, and Quartermaster Corps.

After the review Governor Whitman said that it was the most impressive thing he had ever seen. He said that if the citizens of New York could have witnessed it they would have been "thrilled," like he was, "to the heart."

The Governor declared that Camp Wadsworth lacked nothing for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers, terming it "magnificent."

The Governors were the guests of General and Mrs. Phillips at luncheon and in the afternoon attended the Spartanburg Fair, where Military Day was celebrated. Following a speech in which Governor Manning declared that South Carolina was to have the New York soldiers train here, Governor Whitman addressed the crowd of 5,000 soldiers and farmers.

Announcing that America was in to stay, Governor Whitman urged the farmers to back up the soldiers by intensive farming. He told them that they were fighting in the war by so doing just as much as the men in uniform, and he warned them not to think that the war would soon be over.

"This is a real war," he said, "and it is going to be a bitter one, for we fight a barbaric enemy, an enemy we face unitedly. It is no longer a question of State lines of sections; we Americans are all one. These boys here are your boys and you are theirs. They are not going out from any particular State; they are going out from the United States, committed to their task by the President and willed to it by the people. They are going out from a land that has never known defeat and they are going out to win."

A storm of applause greeted the speech and it was some time before the Governor could get away from the crow dthat jammed in around his automobile to shake hands with him.

G. B. Means's Trial Nov. 26.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 2.—Gaston B. Means today was remanded to jail to await a special term of Cabarrus County Superior Court on Nov. 26, when he will be tried for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King.

Obituary Notes.

PETER HANSEN, for many years in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 466 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

WILLIAM VON ELLING, 46 years old, a member of Amersford Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 650 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush.

ALLAN WEBB JOHNSON, an accountant and a member of Midwood Council, No. 1,615, Royal Arcanum, died at his home, 629 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, aged 56 years.

Mrs. MARY BUTLER MEEHAN, a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, and widow of Michael Meehan, died on Thursday at her home, 386 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year.

BENJAMIN HART, retired cigar manufacturer, for forty years in business in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 471 Seventeenth Street, South Brooklyn. He was born in England eighty years ago, and belonged to King Solomon Lodge, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, and the United Brethren.

HEINRICH DIEDRICK STELLING, 47 years old, a Brooklyn grocer and a member of Court Star, No. 12, F. of A., and the City Line Board of Trade, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,135 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES BROOKS, member of the firm of Brooks Company, at 8 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and for many years prominent in Democratic circles in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 631 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Brooks was one of the organizers of the old Bushwick Democratic Club, and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Dr. W. GODFREY HUNTER, formerly Minister to Guatemala, died yesterday at his home in Louisville, Ky., in his seventy-sixth year. He was a member of Congress from the Third and later from the Eleventh Kentucky Districts, and was one of the 306 delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1880 who stood for the nomination of President Grant for a third term.

Mrs. ISABELLA DE VANE, 81 years old, a painter of landscapes, died at her home in Flatbush on Wednesday.

ROBERT MITCHELL, a contractor, who built several schools in this city, died on Wednesday in Jersey City. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. GRACE EVERETT PAYSON, widow of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Payson, who was for many years rector of Grace Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home in Montclair.

HAYWARD SMITH, former insurance broker and one of the founders of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, died at his home, 34 Butler Place, on Wednesday. Mr. Smith was born in this city in 1847.

Mrs. ALICE EGGERS, wife of John Eggers, a patrolman of the Jersey City police, and a sister of Frank Hague, the Mayor of Jersey City, died yesterday in the City Hospital, Jersey City, following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. ANANAIDE MARIE DUCAYET SIMMS, 94 years old, reputed to have been one of the most daring women spies in the Confederate Army, died in New Orleans yesterday.

Colonel WILLIAM WINSTON FONTAINE, 84, attached to the staffs of General Stonewall Jackson and General J. E. B. Stuart during the civil war, died in Jackson, Miss., yesterday. He was with General Jackson when the General was killed at Chancellorsville.

HENRY A. COSTER, who was a member of an old New York family and prominent socially in this city when a young man, died yesterday at his home, St. Adresse, Westchester County. Mr. Coster was born in France, the son of the late Daniel and Julia de Lancey Coster.

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ROLAND B. MOLINEUX DIES INSANE AT 51

Once Convicted of Murder of Mrs. K. J. Adams, He Was Acquitted After 3 Years' Imprisonment.

Roland B. Molineux, whose conviction of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in 1899 and acquittal in 1902 after he had spent twenty months in the death house in Sing Sing prison, formed one of the most famous criminal cases which ever came before the New York courts, died yesterday at the New York State Hospital for the Insane, Kings Park, L. I. He was committed to the asylum four years ago, following a mental breakdown which followed the production by David Belasco of his play, "The Man Inside." Molineux was 51 years old, the son of the late General Edward S. Molineux, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn.

His arrest for the murder of Mrs. Adams came only six weeks after he was married to Miss Blanche Chesebrough, who obtained a divorce from him in 1903, after he had been acquitted. Mrs. Adams, who lived at 61 West Eighty-first Street, with her son and daughter, and Harry S. Cornish, a cousin of her late husband, died on Dec. 28, 1898, a few minutes after she had swallowed something from a bottle labeled bromo seltzer. Cornish had received the bottle several days before through the mail at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where he was the manager.

Molineux, a chemist, had been a member of that club and had quarreled with Cornish. The detectives decided that Molineux had sent the poisoned bromo-seltzer to Cornish in the hope that he would use it. The Grand Jury indicted him in 1899, but the indictment was dismissed and a second Grand Jury dismissed the charge. Several months later a third Grand Jury found an indictment charging murder and Molineux went to trial. He was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Adams in February, 1900, and sentenced to death in the electric chair. His case was appealed, another trial was ordered, and he was finally found not guilty after three years of imprisonment.

After his acquittal he wrote four books, "Vice Admiral of the Blue," "The Room with the Little Door," "Death Chamber Stories," and "Tales of the Tombs."

Shortly before his nervous breakdown he married Miss Margaret Connell, who had assisted him with his play, which dealt with the reformation of a criminal.

Abram J. Katz.

Abram J. Katz, a prominent citizen of Rochester, died on a train from Baltimore to Rochester on Thursday night. He had been at Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment. His wife was with him. Mr. Katz was a large stockholder and former Treasurer of the Stein-Bloch Company, clothing manufacturers of Rochester. Director of the Alliance Bank and the Bureau of Municipal Research of Rochester, and for many years President of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and the United Hebrew Charities of Rochester. He was one time President of the State Charities Aid Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barkin of 459 West 141st St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lydia E., to Mr. Harry Steinberg. At home Sunday, Nov. 11, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 11, of pneumonia, Rose Allen, third daughter of the late Horatio and Mary Mourenot Allen.

BANFIELD.—On Nov. 1, Anne Rosborough, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Bannister, 420 Mott Av., Bronx. Funeral private.

BROOKS.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, in his 41st year, Joseph Griffiths Brooks, beloved husband of Catherine Bowes and father of Blanch and Joseph, Jr. Funeral services from St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church at 12 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 4. Interment in Mount Repose Cemetery. Baltimore papers please copy.

CARLSTRAND.—At her residence, Ridgefield, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, Hannah Longstreth Carpenter, widow of the late Emlen Newbold Carpenter of Philadelphia and mother of Samuel Emlen Carpenter. Requiem high mass at St. Mary's Church, Ridgefield, at 9 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 3. Interment at Ridgefield.

CLANCY.—Eleanor T., in her 88th year, aunt of Mrs. Alfred E. Ommen. Funeral services Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first St., Saturday morning, Nov. 3, 1917, at 10 o'clock.

CORTIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at St. Louis, Mo., Samuel Cortis, in the 89th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M.

COSTER.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at his late residence, St. Adresse, Westchester, Henry A. Coster, son of the late Daniel and Julia De Lancey Coster. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock.

DALY.—On Friday, Nov. 2, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Richard J. Thompson, 30 East Fifty-fifth Street, Mary Adelaide Soffe, widow of the late Eugene F. Daly. Funeral service in the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 12:30 P. M. Philadelphia and Los Angeles papers please copy.

DEXTER.—Nov. 1, John Milton Dexter, M. D., aged 49 years. Funeral Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 761 8th Av., corner 18th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

DOONER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Edward J. Dooner, beloved son of the late John A. and Hannah Dooner. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,512 Voorhies Av., thence to St. Mark's R. C. Church, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, where a high requiem mass will be held for the repose of his soul, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M.

EDWARDS.—On Nov. 1, James Edwards, in his 87th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 14 Third St., Woodside, L. I., on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment Plain Lawn Cemetery, Hicksville, L. I., Sunday morning.

FARMER.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, Florence M., dear of 2,540 Boulevard, Jersey City, wife of the late Henry Farmer. Funeral services at her late residence, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, 1917, at 2 o'clock.

FRAWLEY.—William J., beloved husband of Christina Frawley, (nee Traynor,) and beloved father of Marcella, John, Katie, Christina, and Esther Frawley, also beloved son of Marcella and the late James Frawley and beloved brother of James, Patrick, and Mary, and the late John Frawley, member of the Post Office Clerks' Association for the last 25 years; also member of the Post Office Veterans' Association and Past Regent of Metropolitan Council of the Royal Arcanum. Funeral from his late residence, 21 Barrow St., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

GELSTON.—In New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1917, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Boyd, 64 Russell St., Samuel Gelston, in the 82d year of his age. Interment in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, George Humphrey, youngest son of the late Dr. Walter Bond and Maria Elizabeth Gilbert. Funeral private.

KAISER.—On Nov. 2, Isaac Kaiser, after a short illness. Funeral will be private.

LAMB.—Suddenly on Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, Kate Martin Lamb, at her residence, 250 Washington Av., Brooklyn, formerly of New York, daughter of late Daniel Lamb. Notice of later date.

LOUNSBURY.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, Katharine Bomann, beloved wife of Wales B. Lounsbury, in her 50th year. Services at 8 P. M. Saturday at her late residence, 634 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Interment private in Greenwood Sunday afternoon.

LUDDY.—Patrick. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St. (Frank Campbell's.) Funeral private.

LUNN.—At Newark, N. J., at his home, 11 Taylor St., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, Richard Brook, husband of Lena Radcliffe Lunn, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Episcopal Church, Belleville Av., near 3d Av., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 11 A. M.

McCABE.—On Nov. 2, John Joseph, beloved husband of Mary McCabe (nee Florian) and son of Michael and Sarah McCabe and brother of Mrs. F. Sprague, and James, Mary, Hugh, Sadie, William, Elisabeth, and Michael. Funeral from his late residence, 38 22d St., Elmhurst, L. I., on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Bartholomew. Interment Calvary, Galveston (Texas) papers please copy.

MADGE.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at her home, 407 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Mary J. Madge, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral private.

MONEUSE.—Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, Victor, beloved husband of Mildred Moneuse, aged 31 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 81 Zabriskie

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Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $30,214,000. issued. $25,196,000. *matured and paid.* New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities" giving full data, will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION. 120 Broadway, New York City.

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NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Nat'l Bk. of Com. *Equitable Trust*
Chase Nat'l Bank *Title Guar. & Tr.*
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Partial Recovery Follows Announcement of Move to Control Short Selling.

The action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange in formulating plans for official supervision of short selling with a view to checking abuses where brought to light was mainly responsible yesterday for a violent rise which followed the opening gong. In the midst of confusion which attended the rush of traders to buy stocks, presumably for the most part to cover commitments on the short side, opening prices were made which ran from 2 to 7 points above Thursday's close. It was seen at once that the overnight gains could not be sustained and a reaction promptly wiped out a good part of the initial advances. After the first half hour the market settled down into an ordinary affair and business went on very much as usual.

Fears that it might become necessary to establish minimum prices were further removed by the immediate results attendant upon the action of the Governors in calling for the names of borrowers of stocks. It is the consensus of opinion that minimum prices should not be fixed, except as a last resort. The situation, while admittedly uncomfortable, does not call for regulation that would practically mean the closing of the market. The Governors have in their hands ample powers to eliminate the worst of the abuses which have featured the stock market for the last year or more. It will be almost impossible for any member of the Exchange to act contrary to the spirit of the ruling adopted at Thursday's meeting, and any future raids designed to depress prices can be quickly ended.

Brokers draw a distinction between the man who sells stocks because he thinks they are going lower and the one who sells and then endeavors to make them go lower. The former is held to be strictly within his rights and to be a useful part of the economic machinery of trading. The other is regarded as an operator whose work is inimical to the welfare of the community.

There was a marked contraction in volume yesterday, nearly 500,000 shares less than was reported Thursday being done, but the market was again broad and active. Most issues closed the day with gains which in few cases equaled their previous day's declines, but here and there an issue appeared with a large loss made on a single transaction. Steel again supplied an unusually large proportion of the dealings and fluctuated from 98½ to 98⅝, closing at 98¼, up ⅞. Marine preferred, which was second in activity, ranged from 101 to 98¼, closing a point above the low, with a net advance of 1½. Bethlehem Steel B closed at 78¾, up 2⅞. Among the other most active issues Crucible advanced 1¼, Utah Copper declined 2⅛, Reading ⅝, Smelters gained 1⅝ and Central Leather moved up 1⅛.

The effect of the overnight gains was offset to some extent by the disquieting interview with Kerensky, which in its first abbreviated form was made to convey the idea that Russia has been eliminated as a factor in the defeat of the Teutons. The news from the Italian front was somewhat more encouraging, and the Street is hopeful of much better reports from that quarter in the next few days. There was a violent rise in Scandinavian exchange, due largely to the fact that the market was thereon of offerings. Italian rates reflected improvement on the expectation of firmer resistance to German attack.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Market Reopens with Only a Small Accumulation of Orders.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market reopened after the holiday to find only a small accumulation of orders, principally for mining, oil, and shipping shares and a few gilt-edged securities, which were generally steady. The tone otherwise was good, but price movements were uninteresting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Last 4
Low 4	Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...5¼@5½	Sixty days...5¼@5¾
Ninety days...5½@5¾	Ninety days...5¾@6
Four months..5½@5¾	Four months..5¾@6
Five months..5¾@5¾	Five months..5¾@6
Six months...5½@5¾	Six months...5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅛	5.75½	5.75½	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.74	5.74	5.74	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.50	13.35	13.35	— .15
Cables	13.75	13.60	13.60	— .15

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	$4.75½	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	4.76¼	4.74⅞
China—		
Hongkong	73.75	74.00
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	103.00	103.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	45.50	45.75
22.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.90½	7.95½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.35	13.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	45.50	46.00
Copenhagen	36.00	36.50
Christiania	36	36.50
19.293 Spain	23.00	23.70
South America—		
32.42 Rio	29.25	29.35
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.06	45.13
5.1826 Switzerland	4.45	4.43

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅞	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $771,250,531; balance, $69,633,195; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $925,275; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,149,123.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.75 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¼d, off ¼d; in New York, 88⅛c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 68⅛.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$526,623	$61,083,343
Ord. internal revenue	2,591,682	188,994,048
Income tax	70,285	25,811,638
Miscellaneous	218,136	50,827,406
Total receipts	$3,406,728	$326,716,438
Excess of ord disburse. over ord. receipts	3,842,211	977,328,199
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	41,186,793	65,513,568
Expenditures	7,248,940	1,304,044,037

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	1,402,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,519,000
Notes in circulation increased	113,053,000
Treasury deposits decreased	12,311,000
General deposits decreased	154,440,000
Bills discounted increased	127,467,000
Advances increased	2,119,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HOROWITZ & ROTHBERG, doing business as the MUTUAL SUSPENDER COMPANY, has been dissolved, and that said NATHAN HOROWITZ will continue business under the name of MUTUAL SUSPENDER COMPANY, at 361 Canal Street, and will pay all the debts of the copartnership.
Dated New York, November, 2nd, 1917.
NATHAN HOROWITZ,
HARRY ROTHBERG.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$5,789,000	$5,338,500	$7,274,500
Year to date	853,317,950	951,182,500	738,163,700

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	52	800	Ajax Rubber	50½	51¼	50½	51¼	..
3⅛	3¼	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅞	3⅛	600	Alaska Juneau	3¼	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
18	18½	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17¾	19	17½	18	+ ⅛
70	74	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71	71	71	71	— 2⅞
76	90	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	79	79	79	79	— ½
72	72½	800	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ 2⅝
36¾	37	4,900	Am. Can	36	35½	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅞
96	100	100	Am. Can pf	96	98	96	96	..
61¾	62½	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62¼	61½	61⅝	+ 1⅜
26	28	500	Am. Cotton Oil	26	27	26	27	..
12½	13	900	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
56	57	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57	57½	53⅞	53⅞	— 1⅝
34	34½	900	Am. International	33	35	33	34½	+ ½
22¾	22⅞	4,200	Am. Linseed	21⅞	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ½
58⅝	59½	3,300	Am. Linseed pf	57	58⅞	57	58	+ 1⅝
51½	52	2,800	Am. Locomotive	52	52¾	51¼	51¼	+ 1¼
12	12½	100	Am. Malting	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	+ 1
58½	59½	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	59¾	59¾	59	59	..
76⅜	77	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77½	78½	76¾	76⅝	+ 1⅝
100½	101½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101	101½	100½	101½	+ ⅛
88	92	100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	89	89	— 1
100	115	200	Am. Snuff	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
54	55	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	53	55	53	55	..
98	99	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	100	100	97½	98⅝	+ 1⅞
54	55	900	Am. Sumatra Tob	56½	56⅝	54½	54½	+ 1½
112½	112⅝	1,240	Am. Tel & Tel	113⅞	113⅞	112½	112⅝	+ ¼
40¾	41½	400	Am. Woolen	40⅞	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
90	92½	100	Am. Woolen pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅜
20	21¼	200	Am. Writing P. pf	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	..
12¾	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	12½	12⅝	..
39	43	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	40½	40	40	40½	+ ½
56⅜	57	17,610	Anaconda Copper	58¾	57½	56½	56½	+ 1⅝
1	1½	100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	..
55	59	200	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
87	88	2,900	Atch., T. & S.F.	86	88¼	85¾	87¼	+ 1½
88½	88¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	89	89	88½	88½	+ ½
98	100	200	Atlantic Coast Line	98½	98½	98	98	— ⅛
93	98	5,010	At., Gulf & West I.	96¼	96	97¼	94	+ 1⅛
59½	61	400	At., Gulf & W. I pf	59¼	60¼	59¼	60¼	+ ⅝
54½	54¾	8,000	Baldwin Loco	55	55¾	54½	54½	+ 1¾
94	96	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	+ 1⅛
52	52⅛	3,545	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54¾	51½	52¼	+ 2¼
60¼	61	100	Baltimore & O. pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
..	..	5	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	..
90	91	200	Barrett Co	90	90	90	90	..
1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
79¾	80	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	78	79	77	77¼	+ 1½
78	78½	51,000	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	79	80	76¾	78¼	+ 2⅝
97	97½	3,300	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	97	97½	96¾	97¼	+ 2
49¾	50	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	+ 1⅛
90	110	100	Brklyn Union Gas	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ½
102	103	515	Burns Brothers	102½	103½	102½	102½	— ¼
17½	18	900	Butte & Superior	18	18	18	18	..
37	38	100	California Packing	37	37	37	37	+ ½
12	13	700	California Petrol	12	12	12	12	+ ⅝
32¼	35	300	California Pet. pf	32½	32½	32	32	— 1
135¼	135⅝	11,000	Canadian Pacific	137	137	134½	135½	+ 2
66	66¼	12,300	Central Leather Co	66¼	67⅝	65½	66	+ 1⅛
100	102½	100	Central Leather pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅝
31½	31⅝	500	Cerro de Pasco	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅝
63½	64	900	Chandler Motor	64½	65	63¼	63½	— 1
45¾	46	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	47	45¾	45⅞	+ 2⅛
6⅞	7	1,900	Chi. Great Western	6¾	7	6¾	7	..
20⅞	21	600	Chi. Great West. pf	20½	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
44¼	44½	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	46½	47	44¼	44¼	+ ⅝
83	86	1,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	86	86	84	84	— 2
96	97	1,100	Chi. & North'west'n	97	97	96	96	..
140	145	100	Chi. & Northw'n pf	142	142	142	142	..
18½	18¾	4,700	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19	19½	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅝
52½	53	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50¾	53½	50¾	53	+ 2
43½	44¼	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¾	44½	42¾	44¼	+ 2¼
80	85	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	82	82	82	82	..
13⅞	14	3,300	Chile Copper	14⅛	15	14	14	— ⅝
39½	40	4,175	Chino Copper	39½	40¼	39½	40	+ 1¼
50	53	100	Cluett, Peabody	53	53	53	53	..
33½	33¾	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¾	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
20½	21	500	Col. & Southern	20½	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
30¾	30¾	2,700	Columbia Gas & El	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30¾	— 1⅛
87	88	2,000	Consolidated Gas	86	87⅝	86	87⅝	+ 2⅛
85	89	200	Continental Can	90	90	87	87	+ 1
27	27¼	9,650	Corn Products Ref	27⅜	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
89½	90	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	..
57	57½	18,000	Crucible Steel	58½	59⅜	56½	57¼	+ 1¼
27¼	27¾	4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	29	29¼	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
78¾	79¼	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	79	79	79	..
99¼	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
97	98	600	Del. & Hudson	98	98	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅝
5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
13	15	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12½	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅝
106	107	50	Detroit Edison Co	107	107	107	107	..
36½	36½	12,500	Distillers' Secur	36⅝	37⅛	35½	36¼	+ ⅝
7¼	7⅝	200	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
15⅝	15⅞	3,000	Erie	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
23	23⅛	2,300	Erie 1st pf	23	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
17½	18½	400	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅝
35	36	400	Federal M. & S. pf	36	36	36	36	— 6
76	83	100	Fisher Body pf	78	78	78	78	— 3
30¾	31	1,000	Gaston, W. & W	30	31¼	30	30½	+ 1¼
128½	128¾	2,400	General Electric	127½	127½	127	128½	+ 1½
88½	89	14,100	General Motors	93¾	93⅞	87	88⅝	+ 3½
75	75½	400	General Motors pf	75	75	75	75	+ 1
36¼	38	2,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	37	38	37	37	..
98	99½	200	Goodrich pf	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	— ¼
68	70	200	Granby Consol	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
93¾	94½	2,800	Great Northern pf	95	95¾	93¾	94½	+ ⅛
24¾	25	5,700	Greene C. C. & C. o. p.	25	25⅝	24	24½	+ 2¼
37	38	400	Greene-Cananea	38	38	37	37½	..
80	85	200	Gulf States Steel	85½	85½	85	85	+ 1
29⅞	30	400	Haskell & Barker	30	30	30	30	..
97	97½	900	Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97	97½	— ⅜
41⅝	41½	5,100	Inspiration Copper	41½	42⅜	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅞
7	7¼	200	Interboro Consol	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	400	Interboro Con. pf	47½	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
8¾	9½	200	Int. Agricultural	8¾	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
31	33	400	Int. Agricultural pf	32	32	31¼	31¼	— 1¼
102¾	103	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103	103	103	103	+ 1
53	57	200	Int. Harvester Corp	55	55	54	54	— 1
27¼	27½	19,000	Int. Mer. Marine	27	28	26¼	27¼	+ 1⅝
99	99⅜	64,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	100	101	98¾	99¼	+ 1½
26	26½	6,400	Int. Nickel	25½	26¾	25	26	+ 1½
21	21½	900	Int. Paper	22½	22¾	21	21	— 1
53½	55	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	53½	53½	53½	53½	— 1½
60	61	100	Int. Salt	60	60	60	60	..
37	40	400	Jewel Tea	37	37	36½	37	..
93	95	100	Jewel Tea pf	94	94	94	94	— 4
14	14¾	700	Kansas City South	14	15¼	14	14¾	+ ⅝
30	30¼	11,200	Kennecott Copper	31¼	31¾	30	30	— 1
95	98	10	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	97	97	97	97	..
73	73½	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	73¼	75½	71¾	73¾	— ⅝
9	13	100	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	..
53½	55¾	500	Lehigh Valley	53¾	53¾	55½	53½	+ ⅛
101	103	700	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102½	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
115⅝	116	970	Loews & Nash	117½	117½	118	116	+ ¼
73	73½	200	Mackay Cos	74	74	73¾	73¾	— ⅝
100¼	104	200	Manhattan Elev	100	100	100	100	..
27½	29	500	Maxwell Motors	27½	28	27½	28	..
57	59	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	56¼	58	56¼	58	+ 1¼
14	17	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	15¼	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— 3½
78½	79½	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	80¼	80⅞	79	79	+ 1
27⅞	28	1,800	Miami Copper	27½	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅞
42	43	5,000	Midvale Steel	41¼	43¼	41½	42⅜	+ 1⅜
83	85½	370	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	84	85	84	85	+ 1
4½	5	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
6	6¼	300	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	— ½
23¼	23½	8,400	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23½	24	23	23	..
43¼	46	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	..
69¼	71½	200	Montana Power	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— 3½
99	104	200	Montana Power pf	102	102	101	101	— ½
27	29	100	Nat. Acme	27	27	27	27	— ⅞
88	90	300	National Biscuit	90	90	89½	89½	— 1½
57	60	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58	58	58	58	— 1
21⅜	21¾	1,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21½	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
36	36½	1,600	Nat. Enam. & St	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ 1¼
43¼	44	300	Nat. Lead	43	43	43	43	— 1
103	108	200	Nat. Lead pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ 1½
17⅞	18	3,400	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ 1½
99	100	2,600	N. Y. Air Brake	99	101¾	99	101	— 3
68¼	70	6,800	N. Y. Central	69¼	70	69	69¼	+ 1
25½	26	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	25½	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
19	20	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	19	19	19	..
105	106	600	Norfolk & Western	105	106½	102¼	102¼	+ 1¼
50¾	51	510	North American	50¾	50¾	50¼	49¼	..
90¾	90¾	3,650	Northern Pacific	90¾	90¾	89¾	90	+ ⅜
37⅜	38	7,400	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅜	38⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ 1½
4	4¼	1,400	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	4	— ½
81	82	100	Owens Bottle Mach	81	81	81	81	— 1
24½	24¾	400	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
49	49¼	4,900	Penn. R. R.	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
43	43⅛	400	People's Gas, Chi	43	43⅛	43	43	+ ⅜
28	28	600	Philadelphia Co	28	28	27	27	— 2
92	92	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	92	92	92	92	— 1½
60	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L	60	60	60	60	..
42	42	2,600	Pitts. Coal	43⅝	44½	42	42	..
22½	23	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	22½	23	22½	22½	+ ⅝
55	56	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	55	56	55	56	..
58⅜	59	300	Pressed Steel Car	58⅜	58⅝	58¾	58½	+ ⅛
132	135	500	Pullman Co	133¾	133¾	133	133	+ 2⅝
1	1¼	100	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	..
37⅝	39	500	Railway Steel Sp	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
20½	21½	5,000	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
67½	68	19,000	Reading	68	68¼	67½	67½	+ ⅝
35¼	36	100	Reading 2d pf	35½	36	35½	35½	..
69	70	11,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	72	73½	71¼	72⅝	+ 2
96½	98	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	97	97	97	97	..
61	63¼	100	Royal Dutch t r	64	64	64	64	— ½
13¼	15½	800	St. Louis-San Fran	13½	13¾	15¼	15½	+ ½
23	60	200	Savage Arms	55	55	55	53	— 5
..	7	100	Saxon Motor	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
..	10	800	Seaboard Air Line	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	..
18	19	500	Seab. Air Line pf	18½	19	18	18	— ⅛
141	144	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141	142⅜	141	141	+ 3
19½	20	500	Shattuck-Arizona	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
30¾	31	2,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30¾	31¼	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
36½	37½	800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37½	37¾	36½	37	— ⅛
83	83¼	5,700	Southern Pacific	83	83⅝	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
..	..	135	So. Pacific t r	111	111	111	111	— 4½
25⅜	25⅞	4,400	Southern Railway	25½	26¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
57	59½	200	Southern Ry. pf	57¾	57¾	57	57	+ 1½
36½	37	2,900	Studebaker Co	36½	38	36¾	36¾	+ 1⅛
33¾	33¾	500	Superior Steel	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ 1⅛
12⅛	13	2,500	Tenn. C. & C	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ 1½
135	135½	1,700	Texas Co	137	138½	136	135½	+ 3
12¾	15	200	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	+ ½
47⅞	48	2,000	Tobacco Products	49	49	47½	48	+ 1
91	93	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	93	93	93	93	— 2
..	75½	800	Twin City R. T	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	— 4½
67	75	100	Union B. & P. new	67	67	67	67	+ 2⅝
114⅝	114⅝	10,400	Union Pacific	115½	116¼	114⅝	115	— 1
73	75	100	Union Pacific pf	74	74	74	74	..
38⅜	38⅝	900	United Alloy Steel	39	39	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
85	87	2,400	United Cigar Stores	87½	87½	86	86	..
63½	65¼	100	United Drug	65¼	65¾	65½	65¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Do., 2 20	65	65	65	65	..
112½	114	300	United Fruit	112	112	112	112	..
6¾	7	100	United Rys. Invest	6⅝	6⅝	6

THE COTTON MARKET

With Fluctuations Less Violent, Trading Shows Upward Tendency.

Yesterday was another day of comparatively small and timid trading on the cotton market, but the market, although narrow, showed on the whole a rather better tone than on Thursday. Fluctuations showed nervousness, but they were less violent, and the general tendency was upward. The talk around the ring, moreover, was of a more cheerful nature. January cotton, which has lately been most active, sold up to 28.74c and closed at 26.58c, and the close ranged from 32 points advance on December down to 5 on later deliveries, November up 82.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 8 points on the relatively firm cables, Liverpool buying, and covering. Active months sold about 25 to 32 points net higher right after the call on buying by Wall Street and local traders who seemed to be influenced by the firmer opening of the stock market. Offerings then increased and the market eased off during the middle of the day with January and later deliveries selling about 3 to 8 points net lower. The relative firmness of the mean months, owing to the bullish average of Southern spot advices, checked the decline at this level, however, and sharp rallies followed, although the close was a few points off from the best under realizing.

There was little further discussion of prospects around the ring, and the attention of the trade seems to be turning from estimates of the supply to the problems of distribution and probable attitude of holders. There was further talk of ocean freight scarcity and there may have been some selling during the day on an apprehension that restricted exports would cause accumulations and gradually weaken the price views of holders in the South. Most of the reports received during the day, however, indicated continued firmness in the interior, and there was trade buying of near months here on the late afternoon advance. No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 5 lower to 30 points higher, generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs-day.
Nov.	28.35	28.55	28.35	28.50@ ..	27.68
Dec.	27.19	27.42	27.09	27.40@27.41	27.08
Jan.	26.44	26.74	26.40	26.58@26.60	26.15
Feb.	....	....	....	26.41@ ..	26.25
March	26.18	26.44	26.10	26.29@26.28	26.17
April	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.15@ ..	26.10
May	26.10	26.30	25.99	26.15@26.16	26.07
June	....	....	....	25.98@ ..	25.90
July	25.98	26.12	25.86	25.98@26.00	25.70
Aug.	....	....	....	25.85@ ..	25.70
Sept.	....	....	....	....	25.00

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 28.75c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 27.75c; New Orleans, 27.56c; Savannah, 27¾c; Augusta, 27.38c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	71,651	46,848	45,285
Exports	....	23,495	27,551
Exports season	1,341,964	1,280,561	1,764,173
Port stocks	594,246	550,897	1,594,473
Int. receipts	27,140	28,081	50,643
Int. shipments	26,693	26,837	47,257
N. Y. arrivals	7,834	12,120	7,874
N. Y. stocks	98,654	98,357	106,626

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 475,762 bales, against 525,965 bales last year; for the season, 3,556,442 bales against 4,944,510 bales last year. Visible supply in the 3,550,221 bales, against 4,761,559 bales last year; visible American, 2,543,221 bales, against 3,890,559 bales last year. Increase in visible all kinds 160,880 bales, against an increase of 214,856 bales last year; visible American increased 208,880 bales, against 216,856 bales last year. Spinners' takings for the week, 281,882 bales, against 408,209 bales last year, and for the season, 2,543,037 bales, against 3,289,585 bales last year.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged for good middling at 21.50d, while middling was 35 points lower, at 21.27d. Sales, 3,000 bales, American 2,000 bales. Imports, 27,000 bales, all American. Futures closed quiet at an advance of 10 points on old contracts, and of 4 to 14 points on new.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Edison Company has been called for Nov. 22 to vote on a proposal to authorize the issue of $4,000,000 debenture bonds.

Toole, Henry & Co. will keep their uptown branch offices open on election night to receive returns.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $920,000 City of Cincinnati 4½s, maturing Sept. 1, 1937, to yield 4½. They have already sold $760,000.

The firm of Sheldon, Morgan & Co. has been dissolved. Frank L. and Paul S. Sheldon have amalgamated with Northrop Dawson and W. Wallace Lyon, hitherto operating under the name of Dawson, Lyon & Co., under the firm name of Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Co., Charles E. Van Vleck also joining the firm. Charles Morgan and Harry J. Kane, the other members of Sheldon, Morgan & Co., have formed a partnership and will carry on a brokerage business under the name of Morgan & Kane.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular entitled "Conservative Investment Bonds."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	4.60	5.00
Burr., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.00	5.75
Can. Northern	1918-'27	4½	5.60	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.60	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	5.35	4.90
C. R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.50	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.40	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.40	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'27	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'27	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	6.25	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½	6.00	5.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.40	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'30	4½	6.20	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4	5.25	4.90
St. L., S'w'tern	1917-'26	4½	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'27	5	6.25	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.45	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'27	5	6.20	5.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.50	..	63.50	..
Lead	6.12½	6.17½	6.00	..
Spelter	..	6.00	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.25	14.75	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	..	$100.00	..
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron	..	..	..	..
Foundry	..	33.75	..	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	258	0	0	257	15	0
Tin, futures	258	0	0	257	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.02	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.15
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge	.07	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.06	Savage	.03
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.13
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	1.10
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.67

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Con	.42
Jim Butler	..	Goldfield Merger	.04
MacNamara	..	Great Bend	.07
Midway	.09	Jumbo Extension	.03
Rescue	.08	Kewanaus	.08
Sispah	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Belmont	.07	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Extension	1.70	Sunnyside Con	.20
North Star	.06	Morning Glory	.14
Rescue	.13	Red Top	.05
Tonopah Extension	1.70	Sunset	.03
Tonopah Nevada	5.37½	Union Amalg	.12
West End	.73	White Caps	.05
West Tonopah	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.24
Booth	.03	Rochester	.39
Florence	.04	Round Mountain	.24
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bronze	4½	4¾	Granite	35	55
Dr. J'pot	3¾	4¼	Isabella	8	8½
Elkton	2	4	McKinney	6	6½
El Paso	15	25	Portland	106	120
Fanny	3	4	U. G. Mines	16	18
Golden Cy	172	175	Vindicator	32	36
Gold Sunset	2	5			

PLEA TO FARM LOAN BOARD.

Mortgage Bankers Want Legal Right for Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Representatives of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association, which holds more than $1,000,000,000 worth of farm securities, asked the Farm Loan Board today for assistance in amending the act to pave the way for a reorganization of private farm mortgage banks as adjuncts of the farm loan system.

They told the board that the mortgage banks were prevented under the present law from becoming joint stock land banks, of which only four now exist in the entire country, by restriction of the interest rate on mortgages to 6 per cent., and the limitation of joint stock banks' operation to the State in which they exist and one contiguous State.

Board members promised to take the situation under advisement. Bankers' representatives from New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, New Orleans, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Spokane, Rochester, Dallas, and Americus, Ga., attended the conference.

Agreement on Iron Differentials.

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute, yesterday announced that his committee had reached an agreement with the War Industries Board regarding the differentials whereby the price of various grades of iron was to be adjusted to the base price already settled for No. 2 foundry iron and basic iron. This agreement has been approved by the President. Standard specifications for No. 2 foundry iron are laid down for percentage of both silicon and sulphur, and the price scale is adjusted to varyations in content of both these minerals on analysis.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1930	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
4s, coupon (1925	104½	105
2s, coupon, '38 reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101	..
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101	..
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101	..
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101	..
4½s May, 1957	101¼	101	..
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼	..	97½
4½s April, 1936	97¼	97	97¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93½	96½	..
4½s Mar., 1964	95½	96½	..
4½s Mar., 1962	95½	96½	..
4½s Sept., 1960	95½	96¼	..
4½s May, 1930	95½	95¾	..
4s May, 1958	92½	93½	..
4s May, 1957	92½	..	93½
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1936	94	94	..
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	81	..	81½
3½s May, 1954	81	..	82½
3½s Nov., 1955	80¾	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s	1924-1931	4.45	4.30
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4½s	1919-1921	4.40	4.10
4½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
4s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20
4s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	85	90
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Elec.	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	44
Am. Light & Traction	210	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	101
Am. Power & Light	50	55
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	50	55
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¼	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	63
Carolina Power & Lt.	85	90
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	92
Cities Service	203	204½
Cities Service pf.	77½	79
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf.	93	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
Commenwealth P. & L.	38	41
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	89	91
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power	90	92
Dayton Power & Lt.	80	85
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	83
El Paso Electric	104	110
El Paso Electric pf.	90	94
Electric B. & S. pf.	92	98
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90
Federal Lt. & Trac.	10	12
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	60
Gas & Elec. Securities	230	240
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	98	100
Idaho Power	97	100
Idaho Power pf.	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry.	8	12
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¾	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	80	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	93	95	
Central F. & L. 1st 6s	85½	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	97	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956	..	95	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s	77	78	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s	1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 5s	1963	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s	1937	95	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s	1942	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	1001½		
Dallas Elec. 5s	1922	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s		90	93
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s		93	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s		85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s		99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46		78	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25		93	98
Inter-Mt. R. & P. 6s		97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44		93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36		85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41		84	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946		97½	99

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Balt. Elec. pf.	40	40	40
2	Balt. Trust	158	158	158
164	Con. Power	103½	102¾	103
67	Ctl. Nat. Bk.	43½	43¼	43¼
700	Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
825	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	Mon. V., new	15½	15½	15½

Bonds.

$1,900	City 4s, '58	95	95
1,000	Cosden 6s, A	81	81
3,000	Cos. 6s, '19	89¾	89¾
1,000	Ga., C. & N.	97½	97½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
289	Am. Zinc	13	12	12½
10	Do pf	43	43	43
200	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Ahmeek	86	84	85
130	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
71	Allouez	54	52	54
40	Anaconda	87¼	86¾	87¾
520	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,155	Cal. & Ariz.	63¾	62	63¼
2	Cal. & H.	435	430	433
25	Centennial	13	13	13
778	Cop. Range	44¼	43	44
15	Davis-Daly	3¾	3¾	3¾
575	East Butte	9¾	9	9¾
55	Isle Royale	22¾	22¼	22¾
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
183	Lake	6¼	6	6¼
50	Mass Cons	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	May.-O. C	1¾	1¾	1¾
115	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾
55	Mohawk	63	62	62½

Railroads.

4	Boston Elev.	27¾	27¾	27¾
25	Boston & M.	21	21	21
60	Fitchburg pf.	50½	50	50

Miscellaneous.

75	Am. Ag. C.	75	76½	75
15	Do pf	93¾	93	93
35	Am. Sugar	98	98	98
33	Do pf	110	110	110
613	Am. Tel	113¾	112	112¾
31	Am. Wool. pf	93	92½	92½
160	A., G. & W. I.	97¼	94¾	95¼
60	Do pf	90	90	90
80	Gen. Elec.	128½	128	128
96	Mass. Gas	80	80	80
19	Do pf	70	70	70
132	N. M. Tel	105	105	105

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¾
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	77	77
5,000	N. M. Tel. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Canal & Dk.	52½	51½	51½
20	Chi. Pn. T.	51	51	51
10	Chi. Ry.-Ser. 2	10	10	10
32	Chi. T. & T. 1st	105	105	105
1,050	Chi. Juncty	112	110	112
120	Com. Edison	107½	106	107½
115	Deere pf	99¾	99¼	99½
45	Dia. Match	109	108	108
20	Lindsay L.	24½	24½	24½
60	M. Ward pf.	106¾	106¼	106¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Ch. Ry., 1st 5s	53	53	53
5,000	Do Ser. B 5s	58	58	58
1,000	Do adj. Inc. 4s	30	30	30
7,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	91¼	91	91
4,000	Met. El. 1st 4s	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Balt. & Ohio	54¾	52½	52½
18	Buff. & Sus.	60	60	60
100	G. R. I. & P.	13½	13¼	13¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Col. Fuel	33½	33¼	33½
93	Elec. Stor.	50¾	50¾	50¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾
20	G. N. R. R. pf.	95	95	95
1	Ins. N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
680	L. Sup. Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
688	Lehigh Nav.	58	57	57½
620	Do warrants	8	7¾	7¾
40	Lehigh V.	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	Nor. Penna.	90¾	90¼	90¾
890	Pennsylvania	49¼	48¾	48¾

Bonds.

$1,000	City 4s, '45	96½	96¼	96¼
1,000	Do 1942	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Do 1943	98½	98¼	98¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was in sharp contrast with the preceding day's business, both in the trend of prices and the violence of fluctuations. The close was irregular, with final prices generally above Thursday's closings. Steel common opened 4 up, and advanced to 98, but shortly thereafter receded to 95½, which was the low for the day. From noon to the close the stock moved from around 96 to just above 97. The net gain for the day was 2¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Am. B. Sug.	72¾	72¾	72¾
510	Am. Can	38¾	36¾	36¾
30	Am. C. & F.	62¼	62¼	62¼
20	Am. Linseed	52¾	52¾	52¾
70	Am. Loco	52¾	51¾	52¾
380	Am. S. & R.	78	76¾	76¾
20	Am. Su. Tob.	56	56	56
120	Am. Sugar	100	97¼	97¼
40	Am. Woolen	40¾	40¾	40¾
2,380	Anac. Cop	57¼	56¼	56¾
420	A., T. & S. F.	87¾	85¾	87¼
910	Bald. Loco.	55¾	54	54¾
3,500	Beth. St'l B.	79¼	77	77¾
40	B'klyn R. T.	81¼	81¼	81¼
290	Can. Pacific	137	134½	135
590	Cent. Leather	67¾	66	67¼
456	C., M. & St. P.	47	44¾	44¾
90	Chile Copper	15¾	14½	14¾
50	Chino Copper	33¾	33¾	33¾
200	Col. F. & I.	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	Con. Gas	86¼	86¼	86¼
200	Cern. Prod	27½	27	27¼
1,230	Crucible St'l	69¾	68¾	67¼
250	Cuba Cane Su.	29¾	29¾	29¾
510	Dist. Secur.	37	35¼	36
670	Erie	16¾	15¾	15¾
1,740	Gen. Motors	92½	87½	88
90	Gt. Nor. pf.	96	96	96
120	Gt. Nor. Ore	36	35¾	35¾
100	Inspir. Cop.	41¼	41	41½
640	Int. Mer. M.	28	26¾	27¼
3,120	Do pf	100%	98¾	99¼
90	Int. Nickel	26¼	25¾	26¼
10	Kan. Cy. So	23¾	23¾	23¾
490	Konne. Cop.	31¼	29¾	30
20	Lack. Steel	73¼	73¼	72¼
10	Lehigh Val	55¾	55¼	55¾
580	Mex. Petrol	80¾	79	79
180	Miami Cop	28	27	27
240	Midvale Steel	42¾	42¼	42¾
400	Mo. Pacific	24½	23¾	23½
130	Nat. E. & S.	36¾	35½	36¾
10	Nev. Cons	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,930	N. Y. Cent	69¼	68¾	69¼
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	25½	25¼	25¾
190	Nor. Pacific	80¾	80¾	80¾
10	Ohio C. Gas	36	36	36
50	Pennsylvania	49¾	49	49½
302	Ray Copper	21¾	21¼	21¾
1,230	Reading	68¾	67	67¾
300	Rep. I. & S.	73¼	71¾	72¾
60	So. Pacific	83¼	82¾	82¾
20	So. Railway	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Studebaker	36¾	36¾	36¾
150	Tob. Prod	49	47¾	47¾
1,580	Union Pac.	116¾	114½	114¾
20	Un. Cig. St.	87¼	87¼	87¼
350	U. S. Ind. A.	114	112¾	113¾
150	U. S. Rubber	55¼	54¾	55¼
7,500	U. S. Steel	98	95½	96¾
2,950	Utah Cop	80	74¾	75¾
	Va.-Car. Ch.	29¼	28¼	28¼
40	Wab. pf. A	40¾	40¾	40¾
210	Westing. El.	40¾	40	40
340	Willys-Over	18¾	18¼	18¼

BONDS.

$6,250	Liberty 3½s	99.82	99.76	99.76
5,350	Do 4s	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½
600	Gold. Con	.42	.40	.42
300	Iron Blos.	.62½	.62½	.62½
2,000	Okla. P. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Omar O. & G.	18	16	18
1,500	Osage-Hom.	7¾	7	7¾
100	Pan Am	45	45	45
750	Penn.-Ky.	5¾	5½	5¾
11,000	Penn.-Ohio	12¾	12½	12¾
11,000	Rice Oil	¾	¾	¾
300	Sapulpa	9	9	9
4,000	Sequoyah	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,300	Somerset	¾	¾	¾
16,000	Texapenn	¾	¾	¾
2,000	UnitedWest	¾	¾	¾
500	Victoria Oil, new stock	4½	4½	4½
500	Wyo. United	4¾	4½	4½
1,400	Wyo. Wonder, (pros.)	30	28	28

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	19	18	18
1,800	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾
	Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
1,000	Louis. Cons.	½	½	½
2,600	Magma Cha.	½	½	½
3,500	Magma Cop.	37½	35½	36
1,500	Mag'e Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,500	Magh M'g.	8½	8	8¼
750	Mog. M. Co	80	45	50
2,000	Monstar C.	¼	¼	¼
4,500	Mother L.	31	29	29
21,000	Nat. Leas.	9	8	8
8,000	N. Z. & L.	32	30	31
600	Nip. Me Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾
7,000	Nixon Nev.	73	68	71
4,000	Prov. M. Co.	41	40	41
100	Red. W. M.	½	½	½
500	Rochester M.	40	39	40
200	Stand. S.-L.	¾	¾	¾
500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
1,500	Success M'g	13	12	13
200	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,050	Ton. Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,880	Troy-A	15	15	15
	Ton. Eastern	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	U. Verde E.	33	32	32
1,500	Utica M.	13	14	14
500	Verde C. C.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	W. C. M. Co	¾	¾	¾
5,500	Yer. M. C.	15	14	14½

$15,000	Gen. El. 6s notes	100½	100¼	100¼
4,000	N.Y.C. 2-y. notes, w. i	96¾	96¾	96¾
30,000	Russ. Gov. new 5½s	53	52	53
30,000	Do 6½s	69	52	66¼

*Ex dividend.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.	Bid.
INDUSTRIALS.			
Air Reduc	70	75	72
Am.-B. Mfg.	5	10	5
Do pf	28	35	28
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10
Am. Express	140	150	140
Am. Hide & Lea. pf	34	38	27
Am. Ice Sec.	25	30	25
Am. Snuff	100	110	100
Am. Steel Foundries	50	60	50
Am. Tin & T.	¾	1¼	¾
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140

M. L. SCHIFF SOUNDS WAR TAX CAUTION

Tells Philadelphia Convention of Dangers of Hampering Enterprise by Levies.

VANDERLIP URGES NEW ERA

Favors New Socialized Conditions in Industry—Taussig Lauds the Reserve Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—A general division of opinion on the question of whether American industries should be reorganized under Government auspices to concentrate their full energy upon the production of war material or whether heavy taxes be levied to meet the costs of the war under the existing system of industrial individualism featured the sessions here today of the war finance meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, predicted a period of unexampled taxation, which, he said, would be necessary rather than loans to meet the costs of war.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, presenting the "conservative bankers' view," said there must be no hampering of enterprise by unwise or unjust taxation. He summarized the following requisites as "of paramount importance":

"There must be no hampering of enterprise by unwise or too onerous taxation.

"The public must not be discouraged and values must not be jeopardized by an unfriendly attitude by the Government toward business. Capital as well as labor must be permitted to earn a fair return.

Absorption Power of People.

"Issues of Government bonds must not be too frequent, and must not exceed the absorption power of the people. There should be, if possible, sufficient intervals between offerings to enable accumulation of profits, income and savings and to prevent exhaustion and lessening of enthusiasm among those actively engaged in placing the bonds.

"A fair rate of interest must be paid and one not too much lower than can be secured from other prime and readily salable investments.

"There should be no discrimination between large and small investors, and, in so far as possible, the net return to all subscribers should be substantially the same.

"The fullest possible facilities must be provided for borrowing by the people of the country, and the Federal Reserve system must do its full share to make available its resources for this purpose.

"The national Government must monopolize the investment market, if necessary, and is entitled to have its money requirements supplied before and, if need be, to the exclusion of those of private enterprises or even of States or municipalities.

"Last and most important, the people must be taught to save and all unnecessary expenditures must be avoided. Thrift and economy must be the rule."

Magnitude of Requirements.

Regarding the magnitude of the nation's war requirements, Mr. Schiff said:

"Congress has thus far appropriated over $21,000,000,000, and it is estimated that over $19,000,000,000 of this amount will be actually spent during this fiscal year ending next June. There is, of course, no such amount of money available in this or any other country, and credit must be created to take care of these tremendous needs. We must win this war and make every sacrifice necessary to do so, but it must not be overlooked that there is a limit to what even a country as rich as ours can provide. There should be, of course, no disgraceful or false economy, but on the other hand extravagance must be checked and unwise expenditures avoided. This has a direct bearing on Government loans. The people must feel that the money they provide is being spent wisely, otherwise they are apt to hold back.

"We must bear in mind that even our purse is not bottomless and our resources without end. There is a limit to what can be raised safely by taxation. There is a limit to the power of absorption of Government loans. There is a limit to expansion of currency. As the war goes on we must have recourse to all these methods of raising money, but the last must be used only on sound economic lines and with the utmost caution. We must avoid greenbacks, and any creation of additional currency should come through the Federal Reserve system, which is amply able to provide for a large expansion on a sound basis.

"Upon the present amount of gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks about $2,000,000,000 more reserve notes could be issued than are at present outstanding, and even that great amount can be increased by the Federal Reserve Board by decreasing the gold reserve required. In order to thus expand our currency, eligible commercial paper and acceptances must be provided. We need additional currency to support our Government loans, and the industries of the country and individuals must furnish the basis for the enlargement of our currency supply. Our people must learn to borrow and our banks to rediscount. This is the way to provide the credit needed by the Government."

New Era of Industry.

Dr. H. G. Adams, of the University of Michigan, and Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, urged the necessity of a new, socialized era of industry in which the vast energies of the nation be directed primarily to the purposes of the war, without the waste of competition.

Dr. Adams said that a better organization of industry, the elimination of "business as usual" and the substitution of a business program which shall consider war needs first, would simplify the tasks of the National Administration.

Taxation and Loans.

Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, said Government loans were indispensable to sound war finance, but to attempt to finance a war exclusively through loans was shortsighted.

"And," he added, "to attempt to finance a war exclusively through taxation is suicidal. War taxes should be large and immediate, but should never be levied beyond the point at which they begin to lessen the social output, to hamper the transfer of pre-war to war production, or to press unduly on desirable consumption.

"War taxes must be high enough to assure a solid foundation for the loans and a rapid payment of the debt within a relatively short time."

The fundamental thing in our war finance, according to Roy G. Blakey, of the University of Minnesota, is the reduction of consumption.

"This is even more important," he said, "than increased production. Economies should be forced by Governmental suspension of unnecessary production."

F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, spoke of the Federal Reserve system as "a great unified banking system, which at once automatically utilizes the credit facilities of the country for the public service.

"Temporary loans can be arranged for over night," he said. "Certificates of indebtedness are taken and distributed by the existing facilities with the minimum of strain. The flotation and distribution of the long-time securities are effectively aided by the same machinery. The financial community is no less patriotic than it was in 1861, but it is immensely better prepared to act on the Treasury's medium and to come to the Treasury's support. This advantage is nothing less than enormous. It removes the insidious temptation to resort to paper money and saves the country all the subsequent embarrassment and subsequent losses which such resort brought to us during the long period from the close of the civil war to the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and which it will not fail to bring to the warring countries of the Continent which have been compelled to resort to the same dangerous device.

"I am not unaware that the utilization of our credit machinery by the Government and the extension of deposit credit which it will entail, may have the effect of inflation or something analogous to inflation. But inflation of this sort, in any case, not easy to measure quantitatively and perhaps not susceptible of absolute proof, is at all events less dangerous for the future than the resort to fiat money. It is likely to correct itself automatically after the war. So long as specie payments are maintained this sort of inflation cannot maintain itself permanently when conditions of peaceful commerce have been restored. The unwelcome effects which it may have for the time being are in their nature transitory. If we maintain specie payments and refrain from resorting to paper money, we are spared such evils as came in the drain of the civil war issues.

FEARS SMALL COIN FAMINE.

Mint Director Appeals for Release of Cents and Dimes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Penny hoarding and small coin savings banks were placed on the official taboo list today by Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, who declared the country was threatened with a severe shortage of cents, dimes and other small change for the holiday shopping season. He appealed to persons who collect small coins as a savings hobby to exchange them for coins of larger denomination, for currency, to relieve the shortage. Children, particularly, were asked to do their bit.

War revenue taxes amounting to one or more odd cents on theatre admissions, tobacco and other articles, now effective, caused such an enlarged demand for cent pieces that Director Baker today announced mints hereafter would work Sundays, in addition to day and night as at present. The mint's output of 3,000,000 copper coins a day will not be sufficient, however, and it is imperative, he says, that persons make small individual sacrifices to keep the coins in circulation.

TAMMANY AND FUSION TURN GUNS ON HILLQUIT

Murphy Doubles Force of Speakers, and All Are Ordered to Fight Socialism.

The Socialists will be exposed to the crossfire of Fusion and Tammany Hall during the closing days of the campaign. In both camps the open-air orators were directed last night to keep their oratorical batteries trained on the followers of Morris Hillquit from now until the balloting begins.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy in person issued the manadate to the Tammany speakers and directed that the force should be doubled from now until the very last minute of the campaign. More than a score of automobiles loaded with speakers left the Wigwam shortly after dark last night, bound for different parts of the city. Tammany's open-air crusade has extended further than ever in this campaign, and at present takes in remote suburban regions, where a Tammany speaker was unheard of in other Mayoralty fights.

"Hit Hillquit" was the order issued at Fusion headquarters, especially to the small fry orators who are addressing small meetings or speaking in the open air in parts of the city where socialism has had a firm footing and this year is rampant.

On behalf of the National Young Men's Republican League, which has its headquarters in Chicago, Lin William Price, President, and John Warren Hill of this city, one of the Vice Presidents, issued a joint statement last night calling upon Republicans in this city and Chicago to wage relentless war on socialism.

"The Socialist candidates in New York and Chicago have seized upon anti-war propaganda as a campaign issue and are urging that point as a reason why they should be elected," the statement read. "The great body of voters should not be misled by such detracting propaganda. The real issue both in New York and Chicago is not war or anti-war. It is an issue between stable governmental procedure founded upon the experience of years and an experimental fanaticism seeking popular favor by capitalizing war as an issue.

"Voters, young and old, are urged to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep the Socialists' policy of destruction and disorganization suppressed, as they have heretofore done in dealing with social problems."

In a statement from the Socialist Campaign Committee the election of Morris Hillquit was predicted yesterday.

"We have received reports from all parts of the city which show that Mr. Hillquit is now far in the lead of all other candidates," the statement read. "We are confident that his election is assured. Sentiment for Mr. Hillquit and his associates on the Socialist ticket has grown steadily with increasing momentum since the campaign opened. During the last week the upsweep toward Mr. Hillquit has been particularly rapid and this drift is continuing day by day. Hylan, Mitchel, and Bennett have all been losing ground steadily."

STOKES ATTACKS HILLQUIT.

Says He Does Not Merit the Confidence of Socialists.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who for eleven years was a prominent Socialist until he left the party because of the anti-war attitude of the Morris Hillquit wing, gave out a statement yesterday in which he asserted that Hillquit has ceased to merit the confidence of Socialists here and abroad. He said:

"Hillquit has made it unmistakably plain that he desires this election to be regarded as a test of strength between those who believe that the European war must be fought until autocracy is overthrown, and those who, like himself, would, if he could, stop it tomorrow, regardless of whether autocracy or democracy should emerge triumphant. Hillquit, by his complete repudiation in this crisis of the obligations incumbent upon all Socialist internationalists to rally to the defense of oppressed peoples the world over, going even so far as to oppose the American Government in its proffered assumption of a share of that international responsibility for the defense of ravaged peoples which every Socialist should be eager to assume, has alienated immense numbers of former supporters and ceased to merit the confidence of Socialists here as well as abroad.

"By this indifference to the allied cause in Europe he has forfeited his claim to the support of those who regard the triumph of democratic institutions essential to the peace of the world. Those Hillquit Socialists of New York who desire to compromise with Teutonic barbarity deserve the execration of all believers in a Socialism of equity and fair play. Their attempt to impose upon the citizens of New York a Mayor of like mind to their own should be rebuked by an overwhelming vote of confidence in the present Mayor, who stands for no compromise with the forces of barbarism, autocracy, or base rule either in world politics or in local municipal affairs."

GARFIELD DIVERTS COAL EASTWARD

Lifts Priority Order to Roads and Supplies Will Move to New York and New England.

CRISIS MET IN NORTHWEST

Facilities at Hampton Roads to be Increased and More Coal to be Transported by Water.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Coal scarcity existing in the Northwest has been meet, and the priority order on lines east of Pittsburgh has been lifted by H. A. Garfield, Coal Administrator, so that plenty of coal may be rushed to the New England States and to New York.

The priority order on the lines east of Pittsburgh was suspended, Mr. Garfield said, because more coal had been sent to the Northwest than at this time last year. There is sufficient coal in that section for the Winter uses of homes and factories, he said.

The priority order is still in full effect on the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and other Southern roads. Its modification of the order in the Eastern fields was necessary in order to provide for the requirements of the steel mills and other industrial plants as well as domestic requirements. This means that New York and New England will receive large shipments of coal in the next few weeks, as all transportation in Pennsylvania will be devoted to these States. In order to get more coal for New England by water the facilities at Hampton Roads will be increased. In the next ten days, as soon as plans are completed, all coal vessels will be bunkered in midstream, thus giving added facilities. It is believed that this change will increase the shipments 5 per cent. On account of the shortage of munitions plants in New England, which it is necessary to operate at full capacity, the Fuel Administration will make every effort to supply these requirements.

The domestic situation in New England is reported as normal so far as the total tonnage is concerned. Shipments of anthracite for the first eight months were 700,000 tons in excess of last year. The trouble is that the distribution is unequal, and this is being remedied as rapidly as possible by the New England Fuel Commissioner buying coal and making the distribution.

Robert S. Lovett, in charge of priority shipments, today issued an order to the railroads serving the Utah and Wyoming coal fields compelling them to give coal cars priority over other shipments, except livestock and perishable freight. The order applies to these carriers: Denver & Rio Grande, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, Utah Railway Company, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific, and Western Pacific.

Representatives of coal operators and miners of the Southwest, here at the call of the Fuel Administrator, had not agreed late tonight on the form of a penalty clause to be put in their wage contract, which Mr. Garfield insists must be satisfactory to him before coal price increases are granted.

A clause drawn by the operators and miners a week ago did not provide automatic penalties for strikes and lockouts, and Dr. Garfield declined to approve it. The general 45 cents a ton increase in coal prices announced on Nov. 1 was granted with the specific provision that it applied only in districts where wage increases were given and where automatic penalty clauses were inserted in wage contracts.

URGES WIRE SEIZURE ON PACIFIC COAST

Federal Mediator Recommends Control to Stop Telephone and Telegraph Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Government seizure and operation of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was recommended by Verner Z. Reed, in a telegram sent to W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, today. Reed, Federal mediator in the telephone strike, acknowledged his inability to settle the controversy which has partly discrganized service in the Pacific Northwest and threatened to spread to California.

Mr. Reed asked Secretary Wilson and members of his commission to recommend to President Wilson the "commandeering of the plants of the company" in the interest of national defense." During the interim, Mr. Reed said, the Government would expect striking employes to return to their posts and others to remain there.

Telegraphic orders were dispatched tonight along the Pacific Coast by the District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ordering all members on strike to return to work pending the efforts of Mr. Reed to effect a settlement with the telephone and telegraph company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The reported recommendations of Verner Z. Reed of the Special Labor Commission that the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company be taken over and operated by the Government have not been received here. Secretary Wilson is in the West with the commission and sent Mr. Reed to San Francisco to study the telephone strike. Any recommendations of this would be sent directly to President Wilson.

MAKE ALIENS FIGHT OR WORK, SAYS COLONEL

We Have Got to Put This War Through, He Tells Great Audience in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at a rally held by the Connecticut Council of Defense tonight, asserted that the war would be fought to a finish, without regard to cost in men, or money, or time necessary to carry it through to an overwhelming victory for the allied cause. The war was accepted with an object in view, he said, and would not end until that object had been attained.

Referring to disloyalty in this country, he said that he believed that if Senator La Follette as a German had made the statements against the Government in Germany that he had made against his own Government he would have been shot before sunrise, and if the I. W. W. did in Germany what it was doing in the United States there would be many graves filled in forty-eight hours.

Speaking of aliens in this country, he declared that if they would not fight for the United States they should be sent back or made to work for the Government.

It was in the State armory, holding 12,000, which was filled an hour before the time set, a great throng outside was scarcely held in check by policemen and guardsmen. In the end they had to be content with hearing Colonel Roosevelt speak to them briefly in the open air.

In his address outside the armory he said:

"Self-defense is a primary law of nature. If you don't defend yourself some other nation has got to do it. To rely on somebody else is a miserable policy. You know what happened to unprepared China. I don't want to see a pigtail pinned on Uncle Sam.

"Some time next year, when our men are being killed abroad, we shall be able more easily to sift out the weak and the cowardly, the faint and the timid. They will cry out for peace, but we have got to put this war through."

MITCHEL IS GAINING, BUCKNER DECLARES

Says Swing to Fusion Is Growing, with the Hylan Forces in Panic.

DR. JACOBI PRAISES MAYOR

Urges His Re-election in Letter to German Newspaper—Ex-Controller Myers Also Supports Mitchel.

With the Mayoralty campaign drawing to a close, Fusion managers asserted yesterday that the outlook for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel was never brighter. They asserted that the indications now were that he would win by a much larger plurality than even his most enthusiastic friends had hoped a week ago. The swing to Mitchel, they said, was so plain that the Tammany men were admitting it and doing everything in their power to head it off. Coincident with the Hylan slump, they said, the Hilliquit and Bennett vote also was declining rapidly, and there was no need for alarm that the Socialist candidate would dispute the election with the Mayor.

"Nothing can stop the swing that is now going to Mitchel," said Emory R. Buckner, the Mitchel-Fusion campaign manager. "The Mayor is drawing heavily and consistently from all the sources that were so strongly opposed to him at the beginning of the campaign. The Bennett vote is coming over to the Mayor so rapidly that the most enthusiastic Mitchel Republican leaders are surprised. All our reports show that Tammany is very much worried and is making a harder fight now than at any stage of the campaign. The evidence is unmistakable that thousands of decent men in Tammany Hall have repudiated Judge Hylan because of his past record and are now turning to Mitchel as the only hope of saving the city in the eyes of the nation and the world.

"The swing to Mitchel is growing greater every day. The Hylan forces, which were thrown back two weeks ago by the exposures showing Hylan's unfitness to Mayor, have now been put into a panic by the latest disclosures showing Hylan's attempt to secure pro-German support."

A letter to the New Yorker Herold, signed by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, announcing his support of Mayor Mitchel, was published in the evening edition of that paper yesterday. In it Dr. Jacobi said:

"For sixty years I have been interested in the life of this nation and, so far as it is possible for an individual, have taken more or less part in it; perhaps not with the same success and profit to the community as other immigrants.

"It may not be the business of everybody to accomplish all that is possible, and for instance, our friend and apostle Carl Schurz succeeded in doing. He always counseled us to become Americans early and to learn and use the language, without losing our own. Perhaps I am one of those who were, and are, compelled to work too steadily and earnestly and who became incapable of doing justice to all our tasks. This has happened to thousands of our compatriots. Work was always abundant, sometimes too abundant; leasure rare, sometimes too rare, and the opportunity to take part in public life in a beneficial way was often scanty.

I have voted since 1860 and hope I have made no mistakes. That means I have always voted for the "right man," just like my neighbors have, too. They assert the same thing. Occasionally, however, they have been sorry that they did not do differently, and I desire that this time they make no mistake. But a mistake is possible. We have so many Mayoralty candidates that it is not always possible to avoid making a mistake.

There are Hylan, Bennett, Hillquit, and a Prohibitionist, too. It is all the same whichever one of these you elect, my fellow-citizens; you will make the mistake of your lives. There is Mitchel, for whom I shall vote, so as to make sure, speaker was unheard of in other Mayoralty fights. and when I have looked into them they have remained open and clear and honest, and they are never cast down, and when he talks to us with his resonant voice they are always the same. That's the kind of eyes the people love, and that I trust, and that it can trust and will trust.

Mitchel has wished to earn our confidence and he has succeeded in doing so. As Commissioner of Accounts and as President of the Board of Aldermen he did excellent work. As Mayor he rendered justice to rich and poor, and created a working, honest, and diligent police force.

What more do you ask? I want no more. I am satisfied, and I hope that he, and no one else, will be elected. How about Hylan? He is no savior. I am sorry for the Staats-Zeitung, not for Tammany. Both of them are used to defeats. Hillquit? He calls himself a Socialist, but I know better how a Socialist looks. Long before Hillquit had the kindness to be born the Socialist had established his honorable name through spending years in Prussian prisons. There showed his gratitude to this land, that had kindly welcomed him, as it did millions of his fellow-countrymen—Socialists, revolutionists, industrious emigrants—by hard work and obedience to its law. And he is still a Socialist today.

Many of my compatriots know this. What I expect and hope from you is that you do the same. Do what is best for this city. Elect Mitchel a second time. He has learned his business.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Meyers, the banker, who has been a life-long Democrat, announced yesterday that he would vote for Mayor Mitchel, and advised all good Democrats to do likewise. He was nominated for Controller in 1893 and elected. He was President of the National Democratic Club for several years, and has always been active in politics.

"My reason for declaring for Mayor Mitchel," said Mr. Myers, "is that he has been the best Mayor New York has had in many years. Under his administration there has been a marked improvement in every city department. I have always been a Democrat, and did not vote for Mayor Mitchel four years ago, but I now advise all good Democrats to vote for him. I think the Democrats have made a poor selection in Mr. Hylan as their candidate for Mayor, his ignorance of municipal affairs being so great that he has no conception of the responsibilities of the office. The party has made a sorry choice in having Mr. Hylan at the head of the ticket. Feel at this time that Democrats should consider the welfare of the city and prevent it falling into incompetent hands, and, therefore, it is their duty as well as the duty of every man who has the interests of the city at heart to vote for and elect Mayor Mitchel."

In a statement yesterday Frederick H. Chase, late Secretary of the Progressive National Committee and newly elected Secretary of the National Party recently organized at Chicago, announced his support of the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel.

In order to make clear just where he stands in regards to all the candidates on the Fusion ticket, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued this statement yesterday:

"Of course I am standing for the entire Fusion ticket; in addition to Mayor Mitchel there could not be finer candidates than Judge Ransom, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Adamson, the candidates for Borough President, for Judge, for all, and New York City has the chance to vote to retain and increase the efficiency of the best administration it has ever had."

Receiver for Ridgefield Road.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 2.—William B. Boardman of this city was appointed receiver for the Ridgefield & New York Railroad Company by Judge Howard J. Curtis in the Superior Court here today. The action was brought by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to wind up the affairs of the Ridgefield & New York road.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open for any quantity of Raritan 1373-1066 beaver, all shades for cash; also will exchange green and brown for navy and burgundy. Farr. 2449.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8099.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. taupe, beetroot, at $2.15 net, cash. Mad. Sq. 6985.

BROADCLOTH wanted.—F. & H., all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. botany; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Can use quantities in the following makes: Amoskeag, Bluebells, Golden Rule, White Pine, Security, &c. M 350 Times Downtown.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Panken & Son, 37 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles on serges, taffetas, and silk poplins, snappy styles, immediate orders placed. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. O. Nathanson, 506 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses ready to place orders. S. S., 204 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples in dresses will place stock orders. 1,182 Broadway, Room 803, from 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

DRESSES, Contractors wanted; popular-price merchandise. Call Saturday, between 9 and 12 A. M., 366 5th Av., Room 1110.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; must show their own styles. 151 West 25th St., 10th floor; ask for Mr. C.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Can use odd shades for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

OUTING FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Large quantity for cash, light grounds, 27 and 36 inch goods, spot delivery. W. C., 274 Times Downtown.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open for Pacific cotton warp Panama; also velveteen in 29 or 36 in. Farragut 4963.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—99 serge, broadcloth, 11050 velour and K544. Chelsea 1238.

POM POM Wanted.—All colors except Pekin. Phone Farragut 3885.

SILKS AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—New models for Spring, by large manufacturer. K 135 Times.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for taupe, rose taupe, and reindeer, 0359 American. Waxman. Chelsea 1979.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 15020, 13046, 13045, Wyandotte; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—Cotton warp; ready to buy for cash. Tel. Chelsea 405.

VELOURS Wanted.—Byth's 2-tone, 183, dark colors. Madison Square 9292.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and beetroot. Madison Square 1380.

VELOURS Wanted. — Heavyweight Wyandotte. Farragut 3885.

VELOURS Wanted.—Salt's velour du Nord. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—Reindeer, taupe. Farragut 5123.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., for sale, all colors, $2.10 net. Chelsea 9356.

BUCKLES.—Rhinestone buckles, about 150 dozen; elegant merchandise. Rose, 13 West 39th. Telephone 2771 Vanderbilt.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed pom pom and plush coats; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush for sale purposes; fur trimmed, $10.75, $12.75, $15.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 38 West 20th.

COATS.—All colors, for immediate delivery Duberstein, 51 West 18th St., near 6th Av.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 29th.

COTTON GOODS.—6 cases organdie, below market price. Farragut 3545.

COATS.—Infants' cloth, 2-6; child's plush, 6-14; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—To close out, about 500 dresses; street, evening, and afternoon, ranging from $14.50 up to $27.50. American Custom & Dress Co., 116-118 West 29th St. Farragut 3190.

DRESSES.—300 serge, broadcloth, and velour dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serve; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—70 high-grade silk and serges, at sacrifice. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

MIDDIES' blouses, skirts in serges for children, misses' and women; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MILITARY CORDS for immediate delivery. Kram, 1924½ Greene.

PLUSHES.—Peco esquimette, guaranteed, sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES.—Salt's, Hind & Harrison, and Blumenthal's for sale, cheap. Farr. 2648.

POM POM.—Have one piece gold; will accept reasonable offer. Farr. 3452.

POM POM, brown, wyth, reindeer, taupe, and mole. Madison Square 7427.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Fitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATIN.—Sol; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SERGES.—7120 and Whitman's 99 for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SILVERTONE, all colors, at a price. Call Madison Square 781.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,838 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and kersmi; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

VELOURS.—Taupe, brown, green, $1.50; also 544, 13009, Silvertones, wool plushes, Pearson mercerized plush, Lymansville 313. Farragut 9812.

VELOURS.—Kerseys and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS.—American 544, all colors, $2.22½; 13045, $2. Igstaeder, 3284 Stuy.

VELOURS.—0339 botany, F. & H.; style M21. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS, American 544, all colors, $2.22½; 13045, $2. Igstaeder.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VENETIANS.—Dura satin, 36 inch, etc., black, for sale. Phone Chelsea 9728.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday .....5½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coat-Dress Going Well.

The general popularity of the coat-dress for afternoon wear, replacing to some extent the suit of former years, is said to be strongly emphasized by reorders for these garments coming in from retailers in many sections. And with the approach of the Winter season it is being developed into a "skating coat frock" with high collar and fur trimmings. Members of the local trade point out that it is eminently suited for this purpose, and that they are expecting the good start already made will have big results before the season is over.

He Made a Mistake.

A manufacturer of sweaters for women made a serious mistake in handling a big retail buyer here recently. The trouble was not that he did not give the buyer what he asked for, but that he did. The latter had decided to take certain goods and brought up the question of terms. The manufacturer said the best he could give were 2-30 or 3-10. To this the buyer replied that he must have 8-10 or the order would not be signed. The manufacturer hemmed and hawed a bit and then gave in. Outside, the buyer spoke something like this to a friend who was with him: "That is the first order that man has got from me, and it will also be the last. Everything that comes through on this order will be all right, for he will satisfy me in the hope of holding the account. Sooner or later, however, he will get me for that extra 5 per cent. if I give him a chance."

Coats and Suits Quiet.

Buying activity in the local coat and suit trade for the last week or ten days has not been very pronounced, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. Buyers have not been plentiful, and what few there were seemed to be holding off for lower prices. But instances of cutting up materials into garments and selling them for what they will bring are as scarce as hen's teeth. Now that the clearing house for surplus woolens has been established, it is said that buyers who are waiting for this sort of thing are going to be left out in the cold.

Men's Wear Fabrics for Women.

Men's wear fabrics have come in this Fall for very general use, compared to other years, in the manufacture of suits for women. Though styles have as yet developed but little along military lines, there has been in many cases a very noticable trend toward the mannish effect. Severely plain tailor-made suits with masculine lapels, straight fronts, and worn with untrimmed sailor hats have been unusually popular. And in these garments men's wear fabrics have been very effectively used. Plain colors, stripes, hairlines, and plaids have all had their share of patronage.

Some Things Are Selling.

Certain lines of lace and embroideries stand out conspicuously as being sought by buyers. Among the laces the best sellers appear to be real and imitation filets, supplies of both of which are none too liberal from all accounts, and metals. In the embroideries trade, leaders report a large part of the current demand as calling for embroidered cambric and longcloth skirtings, ruffled edges and the so-called baby flouncings. The better lines of these goods are reported in scant supply.

War's Effect on Spring Styles.

Scarcity of materials and the ever-increasing cost of labor are said to be exerting powerful influence on the trend of styles for women for the coming season. Not only is this influence apparent in the domestic offerings for Spring, but the Paris importations as well show a marked tendency toward smaller yardage. It is noticeable in all garments, from the narrower skirts to the short, almost waist-line coat, which very nearly approaches the Eton jacket. Arrangements of materials, however, are very cleverly worked out, and a number of striking new effects are introduced which give a particularly pleasing and youthful appearance.

How a Little Thing Helped.

In the parlance of the day, the person who remarked that it is the little things in life that count "said a mouthful." An example of how this works out in business was given by a manufacturer of men's shoes the other day. A retailer had told him that some of his customers did not favor sport oxfords with ball strap trimmings, because the straps were so placed that there was a lack of "give" to the shoe when in action. Obviously the position of the strap could not be changed, so the manufacturer's problem was to figure out how to overcome the objection. After some careful thought he decided to run the stitching that fastens on the straps an eighth of an inch in from the edges, instead of at the extreme edges of the straps, as was formerly done. This, it was found, allowed the upper to "give" under the edges of the straps just enough to satisfy all concerned.

Sweaters Having Big Season.

Demand for women's sweaters has been very active, according to reports from the local department stores. In some cases, it is said, sales have mounted up even above the record figures of last year. The higher prices prevailing this Fall, which many in the trade felt would place a very serious check on sales, seems not to have held buyers back in the least. Unlike many other lines of merchandise, where the two extremes in the scale of prices have been favored, it seems the intermediate grades of sweaters have been most sought, with very little attention paid the cheapest kinds. Extremely high-priced fancy garments have been taken about as usual by that class of people with whom price is but a secondary consideration.

Gray Goods Buyers Fairly Active.

Buyers of gray goods were fairly active in the local market yesterday, with printcloths for delivery through the remainder of this year the favored merchandise. Among the sales recorded for delivery before Jan. 1 were 39-inch 68-72s at 12¼ cents; 38-inch 64-60s at 11 cents; 38½-inch 64-56s at 10¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-52s at 9¾ cents. There was some trading on these goods for shipment past the turn of the year at prices a bit more favorable to buyers, but it was said to be lacking in feature. The same was true of coarse-yarn goods for the most part. Active buying of wide and narrow twills and sateens for converters, to the clothing trades, continues. Printcloth prices closed this way yesterday:

39-inch, 80-80s..15¼c|38½-inch, 64-60s..11c
39-inch, 72-76s..14¼c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s..12¼c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s.. 8¾c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..11¼c|27-inch, 64-60s.. 8c

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE

Buying for Immediate and Future Deliveries is Heavier Than Last Year

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods equals the heavy volume of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future deliveries show a large increase over the same week of last year. Collections are running strong."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MORRIS OLARSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Olarsky, doing business as the Queen Skirt Company, manufacturers of skirts, at 132 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Max G. Cohen, $478; John M. Nelson, $178, and B. Simon, $322. Judge Mayer appointed Maurice Mayer receiver. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $7,500.

WILLIAM P. MORRIS COMPANY, manufacturers and agents for knit goods at 396 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the corporation by the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, a creditor for $717. It was alleged that the company had transferred a part of its property.

JOHN S. CROSBY, salesman at 106 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,631 and assets of $769. Of the liabilities, $3,200 is for indorsing notes of J. Spencer Crosby & Co., wholesale millinery, which was put into bankruptcy on May 9, 1916.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Goldstein, trading as Goldstein Brothers, cloak manufacturers, at 18 West Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Henry Benoit, $410; B. Saperstein, $31, and R. Schechter, $75. Judge Mayer appointed William E. Lowther receiver.

GEORGE WILKINSON, formerly a dealer in men's furnishing goods at Walden, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,361 and assets of $262.

W. W. EASTERDAY & CO., stock brokers of 42 Broadway, Hildon Easterbrook has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $2,000. They have branch offices in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Va., and Penn Grove, and Atlantic City, N. J.

MELTZER BROS.—Benno Lewinson has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer for Louis Meltzer, trading as Meltzer Bros., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 36-38 West Twenty-fifth Street. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $7,500.

HAAS BROS. LADIES' TAILORING CO. of 10 East 46th Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,549 and assets of $9,393, consisting of stock, $7,100; fixtures, $250; accounts, $906; claim against a surety company, $900, and cash in bank, $236.

COMMERCIAL ACETYLENE WELDING CO.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Commercial Acetylene Welding Co., held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, James N. Rosenberg was elected Trustee and his bond fixed at $25,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $1,181,145.

MORRIS BERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Berman, 256 Watkin Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Goldstein, $280; R. Fagan, $324; Roch & Co., $168.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 235 business failures in the United States this week, against 214 the previous week and 297, 284, 317, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 70, New England, 33;

GROCERS WILL SELL MILK AT COST PRICE

In Co-operating with Mayor's Committee They Agree to Forego Profit.

REDUCTION OF THREE CENTS

Fish Dealers Promise Food Administrator Williams to Keep Prices Down.

A plan for selling milk cheap in this city was announced yesterday by Dr. Charles E. North, Chairman of the Mayor's Milk Committee, who proposes to have the grocery stores sell milk in bottles without charging any profit. Dr. North, who submitted the plan to milk dealers and representatives of chains of grocery stores, said that it meant reduction in the cost of milk from two to three cents a quart retail. The grocers, he said, were enthusiastic, as they believed their co-operation would increase their sales in other directions.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, said the proposition was uneconomic and wrong in that it asks the grocery store keepers to do something for nothing. He said Dr. North's plan was "like every other order that has come through the Department of Health—a protection to the large milk dealers, who are not asked to give up a single cent of their profit in order that the city may have cheap milk."

"The plan of selling milk to the grocers at wholesale for distribution is not new," he added "It is a plan which I proposed long ago, only I proposed to give the storekeepers a profit of a cent a quart. What about asking the big dealers to cut down on their distribution charges and allowing the grocer to have some of the profit for his share? Dr. North's plan is an excellent one for allowing the dealers to charge at the expenses of the storekeepers."

Commissioner Dillon went into the costs of producing milk, pasteurization, and transportation to show that bottled milk now sold here for 14 cents a quart could be sold for 12 cents. The farmers, he said, are having 10,000 cans of milk returned back on their hands a day because of the surplus and the decreased consumption since milk went to 14 cents.

The milk question was the subject of a discussion at a meeting held yesterday in the office of Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, 124 East Fifteenth Street. The milk dealers as well as the representatives of the Dairymen's League were present, and the entire question was gone over as it affects the city price, distribution, and sale of both loose and bottled milk. At the conference were Arthur E. Lamb and G. Harold Powell, milk experts of the National Food Administration; State Food Commissioners Mitchell, Schurman, and Wieting; Charles H. Betts, Secretary of the commission; I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, and Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets.

The necessity for the increased consumption of fish as a means of food conservation was discussed at a meeting between Administrator Williams and representatives of the wholesale fish trade. The dealers assured Mr. Williams that they would co-operate in every way to keep the price of sea food down to a figure that would be within the reach of the consumer.

CITY IS NOW FACING A SHORTAGE OF FLOUR

Wholesalers and Retailers Agree That Supply Brought by Railroads Is Not Sufficient.

The Milling Division of the National Food Administration yesterday forbade any further direct trading of American millers, exporters, and blenders of flour with Europe, and all such business will hereafter be handled by the Milling Division. This is another step in the tightening of the Government control of wheat and flour. A few days ago the Food Administration extended its supervision to every flour mill in the country. Prior to that only mills with a daily capacity exceeding 100 barrels of flour had to make accounting to the Government. The Government wants to equalise the distribution and insure such quantities of flour moving as will meet the minimum of export requirements. The order is made effective at once, and hereafter every order for shipments will be handled by the Food Administration through the Grain Corporation. The flour will be delivered in plain sacks, but without any mill brand. Orders for flour from abroad will be prorated among American millers.

The Milling Division also announced that begining Dec. 1 millers will not be permitted to sell flour in packages other than one-eighth of a barrel or larger. This regulation, James F. Bell, head of the division, said, is in the interest of consumers who have to pay a relatively high price for flour purchased in very small packages. It is expected, he said, that in districts of congested population the retailer will meet the situation by the sale of flour from bulk packages in the grocers' sacks.

The flour situation was considered yesterday at a conference between Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, and flour men and retailers. It was admitted in the meeting that there is a scarcity of flour in this city, and that there is grave danger it will become more acute. This is because, Mr. Williams said, the railroads are not delivering to this city sufficient flour supplies to meet the situation. One dealer complained, as an example of the way food supplies are coming into the city, that a car of flour was eight days in transit from Jersey City to his place of business. Among those present at the conference were Sylvan L. Stix, New York Wholesale Grocers Association; Andrew Davey, representing chain stores; Charles Haslop, President New York Retail Grocers Association; Charles Thorp, Secretary New York Retail Grocers Association; Joseph Sockolof, representing Jewish wholesale dealers; Carl Kimball, President New York Food Distributers Association; John C. Orcutt, Secretary New York Food Distributers Association; C. A. Goldberg, representing Jewish retail stores; Frank Tilford of Park & Tilford, and E. A. Claybrook, President New York Produce Exchange. There will be another conference at Mr. Williams's office on Wednesday afternoon.

EXPECT SUGAR SUPPLY SOON

American Refiners' Committee Meets to Discuss Situation.

C. A. Spreckles, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, predicted yesterday that by Monday or Tuesday the sugar situation in this city would be straightened out. Apparently the sugar which Chairman Rolph of the International Committee said had been withdrawn from neutral ownership to meet present needs has not had any effect on the market, for retailers say that none of it has reached them yet. Mr. Spreckels attended a meeting of the American Refiners Committee of the National Food Administration. He said that the sugar released by Mr. Rolph could be expected to reach the local market by Monday.

There were present at yesterday's conference J. N. Post, Chairman of the American Committee and head of the American Sugar Refining Company; C. H. Warner of the Warner Refinery, R. T. Parker, Vice President of the American Refining Company, and Mr. Spreckels.

TO REDUCE ELECTRIC SIGNS.

Resolution Calls for Voluntary Action by Business Men.

John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company and Chairman of the National Committee on Gas and Electrical Service of the Council of National Defense, returned to this city yesterday after a meeting of his committee at Washington, at which a resolution was adopted suggesting that the Federal authorities should call on business men and companies generating electricity to reduce voluntarily the consumption of electricity used in signs.

The resolution points out that, whether the saving of coal is large or small, the reduction of lighting of street signs would produce the effect on the public of elimination of waste and would have its psychological value in advertising the need for economy in all directions.

The resolution suggests that the Federal authorities should request that the use of electricity for lighting be limited "to that which is important and necessary for the convenience and safety of the public and for the proper conduct of the various business and commercial enterprises."

The committee, which represents every gas and electric company in the United States, concluded the resolution by pledging hearty co-operation in carrying out any plan adopted by the Government for the saving of fuel, gas, oil, or electricity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Steps to limit the use of coal for electric display advertising will be taken up by the Fuel Administration probably within a few days. After hearing all sides Fuel Administration officials have decided that a large amount of coal may be saved by dimming the signs, and is at work now on regulations to be put into force. A promise of co-operation in fuel saving was made to Fuel Administrator Garfield today by the heads of public utilities concerns through their organization, the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service.

After the electric sign problem has been disposed of, the Fuel Administration will take up the question of saving fuel in other directions, principally by cutting off supplies to industries classed as non-essential during the war.

FINDS MEXICO NEEDS CORN.

Commission Seeks 100,000,000 Bushels nd Gold Supply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mexico needs 100,000,000 bushels of corn and a substantial addition to her gold supply to avert an economic crisis. This conclusion has been reached by State Department officials and members of the Food Administration after consultation with Mexican commissioners sent here by President Carranza to seek a modification of the American export embargo.

The Mexicans have found no opposition to granting permission for the exportation of corn, though it has been made clear that the corn must not be re-exported to ports whence it might be taken to Germany, and it has been suggested that its distribution be under general American supervision.

In regard to gold exports, the commissioners' task is not so easy. The United States is not inclined to let any considerable amount of gold go into Mexico until the Carranza Government is ready to reciprocate with less restricted exportation of Mexican mine products. Luis Cabrera, former Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, is now on his way to Washington to assist the commission.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

An Easier Tone to Some Important Foodstuffs a Feature.

An easier tone to some of the more important foodstuffs was the feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week, in spite of the fact that the trend of the general list was upward. Seventy-five of the 384 articles listed showed quotations different from those of last week, 45 of the changes being advances. Last week 38 revisions out of a total of 61 were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Year. Week Ago.	
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.50	$12.00	
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.08	.09½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.09½	.10¾
Stand. brown sheet., yd.	.17¼	.17	.13½
Printcloths, 38½-in., cash	.11	.10¾	.08
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.44	.45	.36½
Cheese, f. c., held, sp., lb.	.23	.23½	.21¾
Eggs, West., 1sts, doz.	.41	.39	.36
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.17½	.16½	.07½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.12	.12	.07
Prunes, 60-60, Cal., lb.	.15½	.14½	.10¾
Raisins, lb	.08	.08	
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	.10.85	10.85	9.45
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	.10.25	9.75	8.45
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	2.30	2.25	1.92½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bushel	2.13	2.11	1.13¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.65¾	.66¾	.58¾
Hay, prime Tim., 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.00
Hides, Chi. pack., No.1, lb.	.35½	.34½	.30
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.33	.32½	.28½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.48	.46	.50
Leather, union backs, lb.	.67	.65	.75
Iron, pig, F, No. 2, Phila., ton	.34.25	34.25	22.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	.47.50	47.50	50.00
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.28½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.5½	.5½	7.0.1½
Tin, N. Y., lb.	..66	.51½	.41¾
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	6.75	6.85	6.75
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	16.60	14.85	9.35
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	8.00	8.75	7.60
Lard, Pr. st., Chic., 100 lbs.	25.17	24.20	16.02½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	28.00	27.37	13.50
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	45.50	46.00	29.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.05
Rubber, up-river, Para, lb.	.65¾	.63¾	.53
Sugar, fine gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.26	.26	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, bbl.	5.00	5.50	5.50
Wool, aver. 100, Phila., lb.	.753	.753	.379

One of the features of the week's foodstuffs changes was a further drop in potatoes, which are now 50 cents a barrel lower than at this time a year ago. Save for beans, there were no further vegetable revisions. Red and white kidney beans went up, with the other grades held at nominal prices. The listed fresh fruits showed no change, but in the dried ones apples and prunes went up. Flour was unchanged here. At Chicago, short ribs, live hogs, and prime lard all went up, while mess pork, live sheep, and live beef declined. In this city bacon was cheaper. Salt cod advanced.

Another sharp rise in fancy nearby eggs marked the week in the dairy products, and they are now 12 cents a dozen higher than at this time in 1916. The best Western eggs also went up, but the margin is not so great in this case. Declines were recorded in all of the listed grades of butter and cheese. The drop in No. 7 Rio coffee continued, but in tea there were no changes. A rise in nutmegs further raised the only changes in spices. Sugar continued steady at $8.85 a hundred pounds for fine granulated.

The week brought a firmer tone to both hides and leather. No declines were reported in either, while five grades of leather and four varieties of hides advanced. The metals list was lacking in features, all of the changes being confined to the minor ones. Tin advanced, but lower prices were quoted on pig aluminium, antimony, and spelter. Common Hudson River brick cost less, as did hops and tallow.

The advances in the grains were supplied by corn and malting barley, and the declines by oats and rye. American litharge paint was cheaper, while commercial whiting went up. Pitch, resin, and kiln-burned tar contributed the rises in naval stores. The combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils produced fourteen advances and nine declines. Soda benzoate went up 24 cents a pound, but it is still $6 a pound cheaper than at this time last year.

Further active trading in burlaps, coupled with the continued scarcity of stocks and bullish reports from the primary markets, resulted in still higher prices on both light and heavy goods. A pretty active general call for gray cottons had a stimulating effect on prices, many of which closed the week higher than at the opening. There were no quotable changes in the silks and woolens listed.

COMPANIES TO PAY INSURANCE WAR TAX

Casualty Concern Makes Announcement and Others Are Expected to Follow.

PENALTIES FOR YACHTSMEN

Many Have Failed to Meet the Levy, and Boats May Be Confiscated—Rush to Pay.

It was regarded as practically certain yesterday that applicants for life, fire, marine, casualty, and other forms of insurance would not be asked to pay the taxes called for in the war revenue law on new policies. On life insurance the Federal tax amounts to 8 cents per $100. Policies for other forms of insurance pay a tax of 1 cent on each dollar or fraction thereof of the premium charged.

It was said yesterday at the offices of several large life insurance companies that, while no formal statement could be made now, the conclusion had about been reached that the companies, and not individuals applying for insurance, would pay the tax. It was understood that formal announcement would have been made when the law took effect, on Nov. 1, had not the problem of group insurance required careful study. Owing to the low rate at which policies for this kind of insurance are issued, the question arose whether the companies could stand the war-tax burden. A representative of one of the largest insurance companies said yesterday:

"In the Spanish war there was a stamp tax on life insurance policies and it was easy to suggest to applicants that the law required stamps for such documents, but, with a small cash payment, it is different. Ninety per cent. of the life insurance of the country is on the mutual plan, which means that if the taxes are assumed by the companies, they will be actually paid by the policyholders. If the war tax is paid by stock companies, then of course, the tax comes out of their surplus. The indications are, however, that applicants for insurance will not be asked to pay the tax."

It was said at the office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company here that on casualty policies issued by the company the company would pay the tax. This rule will probably prevail in the casualty, fire, and marine insurance fields.

Penalties, and possibly confiscation of property, may be in store for yacht owners, who failed yesterday to pay the war tax. The yacht taxes became effective on Oct. 4, and were payable yesterday. They cover all yachts, pleasure boats and power boats over five tons, not used exclusively for trade or national defence, or built according to plans approved by the Navy Department.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for Upper Manhattan, said yesterday that between 5,000 and 6,000 owners of yachts and other sailing boats in and near New York had failed to pay the war tax and were liable not only to a penalty but to seizure of their craft.

"I wish to call the attention of the public," Mr. Eisner said, "to Section 603 of the War Revenue act, which provides for a tax upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, sailing boats, and power boats. A negligible number of those using such boats have paid the tax, and it is desirable that they familiarize themselves with that section and pay the tax."

Government officers here thought that even if yacht owners had lent their boats to the navy for war service the owners were still liable to the tax, although a ruling may come from Washington later.

Apart from the general interest attaching to the increased postal rates effective yesterday, revenue offices in this city were overrun by crowds seeking to pay the full taxes which became effective on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, wines, liquors, and many other commodities enumerated in the war tax law.

The payment of "floor tax" on goods held by firms or individuals on the day after the enactment of the war revenue law was continued yesterday at a brisk rate. Those not prepared to pay put up surety for the future liquidation. Collector Edwards of the Second District said that many Liberty bonds were offered and accepted for the future faithful performance of the law's requirements.

It was made plain in a statement issued yesterday by the New York Telephone Company that persons in the habit of prolonging their conversations over the wire may run up against the 3-cent Federal tax applicable to messages on which 15 cents or more are charged. Relative to this, the telephone company's announcement said:

"The law applies not only to all messages on which the initial rate is 15 cents or more per message, but rate is 15 cents or more per message, but rate is 15 all messages on which the total charge, including extra, amounts to 15 cents or more. Thus, while a call at the initial rate of 5 cents or 10 cents bears no tax, should the conversation be prolonged over a period which would make the aggregate charge 15 cents or more, it is subject to the tax of 5 cents."

SUIT OVER HARBECK ESTATE

State of Colorado Seeks to Recover Transfer Tax of $61,027.

The fact that the State of Colorado is suing in the Supreme Court to recover a transfer tax of $61,027 on the estate of John H. Harbeck, who died here on Nov. 6, 1910, became known yesterday when Justice Whitaker signed an order directing the widow, Mrs. Kate A. Harbeck, executrix and chief legatee, who lives at the Plaza Hotel, to testify before trial in the case on Nov. 8. The plaintiff insists that in the will of Mr. Harbeck, admitted to probate here, he was described as a resident of Boulder, Col. Mrs. Harbeck got $2,868,157 outright and will receive $250,000 on the death of the testator's nephew, William H. Harbeck. The amount she is asked to pay is $58,163.

Mrs. Harbeck, in her answer, contends that her husband was not a resident of Colorado and that to compel her to pay a tax now after she has been discharged as executrix and the assets have been distributed, would be a violation of the Federal Constitution in that it would deprive her of her privileges and immunities as a citizen of New York and would take her property without due process of law.

Boston Mayor Ousts City Counsel.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Mayor James M. Curley announced today that he had removed Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan from office. The Mayor made the announcement while testifying at an investigation by the Finance Committee of the city's bonding business. There were several clashes with the attorney representing the commission, who questioned him concerning alleged business relations with a plumbing supply company and other concerns.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. Munger<Feariman Rim Corp. et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar. Case on—Buell, &c, Co<Gen Ry Signal Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—10 A. M.—United States<Louis Tinck et al, (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Francis, respt., v. N. Y. Y., aplt.; Maxwell, &c., aplt., v. Hoge et al., respts.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Re application Lord Electric Co., &c., aplt., v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Peope, &c., respt., v. Arichello, aplt.—Motion to withdraw appeal on consent granted.

Doyle, aplt., v. Atlantic Stevedoring Co., respt.; Neun, aplt., v. Bacon Co., respt.; Seaman's Bank for Savings, &c., respt., v. McCollough et al., aplts.; Koehne, respt., v. Hotel Astor, inc., aplt.; Haring, respt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. and ano., aplts.; Sheedy, respt., v. Foster, deft.; Maria Foster, aplt., v. Brewster, exr., &c., respt.; Hart, respt., v. McKeever, aplt; Shaffer, respt., v. Mohawk Valley Brewing Co., impld. with others, aplt.; Holland Laundry, aplt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., respt.; Interboro Brewing Co., Inc., aplt., v. Doyle and ano., Trustees, &c., respts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Lamoutte, aplt., v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co., respt.; same, aplt., v. Francke, respt.—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs.

Fisk et al., copartners, &c., respts., v. Batterson, aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on stipulation, with costs in all courts.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. — McCulloch<Gorges—John L O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. — Harlem Sav Bank<Darrow Realty Co—John H Ragan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Koenig, Act. No. 1—Ely Rosenberg, Same<Same, Act. No. 2—Ely Rosenberg. Matter of the application of Collett et al.—John R. Delafield.

Receivers Appointed.

Edward H. Kruse<Marion Leyden et al.—John H. Murphy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

J. W. Block, Jr., respt., v. C. and J. Prom, applts.—Order modified and as modified affirmed, without costs. Settle order before Presiding Justice.

M. Blohm, respt., v. E. J. Everett, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

V. De Luca, applt., v. D. Calandra and others, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. Dunbar, respt., v. C. L. Borck, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. C. Dobbs, applt., v. R. D. Powell, respt.; and others, defts.—Order of County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Elias, applt., v. Paragon Films, Inc., respt., Act. 2.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. J. Freeman, respt., v. L. I. R. R., applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice.

J. Hinchie, respt., v. A. C. and Annie Kassenbock, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. M. Hoff, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

W. T. Hutchesson, applt., v. Wilson & Co., respt.—Order of County Court of Nassau affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

O. Huttlinger and H. Struller, co-partners, &c., plffs., v. Royal Dutch West India Mail, deft.—Judgment for plaintiffs upon submission of controversy.

H. D. Irwin et al., plffs., v. C. D. Irwin and W. H. Whiting as surviving executors and trustees, &c., et al., defts.—Judgment for plaintiffs upon submission of controversy, with costs out of the estate.

Re application of J. Conway for a writ of mandamus to J. T. Fetherston, as Com. &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. Kamener and J. Wachman, respts., v. W. H. Rozell, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. Lacov, respt., v. Big T. Film Corp. et al., defts. J. O. Miller, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. H. Hamburger, trustee in bankruptcy, &c., applt., v. J. S. Crosby et al., defts. A. H. Stier, respt.—Judgment on the pleadings dismissing the complaint affirmed, with costs.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, applt., v. C. B. Morley, deft., and A. E. Owens, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Felicia Marx, as admx. &c., of Frank Marx, decd., respt., v. Hamburg American Lischa Packet Fahrt Actine Gesellschaft, applt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. H. Mauro, applt., v. H. Cooper, respt.—Judgment of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs.

G. C. Morch, respt., v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. F. Moroney, applt., v. L. C. Manuel, respt.—Judgment of dismissal modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

M. Nicholson, as admx. &c., of J. Nicholson, decd., respt., v. Greeley Square Hotel Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

J. Nosser, respt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R., applt., (Act. 1 and 2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, (Act. 1.) Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to Special Term for a consideration of the application upon the merits, (Act. 2.)

E. Pedersen, respt., v. Union Railway Co., N. Y., applt.—The judgment and order reversed, with costs to the deft., and new trial granted.

O. Pedersen, respt., v. Union Railway Co., N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the deft.

M. Pierce, respt., v. C. Moore, applt.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., respt., v. G. Nessin, applt. —Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions confirmed.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Wilder, applt. —Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and new trial ordered.

L. B. Roberts v. W. A. Roberts.—Order of July 28, 1917, is reversed. The deft.'s motion to resettle such order by omissions is granted, and said order, as so resettled, is reversed, and the defendant's motion to change the place of trial is granted.

L. Robinson, applt., v. G. Walter, respt.—Judgment for deft. affirmed, with costs.

R. Rosenkrants, respt., v. Standard Motor Service Co., Inc., applt., and C. Larsen and E. Perkins, defts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

V. and D. Russello, respt., v. Village of Port Chester. Daly and Merritt and W. J. Merts, applts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

C. Schuster, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

P. Siegel, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. I. Silverman, respt., v. E. Silverman, applt., A. Marish, deft.—Order affirmed, without costs.

United States Drainage and Irrigation Co., Inc., applt., v. Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Co. and Degnon Cont. Co., respts. and another, defts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the deft. to withdraw the demurrer and answer within 20 days upon payment of costs.

D. S. Van Wicklen, respt., v. Springdale Realty Co., appit.—Order setting aside the verdict affirmed, with costs.

M. Biscotti, by Pietro Biscotti, his guardian, ad litem, respt., v. H. Becker, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

G. W. Williams, Jr., plff., and W. H. Sage and A. D. Williams, indiv. and as trustees, &c., defts.—Judgment for defts. upon submission of controversy, without costs.

F. W. Wilson, respt., v. M. M. Kane, exr., &c., of Caroline A. Van Duser, decd., applt., The Williamsburg Savings Bank, deft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.—Calendar for Monday, Nov. 5.

Pinalo<Doelger.	Glasman<Bloom.
Same<Bender.	Babaman<L I RR Co.
Lee<Ott.	Brietenbach<B H RR Co & Borden's Dairy Products Co.
Fritz<Neustadt.	
Volz<Diretz.	
McMahon<Pirone, (2.)	

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Grock<Gassen, (2.)	Rutka<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Geil<Claydon.	
Bepler<B H RR Co.	Ernst<B H RR Co, (2.)
Stewart<Graf.	Smith<McClarren.
Herschenreder<L I RR R Co.	Smith, an infant<Brennan.

Equity Causes.—The following causes will be called to fix a date for trial only:

Seubert<Seubert et al.	Draper<Carroll et al.
Orsi<Verdello et al.	Loda<Loda et al.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond County.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 5.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the old silk and woolen district, where there has been a revival of both speculative and investment activity, owing to the increased demand for modern lofts, Daniel P. Morse, President of the Parmelee Realty Corporation, purchased from Clarence Payne yesterday 80 and 82 Worster Street.

The property which consists of a seven-story modern loft building with elevators and sprinklers, on a plot 50 by 100, was disposed of on a strictly cash basis.

When the present leases expire on Feb 1, 1918, the buyer will remodel the structure and lease it to one tenant.

At present the building rents for $10,500 a year and was purchased by Mr. Payne about a year ago from the Postal Insurance Company for $130,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, which negotiated the transaction, has recently made several other sales in this immediate neighborhood, including the six-story building, 43-45 Wooster Street, altered and immediately leased for a long term; 180-182-184 Wooster Street, now being improved, and 502-504 West Broadway, near Bleecker Street. There has been other buying of investment character in the neighborhood, including 54 Howard Street, corner of Mercer, and 19 Mercer Street, recently sold for occupancy.

$95,000 Speculative Purchase in the Bronx.

An important speculative purchase was made in the Botanical Garden section of the Bronx yesterday by Morgenstern Brothers Company, who bought from Mrs. G. Bocher the five-story modern apartment on the northwest corner of 181st Street and Vyse Avenue.

The structure, which occupies a plot 73 by 100, is fully rented, and was held at $95,000.

Last week the same operators purchased a similar structure on the northeast corner of Daley Avenue and 181st Street, adjoining the property purchased yesterday. Levine, Levy & Goldreyer negotiated the sale. There has been considerable activity in this particular section of the Bronx during the last few weeks, and one or two deals are reported pending.

Realty Company Buys on Rivington Street.

The Stanton Realty Company, organized several months ago, with H. J. Lichtenstein, W. P. Thomas, and A. J. Donnelly as directors, purchased from Lena Appelbaum and others 303 Rivington Street, a five-story building, on a plot 29.7 by 60.

Private Dwelling Buyer.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Albert C. Ayer, to an investor, 236 East 128th Street, a three-story and basement, brick and stone private dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 99.11, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Bronx Sales.

The Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President, sold for Charles F. Reimer, to an investor, 1,183 Woodycrest Avenue, a four-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 115. The property was held at $35,000.

Clarence Davies sold for Eugene T. Woolf the lot, 25 by 80, on the west side of Inwood Avenue, 33 feet south of Macomb's Road. The purchasers bought the adjoining plot, 87 by 80, last month through the same broker and now control a frontage of 112 feet on Inwood Avenue, upon which they will erect a two-story garage.

Lena Fixman purchased for investment, from Frederick Brown, operator, 992 Southern Boulevard, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 42 by 105.

The Lopard Building Company sold to a client of Knap & Watson the one-story taxpayer, on the northwest corner of Freeman Street and Stebbins Avenue. The structure fronts 110 feet on Freeman Street and 43 feet on Stebbins Avenue.

Louis Silberman purchased from the Marmor Construction Company, Morris Hannah, President, the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Bryant Avenue and 165th Street, on a plot 56 by 100. The building is one of two at this point built by the selling company on a site of four lots acquired last year from the American Real Estate Company.

A client of M. L. Platt purchased from Charles Oestreicher 633 Prospect Avenue, a two-story flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

Ray Gronich sold 1,015 East 156th Street, a five-story new-law flat, 40 by 100, to the Benenson Realty Company, which resold the property to Sarah Kett.

Long Island.

Norman D. Baker has purchased from Dr. Fred L. Burgess three acres of land at Greenlawn, L. I., as a site for a dwelling. Daniel M. Gerard negotiated the sale.

$200,000 Westchester Acreage Deal.

The holdings of the Rushmore Realty Company, comprising ten different parcels of about 500 plots, and twenty-eight acres, including valuable waterfront property at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, and a number of plots at Larchmont, have been purchased by a New York investor. The property was held at $200,000. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Hudson P. Rose Company two lots at Hudson Heights, Westchester County, located on Hamilton Avenue, between Mount Hope Boulevard and Nichols Driveway, 50 by 185 feet deep.

George Howe sold the house of H. C. Buteux, located on Bayley Avenue, Lawrence Property, Yonkers, to R. A. Mees of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

The old Marcus Daly house at 725 Fifth Avenue, which is next to the Huntington house at Fifty-seventh Street and the remodeled Waldorf-Astor building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, is to be used as an art gallery. The F. Kleinberger Galleries have leased the store and first floor for a period said to be ten years.

Rice & Hill leased for the Smith Motor Truck Corporation the Moon Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., the store and basement at 1,875 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

3d St, 306 East, n s, 281.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.6x96, six-story tenement and store; E. D. Underhill against Rachel Ryshpan et al.; Hurry & D., attorneys; due, $26,844.98; taxes, &c., $1,331.15; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, 801-815, n w corner 158th St, extending to Union Av, 200x21.2x201.7x 60.5, three-story dwelling and stores and hall; W. L. Condit against Burland Building Corporation et al.; Nassau Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $214,237.35; taxes, &c., $5,052.25; to the plaintiff for $200,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Broadway, e s, 273.7 ft n of 234th St, 150x 300.9 No. New York & Putnam Railroad 150.5x287.4; A. M. Elsig et al. against Cathleen Lowenberg et al.; H. J. Leffert, attorney; due, $21,194.87; taxes, &c., $374.40; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

134th St, 539 East, n s, 80 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100, two-story dwelling; Union Trust Co. against Leopold Michael and another; I. B. Stewart, attorney; due, $5,445.51; taxes, &c., $123; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By George Price.

Hunt Av, e s, 697.9 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Abe Cohen against W. J. Hussey and another; Adolph Herzog, Jr., attorney; due, $448.66; taxes, &c., $115; to the plaintiff for $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 105, n e corner of Greene St, 25x25; 110th St, 107 and 109 East, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; 136th St, 6 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; 138th St, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; 1st Av, 1,704 and 1,706, e s, 39 ft n of 85th St, 36.6x86; Gustav Lange to Rice Realty Co., 257 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, G. Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway $1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 119.9 ft s of 153d St, 38.11x100; Ladislaw Matusek to Wally Matusek, 2144 Amsterdam Av, all liens; attorney, C. Rector, 110 West 40th St $1

CANNON ST, 49, w s, 50 ft s of Delancey St, 25x75; Delancey St, 278, n s, 50 ft n of Cannon St, 25 x 50; Susie S. Richard to Frank Richard, 512a Monroe St, Bklyn, and ano., Sept. 27; attorney J. E. Rosser, 156 Broadway $100

GRAND ST, 546, n s, 75.2 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Alma Case to Solomon Keppler, 231 West 21st St, mtg $24,000, Nov. 2; attorney, T. A. Keppler, 233 Broadway..$1

HENRY ST, 233 and 235, n s, 46x87.6; Hy. Fischel to Wellworth Property Co., inc., 51 Chambers St, Oct. 23; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $100

RIVINGTON ST, 306, s s, 150 ft e of Cannon St, 28

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES

See them for yourself. Open for inspection Sunday, November 4th, and Tuesday—Election Day—November 6th, 2 to 5 P. M.

DECATUR STREET, 327, near Stuyvesant Ave.—Brownstone and brick, 12 rooms and new bath, parquet floors, new fixtures, freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.

STERLING PLACE, 364, near Underhill Ave.—Recently remodelled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures, open fireplaces, beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.

TERMS TO SUIT YOU.

REALTY ASSCIATES, OWNERS,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Are You Looking For
A LOVELY HOME?
Send for Photos and Booklet No. 2
Mapleton Park
Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn
You Will Be Satisfied
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY
217 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE COLONIAL HOUSE,

Seven large rooms, two tiled baths, overlooking water, with water-front rights, hot-water heat, every modern convenience; large plot; garage.

For rent, $67.50 monthly, or for sale, $12,000.
Reasonable Terms.

BRAMWELL DAVIS, BAYSIDE, L. I.
Telephones 3237 and 2605-W.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

Country Home, 4½ Acres,

two rooms, two baths, toilets, hot-water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new. Owner out of town, will sacrifice.

Phone 1516,
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET.
about
7,000 SQUARE FEET
Full Commission to Brokers.
JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE
Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet
FULTON BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
William F. Fuerst, Inc.,
37 NASSAU ST.

BRIGHT OFFICES

Broadway, near Reade St., to sub-lease; rentals much lower than regular scale.
2 Rooms, $750.00.
3 Rooms, $900.00.
2 Large Corner Rooms, $1,000.00. Shown by appointment. C 288 Times Downtown.

LARGE STUDIO, $40
114-16 EAST 28TH STREET.
Steam heat, two elevators; janitor.
Call and inspect.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Front Office, Light 3 Sides
36 EAST 23d ST.
At entrance to subway.
Janitor. Steam heat.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Lofts, Floors, Offices.
REASONABLE RENT; LIGHT, MODERN.
106 EAST 19TH ST.,
Adjoining 4th Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

HOUSE TO RENT
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Substantial and commodious 20 room house, adjoining the estate of George J. Gould, Esq.; furnished throughout; moderate rent. Z 216 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front.
Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Wrought Iron Furnishings
WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED
Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths
FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.
HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE
540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY
540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon
5 Rooms Large All Outside $50

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6458.

BONNY CASTLE
601 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$40 TO $50.

385 Central Park West
8 Rooms and Bath
Rental $1,620 per Annum
SUPT. ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.
NEAR UNION SQUARE.
5 and 7 ROOMS, $55-$100.
ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &C.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4
LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
$30 to $50

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., on request.

THE
Queensboro Corporation
RENTING OFFICE at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 768.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.—In the matter of ARCTIC STORES, INC., a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lane, the Receiver, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, on November 7, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J., a complete stock of groceries, office fixtures, store fixtures, automobiles, horses, and wagons, all the right, title, and interest in leases, and contracts for the purchase of merchandise, located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J., and in eighty-two stores located in New Jersey and New York City. Sealed bids are invited for the said property as follows:

1. For the Arctic Stores, Inc., as a going concern, for all the assets, consisting of a stock of merchandise, fixtures, automobiles, horses, wagons, and all the right, title, and interest in leases and contracts for the purchase of merchandise.

2. For any one or more of the said stores enumerated in the catalogue.

3. For the automobiles, horses, and wagons, separately or in bulk.

4. For the merchandise in the warehouse located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J.

5. For the fixtures located in the warehouse and stores, separately and in bulk.

6. For the merchandise in the warehouse and in the stores, separately or in bulk.

7. For all of the leases or any one or more of the said leases.

8. For the contracts for the purchase of merchandise, or any or more of the said contracts.

9. For the good-will of the concern and the right, title, and interest of the Receiver in the name of the Arctic Stores, Inc.

Said bids to be submitted in writing and accompanied by a certified check in the amount of ten per cent. of the b'd and which said check should be payable to the order of Harry Lane, the Receiver, and all of which said bids will be considered on November 7, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the United States District Court Room, Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

The Receiver herein will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Elmer W. Demarest, Referee in Bankruptcy, at the U. S. District Court Room, Post Office Building, Jersey City, N. J., on November 8, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

For further information apply to the Receiver, or his attorneys, or the Chairman of the Creditors' Committee.

HARRY LANE, Receiver.
75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
ELMER W. DEMAREST, Referee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
BENJAMIN ALLEN, Chairman Creditors' Committee, 91 Wall Street, New York City.
LEON BASHEW, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELMA COHEN and IRENE ROSENGARD, individually and as copartners, trading as SIDONIE HAT CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shenerson, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 656 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Raw Material, Furniture, Fixtures, and Machinery.

SAMUEL HERSHENSTEIN, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 53 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24869.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ALVIN WAIST & DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on August 15th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 14th, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MAGGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25214.—In Bankruptcy.—PNEUMATIC PLACING CO., Bankrupt.

Pneumatic Placing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 1st, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 13th, 1917, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EXCHANGE

Estate must be closed; six city lots on Washington Heights, with buildings; yearly income $4,800; $9,000 cash above mortgage buys same. R 321 Times Downtown.

Am open to manage one or two apartment houses; can furnish bond and A1 references. Address S. Berman, 206 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Hog ranch, 240 acres, Selden, L. I.; absolutely safe investment that will more than double in value. Fisk, 140 Nassau, N. Y.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

DUCKING SHORES.

For sale, 1,000 acres of land in Southern Maryland, five miles of waterfront, with abundance of ducks, geese, birds, fish, and terrapins; mortgage if desired. Clarence Soper, 1127 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will sell or exchange for Eastern property, modern house in Oakland, California. W. R. B., 38 Austin St., Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley; boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Two-acre hilltop home; great view; commuting zone; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut, attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y., and Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Smith Co., 839 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

A well-furnished suite of offices on 5th Av., facing street; an excellent opportunity for one to step into a place equipped and ready for business; low rental. K 151 Times.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $30.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $30.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Loft to let at 377 East 143d St., suitable for ladies' tailoring or any light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at owner's, Jacob Hertz, 37 West 28th. Farr. 5058.

Part of beautiful office and showroom; ideal location; stenographer and clerk service free; chance for out-of-town manager. Apply 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage and business; cheap rent. Address S 33 Times.

Store, 28 East 33d St., near Madison Av.; large display window; steam heat, hot water. William F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 37 Nassau St.

Factory equipped with 60 Singer machines; suitable for any manufacturing purpose. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th St.

38th St., 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

Attractive offices; best location in New York; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Brett, 501 5th Av.

Doctor's office, large room, well suited to physician's needs. 242 West 74th St.

Store, Broadway, 1,997, corner 66th St.; low rent; real bargain; $1,200. F 197 Times.

Very desirable light, first loft, 25x60, to rent at 47 Warren St. Geo. W. Nichols & Co.

Brooklyn.

13,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, for immediate occupancy, 30,000 to 50,000 feet of manufacturing space; metropolitan district; must have automobile elevator. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av.

Wanted, store space for dress and coat department; busy location. G 74 Times.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD OR TO LET.

Long Island.

War Bargain.—New 7-room, tapestry brick house; bath, steam, electricity, 2 toilets, parquet floors throughout, 2 store rooms in attic, big cellar, light and dry; garage; fine section; all improvements; 4 large bedrooms, hardwood trim; large plot; 5 minutes to station and golf course; 30 minutes to New York or Brooklyn; price $5,500, cash $300 and $15 monthly. Owner, Morton, St. Marks Av., St. Albans, L. I.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 288 Times Downtown.

$550 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, glassed-in sleeping porch, magnificent bathroom, model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; price, $8,500; small cash balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcase, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room bath home on all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT SACRIFICE.

For immediate sale, high-class home; six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes station; convenient commutation. Owner, 65 Times.

Pleasant nine-room house for rent; Park St. Station, Montclair, N. J.; conveniently located; nice section; all improvements; now being redecorated; rent only $45. S. S. Brown, 331 Greenwich St., N. Y. Worth 1372.

A fine old homestead, large rooms, with bath; every modern convenience; 1½ acres; shade trees, shrubs, fruit, barn, express; commuting station. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 139 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2865 and 3062, R. S. of U. S., I have seized and held 3 Emeralds, Cut 247/Ct.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22½ Ct.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 6 Emeralds, Cut 422 Ct.; 7 Emeralds, Cut 220 Ct.; 8 Emeralds, Cut 78 Ct.; 9 Fancy stones, 59¼ Ct.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Ct.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 48½ Ct.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Ct.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8½ Ct.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 63 Ct. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 27, 1917.

THOMAS G. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d. Columbus 1242.

12-ROOM HOUSE,

beautifully furnished; piano, linen, silver complete; electricity; 4 baths; modern throughout. 253 West 100th. Riverside 4517.

81ST, 3 EAST.—5-story American basement, handsomely furnished; elevator; squash court; can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

Westchester.

Larchmont.—Ideally situated; seven rooms and bath; hot water heat, open fireplaces; garage; November to April; moderate rental. F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

Spend this cold Winter in sunny Miami, Fla. I have just completed 3 nifty bungalows, from 5 to 7 rooms each, 3 blocks from Court House, in beautiful Riverside; only $700 to $1,000 for season, completely furnished. Address E. E. Norwood, 1,030 14th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds 40 West 72d. Columbus 1242.

74th St., 252 West.—Electric light; will be put in perfect order; exceptionally low rent. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE, near new subway station, Union St., attractive house, nine rooms, bath, four lavatories; rear open to street; lease, $55. G 66 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 311.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; electricity; bachelor apartment. McDowell.

16TH ST., 139 EAST.—Distinctive, artistic six rooms; elevator; references; $85; immediate possession.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, 2, 3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

60TH, 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well-appointed two-room bachelor apartment; telephone, elevator, maid service. Apt. 16.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Two large rooms, bath, steam, electricity, breakfast and dinner, two people, $40 weekly. Z 233 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors, in private house, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartment, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; 4 doors from 5th Av. and 42d; Museum; $150 monthly. Telephone Lenox 713.

LIGHT apartment, period furnishings, kitchenette, bath, or unfurnished; phone Mad. Sq. 3979.

LIST apartments with us; we can rent for or to you; personally investigated. Lelands, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1428.

MURRAY HILL SECTION.—4 rooms, bath, all sunshine; elevator; sixth floor; lease $125 month; highest references exchanged. Murray Hill 4188. Apt. 16. No agents.

Plaza section, 7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 823, (Apt. 5B.)—Six outside sunny rooms, two baths, six months, $165; ten months, $150; also rent unfurnished.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply Superintendent.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside bathe; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service, $55; unfurnished, $40.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Suites, two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

48TH STREET, 49 WEST.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE;

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

PHONE BRYANT 9779.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive apartments, well furnished, 1, 2, 3 rooms with private baths, elevator, electricity, southern exposure. Tel. Circle 4383.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

55TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished non-housekeeping apartment, with private entrance to street, for six (6) months or until Oct., 1918; two large rooms and lobby, dressing room, bath; exquisite meal service in rooms; also maid and valet service; telephone; service; can be rented, furnished or unfurnished.

55TH, 65 WEST.—Artist studio, 35x20; best location; north light; furnished; gentleman; one, two rooms. Call 10-12.

55TH, 50 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; furnished, $200, or unfurnished, $125. Phone Plaza 6958.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath; elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, ground floor. Telephone mornings, Columbus 7219.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; for bachelors; price reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Duplex of 6 rooms and large north light studio for month or longer. Columbus 3092. Mann.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

72D Subway—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished; particulars, Columbus 3974.

73D, 167 WEST.—3 large, sunny rooms, bath, cold storage, dining service, excellent location. Address Beale. Tel. 6829 Columbus.

81ST, 203 WEST, (The Parrington.)—Three-room apartment, handsomely furnished, very large. Phone Schuyler 3800.

90'S, (west of Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; six outside rooms; $135. Particulars 745 West End Av. near 97th. Phone Riverside 8098.

94TH, (west of Broadway.)—High-class, light rooms, overlooking Hudson; $165. Particulars 745 West End Av., near 97th. Phone Riverside 8098.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class, large room, overlooking Hudson; $50; also small room; electricity, telephone.

98TH, 315 WEST, (Holland Court.)—Near subway express station and bus lines, in high class apartment house, 2 light rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished; balcony, with view of river; grand piano, silver, linens; good library.

96TH, 203 WEST, (Apt. 1B.)—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable; see, appreciate, reasonable.

115TH, 536 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; light and sunny; $100, for long lease.

116TH, (Subway.)—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new, attractively furnished; particulars, Columbus 3974.

120TH, 423 WEST.—New, completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, lease 6 months or longer. Call mornings, Morningside 8070, Apt. 5G.

122D, 521 WEST.—Furnished apt., three rooms and bath. Apt. 23.

127TH, 609 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; $75; elevator; references. Morningside 6236.

143D, 458 WEST.—4 furnished room apartment, piano. Audubon 7370, Apt. 3.

261ST, 405 WEST.—Attractive eight-room apartment; Winter months; adults only; best of references required. Tel. 312 Kingsbridge. L. Persons.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 96th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6150.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENT, smartly furnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, all outside, near 79th St.; must be seen to be appreciated. Murray Hill 4520.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE, private home apartments, West Side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway (2nd floor.)

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private house; West Nineties, near park; front living room, 22x18; back bedroom, twin beds; bath, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morning.

BEAUTIFUL bachelor apartment; 2 rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; 72d subway; no other roomer; references. H. B., 71 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 12-room house; electricity; four baths. West 106th. River 4511.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST. Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302,—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette, living room, 18x32; restaurant in building; piano; maid service included in rent; overlooking Park. Edwards.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

ELEVATOR, six sunny rooms, private home; season, longer. Superintendent, 551 West 157th.

High class, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master chambers overlooking Italian Garden. Apt. 312, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th Street.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Cor. 97th.)—Apartment of 8 rooms; furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Phone 7522 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, facing Drive; eight outside rooms, two baths; southern exposure. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Beautiful furnished, newly decorated eight-room apartment, three baths; immediate possession. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

TO LEASE for Winter months, or until Sept. 30, 1918, a sumptuously furnished nine-room apartment on Riverside Drive, below 103d St. This apartment is probably the most attractive apartment to be offered for lease upon the Drive. The apartment is located in one of the finest twelve-story houses in the section; commands an unobstructed view of the river to the south, west, east, and north. The rooms are exceptionally large and handsomely decorated. Appointments and furnishings of the highest quality. The apartment consists of large paneled dining room, drawing room, library, very large foyer hall, three master's bedrooms, two exceptionally fine master's bathrooms, kitchen, butler's pantry, two servants' rooms, with servants' bathroom, exceptional closet accommodations; price, $450 per month; will be shown by appointment. Address Owner, Room 1002, 507 5th Av., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 1871.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (72d St.)—A beautifully appointed, completely, newly furnished 4-room apartment; convenient to transportation. Columbus 5206.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th.)—Large room; running water; private bath; also large room and kitchenette. Riverside 458.

WEST END AV., 862.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, bath; floor through; private house.

WEST END AV., 411.—Ten-room, corner, handsomely furnished; $250 monthly. Ross, 3261 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., (86s.)—6 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

157TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite or single room; elevator apartment; phone; private family. Henderson.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)

Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, back parlor, suitable doctor's studio business; every convenience.

81ST, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

Unfurnished—West Side.

66TH, 327 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, ground floor. Telephone mornings, Columbus 7219.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms, with bath.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.

High-class elevator apartment 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.

High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

141ST ST., 221 WEST, (7th Av.)

Six-room elevator apartments; $46.

143D, 518 WEST, (Suite 21.)—Six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator. Apply superintendent, in building.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 244, (near 85th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—To sublet large, light, 5-room apartment; $65. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, BET. 116TH AND 119TH STS., 12TH-STORY APARTMENT FRONTING ON DRIVE.—8 rooms and 3 baths, including large studio with skylight on roof, and private roof garden connecting ther

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1914 LANDAULET. Like new; real opportunity; will sell for cash; no dealers. Apply Gem Garage, 124 West 56th St.

CADILLAC, brougham, custom-made body; two months old, perfect condition; price reasonable. F 822 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; seven-passenger, four-cylinder touring; perfect condition. Owner, Q 17 Times.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER, late touring; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Ford, 2,400 Concourse. (2586 Fordham.)

CHANDLER "Model 17," with Winter top. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, model Baby Grand, good condition, good shoes, looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1917 Touring; used two months; all extras; shock absorbers; am going abroad; has original guarantee; sell $200 off cost. Tel. Doctor, 6314 Columbus.

ELGIN.—Brand new, 5 passenger touring car; also chummy roadster; price, N. Y., $1,140; will sell $750. Mr. Weston, 250 West 60th St. Schuyler 5489.

EMPIRE 1916 chummy roadster; A1 condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD for Sale.—Big bargain in Ford town car; late 1915 chassis and 1914 body; first-class condition; price, $250. A. Harris, Westbury, N. Y. Tel. Westbury 135.

HUDSON.—For sale, latest model Hudson Super Six 4-passenger speedster, 8 months old, driven 4,500 miles; perfect condition. Can be inspected at 261 West 69th St.

HUDSON Super Six Touring; mechanically perfect; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Morningside 757. Levy, 1,980 Seventh Av.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; excellent condition; new tires; sacrifice $775. M. M., 325 Manor.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; mileage 4,800; refinished; $700. Phone Owner, 1391 Main.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington. Bryant 2411.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 4-48 roadster for sale; Dunbar body, special built; 6 new tires; a beautiful car; run only 4,600 miles; owner going to war; cost, with special equipment, over $5,400; will be sold for $2,000. Write J. Carr, 327 Hallman St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOCOMOBILE for sale, run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (mornings) Riverside 2108.

MARMON.—Will sell my new Marmon chummy; used 2 months; full equipment of extras. Address J. Krawley, Grand Av., East Elmhurst, L. I.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car, A1 mechanical condition, paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Col. 8963.

LIMOUSINE—MITCHELL 1917, with Mitchell Company's year guarantee, 2 months to run; full electric equipment; 2 extra rims and tires; $1,200 cash; immediate delivery. J. H. S., P. O. Box 472, Jersey City, N. J.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 6 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Room 800, 10 Wall St.

OVERLAND, 1916, touring; splendid condition; any demonstration; $285. E. Loewus, 2588 Fordham.

PACKARD, 1-38; smartest runabout on the road; recently overhauled and painted; color, Packard blue; concealed rumble seat; cost $4,200; price $1,000. F 142 Times.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, limousine, with cab sides, price reasonable. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet, 2-35.

CADILLAC (1917) Touring; like new; bargain. F. Trost, 20 Broad. Tel. 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, late model; special Winter body; like new; will sacrifice. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD 1448, 7-passenger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW 38,°C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $2,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 235 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO 1916 touring, driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO.—Doctor's 4-passenger Reo Sedan for sale; good condition, any demonstration; sold account war service; complete extras. Z 446 Times Annex.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

STANDARD, 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD, 1916, used as a demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 two-passenger runabout, wire wheels; perfect condition. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 "8" Landaulet for sale; run less than 8,000 miles; mechanically perfect, but needs varnish; tires good, including two new extras; a bargain for quick sale. C. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 59th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,360 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
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1914 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "8."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
G. G. V. FLEETWOOD TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

You will find a satisfactory car, Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights. All models. Closed and open. Other standard makes in good condition. And the prices are tempting. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. Write for Used Car Bulletin.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
Packard Twin Six 1—35; like new; Packard 1—48, arg-shape; Wintons, 1917; 1916 Cadillacs; Chalmers; other makes; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6974 Columbus.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Further particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

TRUCK 1916 six NATIONAL, real bargain.
1916 BUICK, little six roadster, like new.
1916 BUICK, little six touring, perfect.
1916 DODGE touring, excellent condition, $425.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

1916 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. sedan, 5 pass.
1916 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. landau.-limo., 7 pass.
PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, 5 pass.
1916 Brush CK, Newark, N. J., 2567 Market.

CLOSED CABS, touring roadsters, limousines; ladies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Roadster.
1918 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO, Seven Passenger.
1916 REO, Three Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL, Seven Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 MERCER, six Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON, 7-Pass., electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."

DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
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1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

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1917 PAIGE FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 MARMON LIMOUSINE.
1917 STEARNS 8 SEDAN.
1917 HUDSON COUPELET.
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FIAT 6 TOWN CAR.
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CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

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ABATING PRICES FOR AUTO HIRE.
HOURLY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY.
You will be surprised at the expense and money we can save you; shopping, $2.50 per hour; hourly, $3 per hour and up; weekly, $100 per week; monthly, $400 per month.
THE PACKARD GARAGE CO.,
162 W. 46th St. Phone 216 Bryant.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

Beautiful Stevens-Duryea limousine for rent monthly; owner driver; rate reasonable. Stanley, 153 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1350.

CADILLAC limousine; lady going South will rent car, including chauffeur, for Winter to responsible party. 9300 Breslin Hotel.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CHANDLER.—Will rent a new Chandler sedan, the highest type of perfection, with chauffeur, for $400 per month; car shown any time. Ira Seward, 2,640 Broadway.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate stopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 208 West 96th.

PACKARD Limousine, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or preferably month. Broadway Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5240.

PACKARDS, Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Limousine, beautifully upholstered, latest model, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 34 W. 66th. Phone 1852 Columbus.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3630 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Late model limousine, will rent by the month; reasonable; owner drives. M. May, 406 East 79th St.

CHARDS.—Limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8080.

PACKARDS, limousines, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly $350. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour, 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD limousine, nicely equipped, $75 weekly, $2.50 hourly, week days. Circle 4210.

S. G. V., Lancia limousines, Landaulets.—Beautiful, ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

Automobiles Wanted.

RENZ touring, 18 or 30, 1912, wanted, or small Isotta, cheap. Gordon, 7 West 22d. Phone Gramercy 5083.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Will pay cash for 1917-18 car. Answer by letter, Mr. Abenheim, Hotel Woodward.

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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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Garage Wanted.

Wanted—Private garage, to hold six or seven cars, on east side, between 60th and 70th Sts. Address B. J. M., care of P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) exempt, experienced, and competent; clean-cut American; sound business training; $22. L. G. 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, efficient; 2 years' experience; excellent reference; salary $12. A. J. Grudin, 983 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office manager; experienced; highly recommended; executive ability; $18-$20. Miss Perl. Madison Square 9233.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant typist, experienced; quick, accurate figurer; state full particulars. C 236 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GIRL would stay evenings with children in return for room; Broadway section. T 39 Times.

COMPANION or Nurse.—Englishwoman wishing to return to England would act as companion to lady or take charge of children in return for passage. E 441 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wishes position as visiting companion, attendant to invalid lady, shopping commissions, or to assist with children. T 33 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable gowns, wraps or coats; exclusive styles; out by the day. B. Bernhime, 2259 East 13th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, very reliable, economical, would take charge of small apartment for one or two. R 340 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman wishes position as general houseworker in small family; references. Write R. Brown, 352 West 24th.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, light colored, wishes half-time mornings. Rolitt, 18 West 90th.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Finnish girl wishes a position as laundress or housework; very good worker. Phone 6152 Sunset. 766 42d St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—Useful maid to a lady; willing to assist generally, sewing, darning, mending; cheerful, obliging. F 194 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Cultured young Canadian gentlewoman holding best credentials desires position with family of wealth and refinement. B., 3,764 Broadway.

NURSE.—Young woman, experienced, would like nursing evenings; references. E. W., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, college woman, four years' secretarial experience, at present employed, desires position as secretary to large executive; bond, good judgment, initiative. C 304 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
BUSINESS MANAGER.
OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST. PREFER RECENTLY INCORPORATED COMPANY, OR ONE WHOSE BUSINESS CAN BE GREATLY ENLARGED UNDER GOOD MANAGEMENT. HIGH-CLASS MAN, AND COMMANDS LARGE REMUNERATION. NOMINAL SALARY, BUT MUST HAVE CONTRACT BASED ON BUSINESS INCREASE; AGE 35, MARRIED; EXPERIENCED CIVIL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. ADDRESS
BOX Z 221 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE. — ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE; SALARY $5,000 YEAR. Y 660 TIMES ANNEX.

FACTORY MANAGER, expert cost accountant, estimator, purchasing agent, seeks connection with reliable manufacturing concern; will relinquish present position for one of this nature offering good prospects. H. B. L., 174 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, steward, bookkeeper, nationality French, open for engagement; all references. Phone 1484 M. Vernon, N. Y.

PACKER, experienced in shipping, wishes position. Klippel, 552 2d Av.

POSITION wanted in executive department of large commercial or industrial concern by trained lawyer who wishes to become producer; Harvard graduate, aged 40, now Assistant Attorney General of Western State; has executive ability, knowledge of human nature, initiative, and mature judgment; highest references; will begin with low salary. Y 377 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT cost accounting expert, would like to connect with manufacturing concern or export house; am hustler, not afraid of hard work; 12 years with present concern. P. O. N., 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling position wanted by experienced salesman; well acquainted throughout Southern States, being familiar through long acquaintance with trade in practically every line; correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 417, Nashville, Tenn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Accurate, rapid; commercial, railroad experience; $25. C 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; first class; best references; either here or out of town; salary $25. G 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American; position with advancement; four years' experience; $18-$20. T 80 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Practical plumber and steamfitter wants position as Superintendent in apartment house or office building. P. O. Box 38, White Lake, N. Y.

VALET.—Situation wanted with single gentleman; expert cook, butler, and can launder; best references from some of late employer. K 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24) seeks responsible position, thorough bookkeeper; 8 years' mercantile experience; 3 years present position, invoicing mailing and office head; able assistant to manager; salary moderate. T 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, returning from France, where I've resided 4 years, writes and speaks French, wants situation with reliable firm; experienced in motor cars and trucks; all reference G 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, junior partner architect firm, likes to become connected with construction supply houses or in that line; best recommendation. C 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years' commercial experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; highest references. Leonard Cohen, 776 Jennings St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian, four years' clerical, one year stenographer, wishes steady position; references. T 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, selling experience, desires position with reliable firm; references; 5 years with last firm. T 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) business experience, desires position where future is assured. G 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position with wholesale paint firm. Giglio, 201 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5635.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT; STATISTICS, cost.—High-grade Christian man, (33,) eight years last position, exceptional record, desires connection with progressive concern. T 93 Times.

CASHIER, clerk, or other suitable occupation, 6-12 P. M.; best references, besides guarantee; knowledge French, English. T 85 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish young man, 30, wishes position as chauffeur; good mechanic, careful driver; do not smoke or drink; like good make of car; city or country. A. N., 156 East 61st St., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Energetic young man, strictly temperate, careful driver, any car, with private family; unquestionable references. Robert Koblentz, 139 West 82d St. Schuyler 5103.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 9 years' experience, single, age 33, any make cars; experienced on Packards, twin six Pierce; long private references. Address 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, exempt; all repairs; own tools; driving women and children; polite. Ferris, 541 West 163d. Audubon 4050.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer seeks position for careful driver, good mechanic. Cahn, 30 Irving Place. Phone Stuyvesant 4195.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; employed present; twelve years' experience; best reference; good appearance. F 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—11 years' experience; mechanic; 5 years last position; honest, sober, married. Agronick, 650 West 171st St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29; expert driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; salary $25. 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR. — Broker wishes to place chauffeur; good mechanic; fine character. G 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (34,) mechanic, 12 years' experience; first-class references. G 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; best of references. Address Chauffeur, 161 West 64th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, sober, careful; references. Roker, 33 West 99th.

CLERK.—Young man, (19,) knowledge stenography and typewriting, desires steady position; experienced. R 398 Times Downtown.

COOK, Valet.—Japanese, 25, wishes position gentleman's place or two in family; willing worker; references. T 87 Times.

COOK.—Japanese cook, valet, desires position in small, nice family, or bachelor's apartment; best references. Kaye, 330 East 57th.

CREDIT MAN, office manager, correspondent, experienced; highly recommended; executive ability. Box K 172 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, expert, connected past 12 years with large manufacturing concern, would like to hear from manufacturing establishment requiring the services of such a man—one who is not afraid of hard work, a hustler; long experience and thorough executive. M. B. S., 196 Times.

ENGINEERING and practical experience of months Broadway construction, would accept position with established firm shipbuilding or contractors; can handle men, or any position of responsibility; abstainer; will furnish highest New York references; disengaged. T 57 Times.

ENGINEER.—Works manager, maintenance, or manufacturing on large properties; technical training backed by large practical experience. T 48 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPERS

on customers' charge ledgers wanted at Wanamaker's; only those with experience need apply. Employment office, fourth gallery, new building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young woman, who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping and can organize a set of private books and take care of them for the head of a large organization; $16 per week to start and wages will be increased according to ability. Bryant 9630.

BOOKKEEPER.—Intelligent, must be experienced, good penmanship; reply in own handwriting, give name of former employer; wages, $14-$18. L. Tweel & Co., 80 Greenwich St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST,
experienced preferred, in office of furniture manufacturer; one who will take intelligent interest in work. B B S 200 Times.

CASHIER.—Restaurant and cigar stand; best reference. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

COOK.—Advertiser wants to engage intelligent, practical woman who knows how and likes to cook; regularly three in family; help two more; pleasant room, but cook can live out if desired; light breakfast, no family luncheon, no leisure for efficient person; household food pledged; no objection to foreigners provided pro-ally in sentiment; absolutely fair, decent place for right person; state wages and experience. C 323 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, competent, Spanish and French; must be native of Spanish-speaking country. Apply for particulars to Ernst Zobel Co., 38 Water St., New York City.

GIRLS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and order filling in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas-Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES, $7 PER WEEK. CALL ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MISS HOFFMAN, 135 WILLIAM ST.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined young lady to assist; small, modern apartment; 2 adults; good home; good wages. Swartz, 1,030 Bryant Av., Bronx. Simpson St. subway station.

MESSENGERS for office; must be over 16 years of age, neat, clean, and willing. Apply after 9 A. M. to Mr. Walling, eighth floor, Hill Building, 10th Av. and 36th St., Manhattan.

MOTHER'S HELPER, at Short Hills, N. J., for girl of 2½ years, help in daytime with little baby; light chamberwork; $35. Address R 354 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS; PIECE WORK; GOOD PAY AND 25% BONUS. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

NURSERY MAID.—One who can sew; French preferred; call evenings. 55 East 78th St.

OPERATOR.—Experienced telephone operator for switchboard. 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PAY ROLL CLERK, experienced in analyzing factory employes time cards; application by letter only. Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN ON WOMEN'S COATS AND WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A GOOD HOUSE AT A GOOD SALARY.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week; salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES, $2 day extra on Saturday. Call today, Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with five years' general office work experience; splendid opportunity; $15 to start; state reference. R 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; competent; several years' office experience; $12-$15. Call between 10 and 12 Saturday, Room 509, 105 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced office worker; wages $12 week and lunch; hours 9-5. Apply after 9 o'clock, Remy, 42 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, beginner who will make herself useful answering telephone, &c., in business office; reply giving experience and salary wanted. T 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Cotton goods export house; state experience, salary, and references. Box 309 Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; no stenography; insurance policy experience desirable; salary, $12 to start; state age and full details of positions held. K 159 Times.

TUTOR.—To coach girl, 14, and boy, 9, in mornings. Apply 223 Midland Av., East Orange, or call East Orange 8357J.

VISITING GOVERNESS, trained kindergartner, for care of young child by day; immediate. Phone 4738 Morning.

YOUNG GIRL, between the age of 13 and 16 years, wanted to act as companion for a young girl; very good home. Call or write to 136 West 52d St., city. Phone Circle 2471.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent; office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; call early. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

WHAT is "Your Market Value" in business? Send for this free booklet and determine for yourself. Ask also for outline of evening courses in accountancy and business administration now opening. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions; write for Booklet 61, giving details of secretarial course, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 23 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A. desires partner, practicing accountant preferred; opportunity increase income. C 320 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN wanted, about 30 or 35 years of age, who has had experience in order department, shipping, billing, and general office work in heavy chemicals; please state age, experience, salary expected, references. C 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and estimator in a builders' office; moderate salary to begin with; give full particulars as to experience, &c. K 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced assistant; must be accurate, rapid. Call U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway. Tel. 3601 Spring.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Competent; give full particulars of age, salary, experience, and references. R. B., 167 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—WE HAVE VACANCIES FOR FOUR BOYS, ABOUT 16, OFFICE WORK IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. CALL ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY, WITH REFERENCES, 13TH FLOOR, 135 WILLIAM ST.

BOYS WANTED.—Good opportunity for advancement for ambitious, quick, intelligent boys who desire to grow up in well-known business. Apply by letter to Mr. Hansell, Knox Hat Co., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

BOYS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and shipping department in large mail-order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Address in own handwriting, giving age, education, and reference. Box S, 1 to 3 P. M., 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY IN LAW OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BOY WHO WISHES TO ATTEND EVENING SCHOOL. APPLY ROOM 1008, 27 WILLIAM ST.

BOY.—Bv wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, broker's office; good opportunity for ambitious boy; must furnish reference. Apply in person, Room 424, 61 Broadway.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for widow's boy who has had some high school education or business experience. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted, stock broker's office; state religion; only bright boy and good penman need apply. C 371 Times Downtown.

BOY, for business where advancement is quick and certain. 208 B'way, Suite 910.

CHECKER.—Experienced in notions, fancy goods, and small wares. New York Mercantile Co., 219 6th Av.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
FOR PUBLIC LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INSURANCE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. E 445 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK, assistant, for shipping department; experienced packing, stock, and inventory records; give age, religion, references, and salary desired; manufacturer, New Brunswick. T 92 Times.

CLERK to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 238 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Import and export house wants elderly man to act as information clerk. M 357 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Installment accounts; willing, steady worker; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 71, 2,121 3d Av.

DESIGNER.
Experienced on ladies' tailor-made dresses; must have good original and snappy styles; the right position for the capable man; state experience and references. K 152 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry; one five years' experience. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. 207 TIMES ANNEX.

EMPLOYMENT MAN for manufacturer, New Brunswick; experienced in securing male and female help and keeping records; give age, religion, salary, and references. T 91 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced, for notions, small wares, and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 6th Av.

FOREMEN.
WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENC

DR. MUCK RESIGNS, THEN PLAYS ANTHEM

Higginson Announces at Boston Concert Symphony Director's Offer to Quit.

ACCEPTANCE NOT CERTAIN

But the Symphony Orchestra Will Play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at All Its Concerts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" today, with Dr. Karl Muck, Director of the Royal Opera of Berlin and Koenigilcher Preussrisher General Musik Direktor, leading. Dr. Muck has resigned, but acceptance of his resignation is uncertain.

It was the regular Friday afternoon public rehearsal of the orchestra, a society event as usual, but without the usual small number of vacant seats. Symphony Hall, above which floated a flag in response to public demand for it, was filled. The audience was curious, as there had been reports that the hall's license was to be revoked unless the anthem was played.

Inserted into each program was a printed sheet reading, "'The Star-Spangled Banner' will be played as the closing number." The buzz of comment over this had not died down before Major Henry Lee Higginson, founder and principal patron of the orchestra, walked on the stage amid applause. He said:

"I have asked Dr. Muck and the orchestra to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' They have never refused to play it. Last Spring it was my earnest request of Dr. Muck that he remain in charge, as I considered it essential to the continued success of these concerts."

Muck Offers Resignation.

"He has placed his resignation in my hands that no personal feeling against him may prejudice the welfare of the orchestra. To lose him would be a disaster. The matter rests with me. It will have my earnest consideration."

Dr. Muck then appeared on the stage to lead. He shook hands with the Major, and, the audience applauding, stood up to greet him. After the completion of the anthem as announced, he received another great tribute of applause.

Thus Major Higginson changed his announced intention of disbanding the orchestra rather than yield to public interference with its programs.

Tomorrow evening the orchestra will play its regular weekly concert at Symphony Hall. Next week it goes on tour, playing in Philadelphia Monday evening; Washington, Tuesday afternoon; Baltimore, Wednesday evening; New York, Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon; Brooklyn, Friday evening.

The management of the orchestra announced after the concert today that the national anthem would be played at every future concert of the symphony, and that Dr. Muck would lead the orchestra until the matter of his resignation had been decided. Apparently Major Higginson has decided to retain the services of his German conductor unless there is public demand for his removal.

Major Higginson insists that Federal officials have exonerated Dr. Muck from suspicion as a dangerous enemy alien, but The Providence Journal, which started the agitation for the playing of the anthem, demands that he be interned. Three members of the orchestra are still under Federal suspicion.

Career of the Director.

Karl Muck has been called a "Prussian," from the fact that he has spent many years of his professional life in Berlin; he was born, however, in Darmstadt, Bavaria, Oct. 22, 1859, the son of a Ministerial Councilor of that South German kingdom. Muck was a student at the Universities of Heidelberg and Leipsic, attending also the Leipsic Conservatory, and he took his degree of Ph. D. and made his début as pianist at the Gewandhaus concerts there in the same year, 1880. Soon afterward he went as theatre conductor to Salzburg, Brunn, and Graz; he was "first conductor" in 1886 at Prague, and in 1892, after appearing in Berlin as leader of the Wagner music dramas with Angelo Neumann's traveling opera company, he was engaged as conductor at the German Imperial Opera, a post in which he was associated later with Richard Strauss.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, or rather Major Higginson, its founder, invited Dr. Muck to America some twelve years ago. High Government authority was said to have been invoked to obtain his release for a term of years by the German Emperor. Dr. Muck came to a post which had been held by Georg Henschel, Arthur Nikisch, Wilhelm Gericke, Emil Paul, and again by Mr. Gericke. Returning by his own desire to Berlin at the end of his contract, Muck was briefly followed by Max Fiedler. Long before the war he began another term of service in Boston, and he has been in absolute control of Mr. Higginson's organization, both as to selecting its men and arranging its programs, during both his engagements here.

Played "All German" Programs.

The first disposition to "criticise" Dr. Muck was shown when he opened his season in Boston and on tour with "all German" programs early in the war. Such antagonism as then developed was met with good grace by the orchestra management, but without any sign of diplomatic yielding on the part of Dr. Muck.

Mr. Higginson stood by his conductor, as Boston itself did, not only while the United States remained among the neutral nations, but also after this country entered the war. It was on the first visit afield, at a concert in Providence last week, that the demand for the orchestra to "show its colors" took shape in a call for the National Anthem. Similar action was threatened on next week's tour of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

That the storm of protest, which became nation-wide in two days, could have been moderated had the orchestra anticipated the change in popular feeling and avoided a refusal of the demand was a general opinion among musicians here in New York, where "The Star-Spangled Banner" had opened both the leading local orchestra series. Fritz Kreisler was under the Boston Symphony management or that of its chief, C. A. Ellis, it was pointed out, yet the Austrian violinist had been more popular than ever, although in Europe he took actual part in the war.

Dr. Muck has had the word of the Secret Service that it found no fault with his personal conduct here. After diplomatic relations ended with Germany he resigned from the St. Botolph, a leading Boston social club, and he lived near Bar Harbor last Summer in a house whose owner had maintained a wireless outfit. That fact, though told frankly at the time, led to unpleasant talk, for which again Dr. Muck was declared in no way responsible by the navy officers on that part of the coast.

Whether Major Higginson's bowing to public sentiment in Boston would make it possible for him to refuse Muck's resignation and for the orchestra to go on with its old leader was a matter of much speculation in New York last night.

Criticised by Damrosch.

Walter Damrosch last night issued the following statement regarding the reported refusal by Dr. Muck to play "The Star-Spangled Banner,":

"If Dr. Muck had spoken up like an honest man and said: 'How can you expect me, as a loyal citizen of Germany to conduct "The Star-Spangled Banner" when you know that my sentiments in this war are in sympathy with my own country?' fair-minded Americans would have accepted this attitude. I, myself, would certainly not have enjoyed hearing him conduct our national anthem under such circumstances.

"But the explanation that he gives to this morning's papers is cowardly and evades the real issue. He says, 'Why will people be so silly? Art is a thing by itself, and not related to any particular nation or group. Therefore, it would be a gross mistake, a violation of artistic taste and principles for such an organization as ours to play patriotic airs. Does the public think that the Symphony Orchestra is a military band or a ballroom orchestra?'

"Does Dr. Muck really believe that the national anthem should be played only by military bands and ballroom orchestras'? He chooses to ignore the fact that the national anthem is the symbol of our patriotism and loyalty at a time when our nation is at war, and even though he is an 'enemy alien' the Boston Symphony Orchestra is, or should be, most decidedly an American organization and ready to play our national anthem on any occasion when the patriotic emotions of its public demand it.

"Equally cowardly is his claim that the playing of the national anthem would disrupt his orchestra because it is composed of so many different nationalities. All of these men have lived in America many years, and most of them are, and all of them should be, American citizens by this time.

"The pity of it all is that the feelings of anger which are naturally aroused among our people by such cynical disregard of the sanctity of our national air engender in turn enmity against the music of the great German masters of the past. Witness the reported exclusion of German operas from the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House this Winter."

WALTER DAMROSCH."

SEND DR. MUCK BACK, ROOSEVELT ADVISES

Would Have Those Who Refuse to Play Our Anthem Pack Up and Go Away.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Public Education of 50 East Forty-second Street, which has many social workers and several Board of Education members among its Directors, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt paid a visit to "Gary-ized" Public School 45, at 189th and Hoffman Streets, yesterday morning. He arrived at the school about 10 A. M. and, after being introduced to Angelo Patri, the Principal, was led into the pottery department, where a score of boys were engaged in plastic molding, and there he was photographed with two of the boys who were at work on a model in clay. Entering the music room he found a group of pupils singing "America," under the direction of Miss Helen Patrick.

"The sight of these youngsters singing so patriotically reminds me by contrast of Karl Muck, the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who has refused to play the Star-Spangled Banner' during his classic program," Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed. "Any man who refuses to play the 'Star-Spangled Banner' in this time of national crisis, should be forced to pack up and return to the country he came from."

The Colonel next visited the printing shop, where a poem composed in honor of the distinguished visitor, by fourteen-year-old Edgar Deane, had just been run off the press. Edgar also operates the press, and Colonel Roosevelt insisted on receiving four copies of the poem so he could send one to each of his four sons in France. After visiting the departments of domestic science, sewing, drawing and the conventional study classes, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Before leaving, I want to emphasize the need of introducing hours for play in our city schools. These play hours are not necessary in the country. But without them in the city schools, the pupils are obliged to play in the dangerous streets. This is one reason for giving the Gary system a thorough trial here. Public school pupils should also be taught to work with their hands as well as their brains. My own sons were instructed in mechanics as well as in book learning, and their mechanical education is now standing them in good stead in the war zone abroad."

Before leaving the school, Colonel Roosevelt was introduced to Mrs. Harry Arthur of 693 Union Avenue, the Bronx, who is the mother of eleven children. Her eldest son is a soldier in the Seventh Regiment.

"I am glad to greet Mrs. Arthur as the glorious apostle of that army of American women who are opposed to race suicide, and also as the mother of a soldier," Colonel Roosevelt said as he bowed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Pearl necklace consisting of 119 small pearls of deep cream color, lily pattern, diamond clasp, about fifteen inches in length, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, somewhere between 56 W. 45th St. and Postoffice, 31st St. and 8th Av., (or 42d st. to 8th Av.; on 6th Av. to W. 42d St.; W. 42d st. to 8th Av.; 8th Av. to Postoffice, corner 31st St.) Reward of $50 paid to finder. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., City.

LOST.—Wednesday night, between Amsterdam Theatre Roof and 80th St. and Broadway, gentleman's gold watch, initials on back "W. A. E."; liberal reward and no questions asked. J. M. B., 89 Worth St., city.

LOST—German sheep dog, gray and black; answers to the name of "Shadow"; Long Beach license No. 25; at Douglaston Park Tuesday evening, Oct. 30; reward. Call 118 East 27th St., store floor.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, monogram S. G. H., on Thursday between 34th and 35th, Park Av. and 5th Av.; liberal reward. Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

LOST.—Black lynx neckpiece, Hartford furrier's mark, yesterday, vicinity 94th St., Broadway, to Riverside Drive; reward. Mrs. John J. Dwyer, 325 West 93d St.

LOST.—Black and white cameos; two small ones, one large one, on buck ribbon. Return to 1 West 93d, Apt. 64, and receive reward. Phone Riverside 676.

LOST—Bank book No. 626,814, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Oct. 21, in subway, gold watch and chain, initials "D. F. C." and inscription on inside case; liberal reward; no questions asked. K 166 Times.

LOST—Diamond and pearl circle pin, 5th Av., between 50th and 40th Sts., or in shops; reward offered. Fuller, 419 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—A gold watch with silver chain, either on the subway or between subway and Columbia University Library. F. Cattell, 417 West 118th St.

LOST—Recently, pair single pearl studs, gold flat back mountings, connected with chain; suitable reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire pin, at Franklin Simon's, Thursday afternoon; return to C. W. Eamstead, 44 Gramercy Park; receive reward.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, with pearls in centre, between Grand Central Station and East 57th St. Reward to finder at 2 East 45th St.

LOST.—Bank book No. 1986 of the Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av., New York City; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST.—Bank book No. 1985 of the Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av., New York City. Payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Between 42d and 66th Sts., a brooch oval, with diamond in centre, pearl on each side suitable reward. Phone Circle 1283.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Monday evening, between 315 West 24th St. and 23d St., on 8th Av.; reward. Lowe, address above.

LOST.—Black enamel round earring, five diamonds; lost in Bronx; liberal reward. A. D., Box 232 Times Downtown.

LOST.—One pearl and diamond bar pin; reward will be paid for return of same. Address C, 359 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot pin, conventional design, platinum setting; reward for return or information. K 156 Times.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin, near West 74th and Broadway; reward offered. Apply 237 West 74th. Columbus 2504.

LOST.—Between 81st and 83d Sts., small triangle-shaped pin, cat's-eye stone; reward. Thompson, 39 West 83d.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold initialed watch and fob; big reward. Hayes Duster Co., 5 West 4th St., City.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, 3 diamond rings, in envelope; liberal reward. M 359 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Ring, three rows small stones, rubies, diamonds, emeralds; liberal reward. G 39 Times.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, platinum setting, sapphire each end; reward. Phone 8094 Cortlandt.

LOST.—Small open-face gold-chased watch; name inside; reward. Phone 8094 Cortlandt.

LOST.—Black enamel pin with rose diamonds; Rialto, 59th St.; reward. 640 Madison Av.

LOST.—Purse of money, 46th St.; working woman. Burke, care Macy's Suit Dept.

LOST—Silver mesh purse, containing money and keys. Please return 22 East 93d.

REWARD.—Gold bracelet, five diamonds, near 5th Av. and 29th. 116 East 29th.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of diamond earring lost Thursday night, either at Knickerbocker Theatre or in taxi. Return to E., 170 West 73d St.

REWARD, $100, NO QUESTIONS ASKED; DIAMOND CIRCLE SET IN PLATINUM; LOST IN WANAMAKER'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. RETURN TO MANAGER'S OFFICE, JOHN WANAMAKER, BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur that took party of 4 from southwest corner B'way and 50th St. to West 80th, 1:30 Thursday morning, kindly return ermine scarf left in taxi? Berke, 165 West 80th Street.

REWARD.—Mole neckpiece Wednesday, Grand Central to Lexington Av., 43d. Telephone Lenox 7808.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money in Brooklyn. Owner may identify same at Room 1213, 120 Nassau St., New York.

Tea Rooms.

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
In the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Will open Monday, Nov. 5th.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

at the Sign of **THE GREEN CAROT**
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea, with Waffles, 45c.
Saturday night Special—
Roast Turkey and Waffles.
THE BEST BY PROOF.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 39th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 604 Madison Av., nr. 57th St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00. Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. Telephone 7034 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
A la carte lunch for business people. Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Old-time cooking. Rooms, floors furnished or unfurnished. Service

THE OAK ROOM 36 Eas. 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at **Old Gramercy Park** Open No. 29 Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Firs.

The Dorothy-Louise, 4 WEST 40TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 50c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 8:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

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"Cup" or a la carte. Dining in garden. The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

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Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 30 West 59th St., New Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike tea room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

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Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MAKYLAND 112 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 50c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop Open Sundays. 15 E. 43d St.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 56th St.
Table d'hote dinner. Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, a la carte. Open Sundays.

Overcoats at $25

We are able to offer these remarkable Overcoat values at this time because we anticipated present conditions—and bought long ago.

Our forehandedness should be a "Buy-Early" hint to men who want to buy right.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

Some suggest boulevard and drill ground in their form-fitting smartness.

Snug comfort is the keynote of the Boxy styles.

Chesterfieldian restraint characterizes other models.

Other Overcoats, $20 to $85.
Suits $20 to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d. } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW
will be found on Page 10.—Advt.

Army Officers' Uniforms

Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away

Although the government specifies the materials of which officers' uniforms shall be made, and prescribes how they shall be cut and the general style to be followed, it does not stipulate the details as to fit and finish. For this reason some uniforms look much better than others.

We have been able to introduce into the uniforms we have made an amount of careful styling that has appealed strongly to particular officers.

In addition to offering the best appearing uniforms in service today—because of our large and efficient organization—we have been able to offer exceptional delivery service and to supply uniforms at very moderate cost.

Our Ready-to-Wear-Away Department

can supply at once uniforms made from 12, 15 and 18 oz. O. D. serge, also khaki, and overcoats made from 30 oz. O. D. meltons.

Our Made-to-Measure Department

can supply uniforms and overcoats made from all acceptable materials in any desired weight.

We can also supply caps, puttees, leather and leather-lined coats, Sam Browne belts and all necessary insignia.

Send for Officers' Equipment Booklet and samples of materials.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 33D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

SPECIAL ARNHEIM SERVICE STATIONS have been established at the following camps:

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.
University Camp, Washington, D. C.
Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Quartermasters Corps, Jacksonville, Fla.
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.
Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Niagara, New York.
Washington Barracks, D. C.
Fort Myer, Virginia.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Camp Mills, Mineola, N. Y.
Camp Upton, Patchogue, N. Y.
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt.
Camp Warden McLean, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Camp Greenleaf, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N. Y.
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall Suffrage Inaccuracy Triumph Over the Truth?

AN attempt to mislead the VOTERS is a form of political corruption. It strikes at the heart of honest government and democratic institutions.

An attempt to mislead the TAXPAYERS is an effort to obtain their money under false pretense.

It is with deep regret, and only because we recognize it as our duty, that we expose the misleading statements which the abundantly financed Woman Suffrage Party is spreading broadcast over the State in whole page advertisements.

They are not ordinary misstatements, but figured out TO DECEIVE YOU, MR. VOTER.

1. The woman suffrage advertisements say:

"In New York, the cost per voter is $1.60. In Chicago, 57c. So in Chicago a man and his wife can both vote for 46c less than a New York man alone."

This statement is incorrect. The cost per voter is $3.29 in Chicago, or $6.58 for man and wife. The cost per voter in New York is $2.20, as shown below.

In 1916, *Chicago's* election expenses, officially estimated, were *$2,500,000.*

(See Official Report, Board of Election Commissioners, City of Chicago, page 55.)

In 1916, *New York's* election expenses, officially estimated, were *$1,634,450.*

(See Official Report, Board of Election Commissioners, City of New York, page 10.)

The official returns show that 759,750 men and women voted in Chicago in 1916. Divide this number into $2,500,000 and the *cost per voter is $3.29* in Chicago.

The total number of registered voters in New York was 742,751 in 1916. Divide this number into $1,634,450 and the *cost per voter is $2.20* in New York.

With woman suffrage:

City	Population	Election Costs
San Francisco	452,255	$222,829
Los Angeles	452,140	201,317
Seattle	313,029	112,373
Denver	245,523	94,565
Total	1,462,947	$631,084

You can see for *yourself* that *each suffrage city* and five suffrage cities taken together, have nearly *doubled the cost of elections!*

2. The woman suffrage advertisements say:

"If one man in nine changes his mind this year, Suffrage wins."

This statement is incorrect. The New York vote *against* woman suffrage in 1915 was 748,332. The majority against woman suffrage was 194,989.

One-ninth of 748,332 is only 83,148, and *twice* this amount would not wipe out the anti-suffrage majority.

3. The woman suffrage advertisements say:

"Look at California. No State tax there at all."

Now for the facts:

California has no State tax *on general property.* State expenses are met by taxes on business, industry, corporations, and inheritances. General property is taxed by the *counties.*

But California has the *highest per capita cost of State Government in the United States.* (See page 68, U. S. Document, Financial Statistics of States.)

In California, State government costs $12.17; county government, $20.67, and municipal government, $49.74 per capita. Total, $82.58 per capita.

In New York State government costs $8.27; county government, $4.09; municipal government, $39.49. Total, $51.85 per capita.

Why do suffragists tell you that there is no State tax in California, when government costs $30.73 more a year for every man, woman and child in California, than better government, without woman suffrage, costs in New York?

Because, knowing it is impossible to prove that woman suffrage is *worth anything*, they are trying to make the voters believe that it would *cost nothing.*

In Chicago there were *six elections* last year:

A primary in February, a city election in April, a Presidential primary in April, an election of Judges in June, a general primary in September, and a general election in November.

Many of Chicago's voters voted at all six elections. The suffragists have divided the election costs of Chicago by the total number of *votes* cast there at *six elections*, instead of by the number of *persons* who cast these votes. And they compare the expense per *vote* in Chicago with the cost per registered *voter* in New York.

All this, Mr. Voter, is to *conceal from you* the fact that Chicago's election expenses have *doubled under woman suffrage.*

Don't take our word for it. Go to the Public Library. Get the Official Reports. Take pencil and paper and figure for yourself how they have tried to mislead YOU.

Read what Dennis J. Egan, Chief Clerk, Board of Election Commissioners, City of Chicago, says about increased election costs due to woman suffrage.

(See Official Report, Board of Election Commissioners, City of Chicago, page 55.)

Here is a table from "Financial Statistics of Cities," published by the U. S. Census Bureau. Go to the Public Library and check these figures, Mr. Voter. They are on page 189:

Without woman suffrage:

City	Population	Election Costs
Detroit	546,183	$106,057
Buffalo	457,723	108,834
Milwaukee	419,589	74,312
Minneapolis	343,466	33,429
Total	1,766,961	$320,632

4. The woman suffrage advertisements say:

"Look at five other Suffrage States—rates between $1.20 and $3.34 per $1,000. Only four go as high as $5.00 or over. Two have $8.00. Where men only vote, half the States have rates of $5.00 or over."

These statements are attempts to confuse you, Mr. Voter. See page 124, "Financial Statistics of States," for 1915, published by the U. S. Government.

There you will find the figures the suffragists give—and those they conceal.

There you will find that eleven male suffrage States have rates of less than $3.00 per $1,000; that the *average rate* for all States is only $2.75 per $1,000, compared with an average rate of $4.73 per $1,000 *in the States where women vote.*

However, the actual *cost of government* is *not shown* by State taxes on general property. California, with the most expensive government in the United States, has no State tax on general property. New York had a State tax rate of 10c per $1,000 in 1915. Why did not the suffragists mention it?

Election costs do not come out of the general property tax. This is why the suffragists give you *State tax rates* instead of actual government cost payments for State, city and county government.

"It is well to remember the fact that the cost of elections is a direct tax upon the different individual localities throughout the State, and no part of it comes out of the State Treasury," says the Official Report, Board of Election Commissioners, City of New York, page 17.

With such evidence of the unreliability of suffrage statements that are open to verification, is there any reason to believe their statements that cannot be verified, such as the suffrage claim regarding the number of women who are alleged to have signed suffrage petitions?

Other advertisements of the suffragists claim that England has agreed to woman suffrage. England has NOT done so, nor will England do so by a *vote of the people.* The same is true with regard to France and Italy. It is notable that in all these countries the suffragists' claim for success is based on the belief that they can obtain their desires from the politicians, without regard to the will of the people.

In all countries they are trying to take advantage of the war situation to further their political ambitions.

If POLITICALLY AMBITIOUS WOMEN will use such means to WIN THE VOTE, what can we expect from these women WITH THE VOTE?

THESE ARE THE WOMEN who would be active in politics. THE MAJORITY of women do not want the vote, and will not use the vote, if forced upon them.

Without the ballot, even now, this comparatively small number of politically ambitious women controls NUMEROUS AND LEADING POLITICIANS of all parties, even to the extent of inducing them to treat WITH CONTEMPT the expressed will of the people. In this very election, the suffrage issue is again forced upon the State by our WOMAN-RULED LEGISLATORS, despite its defeat only two years ago BY OVER 194,000 MAJORITY.

With the ballot, through Women-Ruled Politicians, and Women Congressmen, THESE WOMEN WOULD CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT.

Men, use your vote; women, use your influence,

TO PREVENT THIS IRREPARABLE CALAMITY!

If Ever on Earth Government was Distinctively a Man's Job, IT IS RIGHT NOW.

Vote NO

YES	
NO	X

ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT NO. 1

To place the Truth before the Voters, and to Defend the State against the lavish and misleading advertisements of the Woman Suffrage Party, we need additional funds immediately.

Wire or mail your contribution at once to

LOUIS T. ROMAINE, Treasurer,

TELEPHONE MAIN OFFICE MURRAY HILL 5430

Man-Suffrage Association

37 West 39th St., New York City.

TELEPHONE TREASURER'S OFFICE BROAD 656

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,834. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1917.—106 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

ALL CANDIDATES CLAIM VICTORY AS CONTEST ENDS

Fusion Managers Say Swing to Mitchel and Great Silent Vote Will Elect Him.

MURPHY GIVES NO FIGURES

But Democratic Fusionists Put Judge Hylan's Plurality at "100,000 or Better."

HILLQUIT SAYS HE HAS HOPE

Republicans See Steady Defection from Bennett, Who Sets His Own Figures High.

Wisconsin Challenges New York's Patriotism

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—"The East has impugned the loyalty of Wisconsin. Next Tuesday Wisconsin will measure New York City by Hillquit and Kaiserism masked under pacifism.

"We ask New York City to give Wisconsin an example in patriotism that it can commend.

"WISCONSIN LOYALTY LEGION."

One of the most exciting Mayoralty campaigns in the history of this city practically ended last night with predictions of victory from the four leading candidates. There will be desultory campaigning today and open-air oratory will go on practically up to the time the polls open on Tuesday morning, but the big task of the candidates was finished with their meetings last night.

From the Tammany camp only were figures forthcoming, and these were not given out by Charles F. Murphy, who contented himself with a brief statement that the victory of Judge John F. Hylan and all the rest of the Tammany ticket was assured. The forecast figures were made public by the Democratic Fusion Committee, which put the plurality of Judge Hylan at "100,000 or better."

The Mitchel-Republican-Fusion campaign managers predicted that Mayor Mitchel and the entire Fusion ticket would be elected on Tuesday. The Mayor will make two speeches this evening, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, and on Monday will go to Camp Upton, but for all practical purposes the Fusion leaders have wound up their campaign.

No figures were given out by the Fusion leaders, Emory R. Buckner, the Mitchel campaign manager, declaring that, owing to the complicated nature of the contest, it was useless to predict the size of the vote any candidate would receive. He contented himself with declaring that the swing to Mitchel was still in progress and that no man could predict how far it would go by Election Day.

Bennett Strength Dwindling.

Republican leaders also hesitated to make detailed predictions. Owing to the delicate situation due to the fact that William M. Bennett won the Republican nomination at the primaries, the Republican organization men are saying nothing, but working quietly and effectively for the Fusion ticket. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, would make no prediction, but his friends said that there was every indication that the Fusion ticket would win. During the last week the organization leaders have received reports from workers that the Bennett strength was rapidly dwindling and that it would not have a material effect upon the result.

While the Fusion committeemen would make no official estimate of the plurality they expect the Fusion candidates to receive, the unofficial estimate is that Mayor Mitchel will win by between 20,000 and 35,000. On the basis that 675,000 votes will be cast out of a registration of 696,000, not including a soldier registration of about 60,000, the unofficial estimate of the division of the vote on Tuesday is as follows: Bennett, 75,000; Hillquit, 125,000; Hylan, 225,000; Mitchel, 255,000. This would give Mitchel a plurality of 30,000. As the bulk of the Bennett vote is expected to go to the Fusion candidates below the office of Mayor, the Fusion leaders believe that the remainder of the city, borough, and county ticket will run between 25,000 and 50,000 ahead of Mitchel.

"That is the estimate as the situation stands at present," said a Fusion leader. "By Tuesday the Mitchel plurality may be much more, as the drift now is all to Mitchel and going strong. Four years ago Edward E. McCall, the Tammany nominee, received 233,000 votes. Hylan is not as strong a candidate as was McCall, and he is getting weaker all the time. It is a Liberal estimate to give him 225,000 votes. Even Gaynor did not poll more than 250,000 votes, and no one will put Hylan in the Gaynor class for a moment. But even giving Hylan the full Gaynor vote of 250,000, and figuring that our estimates of the Bennett and Hillquit vote are correct, Mitchel will still win by 5,000.

Give Silent Vote to Mitchel.

"But the election will not be as close as that. Hylan will not poll any such strength, while Mitchel will get the bulk of the independent and so-called silent vote. Hillquit will also pull heavily from Tammany. Four years ago Mayor Mitchel received 358,000 votes, and it is a very liberal estimate to say that he

Continued on Page 5.

CHANGE ATLANTA SERVICE.
Lv. Pa. 4th. Atlanta-Birmingham Special lve. N. Y. 1:30 P. M. instead 3:24 P. M. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

To Name Austrian Emperor As the King of Poland

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—The Münchener Nachrichten publishes an astounding telegram from Vienna stating that Emperor Charles, on his name day, tomorrow, will proclaim himself King of Poland, and also ruler of the South Slav States, embracing especially Bosnia and Herzegovina and that part of Serbia already occupied by Austria. These States, it is added, will receive a certain measure of autonomy.

If the news is correct, the whole Polish question will be reopened.

Emperor Charles, in proclaiming himself King of Poland, would break the pledges of the late Emperor Francis Joseph in conjunction with the German Emperor on Nov. 5, 1916, establishing by solemn covenant with the Polish peoples the independence of their State, and subsequently repeated by them.

The present disposition of Poland is the outcome of an agreement reached in the week of Sept. 8 at Berlin between the German Imperial Chancellor and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

FRENCH FOLLOW UP RETREATING FOE

Reach the Ailette River on a Wide Front in the Aisne Sector

AND SHELL BEATEN FORCES

Crown Prince's Shattered Battalions Cut Bridges as They Fall Back.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 3.—The foreshadowed retreat of the Germans at the Chemin des Dames took place yesterday, when the immediate after effects of the recent French victory involved a German retirement along a fifteen-mile front to the Ailette River. The superhuman efforts of the Germans to hold this rampart at the cost of immense losses were thus annulled.

The best elements of the German Crown Prince's armies lost the greater part of their effectives, and were compelled to go to the rear to reconstitute their diminished ranks. Those Germans left along the crest of the Chemin des Dames had been compelled to suffer daily and nightly an incessant enfilading fire from the French guns, emplaced in positions wrested from the Prussian Guards' division during the Battle of Malmaison.

It was impossible for the Germans to keep their front line supplied with ammunition or food, the carriers of which were obliged to pass through a tornado of shells and machine gun bullets, while crossing the valley of the Ailette, where their every movement could be observed by the French. Eventually the position became untenable and the Germans retired during the night to the northern side of the Ailette Valley.

The French are keeping in the closest touch with the enemy.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Advancing to take the ground evacuated Thursday night by the German troops on the Chemin des Dames, the French forces have occupied the entire district between the Oise Canal and Corbeny as far as the south bank of the Ailette River.

Today there have been sharp artillery duels on this new front which is being organized by the French.

The day report, telling of the forward movement, reads:

In the course of the night our troops continued to make progress between the Oise Canal and the region of Corbeny, and reached the south bank of the Ailette River over this entire front. (Friday night's official French communication, in which the beginning of this movement was evidently announced, has not been received.)

The enemy has retired to the north bank of the river, whose bridges and footbridges were cut.

Artillery fighting continues very vigorously in the sector of Chavignon and at certain points in the region of the plateaus.

In the way of material captured since Oct. 23 we have actually counted 200 heavy and field guns, 222 trench cannon, and 720 machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there were violent artillery engagements in the region of Chaume Wood. An enemy attack north of St. Mihiel was without result. The night was calm everywhere else.

In the period between Oct. 21 and Oct. 31 twenty-three German airplanes were brought down. Of these twenty-one were destroyed by our pilots after combat and two by our special cannon. Furthermore, twenty-eight enemy machines were damaged seriously and descended within the German lines.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

On the Ailette front our troops are organizing the new ground conquered from the Oise Canal to Corbeny. Today quite lively artillery actions were fought in the different sectors of the Chemin des Dames. Two enemy surprise attacks on small posts south of Anisy were unsuccessful.

During the course of the battle of Malmaison our aviators, with great audacity, attacked the enemy troops with their machine guns, bombarded stations and points of concentration. They fought 611 aerial engagements. Sixteen German airplanes were brought down and three captive balloons set on fire. In addition, fifty

Continued on Page 3.

HEAR NORMAN ANGELL LECTURE
Monday, Nov. 5, 8:15 P. M., Y. M. C. A., 55 Clinton Pl., Brooklyn. Seats 50c. 65c., $1.00.—Advt.

SEIZED IN THE ACT OF PUTTING BOMB ON TROOPSHIP HERE

Russian Arrested in Shipyard Had Powerful Infernal Machine.

SET WITH TIMING DEVICE

Twelve-Inch Cyclinder Was Loaded with Guncotton and Chemicals.

FACES THE DEATH PENALTY

Prisoner Had Been Working as a Carpenter on a Seized German Liner.

A carefully-laid plan to blow up a United States transport was frustrated by the arrest late yesterday afternoon of a man carrying a powerful bomb on board a ship which is to be turned over to the Navy for the transport of troops this week. The prisoner is Matthews Valliekounos, a Lithuanian, who was employed as a carpenter in a shipyard in this port, where a number of the German ships taken over by the Government are being repaired. As a native Russian, he had a pass to go to and from work. The Federal officials refused to give out the name of the shipyard or the name of the ship, except to say that she was one of the largest of the German liners seized here. The repair work on this ship has been completed and she will in a few days be taken over by the Navy for the transport of American soldiers to France.

This carpenter's duties were in the shipyard proper and he had no business on the ship. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was stopped as he was walking out on the pier and asked where he was going. He replied that he had business on the ship. He was told in accordance with a recent order by United States Marshal Powers, that he must be searched.

This discomfited the man, and he said confusedly that he had suddenly changed his mind about going on the ship. The naval officers became suspicious, and informed him that he was to be searched anyhow. He protested volubly, saying he would quit his job and never come back if they wouldn't search him.

Had Bomb in His Pocket.

By this time he had a sailor on either side of him, while others made the search. In the left-hand outside pocket of his overcoat was found a steel cylinder, slightly more than a foot long and three and one-third inches in diameter. When this was found, Marshal Powers was sent for.

The Marshal ordered the cylinder taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for examination, and took Valliekounos to the office of United States District Attorney France.

Experts at the Navy Yard found the steel cylinder was a most ingenious and powerful bomb. What was more interesting was the manner in which it was made and the materials employed. A part of the timing mechanism was of platinum, and the infernal machine had an electrical detonating apparatus that was not made outside of a machine shop, with most expensive materials available. One end of the cylinder was closed with sealing wax. The interior was filled with steel filings, guncotton, chlorate and sulphate of potash. There was a time-lock arrangement for setting it off by electricity, and it was in this arrangement that the platinum was used. The upper end was closed with charcoal. The Navy Yard officials did not say just how much damage the explosion of the machine would have done, but they did say that the combination in it formed a most powerful charge.

In the meanwhile the prisoner was being questioned at the office of the United States District Attorney. Born in Lithuania, he said he had come to this country in 1913. The records of the shipyard showed that he had been working there for three months, the authorities not having hesitated to give him the necessary pass. He had done considerable work for the repair of the interned ships, without having worked on board.

Mr. France pressed the carpenter to tell where the bomb came from. At first he would make no answer. The prisoner is a small man, about 35 years old, of slight stature. Marshal Powers and Mr. France warned him that he had committed what was a capital offense in time of war and advised him to tell who he was working for in carrying the bomb on the ship. Then the man told the officials that he had found the bomb in the shipyard. They told him he was not telling the truth, and then he said that some one had given him the bomb. Then the officials tried to get more out of the man, when he evidently became frightened at the prospect of revealing his secret and would say no more.

Faces the Death Penalty.

He was taken to the Raymond Street jail and put in a cell under a heavy guard. He will be arraigned before United States District Judge Veeder tomorrow morning, but before that time, it was hinted, might be prevailed upon to tell who gave him the elaborately constructed bomb and in whose interest he was working in planning the destruction of a United States transport.

While Mr. Powers did not say so it was intimated that Valliekounos might be told that one and about the only way to save himself from death would be to reveal who was behind him in what he tried to do yesterday afternoon. The prisoner is facing the severest penalty, and the officials not only want to know

Continued on Page 10.

N. Y.-ST. PETERSBURG SLEEPER.
Daily 3:34 P. M. Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

Report Germans Preparing Baltic and Bothnia Landings

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—General Verdervski, Minister of Marine, has reported to Premier Kerensky the presence of large German transports near the Esthonian shore. He says that this indicates a landing in force.

General Tcheremissoff, Commander in Chief on the northern front, who has just made a trip to Petrograd, said that the Germans are planning operations on a large scale, including the landing of troops on the shore of the Gulf of Bothnia under the protection of their fleet. He also says he expects a vigorous action on the Riga front.

The newspapers say that a German offensive is expected in Moldavia, with the object of invading Ukraine.

Esthonia, of which Reval is the capital, is the westernmost Baltic Government of Russia. A landing in Bothnia Gulf, far to the north, would mean operations in Finland.

GERMAN PATROLS CAPTURE AMERICANS

Berlin Reports the Taking of "North American Soldiers" on Marne-Rhine Canal.

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS IT

Although Pershing Has Not Cabled News—Called Inevitable Incident of War.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London.)—The capture of "North American soldiers" by a German reconnoitring party is announced by the War Office.

The capture was made at the Rhine-Marne Canal, it is stated.

The bulletin reads:

At the Rhine-Marne Canal, as the result of a reconnoitring thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Berlin's terse announcement today that "North American" soldiers had been captured by German patrols on the Rhine-Marne Canal on the French front brought the American people a step nearer to the heart of the great struggle.

There was no doubt here that the men referred to were members of General Pershing's force, undergoing their final training with French regiments in front line trenches. Confirmation from General Pershing was lacking, but in due course he will transmit the names of any men missing, and this may furnish some light.

If, as is assumed, a small scouting party was surprised by a German patrol in No Man's Land and all captured, details of the incident may never be fully told since only the captors and captives would know what happened in the encounter under cover of darkness.

This is the first report received of the capture of any members of the American expeditionary forces, but some naval gunners, taken from American armed ships sunk by submarines and civilian members of the crews of other ships are held in German prison camps.

Patrolling a Vital Part of War.

Night patrolling is a vitally important part of the final training of the American forces, as it is upon these patrols that the commanding officers rely for information of activity in the enemy's front line.

Every night the scouts creep out with faces blackened against the keen vision of enemy lookouts and a swift, deadly spurt from a machine gun. They go creeping across the shell-torn ground up to the enemy's entanglements, crawling and listening, dropping flat when a flare breaks out in the air above them, sometimes lying absolutely still for hours while rifles and machine guns hammer above them.

Not a night passes on many parts of the line but patrols encounter each other. Sometimes it results in firing, but that is seldom, for the menace of the opposing trench lines with rifles, machine guns, and star rockets ready to burst out at the slightest hint of danger hangs over friend and foe alike.

Usually one patrol discovers the other and stalks it stealthily. A time comes when a surprise attack can be made. It is swift, silent hand-to-hand work, and rarely is a shot fired. The victor carries off his prisoners, and when morning comes a report goes back on the other side of the line that a patrol of so many men is missing. That is all that is known.

Officers think that this was what happened on the American front. Had there been any firing, or had members of the patrol made their way back to the French-American trenches, General Pershing would probably have reported immediately. As it is he probably is waiting to make certain that the missing men are not hiding in a shell hole until dark comes again to give them opportunity to make their way into their own lines.

May Prove a Salutary Lesson.

It is agreed that the loss of the patrol may have a very salutary effect upon the American troops in the front lines. They are young, in perfect physical condition, and fairly longing for a chance at the enemy. It has taken all the authority of their officers to curb their desire to go over and share in the daring work of trench raiding.

Men who have spent their lives in the army know what the situation must be. They are hopeful that the lesson of caution will be brought home to the men by the loss of this party.

Officials here have no reason to doubt the Berlin announcement. Capture, killing and wounding of American troops on the battle front, they say, will be one of the inevitable fortunes of war. Moreover, the German high command has appeared very eager to capture some Americans, and it has been reported (though afterward denied) that the commanders on the front had offered money rewards and other inducements to the first German troops who should take a man in the American uniform.

The Government has taken steps to be assured that American prisoners in Ger-

Continued on Page 3.

"MEMORIES."
This book by Alma Mentor is a thriller. It reveals the heart of a woman. See The New York Times Review of Books, Page 453, this day.—Advt.

BRITISH SINK 11 GERMAN SHIPS IN THE CATTEGAT

Auxiliary Cruiser Marie and Ten Patrol Boats Destroyed in Sanguinary Battle.

64 PRISONERS ARE RESCUED

Thirty Killed on the Marie—The Crocodile, a New Vessel, Among Those Sunk.

DESTROYERS TURN TABLES

Arthur Pollen Sees Significance in Their Victory After Recent North Sea Defeat.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Admiralty announced today that certain British forces had been engaged in the Cattegat, an arm of the North Sea between Sweden and Denmark; that ten armed patrol craft, in addition to a German auxiliary cruiser equipped with 6-inch guns, were destroyed, and that prisoners were being brought in. The Admiralty statement reads:

Further reports from our forces operating in the Cattegat have been received. We destroyed a German auxiliary cruiser armed with 6-inch guns, and we also destroyed ten armed patrol craft. Sixty-four prisoners have been rescued by our forces. No British losses have been reported.

Further details will be published on the return of our forces to their base.

Thirty men on the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, of Flensburg, were killed in an engagement with British destroyers, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. It is understood that the Marie was accompanying a number of patrol boats, including the Crocodile, which sank after an explosion.

According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News, the German vessels were displaying no flag. When the British signaled them to show their colors the German cruiser opened fire, at the same time breaking out the German ensign. The bodies of many Germans have already been washed ashore on the Swedish coast.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—A disguised German commerce raider named Crocodile and five armed trawlers have been sunk by British destroyers in the Cattegat waters. The sinkings were reported by men on two Danish steamships. They say they sighted the German vessels in flames, and later saw them sink.

The two Danish steamers that witnessed the engagement arrived tonight with twenty-one survivors of the crew of the Crocodile. The fate of the remainder of the Crocodile's crew and of the crews of the trawlers is not known.

One of the Danish sailors gave this account: On Thursday night at 10 o'clock torpedo boats of undetermined nationality were passed by the steamer on which the narrator was a seaman. At 8 o'clock this morning cannonading was heard. Shortly afterward British destroyers steamed by, bound westward. A little while following British destroyers were sighted firing westward at five German armed trawlers, which were burning fiercely. There were no signs of life on board. All of them sank in sight of the Danes. Fifteen minutes later they passed the Crocodile, which was likewise aflame and soon sank.

The steamer cruised about and found a single survivor clinging to a plank and a blood-stained empty yawl from the Crocodile. The survivor was too exhausted to give a coherent account of the battle, but said that the yawl had contained twenty men, most of them wounded, who had been picked up by another Danish ship.

The Crocodile, which was a new vessel, of nearly 1,000 tons, with a crew of 100 men, had been disguised as a neutral merchantman and carried a deck load of casks. She was probably engaged in an attempt to slip through the British cordon and gain the open sea.

The second Danish steamer arrived soon after the first with the twenty survivors from the yawl.

Captain Lauterbach, who commanded the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, in a statement to the National Tidende, said his vessel was armed with four guns and carried a crew of ninety. She was suddenly attacked in the Cattegat, the shells fell with such rapidity that his men were virtually unable to work the guns, and after a few shots the vessel was a mass of flames.

The British destroyers then ceased firing and rescued about thirty men. The Captain, who was wounded, and fifteen men succeeded in entering a lifeboat and were picked up by a Danish steamer. The rest of the crew were killed in the fight.

ELSINORE, Denmark, Nov. 3.—Wounded men from a German auxiliary cruiser sunk in the North Sea were landed here today.

POLLEN SAYS BALTIC IS BARRED TO BRITISH

Naval Writer Answers Those Who Criticise Failure to Send Fleet to Russia's Aid.

By ARTHUR POLLEN,

Foremost British Writer on Naval Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The British Admiralty has been rather severely criticised in the last few days, not only by the English and American press but by the Russian Premier, Kerensky, for its failure to send a fleet into the Baltic sufficiently strong to save the Gulf of Riga from German occupation. It ap-

Continued on Page 2.

Water-Front Properties, Factory and Factory Sites for sale and to let. FLOYD S. CORBIN, specialist, 10 Wall St.—Advt.

TEUTONS' BOASTED CAPTURES IN DRIVE MAINLY OF WORKMEN AND MACHINE GUNS; NEWS FROM ITALY CHEERS WASHINGTON

Italians Check Attempts to Cross Tagliamento; Over 200,000 Men and 1,800 Guns Taken, Berlin Says

ROME, Nov. 3.—Austro-German pressure was more noticeable yesterday on the left wing of the Italian armies on the Tagliamento line, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Office. Attempts made by the invaders to reach the right bank of the river, the statement adds, have been frustrated by Cadorna's troops.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—More than 200,000 prisoners and 1,800 guns have been taken in the Austro-German campaign on the Italian front, the War Office reports. There was no important fighting on this front yesterday.

The text of the afternoon official announcement follows:

There have been no further important military operations.

Up to the present more than 200,000 prisoners and more than 1,800 guns have been enumerated. The booty in machine guns, mine throwers, motor vehicles, baggage, and other war material cannot be estimated even approximately.

Tonight's supplementary communication from the War Office reports no events of importance on the Italian front.

No Panic in the Italian Retreat; Order Quickly Brought Out of Chaos

Soldiers Grumbled Only at Obeying the Command to Fall Back—Desperate Rearguard Fighting Enabled Cadorna to Avert a Rout.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—The great retreat has developed according to orders. The lines we knew so well, whose conquest and occupation in a score of great attacks we watched, are now in the rear of the enemy, and defense and offensive and ultimate victory are being reorganized upon the front which so lately we knew as a tranquil Italian landscape, innocent of the turbulence of war. Details are still to be avoided in the interests of the new dispositions, but we on the spot know the fine significance that underlies Cadorna's terse, artificial statements that the armies' movements are methodically completing themselves, and that allied troops are to share the forthcoming campaign.

Chaos Soon Became Order.

As correspondent on the Russian front I have seen retreats before, but never one whose inevitable confusion and apparent chaos were so rapidly solidified into order and formidable discipline. I have come hither with the main body of the retreat, walking across country with the troops and stealing rides when possible on trucks, but I have seen no signs of any consciousness of defeat, none of the chagrin and shame of beaten men—only anger, protest, and deadly intention for the future.

It was on Oct. 27 that the news arrived that a retirement had been decided upon. I had telegraphed the previous day regarding the events which culminated in the enemy's occupation of Caporetto, a little village on the upper Isonzo, where a great series of dams had been constructed by which, if need were, Cardona could have drained the Isonzo dry by nightfall. On Friday his columns were driving northwest against Monte Stol and southwest along the Natison Valley and toward Tarcento. Farther east and south, along the Isonzo Valley, Italian troops were fighting desperately. Guns which had been lost were being retaken by hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet among batteries, and on Monte Nero the heroic Alpini, isolated from the rest of the army and hard pressed by the Germans, were holding out victoriously, sending messages by carrier pigeon announcing that they would continue to maintain their positions to the death.

On Saturday night I spoke to the Major commanding one of those superb battalions. He had been wounded and had been rushed out on an ambulance under fire just before the roads were cut. He was desperate for nothing but an opportunity to get back to his battalion, but a breach in the line toward Caporetto made his heroism vain. The Germans were already actually in the rear of certain sectors, and by Saturday night the retreat had been begun.

Poison Shells Harass the Retreat.

I am required still to abstain from the particulars of the withdrawal from the front line. It was a manoeuvre of infinite difficulty, which a touch of panic would have converted into the ruin of the army. The enemy maintained his terrific fire upon the Italian communications, so that the troops withdrew into the tornado of shells of every kind that makes a hell of war. Gas shells loosed vapors that haunted the roads invisibly; acid shells set the men suddenly gasping and strangling; tear-producing shells half blinded them. Nothing could have brought them help but the dozen rear-guard actions roaring and flaming at their heels and superb and long-confirmed discipline.

While they withdrew a force of those splendid desperadoes who volunteer for rear-guard fighting smashed its way up to Liga and delivered attacks which cleared the army's feet on that sector.

Further south the Duke of Aosta's Third Army was giving proof of fine soldiership. It answered the ponderous enemy attack upon Selo on the Carso by a counterattack which actually carried its line forward to Stari Lokva and which under any other circumstances would have given it a permanent gain of ground; but its business now was to withdraw its retirement under unceasing pressure over the terrible ground of the Carso, made more terrible by the blinding rain which thrashed down throughout Saturday. With the Isonzo to cross and the infinitely delicate and perilous operation of the rear guard action to carry out, it was a feat which no defeated army could have attempted. It was one of the great achievements of the war.

The British artillerymen who bore a part in the action, saved all their guns.

Udine Is Left Empty.

During Saturday the civilians of the threatened districts of Udine and its adjoining villages began their flight westward. The little City of Udine poured itself along the great level highway which runs westward toward the cities of the Plain, and by Sunday morning the poor little town with its shuttered shops and vacant streets, wherein one's footfall echoed forlornly through the deep arcades which shade its sidewalks, had taken on the air of a cemetery.

I walked to each of the city gates in turn. There were forgotten dogs sitting at the locked doors of abandoned houses, whining feebly. A terrified cat inside a window grating cowered and shivered in the station whence the last train had departed. A little group of walking wounded who had arrived too late were sitting on the platform waiting for some one to counsel them. Near the Aquileia Gate a row of great warehouses and factories belonging to the Department of Munitions had been set on fire and was burning with tremendous clear red flames which waved hundreds of feet high in the wet and rainy air.

Toward noon it was evidently time to leave. I think I was the last civilian to go. I took a last look around from the summit of Castle Hill. Rain squalls inhabited the wide landscape like a population. Roads seemed to crawl and writhe with their dense westward traffic, and from Cividale, where the army had set fire to military depots, there arose great spires of flame and smoke. In Udine no chimney smoked. The little Palazzo, the most dreamily beautiful thing in Northern Italy, showed no flag; only under its columned loggia the frescoes of Pordenone glowed in their immortal colors.

Tragedy for Women and Children.

Warsaw, Vilna, Bucharest—I knew and loved them all; and now little Udine, so meek, so comely in its surdender to the pest that infests Europe. My own way rearward was by the great road which runs through Codroipo, Pordenone, and Treviso. It was a river running bank-high with the population of the retreat—vehicles four abreast crawling at the pace of the slowest; guns and caissons, private motor cars and donkey carts, soldiers on foot, and all that infinitely pitiable debris of war, the weary women and crying children whom Germany has made homeless. It is these last who give to every retreat its air of tragedy and disaster.

The soldiers trudged sturdily, each with his bulging pack and his slung rifle. They were silent, and I gathered the impression of a sort of puzzled resentment. They had been ordered to go and they obeyed; but they did not entirely understand, and they did not like it.

"After two years of victory why should we yield ground?" was the general question.

The drizzle of the morning became a steady downpour. I have never seen such rain in this country. I had a bicycle; but the through made it impossible to ride, and I struck on foot across the fields to the railway, where I hoped the walking would be better. Here again was a tributary of the main river of retreat. At Codroipo the town was a crowd, and every shop which sold food had already exhausted its stock. In the station yard I obtained a hunch of bread from some soldiers and held along the line to Casarsa, crossing the Tagliamento by the railway bridge and abandoning my bicycle in the riverside mud.

At Casarsa the confusion of the retreat was already yielding to vigorous methods of sorting out, and traffic control was speeding up the movement of trucks. I spent five hours in the coal tender of a locomotive hoping that it would move on, but at the end of that time, being again soaked to the skin and frozen stiff, I left the railway and managed to climb on to a truck on the main road.

Troops Confident of Final Victory.

By a succession of other trucks, picking up a fresh one where the last one dropped me, I eventually made my way hither and learned more news from soldiers with beaming faces. Each triumphantly assured me that nothing had happened which could not be repaired. They are right. In the first moment, when the fact that the hard-won ground must be resigned was paramount, it seemed to everyone that Italy was the victim of a tragedy; but the country has taken hold of its nerves. The army has never doubted. The old tenacious spirit which stormed Podgora and took Gorizia, which carried Monte Santo and conquered the Bainsizza Plateau, is not extinguished or diminished. The cavalry is in touch with the enemy, and the infantry is eager to be. Italy is still her glorious self.

HOTEL SEVILLE—Fifth Avenue & 29th Street, Cor. Madison Avenue. Well arranged suites of rooms fully furnished—yearly and season leases. Excellent Restaurant. Purchase & Gateway Mgrs.—Advt.

SEARS' SUNDAY SERVICE, 11 A. M.—Criterion Theatre, B'way at 44th St.—Advt.

ALLIES POURING IN TROOPS

Movement of French and British Artillery by Rail Is Uninterrupted.

CROWDS HAIL ALLIED FORCE

Great Throng Welcomes the French Contingent as It Goes Through Brescia.

DEMONSTRATION IN ROME

300,000 March to Victor Emmanuel's Monument and Pledge War Till Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—More encouraging news came to Washington today concerning the Italian military situation. The German advance seems to have been checked. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, cabled the State Department that the Italian authorities asserted that they had the situation well in hand. Other information received from Ambassador Page, but not made public, is understood to bear out this claim. Semi-official dispatches received here say that French troops are continuing to pour into Italy. These dispatches indicate that the transfer of trops from the French front to Italy has not been interrupted since France and Great Britain responded to Italy's request for reinforcements.

Ambassador Page is said to have informed the State Department that all over Italy the people are supporting the Government with a display of patriotic spirit. His opinion of the situation is said to approximate that held in Italian quarters in Washington on the basis of semi-official advices from Rome. Italy, it is asserted in these advices, is presenting a united front to the enemy, and the general thought of the people is concentrated upon means to expel the invaders.

The transfer of French troops to Italy is believed to have been practically completed without mishap. This movement was carried out entirely by rail. With the release of the trains necessary to transport the soldiers from the western front to Italy they will be used to carry munitions and other needed supplies to the Italian armies. The forces sent to Italy by Great Britain and France are believed to be composed almost entirely of artillery.

Dispatches indicate also that the majority of prisoners captured by the Austro-Germans were not fighting units, but laborers engaged at the front for many employments in connection with the military operations and the maintenance of lines of communication. Reports received here state also that the figures announced by the Berlin War Office as representing guns captured by the enemy relate principally to machine guns and trench mortars.

Italian newspapers describe patriotic demonstrations held all along the route of the French soldiers on their way to the Italian front. At all stations the townspeople turned out en masse. An enormous assembly gathered at Brescia to greet the French contingents, and the relief troops paraded through the city, presenting arms before the Garibaldi monument.

A dispatch on the military situation says:

"General Corsi, commenting on General Cadorna's bulletin, writing in the Rome Tribuna, says that by withdrawing to the Tagliamento line the entire Italian Army has accomplished the most difficult of war operations, notwithstanding the enormous obstacles, it being necessary to evacuate the zone constituting the entire base of refurnishment, magazines, munitions, deposits, and all material prearranged for imminent Winter campaigning, and the entire sanitary system.

"Nothing was left to the enemy, and nothing that could be used was taken by him. The rear guard troops covering the retreat fought most strenuously for nine days in order to moderate the rapidity of the enemy's march. The military critic asserts that the manoeuvre will have now to pass two other distinct phases: first, to establish complete organization in the lines, and, second, to disorganize those of the enemy.

"General Corsi concludes by making this observation: 'Now the Italian front is assuming a new aspect, owing to the presence of British and French soldiers, namely, that the front is not exclusively an Italian front, but the front of the Allies, where a decisive battle for the Entente may yet be fought.'

"The strategical conditions are such that the Austro-German armies will be obliged either to give or accept battle. Italian, French, and English troops, already strongly massed, are now possessed of superior resources which guarantee that, the first difficult phase having been overcome by the Italians, it will be followed by an allied victory."

Another dispatch tells of a patriotic demonstration in Rome in which 300,000 people participated. It follows:

"The people of Rome made a pilgrimage to the monument of King Victor Emmanuel II., covering with flowers the altar of the mother country as an expression of affection and gratitude of the Romans toward their fallen he-

ress. The ceremony assumed the character of a solemn oath by the people of Rome to maintain themselves worthy of the dead and avenge by fighting to the end in order to expel the invaders and bring to Italy a glorious victory.

"The great procession was composed of all the city associations without distinction of parties, carrying banners indicating the presence of all civil, military, and political authorities. The wounded and mutilated in the war attracted special attention. The silent parade passed through the city with solemn dignity and ascended the steps leading to the altar, upon which they laid wreaths, bouquets, and tri-color ribbons. Every woman, every child, laid there a flower.

"Intermittently cries arose exalting the Italian Army and the armies of the Allies.

"After the procession had left the altar, the monument was covered with flowers.

"It is calculated that 800,000 people took part in the procession.

"There was a similar demonstration of patriotism in Turin, where the procession was headed by companies of volunteers and artillery caissons bearing gigantic wreaths with the following inscription: 'The Turinese to the fallen heroes.'"

French Aided Italy in 1859.

The last time France came to the aid of Italy, or rather to the Kingdom of Sardinia, for the Kingdom of Italy had not then been proclaimed, was in 1859. The allies won the famous battles of Magenta and Solferino from Austria, and Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia.

In 1860 British warships covered the landing of Garibaldi's Thousand on Sicily.

In 1866 Prussia was the ally of Italy against Austria, and by the treaty which ended that war the Regione of Veneto, now invaded by the Teutons, was restored to the Italians.

ITALIAN ARMY RE-FORMED.

Concentrating on the New Lines—Morale of the Troops Improved.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 3.—After trials such as a great military body has seldom experienced, the Italian Army is today reconstituted, with regiments, brigades, and divisions, re-formed, and its concentration on new lines is being gradually established.

The situation early today showed the spirit and morale of the troops strengthened, and, while conditions along the fighting front continue grave, yet the rapidity of the re-formation and the renewal of steadiness and stability among all ranks have improved the general situation.

The Duke of Aosta's success in bringing the Third Army practically intact into the new position back of the Tagliamento River, after extricating it from the impending danger of envelopment, is regarded as a strategic operation of the highest order. It was a question of abandoning lines of intricate and solid construction, more than a mile in depth, with an elaborate system of emplacements, trenches, connections by roads and railways, in addition to enormous stores, guns, and material, and all this in the face of a violent bombardment and infantry rushes by the enemy, in front, on the flank, and sometimes in the rear.

SHORTENS ITALIAN FRONT.

Retreat Gives Cadorna a Line More Easily Defensible.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 2, (Delayed.)—From a strategic point of view the Italian retreat in Northern Italy has certain compensations. It has shortened the Italian front from an irregular curve of seventy miles to a compact, straight line.

The former front, just abandoned, stretched from Plezzo southward to the Gulf of Trieste, a distance of fifty miles in an air line, and more than seventy miles measured by the zig-zags over the mountains. This was an exceptionally long front for either offensive or defensive operations, and it was continually threatened with incursions at weak points, such as the fatal one when the present blow was delivered at a point where the line tapered off to a thin outpost.

The old line, moreover, had no rivers as natural defenses. Now, however, the front is greatly shortened, with the entire army massed and backed by natural defenses. Thus, strategically, the invading forces are brought to a halt with a wide and turbulent mountain stream before them on the edge of Winter, besides confronting an army which is rapidly reforming along the new line.

But the strategic issues are not confined to those bearing upon the situation eastward in Venetia. There must also be taken into consideration the Trentino front, which has heretofore been distinct and separate in the war operations. The Venetian front runs perpendicularly from the Adriatic, whereas the Trentino front runs horizontally eastward from Lagodi Garda and is little more than thirty miles to the north of the present defensive line. Italian supply parties going in that direction today heard heavy gunfire to the northward; so that attention must be turned in two directions—eastward to the new Venetian front east of the Tagliamento River, and northward to the Trentino front from Lagodi Garda eastward.

Reports coming in today were of a reassuring character, showing that the Italian rear guard was still holding the enemy east of the Tagliamento. This river is a difficult one for the enemy to cross, as the rapids are so swift it is impossible to float pontoons.

One of the last arrivals from the invaded regions came into town today after a dangerous, circuitous trip along byroads to avoid the enemy scouts. Their Uhlans, he reported, entered some of the towns early on Sunday, and soon afterward there was a fusillade which terrified the few townspeople remaining. Another of the late arrivals said that he saw soldiers breaking into jewelry shops and coming into the street with their hands filled with watches and jewelry, while all other places having things of value were similarly raided.

While the retreat was on the enemy continued to push forward close upon the retiring army; the rear guard holding the pursuing forces at most points. One priest garbed in the uniform of a Chaplain did heroic service in this respect. He saw an artilleryman falter and ordered him back to his task. The soldier made a lunge at the Chaplain, who called a carbineer. The latter placed the muzzle of his rifle at the soldier's breast and warned him that any faltering at such a moment meant instant death, whereupon the soldier returned to his task.

Thus the commanders battled against the enemy and also against the abnormal congestion, with all the terrors, miseries, and fatigues which follow in the wake of a vast rearward movement.

The latest reports tonight indicated no change in the situation for the worse. On the contrary, there were several reassuring phases, so that the situation as a whole appeared more hopeful.

High Praise for Italian Cavalry.

"The Italian cavalry has emulated the deeds of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava," said a British officer, who has been following the operations on the Italian front, in speaking today of the campaign now in progress.

Ever since the opening of the war the Italian cavalrymen have been chafing because the mountain warfare offered no opportunity for employment of their branch of the service. They were drafted into infantry and bomb-throwing contingents, and into the aerial service. Now, however, they have had the chance to prove that the cavalry is not as "obsolete as crossbow men," as one writer put it. In fact, the successful retirement of the Italian Army was due very largely to the heroism of the mounted troops.

The splendid manœuvring of the cavalry in great masses and their reckless charges in the face of streams of machine gun bullets are regarded by military officers as constituting one of the most brilliant features of the fighting on his front. Charges of entire brigades were executed with perfect precision and control. Many difficult feats were performed. Machine guns could not stop them. Some regiments were virtually annihilated, but their sacrifice was not in vain, inasmuch as they protected the road over which the Third Army passed to safety.

Physicians Showed Heroism.

The stories of heroism are inspiring the troops, whose spirits are recovering. In other branches of the service also brave deeds were performed. For instance, the physicians in charge of the military hospitals in Udine refused to the last man to leave, voting to remain with their patients. It was suggested that they draw lots for the choice of a few who should remain behind, but all insisted on staying at their posts.

One of the most remarkable features of the retreat was the manner in which the Third Army, occupying the southerly end of the old line, effected its escape from the envelopment threatened by the Second Army's enforced rearward movement.

While the Second Army was steadily giving ground in the earlier stages of the Austro-German thrust, the Third Army had held its own, not yielding a foot, although a heavy bombardment had been kept up all along its front. When heavy enemy artillery fire began to be heard first on its left flank and then toward its rear, however, it was recognized that the position was a precarious one for such a vast assemblage of men and war material. This led to serious consideration of the question of a retirement and it is believed the order was issued late on Oct. 25 or early the following morning.

Third Army's Brilliant Defense.

Even after the order to fall back was issued, however, the Duke of Aosta's men stood to their guns, unwilling to quit the field they had won with such heroic sacrifice, until the boom of the enemy's guns began to be distinctly heard toward their rear. Then began the stupendous movement rearward and sideward, with the enemy hovering close along the line of withdrawal and Italian Bersaglieri brigades sacrificing themselves to permit the main columns to get clear with their guns and munitions. The movement was complicated by the fact that few of the main roads ran east and west, most of them running north and south. Also, there were only three bridges across the Tagliamento, which stream it was necessary for the colossal traffic to cross in moving westward.

It is the judgment of military experts that this removal under ordinary conditions would require a full month, yet it was accomplished within an almost incredibly small fraction of that period amid exhibitions of fortitude and displays of endurance under hardships and inevitable suffering almost without parallel.

Austrians Used Italian Uniforms.

During its retirement the Third Army had become separated from the Second, leaving a gap. Into this gap enemy forces pushed forward and soon put into operation a cunning device. Austrian soldiers were dressed in Italian uniforms so as to permit them to spread out over the country or mingle with the Italian forces on both side of the gap. The Austrians thus garbed were enabled to advance unopposed and then opened fire with machine guns on retreating parties. Some of the Austrians were smuggled forward in motor trucks and then turned against the westward-moving force.

Conditions for the retreating army became worse as the days passed and the supplies grew scarcer. Many men died along the road from exhaustion. However, with all the inevitable misery, terror, and tragedy attending such a gigantic operation, the army itself has been preserved, with most of its artillery and supplies, although the best-informed military opinion believes that another two hours' delay in Cadorna's order to retire would have resulted in the loss of the entire Third Army.

Cavalry Demonstrates Its Value.

The general situation presents many reassuring features, but its continued gravity is not to be underestimated. The enemy advance is being held west of the Tagliamento River. The Italian cavalry is again demonstrating its value.

Reports coming in from all quarters now make it clear that the enemy united in the decision to try to deliver a staggering blow at Italy and thus derange the entire scope of the Entente offensives at other points. Not only did Germany participate with heavy forces massed against the Italian Second Army, but the larger part of the huge concentration was drawn from the Russian front under circumstances which the Italians at present consider very mysterious.

There were 180 enemy divisions on the Russian front, but a number of these divisions was withdrawn for the chief purpose of being used in a smashing blow at Italy. Exactly what happened when this combination struck its blow now becomes clear. The main force of the attack was in the north, where the Italian Second Army not only had its elaborate advanced positions but also two successive lines of defense on which it could fall back in case of emergency.

It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when the enemy forces launched their first attack, which consisted of a terrific bombardment followed by infantry advances.

THIRD ARMY'S GREAT FEAT.

Repulsing Austrian Attacks, It Gave Other Troops Time to Retire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The irruption of the Austro-Germans into the Province of Udine has caused anguish and anger throughout Italy. If the Central Empires hoped for the complete disintegration of the country they must have been disillusioned at seeing the nation rise as one man ardent to defend its soil.

The plan of the Austro-Germans was as follows: They first attacked Plezzo, but meeting heroic resistence at Saga Pass pushed their forces against Monte Maggiore. Another Austrian column descended into the valley of the Isonzo, toward Caporetto, whence it entered the valley of the Natisone River. This column, composed of Austrian Alpini, circled around the famous Monte Nero and by mountain roads attacked Caporetto from the south. An important column, composed of several German divisions, started from Tolmino and, taking advantage of the fog, crossed the Isonzo at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, thus obliging the Italian advanced lines on the left bank of the Isonzo to retire, while small Italian contingents were crushed by overwhelming forces.

On the 26th all the passes were open to the enemy, who penetrated into Italian territory by the roads which run through the mountainous region of Eastern Friuli, converging on the town of Cividale.

On the rest of the front around Gorizia and on the Carso the Italian resistance has been effective. The Third Army repulsed formidable attacks, often victoriously counterattacking and rendering it possible for the main army to fall back without grave losses on pre-established positions.

SEES NEW MENACE TO ITALY.

Rome Paper Says It Is Folly to Talk of Austro-German Failure.

ROME, Nov. 3, (Delayed.)—In an energetic editorial the Tribuna points out the grave situation which Italy's army is facing, with perhaps a graver situation to come.

"It is useless to claim that Italy's army has escaped destruction by retreat, thereby outwitting the enemy's plan to prostrate us politically and militarily all in one blow," says the paper. "These are hardly the facts, and it is necessary that our allies collaborate to re-establish the equilibrium. In the face of reality, it is folly to talk about the Austro-Germans having failed.

"We believe that this is now only the initial phase of the enemy campaign, though it may be the folly of desperation for the enemy to hope to secure decisive results by a long Italian campaign, concentrating here all his available forces. The next step in the campaign will be one of resistance on our part, aided by all our allies can send us, and only perfect resistance, both military and [illegible] forces us from the enemy, and, perhaps, give us victory. Therefore, let us take our medicine like men, fighting for all we are worth.

"VISUALIZE WAR AS A WHOLE."

London Paper Urges Cabinet to Action—Expects Pressure from Us.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 4.—In an editorial on the Italian situation The Sunday Times says:

"The time clearly has come for our leaders to cease talking about a common purpose and a single front, and to visualize the war as a whole. The reins of power were handed to them on the assumption that they would live up to their motto of 'thorough,' but the country is, one fears, by no means convinced that performances have fulfilled promise.

"May we hope that the imminence of the allied conference in Paris will suffice to brace up the Cabinet to the needs of the war? For the first time, it will have to face American representatives, the delegates of a nation that is free from the financial dependence under which our other allies heretofore have labored. America can have no supreme obsession for any particular front. She entered the war with the main idea of finishing it as soon as possible, and she will not care where the Germans are beaten as long as they are beaten speedily. Nor will she be content to slay them with the mouth only."

WOULD ASK JAPAN FOR MEN.

J. L. Garvin Urges That She Be Called On to Help the Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 4.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer on the situation created by the Italian reverse, says:

"The Italian retreat has increased to the proportions of a disaster, which it would be wrong and wicked to minimize. To do so would only be an injury to Italy and a sleeping potion for the other Entente Powers.

"Relatively to the total forces and resources of our allies, Britain, France, and America will have to make up in Venetia for the immense loss of men and material. The Italians, according to the enemy's claims, lost 200,000 men, 1,800 guns and huge stores of ammunition and other supplies. They may be hard put to hold their line on the Tagliamento until sufficient succor can reach them.

"From the spectacular point of view, if we may use such a phrase, that is one of the most exciting issues in all the records of this incredible war. Meanwhile the brunt for the Winter must necessarily fall on this country until the United States—henceforth speeding up with more concentrated energy than ever—is ready to take on a heavier share of the burden.

"All that means big readjustments of forces, large reconsiderations of policy, a wider and more intense struggle next year, a prolonged war. Russia must be asked again what she can do and means to do; Japan ought to be consulted anew. If she can send ships into the Mediterranean she can send men with signal gain to her whole prestige in the world.

"Why should not Japan help to fill the gap until the United States is ready? Never yet have the Allies used their full means in existence at any given moment. The time to fling all their available reserves into the scale is now."

WANTS WAR ON AUSTRIA.

General Italian Opinion Is That So America Can Best Give Aid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—America can best aid Italy in her present crisis by declaring war on Italy's arch-enemy, Austria-Hungary, said an official cable dispatch received here today from the General Headquarters of the Italian Army.

"It is the general opinion in Italy that the United States can render the greatest service to Italy and to the cause of the Entente during the critical events of the present time," the dispatch said. "There is no question here of America sending soldiers and steamers, if is by declaring war on Austria-Hungary, the ally of Germany and the enemy of Italy.

"Thus America will best answer the blows which Austria-Hungary has given Italy and in a short time render the most important service to her allies undergoing such a strain at the present moment."

RED CROSS PLEDGE TO ITALY.

Permanent Mission Will Leave "Nothing Undone" to Extend Relief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A message to the Italian Government and people informing them that the American Red Cross is sending a permanent mission to Italy immediately to take every practical step to alleviate suffering and extend such assurances and comfort as may be possible to Italian soldiers and the civilian population was sent today by the War Council of the American Red Cross.

"Nothing shall be left undone to assure the people of Italy, in their present sacrifice and heroism, of the cordial and continued support in every possible way of the American people," the message concluded.

Acting on the recommendation of the recently returned American Red Cross mission to Italy, the War Council has appropriated money to develop an ambulance service and to operate such civilian relief as it may be feasible to extend in the immediate future.

The message was forwarded through Ambassador Page in Rome.

Calls Her Supine in England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Russian Consul General in London has issued notice in accordance with the recent Anglo-Russian convention on military service, in which he states that all male Russian citizens between the ages of 18 and 41 must either return to Russia for military service or serve in the British Army.

APPEAL BY KERENSKY MAKES LONDON TALK

Some Papers Warmly Sympathetic and Others Sharply Critical of Statement.

RUSSIAN WEAKNESS SEEN

Graphic Insists France and England Have Fought as Long and Are Still Not War Weary.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The recent interview given by Premier Kerensky in Petrograd is a subject of keen discussion in the British press, which takes the ground that the Premier's words were meant as an appeal to the Allies for help.

"He clearly had not the slightest intention," says The Westminster Gazette, "of suggesting that Russia was to play no further part in the war. Kerensky probably meant to say no more than that Russia wants all the help she can get in materials and money from the Allies."

The Liverpool Post hopes that Secretary Lansing's interpretation of the Russian Premier's "unfortunate words" is correct.

"On the practical sympathy of the Allies," it adds, "Russia may continue to count, but it is time she pulled herself together and gave practical proof of her worthiness of that sympathy."

The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who is now in London, writes:

"Premier Kerensky's statement seems to have been taken a little too seriously in some quarters. It even has been construed as a hint that Russia is toying with the idea of a separate peace. This theory should not be allowed to establish itself.

"Probably all Kerensky wished was to indicate facts familiar to close students of Russia for some time, and they are such as to arouse sympathy rather than suspicion. It is true that Russia is worn out, and it has been true for a much longer time than has elapsed since the outbreak of the revolution. Unfortunately, until that event military exigencies prevented the truth from being told about Russia's share in the war, which has been greatly underestimated. The essential fact is that what Russia had she has given."

Russia's Great Sacrifices.

The writer then tells of the immense sacrifices in men that Russia has made, and recalls the revelations in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War; of how Russian heroes stood up with only sticks, stones, and fists against the organized German troops. He believes that the Russian casualties have been higher than those of any other of the main belligerents. The writer also emphasizes the privations of the civilian population and the shortage of food since the middle of 1915, and adds:

"Already people are dying of hunger in some of the northern provinces, and it is not pleasant to think what the situation in such districts may become early in the future. . . . What Kerensky wants apparently is not a release from the bonds which unite us, but indulgence for Russia's weakness, and Russia certainly has deserved indulgence for her efforts and sufferings. All we can ask of her is to do her best. We must not be impatient if that is less than we expected."

The Daily Express makes a similar plea, and says that no statesman ever faced more appalling difficulties than those that daily confront Premier Kerensky. It admits that Russia bore the burden of the first months of the war, and that the invasion of East Prussia probably saved France from being overrun. Regret is expressed that the changed conditions of warfare have made it impossible for the British fleet to operate in the Baltic, but The Express maintains that all Britain has been able to do to help Russia has been done willingly, and she will do the utmost in the future to help Russia establish her freedom.

"Meanwhile," it adds, "as we understand the situation, we are to expect no more from Russia at present than that she hold her frontiers against the common enemy. When she has found herself her gallant soldiers will reappear in the active ranks of the armies of liberty."

The Graphic says:

"We should hate to regard the statements as authentic. They have the ring of pro-German propaganda."

The newspaper then says that Kerensky, "if he has made such a statement," should be reminded that France and Great Britain have been in the war as long as Russia, but are not yet war weary and do not desire to shirk their responsibilities. Russia, it declares, also has received generous assistance from the Allies and the United States. The Graphic concludes:

"Now is the time to prove her devotion to the ideals of the Allies, not by lip service but by good, hard blows on the weakened Austro-German lines in the east."

Gurko Doesn't Blame British Navy.

General Gurko, of the Russian Army, who arrived recently in England from Russia, in an interview in The Daily Express, says that Premier Kerensky showed lack of political sense and tact in blaming the British Fleet for not entering the Baltic. He declared that such entry was not only impossible, but that it could not have been carried out in time to prevent the Germans from landing on the islands in the Gulf of Riga.

General Gurko thinks it true to a certain extent that Russia did bear the brunt of the fighting in the first eighteen months of the war, but it realized that if the allies cause was not to be ruined, this was necessary. He agrees completely with Kerensky that Russia is exhausted for the time being, but adds that Russia should be able to undertake her share of the fighting.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Almost Half Her Material Resources Spent and the Treasury Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Copies received here of the speeches, made at the recent Moscow conference throw light on the basis of Premier Kerensky's statements that Russia's economic situation was bad and that the Allies must now assume the burden of the war.

The speeches assert that in the three years of war Russia has expended 45 to 50 per cent. of the material resources of the people. Imports are only 16 per cent. of the volume required and a commodity famine has been caused at a time when production has declined 30 per cent.

M. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Finance, said that the State purse was empty. The unfavorable factors of the pre-revolutionary period could not be deemed the sole cause of bad conditions, he said, for the activity of the revolutionary period had been the more prodigal. For the revolutionary period from March 1 to July 16, 1917, credit notes had been issued for 832,000,000 rubles; in 1914 the amount was 219,000,000 rubles; in 1915, 223,000,000 rubles; in 1916, 290,000,000 rubles, and from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1917, 420,000,000 rubles.

Nonreceipt of taxes is increasing, while the sources of revenue are strained to the utmost, especially the direct taxes. If the inheritance and property taxes were introduced, he said, then the propertied class would be giving all that could be taken from them.

RUSSIA'S LOSS IN MEN 3,800,000 IN ONE YEAR

Prof. Pares Gives Figures to Explain Kerensky's Appeal as One for Sympathy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A very definite view of Premier Kerensky's statement that "we are now worn out and have a right to claim that the Allies shall now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders," has been given to a representative of The Observer by Professor Pares, who has been on war service with the Russian armies and was later in Petrograd. He is Professor of Russian History and head of the school of Russian studies in the University of Liverpool.

He regards Kerensky's statement not as an expression of policy, but as an appeal to the Allies' sympathy and an understanding of the enormous sacrifices that Russia has made.

"Kerensky would never have made this statement through the foreign press," Professor Pares said, "if he had wished it to be an expression of policy. In that case he would, of course, have spoken to the Ambassadors.

"I was informed yesterday from a most authoritative source that the news from Russia is more and more encouraging. The extent of the sacrifices which Russia has already made are not and cannot be realized here until the full statistics of Russia's losses are published. I may say that in July, 1915, after only one year of war, I knew on the authority of the Russian War Office that the Russian losses to that date amounted to 3,800,000 men. Your readers will be able to give themselves a picture of the present situation when they realize what Russia has suffered since that time.

"Living for two years with the troops on the Russian front line, I have found that it was taken for granted that when they went into action every single operation was likely to cost them either half or three-quarters of the effectives of the troops engaged.

"Last May I was in an operation, (of which the news was never given to the public,) in which during a month's successful fighting they lost half, and (after being brought up to strength) during an unsuccessful day's fighting three-quarters of their men. To show that the test was not their successes I will say that in November of last year, in four days of more or less successful fighting, at which I was present, they lost close to three-quarters of the men engaged, and that, let me add, without a grumble.

"The explanation is simple. Russia has paid in men what she lacked in munitions, and her successes, as her failures, were at a far more terrible cost than our own.

"Having followed closely the expressions of Kerensky's views, I feel quite certain that he would never have made the statement which he has otherwise than as an appeal to our sympathy and understanding of such facts as I have mentioned.

"I am more and more gaining confidence that there is now a good chance of Russia's discharging more of her part of the work of the Allies than I should have thought possible a month ago."

SAID BRITISH FLEET COULDN'T REACH BALTIC

If It Did, Said Geddes, It Would Be Bottled Up by Germans Seizing Danish Isles.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The passage in the interview of Premier Kerensky, recently given to The Associated Press, which has aroused the greatest interest here was his inquiry as to why the British fleet had not been sent to the Baltic Sea.

A detailed discussion of that question was presented by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech before the House of Commons on Thursday evening, the same evening that Kerensky talked with the correspondent.

Sir Eric, referring to those critics who had asked why the British fleet had not been sent into the Baltic, remarked:

"I am very doubtful whether any of those critics have studied with care a naval chart of the entrance into that sea. I am of the opinion that they formed their views after looking at a schoolboy's atlas in which all the sea is colored pale blue."

Continuing, he said in part:

"Before the Germans attempted operations in the Gulf of Riga, they deemed it necessary to occupy the islands commanding the entrance to the Gulf. The islands which command the entrance of the Baltic belong to a neutral power, Denmark. Would it not be an act of madness for the British fleet to pass through into the Baltic with the certainty that be Germans would occupy and fortify those islands in our rear?

"If we did pass through, should we find the German fleet there on our arrival? The operation of passing through would occupy a considerable period of time, as, putting aside the question of the neutrality of the Danish Islands, there are extensive mine fields to be cleared.

"Also, the leading vessels of our fleet, debouching from the great belt (the only possible passage) in a necessarily deep formation on a very narrow front, would find the whole German fleet deployed and concentrating its fire on them. I have found no responsible navy officer of any school who would support such an enterprise today.

"I do not touch upon such questions as those of the line of communications to be maintained with the fleet once in the Baltic and the fact that every supply ship passing through would do so within thirty miles of Kiel. It is certain that only a small proportion would succeed in getting through unless a heavy force were detached to protect them.

"Our fleet in the Baltic, if it got through, would soon wither to impotence with its vital communications cut, and our Russian ally could not supply it with fuel, ammunition, or stores."

OBJECT TO TERESTCHENKO.

Skobeleff Democrats Won't Attend Paris Conference If He Goes.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Nov. 2.—The revolutionary democracy will refuse to send representatives to the Allied Conference in Paris if the Russian Government insists on sending Foreign Minister Terestchenko, M. Skobeleff, chosen by the revolutionaries to go to Paris, conferred today with Premier Kerensky to whom he stated that M. Terestchenko's views were unacceptable to the revolutionary democracy, and that the democracy would refrain from participation in any delegation headed by the Foreign Minister. Premier Kerensky is said to have replied that he thought the participation of the democracy necessary.

The Cabinet is seeking a solution of the difficulty. In Government circles it is intimated that some one else will be substituted for M. Terestchenko.

The Peasant Deputies have rejected the instructions given M. Skobeleff by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and have drafted new rules for the approval of the general committee of their organization.

MORE FRATERNIZING.

Petrograd Reports Another Instance on the Front Near Vilna.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Russian troops in the Vishneff sector yesterday fraternized with the German troops, it was announced today by the War Office. (Vishneff is southeast of Vilna and north of the Niemen River.) The statement reads:

On the northern, western, southwestern, and Rumanian fronts there was rifle firing. In the Vishneff Lake sector our soldiers fraternized with the enemy.

North of Husiatyn we successfully raided enemy trenches and took prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The official bulletin today has this to say of operations in the eastern theatre:

Near Duenaberg, (Dvinsk,) Smorgen, Baranovichi, and on the lower Zbrocz the firing activity revived.

In Macedonia, east of the Vardard, the artillery duel developed into one of considerable intensity.

PROTOPOPOFF HELD INSANE

Ex-Minister Recently Was Removed from Fortress to Hospital.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Alexander D. Protopopoff, ex-Minister of the Interior under the late monarchy, has been pronounced insane by the commission of inquiry.

M. Protopopoff was once classed as a patriotic member of the Duma, next an oppressive Minister of the Interior, and last the ally and tool of the mystic monk, Rasputin. He recently was removed from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to a hospital, on account of his ill health.

BRITISH ATTACK GAZA, TAKE 296 PRISONERS

First Line Turkish Trenches Defending Coast City Are Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—British forces in Southern Palestine made an attack Thursday night on Turkish lines, defending the coast city of Gaza. The text of the War Office statement reads:

"On Thursday night, after a heavy bombardment, we attacked the western and southwestern defenses of Gaza and captured the Turkish first line defenses on a front of 5,000 yards and took 296 prisoners and five machine guns.

"Three counterattacks were driven off and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy."

Gaza, on the edge of the Plain of Philistia, three miles from the Mediterranean and twenty-seven miles northwest of Beersheba, which was occupied by the British-Egyptian Army on Nov. 1, is the natural tactical objective of the invaders if they would utilize the coast towns of Palestine—Ashkelon, Jaffa, &c.—for the reception of supplies by sea.

This is the second time, since it entered Palestine, that the British-Egyptian Army has been before Gaza. In May the desert column of mounted troops under Major Gen. Chauvel drove in between Beersheba and Gaza to within thirty miles of Jerusalem—ten miles beyond Beersheba—and demolished the rails and sleepers which had been torn up from the El Audja coast line railroad with the idea of using them on the Bagdad line.

Gaza, or Ghazzeh, as it is called by the Turks, fifty miles southwest of the Holy City, has an Assyrian, Median, and Egyptian history as well as a Biblical, and Napoleon captured it in 1797 after the Crusaders had found it in ruins six centuries before. This is the city the gates of which Samson is said to have carried away, (Judges xvi., 3.)

THINKS THE BALTIC BARRED TO BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

pears to me that there is a considerable element of injustice in this criticism, for the following reasons:

The entrance to the Baltic, like the entrance to the Gulf of Riga or the Sea of Marmora, is commanded by land positions. Denmark and Sweden could either of them make it impossible for a fleet to go through the Sound or the Great or Little Belt. Unless the land positions governing the sea passage were in the military occupation of the power whose fleet it was intended to pass through, neither the passage nor the fleet's communications would be secure.

If we were assured of the absolute neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, and could accept this assurance to mean that the enemy's torpedo and mine-laying craft would not be allowed in the territorial waters of either power, and if conditions were such that we could believe that both powers were not only willing but, what is much more important, able to defend their neutrality against the enemy, then sending a fleet into the Baltic might be regarded as a purely naval affair. But to accept these assurances is to suppose that the enemy would refrain from invading Denmark and cutting off the fleet once in the Baltic from communications with England—which, of course, is absurd.

The plain truth of the matter is that no fleet could be sent into the Baltic without either having Sweden and Denmark in active military alliance with us or compelling them to accept our military occupation of all the commanding points, which would carry with it an understaking on our part to protect them absolutely from the enemy. Before any Baltic adventure could be considered, then we must first settle the enormously complicated problem in statesmanship involved in violating Swedish and Danish neutrality, either by agreement or by force, and then the not less complicated military problem of securing by military means the communications of the fleet.

The naval problems involved in the actual passage and maintaining a fleet in the Baltic are considerable enough. But let us remember that before this comes up for solution the political and military problems must be dealt with. To throw the blame for failure to help in the Baltic entirely on the British Admiralty, therefore, is hardly just to that much-criticized body.

The small engagement in the Cattegat, reported in today's telegram from London, is enormously interesting and important. It is not, of course, by any means the first engagement which has taken place in these waters, but it is, so far as I know, the first time that destroyers, armed with four-inch guns, have engaged cruisers, armed with six-inch guns, and got the best of it. The full details of this engagement should be exceptionally interesting. The accounts available are rather confusing. Two different cruisers are named as having been sunk—one of 3,000, the other of 1,000 tons displacement. The official cable mentions only one—and does not state the size.

But the significant thing is the armament. In the North Sea raid on the convoy a week ago, there were two of these cruisers against two destroyers, and the destroyers were lost. This time the tables are turned. It looks like a singularly brilliant piece of work.

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FINLAND'S OFFICERS STOOD BY THE SHIP

Many of Crew Took to Boats, But Returned—One Man Saw U-Boat and Torpedo.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Two-score members of the American field service, who were returning home on the American transport Finland after completing their enlistments, reached Paris today. The Finland was torpedoed by a German submarine about 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Daniel Prescott of Medford, Mass., in the ambulance service, was the only man who saw the submarine. He was on watch duty on the starboard bow of the ship at the time.

"The weather was rather misty," said Prescott, "and I was looking over the sea when I observed what appeared to be a periscope a quarter of a mile away on the starboard side. I hastened across the deck to report, and then saw the wake of a torpedo coming toward the ship. This was followed almost immediately by a heavy explosion. The ship listed, the whistle was sounded, men poured out on the decks and lifeboats were lowered. I got off in one of the boats. The sea was rather smooth at the time, but while the men in the water were being picked up by the lifeboats a squall arose, rendering the sea very choppy.

"Some of the men were in the water for half to three-quarters of an hour. Many of the crew of the Finland left the ship, but later returned and assisted in the work of picking up the survivors and later of bringing the ship in. We reached port on a patrol boat. The Finland was docked shortly after 9 o'clock that night."

Joseph Malone of Rochester, N. Y., said he had just finished breakfast and was sitting in the saloon with six other ambulance men when the torpedo hit just forward and below them. They were thrown from their chairs and covered with a cloud of coal dust, which poured in from the bunkers. All seized life preservers and hastened on deck. Malone said he was thrown out of a boat as it was launched, and remained in the water for twenty minutes. He saw nearly a hundred men struggling in the water, but all were provided with life preservers. He, with Arthur Wheeler of New York City, returned to the Finland.

On the trip to port all the crew, except those in the engine rooms were ordered above decks with life preservers, only going below a few minutes at noon to get something to eat.

Wilfred Dillon of Pawtucket, R. I., an ambulance man, was in the crow's nest when the torpedo struck. With two members of the crew he slid down to the deck on a cable and all succeeded in reaching the lifeboats.

All the members of the ambulance service were saved. Among those on board were David H. Mills, Chicago; Joseph S. Weeks, Dorchester, Mass.; Harold E. Selick, New York; Normand S. Johnson and E. J. Bloom, Peoria, Ill.; Professor Walter Hall, Princeton, N. J.; John Mays, Summit, N. J.; B. E. Winslow, Ware, Mass.; Gilbert E. Ogle, Terre Haute, Ind.; Arthur Brine, Boston; Daniel J. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.; Lester J. King, Allston, Mass., and Hawley Quiet, Reading, Penn.

TWO REGIMENTS OF MINERS

Will Be Recruited by Voluntary Enlistment for Work in France

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Two regiments of miners are to be organized by the War Department for service abroad. These regiments will be part of the Engineer Corps. Each is to consist of six companies of 250 men each. The officers will be taken from the ranks after they have had a certain amount of training. Underground miners will form one regiment, and the other will be composed of quarrymen.

The War Department intends to recruit both regiments by voluntary enlistment. Men between the ages of 18 and 41 who have special qualifications, including those who have been rejected by draft boards, will be acceptable. A miner who has lost an eye or who has been injured so as to prevent his marching still will be of value to the mining Regiment through his knowledge of the handling of explosives. If France the regiments will be utilized to burrow beneath the enemy's lines.

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HERTLING HAS WON NATIONAL LIBERALS

Their Joining with Reichstag Majority Certain, Though Peace Views Differ.

PARLIAMENTARY GAIN SEEN

Moderate Socialists Accept Recent Negotiations as a Sign of Marked Progress.

CABINET STILL UNNAMED

Pan Germans Are Unreconciled and Still Angry Over the Appointment of Hertling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Count von Hertling will remain in Berlin until Monday or Tuesday to form connections with the military and civil authorities. Then he will proceed to Munich to turn over his Bavarian Premiership to his successor. It may take a week or two before Hertling, who has an absolutely free hand, has reconstructed his Cabinet.

Public and press apparently are greatly pleased with the solution of the crisis, excepting the Pan Germans, who, however, take a remarkably reserved attitude. The organs of the Left, and especially the Socialist press, express great satisfaction with the recent progress of the idea of parliamentarization of the Government, and for this reason alone are willing to stretch a point in order to meet Hertling.

Perhaps the Zeitung am Mittag gives a best picture of the attitude of the public as a whole toward the crisis and its solution:

"Within a few days we have achieved a political development in our internal affairs which in almost all other countries took years of hardest fighting, and sometimes was attended by serious convulsions, and even revolutionary deeds. This speedy and peaceful progress is due to the cordial collaboration of the Crown and the people.

"The Crown wisely recognized that the time was ripe to grant to the people's representative an influential voice in political decisions, which thereby gain a firm base and higher importance in Germany herself as well as in the foreign countries. With a Chancellor having decades of Parliamentary experience, a Vice Chancellor graduated from the Parliamentarian ranks, and the Vice President of the Prussian Cabinet a man who until now held a seat in the Prussian Diet, who under these circumstances can still say that the German people are not free, but lorded over by despots?

"This wise decision of the Crown will be determinedly advanced by the statesman whose political and religious tendencies have made him the foremost leader of the Centrist Party, and is by descent of a conservative nature. After this, what conservative will still maintain that co-operation of the people's representatives in selecting the Crown's advisers is a revolutionary attempt to abrogate the sanctified rights of the Crown? If the Conservatives were wise, they would learn their lesson from Count von Hertling's attitude.

"With discreet moderation the majority leaders of the Reichstag have found their way out of a most difficult situation without stumbling over mere formalities, and this majority is composed largely of liberal and democratic elements.

"When one looks back at the events of the last eight days it seems almost incredible that there were moments when the crisis had reached a dangerous point, so natural and so simple appears the final solution today. The two parties most concerned cannot have failed to learn the lesson from the result just obtained.

"How much easier has become the task of the Crown of selecting a Chancellor by the methods employed this time, and how much greater is the prospect of the Government's lasting if this leader has not only the confidence of the Kaiser but is also assured in advance of the co-operation of the majority of the people's representatives. There must be great increase in the effectiveness of the Reichstag whose trusted members sit in the council of the Crown.

"The Reichstag has assumed a great task, involving a program that has the consent of the Kaiser and forms a protection against any internal crisis while the war lasts. A consciousness of its responsibility to the German people for the achievement of this program has given the Reichstag courage and confirmed its unity. The Reichstag has earned the esteem of the whole nation."

Kuehlmann Aided Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—The entire German press has changed its tone considerably in the last two days in its comment on the outcome of the Cabinet crisis, and Count von Hertling has also made large concessions on the question of the majority program.

All the press agree that a settlement was reached between Hertling and the Reichstag majority only by the help of von Kühlmann. The Vorwärts says that most of the majority believe a Government in the hands of Hertling, Payer, and Friedberg is satisfactory and pins its hopes on Friedberg, who is a Prussian National Liberal and is pushing the Prussian Suffrage bill.

The Tageblatt, however, points out that Friedberg is a right wing National Liberal. That paper is inclined to think the new Chancellorship will not last long.

Particular stress has been laid on Hertling's feeble health, so that there will be ample excuse for a change if it is desired.

The Conservative press, who up to the present time has maintained an attitude of great reserve toward Hertling as Chancellor, has become indignant since the Bavarian accepted the Chancellorship. His concessions to the Reichstag majority are disapproved.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung asks "What if a Prussian minister took over the Bavarian prime minister-presidency?" the paper still has hopes of splitting up the Reichstag, reminding the readers that even in the days of von Bucow the Centrum was unreliable. It thinks that a combination with Social Democrats is dangerous for the country.

Germania, which strongly supports the new Chancellor, endeavors to combat the idea that this opposition in the past to parliamentary system is to be feared as an obstacle.

The Cologne Volkszeitung points out that in a parliament-ruled State this new Government would be considered a coalition Ministry. It urged that the one thing now necessary is to settle the crisis as soon as possible and have a united country. The paper sarcastically asks, however, what has become of the von Capelle crisis.

The Vorwärts thinks that the Conservative press appear to be nervous over the spectacle of party leaders conferring with the new Chancellor, and says the Conservatives are beginning to realize that a new era has begun.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The spirit and ideas of the Reichstag majority have become parliamentary since Bethmann's retirement, and without actual changes in the constitution. Parliament is forcing the Crown to accept Reichstag ideas. Michaelis opposed this and fell, and Hertling also would have fallen if he had not taken his place on the platform of the majority."

Hertling was formerly an ardent supporter of the scheme for dividing Alsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia, but he now supports the proposition that these two States become autonomous within the limits of the imperial Constitution. The Lokal-Anzeiger and Berliner Gazette have attacked Hertling on this change of front.

MAJORITY BACKING ASSURED.

National Liberals Join the Bloc and Scheidemann Group Stays.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The National Liberal platform adopted by the Reichstag committee of the party, according to Berlin advices, seems to promise active co-operation of the National Liberals with the Reichstag majority bloc, notwithstanding a few minor disharmonies. It demands immediate settlement of the Prussian electoral reform as necessary to conform to the sense of the Emperor's recent message on the subject.

The platform seeks the abolition of the political censorship, or, at least, its transfer to the hands of responsible civil authorities. It says that the party is prepared to work on a reform of labor legislation along the lines mentioned by the Socialists. These points were ones on which the attitude of the National Liberals had heretofore been doubtful, to say the least.

A slight rift in the party concord appears in the platform's paragraph on the peace policy. While assenting to the general principles enunciated in the reply to the Pope, it demands full freedom of action for the empire in the field of foreign policy, and holds that the Reichstag resolution of last July be no longer regarded as binding. It puts in a word for the Conservatives, saying that in the interests of a political truce the continuance of which until the end of the war is all important, no party should be excluded from the combination.

Berlin newspapers this morning were rather uncertain regarding the make-up of Count von Hertling's Cabinet. The new Chancellor has received a free hand from the Emperor to choose his subordinates, and is under no binding promise to the Reichstag parties as to the men to be called into the Ministry, although he gave assurances to them that he would extend the practice of inviting members of Parliament as inaugurated by his predecessor.

Decision on the question of the appointments of Friedrich von Payer, Progressive member of the Reichstag, as Vice Chancellor; Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberals, as Vice President of the Prussian Ministry; Heinrich Dove, Radical, as Minister of Trade, and the probable appointments of several others, is expected after negotiations that may last several days. It is generally assumed that Vice Chancellor Helfferich will be thrown overboard.

It is apparently the intention of Chancellor von Hertling to introduce a considerable amount of parliamentary blood into the administration, and this program has to a large extent discounted the effect of his refusal to assent to the revocation of Article 9 in the Constitution, forbidding members of the Reichstag to sit in the Bundesrat.

The course of events leading to the formation of the von Hertling Cabinet is recognized by all the newspapers as a long step toward a parliamentary system. The Vorwärts enumerates the incidents which, it says, corresponds with those followed in lands ruled on the parliamentary system, and says that by whatever name it is called, it is essence a state of affairs for which advocates of parliamentarism have been striving.

As to the general attitude of the Socialists, the Vorwärts says:

"The Social Democratic Party is one of the parties composing the Reichstag majority. It has, indeed, declined to enter the new Government, but not because it desires to make difficulties for the new Government. It will, on the contrary, support this administration vigorously so long as it carries out energetically and with loyalty the program of the majority party, including, namely, the introduction of equal suffrage in Prussia, the creation of chambers of labor, and the abolition of political censorship.

"If the Socialists decline to enter the Government it is because a certain amount of caution seems advisable. The Socialists form only a minority within the majority parties. Even though an agreement has been reached relative to a practical program of action for the immediate future, there still remain deep differences on important questions of basic viewpoint which render advisable that the Socialists retain a certain freedom of action."

Chancellor von Hertling, therefore, will have behind him, at the start at least, the united support of all parties in the Reichstag except the Conservatives and ultra-radical Socialists. As in countries with the parliamentary system, he will be started on his way with a vote of confidence from the majority, obtained after his speech outlining his policy.

According to the Germania, the Reichstag will be convoked in mid-November especially to listen to the declarations of the new head of the Government. An interpellatiton will be the occasion for the speech, because the rules of the Reichstag permit the members to register their opinions of the Government after an interpellation debate.

The announcement that the King of Prussia had approved the Government measure on Prussian reform for immediate introduction in the Diet and that the Hertling administration would attempt to push them through without delay has removed one of the most threatening menaces to the continued support of the Government by the followers of Scheidemann.

The German authorities think it advisable to clip the wings of the Prussian Legislature financially before the power is turned over to an under house elected on equal suffrage. The bill on budget rights, mentioned recently as part of the Prussian reform program, forbids the lower house to introduce new appropriations in the budget or increase the items as submitted, without the permission of the Government.

The House of Lords is authorized, if the lower house rejects the standing appropriation of the budget, to demand a discussion in a conference committee of both houses. The bill also provides for the continuance of the standing appropriations of the preceding budget if the estimates are not passed at the opening of the fiscal year.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Chancellor von Hertling will be relieved of much of the labors entailed ordinarily in holding the post of Presidency of the Prussian Ministry by the selection of a Vice President from the ranks of the Prussian Deputies.

The Chancellor will control Prussia's seventeen votes in the Federal Council. Although a Hessian by birth and a Bavarian by virtue of his late office, he automatically becomes a Prussian subject in his new capacity.

Kaiser Thanks Michaelis.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—Emperor William has sent this autograph letter to Dr. Georg Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor:

"I am unable to deny the weight of the reasons for your resignation, and I

Where the Germans Report Americans Captured.

The Marne-Rhine Canal, 195 miles long, runs from Vitry-sur-Marne, France, by a generally winding way to Strassburg on the Rhine. After it passes through Nancy, it tends to the southeast, and at a point approximately twenty-five miles from that city it crosses the French-German battle front, which in that district has been virtually without change for many months. At this point (1), Berlin says, American soldiers have been captured.

No. 2 on the map marks the region north of the Aisne where the German troops on Thursday evening executed a retreat across the Ailette River.

GERMAN PATROLS CAPTURE AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

man hands will fare as well as it is possible to arrange it, and, indeed, their lot may be better than the average. Through the Red Cross at Geneva the Government has arranged to provide food and clothing for American prisoners, so they may not be forced to depend on the insufficient, scanty, and constantly shrinking bounty of the Germans.

RAIN ON FRONT HELD BY US.

Situation Normal, Was Report, Sent, Perhaps, Before the German Raid.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 3.—A heavy downpour of rain, beginning at noon Friday, hindered the activity of the artillery in the portion of the French front where the American battalions are on duty, and converted the back areas into seas of mud.

No official communication was issued on Friday, but there has been nothing in the reports to headquarters to suggest any change in the normal situation along the American sector.

General Pershing returned yesterday from a visit to the British front. A party of American Major Generals has inspected the billets of the first contingent.

This dispatch apparently preceded in time of sending the report issued in Berlin of the capture of North American soldiers. It was sent out by the Associated Press in New York about two hours and a half before the Berlin announcement was issued.

Pershing Reports Two Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In a cable message General Pershing reports these casualties in the American expeditionary forces:

Private Ralph W. Wheeler, machine gun battalion, died Oct. 29 of natural causes; emergency address, Fred Wheeler, (father,) Westmoreland, N. H.

Private, First Class, Frank Vana, infantry, died Nov. 1 of blood poisoning, result of gunshot wound, (possibly accidental;) emergency address, Mrs. May Vana, (mother,) 437 Twelfth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOSPITALS FOR OUR MEN.

Each Unit of 27,000 Men Will Have Ten Treatment Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The program for the establishment of hospitals for the American troops in France has been completed by the Army Medical Department. Each unit of 27,000 men will have four base hospitals, two evacuation hospitals, and four field hospitals. These operate in reverse order with reference to distance from the firing line. In other words the field hospital is maintained as near the battle line as possible, often under the fire of enemy guns. It gives first treatment to emergency cases and transfers others to evacuation hospitals. The base hospitals, far in the rear, handle the cases where long treatment or highly technical operations are necessary.

Arrangements are now being made to establish a Central European Branch of the Treasury Department in France to take charge of the financial affairs of the American troops and the operation of the naval and military insurance bill without making it necessary to refer these matters directly to Washington.

It is planned to have auxiliary branches near each of the principal units of General Pershing's forces. R. L. Ginn has been selected tentatively to take charge of the foreign branch, with the title of Assistant Controller. Among his assistants will be Dr. J. E. Maulding, now Chief Clerk in the office of the Auditor of the War Department.

CONGRESSMEN AT FRONT.

Party of 11 Will Visit Pershing's Men, the British, and the French.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A delegation of eleven American Congressmen left this morning for a visit to the French front. They will visit the American training camp and the entrenched American troops, also, as the guests of General Pershing.

They will then proceed to the British front. The Congressmen expect to return to Paris within ten days.

GERMAN THREAT TO NORWAY

Teuton Official Quoted as Warning Against Press Criticism.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt prints an interview which a leading German statesman gave to the correspondent of a Norwegian paper, but which the paper declined to publish. The interview concludes with the threat of serious consequences unless the Norwegian press curbs its campaign of indignation against Germany.

The fear is expressed that the agitation, unless checked, will produce such an atmosphere of hatred and bitterness against Germany that some unimportant incident will lead to consequences which even the most bellicose agitator will deplore.

Staten Island Aids Red Cross.

Red Cross units on Staten Island yesterday realized several thousand dollars from their open-air show at the Dongan Hills Fair Grounds. Mounted police gave riding exhibitions and the Fire Department fought an imitation fire. Baseball, football, and athletic events followed.

FRENCH FOLLOW UP RETREATING FOE

Continued from Page 1.

enemy airplanes fell inside their own lines, the greater part of them being completely destroyed.

In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack against a small enemy fort west of Butte du Mesnil and brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle has taken on a character of great intensity on the front of Chaume Wood-Bezonvaux. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Not Interrupted, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London.)—Completion of the German withdrawal from the Chemin des Dames Plateau on the Aisne front was announced by the War Office today. The movement, which was effected on Thursday night, had not been detected by the French up to midday on Friday, it is stated. The bulletin reads:

During the night of Thursday we completed, without interruption from the enemy, the removal of our line from the Chemin des Dames which had been intended for some considerable time past.

All our movements remained unobserved by the enemy, who up to midday yesterday still maintained a lively fire on the positions which had been given up by us.

GUNS ROAR AMID THE RAIN.

Bad Weather Restricts Operations on the Flanders Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Today's report of the War Office says of the operations in Flanders:

Rain and fog restricted the fighting activity of all the armies.

In Flanders, the enemy maintained an intense fire on the town of Dixmude and the adjoining lines.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters today says:

We took prisoner a few Germans last night in a patrol encounter west of La Basée.

The hostile artillery showed great activity during the night east of Ypres.

The report from Field Marshal Haig's Headquarters tonight reads:

Early this morning hostile attacks against our positions south and west of Passchendaele were repulsed by our troops after sharp fighting. In the course of these attacks the enemy succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway. This afternoon the post was retaken by our troops, together with a few prisoners.

A hostile bombing attack was made during the night against one of our posts east of Gouzeaucourt. It also was repulsed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day north of Ypres.

VALUE OF FLANDERS ATTACK.

French Commission Sees Results Outside the Immediate Captures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Anglo-French offensive in the five months' battle that has been waged in Flanders has had the effect of preventing Germany from undertaking large offensive operations on the Russian front and may serve to restrict Germany in helping the Austrians on the Italian front, according to an authoritative review of the battle of Flanders furnished today by the French High Commission at the request of the Committee on Public Information.

"In the battle of Flanders alone," says the statement, "the Allies have captured, up to now, 30,000 prisoners, of whom 700 are officers, 500 machine guns, and 100 cannon. They have successively conquered three equally strong German positions, on a front of thirty kilometers and on a depth of seven kilometers. This advance, accomplished, thanks to the power of their material and to the offensive worth of their troops, has made the Allies masters of the important line of heights which command the plains of Roulers-Courtrai. The superiority of their artillery, the energy and sting of their infantry, and also the great fury with which the Germans very often in close formation have counterattacked in vain, have certainly caused the enemy very heavy losses.

"We have a clear proof of it in the fact that during these four months the Germans in the battle of Flanders had successively engage seventy divisions, that is to say, about half of their total forces on the western front, without once registering the least success.

"It could, therefore, be expected that the enemy would try to withdraw some troops from his eastern front, in order to provide for the battle front of Flanders. This he began to do by sending, in September, the Nineteenth German Reserve Division from the Riga front to that of Ypres. It is possible that other divisions followed. If, therefore, the Germans had the intention of availing themselves of the last weeks of fine weather to extend their success at Riga-Jacobstadt, the battle of Flanders has perhaps prevented it.

"But it is also unquestionable that the state of the Russian Army, much more than the bad season, through the slackening and even the stopping of all active operations, allowed Germany to take away troops from its eastern front to seek elsewhere the success so necessary both to the German people and to discontented and tired Austria.

"What is exactly the strength of the forces which Germany has flung against Italy, for the first time since the two countries have been at war, we do not as yet know; and all discussion of this subject would be useless in view of the fact that such forces have been sufficient to assure them the rapid advance which it absolutely must be checked. But at the same time it is advisable to note that the new French offensive on the Aisne has cost the enemy, in two days, the loss of several villages and important heights, besides 12,000 prisoners, of whom 200 are officers, and 120 cannons, without counting the large amount of war material, and will render it still more imperative for Germany to transfer more troops to the French front.

"We can, therefore, conclude that the strength and the continuity of the Anglo-French offensives which have, until this day, prevented Germany from undertaking offensive operations on a large scale on the Russian front will, perhaps, restrict the help which Germany could give the Austrian army on the Italian front up to such time as the situation can be retrieved on this front.

"Such is, irrespective of the exact losses inflicted on the enemy and of the tactical advantages secured by the Allies, the true import of their successes on the western front."

LUFBERY GETS ANOTHER.

American Aviator Brings Down 13 Fifteenth German Airplane.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn., member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, has brought down his fifteenth German airplane, according to today's Paris edition of The Chicago Tribune.

This, adds the newspaper, makes Lufbery's official count twelve, the bringing down of three machines he accounted for not having been reported by the official observers.

NEW ELECTRIC BOAT OF GERMANS IS SUNK

Vessel Controlled by Current Attacks British Patrol Off Coast of Belgium.

PROBABLY RADIO INVENTION

High-Speed Craft Supposed in Washington to be Like Hammond Type Tested Here.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An attack was made today on British vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by an electrically controlled high-speed boat. The boat was destroyed.

The following official statement was given out:

"An attack was made today on our vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by an electrically controlled high-speed boat. The attack was defeated and the boat destroyed."

Similar American Device.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Use by the Germans "of an electrically controlled boat" off the Belgian coast was taken here to mean that a device similar to the radio-controlled torpedo with which the United States has been experimenting had been developed by German engineers to supplement their land batteries along the coast. The fact that the boat was destroyed by the British gunners does not, however, suggest a similar fate for the American device.

The theory of distant control of boats, torpedoes, or airplanes through the use of radio apparatus is an old one. In this country basic patents for a device of that character were obtained by Rear Admiral Fisk approximately twenty years ago.

No practical application of the theory to boats or torpedoes was of record, however, until John Hays Hammond, Jr., began his experiments and worked out the plan with which the Government has been experimenting. Congress appropriated nearly a million dollars for the purchase of the Hammond patents, and a joint Army-Navy Board, headed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, was appointed to pass upon the device before it should be taken over. The starting of war prevented any publication of the development of the project.

The Hammond device, as originally demonstrated, was applied to a swift motor boat. From a shore station the inventor was able to send the motor boat in any direction he pleased by the use of a radio telegraph key. The little craft skimmed far out, almost out of sight, stopped, turned back, circled about a schooner that was passing, and then returned to its dock. The only person aboard was a watchman, posted forward, who did not touch the machinery. The boat was under absolute control from shore.

For Use in Shallow Waters.

Presumably this is what the Germans have worked out as an added protection for the shallow waters of the Belgian coast. The British employ special monitors for patrol work there. They are constructed with shallow draft, and have outside air chambers or "blisters," as the navy knows them, to make them safe from submarine attack. These and the shallow water make them virtually immune from underwater assault.

Experts here think probably the Germans equipped a high speed motor boat with a heavy explosive charge similar to a torpedo, and hoped to drive it against the side of the British ships.

For obvious reasons nothing can be said as to how the United States purposes to use its radio control plans. It was never intended, however, to use a surface boat, so the German experience has no bearing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An element of mystery about the Admiralty's announcement that the Germans used an electrically controlled highspeed boat off the Belgian coast came as a surprise to naval experts consulted by The Evening News this afternoon.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., suggested that the craft carried no crew, but was controlled by wireless either from shore or from aircraft. Another suggestion was that the Germans had developed an electrically controlled torpedo, such as was invented by Axel Oilling, a Swedish engineer.

12 AMERICAN SAILORS LOST IN PICKET BOAT

Craft From U. S. S. Michigan Foundered in Home Waters Oct. 20—Brief Announcement Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Twelve men of the United States Navy, attached to the battleship Michigan, are supposed to have lost their lives through the foundering of a picket boat from the Michigan on Oct. 20. The Navy Department's advices, which came today, are brief. In furnishing the names of the men drowned or missing, the department made this statement:

"The finding of the bodies of three of the crew and the failure to find other traces of the boat or its occupants lead the Department to believe that all were drowned."

The Department's statement did not contain any information as to where the casualty occurred. Following is the list of the picket boat's crew:

SCHULTZ, JOSEPH JAMES, seaman, second class; enlisted in the navy April 9, 1917, at Indianapolis, Ind., giving as his next of kin brother, Herman Schultz, 1,701 Lafayette Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HENDRICKSON, JOSEPH HENRY, seaman, second class; enlisted July 27, 1915, at Baltimore, Md.; next of kin, father, Albert C. Hendrickson, 611 Jessop Place, York, Penn.

SCOTT, ROSCOE, fireman first class; enlisted Dec. 8, 1913, at Des Moines, Iowa; next of kin, brother, Frank C. Scott, Denver, Col.

WING, STANLEY J., fireman second class; enlisted March 26, 1917, at Detroit, Mich.; next of kin, mother, Sarah Wing, 1,245 Twenty-fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.

ATWOOD, AUSTIN, seaman second class, enlisted June 23, 1917, at Cleveland, Ohio; next of kin, father, George Atwood, 618 Warren Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

FLOW, ARTHUR A., seaman second class; enlisted July 6, 1917, at Raleigh, N. C.; next of kin, father, James C. Flow, Matthews, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

MEISTER, ANDREW P., gunner's mate third class; enlisted Sept. 25, 1913, at Philadelphia; next of kin, mother, Anna Klose, 57 Columbia Street, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

FISCHER, W. H., coxswain; enlisted Feb. 3, 1915, at Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, father, Henry J. Fischer, 2,515 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.

JONES, CLARENCE LESLIE, seaman; enlisted April 7, 1916, at Portland, Me.; next of kin, mother, Aura Francis Jones, Central Street, Bucksport, Me.

TAMILLO, EDMUND L., coxswain; enlisted Aug. 25, 1916, at Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, mother, Bessie Tamillo, 3,109 North Central Park, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG, JAMES P., chief gunner's mate; enlisted Nov. 3, 1913, at New York; next of kin, sister, Margaret Young, 499 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HIDMARCH, GEORGE MELVILLE, Jr., seaman second class, National Naval Volunteers; detailed information regarding enlistment not at hand.

The disaster, it is understood, occurred in home waters. The body of Coxswain Tamillo was found by fishermen entangled in their nets last Tuesday. A violent storm had swept the coast the day before. It is believed by the fishermen that Tamillo, after his boat floundered, swam some distance, and found the nets. His hands were tightly clasped around the lines of the net. It was necessary to cut the ropes to get the body free.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—George M. Hidmarch, Jr., mentioned as one of those who probably perished in the capsizing of a picket boat from the U. S. S. Michigan, is believed to be George M. Hindmarsh, Jr., son of a police officer of this city. Hindmarsh, who was 22 years old, enlisted in the Naval Militia in April, and later was assigned to the Michigan.

ARMY BONDS $89,273,650.

Twenty-five of the Camps Passed the Million Mark for the Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The army has subscribed for the second Liberty Loan the sum of $89,273,650, of which $53,000,000 was allotted in favor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City.

The thirty-one camps throughout the country rolled up a total of $43,270,500. The sixteen national army camps subscribed $23,733,900, and the fifteen National Guard camps subscribed $19,536,600. Twenty-five of the camps passed the million mark. The national army camps have a per capita subscription of $58.72 and the National Guard camps a per capita subscription of $59.18. Camp Meade at Admiral, Md., leads the national army with a per capita subscription of $89.39. Camp Cody, at Deming, N. M., leads the National Guard with a per capita subscription of $110.88.

Fire in Canadian Munitions Plant.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Fire in the forgings plant of the Cliff Ammunition Company early today did $200,000 damage. Two hundred employes working in the night shift escaped, and firemen were able to keep the flames away from the explosives. Spontaneous combustion is believed to be the cause. Almost simultaneously another fire caused $65,000 damage to a drug concern.

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CZECH RESISTANCE GROWS IN AUSTRIA

Bohemia Is Inspired by Hope of Reviving the Glories of Its Past.

FINDING STRONG LEADERS

Movement Threatens at Any Moment to Start Collapse of the Empire.

By DR. HERMANN ROESEMEIER.
Formerly Political Editor of the Berliner Morgenpost.

BERNE, Sept. 10.—The Austrian half of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is at present almost riven asunder, owing to five different sources of perpetual discord.

In the mountainous German-speaking districts Liberals and Clericals are at daggers drawn, and although occasionally they may become somewhat reconciled, it is never for long. For a considerable time past the Christian Socialists, in other words, the popular section of Clericals, have had the upper hand over the Crown Lands of Lower Austria, together with the capital, Vienna.

In the polyglot mountainous parts—that is to say, the southern parts of Styria and Carinthia, and also Carniola, the German-Austrians and the Slovenians are in opposition, the latter being a branch of the great Southern Slav, or Serbian, race.

In Bohemia and Moravia for more than two generations a violent antagonism has prevailed between the Czechs, who are of Western Slav origin, and the Germans, (i. e., German-speaking Austrians.)

In Galicia the Poles are always at loggerheads with the Ruthenians, who are Little Russians.

Finally, in Austria, as in all civilized countries, there is a perpetual conflict going on between labor and capital, employer and employed.

Czech Antagonism Is Aggressive.

All these antagonisms cross and recross in every possible direction, which fully explains why Austrian internal politics is now perhaps the most confused and complex in the world. It will be sufficient to cite a few historical facts in order to show what a pitch hostility between German-speaking Austrians and Czechs has reached, and why such hostility should exist. Of all the internal cancers eating into the very heart of Austria this is probably the most dangerous, and, as will be seen, it is exceedingly deep seated.

Thousands of Czech soldiers, whole regiments, in fact, together with their officers, have gone over to the side of the Entente during this war. Many are fighting in the French Foreign Legion; in Russia there is a special Czech-Slav brigade, and Masaryk, the most eminent Czech scholar of today, is living in exile. As every one knows, the leading Czech Deputies in Austria have been condemned to death since the war, but were recently pardoned.

On the other hand, Count Clam Martinic, Ritter von Seidler's predecessor as Austrian Prime Minister, is a Czech, and so also is Count Silva Tarouca, by far the ablest member of the present Ministry, as well as the present Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, about whom opinions are greatly divided. Moreover, these men all feel themselves Czechs, although they certainly belong to the more moderate section of Czechs—what they aim at being merely a certain degree of self-government within the Austrian Empire itself, but not complete separation from Austria.

Now, the Czechs are the inhabitants of Southern and Central Bohemia, the mountainous districts of which, the east, west, and north, are mainly peopled by German-speaking Austrians. Prague, Tilsen, and Budweiss, for example, are Czech cities, whereas Eger and Trautenau are German towns. In Bohemia the Czechs are greatly in the majority, and likewise in Moravia, although here not so much so. The Austrian parts of Silesia are inhabited by Czechs and by Poles and German-speaking Austrians. Furthermore, large districts of Northern Hungary are inhabited by Slovaks, who are in reality a Czech race.

Inspired by Former Glories.

The Czechs are unquestionably the most highly civilized and advanced of all Slav peoples, and what is more, as I shall show, they have a glorious past, and they are determined that their future shall be likewise glorious.

The name of the Czechs' country, Bohemia (which, as it is called in German,) comes from Bojer, a Keltic tribe, settled there many centuries ago. In course of time the German inhabitants all left Bohemia, and the Czechs therefore entered it without a struggle.

Bohemia in those days had her own sovereigns, among them members of the Franco-German house of Luxemburg. Under the rule of these monarchs she grew and prospered—grew, in fact, until her boundaries extended even to the Baltic, and the capital of East Prussia, Königsberg, was actually founded by one of the Kings of Bohemia, the great Ottokar.

To English-speaking peoples Bohemia is chiefly known, of course, because of the Protestant reformer, John Huss, undoubtedly the most famous of her sons. It is not to be denied, however, that with the religion of the Hussites there was a strong admixture of national ambition. After Huss had been burned to death the Hussites, then a powerful party, gained the upper hand in Bohemia, and they, together with peasants and certain other parties, united to combat German influence—a struggle which the Czechs, their descendants, are still continuing by their ceaseless destructive tactics against German-speaking Austrians.

The Germans, meanwhile, had begun to return to Bohemia, where they were chiefly engaged in working the valuable mines. The Czechs vigorously opposed both them and the feudal nobility, which still flourishes in Austria, while they were also the enemies of the ecclesiastical magnates.

The Hussites, in short, were not men of peace—certainly from necessity but perhaps also partly from choice. They produced great Generals, they put armies to flight, and they invented new firearms, for the word pistol in English and several German words for weapons are demonstrably of Czech origin.

Split by Internal Quarrels.

Had not the Czechs, indeed, fallen out among themselves every one to the uttermost parts of the earth would have known full well who were and who are the Czechs. They did, however, quarrel among themselves, and for a time their history is too petty to be interesting.

Ultimately, after many vicissitudes, Bohemia came into the hands of the Austrian dynasty, the Hapsburgs. From the very first the Hapsburgs left no stone unturned to abolish political and religious liberties in Bohemia, which had the effect of driving many Czechs into exile.

In the Thirty Years war, when the Bohemian army was badly defeated by the Hapsburg mercenaries, the Czechs passed through terrible days. The Protestant religion was as nearly exterminated in their country as it was possible to exterminate it, and numbers of the Czech nobles and old families were forcibly exiled. It seemed, indeed, as if the Czech nation was definitely exterminated, but those who attempt to follow Austrian politics today or who ever read a debate of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies know well how far this is from being the case.

At this period German was spoken everywhere in Bohemia, and the only Czech elements persisting, the only remnants of Czechdom, were some poor artisans and miserable and oppressed bond slaves to the lords of the soil.

Nevertheless during the many changes subsequent to the French Revolution there was a great awakening of the Czechs, and by 1848, when the Austrian Empire was threatened with disruption, they were again strong enough to make their weight and influence felt. Strange as it may seem, they were mainly on the side of the reactionary Hapsburgs.

The Czechs have not always encountered sympathy or due appreciation, and at times they have been greatly understated, but the subsequent history of this people has belied all depreciation. The Czechs, in short, although those unacquainted with Austria and Austrian conditions may not realise this, have developed into a nation which takes really high rank, not merely industrially, but also intellectually. They have produced statesmen, such as the modern politicians Kramarcz, Czernin, and Silva-Tarouca; historians of note, sociologists, and men of real ability in other walks of life.

Indeed, it may truthfully be said that—to use the Germans' favorite phrase—they have earned for themselves a place in the sun. A student of recent Austrian politics would be tempted to say that it is often the Czech tail which wags the Austrian dog—to use a homely expression. Certain it is that the future of Austria and to some extent that of Europe will depend upon a judicious settlement of the Czech question.

ACTRESS TO BECOME A NUN.

Mlle. Lavalliere of Paris Divides Possessions Among Friends

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2.—Mlle. Eve Lavalliere, for years one of the familiar figures of Parisian life and long favorite at the Theatre des Varieties, has left the stage to take the veil.

The actress has sold all the luxurious furnishings of her apartment, divided her dresses, furs, and jewels among her friends, and in a day or two will enter the Order of Carmelites.

HENDERSON RENEWS ADMIRALTY ATTACK

British Naval Critic Unwilling to Excuse the Loss of Scandinavian Convoy.

THINKS GUARD INADEQUATE

Daily Mail Commenting on Geddes's Speech, Admits Admiralty Situation Is Improving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Admiral W. H. Henderson, in a letter to The London Daily Mail on the speech of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, complains of the Admiralty's lack of candor in its announcement of the loss of the Scandinavian convoy, thereby causing much unnecessary public perturbation. He says: "Dispatches or official announcements of this order should be a laconic statement of the facts and the reasons and causes for them, omitting any information that may be of use to the enemy. In this case there was none. Judged by this standard, what can the people think of the announcement as made? It is full of embellishment which should have been left to the press to express, and omitted to state that the reason why there was no possibility of being able to intercept the enemy cruisers on their way back—whatever was the position of the nearest supporting squadron, which was apparently a long way off—was the breakdown in the means of communication.

"Every one will indorse the tribute paid by the First Lord to the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men of the escorting destroyers. It was magnificent, but hopeless, for it is impossible for a destroyer to face a well-armed cruiser in daylight. She can only avoid destruction by evasion. The two destroyers were anti-submarine escorts only. They were surprised by an attack in overwhelming force, and, being without immediate support, their only chance was instant dispersal of themselves and their convoy. Destroyers are valuable assets, and a contingency should have been provided, for it was a case of sauve qui peut.

"The whole episode seems to illustrate the misguiding effect of the cry of 'wolf.' Other convoys may have escaped by good luck, and for that reason adequate precautions were not taken on this occasion.

"Every responsible naval officer would agree as to the impossibility of passing a fleet into the North Sea, but there are other means by which it would have been possible to render assistance to the Russians although they might have been able to do it for themselves."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial defending its attack on the Admiralty, says:

"In his [Geddes's] remarks on the critics he showed fairness and moderation, and handles his weapons in a perfectly sportsmanlike manner, very different from the splashing and spluttering fury of Mr. Asquith, who has old scores to wipe out and who is, moreover, secretly conscious that the menacing development of the submarine problem and the unreformed organization of the Admiralty were legacies of his 'wait and see' Government. So far as we are entitled to speak for the critics, we desire to say that we make no complaint. It is better for the critics to be denounced than for the Admiralty organization to stagnate, and if a critic has the satisfaction of seeing reforms carried out he may take his official castigation with good temper.

"Both from what he said and from what he left unsaid, we are satisfied that Sir Eric Geddes has a fairly shrewd understanding of the problem with which he has to deal, and that he has formed a tolerably accurate estimate of the personalities concerned. There has been great progress in the right direction at the Admiralty since The Daily Mail began its nefarious discussion of the subject early this year."

SECRETARY LANSING HERE.

Will Visit Friends, but Hold No Conferences.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Mrs. Lansing arrived in New York yesterday from Washington and registered at the Hotel Biltmore. With them were Solicitor General Davis and Mrs. Davis.

Secretary Lansing said he had come to New York to spend the week-end and to visit friends, and that he would hold no conferences on official business while in the city.

REPRISALS IN BRAZIL AGAINST GERMANS

President Sends Plans to Congress for Drastic Steps—Two Ships Torpedoed.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 3.—In response to the demand for reprisals against the German aggressions, the President of the republic has sent to the Congress a message containing the following recommendations:

First—Annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans.

Second—Prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects.

Third—Control of German banks, eventual annulment of their license, and the extension of these measures to German commercial firms.

Fourth—Prohibition of the transfer of ownership of German properties.

Fifth—The internment of German subjects.

The message adds that authorization is given to the members of the Cabinet to take without restriction the necessary measures for the efficiency of the military organization of the republic. The Parliamentary Diplomatic Committee will meet this evening to discuss the measures.

There is violent indignation among the members of the chambers and the Brazilian people over Germany's actions.

Popular manifestations against German business houses in this city assumed a violent character today. The damage was heavy.

Anti-German outbreaks also are reported from Curityba and Sao Paulo. The guard detachments over the Central Railway of Brazil have been doubled, all officers have been recalled to their garrisons, and furloughs have been suspended. A spy, whose nationality is not publicly known, has been arrested in Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian steamships Acary, formerly the German steamer Ebernburg, 4,275 tons gross, and Guarahy have been torpedoed in European waters.

Two men were killed and four injured. Both steamers, according to the latest reports, succeeded in beaching

TELL OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

Canadian Prisoners Sent Home Describe Conditions in Camps.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—First-hand reports of brutalities practiced and conditions in German prison camps, particularly at Gottingen, Hanover, were given here today by Corporals Alexander Yetman and Allan McDonald, Toronto Highlanders, who were captured at St. Julien in April, 1915. They were prisoners in Germany for nineteen months, but when they became ill, because of starvation, they were sent home through Switzerland.

"Back from the grave, that's me," said Corporal Yetman. "I was fifteen months at Gottingen and three months at Mannheim, when I was waiting to be sent to Switzerland. I weighed 185 pounds when I was captured, and because of poor food, bad treatment, and conditions of the camp I was down to 98 pounds when I was sent to Switzerland in August, 1916. There I started to pick up, and I now weigh 165. I came home with tuberculosis. The gas and the poor food brought it, and it was a wonder I did not die. The food was not fit for pigs, and I doubt if they would eat it.

"I saw Ambassador Gerard of the United States at the Mannheim camp. He visited the place and made an inspection, but the Huns fixed things up when he came. I am sure he did good work in connection with making things better.

"We were often hit, punished, and kicked and called 'pigs' and 'swine.' Now and then we could walk to town, if we liked, but they made us walk in the middle of the road, for we could walk on the sidewalk beside the German, and they jeered at us and called us vile names.

"When you asked a guard for a cup of water, a German Red Cross nurse would knock it out of your hand and throw the cup on the ground. We had to sleep on the floor of the huts. We had no change of clothing, and when we were wet to the skin we had to keep our clothes on."

Miss Jane Morgan to Wed Nov. 14.

The wedding of Miss Jane N. Morgan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and George Nichols of New York will take place on Nov. 14 at the Morgan country place at Glen Cove, L. I. Owing to the war it will be a quiet affair. Mr. Nichols is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. T. Nichols.

White Satin Waists
for Women and Misses
Special at 7.50

SIX new mannish models, made of a lustrous washable satin, in plain tailored, cluster tucked, and bosom-tucked effects, with deep roll, Tuxedo or square collar, and French or turn-back cuffs.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE—37TH AND 38TH STREETS

Wool Plaid Skirts
for Women and Misses
Special at 9.75

A NEW box pleated model in green and blue; brown and blue; and black and white, with overstripes of purple, gold, or green.

The Individual Shops are forever interesting, forever informative, and forever new!

The Largest Price Reductions ever made
Women's Handsome Gowns
for Afternoon, Theatre and Dinner

EXQUISITE creations of satin, Georgette crepe, and silk net, in black and evening shades, lavishly braided, beaded or embroidered, and some of them richly banded with fur.

Reduced price 48.00
Heretofore prices . . 69.50 to 125.00

Reduced Prices Monday on
Women's Tailored Suits

PLAIN tailored models to wear with one's own furs, or trimmed with beaver, Nutria, Jap Kolinsky, or Hudson seal. All are this season's models, but only one, two or three of a kind.

Former prices . . . 59.50 to 79.50
Reduced price 45.00

This superb Chiffon Velvet Gown for Women
special at 68.00

Back of bodice and skirt and tunic of black chiffon velvet, and elongated jacket front of chiffon velvet in rose, turquoise, gray or black, elaborately beaded or embroidered.

Strictly tailored or fur-trimmed
Women's Winter Coats
special at 45.00

A SCORE of new models, featuring fitted and semi-loose lines, strictly tailored, or cuffed and collared with modish furs. In silvertone, broadcloth, duvet de laine, and diagonal vicunas.

Daytime and more dressy models in
Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats
special at 59.50

FIFTEEN of the most recent styles, in soft pliable fabrics, individualized by collars, cuffs and other trimmings of nutria, Hudson seal, raccoon, and other furs.

Waterfall Velvet
Women's Lounging Robes
Special at 29.50

MADE of Waterfall Silk Velvet, in Du Barry rose, French blue, pink, orchid, turquoise or wistaria, and silk lined throughout.

Franklin Simon & Co.
20 Different Models in
Women's Shoes
For Dress or Day Wear
12.00

THE models are exclusive with us. So is the price, for these shoes cannot be duplicated at the same figure. Lace styles exclusively, in brown, gray, or black kidskin, or combined with buckskin tops. Long vamps and military, Cuban, or Louis XVI heels, as occasion demands.

These Women's
Satin Evening Slippers
are selling out of their class
at 6.50

MADE of superior quality satin, in evening shades, with long graceful vamps, light, hand-sewn soles that are very flexible; high and shapely arches, and Louis heels.

Also in cloths of silver or gold, at the same price.

An Adorable Misses'
Chiffon Velvet Evening Gown
Special at 45.00

A CHARMING creation for evening, in turquoise, coral, or black chiffon velvet, with side draped skirt, and crushed girdle bodice with cap sleeves of self color silk net. *Ages 14 to 20 years.*

A Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suit
Copied from a Paris Model
Special at 59.50

IN the new shades of silvertone or wool velour, with surplice coat button-trimmed at one side and patch pocketted at the other, with shawl collar of Hudson seal. *Ages 14 to 20 years.*

Misses' Dressy Winter Coats
Special at 45.00

BELTED or semi-Empire models, exhibiting pleated sides, novelty pockets and roll, muffler, shawl, and surplice collars. In the favored cold weather fabrics and colors. *Ages 14 to 20 years.*

Franklin Simon & Co.
The new fashions in Women's Furs of which these are the newest examples
Short Fur Coats

COATEE of Scotch Mole, with belt and sash; cape sleeves which can be snapped to form closed sleeves; and a crush collar of ermine.
295.00

CAPE Coat Coatee of Hudson Seal, with full loose cape back, belted coatee front, patch pockets, and a collar of skunk.
150.00

KNEE Length Coat of Hudson Seal, with full belt crossing in front, new high shirred collar, and deep cuffs and pockets of self fur.
185.00

SHORT Coat of Natural Nutria fur, designed with belt all around, elongated shawl collar and deep cuffs of Nutria.
115.00

HYLAN'S FINAL PLEA MADE AT 7 MEETINGS

Judge Again Promises Steps for Municipal Ownership of Utilities if Elected.

MORE ATTACKS ON MITCHEL

Tells Labor Audience That Democratic Party Deserves Credit for Laws Aiding the Workmen.

In what he predicted would be his final appeal to the voters of the campaign, Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, promised last night that if elected Mayor he would take immediate steps to inaugurate municipal ownership of public utilities in this city.

Judge Hylan spoke before seven audiences in Manhattan and Brooklyn during the night. His biggest meeting was at Cooper Union, where he addressed a labor audience under the auspices of the New York State Federation of Labor. At this meeting Judge Hylan said that the Democratic Party deserved credit for all the legislation, State or Federal, that had tended to promote the interest of workingmen.

At all his meetings the Tammany nominee assailed Mayor Mitchel, especially on the loyalty issue. He predicted that the Mayor was getting ready for an eleventh hour attack on his patriotism, backed by the affidavit from an employe in the Park Department.

"I am informed that Mayor Mitchel now has in his possession another false affidavit, made by an employe in the Park Department, which he intends to produce tomorrow or Monday in support of another false charge he intends to make that I was at the convention of the Society of the Friends of Peace at Chicago," said Judge Hylan. "As this may be the last opportunity I shall have of speaking directly to my fellow-citizens in this campaign, I say to you tonight that the statement he is preparing to make is also false. The truth is that I was never in Chicago in all my life."

"Mayor Mitchel has tried in the closing days of the campaign to talk Americanism," continued the Tammany candidate. "In that attempt he has used forged documents and false affidavits, knowing that there is no penalty under our criminal law for the making of such false affidavits. He has produced one false affidavit to support his charge that I was a member of the Society of the Friends of Peace. I have told the people of this city that I was never a member of that society and that my name was never used with my knowledge.

"But false affidavits and forged posters pretending to be reproductions of letterheads will not save Mr. Mitchel. The people know that a man who will betray their trust and aid his intimate friends who are charged with a conspiracy to rob the public treasury will have no scruples about using false affidavits, particularly when they are of such a character that the law provides no punishment.

Promises for City's Future.

"I cannot leave you tonight without a word of promise for the future of this city. On Tuesday the people by the exercise of the ballot, the mightiest institution of the Republic, will again take control of their government, which for four years has been in the hands of the money kings of Wall Street and the corruptionists, who are intimate friends of the Mayor.

"I promise you that there shall be an immediate readjustment of the assessment rolls so that the millionaires and favored corporations will no longer be specially favored, but must pay their just proportion of the cost of government.

"I promise you that steps shall be taken immediately to establish in this city a system of municipal ownership and operation of our public utilities. This great source of wealth must be operated for the benefit of all the people and not for the profit of the favored few.

"I promise you a clean, economical, businesslike administration of all the city's affairs.

"I promise you the most rigid economy in the interests alike of the business man, the property owner, and the rentpayer, who must all share the burden of government.

"The people of New York are disgusted with the tactics employed by Mitchel, Prendergast, and their group of domineering moneyed backers. These few men, seeking to fasten their grip on our city government, have stopped at nothing that money could buy in this campaign. The people were appalled at their attempt to steal the primary for Mitchel. The people have been outraged by the attempt to use the war and the American flag to cover the indictment of ex-Senator Reynolds, William M. Greve, and Frank Bailey, the head and front of the 'land ring,' and intimate friends of Mayor Mitchel, in company with O'Malley, the poor tool in Prendergast's office.

"The sense of fairness and decency of the community has been aroused to white heat by the attempt to cheat and deceive our soldiers at the training camps with fraudulent ballots bearing Mitchel's name as the Republican candidate. The people have been insulted by the display of the Mayor on the billboards masquerading in the honorable uniform of a soldier of the United States.

"No amount of money and no amount of slander and no amount of fraud and forgery can erase the record of this Mitchel-Prendergast administration from the minds of the people of the City of New York. I am confident of my election, and I reiterate my promise to restore the government of the City to the people with the aid of a Democratic Board of Estimate which I earnestly urge that you elect to aid me."

Speaks at Other Meetings.

The meetings addressed last night by Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Tammany city ticket were: Italian-American League, 372 Broome Street; Public School 41 on Greenwich Street and Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue; Chauffeurs' Club, 240 West Fifty-fifth Street; Cooper Union; Progressive Democratic dinner at the Hotel Astor; Irish-American Engineers, Prospect Hall, Brooklyn. A Hylan automobile parade was held in the afternoon. Judge Hylan, with Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany trio on the city ticket, rode in the first automobile, followed by other cars loaded down with Tammany candidates and district leaders. The parade started at Abingdon Square, made its way up to the Bronx on the west side, and down to Manhattan again over east side thoroughfares, crossing to Queens and Brooklyn via the Queensboro Bridge and returning to Manhattan over the Manhattan Bridge.

ARMY OFFICER DISAPPEARS.

Lieut. Stall of Sixth Infantry Is Dropped as a Deserter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Announcement was made in the Army Orders today that by direction of the President the name of First Lieutenant Fred Stall of the Sixth United States Infantry had been dropped from the rolls of the army as a deserter.

Stall entered the army last May upon the operation of the increment law of last year. It was provided by this law that all officers of the grade of Second Lieutenant at entrance should at once take rank as First Lieutenant. Stall was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and assigned to the Sixth Infantry. He joined the regiment at Chickamauga Park. The Army Register does not show what his qualifications for military service were.

Lieutenant Stall is described as being a man of good habits and fairly competent as an officer. The report to the War Department in his case states that he suddenly disappeared from Chickamauga Park Jan. 30, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him. It is said tonight that he was not addicted to drink and his accounts were satisfactory.

CITY LEADERS RALLY TO FUSION SUPPORT

Alton B. Parker Says Mitchel's Defeat Would Be Hailed with Rejoicing in Germany.

POLK SENDS INDORSEMENT

Counsellor of State Department Says New York Is a Shining Example of Good Government.

The Mitchel Fusion Committee continued yesterday to receive assurances of support for Mayor Mitchel from citizens in all walks of life. The Mayor himself received many letters declaring for his re-election. Frank L. Polk, Counsellor to the State Department at Washington, sent a letter stating that as a citizen of New York and a taxpayer he was deeply interested in seeing the Mayor continued in office. Mr. Polk's letter was not considered in any way as an indorsement by Washington of the Mitchel administration. The letter read:

"As a citizen of New York and a taxpayer I am deeply interested, as all right-thinking citizens should be, in continuing an honest and efficient administration of the complicated affairs of our great city. Throughout the United States the conduct of the affairs of the city by you and your colleagues is recognized as the shining example of how a municipality should be governed. A defeat would be looked on in every community as a serious blow to good government. Beyond all question your splendid record entitles you to re-election.

"Having had the good fortune of being a member of your administration, I know with what honesty of purpose, courage, self-sacrifice, and intelligence you devoted yourself to the thankless and difficult task of meeting the many problems that presented themselves, and I shall always feel that I was privileged indeed to have been associated with you in the great work.

"It is said that the average voter has a short memory, but the people of New York on Election Day will not have forgotten the character of government New York has suffered from under some of the previous boss-ridden administrations. They will be called on to choose between continuing an administration of the city's affairs by trained, intelligent, and honest officials, conducted for the benefit of the citizens, or to revert to a partisan administration by respectable dummies and incompetent politicians for the benefit of an organization which certainly has not been distinguished in its past performances by its regard for civic virtue."

Although differing with Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast regarding the west side plan, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of 225 West Ninety-ninth Street and Vice President of the Independent Club of the west side, declared yesterday that it would be a disaster to the city to lose the services of these officials. He also denounced the attempt of the Mayor's opponents to characterize the west side plan as a "grab." He wrote:

"I have differed with the Mayor and the Controller on questions of policy, but at no time have I seen the slightest ground for doubting the good faith and sincerity of either. I speak whereof I have reason to know when I say that to use such phrases as 'sinister influences' and 'grab' in discussing the Mayor's or Controller's action is to substitute innuendo for fact and coin slander out of what was in reality an honest difference of opinion on a difficult question of municipal policy. I believe that it would be a disaster to the city, which I love, to lose at this juncture the services of two such earnest and honest servants as our present Mayor and Controller."

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, declared yesterday that the Mayor's re-election was necessary on the ground of patriotism. He said:

"The startling revelations of the relation of the candidate of the Democratic Party for Mayor with an organization, the conviction of the straight loyalty of which is not its outstanding characteristic, represents a situation which demands prompt and complete explanation."

Alton B. Parker, former Judge of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate for President in 1904, gave out this statement last night:

"I wish every one of my fellow-citizens would consider for a moment, the Mayoralty election from my point of view. For, if it is the correct point of view, then it is plainly the duty of every man who thinks so to cast aside party ties and relations and vote for Mitchel. Mayor Mitchel was one of the first to cry out to the people: 'Prepare now while there is time.' He has been the most conspicuous of the great multitude of the backers of the President and his war policies. His speeches of welcome to the several commissions of our allies have been read, not only here, but also abroad, by both allies and enemies. What their effect has been, we know. That his defeat will be a matter of regret to our allies and the cause of great rejoicing and church-bell ringing in Germany goes without saying. Will not the German Government say: 'New York has proven by its vote, as we have ever insisted, that our friends are in the majority in the United States, and therefore the majority is against the President and his policies. We appeal to you, therefore, to fight with all your might a little longer and we shall win the war, for a divided nation cannot stand against us!'

"Judging by the past, do you not think that such an appeal will be heeded by the German people, and the winning of the war, therefore, postponed with a vastly increased cost to us in the precious lives of our young men?

"In Russia the Soldiers' and Laborers' Organization is working for a separate peace for Russia. They are being resisted by the Russians of honor, and we hope successfully. But will they continue to resist the plea for a treacherous peace, if soldiers and laborers say: 'Can't you see from the overthrow of Mitchel in New York that the majority of the people of that city, and probably the whole country, are for a negotiated peace?' What will the effect of that appeal be in the present unsettled condition of Russian thought? It makes one tremble to think of it.

"That in the circumstances Mitchel's victory would be regarded by the President as a most fortunate outcome would seem to go without saying, but certainly it ought not to be expected that he say so. Our Presidents have not been accustomed to attempt to influence the local elections of those portions of the country in which they do not reside. The rule is sound in principle and needs no defense, nor should this be an exception to it, for momentous as the outcome of the contest is likely to prove in the further conduct of the war, our scheme of Government places upon the voters of this city, and upon them alone, the responsibility of deciding it."

WARNINGS FROM THE SKY.

Offer of Rewards for Illegal Voters to Drop from Airplane.

Four boroughs of the city will be showered from an airplane Monday morning with posters printed in red, white, and blue, offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of illegal voters. These posters have been prepared by the Honest Ballot Association, which is offering a total of $5,000 in fifty rewards of $100 each to the first fifty persons who will submit information and testimony that will, in the next four months, lead to the arrest and conviction of any illegal voter.

The posters are to be carried aloft by Caleb Bragg, who holds the world's altitude record, and who will leave next week for Dayton, Ohio, to begin service as a member of the military aviation force of the United States Army.

BETTING ON ELECTION GROWS MORE ACTIVE

Wagers Total About $25,000—Hylan a Favorite with Prevailing Odds 2½ to 1.

More activity regarding general election betting prevailed yesterday on the Curb market than on any other day of the campaign. The betting was in small amounts, and Judge Hylan continued to be the favorite. The wagers were from $100 to $1,000, totaling about $25,000. The prevailing odds that Judge Hylan would win over his three opponents were 2½ to 1. Small bets above 2½ to 1 were made, according to Percy Guard, who has handled most of the bets, but these were all under $100. Such Mitchel money as appeared on the Curb was readily taken by Hylan backers.

One betting commissioner with $3,000 wanted odds of 1 to 3 on Mitchel, but it was not covered, the odds being considered too high. When Mitchel ran against McCall four years ago it was recalled that betting on the Curb was much more brisk than it was today. At that time Mitchel was a 2½-to-1 favorite. At the opening of the present campaign, before the primaries, Mitchel was an 8-to-5 favorite. After the primaries the odds narrowed down to even money and then turned in Hylan's favor.

The largest single wager of the day was placed on the curb market by a representative of a Stock Exchange house, who laid $5,000 on Hylan at odds of 2½ to 1. Just before the close of the curb market considerable more Hylan money appeared, as well as more Mitchel money. The Mayor's following, however, were demanding 3 to 1. About three wagers were made at these odds, the bets ranging from $100 to $500. An even money bet was made by a Stock Exchange firm that Hylan would win by 50,000 plurality.

Although more Mitchel money made its appearance, Hylan continued as a 2 to 1 favoriae in the election betting in Brooklyn yesterday. Fred Schumm, the local betting commissioner, placed $1,800 to $900 on Hylan against the field; $1,200 to $100 that Bennett would be defeated; $900 to $600 that Mitchel would beat Hilliquit; $100 to $900 that Hylan would poll as many votes as the other candidates combined; $500 even that Hylan would carry New York County by 45,000; $500 even that Hylan would have a plurality of 35,000 in Kings, and $400 to $500 that Hylan would carry all five boroughs.

MAYOR'S CLOSING SPEECHES

Makes Two Addresses Here Today and Goes to Yaphank Tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchel will address a meeting of Greeks at Terrace Garden this afternoon. Henry Morgenthau and Nicholas Murray Butler will also speak. At 9 o'clock this evening the Mayor will also make an address at the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Tomorrow the Mayor will go to Camp Upton, at Yaphank, and hold one indoor meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tent and several outdoor meetings, if the weather will permit. He will be accompanied by Controller Prendergast, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Martin W. Littleton, Job Hedges, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Morgenthau, William E. Walling, and Joseph Barondess.

STRAW VOTES FOR HYLAN.

Canvasses by Herald and World Indicate His Election.

The election of Hylan is indicated by the straw vote carried on by The New York Herald and by a postcard canvass of The New York World. The Herald's figures indicate a victory for Hylan by a wide margin, while The World's canvass shows the two candidates running very evenly, with Hylan leading slightly.

Of 53,200 votes in The Herald's poll, Hylan received 22,316; Mitchel, 13,751; Hillquit, 11,406, and Bennett, 5,727. The poll showed a marked gain for Hylan from week to week, a gain which apparently cut evenly from each of the other three candidates. During the first week Hylan received 1,069 votes, and in the fourth week of the poll received 2,501, slightly more than Mayor Mitchel received for that week. The fifth and last week of the poll, however, showed a decrease in the Hillquit vote, and a marked trend toward the Mayor.

The World calculated the final result as follows on the basis of its postcard canvass: Hylan, 216,058; Mitchel, 204,885; Hillquit, 150,034; Bennett, 63,864.

'YANKEE DOODLE' FOR MUCK

Dr. van Dyké Suggests That He Should Play "Dixie" Also.

After he closed his address before the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall yesterday, Dr. Henry van Dyke was asked by a person in the audience what ought to be done with Dr. Karl Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and he replied:

"Now that he has played 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' nothing better could be done for him than to make him play 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie.'"

In his address he denounced any peace that would not involve the "defeat, repentance, and reformation of the Imperial German Government and the liberation of the German people." He traced the progress of events that led the United States into the war, and declared that it had become clearly the duty and task of the United States to crush forever the foe of democracy.

"Twenty kings, princes, dukes, and grandees," said Dr. van Dyke, "made up the real German Empire, and they are the ones who started this war. But there are some seven or eight millions of German people between us and the Potsdam predatory gang, and there is just one way to reach them. Do it like we play football. Make a wedge and drive in."

In a lecture before the Brooklyn Institute at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday, Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton University took occasion to speak of the refusal of Dr. Karl Muck, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"His excuse," said Dr. Myers, "is that it is not up to the same standard of art as the other music. To my sense of things 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is good music. It expresses one of the noblest of the human emotions, patriotism, and I feel that that is a higher emotion than any that may be expressed in the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven."

SAFETY FOR ARMY WORK.

Labor Body Favors New Regulations in Making Uniforms.

New regulations for the manufacture of army uniforms have been recommended to the Quartermaster General by the Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing, which advocated that no contract be executed in New York City until the place of manufacture had been approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and that no manufacturer be permitted to allow any of the work to be done in dwellings or tenements. It is expected that the Quartermaster General will issue an order putting such regulations into effect at once.

The suggestions of the board are in line with the policy of the Government to care for its indirect workers. The move was made because of the great work entailed in inspecting the plant and sub-contract plants of manufacturers both before and after contracts had been let and the subsequent difficulty of correction. Under the new plan the manufacturer does not get the contract until his plant is all right and he has agreed that no sweatship labor shall go into the making of the uniforms he manufactures.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

An Exceptional Sale of
CREPE de CHINE UNDERGARMENTS
At Marked Price Reductions
FOR MONDAY and TUESDAY

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns — Empire back and front with embroidery medallions. 3.45
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns — Lacy models, trimmed back and front with cream Mechlin lace. 3.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns — Surplice model with ribbon beading, Empire and lace shoulder sleeves. 4.75
Crepe de Chine Chemises — Made with wide ecru lace top. 1.75
Crepe de Chine Chemises — Empire models combined with cream lace. 2.75

ODD COMBINATIONS
Formerly 7.95 to 16.50
5.95
Handsomely trimmed chiffons, crepe silks and pussy willow silk.

Special Sale of NEGLIGEES
Crepe de Chine Negligees — Heavy crepe de chine with silk fringed collars and sleeves. *Formerly 9.75* 6.95
Crepe de Chine House Coats — Heavy crepe de chine with pockets, large collar and sleeves of tucked Georgette crepe. *Formerly 16.50* 9.75
Crepe de Chine & Meteor House Coats — Heavy crepe de chine and meteor with collar and sleeves of satin and lace. *Formerly 22.50 to 29.50* 16.50

"Bontell" Silk Hosiery
1.25
Six pairs 7.35
Regular and extra sizes, medium weight silk. Reinforced mercerized lisle garter tops and soles. In black, white and favored shades for street and evening wear.

Particular Attention is Directed to
The Illustrated Fashions, in Today's N. Y. Times Rotogravure Section, of
WOMEN'S "BONTELL" TAILORED SILK SHIRTS

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Women's Kid Gloves
Specially priced at
1.75
One and two-clasp gloves, overseam and pique sewn. White, ivory, white with black stitching and black with white stitching.

A Special Sale of
WOMEN'S SUITS
IN CLOTH AND VELVET
FORMERLY 69.50 TO 98.50
55.00
About two hundred suits of velveteen, fine velour, silvertone velour, diagonal velour, broadcloth and Rayonnier cloth. Short and medium length coats trimmed with beaver, Hudson seal, Australian opossum, nutria. Also strictly tailored models to be worn with own furs. These suits in all the favored winter colorings.

TO CLOSE OUT—MONDAY
About Three Hundred Pairs of
WOMEN'S BLACK & TAN BOOTS
Small Groups *Broken Sizes*
5.25
These boots have been assembled from the regular stock and consist of black vici kid, black Russia calf, tan Russia calf and other styles.
Not all sizes in all styles, but collectively there are all sizes
NO C. O. D.'s. NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS.

A Special Sale of
WOMEN'S COATS
Plain & Fur Trimmed
REDUCED TO
42.00
A collection of odd coats—two or three of a kind—about one hundred and fifty in all, assembled from the regular stock. Some of the season's smartest modes in varying silhouettes are included, featuring wool velour in the fashionable shadings.

Special Values in
Women's SATIN FROCKS
Tailored and Dressy Modes
39.50 49.50 59.50
A collection of distinguished styles marked by a subtle refinement and simplicity. Models that are executed along strictly tailored lines; also more formal types accentuated with beautiful embroidery motifs and bead work.

Women's EVENING GOWNS
Charming & Distinctive Styles
85.00
Simple modes expressed in the latest terms of fashion. Developed in satin, poulte de soie and satin combined with net. Draped skirts and bugle bead trimmed bodices are features.

Special Values in
Women's SPORT FROCKS
In Wool Jersey
35.00
True sport frock modes in wool jersey and wool jersey with silk fleck mixture. In blue, tan, brown, oxford, green and navy tonings.

WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS
In Wool Jersey
39.50
Smart suits for golf or general sports wear—belted and plaited jackets with plain skirts having pockets. In oxford, navy, green, tan and brown.

An Ensemble of Magnificent
WOMEN'S FUR FASHIONS
Superlative in Elegance, Quality, Diversity

BABY CARACUL & BROADTAIL
450.00 to 1,650.00
An extraordinarily large and impressive showing of baby caracul and broadtail coats and wraps, accentuated with chinchilla, sable, Kolinsky and fox.

SCOTCH MOLE COATS & WRAPS
325.00 to 650.00
A most exhaustive assemblage of mole coats and wraps in every exclusive style diversion that has the cachet of the leading Paris fourreurs.

HUDSON SEAL COATS
110.00 to 575.00
A diversified assortment which includes every one of the season's new and exclusive style-themes and silhouettes. Developed from choice selected dyed muskrat pelts.

HUDSON BAY SABLES
A collection of perfectly matched and toned pelts in capes, stoles, pelerines and sets, *165.00 to 1,250.00*

Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Fisher, Kolinsky
Skunk in Scarfs, Muffs & Novelty Effects

Special Sale of
MISSES' SUITS
Tailored & "Lounge" Types
28.00
Strictly mannish and lounge suits made of whipcords, burella, wool jersey and wool velour. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
Smart, Youthful Modes
39.50
Featured are most unusual style treatments, emphasizing new notes in suits of velour, duvet de laine and burella. Sizes 14 to 18.

MISSES' WINTER COATS
Plain & Fur Trimmed
35.00
A collection of modish styles in Yosemite cloth, velour, diagonals and zibelines. Fitted and belted models, large adjustable muffler collars, contrasting Angora stole collars, plaited backs, fur bandings. Sizes 14 to 18.

MISSES' DAY FROCKS
Tailored & Dressy Modes
35.00
Presented are basque, tunic, one-piece, surplice, bustle and other youthful styles in charmeuse, crepe de chine, Poiret twill, satin, serge and Georgette crepe. Sizes 14 to 18.

MITCHEL SUMS UP THE HYLAN CASE

Tells the Voters of New York Why Judge Should Not Be Elected.

'WANT NO DISLOYAL MAYOR'

Hearst and Murphy Must Never Rule This City by Proxy, He Declares.

TAMMANY CANDIDATE 'UNFIT'

"He Must Be Defeated for the Sake of Decent Government," the Mayor Insists.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement last night summarizing the principal features of the attacks he has made upon John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, to prove that the disloyal and seditious elements are behind the Judge's candidacy. The Mayor predicted his own election because "the real Americans of this city will go 'over the top' against the forces of disloyalty."

The Mayor referred to Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, as the candidate "of open retreat and surrender," and declared that to doubt the defeat of Judge Hylan "is to doubt the loyalty of New York." He said that the public, knowing the facts, will not permit New York to be "shamed and humiliated, as Chicago has been shamed, by a Mayor who thinks more of the Kaiser than he does of America." He added that his Tammany opponent must be defeated for the sake of loyal government as well as for the sake of decent government.

"This city wants no disaffected or disloyal Mayor," declared Mr. Mitchel. "It wants no Mayor who is allied with the forces of incompetence and graft. On Tuesday next there will be an uprising of the citizenship of this city to prove to Mr. Hearst and to Mr. Murphy that they cannot rule New York by proxy. There will be no party lines in this uprising. There will be no division of race or blood. The divisions will be between the loyal and the disloyal, between the decent citizen and the enemy of good government." The Mayor also said:

"On Tuesday morning while American soldiers in France are fighting for those at home, those at home will have the opportunity to fight for their soldiers abroad. From the American soldiers in France comes the heart-gripping appeal to be loyal to them. Here in the United States, the eyes of the nation are turned toward New York. Every city and village in the country is waiting to learn whether New York stands with the nation for the vigorous prosecution of the war. On Tuesday night, translating into action the wave of aroused patriotism which is now sweeping over this city, a message will go out to strengthen the ardor of America's army and prove to the nation that New York is still an American city.

Candidate of Kaiser's Spokesman.

"John F. Hylan will be defeated because he is the candidate of William Randolph Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman. He will be defeated because, as Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace, he gave support and countenance to a disloyal group which, in convention assembled, applauded the sinking of an American ship. He will be defeated because, as a member of the Advisory Board of the sinister Printers and Publishers' Association, he joined in an attempt to organize a $2,000,000 corporation, the purpose of which was to create in the United States a chain of seditious and disloyal newspapers.

"He will be defeated because the public knows that when he ran for County Judge two years ago, Henry Weismann, the actual head of the Friends of Peace, inserted an advertisement in Hearst's Deutsches Journal, calling upon his friends to vote for Hylan because he was "sympathetically inclined toward all things German." He will be defeated because the public knows that The Staats-Zeitung, to which Dr. Dernburg, the Kaiser's press agent, contributed $15,000, has called upon Dr. Dernburg's followers to vote for Hylan. He will be defeated because having been exposed as a pro-German propagandist, he has added falsehood to disloyalty.

"John F. Hylan must be defeated for the sake of loyal government. He must also be defeated for the sake of decent government. The man who, while he was running for Municipal Court Judge in 1906, accepted checks from the most notorious swindler in America, is unfit to be trusted with the responsibilities of the Mayor's office. The man who now admits over his signature facts which he denied under oath in 1908 is unfit to represent the people of New York.

"The man who, while representing a company which he organized, failed to put in an answer to a suit which he instituted against that company in his own behalf and secured judgment by default against his own client is unfit to administer the vast finances of this city. The man whose judicial rulings were characterized by Mayor Gaynor as 'ignorant or dishonest' is unfit to be Mayor of New York.

"The man who takes as a character witness in the present campaign the same Edgar A. Whitney who acted as the go between for police grafters in the protection of disorderly houses is not fit to appoint the next Police Commissioner. The man who, before election, bends the knee to Murphy and fears to speak without Murphy's permission, cannot be trusted to oppose Murphy and Murphy's aims after election. The man who has persistently made false accusations against this administration, and, when challenged to discuss them, has fled from every platform where I could meet him, lacks the honesty and moral courage demanded of a public officer.

Unfitness of Hylan.

"For all these reasons, the absolute unfitness of John F. Hylan for the high office of Mayor has been established beyond a possibility of doubt.

"The men behind John F. Hylan, who boasted that their puppet would be elected because the German vote would be cast against strong and loyal government, will discover their mistake. They will learn that the great mass of Americans of German blood stand shoulder to shoulder with every other loyal citizen to resent the stigma of disloyalty which Judge Hylan and his masters have sought to place upon them and upon their children. The loyal Americans of my own blood who resent the attempt of the O'Learys and the Cohalans to brand them as disloyal will rally to the standard of America, the standard of liberty, for which they and their forefathers have fought for centuries. There are no divisions in France among the soldiers of America. Whatever their extraction, they are fighting side by side for their country and their flag. And on Tuesday there will be no division here among the citizens of America, who understand the issues of this campaign."

Earlier in the day the Mayor made public a copy of a letter from William R. Hearst which was read at a meeting of the Friends of Peace Society. The Mayor said:

"When the Friends of Peace met in Maennerchor Hall before the convention of which John F. Hylan was Honorary Vice Chairman, Theodore Sutro, the editor of Hearst's Deutsches Journal, read to this assemblage of German agents a letter from William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Sutro explained that an invitation had been sent to Mr. Hearst to speak at the convention and that the letter was in response to this invitation. This letter was printed in full in Hearst's Deutsches Journal of Aug. 27, 1915. I quote it translated in full:

Pledro Blazes Ranch, Cal.

Worthy Herr Sutro: I do not think that it will be possible for me to return to the East until Sept. 6, on which date the peace convention convenes. I am in no position, therefore, to accept your friendly invitation, but I will do all in my power to support your movement with which I am in hearty agreement.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

"After reading this letter, Mr. Sutro impressed its importance upon his hearers. 'Do you know,' he asked, 'what this promise of Mr. Hearst means? It places at your service the entire powerful chain of great newspapers which daily speak to ten million people.'

Now Promises the City.

"This was Mr. Hearst's promise to the pro-German propagandists in 1915. In 1917, he now proposes to go further in their behalf. He is attempting to place the Government of New York City at the disposal of all the disloyal agencies in the United States. A vote for Hylan is a vote for Hearst. A vote for Hearst is a vote to surrender to all those sinister forces who are now at work for the Hohenzollern in the United States. It is a vote for the plotters who place bombs on ships sailing from New York Harbor.

"It is a vote for those who think so little of the lives of American workers that they stand ready to blow up American factories in which those workers are employed. It is a vote for those who conspired to organize an invasion of the United States from Mexico. It is a vote for those who attempted to foment draft riots in this city.

"When Judge Hylan entered this campaign he entered it as the candidate of William Randolph Hearst. He is just as much Hearst's candidate now as he was in 1915, when Hearst sacrificed O'Loughlin to Hylan and printed an advertisement in his German newspaper advocating the election of Hylan to the County Judgeship. The people of this city are rising against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollern just as they rise against a hostile army at their gates. A wave of patriotism is sweeping this city that will carry the Hearst candidate of disloyalty to deserved defeat. The city which oversubscribed both Liberty Loans, the city which has sent its sons by thousands into the American Army will send out a message on Tuesday night to the rest of the nation and to the American Army across the sea which will prove that the heart of New York City beats in unison with the loyal heart of America."

CAMP UPTON CLOSED TO CIVILIANS TUESDAY

Chief of Staff's Election Day Order Upsets Plans of Campaign Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Nov. 3.—Camp Upton will be closed to all civilians on Tuesday, Election Day, except to laborers actually at work, and no one but election officials and voters will be permitted in rooms where the ballots are cast. This announcement has upset the plans of campaign workers here who contemplated last minute persuasion.

The memorandum concerning election day, signed by Lieut. Col. E. E. Booth, Chief of Staff of the Seventy-seventh Divisional, is as follows:

Upon advice received from the Secretary of the State of New York, it is hereby announced that all soldiers who are entitled to vote according to the laws of the State of New York will be permitted to cast their ballots at Camp Upton, N. Y., on Election Day, Nov. 6, whether they have registered or not.

Pasters may be used in connection with voting as provided in paragraph 510, "Guide for Soldier Electors for State of New York."

Company or detachment commanders are authorized to receive pasters from responsible representatives of party organizations, or from organizations representing candidates or well recognized political causes on or before Nov. 5, 1917, and will have such pasters in the polling place during the hours of election, available for the use of electors.

While the polls are open and during the progress of voting no person other than the company or detachment commanders, the inspectors, and the electors actually preparing their ballots and voting at the time will be permitted to enter or remain in the room where voting is going on. As soon as electors have prepared and cast their ballots they will immediately withdraw from the voting room and not enter it again.

The last election meetings will be held Monday night, when Mayor Mitchel, Oscar Straus, Job E. Hedges, and Martin W. Littleton will address the soldiers. It is not yet definitely known whether Colonel Roosevelt will speak.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County has taken steps to obtain an appropriation to improve the roads leading to Camp Upton.

POLING PLACE FOR SOLDIERS

Unregistered Enlisted Men to Vote at 69th Regiment Armory.

After conferring with the Secretary of State's office and the local authorities, President Edward Boyle of the Board of Elections announced yesterday that all citizens of this State in the military or naval service who were in the city on Election Day and who have not already voted might do so at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Mr. Boyle said that those who have registered in their home districts in New York City should vote in their respective election districts.

PERSHING'S MEN VOTE

But New York Troops Display Little Interest in the Election.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 3, (By The Associated Press.)—Little interest was displayed today by the soldiers in the voting in the New York election. The polls were open for three hours, but the result will not be known until the ballots are opened at Albany.

DRYS TURN TO MITCHEL.

Anti-Saloon League Commends Him Over Prohibition Candidate.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York, of which William H. Anderson is Superintendent, issued a statement yesterday setting forth that it had refused to declare for the Prohibition Party's city ticket and would support Mayor Mitchel.

"In our judgment the prohibition question is not in any sense an actual issue in the present municipal election in New York City," says the statement, "theories and wishes to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It is true that Mayor Mitchel does not go as far on this question as the Anti-Saloon League would like; but, while sentiment is undoubtedly growing rapidly in this city, in our opinion the Mayor fairly represents public sentiment on it so far as that sentiment has given itself effective expression. He stands for honest government and against graft. This is the indispensable foundation for the special efforts of any reform, and is as daylight to darkness when contrasted with the only other alternative of a Tammany administration.

"It is no disparagement of the estimable young man heading the Prohibition Party ticket to say that there is no possible chance of his being elected.

"Either Mayor Mitchel or Mr. Hylan, the Tammany candidate, will be elected. No matter how good the intention may be, a vote for the Prohibition Party candidate for Mayor is in practical operation a half vote for Tammany. This is a free country, and those who are able to figure out that the prohibition movement is strengthened by taking a vote away from an honest, able official, thereby helping the chances of a Tammany victory, are welcome to their opinion, but the Anti-Saloon League is not willing to assume responsibility for any such procedure, even to the extent of the implication that would arise from silence."

GIVES PLEDGE OF EFFICIENCY

Adamson Says Fusion Victory Will Make Progress Sure.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, issued a statement yesterday telling of the constructive work he expected to accomplish if elected.

"The community as represented in the city," he said, "possesses a power enjoyed by no body of citizens or group of organizations. That power should be used to secure to the people all those services which are necessary for their health, their education, their well being and protection. We must have a City Government which is both serviceable and humane. The city should be a model employer as well as a model servant. It should go forward, not remain stationary or go backward. Why has city government generally been slow to realize this conception of service? It is because our energies have been so constantly employed keeping the city free from corruption, keeping the Government merely elementally honest and clean.

"What we need as a vital condition of progress is permanently to set our Government free from influences which have corrupted and held it backward, and permanently to establish it upon a basis of honesty and efficiency, so that we may go forward to develop its full capacity for service. To do that, the immediate task is plain to all who have been familiar, as I have, with the Government of the city since the creation of the greater city twenty years ago. With that accomplished, the city may move forward with greater progress and security than it has ever known before. And to make this consummation complete, it is not only necessary to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor, but to defeat all the rest of the Tammany candidates, especially those who, if elected, would sit in the Board of Estimate and have the veto power upon every forward and progressive policy."

U-BOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.

Schneider Washed Overboard by Heavy Sea in the Atlantic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London.)—One of the most successful U-boat commanders, named Schneider, was drowned during a recent storm in the Atlantic. ... was operating his boat when a heavy sea washed him from the deck. Despite all the efforts of the crew they succeeded in recovering only his lifeless body. His boat has returned safely.

Xmas Cards —should be uncommon in design and expressive of taste and forethought.

Xmas Cards Place your orders now for immediate or later delivery. Stationery Shop.

59TH TO 60TH ST. BloomingdaleS LEX. TO 3D AVE.

Beaded Bags From France

Inimitable in beauty, richness—and price.

Diminutive little finger purses are $3.75.

Others up to $65 comprise solid beaded or bead-and-silk bags for street or opera use—in beautiful designs and colorings that will excite your admiration.

Satin Chemisettes

Neckwear of washable satin—a proved economy—and absolutely essential for a smart appearance.

High neck, trimmed with tiny buttons, $2.25 to $3.50.

Low neck with 2 styles of roll collar, $2.50.

Smart Footwear, $8.00

Tan Russia Walking Shoes, with fawn buck top, simulated wing tips and comfortable military heels.

Dress Shoes of matt kid or patent leather with turned soles and Louis heels, are also priced $8.00.

—Bloomingdales—Main Floor.

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Monday and Tuesday (Election Day)

Special Sale

Magnificent Collection

Superb Coats

for women and misses

Offering the Greatest Values of the Year

Velour Coats — Straight line belted model, lined and interlined throughout; large cape collar of kit coney. 22.50 Value 32.50

Heavy Velour Coats — Deep shoulder collar of kit coney; swagger belted model with high waist line; extra heavy cloth. 25.00 Value 35.00

Pom-Pom Coats — A special model without fur; all fashionable colors; lined with peau de cygne; warmly interlined. 29.75 Value 39.75

Wool Velour Coats — In a swagger semi-fitted model with collar of Hudson Seal, all the newest colors; lined with peau de cygne. 35.00 Value 45.00

Duvet de Laine Coats — Extra deep collar, cuffs and flaring 12-inch border of fur, silk lined and warmly interlined. 39.75 Value 49.50

Suede Velour Coats — A stunning style with collar and cuffs of raccoon or Hudson Seal, lined with peau de cygne; interlined. 49.50 Value 65.00

Velour de Laine Coats — Deep collar and cuffs of beautifully marked natural dark raccoon. $50 Value 69.50 Velour du Nord Coats — Large self-cape collar and deep gauntlet cuffs, wide flare bottom.

Sale

Smart Suits — from regular stock 35.00 Formerly to 57.50.

Velvet Dresses — like the picture, 19.75 Value 27.50.

All Sizes for Women and Misses

Superior tailored models, beautifully trimmed with fur, and many suits exquisitely fashioned without fur.

A charming basque model with tinsel embroidery and roll collar of white satin; modified bustle effect, all fashionable colors.

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

A Sale of Special Importance Monday

Women's Distinctive Coats

Models With or Without Fur Trimmings.

25.00

Women's Daytime Coats

Of Velour Cloth, Pom Pom or Mixtures, afford a wide choice of styles. One (pictured at the left) makes effective use of belt and buttons with collar and cuffs of Kit Coney.

Special 25.00

Women's Silk Lined Coats

Of Velour Cloth, Mixtures or Treco Velour in diversity of style. Full silk lined; collars and cuffs of fur or self material. Special 29.75

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Coats in fashionable models of Velour Cloth, Pom Pom or Silvertone Cloth; Nutria or seal collar and cuffs, full lined. Special 37.50

A Sale of Special Interest

Women's Exclusive Suits

Developed in distinctively smart models, suits that are decidedly in vogue—of Oxford, Velour Cloth, Broadcloth, Rayonnier Cloth, smartly tailored or fur trimmed.

28.00 35.00 45.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

At Greatly Reduced Prices Monday

500 Women's and Misses' Dresses

To Close Out

Formerly sold to 35.00

Reduced to 15.00

Taken from the regular stock. Afternoon and Street Dresses in Satin, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse and smart combinations; also tailored cloth dresses.

125 Higher Cost Silk Dresses

Formerly sold to 50.00

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Misses' Attractive Coats

New modes, emphasizing our standard of youthful smartness and individuality in an unlimited assortment of fabrics, trimmed with furs now in vogue.

Misses' Practical Street Coats ..... Special 20.00

Misses' Fur Collar Coats ..... Special 25.00

Misses' Silk Lined Coats ..... Special 29.75

On Special Sale Monday

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises

Superior Crepe de Chine envelope chemises in tailored and lace trimmed models. Special 1.85

Women's Wash Satin Bloomers

Washable satin bloomers in tailored or lace trimmed models, fully reinforced. Special 2.75

Sale of Women's Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, tailored or lace trimmed ..... Special 3.95

Crepe de Chine and Satin Envelope Chemises ..... Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine and Satin Petticoats ..... Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations ..... Special 2.95

STATE ELECTIONS OF MINOR INTEREST

An Off Year in New York—Massachusetts Expected to Re-elect Gov. McCall.

OHIO LIQUOR FIGHT CLOSE

Drys Have a Chance to Win—Maryland Republicans May Get In on Annexation Issue.

Important Elections to be Held Tuesday

New York City.

Mayor, Controller, President of Aldermanic Board, Borough Presidents, Aldermen, County Officers, Justices of Supreme Court, Judges of City Court, Justices of Municipal Court.

New York State.

Constitutional Amendment giving full suffrage to women.

Constitution Amendment exempting water bonds of all first-class cities from the debt limit.

Attorney General.

Two Associate Judges, Court of Appeals.

Other States.

Connecticut.—Representative in the Fourth District.

Maryland.—Legislature, State Controller.

Massachusetts.—Governor and State Officers. Representatives in the Sixth District. Constitutional Amendments to prohibit State aid to secular institutions; permitting municipalities to sell foodstuffs, and permitting soldiers absent on military duty to vote.

New Jersey.—Legislature.

Ohio.—Referendum on Presidential Suffrage bill and Prohibition.

Virginia.—Governor and State Officers.

Municipal elections are held in many cities throughout the country.

Aside from what interest attaches to the vote on the woman suffrage amendment this is an off year in New York state politics. There are the Assembly sections, which occur every year, the filling of three vacancies in the Senate, the election of a successor to Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, who retired early this year on account of illness, and of two Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. For the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench, there is no contest, for Democrats and Republicans agreed on the nomination of the present incumbents.

The candidates for the Court of Appeals are Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry and Benjamin N. Cardozo of this city. The aspirants for the Attorney Generalship are Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, Republican, who was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Woodbury, and ex-Public Service Commissioner Devoe P. Hodson of Erie County, Democrat.

George A. Glynn, Republican State Chairman, predicts the election of Mr. Lewis by a substantial majority, and the claim is not contested by the Democratic leaders. Speaking about the prospect for the Assembly elections, Chairman Glynn said:

"We do not expect to sustain any losses in our party representation from up-State. If New York City does as well, the next Assembly, like the present, will have a two-thirds Republican majority."

Indications are that the Socialists, who at present hold two seats in the Assembly, will increase their representation in that branch of the Legislature. The Socialist leaders predict the election of ten Assemblymen in this city and two in Buffalo.

In the Second Senate District, (Queens,) a successor to Peter M. Daly, who resigned to become a candidate for District Attorney, is to be elected. In the Seventeenth Senate District the retirement of Ogden L. Mills to take up war work has caused another vacancy, while the death of Senator George L. Spring, last January, caused a vacancy in the Fifty-first Senatorial District, which comprises the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

Woman suffrage will have a test before the voters in one State besides New York. In Ohio the question is to be submitted for the third time since 1912. When the question was before the voters of the Buckeye State last—in 1914—it was defeated by a majority of 183,000. The Buckeye referendum on woman suffrage this year is on a bill giving the women of Ohio the right to vote in Presidential elections. Reports indicate that the chances are against ratification of the measure. Ohio will vote also on prohibition, with the indications favoring a "dry" victory.

Municipal elections in this and other States have attracted interest chiefly because they are expected to furnish an index of the growth of Socialist sentiment throughout the country.

THE TIMES herewith presents dispatches from States where elections are to be held next Tuesday:

Apparent Walkaway for McCall.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—There seems little doubt that Samuel W. McCall, Republican, will be re-elected Governor of Massachusetts next Tuesday. So confident of the result is the Governor that he has kept off the stump, excepting for one speech, made in Tremont Temple tonight, in which he stood squarely upon his record of the last year in office.

Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate, has been making a strenuous campaign of the entire State, and has persistently attacked Governor McCall's alleged inaction in carrying out food legislation, which Mr. Mansfield contends gave the Governor sufficient power to materially reduce the cost of living. Mr. Mansfield, who is a former State Treasurer, has based his appeal to the people upon pledges to take prompt action on the price and distribution of food and fuel.

Despite the fact that such an appeal is naturally popular at this time, Mr. Mansfield has failed to stir up any remarkable degree of enthusiasm. This is largely due to the fact that he is not strong with the leaders of his own party, and it is predicted that many in the Democratic ranks will vote for McCall. Mansfield's running mate for Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Hale, one-time leader of the progressive forces of the State, is hardly expected to draw many of the defunct party to the Democratic side, as the Progressives at the late State election were largely aligned with the Republicans.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, spoke as President Wilson's representative at a Democratic rally here tonight, saying that he had been sent by the President to urge support for the Democratic State ticket. The nation, Mr. Vrooman said, would consider it a patriotic demonstration by the people of Massachusetts if they elected as Governor a member of the party of the President of the United States.

The campaign has been remarkably quiet, and a light vote is expected. Upon the ballot are three amendments to the State Constitution, regarding only one of which is there any doubt as to passage. This is the "anti-aid" amendment, put through the Constitutional Convention by a heavy majority, which provides that no State appropriation shall be made to "secular institutions." This clause has stirred up bitter feeling in some religious circles. The other amendments, the passage of which is practically certain, are to allow cities and towns to sell foodstuffs for the benefit of their citizens, and to permit soldiers absent from the State to vote at elections.

Matthew Hale, besides running for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, occupies a similar position on the Prohibition, Labor-Socialist, and several other minor party tickets, which may enable him to get by, presenting once more the curious spectacle, which Massachusetts often has seen before, of a Democratic Lieutenant Governor in office with a Republican Governor.

Annexation Fight in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—The Republicans have more than a fighting chance to carry Maryland next Tuesday on the State ticket and secure control of the Legislature, which meets in biennial session in January. The chief issue of the contest for the Legislature is the annexation of portions of Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County, adjoining the city. The only State officer to be elected is Controller. The candidates are Hugh A. McMullen, Democrat, the incumbent, and William O. Atwood of Alleghany County, Republican.

The Democratic Party is split on the annexation issue. The Democratic State Convention, controlled by United States Senator John Walter Smith, Congressman Fred Talbott, the Baltimore County leader, and other State leaders, declared for annexation, but only by referendum to the voters of the counties affected. The counties would surely vote against annexation, and the State Democratic leaders put in the referendum feature so as to kill the city's plan. The Republican State Convention declared for the passage of a bill by the Legislature for annexation without referendum. The Democratic City Committee cut loose and declared for direct annexation. The city Democratic politicians are in a factional wrangle.

The fight is bitter. The newspapers are carrying big display advertisements for and against annexation. The Republicans figure that with the aid of the Independents and the direct annexation Democrats they can carry the city.

Big Wet and Dry Fight in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A referendum on the Reynolds Presidential suffrage law for women and a vote for the third time in the history of Ohio on the wet and dry question are the principal issues in the Ohio election next Tuesday. Political experts believe the Presidential suffrage franchise for women is lost because of the half-hearted campaign made for it.

The wet and dry contest is expected to be the closest ever known in Ohio. Experts say if the country vote can be gotten to the polls the drys will win. This prediction is based on the talk of Ohio soldiers at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., who recently cast their votes. If, as is thought, the soldiers voted overwhelmingly dry because they themselves have been denied liquor, their ballots will almost if not entirely cancel the 50,000 wet majority rolled up at the last prohibition election. Coupled with this is the dry sentiment caused by the recent advance in the price of liquor, due to the new tax.

The fights in the municipal elections throughout the State are being waged principally on socialism. The Cleveland Mayoralty campaign, however, is being fought on the same old-time party differences, with the Democrats and Republicans making a hard race. County Engineer William A. Stinchcomb, Democrat, as leader of the old Tom Johnson political machine, is opposing Harry L. Davis, Republican incumbent of the Mayoralty.

New Jersey Watching This City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—The big question interesting New Jersey voters on the eve of election is, Who will be the next Mayor of New York City? Particularly is this true in the northern half of the State. Local politics has been practically forgotten. Discussions of State affairs draw small audiences. Even the Governor of the State has failed to attract more than a handful to his meetings in the northern section. Mitchel seems to be the favorite, especially in Newark and surrounding towns.

New Jersey's only fight centres on the Assembly ticket in Essex County. Upon the result in Essex depends control of the next Legislature, and upon the Legislature depends whether the State shall have a local option law. The Senate will surely be Republican, and if the House of Assembly is of the same political faith the Local Option bill will go through and be signed by Governor Edge, even though the Governor is opposed to it personally. He has given his pledge to sign such a bill.

Without Essex County the Republicans are practically certain to elect 28 Assemblymen and the Democrats 20. Essex has 12 candidates to elect. If 3 Republicans of the 12 are successful the Republicans will control the Assembly. Essex County is normally Republican, but the Democrats profess to see a ray of hope in the local option issue.

Another aspect of the fight in Essex is the attempted "come-back" of James R. Nugent, Democratic boss in Essex and would-be Democratic boss of the State. This year he is confident his ticket in Essex will be elected. If it is and the Democrats win in the other counties, they figure on Mr. Nugent, and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City will control the Democratic machine in Jersey.

Governor Edge has been stumping the State for the Republican ticket. His receptions in Essex have been decidedly discouraging. In a hall with a capacity of 1,500 he talked to fifty people, and in another seventy-five. In Montclair and East Orange his audiences were of similar size. Lack of interest in the election has been ascribed as the reason for the poor meetings.

The result in Essex will have a big influence on Governor Edge's future. He is admittedly a candidate for United States Senator this year.

The Socialists are making practically no fight.

Special Election for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—From all indications Schuyler Merritt of Stamford will be elected Congressman from the Fourth District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. J. Hill, at the special election next Tuesday. Lynn W. Wilson, his Democratic opponent, does not, because of his radical views, command the full support of the Democratic voters. The manufacturing interests are behind Mr. Merritt. In this city, his home, Mr. Wilson has been identified with factional fights in his party, which fact weakens his chances in his home town, where the largest vote is cast.

WESTCHESTER CITIES AROUSED

Four Vigorous Campaigns Waged for the Municipal Offices.

The most exciting campaign in the history of Westchester County is being fought out in the Cities of New Rochelle, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and White Plains for control of the municipal offices. In New Rochelle the Democrats are trying to beat Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing, who is seeking re-election on the Republican ticket. His Democratic opponent is Frederick H. Waldorf, while Charles H. Noxon, a lawyer, is trying to beat out both on an independent ticket. The Socialists of New Rochelle have nominated Herman Kobbe, and expect to draw a big vote.

The friends of Mayor Griffing believe he will win out because of the split of a faction of the Democratic Party.

In Mount Vernon Mayor Edwin W. Fiske is seeking re-election for the eighth term on the Democratic ticket. For years it has been impossible for the Republicans to beat Fiske, but this year they nominated Dr. Edward F. Brush, his old-time political enemy, who defeated him many years ago. Some of Mayor Fiske's friends predicted last night that he would be re-elected by the biggest majority he has ever received.

In Yonkers the Republicans are trying to overturn the Democratic administration of Mayor James T. Lennon with William J. Wallin. In White Plains Mayor Farrington M. Thompson is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, while his Republican opponent is William J. Weise. William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester County, predicts that all Republican candidates for county offices will be elected.

FEW GREET HILLQUIT AT UPTOWN RALLIES

Talks to Bare Benches at One Meeting—Silenced by Liberty Bond Shouters at Second.

STIRS ROOSEVELT CHEERS

Credits Mitchel with Being a Gentleman and Having Given a Business Administration.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, campaigned last night in the northern part of the city. He spoke at three meetings. The first was attended by fewer than 150 people, the second came to a premature end as a result of the noisy demonstrations of a crowd of young men, some of whom were for Mitchel and others for Hylan, while a third group, which failed to disclose its preference for Mayor, made the welkin ring with shouts for "Liberty Bonds," their particular mission being to rebuke the Socialist candidate for his boast that he is not numbered among the Government's war creditors. The third meeting was largely attended, and was perhaps more enthusiastic than the second. It was not interrupted, and Mr. Hillquit was able to deliver his complete speech.

At all of the meetings Mr. Hillquit made references to the war, and at Blaney's Hall, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which was the meeting that was terminated ahead of time as a result of the outside interruption, the candidate said very bluntly that Mayor Mitchel in this campaign represented that part of the American people who favor fighting this war to a finish, no matter how long it takes, whereas he believes that the United States Government should immediately take steps to end it now.

The last night of Mr. Hillquit's active campaign for the Mayoralty began at the Central Casino, 154th Street and Macomb's Dam Road. The number of persons in the hall ten minutes before the candidate arrived was by count 111, and this included two policemen and a few reporters. Late comers added fifty more. There was not a person in the gallery, and not one-half the seats were filled. Half the audience were women, girls, and boys below the voting age.

At this meeting Mr. Hillquit emphasized what he termed the constitutional aspect of his candidacy. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press, he said, were threatened in the United States. The freedom of the press, he said, had been curtailed by the Administration, while free speech in New York had been flagrantly destroyed without cause.

"Whether these things shall continue," added Mr. Hillquit, "is a matter of vital importance at this time, for when a people permits any infringement of its guaranteed rights that people ceases to be free. In this election we shall have an opportunity to express ourselves."

Referring to peace, Mr. Hillquit said that the Socialists bowed to the law, and therefore did not oppose the active war operations of this Government.

"But we do say," he added, "that it is our duty to think and discuss peace. We Socialists favor an early peace, not a separate peace. We favor an international peace, a peace for all nations, for all countries, and a peace that shall not be based on the punishment of any nation. We want such a peace as the United States could initiate today, an immediate peace. Let us arise to the opportunity and express our desires and our feelings."

The second meeting was at Blaney's Hall, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Here Mr. Hillquit found a large audience, but all those present were not followers of the Socialist cause, as was evidenced by the outburst of handclapping and applause which followed the mentioning of the name of Colonel Roosevelt by Mr. Hillquit. About half of those present were women and boys. In the first two seats were twenty-six persons, and of these thirteen were schoolboys, seven were women and girls, and the remaining six men of apparent voting age.

At this meeting Mr. Hillquit, prior to the interruption which was to cut his speech in half, discussed his opponents. He began with Mr. Bennett and dismissed him as a man who would not figure in the race and as a candidate without a platform. Hylan he described as "innocuous and cowardly" and the candidate for whom men who do not think should vote.

"Now as to Mayor Mitchel," said Mr. Hillquit. "I want to say that there is no personal criticism to be made of him. I know him and he is a gentleman. His administration has been a cold one, an administration that has been more or less efficient. And why? It has been cold because it has not been a human one. It has been a business administration because Mayor Mitchel, like all good reformers, sees only one side of government, and that is the business side. The conception of a humanized, socialized government is not the Mayor's conception of government.

"Then, again, Mayor Mitchel is a militarist. He not only supports this war, but he believes that we should have military training in our schools, not only in times of war, but in times of peace as well. He favors a large army and believes we should carry on this war until the adversary is destroyed. He favors fighting the European war to a finish and he thinks we should fight years, if necessary, in order to accomplish that. Mr. Mitchel's position on this is so clear that no man can mistake it. The company he keeps proves it, and in that company are Root, Roosevelt—"

Before he could finish the sentence applause broke out in various parts of the hall. Mr. Hillquit took his interruption good naturedly, and when the cheering stopped said:

"I can understand why some enthusiastic young men might applaud the picturesque Colonel Roosevelt, but the fact remains that Roosevelt is the most pernicious influence America has ever developed.

"And now once more the candidates. A vote for Hylan is not a vote; it is an evasion; it is the expression of a man too lazy to make up his mind. Hylan is a colorless, meaningless candidate, and if you want to cast a colorless, cowardly vote you should vote for Hylan."

Mr. Hillquit then started to tell the audience why they should vote for him. He promised a human administration and an administration that would give good air and plenty of it to all the people, which would buy food at wholesale and dispense it at cost to the people, and which, if necessary, would see that they could clothe themselves at a reasonable cost.

It was at this point that the crowd gathered outside and began to shout for Mitchel, Hylan and Liberty Bonds. Mr. Hillquit at first thought that the shouts were those of Socialists attending an outdoor meeting. He soon learned his mistake. He waited several minutes for the demonstration to cease, and when it did not he brought his speech to an abrupt end and left for the last meeting, which was held in the Hunt's Point Casino at 933 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx. That meeting was largely attended and orderly.

Judge Edward Malone derided the patriotism of Mayor Mitchel, and spoke in favor of woman suffrage at this meeting. He said that the international issue had been brought into the campaign by Roosevelt and Root, "who hope to humiliate the Germans."

"I have no brief about the Administration of President Wilson than either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Root, and I say that while they wish to humiliate the Germans the President has no such idea or intention. Germany cannot be democratized by the sword, and I wish my country to be a healthy example of democracy for Germany. And the United States will not be a real democracy until it changes its opinion about woman suffrage. There are eighteen women in jail in Washington for asking for liberty, and I'll fight any Administration or any Government that dares to jail people for asking for liberty."

At the Socialist headquarters, 7 East Fifteenth Street, Louis P. Lochner, the man who is the active director of the "People's Council," which favors a peace such as the German Government is reported ready to make, was busy issuing instructions to Socialist workers. On a big blackboard appeared this sign: "All Watchers See Brother Lochner."

Owen Cattell, son of Professor Cattell, who was recently dismissed from the Columbia Faculty, was also present and lending a helping hand. Young Cattell was recently convicted in the Federal Court of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States.

MRS. STOKES FOR HILLQUIT.

Indorses Socialist as "True Champion of Humane Government."

Notwithstanding the fact that her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, though a Socialist, has repudiated Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, and has come out for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel on the Americanism issue, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes in a statement made public last night indorsed Mr. Hillquit. Mrs. Stokes said that in her opinion Mr. Hillquit was the only true champion of humane government, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

In a letter to Mr. Hillquit Mrs. Stokes said, among other things:

"I have struggled to see clearly where I should take my stand and decided in favor of Mr. Hillquit. If Mr. Hillquit as Mayor of New York City dealt in a fundamental way with the food question and the housing question, it would react and have a very wholesome effect upon the whole country. The profit-patriot is the greatest menace to American unity today.

"The issue of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage is also vitally involved in this campaign. I believe a certain amount of restraint in time of war to be imperative. I took my stand on the side of the war declaration and conscription despite the fact that no small proportion of the social and industrial enemies of the people—our profit-patriots—were enthusiastic for both. I take my stand for Hillquit despite the fact that pro-Germans are among those enthusiastic in their support of him."

Alphonse G. Koelble, former President of the German-American Alliance, came out for Hillquit yesterday. Mr. Koelble, in a letter written to the Socialist candidate, said a vote for him would be a protest against the "vampires of Wall Street, who, not satiated with the blood of millions of the sons of foreign lands, are willing to let out the blood of millions of America's sons to make safe for themselves the staggering total of $8,000,000,000, due them from warring nations, and who are unwilling to let this calamitous world war stop so long as they can reap further billions of blood-stained profits therefrom."

The Socialists will hold a final rally at Madison Square Garden this afternoon, at which the speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Dudley Field Malone, and Mayor Van Lear of Minneapolis. The open-air campaign of the "Flying Squadron," headed by Amos Pinchot and J. A. H. Hopkins, will be continued up to late tomorrow night, according to announcement made at Hillquit campaign headquarters. Dudley Field Malone will debate with Misha Appelbaum of the Humanitarian Cult at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night. Mr. Appelbaum is speaking for the Fusion side.

It was announced at Socialist headquarters last night that at a poll taken among 2,000 drafted men at Camp Upton 1,800 had declared for Hillquit.

No Election Returns by Telephone.

Owing to the fact that war conditions make it impossible to organize a special branch to attend to election inquiries, the New York Telephone Company announces that it requests subscribers and others to refrain from asking telephone operators for returns on Election Night.

ACCUSES HILLQUIT AS GERMANY'S AID

Prof. Powell Says Socialist's Effort to Divide Americans Helps the Enemy.

NATION'S EYES ON NEW YORK

Declares Result of Election Here Is Regarded as Typifying Sentiment of the Country.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist Mayoralty candidate, is trying to divide New York and, indirectly, the United States, at a time when all American citizens should stand firmly and unitedly together, President Lyman P. Powell of Hobart College told members of the League to Enforce Peace at an informal luncheon, yesterday, at the City Club. Germany knows that she cannot break through the west front and defeat the allied armies in other essential ways unless she can retard the United States from giving the Allies whole-hearted support, and Hillquit, whether wilfully or not, is a big factor in this retarding process, Dr. Powell declared.

"There are two classes of people in New York City," said the speaker. "One class merely lives in New York. The other class lives for New York. Hillquit and his followers always think merely of what New York can do for them. The present war situation is akin to that which exists when a house is on fire. Mitchel is urging us to put the fire out. Hillquit is delaying us from action by trying to start arguments about the theory of combustion. Mitchel thinks the time has passed for talking. Every American's duty now is to fight, following the nation's chosen leader and that leader's carefully weighed and decided plan. Our present duty is to let President Wilson do our talking for us. Mr. Hillquit had ample opportunity to do his talking before the war started.

"The policy of Germany is to keep the United States talking while Germany herself, after beating down Serbia, ruining Belgium, devastating Central France, over-running Rumania, and breaking up Russia into tribes, is trying to smash Italy. The secret of Germany's seemingly wonderful ability to continue this war against the world is that she cleverly practices a policy of keeping other nations talking while she herself acts, concentrating her whole energies—undivided by discussions—on each point in succession.

"She has failed to crush the Great White Fleet. She has not broken through the western line. Germany knows she cannot accomplish these two gigantic tasks unless she can hold America back from aiding its allies. She knows she must be beaten if we all stand together, and if we do not cry for peace at the time when our only duty is to forget about peace. Mr. Hillquit would divide us when we should all be standing together."

Dr. Powell, who returned from a visit of investigation to France and England ten days ago, and who has since traveled throughout the Eastern and Southern States, said that he was amazed at the interest which was being taken in the New York City election throughout the country. Many big business men of the East and South, he declared, had told him that they regarded the New York election as typifying the sentiment of the country.

FRAUD CHARGED IN NOMINATING PETITIONS

Bronx County Grand Jury Will Take Up Alleged Irregularities in Signatures.

The Bronx County Grand Jury will tomorrow take up what members of District Attorney Martin's staff describe as alleged irregularities in connection with the nomination petitions filed with the Board of Elections in behalf of certain Bronx Fusion and Republican candidates. Seymour Mork, Assistant District Attorney, announced that among the witnesses to appear would be Emory R. Buckner, campaign manager of Mayor Mitchel's Fusion Committee; William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee; F. Carter Childs, John J. Knewitz, Republican County Chairman of the Bronx; Coroner Timothy Healy, Charles Halberstadt, Secretary of the Bronx County Republican Committee; J. Lawrence Dunn, candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-eighth District; Samuel Moss, Jacob H. Friedrich, William Wachtel, and Richard W. Lawrence.

Mr. Mork said that Simon J. Beckerman of 147 Avenue A told him that early in October he met at the office of Mr. Knewitz, who is a Tax Commissioner, the following Bronx Borough and County candidates on the Fusion ticket: Thomas W. Whittle, for Borough President; T. Cannon Press, for District Attorney; Patrick J. McMahon, for County Clerk; Eugene J. McGuire, for Sheriff; Bernard Hahn, for Register; John Boyle, Jr., and Julius Tobias, candidates for Municipal Court Justices. Mr. Knewitz was also present. These men, according to Mork's version of Beckerman's story, agreed to pay him $1,000 if he obtained sufficient signatures to petitions for their nomination.

Beckerman, it is said, did his work but received only $900. He went to the Board of Elections yesterday and, after looking over some of the petitions, told Assistant District Attorneys Mork and Healy that irregularity had been committed when surplus names on some petitions were shifted to others to help out candidates who could not obtain sufficient signers. When Mr. Mork heard Beckerman's statement he said that "the evidence he had would indicate that the nominations of John Boyle, Jr., and Julius D. Tobias, candidates for Municipal Court Justices in the Bronx; William Wachtel, for the Assembly, and John Lawrence for the Board of Aldermen, were obtained by fraudulent means."

Mork and Healy later sent out process servers with requests to bring in practically every candidate on the borough and county ticket. Mr. Mork said that Beckerman informed him that the $900 received for his work in gathering the signatures was divided as follows: $350 from Halberstadt, $150 from Whittle, $150 from Knewitz, and $50 from Tobias.

Paris **Best & Co.** London

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Semi-dress and Restaurant Costumes Employing Velvets, Metal Cloths, Brocades, Tulle and Georgette. Some plain, others expressing a Preference for beading. Especially noteworthy is our collection of high back long sleeve Restaurant Frocks $29.50 to $195.00

A Sale of Women's Evening Dresses

Monday we will offer a collection of evening dresses of soft French taffeta in several different styles and in a good range of colors. Underpriced for this occasion.

$39.50

Heretofore $49.50

A Jenny Model Afternoon Dress

This is made of Venetian crepe, that softest of all silk satins, woven with crinkly back resembling crepe de chine. This dress is smartly fashioned with surplice front and real Filet lace collar. An extreme value for Monday. *All desirable shades.*

$49.50

Beautiful Suits and Coats for Women and Misses

75 high cost suits from our regular stock, made of rich materials handsomely fur trimmed in the newest models, with short coats and expressing the straight silhouette, are now underpriced.

Prices extend from $59.50 to $115.00

New coats for street, dress, or motor comprising a large collection of new materials richly fur trimmed. These feature the new silhouette.

Prices extend from $29.50 to $350.00

2nd Floor

New Feminine Luxurious Inexpensive Negligees of New Satin Etoile $12.50

Marabout trimmed.

The young bride selecting her trousseau will buy these because they are so fine and dainty. The college girl will take to them because they are so new and smart.

Others will choose them because they combine all of those things desirable in a negligee or tea robe—charm of style, and with very soft orchid colorings, luxury of color and fabric.

Although they are new, they are recognized as one of the most liked originations of the season. Inexpensively priced. $12.50.

2nd Floor

A Corduroy Breakfast Coat, $3.95

This negligee without collar, has sleeves set in with tuck of the same material, all encircling belt, pockets and gathered skirt. Offered in Copenhagen, rose or wistaria.

Special **$3.95**

2nd Floor

New Scotch Wool Gloves

Despite the scarcity of these imported gloves, we are able to offer a good range in the following styles.

For women, white and colors, *$2.25 a pair.*

For children, *white, $1.50 colors, $1.00*

For men, heather mixtures, *$1.50 a pair.*

Main Floor

Three Special Values for The College Girl

We are offering tomorrow a sale including street and evening dresses. All of them are taken from regular stock and represent some of the choicest styles which we have had among our models for midwinter wear.

Misses' Suits

Suit of soft Australian wool. It has belted back and deep pockets. The coat is well lined and interlined and the skirt is excellently tailored. Misses' sizes—

Special value $32.50

Smart Street Dress

It is of Poiret Twill with shawl collar and vest of satin in contrasting colors, with pleated skirt falling close at the ankles. It is just such a style as is smart for afternoon street wear, and in fact for any purpose where a wool dress can be worn. Beige, navy, or cadet blue. Misses' sizes.

Specially priced $25.00

No Need to Pay More For a Simple Dance Frock

When you see this dress you will admire its simplicity. It is of plain shimmering satin, trimmed with just enough silver embroidered net to give it brilliancy.

Its skirt, pleated at the top, falls close at the ankles, producing the desirable new silhouette.

Special value $35.00

3d Floor

Light Wraps of Fur

For those chilly days of Fall and early Winter—too early for a coat—our showing is complete with capes, coatees and neckwear of light pelts particularly adapted for early wear—moderate price and wide assortments—

Squirrel	*$32.50* to *$125.00*
Jap Mink	*$18.50* to *$125.00*
Hudson Seal	*$37.50* to *$125.00*
Moleskin from	*$37.50* to *$200.00*

2nd Floor

Silk Petticoats in Well Liked Styles

Not one or two, but several different styles, each one with a flounce, longer, shorter, more pointed or more curved than the other.

Some are corded, others shirred—many different colors, most of them changeables; all of a quality of taffeta which can be relied upon to wear. Extreme values. **$3.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats which produce the slenderizing silhouette are offered in a large assortment of distinctive models. Priced from **$5.00** *to* **$16.50.**

2nd Floor

Suede Tex—Washable Fabric Gloves for Women

These perfect-fitting fabric gloves are smartly sewed and contribute to a fine, clean-cut tailored appearance.

The fact that they are made in quarter sizes and cut after the pattern of the finest kid gloves assures a perfect fit. Added to all these cut qualities, they are thoroughly washable.

At 75c a pair, one-clasp white suede tex gloves with self-stitched backs. Same in grey, 85c a pair.

At $1.15 a pair, suede tex double fabric gloves, one clasp, made with self-stitched backs; also single fabric half pique sewed in a choice of white or buckskin color.

At $1.50 a pair, suede tex gloves, yellow lined, half pique sewed, with self-stitched spear point backs.

Main Floor

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Value

22 EAST 34TH ST. ALTMAN'S

Will Hold Monday & Tuesday (Election Day)

A Reduction Sale of

Fur Trimmed Coats

Fur Trimmed Coats

Wool Velour, large collar, Kitt Coney or Raccoon; many lined throughout.

Values to $27.50. **17.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats

Pom Pom, Velour, Bolivia. Fur trimmings are Coney Seal, Raccoon, Nutria.

Values to $37.50. **25.00**

Fur Trimmed Coats

Bolivia, Pom Pom, Silvertone, Broadcloth, silk lined, interlined, rich fur trimming.

Values to $42.50. **30.00**

Fur Trimmed Coats

Crystal Cloth, Silvertone, Broadcloth, richly fur trimmed.

Values to $55.00. **35.00**

MAYOR IN BIG DRIVE ON LOYALTY ISSUE

Mitchel Speaks at Four Meetings in Brooklyn and Two in Manhattan.

TELLS OF WAR PRISONERS

Says Americans May Meet Fate of Canadians Who Were Crucified in Trenches.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel made the final drive of his campaign last night, speaking at four Brooklyn meetings and two in Manhattan. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music he received an ovation from a crowded house. The Mayor had not spoken for several days, but the enthusiasm of his hearers led him to give up his plan of having his speech read and he spoke himself.

In his speech the Mayor reviewed the campaign, giving attention to the questions raised by Hylan, Hillquit, and himself, and declaring that he had answered all attacks upon his administration, and that there remained but two issues, Murphyism and Prussianism. He said that Murphyism meant the degeneration of all the offices of City Government, as had always happened when Murphy got a hold on the City Hall. He said that either Hylan or Hillquit would bring a joy to Germany if elected. He reviewed the disclosures he had made with regard to Judge Hylan, and said that Hillquit was the avowed candidate of pacifism. Then he said that if he had to make the choice between the two, as the people of New York did not have to make, he would vote for Hillquit as an open enemy of the country, rather than for Hylan, claiming patriotism but practicing sedition.

Charles E. Hughes pleaded for the reelection of the Mayor because he said the defeat of the Mayor meant comfort to the enemy. He condemned Hillquit for declaring he would not buy a Liberty bond, saying such a course means no arms and ammunition for the soldiers. After saying that if Germany could have beaten the Allies she would surely have come over to conquer America, he said that New York's citizens owed it to their city and their country to re-elect Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel spoke at Public School 185, Herkimer Street and Stone Avenue, Brooklyn; Public School 143, Central Avenue and Noll Street, Brooklyn; Visitation Hall, in Verona Street, Red Hook, Brooklyn, and at the headquarters of the West Side City Democracy, 410 Eighth Avenue, last night.

He reached the Academy of Music shortly after 9 o'clock. He began by saying that he was sorry he had not been able to "kick" enough courage into Judge Hylan to persuade the Democratic candidate to meet him on the platform to debate the issues of the campaign.

"And now we come to the close of the most momentious campaign this city has ever seen," said the Mayor. "For five weeks I have gone from platform to platform declaring the issues of this fight and meeting them. Taking up each charge that Mr. Hylan, the mouthpiece of Tammany Hall, has seen fit to launch, and meeting it with fact in detail, I have gone from meeting to meeting discussing the record of my administration. I have taken up one after another facts that lie back in the personal record and private career of Judge Hylan and that disqualify him for any post of trust at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

"I have discussed the forces and the influences that Judge Hylan represents in this campaign. I have made it plain to New York what they signify, not alone in the city, but to the country, at this time. And, my friends, as you well know, I have fought week after week, first to instill and later to kick enough courage into Judge Hylan to lead him to come upon some public platform and discuss eye to eye, and face to face, these issues that he and I have raised in this campaign."

The Mayor said that the second great issue was that of patriotism, and turned his attention to William Randolph Hearst. After reading a telegram to Herr Sutro, editor of the Deutches Journal, from Mr. Hearst, expressing regret that he couldn't attend a meeting of the "Friends of Peace," in which he said, "I will do all in my power to support your movement, with which I am in hearty agreement," the Mayor said:

"Now, we see what Mr. Hearst, who picked Judge Hylan, thought of this disloyal society, 'the Friends of Peace,' of which Judge Hylan was an officer. While Judge Hylan is going to be defeated because he was a Vice President of the 'Friends of Peace' and indorsed its seditious and disloyal purposes, Judge Hylan is going to be defeated because he is the candidate of Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman in the United States. Judge Hylan is going to be defeated because he was also on the Advisory Board of the Printers and Publishers' Association, an aggregation of men who came together to organize for $2,000,000 a chain of disloyal, seditious, unAmerican enemy sympathizing newspapers in the United States."

"To give to Germany the message that the 6,000,000 people of the City of New York prefer disloyalty to loyalty; prefer an administration taking its inspiration from Berlin is to encourage Germany; to encourage Germany is to prolong the war; to prolong the war is to sacrifice in war American lives upon the western front. Has it not a meaning for us tonight when we read in the latest dispatches that for the first time American soldiers in front-trench raids were taken prisoners by German soldiers? It is the fortune of war. No war can be waged without the taking of prisoners and the taking of lives; but it brings home to us that our country is at war when we read that some of those splendid young fellows whom we have sent across are prisoners tonight in the hands of our enemies. I wonder what their fate will be. You can remember those authenticated accounts when the Canadian troops retook a trench that they had lost to find three of their number nailed on crosses, crucified and still alive. If these things come to American soldiers on that front there will be no question of loyalty or disloyalty here at home."

"This campaign," said Mr. Hughes, "is one of the greatest importance to the citizens of the City of New York. It is a question whether we shall go forward or surrender the standard which has been successfully maintained under the present administation. It is a question whether we shall stand for principle or abandon it. There isn't any matter especially dear to the heart of sincere lovers of the welfare of New York which would not be solved in this campaign by the re-election of John Purroy Mitchel. I speak as a Republican. I have not here surrendered my position as a Republican because of any exigencies of this campaign. I am here as a Republican voicing Republican principles, when I speak of that cardinal principle of Republicans, that in a New York City election we take the highest measure of duty, the welfare of the city, in opposition to Tammany Hall."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said that he, as a Jew, would not vote for Hillquit because Hillquit's election would be a nation-wide calamity.

"I pledge to you, Mr. Mitchel," he said, "the support of all but a minority of my race who will vote for Hillquit because they have been misled."

E. C. BENEDICT RETIRES.

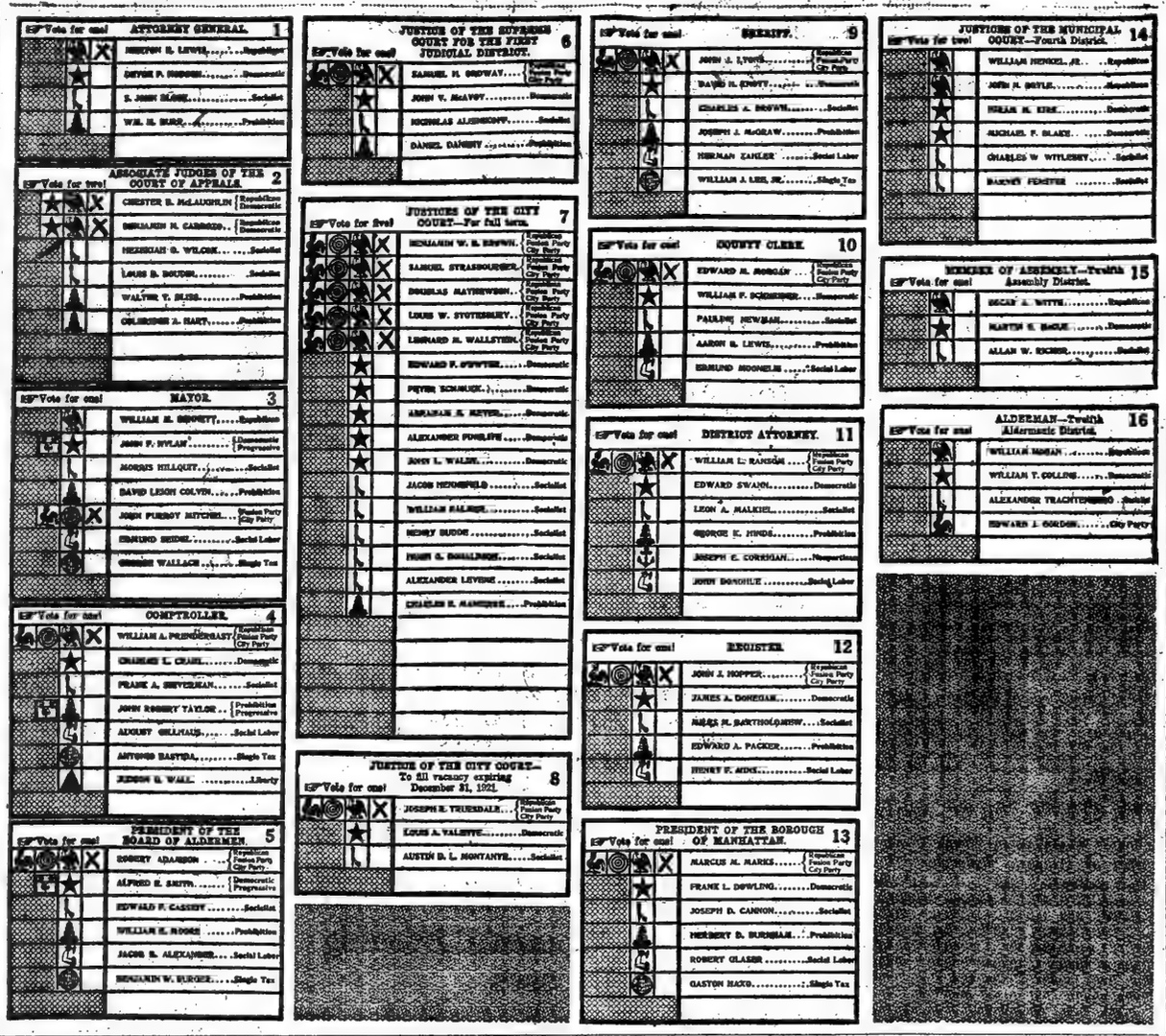
Leaves Stock Exchange Firm After Long Financial Career.

Commodore E. C. Benedict retired yesterday from membership in the Stock Exchange firm of E. C. Benedict & Co. The other partners, M. J. Quinn and H. E. Robinson, will continue the firm under the same name, and the retiring member will continue to have desk room at the offices. Mr. Benedict is one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, having joined on June 6, 1863.

For many years Commodore Benedict was one of the foremost figures in Wall Street, and his recollections of the old days are comparable with those of Henry Clews, who joined the exchange in 1856. Commodore Benedict has been inactive in the affairs of his firm, due to his years of age.

HOW TO VOTE FOR THE FUSION CANDIDATES

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross (x) mark in one of the squares to the right of an emblem opposite his name.
2. To vote for a candidate not on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.
4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.



ALL CLAIM VICTORY AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Continued from Page 1.

has lost 100,000 of these. On the basis of these figures, and they have been checked up from every possible source, it is impossible for Mayor Mitchel to lose."

Mr. Mitchel would not make any estimate of his plurality, but emphatically declared that he would be elected. When asked for a statement on the result, the Mayor said:

"Hearst, Cohalan, Devoy, O'Leary, Pavenstedt, Dr. Dernburg, and von Bernstorff have determined to control New York in the interest of Berlin. Murphy and his favorites have determined to control New York in the interest of Murphy. Turner and Whitney, the surviving tools of Goslin, have determined that they can do more through a friendly Mayor than through a shifty attorney. Sedition, corruption, and graft are the forces behind John F. Hylan. Triply tarred, he will be defeated by the aroused citizenship of this city. For four years New York has had an effective and patriotic government. That government must and will be continued

"We have won the battle; there is not the slightest doubt about the election of the entire Democratic ticket," said Judge John F. Hylan yesterday afternoon.

The forecast of the Democratic Fusion Committee was made public by James E. MacBride, its Executive Secretary. It placed the majority of Judge Hylan at 98,000, divided among the boroughs as follows:

Manhattan	28,000
Brooklyn	38,000
Queens	14,000
Bronx	14,000
Richmond	4,000
Total	98,000

"This forecast," said Secretary MacBride, "is based not on a house to house canvass, but on a poll of 100,000 votes, representing every section of the city and every element among the voters. The poll, which was concluded some three or four days ago, may not have caught the eleventh hour drift, but according to reports we have received, this is a negligible element. Our reports indicate that no material change in sentiment has resulted from the recent attacks on Judge Hylan.

"The test was conducted under expert supervision and along lines that in the campaign last year gave a result which was shown subsequently to be within three or four thousand of the actual vote."

Murphy's Sealed Reports.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy received sealed reports from all the Tammany district leaders at a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee held yesterday. When the reporters called after the meeting, Mr. Murphy said that the reports he had received indicated a bumper vote for the Democratic candidates. Murphy when asked for figures, sought refuge behind a statement that those contained in his secret reports had not been compiled.

"There is no question of the election of Judge Hylan and the Democratic city ticket, nor of the county and borough tickets in Manhattan. The pluralities will not be small. Information I have received from other boroughs leads me to believe that they will do as well as Manhattan."

Confidential talks with Tammany district leaders revealed a wide divergence of opinion as to the size of Judge Hylan's plurality. These estimates ran as low as 30,000 and as high as 75,000, but none as high as the figure given out at Democratic Fusion headquarters. It was predicted that Judge Hylan would run ahead of his running mates on the Tammany ticket. Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, owing to the fact that the opponents of the latter, Controller William H. Prendergast and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, had received the Republican indorsement, while Mayor Mitchel had failed to win the undivided support of the Republicans.

Statement by Hillquit.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, said in his prediction that neither Mitchel nor Bennett could win, and that as between Hylan and himself, he believed he would be the next Mayor. This is Mr. Hillquit's prediction, written for The Times:

"We have tried to make a clean, dignified campaign solely on the issues involved, without mud-slinging and abuse. The people have responded heartily to our appeals, and the result has been a great popular uprising which we are confident will sweep our ticket into office on Tuesday.

"We have made progress steadily on all four issues on which we have fought the campaign. These have been:

"(1) A human administration, an administration that would look upon the city as a great human family of 5,000,000 persons and would make the city a model employer to those in its service.

"(2) Our program to reduce for the people the great burden of soaring prices under plans similar to those used with success in cities in Europe.

"(3) Our stand for a free press, free speech, and freedom of assemblage.

"(4) The war and peace issue, on which we alone stand for having the United States take the lead for a speedy, just, and general peace, negotiated on the formula of no annexations or punitive indemnities, based on disarmaments and a pact among the nations to prevent another horrible war. We believe such a peace would deal a death blow to Kaiserism and to autocracy and imperialism all over the world.

"I believe we have succeeded in making our stand on these issues plain to the great majority of the people, and in so far as we have been able to get our point of view plain we have won votes.

"Our campaign has steadily gained momentum. During the past week we have had an avalanche of independent support. Under the pressure of war and want the people are turning from the old parties that have failed them. They realize that we are the only party today that offers them democracy, human happiness, a just and lasting peace.

"Neither Mr. Mitchel nor Mr. Bennett can win. The issue before the people of New York is whether they want a lax, old-fashioned Tammany administration or an administration pledged to run the city solely for the people.

"We expect the people to decide in our favor. MORRIS HILLQUIT."

Mr. Hillquit's campaign managers last night claimed 200,000 votes for him.

Bennett Says He Is Sure, Too.

William M. Bennett, who, although he is the "regular" Republican nominee, has been reduced to the necessity of making his campaign without much aid from his party, predicted victory also.

"I expect to be elected on Nov. 6 by a substantial majority vote," said Mr. Bennett. "If you eliminate the frauds in Manhattan, Mr. Mitchel lost every borough in the Republican primaries. There has been no change of sentiment since the primaries, except that the intensity of the anti-Mitchel feeling has increased. Mr. Hylan has shown his lack of comprehension of the issues and the city government by his inability even to read the long words in the speeches that have been written for him. The people look to me as the direct primary nominee. I expect to receive 275,000 votes, and that means that I shall carry every borough in the City of New York."

HILLQUIT VOTE ANALYZED.

Will Be Made Up of Cowards, Pro-Germans, and Fools, Says Chester M. Wright.

Chester M. Wright, a former Socialist, in a leter to The Times yesterday made an attack upon Morris Hillquit, and said that a large vote for him would be just as undesirable as would be his election. In analyzing the vote he expects Hillquit to receive, Mr. Wright said:

"The Hillquit vote will be a mixture of these electoral quantities: Those who vote the Socialist ticket habitually, those who will vote it this year because they are plain cowards, those who will vote it this year because they are German or pro-Germans, and those who are just plain non compos mentis. A great many who have formerly voted the Socialist ticket as a matter of principle will not vote it this year.

"Clearly, the bulk of the increase over the normal Socialist Party vote of about 34,000 will be composed of cowards, Germans, pro-Germans, and plain fools. No American can find any cause for rejoicing over a large vote cast by that kind of a conglomeration. The fewer there are of that mixture the better for America. A large vote for Hillquit will be but little less tragic than the election of Hillquit would be.

"I know the rank and file Socialist Party member. I have been one of those persons. For twelve years I was one. I have edited Socialist Party newspapers from California to New York. I know the party and I know what tricks some of the party leaders will play. I know the German machine that set out to control the election for National Committeemen a little more than a year ago. That was the beginning of the grand slide toward Berlin. I know the power of the so-called 'Language Federations' in the party. Before their united front the Americans in the party can whistle taps. Hundreds of us never saw this menace until it was too late. Hundreds of us were too credulous. The word 'comrade' was a password for anybody

"Confused and childlike, we rode with the machine until it finally crashed into the open under the spiked helmet of the German war lord, internationalism betrayed, idealism trampled under foot, all the nobility of the old movement cast into oblivion—a machine rooted in Germany, cast in a German mold, playing the brutal game of Germany, building for autocracy upon the countless sacrifices of men and women who had been glad and proud to hurl themselves into an unequal fight for an ideal.

"So now, after all this comes Morris Hillquit, riding on the crest of the wave of German-made sedition, the candidate of what calls itself the Socialist Party—the candidate for Mayor of this city. The language has no words of scorn for this. The tongue knows no utterances of contempt sufficient."

The Stress of Entertaining

FOR those who dine heavily — who entertain much—and who exercise little—PLUTO WATER is an efficacious preventive of immature old age.

PLUTO WATER
America's Physic

Retains the sparkling eye, the ruddy good health of youth—keep your stomach and digestive tract in a healthy, happy condition with PLUTO.

PLUTO WATER is more than merely a laxative; it is Nature's own remedy, bottled at French Lick Springs and brought direct to you.

Especially beneficial in the treatment of stomach troubles.

On sale at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(98a)

"77"

To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

COLDS

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop

AT

"Just Off the Avenue" 7 East 38th Street

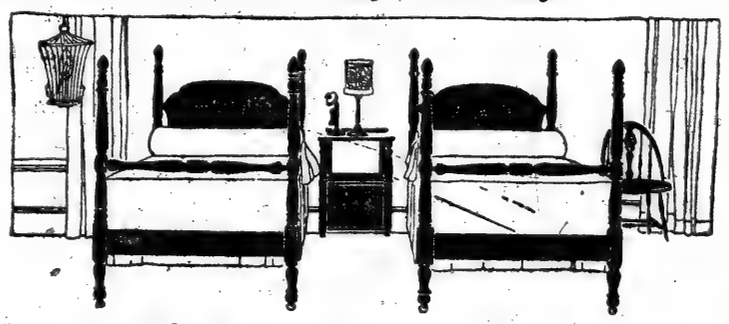
Announces the

FINAL WEEK

Of The

One-Half Price Sale

Think of a $200.00 Mahogany Buffet to be had at $100.00; a Mahogany Secretary at $75.00 from $150.00; a Mahogany Queen Anne Dining Room Suite at $350.00 from $700.00; a Lamp (Imported) at $60.00 from $120.00; a French Gray Bed room Suite at $340.00 from $680.00; a Mahogany Bed (Pineapple Posts) at $60.00 from $120.00; a Mahogany Floor Lamp and Shade at $12.00 from $24.00. These items hardly begin to convey the wonder of our full stock of Living Room! Bedroom, Dining Room, and Hall Furniture, marked 40 to 75 per cent. less than regular. A double interest is added to the event by the approaching necessity of increasing furniture prices generally because of the advancing cost of materials and labor. Such advances must come, and those who buy now at these greatly reduced prices are making a double saving.



14.50 "THE PURITANS" FROM 29.00

A limited number of "The Puritans," a four-poster bed of mahogany in the twin size, at the special price of $14.50. All springs and mattresses will be reduced in proportion. We feature a special Box Spring at $15.00. A South American Hair Mattress at $19.50.

18.00 "THE SCHUYLER" A MAHOGANY BED IN THE FULL SIZE FROM 36.00

Davenport Table, Solid Mahogany	$25 from $50	Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces	$165 from $330	Willow Chaise Longue	$14 from $28
Colonial Bookcase, Solid Mahogany	$55 from $110	Mahogany Bedroom Suite, 7 pcs.	$325 from $650	Chippendale Desk, Solid Mahogany	$35 from $70
Colonial Corner Cabinet, Mahogany	$40 from $80	Wing Chair, Down Cushion	$30 from $60	Windsor Chair, Solid Mahogany	$8 from $16

NO C. O. D.'S, EXCHANGES OR APPROVALS DURING THIS SALE

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

OPEN ALL DAY ELECTION DAY

Announce the Enlargement of Their Premises

occupying three-quarters of the entire block, making it the largest Coat and Suit House on the west side.

This Week's Unusual Specials

Velveteen Dresses
The now wanted simple line model, fashioned in Velveteen, trimmed with silk braid.
Former price $35.00. *Special this week* 22.50

Velveteen Dresses
Smart tailored models of fine quality Velveteen, trimmed with braid, white satin collar.
Former price $39.50. *Special this week* 25.00

35 Daytime Coats
A collection that represents all the newest styles and in all fashionable cloths.
Former price $59.50. *Special this week* 39.50

BALANCE OF A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
SERGE DRESSES
This collection represents very newest modes.
To Close 29.50 *Values up to $69.50*

Evening Coats
Stunning flare models of fine chiffon velvet, in the new evening shades including black.
Former price $110.00. *Special this week* 79.50

Daytime Coats
Featuring exclusive models of highest class, shown in all the newest and now wanted cloths.
Former price $135.00. *Special this week* 89.50

Velvet Evening Gowns
Beautiful models showing richness and simplicity fashioned in all the new evening shades.
Former price $55.00. *Special this week* 35.00

25 Tailleur Suits—*Fur trimmed*
All the newest dictates of fashion, shown in many cloths. Former price $95.00 *To Close* 55.00

WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Afternoon and Street Dresses
Odd models, of which there are but one of a kind.
To Close 35.00

NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

"NOTABLE COLLECTIONS"
At Unrestricted Public Sale by Order of Executors and Private Owners
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York

On Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons of This Week, Nov. 7th and 8th, at 2:30

BY DIRECTION OF MESSRS. W. W. BOX & CO., SOLICITORS, 28 GREAT JAMES STREET, LONDON, REPRESENTING THE WIDOW OF MR. OATWAY.

A Notable Collection of
Antiques & Art Objects
Formed by
The Widely Known Expert and Connoisseur
the Late
Mr. Harry Oatway
of London
CONSISTING OF
Jacobean, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Georgian and Adam
FURNITURE
Fine Old Clocks, Bronzes, Mirrors, Rare Old English, French and Italian China and Faience, Old German Stone Ware, Limoges and other Old Enamels, Chiseled Steel, Marbles and Terra Cottas.
A Remarkable Collection of
PLAYING CARDS
Dating from the 15th Century
Valuable Paintings, including a Portrait of David Garrick as Richard III. by N. Dance, N. A.; Prints, Rowlandson Drawings, Antique Ship Model and many other objects of Rarity and Artistic Interest.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

On Friday Afternoon of This Week, Nov. 9th, at 2:30
An Important and Very Interesting Collection of
Antiques and Works of Art
Being the Private Collection of
Mr. Thomas Sutton
of Esthall, Near Eastbourne, Sussex, England,
A Collector, Connoisseur and Antiquary.
Formed during the past twenty-five years with great taste and discrimination—Bought from many well-known English Collections, which have been dispersed during that period, and other items added from time to time in the course of journeys through France, Italy and the Near East.
Many of the objects are of the greatest interest and rarity. Included are specimens of Italian Majolica, examples of early Limoges Enamel, Fine Ivory Carvings, a series of cups in wood, coconaut, agate and other material finely mounted during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and curious little items illustrating old English life and domestic arrangements, also Books on Early English Furniture by Chippendale, Heppelwhite and others.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
—AND—
On Saturday Afternoon of This Week, Nov. 10th, at 2:30
By Direction of
Mrs. Edward McCoy
Yonkers, New York
CHOICE EXAMPLES OF EARLY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FURNITURE
Sheffield Plate and Other Objects of Household Utility
And in addition to which a quantity of
COSTLY ITALIAN & FRENCH
FURNITURE
Including
A BEAUTIFUL SUITE IN TAPESTRY
Belonging to Two Estates
CATALOGUE mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

ON FREE VIEW TOMORROW AND UNTIL DAY OF SALE FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. So. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

Store open all day Tuesday, Election Day

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Featured for Monday and Tuesday at Unusual Concessions in Price

Christmas Handkerchiefs

Exclusive styles for women

WOMEN'S HAND EMBROIDERED BLOCK INITIAL on pure Irish Linen. Specially Priced. Box of 6 — 1.50

WOMEN'S BLOCK LETTER with Appenzell floral design on sheer Irish Linen. Specially Priced. Box of 6 — 2.25

WOMEN'S SMALL BLOCK INITIAL on superior quality sheer Irish Linen. Specially Priced. Box of 6 — 3.00

NOTE—*Embroidery orders should be placed now to avoid disappointment for Xmas delivery.*

Specials in Smart Furs

	Actual Value	Sale Price		Actual Value	Sale Price
Black Lynx Animal Scarf.	$33.00	27.50	Hudson Seal Muffs.	$15.00	10.75
Black Lynx Muff.	33.00	27.50	Hudson Seal Muffs.	25.00	20.00
Beaver Collars.	35.00	28.00	Skunk Scarfs.	37.50	29.50
Beaver Muffs.	35.00	28.00	Skunk Muffs.	32.00	25.00
Hudson Seal Scarfs.	25.00	20.00	Mole Muffs.	40.00	34.50

AN UNSURPASSED COAT EVENT

100 Women's Smart Winter Coats

Consisting of Caracul Cloth, Wool Velour and Broadcloth of the quality used in high cost apparel, and expertly man-tailored. The models are richly trimmed with fur *(as illustrated)* or with large plain convertible collars; all handsomely lined and warmly interlined.

Coats of this class are regularly sold at retail from $37.50 to $42.50

Now Marked **29.50** while stock lasts

100 Women's Dresses

A collection of unusually attractive frocks in Serge, Velveteen, Satin, Jersey, Satin and Georgette Combination and all Georgette, smartly trimmed with braid or showing beaded and embroidered effects. Scarcely two models alike in the assortment, but all typical of this season's delightful styles.

Arranged in Two Groups at these Prices.

18.50 and **24.50**

Values $24.50 to $32.50 — *Values $29.50 to $45.00*

24.50 — *18.50*

NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D.'S. NO CREDITS.

Clearance of Plain and Novelty Silks

1/4 to 1/3 Under Regular Price

2000 YARDS BLACK SATIN MESSALINE—35 inch, for dress wear and blouses. *Regular Value $1.25 yard* — .95

1500 YARDS BLACK TAFFETA—32 inch. *Regular Value $1.50 yard* — 1.18

3000 YARDS WASH SATIN—36 inch, Ivory or Flesh. *Regular Value $1.75* — 1.45

5000 YARDS CREPE DE CHINE—40 inch, Ivory and Black only. *Regular Value $2.00* — 1.35

2000 YARDS WHITE JAPANESE SILK—27 inch; washable. *Regular Value .85* — .58

1000 YARDS FANCY STRIPE DRESS SILKS—35 inch; taffeta and satin grounds in striped combinations of Navy and Green, Navy and Red, Navy and Brown, Green and Blue, and other harmonious effects. *Regular Value $2.00* — 1.48

10,000 YARDS COLORED SATIN MESSALINE—35 inch; in White, Pink, Navy and 16 other day and evening shades. *Regular Value $1.75* — 1.25

10,000 YARDS FINE DRESS SATIN in Ivory, Black, Navy, Pink and 50 standard colors, embracing all the new shades for street and evening wear. *Regular Value $2.00* — 1.38

An Advance Holiday Sale of Women's Fine Winter Hosiery

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining desirable Hosiery in large quantities, early preparation for Christmas needs is advised, while stocks are fresh and colors and sizes complete.

Colored Silk Hose

Of beautiful lustre and suitable for Fine Dress Wear

24 Smart Shades

Value $2.00 Pair

1.58

3 prs. at 1.55 pr.

Women's Cotton or Lisle Hosiery

Reduced in Price

Black Cotton Hose of extra quality and medium weight; also Lisle, in Black or White.

At the Special Price

35c

Colored Silk Hose

Of excellent quality, with Cotton Tops and Soles.

Suede Tan, Pearl Silver Mole, Bronze Sand Taupe, Rose Pink Sky White Gray, Black

Value $1.35 Pair

Sale Price **1.18**

3 prs. at 1.15 pr.

Richelieu Ribbed Pure Thread Silk Hose, in White, with Cotton soles and tops. *Regularly $1.50* — 1.25

Embroidered Silk Hose, beautiful quality, Black with insteps embroidered in White. *Regularly $2.25* — 1.75

Jackets

Sale Price **1.85**

750 Women's Knit Combinations

Combination Suits of light weight, fine ribbed Lisle in a most comfortable, perfect-fitting, low neck model, with tight or wide lace trimmed knee. All sizes.

Value $1.00 each

Special Sale **68c**

3 at .65 each

Spencers

Sale Price **2.75**

Clearance Reduction Sale of

Men's High Class Winter Overcoats

An Extraordinary Event at the Height of the Overcoat Season

Offering two groups of smart, desirable models, at prices which usually prevail "After the Holidays," when Overcoat Buying is on the wane.

Coats for All Occasions

A collection of Overcoats that appeal to the man who wants high class smart materials, tailoring that reveals the expert in every line and up-to-the-minute models at a moderate price. Exclusive styles for young men also included in this group.

Values $32.00 to $35.00 — **23.50**

Highest Grade Overcoats

Our entire remaining stock at one price for immediate Clearance

16 Finest Dress Overcoats. *Value $48.00*
9 Extra Heavy Storm Coats. *Value 52.00*
4 Great Coats from Irish Coatings. *Value 58.00*
3 Sample English Overcoats. *Value 45.00*
— **39.00**

Special Sale of

Men's Shirts for Winter

A large assortment of patterns and colorings in the weaves suitable for business wear. The values are unusual.

Madras shirts with separate collars—soft cuffs.
End and end plain shirts, separate collars, soft cuffs.
Fine Percale pleated front shirts, stiff cuffs.
White madras shirts, stiff and soft cuffs.
White cheviot shirts, bird's-eye weave.
Best mercerized novelty shirts, soft cuffs.

1.55 *Value $2.00, $2.50* 3 at 1.50 each.

A Christmas Suggestion

Our Exclusive ACCO Poplin Cravats

The sort of tie that cannot fail to be received with genuine appreciation.

This handsome neckwear is made to our special order of the finest quality silk and wool poplin, of a sturdy weave that neither wrinkles nor shows pin prints. May be had in every smart shade, also pastel effects.

1.00 *Value $1.50*

CARRYING THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS TO THE TRENCHES

A bit of holly—a card of good cheer—a packet from across the sea—and a dreary day is transformed into one of tender memories of the past and resolutions of high courage for the future. Let us remember our Own Boys generously in our Christmas buying, not forgetting the EXTRA PACKET, with its message of good will for an unknown Brother Ally "Out There."

All packages should be mailed before November 15th.

Practical Gifts in Leather

TOILET ROLLS—Compact leather cases with practical fittings. *Value $6.00* — 4.50
COMFORT KITS—Neat Khaki and leather trimmed rolls with many useful things. — 1.00
MONEY BELTS—"The Trencher," most practical style with no buttons. — .75
CHANGE PURSES—Continental styles. — .50 to 1.00
TRENCH MIRRORS—The genuine "non-rust" steel, as used in France today. — .85
WRIST WATCHES—Imported Swiss Watches, with radium dials and leather straps. *Value $12.00* — 9.00

Articles for the Toilet

COMFORT KIT—Containing everything a soldier needs for keeping the feet in good condition. — 1.00
HANDY KIT—With scissors, file, tweezers, and clipper and trench mirror in khaki case. — 1.25
JOHNSON'S FIRST AID CABINET—Convenient to carry. — 1.75
COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK—Large size. — .23
ARMY AND NAVY SOAP—Good in hard water. — .10
COLGATE'S DENTAL CREAM—Large size. — .23
COLGATE'S TALCUM POWDER. — .15
POCKET COMBS IN CASES. — .15
JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP. — .20

Stationery and Accessories

WRITING PADS. — .10
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATIONERY—Box. — .19, .25
WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS. — 2.50

Warm Apparel

Warm Clothing is vitally important in "No Man's Land"—and there are no Haberdasheries "Out There"

SWEATERS—Heavy, regulation Olive Drab with sleeves—"Slip Over" model. — 8.00
COAT SWEATERS—From finest imported yarns in Heather mixtures; very warm. *Value $15.00* — 12.00
UNDERWEAR—Medium weight natural Merino Shirts and Drawers. *Value $3.50* — 3.00
UNION SUITS—Extra heavy Merino in natural shades; long sleeves. *Value $6.50* — 5.00
HALF HOSE—Special fine grade of Cashmere, in Black, Grey and Natural. *Value $1.00 pr.* — .75
WOOL MUFFLERS—Imported knitted styles of soft, fleecy yarns. — 1.75

Khaki Handkerchiefs

COTTON MERCERIZED—18 inch. — .25
KHAKI SILK—22 and 27 inch. — .95 and 1.50

Important and Special

Khaki Handkerchiefs

27-inch, fast dye, chemically treated and made in accordance with the specifications of the Red Cross. Especially appropriate for wrapping Comfort Kits. — **.25**

These Warm

Little Corduroy Coats

Are exceptional value and of the style that little Children like.

(As illustrated). Coats of soft, velvety Corduroy with double-breasted front and full-belted back; lined throughout and warmly interlined. Navy, Copen, and Brown. Sizes 2 to 5 years. *Regularly $8.95* — **7.25**

Corduroy Hats to Match *(as illustrated),* with Fur Bands and Tassel. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.95**

2,500 Pairs

Women's Smart Gloves

Of Finest Quality at Great Concessions from the regular price for this event

TWO-CLASP GLACE—Our exquisite "Regia" quality, with Paris Point stitching, in white only. *Regularly $2.00* — **1.48**

CHAMOIS—In white or yellow; one clasp, with spear black; washable. *Regularly $2.00* — **1.75**

GREY MOCHA—One-clasp, very soft and pliable, pique stitching; handsomely embroidered in black or white.
GREY GLACE—One clasp, PXM seams and spear back; a splendid glove for general wear.
GLACE—One clasp, PXM seams and spear back; in black and white.
Regular Value $2.25 pr. — Sale Price **1.95** — 3 prs. at 1.90 pr.

Sale of Fashionable Fabrics

In Our Dress Goods Department

At Extraordinary Concessions in Price.

54-Inch All Wool Storm Serge

A weave highly desirable for Women's and Children's Fall and Winter Apparel, in Navy Blue only. *Regularly $2.00 yard* — **1.50**

48-Inch All Wool Poplins

An admirable fabric for street and afternoon Dresses; in Black, Navy, Tan, Sand, Brown, Taupe, Green, Plum, Belgian and Army. *Regularly $2.25 yard* — **1.85**

54-Inch Glove Cloth

A new exquisitely soft fabric for smart apparel in Navy, Myrtle, Indian, Pekin, Purple, Castor, Midnight, Burgundy, Black. *Regularly $5.00 yard* — **4.00**

48-Inch All Wool Dress Serge

Of exceptional quality in Navy, Grey, Wine, Green, Amethyst, Cadet and Black. *Regularly $1.75 yard* — **1.48**

54-Inch Colored Broadcloth

Sponged and shrunk—highly lustrous, including Taupe, Brown, Tan, Green, Purple, Plum, Burgundy, Rose, Grey, Amethyst, Copen, French Blue and Navy. *Regularly $3.50 yard* — **2.95**

56-Inch Winter Coatings

A large assortment of the most fashionable weaves, including Mixtures, smart Tweeds and fancy Check Zibelines. *Regularly $3.00 to $4.00 yard* — **2.25**

40-Inch Fine Wool Serge

An extraordinary value at the price offered—Wine, Green, Brown, Midnight Blue and Black. *Regularly $1.50 yard* — **1.18**

54-Inch All Wool Velour

Of the quality used in high cost apparel; in Navy, Green, Taupe, Burgundy, Purple, Brown, Terra Cotta and Black. *Regularly $4.00 yard* — **3.25**

Clearance of Remnants

Consisting of a variety of Wool and Silk and Wool Fabrics.

1/4 to 1/2 Under Former Price

For Misses and Small Women

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Winter Coats of Wool Velour

(As illustrated) Full length model, with novel pockets, belt and handsome large adjustable collar of Raccoon; full satin lined and warmly interlined; in all the fashionable shades. *Regular Value $42.00*

Sale Price **35.00**

Evening Wraps of Waterfall Velvet

(As illustrated) A luxurious evening wrap of Waterfall Velvet, showing the new full draped effect, warmly interlined and handsomely lined with dainty figured satin. The huge collar and cuffs are of Moufflon, and the wrap may be had in Pink, Blue, Geranium and Sea Foam. *Regular Value $60.00*

47.50 Sale Price

To Close Out

100 Women's Corduroy Robes

Of Wide Wale Corduroy with soft velvety finish, in four distinctive models.

	Value	Sale Price
40 Robes in a straight model with deep cape collar; in pink, wistaria and lavender.	$5.00	3.95
25 Robes—a belted model with deep shawl collar and pockets.	5.95	4.95
20 Robes, with scalloped shawl collar and cuffs; girdle of material; in coral, lavender and wistaria.	7.50	5.95
15 Robes, with fancy collar and cuffs; silk lined throughout; in pink, coral and orchid.	8.50	7.50

Any Woman Would Enjoy the Comfort of These

Pretty Beacon Blanket Robes

And they make delightful gifts of assured welcome

No. 1—In Lavender, Pink, Grey, Light Blue, Raspberry and Tan. *Regularly $4.00*

Special **2.95** Sale

No. 2—Bordered Beacon Blanket Robes in charming Boudoir colorings, with satin trimmings; also smart plaid effects trimmed with fancy braid and satin. *Regularly $5.00*

Special **3.95** Sale

No. 1 *No. 2*

Blouses for Early Winter

Exceptional Value and Very New

Crepe de Chine

Blouses of superior quality crepe de chine, featuring an embroidered and hemstitched model with smart new silk collar, in white and flesh.

3.00

Value $4.50

Georgette Crepe

A pleasing new model in white, flesh and suit shades, with silk embroidery and hemstitching—a rare "find" at this price.

4.95

Value $6.50

Exquisite Silk Lingerie

For Christmas presentation, about 1/3 below regular value

Particularly do we invite the most rigid inspection of the fabrics employed as to quality. The unusual designs cannot fail to charm the most fastidious.

NIGHT GOWNS of crepe de chine with Empire top of lace insertion and tucks; square neck trimmed with satin ribbon and dainty flowers. *Regular value $6.50* — Special at 4.95

SATIN CAMISOLES, hemstitched and exquisitely hand embroidered in colors, with satin ribbon straps. *Regular value $1.50* — Special at 95c

ENVELOPE CHEMISES of crepe de chine with top of alternate rows of lace insertion and ribbon; straps of ribbon. *Regular value $2.50* — Special at 1.95

BOUDOIR CAPS in a shirred model or dainty lace trimmed with ribbon and small flowers. *Regular value $1.50* — Special at 95c

Linens for Thanksgiving

Selected from our regular standard stock and marked 1/3 under present value for this event

Irish Damask Table Cloths

2 yd. x 2 yd., now — 3.90
2 yd. x 2½ yd., now — 5.00

Napkins

22 x 22 inch, now, doz. — 5.25
25 x 25 inch, now, doz. — 7.90

Luncheon Sets

Hand embroidered Madeira luncheon sets, consisting of 13 pieces. now — 4.40

Linen Scarfs

Hemstitched—
18 x 45, now, each, — 1.05
18 x 54, now, each, — 1.25

Cream Linen Scarfs

Scalloped—
18 x 45, each, — 1.25
18 x 54, each, — 1.50

Linen Pillow Cases

22½ x 36 inch, now, pr., 2.60

Towels

Hemmed Union Huckaback Towels, now, doz., 3.40

Turkish Bath Towels

Fine, large and absorbent, with white, red or blue borders. now, doz., 5.75

SOLDIER, AN I. W. W., ARRESTED IN CAMP

Private Wood, at Plattsburg, Admitted He Is an Officer in Montana Branch.

KNEW OF THE PROPAGANDA

Confessed to Enlistment Under Assumed Name and May Have Been a Deserter.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3.—After being placed under arrest by his commanding officer, Private Frank E. Wood of Battery A of the Sixteenth United States Field Artillery Regiment, admitted that he is one of the officers of the I. W. W. in Montana; is well acquainted with Haywood, and familiar with the I. W. W. plans and propaganda. Wood is lodged in the guard house tonight.

Colonel Newbold, commander of the battery, declined tonight to tell what charge, if any, had been made against the private, who is a cook in Battery A, but it was learned that orders in the case are awaited from Washington. In the meantime efforts are being made to obtain statements from the soldier on certain lines connected with the battery while here and before its arrival from the West.

Wood admitted that he enlisted under an assumed name and would neither deny nor admit that he is wanted as a deserter from a Federalized Regiment of the National Guard of Colorado. Colonel Newbold also refused to say whether any important papers or documents had been found among the prisoner's effects.

The officers of the two batteries of the Sixteenth Field Artillery have been greatly concerned over the large number of deaths among the horses of the batteries, some twenty having died within a month and quite a number before the batteries reached here. The batteries came here from Sparta, Wis., to relieve the First Regiment, F. A. N. Y. N. G., now at Spartanburg.

WHITMAN WATCHES DRILLS.

Urges Men at Spartanburg On to the Dummies During Bayonet Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 3.—Having spent the morning in the trenches and on the bayonet runs, Governor Whitman left camp this afternoon for Columbia, where he will visit the national army camp, as the guest of Governor Manning of South Carolina. On Monday Governor Whitman will leave Columbia for Albany.

The Governor having expressed a desire to see the soldiers in actual drill, a detachment of the headquarters troops called at his hotel early today and escorted him and his party out to the bayonet combat runs. There Captain Vaughn, U. S. R., put fifty men through a physical training drill, which lasted twenty minutes, and when at the end the men appeared not to be even breathing hard, the Governor complimented Captain Vaughn on the proficiency of his pupils.

Another fifty soldiers, led by Captain Waterbury, U. S. R., staged the bayonet drill for the party. The men were assembled in rows of ten and sent at top speed down the runs. They were forced to "fight" their way through a barbed-wire entanglement, dispose of dummies, hurdle two obstructions, do for another series of dummies, and then dash over the mounds and fling themselves, bayonets first, down into the trenches.

The Governor became so interested in the rush of the men toward the "enemy" that he walked nervously up and down, vigorously motioning the men on at the dummies. When the bayonets flashed into the swinging figures he gave a loud shout, recollected himself, and laughingly apologized.

Before leaving camp, the Governor paid a tribute to Brig. Gen. Phillips for the spirit he has instilled in the men, and said that with such willingness and high ideals as he had found the men to possess, he felt sure the Twenty-seventh was destined for an excellent record overseas.

The Count de Besa, who represented the Buenos Aires newspaper L'Argentina on the war fronts for two years, arrived here tonight to begin a course of lectures on war conditions. The Count is touring under Government authority, and all soldiers are required to attend the lectures. He declared that 8,000,000 Americans and two years were required before the war's end appeared.

BETTER SERVICE TO UPTON.

Long Island Railroad Promises to Handle All Men on Furlough.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel in reply to the Mayor's request that better transportation service be given the soldiers at Camp Upton. President Peters wrote:

"We have arranged to bring in from Camp Upton today and this evening fully 13,000 men, which is more than one-third of those who are to have furlough. For this we have provided sixteen trains with 192 coaches.

"There was some misunderstanding about the number to be handled last week, and many of the boys came by motors, while our trains were not loaded. I spent Wednesday at the camp in conference with General Bell and Colonel Booth, and believe we have cleared up the situation. We fully appreciate the necessity for giving the man opportunity to spend the week-end with their friends, and will handle them as promptly as safety will permit on a single-track railroad already crowded with other military movements.

"Our terminals are ample and safe, now that they are properly policed. The only limitation upon our ability to move any number of men is the supply of cars and locomotives, which cannot be increased under the present war conditions. This supply, however, is ample for the present movement from Camp Upton, provided the loading is properly distributed. I am sure we will be able to regulate this with the hearty co-operation that exists between the camp authorities and our organization, and with the patient and orderly help of the fine boys at Camp Upton. We appreciate your interest and assistance in the matter."

CANADA CHECKS OFFICERS.

Can Only Offer Services to Us Through the Dominion Government.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Canadian officers are forbidden hereafter to offer their services to the American Government for instructional or other purposes, either directly or through the British Embassy at Washington, it was learned here today.

There has been such an abundance of officers in Canada that they could not all be used, and it transpired that a number of them have endeavored to offer their services to the United States Government. This has led to communications from Washington to headquarters at Ottawa. These were followed by prompt action at Ottawa, with instructions that hereafter any officers desiring to offer their services should do so through the Canadian Government.

No Slur to Flag, Says Hall Manager.

Joseph Schmidt, manager of the Imperial Hall, 360 Fulton Street, sent a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying that the "colors of the Irish revolution furnished the only decorations" at a Hillquit meeting last Thursday, as had been stated. Mr. Schmidt says a large American flag hung over the speaker's table and would remain there for all meetings. He adds that he is a naturalized American citizen of the 100 per cent. variety.

HOW GERMANS GOT WILSON'S WAR SPEECH

Washington Committee Shows How Little the Wolff Agency Let Reach the People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Committee on Public Information has a published document displaying in parallel columns the address of President Wilson in Congress on April 2 with a German translation, and indicating the passages suppressed by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, which is an actual publicity agency of the Imperial Government, both in the reception of news and imparting it to the German public.

A memorandum, which introduces the texts, declares that the German Government "feared the influence which the unabridged text of this message might have upon the opinion of the people. Therefore, the official message of the President of the United States was presented to Germany in an abridged and distorted form."

Some of the omissions seem to show a careless attempt to condense; others are vital to the serious meaning the President wishes to convey. Examples of the latter are the skeptical enumeration of Germany's broken promises of April, 1916, made after the Sussex disaster; the President's expressed astonishment that a Government hitherto considered civilized could so defy the laws of nations and of humanity; the President's repetition of his declaration of April, 1915, in a note to the Imperial Government, that the submarine as a weapon of war against merchant ships could not possibly conform to the laws and customs of the seas; the President's description of "the wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life," and the foregoing passage itself; the history of the crisis both in diplomatic notes exchanged and the acts of Germany; and, finally, the last thousand words of the address, where the President appeals directly to the German people, ending with a paraphrase of Luther's famous answer, "God helping her, (America,) she can do no other," (so Gott will, kann es nicht anders handeln,) are entirely suppressed.

NO JUDAISM IN POLITICS.

Rabbi Schulman Resents Advice to Jews to Vote as Jews.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, in his sermon at Temple Beth-El yesterday, assailed prominent Jews who had advised members of their race to vote in a particular direction on Tuesday. He said it was an insult to the Jews to classify them in any respect, except that of religion.

While not mentioning him by name, the rabbi paid especial attention to Samuel Untermyer, who on Thursday night, at Hunts Point Palace, advised Jews not to vote for Hillquit. Rabbi Schulman referred to this as a "raoid speech" by a "politician."

"He deliberately turned his back upon all sanity and upon the best experience in the traditions of American Judaism, and addressed himself as a Jew to Jews. This politician is interested in his own particular candidate, and he appealed to voters as Jews not to vote for a candidate other than his own, because if they did, he held above their heads the dire threat of the possible race-hatred and anti-Semitism which would burst forth upon their heads and from which their children and their children's children would suffer. This, to my mind, is the extreme of political audacity. I consider such action as nothing less than a crime against Jew and Judaism. No man has a right to hold out such a threat. I will never believe that the devils of anti-Semitism will ever flourish upon the soil of American freedom.

"This thing must stop; this dragging in of the Jewish name into politics must end. The men and women of Jewish faith will find some way to rebuke it. What Judaism suffers from in this country is the altogether undue importance which is given to certain politicians who happen to bear Jewish names. They are not spokesmen for Jews and Judaism. Let any politician support his own candidate; that is his privilege. But let him not play fast and loose with the Jew and Judaism.

"In political matters the Jew thinks and votes as an American only, and no man knows anything about the Jewish vote; there is no such thing as the Jewish vote. Jews are rich and poor; Jews are Republicans and Democrats; Jews believe in their government and much government. The Jew's mind reacts just as any other mind. What we need is the clear emphasis of Judaism in this country as a religion and nothing else."

Emphasizing that there is no Jewish vote en masse, and that the Jews are discriminating voters, Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, yesterday made an earnest appeal to Jews not to vote for Morris Hillquit because he stands for things that are dangerous.

"To encourage and spread the dangerous myth that there is such a thing as a Jewish vote en bloc is certainly one of the most unpatriotic acts and a slander of the severest sort," said Dr. Krass. "Yet it is true that thousands of Jews will vote for Hillquit, who, to all intents and purposes, by word and deed, has given the direct impression that he does not indorse the National Government and that his program savors strongly of sedition. But why single out the Jews for contumely? How about Pinchot and Malone and hosts of others who are gentiles and are stanchly supporting the Socialist candidate!

"From Brownsville will go forth a Republican, a Fusion, a Democratic and a Socialist vote. If the Socialist vote is preponderant why should there be a wave of anti-Semitism, as was hinted at by Mr. Untermyer in his speech the other night? If Hillquit is the best candidate—and assuredly he is not—then, if by voting for him one should suffer, is not that suffering for an ideal?

"The Jews should not vote for Hillquit nor should any other American citizen vote for him because he stands at this crisis in our history for the things that superficially sound well, but are actually damaging and dangerous."

ALIEN SAVINGS ARE IMMUNE.

A. Mitchell Palmer Makes Ruling Concerning Postal Deposits.

Postal Savings deposits of Germans or other aliens residing in the United States will not be seized by the Government, said A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, yesterday. In the official notice sent out through Postmaster Patten Mr. Palmer said:

"Some misapprehension seems to exist relative to the status under the Trading with the Enemy act of citizens or subjects of Germany or its allies in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy or ally of enemy,' as employed in the act. Deposits in the postal savings banks of the United States belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the Government, and will not, therefore, be taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian or be interfered with in any way whatever."

SEIZED WITH BOMB ON U. S. TROOPSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

for whom he was [illegible] want to know if he had any accomplices on board the ship. The men on the ship yesterday afternoon will not, in the usual order of things, remain on her when she is taken over for a transport. However, it is suspected that Valliekounos would not have taken the bomb on the ship without some one to show him where to put it, or to place it himself.

The arrest of the carpenter was the first instance of the authorities catching a man in an actual attempt to cripple or destroy a United States transport. There was speculation last night as to whether the bomb could have been set yesterday to go off at a time distant enough to assure that the ship would be on her way across the ocean, or whether the attempt was simply to cripple the ship and delay or prevent her use by the navy.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Greatest Sale of Fine Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Linens

Ever Held in the United States

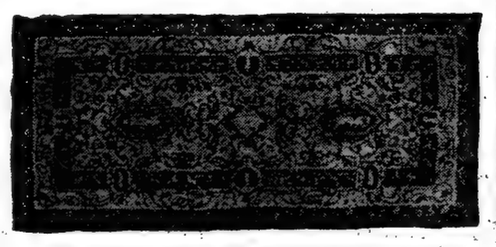
$250,000 worth of the World's Finest Linens have been assembled for this unprecedented offering, the largest individual transaction ever consummated in the history of this store.

Our connection with the famous schools of Burano and other important Italian centers, together with the equally favorable distinction of being the distributing center for the largest and most representative manufacturer in Italy, France, Madeira, and Japan, alone make it possible to assemble what in the opinion of the connoisseurs and lace experts is the most comprehensive and representative collection of rare laces to be found in any retail establishment in the world.

Included are the finest examples of Burano, Milan Point, Rococo, Italian Val, Flat Venise, Point Venise, Rose Point, Italian Filet, Point de Flanders and other rare laces.

Many come from private collectors and represent the finest specimens of exquisite needle work to be found in the whole world.

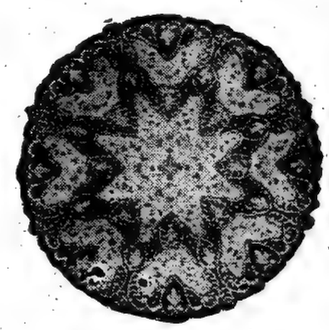
Illustrative of this wonderful collection are examples of the most practical every day wanted article for boudoir or dining room requirement, to the most remarkable art piece, fit to adorn the houses of the greatest collectors or endow any museum of this or the old world.



$150,000 worth of Filet, Burano and other rare laces

Banquet Cloths	each	$250.00 to	$4500.00
Lunch Cloths	each	50.00 to	550.00
Tea Cloths	each	25.00 to	350.00
Scarfs	each	15.50 to	150.00
Luncheon Sets (oblong, oval and round)	set	42.50 to	675.00
Sheets	each	75.00 to	350.00
Pillow Cases	pair	7.50 to	25.00
Towels	each	6.00 to	27.50
Chair Backs	each	2.00 to	15.00
Napkins	dozen	16.50 to	50.00

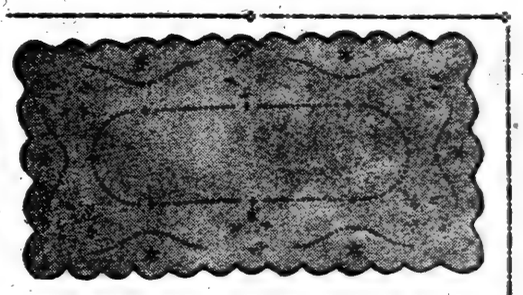
Averaging one-third less than regular prices. Truly a remarkable array of Real Laces, perhaps the finest as well as the largest ever shown by any establishment.



$25,000 worth of Cluny and Florentine Laces

Dinner Cloths	each	$20.00 to	$150.00
Luncheon Cloths	each	12.50 to	75.00
Tea Cloths	each	7.50 to	25.00
Scarfs	each	2.00 to	15.00
Centerpieces	each	2.25 to	6.00
Doylies	dozen	2.00 to	22.50

Real French Cluny and Florentine Laces fully one-third to one-half less than regular value.



$75,000 worth of Madeira Embroidered Linens

Dinner Cloths	each	$27.50 to	$150.00
Luncheon Cloths	each	12.75 to	50.00
Tea Cloths	each	4.50 to	27.50
Scarfs	each	2.00 to	25.00
Luncheon Sets	each	3.95 to	50.00
Tray Cloths	each	.45 to	4.50
Pillow Cases	pair	5.50 to	10.00
Towels	each	1.00 to	6.50

Averaging from one-third to one-half less than customary prices. The most comprehensive assortment of Real Hand-embroidered Madeira Linens ever shown in America.

In Conjunction With This Sale We Will Offer Tomorrow and Balance of the Week

$100,000 Worth Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins at Less Than Wholesale Prices

Table Cloths	Table Cloths	Table Cloths	Table Cloths	Table Cloths	Napkins
2 x 2 yards	2 x 2½ yards	2 x 3 yards	2¼ x 2¼ yards	2½ x 2½ yards	to Match, Per Dozen
$3.95 to $8.50	$5.00 to $10.65	$6.00 to $12.75	$6.75 to $11.00	$8.00 to $13.00	$5.95 to $14.50

New York has never known, and perhaps, will never again know, a linen sale the equal of this event in the way of assortment, quality and low prices

For years this house has had a reputation for high grade linens gathered and sold in a big way, but never have we been able to announce an occasion equal to this.

Second Floor.

Sale of 25 Room Size Oriental Rugs

At Extraordinary Low Prices

Rugs of selected qualities in choice designs and colorings taken from our own stock and specially reduced for this occasion.

Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Savalan—17.0x9.0	$350.00	$235.00
Laristan—14.0x7.10	$350.00	$240.00
Anatolian—10.10x10.0	$325.00	$250.00
Laristan—12.0x9.10	$400.00	$255.00
Laristan—11.7x10.0	$345.00	$260.00
Anatolian—16.2x8.2	$350.00	$265.00
Laristan—11.0x10.11	$350.00	$270.00
Savalan—15.5x12.7	$425.00	$295.00
Savalan—16.6x10.8	$415.00	$295.00
Laristan—15.3x7.5	$415.00	$325.00
Melas—13.0x10.3	$397.00	$330.00
Savalan—17.6x10.5	$475.00	$350.00

Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Savalan—17.5x11.0	$415.00	$325.00
Melas—13.0x11.2	$425.00	$360.00
Laristan—14.10x11.1	$600.00	$450.00
Melas—15.1x12.3	$575.00	$465.00
Sarapi—17.6x11.6	$650.00	$475.00
Hamidan—17.6x12.3	$750.00	$550.00
Hamidan—17.0x12.4	$725.00	$550.00
Shah Abbas—17.5x9.10	$825.00	$645.00
Mahal—21.7x13.7	$875.00	$650.00
Sarapi—17.10x11.10	$825.00	$680.00
Sarapi—19.7x13.10	$925.00	$750.00
Shah Abbas—19.0x12.2	$1000.00	$800.00
Shah Abbas—17.9x11.7	$1000.00	$850.00

Domestic Rugs—American Made

Seamless Wiltons in solid colorings with shaded band borders and narrow modified Chinese and Empire Border effects.

36x63 inches	$11.25	8½x10½ feet	$65.25
6x9 feet	$42.50	9x12 feet	$70.00

Fifth Floor.

A Special Purchase of 2235 Pairs of Curtains

Will Be on Sale Tomorrow at Very Low Prices

1375 Pairs Scrim Curtains

Ecru, beige and some in white; 2½ yards long; lace edge or insertion; excellent quality. Formerly $1.65 and $1.85 a pair..... **$1.25**

860 Pairs Scrim Curtains

Ivory and ecru; 2½ yards long; fine sheer scrim, trimmed with lace or insertion. Formerly $2.50 a pair. **$1.65**

Also 859 Pairs of Curtains taken from Our Regular Stock and Greatly Reduced

728 Pairs Scrim Curtains

Also Marquisette of superior quality; 2½ yards long; ivory or ecru laces or insertions. Formerly $6.00 a pair..... **$3.85**

131 Pairs Marquisette Curtains

Trimmed with imported point Arabe laces, insertions and motifs; 2½ yards long; white, ivory or ecru. Formerly $10 and $12 pair..... **$7.50**

5000 Yards of Cretonnes

38c Yard

Formerly 75c and 85c a yard

Printed repps and crashes, 36 inches wide; immense variety of designs and colorings, for slip covers, curtains and cushions.

Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Knitting Yarns

Khaki—Grey—Blue
An Unlimited Supply
Of Several of the Best Knitting Yarns
Hanks.....$1.00 Balls..... 50c

Knitting Needles, Crochet Hooks, Instruction Books.
A practical teacher at your service without charge.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Fourth Floor.

100 Misses' Dresses

Very Special for Monday
$15.00 and $21.50

Serge and Broadcloth in smartly tailored street styles particularly suitable for young women who go to business.
Third Floor.

A Most Extraordinary Offering
Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits
A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock Specially Purchased— The Season's Greatest Suit Buying Opportunity

The Fabrics
Chiffon Plushes
Velveteens
Silver-tone Cloth
Duvet de Laine
Evora Cloth
Velour Cloth
Suede Cloth
Oxfords
Broadcloths

150 Suits That Sell in the regular way up to $115.00
$42.50

The Colors
Taupe Shades
Purples
Beaver Browns
The New Greens
Beet-root
Pekin Blue
Reindeer
High Colors
and Black.

A superb collection, the production of America's foremost maker of high grade Tailleurs.

Luxuriously Fur Trimmed with Genuine Beaver, Mole, Skunk, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or Jap Mink or other fashionable pelts. Coats warmly interlined and lined with crepes or rich silk. (Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the collection).

Third Floor.

A Manufacturer's Sample Line
Women's High Grade Dresses
A Most Important Occasion, Presenting Values That Are Truly Remarkable.

Fashioned of
Chiffon Velvets
Velveteens
Satin with Velvet
Georgette Crepes
Soft Satins
Crepe Meteor
Metallic Novelties
Embroidered Georgette
Silk Net

100 Dresses Models That Are Usually Sold up to $115.00
$42.50

Elaborate with
Hand Embroidery
Bead Embroidery
Soutache Braiding
Metallic Laces
Tinsel Embroidery
Wool Embroidery
Metallic Brocades
Silver Ribbons
Fur Trimmings.

A specially purchased collection from a Dressmaker, whose models are invariably distinguished by their smartness of style and air of elegance.

Afternoon Dresses of the Most Effective Types. Velveteen Street Dresses. A Few Evening Dresses.

In every fashionable new shade and many strikingly effective color combinations. Sizes range from 36 to 48, but only one or two of a style. **None C. O. D.—No Approvals.**

Third Floor.

French Kid Gloves
Arrive Most Opportunely

A new importation,—quite the most important one of the season. Gloves, made by a leading Grenoble manufacturer, famous the world over for the perfection of his production.

Gloves made expressly to Lord & Taylor order and in every trifling detail according to our specifications.

Thousands of pairs fashioned of the finest French Kidskin—flexible and of the softest, most serviceable quality. Two and Three Clasp Gloves—pique and overseam sewn, with Paris point or effectively embroidered backs. In choice new shades:—

Cocoa, Nigger Brown, Taupe and Medium Grey, Mastic, Tan, White and Black with contrasting or self color stitching.

An opportunity to select Gloves for Christmas gifts, from an assortment incomparable in point of quality, style and completeness. Prices range from $2.25 to $2.85 a pair.

Ground Floor.

Jersey Petticoats
Very Specially Priced
$4.95, $5.45, $5.95

Black wool Jersey Skirts, soft, warm, serviceable; black taffeta, colored Dresden silk or satin flounces.

Satin Petticoats, Special, $5.45

"Belding" Satin of high lustre; in black and fashionable shades; model with tailored flounces.

Extra Size Petticoats

Taffeta Silk.....$5.95
Silk Jersey, taffeta flounced.....$6.95
Satin.....$6.95

Second Floor.

A Special Purchase and Sale of 200
Women's Fur Collared Coats

Two Extremely Smart Models **$25.00** **Worth Very Much More**

Remarkable values, for these Coats are made of superior quality Wool Velour, lined throughout with "Sol Satin" and warmly interlined.

In Brown, Taupe, Burgundy, Plum, Green and Navy, with deep collars of Coney fur.

Fur Collared Coats
Very Special **$29.50**

Deep collars of dark Southern Raccoon add to the style of these Winter Coats of heavy Velour cloth in taupe, plum, navy, light brown and black. In all sizes 34 to 44.

Fur Collared Coats
$39.50, $50.00, $55.00 to $75.00

A collection of Afternoon and Street Coats; new models in Pom-Pom, Bolivia, Velour Cloth, Velour de Laine, luxuriously trimmed with the fashionable furs. In every new and wanted color.

A Brilliant Display of Evening Wraps—$65.00 to $300.00

Third Floor.

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Specially Priced—For Monday

Four handsome models, on the newest lines, featured at much below usual prices. Every Coat expertly fashioned of selected, full furred Skins.

42 inch model.....$125.00
46 inch model—loose fitting, belted back.....$135.00
45 inch model—loose fitting and with Skunk collar.....$185.00
46 inch model—Semi-fitted.....$195.00

Scarfs and Muffs
Special Values

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Scarfs.....$19.50
Hudson Seal (muskrat) Capelets.....$27.50 & $52.50
Hudson Seal (muskrat) Muffs.....$14.50 & $19.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....$24.50
Taupe Wolf Muffs.....$23.50
Black Lynx Scarfs.....$29.50
Black Lynx Muffs.....$29.50
Skunk Scarfs.....$29.50
Skunk Muffs.....$32.50

Third Floor.

12,000 Yards Black and Colored Silks
At Great Price Concessions

Fancy Silks
On dark and light grounds. Formerly $2.25 to $3.50 yard.....$1.25

Colored Chiffons
Formerly $1.00 a yard.....50c

Black Satins
35 inches wide.....yard $1.35

Black Crepe Meteor
40 inches wide.....yard $1.88

Black Satin
40 inches wide; a $3.50 quality.....yard $2.25

Black Chiffon Velvet
38-40 inches wide.....yard $3.65

Ground Floor.

Satin Corsets
$7.50 Elente Model, $3.95

Pink Satin of heavy durable quality; a lightly boned model with elastic top; on new straight lines. Sizes 21 to 28.

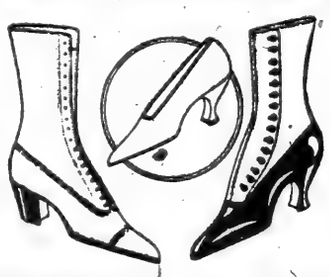
"Lord & Taylor" Corsets
A $3.00 Model, $1.95

Fancy Broche in pink or white, in a model for average and well developed figures. Sizes 20 to 30.

Second Floor.

Women's Boots and Slippers
Exceptional Values for Tomorrow and Balance of the Week.

Women's High-cut Walking Boots
(*Illustrated*)
Tan calfskin vamps, finest Fawn cloth tops, military heels.
Splendid Value
$9.00



Women's High-cut Black Boots
(*Illustrated*)
Patent and dull leathers, with dull or cloth tops.
Reduced to
$4.65

Satin Opera Slippers Black, Blue, Pink, White. ***at $3.95***

Second Floor.

Lining Satins
36 inches wide; wear guaranteed for two seasons; complete range of colors. Special, yard....88c

Ground Floor.

The Semi-Annual Sale

New TENNÉ ***Hats***
At the Very Special Price

Hats Actually Worth From $8.00 to $15.00 **$6.50** Advance Models Made Especially for This Event.

Twice each year Tenne, a leading Milliner, whose productions are always well represented in the Lord & Taylor assortments, makes for us an entirely new collection of extremely smart Hats, at a price that enables us to feature them as

Truly Phenomenal Values

In this season's sale, are—

Tailored—Semi-Dress—Dress Hats
of Lyons Velvets, Panne Velvets, Hatters' Plush, Gold and Silver Lace and Brocade. Satin Hats, fur trimmed.

Black Hats—White Hats—Colored Hats

Continentals — Rolling Sailors — Poke Shapes— Gainsboroughs—Mushrooms and Exclusive New Shapes
especially designed for this event. Trimmed with fur, fancy feathers, flowers, quills, bows, metallic laces and brocades.

Fourth Floor.

Extraordinary Sale of
The Most Wanted Dress Fabrics
Especially Arranged for Tomorrow, Monday

Dress Serge
In Navy Blue.
$1.15 grade.....yard 78c

Cheviot Serges
Navy Blue and Black.
$1.50 grade.....yard $1.10

Broadcloths
Colors and Black.
$2.50 grade.....yard $1.98

Velour de Laine
All Wool.
$3.00 grade.....yard $2.25

Gunniburl
All Wool.
$3.00 grade.....yard $2.25

Jersey Cloths
Colors and White.
$3.00 grade.....yard $2.25

Second Floor.

An Important Sale
Hand Embroidered—Hand Made
Philippine Underwear
At Less Than Wholesale Prices

A specially purchased collection, comprising nearly a thousand exquisitely dainty pieces of this fine Lingerie, secured at price concessions so extraordinary that we may safely say—

Better Values Were Never Offered

Gowns—Kimono Models
$3.95 to $5.00 Values.....$1.95

Gowns—with Set-in Sleeves
$3.95 to $5.95 Values.....$2.95

Chemises—Straight Models
$2.95 to $4.50 Values.....$1.95

Drawers—Many Styles
$2.95 to $4.00 Values.....$1.25

All are made of soft, sheer nainsook, hand scalloped and with hand embroidered designs.
Complete range of sizes.

Second Floor.

PORT BOARD NAMED TO AID WAR SHIPPING

Secretary Baker Organizes a Body to Facilitate Troop and Supply Movement Here.

PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT

Steps Will Be Taken at Once to Alleviate Congestion on All Sides of New York Harbor.

By direction of President Wilson, a war board that will facilitate the movement of troops and supplies through the Port of New York was organized by Secretary of War Baker and members of the New York-New Jersey Port Harbor Development Commission, at a conference yesterday in the office of the commission, at 115 Broadway. No plans of a specific nature were made public, but it was stated in a general way, after the conference, that the New York Port War Board would proceed at once to consider the problem of congestion and to make every effort by co-operation with terminal facilities on all sides of the harbor to produce the highest degree of speed and efficiency in the transportation of soldiers and supplies abroad.

Officers of the New York Port War Board will be: William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury, Chairman; William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, Vice Chairman; Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary. Other members of the board will be Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; the Mayor of New York, and a member of the Railway War Council, at present unnamed, and members of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission. Quarters will be obtained at once for the operations of the board, and the merchants and shipping interests of New York will be invited to lend their aid and co-operation in developing the serviceable possibilities of the port.

Besides Secretary of War Baker, other prominent Government and State officials at the conference were Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Byron R. Newton, Collector of Customs, representing the Secretary of the Treasury; Allan Thurman, representing the Secretary of Commerce; Captains Butler and McKean, representing the Navy Department; General Chauncey Baker, General Abbott, General D. C. Shanks, and Governor Edge of New Jersey. All members of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission were present, including William R. Willcox, E. H. Outerbridge, Arthur Curtiss James, J. Spencer Smith, W. H. Van Buskirk, Frank R. Ford, General George W. Goethals, consulting engineer of the commission; Julius Henry Cohen, counsel of the commission, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, representing the City of New York.

The conference was the direct outcome of a meeting between Commissioner Willcox and President Wilson in Washington on Oct. 3 last, when Mr. Willcox presented letters from Governors Whitman and Edge pledging the support of the States of New York and New Jersey to any plan which would make the Port of New York more serviceable to the Federal Government as a war utility. The President recommended that the New York and New Jersey Commissioners confer with the Secretary of War; the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. He urged that a definite plan be worked out for the management of the Port of New York for the war period under one central agency.

The conference yesterday was the continuation of a series of conferences held in Washington in the last two weeks. Secretary of War Baker and others decided that there should be immediately created a New York Port War Board, in which all the departments of the Government directly concerned with the prosecution of the war should be represented. Commenting upon the conference, Commissioner William R. Willcox said:

"I believe that great good will come out of the action taken, which is the most gratifying because of its unanimity. Practically every important agency was represented. I know Governor Whitman will cordially indorse what we have done and we were fortunate in having Governor Edge present. Through the operation of this Port War Board will come a complete co-ordination of all the available utilities, so that the New York and New Jersey ports will contribute every ounce of energy toward the winning of the war. If transportation is to win the war, we must not forget that 80 per cent. of the supplies that are going to the other side must go through the Port of New York.

"Not an inch of space at our piers or docks can be wasted, not a moment's delay must take place in the embarkation of men and the constant flow of supplies for them. There must be no waste of lighters, tug boats, and ships. Railroads must meet ships and trucks must meet railroads. The business men of New York will rally behind the President and the two Governors in doing their bit in this field of war service. In doing so they will make possible that complete co-ordination of the facilities of the port which is necessary to win the war and which after the war will be quite as necessary to the winning of victories in the field of commerce."

Before attending the conference, Secretary of War Baker, inspected transportation conditions in Hoboken. He was accompanied by General Shanks, who is in charge of embarkation. Secretary Baker returned to Washington after the conference.

168 HOBOKEN SALOONS DARK

Dry Zone May Be Extended to Include 112 More.

One hundred and sixty-eight Hoboken saloons lying within half a mile of army depots at the waterfront were closed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Notice was served by employes of the Department of Justice on Friday that no further delays would be allowed, and that the order must be complied with at once.

No reports were made yesterday of any attempts to resist or evade the order. The section affected extends from Hoboken Street west to Jefferson Street, and from Eighth Street east to Washington Street. The 168 saloons closed yesterday will be joined by 112 more, if the Department of Justice holds that all saloons must be closed within a zone of one-half mile of property on the waterfront between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. A legal question has been raised on the point whether the waterfront at this point is in such Government use as requires that it be surrounded by a dry zone. If the sale of liquor is prohibited in this area, five saloons in Weehawken and twelve in Jersey City will be closed.

714 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

Pennsylvania Furnished 115 of the Men Who Enlisted on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Recruits for the regular army showed an increase Friday over earlier days of the week. The enlistments being greater, it is believed, because of the situation in Europe. Enlistments numbered 714 on Friday, making the total since April 1 67,100. The recruiting in the Middle States follows:

State.	Obtained Nov. 2.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained Nov. 2.	Total Since Apr. 1.
[illegible]	13	2,885	New Jersey	12	7,154
Delaware	1	570	New York	67	26,714
Dist. of C.	2	647	Penn.	115	26,165
Maryland	7	2,[illegible]	Virginia	11	1,780
[illegible]	27	11,[illegible]	W. Virginia	4	2,389
Total quota, 159,806.					

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY — 34th Street

Excellent Values
CURTAIN DEP'T.

(Fifth Floor)

Window Panels mounted with Lacet and Marie Antoinette laces; White or Ecru.
per window 4.75, 6.75 to 10.75

Curtains of fine Scrim with lace insertion and edges, and motifs.
pair 7.50, 10.50 to 45.00

Curtains of Imported Swiss Lace in Period, Duchess and Florentine designs.
pair 16.50, 22.50 to €5.00

Curtain Fabrics

Filet Net, a variety of pretty designs. White, Cream or Ecru. yd. 50c

Striped Net, fine quality; also figured effects. yd. 75c

Scotch Nets,—exquisite in quality and design. 50 inches wide.
yd. 85c, 1.35 and 1.85

Scotch Madras,—very handsome patterns; durable quality. yd. 70c

November Sale
DINNER SERVICES
Offering Exceptional Values

American Porcelain Sets with floral border design and gold edge; 100 pieces. 16.50

American Porcelain Sets with dainty blue border and band; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. 25.00

Royal Nippon China Sets with hand-painted border pattern; delicate color effects; open stock; 101 pieces. 35.00

A. Lanternier & Co. Limoges China Sets,—pink floral border design with coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock. 50.00

A. Lanternier & Co. Limoges China Sets with conventional border decoration; coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock. 55.00

HOUSEFURNISHINGS
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Set of three lipped Aluminum Saucepans,—highly polished; 1½, 2 and 3-quart capacity.
Set 1.00 regularly 1.75

Aluminum Tea Kettles with cold handle; highly polished; 4-quart capacity.
1.95 regularly 2.75

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Windsor Kettles with cover; 5-quart capacity. A delicious pot roast may be cooked without water.
1.65 regularly 2.00

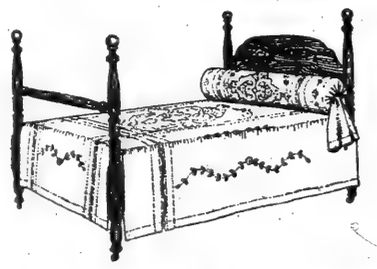
Double Rice or Cereal Boilers,—highly polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity.
1.15 regularly 1.75

"Hotpoint" Vacuum Cleaners with Universal motor, which will operate on a direct or alternating current; switch in handle. Complete with attachments. 27.50 regularly 35.00

"Hotpoint" Hedlite Heaters,—radiant type; specially adapted to heat bath or bedrooms; heavily weighted base—if tipped over will right itself; can be attached to any ordinary lamp socket. 7.50

Complete line of Electric, Gas and Oil Heaters moderately priced.

Monday—Last Day
BEDDING WEEK



Four-post Mahogany Bed, as illustrated.
19.75
regularly 35.00

No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses,—45-pound weight. 45.00
regularly 55.00

French Upholstered Box Springs..... 19.00
regularly 23.00

Red Cross Silk Floss Mattresses..... 19.75
regularly 24.00

Solid Cedar Box Couches, 54 inches long upholstered in Denim. 10.75
regularly 15.00

Special Prices
LIBRARY FURNITURE

Two-piece Mahogany Suite with cane backs and loose cushions; covered in Velour.
133.00 regularly 266.00

Three-piece Suites covered in Brown leather, consisting of Davenport, Arm Chair and Rocker 116.00 regularly 232.00

Tapestry Davenport with loose cushions and wide spring arms. 186.00 regularly 225.00

Arm Chair to match..... regularly 125.00
104.00

Three-piece Mahogany Suite, consisting of Davenport, Arm Chair and Rocker; covered in Damask. 172.50 regularly 345.00

Two-piece Mahogany Suite with loose cushions; covered in Velour. regularly 396.00
250.00

Mahogany Davenport covered in Velour with loose spring cushions. 112.50 regularly 225.00

RUG WEEK

Commencing Monday, November 5th

2,400 DOMESTIC RUGS
At Remarkably Low Prices
Extra High Grade Worsted Wilton Rugs

Size 9x 12 ft. **62.50** regularly 82.50 and 89.00

Rich colorings, choice designs reproduced from the rarest of Oriental rugs, as well as the popular all-over patterns; the fine worsted yarns used impart a lustre unobtainable in rugs of other weaves.

Worsted Wilton Rugs
59.75
regularly 75.00

Size 8.3x10.6 ft. These rugs are similar to the above weaves, but in smaller size; patterns and colorings suitable for every room.

Royal Wilton Rugs
39.75
regularly 54.00

Size 9x12 ft. Exceptionally good designs and colors suitable for parlor, living room, chamber or dining room.

Seamless Axminster Rugs
34.50
regularly 42.50

Size 9x12 ft. Heavy, durable rugs, woven in one piece of good woolen yarns; new and striking designs to suit any requirement.

Seamless Velvet Rugs
27.50
regularly 37.50

Size 9x12 ft. This price is practically the present wholesale cost; excellent designs and colors for use in any room.

100 Small Wilton Rugs

36x63 ins. **7.95** formerly 9.75

Several of these attractive and useful sizes can be used in any home; various designs and colors.

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" DINING ROOM SUITES
Considerably Below Regular Prices

Commencing tomorrow and continuing throughout the week every Dining Room Suite in the entire stock will be offered at marked reductions.

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite, as illustrated, made of Mahogany, consisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 250.00 regularly 400.00

Ten-piece Renaissance Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 750.00, 650.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Mahogany..... regularly 800.00, 675.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites in Mahogany. regularly 500.00, 375.00

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Mahogany..... regularly 385.00, 325.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 400.00, 325.00

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, in Mahogany, consisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 250.00 regularly 400.00

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites in Mahogany, with silver cabinet. regularly 800.00, 675.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 695.00, 610.00

Ten-piece English Model Suites in Mahogany..... regularly 585.00, 520.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 387.50, 315.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites in Mahogany. regularly 675.00, 495.00

Offering Unparalleled Values
ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR EVERY ROOM

1—Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and wide silk braid. 11.95

2—Solid Mahogany Table Lamp, as illustrated, with 18-inch flat Empire shade; silk fringe; silk lining. 7.95

3—Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fancy silk shade. 1.95

4—Solid Mahogany Floor Lamp,—heavy fluted column; 24-inch flat Empire shade; ruching on top and bottom. 22.50

5—Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fitted with fancy silk shade. 1.85

6—Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with 18-inch shade and silk fringe. 5.00

7—Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish, 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe. 16.50

Exceptional Values
"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous for Quality

Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths..... ea. 2.75, 3.75 and 4.75

Table Napkins to match..... doz. 3.75

Irish Satin Damask Table Linen... yard 1.25

Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Sheets:
Single Size..... pair 7.50, 9.50, 12.50
Double size..... pair 9.50, 12.50, 15.00

Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched... pair 1.75, 2.50 and 3.00

Towels

Hemmed Huck Towels... doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50

Hemstitched Huck Towels..... doz. 2.75, 3.75, 5.00

Hemstitched Huck Towels, guest size..... doz. 2.00, 2.75, 3.75

Hemmed Linen Huck Towels, guest size..... doz. 3.00 and 3.75

Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels,—name woven in red. doz. 3.50

Irish Glass and Pantry Towels,—name woven in red or blue. doz. 4.50

Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50

Real Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces ..set 3.65 and 5.00

Tea Napkins..... doz. 5.25 and 6.50

Cocktail Napkins..... doz. 2.25

Tray Covers..... each 25c and 30c

Lingerie Cushion Covers... each 1.90 and 2.50

Scarfs..... each 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:

54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
80c	95c	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40 ea.

Cases:

42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
23c	25c	29c	34c ea.

BED COVERINGS
Remarkable Values

White Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders:
single size..... pr. 4.50, 6.00 and 7.00
double size..... pr. 5.00, 7.00 and 8.50

Fancy Cotton Blankets:
pr. 3.75, 4.50 and 6.75

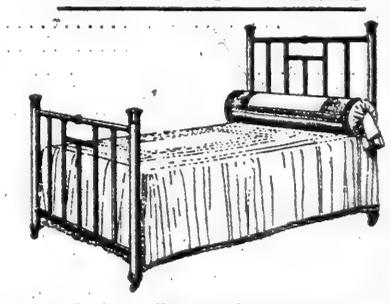
Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled..... each 2.25 and 2.75

Figured Silkoline, cotton filled; plain borders. each 3.45

Figured Sateen,—plain back and border; wool filled. each 8.50

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed..... each 1.25
Satin finish, hemmed..... each 2.75 and 3.75
Satin finish, scalloped..... each 3.75 and 4.75

Monday—Last Day
BEDDING WEEK



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts and square top rods.
19.75
regularly 27.50

Upholstered Box Couches covered with denim; made of Solid Cedar. 21.00
regularly 25.00

Special Black Horsehair Mattresses..... 29.50
regularly 35.00

Best Upholstered Box Springs..... 27.50
regularly 35.00

Tapestry Box Couches,—deep tufted; made of Solid Cedar. regularly 35.00 27.50

Special Prices
CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece American Walnut Queen Anne Model Suite, consisting of Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and full size Bed.
250.00 regularly 310.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Mahogany Suite. 295.00 regularly 375.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Mahogany Suite. 235.00 regularly 275.00

Five-piece Hepplewhite Model Mahogany Suite with twin beds. regularly 462.50
396.00

Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Mahogany Suite with twin beds. regularly 475.00
368.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Walnut Suite.
275.00 regularly 320.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Mahogany Suite.
255.00 regularly [illegible]

PROFESSORS NEEDED FOR WAR SCHOOL

National Security League Calls on Universities to Give Services of One Man Each.

STARTS NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Meaning of Great Conflict to be Interpreted in Every School in the Country.

The National Security League made public yesterday a letter sent to the heads of large American educational institutions and State education departments asking for the donation of a professor from each institution to study the problem of interpreting the meaning of the war in the schools of the United States and the problem of teaching individual responsibility toward national and international questions. In a statement issued yesterday the league said:

"Impressed by the surprising lack of individual responsibility to the Government among citizens in all parts of the country, which has been startlingly demonstrated by the nation-wide campaign of 'Patriotism Through Education' which it is conducting, the National Security League announces that it is taking steps which it hopes will ultimately lead to the revolutionizing and vitalizing of the entire civic teaching in the schools of the United States. This question was one of the principal matters considered at the recent conferences of educators held under the auspices of the league at the Bar Association recently. Carrying out the consensus of the leading thinkers of the country who attended the conference, the Security League has laid before the principal educational institutions of the country a plan for the creation of a National Civic Education Faculty for the consideration of this problem."

The league's letter to prominent educational institutions follows:

In response to an invitation issued by the National Security League, delegates from eighteen important colleges, universities, and other educational foundations recently met at the Association of the Bar in New York City. The meeting was called by the league because three years of experience have convinced us that a work of vital importance can be done for America, and for the cause of free government everywhere, if the great educational forces of the nation can be brought to bear upon certain definite problems which can be evolved only by national and international thinking.

Our educators have been intent upon local or upon strictly technical problems of education. No considerable body of them has been charged with the duty of thinking upon the educational problems which are distinctly national, or upon these, every day more apparent, which may be called international. Our decentralized system, admirable in many regards, has failed seriously to attack the greatest side of public education, the relation of the individual to the nation and to the nations.

After a discussion of various aspects of the problem, how to preserve our decentralized system of education and yet face these questions, the delegates, by unanimous consent, instructed the officers of the National Security League to request certain of our great colleges and universities to consider the question of delegating for a year, with full salary, one of their ablest professors to join with those from other institutions in a systematic study of this problem. There is a pressing need for this work, and it merits the best efforts of all institutions established to foster education for free people.

It was also the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the problem of interpreting the meaning of the war to the American people is one demanding the constant labor of able leaders of thought, and one in which all educational institutions are vitally interested. These two lines of activity seemed to the members of the conference ample justification for requesting the donation of intellectual leadership from the great educational establishments of our country. The problems of the war are great, but the problems of the coming days of peace will be no less so, and the educators of the country should form their plan of campaign with the least possible delay.

KARL FREUND
COLLECTION
ON VIEW TO-DAY
To-morrow & Election Day.
Fifteen remarkable interiors containing Mr. Freund's latest European finds, rare paintings, furniture, antiquities, objets d'Art.
Many of Mr. Freund's Own Creations
at CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
5 W. 44th St. (adj. 5th Ave. Bank)
SALE (Conducted by AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE)
Wed., Nov. 7, to Sat., Nov. 10

KHAKI KNITTING WOOL
Spot Delivery
4-Fold, Guaranteed Pure Wool.
Retail Trade Solicited
B. DICKSON & CO.
75 Madison Ave.,
Near 28th St.
New York City

SPECIAL VALUES IN HIGH CLASS FURS
Ladies' High-Class Mink Coat (Flaring) Worth Double $450
Hudson Seal Coat
Skunk collar, deep skunk cuffs lined with brocaded silk. Could not be reproduced less than $250.00. $200
Genuine Silver Fox Neckpiece
Of unusual beauty & artistic workmanship. Value $250 $150
BORIS BERNARD,
25-37 West 39th Street
Suite 904.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

NOVEMBER SALE—FUR COATS, MUFFS & NECKPIECES

A comprehensive assortment of the most desirable pelts, in all the latest models and many fashionable combinations.

Advantage should be taken of this unusual opportunity to secure high-grade, luxurious Furs at these exceptionally low prices.

COATS

1—Hudson Seal Coat,—48 inches long; blended Skunk collar, cuffs and border. **225.00**

2—Taupe Nutria Coat,—natural Raccoon collar and cuffs; belted model; 45 inches long. **185.00**

3—Hudson Seal Coat of choice skins; Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long. **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins; 48 inches long; beautifully lined. **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—40 inches long with blended Skunk collar and cuffs. **145.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats,—36 inches long; Nutria collar and cuffs. **65.00**

Caracul Coats of selected lustrous skins; Skunk collar and cuffs. **225.00**

MUFFS & NECKPIECES

4—Finest quality Beaver Cape..... **42.50**
Muff to match..... **25.00**
5—Best Quality Black Lynx Scarf..... **42.50**
Black Lynx Muff to match..... **37.50**
6—Real Skunk Cape..... **55.00**
Muff to match..... **37.50**
7—Fine Dark Mink Stole..... **225.00**
Muff to match..... **65.00**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Best Values, Largest Variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments.

McCreery's November SILK SALE

Now In Progress

Notwithstanding the advances on Silk Fabrics during the past year the following standard qualities are offered in this sale in complete new color assortments

At the Same Prices of a Year Ago

Double width Georgette Crepe..... yard **1.28**
Double width Crepe de Chine..... yard **1.25**
Double width Crepe Chiffon..... yard **1.25**
Supreme Autumn Dress Satin..... yard **1.25**
Chiffon Dress Taffeta..... yard **1.35**

Also

Novelty Striped Washable Shirting Silk..... yard **98c**
Military Stripe and Plaid Silks..... yard **98c**
White Washable Japanese Habutai... yard **65c, 78c** and **98c**
Black Chiffon Velvet..... yard **3.65**
Imported Black Chiffon Velveteen, yard **1.45, 1.75, 2.25, 3.45**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

1,200 yards of all Wool Coatings in Mixtures, Oxfords, Plain and Two-tone Jerseys, Burella and Velour; in the new Fall colorings; 54 inches wide. yard **3.25**

All Wool Tailor Serge; fine twill; medium and dark shades of Navy Blue and Black; 48 inches wide. yard **1.95**

Black satin-face Broadcloth; brilliant finish; sponged and shrunk.
48 inches wide..... yard **1.95**
54 inches wide..... yard **2.45**

MILITARY WRIST WATCHES

15-jeweled lever movement; luminous dial and hands; unbreakable crystal; nickel plated case; Kitchner strap wristlet. **9.75** regularly 11.75

Four Attractive Models

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

(Fourth Floor)

5.00

Dainty Blouses of Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; trimmed with embroidery down front; broad bands of Filet lace on collar.

White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe Blouses, trimmed with dainty plaited collar, edged with Filet lace and finished with ribbon bow.

Attractive Blouses in White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe with collar, front and cuffs embroidered with dainty colored dots.

Blouses of Washable Satin and Georgette Crepe combined, trimmed with veining. White or Flesh Color.

Advantageous Sale

ITALIAN & CHINESE REAL FILET LACES

Another large purchase has been made of Italian and Chinese Filet Laces in the choicest patterns and new beautiful designs; qualities that cannot be equalled at these low prices. The assortment includes Edgings and Insertions from one to ten inches wide; useful for dresses, underwear and artistic decorations.

Real Filet Edgings and Insertions,—1 and 1¼ inches wide..... yard **25c** to **38c**
regularly 50c to 75c
Real Filet Edgings and Insertions,—1½ and 2 inches wide..... yard **50c** to **85c**
regularly 85c to 1.35
Real Filet Edgings and Insertions,—2 to 3½ inches wide..... yard **95c** to **2.25**
regularly 1.50 to 3.50
Real Filet Edgings and Insertions,—4½ to 6 inches wide..... yard **2.65** to **4.50**
regularly 3.75 to 5.95
Real Filet Edgings and Insertions,—7 to 10 inches wide..... yard **4.95** to **6.50**
regularly 6.50 to 8.75

Special Offerings
Real Filet Lace
NECKWEAR

An unusually attractive assortment of Real Filet Lace Tuxedo collars with cuffs to match. Distinctive creations in beautiful new designs; excellent qualities suitable for dresses or coats.
Collars..... each **3.45, 3.95** and **4.75**
Cuffs to match..... pair **2.25**

Exceptional Offering
WOMEN'S COATS

22.50
regularly 32.50

A number of high-grade Fur-trimmed Coats in a large variety of beautiful loose or semi-fitted models; in all the popular colors.

Special Sale
MUFF BEDS

(Notion Department)

Muff Beds covered with White Cambric; black or brown satin lined; shirred on cord; satin loop with ring attached; filled with down. **1.95** regularly 2.25

Muff Beds covered with White Cambric; black or brown satin lined; with ruffled ends; satin loop with ring attached; filled with down. **2.45** regularly 2.95

Muff Beds Covered with White Cambric; black or brown sateen lined; with ruffled ends; filled with silk floss. **95c** regularly 1.25

Muff Beds,—black or brown satin lined; satin loop; filled with down. **1.15** regularly 1.50

Radically Reduced—To Close Out
HAIR ACCESSORIES

7.95

20-inch naturally wavy Hair Switches mounted on three separate stems; all shades, including Gray. All around Transformations all shades, including Gray.

Extraordinary Sale

150 WOMEN'S SUITS

29.50

regularly 39.50

The most popular of the season's models (two of which are illustrated); fashioned of the most desirable good quality Winter fabrics; fur trimmed or fancy models to be worn with separate furs; in the most wanted colors.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS.

Unusual Offering

250 WOMEN'S DRESSES

17.50

regularly 29.50

Beautiful Dresses in combinations of Serge and Satin or Georgette Crepe and Satin, also all Serge or Wool Jersey; embroidered or braided; two styles illustrated; in all the leading shades; size 34 to 44.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS.

ROOSEVELT HITS AT ALL ALIENS HERE

Declares No Man Should Be Allowed to Stay Unless He Becomes an American.

LAUDS MUNITION WORKERS

Tells Bridgeport Employes Their Work Is Almost as Important as That of the Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—Colonel Roosevelt visited the centre of the nation's munition making industry today, inspecting from top to bottom one of the giant plants at Bridgeport where thousands of men and women are working ceaselessly night and day to arm and equip our troops and the soldiers of the Allies.

"You munition workers, you men and women of the plants here in Bridgeport are doing a work almost as important as that done by soldiers in the trenches," he told a crowd of 5,000 employes of the arms factories who assembled in Washington Park during the noon hour.

Colonel Roosevelt came to Bridgeport from Hartford early this morning in order to lend his support to the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, Schuyler Merritt of Stamford. He addressed two meetings during his stay here, one at Washington Park, and the other in the armory tonight.

At the meeting in Washington Park, where he spoke exclusively to munition workers, the Colonel said: "Here in Bridgeport you men and women are doing almost exactly as important a work as the men in the trenches, for what they can do there largely depends upon what you have done here. I wish every human being connected directly or indirectly with that work could realize that upon the speed and efficiency with which he does that work largely depends the safety or the ruin of our sons and brothers at the front—the soldier has to have a weapon and ammunition and they must be of first quality. He has got to have them at an early moment. Any man from the top of the business administration of that industry to the very bottom who shirks his duty or does it badly is to just that degree betraying his brethren in the trenches and his country."

At the armory, where a crowd of fully 4,000 persons cheered him, Colonel Roosevelt after a complimentary mention of Mr. Merritt's candidacy, launched into his favorite topic of loyalty and patriotism, in the course of which he said:

"America is not to be made a polyglot boarding house for money hunters of twenty different nationalities who have changed their former country for this country only as farm-yard beasts change one feeding trough for another. America is a nation. No man has any right to come here and no man should be permitted to stay here unless he becomes an American and nothing else. Be loyal to the principles established by Washington and his fellows in 1776, and perpetuated by Lincoln and his fellows in 1861 to 1865. We must have in this country only one flag, and that flag the American flag; only one language, the English language, the language of the Declaration of Independence, Washington's farewell address, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and second inaugural; and but one loyalty, that to the United States."

Regarding the war he said:

"We are in a maelstrom, we are in one of those stupendous cataclysms that at long intervals befall humanity; and in many ways, taking into account the character of the nations involved and the extent of the disaster, this horror through which we are passing is worse than any that has ever hitherto in a like space of time befallen mankind as a whole. We, as a people, have shown appalling folly in our failure to prepare to meet the crisis, although for over two and a half years the warning was written across the whole horizon in giant letters of flame and blood. At last, however, we are awake, or almost awake, and we have begun to realise that we have a twofold and imperative duty. In the first place, we must meet the immediate need by bending our whole energies to prosecuting this war to a completely triumphant conclusion, no matter how long it takes and at no matter what cost of blood and treasure. In the next place, we must prepare our whole social structure—military, economic and, above all, spiritual—in such fashion that not only shall we never again be caught utterly unprepared for self-defense and the assertion of our indispensable international rights, but, furthermore, that we shall make our trained power of defense against alien enemies rest on a foundation of justice and strength and brotherly good-will and understanding in our industrial and social relations at home.

"There must obtain in this country fair play for the workingman and the farmer, under such conditions that they shall profit by it, or else there will ultimately come disaster for every one; and, on the other hand, there must be business well-being, for otherwise there can not be permanent prosperity for every one.

"But the welfare of the workers cannot be obtained unless the welfare of business is assured, and the Government should steadily work to this end. The demagogic effort to break up or destroy all business merely because it is big or because it is prosperous is thoroughly mischievous from every standpoint.

"At this moment the Government has practically suspended the Sherman law, and along certain lines is encouraging business men to do the very things the Sherman law forbids. But, of course, if the Sherman law hurts our productive and business efficiency in time of war it also hurts it in time of peace. Instead of having the Administration connive at breaking the law at this time, the law should be amended so as to make it unnecessary to break it at any time—along the line of seeing that business is both encouraged and controlled."

Turning to the war again Colonel Roosevelt said:

"For two years after the sinking of the Lusitania we strove our feeble best to persuade the Germans not to kick us into war, and we failed. We tried to protect them by refusing to prepare in any way, and we failed. We drifted into the war, and after nine months we are still wholly unable to exercise any military effect upon the outcome. If we had paid heed to our own honor and the interest of mankind, we would have acted when the Lusitania was sunk exactly as we did act, with much less provocation, nearly two years later. The things we are now doing in preparedness would have been admirable if we had done them three years ago. Our pacifist friends (and the politicians who heeded them, and also thereby hoped to secure and largely did secure the pacifist vote) promised us peace if we would refuse to prepare. Well, you see the result. We did not prepare, and we got war instead of peace. If we had done our duty three years ago and had then started to prepare, and if we had acted as we should have acted after the Lusitania outrage, very possibly we would not have had to go to war at all, and most certainly if we had made war, the war would now have been over. Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time. We were not wise in time. Let us avoid such folly in the future.

"We are safe now, and we have been safe for the last nine months, only because England and France have protected us. Next time, let us be able to protect ourselves. This means that we ought to introduce in this country the principle of universal obligatory military training of all our young men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one."

Held for Threatening the President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Ewald Pietsch, son of Professor Karl Pietsch of the University of Chicago, was held for the Federal Grand Jury today on charges of making threats against the life of President Wilson.

Teachers Rebuke La Follette.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Resolutions deploring Senator La Follette's course in the war crisis and emphatically declaring confidence in President Wilson were adopted by the Wisconsin Teach-

CAPRONI BIPLANE HERE.

Lieut. Resnati Flies from Mineola to Battery and Returns.

With seven passengers aboard the big Caproni biplane driven by Lieutenant Silvio Resnati, the Italian army aviator, flew from the Mineola Field to the Battery and back again yesterday without a mishap. In the course of the flight, which extended over Brooklyn, Coney Island, and the South Bay, Lieutenant Resnati engaged in many thrilling manoeuvres. At one stage of the trip he spiraled at an angle of 40 degrees.

Most of the journey was made at a height of 4,000 feet. The time consumed in the trip was one hour and ten minutes. Although most of the passengers were army officers who had become accustomed to aerial sensations, they admitted that they were kept at a high nervous tension throughout the flight by the cleverness and daring of the Italian aviator.

Lieutenant Resnati will leave Mineola for Langley Field, Va., at noon today if weather conditions are favorable. Lieutenant Attilio Baldioli left Mineola at 12:30 yesterday in the Pamilio machine and arrived at Langley Field at 2:58 P. M., making the flight from New York to Virginia, a distance of 350 miles, in two hours and twenty-eight minutes. He carried only his mechanic, Lieutenant Baldioli, on his arrival at Newport News, said weather conditions were admirable, and he was able to steer almost a direct course.

Other Italian fliers at Mineola expect to leave for Langley Field tomorrow.

200 Bonfires Clean Up Camp Devens

AYER, Mass., Nov. 3.—Smoke from 200 bonfires in various parts of Camp Devens today caused some alarm in nearby towns and started reports that fire was raging at the cantonment. Telephone operators were kept busy assuring people for miles around that it was cleanup day. Nearly all of the 30,000 soldiers were engaged in piling camp rubbish on the fires, which were carefully guarded.

ENGLAND DEVELOPS SCHOOL HYGIENE

American Medical Examiner Reports on Spread of Scientific Remedial Measures.

CHECK ON HUMAN WRECKAGE

Children Watched by Experts from Beginning, the System Aiming to Improve Home Conditions.

The results of an exhaustive study of the system of medical inspection of schools in Great Britain by Dr. E. L. Roberts, Chief Medical Examiner of Public Schools of Nashville, Tenn., have just been published by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

Dr. Roberts went into the history, the methods of administration, the medical procedure of examinations, and the remedial measures in general use, and, while he made no comparison with the machinery of school hygiene in operation in this country, he showed that Great Britain has elaborated gradually a system which inspects the child at the outset of its school career, adapts its environment and its education to its need, watches it step by step during its growth, and endeavors to salvage, so far as possible, all those neglect of whose special needs led them in former times to become eventually bits of human wreckage, dependent upon the communities in which they lived.

The writer recites that the work began in London several years before it was made a legal requirement for the whole country and that the scope given to the work in the metropolis and the complexity of the problems which there devolved upon the medical officer have given great weight to its example and counsels.

"London," he points out in his summary of his work, "has maintained additional features which it would be impossible to extend to smaller areas, but which have yielded results of universal value. For example, a research laboratory was established in the capital as early as 1902, and its administration provided for the systematic records of all observations conducted by the experts in charge; these records have been steadily maintained up to the present time.

"From the beginning," he writes, "it has been the aim of the British system to relieve children suffering from hunger, disease, and infirmity, as well as to discover the cases needing relief. The treatment provided by the State is thorough. It does not stop with the present condition of the child, but seeks for the cause in the home conditions, the social or industrial environments of the child, in the belief that the removal of the cause may prevent a recurrence of the condition. If a school child is the victim of a filthy condition in the home, the whole family may be taken to a cleansing station for treatment and the home itself subjected to a complete renovation.

"The authority given to the Board of Education in respect to the medical inspection of schools is explicit; no school medical officer can be employed without the approval of this body, and no plan of medical inspection can be put into operation without first passing under the scrutinising eye of the board's medical staff. All plans of school feeding must also be passed on by the board before they can be put into operation by a local authority if they provide for an expenditure out of the rates, (local taxes.) Thus the Board of Education has control of one branch of health work, while the general health officers have charge of the other, and they work in close union for the amelioration of suffering and the upbuilding of the manhood of the nation."

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

STORE OPEN ALL DAY ELECTION DAY

Foods of the Finest Quality Only
Prices Consistently Low

"True economy implies not only low price, but also quality that thoroly satisfies."

Our seal of approval on an article makes it the standard of quality for the entire United States. A visit to the Food Exposition at our 26th St. and Fifth Ave. Store will demonstrate this to you.

The goods advertised below are merely a few of the many fine opportunities we offer for economical purchasing. All are from our regular stocks.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS

Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles

Warner's Brand, made of DURUM wheat, which makes the best gluten flour, and possesses twice as much food value as lean steak.

	each	doz.
Macaroni, Vermicelli and Spaghetti, 16 oz. pkgs.	.08	.95
Noodles, Broad or Fine, 7 oz. pkgs.	.08	.95

Soups

	can	doz.
Twenty varieties of soups, our own high grade PARK BRAND..	.10	1.10

Fish

	tin	doz.
Anchovies, Filet..... ½ cans	.20	2.25
Herrings, Normanna, Tomato Sauce	.18	2.10
Shad Roe ..... 7½ oz. cans	.50	5.75
Herring Roe..... 19 oz. cans	.23	2.65
Salmon, Columbia, "P & T" 15 oz.	.31	3.60
7¾ oz.	.20	2.35
Salmon, Alaska Red, "Bear," 16 oz.	.26	3.10
Tuna Fish..... ½ cans	.21	2.40
full size cans	.32	3.75
SARDINES, BONELESS, Portuguese, ¼ cans	.25	2.85
½ cans	.41	4.80
French, Lemarchand, ¼ cans	.45	5.25

Coffees

Our coffees are of the finest. Every step in their marketing is under the direct supervision of our own highly skilled experts.

We import our own specially selected varieties, mature them with care, skillfully blend them and then roast and pack them fresh daily.

Our coffee roasting plant is not surpassed anywhere in the world. That is why each of our coffee brands is the best of its kind.

To introduce them to a wider range of patrons, we offer for the week:

P & T Best Coffee
An ideal after-dinner coffee. Exceptional in strength and aroma. In one lb. tins. Regularly .45 lb.
Special .41 lb.
5 lbs. 2.00 25 lbs. 9.75

Plaza Blend Coffee
A mild breakfast coffee. Well matured and aromatic. An unusual quality for the price and deservedly popular. Regularly .22 lb.
Special .20 lb.
5 lbs. .95 50 lbs. 9.00

Educator Crackers
Made of wheat and other nourishing cereals in healthful proportions.

	each	doz.
Triumph Digestive, 2 oz. pkgs., regularly .15.....	.13	1.50

Olives

	jar	doz.
Queen Olives, Park Brand..18 oz.	.25	2.85
Stuffed, Park Brand..... 18 oz.	.30	3.50
Ripe Olives, Del Monte, large, 15 oz.	.37	4.25
medium, 15 oz.	.26	3.00

Park Brand Flavoring Extracts
Richest and finest extracts. Purity and quality guaranteed. Taken directly from the natural products and absolutely free from harmful chemicals. Most economical because least need be used.
Vanilla, Lemon, Peppermint, Strawberry, Orange, Peach, Almond, Pineapple, Raspberry

	each	doz.
2 oz. bot.....	.24	2.75
4 oz. bot.....	.45	5.00

Teas

All our teas are carefully selected from the finest tea-growing districts of the world. We use none but the choicest crops, and these we blend and pack so as to make our teas unquestionably the best of their kind.

Of every variety; but only one grade, the best.

Because we import direct, our prices are extremely economical, in many cases lower than inferior qualities elsewhere.

For the week we make special introductory offers of two blends which we unhesitatingly recommend.

English Breakfast Tea
North China black tea of choice quality; rich, mellow, fragrant and of good body. In one lb. air-tight packages. Regularly .70 lb.
Special .60 lb.
10 lbs. 5.80 50 lbs. 28.00

Ceylon and India Tea
Choicest black teas, blended to produce richness and fragrance; aromatic and of fine bouquet. In one lb. air-tight packages. Regularly .60.
Special .54 lb.
10 lbs. 5.20 50 lbs. 25.00

Mail and phone orders promptly and carefully filled.
On all $5 assorted orders, we pay delivery charges thruout the fifteen states nearest New York.
Catalog gives full detail. We will gladly send it to you.
Executive Offices: 529-549 W. 42nd Street, New York

STORES
Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Madison Avenue and 58th St. | Broadway and 87th Street | Broadway and 146th Street
Madison Avenue and 76th St. | Broadway and 101st Street | Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Broadway and 41st Street | Broadway and 112th Street | Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

SWEATER SALE

For Men—Women
Boys—Girls
Little Children

BANKRUPT STOCK "O.K." KNITTING MILLS $43,000 PURCHASE ⅓ BELOW REGULAR

The Stock of this large mill was sold to us at the above concession—because of our ability to take the entire lot and pay cash for it.

Thousands of sweaters—of practically every style and weave in the most desirable colors—in sizes for men, women and children.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE—Just now sweaters are in unusual demand—Winter is here—the gift question is almost upon us—nothing could be more opportune.

THIS FACT STANDS OUT:—We (because of this special purchase) are selling sweaters at cut prices when the sweater market is continually advancing.

These Sweaters will be on sale in a large special space as specified
—additional sales clerks will be ready to serve you courteously and quickly.

Women's Sweaters

Practical Sweaters
Coat styles—cardinal, Copen, rose, oxford, navy, black and Kelly green—also combination collar, cuffs and belt—various weaves—regular value $3.68... 2.48

Smart Sweaters
Of brushed wool and worsted—oxford, navy, Copen, heather gold, black, Kelly green—various weaves—worth $5.94..... 3.84

Sweaters
Of brushed wool and worsted—fancy and staple colors—regular value $6.94 and $7.48..... 4.94

Fibre Silk Sweaters
Just a few in this group—novelty shades—trimmed with marabou or contrasting stripes—regular value $15.94..... 9.94

Special Space—Second Floor.

Men's Sweaters

Sweaters
Gray, oxford and maroon—with and without collars—all sizes—regular value $3.48..... 2.32

Jersey Sweater Coats
Green, purple, red, heather, gray navy and black—collarless—warm and light—regular value $4.95.. 3.30

Sweater Coats
Of zephyr wool—maroon only—collarless—all sizes—regular value $6.95.. 4.63

Cardigan Jackets
Well made, with pockets, collarless—black only—all sizes—regular value $4.95..... 3.30

Sweater Coats
Of worsted, navy, heather, etc.—cardigan stitch, all sizes—regular value $7.49..... 5.00

Wool Vests
Green mixture only—all sizes—regular value $6.95.. 4.63

Shaker Sweaters
Oxford—large rolling collar—all sizes—regular value $3.95..... 2.63

Shaker Sweaters
Of fine wool—oxford, heather, navy and orange—regular value $8.95.. 5.97

Special Space—Second Floor and Men's Section on Main Floor.

Girls' Sweaters

School Sweaters
Navy, scarlet, cardinal, Kelly green, Oxford, white, worsted, also brushed wool—6 to 14 years—regular value $2.94 ..... 1.94

Skating Sets
Fringed scarfs—caps to match—
Regular value .98..... .65
Regular value $1.48..... .94
Regular value $2.64..... 1.76

Smart Sweaters
Excellent weave—buttoned cuff bottom—emblem—regular value $1.94 ..... 1.26

Skating Caps
All wool—reg. value .50..... .23

Special Space—Second Floor.

Boys' Sweaters

Wool or Worsted—Best Styles and Colors.

Group I. Reg. value $1.48..... .94
Group II. Reg. value $2.25..... 1.44
Group III. Reg. value $2.94..... 1.95
Group IV. Reg. value $3.25..... 2.17

Special Space—Second Floor and Boys' Clothing Section on Third Floor.

Babies' Sweaters

Cap and Scarf Sets
White with effective combinations—regular value $1.50..... 1.00

Babies' Toques
White and colors—worsted and brushed wool—regular value .65..... .40

Babies' Sweater Coats
Rose, oxford, white, and various combinations—reg. value $2.25..... 1.44

Babies' Sweater Coats
Belted—sizes to 3 yrs.—regular value $1.50. 1.00

Special Space—Second Floor.

EMPLOYERS EXPECT NO TUGBOAT STRIKE

Federal Arbitration Board Calls Both Sides to Hear Decision Tomorrow.

UNION RECOGNITION ISSUE

Railroads and Coastwise Steamship Lines Settle—Navy Will Not Let War Be Hampered.

After holding conferences at the Custom House for several days and hearing statements from representatives of the New York Towboat Exchange and the various marine workers' unions, the Federal Arbitration Board has summoned both sides to appear at the Custom House tomorrow, when the decision will be made in the dispute over the question of wages and working conditions.

The board is composed of Captain W. B. Baker, U. S. A., representing the United States Shipping Board; Ethelbert Stewart from the Department of Labor, and George R. Putnam of the Department of Commerce. R. V. Stevens, Vice President of the United States Shipping Board, has been acting as adviser to the Arbitration Board on account of having heard the grievances of the towboat men and the owners in October before they had agreed to arbitrate.

The coastwise steamship companies and the railroad companies operating tugboats in the harbor have settled with their men as they had a right to do under the agreement signed by both sides on Oct. 26, which provided for arbitration by the Government as the other alternative. This means that the contest dwindles down to the 27 members of the New York Towboat Exchange who own 200 tugs in the harbor.

The action of the steamship and railroad companies in settling their differences with their towboat crews has caused a feeling among the leaders of the marine workers that the unions will not be recognized by the employers, which has resulted in rumors of a strike among the towboat crews next week. Business agents, when asked about the truth of the rumors yesterday, replied vaguely that they did not know whether they could hold the men back, but were prepared to do their best. In view of this talk along the waterfront the members of the New York Towboat Exchange yesterday issued a statement in which they reiterated the threat made by them on Oct. 8, to turn over the fleet of 200 tugboats to the Federal Government in the event of a strike so that the progress of the war would not be hampered.

The owners also pointed out that all their employes received an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. in 1916, overtime at the rate of 30 cents, 40 cents, and 50 cents an hour, and board allowance increased from 50 cents to 70 cents a day per man. Since then the men have received several increases, the last on Nov. 1. In addition, the men now receive double pay for Sunday, overtime is paid for at 30 cents, 50 cents, and 60 cents an hour, and a week's vacation with pay is given to all who have been employed for a year. The owners say they have been liberal with their men and do not look for any strike.

The warning sent out by T. L. Delahunty of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association last Wednesday, which was also signed by the managers of four other marine workers' unions read in part:

"We desire to state to our members that under no circumstances must they leave their work while the Federal Board of Arbitration, to whom we agreed to submit for adjustment the readjustment of the wage schedule and working conditions, is working toward that end."

Government officials connected with harbor work in New York and Hoboken said yesterday that they did not expect a strike among the tugboat men. In any event, the work in the harbor would not be allowed to stop, it was said, as the navy would be quite competent to handle the situation.

URGE ELECTION OF MORGAN.

Prominent Citizens Join in Commendation of Former Postmaster.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; ex-Judge William N. Cohen, Louis Marshall, and William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, have written letters urging the election of Edward M. Morgan, former Postmaster, as County Clerk.

"Every citizen of New York must know that he is straightforward, honest, and capable," wrote Mr. Straus. "His postmastership was attained by reason of these qualities and by his singular executive ability."

Mr. Morgan closed his campaign last night with a "home meeting" at 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Max S. Griffenhagen, former Sheriff, denounced William F. Schneider, the Tammany candidate for County Clerk, and accused him of having surrendered to Tammany Hall.

Fields
17 WEST 44TH ST.
A step from 5th Ave.

All the latest Developments of PARIS FASHIONS find artful expression in Fields apparel.

Gowns-Coats Wraps-Blouses and Millinery

seasonably selected reasonably priced

Haviland China
Haviland France
DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges

Chantilly
Decoration of Rich Gold in two shades

Shape drawn by Felix Bracquemond in the Louis XV Style—middle of 18th century and modeled by Albert Damousse, universally recognized as the first of Paris ceramists.

Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.

Every Day You Discover Another Reason Why You Like to Shop Here.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Gift Suggestions In Our Soldier and Sailor Section. Main Floor.

These Sales Were Specially Planned for MONDAY and ELECTION DAY

NOTE—Clip from this Announcement what interests you and shop with confidence of getting full value for your money

MEN—OVERCOAT WEEK

And it is not a week to be missed. This is a new department—and we are making records in Overcoat events. Our opening Specials were so noticeable—and brought such response that our Overcoat Chief planned a whole "get-acquainted-with-the-department" week.

Needless to say—that with our established reputation for low prices and best values—this required skillful planning. We offer these prices in Overcoats—for this week only. They represent values not to be duplicated elsewhere. We do not want you to take some one's word for our values—we want you to examine critically these coats for yourself—we have so fully investigated the overcoat situation—that we know you will agree with us on "our-best-value-in-town" statement.

The Department Is on the Third Floor.

For This Week Only, the Following:—

Overcoats . . . . . Special, **31.50**

All wool cheviots and worsteds in brown, Oxford and black—Chesterfield or semi-form fitting styles. These coats are silk lined and show careful workmanship in every detail. This represents a value not equaled in town, for elsewhere these coats would be marked $40.00.

Overcoats . . . . . Special, **23.75**

Regularly $29.50.

Semi-Form Fitting | Form Fitting | Box Styles.

Of excellent quality wool mixtures—Oxford as well as brown or blue mixtures and black—Single or double breasted—half or full lined—Coats carefully tailored in every detail.

Ulsters Specially Priced

24.95—31.50

Loose or belted styles—some coats being full, others half belted. Of excellent quality wool mixtures in various shades of gray and brown—as well as Oxford—coats made especially for motor or out-of-door wear, for all show storm lap on sleeve, or specially cut adjustable cuffs that button closely.

TOPCOATS 12.95

Of medium weight—regulation or trench styles—Oxford and black—all sizes—also stouts.

OVERCOATS 12.95

Winter weights—gray mixtures—Oxford and black—box and trench models—single and double breasted—all sizes.

These prices are made for this week—OVERCOAT WEEK ONLY.
OVERCOAT DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR

MEN

These Specials For You

Fine Percale Shirts

Closely woven—neat blue, helio and tan stripes, on white grounds—5 button front—hand-ironed.

Special 1.09

Silk Neckwear

The newer stripes and figures in smart colored taffeta and satins—well made, open end scarfs.

Special .45

Suspenders

New, live rubber—gilt buckles—stitched leather ends—

Special .44

One's Petticoat, Too, Of Approved Silhouette

Taffeta Petticoats—prettily pleated, scalloped, shirred, ruffled and tailored flounces—fitted hands—in black, new changeable and solid colors—our reg. $4.93—

Monday and Election Day....4.25

Extra size Petticoats—of soft finish black sateen—tailored, ruffled and ruche-trimmed flounces—our reg. $1.36.

Monday and Election Day....1.14

Tubable Neckwear Of Lines Becoming

Collar and Cuff Sets

Plainly tailored sets of pique or satin—others of voile or pique simply embroidered—shawl and sailor collars—our reg. .47—

Special 35

Almost Every Coat Most Unusually Priced

Coats of Velour du Nord
(one model illustrated, right)

are becomingly topped with soft, full collars of Black Opossum or Dyed Raccoon. As suggested by the sketch, the lines themselves are happily suited to this delightful fabric.

Values $69.74 to $75.74.

Special 55.00

The Pom Pom Coat
(illustrated, left)

features deep cuffs and collar of Natural Raccoon which so pleasingly combines with the apple-green pom pom.

Our reg. $65.74, Special 52.50

This same model in dull green velour, with Seal collar and cuffs.

Our reg. $45.74, Special 36.50

Three Other Very Special Groups

Group I.—Unusual at 20.00

Coats of Velour, Kersey and Burella, in navy, brown, green, taupe, Burgundy and black. Smart models, showing Kerami, plush and some fur collars. The graceful lines are often more than half achieved by the smartly buttoned and buckled belts. All half-lined and easily valued at $25.00 to $27.00.

Group II.
Unusual at 14.95

These Coats, our regular $17.74 and $18.74 models, include Kerseys, Oxford Cloths and Rough Cheviots. Colors: Green, navy, black and brown. Deep belts, distinctive pockets and variously smart collars are each important in their own particular way.

Group III.
Unusual at 27.50

An especially interesting group, representing our regular $31.74 and $33.74 Coats. The materials included are Burella Cloth, Broadcloth, Velour, Cheviots and Kerseys, in practically every approved fashion shade. Fur collars finish a number of these coats, for the most part lined throughout.

A SUIT SALE---OUT OF THE ORDINARY For To-Morrow and Election Day

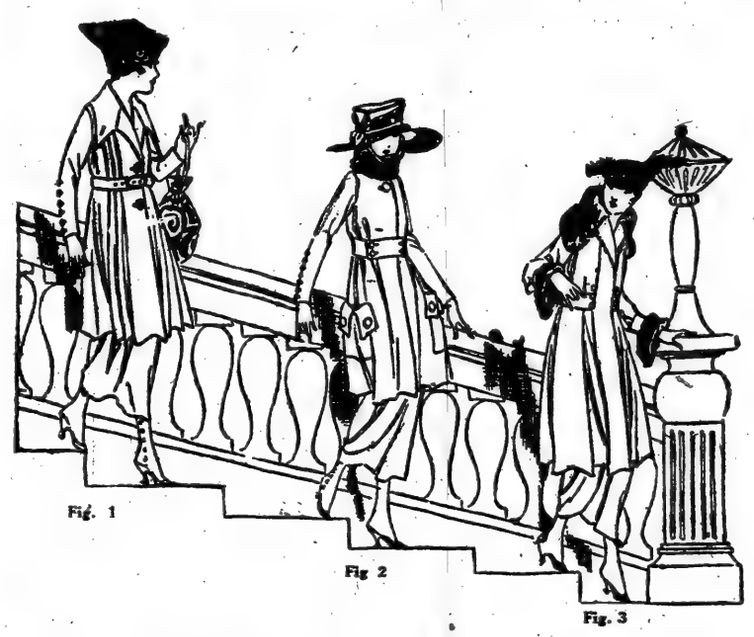


Fig. 1 Fig 2 Fig. 3

Smart Suits of Newest Designs

Out of Our Stock—Yesterday They Were Priced $39.75, $44.75 and $49.50

Sale, 28.50

Broadcloths—Velours—Oxford Cloth

The suits illustrated are merely three from this special group.

Some of these suits are the strictly tailored in Oxford cloth (such as Fig. 1.)—that style of suit—the only correct thing for many occasions.

Velours—of youthful design—with seal trimming—interesting colorings, such as brick and Concord (Fig. 2.)— and broadcloths—carefully tailored and differently finished with fur. The model illustrated (Fig. 3.) shows collar and smartly cut cuffs of squirrel—Other suits feature nutria or seal. Another very new design in this group shows the hip coat—with ripple effect. Colors in the group—navy, green, brick, taupe, Cuban brown, Oxford and black.

This carefully selected group represents unusual values. Every suit chosen for this sale was selected because of its smartness and quality—then they were cut decidedly to make this sale noteworthy. That is why it will be of especial interest to women who want their suits to reflect correctly the last word in style—and to express smartness in a way just a bit out of the ordinary. Sizes for women and misses.

Smart Suits—Special . . 18.50

These sold yesterday for $23.75 to $27.75.

Burellas, Broadcloths, Oxford, Diagonal Velours

Many of these suits are without fur—others are finished with Seal or Kerami trimmings. Most attractive, simple styles are these!

The Oxford Suits are strictly tailored—The diagonal velours contrive box pleats held to very straight lines by double sashes. The broadcloth and burella suits feature belted coats—smartly simple. Colors in the group — Brown, green, taupe, Oxford, navy and black. Sizes for women and misses.

A special opportunity to acquire serviceable suits—at a very little price. These suits were better than usual values at the original prices—reduced, they are special bargains.

Alterations without charge, even on sales

These Price-Cuts in FURS for Two Days Only

HUDSON SEAL COATS

Value $300.00 . . . . . Monday and Tuesday 225.00

With Taupe Fox border, collar and cuffs, or with deep cape collar and luxurious cuffs (featuring inside windshield).

Value $235.00 . . . . . Monday and Tuesday 195.00

With Chinchilla Squirrel collar and cuffs.

Our reg. $135.00 . . . . . Monday and Tuesday 105.00

All coats have most effective silk linings.

Smartly Shaped Muffs | Open Animal Scarfs

Black Lynx
Our reg. $29.97 . . . . . 31.50 | Our reg. $45.97 . . . . . 35.50
Taupe Wolf
Our reg. $31.97 . . . . . 26.50 | Our reg. $31.97 . . . . . 26.50
Skunk
Our reg. $49.97 . . . . . 39.50 | Our reg. $34.97 . . . . . 29.50
Black Fox
Our reg. $21.97 . . . . . 17.75 | Our reg. $29.97 . . . . . 22.50
Taupe Fox
Our reg. $49.97 . . . . . 39.50 | Our reg. $39.97 . . . . . 31.50
Red Fox
Our reg. $39.97 . . . . . 31.50 | Our reg. $29.97 . . . . . 22.50
Hudson Seal
Our reg. $23.97 and $25.97 20.00 | Our reg. $23.97 (stoles) . . 20.00
Natural Raccoon
Our reg. $21.97 . . . . . 17.75 | Our reg. $15.97 . . . . . 13.50
Black Skunk
Our reg. $19.97 . . . . . 16.50 | Our reg. $19.97 . . . . . 16.50

Three Day Price Cut Sale HOSIERY For Men, Women, Children

Another one of our "goods-cut-when-you-want-them" sales. Staple styles of durable quality cut to the limit—for these next three days. Two tests for our sale goods—lowness of price—excellence of value at each price.

That is why our sales continually draw our old customers. Their previous purchases have convinced them of our values.

Women's Silk Hose
Black, white and colors—slight imperfections—which, however, do not interfere with the wear—our reg. $1.07 82

Women's Cotton Hose
All black or with white soles—also extra sizes, black or white—our regular .28 21

Boys' and Girls' Cotton Hose
Black, with double heel and toe—our regular .28 22

Men's Cashmere Socks
Black, Natural and Oxford—very slight imperfections—our regular .38 31

Women's Extra Size Silk Hose
Black, with lisle sole, heel and toe—our regular $1.27 . . . . . 1.04

Children's Wool Hose
Black, with grey heel and toe—our regular .38 31

Men's Mercerized Hose
Black, white and colors—double heel and toe—our regular .28 21

Men's Silk Hose
Novelty stripes and plaids—our regular .78 62

Special Prices in Smart Frocks For Tomorrow and Election Day

1 2

Dresses Very New That Were $26.75 and $31.50

Special 22.50

This group—which includes two dresses illustrated—includes serges, velveteens, tricotines—the navy serge frock (illus. fig. 1) features stitching in wine red—the other serge models—one-piece—and pleated dresses—are of excellent quality serge, unusually fine—the velveteen dress illustrated (Fig. 2.) designed in Cuban brown, is trimmed with water mink—the tricotine frocks are trig tailored dresses—featuring rows of self buttons—and cleverly managed drapery—and still contriving utter simplicity—all dreses so likable you never expect them to be marked at such reductions.

Other Becoming Frocks

Values $17.94—Monday and Election Day

12.50

Serges | Satins

Any number of serge frocks—simple belted styles showing roll collars of satin—gracefully draped skirts—another style sash belt—pleated skirt—then a most effective pleated tunic dress—with loop buttonholes down the side-front of the apron-like tunic—much too decorative ever to have been intended to meet the buttons on the other side of the tunic—one piece braid embroidered models—navy or black, brown or green. As for satins—one box pleated design shows a buckle finished belt—white georgette collar—colors—green, taupe, navy, plum and black—all these frocks are designs one expects to see marked $18.00, but never hopes to find at as little a price as $12.50—and probably they wouldn't be in any other dress department.

Alterations Without Charge.

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$27.75 & $29.75 Misses' and Women's Suits 21.75
Broadcloth — taupe, plum, green, navy, brown and black—smart models—collars of nutria or Kerami—also gabardines—strictly tailored—sizes 14 to 46.
SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$27.74 Women's Plush Coats 19.00
Convertible collars — detachable belts—heavy satin lined.
COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$13.74 and $14.74 Women's and Misses' Coats 10.95
Variety of colors, also black—plain or plush trim'd—with or without linings—novelty pockets.
COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.89 Misses' and Women's Skirts . . . 2.88
Various models—braid or button trim'd—23 to 40 waist band.
SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$5.75 Women's Twill Serge Dresses . . 4.67
Navy and black—becoming models—white satin collars—button trim'd—sizes 36 to 46.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$6.97 Women's Muffs 4.95
Melon and Pillow shapes—Kit Coney, also Black Coney—hand ring—satin lined.
FURS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.95 Ready to Wear Hats 1.25
Black and colors—newest styles.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.74 Women's Lounging Robes 1.90
Beacon Blanket—floral and plaids—round collars—braid trim'd—36 to 44—a few size 46.
LOUNGING ROBES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.94 Girls' Winter Dresses 2.38
Good quality Corduroy — navy, brown, green and wine—self trimmed or white pique collars—belted—6 to 14 years.
GIRLS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.94 Girls' Crash Dresses 1.33
Tan and blue—new models—8 to 14 years.
GIRLS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.90 Value Girls' High Cut Shoes . . 2.15
Gun Metal Calf—lace—sizes 11½ to 2.
Sizes 3 to 6—value $3.50 . . . . . 2.45
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Suits—8 to 17 years . . . 3.27
Single-breasted Norfolk styles—grey and brown fancy Cheviots.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.45 Boys' Sweater Coats 1.57
Desirable colors—also maroon and Oxford—roll collars—pockets—sizes 28 to 34.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

78 ct. Extra Size Night Dresses 64
V neck, insert of wide emb'y.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

67 ct. Rompers and Creepers 50
Gingham, chambray and seersucker—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.97 Men's Domet Pajamas 1.57
Pink, blue and gray stripes—collarless—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.24 Men's Scotch Wool Underwear . 1.78
Shirts, single or double breast, 34 to 50 inch—drawers 30 to 50 inch—well made.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.24 All Wool French Serges 1.00
40 inch—cadet, brown, myrtle, prune, Burgundy, navy and black.
Less than Mfrs. present price.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.47 Crepe de Chine—40 inch 1.14
Full crepe weave—street and evening shades—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

64 ct. Corduroys—32 inch 47
Medium round cord — fashionable dark colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Crepe de Chines 35
35-in.—street and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

25 ct. Outing Flannels—36 inch 20
Pink, blue and gray stripes—also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

94 ct. Chiffon and Georgette 77
Double width—light and dark colors—for blouses, dresses and trimmings.
VEILINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

22 ct. Mercerized White Poplins 18
Fine for waists, men's shirts and children's clothes, etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.47 Men's & Women's Umbrellas . . 1.24
Black American taffetas—plain or trimmed handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

29 & 35 ct. Wide Ribbons 22
Satins, plain or moire taffetas—white, black and colors—also dresdens—new assortments, for sashes, millinery and gift articles.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

$6.87 Boys' Norfolk Suits 5.50
Double-breasted models—full or half pinchback—medium and dark grays and browns—checks, plaids and stripes—some have extra trousers—8 to 18 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$6.60 W. R. Rogers Chest of Silver . 4.95
Twenty-six (26) pieces—oak chest with drawer—latest designs.
SILVERWARE—MAIN FLOOR.

33 ct. Rogers Steel Knives and Forks . .25
Fine American steel—celluloid handles.
CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Curtain Rods 31
Large ball ends—extra heavy tubing—extend 30 to 54 inches.
POLE DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

75 ct. Table Oilcloth 51
Flannel back—1¼ yards wide—slightly imperfect—none C. O. D. or exchanged.
TABLE OILCLOTH—THIRD FLOOR.

$27.98 Seamless Axminster Rugs . 22.77
9x12 ft.—rich Orientals and small designs—light or dark grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.45 Bleached Sheets 96
90x90 (before hemming)—for full size beds—dependable quality.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$3.97 Marseilles Spreads 2.75
Full size—satin finish—good patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

Goose Filled Pillows.
Good ticking.
20x28—Our reg. $2.46 . . . . . 1.97
22x28—Our reg. $2.93 . . . . . 2.36
24x30—Our reg. $3.47 . . . . . 2.78
26x30—Our reg. $3.77 . . . . . 2.96
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

29 ct. Turkish Bath Towels 23
Large size—heavy—hemmed—white Turkish borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

69 ct. Imptd. Curtain Madras 47
Two-tone greens, rose and Nile, blues—Verdure and tapestry effects.
UPHOLSTERY DEPT.—BASEMENT.

23 ct. Linen Toweling 17½
Bleached—for dish or roller.
TOWELING—MAIN FLOOR.

64 ct. Mercerized Damasks 47
64-inch—bleached—good patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

46 ct. Mercerized Sateens 38
36-inch—soft finish—fine assortment of colors—also black and white—for coat linings, fancy work and underlacy bed sets.
LININGS—BASEMENT.

Three Days of SILVER-PLATED WARE at Unusual Price Cuts.

DRAFT LIST REVISED FOR ARMY DESERTERS

Director Wood Orders Local Boards to Check Up on Delinquents to Correct Errors.

WILL BE READY IN FEW DAYS

Many Listed as Failing to Report Are Now in Camps, Others Have Not Been Called.

Reports received by Roger B. Wood, Director of the selective draft law in New York City, indicate that between fifty and seventy-five out of the 1,490 names published last Monday morning as being technical deserters from the national army should not have been on that list. A complete list of those whose names were printed as a result of the failure of the men themselves or their local boards to notify the Adjutant General that they had reported for duty at Camp Upton is being compiled and will be ready for publication in a few days. Mr. Wood has ordered each of the 189 exemption boards to check up their reports and inform him immediately of all errors in their original lists.

One of those whose names was published is H. Sitomer of 2,080 Daly Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Sitomer's father reports that his son has been at Camp Upton for more than two weeks. He was reported as delinquent by Board 15. Harold Steinhardt, 2,162 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, listed as delinquent by Board 16, has been at Camp Upton since Oct. 12. Steinhardt is a member of the New York police force.

Hugh J. Devine, who was listed as delinquent, has been at Camp Upton for several weeks, as has also Herbert G. Monahan, 134 West Thirteenth Street, who was reported missing by one of the lower Manhattan boards. William L. O'Brien, 116 East Ninety-eighth Street, reported by Board 155, was exempted because of dependents, while James T. Moran, listed by Board 65, was exempted for industrial reasons by the New York City District Board on Sept. 21.

William G. Murray, listed as failing to report for duty by Board 59, in Brooklyn, is at the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp. Benjamin Cohn, 584 West 152d Street, informs THE TIMES that he was exempted by the District Board for a period of six months on industrial grounds. He is engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the army.

Board 136 of Manhattan reports that ten of its men were listed as delinquent through error. These men are Morris Cohen, 523 West 122d Street; Oscar Diaz, 257 West 111th Street; Francis Fallon, 165 Broadway; V. Lee Rowland, 423 West 120th Street, and Daniel Thorne, 300 West 119th Street, all of whom are at Camp Upton. Joseph Alvarino, 231 West 116th Street; James Dowling, 6 Morningside Av., and Daniel J. Sullivan, 418 West 118th Street; were both discharged by the Government after being called for service, while Montague Cohen, 254 West 112th Street, has been detained by proper authority. Antonio Costa, the tenth man, is an alien and not subject to the draft.

Barnet Holzman, another man listed by his board as delinquent, has been at Camp Upton for a month, and Frank A. Michaels, listed by Board 159, is in Company B, 306th Infantry, at Camp Upton.

Five men who were named in the official list as technical deserters were in the army before they received the call, it was announced officially yesterday by Local Board 160, located at 220 West 135th Street. The names of the men erroneously classed as deserters by the board were Joseph Craig, Abel R. Lieberman, Alfred Bair, George Elterman, and Oscar Levine. The board reported it had learned officially that Levine and Bair were at Plattsburg, that Elterman was in the Eighth Coast Defense Command, that Craig was in France with the Aviation Corps, and that Lieberman was at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J. Local Board 157 at 83 East 116th Street reported that Leo Quanchi of 66 East 120th Street was a Sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Fort Howard, Baltimore.

Matthew Pizzola of 320 East 118th Street said that his brother Philip had been included erroneously in the official list of men classed as deserted. He declared that his brother had been in the quota of Board 165, and was now at Camp Upton in the Eleventh Company, Third Battalion, 152d Brigade, Barracks 209.

Louis H. Nahun, 1 East 100th Street, listed by Board 155, is in the regular army and is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

IRVING BACHELLER WOUNDED

Back from West Front, Where He Suffered Slight Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 3.—Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," who as a guest of the British Government sailed on Aug. 15 for London and France to see the war and chiefly to write about it for magazines, has returned to his home in Riverside, Conn.

Mr. Bacheller suffered a slight wound at Lens when a shell burst near him and a fragment penetrated his left eye. He was in a hospital for several days as a result of the injury. His party was under shellfire a number of times.

"One sees very much the same conditions in France as in England," said the writer tonight, "for no signs of discouragement or faltering are evident. France has got her second wind and is resolved to fight until she wins.

"Along the battle lines, Ypres to Verdun, one cannot help noticing superiority in the allied artillery on every sector. Sir Douglas Haig's new system of barrage makes advance possible with but little loss. The Allies have gained pretty much of the high ground and have pushed the Germans into the flats, where it looks as though they would spend a most disagreeable Winter. It looks to me as though the line at the north end of the British Army would soon roll up, with a consequent retreat by the Germans."

Mr. Bacheller will leave tomorrow for a trip through the West, where he will lecture on the war and give readings in New Orleans, Topeka, Kansas City, and other places.

MEN IN SOLDIER GARB ROB.

Former President of Hempstead Says Four Held Him Up.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Floyd Weeks, formerly President of Hempstead Village, and now connected with the United States Customs Service at the Custom House in Manhattan, was robbed by four men wearing soldiers' uniforms on the streets here last night, while on his way home. One of the men choked him, two each grabbed a hand and bent it behind him while the fourth went through his clothing. Weeks lost about $25 in cash, a gold watch, and a diamond stud. Weeks notified the Hempstead police and the military police, but the robbers were not apprehended.

The village of Hempstead has asked the Camp Mills authorities to give them more military police, and will also ask that where soldiers are seen in automobiles they be stopped and their right to have the machine tested. It is said that automobiles left unattended on the street have been taken for joy riding, and some have been run to New York.

Soldier Killed by Auto Truck.

AYER, Mass., Nov. 3.—Herbert H. Wilmot, a member of Company A, 302d Machine Gun Battalion, was killed by an automobile truck at Camp Devens today. Wilmot had started for his home at Salisbury on leave and fell under the wheels of the truck when he attempted to board it. The driver was held by the military authorities pending an investigation.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

NOVEMBER BRINGS THESE WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES

A Very Notable Sale—Monday and Tuesday

MISSES' COATS

FUR TRIMMED

Full flare and belted models, specially adapted for the youthful figure, fashioned in Pom Pom, wool velour, black broadcloth and Winter weight burella cloth; with large solid collar of Kolinsky muskrat, natural raccoon and kit coney; new features in belts and pockets; half or full lined with satin or peau de cygne; warmly interlined,

$19.75 $28.00 $34.00

MISSES' FASHIONABLE COATS

Including reproductions of Imported Models, in cut Bolivia, silvertone cloth, Pom Pom and Poiret velour; large fur collars of Hudson seal, beaver, opossum and nutria; handsomely silk lined and warmly interlined; in all the wanted colors,

$43.00 and $55.00

Very Exceptional Values—Monday and Tuesday

WOMEN'S SUITS

Made of self color striped velour, burella or serge; one model effectively trimmed with Hudson seal; peau de cygne lining and warm interlining,

$23.50

Charming Later Fashions for Women

Are constantly being added to our very distinctive and comprehensive assortments of models for every formal and informal occasion, at very popular prices:

Plain and Demi-Tailored Suits, $27.59 to 285.00
Street and Afternoon Dresses, $19.75 to 165.00
Theatre and Evening Gowns, $29.50 to 265.00

Attractive Values in Women's Silk Stockings

Full fashioned, in white or black, with silk tops and lisle soles; regularly $1.10 a pair,

at 98c pr.

All Silk Stockings, extra sizes,

In black, also with cotton tops, in white, grey, navy and evening shades; regularly $1.35 to 1.65,

at $1.15 pr.

All Silk Stockings, medium weight,

Pure thread, in black, also most wanted colors for street and evening wear; regularly $1.50 and 1.75,

at $1.35

Hand-Made Philippine Night Gowns

Hand-embroidered; some have set-in sleeves; regularly $2.95 to 4.50

MONDAY and TUESDAY

at $1.75, 2.25 and 2.75

Envelope Chemises at $1.75 and 2.75

Regularly sold at $2.95 and 4.25

Pantaloons . . at $1.35 to 1.95

Regularly sold at $1.95 to 2.75

Also Reduction Sale of High Cost

FRENCH HANDMADE LINGERIE

Selected from regular stock, including many garments trimmed with real laces or elaborately hand embroidered,

At One-third Less than former prices.

A Specially Prepared Sale

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

WOMEN'S COATS

(Ten Exclusive Models)

$34.00, 48.00 and 59.00

THERE are full belted and semi-fitted effects, shown in crystal, silvertone, cachvel cloth and Poiret wool velour; one tailored model to wear with one's own furs; others with large shoulder collars of taupe and kolinsky, dyed muskrat, Hudson seal, nutria and Australian opossum.

SILKS AND VELVETS

Exceptional Advantages—Monday and Tuesday

Imported Tinsel Brocades

Also Chiffon with velvet designs; in all wide widths; formerly up to $25.00 a yard,

at $5.50, 6.95 and 9.50 yd.

Georgette Crepe, at $1.45
and Crepe de Chine, 40 ins.; in light and dark shades, black and white,
Formerly $2.00 a yard

Novelty Silks, $1.95, 2.95
In stripes, figures, plaids and pompadour effects; 36 and 40 inches wide,
Formerly up to $4.00 a yard

Black Dress Satin, $1.65
DOMESTIC, 36 inches wide; in soft draping quality; *formerly $2.00 yd.*

Chiffon Velvet, at $3.95
40 inches wide; in all new street and evening shades, also black,
Formerly $5.50 a yard

Chiffon Velvet, at $5.50
Imported, 40 inches wide; in rich Autumn street and evening shades,
Formerly $6.50 a yard

Black Dress Satin, $1.85
IMPORTED, 39 ins. wide; excellent soft lustrous quality; *formerly $3.00 a yard*

Real Laces Greatly Underpriced

Featuring these popular items—Main Floor:

Point de Binche and Valenciennes
Laces and insertions; usually 75c to $25.00 per yard,
at 48c, 85c to 18.95

Real Filet Lace
Edgings and insertions; usually 45c to $8.50 per yard,
at 35c, 65c to $7.50

Real Irish Crochet
Edgings and Insertions; usually 30c to $6.25 per yard,
at 18c, 38c to $5.25

Fashionable Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Include rich soft pile fabrics, such as Cashmere Velours, Suede Cloth, Camel's Hair Suitings, Herencia and Siberienne Coatings; also Silvertone Velours, English and Scotch Tweeds and Homespuns, as well as the new fur cloths in colors and black.

AN OPPORTUNE OFFERING
Monday—Main Floor:

All Wool Velour and Duvet de Laine
54 inches wide, light and medium weight, in the new Fall and Winter colors and black,
at $2.95 yd.

Satin Finish Broadcloth, 48 ins. wide
Lightweight, sponged and shrunk, in black and colors,
at $1.90 yd.

Fine Twill Serge, 46 inches wide,
Superior quality; various shades of navy blue, also black,
at $1.68 yd.

Thanksgiving Requirements in Superior Quality

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Linen Damask Table Cloths $2.95, 3.75, 4.25 and 5.50

Napkins to match, dozen $3.95 and 5.90

Linen Damask Sets, hemstitched, consisting of one cloth and six napkins $9.85

Scalloped Linen Luncheon Sets, consisting of 13 pieces,.....at $1.50

Madeira Luncheon Sets, 18 pcs.: hand scalloped and hand embroidered, $3.75

Irish Linen Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs, hand crochet, lace edges,.....at $4.85

Madeira Tea Napkins, hand scalloped and hand embroidered,...dozen $5.40

Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, lace trimmed,.....at $1.25

Linen Damask Tray and Carving Cloths, hemstitched, at 75c; 95c and 1.25

Hand-made Lace and Embroidered Cloths at One-third to One-half Below Regular Prices.

An Important Sale of Oriental and Domestic

FLOOR COVERINGS

Chinese Carpets in blue, tan, etc.
From 6x7¾ft. at $110.00
To 12¼x13½ft. at $395.00
Regularly $145.00 to 495.00

Persian Rugs in desirable weaves
From 3½x6½ft. at $34.50
To 18½x22½ft. at 975.00
Regularly $49.50 to 1250.00

WILTON RUGS AT LARGE CONCESSIONS

Size 6 by 9 feet; regularly $34.50 to 48.00,
at $28.50 to 39.50

Size 8½ by 10½ ft.; regularly $50.00 to 66.50,
at $42.50 to 55.00

Size 9 by 12 feet; regularly $55.00 to 75.00,
at $46.75 to 56.00

Wideloom Chenille Carpet, square yard $9.75

HOOVER ASSUMES CONTROL OF PRICES

Launches Licensing System That Will Regulate Cost of All Food Staples.

EXPECT DROP IN A MONTH

Promulgates Rule to Bar Wholesalers from Selling to Retailers Who Gouge Consumers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Control of the food prices of the country was assumed today by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, acting under regulations issued by President Wilson authorizing him to license importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, canners, packers, and large retailers. By this system the transportation of food and the prices charged to the retailer will be under the direction of the Food Administrator, who will prohibit the wholesaler from selling his products to retailers who exact exorbitant prices from the public.

This step is regarded as the most important yet taken by the Food Administration. When it gets into full swing the system of regulating the handling of foods and their sale will be absolutely controlled by the Federal Government. The experts under Mr. Hoover are of the opinion that the prices of staple foods will fall within the next month, and that thereafter there will be no scarcity of necessities in the United States.

Authority to control the wholesalers and the large retailers is conferred upon the President by the Lever Food act, which empowers the Food Administrator to license retailers doing a business of $100,000 a year. As much of the retail business is under control of chains of stores and department stores, virtually the whole retail and wholesale business of the nation will be under control. Through competition the small stores which do not come under licensing will be forced to maintain the same prices that the Food Administrator will force upon those licensed. Thus the entire wholesale and retail field will be under control.

Objects to the Regulations.

Announcing the complete and definite regulations governing transportation and sale of foodstuffs, the Food Administrator said in a statement:

"The principal objects of the rules are as follows:

"1. To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

"2. To keep all food commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable.

"3. To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

"Under the Food Control act, in addition to the power to promulgate rules, the President is given broad power to deal with individual cases. This power will be freely exercised to accomplish the three purposes set out above. If every licensee will make those purposes the cardinal principles of his business, and obey the law and the regulations, he will be free from interference by the Government. Violation is cause for revoking any license as well as subjecting the offender to such criminal penalties as may be prescribed."

There are a large number of general rules governing all licensees, together with additional special regulations for various trades.

The elimination of excessive prices charged by small retailers, who are not subject to license, will be helped by a rule forbidding licenses to sell food to any person who is violating Section 4 of the Food Control act by taking excessive profits or speculating.

An important rule provides that no licensee shall "import, manufacture, store, disribute, sell, or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit, or storage charge."

Profits Limited.

With respect to a large group of commodities, particularly non-perishables, the regulations require that profits shall be no greater than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value.

In determining the amount of such advance, the licensee may average the cost of goods of each class. For example, the cost of all canned corn on hand may be averaged and a reasonable advance over such average will be deemed a fair sale price for canned corn, but the licensee will not be permitted to average the cost of all licensed commodities on hand and add an advance over such average.

Resales within the trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in higher market prices, will be dealt with as unfair practices.

Whenever practicable all shipments are to be made in car lots, in cars loaded to maximum capacity.

Another rule reads: "The licensee shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the production, importation, manufacture, storage, distribution, or sale of any food commodities."

The storage or control by a licensee, by contract or otherwise, of food commodities in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during the period of sixty days is prohibited, with exceptions in specified commodities and under certain conditions.

Handling foods in such ways as to monopolize or restrict the supply is guarded against.

Special rules require that foods which have been held in cold storage for more than thirty days shall be marked "Cold storage goods" when offered for sale; prohibit speculation in futures on canned goods, forbid the shipment of potatoes which have been seriously damaged, protect the producer who ships his products to markets on consignment againt unfair charges by commision men, brokers, and auctioneers, and cover many other special points.

Licensees are required to keep records, to make regular reports upon forms that will be furnished by the Food Administration, giving complete information regarding transactions in the controlled foods, and to permit representatives of the Food Administration to inspect their property or records. Information obtained in this way is to be carefully safeguarded and kept confidential by the Food Administration.

Eliminates the Speculator.

No one is expected to do business at a loss, and the regulations have been drawn with the purpose of protecting all legitimate dealers, strengthening them in the performance of useful functions, and avoiding interference with normal activities. The speculator, the hoarder, the waster of food do harm, not only to the public but to all honest and patriotic merchants.

With this kind of competition eliminated, the great majority of food handlers who have consistently tried to abide by the law and the program of the Food Administration will find that they are doing business under greatly improved conditions, and that they can obtain a normal, reasonable return for the important services which they render to the nation.

Branch offices of the War Trade Board were named today by Vance McCormick, Chairman of the board. These offices will issue licenses and act in their respective communities for the board. The New York member is P. J. Condict, 11 Broadway.

One family in every four in the country has signed the food conservation pledge. Reports to-night show that 5,281,596 families have agreed to effect economies in food, and Mr. Hoover believes that the roll will reach 10,000,000 before the campaign is ended.

The enrollment for today was 381,681. California leads with 251,178 for the week's campaign, with New Jersey second with 244,401. Michigan is third with 213,851, and Indiana fourth with 179,339.

PROPOSES RATIONING FINNS

Von Wendt Suggests Plan to Keep Their Food from Germany.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3.—Professor von Wendt, representing Finland, has proposed to the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, a plan under which Germany, in the event that she occupied Finland, could be prevented from seizing flour and other provisions which the Finns wish to obtain from the United States.

This plan is to unload the provisions at Narvik, Norway, and ship them by rail to Kiruna, in Sweden, at the Finnish border, where they would be placed in warehouses, to be sent on to Finland in weekly rations.

Sweden has agreed to forego any compensation for permitting transit of the goods, imposing as the only condition that the United States shall provide coal and lubricating oil for use in sending the provisions across the country. Mr. Morris has agreed to transmit the proposal to Washington.

The situation in Finland is even worse than has been predicted. The crops are two-thirds below normal.

500,000 FOOD PLEDGES IN.

Committee Reports Result of Work of Its 13,000 Canvassers.

The Campaign Committee which is directing the 13,000 canvassers who are enlisting the housewives of New York City as members of the Food Administration reported jubilantly to administration headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street, last night that half a million women had signed the pledge cards. This was the result of an extra burst of speed on the last day of the week. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gave the committee the services of 1,000 canvassers, and to do this shut down a part of its contract department. The determination to continue the work until well into the present week means that the canvass will proceed at a faster rate of speed, because two districts in Queens and one in Manhattan have filled out their quota, and the canvassers will be released for work elsewhere.

Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, Chairman of the committee in the Bronx, reported yesterday the work there is progressing hopefully in the face of discouraging conditions. She said that in the first five days of the campaign the canvassers turned in 18,000 signed pledge cards from the three northerly Assembly districts, in which the housewives live in detached houses.

LET TONS OF FOOD SPOIL.

Held for Higher Market at Chicago, Then Dumped as Rubbish.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Report was made to Federal authorities tonight of the finding of several hundred carloads of potatoes, cabbage, onions, and sugar beets that had been allowed to freeze and rot in the railroad yards here, being held, detectives assigned to the case assert, to force a higher market.

Police detectives declared they found a hill more than thirty-five feet high and 100 feet long composed of decomposed vegetables recently dumped from freight cars. In the railroad yards they said they found many freight cars bearing no destination tickets and marked "hold spuds." They also discovered that in moving the decayed vegetables to the dumping grounds the cars were marked "rubbish" and the contents were covered with a thin layer of dirt and sticks.

Meatless Days for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—Announcement was made by Mayor Armstrong today that he would, by proclamation, designate each Tuesday as a meatless day, and each Wednesday as a wheatless day, throughout the city, for the period of the war. It will apply to all public eating places beginning next week.

DEALERS WILL STAY RISE IN MILK PRICE

Half-Cent Increase Charged by Farmers Will Not Be Put on Consumers for a Week.

COMPROMISE HOPED FOR

Farmers in Conference Refuse to Cancel November Contracts Made at Higher Rate.

After a lengthy conference between representatives of National, State and City Food Administrators, milk producers from all over the State and the big milk distributers here it was announced late yesterday that the milk dealers had agreed not to raise the price of milk to consumers for another week. In the interval the authorities will exert every effort to work out a plan whereby the increase will not be made at all. The Directors of the Dairymen's League, representing more than 45,000 farmers in the State, met until an early hour this morning discussing the proposal of the Food Administrator that they cancel contracts calling for a half-cent raise in the wholesale price of November milk. This raise is already in force and the farmers unanimously agreed that the order would have to stand.

In the discussion at Administration Headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street, President Cooper of the Dairymen's League voiced the opinion of the farmers when he said that they considered the half-cent raise necessary to meet the increased cost of production and that in view of the fact that the November contracts have been signed and the increased price is in effect, the League did not think it wise to recede from its position at this time. In support of the contention that the farmers had to raise prices, it is said that since the present agitation started in this city at least twenty large producers of milk have notified the Dairymen's League that if it consented to a reduction of price they would have to kill or otherwise get rid of their cows as it would no longer be profitable to feed them.

This is the statement given out by Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator:

"The three Commissions, Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator; John Mitchell, State Food Commissioner, and Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of City Markets, have continued during the past two days the conference between the producers of milk—the farmers—and the distributers of milk in the city. The representatives of the farmers have felt that, having a binding contract for the month of November, they could not, in view of their very extensive membership, recede from its terms at the present time. The increase is one-half cent a quart in the cost of milk to the distributers. The distributers, however, have agreed to absorb this difference in the present price of milk for another week, and in the meantime the price to the public will not be increased. Conferences are to be continued during the coming week, and it is still hoped by the Administration that a satisfactory solution will be reached."

It is said that the various bodies considering the milk problem have suggested to Mr. Hoover that he appoint a commission to investigate milk production and distribution here and in other parts of the country so that data could be gathered to be used in fixing milk prices.

The dealers say they are facing a popular outcry against the high cost of milk at a time when not only has the price of milk been raised to them, but they have to meet the great additional cost of distribution, which followed the wage increase forced upon them by the Teamsters' Union. They believe that part of this increased burden should be shared by the consumer. Mr. Williams said he had found the dealers fair-minded men, who were inclined to act in a patriotic way in the food crisis.

State Commissioner of Food and Markets Dillon believes that the real way to lower the price of milk is to make a material decrease in the price of bottled milk to the stores and to let the stores act as distributers, also making a profit on the transaction. He would let the milk dealers charge what they pleased for milk delivered direct to the consumers, on the theory that the housewife who will not go to the store for her milk is well able to pay for the luxury of having it brought to her door in "a pretty, painted wagon."

Mr. Williams has called a meeting of the representatives of the hotels and restaurants to be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow.

GARFIELD DEFIED BY MINE WORKERS.

Agents of Men in South and West Tell Him They Will Not Accept Strike Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In a conference with miners' representatives today, Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, took up a protest against a recent decree of the Government to apply a penalty of $1 a day upon miners who declined to work. The arrangement was made because of conditions at mines in the West and South when the men walked out. Owing to the war necessity the Government stepped in, putting forth the order to deduct the $1 a day.

Representatives of coal miners in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas conferred with Mr. Garfield, telling him that the miners were opposed to the Government's order, and that they insisted upon the right to adjust their own working conditions. Mr. Garfield said that war emergency came ahead of any personal feeling, and that the Government would insist that the miners keep at their work.

"I stand absolutely firm in this matter," said Mr. Garfield. "The penalty clause is just as a war measure and must stand."

He insisted that the penalty clause be inserted in every contract made between the mine owners and the workmen. He said the Government would stand back of the owners in seeing that it was enforced. The miners' representatives informed Mr. Garfield that the penalty clause would not be accepted, and suggested that they confer with the miners and operators to see if some adjustment might not be made. They decided to meet in Kansas City on Nov. 12. In the meantime the Fuel Administration will insist on all contracts having the penalty clause.

If the Government holds in its attitude, it was said tonight, there is a possibility that sixty mines in the West and South will be tied up by miners going on strike. This, it was said, would seriously cripple the production of coal this Winter.

Gas Kills French Soldiers Here.

The bodies of G. Praunler, 28 years old, and Joseph Basseur, 30, both members of the Twenty-second Artillery Regiment of the French Army, were found in their room in the Hotel Charles, 112 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. Gas was flowing from a jet, and Coroner Healy said he believed the opening of the jet was accidental. The two men had been at the hotel several weeks. It is understood that they came to this country with the French mission.

Belgian Rubber Smugglers Guilty.

Judge Chatfield, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sentenced five Belgians who were arrested on July 31 for conspiracy to smuggle rubber into Germany on Belgian relief ships to Blackwell's Island for from eight to eleven months each. Four of the men were firemen on the relief ship Gothland. Eight other men who were arrested charged with being parties to the conspiracy will be put on trial on Nov. 12.

SEDITIOUS EDITORS NOW FEAR PRISON

Government Likely to Proceed Against Those Whose Papers Are Barred from the Mails.

HEAVY PENALTY PROVIDED

District Attorney Here Awaits Instructions from Washington Before Starting Prosecutions.

Great alarm was spread yesterday among publishers and editors of periodicals which have been carrying on a veiled propaganda against recruiting and against the war, by the suggestion of Judge Henry W. Rogers of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in his decision denying the mailing privilege to The Masses, that the criminal prosecution of the editor of that publication should be considered.

This was the first intimation that there was danger of jail for writers and publishers of articles as long as they took pains with their language and used circumlocutions, instead of expressly advocating resistance to the draft, or other treasonable acts.

The interpretation by Judge Rogers of the Espionage act, together with the radical clauses in the Trading with the Enemy act against the transportation or circulation of newspapers and publications which are considered in violation of the espionage law, has placed such formidable weapons in the hands of the Government in dealing with treason, even where skillfully veiled, that a sudden and complete change of policy is expected on the part of publications which have been in trouble with the Government hitherto.

It now means that an editor or publisher who runs foul of the postal authorities in connection with the espionage law is not only risking the mailing privilege, but is likely to be prosecuted for a crime punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than twenty years, or both.

Awaits Word from Washington.

It is believed that the Government will take steps to have its powers thoroughly defined by early prosecutions under this decision. United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey declined to say yesterday whether the suggestion of the Circuit Judge that Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, might be prosecuted would be taken up. He is waiting for instructions from Washington.

The contention of Gilbert E. Roe, counsel for The Masses, which was sustained by Federal Judge Learned Hand, was that the Government was not permitted to deprive a publication of the mailing privilege except in cases where criminal prosecution lay. The decision that there was an opening for a criminal prosecution in this specific case came as a surprise.

Articles which were brought to the attention of the court in the case against The Masses had been written by Max Eastman, its editor; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, and Bertrand Russell. Floyd Dell and Merrill Rogers are officers of the publication with Eastman. Gilbert E. Roe, the lawyer for The Masses, is now in Washington making preparations for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The decision of Judge Rogers may have some bearing on the cases of The Appeal to Reason, The American Socialist, The Internationalist Socialist Review, and The Four Lights, which have been held up by the postal authorities. The New York Call, the Socialist daily, has been cited by the Postmaster General to show cause why it should not be deprived of the mailing privilege. The Call was finally granted a list of particulars by the Government, showing in what instances The Call had been found objectionable, and last Friday the paper presented its reply to Washington. A decision on the question of allowing it to continue using the mails is expected within a few days.

The October-November issue of The Intercollegiate Socialist, a magazine published in this city by the International Socialist Society, has been withheld from the mails for several days, but Dr. Harry W. Laidler, the editor, said yesterday that he had just received a telegram from Washington stating that the Post Office authorities had found nothing wrong with the issue and had restored its mailing rights.

Alarmed Over Enemy Act.

The Trading with the Enemy act is almost as great a source of anxiety to publishers who have clashed with the Government as is the decision of Judge Rogers. This provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to transport, carry, or otherwise publish or distribute any matter which is made nonmailable by the provisions of the act relating to espionage, approved June 15, 1917," and further that "any person, firm, corporation, or association violating any other requirements of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, in the discretion of the court, may be fined and imprisoned."

Lawyers for publications which have taken risks with the postal authorities have advised, it was stated yesterday, that these laws on their face seemed to give almost unlimited control to the Government over periodicals which followed an anti-war policy, and that the limits of the Government's authority could only be defined by test cases, which might result in heavy punishments.

Since the conviction of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman for writing carefully phrased articles, which were held by their legal counsellors to be unassailable, most periodicals which had followed a similar course, have been extremely cautious. Others like The Jeffersonian and Jeremiah O'Leary's Bull have been quickly smashed in their collisions with the postal authorities.

Earl B. Barnes, head of the Civil Department of this Federal district, called attention to the fact that the Socialist platform declared that the war was a war of the capitalists; that it was against civilization, and that it would be opposed, and that The Masses followed closely these declarations in the majority of its articles. As proof of the unregenerate spirit of The Masses, the attention of the authorities has been drawn to a cartoon which appears in the September issue. It shows a figure of Death measuring a naked conscript for his coffin. Behind the figures is a row of coffins of various lengths. Mr. Barnes described the cartoon as an appeal to the cowardice of men of fighting age.

GERMANS ARE SENT SOUTH.

More Than 1,100 Ships' Officers and Men at Hot Springs.

The 1,120 officers and men removed from the German steamships in New York and sent to Ellis Island last April, with the exception of twelve, have been sent by the Federal Government to Hot Springs, N. C., where they will be interned until the end of the war. More than 100 German officers and men from Boston, and a similar number from Philadelphia and New Orleans, also have been sent to the camp at Hot Springs. It is estimated that there are 1,500 Germans there now.

There are about 300 Germans on Ellis Island now. They were taken by the Naval Intelligence Department in this port from neutral steamships and along the waterfront. In addition, there are thirty-four held as spies. They are not allowed to mingle with the other enemy aliens.

Just the

Fine Diamonds

You Look For

Await your approval at LAMBERTS. Pure and beautiful in color, cut to bring out all their brilliancy. They are, nevertheless, all marked at money-saving prices in plain figures.

Naturally you wonder at that, knowing as you must that top-grade diamonds are among the scarcest things on this planet.

But we get our diamonds straight from the cutters abroad, and we made large, direct importations in anticipation of a rise in prices. Not a cent for any middleman! Not a cent for keeping an expensive store where rents are up among the stars!

$50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $250 $300 $400

We mount all our own diamonds, some in platinum and some in solid 14 karat gold and solid 18 karat gold. Will you not call and see some of the recent work of our artists, including Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings, $10.00 up; Diamond Fancy Rings, $15.00 up; Diamond Lavallieres, $10.00 up; Diamond Bar Pins, $10.75 up; Diamond Bracelets, $15.00 up?

Good diamonds (we show you no others) are a good investment when bought at Lamberts, who are satisfied with a small rate of profit.

May we hear from you soon, please, if you intend to have old diamonds remounted or old jewelry remodeled for Christmas.

A watch the soldier will appreciate, because, like himself, it is built for hard service. Yes, there are wrist watches that cost less, but they are proportionately less satisfactory, even if they are good looking. *Waltham* works in sterling silver case, $20.00.

Why Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings are best sellers all the year round is known to every wife who wears one. Solid 14 karat gold, $3.30 up; Solid 18 karat, $4.00 up; Solid 22 karat, $5.25 up.

Anything you want in flat or hollow silverware articles for the dining room or silver for the toilet, Lamberts can supply at the lowest prices. New designs are simple so as to be easily cleaned. Silver-plated ware, richly patterned, durable, inexpensive.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Daily Until 6; Saturday Nights Until 9

Hear Him Lecture Tonight **Buy the Book Tomorrow**

Sergeant Arthur Guy EMPEY

Author of

"Over the Top"

Lectures as well as he writes or fights.

All who read his great book will want to hear and see his wonderfully realistic Lecture and Demonstration of

Trench Warfare

Sergeant Empey Speaks at

Carnegie Hall This Evening

Empey is the most popular Author—the most successful Speaker in America Today.

GET THE BOOK TOMORROW

At any Bookstore, any hour

"No book that has been written in this war—if indeed in any war—surpasses this simple and unpretentious tale."—*New York Tribune.*

"Actual fighting, written by a soldier—written with a vivid reportorial instinct and giving us the actual sights and sounds of battle."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"It's the big book of the day."—*Chicago Daily News.*

HEAR HIM LECTURE TONIGHT

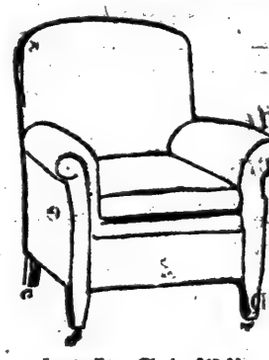
At Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

"An audience that packed Carnegie Hall to capacity last night greeted Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Sergeant Empey is a war lecturer de luxe."—*New York Sun.*

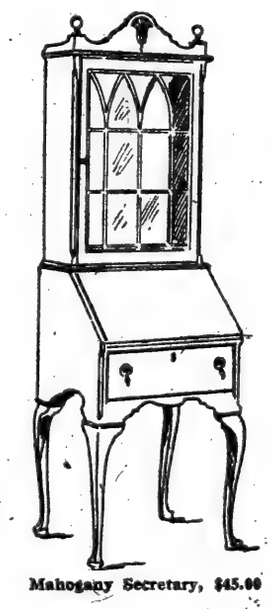
"When Sergeant Empey holds forth about the war you can hear him from a seat in Z, but you can hear his audience from away out yonder in Lake Michigan."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hathaway



Large Easy Chair, $42.00

Governor Winthrop Desk of Mahogany, $69.50



Mahogany Secretary, $45.00

Mahogany Tea-Wagon, $17.50

FREQUENTLY the charm of Hathaway furniture is shown in a single beautiful piece. A well placed desk, book-case, table or sofa, gives a room a note of unusual personality—if it is well chosen. Think of these pieces for your own home and remember, too, that it isn't too early to be looking for a good piece of furniture as a Christmas present for someone whom you wish to remember particularly well.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR THIS WEEK

	Formerly	Now
Large Upholstered Arm Chair	$ 52.00	$ 43.00
Maho any Arm Chair	38.00	29.00
Wicker Arm Chair	27.00	17.50
Mahogany and Cane Sofa and Arm Chair	170.00	135.00
Mahogany Finish Hall Clock	55.00	44.00
Lacquered Consol Table and Mirror	90.00	72.00
Mahogany Bookcase	85.00	45.00
Ivory or Black Enamel Day Beds	31.00	22.50
Mahogany Sofa Table	68.00	52.50
Chippendale Writing Table (Mahogany)	70.00	59.00
Mahogany Library Table	42.00	30.00
Mahogany Library Table (Colonial)	85.00	65.00
Mahogany Dining Table	90.00	75.00
White Enamel and Decorated Bedroom Suite, 5 pieces	145.00	115.00
Walnut Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces	325.00	250.00
Mahogany Bedroom Suite (Colonial)	313.00	245.00
Mahogany Chifforobe	55.00	42.00
Mahogany Dining Suite, 10 pieces	345.00	285.00
Mahogany Dining Suite, 10 pieces	369.00	325.00

W. A. Hathaway Company

62 West 45th Street, New York

BIG RAILROAD TEST COMES THIS WINTER

Managers Say if Carriers Meet Impending Task War Traffic Problem Is Solved.

SEE NEED OF MORE REVENUE

Experts Believe Next Few Months Will Bring Climax in Demands on Nation's Transportation.

It is the opinion of railway executives that if the carriers of the United States can perform successfully the burdens placed on them in the next four months the people of the country may rest assured that the nation's war traffic will be efficiently attended to. This opinion is based on the belief that the increase in traffic, which had been unparalleled in the months since the United States entered the war, will reach a climax in the next two months, during which time the Fall crops will also be handled. It is not believed that the war traffic will increase much above the amount of the next four months, even if the country remains at war for several years. It is estimated that the demands on the railroads due to the construction of cantonments, the shipbuilding program, and other great Governmental war activities will not be exceeded in the same space of time.

However, in this connection, railroad executives argue that it is absolutely essential that the Interstate Commerce Commission grant their application for new increases in freight rates in order that they may keep the transportation plant of the country in physical condition to meet the pressing demands. In fact, it is believed that the month of November will prove conclusively whether the operation of the railroads of the country as a single continental unit by the Railroads' War Board is a complete success.

Roads' Efficiency Increased.

Within the last eighteen months, and especially with the last six or seven months, the railroads have greatly increased their efficiency. In July they handled 50 per cent. more freight than in July of two years previous, and without material increase in equipment. In July the carriers handled 17½ per cent. more ton miles with each freight car and almost 19 per cent. more ton miles with each locomotive than in July of 1916. The roads at this time are handling not only a heavier freight and passenger traffic than at any time in their history, but a larger total traffic than at any other time in 1917. It is because the movement of traffic in the Fall and Winter months is heavier than at other times of the year that railroad managers believe their supreme test is at hand.

The railroad managers have told the Interstate Commerce Commission that as a result of the severe and unremitting service of the last two years rolling stock is not in a satisfactory condition generally, and there is need for the immediate expenditure of large sums of money for maintenance, money that it is hard for the railroads to get by the sale of stock in the present condition of the security market.

Another factor which will add to the severity of the task which the roads are now facing is that the Fall crop, now being moved, is unusually large. The effect of this is reflected in the complaints from agricultural sections of the lack of sufficient box cars. The traffic situation is also aggravated by the fact that labor troubles in the coal mining regions have interfered with the scheduled steady transport of fuel upon which the Railroads' War Board had depended in its calculations for the solution of the war traffic problems of the country.

Sees Need of Praise for Roads.

In referring to the increase in work which the railroads have been able to effect, The Railway Age Gazette says in its current issue:

"It should be borne in mind that there has been almost no increase in railway facilities within the last two years. There was an actual decrease in the number of locomotives and freight cars in service on June 30, 1916, as compared with the number in service June 30, 1915. The number of locomotives and freight cars has increased within the last year, but the number now in service certainly is not more than 1½ per cent. more than it was two years ago. In other words, the roads are handling 50 per cent. more traffic than they were two years ago, with perhaps 1½ per cent. more locomotives and cars.

"Of course, business was comparatively dull at this time two years ago. There were 265,000 surplus freight cars on Aug. 1, 1915; on the other hand, there is car shortage now; but there would be a vastly larger number of unfilled requisitions for cars if there had not been within the last two years an enormous increase in the efficiency with which railway equipment is operated.

"We note that the coal mine operators have a friend in official life in Washington. The United States Geological Survey has issued a statement to the press which bears the captions, 'Coal Mines Doing Their Bit,' 'Daily Output of Coal Breaks All Records to Meet This Year's Demands,' '1917 Tonnage Promises to Exceed 1915 Records by 25 Per Cent.' If the coal mines are 'doing their bit' by increasing their output 25 per cent. as compared with 1915, what may be said for the railways, which are handling 50 per cent. more traffic than in 1915? The record being made by the mines is fine, and deserves all the commendation which can be bestowed upon it. We could wish, however, that there was some Government department which would show as much pride regarding what the railways are doing as the Geological Survey very properly shows regarding what the mines are doing, for the achievement of the railways is relatively greater than that of the mines."

PREPARE FOR HERO LAND.

Big Ticket Selling and Donation Drives Will Be Conducted.

Plans are being laid to make Hero Land, the allied war relief spectacle, an event which will eclipse all previous war relief entertainments. Hero Land will be staged in Grand Central Palace from Nov. 24 to Dec. 12. Every night an entirely new program will be presented. Preliminary to the opening the committee in charge will conduct two drives, one for the sale of tickets, with half a million as the goal, and the other a donation drive.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, who will conduct the ticket drive, has divided the city into districts and while canvassers are out in these districts one hundred committees of three women each will devote four mornings to calling upon financiers, business men, department stores and clubs and hotels, obtaining donations or selling tickets.

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, has already taken a block of 25,000 tickets to be disposed of by her committee before the campaign starts.

In reply to charges made by Waldemar de Bille, Executive Chairman of the Army and Navy Bazaar, that Hero Land is to give a percentage of its receipts to those in charge of the booths, Mrs. John Moffat, Executive Chairman of Hero Land, said:

"Arrangements with Baron Stafford were made by the Executive Secretary of the French Heroes' Fund Booth for an individual booth without the sanction or knowledge of the Hero Land management. This was to be Mr. Stafford's remuneration for his services and materials. This arrangement will now be changed to conform with the stated policy of Hero Land."

The Chairmen of the different booths comprise: Mrs. Nathan Straus, grocer ies; Mrs. Oscar Straus, perfumery; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, melting pot; Mrs. Arthur Lehman, fancy articles; Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, dressed dolls and toys; Mrs. Israel Unterberg, candy shop and cake, Mrs. Morris Loeb, books and music; Mrs. Albert Lucas, embroideries and novelties; Mrs. William Einstein, gypsy and star gazing; Mrs. Casimir L. Stralem, tobacco.

GAVE AID TO GUYNEMER.

New York Man Helped Wounded French Aviator to Ambulance.

After serving almost a year as an ambulance driver on the western front, William J. O'Reilly, 22 years old, is back home on a leave of absence, and is visiting his mother at 2,142 Seventh Avenue. O'Reilly and several companions joined the Morgan-Hartjes unit, which became Morgan Section No. 11. O'Reilly left for France on Oct. 30, 1916, and on arriving in Paris signed for ambulance service in the French Army.

O'Reilly was at Verdun when the French captured Fort Vaux. After two months in Verdun O'Reilly was sent to the Champagne front. At the time there was a scarcity of stretcher bearers, and he volunteered for the work, carrying the wounded for a week, after which he was returned to his ambulance. He was next ordered to Craonne to relieve the Foreign Legion.

"I was on duty in the sector one day," he said, "when I saw a French aviator descending to earth. I realized that something was wrong as he winged his way downward, and at once headed for the spot where he would land. When I arrived on the scene I found another ambulance already there. The aviator had been wounded in the leg in an encounter with several Boches and had been obliged to descend. He proved to be the most famous flyer in all France, Captain Georges Guynemer. He did not seem to be at all concerned over his mishap. He was as unconcerned as a man could be. He smiled and chatted, and submitted patiently to having his leg bound up. I helped place him on a stretcher and carried him to the ambulance, and was sorry it was not my ambulance in which he was placed. He was taken to a hospital, where he quickly recovered.

"The Germans used to shell our positions every night from 6 until 9 o'clock," continued O'Reilly, "and this often delayed our meals. The Boches thought nothing of bombarding ambulances and hospital bases. No sooner had I stepped from my ambulance one day when a shell hit it, setting it afire. The concussion knocked me off my feet. In falling I broke two of my teeth, and I was picked up unconscious."

O'Reilly was in several gas attacks. Once three of his fellow ambulance drivers were overcome in one of these attacks. He went to their rescue. He managed to place two in his ambulance, and the third he assisted to a seat beside him. As he drove away over the shell-torn road he was obliged to run the car with one hand, as he had to support his companion with the other. He was almost overcome by the gas himself before reaching safety. For this accomplishment he was granted a furlough to Paris, and has been recommended, he said, for the War Cross. O'Reilly was on the western front when the news came of the arrival of United States troops in France. The French hailed the news with great rejoicing.

While in France, O'Reilly said, he had plenty of good food, and declared that the French were well supplied with food. It was different with the Germans, they heard from prisoners. These prisoners told them that when German soldiers went away on furloughs they were supplied before leaving with eight days' rations, as the towns were unable to supply food for them.

REMOVES BAN ON FIREMEN.

Commissioner Adamson Permits Them to Join Benefit Association.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson issued a general order yesterday which permits firemen who have joined the department since June 27, 1913, to become members of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association. For more than four years firemen have been forbidden to join this organization, and its financial condition was endangered by this prohibition.

The order against joining the association was issued on June 27, 1913, by Fire Commissioner Joseph J. Johnson, during Mayor Gaynor's Administration, because of the allegation that the Association had been playing politics at Albany to obtain the passage of the two-platoon bill, which was vetoed by Mayor Gaynor. At the head of the association was James Clifford, a Fire Captain, who was dismissed in 1900 on the ground that he had mixed in politics, although Clifford contended that his offense was refusing to join a Tammany club. Commissioner Adamson's order of yesterday, which is entitled General Order 45, revokes the Johnson order. He takes this action, he says, after carefully considering two petitions presented by the Welfare Committee of the Uniformed Firemen's Association of Greater New York. The members who presented these petitions declared that benefit payments which they had been making, many of them for twenty years, were imperiled by the order, which restricted the active membership to those who belonged to it at the time the order was issued in 1913.

TO FORM ANTILLES FUND.

Junior Patriots Will Raise Money for Relief of Victims' Families.

The Junior Patriots of America, through Mrs. Oliver Harriman, the President, announced yesterday the foundation of the Antilles Fund for the relief of the wives, sisters and mothers of the men who lost their lives when the American transport Antilles was sunk. Mrs. Harriman said that already a committee of five had been appointed to take charge of the actual work. It is hoped that the organization will grow into a permanent source of relief.

Immediately after the Antilles disaster the Junior Patriots took up the task of getting in touch with the relatives of victims. Already many of them have been directly communicated with. Speaking of this, Mrs. Harriman said that it must be understood that the Antilles fund was not a charity movement, but a great national fund of appreciation. The fund gave out the following list of the names of persons interested in the fund:

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Honorary President; Anson Phelps, Henry W. Bull, Miss Georgiana H. Owen, Robert Bacon, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Thomas A. Edison, Myron T. Herrick, Dr. Edmund J. James, Martin W. Littleton, Dr. W. T. Manning, John Purroy Mitchel, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles S. Whitman, General Leonard Wood, James M. Beck, Jr., Gerald M. Borden, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Dr. C. Ward Crapton, Miss Margaret Blaine Damrosch, Mrs. Charles Healy Ditson, Philip Foster, Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Chales W. Knight, Miss Julie Lentilhon, Clarence H. Mackay, John Moffat, Horace Stebbins, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Archibald R. Watson, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, George Allen, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Dana Burnett, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mark A. Leuscher, Frank A. Munsey, Ogden Mills Reid, Madame Alda, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. J. Stuart Blockton, George M. Cohen, Mrs. Charles Dillingham, Mrs. Jesse Lasky, Miss Margaret Mayo, Miss Laurette Taylor, and Walter F. Wanger.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Coalition Body to Serve Under Prieto de Alhuemas as Premier.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A Monarchical-National Coalition Cabinet has been formed by Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto de Alhuemas, who takes the post of Premier. The Cabinet includes:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Alvaredo; Interior, Señor Echanande; Finance, Señor Ventosa; Public Works, Alcal Zamora; Justice, Fernandez Rida; War, Julian de la Cierva; Marine, Amalle Jimeno; Public Instruction, Señor Roces.

The Cabinet comprises three Democrats, two Catalanists, two friends of Maura, one friend of Romanones and one independent.

Stabber Sent to Psychopathic Ward.

Antoni Karasinski, who was arrested in Wall Street on Friday and charged with stabbing four young women, was committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The prisoner offered no denial to the charges when arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court. Dr. Amos F. Baker advised the Magistrate to place the stabber in an institution for the treatment of mental diseases.

JERSEY TAX RATE HIGHER.

New State Highway System Causes Large Part of Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The State Department of Taxes and Assessments reported today that the average tax rate for New Jersey for the ensuing fiscal year is $2.34, as compared with $2.19 last year. Of this increase 10 points are due to the State road tax of $1 on every $100 of ratables, to raise $15,000,000 in five years for construction of the new State highway system. The rate of $2.34 is used by the department in levying the tax on first-class railroad property in the State.

Of the large cities of the State the tax rate of Newark is the highest, $2.70. Jersey City has a rate of $2.10, Camden $2.10, Trenton $3.43, Paterson $2.09, Elizabeth $2.06, Atlantic City $2.24, East Orange $2.24, Hoboken $2.32, Weehawken, addition to Hoboken, $2.26; Bayonne $2.74, Perth Amboy, $2.88, Long Branch $2.75, Passaic $2.10, Phillipsburg $1.72.

In ratables, Newark is away ahead of any city in the State, with a total of $433,000,000. Other cities in the order of their ratables are: Jersey City, $326,000,000; Paterson, $113,000,000; Atlantic City, $90,000,000; Trenton, $92,000,000; Camden, $85,000,000; Elizabeth, $77,000,000; Bayonne, $68,000,000; Hoboken, $62,000,000; East Orange, $56,000,000; Passaic, $51,000,000

Year in Jail for Cleveland Slackers.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Federal Judge Westenhaver today sentenced four Cleveland slackers to one-year terms in the Workhouse and granted the plea of a fifth when he asked that he be permitted to join the national army. Merrill C. Snyder, charged with wearing the army uniform illegally, was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse.

COLUMBIA EXTENSION WORK

Special Classes Will Be Organized in Jersey City.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The New Jersey State Social Service Commission announced today that Columbia University had agreed through its extension teaching department to organize classes in such lines of work as the commission regards desirable. These courses will be given in the William Dickinson High School, Newark and Palisades Avenue, Jersey City.

Each course will be given for one night a week for fifteen weeks, and the charge will be $12. The class period will be from 8 o'clock until 9:40, and will consist of lectures and quizzes. Students may consult Miss Minnie V. Shenley, Board of Education, City Hall, Jersey City, or the Director of Extension Teaching, Columbia University.

SELECT FAVORITE PAPERS.

5,000 at Newport Training Station Make Choices by States.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—Five thousand apprentice seamen and landsmen at the Naval Training Station this week took a straw vote as to the best newspaper published in their respective States. The papers selected were:

New York Times, Boston Globe, Hartford Courant, Baltimore Sun, Manchester (N. H.) Union, Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune, Express Advertiser, (Maine,) Newark News, Philadelphia North American, Columbia (S. C.) Star, Rutland (Vt.) Herald, News Leader, (Va.,) Houston (Tex.) Post, News and Observer, (N. C.) Fargo (N. D.) Forum, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Daily Observer, (Okla.) Memphis Commercial Appeal, Louisville Courier Journal, New Orleans Item, Detroit News, Minneapolis Journal, Jackson (Miss.) News, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Omaha Bee, Birmingham News, Arkansas Gazette, Wilmington Journal, (Del.) Jacksonville Times-Union, Atlanta Journal, Indianapolis Star, (Ind.,) Des Moines Tribune, Kansas City Star, News-Times Despatch, (W. Va.,) Milwaukee Journal.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street

We have selected from REGULAR STOCK the following items which are recommended as

Extraordinary Values

Trimmed Hats $15.00

Dresses
Afternoon and Street Wear $50.00
Georgette Crepe, Satin and Serge

Tailored Suits
Velour and Cloth $65.00
Plain and Fur Trimmed

Coats
Street and Motor Wear
Bolivia Cloth and Velour $85.00
Deep Fur Trimmed Collars and Cuffs

Sweaters
Angora Shetland Wool and Cashmere $15.00

Blouses
Embroidered Linen and Georgette Crepe $10.00

FURS
in all the fashionable pelts at extremely moderate prices

Coats Wraps Coatees Capes Stoles Neckpieces Muffs Matched Sets

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Important Offerings This Week

Maternity Apparel

Portraying the Newest Modes

Afternoon and Street Dresses
Fashioned in Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Georgette and Serge. Some are combined with Georgette Crepe. In most desirable colorings, and up-to-date styles.
Former Price $29.50. *Reduced to* 19.50

Evening Dresses
Fashioned in Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Silk Net and Taffeta. Some are combined with gold laces. These models are made in our own workrooms.
Former Prices $46.50 and $52.00. *Reduced to* 32.50

Tailored Suits
A Few Winter Suits
Only one of a kind. *To Close Out* 29.50

Blouses, Corsets, Brassieres

On Tuesday, Nov. 6th (Election Day), the Store will be closed

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street (Telephone 7000 Murray Hill) Thirty-fifth Street

Anticipating the Holiday Season

The Store is full of interesting, attractive and useful things, especially desirable for gift purposes; while the prices are sufficiently varied to meet everyone's requirements. To achieve the most gratifying results with the least possible expenditure of nervous energy, let the Christmas shopping begin now.

Christmas gifts for American soldiers in France must, by order of the Government, be mailed not later than November 15th.

The Fashionable Coatings

for the Winter Season of 1917-18 are shown in a wonderfully attractive assortment which comprises many beautiful fabrics. The fur cloths—marvels of the weaver's art—are especially noteworthy.

Among them are silk seal, beaver, mole, broadtail, chinchilla, leopard, fitch and wild cat, any of which may appropriately be used for making street or motor coats or motor robes.

There is also a large and comprehensive assemblage of wool coatings, including plain and checked cashmere velours, crystal cloth and Scotch mixtures.

(Department on the First Floor)

An Unusual Clearance Sale of Women's Boots

consisting of several hundred pairs in lace and button styles, will commence to-morrow (Monday).

An exceptional opportunity will be afforded to obtain boots of excellent qualities

at phenomenal price reductions

All sizes are included in this Sale, but not every size in every style.

(Women's Shoe Dep't, Second Floor)

The Wool Dress Fabrics Dep't

Unusually attractive values are now being offered in

Several Thousand Yards of Broadcloths and Fine-twill Serges

including

54-inch Broadcloths, in superior qualities and the fashionable colors, per yard . . . $2.50 & 3.25

47-inch Black Broadcloth, per yd. 1.95

Fine-twill Navy Blue Serges, 48 to 54 inches wide, in the desirable weights for suits and dresses, per yard . $1.65 2.00 & 2.25

The Fur Department

has in stock an exceptionally beautiful collection of Choice Foxes, many of them exquisitely made up in the becoming accessories so much in demand for feminine adornment, but others still in pelt form.

Following are some of the prices:			
Natural Silver Fox,	$325.00	to	1,200.00
Natural Blue Fox,	110.00	to	325.00
Natural Cross Fox,	85.00	to	250.00
Natural Red Fox	55.00	to	110.00
Dyed Pointed Fox	55.00	to	125.00
Dyed Taupe Fox	45.00	to	125.00

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Little Girls' Frocks
OF CHECKED SILK GINGHAM

are a charming novelty now being displayed on the Second Floor.

These dainty frocks are advance models and are designed for little maids under five years of age.

They are shown in a number of quaint and pretty styles, all adorned in some way with ornamental hand-stitchery, while some are finished with hand-embroidered lingerie collars. The prices are $12.50, $14.50 and $16.50.

A Specially-prepared Offering
for to-morrow (Monday)

will afford a rare opportunity to obtain

AFTERNOON GOWNS

at the extraordinarily low price (considering quality) of $24.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses Dep't (Third Floor)

The Upholstery Department

is making a special feature, in the regular stock, of

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES

at $23.50 per pair

These Portieres are custom-made, of superior quality and workmanship, and are eight feet in length, finished.

(Fourth Floor)

Food Economy is a Vital Necessity

SAYS WAR INFLATION ALREADY HAS BEGUN

Reserve Board May Control Situation Through Discounts, Miller Intimates.

CITES FOREIGN CONDITIONS

Savings of Americans $15,000,000,000, of Which $12,000,000,000 Would Absorb Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—With a warning that inflation had already begun, A. C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board, told the National Conference on Financing the War here today that American business must not undertake to carry the war as an "extra," but must exercise the vision and imagination necessary to see the great changes in economic organization essential to victory.

Mr. Miller pointed to the increase in Federal Reserve Bank investments as evidence of the existence of inflation, partially responsible for the rise in commodity prices since the United States went to war, and declared that if this increase continued it was not unreasonable to expect that before long the Reserve system would be made into a great engine of banking inflation. He explained the process by which enormous inflation has been caused in Germany and France through Government borrowing from the banks, and added:

"Whether a similar result is to be expected here in connection with our greater Government borrowings and if so how soon will largely depend upon whether all the people who have income enough to save will save, or whether they can be or will be made to save enough out of their incomes to absorb such loans of the Government as may be put out in excess of the current savings fund of the nation."

Estimating the annual actual savings of the American people at fifteen billion dollars, Mr. Miller suggested that twelve billion would be left to absorb loans after deducting three billion to meet war taxes. Since appropriations for the coming year aggregate some twenty billions, he said, five billions must be added to the nation's savings if the war's expenses are to be met. Mr. Miller stated his opinion that it would require all of the economic resources of the country to win the war.

"I cannot believe," Mr. Miller continued, "that those who are sponsoring the doctrine of 'business as usual' can appreciate the economic significance of the doctrine. The man who knowingly preaches the doctrine of 'business as usual' at this time is proposing that private advantage should be set against or ahead of public necessity. At this crisis in the nation's life every business, no matter what its nature, is affected with a public interest, and the public has the right, indeed owes it to itself, to determine within what limits that business shall be circumscribed in the interest of the war, or to what extent it shall be helped and fostered in the same interest.

"The different industries of the country have priority upon the fluid credit of the Federal Reserve system in the order of their importance (embargo of credit to non-essential enterprises). War now being the nation's business, it would be proper for the Federal Reserve Board and banks to fix discount rates with a view of accommodating commerce and business to the degree in which they contribute to war production."

Dr. J. D. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University said the ultimate source of a nation's credit was in the unspent incomes of its producers. He urged self-denial by the nation at large.

Theoretical reviews of the general principles of taxation were presented by Dr. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University and Dr. T. S. Adams of Yale University. The concluding session tonight was occupied with a general discussion of "The Financial Experiences of Our Allies," by Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador; Andre Tardieu, Commissioner of France to the United States; Sir Thomas Royden, representative of the British Ministry of Shipping, and Basil B. Blackett of the British Embassy.

CITY'S COAL BILL IS CUT.

Wallstein Says Purchase Committee Has Saved $420,000.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein said yesterday that the present coal situation has proved the wisdom and efficiency of the purchase of all supplies for the city through the Central Purchase Committee. He was commenting on the fact that the scarcity of coal had not affected the city, and that there is enough on hand to keep every city building heated during the coming Winter. Contracts for coal deliveries in 1917, made through the Central Purchase Committee have, he added, saved the city $420,000. The committee made nearly 9,300 contracts for coal this year at a price exceeding $6,000,000. The Commissioner gave out these tables of savings as a result of centralization by the Central Purchase Committee in the last quarter of 1917:

Food.	Quantity.	Saving.
Beef carcasses	99,375 lbs.	$6,600
Beef forequarters	622,300 lbs.	10,200
Beef hindquarters	157,000 lbs.	3,800
Sugar	465,000 lbs.	3,300
Butter	112,000 lbs.	8,000
Mutton	206,962 lbs.	6,700
Flour, (wheat No. 1)	4,525 bbls.	2,500
Eggs	160,800 doz.	2,600

The total of these savings, $43,500, he said, is greatly in excess of the cost of administering the Central Purchase Committee, whose budget for the year 1918 amounts to $26,628.

BERGER ASKS FOR SUPPORT.

Milwaukee Editor Wants Funds to Help Fight Curbing of His Paper.

Ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, the editor of The Milwaukee Leader, has sent broadcast a circular letter asking for contributions to the Press Defense Funds for the maintenance of The Leader, which has been deprived of its mailing privilege for disloyal utterances.

"Today we are confronting a turning point in the history of our country," ex-Congressman Berger writes. "If the capitalist class can succeed in silencing the radical and Socialist press all our liberties are doomed. Shall we permit this?"

The letter states that counsel has been engaged and that a legal fight will be carried to the highest courts for the restoration of the mail privilege. In the meantime Berger requests that letters protesting against the treatment of The Leader be sent to Postmaster General Burleson. The letter continues:

"A new point of attack has been made against The Leader. Following its suppression in the mails, the large department stores were induced by the so-called Loyalty League to withdraw from The Leader all of their advertising. Almost all of the out-of-town advertising was also withdrawn. The loss of the bulk of our advertising, combined with the loss of our mail circulation, is a hard blow to The Leader.

"However, we must by all means keep our plant, which is worth $400,000. This plant will be a power for freedom and socialism in the future."

LIBERTY PLANES A SUCCESS

First Tests of American-Made Machines Eminently Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The first tests of the "Liberty Airplanes" have been successful. Official announcement is withheld, but it is known that the tests are regarded by experts as eminently satisfactory.

The plane is a modification of a standard French type, but was built in this country. It is a two-seater, having facilities for the machine gunner directly in front of the fuselage cockpit, in which the operator is installed.

During the two-hour flight which was included in the test, the aviator had no difficulty in accomplishing all the difficult stunts which have become the daily exercise of the allied fliers.

GERMANY PAYS ONLY $1 FOR WHAT COSTS US $14

Able to Put 14 Men in Field for the Outlay for a Single Soldier Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Germany is putting 143 soldiers into the field for the same amount of money which the United States is paying for a single fighting man, according to calculations today of Government experts. They said the same general proportion was true also of maintaining the armies in the field, or, in other words, America must raise $14.30 where the enemy nations raise only $1 to carry on the war.

The difference was said to be due to the higher pay of United States soldiers and the greater cost of supplies in this country, and the contrast was used as a text for admonitions that resources alone would not win the war, but that strict economy was necessary.

APPOINTS F. W. M. CUTCHEON

Red Cross Makes New York Lawyer Secretary General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Franklin W. M. Cutcheon of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon & Taylor of New York, was appointed Secretary General of the Red Cross today. He will act as director of records and international interests, serving without pay.

Mr. Cutcheon will advise the Red Cross on questions which involve international relationships. His department will have charge of matters pertaining to the relief of American and allied prisoners of war in the hands of the Central Powers. It will also have custody of the corporate records of the American Red Cross, will be responsible for the protection of the Red Cross emblem from advertising or other unwarranted uses, and will have supervision of the Bureau of Communication, Divisions of Personel, Cables, Buildings, &c.

Mr. Cutcheon has been in active service in the American Red Cross for some time. Since joining the Red Cross staff he has assisted in the work of organizing the Bureau of Information of Casualties and has served as acting Director General of Military Relief and as counselor to the War Council.

TO TAKE UP FACULTY PLAN.

Columbia Trustees Will Consider University Council Tomorrow.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia University at its monthly meeting tomorrow will consider a proposal of the Faculty organization known as the University Council, for the appointment of a Committee of Reference, an intermediary body between the Trustees and the Faculty, to consider all questions of differences involving the status of Faculty members. This proposal is a result of the peremptory dismissal of Professors Cattell and Dana for their opposition to the war and the subsequent resignation of Professor Beard, who sought to establish the principle of academic free speech.

It is the intention of the Faculty organization that the Reference Committee will take the place of the old Committee of Nine, formed several months ago to foster closer relationship between the Faculty and the Trustees. At a meeting of the University Council on Tuesday the question of freedom of speech and the dismissal of the two professors was discussed, and a committee of six Faculty members was appointed to consider future points of difference that might arise between Faculty members and Trustees.

Members of the committee are: Frederick E. J. Woodbridge, Dean of the Graduate Faculties; John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy; Professor E. B. Wilson of the Faculty of Pure Science; Harlan F. Stone, Dean of the Law School; George B. Pegram, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, and Ashley H. Thornike of the Faculty of Psychology, Philosophy and Anthropology.

Members of the faculty said last night they were sure the board of trustees would accept the proposal of the Council. The acquiescence of the trustees is necessary before the committee of reference will have authority. Professor Thorndike said that the committee was suggested for the arbitration of any points of difference and was intended to take the place of the old council of nine.

4 HURT IN ELEVATED CRASH.

Crowded Trains in Collision on Third Avenue Line.

Four persons were injured slightly in the rush hour on the Third Avenue Elevated Railway yesterday when a Bronx local train standing in the 125th Street station was bumped from behind by a second Bronx local. The impact broke several windows in the first car of the second train. Both trains were crowded with passengers, with many standing up, but only four were treated for slight injuries.

There was only a few minutes' headway between the two trains. Thomas W. Stokes of 28 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, motorman on the second train, asserted that he saw all signals set against him, and that he could see the other train in the station. He said he attempted to stop his train, but that the brakes failed to hold.

After the first train had left the station the second train was pulled in and all the passengers were requested to leave the cars. Police reserves from the East 125th Street station arrived to prevent a panic. Ambulance surgeons from the Harlem Hospital dressed the wounds of the four injured persons, and it was not necessary to send them to the hospital.

GOTHIC TAPESTRIES LOANED TO MUSEUM

Four of the Fifteenth Century Come from the Washington Home of Edson Bradley.

REPRESENTS SIEGE OF TROY

Ancient Japanese Arms from the Goda Galleries Added to Museum's Collection.

Four Gothic tapestries, the most splendid in the country, according to Director Edward Robinson, have been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum, and are now to be seen in two of the rooms formerly occupied by the Morgan collection, Wing H of the Museum. The tapestries are from the Washington home of Edson Bradley, which has been turned over to the Red Cross, and Mr. Bradley in the meantime has sent the tapestries to the Museum to give the workers more freedom. The tapestries will probably remain in the Museum for the duration of the war.

Most important of the tapestries, all of which date from the fifteenth century, is a large one hanging on the east wall of Gallery 14, representing the siege of Troy. The scenes are from a mediaeval version given in the "Roman de Troie" of Benoit de Sainte More, 1184. Three scenes are given, separated by an architectural framework. Opposite, in the same gallery, is a delightful allegorical Burgundian tapestry showing a princely court with the Prince of Malice enthroned among his courtier Vices.

A falconing party, said to represent Charles VI. of France with Queen Isabel, and a favorite, Odette de Champdiver, is of the first half of the fifteenth century, Flemish workmanship, the scene set in a forest with delightful groups of flowers. The fourth tapestry has a setting of orange trees and flowers with many game birds. In the centre are the figures of a lord and lady playing chess, and a hunter with a bow and arrow, a game keeper, a man with a hoop and a page carrying a banner occupy the corners.

The tapestries are charming in the softened color given by age, they are in excellent condition and repair and splendid representatives of the golden age of tapestry.

In the Recent Accessions Room of the museum are to be seen this month some pieces of ancient Japanese arms of great rarity and value, part of the Goda collection, brought together by the Japanese connoisseur of the name, who only parted with them when, in a serious illness, he felt that they would be satisfactorily placed in a big museum of the West, where they would remain intact as a collection which would bear his name.

Dr. Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor of the museum, purchased the collection in a hurried trip made to Japan in the Spring, where he was successful in securing many other interesting additions to the museum's famous collection, which it will be impossible to duplicate later.

The Museum announced that its classical department is now to find a satisfactory home with the completion of the new south wing of the Museum, on the Fifth Avenue front, which will be opened on the evening of Dec. 3. On the same evening the Textile Department of the Museum will also be opened and show a beautiful installment for the collection which is of great excellence, including its magnificent linens in rooms formerly occupied by the Morgan collection. The newly opened Print Department has aroused great interest among print collectors who have made many donations.

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum, has announced the action of the Museum in regard to the magnificent bequest of the late Isaac D. Fletcher, to the Museum, more than $3,000,000, (the exact amount not yet actually determined,) and permission to select from the donor's art collection the individual pieces best suited to the Museum's purpose. Those selected are thirty-seven paintings, ten pieces of sculpture, thirty-one textile articles, 157 ceramics, and sixteen miscellaneous pieces. The collection will be exhibited as a whole for a year as the Mr. and Mrs. Isaac D. Fletcher collection and then will be distributed in the different departments of the Museum marked with the donor's name.

A gift of paintings has been made to the Museum by Mrs. A. Obrig, in memory of her husband, Adolph Obrig, "The Peace Pipe," by E. L. Couse, American Contemporary, and "The Grey Lady," by Charles Marshall, French. Francis C. Jones, the painter, has been elected Trustee of the Museum to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph H. Choate.

Aid Christmas Cheer for Soldiers.

Florence Easton, soon to be heard at the Metropolitan, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Carnegie Hall last night under an improvised fortress of great flags, above which flew the Stars and Stripes in a realistic breeze and a shaft of light, much as Francis Scott Key might have seen it when he wrote his song before the forts of Chesapeake Bay. A patriotic audience had assembled to contribute to a benefit for Christmas cheer for American sailors and soldiers given by the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Francis Macdennan, tenor, and Maximilian Pilzer, violin, with Adolf Bolm, the dancer, assisted in the musical program, which was followed by an address by Lieut. Col. Stewart of the Canadian overseas forces.

Y. M. C. A. WANTS $35,000,000

Drive for Fund Will Begin Nov. 11 and Last Eight Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A drive to raise $35,000,000 for Y. M. C. A. work among civilians and soldiers will be started on Nov. 11 and last eight days. The following committee of business men is promoting the campaign, which has as its goal the raising of vast sums for use on the battle fronts and in the cantonments and camps here:

Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, Chairman; George W. Perkins, Arthur Curtiss James, Coleman du Pont, Harold I. Pratt, W. H. Harriman, John Sherman Hoyt, Cleveland H. Dodge, John R. Mott, J. N. Jarvie, William Sloane of New York, J. L. Severance, Cleveland; George Wharton Pepper, F. W. Ayer of Philadelphia, George Warran Brown of St. Louis, and William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati. The increase in the cost of the Y. M. C. A. work for 1917 to $35,000,000 is made necessary by the vast expanse of our military activity and by the pressing needs of our allies.

For work with the United States enlisted men in this country $11,120,000 is required; for work with our men overseas, $11,993,000; with the Russian Army, $3,305,000; with the French Army, $2,649,000; with the Italian Army, $1,000,000, and among prisoners in war camps, $1,000,000. In addition to this, there is allowed for expansion $3,932,000.

In support of this big movement to provide for our soldiers "homes away from home" President Wilson has written to General Secretary John R. Mott: "May I not express to you the very high value I have attached to the work which has been accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of our own army and navy, as well as in behalf of the prisoners of war and the men in the training camps in Europe, and may I not also express my sincere personal interest in the large plans of the War Work Council for the future, which is still ahead of the association?"

Beginning tomorrow and continuing through the week there will be in active swing all over the United States a second drive for a fund of $3,750,000 to be raised by the War Camp Community Service. Thousands of ministers will preach on the importance of proper community service for the men in uniform. This will open the campaign. All week local committees in cities and towns will try to raise the quota assigned to them of the total amount.

GETS NORTH POLE LICENSE.

Amundsen Authorized to Export Food for Exploring Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Shipment of foodstuffs to the north pole was authorized today by the War Trade Board, which issued the first license to Captain Raoul Amundsen, the explorer. The license permits the explorer to export from this country to the north pole fuel and oil supplies necessary for his journey. The license certifies:

Permission is hereby granted to Raoul Amundsen of New York, N. Y., to export two hundred and ninety-two (292) cases (5 per cent. more or less) of foodstuffs from the United States to Raoul Amundsen at north pole.

The first bulletin of the War Trade Board, containing sixty-nine printed pages, records the organization, functions, regulations, and activities of the Exports Administrative Board from the time of its creation to the taking over of its work by the War Trade Board. It carries the President's proclamations prohibiting certain exports, the Trading with the Enemy act, a list of commodities requiring license, directions for procedure in applying for licenses, facsimiles of application forms, and various other data of use to shippers and commercial organizations.

Complete information regarding the functions of the War Trade Board, together with the publication of all war trade regulations promulgated by authority of recent legislation makes the initial number of the bulletin a comprehensive guide for the business man doing an export business

Suit Sale

Suits Valued up to $35 $24.50 — Open All Day Election Day — Suits Valued up to $50 $29.50

Others as low as $15.95.

Even in the days of low prices you *never saw* better values than these. The other shops *cannot* compete with our prices. We make copies of high-priced 5th Ave. models in our own workrooms and our rent and expense is a fraction of the downstairs stores.

Elsewhere you would pay anywhere from $40 to $60 for suits like these.

Coats, Special, $16.50

Others reduced in prices up to $55.00.

Dresses, $11.50

Ideal Ladyes Shoppe
36 W 34TH ST · BET 5TH & 6TH AVES
1 FLIGHT UP · TAKE ELEVATOR

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Corner 50th St. 624 Fifth Ave. New York

Open All Day Election Day

An Important Offering

Paris Evening Wrap

The Very Latest Creation

This illustration portrays one of the most fetching Evening Wraps imported this season—the last word from Paris. A most stunning Wrap, fashioned in Chiffon Velvet with silver and gold embroidery in floral design—the newest embellishment. Collar and cuffs of Flying Squirrel—the lining is of self color satin.

Specially priced 125.00

The garment must be seen to fully appreciate its distinctive beauty and great value.

Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 FIFTH AVENUE

Alteration Sale

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

Every Garment Must Be Sold Regardless of Former Prices

Sale Starts Monday A. M.

Fur Trimmed Suits
Sample Models
$19.75 $24.75
Formerly $45.00 to $55.00

Smart Coats
$16.50 $19.75 $29.50
Formerly $35.00 to $59.50

Sample Dresses
$7.50 $12.75 $16.50
Formerly $19.75 to $45.00

Georgette Blouses
White, Flesh and Suit Colors
$3.95
Formerly $6.90 to $13.75

FURS—SPECIAL PRICES
FUR COATS—FUR SETS—FUR CAPES
No Exchanges. No C. O. D's.

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring an importation of

"Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats

for insuring safety at sea.

This should especially interest Americans about to embark for war service in Europe, inasmuch as the "Cieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is in general use among the officers of the British Navy. Made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, it is worn in similar fashion, while its mechanism—simple but ingenious—is readily available for immediate use.

B. Altman & Co. are the authorized distributors of the "Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats in the United States.

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
between 49th and 50th Sts

IMPORTERS CREATORS

FUR COATS

Slim silhouette, beautifully draped on soft, graceful lines

FOR MOTOR WEAR
Nutria Leopard Coon

FOR AFTERNOON
Seal Mole Mink Kolinsky Broadtail
Black, Brown & Gray Caracul

SMART WALKING JACKETS
Seal Squirrel Mole
Caracul and Combinations

FOR EVENING
Ermine Chinchilla Mink

Also emphasizing a splendid collection of
SILVER FOXES

To the Public

The Aimone Galleries

TEMPORARY LOCATION

25-33 West 45th St., just off Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1878

Lovers and Collectors of the Highest Class

Period Furniture, Antiques and Objets d'Art

Should not fail to take advantage of Our Sale

at 1/2 Former Prices

and in many instances much lower than half

All goods positively must be sold

TERMS OF SALE—NET CASH

Please Use Street Level Entrance to Our Galleries—Westerly Store

TEMPORARY LOCATION
25-33 West 45th St.
Just Off 5th Av., New York City.

THE AIMONE GALLERIES

Meuller-Graves

1a East 46th St.,

ADJOINING RITZ-CARLTON A STEP FROM FIFTH AVENUE

erge, Jersey or Velveteen, $25

SALE

Day and Evening Dresses and Serges, smartest models

$25

Coats, all seasonable fabrics

$29 to $150

Monday and Tuesday Only

Evening Gown of Taffeta $35

50 HATS by Eugene $9.50

BOUÉ SOEURS

9 Rue de la Paix, Paris

Bearing the cachet of exclusiveness and originality and of surpassing beauty are the new Boue creations in

GOWNS, SUITS, MANTLES, LINGERIE & DESHABILLE

Never has the artistry of these dictators of fashion been better exemplified than by their delightful conceptions in Lingerie and Deshabille, as novel as they are beautiful.

A presentation of new models occurs daily from eleven to one and from three to five under the personal direction of Les Boue Soeurs, at the

NEW YORK ESTABLISHMENT
13 West Fifty-sixth Street
The Only Rue de la Paix House in America.

SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK DARK UP THE STATE

Reports to The Times Give No Indication of Victory for Women.

OPPOSITION GROWING LESS

Farmers and Churches Aid Suffragists, and Socialists Will Add Many Votes.

While suffragist leaders are predicting triumph for their cause at the polls, there is nothing in reports received from different sections of the State to indicate that the amendment will be ratified on Tuesday. There is an indication, however, that the outcome may be less of a débâcle than resulted in 1915, when the question was last before the voters in this State and was answered in the negative by a majority of nearly 154,000.

This majority was divided about equally between this city and the up-State counties. Only five counties out of sixty-one were carried by the suffragists that year, and these were all up-State counties. In the present election the vote in New York City will cut more of a figure, and the prospect here is brighter for the suffrage cause than it was in 1915, when there was no rising tide of socialism with its devotees committed to the cause.

Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee said last night that he would not be greatly surprised if the adverse majority up-State of two years ago was cut in half this year, which would leave an adverse majority of about 50,000 to be overcome by the city vote, which, owing to interest in the Mayoralty election, should be large.

"The opposition that at one time existed among the farmers has been overcome," said Mr. Glynn. "Practically all the granges are out for woman suffrage this year, and this should be a big factor in favor of the suffragists. The churches up-State have also very largely espoused the suffrage cause, and then there are the Socialists, who were not as much of a factor in 1915 as they are this year, pledged to vote for woman suffrage."

A new element in favor of the women is the recent indorsement by President Wilson. To offset this, however, there is the hostility engendered by the picketing by suffragists of the White House. Dispatches received from different political centres of the State by THE TIMES indicate this will have great influence in some localities.

"Every suffragist in this State expects that we will win the election," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National Suffrage President, who has only recently returned from a campaign tour up-State. "In traveling over the State I have found a remarkable increase in favor of woman suffrage."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who has been in charge of the suffrage campaign in this city, said:

"We have a strong organization, and have done a lot of missionary work of the most telling kind during the last two years. The city has been canvassed thoroughly, and a majority of the men have pledged themselves to vote for woman suffrage."

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, predicts defeat and smaller returns for suffrage this year than in 1915. "The Constitution brought out a heavy vote then," she said, "and this year I think it will be much smaller, with fewer votes for the suffragists up-State. The anti-suffragists lost five counties last year; we believe we will do better this year."

According to a dispatch from Albany, Attorney General H. E. Lewis has ruled that both suffragists and the "antis" may have woman watchers in attendance at the polls. It is held by the Attorney General that the woman watchers are vested with the same rights and privileges as the men of any political party or independent body. Attorney General Lewis ruled that they may challenge voters and protest ballots in the same manner as the watchers of the political parties.

THE TIMES presents herewith dispatches from its own correspondents in political centres throughout the State, dealing with the outlook:

Ulster County.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Ulster County Woman Suffrage organization expects to overcome the majority of five thousand against the equal suffrage amendment which the county gave two years ago and predicts that this year the county will give a majority in favor of the amendment. In Kingston city suffrage has made notable gains.

Election district workers from rural districts have reported to their political organizations that the vote there will be about the same as before, despite the grange indorsement.

Dutchess County.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—That Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie will return majorities against woman suffrage somewhat reduced from those of two years ago is indicated. In 1915 suffrage was beaten in this county by 1,331, the votes being 6,539 for and 10,220 against. In Poughkeepsie the vote was 2,186 for and 3,526 against, a majority of 1,340 in favor of the antis. Suffrage leaders express themselves as hopeful of carrying the city and county but admit that less interest has been shown in this campaign by the general public than two years ago. The situation in the neighboring counties of Columbia, Putnam, Ulster, and Orange does not vary greatly from that in Dutchess.

Albany County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage will be beaten three to one or more in Albany County, according to the best information available. The suffragists themselves practically gave it up some time ago, when there was every evidence that the cause, so far as this section of the State was concerned, was hopeless. Women have been met with the statement that if the White House had not been picketed suffrage might have had a chance, but for the acts of their sisters New York State women must suffer the consequences.

The anti-suffragists have waged a relentless campaign here, backed by money which has been lavishly spent in advertising. Troy is expected to defeat the proposition, and Cohoes and Rensselaer will not add many favorable votes.

Schenectady County.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Conservative estimates give the woman suffrage amendment 1,500 majority in Schenectady County. In 1915 suffrage carried this county by 3,100, and though the registration is 3,000 less this year, it is believed that the employment of hundreds of additional women in the General Electric Company's plant to take the place of men who have enlisted, will more than offset the registration.

Miss Mabel Leslie, Chairman of the Industrial Committee, predicts that Schenectady County will be carried for suffrage by at least 2,000. Republican leaders concede that suffrage will be carried by not more than 500 votes, basing their prediction on the decreased registration.

Erie County.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—It is certain that there will be a very large vote this year on woman suffrage in Buffalo, the towns of Erie County and the remaining seven counties of Western New York. Indorsement of the suffrage amendment is not so certain. An energetic campaign for suffrage has been conducted in each of the eight counties for the last four months, full-page advertisements appearing almost daily. The suffrage mass meetings have been well attended, the neighborhood work and their rural work has been painstaking. Less noticed publicity has been the campaign opposed, using the same argument that the suffragettes present, that is, of the one side, that suffrage must be granted to women for the sake of the war, and on the other side that suffrage must be put aside for the sake of a unified undivided electorate and simplified Government during the war.

Buffalo, it appears now, may vote against woman suffrage by not more than 2,500 majority. The county will be close, and lean probably toward anti-suffrage. Niagara Falls may go for suffrage by 1,000 or more. Jamestown and the rest of Chautauqua County will be opposed. Orleans, Wyoming, and Genesee look most favorable for suffrage. Allegany and Cattaraugus and probably Niagara Counties seem now, with Erie and Chautauqua Counties, the strongest for anti-suffrage. All seem agreed that the vote will be close.

Onondaga County.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Suffrage leaders are confident of carrying Onondaga County for the amendment. Two years ago the county's vote was: For, 11,190; against, 25,625. Cities and towns have been organized systematically and a vigorous campaign waged in all parts of the county. Support of many labor and church organizations has been enlisted.

Monroe County.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The suffrage campaign in Rochester and Monroe County has been waged with more than usual energy this Fall. The suffragists were beaten by nearly 6,000 in city and county two years ago, but now claim they will carry the city by a substantial vote.

Anti-suffragists allege that the vote against the proposition will be considerably larger than in 1915.

Broome County.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The indications are that Broome County, which two years ago went for suffrage, will this year go against it. In the adjacent counties, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, and Delaware, the prospects for carrying the amendment are not as good as in 1915. This is due principally to the action of the militant suffragists in Washington, who antagonized many supporters in this section.

Chemung County.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The suffragists in Chemung County have completed a house to house canvass, and claim a great majority. The antis have labored with determination. Careful inquiry warrants the conclusion that the antis will be in the majority. In the adjoining counties little aggressive work has been done by the women on either side.

Oswego County.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Leaders of the women's suffrage campaign in Oswego County are hopeful of an increase in their vote of two years ago. There has been no organized opposition to suffrage this year, but an active campaign in its support has been waged in all parts of the county. From indications the voters are not greatly interested in the suffrage issue. Probably the vote on the amendment will be larger this year than in 1915, but politicians say it will not carry the county.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican organization is actively supporting suffrage. Congressman Mott is openly advocating suffrage, and Judge C. N. Bulger, Democrat, running as an independent in a three-cornered contest for Mayor, is expected to espouse the cause tomorrow night.

Chautauqua County.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The woman suffrage movement has been making real progress in Chautauqua County during the last few weeks, and it is generally believed that the county will give 1,000 majority for the amendment. When the question was voted on before it received a small majority.

There has been no organized opposition in this campaign, and the suffragists have been very active, with a large enrollment of those who are pledged to support the movement at the polls.

St. Lawrence County.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3.—There will probably be not more than 6,000 or 7,000 votes cast in St. Lawrence County, as there is no special interest in the election. Woman suffrage will probably be defeated by at least 1,000 votes.

In the City of Ogdensburg and two or three of the larger villages woman suffrage organizations are actively engaged in trying to stir up the voters, but are meeting with little success.

SECRETARY WILSON FAVORS I.

Mrs. Whitehouse Assured That He Has Worked for It.

In a message received from Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. Post says in part:

"Secretary Wilson of this department is in favor of woman suffrage, and says that he has always worked for the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. May I supplement that quotation with an expression of my hope that New York will strengthen us in the great struggle for democracy by giving voting rights to her women citizens?

"Shall the States of this Union fight for democracy in the world war and yet withhold from their own women the simplest but most important of all democratic functions? As a former citizen of New York, as a citizen of the United States and of the State of Illinois, which in a large measure has given suffrage to women, I trust that at the coming election New York will give the democratic answer."

'ANTIS' GIVE BENEFIT FOR ARMY CHRISTMAS

Mrs. Lansing and Mrs. Wadsworth Guests of Honor at Carnegie Hall Entertainment.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the Senator, were the guests of honor at a benefit entertainment at Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of the anti-suffragists of the city, to raise funds for Christmas cheer for the soldiers in France.

There was an elaborate musical program, which opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Florence Easton of the Metropolitan Opera and Francis Maclennan of the Chicago Opera Company sang, and a new Sousa song, the "Blue Ridge," was given. Adolph Bolm and his Russian ballet gave a Christmas pantomime. Maximilian Pilzer, the violinist, played. A story of war conditions was given by Lieut. Col. William T. Stewart of the Canadian forces.

In the guest box in the centre of the horseshoe, with the guests of honor, were Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Before the entertainment a dinner was given to the honor guests by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant at the Colony Club. Miss Chittenden, Mrs. Earnest R. Adee, Mrs. Francis G. Landon, and William Williams were other guests.

Among those in the boxes at the entertainment were Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, L. T. Haggin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. George Zabriskie and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry. The amount realized from the entertainment was not made public last night.

GERARD TELLS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

'We Need You to Win the War,' Ex-Ambassador Says at Great Suffrage Meeting.

CHEERS FOR DR. ANNA SHAW

"Are the Mothers Who Send Their Sons to the Front Hugging a Delusion?" Her Answer to Antis.

One of the greatest meetings of the woman suffrage campaign was held at Durland's Riding Academy last evening. More than 2,000 persons filled every seat, and great numbers stood applauding ex-Ambassador Gerard and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The audience cheered when Mr. Gerard, after telling how much women were needed to help win the war, said that the Hohenzollerns must be brought to their knees in the dust.

"The women of America will never forget the sufferings of the women of Belgium," he said.

"Never, never," cried the women in the audience.

"When have women ever failed to show the bravest spirit in the war?" he continued. "The Greek mother told her son to come home with his shield or on it. The women of America are sending their sons to war with the same words. We need the votes of you women to win the war.

"I am glad to come here tonight to speak for the women, who have conducted their campaign with so much dignity, skill and rare horse sense. If you stand on the edge of victory it is because you are not the partisans of parlor socialism, advertised martyrdom, or pacifist treason. You have won the admiration and support of our great, noble, calm President.

"Things come suddenly. The war has changed the entire surface of the globe, and nothing is more surprising to us than to hear of the ruler of a great nation now in a little flat learning from the janitor the real duties of a czar."

He then told of his early reading of Maria Edgeworth's tales, especially one whose hero was a man employing children of 6 and 7 in a factory.

"Conditions now have been changed by legislation," he added, "and they would have been changed before if the women had had the vote. Women in industry do not receive the same wages as men. A girl in a box factory receives $4 a week, and if she wishes a pair of shoes she must go without meat and have only two meals a day. She cannot afford a room by herself, she cannot have the freedom that even a wild animal can have.

"I have come from a country where they kept me a week after I asked for papers to come home. Do you know the conditions of the women there? A Count in Hungary had a woman working in his garden for 20 cents a day, and when he entered it with his guests she knelt in the dust to kiss his hand. The German women work in the fields for 82 cents a day. There is no country where men are so exploited. Two dollars is the highest pay for skilled workmen. If I should tell them in Germany that men here get $7 and $8 a day they would strip the medals from Munchausen and pin them on me. The men in the field get 48 cents a day. We want you women to help win the war. If it is asked why, at this war time, we should push the suffrage amendment, you might as well ask why we should vote for a Mayor."

"You will never forget how the Prussians seized 20,000 Belgian women and sent them off to work in the fields. It was not until long after President Wilson and his Holiness the Pope had asked for their release that they were sent back—what was left of them.

"We must follow the examples of other States," he said, "where I meet women in politics, as in clubs and other meetings, taking the same interest in things as the men. We want you as partners in politics as in everything else.

"They say that women are not fit for the vote—that they are swayed by their affections and will be influenced by every tango lizard and man milliner. I don't think they will be influenced by men any more than the men politicians are influenced by the sirens with excelsior packed figures and faces painted so thick that you get painter's colic if you go within ten feet of them. They think lady governoresses will be ridiculous and jump at a mouse. A little two-foot jump will not affect their judgment. It is not as bad as the man who leans up against a bar drinking a poison that makes him a little worse than the animals. Women will bring loftier judgment into politics.

"A man hearing that I was to speak here tonight said to me: 'I thought you were out of politics?' 'I am not speaking for politics,' I answered, 'I am speaking for justice.'" There was great applause as the Ambassador took his seat.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was received with great enthusiasm, the audience standing as they cheered. She took as a text for part of her speech a postal card of the anti-suffragists, which she had received and which represented the suffragists as "Hugging a Delusion." She referred to the deep feeling of patriotism with which the women were asking for the vote.

"Are the men who are fighting in the trenches hugging a delusion?" she asked. "Are the mothers who send their sons to the front hugging a delusion? Oh, the shame of it! Enfranchisement, the symbol of freemen! Was there ever a time when the Stars and Stripes were so dear to us? Was there ever a time when we had so deep a feeling for the bunting of all kinds which we see everywhere? We know now as we never did before the flag of Belgium, which stands for the agony of men, the suffering of children, and the wrongs of women!

"How we feel for that glorious flag of France, and for the flags of Great Britain and its colonies which have sent their men forth so gallantly. Never before have we had such a longing and pity for Italy. Never was there a time when every stripe and every star of our own flag filled us with so great a feeling of exhaltation."

Dr. Shaw declared her belief in the victory of the women at the polls and asked the audience to come to a great jubilee celebration to be held in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening.

James Byrne presided and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma spoke, urging the men of New York to vote for the women.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who was unable to be present at the meeting, sent his speech to be read. It was received with applause at frequent intervals. He said it was time that suffrage be extended wholeheartedly to women.

"Not alone are they qualified for it by their intelligence and patriotism," he said, "but in modern civilization they have become economic factors. The discrimination against women in civil and industrial life is wholly repugnant to democratic ideals and institutions. The interests of men as well as women will be subserved by taking women into partnership politically."

All the afternoon the suffragists held a continuous meeting at Columbus Circle, and the meeting last night was preceded by a parade. Five hundred women, under Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, marched down Broadway to Durland's Academy on Sixty-sixth Street. Two women, carrying large American flags, headed the procession. Then followed women from different Assembly districts with facsimilies of the ballot to be cast on Tuesday and transparencies asking the men to vote for woman suffrage.

DEFENDS SUFFRAGE FIGURES.

Mrs. Whitehouse Criticises Advertisement of the Antis.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, issued a statement last night in which she claimed that the Man-Suffrage Association's advertisement attacking woman suffrage, which is to be voted upon Tuesday, was all wrong, and stating that whoever wrote the anti-suffrage advertisement was not used to figuring.

The suffragists had made the statement that if one man in nine in New York State had changed his mind about suffrage since it was defeated in 1914, the women would win. This was disputed by the anti-suffrage advertisement, which pointed out that the majority against suffrage was 194,332, there being 748,332 votes cast against it in 1914. Dividing 748,332 by nine, there was reached a result of 83,148, which showed to the satisfaction of the Man-Suffrage Association that the suffragists didn't know how to count.

"But," said Mrs. Whitehouse's statement, "ask any mathematician and he will tell you that instead of taking the opposed vote only and dividing it by nine, the total vote cast on the suffrage amendment, 1,301,690, should be divided by nine to discover what the ninth voter would do. One-ninth of the total is 144,632. Subtract that amount from the unfavorable vote, 748,332, and add it to the favorable vote, 553,358, and the result would be a suffrage victory.

"The Chairman of the Men's Advisory Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party is a financial expert, the President of the largest bank in America, and now serving as expert in the United States Treasury Department. All the members of this board are men who are leaders of finance or of political thought or social conditions. None of these men, patriotic as they are, are deterred from their active support of woman suffrage by such unfounded fears and unsound figures as are presented over the signature of Louis T. Romaine, Treasurer of the Man-Suffrage Association."

PRIEST ASSAILS MALONE.

Dr. Belford Says Ex-Collector Loves to be in Limelight.

The Rev. John L. Belford, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, in yesterday's issue of his parish paper, The Mentor, took a fling at Dudley Field Malone for his alliance with the candidacy of Morris Hillquit, Socialist nominee for Mayor, which Dr. Belford called "the event of the age."

"Dudley Field Malone has enlisted in the Hillquit army," said Dr. Belford. "Poor Dudley! His name has made him topheavy. Mr. Wilson would not take his advice, so he resigned his position of Collector of the Port. The sigh of relief that came from the White House had the force of a Kansas cyclone. And Dudley fell out of the limelight. He loves the light. He had to get back, so he espoused the cause of the Socialist."

Marines Hold Title for Rifle Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Annual reports to Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, shows that the marines are the best shots in the entire military establishment of the United States. Out of the total personnel of the corps 61.9 per cent. have qualified as marksmen. In the expert riflemen's class are listed 2,744 officers and men; in the sharpshooters' class, 4,293 officers and men, and in the marksmen class, 12,079 officers and men.

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Overcoat, Suit and Cap to match

For years these Brill Outfits have been New York's most noteworthy Motor Apparel offering. Now, with constantly advancing woolen prices and increased cost of production they deserve the careful consideration of every car owner who has a chauffeur.

A smart Norfolk jacket, trousers, double breasted overcoat and cap—all made of the same fine quality gray worsted whipcord—at $48.50, or

The Suit.....$18.50
The Coat.....$28.00
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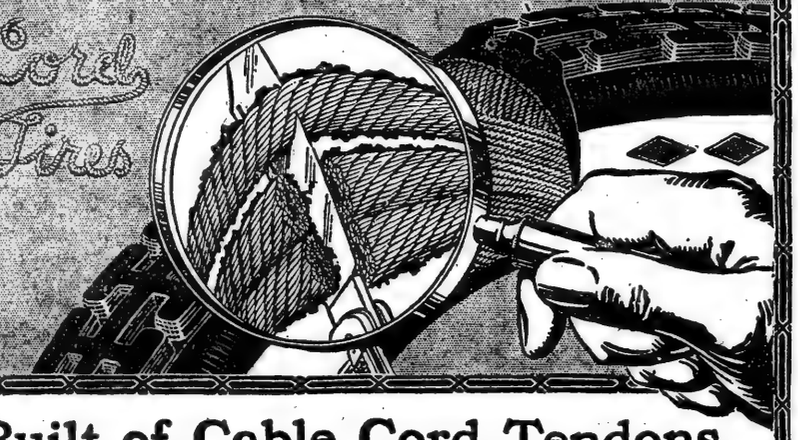

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Many cords the size of the thread cords of WEB TIRES, twisted and cabled at even tension, and fused with warm rubber gum, build strength and reliance into CABLE CORD.

The strongest material in automobile tires, a flexible weld of cord and rubber, 40 PER CENT RUBBER, *cable cord* builds strength and resilience into Silvertown Cord Tires.

You see tire durability in the *cable cord*, found only in Silvertowns, trademarked with the RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND.

Because Silvertown's two plies of cable cord are immune to internal friction, the great destroyer of many ply tires with their multiplied inside heat; because they ride smoother and save gasoline; because their graceful, modish extra size dress your car—

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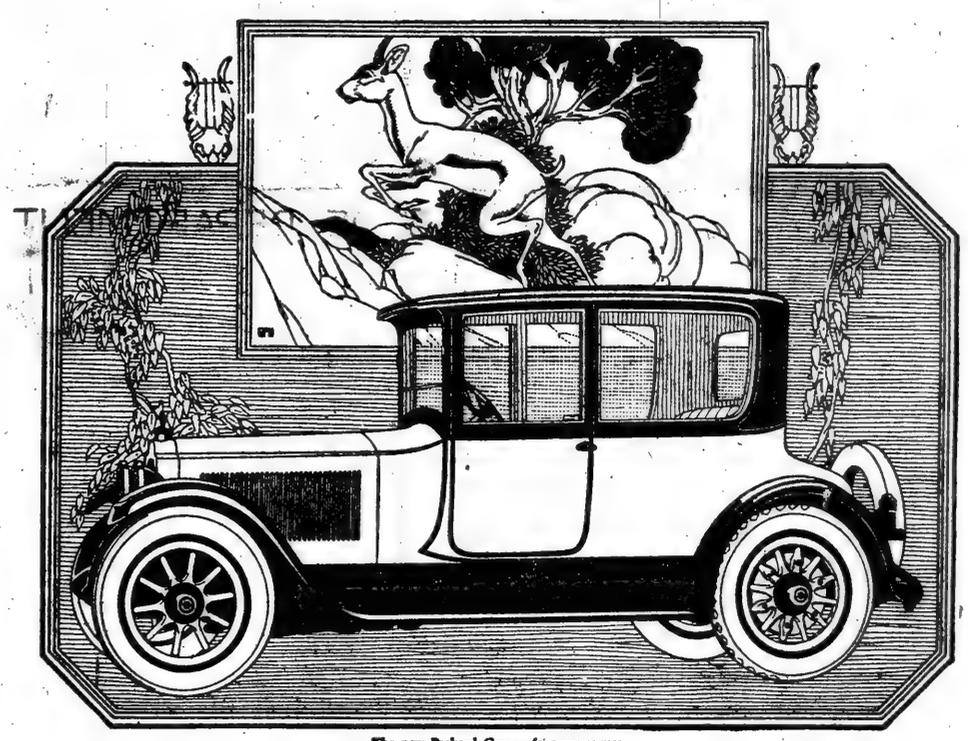

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Not a surplus ounce!

Why the grace of the gazelle?

Add to its normal weight and it would be robbed of its fleetness. Deprive it of its needed weight and it would be a fragile weakling.

We attribute grace to those things which carry no superfluities—and from which no needed thing is lacking.

Lightness in a motor carriage is desirable.

But it must first have ample *security* and *comfort*.

Safety, ease of riding and convenience are too vitally important to be sacrificed for any consideration—theoretical or practical.

The new Packard Twin Six is remarkably economical of its gasoline and tires, not alone because of the efficiency of its twelve cylinder engine, but because it has not one ounce of really unnecessary weight.

To lighten Packard construction would lessen its factor of safety—or its comfort—or both.

The fine grace of this new car of ours is the result of an efficient completeness, which eliminates every superfluity and includes every essential.

Seventeen distinctive body styles in open and enclosed cars in the Third Series Twin Six—3-25 and 3-35

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SCHOOL OF PRINTING IS URGED FOR CITY

Industrial Education Committee Reports That Needs of Trade Require Central Plant.

EMPLOYERS INDORSE PLAN

Unions Also Give Approval to Scheme to Produce More Skillful Workmen.

The Industrial Education Survey Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel gave out yesterday at its headquarters, 49 Lafayette Street, a digest of its preliminary report on the printing trade of New York City. The committee recommends the establishment of a central school of printing under the Board of Education, to be supported by the city, so that existing deficiencies and handicaps in the production of skillful printers may be overcome.

The recommendation was made as the result of ten months' intensive study of the printing business in New York City, and has the indorsement of the Association of Employing Printers and the Master Printers' Association, the two representing practically all of the employing printers in the city. It was approved and adopted also by Typographical Union No. 6, the Allied Printing Trades Council, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, New York Newspaper Web Printing Pressmen's Union No. 25, Franklin Union No. 23, and the New York Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1. It is recommended that the school be established in the old Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Building, purchased by the city in connection with the Court House site. The report says:

"The committee shows that New York City is the greatest centre for the printing industry in the entire world. The industry represented last year 2,640 printing establishments, employing 68,540 persons. In salaries and wages together there was paid out approximately $75,000,000. The capital invested in the printing industry totaled $155,000,000, while the value of the combined product of the printing and publishing trade amounted to $216,000,000."

Among other arguments, the committee presents the following:

"At present no school is large enough or important enough to organize its courses of instruction so as to comprehensively meet the demands of the trade. Such courses could be provided in a central school of printing. The need for such a school is urgent. Its advantages over the present scattered courses of instruction are numerous and unquestionable. Some of the more important of these are as follows:

"In the first place, a central school of printing permits certain economies in administration not possible in schools of other types.

"The success of a vocational school depends to a large degree upon the cooperation of the three parties vitally concerned in the problem, i. e., the employers, the employes, and the school authorities. The employing printers' associations and unions have recommended the establishment of a central school of printing. It is evident that both employers and employes will show great interest in such a central school, and will co-operate with it in many useful and important ways. They will look upon it in a sense as their school, and it will mean much more to them than if a number of courses in printing were given in departments of several schools.

"A central school would permit a considerable variety of courses: Unit courses, graded courses, advanced and specialized courses in trade subjects, &c., such as cannot be given in the present schools. The printing industry in New York City has enough workers easily to provide a sufficient number of students for such a central school."

GERMANY WANTS A COLONIAL ARMY

Strong, Like the British, After This War—Expects to Take Colonies That Fought Her.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The semi-official Cologne Gazette on Wednesday last published a leading editorial article dealing with German colonial troops, in which some interesting conclusions indicative of future German policy if Germany should win the war are reached.

The paper first refers to "assertions of the Entente press" that before the war the German African colonies were organised militarily for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against the African colonies of other European powers, and mentions a recent French publication "as saying that before the war there were in the German colonies 40,000 native troops with strong European reinforcements, all perfectly equipped. It then argues that, in fact, there were about 15,000 native troops, with perhaps 3,000 Europeans, all badly armed, with insufficient artillery and supplies, and yet this small army has kept an Entente army of about 200,000 men busy.

In view of this the Cologne Gazette argues that it is a great pity that Germany had not a colonial army about five times as big. Had this been the case, it says, the Entente would not have been able to bring vast numbers of colonial troops to the European theatre of war. At present there is nothing to prevent England and France from continuing to employ vast hitherto untapped resources in the way of colored man power. Experience in this war has shown that the East African native, if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier, while the Southwest African is even a better soldier, under similar circumstances.

"In future," says the Gazette, "in order to prevent her colonies from being overrun by other peoples, Germany must utilise to the full these resources of man power. Such of these natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign colonies which have made war against German colonies must become German property. That would be the best compensation for the sullying of the German name. A colonial army must be created for colonial needs, and must not be used in Europe. A big colonial army, based upon long service and the retention of time-expired soldiers in reserve, would be excellent for the economic development of Germany's old and new colonies, as discharged soldiers can be made into useful laborers.

"Germany must have a strong colonial army to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her enemies, who must never again be allowed to bring colored troops to their aid in Europe."

AMERICAN EXCHANGE DROPS

Leads Copenhagen Declines, Dollar Going Down to 75 Cents.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The American dollar dropped to a 75-cent basis today in consequence of a general slump. Exchange rates on Copenhagen fell 10 points, to 280, and apparently the bottom has not been reached.

The Stockholm quotation, which of late has been setting the pace for Copenhagen, declined to 234, which is 6 points below the equivalent Copenhagen level, allowing for a premium of 17 per cent. on Swedish over Danish money. By the time Copenhagen has absorbed this margin the Swedish quotations may be relied upon to drop again.

The bearish Scandinavian view of foreign values was manifested toward all exchanges. Sterling fell to 28 per cent. below parity, francs more than 30 per cent., and marks 45 per cent. below par.

For some undefined reason American exchange has led the recent decline, dropping 11½ cents within a month. Bankers give various explanations, none of them very satisfactory, for such a slump in money whose intrinsic worth they say is not open to the slightest question. Some attribute it to the suspension of Danish-American commercial relations, although this would apply with equal validity to Danish exchange in America.

Others say the movement is due to the tendency toward equalization with sterling exchange, and perhaps the use of American dollars to help pay large sums to British charterers of Danish shipping has something to do with the phenomenon. One result will be that the Danish Government will leave in America until the end of the war the $25,000,000 paid for the Danish West Indies, which has now shrunk 25 per cent.

SULTAN EXTOLS HIS ARMIES

Speech Assures Central Powers That Turkey Will Fight On.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3, (via Amsterdam.)—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, read the speech from the throne at the opening of the Turkish Parliament. The Sultan in his message said:

"Our brave armies have heroically repulsed repeated attacks which the English, with strong forces, undertook on Turkish territory against the Gaza front (Palestine).

"I firmly hope that my brave armies will, with God's help, chase again across the frontier the enemy forces which, utilising the situation on other fronts, have occupied a portion of our territory in Mesopotamia and in the Caucasus."

Referring to the American declaration of war on Germany, the Sultan in the speech from the throne said:

"On the ground of our alliance we also were forced to break off relations with the United States."

The speech referred to the growing intimacy of Turkish relations with the Central Allied Powers, and assured them that Turkey would hold on to the end.

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One hundred different fabrics—enough for 462 suits—of foreign and domestic weave, plain blues and black, grays, browns and mixtures.

Monday is best, Election Day next—in fact, the earlier you get here the better your selection. WE GUARANTEE THE TAILORING TO BE SATISFACTORY TO YOU.

The dates, November 5, 6, 7 and 8; the price, $24.75 a suit.

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BROWN Patent laced boot, high cut, with tops of fawn cloth.

Gray Patent laced boots, high cut, with tops of gray cloth.

Hand-turned soles and high Louis XV. wood heels.

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"You Get the Best Your Money Can Buy"

Money-Saving COAT SALE

TO-MORROW & Tuesday (Election Day)

The New Coats for Women

Style and Quality

Within the Reach of All the People.

Baffin Seal Plush Coat, Fur Trimmed, *49.50*

Designed with every consideration for comfort, engaging simplicity, perfection of tailoring.

High waistlines predominate—handsome convertible collars of blended Muskrat or Raccoon add a soft, becoming richness. Silk stitching, effective plaits, novelty pockets and ornamental buckles succeed most cleverly to interpret the mode of the hour. ***Silvertones, Pom Pom Cloths, Bolivias and Velours—most of them lined throughout with quality silks—afford splendid opportunity for selection in accord with personal preference and diversity of purpose.***

New Deer Shades, Slate, Beetroot, Wine, Green, Taupe and Black

15.00 19.50 22.50 & up

Coats in Stunning Fall Styles

Tailored from every fashionable fabric of the day and literally weighted down with luxurious furs, are these superb Coats. Expressing Fashion's Latest.

Those women who want garments of striking beauty, garments of perfect workmanship, garments of high grade materials, will find wonderful opportunities to secure just the thing they need at remarkably low prices.

Whether the collars are of self-cloth or such attractive furs as Taupe, Rose or Cinnamon Wolf, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver, Hudson Seal.

Fashionable Fall Suits

This Wool Suit *10.00*

The remarkable values offered a few days ago could not begin to supply the demand! Here is a new lot that will go just as fast. Don't wait!

The savings are simply unbelievable! When we told manufacturers our plans for this great Sale they gave us the RIGHT GOODS at remarkable concessions, considering Style, Quality and Workmanship.

One Style Like Picture

10.00

Wool Burella Suits
Gabardine Suits
Scotch Check Suits
English Poplin Suits
Fur Trimmed Suits

You never saw anything like them at the price! We never knew their equal. They'll sell to the first 800 women who can find their sizes. Women's sizes, 34 to 44, also a number of misses' sizes. The very latest and smartest models—fine fabrics—beautiful trimmings. Just the colors and cloths and styles that you could pay for in any high-grade shop.

Saving a little here and there—

Economy in wearing apparel is as necessary to practice as economy in food or anything else. It turns out as a fortunate circumstance in these times that we are able to give the women of New York a real chance to practice economy in buying their wearing apparel. Our three salesrooms above the street level, each a store unto itself, permits us to economize in rental and all other overhead expenses.

Are you not willing to take the little extra time to do your buying upstairs in order to make a real saving in your purchases? We believe you will find the apparel we offer you up to the mark in all particulars, but frankly we are buying the very best articles we can get to sell them to you at the lowest possible prices.

We want to help you to conserve your income in all things—and your apparel is one of the most important items on your list of expenses.

A. Morton Oppenheim Pres

Sale To-morrow Extra Special Seal Plush Coats

Included in This Sale

at $10.00

Values $15 to $17.50

THE greatest values of the hour, owing to the scarcity of materials; wonderful collection, specially purchased for this sale. This is your opportunity to buy your Winter coat for less than ever before. To-morrow you will see many thousands of newest style coats at prices that will save you one-fourth to one-half on your Winter coat investment.

Seal Plush Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Matalamb Fur Coats
Ural Lamb Coats
Corduroy Coats
Fancy Mixture Coats
Smart Plaid Coats

All Styles $10.00 One Price

at $10.00

Values $15 to $17.50

Fur Trimmed Coats
Fur Collar and Cuff Coats
Wool Plush Coats
Pearson Plush Coats
Belted Models
Flare Models
Fur Collars
Cape Collars
Smart Novelty Coats

All Styles $10.00 One Price

at $10.00

Values $15 to $17.50

COLORS:

Burgundy, Plum, Brown, Green, Navy, Black, Taupe Mixtures.

Thousands of Coats, Hundreds of Models.

All Styles $10.00 One Price

$107,700,000 GAIN IN BANK DEPOSITS

New York Reserve Bank Alone Reports $104,100,000 Increase.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS

Discounted Paper Holdings Mount as Result of These Advances—Cash Reserves Increase, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System and payment of large reserves by the newly admitted members account for some of the principal changes in the Board's weekly statement, issued as at close of business on Nov. 2. Members' aggregate deposits show an increase for the week of $107,700,000, the New York bank alone reporting an increase of $104,100,000 under this head, following the admission to membership of about ten of the strongest State banks and trust companies, including the Equitable Trust New York Trust Companies, the Metropolitan Bank and the Bank of America in New York City, and the Buffalo Trust Company of Buffalo. Aggregate cash reserves of the banks show a gain of $43,300,000, notwithstanding the large loans connected with Liberty Loan transactions.

The New York bank reports a large increase of discounted paper, largely members' collateral notes, its present holdings, $277,700,000, being about $140,000,000 higher than the maximum shown for June 15, when subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan closed. For the last two weeks discounted bills held by the New York bank increased by about $150,000,000, as against $136,000,000 for the last two weeks of the first Liberty Loan campaign.

Assistance by the New York bank was extended to some of the largest city members, who besides meeting considerable withdrawals of funds by correspondent banks in the interior, also paid to the Government within the last two weeks by cash or credit on their books several hundred millions subscribed to the last issue of United States certificates of indebtedness. As a matter of fact the amount of certificates of indebtedness allotted to the New York reserve district since Aug. 9 is nearly equal to the estimated total of $1,500,000,000 subscribed in that district to the second Liberty Loan.

Other banks which report considerable increases in discounts on hand are Chicago and Kansas City. Of the total discounts held $371,100,000, as against $271,700,000 the week before, are represented by member banks' collateral notes, of which nearly 90 per cent. were secured by Liberty Bonds or certificates of indebtedness. During the week the total of acceptances in the hands of the banks increased about $8,400,000, net liquidation by the New York bank of $77,700,000 being more than offset by net gains underthis head shown for the Cleveland, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and San Francisco banks

Aside from the disposal of $10,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness by the New York bank, no material changes are shown in the holdings of United States securities. The New York bank reports an investment of over $1,000,000 in New York City warrants. Total earning assets of the banks stand at present at $790,300,000, and constitute 1,229 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 1109 per cent. the week before and 846 per cent. on June 15, when subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan closed.

Of the total, discounts constituted 63.8 per cent.; acceptances, 23.6 per cent.; United States securities, 12.5 per cent., and municipal warrants, .3 per cent.

Increases in capital account are reported by the New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and St. Louis Banks, the total increase, $1,662,000, measuring somewhat the extent of the movement into the system during the last week. Cash payments on account of Liberty bonds and certificates account largely for an increase of $43,700,000 in Government deposits.

As compared with the increase of $104,100,000 in reserve deposits of the New York bank, already noted, changes in reserve deposits at the other banks were relatively small. Clearing deposits of nonmember banks show a reduction of about $11,000,000 following admission to membership of a large number of New York banks and the shifting of their clearing accounts to the reserve deposit column.

During the week the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding increased from $903,367,000 to $941,290,000, all the agents reporting substantial issues of notes to their banks. The latter show an actual Federal Reserve note circulation of $881,001,000, an increase of $35,495,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Nov. 2 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$501,311,000	$461,113,000	$278,157,000
Gold settlement fund	378,514,000	368,967,000	127,641,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$932,325,000	$897,580,000	$405,798,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	602,453,000	614,892,000	225,000,000
Gold redemption fund	11,317,000	11,161,000	1,394,000
Total gold reserve	$1,546,075,000	$1,503,436,000	$632,252,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	50,744,000	49,506,000	6,884,000
Total reserve	$1,596,819,000	$1,552,942,000	$639,136,000
Bills discounted—members	503,965,000	$397,094,000	19,682,000
Bills bought in open market	186,012,000	177,890,000	85,681,000
Total bills on hand	$689,977,000	$574,684,000	$104,763,000
U. S. long-term securities	53,851,000	54,15?,000	40,540,000
U. S. short-term securities	45,211,000	55,874,000	11,867,000
Municipal warrants	1,267,000	238,000	24,100,000
Total earning assets	$790,306,000	$684,959,000	$180,770,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	14,383,000	6,800,000	34,778,000
Uncollected items	317,901,000	281,677,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$332,901,000	$288,573,000	.....
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	537,000	537,000	420,000
All other resources	1,588,000	1,354,000	3,071,000
Total resources	$2,721,534,000	$2,528,865,000	$858,175,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$64,291,000	$12,629,000	$55,709,000
Government deposits	176,912,000	$132,221,000	28,088,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,572,023,000	1,294,323,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	24,310,000	31,835,000	.....
Collection items	191,811,000	174,492,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,764,056,000	$1,606,371,000	$381,072,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	881,001,000	847,503,000	219,938,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,031,000
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	4,18,000	3,859,000	425,000
Total liabilities	$2,721,534,000	$2,528,865,000	$858,175,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	65.1%	66.5%	74.3%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	68.6%	70.3%	73.5%
Gold reserve against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	69.7%	73.3%	103.0%

Total reserves..... 105,866,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 28,501,000
Due to members—reserve account. 72,868,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks..... $74,413,000
Total gold reserves..... 18,671,000
Total reserves 119,153,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 42,022,000
Due to members, reserve account. 93,447,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks..... $46,650,000
Total gold reserves..... 75,958,000
Total reserves 76,137,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 17,870,000
Due to members, reserve account. 40,553,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks..... $51,019,000
Total gold reserves..... 50,631,000
Total reserves 59,912,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 16,172,000
Due to members, reserve account. 32,328,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks..... $98,212,000
Total gold reserves..... 170,931,000
Total reserves 172,590,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 72,061,000
Due to members, reserve account. 157,244,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $27,100,000
Total gold reserves..... 57,925,000
Total reserves 58,820,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 28,891,000
Due to members' reserve account. 47,514,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $23,302,000
Total gold reserves..... 56,304,000
Total reserves 56,625,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 16,567,000
Due to members, reserve account. 42,028,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks..... $29,825,000
Total gold reserves..... 60,654,000
Total reserves 60,794,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 37,922,000
Due to members, reserve account. 66,855,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $31,003,000
Total gold reserves..... 58,448,000
Total reserves 58,970,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 17,942,000
Due to members, reserve account. 30,785,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks..... $49,344,000
Total gold reserves..... 79,708,000
Total reserves 79,919,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 24,568,000
Due to members, reserve account. 63,464,000

SWIMMING MARKS IN PERIL.

American Girls Likely to Set Records in Season at Hand.

The women's indoor swimming season of 1917-18 which is under way in most districts and will open here next Saturday with a meet in the Brighton Beach Winter pool, promises to make history.

The brilliant performances of last Summer, when three American mermaids shattered world's records and half a dozen others came dangerously close to standard marks, arouse the belief that the coming months may land America's fair aquatic contestants on top of the international heap.

With very few exceptions the country's leaders are girls ranging in age between fifteen and twenty-one, whose rapid improvement is to be counted upon, and they will this season have every opportunity and inducement to show their best paces. Water sports for women have attained such widespread popularity that many cities plan carnivals at which championships or other important events will be featured, and the promoting organizations have already taken steps to secure the appearance of the stars of all sections, so there is assurance of competition aplenty, in which rivalry and ambition should lead to far greater feats than accomplished heretofore.

Among the girl swimmers likely to figure in the title tests at various distances are Claire Galligan and Charlotte Boyle of this city, Marion Gibson of Boston, Olga Dorfner, Gertrude Artelt, Elizabeth Becker, and Elizabeth Kyan of Philadelphia, Thelma Darby of Indianapolis, Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, Frances Cowells and Marguerite Brack Smith of San Francisco. In fancy diving the leaders are Aileen Allen and Grace Burkey of Los Angeles, Constance Meyer and Thelma Payne of Portland, Ore.; Helen Pennypacker, Elizabeth Becker, and Florence McLaughlin of Philadelphia, and Josephine Bartlett, Hilda Graf, and Helen Wainwright of New York. The fair plungers who have done the best recent work are Miss Boyle and Miss Darby already mentioned; Helen Aufderheide of Indianapolis, Mrs. A. R. Rothwell of Detroit, and Margaret Wilson of Pittsburgh.

It is probable, however, that other stars will step into the limelight. Schools throughout the country are now encouraging swimming and aquatic sports, while clubs and other organizations are paying especial attention to very young candidates, so that it is a frequent occurrence for a novice to rise to fame within a few months of her entry in competition.

One of the interesting novelties of the season will be meets, and probably championships, in the ranks of the Young Women's Christian Association. A number of branches now feature swimming, and those of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Lancaster and Wilkes-Barre are forming an aquatic league, which is expected to shortly be ready for activities.

The annual mid-Winter water carnival of the Hawaiian A. A. U. will this season card several important events for mermaids and some home champions are booked to attend it, so another chance will be offered them to measure strokes with their Honolulu rivals, who have been developing steadily and becoming yearly more dangerous opponents.

In the local pools will be seen all the metropolitan A. A. U. title events, as well as some of the nationals, and the size and strength of the newly formed team of the Women's Swimming Association promises to make them unusually well contested.

HORSE SHOW LUNCHEON.

R. C. Vanderbilt to Give Dinner to Hackney Enthusiasts.

Invitations to a Horse Show luncheon have been sent out by Reginald C. Vanderbilt to 200 members of the American Hackney Horse Society, of which he is President. The luncheon will be served at the Horse Show Club in Madison Square Garden during the National Horse Show, which opens on Nov. 12 in aid of the Red Cross. It will be one of the many large luncheons for which reservations have been made during the exhibition. Besides having induced the largest list of entries of recent years, the knowledge that the entire gross receipts of the Horse Show are to go to the Red Cross has stimulated social interest and created an unusual demand for boxes and seats.

As one of the curious effects of the war, English hackneys will be exhibited for the first time at long range at the show. From time immemorial the hackneys have been docked before being shown in harness, under saddle, or on the end of a lead line. But the war has brought the breed into prominence for artillery and cavalry purposes, and a good many breeders are now cultivating hackneys with this end in view. To lock them would bar them from the army, where long tails are rigidly required.

In recognition of the situation the American Hackney Horse Society, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is President, has just ruled that in judging hackneys at the Garden this year there shall be no discrimination against those with long tails. Mr. Vanderbilt is going to show a yearling that has not been docked.

A.A.U. CLUBS HELP SOLDIERS

Athletic Supplies to be Sent to Army Posts.

That officials of clubs holding membership with the metropolitan association of the Amateur Athletic Union are responding to the association's appeal for aid in its plan to send athletic paraphernalia to the soldiers at the various local training camps was made evident when representatives of two organizations announced at A. A. U. headquarters that they would supply athletic boxes. The St. George's Club notified Secretary Herman Oberlubbessing that its members had contributed the necessary funds to ship one box of athletic supplies. The other club was the Morningside A. C., whose newly-elected President, Fred W. Niles, advised the local athletic body that the organization would send one box.

TO BUILD NEW QUARTERS.

Engineers' G. C., Destroyed by Fire, to Continue Activities.

According to N. M. Garland, Chairman of the Green's Committee of the Engineers' Golf Club, the fire which recently destroyed the clubhouse of the new organization near Glen Head, Long Island, only caused a financial loss to the club and did not retard the work now going on. Mr. Garland said that the club house, which was an old manor house converted into a home for the Engineers, was a total loss, estimated at $200,000, with only $70,000 covered by insurance.

"We have abrick building adjacent to our ruined clubhouse which has 5,000 square feet of floor space," said Mr. Garland, "and it will be no trouble to convert this into a clubhouse in a short time. We also have a frame building with 2,000 square feet of space which will make an admirable locker house. We will not build a new clubhouse until after the war, but we feel we have enough conveniences now without a clubhouse.

"Fifteen of the holes are in grass now, and the other three are coming along so well we will seed them in the Spring. We expect to be playing over the full eighteen holes by July 1, and at leas twelve of the holes will be ready for play by June 1. The eighteenth hole has had the grass cut eight times and right now is perfect for putting. The entire course was seeded in September and the soil is so well pulverized and strengthened we feel sure we will have a course of great value within a year."

C. C. N. Y. Soccer Team in Tie.

The soccer team of the College of the City of New York played a tie match, in which neither side scored, against a strong combination composed of members of the Overseas Wanderers, Camerons, New York Field Club, and the Catholic Club of Harlem, at Jasper Oval yesterday.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

SCHOOL TEAMS IN A SCORELESS TIE

De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant Wage Fierce 0-to-0 Battle at the Polo Grounds.

RUTGERS PREP IS VICTOR

Defeats Hamilton Institute Eleven by Narrow Margin of Field Goal—Other Games.

Football teams representing De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant High Schools, the leaders in the struggle for the local scholastic supremacy, battled to a 0 to 0 tie yesterday at the Polo Grounds before an enthusiastic crowd of more than 1,000 spectators. The teams were evenly matched and the defensive and offensive work of both elevens kept the goals free of scores, although there were times when both teams advanced threateningly on opposing territory.

De Witt Clinton furnished a surprising game and actually outplayed the claimants of last year's championship in the first period, but without result. Thereafter the game was just a stiff battle, with both sides trying hard to penetrate the other's defensive and finding this impossible. Frequent penalizations were meted out to the Stuyvesant eleven in the third and final quarters, but even this condition availed nothing, for always the Stuyvesant defense tightened when trouble threatened.

For the De Witt Clinton team De Stefano, with his all-around aid and particularly his punting, was the star, while Gouldowsky, Galbraith, and Watson showed good tackling ability. Isenberg, Clinton's injured quarter back, got into the game in the last quarter, although he suffered considerably from a bad ankle. He started his play with a twenty-yard run around right end and followed this with an effective tackle, but the game ended then with the ball in Clinton's possession in midfield.

Hamann and Brice played brilliantly for Stuyvesant, both going through the Clinton line effectively on frequent occasions. They were pulled down, generally, however, with open field before them. Stuyvesant came near annexing the honors of the game in the third quarter, when they got the pigskin to the Clinton twenty-yard line, but here their chances ended.

The lineup:

Stuyvesant, (0.)	Position.	DeWitt Clinton, (0.)
Diehl	L. E.	Galbraith
Rohrer	L. T.	Gouldowsky
Austin	L. G.	Herman
Collins	C.	Wacker
Klein	R. G.	Mitchell
Mitchell	R. T.	Watson
Halpern	R. E.	Silverman
Johnson	Q. B.	Brennan
Brice	L. H. B.	Friedlander
Smith	R. H. B.	Lake
Hamann	F. B.	De Stefano

Substitutions: For Stuyvesant—Lynch for Halpern, Burke for Johnson, Grody for Brice, Regan for Smith, Aaron for Regan, Brice for Hamann. For De Witt Clinton—Turkel for Mitchell, Isenberg for Brennan.

Referee—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson H. S. Umpire—Mr. Sheean, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Head linesman—E. Siskind, Fordham University. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

Rutgers Prep School football eleven defeated the Hamilton Institute gridiron athletes in an interesting game yesterday on the sheepmeadow of Central Park, by a score of 3 to 0. The teams battled along without a score until well into the final quarter, when Fischer, the Rutgers full back, kicked a field goal, which gave his team the victory.

The lineup:

Rutgers, (3.)	Position.	Hamilton, (0.)
Harkins	L. E.	Desso
Robertson	L. T.	Doody
Strong	L. G.	Rice
Scudder	C.	Goetz
Macon	R. G.	Merrall
Kulthan	R. T.	Johnstone
Bliss	R. E.	Gunn
Schlaas	Q. B.	Tierney
Brennan	R. H. B.	Dauchy
Kelly	L. H. B.	MacDonald
Fischer	F. B.	Brennan

Field goal—Fischer. Referee—Mr. Schreier. Umpire—C. T. Reynolds. Head linesman—Mr. Merriam, Hamilton. Timekeeper—George Bonhag, New York A. C. Time of quarters—Ten Minutes.

The football eleven of Poly Prep School of Brooklyn triumphed over the Brooklyn Naval Reserve team in a close game yesterday on the Poly Prep field by a score of 12 to 7. Poly Prep's touchdowns were made by Schiebler and Pinner, who both made spectacular runs around end for the scores in the first quarter. Meredith scored a touchdown for the Naval eleve nin the last quarter.

FRICK FIRST IN HANDICAP.

Local Champion Runs Around Large Field in Indoor Games.

Eddie Frick, senior metropolitan half-mile champion, last night won his second race of the indoor season when, starting from the scratch mark in the 1,000-yard handicap run, the feature event at the indoor games of the MacDowell Lyceum, held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, he breasted the tape a winner by a convincing margin in 2:30 4-5. A field of twenty started in the event, and from the begining to the last lap Frick had to run on the outside of the field. Jack Eby, Kellers, a Winged Foot clubmate of Frick's, who also started from scratch, was almost continually pocketed in the large field and had to be content with second place, to which he advanced with a spirited run about seventy-five yards from the tape.

George W. Dernell and Fred C. Teschner, local champions, were outdistanced in the 300-yard handicap run. Both started from scratch and S. R. Schwab, Brooklyn A. A., with a handicap of twelve yards, won the event. Another Brooklyn A. A. victory was registered in the half-mile novice run, which was won by S. D. Sanacore.

SOCCER PLANS AT HARVARD.

Schedules Being Arranged for Both 'Varsity and Freshmen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—Soccer prospects at Harvard are such that it has been found possible to undertake the arrangement of a schedule, and both the university and freshmen teams are practicing daily. Soccer seems to have proved the only minor sport which will be able to survive despite the athletic situation created by the war. The prospects for a winning eleven, although not as promising as in previous seasons, are rather bright.

Five members of last year's eleven have returned to college and will form the nucleus around which the team will be built. Filling the forward positions will provide the hardest difficulty to surmount in developing a successful combination, whereas the material for the defense is in general promising. F. C. Dimond, '19, is Captain of the 'Varsity, in place of R. C. Cooke, '18, who has enrolled in the Naval Reserve. The new leader was a regular member of last Fall's university eleven and besides him the men of 'Varsity experience who will play on the team include E. E. Lucas, '19, M. S. Levin, '18, W. W. Rice, '18, and C. F. Zukoski, '19.

Despite the war, more candidates reported for this year's freshmen eleven than ever before came out last Fall. The first year material is being coached by the veterans from the upper classes. A captain will be selected the latter part of this week. A full schedule is in the process of formation for the 1921 aggregation, and thy first regular game will be played with Worcester Academy this week.

Miss Cain Wins Swimming Dash.

A series of swimming races was held last night at the Brighton Beach Winter Pool. The most keenly contested race of the evening was the 40-yard dash for women, which was won by Miss Verona Cain in 0:58. The 100-yard dash was won by Benjamin Levies, and the fancy diving contest was annexed by Alfred Schultz.

NAVY SCORE HIGH AGAIN.

Gil Doble's Team Piles Up 95 Points on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3.—"The high-scoring team" was the title again won by the Middies under Gilmour Doble's coaching system here his afternoon when afetr making 62, 61, and 89 points respectively on their last three opponents, they went their best former record one better and walloped Western Reserve to the tune of 95 to 0.

The visitors from Cleveland were not only outweighed, but outplayed in every department of the game. The Middies showed a decided slowing up in forward passing. Out of seven tries they were successful only twice.

From the start, when after seven plays the Navy scored and followed by tallying again almost immediately on four plays from the kickoff, they held their opponents absolutely helpless. At no time during the game did Reserve get the leather beyond its own 35-yard line.

The lineup:

Navy, (95.)	Position.	West Reserve, (0.)
Van Heimburg	L. E.	Polus
Scaffe	L. T.	Glucksman
Newborne	L. G.	Breckenridge
Goodstein	C.	Grossman
Perry	R. G.	O'Dell
Barrett	R. T.	Michalsky
Ewin	R. E.	Tarrance
Ingram	Q. B.	Schetia
Whelchel	L. H. B.	Carr
Roberts	R. H. B.	Kennedy
Butler	F. B.	Searl

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Navy	28	14	28	27	—95
Reserve	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Thorpe of Columbia. Umpire—Maxwell, Swarthmore. Head Linesman—Dennis, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—12 minutes.

Touchdowns—Whelchel, 4; Martin, 6; Ingram, 3; Butler. Goals from touchdowns—Ingram, 9; Combs, 2.

Substitutions.—Western Reserve—Schwier for Kennedy, Howells for Carr, Nawak for Searl, Moran for O'Dell, Glucksman for Fried, Kennedy for Pious, Searl for Kennedy, Fried for Glucksman, O'Dell for Breckenridge, Breckenridge for Michalsky, Glucksman for O'Dell. Navy—Saunders for Newborne, Graves for von Heimburg, Martin for Roberts, Wilke for Barrett, Hunt for Ewen, Roberts for Whelchel, Harvey for Goodstein, Combs for Butler, Rhodes for Myram, Skinner for Scaffe.

MAHAN'S TEAM DEFEATED.

Thayer, Formerly of Penn, Decides Game with Tardy Field Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—In a bitterly contested game, featured by the work of former stars on many college gridirons, the Camp Meade football team, led by Gus Welsh, an old Carlisle Indian player, won a close victory from the United States Marine Corps, directed by Eddie Mahan, at Shibe Park this afternoon. The final score was 9 to 7.

Eddie Thayer, a former Penn end, entering the game in the closing minutes of play, converted an apparent defeat for the army men into a victory by booting a field goal squarely over the posts from the twenty-yard line.

Until the field goal the Marines were leading, 7 to 6. Both teams were fighting hard for another score, a twenty-yard run by Mylin, one time Captain of Franklin and Marshall, brought the pigskin to the Marines' thirty-yard line. Plunges by Tighe and Welsh brought the ball to the twenty-yard line, and here the Marines braced. Thayer, who had been resting on the side lines all afternoon because of his unfamiliarity with the Meade men's signals, ran onto the field, dropped back, and kicked the goal.

BILLIARD PLANS UNCHANGED

National Amateur Body to Carry Out Program Despite War.

Contrary to the precedent set by so many governing bodies in sport, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will not curtail its schedule of events for this Winter and is even adding new features to the usual program. Furthermore, the events will sail under their true colors. The phrase, patriotic tournaments, will not be used. The tournaments will be championships, as they have been in the past, even though some of the leading billhardists in the amateur ranks, the two Appleby boys and Nathan Hall of Boston among them, are in France or preparing for service.

The determination to play the billiard schedule as heretofore was announced yesterday, following a meeting of the executive committee of the association last Friday night at the New York Athletic Club. The dates were named for all the national championships, although all the places of holding the tournaments have not been agreed upon. The novice tournament, started as a national fixture a year ago by the late J. Ferdinand Foggenburg, will, however, be played in New York, as was the case last season, and it will lead off the tournament season. This event will start on Monday, Nov. 26.

It is already evident that there will be at least fifty competitors for the title won last year by William Viertel. The preliminary matches of the tournament will be played in the rooms of this city and the final for the championship in one of the clubs.

The dates named for the other championships were as follows: The Class C, 18.2 balk-line championship, Monday, Jan. 7; the Class B, 18.2 balk-line championship, Monday, Feb. 4; the Class A, 18.2 balk-line championship, Monday, Feb. 25; the pocket billiard championship, Monday, March 4. No date was named for the three cushion carom championship, which will probably be played late in February or early in March.

FIVE HORSES IN SPILL.

Crowding Results in Accident at Latonia Race Track.

LATONIA RACE TRACK, Ky., Nov. 3.—One of the worst spills that ever has occurred at Latonia came with the running of the second race, in which five of the twelve starters went down in a heap. Bedtime Stories was the first to fall, and in quick succession Auriga, David Craig, Langhorne, and Thistle Green fell over her. The accident apparently was the result of crowding. Mink, on Langhorne, and Martin, on Auriga, escaped injury. Dismon, Dreyer, and M. Garner were not so fortunate and were badly bruised.

DR. SHORT HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Former Rifle Expert Proves Adept with Shotgun in Weekly Shoot Contest.

Dr. W. B. Short, who once represented the United States in a rifle shoot against England, showed that he is equally at home with a shotgun by winning the first scratch prize of the season at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Dr. Short took the event with a total of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. Notwithstanding his high total, he did not make a straight string during the afternoon.

Three straight strings were returned by the gunners. W. S. Silkworth led the field with aperfect score in both the Travers Island and the Accumulation Cup shoots. He scored legs on both events. R. L. Spotts, at one time the national champion, won a leg on the Haslin Cup with a perfect score of twenty-five targets.

In the shoot for the Club Cup, fourteen had full scores of twenty-five targets, and each was credited with a leg. They were W. S. Silkworth, Dr. Terrell, E. H. Morse, A. C. Bennett, W. B. Ogden, G. H. Martin, O. C. Grinnell, Frank B. Stephenson, L. M. Thompson, C. M. Leask, C. A. Brown, W. R. Delehanty, J. C. Buckley, W. B. Short.

Conrad Stein was the high handicap gunner of the afternoon, winning the event on a shoot off against a large field.

C. C. N. Y. CHESS TEAM TIES.

Holds Strong Players from City Chess Club to an Even Break.

City College chess players started their match season most auspiciously with an even break against a strong team of the New York City Chess Club on eight boards at the rooms of the latter yesterday. Every game was decided, C. C. N. Y. winning at the first, fourth, sixth, and seventh boards, while the home players took the points at the second, third, fifth, and eighth boards.

The summary:

Boards.	City College.	N. Y. Chess Club.
1—H. Borochow	1	W. Roth 0
2—E. Finkelstein	1	S. Levenson 0
3—S. Seplowin	0	S. McCadden 1
4—C. D. Franz	1	W. Stevens 0
5—A. Zemlock	0	I. Kline 1
6—A. Wicsburd	1	A. E. Johnson 0
7—C. Richman	1	P. Elias 0
8—H. Sternberg	0	A. Kreines 1
Total	4	4

The College of the City of New York had the white pieces on the odd numbered boards.

The annual City College chess tournament has been wound up, the winner being H. Borochow with a score of 15½ out of a possible 16. E. Finkelstein, with 14½ to 1½ was placed second, and C. D. Franz, 13 1-3, third.

F. J. Marshall and D. Janowski, the United States and French champions, had to play second fiddle to the crack metropolitan players in the rapid transit tournament held in the early hours of yesterday morning following the meeting for the benefit of Mrs. Rice at the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club. A. Kupchik, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, won first prize with a score of 9½ points. E. Michelsen, with 9 points, captured the second prize; J. Bernstein, 7½, the third; I. Tenenwurzel, 7, the fourth, while F. J. Marshall and R. Wahrburg divided the fifth prize. D. Janowski, O. Chajes, and F. Fier also participated.

CRESCENT ELEVEN IN TIE.

Soccer Team Plays Draw with Montclair A. C.—Other Results.

By breaking even in the critical game with the Crescent Athletic Club eleven at their grounds in Bay Ridge yesterday, the soccer players of the Montclair Athletic Club kept in the van in the championship competition of the Field Club League. The final score was one goal apiece, after a no-scoring first period, during which the Jerseymen, with the wind in their favor, failed to break through the Crescent defense.

Bensonhurst defeated Staten Island by 4 goals to 0 in the Field Club League at Livingston. Knox, Thyne, and Hall scored in the first half, and Hall again in the second.

Curtis High soccers, champions of the P. S. A. L., took the measure of Manual Training by 1 to 0 in the championship game at Curtis Field yesterday, thereby retaining the lead in the competition. There was no scoring in the first half, and the game was decided by a penalty given against Schumacher, the Manual centre half back, about the middle of the second half.

Three high school championship soccer games were played yesterday at Crotona Park. The High School of Commerce defeated Boys' High by 3 goals to 0, scoring 2 goals in each half. Evander Childs obtained the verdict over Stuyvesant by 3 goals to 0, the points being tallied by Wolf, Daut, and Brown. The hardest fought match was won by Townsend Harris by 2 goals to 1. Captain Jampolsky shot both of the goals for his side.

SOCCER TITLE AT STAKE.

Haverford's Eleven to Play Cornell at Ithaca Saturday.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Nov. 3.—Haverford's soccer team is now the favorite for winning the intercollegiate soccer championship, and this week is expected to see a decision for the Quakers when they go up to play Cornell in the final intercollegiate struggle, which they have only to win or tie in order to be official winners. Haverford gained the lead in the race by winning the crucial game on the schedule with the University of Pennsylvania, last year's winners of the league title, by the decisive score of 4 goals to 1. Haverford has won the intercollegiate championship just about half the years in the league's history, and this year looks as if it is going to bring the cup back for another visit.

RESULTS ON NEARBY LINKS.

Many Golfers Take Advantage of Crisp Day to Enjoy Pastime.

The first round at match play for the Fall Cup got under way at the North Jersey Country Club yesterday, when three matches were decided and the same number went by default. H. W. Mason defeated S. G. Ash, 2 up and 1 to play; E. Mendel defeated F. W. Mason, 2 up; L. R. Townsend defeated George Mallaliel by 1 up; G. W. Swetser won from A. Steinmetz by default; R. Tullis won from C. I. Sweeney by default, and F. L. Sample won from F. Labaugh by default.

A tombstone competition for golfers of both sexes was the attraction yesterday at the Westfield Golf Club, and attracted a field of forty-five entries. The honors in the men's division went to D. T. Lawrence, and Mrs. A. E. Keller won the women's play.

At the Baltusrol Club yesterday no golf was played, the officials devoting the day to the selection of members for the Board of Governors. Those elected to serve for three years were James Bacon, Louis Bayard, Jr., Joseph P. Day, Harry Hack, Robert S. Sinclair, and Charles F. Watson. Stephen P. Nash was elected to serve for one year.

A card of 93, 17—76 gave H. W. Albro the honors in two competitions yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. In the eighteen holes handicap medal play event Albro captured first prize with this card and he also led home the Class B section of a sweepstakes event. Class A honors in the latter play went to F. B. Geddes with 89, 17—72, while P. S. McLaughlin was second, with 88, 10—78.

C. Shiverick had a successful day on the links yesterday at the Apawamis Club, where he gained the place of importance in two separate competitions. Shiverick led home his field in an eighteen holes medal play event with a card of 85, 15—80, two strokes better in net than the card of N. H. Conroy, which showed 96, 14—82, Shiverick's card for this event also gave him the honors of a sweepstakes competition in which Norton Squire finished second with 88, 7—81. The honors of a special handicap event were accounted for by J. J. Knox with a card of 123, 38—85.

Play for two cups progressed yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club with a series of interesting matches resulting. In the semi-final for the President's Cup, G. B. Riley defeated J. H. Turner by 3 up and 2 to play, and L. H. Graham scored over H. H. Soffer by 6 up and 4 to play. This brings Riley and Graham into the final play. The second round for the Worthley Trophy was the other cup event, and four matches were decided. W. W. Van Loan defeated W. Roy Barnhill, 4 up and 3 to play; H. H. Lloyd defeated George A. Stebbins, 1 up; W. G. Cooper defeated Ralph Tryer, 3 up and 2 to play, and C. K. McCarthy defeated E. F. Keating, 5 up and 4 to play.

Shackamaxon Country Club's team of golfers triumphed over the links representatives of the Suburban Club of Elizabeth, N. J., in a team event on the former's course, by a score of 14 points to 12.

Finishing six down on par, C. T. Odell and E. H. Hart tied for first place in a handicap against par event on the links of the Oakland Country Club. P. T. Anderson and H. V. Gaines tied for third honors, both finishing seven down on par.

R. H. Gregory led the Class A field in a sweepstakes competition at the Montclair Golf Club with a card of 86, 11—75, three strokes better in net than the card of J. I. Simons, which showed 83, 5—78. E. W. Leake was third with 91, 10—81. In Class B, B. Farnsworth's 95, 21—74 was leading score, while C. G. Bartlett, 99, 21—78, was second, and L. W. Batten, 102, 20—82 was third.

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FOUR LIEUTENANTS TAKE WAR BRIDES

E. W. Hubbard Weds Marjory Stearns in Calvary Church Amid Patriotic Decorations.

LIEUT. W. BAYLEY MARRIES

Weds Miss Dorothy Nicol in Church of the Heavenly Rest—Ill-White Nuptial at Nutley.

The wedding of Lieutenant Edward Waite Hubbard, O. R. C., and Miss Marjory Stearns, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kimball Stearns of Detroit and also of this city and Beverly Hills, Cal., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, by the rector, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. The wedding was marked by a number of novelties in decorations and in the arrangement of the procession. Tall clusters of Autumn leaves were fastened to each nave pew, and rising from them were immensely tall lighted white candles, while overhead, suspended from the central pillars, were the flags of the Allies, and at one side of the chancel was the Stars and Stripes.

The procession was formed by the ushers who walked in first. They were Frederick S. Stearns, William Skinner, 2d, R. Waldo Emerson, Ralph H. Dyar, Allen Skinner Hubbard, Captain Hubbard M. Sherwood, Lieutenant William A. Baron, Jr., Lieutenant Maynard Ivison, and Lieutenant Alan Olcott Stearns, all in the United States Reserves. Then came three attendants, who walked single file, the Misses Barbara Waldo and Margaret Mackenzie and Mrs. W. N. Hubbard in dull deep rose-colored chiffon frocks with close short skirts having full tunics bordered with brown fur.

Following them were the two matrons of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. Ralph M. Dyar of Detroit, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick S. Stearns, who carried white Empire canes having clusters of artificial fruit tied to their tops and whose immense pale gray velvet hats, covered with tulle, also had wing sleeve draperies that fell almost to the edge of their skirts and were caught to their wrists with silver.

Then came the bride, walking alone and carrying a single Easter lily. Her white shortwaisted, satin gown was draped with silk net. Crystals outlined the waist and open neck, covered the corsage front, and the long sleeves that fell away from the hands were laden with crystal embroidery at both top and bottom. A long chain of pearls fell over the corsage. The tulle veil, which enveloped her completely, fell from a Juliet cap covered with crystals and held to her coiffure with an open band of crystals.

As she reached the chancel her mother, Mrs. Stearns, stepped out of her pew and gave her in marriage, her father being ill in Detroit and unable to be present.

A small reception was held at the New York residence of the bride's parents, 139 East Nineteenth Street. Lieutenant Hubbard is the son of the late Rev. William Henry Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard of Auburn, N. H., and a nephew of William Skinner and Miss Skinner of 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, this city.

Bride of Lieutenant Warren Bayley.

Lieutenant Warren Bayley, a son of Rear Admiral W. W. Bayley and Mrs. Bayley of Washington, D. C., and Miss Dorothy Nicol, a daughter of the Rev. W. H. Nicol and Mrs. Nicol of Gloucestershire, England, were married at noon yesterday in the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Matthews.

Miss Nicol, in a gray chiffon and satin costume, braided in gray, topped by a black silk beaver hat, had no attendants, but walked to the altar with Lewis F. Fawcett of Brooklyn, an old friend of the family. Lieutenant Wallis Gearing, U. S. N., was the best man. There were no ushers and no reception, but a breakfast for the families followed at the Lorraine.

Mrs. Bayley is a granddaughter of Mrs. W. A. Copp of 5 East Forty-fifth Street, with whom she has made her home for the last three years. Her father is a chaplain in the British Army, and is at the front. Lieutenant Bayley was graduated from Annapolis in 1914, and is an instructor there.

Dr. Ill Marries Miss White.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Frances White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Wheeler White, and Dr. Edmund Waldemar Ill took place yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., the Right Rev. William Hawkes Potts, Archdeacon of Westchester County, and the Rev. Dr. Douglas Matthews being the officiating clergymen.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with a veil of tulle and old rose point lace, the lace having been worn by her grandmother at her marriage. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweetheart roses.

Miss Theone Brauer was maid of honor, and appeared in lavender satin, carrying an armful of pink and old gold chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Elinor Payson of Portland, Ore.; Rosamund Rynon of California, Polly Souther of Cleveland, Elizabeth and Mary Cumming, Helen Ill, and Margaret Geer. They were in frocks of the satin with brown panne velvet hats with ostrich plumes, and carried clusters of lavender pink cosmos.

Dr. Carl H. Ill was best man, and J. K. Weidig, Herbert H. Ill, George C. White, Dr. Duncan McT. Fuller, Dr. Richmond E. Ware, Dr. Frank Babbit, and Dr. Samuel B. Bell were the ushers.

The bridal party was entertained afterward in the Nutley Field Club, with a reception later in the evening.

Dr. Ill is a Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison. His bride is a member of the Junior League.

Lawson—Page.

The marriage of Miss Coralie M. Page and John Kenna Lawson took place at Trinity Church yesterday at noon, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning officiating.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Captain Noble L. Catlin of Clinton, N. Y. Her brother, George Catlin Page, gave her in marriage, and she was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Page. Mr. Lawson is Chairman of Auxiliary No. 1 on the American Branch of the Prince of Wales Relief Fund and is Secretary to the New York British and Canadian Recruiting Committee of the mission now in this country.

K. B. Logan Weds Miss McVeigh.

Kenneth Bray Logan and Miss Frances Ratcliffe McVeigh were married yesterday by the Rev. William A. Watson, rector of St. Peter's Church, Bay Shore, L. I., at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Samuel Ludlow Thompson. The wedding was a very quiet one, none except relatives being present. The bridegroom was home on a brief furlough from the Spartanburg camp.

Bride of Captain Claude D. Brown.

Captain Claude Douglas Brown, Engineering Corps, U. S. R., and Miss Mary Evelyn Stanton, daughter of Mrs. Mary Elisabeth Atwood and grandniece of Mrs. J. A. Hearn of 421 West 117th Street, New York, were married at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the St. Ambrose Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The bride was attended by Miss Adelaide Patchell, and Ely J. Moore, Jr., was Captain Brown's best man.

Captain Brown, who served in the Philippines in the Spanish-American war, has just received his commission as Captain. The couple will live in Altadena, a suburb of Pasadena, Cal.

Miss Ruth T. Bunner Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 3.—Miss Ruth Tuckerman Bunner, daughter of the late H. C. Bunner, editor of Puck, and Alice Learned Bunner of this city, was married to Edwin Dimock of Hartford at St. James's, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to the recent deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Dimock, father and mother of the bridegroom, the wedding was attended only by members of the two families.

Miss Bunner's sister, Mrs. Winslow Brewster Ingham, was matron of honor.

Lieutenant Allen Evart Foster was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, rector of St. James's.

Lieutenant Black Weds Miss Taylor.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Miss Doris Taylor, daughter of Charles H. Taylor, Jr., manager of The Boston Globe, was married at Emmanuel Episcopal Church today to Lieutenant Percy G. Black, U. S. A., of Washington. Lieutenant Black is a son of Major Gen. William Murray Black.

ENGAGED TO CAPT. C. N. BULL

Miss Mildred Patterson to Wed New York Banker, Now at Camp Upton.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Patterson, to Charles N. Bull, Jr., of Brooklyn, a nephew of the late Dr. William T. Bull of this city.

Miss Patterson attended Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff, and for the last year and a half has been engaged in Red Cross work in the East. She has two brothers, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., who is a Captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and Kenneth Patterson, connected with the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Bull is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, his father being one of the pioneers of the Crescent Athletic Club, and he is a prominent squash and tennis player. He is a member of the banking firm of Bull & Eldridge in Wall Street. Last Summer he received his commission as Captain at the Plattsburg training camp, and is now with the Three Hundred and Sixth Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIETY AIDS WAR RELIEF.

First Assembly at Automobile Club —Lord Innes-Ker Speaks.

The first of the war relief assemblies was held last night at the Automobile Club, and largely attended by society. Major Lord Robert Innes-Ker gave a brief talk at 11 o'clock on war aviation.

Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, who is head of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, entertained a supper party at which Lord Innes-Ker was guest of honor. There were other supper parties, and many of the society women brought their knitting with them. There were also bridge and dancing for the young people.

The assemblies are to convene on consecutive Saturday nights during the Winter, and were organized by the National Special Aid Society and Automobile Clubs. The proceeds are to go to war relief, last night's to be devoted to the Red Cross.

The list of patronesses includes 100 prominent society women.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy J. Manice, to Teodor F. V. Graesse, the son of Mrs. H. Verrier Graesse of 107 Madison Avenue. Miss Manice, who made her début several years ago, is a member of the Colony Club, and is taking the course in nursing at Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Graesse's mother was Miss Hélène Verrier y Garesché. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Dr. George H. McFadden and Mrs. McFadden announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Hobart McFadden, to Dr. Seneca Powell Farr, First Lieutenant, O. R. C. Dr. Farr was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914. He is a son of Dr. Walter F. Farr and Mrs. Farr of Hackensack, N. J.

Mrs. Henry Ward-Johns of Bronxville announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Ward-Johns, to Lucian Swift Kirtland, formerly of Minneapolis. Mr. Kirtland was in Russia last year on special work, and as he is soon to go to France the wedding will take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, who recently returned from Hartsdale to the Hotel Majestic, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rita Leslie Harris, to Archer U. Rodney of New York.

Mrs. John O'Connell of 345 West Seventieth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret O'Connell, to Joseph Knowles Burwell of Providence and New York. Mr. Burwell is a graduate of Brown University, and is the Secretary of the Brown Club of this city. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Audrain of New port, R. I., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Marguerite Audrain to Lieutenant Joseph N. Adrian, Jr., U. S. R. Lieutenant Adrian is stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Lethbridge-Taylor Wedding Nov. 10

Miss Dorothy J. Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Marie Taylor of Washington, D. C., will be married to John George Lethbridge, a broker of this city, on Nov. 10, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Seventy-first Street and Broadway.

The wedding will be hastened, as Mr. Lethbridge has enlisted in the British Royal Flying Corps. He is the son of Captain Walter A. C. Lethbridge of the British Army and Mrs. Lethbridge.

Truax-Stanchfield Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Carol Truax, daughter of the late Justice Charles H. Truax and Mrs. Truax of 867 Madison Avenue, to John B. Stanchfield, Jr., has been announced. Mr. Stanchfield is a son of John B. Stanchfield, the lawyer, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1906. He is a graduate of Fordham University and a member of the New York bar, and at present an ensign in the United States Navy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Travel to Cuba and Panama.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for Havana were:

Dr. W. McCullough, Dr. F. Herron, Richard Kelly, Mrs. M. Govin, A. M. Rosenberg, Mrs. G. R. Hine, Miss Adelina Burke, Antonio Cros, Miss Beryl B. King, L. Diaz, A. Brito, Miss H. Clark, B. Garcia, Miss M. Hibbard, Miss H. Priest, and E. Muller.

Some of those sailing recently for Colon and West Coast ports were:

Miss G. Belmont, L. J. Berman, F. Brander, D. G. Brikeer, Mrs. R. Burke, J. Carr, Mrs. L. Clark, Miss Cooke, J. Eder, Miss D. Eder, Mrs. Ida Edwards, A. Fort, Miss E. Grant, Mrs. W. Griffith, H. L. Higley, Dr. A. Irvine, Mrs. S. M. Joy, Miss Ruth Kearney, L. J. McGregor, J. A. Moore, W. E. Murray, H. S. Nelson, A. H. Selwyn, and Mrs. D. Warner.

OPERA BOX LEASES DELAYED BY WAR

Many Changes in "The Golden Horseshoe" Due to Unsettled Conditions.

GERMAN OPERA A FACTOR

Official List of Boxholders Not Yet Out, but Returns Show Opening Will Be of Usual Brilliancy.

Unsettled conditions, due to the demands of war and mourning, have brought many changes in the personnel of the parterre row, known as "The Golden Horseshoe," at the Metropolitan Opera House.

For many consecutive seasons a list of boxholders at the opera has been announced on the Sunday week preceding the formal opening, but this season the correct official list will not be out until a few days of the opening of the opera, on Nov. 12.

This delay has been caused, it is said, by the uncertainties and anxieties attendant upon the war, coming just at a time when society in former years was completing arrangements for their opera season. While the ownership of the boxes remains about the same, the usual dividing up of the boxes into leases and subleases has been materially affected.

Income Tax a Factor.

Many of the regulars in the parterre and grand tier have sons or near relatives in war service. The theatre tax and income tax have also been the source of much uncertainty. Some have been backward in making leases for fear of being plunged into deep mourning later on account of the war, while others are in fear of having their income so depreciated as to make an opera box out of the question.

But affairs have righted themselves within the last week with the announcement of the war revenue to be exacted and the cutting of German operas from the list, and the leasing has been very active. Returns now show that the opera will open next week with its wonted brilliance and notable attendance in the parterre.

Colonel Vanderbilt Retains Box.

No change has been announced as yet in Box 3, which Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occupied alternately during last season. Colonel Vanderbilt and his son are now at Spartanburg.

With Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor abroad, the former in the Naval Reserve and Mrs. Astor engaged in relief work, it is probable that the Astor box, No. 7, will be occupied by their relatives and friends until they return. Several changes have taken place as regards the occupancy of Box 5, owing to mournings, following the death of General Howard Carroll and Frank S. Witherbee.

With Henry P. Davison giving up his time to Red Cross work, there may be some slight change in Box 21, which he occupied alternately with Charles Steele. John T. Pratt, who shared Box 27 with H. Fred Cutting, will be in Washington, D. C., in war service. George Henry Warren, who owns Box 14, has a son in service, and does not expect to attend regularly.

There has been no announcement of the sub-leases of Box 31, owned by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who lost her son on the Lusitania sinking. who will doubtless remain in mourning for the duration of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who had Box 33 for odd Fridays, will be absent on account of mourning. John Markle, who had Box 34 for odd Mondays, will be absent, Mrs. James B. Haggin taking the box for the season.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Absent.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will not occupy a box on account of Mr. Belmont being in service. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is abroad actively engaged in war work. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will also be absent as boxholder. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan have a son in service, Junius S. Morgan; also Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who had Box 31 last year for Mondays. E. Roland N. Harriman, son of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who had Box 9 alternately with Mrs. Willard D. Straight, is aid to the inspector of explosives in the Ordnance Department.

Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal is to have a box this season for matinees, and Hamilton Carhart is another newcomer in the parterre. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is to occupy Box 2 on even Mondays as usual, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are to have their usual box. Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, it is said, will hardly share Box 12 with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews this season, owing to mourning in the family. Harold I. Pratt is to have Box 27 for alternate Mondays.

SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS.

A Very Large Audience Hears Her in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon presented a sight nowadays not unfamiliar when public favorites appear there—the seats all filled and many people sitting on the platform. Among these latter was a large delegation of young men from the United States Navy, for whom Mme. Schumann-Heink had plainly a warm place in her heart and a special smile.

Her entertainment yesterday had some of the features of the "miscellaneous concert" which have long been obsolete in New York. There was the assistance of Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, who played Boellmann's somewhat long "Symphonic Variations," and followed it by a somewhat long encore; a player of excellent skill, though not of communicating ardor. There was also that of Miss Florence Ffrench, who appeared on the program as a "young American Irish soprano, introduced by Mme. Schumann-Heink"; a singer with an agreeable voice, but as yet not quite enough training to enable her to do herself justice before a large public, especially in so exacting a piece as "Vissi d'Arte" from "Tosca."

Mme. Schumann-Heink's art is as it has been for the many years in which she has been acquiring admirers. There are the powerful voice, the rich and vibrant lower tones, the expressive and clear enunciation, the often dramatic turn of phrase, and through it all the whole-heartedness, the all-inclusive amiability that are irresistible. Everything she did was enthusiastically applauded, and she was called upon for several encores. She began with Händel's "Lascia ch'io piango," and Bach's "My Heart Ever Faithful" and sang a number of German Lieder, an "Agnus Dei" by Bizet with 'cello obligator, and a group of songs in English.

After her last song she reappeared and sang "America," and told the audience that the concert was not for her pocket, but for the soldiers; and then she came out again and urged everybody to send all he could to the soldiers, including wristlets, with which word she had a fusade. And she said she had four boys at the front.

COPEAU ON HIS WAY HERE.

Bringing His French Company for Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Jacques Copeau and the French company which he is bringing for the local Théâtre du Vieux Colomber, sailed from France about a week ago, and probably will arrive in this country within a few days. Accompanying Mr. Copeau, in addition to his company, are the heads of the artistic and mechanical staffs of his Paris theatre.

Among the players who are being brought to this country are Robert Bogaert, Romain Bouquet, Emile Chiffolleau, André Chotin, Charles Dullin, François Gournac, Paul Jaco-Riana, Louis Jouvet, Jean Sarment, Jacques Vildrac, Lucien Weber, Marcel Vallée, Suzanne Bing, Lucienne Bogaert, Renée Bouquet, Madeleine Geoffroy, Jane Lory, Eugénie Nau, Paulette Noisean, and Valentine Tessier. Jane Bathori, Engel and Jessmin Howarth also are being brought here to direct the singing and dancing.

Louis Jouvet is one of Mr. Copeau's best-known actors abroad, being especially famous for his work in the Molière comedies, and as Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night," which was one of Mr. Copeau's greatest successes in Paris and London. Others of Mr. Copeau's players who are especially distinguished are MM. Dullin, Gournac and Vallée, and Mmes. Nau and Noiseau. The remainder of the company is made up of young players whom Copeau is developing.

ADMIRAL RODGERS DEAD.

Retired Veteran Was Once Commandant of New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., retired, died at his home at St. James, L. I., yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis, in his seventy-sixth year. Rear Admiral Rodgers, who was once commandant of the New York Navy Yard, had taken part in many engagements and served on many ships since he entered the Naval Academy in 1857.

He was born at Havre de Grace, Md., in 1842, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861, being warranted a midshipman a year later. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1862, Lieutenant Commander in 1866, Captain in 1890, Commodore in 1898, and Rear Admiral a year later. He took part in the engagements at Donaldsville, Port Huron, and College Point, La., during the civil war, and served with the Grand Gulf, Atlantic and West Gulf blockading squadrons in 1863-65. Rear Admiral Rodgers was on board the Sacramento in 1887 when she was lost in the Bay of Biscay. He was Supervisor of New York Harbor for the Government in 1892 to 1893, and was stationed at the navy yard here from 1893 to 1896.

During the Spanish-American War he was President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and was senior Squadron Commander of the Asiatic fleet in 1901, later becoming commandant of the New York Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Rodgers is survived by his wife and a son, Frederick Rodgers, Jr.

GEN. HENRY C. HODGES DEAD

Veteran of Civil War Who Saw Early Service on the Frontier.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Hodges, U. S. A, retired, died here today. He was 86 years old, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1851. His son, Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., was summoned from Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, but was unable to reach Buffalo before his father's death. General Hodges was appointed to the Military Academy from Vermont, and received rapid promotion until he was made Colonel in 1876. He retired Jan. 14, 1895.

General Hodges was a veteran of the civil war, though he had seen early service on the frontier, and in 1853 and 1854 in the Pacific explorations. He served first as a Quartermaster in the civil war, but became Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland and was on the staff of Major Gen. Rosecrans in the Tennessee campaign.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. AMOS G. DRAPER, prominently identified with educational work for the deaf, and a member of the Faculty of Gallaudet College, died in his home in Washington, D. C., yesterday. He was born at Shaftesbury, Vt., in 1845.

WILLIAM S. SAWYER, 85, pioneer newspaper man and publisher, died at his home at Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday night. He was born in Schoharie County, eighty-four years ago, and in 1867 established "The Binghamton Democrat." He was the author of "Broome County History."

VINCENT J. ZUBER, 75 years old, a son of Anthony Zuber, a horticulturist who was internationally known, died on Friday night at his home on the Whitestone Road, Whitestone. Mr. Zuber was for more than forty years engaged in business as a horticulturist in Queens County.

Married.

BROWN—STANTON.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Stanton to Mr. Claude Douglas Brown at St. Ambrose's Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Died.

BULMER.—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 31, 1917, Frederick T. Bulmer. Funeral services will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Madison Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:03 P. M., Lackawanna Railroad.

CARR.—At East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 3, 1917, William, husband of Sarah A. Carr. Funeral services at his late home, 76 Watson, Av., Monday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment in family plot, Woodlawn. No flowers. Kindly omit flowers.

CUMMINGS.—At Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1917, Harriet L. Sluyter, widow of Evelyn D. Cummings, formerly of New York City. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. F. Miller, 40 South 5th St., Hudson, on Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

DE WITT.—Anna Isabella, wife of Clarence T. De Witt and daughter of the late George L. and Margaret Floyd, passed away after a lingering illness, at her residence, 369A Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services Monday evening 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

HAZELTINE.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, Martha B., widow of Robert H. Hazeltine and daughter of the late George A. and Martha Miller. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry and Clark Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—Colonel Robert Watkinson, suddenly, Saturday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at "Mount U." University of Virginia. Interment at Heads, Va., Monday. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

INGALLS.—On Nov. 2, 1917, Helen M., at her late residence, 534 West 122d St. Services at Corpus Christi Church, 121st St. and Broadway, Sunday, at 12:30. Interment Southport, Conn.

KOBBE.—On Nov. 3, after a lingering illness, Benjamin C. Kobbe, son of the late Catharine M. and Henry C. Kobbe. Funeral private, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. W. Flascke, 77 Bentley Av., Jersey City. Interment Greenwood.

LAMB.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, Kate Martyn Lamb. Funeral services at her home, 250 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LEVINE.—Abraham, on Nov. 3, beloved husband of Anna Levine and father of Elias, George, Rose, and Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 940 Tiffany St., Sunday, 12 o'clock. Interment Washington Cemetery.

MACY.—Clara Sutton, widow of Charles A. Macy, Jr., suddenly of pneumonia, Nov. 2, 1917, at her residence, 170 West 59th St. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Monday, Nov. 5, at 2:15 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MERGLER.—Conrad, on Nov. 3, beloved husband of Elizabeth Mergler, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 705 East 163d St., on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday at 10 A. M., Lutheran Cemetery.

MERRIAM.—Entered into rest Nov. 3, 1917, Frank A. Merriam, aged 71 years. Funeral from his old home, Goshen, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock.

METZGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, in his 70th year, Isidor Metzger, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Bernhard,) father of Samuel Lawrence and Florence Bamberger and the late Mortimere Metzger. Relatives, friends, and members of Mount Nebok Lodge, 357, F. and A. M.; Masonic Veterans' Association, Mount Sinai Lodge, 270, L. B. and Sisterhood of the Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

METZGER.—Officers and members of Mt. Nebok Lodge, No. 357, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late member, R. W. Brother Isidor Metzger, our Secretary for the past thirty-five years. Services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE METZGER, Master.

ABRAHAM LEVY, Acting Secretary.

METZGER.—Brethren of Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of Isidor Metzger, honored and beloved brother and Secretary for many years. Services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.

SOLOMON SILBERBERGER, President.

RAMSEY.—On Nov. 1, 1917, Alexander Ramsey, at her residence, 61 West 106th St. Funeral service at 2 P. M. Monday, Nov. 5. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SAALBERG.—Stacy Tefila Sisterhood: Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Carrie Saalberg, sister of our minister, Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, from her late residence, 206 West 79th St., entrance, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

MRS. MAX L. LEVENSON, President.

WARBURTON.—At his home, in Arley, Scarsdale, N. Y., Frederick Warburton. Funeral services at the Central Congregational Church, Hanover St., between Franklin and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment at Lauder Parr Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.

ZUBER.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Nov. 2, 1917, Vincent J. Zuber, in his 75th year. Funeral from his late residence, 11th St. and Bayside Av., Whitestone, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 9:30 A. M.

DEATH NOTICES.

Other Death Notices on Page 4, Editorial Section.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Canal Zone and report to Cmdg. Gen., Panama Canal Dept.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boyce, W. K.	Starkes, C. C.
Chase, F. H.	Sill, R. H.

Elwyn, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Greene.

Adams, 1st Lt. D. M., to home.

Nittoli, 1st Lt. R. M., and Phillips, 1st Lt. W. G., Jr., to Post-Graduate Hosp., N. Y., for inst.

Brenn, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Funston.

Adams, 1st Lt. D. M., hon. discharged.

Scannell, 1st Lt. D. D., to Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston, for inst., then to Ft. McPherson.

Bowie, 1st Lt. E. R., to Cornell Medical College for inst.

Following to Neurological School, Chicago, for training, then to their stations at Camp Greenleaf:

Thomas, Capt. D. O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Downton, E. W.	Martin, T. P.
Lebkicher, W. A.	Potts, W. J.

Following to Camp Wheeler:

Morgan, Capt. F. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bunting, P. Du B.	Schwegler, J. J.
Crews, N. H.	Stevens, A. McC.
Craig, W. F.	Strahan, W. H.
Griffin, J. A.	Swindell, C. L.
James, W.	Temple, A. H.
Kennon, C. L.	Terrell, J. H., Jr.
Lywood, E. A.	Townsend, E. M.
McNeese, W. T.	Wheeler, J. P.
Person, H. McL.	Wicks, A. F.
Pierce, W. M.	

Latour, 1st Lt. G. E., previous orders amended to read Smith, 1st Lt. E. A.

Smith, 1st Lt. E. A., previous orders amended to read Latour, 1st Lt. G. E.

Following to Camp Meade to examine command for tuberculosis:

Kremer, Capt. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, W. N.	Haideman, J. H.
Calhoun, D. S.	McNall, J. M.
Ellis, T. F.	Spencer, F. B.

White, Maj. J. S., to Camp Funston as San. Insp.

Nicoll, Capt. H. K., to Camp Funston as asst. to Div. Surg.

Pitts, 1st Lt. D. H., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Ft. Sam Houston.

Packard, 1st Lt. R. G., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Custer.

Parsons, 1st Lt. H. H., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Grant.

Sharp, 1st Lt. E. L., previous orders amended to read Sharp, 1st Lt. G. L.

Cary, 1st Lt. F. S., previous orders amended to read Cary, Capt. F. S.

Vermillion, 1st Lt. J. R., hon. discharged.

Calvelli, 1st Lt. A. F., to home.

Cliffe, 1st Lt. D. B., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to Camp Shelby.

Norman, 1st Lt. N. P., to Ft. Leavenworth, Disciplinary Barracks.

Maynard, 1st Lt. L., to Boston City Hosp., for inst., then to Ft. Ethan Allen.

Ryan, 1st Lt. W. F., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to Plattsburg.

Boyce, 1st Lt. S. G., to Camp Doniphan.

Powell, Capt. C. H., and Williams, Capt. P. C., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst. in tuberculosis examination.

Milnes, Capt. G. S., to Camp Travis, to examine command of tuberculosis.

Durand, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Upton.

Following to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst. in tuberculosis examination:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Abbott, A. C.	Emery, G. B.
Trattner, S.	Whitney, L. D.

McKee, J. S.

Weber, 1st Lt. T. C., and Whitacre, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst. in tuberculosis examination.

Reeves, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Sevier.

Ulrich, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst., in tuberculosis examinations.

Di Mento, 1st Lt. V. J., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Parnass, 1st Lt. S. and Lenz, 1st Lt. M., to Post-Graduate Hosp., N. Y., for inst.

Lawwill, 1st Lt. S., and Lodge, 1st Lt. E. A., to Army Med. School for inst.

Rosenstirn, 1st Lt. P., to Camp Grant.

Yeaman, Capt. M. H., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp., for training.

Rogers, 1st Lt. A. E., previous orders revoked; to County Hosp., Chicago, for inst.

Barndollar, 1st Lt. W. P., previous orders revoked.

Barndollar, 1st Lt. W. P., previous orders amended to read Barndollar, Maj. W. P.

Fairbanks, 1st Lt. H. C., to Syracuse, re-organization camp.

Gray, 1st Lt. G. J., to Camp Custer in Base Hosp.

Strickler, 1st Lt. E. J., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Rayeroft, 1st Lt. H. F., to Army Med. School for inst.

Perdue, Capt. W. B., hon. discharged.

Richardson, 1st Lt. J. B., Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst., then to Camp Taylor.

McRae, 1st Lt. F. W., Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst., then to Camp Stephenson.

Barton, 1st Lt. C., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to Camp Logan.

Schultz, 1st Lt. J. C.; Korn, 1st Lt. P., and Leidy, Capt. C. F. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Boyd, Capt. M. H., previous orders amended to direct him to report at Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Hancock.

Lawe, 1st Lt. G. H., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Hancock.

Luman, Capt. C. McE., to Univ. Hosp., Phila., for inst., then to Camp Sevier.

Lanahan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Sevier, Base Hosp.

Kallock, 1st Lt. D. C., to Camp Lee.

Ranschoff, 1st Lt. J. L., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. Thomas.

Williams, 1st Lt. P. H., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. Sheridan.

McGrath, 1st Lt. B. R., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Dodge.

Smith, 1st Lt. S. C., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Bowie.

Stretcher, 1st Lt. D., Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Kearny.

Jewett, 1st Lt. L.E., previous orders revoked.

Livesay, 1st Lt. H. R., to Army Med. School for inst.

Kibler, 1st Lt. C. S., to Camp Shelby.

Douglas, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Funston.

O'Grady, 1st Lt. G. E., Post-Graduate Hosp., New York, for inst.

Thompson, Capt. H. L., previous orders amended to direct him to report at Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Gordon.

Webb, 1st Lt. R. C., previous orders amended, to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf.

Jameson, Capt. J. W., previous orders amended, to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Dix.

Wegner, 1st Lt. H. L., Jr., previous orders amended, to Bellevue Hosp. for inst. then to home.

Schmalhorst, 1st Lt. D. B., previous orders revoked.

David, Capt. V. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. Logan.

Wallace, 1st Lt. F. S., previous orders amended; to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Ft. McHenry.

Egeland, Capt. G. R., previous orders amended to direct him to continue his course at School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for three weeks.

Following to Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, for inst., then to camp specified:

CAPTAINS.

Hosmer, H. M., to Camp Sherman.

Parkes, C. H., to Camp Doniphan.

Rind, R. C., to Camp Meade.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gross, H., to Camp Shelby.

McGay, N. P., to Camp Pike.

Mooring, S. W., to Camp Travis.

Following to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for three weeks training:

CAPTAINS.

Breedlove, G. B.	McCut

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Announcing the Purchase of the Entire Chinese Antique Stocks of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.

(Famous, Long Established New York Importing House.)

Articles Ideal for Holiday Gifts, Practical Pieces for Every Room of Every "Beauty-Loving" Home Priced as Little as $5, $7.50, $10, $25, $35, $50 and Upwards

Over 3,000 Pieces of the Much Admired Chinese Porcelains, Bronzes, Marbles, Embroideries, Lamps, Rugs and Other Art Objects, to be Sold *at Half Dealers' Prices*

If a lover of art should rub an Aladdin's lamp and find himself suddenly transformed from a mere admirer of costly antiques to an actual possessor of them, he could not be more agreeably surprised than he will be with the details of this announcement.

Prior to the Boxer uprising of 1900, Chinese superstition rarely permitted the exportation of her wonderful antiques, though a few rare pieces found their way into the fine collections of wealthy men.

About three years ago, the Borgfeldt Staff began to collect Chinese Art objects from the most authentic sources and with them created a Chinese department for this famous firm, the peer of the best dealer-collections in America.

They brought to New York Porcelains that have lived their way through the traditions of the famous Chinese dynasties; Bronzes of marvelously artistic merit; ivories, lacquers, wonderfully ingenious wood carvings; Chinese Embroideries that beggar description; Chinese rugs and furniture; gorgeous Mandarin Coats—a collection that exhausts expression.

GEO. BORGFELDT & CO. HAVE DISCONTINUED THEIR CHINESE ANTIQUE DEPARTMENT

—because of the pressing need for space and preparations for "after the war" import business.

And, having decided to abandon this field, Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., (who had found Gimbel Brothers so resourceful in disposing of the great Bawo & Dotter China stocks in May, 1915) chose this store as the logical outlet for this Chinese collection.

Prices are a revelation. Prices are a sensation. People who "know" antiques with the intimacy that only years of study brings will rub their eyes.

The occasion presents the opportunity of a lifetime, since the stocks include many fine old antiques and rare pieces (only one of a kind) which probably will never be duplicated.

This Sale Brings Art Treasures Within the Reach of Every One.

Collectors who are searching for a coveted piece to round out a collection, as well as beauty-lovers who have deemed Chinese Art too costly for them, will be equally delighted.

Today, wherever culture abounds, Chinese Art is appreciated. Whoever even dips into the subject finds himself in love with it.

And here is an opportunity to choose from a collection of Museum beauty and proportion at surprisingly popular prices.

For we are fortunate enough to own the collection on a basis that enables us to offer it to the New York Public at Half the prices of leading dealers, or "at less than present cost to land."

At the same time two added features:

A Sale of Japanese Art Wares
And a Sale of Chinese Rugs

Sales Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, at 9 A. M. in the Specially Prepared Fifth Floor Salons.

A Partial List of Articles Included in the Sale:

Beaker Shaped Porcelain Vase—19 inches in height; K'ang Hsi, blue conventional design; vignetted in a lighter ground. Usual retail price, $150; sale price, **$57.50**

Manchu Vase—19½ inches high; K'ang Hsi, in fine preservation; painted in five enameled colors, handles of copper red. Usual retail price, $150; sale price, **$62.50**

Porcelain Vase—18 inches high; Chien Lung Celadon ware, in rich sea-green glaze; spread over a design of archaic dragons. Usual retail price, $150; sale price, **$57.50**

Porcelain Vase—19 inches, Beaker shape; K'ang Hsi, blue and white; landscape in panels. Import price to dealers, $150; sale price, **$75.00**

Deep Blue Vase—18 inches, Chien Lung; high, beautiful glaze. Usual retail price, $75; sale price, **$25.00**

Fu character (reversed) Porcelain Wine Pot Fu, the character for happiness; decorated with Taoist scenes in soft enamels. Usual retail price, $40; sale price, **$17.50**

Grotesque Figure from Cornice of Chinese temple; Ming dynasty. Usual retail price, $35; sale price, **$12.50**

Pair Garden Seats—Ming dynasty, black glaze with green band top and bottom; festoon in relief with decorative lions. Import price to dealers, pair, $200.00; sale price, pair, **$87.50**

Carved Wood Ornament—Chinese Garden with pagodas, bridges and other details delicately carved; Chien Lung dynasty; base 12½x15, height 22 inches. Import price to dealers, $175.00; sale price **$85.00**

Bronze Buddha—25 inches in height; Ming dynasty. Usual retail price, $150; sale price. **$55.00**

Pair Red Lacquer Temple Ornaments—Chien Lung period; 13 inches in height; used by the Mandarin Priest as a hat stand for altar. Usual retail price, $250.00; sale price, **$95.00** pair

Chinese Marble Figure—5 feet in height, from Temple Gardens. Usual retail price, $750; sale price, **$225.00**

Cloisonne Jardiniere—Chien Lung; 10-inch opening; 10½ inches in height; the eight Taoist genii in rich enamels on field of blue. Usual retail price, $100; sale price, **$47.50**

Pair Superb Chinese Screens—4 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet wide; teakwood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl; center panel of exquisite embroidery; Chien Lung. Import price to dealers $400.00; sale price **$295.00**

Pair Foo Dogs—bronze, 15 inches in height; suitable for fireplace. Usual retail price, $125; sale price, **$55.00**

Bronze Mirror—on Teakwood Stand; mirror 14 inches in diameter: Chien Lung; moulded on reverse with mythological figures and birds. Usual retail price, $65; sale price, **$27.50**

Soapstone Plaque— 2 inches in diameter set in carved tea wood frame, design in carved tone of a walled Chinese Garden in bold relief. Usual retail price, $75; sale price, **$37.50**

Porcelain Plaque—Ming dynasty; five colored dragons, in blue and white; diameter 27 inches; fair condition. Import price to dealers, $100.00; sale price, **$50.00**

Porcelain Animal Group—in a splendid green color glaze; date unknown. Usual retail price, $55; sale price, **$25.00**

In Addition:

In addition to these few objects, which are but representative of the several important groups, there are no less than some three thousand pieces, which embrace the following:

Porcelains

Including examples of Yung Cheng, Chien Lung, K'ang Hsi and Ming dynasties, in Sang de Boeuf, Celadon, Powdered Blue. Fine color enamels. Priced variously from $10 to $900 each. Included are Vases, Bowls, Figures, Lamp Bases.

Bronzes

Mostly fine examples of the Ming dynasty. Incense Burners, Bells, Vases, Cauldrons, Old Mirrors, Shrines, Buddhas and other Chinese deities, Sacred Animals, Prayer Wheels, Bowls, Fire Pots. Priced variously from $2.50 to $90

Marbles

An important collection of Old Marble Statues, desirable for outside garden decorations and foyers. Prices to dealers ranged from $75 to $600; sale prices from $35 to $275

Carved Woods

Including Buddhas, Chinese Gardens, Shrines, Boxes. Priced variously from $2.50 to $85

Cloisonnes—Antique
Old and Modern

Bowls, Cups, Napkin Rings, Puff Boxes, Vases, Sugar and Cream Sets, Incense Burners. Variously priced up to $50

Objects of Art mounted with Jades and Semi-Precious Stones and Metals

Jade Trees, Tassels, Snuff Bottles, Hair Ornaments, Paper Weights, Pendants, Necklaces, Earrings, Fans, Pipes. Priced variously from $1 to $75

Embroideries

Superb Mandarin Coats, Skirts, Table Covers, etc. Many pieces suitable for making gorgeously beautiful lamp shades.

Lovers of beautiful Lamps will find hundreds of objects in both metals and porcelains, convertible into Lamps of unusual interest and distinction.

50 Chinese Lamp Bases At $19.50
Regularly $35 to $37.50
Both modern and old. Equipped with teakwood or metal base. Attachments for two lights.

200 Chinese Old and Modern Vases, $15 and $25
Regularly $25 to $50
In characteristic designs and colors, reproduced from their older prototypes.

GIMBELS Special Display Salons—Fifth Floor

A "Companion" Sale of

Chinese Oriental Rugs

In connection with the Borgfeldt Purchase, we selected at the same time

From Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. $30,000 Worth of Chinese Rugs, each an Oriental Gem of Surpassing Charm!

Many of those exquisite Chinese blues, as well as shades in harmony with the most individual decorative schemes. There are room sizes and scatter rugs.

Please consider the unusualness of this opportunity, the probability that it may not be yours again in years.

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED

Rugs about 6x9 feet	Rugs about 8x10 feet	Rugs about 9x12 feet
$105, $110, $125, up to $245	$135, $175, $185, $215, $250, up to $295	$265, $275, $315, $350, $365 to $395

(The sizes given above are approximate. Some are a little larger; some are a little smaller.)

Larger sizes in Chinese Rugs

12.2 x 15.5	$550	12.3 x 16.3	$690
12.3 x 15.3	$575	16.1 x 23.1	$1375

Small Sizes at Moderate Prices

Just Arrived

Entire Shipment—We Took Them All!

128 Extra Quality Japanese Rugs, 9x12 feet, all different patterns. **$47.50**

128 36x72 inches Japanese Rugs in designs to match the larger ones at **$9.75**

These rugs contain some of the most beautiful colorings we have seen in a long time. It is a complete shipment of a prominent importer's samples.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1917.

White Outing Flannel

15c Yard and a Yard Wide

This soft, fleecy outing flannel is of medium weight and will make desirable night gowns, petticoats, pajamas, babies' wear, etc. Because of its width it will cut to good advantage.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, But For Cash Only

A Coupon Will Be Due on December 15 on Bonds of the First Liberty Loan

If you want to collect it you must claim your Bonds.

All Bonds bought and paid for by our customers, and all Bonds reserved to be charged to Depositors' Accounts, are now ready for delivery at Transfer Desk, Main Floor.

FOUR NEW MODELS IN

Women's Coats

Just Unpacked—All Smart

The coat illustrated has excellent lines. Made without fur, the velvet collar threads through itself, and forms a double throw. The front fastens with a large buckle, and the sides are trimmed with self covered buttons. Silver velour in brown, blue or gray. $37.75

A wool velour coat on lines of simple smartness has large, deep collar of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Rows of silk stitching trim the pockets. Plum, brown, green, taupe, black or navy. $44.75

A luxurious coat of soft pile crystal fabric is made full and rippling with pleated sides. The front and back are belted. Sides free. Very large collar of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). $59.75

A broadcloth coat with very deep collar, cuffs and bands bordering the panel sides, of kit coney fur. The belt is double in back and single in front. Green, taupe, brown or navy. $28.75

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Lovely Silk Camisoles

Different Than Usual

94c

Six pretty models of wash satin. Trimmed with wide or narrow filet mesh or dainty shadow laces. Five of these styles are daintily hand embroidered in pastel colorings. All have shoulder straps.

White or Flesh

$1.39

Three styles, one of wash satin, hemstitched and trimmed with pastel hand embroidery; another of crepe de chine, likewise embroidered and hemstitched; a third of wash satin with top of Georgette crepe.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Art Lovers Have Been Waiting for This ANNUAL SALE of

Original Oil Paintings

Reductions of ⅓ to ½—For One Week Only

In our remarkable collection of over $30,000 worth of distinctive paintings there are canvases that have been exhibited here and abroad. Most of the pictures were bought directly from the artists in Holland, England, France and America. Each picture has some individual quality to commend it, and the collection includes the work of well known artists from this country and overseas. The frames have been chosen with extreme care to emphasize the beauties of the canvas and to harmonize with them.

American Paintings

Subject.	Artist.	Regularly	Reduced to	Subject.	Artist.	Regularly	Reduced to
Figures and Landscape	E. Dufner	$474.00	$316.00	Street Scene	Paul Canoyer	$134.00	$ 89.00
Evening in Flanders	Leon Dabo	474.00	316.00	Landscape	George Elmer Brown	199.00	133.00
Figures	Robert Vonnah	474.00	316.00	Landscape	Emil A. Gruppe	224.00	149.00
Autumn	Cullen Yates	399.00	266.00	Sunset	Edward Gay	299.00	199.00
Winter Landscape	George Breustel	299.00	199.00	Spring	Gustave Weigand	274.00	183.00
Spring Landscape	George Smillie	274.00	183.00	Landscape	Merritt Post	62.75	31.37
Golden Afternoon	Bruce Crane	289.00	193.00	Landscape	Loyal Field	69.75	39.74
				Figures	Harry Roseland	174.00	116.00

Foreign Paintings

Subject.	Artist.	Regularly	Reduced to
Figure	A. Heyligers	$274.00	$183.00
Flemish Home	Franz Charlet	449.00	299.00
Military Subject	E. Berne Bellecour	499.00	332.00
Sisters	Lee Hanky	314.00	209.00
Figures	H. Zatzki	224.00	149.00
Sheep and Figure	D. Deyrolle	449.00	299.00
Sheep	J. Leurs	249.00	166.00
Figures	T. Von de Tonge	314.00	209.00
Landscape	Albert Wallet	314.00	209.00
Sheep	J. Bahieu	149.00	74.50
Figures	Orselli	174.00	87.00
Landscape	S. Lannes	122.00	61.00
Figures	O. Alderbert	95.50	42.75
Figures	Prof. Neogradi	94.50	42.75
Figures and Landscape	E. Chateignon	274.00	183.00
Marine	J. R. Miles	99.00	66.00
Landscape	C. Kuypers	179.00	119.00
Figures and Flowers	W. J. Carroll	99.50	66.00
Figures	H. Dievenbach	104.00	69.00
Landscape	M. Korchansky	89.50	59.50
Pastoral	Jardini	70.25	46.75
Figures	P. Testi	75.25	50.16
Landscape	J. W. Gozzard	64.75	43.16
Pastoral	Derians	84.50	56.23
Chickens	J. Leroux	84.50	56.23

And over 150 others. Some that were as low in price as $24.39 are now marked $12.19.

For your information and purposes of comparison all original prices have been left on the paintings.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

To Wear Indoors

HOUSE DRESSES of striped gingham trimmed with colored embroidery on collar, very neat. $3.74

Others of blue chambray with convertible collar, long sleeves with 2-button cuffs. $2.89

BATHROBES. For women. In a variety of patterns and colors. Collar, cuffs and pocket bound in silk. $3.74

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

The Far East Department

Newly replenished from the treasure stores of the Orient, opens the doors of its new home on Monday morning. All who feel the fascination of Eastern art are cordially invited to be present.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Disposal of 120 Model Hats

$8.50 $14.50

These hats were priced from $25.00 to $40.00

Distinguished hats specially purchased from a Fifth Avenue model house. They are new, of rare elegance, fashioned of the richest materials, made painstakingly, artistically.

Each is a model, therefore individual and distinctive.

Semi-sport hats of thick pile felt or duvetyn.

Grateful dress hats of the finest fabrics.

Smart tailored hats with unique lines, all very chic.

A rare opportunity.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Because There Are Just One or Two of a Kind

These Misses' Suits

HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO **$33.75**

A group of distinctive suits that were formerly priced $59.75. They have all been taken from our regular stock and the season's desirable styles and colors are represented.

SILVERTONE VELOUR DE LAINE
SERGE GABARDINE BROADCLOTH

Some fur trimmed.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Effective Use is Found for Velvet in These

Women's Dresses

The Afternoon Dress illustrated achieves its soft grace by combining Georgette crepe with chiffon velvet. The velvet forms the under part of the skirt, the deep band on the tunic, the collar, crushed girdle, forearm cuffs and buttons. The Georgette is prettily pleated. Dark Copenhagen or brown. $39.75

A Tailored Dress of Velveteen strikes a new fashion note with its square neck and high collar, leaving part of the throat exposed. The collar may also be worn open. The blouse has a panel front which broadens into a belt at the sides. The back is draped into a bustle effect. Brown, black, navy $27.75

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Pretty and Inexpensive

300 Petticoats

Taffeta and Taffeta With Jersey.

$2.79

Two good styles of taffeta and one with a taffeta flounce and jersey top. All have deep flounces with tucks and pretty little ruffles. Elastics at the waist insure a snug fit over the hips. In all the wanted colors and black.

Washable Satin $4.69

One style has a flounce in which rows of cream lace alternate with clusters of tucks. Net underlay and a rosette of blue satin ribbon. Another model has two rows of lace edged with double ruffles of chiffon. Tiny rosebuds.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

BEAUTIFUL HAND EMBROIDERED

Decorative Linens

From Belfast

A shipment just received on an order placed early last Spring. Few other decorative linens possess the combined qualities of durability and effectiveness in the measure that these do.

Of fine Irish round thread linen, hemstitched, and hand embroidered in elaborate bold patterns, or finer, dainty small designs.

SCARFS

18 x 36 inches	$1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $2.59
18 x 45 inches	1.59, 1.69, 1.98
18 x 54 inches	1.89, 2.19

TEA CLOTHS

30 x 30 inches	$1.69, $1.89, $2.19, $3.29
36 x 36 inches	2.29, 2.69, 2.79
45 x 45 inches	3.59, 3.89, 5.89
54 x 54 inches	5.29, 5.49, 5.89

NAPKINS, 13x13 inches, $4.89 dozen

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

MANY STYLES OF

Women's Skirts

At These Low Prices

$4.89

Of corduroy, plaid and plain colored serge and velour check. Some plain tailored skirts with patch pockets, others shirred and button trimmed.

$6.94

Skirts of plaid and velour checks. Tailored styles, shirred in back, with patch pockets and separate belts.

$7.94

Extra size skirts in navy or black serge. Panel front and back, with pleated sides.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

A Detachable Stock Collar Heightens the Smartness of this New

SATIN BLOUSE

The black satin collar, with its graceful tabs and white satin facing, undoubtedly adds a great deal to the charm of this fall blouse. The box pleated front and cuffs give a trimly tailored note that is becoming. It comes in plain white and white with blue, tan, black or rose stripes, all with black satin collar. $10.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

THE TWO MOST POPULAR

DRESS FABRICS

Priced Downward for a "Special"

Fine Twill Costume Serge $1.88 yd.

BLACK *54 inches wide* NAVY

Macy's usual price $2.29 yd.

A limited quantity only. High grade, all wool, fine twill.

Dress Velveteen $1.56 yd.

36 inches wide.

Navy, Seal, Ruby, Gray, Copenhagen, Black.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Modern Chinese RUGS

In Reproductions of Antique Designs

The Chinese Rug Makers of long ago wove interesting, mystic stories into their rugs, making the designs and the colorings tell of their daily happenings and beliefs. While you may not take them into your home with a full appreciation of their hidden meanings—you will appreciate the beauty of the designs, the richness of the color tones and their reasonable prices.

Most of them were purchased by our own representative on his recent visit to China—several hundred of the smaller rugs were purchased here at unusual price concessions, which we now offer to you.

Scatter Sizes		Room Sizes	
2 ft. x 4 ft.	from $19.89 to $24.48	7 x 10 ft.	from $144.00 to $176.00
2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.	22.48 to 29.50	8 x 10 ft.	166.00 to 232.00
3 x 5 ft.	34.50 to 44.50	9 x 12 ft.	218.00 to 332.00
3 x 6 ft.	37.50 to 54.50	10 x 13 ft.	332.00 to 448.00
4 x 7 ft.	44.50 to 69.50	12 x 14 ft.	414.00 to 496.00
5 x 8 ft.	82.50 to 114.00	12 x 15 ft.	434.00 to 594.00
6 x 9 ft.	98.50 to 164.00	13 ft. 6 in. x 18 ft. 6 in.	724.00

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

Seasonable Negligees

Special attention is called to our new, enlarged department, with its attractive displays, complete stocks and plenty of space for trying on the negligees with convenience and privacy.

Silk Lined Corduroy Robes, $4.74

With square collar, three-quarter sleeves, turn back cuffs, pocket and rope belt of self material, with ball ends. Pink, light blue, rose, Copenhagen, wistaria.

Wide Wale Corduroy Robes, $10.74

In Empire style, with corded waistline. Deep pointed collar of crepe de chine. Silk tassels on collar and sleeves. Pink, light blue, rose, Copenhagen, lavender, wistaria.

Japanese Quilted Robes, $9.74

Light, comfortable and warm. Hand-embroidered in three pretty designs of tinted flowers, two down front, the third on collar and cuffs only. Pink, light blue, rose, Copen. or lavender.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

179 Women's Suits At $27.75

Are the kinds that we would ordinarily sell from $34.75 to $54.75

But our new standardization stands for better style, materials and workmanship,—a higher suit level,—at a lower price. One would seek far indeed to match the suits, farther still to match them at the price.

MATERIALS: Silvertone, wool velour, broadcloth, Oxford and fine mixtures. Trimmed with smart fur, stitchings, braidings, buttons.

STYLES: Coats in short draped models, also the longer, more fitted styles, some straight, some pleated, some flaring. Skirts new and smartly cut, with interesting belts and pockets.

All lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined.

Navy, black, green, brown, taupe, plum, Burgundy, reindeer and mixtures.

The illustration shows but one of the many models.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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ONE CENT, City. Two Cents, commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY...(One week, 20c.)	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
DAILY without Sunday...(One week, 15c.)	8.00	4.25	.75
SUNDAY	3.00	1.75	.30
Canada, Sunday only	6.00	3.25	.55
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Daily, without Sunday	17.40	8.90	1.45
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TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) per yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1917.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

It is not improbable that the present German retirement along the line of the Aisne is the beginning of a "strategic retreat" like that which HINDENBURG conducted early in the year. They are across the Ailette, and there is no high ground in the region in which they are now arriving. It is difficult to see how they can find a place which affords defensive advantages before they reach the Meuse, and it is contrary to German custom to pick out an unrelieved flat country as a place to defend.

A retreat to the Meuse would involve such a general hauling in as would make a considerable salient in the whole German line from the sea to Switzerland, and the effect would be so injurious immediately and so full of dismal promise in the future that it is better to be cautious in our expectations. But it must be borne in mind that the Germans are not retreating because they want to, but because they have to. That is sufficiently proved by the fact that in ten days the French have captured 1,142 guns of all kinds—422 cannon and 720 machine guns. The retreat was forced by the blows which General PETAIN has been delivering, and the blows were delivered for the purpose of forcing the retreat. We need not, therefore, base our calculations wholly on what the Germans would naturally do if they had their choice, but must take into consideration the compelling force of painful necessity.

If Germany is really beginning a retreat so humiliating in itself and so fraught with future dangers, it is no wonder that she is throwing all her available strength into Italy. A victory there is the only thing that will take the mind of the people at home off the retreat in France and make them forget it.

WHAT IS LEFT OF HIM?

What is left of Judge HYLAN as his canvass nears its end? When he swam into the ken of a surprised community, he was a blank. He began and has kept up the practice of reading speeches written for him by most ingenious inventors of misstatements and proved notorious falsehoods. Apparently he is unable to distinguish between fact and fiction; but his docility, a condition precedent to his usefulness to Mr. HEARST and Mr. MURPHY, is inexhaustible. He has his lesson to "say," and he "says" it, wearily, drearily, without comprehension. If he happens to make a mistake of a few millions in repeating the figures given him, he doesn't know, and who cares?

A marvelous ignorance of the affairs of the city, a marvelous mental density, is the impression that he was making. The efforts of diligent students of his past soon filled out the picture until we see moral traits worthy of the mental. We see him as the legal genius of a shady automobile enterprise, in curious juxtaposition or relation with swindlers and crooks and gull-catchers. We see him denying plain facts and implications, dubious witnesses rushing incautiously to his defense, their and his denials but corroborating the case established by the evidence against him.

We see him as a lawyer compelled by threats of suit to return the money of a client. We see him as a Magistrate evading the enforcement of the law.

Then the portrait was completed or nearly completed. We saw him as the German patriot whose name was on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace, as the indignant moralist and friend of truth who pronounced the letterhead a forgery and said that he did not know of its existence until Mr. MITCHEL made it public. How does he look as we see him now, when we know that the letterhead with his name on it was in the hands of the Federal authorities, when we know by the affidavit of a reporter of high character that Judge HYLAN knew, eighteen days before the letterhead bearing his name was distributed, that his name was on it? Judge HYLAN's statements about himself are exactly as veracious as those dictated statements about the city administration which he reads aloud a dozen times a night to yawning and thinning audiences.

It is a sorry spectacle. No such ridiculous and pitiful figure was ever nominated for high office in New York. His nomination was an insult to the intelligence of the city. If Mr. HEARST wanted a good German, if Mr. MCCOOEY and Mr. MURPHY wanted a servant that wouldn't turn on his benefactors, could they find nobody better than this? Judge HYLAN is beaten. Even Tammany cannot stomach him. To ask New York to substitute HYLAN for MITCHEL is preposterous. New York knows what Mr. MITCHEL is and has done. It knows what Judge HYLAN is and has done. The man who picked out HYLAN were too cynical. They underestimated the intelligence of the voters.

A FEMINIST ANTHOLOGY.

A "great movement" must be judged by its leaders. The leaders of woman suffrage in this State regard work for the woman suffrage amendment as the most important they can do for the country. They have said so by the mouth of Mrs. JAMES LEES LADLAW. That gives us a peep into the feminine processes of ratiocination and feminine sense of public values. Miss RANKIN, who wanted to stand by her country, but couldn't, because she couldn't vote for war, said not long ago that she regarded woman suffrage as "the greatest question before the country."

Let us peep into the mind of Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, whose noble sentiment, "We had better blot the "mote from our own eyes before we "go forth to blot it from the Prussian "eyes," is worth studying. Interesting, and possibly significant to the student, is this earlier position of hers (September, 1914):

> We are loath to recognize the Red Cross because it comes from war, which we intend to fight with all our capabilities. If women had their power, I am convinced that there would be no necessity for Red Cross solicitations. No one on earth does not approve the Red Cross, but we dare not expend time and money on it when we feel so divingly the larger issue of making peace now or in the future

Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW's saying, at the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, Sept. 9, 1916, is a feminist classic:

> America does not need military and industrial preparedness, if it is prepared to live within its own borders.

Less renowned, perhaps, but not less instructive, is her patriotic address before the Socialist Literary Society of Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1916:

> The flag is only a piece of cloth on a stick. Why do we love it? Not because it is our country's flag, but because we see in it a hope that some day it will be the symbol of justice, equality, fair play, waving over a country where justice and equality and fair play will dominate the life of a nation.

A small feminist anthology, but ample enough for most of us.

COMING IN.

Mr. HENRY WEISMANN, not long ago the god behind the machine of a hundred societies for the good of Germany and the ill of the United States, has put his past behind him. He now protests his rock-bottomed loyalty. There is no American patriot more fervent. He is more loyal than loyalty.

Judge COHALAN, if ever in his salad days he would have set the Germans on the accursed Sassenach, if ever his perfervid intellect drove the German coursers of the air over London town, if ever he colloqued with German friends of freedom, if ever he burned with love for those gentle Sinn Feiners, such as stone our sailors in Cork, he is willing to forget it now. Since the war began he was, is now, and means ever to be, more loyal, patriotic, and American than anybody else is capable of being.

We welcome the brethren, graciously and unsuspiciously, to the reservation. As the war gets warmer, thousands more will be on the road. Prudence pays. Without casting a shadow of doubt on the genuineness of these conversions, it is permitted to say that "safety first" is a mighty good rule for all those persons who have not acquired the practice of "America first."

HERTLING'S PROGRAM TO DATE.

Chancellor VON HERTLING'S program, so far as he has outlined it, may be of great interest to Germany, but is a matter of small concern to other nations. It will doubtless be a good thing for the Prussians to have their ballot laws reformed, though it will give them no greater power in deciding their own destinies than they have now. Even in a debating society it is better to have the members chosen in a democratic fashion than by an exclusive process. His agreement with the Reichstag peace program, with which MICHAELIS also announced his agreement when he began his brief career, is of interest to the Reichstag, but not so much to the Allies, which find the Reichstag peace program itself to be of little interest; and his agreement with the Government's answer to the Pope's note can hardly excite great emotion even in Berlin.

The same is true of what he says about Alsace-Lorraine. He is "not opposed" to giving that province "autonomy within the limits of the Imperial Constitution." On its face this may seem to mean that he will not oppose making Alsace-Lorraine a State of the empire instead of a subject province. Probably it means no such thing; it is more likely the deceptive kind of promise to which Germany has accustomed the world; the kind of promise that can easily be kept to the ear and broken to the hope. But if it does mean the erection of a German State out of the province, it is a matter of internal government in Germany, which is not of the least interest to the Allies. What they are interested in is freeing the Alsatians altogether of German rule of any kind whatever. It will not even be of interest to Alsatians, who have not been aspiring during these forty-six years for a share in Germany, but for a return to the home from which they were kidnapped.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEWIS.

The office of Attorney General of the State of New York demands constant and arduous labor of him who fills it. The work of the office has grown enormously in the last fifteen years. It calls for the services of fifty deputies. There is a multitude of land titles to be examined in connection with the State's purchase of lands for the canal system, for the forest reserve, for highway improvement, and for public institutions. Some 2,500 suits, involving $60,000,000, are pending in the Court of Claims. The workmen's compensation law, where the Attorney General must appear to argue all appeals from the decisions of the State Industrial Commission, has created a new class of business, as has the franchise tax law. The State, in short, has in recent years so broadened its interests and activities that this office has become not only one of great labor but of great responsibility.

When Attorney General WOODBURY retired from office because of ill health last April, the Legislature unanimously elected MERTON E. LEWIS to be his successor. Mr. LEWIS had been the First Deputy under Attorney General WOODBURY. It is of universal testimony, we believe, that he has administered this important office with great ability and entire faithfulness to the public interest. Over his opponent, Mr. DEVOE P. HODSON of Buffalo, formerly a member of the Public Service Commission, Mr. LEWIS has the manifest advantage of experience, of thorough familiarity with the work of the office. That is important. No Attorney General can leave a "clean desk" when he goes out of office. The business is continuing in its nature, it never ends. For that reason, among others, and because of Mr. LEWIS's demonstrated fitness, we are convinced that the voters of the State should continue him in the office. He is Republican, and Mr. HODSON is the candidate of the Democratic Party, but politics should have very little or nothing to do with the election of Attorney General. By the very highest title, that of demonstrated merit and capacity, MERTON E. LEWIS deserves re-election.

AN AMERICAN MARNE MEMORIAL.

A memorial rising on the higher ground of the Marne battlefield, or at some point in the plain where French strategy finally prevailed, was assured when commentators agreed that the conflict would take its place in history as one of the decisive battles of the world, in the sense approved by HALLAM, who, reviewing CHARLES MARTEL's victory at Tours, wrote that "it may justly be reckoned among "those few battles of which a contrary event would have essentially "varied the drama of the world in all "its subsequent scenes."

While the battle of the Marne was not followed by a pursuit of the German Army and its rout or capture, and while the great war still goes on three years and more after the German retirement to the Aisne, the offensive that was lost Sept. 6 to 12, 1914, has never been regained, and the issue of the war, though peace may not come next year, is not in doubt. The fame of the battle of the Marne was threatened for a time by the submarine "blockade" of Great Britain, with its attendant horrors, but the campaign of starvation has now been lost. The Germans themselves realize that, although they will not admit it officially.

The offer by an American committee of a statue and monument to commemorate the victory of the Marne and to be placed on the field of battle has been virtually accepted by the French Government. It is eminently fitting that the nation which won the fight for human liberty in the eighteenth century, with indispensable aid from France, should contribute to her people a memorial of their own achievement in saving democracy and civilization in a war in which America was destined to become the ally of France. Beyond challenge it is that if the tide of German invasion had not been turned back almost under the gates of Paris Germany would have dictated terms of peace in that capital and eventually have imposed her will upon Europe and America for an incalculable period. No Continental enemy could have stood against Germany, and isolated Great Britain could not have kept up the fight successfully, even with her advantage in sea power. Until the forces of democracy again rebelled and triumphed, the world would have been ruled from Potsdam.

Chalons, Valmy, and the field of the Marne make a glorious trinity. In leagues they are near together. Almost 1,500 years after ATTILA threw back ATTILA and his Huns at Chalons and (as it has been said) "their ascendancy passed away with the life of "the great King, by whom it had "been so fearfully augmented," the French, with British aid, drove the modern Huns from the battlefield of the Marne and thwarted the similar ambition of ATTILA's imperial admirer. At Valmy, on whose field GOETHE, an observer of the battle, said, "From "this place, and from this day forth, "commences a new era in the world's "history," the French republicans, ill-disciplined Carmagnole levies with an evil reputation, routed the Prussian autocrats of that time and their Austrian ally. An inconspicuous shaft is the memorial on the hill of Valmy, but it contains the heart of KELLERMANN. A visitor to that shrine recalls the fact that on the day the great soldier defeated with untried troops the Duke of Brunswick the historic debate to proclaim France a republic began in the National Convention at Paris.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY'S HOPES.

While Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board was assuring the country, at a conference with builders and labor leaders on Wednesday, that American shipyards would put 1,000,000 tons into the water by March 1 and would score 6,000,000 tonnage in 1918, the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company practically suspended operations when from 1,500 to 3,000 machinists struck for the navy yard rate of wages. Unless employers and men heed Mr. HURLEY's appeal to "pull together and speed up," his estimate of accomplishment will prove to have been visionary. And there will be no pulling together unless each side gives the other a square deal. Demands must be reasonable. Promises must be kept.

Unless there is agreement and coördination in the private yards, the Government will have to take them over. This would be regrettable, because it is in private yards where employers, bosses, and men are a happy family of competitors that records are made. Government work is leisurely by comparison; it will be so now unless winning the war is in the blood of the men. Speeding up may be expected in the navy yards. Chairman HURLEY paid a handsome tribute to the "patriotism of labor." In the present emergency neither side to the compact has a major share of patriotism. It should be considered that patriotism may go lame unless the square deal prevails.

Employers and their working forces must get together and stay together, if the high mark set by Chairman HURLEY is to be attained. Now and then there is likely to be an impasse, owing to differences of opinion about what was promised and what has been done. Then the Shipping Board must use its good offices to bring about an agreement and start the machine again. Back of the board stands the Government, a fact that both sides would do well to keep in mind. An unreasonable demand, an unfair ruling, a breach of faith, would surely react upon the side responsible for it.

Chairman HURLEY touched upon a matter that should receive the attention of the Administration at once. Although labor is now paid as never before, the shipyards cannot fill their complements. Mr. HURLEY hopes that it can be done by draft exemption. As regards the next draft, there ought to be no difficulty. From that source a good many men can be obtained for the shipyards. Why can there not be a sifting out of machinists from the national army now undergoing training? The power seems to be lodged in President WILSON, and, as nothing is more important than building our great fleet of cargo carriers, he should exercise that power. The reduction of strength in the first national army would not be material.

AN IMPRESSION IN NORWAY.

Norway has courteously informed the German Government in an official note that her people have been "profoundly impressed" by the recent sinking of convoyed Norwegian merchant vessels and the killing of their sailors by German warships. The Berlin authorities are reminded that Norway on several occasions has expressed its disapproval of such "violation of the laws of humanity" and "requested" them to instruct submarine commanders not to endanger the lives of Norwegian sailors, "whether by negligence or error of judgment." But the submarines were not restrained, and now other warships "have adopted the same tactics."

There should have been a "profound impression" in Norway before Oct. 17, when the convoyed carriers were sent to the bottom. And since that date four of the nation's ships have been sunk, with loss of life. Let us look at the record. The Norwegian Government's report shows that in September nineteen vessels were destroyed and twenty sailors killed by gunfire. Since the beginning of the war Norway has lost in the same way 647 ships, with more than 600 men, and a majority of these were slain by submarine shrapnel as they were striving to escape in lifeboats. Other vessels are missing, among them several fishing steamers. Until their names appeared a few days ago in a German list of torpedoed ships, Norwegians thought these had been wrecked in storms. Now they believe the steamers were "sunk without trace." But Norway still supplies Germany with fish, although some months ago the submarines torpedoed boats that were at work near the coast for the German people, and wantonly killed several of the fishermen.

There have been other events to cause a "profound impression." Bombs and infernal machines to be placed in the holds of Norwegian ships were taken from the offices of the German Ambassador at the capital, to which they had been brought from Berlin by official couriers. German spies at Norway's ports have sent word to the waiting submarines about the departure of ships. They have burned great warehouses containing food, a million cans of condensed milk included, that was to be exported to England and France.

In the Norwegian press there have been complaints. One paper remarked a few weeks ago that the people "look "upon Germans with more or less "suspicion." There appears to have been sufficient warrant for distrust. A leading journal at the capital warned the Berlin Government that it was "in danger of destroying the "esteem of the German name in Nor-"way." But why should the slightest trace of such esteem survive? Norway is still pleading for exports of our wheat. What we can spare will be shipped to our allies. If she were one of them, as she ought to be, in manly protest against what Germany has done, she could have the grain she needs. By thus taking part in the war she would probably lose nothing but her sales of fish to Germany, although it is reported that exports of nickel to be used in torpedoes that sink her own ships are to be resumed. They were checked some months ago by an investment of British capital. The embargo and the persistent assault upon her merchant marine should lead her to decide that the Germans deserve something more than suspicion, and that their acts call for her open hostility.

ART NOTES.

Historical Exhibition of American Work at the Brooklyn Museum.

The historical exhibition of American paintings now open at the Brooklyn Museum is arranged with discretion and contains many beautiful and little known examples of American painting. It is a pleasure, for example, to see grouped so many pictures by Robert L. Newman, the larger number of which are lent by Mr. Nestor Sanborn. Newman's color savors of the Venetian palette, but his use of it is individual and rewarding to friends of the romantic school. Among the fine portraits shown is one by Charles Elliott Loring, a pupil of Trumbull, and an industrious as well as accomplished painter, having, according to tradition, painted no fewer then 700 of his contemporaries. This portrait, lent by Mr. William S. Hughes, is of General John C. Frémont, the "Pathfinder," and is rich in color and deeply expressive of the character of the subject.

The Hamilton Club lends Daniel Huntington's "Lady Washington's Reception," in which Washingon is seen talking with evident interest to the charming Harriet Chew. The picture is well known through the engraving and holds its own well with the historical paintings of other countries. Most of the paintings in the exhibition are the property of the museum and give the random visitor a fair idea of the resources of the galleries.

In the Print Department the English and American series of lithographs of war work by Joseph Pennell are on exhibition. One hopes that it is not local pride that makes the American series seem the best work of this kind that Mr. Pennell has done. The splendid design in such a drawing as "The Prow," the delicacy of tone in the "Submarines in Port," the strong pattern of the clouds in the "Unloading Ore," and the strange uncouth charm of the "Aeroplanes at Rest on the Plane" are salient even among such numbers of successful examples as are gathered in these two groups. In his very interesting preface to the catalogue Mr. Pennell, protesting that he is not going to make comparisons, adds: "But I am going to say that the wonder of work is more wonderful in the United States than anywhere else in the world today. True, we are not working with that unbelievable energy which the French and English—yes, the English—have put at last into their work, but we do so much more, with so much less appearance of work; we are working for the Allies and we are doing for them what they cannot do for themselves. In Europe the war worker works all day and every day in the year. Here most of the great industrial works have only added war work to their peace work."

Three Private Collections.

At the American Art Galleries are three private collections of furniture, paintings, and art objects, with additional pieces from two estates. In the Sutton collection is a group of old Italian bronze mortars of the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, and another group of wooden cups, one bearing the arms of James I. and having its surface almost covered with religious and moral inscriptions, such as this, around the lip: "Take heed that your Harts Be Not Overcome with Surfiting and Drunkennes And Cares of this Life and be Ware least that Suden day come upon you unaware."

The Oatway collections include a remarkable group of playing cards forming the well-known Isaac Falcke collection of London. The English cards date back to the reigns of Charles II., Queen Anne, George II., George III., and George IV. Some of the packs are decorated with coats of arms, one contains a history of all the Popish plots of England, some illustrate proverbs, jests, and fables, some are geographical, some humorous, and all have an interest unknown to the commonplace cards of the present day. The collection includes besides the English cards large groups of French, German, and Italian packs, a few Spanish and Dutch, and a number of packs of Indian origin.

Among the oil paintings is an amusing portrait of David Garrick as Richard III., painted by N. Dance, which has a picturesque anecdote attached to it.

The collection of Mrs. Edward McCoy comprises fine furniture and porcelains and some good pieces of English silver and Sheffield plate.

The exhibition will be open until Nov. 7, the first date of sale.

NATIONAL ANTHEM'S PLACE.

Appropriate at Symphony Concerts, Says Prof. D. S. Smith of Yale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present discussion concerning the wisdom of playing the national anthem at symphony concerts has resolved itself into much needless argumentum ad hominem, at the same time failing to throw light on the actual justification of its appearance on a program.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" has been officially designated the symbol of our national unity, appealing to the ear as the flag appeals to the eye. To object to its performance at a serious concert on the ground of the impossibility of its fitting into the scheme of a program of orchestral music is not unlike a refusal to display the Stars and Stripes on our house because the striking colors "kill" the color arrangement of the flowers in the garden. Nor is it a question of the literary and musical value of the national anthem; scoffing on the part of professional critics is but futile. The emblem is there for us to accept in its real significance, transcending individual opinion.

To be sure, it is hard to determine just the proper amount of publicity which the song should have, to fix the point beyond which it loses its force through repetition and becomes merged in the general mass of popular music. But at least we may protect it from the odium implied in the published remark of one conductor to the effect that it is all very well to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at popular concerts, but not at symphony concerts. Actually, the opposite is true. The national anthem is never presented with more appropriateness than before audiences that have gathered for serious reflection. It begins to offend only when it is used as a cloak of respectability over general cheapness of entertainment; and it is in the field of mere amusement that its use might well be curtailed.

Let us hope that mutual recrimination and professional aloofness and hypersensitiveness may give way to a vision of the exalted symbolism which a thoughtful conception of the national anthem reveals.

DAVID STANLEY SMITH,
Professor of Music, Yale University.
New Haven, Nov. 2, 1917.

Frantic Appeals for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For over two years we have heard the Kaiser, his Chancellors, and the Germans in general frantically appealing for peace, for they know that they have lost the battle. They have tried their peace scheme on the Czar and his German Czarina, but the Russian revolution has spoiled their game. Now they try the same scheme on the Russian revolutionists, and the game is yet at full play. The Riga drive and the threat of Petrograd's occupation are but moves in the same game. Even the terrible Italian thrust may be considered as a means for gaining a peace, an immediate peace. France, Belgium, and Switzerland were in turn approached by German emissaries for the same end.

In our own country, too, we see no end of German efforts to gain a peace. The I. W. W., identified as the Imperial Workmen of William; an American counterfeit of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, known as the People's Council, which has so miserably miscarried on our free soil, and thousands upon thousands of poisonous sheets scattered all over our country, insinuating the idea that in the matter of the war everybody was wrong but La Follette—all these things are but frantic appeals for a peace, a German peace. And does not Mr. Hiliquit work for the same cause, as one of the "friends of immediate peace?" PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1917.

The Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever happens on the eventful Tuesday, there is this illuminating searchlight on the situation:

President, ex-President, Ambassador, members of Congress and Legislature, Governor, Mayor, and lesser politicians; pacifists, aliens, the perpetually peeved, a million-dollar fund and the Socialist Party joined amicably in an attempt to crush the several million women who do not want the vote!

New York, Nov. 3, 1917. M. G.

"The Rumor as a Weapon."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the United Kingdom there is a law under which those who spread rumors can be, and are, punished. This law is called the Defense of the Realm act. Is there no such law in the United States? If so, should it not be put into effect? If not, should the Legislature not be asked to pass it? The rumor nuisance is rife here, and dangerous. LATELY ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

Professors at the Helm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of your readers who still believe that professors are out of touch with what reporters call "life" may be interested to note that four of the eight great powers now have men of the teaching profession at the head of their Governments—Professors von Hertling, Orlando, Painleve, and Wilson. A. CARRINGTON LANCASTER.

Amherst, Mass., Nov. 1, 1917.

THE MOTHER OF A SOLDIER.

He stood before me—oh, so big and strong!
I scarcely could believe he was my child—
My little boy who never had grown up—
Who always seemed so care-free, young and wild.
But his grim khaki and its solemn thoughts
Had brought a world-old sorrow to his eyes
As tenderly he whispered, "Dear, be brave!
The mother of a *soldier* never cries!"

And all alone, in ceaseless agony,
I try to hope and work, to wait and pray.
But oh, how hard it is to sit at home
With all my fears and hopes so far away!
Then comes a letter—what a wondrous joy!
And tremblingly I read, with tear-dimmed eyes:
"Just keep on smiling, honey. Don't forget
The mother of a *soldier* never cries!"

He's dead!—just numb, I sit and try to think;
All I can realise is a big, dull pain.
The world's so empty, robbed of all life's joy,
How can I go on living, just the same,
And keep up courage, when my heart is lead,
With nothing left to live for, or to prize?
But hark! His dear voice whispers, "Don't give up!
The mother of a *soldier* never cries!"

No, I will not give up! For there's a thought
That gives me strength to live my empty life:
A man must die some day. The noblest death
Is surely in the glorious heat of strife
Where man, by courage and true sacrifice,
Can prove to God his manhood as he dies.
And so my heart is glad, and I see why—
The mother of a *soldier never cries!*

ROSALIND GOLDSMITH.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN REPLIES.

Questions Put by Mrs. Atherton Are Answered While Wage-Earning Women Speak for Themselves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When on opening THE TIMES of today I came upon a letter written by Mrs. Atherton in reply to my appeal to the men of New York State to spare the women in the coming election from the threatened burden of suffrage, I said to myself, How can I in the short time left me master the contents of so lengthy an article and formulate the rejoinder it undoubtedly deserves? But when on reading it I found that one-half of it, if not more, was given over to personalities—which, as an admirer of Mrs. Atherton's talent and a still greater admirer of the work she has done and is still doing for the wounded French, I have no wish to note or remember—I took heart and decided that I would at least answer what was of moment at the present crisis, viz.: the questions she was good enough to put to me.

First, in regard to the enrollment of the New York State Suffrage Party.

It should be remembered that no one of the opposition has seen these names or learned with what accuracy they were obtained. When the suffrage people in New York City were asked to show the alleged enrollment to interested parties of the opposition they were told that the lists were in Buffalo. And when the enrollment was asked for in Buffalo it was then said to be in New York.

To this let me add that a suffrage official has put down over her signature that a million or more of names have been attested by the Secretary of State, but when the Secretary was asked if the enrollment had been attested, his answer was "No." We have as evidence of this a photographic copy of the letter of the Secretary of State.

But say there are a million of women and girls who want a vote in this State. How about the 2,000,000 over 21 years of age who have given no sign of any such wish?

Again, Mrs. Atherton says that not a woman would vote for Hylan or Hiliquit. That is a strange statement for her to make in view of the fact that the suffragists' strongest ally is the Socialist. Can it be that Mrs. Atherton is not aware that ex-Collector Malone, who gave up a strong and lucrative position to sustain the cause of the picketers and of suffrage generally, has lately allied himself with this very man Hiliquit?

Referring to "the logic of the east side," does Mrs. Atherton realize that in New York State there are 197,000 women of voting age who can neither read nor write, a tidy little addition to one side or another of a question to be decided at the polls?

As to there being no danger of the loss of feminine attributes, this question has been answered best by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Vincent, and Cardinal Farley, who view the whole suffrage question from a high and moral plane.

In closing permit me to thank Mrs. Atherton for the masterly manner in which she has proved my contention that, no matter how much talent a woman may have or how pure her motives, when she talks politics she loses that nice hold upon her emotions which is the first requisite of statesmanship.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN ROHLFS.

Buffalo, Nov. 2, 1917.

THE WOMEN WHO WORK.

Not Shown That Votes Would Improve Their Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in her letter on woman suffrage to THE TIMES this morning, asks:

"Does any one for a moment imagine that one of the thousands of loyal thinking women of New York City would vote for Hylan or Hiliquit?"

Does Mrs. Atherton imagine for a moment that the same elements that rally to the support of Hylan and Hiliquit would not be doubled if women had the vote? And that the same thing is true in the case of Mayor Mitchel? In the very nature of things it could not be otherwise. Do not women make up every grade, every class of society? Then how in the face of this fact can the delusion persist that they would vote as a unit?

Mrs. Atherton pleads for the ballot (presumably) as a means of bettering the condition of the eight million women "who earn a living shoulder to shoulder with men." Mrs. Atherton herself is one of these women, as this eight million includes every "female of ten years or over engaged in gainful occupation"—from the grand opera singer, with her contracts running into the thousands of dollars, down to the domestic, underpaid and overworked, slaving twelve to fourteen hours a day, year in and year out, with no vacation, in the kitchens of other women. Does Mrs. Atherton think that the ballot will shorten the hours and raise the wages of these women? Just how does Mrs. Atherton think the ballot will benefit them? Are the interests of women and children better protected in the States where women vote than in the States where they do not vote? If we refer to some of the suffrage States, we will find that in Wyoming, where the "mother half of humanity" has voted for forty-eight years, the courts have declared unconstitutional a law which was put on the statute books prohibiting the employment of women more than fifty-six hours a week and more than ten hours a day, thereby destroying one of the safeguards erected for protection of the working woman. Also a pamphlet issued by the National Child Labor Committee, entitled "What State Laws and Federal Census Say About Child Labor," devotes a chapter to the "States Weakening or Nullifying Standard Provisions by Exemptions," and among these is Wyoming, with six other woman suffrage States.

In California, before women got the vote, a married woman could by homesteading, exempt property to the amount of $5,000 from any debt owed by her husband. This gave the widow and children enough to meet their immediate wants. Now, in the case of death, if there is any indebtedness the wife and children lose everything. In this newly established "equality" the wife is liable for all debts, can be made to pay the household expenses, and can be sued for alimony.

In Colorado, where woman suffrage has been in force twenty-seven years, wives must submit to beatings by brutal husbands for a whole year before they may apply for a divorce, and in the meantime if they flee for their lives from the residence of the husband, the law holds that they have deserted him, and he then has a right to apply for divorce on that ground, which if granted relieves him of all liability to pay alimony.

In reporting on the building conditions in the public schools of Denver, Dr. Lewis M. Terrmann of Stanford University said, "It is hard to find a single city of any size doing as little for the health of its children as Denver." We are told that woman suffrage will put an end to child labor, and yet in Colorado thousands of little children, 6 and 7 years of age, work at hard labor in the beet fields twelve and thirteen hours a day. And a bill prohibiting children under 14 from doing this work was defeated in the last Legislature, the "beeters," as they are called, threatening to move to Utah or Montana, (also woman suffrage States.)

Suffragists tell us that woman's vote is needed to improve moral conditions in our cities. San Francisco, according to The Survey, of which Jane Addams is assistant editor, reprints a report of the American Social Hygiene Association which says that, "In spite of announcements of officials to the contrary, San Francisco remains one of the few large cities of this country where prostitution is frankly and openly tolerated." The natural and inevitable result has been that San Francisco has become the Meeca for the underworld. The Y. W. C. A., the W. C. T. U., and other organizations of the kind have tried to improve these conditions, but have failed, as they have received little or no support from the city officials. These facts present a striking contrast to the report of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of our own city, which stated a short time ago that conditions are greatly improved over former years, and that chief credit belongs to the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, who is upright, able, clear-headed, and high-minded, and has for four years pursued a sound and consistent policy, with all the backing, moral and official, that the Mayor could bring to his support."

Woman suffrage is not needed to bring about a single reform. The great majority of women do not want it, and this is proved by the fact that only a small minority go to the polls in the States where they vote. And if patriotism and common sense prevail on Nov. 6, it will go down to defeat. ETHEL BEYEA,
Secretary Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.

New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

CONVERTED AND CONVINCED.

Mrs. Atherton's Letter Strengthens Faith in the Anti-Suffrage Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seldom has been exhibited a weaker attempt to discredit a clear, logical and convincing presentation of the danger that will ensue to the safety of the nation and to the home life should the amendment providing for woman suffrage be enacted into the Constitution of the State of New York than Mrs. Atherton's attack on Mrs. Rohlfs, whose letter over her pen name, Anna Katharine Green, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 30.

Mrs. Atherton has hurt, rather than helped, the cause she champions by her attempt to belittle Mrs. Rohlfs, whose sound and able letter has burst like a bomb shell in the ranks of the supporters of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Rohlfs needs no defense, and abuse cannot and will not lead any one to question her rank as a writer of distinction and as a sane, sound and deep thinker, one whose reasoning is based on fact and truth, and one who is unwilling to stand idly by without protest while a small proportion of the women of this great State bring upon the country and their homes an evil that cannot be remedied once woman suffrage is enacted into a law.

I repeat that Mrs. Rohlfs's letter has opened my eyes to this danger and I have thoughtfully decided to vote No to the amendment.

A CONVERT TO ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

New York, Nov. 3, 1917.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Adamson, Prendergast, and Marks Should Be Elected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I again desire to call attention to what appears to me to be a neglected phase of the city campaign which is of the highest importance, and that is the contest for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and also the Presidency of the Borough and the Controllership.

For many reasons it is important that Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson be elected to the office of President of the Board of Aldermen. He is one of the most specially trained and qualified men for high municipal office who have been nominated in recent years, and only by his election can the three votes representing the Board of Aldermen, and cast by the President of that body in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, be kept out of Tammany control.

Mr. Adamson's training and experience, in and out of the city's service, ideally fit him for this position. Mayor Gaynor, than whom there were few shrewder judges of men, declared that Adamson knew more about the city government and could do a greater amount of work than any man he knew. As Fire Commissioner Mr. Adamson has used this invaluable knowledge and experience, and by his reorganization, modernization, and strengthening of the department has given an administration which, like that of Waring in the Street Cleaning Department under Mayor Strong, will remain a model.

His work in making the fire budget shows how eminently qualified he is to make the city budget. It has cost the taxpayers just $1,248,000 less for his department than it would have cost had the rate of cost prevailing for sixteen years before him continued during the last three years.

What I have said above as to Fire Commissioner Adamson applies equally to the importance of electing Controller W. A. Prendergast and President of the Borough Marcus M. Marks, both of whom are exceptionally qualified for the positions they occupy.

LOUIS STERN.

New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

Socialists for Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of Americans, while believing in socialism and desirous of seeing it established as the only just form of government, will not vote for Mr. Hiliquit because of his perverted attitude toward the war. For the war, though a national issue, cannot be dissociated from the local issue. Hiliquit won't buy a Liberty bond, is against the war loan, and wishes to see the nations make an immediate and negotiated peace, which would exactly suit the Kaiser and the German Socialists, who are the willing tools of the Kaiser. The assertion of American Socialists that he is giving needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over is true.

We have never had as good a Mayor as Mayor Mitchel. And since Hylan and Bennett are impossible, and Hiliquit's Americanism unsafe, the voters of all shades of political belief will cast their votes this time for the Fusion candidate.

H. A. LOEBEL.

Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1917.

BRITONS TO ADVISE ON WAR INDUSTRIES

Munitions Ministry Commission Will Discuss War Manufacturing Problems in New York.

RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR

Leaders in Many Lines, Including Labor, to Meet Them for Draft Board Information.

The Mayor's Committee of National Defense announced yesterday that the Special Commission of the British Ministry of Munitions, which is now in the United States, would arrive in New York next Thursday to take part in "the most comprehensive discussion of war manufacturing problems which has ever been held in this country." The members of the commission are Sir Stephenson Kent, H. W. Garrod, G. H. Baillie, and Captain Cyril Asquith. The commission will remain in New York six days and will meet at conferences, arranged by the Mayor's Committee, representative employers, manufacturers, labor leaders, engineers, and economic experts.

The commission, which has bene in Washington conferring with Government officials, and has visited Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and other cities, on arriving in New York will be greeted by a committee of business and labor men, of which E. H. Outerbridge is Chairman. There will be a reception by the Mayor at the City Hall at noon, and afterward the visitors will be guests at a luncheon given by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense at the Hotel McAlpin, to which have been invited the Governor and members of the State Defense Council; the Mayor and heads of city departments, Mayors of neighboring cities, army and navy representatives, Government officials, the State Industrial Commission, labor leaders, industrial specialists, writers, and many prominent citizens.

Conferences with employers in New York and nearby cities have been arranged by the industrial division of the Merchants' Association at the request of the committee. The first will take place on Friday, Nov. 9, at the Merchants' Association rooms in the Woolworth Building, when the representatives of oil, leather, rubber, food, clothing, and textile manufacturers will meet the members of the commission.

On subsequent days there will be similar conferences by manufacturers and industrial representatives in other lines as follows: Friday afternoon, chemicals, dyestuffs, medicines, and drugs; Tuesday, Nov. 13, metals, machinery, engines, boilers, motor trucks, airplanes, ships, railway equipment, explosives, guns, shells and cartridges; Wednesday morning, Nov. 14, railroads, express companies, docks and terminal companies, steamship lines, warehousemen, and public utilities.

Opportunities for labor men to meet and discuss their problems with the experts from abroad have been afforded by the Mayor's Committee. On Thursday evening, Nov. 8, there will be a conference at the Brooklyn Central Labor Council. On the evening of the next day there will be a similar conference with the Central Federated Union in Manhattan. Labor experts will have discussions on Saturday, Nov. 10, in the morning, when the State Industrial Commission will talk with the Four British Commissioners at 230 Fifth Avenue, and at 1 P. M. on that day, when Percy Straus will give a luncheon at the Manhattan Club to the officers and the Executive Committee of the New York Committee on Industrial Training of the Council of National Defense.

On Monday morning, Nov. 12, there will be a conference on women in industry at the Russell Sage Foundation, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

One of the most interesting conferences undobtedly will be that arranged for Monday morning, Nov. 12, in the auditorium of the United Engineering Societies at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, for the members of the 189 local exemption boards and the District Board. While the regulations which will govern the selection of the next quotas for the national army have not been fully completed, it was believed that the experience of the British Ministry of Munitions, in handling labor in connection with conscription, would be extremely interesting and valuable to the Americans whose business it is to pick men for military service.

Several social activities have been planned for the visitors. On Friday, Nov. 9, a luncheon will be given to the commission by Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank. On Monday, Nov. 12, there will be a luncheon with the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at 65 Liberty Street.

The next day the Commissioners will be entertained at luncheon by the New York Editorial Conference at the Automobile Club. That evening the United Engineering Societies, through a committee headed by Calvin W. Rice, will give a dinner to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will leave New York on Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Election Results to be Signaled From the Times Building Tower

The progress of the election will be indicated next Tuesday night by steadily burning lights of different colors around the flagpole of the Times Building, the definite results by searchlight flashes.

Progress of the Election.

MITCHEL LEADING—Circle of white lights around flagpole.
HYLAN LEADING—Circle of red lights around flagpole.
HILLQUIT LEADING—Circle of green lights around flagpole.
BENNETT LEADING— Circle of white lights above circle of red lights around flagpole.

Results of the Election.

MITCHEL ELECTED—White searchlight swings around horizontally.
HYLAN ELECTED—White searchlight moved up and down to north.
HILLQUIT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the south.
BENNETT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS—White searchlight moved up and down to west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES—White searchlight moved up and down to east.

New York Times Bulletins.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be a TIMES bulletin board for election returns at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway.

PLATTSBURG'S SONGS.

Some New Ones That Stir the Blood of the Men in Training.

The Living Age of Boston several months ago reprinted from an English magazine an article telling of the songs of the German Army—folk lore and other songs. Three little books, said the paper, are carried by the German soldier—his Prayerbook, his paybook, and his songbook. It also told how an English woman excused herself for her sudden pallor on hearing that war was declared with Germany, saying:

"I am not afraid of their numbers, nor of their guns, nor of their perfect organization, but I am afraid of their songs."

Our Government, too, wants a singing army. The War Department at Washington has just sent a teacher of songs to the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, and it is very stirring to hear the 3,000 men in that camp sing the songs and wave their hats in time to the band—a reminder of the great songs of the civil war sung by millions in blue. One song is a corker, a sinister one with a crash on the saw you—and a whir on the rapid fire. A verse reads:

Keep your head down, Allemand;
Keep your head down, Allemand.
Last night by the pale moonlight
We saw you—we saw you;
You were mending your broken wire
When we opened rapid fire.
If you want to see your Vater in der Vaterland,
Keep your head down, Allemand.

Another song is "The Long, Long Trail," written by two Yale men and reprinted by publishers everywhere, as was "Tipperary." This, however, is pure American. Also another, "I May be Gone a Long, Long Time," and, of course, "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "Over There." Three thousand men in uniform of the type that are at Plattsburg, close packed, when they sing these lift the roof off. It is a great sight to see the hats waving or the soldiers standing at salute during "The Star-Spangled Banner"—and people from miles around Plattsburg come to see this great sight.

Hearings Before the P. S. C.

The Public Service Commission will hear arguments tomorrow morning on the applications of the King's County Electric Light and Power Company for permission to issue $1,000,000 additional bonds. On Wednesday the commission will open bids for the construction of the subject line under the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, on Thursday there will be hearings on the rules and specifications for steam meters, on the refusal of the New York Steam Company to furnish service except upon certain conditions unacceptable to some of its customers, and on the application of the New York & Richmond Gas Company for authority to issue $2,214,400 of new bonds.

Palmer Gets German's Legacy.

The first court order in this county turning over funds to A. Mitchell Palmer, Government custodian of allen property, was signed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan in the estate of Christian Theodore Plate, authorizing the executor to pay $1,930 to the Government custodian. The money is a legacy to a German citizen.

Attacks Gifts to Mrs. Ronalds.

State Senator James A. Foley, receiver of the property of Reginald Ronalds, son of the late Peter Lorillard Ronalds, on an unpaid judgment for $183,914 obtained by the Guaranty Trust Company, applied in the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to bring an action to set aside gifts made by Ronalds to his wife, Mrs. Mildred Combs Ronalds, whom he married Oct. 4 last. The debtor gave his wife an interest in real estate worth $80,000 and a $4,000 automobile last July, purporting to be in consideration of her agreement to marry him. The receiver contends that the gifts were made without legal consideration and that the property should be turned over to the creditor to be applied on the judgment.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WILBUR FISKE DREYER, a hat manufacturer, with offices at 13 Astor Place, and factories in South Norwalk, Conn., died yesterday at his home in Sound Beach, Conn. Mr. Dreyer was 62 years old, and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn. He was one of the charter members of the old Union League Club and was a member of De Witt Clinton Council of Commandery.

WILLIAM E. KIPP, 55 years old, a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday after an operation.

Mrs. MARY YOUNG RICE, a native of Brooklyn, and wife of George E. Rice of Springfield, Mass., died in that city on Wednesday.

Mrs. JULIA ALTMAN PASTERNAK, widow of the Rev. Adolph Pasternak, rabbi of the Hungarian Congregation Obeb Zedek, in Manhattan, died on Thursday at her home, 303 President Street, this, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. She had lived in Brooklyn since 1874 and is survived by four daughters and three sons, Jesse, a teacher in the Boys' High School; Nathaniel, a teacher in the Commercial High School, and Dr. Israel E. Pasternak.

Mrs. KATHARINE BOMANN LOUNSBURY, wife of Wales B. Lounsbury, and a member of the Chiropean and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, died at her home, 634 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday in her fiftieth year.

HERMAN REIS, a wholesale butcher, in business in Wallabout Market since it was opened, died on Friday at his home, 107 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. He was a member of Henry Clay Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.

Mrs. MARIE M. McCLURE, 69 years old, widow of Elisha P. McClure, died at her home, 51 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

ARCHIBALD ARTHUR, an organist and choirmaster for many years in the Protestant Episcopal churches in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 416 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Arthur was born in Brooklyn, and had served successfully at St. John's Church, the Church of the Redeemer, St. Ann's Church, and All Saints' Church.

Mrs. JERUSHA WILHELMINA JOHNSON, for many years a hotel proprietor in Chicago, Ill., died on Thursday at her home, 725 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 82 years. She was the widow of Nathaniel T. Johnson, who was a United States Postal Inspector in Chicago.

NATHANIEL W. TALMAGE, a painter and decorator in business in Manhattan, is dead at his house, 277 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. MARY ISAACS KATZ, widow of Samuel Katz, a Brooklyn merchant, died on Thursday at her home, 195 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. She was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, seventy-six years ago. Mrs. Katz was one of the oldest members of the Temple Beth Elohim and the Hebrew Federation of Charities.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT, for nearly fifty years employed by the Cabble Excelsior Wire Works in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 190 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 81 years old and was born in England.

WILLIAM STAUDE, a member of the firm of Fasbender & Staude, directing the Hicksville Bottling Works, died at his home in Hicksville, L. I., on Friday, in his forty-sixth year.

POLICE MOURN FOR M. F. SCHMITTBERGER

Mayor Mitchel in Big Cortege to St. Patrick's Cathedral—Eulogy by Chaplain Coogan.

Full police honors accompanied the funeral services yesterday for Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, and a crowd of more than 3,000 persons stood at respectful attention in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral when the big cortège, headed by a platoon of mounted patrolmen and the Police Band, drew up before the edifice, having marched solemnly from the Schmittberger home, 237 East Sixty-first Street. Following the mounted men walked Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Deputy Police Commissioners Leon G. Godley, Frank Lord, Guy Scull, Henry J. Case, and Acting Chief Inspector James Dillon.

The Inspectors of the Police Department were followed by the Honor Legion, of which Inspector Schmittberger was one of the early members. Then came Frank, the Inspector's horse, which he had ridden for many years, draped in black and led by a patrolman. Traffic in Fifth Avenue from Forty-ninth Street to Fifty-third Street was halted before the services.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. William J. Crosby, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Daly, deacon; the Rev. John M. J. Ryan, subdeacon, and the Rev. Henry Hammer, Master of Ceremonies. Within the chancel rail were Mgrs. M. J. Lavelle, John P. Chidwick, J. J. Dunn, and William A. McGurl of Brooklyn. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue occupied one of the front pews during the celebration of the mass. The mass sung was Perosi's "Requiem."

The Rev. James J. Coogan, chaplain of the Police Department, who delivered the eulogy, took his text from the seventh and eighth verses of St. Timothy, fourth chapter.

"Inspector Schmittberger fought the good fight," he said. "By his persistent energy, indomitable will, ability, and courage he fought and won for himself a great place, a high position of honor and trust in the greatest metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. Entering the Police Department forty-three years ago at the bottom of the ladder, and mounting step by step, he finally attained the pinnacle of honor, the Chief Inspectorship of the entire uniformed force.

"No man can say that his honors came by the easy route of political preferment. They came to him because of his knowledge of the police affairs, because of his steady application to the daily task before him. Many a man with less courage, with less force of character, would long ago have sought surcease of labor in resignation, but not our chief. He fought physical decline and weakness to the last ditch, and only gave up when the great Commander in Chief of the universe called him home for a deserved and well-merited rest."

The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Linden L. Parr.

Linden L. Parr, for thirty-seven years an instructor of music in the Brooklyn schools and organist of many churches in that borough, died on Friday at his home, 204 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Parr was born in Blairstown, N. J., seventy-eight years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty-five years. At various times he directed the music at Calvary Baptist Church, the Old Reformed Episcopal Church of the Atonement, the New England Congregational Church, and the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He retired from the school system ten years ago. Mr. Parr was a member of De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Anniversaries.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Meyer announce the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at their residence, 230 West 99th St. At home after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohen, 1,465 46th St., Brooklyn, nee Lillian H. Saliven, announce the birth of a son, Sunday, Oct. 28.

FAUST.—Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Faust announce the birth of a daughter, Florence, Oct. 30.

FRADLEY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Fradley, 940 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a daughter, Janet Macdonell Fradley, Oct. 31.

MAUTNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Mautner announce the birth of a son, Oct., 30, 1917.

PEREIRA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Pereira announce arrival of a son Sunday, Oct. 28. Dr. Brinior's sanitarium.

PERLA.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Perla, (nee Florence Niedermann,) of 22 Lenox Av., announce the birth of a girl, Marjorie Cecil, on Oct. 22, 1917, at Lying-In Hospital.

SCHELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Scheller announce the birth of a son, Oct. 31, 1,502 68th St., Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schwartzman, (nee Esther Lifschitz,) at the Lying-In Hospital, a son, Joseph, on Oct. 29, 1917.

Confirmed.

SOKOLSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sokolski, Far Rockaway, announce the Bar Mitzvah reception of their son, Nathaniel Meyer, Sunday, Nov. 4, at home.

Engaged.

FARR—McFADDEN.—Dr. and Mrs. George Howard McFadden announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie Hobart, to Dr. Seneca Powell Farr, First Lieutenant, O. R. C., University of Pennsylvania, class of 1914, son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Farr, both of Hackensack, N. J.

HEILBRUNER—BAUMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West 89th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Mr. Irwin R. Heilbroner of this city.

HERTZBERG—HEILBRONER.—Mrs. Sarah R. Heilbroner of 634 West 135th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ray J., to Mr. Harry H. Hertzberg of this city.

HIRSCH—PORGES.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Joseph Porges of 973 East 12th St., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Nathan Hirsch.

KIRTLAND—JOHNS.—Mrs. Henry Ward Johns announces the engagement of her daughter Helen to Lucian Swift Kirtland, formerly of Minneapolis. Mr. Kirtland was in Russia last year as a special writer. As his work calls him to France almost immediately the wedding will take place very shortly.

MARKOWITZ — DREYFUS. — Miss Carolyn Dreyfus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dreyfus, to William J. Markowitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Markowitz.

MARX—ZEPLER.—Miss Hortense A. Zepler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zepler, to Mr. Bernhard H. Marx.

SHWITZER—FLEISCHMAN.—Mrs. Adolph Fleischman of Albany, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Marion R. Fleischman, to Samuel D. Shwitzer of this city.

SMALL — WIMPFHEIMER. — Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wimpfheimer of 175 West 55th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta, to Mr. Frederick Small of Brooklyn.

SPERLING—DE BOER.—Mr. and Mrs. David H. De Boer, 215 West 101st St., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Jane, to Herman L. Sperling, son of Mrs. Pauline Sperling.

WEISS—STEINTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Steinthal announce the engagement of their daughter Harriett to Mr. Herbert Weiss. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 182 West 82d St.

Married.

COFFIN—HURST.—Friday, Nov. 2, at Ancon, Canal Zone, Kate May Hurst to Joseph Wilbur Coffin, Jr.

DIMOCK—BUNNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, at St. James's Church, New London, Conn., Ruth Tuckerman Bunner to Edwin Dimock.

GROSS — ABRAHAMS. — Mr. and Mrs. Max Abrahams of 1,391 Madison Av., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter, Dora, to Mr. Joseph Gross of Philadelphia, Penn., at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, Rabbis M. S. Margolies and Herbert S. Goldstein officiating.

LEVIN—SIEGEL.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, Edith Siegel to Jacob Levin.

NORTHRIP—DE LEON.—On Friday, Nov. 2, at the rectory of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, by the Rev. R. Stewart Chambers, Carola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pedro De Leon, to Malcolm Allan Northrip.

SALZER — GREENWALD. — On Monday, Oct. 29, at the Biltmore, Myra C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Greenwald, and Louis Salzer.

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Room 208, 468 Lexington Ave., Cor. 45d.

Died.

DEXTER.—Nov. 1, John Milton Dexter, M. D., aged 66 years. Funeral Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—Jennie Agnes, on Nov. 2, at her residence, 159 Vanderveer Place, Woodhaven, N. Y. Requiem mass to be held at Church of St. Thomas on Monday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment to follow in Holy Cross Cemetery.

DREYER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, at Sound Beach, Conn., Charles W. F. Dreyer, beloved husband of Blanche Louise. Funeral from his late residence, Rocky Point, Sound Beach, Conn., Monday, Nov. 5, at 1 P. M.

FARMER.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1917, Florence M. Farmer of 2,340 Boulevard, Jersey City, wife of the late Henry Farmer. Funeral services at the residence, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, 1917, at 2 o'clock.

FRAWLEY.—William J., beloved husband of Christina Frawley, nee Traynor,) and beloved father of Marcella, John, Katie, Christina, and Esther Frawley, also beloved son of Marcella and the late James Frawley and beloved brother of James, Patrick, and Mary, and the late John Frawley, member of the Post Office Clerks' Association for the last 25 years; also member of the Post Office Veterans' Association and Past Regent of Metropolitan Council of the Royal Arcanum. Funeral from his late residence, 21 Barrow St., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

GELSTON.—In New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1917, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Boyd, 264 Russell St., Samuel Gelston, in the 82d year of his age. Interment in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

HUMPHRYES.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, Joseph Humphryes, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 305 West 14th St., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

JAMES.—At Montclair, N. J., William H. H. James, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services at his late residence, 51 Park St., Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

KAISER.—On Nov. 2, Isaac Kaiser, after a short illness. Funeral will be private.

KAISER.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late Brother Isaac Kaiser, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 o'clock, 301 West 77th St. By order

CHAS. S. BRAND, Acting Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

Died.

KEARNEY.—On Nov. 2, 1917, after long illness, Howard, age 40, formerly of Tottenville, N. Y. Funeral private.

LAZARUS.—Henry L., on Nov. 2, at New Orleans, beloved husband of Sallie Solomon, devoted father of Harry L., Eldon Spencer, Edgar Farrar, Stanley Matthews, and Mrs. George Pohlmann. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 4, 1917.

LEVY.—Benjamin J., beloved husband of Melitta (Friedman.) Funeral from 590 West 174th St. Paducah (Ky.) papers please copy.

LIPPERT.—Hulda. Funeral from John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx, Sunday, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—On Nov. 2, John Joseph, beloved husband of Mary McCabe (nee Florian) and son of Michael and Sarah McCabe and brother of Mrs. F. Sprague, and James, Mary, Hugh, Sadie, William, Elizabeth, and Michael. Funeral from his late residence, 38 224 St., Elmhurst, L. I., on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Bartholomew. Interment Calvary. Galveston (Texas) papers please copy.

MARKS.—On Oct. 29, at Turks Island, West Indies, in the 20th year of his age, Pinckney Marks, beloved brother of David and Elkan. Services at his late residence, 310 West 93d St., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 5 P. M.

MUNDE.—On Oct. 31, at Washington, D. C., Eleanor C. Hughes, wife of the late Paul F. Munde, M. D., of New York. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

PARKER.—In Baltimore on Nov. 2, Clara V. Parker, daughter of the late Colonel Francis Parker of Boston. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 4 o'clock. Interment Mount Auburn, Boston.

RODGERS.—Frederick, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., at his residence, St. James, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 3. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington papers please copy.

SAALBERG.—Nov. 2, Carrie, beloved wife of Jacob Saalberg and mother of Herman, Beatrix, and Jerome and sister of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Stern. Funeral from her late residence, Hotel Lucerne, 203 West 79th St. Sunday morning, Nov. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHIPMAN.—On Nov. 1, 1917, Harman Burton Shipman, beloved husband of Sarah Monahan and father of Mrs. W. D. C. Tait. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, 3:30 P. M., at his late residence, 97 Fort Washington Av. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

SNYDER.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday evening, Nov. 2, 1917, Julia L., widow of the late Theodore L. Snyder, in her 83d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 33 Clinton Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—Eugene B., Nov. 3, 1917. Services at the residence of Dr. T. D'Arcy Lucas, 253 West 71st St., Monday, 11 A. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917, Elizabeth Hall, widow of Green Wright. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 115 Norta Broadway, on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

BAKER.—Mary A., 169 East 105th St., Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Matthew, 345 East 122d St., Oct. 31, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURKE.—John C., Nov. 2. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

DUFFY.—Mary A., 321 East 30th St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRALEY.—Margaret T., 283 West 4th St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—William, 512 West 133d St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

KEALY.—Luke J., 141 West 62d St., Nov. 2.

KIRKHAM.—Jane A., Lutheran Hospital, Nov. 2, aged 81. Funeral today, 4 P. M.

LOEHR.—Henry, 2,510 Poplar St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STRAUSS.—Regina, 890 Irvine St., Bronx, Nov. 2, aged 71. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SWIFT.—John L., 311 East 140th St., Nov. 2. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ARTHUR.—Archibald, 416 East 26th St., Nov. 2, aged 67. Funeral notice later.

BOSSELMANN.—William C., 270 Franklin St., Nov. 2, aged 55. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

ELLERBUSH.—Elizabeth, 46 Milford St., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORD.—John, 59 Dean St., Nov. 1, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GARBE. — Wilhelmina, 1,624 Hancock St., Nov. 1, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GEARON.—John D., Nov. 1. Funeral 728 Classon Av., tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GILMARTEN.—John, 327 East 43d St., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

GOETTSCH.—Catherine, 410 Bainbridge St., Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HANSEN.—Peter, 466 48th St., Nov. 1, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HARTMANN.—Louis, 425 Bleecker St., Nov. 1, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LARKIN.—John J., 180 12th St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

McCLURE.—Marie M., 51 Pierrepont St., Nov. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

McGORTHY.—Patrick, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 1, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MADGE.—Mary J., 407 Clermont Av., Nov. 2, aged 84. Funeral private.

MALONEY.—Cornelius, 248 Prospect Place, Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEYER.—Otto H., 96 Cooper St., Nov. 1. Funeral private.

MILLER.—Baiser, 754 54th St., Nov. 2, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Anna M., 348 Prospect Place, Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARR.—Linden L., 204 Berkeley Place, Nov. 2. Funeral notice later.

PROCTOR.—Madeline S., 13 North Henry St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

QUINN.—James M., 218 Marcy Av., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

REIS.—Herman, 107 Clinton Av., Nov. 2. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ROMHILD.—Louisa, 1,162 40th St., Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TALMAGE.—Nathaniel W., 277 Bay Ridge Av., Nov. 1, aged 64. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

TEGELER.—Jennie E., 3,512 Avenue J, Nov. 2, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.

TOWL.—John F., 794 Carroll St., Nov. 2, aged 5. Funeral private.

TUNISON.—Caroline, 1,021 Putnam Av., Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WENSCH.—Charles, 1,838 Broadway, Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

HEISINGER.—Charles, 126 Central Av., Jersey City, Nov. 1, aged 72. Funeral today.

STOLTZ.—Mary B., 77 Columbia St., Newark, Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BODE.—Wilhelmina, Woodhaven, Nov. 2.

FISHER.—Philip J., Freeport, Nov. 1, aged 40. Funeral private.

FORD.—Henry L., Mineola, Nov. 1, aged 19.

McGEE.—Frank J., Jamaica, Nov. 2, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Daniel, Ravenswood, Nov. 1, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

RYAN.—Nora, Jamaica, Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2:3 P. M.

SEABURY.—Elizabeth E., Jamaica, Nov. 3. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

FUCHS. — Memorial service by Hermann Benevolent Society at Temple Mount Zion, 39-41 West 119th St., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2:30 P. M., in memory of its founder, Hermann Fuchs. Members, relatives, and friends, also members of Beethoven Lodge, F. & A. M., and Concordia Chapter, Eastern Star, invited to attend.

GRAHAM.—In loving remembrance of Walter W. Graham, who died Nov. 4, 1914.

DEATH NOTICES.

Other Death Notices on Page 23, First News Section.

CIRCLE 194. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.
23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.
268 9th Ave. E. H. Crane, Inc., Tel. Chelsea 9188
Lefferts Place Chapel Unique home for funeral service.
Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Sta. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.
For Sale, Cash.—Six-grave lot in Woodlawn Cemetery; desirable location. Box 80, Grand Central Station.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENNIAL of the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, Broome and Ridge Sts., N. Y. City.
Will all former members and friends of this Church and Congregation kindly send names and addresses at once to Pastor John T. Wilds, 134 Broome St., N. Y. City.

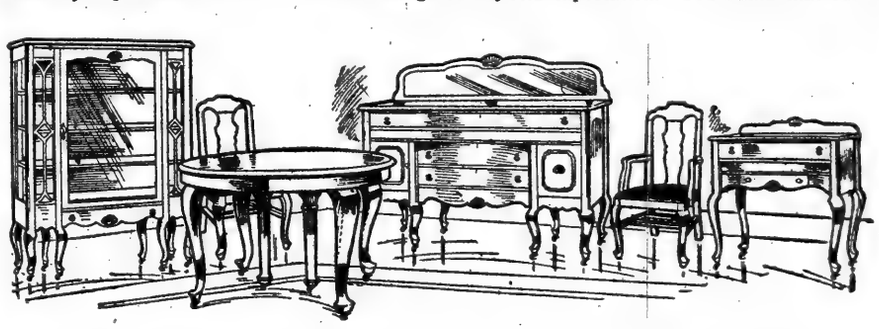
Open All Day Tuesday

SPEAR & COMPANY
Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

Open Saturday Evening

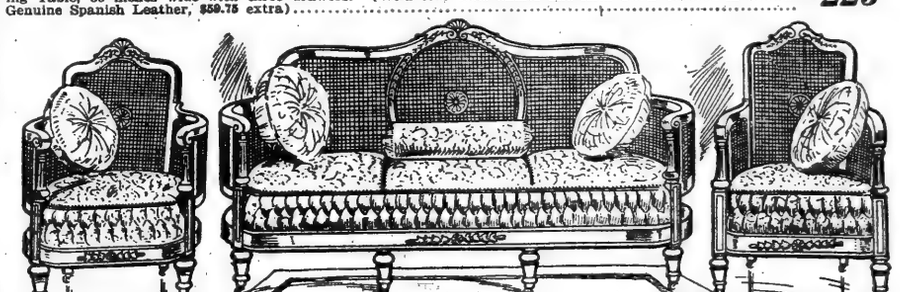
Fall Values Now at Flood Tide

The great annual shopping season is *now* at its height. The call has come, as we *said* it would, for furniture of *unusual* character. The Spear Stores step to the front to-morrow with *new* kinds of fine furniture. With characteristic aggressiveness they are displaying *lavish* assortments—furniture of *distinctive* beauty and of consistently *dependable* service. You'll be delighted *beyond* expectation. You'll find that our Charge Credit Plan, *in performance*, affords a *genuine* service. It allows 60 or 90 days or as much as 6 months or a year to attend to the *financial end* of furnishing your home.



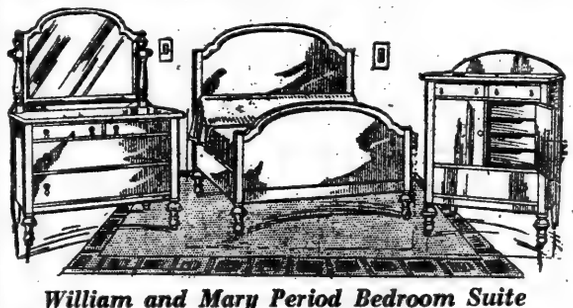
Queen Anne Dining Room Suite in American Walnut

Note particularly the illustration of this exquisite suite. There are eight Queen Anne legs on both Buffet and China Closet instead of Period legs being only in the front. All drawers are dust-proof. The suite consists of 60-inch Buffet with clear mirror or gallery top; two large linen drawers, lined silver drawer and extra drawer in side cabinet. 48-inch Dining Table with 6-foot extension; China Closet, 48 inches wide with drawer at bottom, and Serving Table, 36 inches wide with three drawers. (With five Side Chairs and Arm Chair covered in Brown Genuine Spanish Leather, $50.75 extra) $225.00



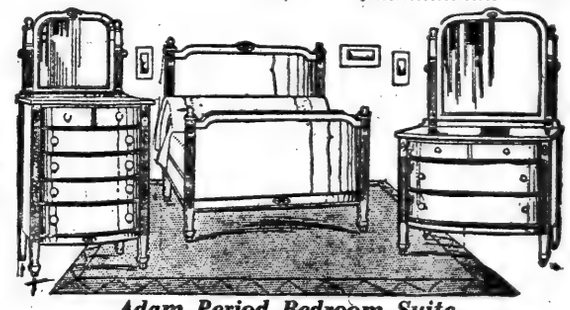
Solid Mahogany Louis XVI Period Suite

Upholstered in first quality Velour with four Rosette Pillows and Bolster Roll to match. The backs and sides are in cane. This is a wonderfully effective suite, each piece being constructed in the most painstaking manner by master craftsmen $398.50



William and Mary Period Bedroom Suite in Mahogany Finish

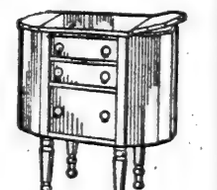
An unusually attractive suite, Dresser, Chiffonette and Double Bed. Twin Beds can be had if desired at an additional charge of $35.00. ..... $131.50



Adam Period Bedroom Suite

Finished in Antique Ivory, Mahogany and American Walnut Finish

Dresser, 29x45-inch top, with 30x32-inch French plate mirror; Chiffonier and Double Bed. Any one piece may be purchased separately $129.50



Solid Mahogany Sewing Cabinet

This is the well-known Martha Washington design, and reduced for this Sale. Regular value $15.00. Sale price. $10.75

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon

This is a value which commands the attention of people who are acquainted with good furniture. It is offered specially during this Sale, worth $15.00. Sale price. $10.75

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

LEONARDO, MASTER OF SECRETS. Children's Story Hour, by Anna Curtis Chandler, illustrated by slides and visits to museum collections, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3 P. M. Older people welcome.
EXCAVATION IN EGYPT, work of the Metropolitan Art Museum in Egypt told by Albert M. Lyth

Leather soles are stiff—Neōlin Soles are comfortable.
Leather soles soak up water—Neōlin Soles are waterproof.
Leather soles slip—Neōlin Soles grip, yet they can not scratch fine floors and furniture.
Rubber soles crack—Neōlin Soles will not crack.
Rubber soles stretch—Neōlin Soles hold their shape.
Rubber soles are heavy—Neōlin Soles are light.
Rubber soles tear loose—Neōlin Soles stick tight.

What Is Neōlin?

Neōlin is a synthetic substance used in making better soles for shoes—Neōlin Soles, lasting from two to six times as long as leather—Neōlin Soles, more flexible and more comfortable than leather—Neōlin Soles, grip-sure and waterproof.

Neōlin is built of several elements, none of which alone, would be useful for shoe soles. But when combined as they are in Neōlin they produce a substance differing in character from any of its constituents.

Just as cement is made from lime, clay, sand and water, but different from any of these elements, so does Neōlin have virtues unknown to the separate elements from which it is made.

Naturally the substances used in making Neōlin are held secret; but the merits of Neōlin Soles are common knowledge because of the satisfaction they have given to 8,000,000 pairs of American feet.

Neōlin Soles have unfailingly given longer wear and greater comfort; they have given protection against water underfoot and protection also against the disappointment and needless expense due to the variable quality of leather.

For Neōlin Soles are always the same, while leather soles are *variable*. Different hides and different parts of hides produce different leather values. Some leather wears well; other leather wears poorly.

But Neōlin Soles always wear well and long—often twice as long as ordinary standard leather and up to six times as long as inferior leather.

And Neōlin Soles are more comfortable than leather. Leather is *stiff*. It needs breaking in to make it comfortable. And leather is not waterproof. After one thorough wetting it easily becomes porous and spongy, soaking up moisture and water underfoot—literally breathing in the water from wet ground, crossings and pavements.

Because of these defects of leather many attempts have been made to find something better. Rubber, fibre and various combinations were tried. But all failed until Neōlin came.

Rubber soles, for instance, were too *heavy*. They *cracked* and *tore loose* from the shoe. They *slipped*. They *stretched*. They were not firm enough. They were *uncomfortable*. They had only one redeeming feature. They were *waterproof*.

Neōlin has none of the faults of rubber, but it has its one saving virtue—it is waterproof.

Neōlin has none of the faults of leather and has qualities of comfort and long wear that leather lacks. Neōlin is not leather and it is not rubber. It is a synthetic substance, produced by science, furnishing Americans everywhere with better shoe soles.

It costs no more than leather. On new shoes it can be had in men's, women's and children's styles—in black, white or tan—from any of the dealers listed here. Any one of the repairmen listed can give new life to your old shoes by resoling them with Neōlin.

And remember that every Neōlin Sole bears the brand Neōlin.

Mark that mark—stamp it on your memory—Neōlin

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

[Tear Out and Preserve These Lists]

These Merchants Sell Neōlin-Soled Shoes

MANHATTAN RETAIL DEALERS

Aim, M., 195 Madison St.
Abrahamson, 209 Clinton St.
Ball, Isidor, 34 Jefferson St.
Bannabol Shoe, 69 Amsterdam Ave.
Bannister Shoe, 1,441 Broadway.
Barbi, P., 177 Bleecker St.
Bauman Shoe Co., 662 3d Ave.
Bent Shoe, 1,961 Broadway.
Bosh, J. R., 163 St. Ann's Ave.
Benedetti, M., 2,846 Broadway.
Bennette Shoe Store, 142 E. 14th St.
Berkousky, E., 582 2d Ave.
Blya, I., & Sons, 160-162 Bowery.
Blyn, I., & Sons, 609 8th Ave.
Blustein, Gewold, 162 1st Ave.
Braff, M., 198 Rivington St.
Brody, J., 29 Rutgers St.
Bravermans Shoes, 1,380 3d Ave.
Brust, B., 151 Stanton St.
Burbardt, W. E., 768 Cortlandt St.
Campordell, A., 303 E. 27th St.
Columbia Shoe Store, 787 Columbus Ave.
Crown Shoe Store, 52 1st Ave.
Delvee Sample Shoe Store, 14 Ave. B.
Devoto, J., 298 3d Ave.
Dohn Shoe Store, 477 9th Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 755 Broadway.
Douglas, W. L., 1,495 Broadway.
Douglas, W. L., 347 8th Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 994 3d Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 1,452 3d Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 2,202 3d Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 2,779 3d Ave.
Douglas, W. L., 250 W. 125th St.
Drucker, G. W., 620 3d Ave.
Di Gaetno, A., 285 Elizabeth St.
Eagle Boot Shop, 848 Columbus Ave.
Eastern Retail Shoe Store, 1,514 3d Ave.
Emerson Shoe Co., 133 Nassau St.
Emerson Shoe Co., 1,381 Broadway.
Emerson Shoe Co., 1,436 Broadway.
Engelman, Sol N., 1,401 St. Nicholas Ave.
Fuhrman Brothers, 5,000 Broadway.
Fxstein, L., 197 Madison Ave.
Falcone, J., 215 E. 106th St.
Farina, R., 1,411 Amsterdam Ave.
Feldman, M., 1,368 St. Nicholas Ave.
Franklin Simon Co., 8th Ave. & B'way.
Friedman Shoe Store, 643 8th Ave.
Friedman Shoe Store, 691 9th Ave.
Friedman Shoe Store, 14 Ave. B.
French, Schriner & Urner, 155 Broadway.
Forbes Shoe Co., Inc., 6 W. Broadway.
Furber, S., 10 Ave. B.
Fuller, Andrew, 2,469 Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Broadway and 34th St.
Goldberg, A., 179 Clinton St.
Goldberg & Goldberg, 35 Ave. D.
Goldberg, M., 174 Ave. B.
Goodman's & Co., 675 3d Ave.
Green & Schiffer, 96 Sheriff St.
Gress, H., 2,238 Amsterdam Ave.
Grossman Shoe Store, 178 5th Ave.
Hanan & Sons, 1,391 Broadway.
Hanan & Sons, 419 Broadway.
Harlem Shoe Co., 1,866 3d Ave.
Harris, A., 482 Columbus Ave.
Heimlich, Chas., 364 Bleeker St.
Hergay Family Shoe Store, 416 W. 125th.
Hirsch, S., 898 3d Ave.
Hopkins & Horowitz, 1,848 3d Ave.
Howard Shoe Store, 5½ Church St.
Hurley Shoe Co., 1,357 Broadway.
Hub Shoe Store, 156 Delancey St.
Ideal, The, 712 Columbus Ave.
Imperial Shoe Co., 707 8th Ave.
Jacobson Stores, 108th St. and Madison Ave.
Jantzen, W. J., 976 Amsterdam Ave.
K. & L. Shop, 181 Ave. D.
Kassel Brothers, 2,590 8th Ave.
Kaufman Brothers, 975 8th Ave.
Kaufman, Louis, 150 Canal St.
Kinzerlberger's Shoe Store, 464 2d Ave.
Kline, S., 127 Duane St.
Knopp's Shoe Store, 189 Clinton St.
Kroenfeld Shoe Shop, 837 9th Ave.
Krostich Shoe Shop, 50 1st Ave.
Krattitschy, M., 175 Clinton St.
Lebenstein, C., 3,578 Broadway.
Leginston Brothers, 398 5th Ave.
Lincoln Shoe Store, 88 Amsterdam Ave.
Long, R. H., 177 Church St.
Macy, R. H., Broadway and 34th St.
Marcus, Max, 237 E. Houston St.
May, A., & Co., 342 Hudson St.
Marks, A. D., 828 Columbus Ave.
Mayer & Sons, 1,496 3d Ave.
Mertzel Shoe Co., 1,380 1st Ave.
Memee, John, 1,383 Ave. A.
Modern Shoe Shop, 210 E. 14th St.
Mouse, H., 80 Delancey St.
McCaaig, John, 572 10th St.
Merit Shoe Store, 973 3d Ave.
Miller's Shoe Store, 157 Greenwich St.
Montngo, G., 2,539½ 8th Ave.
Nabiasch & Sons, 190 Clinton St.
Newark Shoe Store, 124 E. 14th St.
Pace, John L., 2,333 8th Ave.
Packard Shoe Co., 273 3d Ave.
Pick, Gus, 1,334 1st Ave.
Pasternick, 1,961 2d St.
Phillips Brothers, 1,949 2d St.
Rosenbach, 3 Park Row.
Rosenthal Brothers, 887 2d St.
Sabel Brothers, 94 Rivington St.
Saks & Company, B'way and 34th St.
Sawyer, J., 556 W. 134th St.
Scgwateich, J., 165 Rivington St.
Schwartz, W., 1,206 1st St.
Schwartz, J., 100 Reade St.
Stein Brothers, 60 Avenue D.
Solo Shoe Co., 4 Avenue D.
Spitzer, D., 261 Rivington St.
Stein, Ed, 218 Avenue B.
Timmerman, J., 534 9th Ave.
Triedman's Shoe Store, 1,327 Broadway.
Ullman Company, 1,359 Broadway.
Wanamaker, Broadway and 9th St.
Weisendorfer, J., Catherine, cor. Madison St.
Webber, Milton, Inc., 7 Wall St.
Woodruff, D., 100 Wall St.
Wyle, L., 2,544 8th Ave.
Wilsenberg, S., 268 3d Ave.
Well, B., 198 Avenue B.
Wodinsky Bros., I Avenue A.
Yacob Brothers, 2,040 8th Ave.
Yormark, J., 15 8th Ave.
Regal Shoe Store, any store.

BROOKLYN RETAIL DEALERS

Adelson, J., 782 Nostrand Av.
Bag, J., Flushing Av.
Barman Shoe Co., The, 885 Prospect Av.
Batterman, H., B'way and Graham Av.
Beck, H., 3,156 Fulton St.
Bender's Shoe Store, 245 Grand St.
Bernstein, P., 529 Montague St.
Blyn, I., & Sons, 1,263 Broadway.
Block Brothers, 81 Smith St.
Blender, J., 1,920 Fulton St.
Boston Shoe Store, 1,474 Broadway.
Broadway Sample Shoe Store, 1,673 Bedford Av.
Busso, S., 1,671 Broadway.
Carlson, E., 3,219 Fulton St.
Cohen, J. G., 1,606 Fulton St.
David, Wm., 329 Washington St.
Deaner, 107 Graham Av.
Dickstein, S., 572 Gates Av.
Douglas, W. L., 473 5th Av.
Douglas, W. L., 703 Broadway.
Douglas, W. L., 1,367 Broadway.
McDougias, 29 Myrtle Av.
Eagle Shoe Store, 297 Smith St.
Emerson Shoe Shop, 338 Fulton St.
Fifth Avenue Shoe Shop, 682 5th Av.
Fuxus, 135 Smith St.
Garner, G., 359 Crescent St.
Glepp, M., 205 Smith Street.
Goldberg, A., 52 Graham Av.
Groschall, A., 68 Tompkins Av.
Grossman, 53 Smith St.
Hamburg Shoe Shop, 396 Hamburg Av.
Hares, 218 Graham Av.
Herslberg, 546 Nostrand Av.
Horowits & Co., 321 Hamburg Av.
Jack's Shoe Store, 143 Smith St.
Jacobs, A., 2,176 Fulton St.
Jones, H. E., 1,289 Fulton St.
Jones, H. E., 1,589 Fulton St.
Jones, H. E., 394 Flatbush Av.
Jones, H. E., 313 Tompkins Av.
Kaplan, J., 738 Myrtle Av.
Klien & Sons, 1,800 Fulton St.
Levine Shoe Store, 104 3d St.
Linder, Henry, 3,077 Fulton St.
Loeser, Fred'k, Fulton St.
Manal, J. W., 2,759 Atlantic Av.
Marcus Shoe Store, 3,305 Fulton St.
Meade Shoe Store, 102 Myrtle Av.
Metropolitan Shoe Store, 949 4th Av.
Morell Brothers, 1,360 Fulton St.
Mule, M., 973 Flushing Av.
Nelson, 115 Smith St.
Nelson Shoe Shop, 1,267 Fulton St.
Newark Shoe Store, 355 Fulton St.
Nishman, 104 Moore St.
Olivia, 208 Tompkins Ave.
Pilisane, Chas., 137 Graham Ave.
Pfeffer, 35 Sumner Ave.
Queens Shoe Store, 1,141 Liberty Ave.
Rosenberg, B., 147 Sumner Ave.
Rosenbach, H., 2,569 Atlantic Ave.
Sachs, L., 3,419 Fulton St.
Saposhnick, 7,217 13th Ave.
Schosen, E., 397 Fulton St.
Schwarts, E., 969 Manhattan Ave.
Schwarts, E., 545 Central Ave.
Serici, M., 459 De Kalb Ave.
Sherling, K., 83 Tompkins Ave.
Singer Shoe Co., 423 Grand St.
Smith, C., 1,163 Fulton St.
Sommerschein, 2,689 Atlantic Ave.
Stadler, A., 1,718 Pitkin Ave.
Sychuti, Mr., 1,429 Broadway.
Teffer, Sam, 35 Sumner Ave.
Teller, S., 496 Metropolitan Ave.
Trissano, S., 123 Tompkins Ave.
Wexler, A., 2,136 Fulton St.
Weisenberg Shoe Store, 571 Nostrand Ave.
White House Shoe Store, 4,324 13th Ave.
Summon, V. X., 344 De Kalb Ave.

LONG ISLAND RETAIL DEALERS

ASTORIA

Egan, J., 123 Fulton St.
Ross, Richards, 27 Flushing Ave.
Rothstein, B., 196 Main St.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Brust, W., 490 Central Ave.
Brown, A. H., 1,604 Central Ave.
Frohman, S., 400 Central Ave.
Nesshnal, A. L., Far Rockaway.
Solaman, Far Rockaway.
Torrey Boot Shop, 1,015 Central Av.

FLUSHING

Richard, Abrahamson, 94 Main St.

JAMAICA

Avenie, J., 90 Smith St.
Boston Boot Shop, 348 Fulton St.
Imperial Shoe Co., 365 Fulton St.
Plant Brothers, 331 Fulton St.

RICHMOND HILL

Jensen, B. C., 1,231 Jamaica Ave.
Henke, A. C., 2,817 Jamaica Ave.
Rex Shoe Co., 3,215 Jamaica Ave.
Venedict Shoe Store, 1,217 Jamaica Ave.

STATEN ISLAND RETAIL DEALERS

PORT RICHMOND

August, C., 2,082 Richmond Terrace.
Clark, D. W., 17 Richmond Ave.
Levy, H. M., 2,086 Richmond Terrace.
Sullivan's Shoe Store, 770 Richmond Ave.

STAPLETON

Caffrey, J. E., 867 Bay St.
Lemelion, J., 698 Bay St.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Isaacs, 1,195 Castleton Ave.

BRONX RETAIL DEALERS

Barman Shoe Store, 740 Westchester Ave.
Beck Hazzard Shoe Store, 2,258 3d Ave.
Boston Shoe Store, 506 Claremont Parkway.
Boston Shoe Store, 718 Westchester Ave.
Burnett, S. D., 1,896 3d Ave.
Debaise, 2,061 Boston Road.
Dorpin, M., 931 E. 169th St.
Dulca, H., 2,482 Hoffman Ave.
Eisenberg, F., 956½ Westchester Ave.
Elrinda, J. E., 970 Westchester Ave.
Ecker, 3,053 3d Ave.
Foblin, J. R., 1,077 S. Boulevard.
Friedman, E., 2,188 3d Ave.
Friedman, E., 2,935 3d Ave.
Gittelson, M. J., 739 Westchester Ave.
Green Boot Shop, 967 Longwood Ave.
Greenbaum, Jos., 458 Brook Ave.
Greenburg, 4,241 3d Ave.
Grossman, L. E., 2,437 8th Ave.
Grossman, H., 3,117 3d Ave.
K. & M. Shoe Shop, 990 Prospect Ave.
Kats Shoe Store, 1,323 Wilkins Ave.
Kisner & Marksman, 656 Morris Ave.
Karatsa & Sons, 3,637 White Plains Rd.
Ladina, 492 E. 174th St.
La Porta, A., 4,427 3d Ave.
Liberal Shoe Store, 2,391 3d Ave.
Lewis, Chas., 2,429 Jerome Ave.
Liberman, L., 748 Westchester Ave.
Lion Shoe Store, Tremont Ave. and Prospect Ave.
Meyer, M. H., 504 W. 145th St.
Martell, S. H., 1,010 Westchester Ave.
Mingelgreen, Glaser, 883 Longwood Ave.
Model Shoe Shop, 1,055 S. Boulevard.
Minnerman, J., 2,801 Webstar Ave.
Minnerman, J., 2,511 Webster Ave.
Newman Brothers, 3 E. Fordham Road.
Newman, A., 3,825 3d Ave.
Orthopedo Shoe Mfg., 2,067 3d Ave.
Reitman, 3,863 3d Ave.
Rogers & Sons, 826 Westchester Ave.
Roses Shoe Store, 2,180 3d Ave.
Sabatina, W., 1,548 Commonwealth Ave.
Savel, Morris, 3,749 3d Ave.
Scherr, V., 2,660 White Plains Road.
Schulman, L., 167 Norfold Ave.
Schwartz, J., 445 E. 169th St.
Seigel Shoe Store, 556 W. 207th St.
Stern, J., 397 E. 138th St.
Topper & Begger, 2,013 3d Ave.
Ustardt, 649 Elton Ave.
Ventura, P., 667 E. 187th St.
Vogel Shoe Store, 733 E. 183d St.
Walk-Over Shoe Shop, 557 Melrose Ave.
Wittstein, M., 693 Morris Ave.

These Repairmen Re-Sole Shoes With Neōlin

REPAIRMEN—NEW YORK CITY

Alhambra Shoe Repairing Co., 2,402 8th Ave.
American Shoe Repairing Co., 530 E. 138th St.
Aslanian, A., 4 Charles St.
Asmiati, Mike, 200 W. 4th Ave.
Ballower, J., 671 9th Ave.
Bendfeldt, G., 254 Avenue B.
Benedetti, 1,111 Amsterdam Ave.
Benedittj & Bro., 3,066 Broadway.
Billy's Shoe Hospital, 240 E. Houston St.
Blanicke, S., 143 Rivington St.
Boston, The, 1,234 St. Nicholas Ave.
Boston Shoe Co., 906 6th Ave.
Boston Shoe Repair Co., 377 6th Ave.
Bees Brothers, 1,695 2d Ave.
California Shoe Repair Shop, 74 2d Ave.
Camjian, N., 707 Columbus Ave.
Catalano, R., & Co., 3,866 Broadway.
Central Elec. Shoe Repairing Co., 1,696 2d Av.
Central Shoe Rep. Co., 80 E. 125th St.
Central Shoe Rep. Co., 232 8th Ave.
Church St. Shoe Rep. Co., 47 Church St.
Casey, J., 204 W. 23d St.
Colatti, Salvatore, 358 Canal St.
Carlo, C., 3,770 Broadway.
Copotsto, P., 113 Avenue B.
Daniels, Mrs. S. A., 166 Fulton St., Room 417.
Deinaure, A., & Co., 3,631 Broadway.
De Luca, B., 2,848 Broadway.
Di Perna, S., 1,320 2d Ave.
Desimone, P., 240½ E. Houston St.
Durante, Tony, 1,559 3d Ave.
Di Tarsio, Francho, 1,450 5th Ave.
Dombski, W., & Co., 579 Madison Av.
Emanuels, B., 349 St. Nicholas Ave.
Floria, Angelo, 315 W. 13th St.
Frank & Brother, 1,902 7th Ave.
Frank & Patsy, 1,490 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank Sample Shoe Store, 160 6th Ave.
Frank Bros. & Co., 103 W. 10th St.
Fiaremso, M., 2,324 Broadway.
Fleming Shoe Rep. Co., 277 3d Ave.
Fulton Shoe Rep. Co., 62 Fulton St.
Grasso Shoe Rep. Co., 978 2d Ave.
Harlem Shoe Rep. Co., 55 W. 125th St.
Harlem Electric Shoe Rep. Co., 1,765 Park Ave.
Hy Grade Shoe Rep. Co., 1,396 3d Ave.
International Shoe Shop, Inc., 180 Audubon Ave.
Jefferson Shoe Maker, 149 6th Ave.
Kinney, G. R., 233 Broadway.
Kochlberg, M., 155 9th Ave.
Kopstein, E., 1,455 Avenue A.
Kotch & Restaino, 2,411 Broadway.
La Stella & Celeri Leather Co., 206 1st Ave.
Losinsky, J., 1,277 3d Ave.
Luigi, V., 2,204 7th Ave.
Luskin, Sam, 1,647 1st Ave.
Marmora, Mike, 21 E. 11th St.
Mirabello, G., 3,068 Broadway.
Montano, Louis, 563 Amsterdam Ave.
Morace & Company, 4,552 Broadway.
Motta, M., & Co., 4,211 Broadway.
Muray Shoemakers, Inc., 126 West Broadway.
Naccarato, R., 2,382 Broadway.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 1,386 St. Nicholas Ave.
Nathan, I., 2,279 8th Ave.
New Goodyear Electric Shoe Rep'g, 2,052 8th Ave.
New York Elec. Shoe Shop Co., 186 2d Ave.
New Central Shoe Rep. Co., 846 3d Ave.
New Central Shoe Rep. Co., 708 9d Ave.
L. Nuccio, 912 9th Ave.
Mumethad Shoe Rep. Co., 22 Beaver St.
Original Shoe Rep. Co., 711 Amsterdam Ave.
Original Shoe Shop, Inc., 171 Amsterdam Ave.
Orlando, F., 604 E. 14th St.
Paradise, J., 3,690 Broadway.
Pascal, Nurzio, 535 Broome St.
Pietro, J., 219 3d Ave.
Polter, L., 1,675 3d Ave.
Quick Shoe Rep. Co., 99 3d Ave.
Racenese, Sam, & Co., 515 Columbus Ave.
Rapid, W. R., 282 Audubon Ave.
Razzian, Chas., 2,158 Amsterdam Ave.
Reid-Carroll Co., 190 William St.
Ritta, E., 305 Bleecker St.
Rivista, Alfonso, 1,219 3d Ave.
Robertsen & Sons, 7 W. 14th St.
Robertson & Sons, 113 William St.
Ruse, James, 116 Greenwich St.
Salomowitz, J., 13-14 Horatio St.
Sauer, J., 451 Canal St.
Savova, C., 1,089 St. Nicholas Ave.
S. & S. Shoe Rep. Co., 238 Fulton St.
Scherer, L., 638 5th St.
Sherman Shoe Rep. Co., 561 W. 207th St.
Schiffer, M., 391 Amsterdam Ave.
Sciacca, Jos., 471 Amsterdam Ave.
Sclafavi, S., 1,831 Amsterdam Ave.
Sebald, Peter, 3,540 Broadway.
Serasadarin, J., 2,264 Amsterdam Ave.
Sorrentino, Louis, 168 4th Ave.
Speciale, J., 362 W. 43d St.
Speleotes, P., 3,792 Broadway.
Taccia, T., & Co., 3,653 Broadway.
Tebilzsky, J., 382 3d Ave.
Terrara, L., 3,100 Broadway.
Thoss, Pappas L., 3,842 Broadway.
United Shoe Co., 1,392 3d Ave.
United Shoe Rep. Co., 42 W. 125th St.
The U. S. Shoe Rep. Co., 146 3d Ave.
United Elec. Shoe Rep. Co., 129 2d Ave.
United Shoe Mfg. Co., 462 6th Ave.
Waxman, J., 646 9th Ave.
Weiss, H., 1,471 3d Ave.
Yorkville Shoe Rep. Co., 1,835 2d Ave.
Zaccare, T., 3,906 Broadway.

BRONX REPAIRMEN

Bastène, John, 1,777 S. Boulevard.
Bolisena, A. C., 601 Crescent Ave.
Boundland Shoe Repair Co., 1,036 S. Boulevard.
Brandt Shoe Repair Co., 580 Concord Ave.
Bronx Shoe Repairing Co., 758 Courtlandt Ave.
Bronx Shoe Repair Co., 1,271 Boston Road.
Ceraold, Salvatore, 851 Westchester Ave.
Christopher, M., 865 Melrose Ave.
College Shoe Maker, 1,254 Amsterdam Ave.
Contino, Frank, 41 Bedford St.
Demsky, J., 1,447 Boston Road.
Despold, Antonia, 32 W. Fordham Road
Dicoll, Jos., 297 Willis Ave.
Emanuel, L., 1,199 Bryant St.
Gerof, A., 11 E. Fordham Road.
Guarantee Shoe Repairing Co., 633 E. 169th St.
Jarussi, H., 7 W. 184th St.
International Shoe Repairing Co., 1,894 S. Boulevard.
James Brothers, 726 Tremont Ave.
Lewis, E., 521 Westchester Ave.
The Marathon Co., 952 Westchester Ave.
Melrose Shoe Repairing Co., 388 E. 161st St.
Modesto, T., 1,759 Mt. Hope Ave.
Modern Shoe Repair Co., 7,316 3d Ave.
N. Y. Shoe Repair Co., 923½ Westchester Ave.
N. Y. Shoe Repair Co., 946 Westchester Ave.
Original Shoe Repairing Co., 225 Willis Ave.
Panama, Louisi, 957 E. 163d St.
Postilone, J., 613 Westchester Ave.
Pulletts, N., 825 Freeman St.
Rapid Shoe Repair Co., 426 Willis Ave.
Rimoli, P., & Sons, 152 W. Fordham Rd.
Rotham, Ph., 901½ E. 180th St.
Royal Shoe Repair Co., 925½ Freeman St.
Ruccia Brothers, 2,454 Jerome Ave.
Ruccia Brothers, 2,471 Grand Concourse.
Schmitt, Mike, 490 E. 176th St.
Semeriqlis, Joseph, 496 E. 169th St.
Schulder, H., 944 Melrose Ave.
Schulder, E., 557 Brook Ave.
Siacuza, G., 965 Freeman St.
United Shoe Repair Co., 516 E. 169th St.
Volpe, D., 167 E. 169th St.

REPAIRMEN—BROOKLYN

Albanese, Nick, 220 Graham Ave.
Arnedeo, C., 738 Nostrand Ave.
Birbiglia, L., 614 Hamburg Ave.
Bonanne, J., 396 Tompkins Ave.
Bonanne, J., 391 Bedford Ave.
Brockton Shoe Rep. Co., 236 Crescent St.
Champion Elec. Shoe Rep., 3,394 Fulton St.
Champion Shoe Repairer, 3,427 Fulton St.
Chiusano Bros., 958 Fulton St.
Crifasi, J., 4,824 3d Ave.
Dominco, Rosario, 242 7th Ave.
Eagle Shoe Repairer, 4,409 18th Ave.
Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 180 Court St.
Falcona, T., 818 Coney Island Ave.
Feitman, S., 30 Nostrand Ave.
Fiorenza, B., 603 Myrtle Ave.
Frisina, F., 882 Nostrand Ave.
Gargano, T., 456 Tompkins Ave.
Geannotto, V., 187 Howard Ave.
Goodyear Repairing, 7,710 3d Ave.
Goodyear Shoe Repairing, 1,511 Mermaid Ave.
Gremaldo, D., 333 Sumner Ave.
Gronquist, Chas., 68 3d Ave.
Iskiyan, S. L., 7,912 3d Ave.
Lebow, M., 322 Tompkins Ave.
Levitt, B., 140 Harrison Ave.
Maggi & Hall, 276 Jay St.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 1,382 Fulton St.
Milke, Joe, 134 Sterling Place.
Naples, J., 812 Nostrand Ave.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 75 Hoyt St.
Nelson, B., 78 Fleet St.
Oliva, M., 753 Nostrand Ave.
Paciello, V., 254 3d Ave.
Palerion, P., 955 Tompkins Ave.
Palamara, J., 127 Court St.
Palish, L., 479 Marcy Ave.
Panama Shoe Repairing Co., 4,224 18th Ave.
Plaza Elec. Shoe Rep., The, 349 Reading St.
Reliable Shoe Repairing Co., 1,146 Bedford Ave.
Rizzo, P., 533 Crescent St.
Rogasky, I., 93 Graham Ave.
Russo, Rocco, 178 Rockaway Ave.
Ruvolo, J., 356 Court St.
St. Mark's Shoe Rep. Co., 696 Nostrand Ave.
Samuelson, H., 915 Marcy Ave.
Schrank, L., 807 Marcy Ave.
Taylor, L. J., 575 Hamburg Ave.
Thompson, S. S., 169 7th Ave.
Triangle Shoe Co., 72 6th Ave.
Turans, Michael, 213 Linwood St.
United Shoe Rep. Shop, 329 Fulton St.
Union Shoe Factory, 356 Myrtle Ave.
Warurck Shoe Rep., 2,905 Fulton St.

LONG ISLAND REPAIRMEN

ASTORIA, L. I.

Mesichelli, Frank, 257 Franklin St.

JAMAICA, L. I.

American Shoe Repairing, 429½ Fulton St.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Cestari, Michael, 5 Mott Ave.
Progresso Shoe Repair Shop, 2,140 Mott Ave.
Quick Shoe Repair Co., Central Ave.

FLUSHING, L. I.

Kotcias, A., 84 Main St.
Rizzo, George, 66 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I.

Bellis, F. B., 197 Jackson Ave.
Speciale, B., 226 Prospect St.
Speciale, R., 73 Wilbur Ave.
Vicani, N., 165 Academy St.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Champion Elec. Shoe Rep. Co., 3,696 Jamaica Ave.
Economic Shoe Rep. Co., 2,706 Jamaica Ave.
Internation Shoe Rep. Co., 2,332 Jamaica Ave.

JAMAICA, L. I.

La Rossa, Jos., 17 N. Washington St.
Matt's Repair Shop, 14 S. Washington St.
Pittari, Dan, 52 Flushing Ave.

WOODHAVEN, L. I.

Need Shoe Rep. Co., 4,174 Jamaica Ave.

STATEN ISLAND REPAIRMEN

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.

Andrews, A., 1,912 Richmond Terrace.
Original Shoe Rep. Co., The, 150 Richmond Ave.
Tirone, G., 2,078 Richmond Terrace.
U. S. Shoe Rep. Co., 2,071 Richmond Terrace.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I.

Holman, H., 24 Richmond Terrace.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

Castleton Shoe Co., 1,160 Castleton Ave.
Richmond Borough Shoe Rep. Co., 425 Jewett Ave.

STAPLETON, S. I.

Kaplan, H., 70 Canal St.
Stapleton Shoe Rep. Co., 139 Canal St.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

Mantra, L., 105 Stayvesant Place.
Motola, F., 671 Richmond Terrace.

Neōlin Soles

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Better than Leather

LIGHT NOTRE DAME TEAM DOWNS ARMY

Westerners Stop Oliphant and Administer First Beating in Two Years.

SWIFT ATTACK TRIUMPHS

Fast Back Field of Visitors Tears Way to Touchdown and Victory by 7 to 2 Tally.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 3.—The great Elmer Oliphant and the Army football team crumpled up before the persistent attack of a lighter but scrappier eleven from Notre Dame this afternoon, the soldiers meeting their first defeat in two years by a score of 7 to 2. The Army got the jump right at the start and a blocked punt sent the ball spinning behind the Westerners' goal line for a safety.

With this burst of luck in their favor the rooting cadets and their friends, who crowded all sides of the gridiron on the wind-swept plains, shouted in joy at the expectation of a sure victory. They took too much for granted, however, and before the afternoon waned the Notre Dame youngsters had stopped the battering, line-smashing Oliphant in his tracks and administered a shocking defeat to a team which was being hailed as one of the greatest the Point had seen in years.

Lighter by many pounds, and handicapped by a slippery, muddy field, Notre Dame began an uphill fight which resulted in a triumphant 70-yard march in the third and fourth periods which carried Brandy, the Notre Dame half back, over the Army goal line with the touchdown which gave them victory. Captain Rydzweski kicked the goal. This spectacle of the big Army line being hammered back, yard by yard, in this great procession down the field, brought pangs of anguish to the followers of the Army eleven, and, although the players were begged and implored to buck up and halt the invaders, the soldiers were bowled over like so many tenpins, and the quicker and more aggressive Westerners reveled in the joy of victory.

Oliphant Is Played to Finish.

The conquering of Oliphant did not come until that remarkable player had expended almost every ounce of power in his short, stocky body in a desperate effort to jam his way through the Notre Dame line. In the fourth period, after Notre Dame had scored, Oliphant, smarting under the humiliation which threatened the unstained record of the team which he was leading, woke up to great deeds and tried to enliven his teammates to the same enthusiasm.

After Notre Dame's touchdown, early in the fourth period, when it had torn the Army line asunder during that fearful trip of seventy yards, Gipe, the Notre Dame kicker, booted the ball to Oliphant on the kick off. He caught it on the fifteen-yard line and, rushing head down with bull-like fury, he dug his cleats into the soft turf, ducked and dodged his way past the Notre Dame tacklers, until he had gone fifteen yards and planted the pigskin on his own thirty-five-yard line.

Murrill, the Army quarter back, then began to bark out signals in sharp staccato notes. The signals all sounded different, but they all meant the same thing. Murrill fed the ball to Oliphant on every play. His first lunge through the line carried him sprawling eight yards ahead. Then Notre Dame was penalised five yards for offside play. The Westerners were overanxious to get through and subdue this irresistible Army "tank."

Again the ball went to Oliphant and e jammed his way through for ten rds and another first down. In every sh there was a trail of bruised, limp otre Dame tacklers. Once or twice uring the desperate effort by the Army, Murrill gave the ball to Hahn, one of the Army half backs, but he was spilled before he started. Once he was thrown for a loss. But the Westerners couldn't spill Oliphant. He tore through them like a wild man. They tackled him around the neck and the body and the knees, and he shook them off. He got little help from his teammates, they were busy holding their own with the lighter Notre Dame line.

Marvel at Strength of Oliphant.

Oliphant plowed his way through the entre again for eight yards, and again Notre Dame was penalized for off-side play. The ball was slowly but surely going down toward the Westerner's goal line. But it was all through Oliphant's terrific line smashing. Although the crowd was up on its feet yelling like mad at this magnificent exhibition of strength, it was asking between cheers whether any human frame would be able to stand the bruising punishment which Oliphant was gladly suffering to reclaim the lost prestige of the Army eleven.

One by one the whitewash marks, five yards apart, were passed and left behind by Oliphant in his personally conducted parade. It thrilled the spectators and there was nothing but admiration for the great feat which the Army leader was doing almost alone. Now Oliphant had the ball on Notre Dame's 30-yard line. Here Murrill changed his tactics for a moment. He fell back as if to make a kick, but, instead, he fooled the whole Notre Dame team with a forward pass which soared over the line into the hands of Oliphant, who raced down the field until he was forced out of bounds on the 24-yard line.

Now the Cadets began to yell for a touchdown. At the pace Oliphant was going, a touchdown was a certainty. He had the Westerners in retreat and it was only a question as to whether the Army fullback's strength would hold out. Again he wiggled and bored his way through the sturdy line of fighting Westerners. Again they were spilled in all directions on the soft turf, as he came through with terrific impact. Oliphant now had the ball on Notre Dame's 19-yard line, with a score in sight.

But Oliphant was tired. His team mates were also tired trying to stop the persistent Notre Dame players, as they came tearing through. When they did get their arms on Oliphant they threw him and threw him so hard that they buried his nose into the turf. This treatment began to tell on the players, who seemed to be made of iron. He was weakening, as any human being would have to weaken, under the gruelling ordeal.

Murrill chose a bluff play, which did not work, and West Point lost the ball and lost the only chance it had to score. Murrill dropped back to the 26-yard line and got down on his knees as if to hold the ball for a place kick. Oliphant, covered with perspiration, tore his head gear from his head and the cold blasts which swept down the Hudson blew his blonde hair back from his feverish forehead. He got ready to make the kick, but instead Murrill tried to throw a forward pass to Horr, behind the Notre Dame goal line. King, one of the Notre Dame ends, jumped high in the air and grabbed the ball with a spectacular catch, which spelled defeat for the Army. Their last chance was gone, and all of Oliphant's great work was for naught.

Army Gets Opening Break.

On the second play of the game the luck broke against Notre Dame, and before the contest was two minutes old the Cadets had scored two points on a safety in a manner which would take the heart out of almost any team.

The Army kicked off, Oliphant booting the yellow ball to Miller, the Western full back, who was nailed on his own 25-yard line by the Army tacklers. Gipe, who did the kicking for Notre Dame, dropped back behind his own goal line and called for the ball from Captain Rydzweski at centre. The pass was low, and before Gipe could boot the ball out of danger, Knight, the Army's right tackle, tore through the mass of players and blocked the punt. The ball bounded out of Gipe's reach and rolled away. Allison dropped on the ball for a West Point safety.

Instead of being chagrined at this unexpected turn of events, the Notre Dame players went about the task of making up for their error, full of fight. Putting the ball into play on the 20-yard line, Gipe, Miller, and Brandy tried to bore through the Army line, but gathered only eight yards in four downs, so Gipe punted to Murrill on the Army's 38-yard line, and on the next play Oliphant punted it back to Notre Dame's 25-yard line.

An exchange of punts gave the Army the ball on their own 45-yard line, and Oliphant then began to tear holes in the Notre Dame forwards. The Army captain battered the Westerners back yard after yard, until West Point had the ball on the 33-yard mark. Oliphant dropped back to the 39-yard mark and made a futile effort to make a place kick against the crosswind. The kick failed by a wide margin.

Another Stunt by Notre Dame.

The Notre Dame team brought a brand-new trick east with them, and had the players and spectators puzzled throughout the game. The Western players all wore headgears made of the same yellow leather as the ball, and every time a Notre Dame player was tackled he would pull off his headgear and send it rolling, along the turf. For some time the West Point players were fooled, and they scrambled helter-skelter after what they thought was a fumbled ball. Notre Dame worked the hoax as often as they could, and throughout the game the soldiers had to be unusually alert because of Notre Dame's trickery. The top of the Westerners' yellow headgear is exactly the shape of a football, so this probably will furnish material for another new rule by the football Rules Committee when it meets again.

West Point has a team of giants which would furnish wonderful material for a powerful eleven if conditions were normal. As it is, the soldiers' eleven is slow and backward in development. The whole attack is built around Oliphant, and when Notre Dame found a way to stop the Army's battering ram the soldiers' march toward success stopped.

In this year's Notre Dame team, Coach Harper has another one of those quick, shifty elevens which plays interesting football. The Westerners were outweighed, and this disadvantage told heavily against them because of the slippery condition of the gridiron. Allison, the Notre Dame quarter back, was a regular dancing master, and he jumped around behind the line all the time, keeping the West Pointers on the anxious seat about which way he was going to jump next. Notre Dame's backfield was unusually light, but quick at starting, and went through with a driving assault at great speed. They shift about sprightly in various formations behin the line and there is enough deception to their attack to make it dangerous.

The Notre Dame team did not open up with the forward pass attack which they have used with much success this season. They found a weak place in the left side of the Army line, and they launched a quick, sharp attack against it. This is the side of the line which missed Vandergraff, for Pulsifer and Luce furnished an easy target for the Notre Dame backs.

Philbin Stops Oliphant.

The heroic efforts of the Notre Dame team against the heavy, clumsy Army line began to show results in the third period. Oliphant had by clever use of a delayed pass carried the ball 15 yards on a hair-raising rush to Notre Dame's 35-yard line. Philbin, the Notre Dame right tackle, did some remarkable defense work at this time, and it was his strong arms which finally brought Oliphant to earth. West Point's chances seemed bright at this point and Murrill chanced a forward pass. Oliphant dropped back as if to punt, and then buried the ball far over the line, but Brandy, Notre Dame's half back, jumped up and grabbed the ball in its wild flight. He caught the ball on the 20-yard line and raced through the West Pointers to the 40-yard line before he was bowled over.

Gipe, Brandy, and Miller, the Notre Dame backs, began to puncture the left side of the Army line. They made great holes in this section of the Army defense and started on their proud march toward the Army goal line. Gipe tossed a beautiful forward pass to Andrews which covered nearly 20 yards, and the driving, smashing attack of the Notre Dame backs pushed the Army back, yard by yard, until Gipe planted the ball on the Army's 20-yard line.

Then Gipe, who was the most consistent ground gainer among the westerners, skirted around the Army's left end behind compact interference for a 12-yard gain, being downed upon the Army's eight-yard mark. It began to look bad for the Army line this time was disorganized. It was the secondary defense which was stopping all the Notre Dame rushes. They went through the line of green Army giants as if the defense was of tissue paper.

With the ball on the seven-yard mark, the third period ended and the teams changed territory. On the first lineup in the fourth period, the Notre Dame backfield lined up three abreast. Gipe, Miller and Brandy. Quarterback Allison gave a signal and the backs shifted quickly into a diagonal line. Gip directed at the weak left side of the Army line. Allison tossed the ball to Brandy and that diagonal line cut through the left tackle and guard like a knife as Brandy with the pigskin tucked under his arm went sprawling through the mass of players and fell over the goal line for a touchdown. Rydzweski kicked an easy goal and the Army team was duly humbled, 7 to 2.

The line up:

Army, (2.)	Position.	Notre Dame.
March	L. E.	Hayes
Pulsifer	L. T.	Andrews
Luce	L. G.	Zora
Stokes	C.	Rydzewski
Adams	R. G.	Madigan
Knight	R. T.	Philbin
Shrader	R. E.	King
Murrill	Q. B.	Allison
Monroe	L. H. B.	Gipe
Hahn	R. H. B.	Brandy
Oliphant	F. B.	Miller

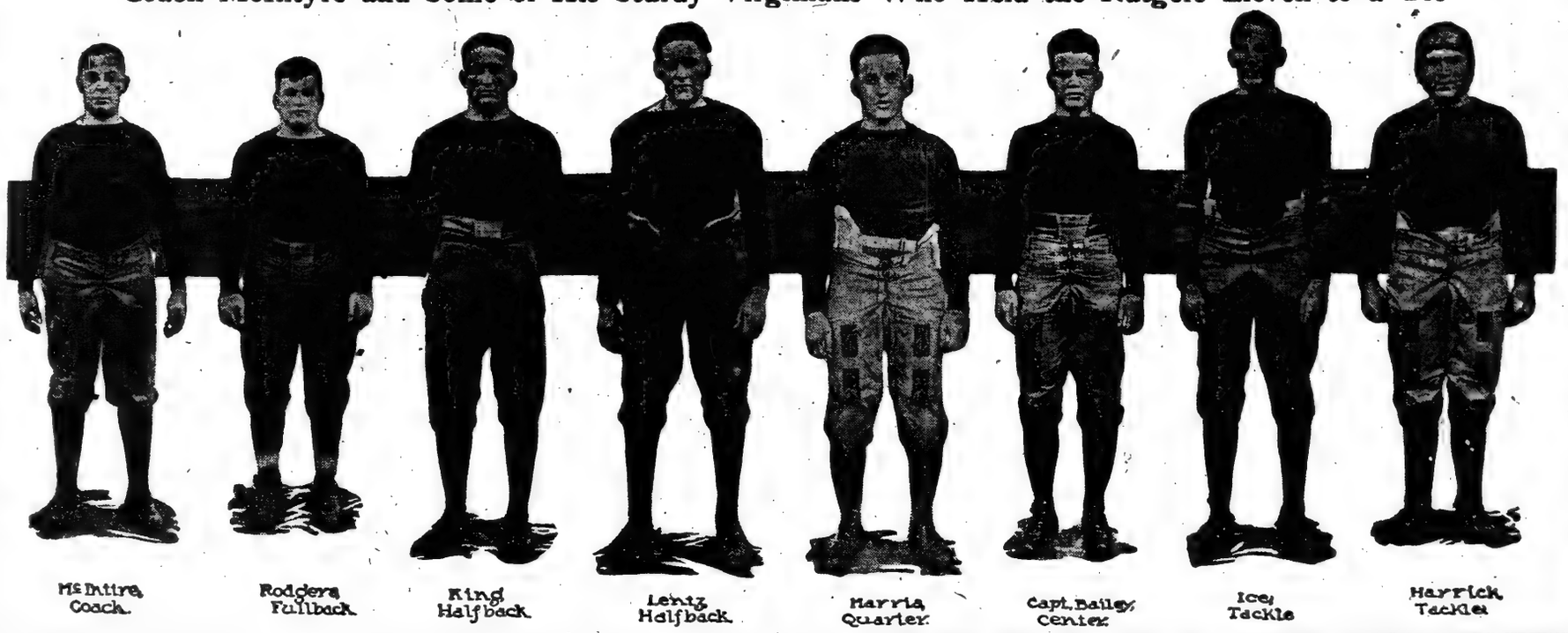
SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	2	0	0	0—2
Notre Dame	0	0	0	7—7

Army scoring: Safety, Allison (of Notre Dame.) Notre Dame scoring: Touchdown, Brandy. Goal from touchdown—Rydzewski. Referee—L. H. Andrews, Yale. Umpire—A. J. Donnelly, Trinity. Head linesman—Cochems, Wisconsin. Time of periods—12 minutes each.

Substitutes—West Point: Barrick for Murrill, Murrill for Barrick, Dinkens Pulsifer, White for Monroe.

Coach McIntyre and Some of His Sturdy Virginians Who Held the Rutgers Eleven to a Tie



McIntire, Coach. Rodgers, Fullback. King, Halfback. Lentz, Halfback. Harris, Quarter. Capt. Bailey, Center. Ice, Tackle. Harrick, Tackle.

RODGERS EARNS TIE IN RUTGERS BATTLE

Powerful West Virginia Back Matches Ability of Scarlet and Game Ends 7 to 7.

LOCAL TEAM SCORES FIRST

Southerners Overwhelmed at Start of Contest by Attack of Sanford's Speedy Eleven.

Rutgers's mighty football machine, a finished product of the coaching of George Foster Sanford, was held at bay yesterday by the plucky University of West Virginia team in a stirring battle at New Brunswick. The balanced score of 7 to 7 represents a substitution for expected victory which can cause nothing but chagrin to the Jersey collegians. In power Rutgers was the superior, but the big team, which has made an enviable record thus far, was suddenly awakened to the fact that power is not everything in football, and, because the breaks of the last half were against them, the New Jersey team was forced to be satisfied with a tie.

To the mountaineers the result was no doubt as gratifying as it was stupefying to the cohorts of Rutgers. Torn and battered in the first quarter, the West Virginia eleven could hardly have expected anything other than defeat, and that by a far-fetched margin; yet when everything was tinged with a hue of deepest indigo for the visitors the tide of battle surged the other way, and West Virginia almost tasted of triumph, so great was the leap from its lowly status of the first quarter to the exalted plane of the third.

It was largely one player who saved the men of West Virginia from defeat. He was Errett Rodgers, listed to play full back, but really he might have carried the insignia of other positions too, so great was his ability in both offense and defense. It was he who scored astonishing advances around the Rutgers ends and through the Rutgers line. It was this sturdy back, too, who scored the West Virginia touchdown, and kicked the goal from that touchdown from a rather difficult angle for the point that tied the score.

Rodgers Was the Drive.

Rodgers was not only in every play, he was actually the drive of each play. When it came to the aerial game, which was resorted to by both teams in the third and fourth quarters, it was Rodgers who sent the ball sailing true to King on several occasions. With Rodgers subtracted from the West Virginia team, Rutgers would have won decisively. He was the measure of strength between defeat and the tie score.

Rutgers seemed a giant gone blind in that fatal third quarter. The breaks were with the visitors, but Rutgers by bad judgment helped along the tide that was to engulf the advantage won earlier in the game. The weakness of the eleven was found in its inability to produce a kicker of anywhere near the ability of King, who punted for the West Virginians. Had Rutgers possessed such a one the visitors from the Southland would never have scored their only touchdown. But Whitehill of the Jersey eleven could not match the standard required. He sent several punts sailing away for good distance, but he was a bit slow in getting the ball away, and once or twice his kicks fizzled miserably.

The West Virginia touchdown was the result of a kicking duel between King and Whitehill. The former sent a long spiral sailing down the field when the backs could not make any impression on the Rutgers line. It went far over the defense men who were waiting to receive it, and, striking near the Rutgers goal, bounced back and finally rested on the half-yard mark of the Sanford eleven. Rutgers first tried to gain, but the West Virginians were firm in their defense and Whitehill was forced to kick. The ball was blocked by the visitors, and it was West Virginia's ball on Rutgers 10-yard mark.

It was Rodgers on whom was pinned the faith of the Southerners. On the first play he skirted an end and finally managed to slip past the Rutgers men to the 3-yard mark. Again he carried the ball, and this time he punched his way straight through the Rutgers line for a touchdown. A minute later he kicked the goal and the hopes of a Rutgers victory melted away. The rejuvenation of the West Virginia team that followed held Rutgers at a safe distance, despite furious assaults by the local team.

Rutgers Vicious in Early Attack.

From the manner in which Rutgers started the game it was thought that the Sanford eleven would overwhelm its opponents. West Virginia, conqueror of the Navy, seemed to be suddenly shorn of its strength, and its line was torn asunder by the fierce attack of the Sanford warriors. It did not take long to establish the Rutgers' touchdown. West Virginia kicked off and then Rutgers started a procession toward the visitors' goal.

From the 30-yard mark, from where the kick-off was run back, the Rutgers avalanche rolled over the West Virginia eleven, hurling it back with each assault until the Sanford pupils were within striking distance of a touchdown. The progress of Whitehill, Gardner, Kelley, and Baker seemed to be impossible to check. They ripped off gains as they willed, some of them for as much as 15 yards, while a snappy forward pass from Whitehill to Feitner netted 20 yards. Even a penalty did not check the Sanford team.

To the twenty-yard line, to the fifteen, to the ten, the play went with irresistible force, and then came a change in the defense of West Virginia. Rutgers' progress came to an end at the ten-yard mark, when West Virginia took the ball on downs. King, to get the dangerous pigskin as far away as possible, booted it down to his own 45-yard line, Baker fumbling but recovering for Rutgers.

Another assault then began and the story of the previous march was re-enacted. Swiftly Rutgers advanced on the goal, and this time the play would not be denied. Whitehill did heroic work in advancing the ball, and Kelley, Baker, and Gardner contributed sizeable gains so that it was only a few minutes after the first touchdown had been turned aside that West Virginia was again called upon for a defense under her goal posts.

Kelley Makes Touchdown.

With the ball on West Virginia's 23-yard line, Whitehill buffeted his way through for eight yards, and Kelley, on the next play, carried the pigskin to the 12-yard mark. Whitehill took the ball straight through centre to the 5-yard line, and Kelley went the remaining distance for the touchdown on a play that slipped outside right tackle. The touchdown was almost directly under the goal posts, and Baker kicked an easy goal.

West Virginia gave the first threat of a tally early in the second quarter. After Whitehill had punted poorly to midfield, and the leather had been run back five yards, it was West Virginia's ball on the Rutgers 45-yard line. The Southerners steadily advanced to the 17-yard mark when a penalty for holding momentarily halted the progress. West Virginia called into the fray an aerial attack that almost caused the crossing of the Rutgers line. The first pass from Rodgers to Heavner netted twenty-two yards and the ball was again within eleven yards of a touchdown. Before Rutgers recovered from the suddenness of the first aerial attack another pass shot out from Rodgers to King, and this advanced the leather to the Rutgers four-yard line.

Here the Sanford pupils braced and the assault of Rodgers was hurled back on each try until it was Rutgers' ball on downs. Rutgers elected to rush the ball out instead of kicking and had placed it well out of danger when the half ended.

The hint of power which West Virginia had in the second quarter revived with telling effect in the third quarter, when the West Viginians scored directly because of the blocked kick. However, while the play was in a measure one of the breaks of the game, nevertheless the visitors were playing far better football than at the outset of the game and Rutgers could not make consistent advances.

Try Multiple Kick.

In the fourth quarter Rutgers tried desperately to earn a decisive margin of victory. In the first few minutes, with the ball on West Virginia's 33-yard line, the men formed for the multiple kick after two remarkable forward passes had made a goal a possibility. It was remarked by one Rutgers supporter that this formation had never resulted in the ball being blocked. If that is true, then a precedent was set yesterday, for the Rutgers' line failed to hold and the ball went to West Virginia on her own 25-yard line. Rutgers was offered another chance for a score when Rodgers, justifying the faith that was held in him to do everything, fumbled. It was Rutgers' ball on West Virginia's 35-yard line.

The advance again began, and the ball went to the West Virginia 20-yard line, when a forward pass was tried in sheer desperation because line plunging was of no avail. The pass crossed the goal line incomplete, and the ball went on the West Virginia men on their own 20-yard line. Rodgers made a short gain, and King punted the ball out of danger. Baker fumbled and recovered the ball on his own 18-yard line. Undismayed, Rutgers again started an advance that looked ominous, even though the game was nearing its close. Progress was made to midfield, where a forward pass went astray and was intercepted by a West Virginia man, and it was the visitors' ball on their own 40-yard line. A few plays more and the game ended.

The lineup:

Rutgers, (7.)	Position.	West Va., (7.)
Rodgers	R. H. B.	Mills
Feitner	L.	Ice
Neuschaefer	L.	Meride
Franke	C.	Bailey
Collins	R. G.	McCue
Kendall	C.	Harrick
Breckley	R. E.	Heavner
Baker	Q. B.	Harris
Kelley	L. H. B.	Lentz
Gardner	R. H. B.	King
Whitehill	F. B.	Rodgers

SCORING BY PERIODS.

Rutgers	7	0	0	0—7
West Virginia	0	0	7	0—7

Touchdowns—Kelley, Rodgers. Goals from touchdowns—Baker, Rodgers.

Substitutions—Rutgers: Gargan for Gardner, West Virginia: Elsweiler for McCue, McCue for Elsweiler, Hager for Heavner, Lewis for Harris, Harris for Lewis.

Referee—Mr. Tufts of Brown. Umpire—Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania. Field judge—Mr. Hollenbeck, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Green, Syracuse. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

EASY FOR BOSTON COLLEGE.

Has Walkover in Contest with Rhode Island State, Winning, 48 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Boston College had a walkover with Rhode Island State at University Heights this afternoon, scoring seven touchdowns, with six goals therefrom, and winning, 48 to 0. The Rhode Island team was greatly outweighed, and could make little headway with its attack, never approaching the Boston College goal line nearer than 35 yards.

Five Boston players shared in the scoring, the most brilliant play being made by Smith, who, recovering a fumbled kick-off near his own goal line, did some fine dodging in a broken field and sifted through for a touchdown. Fitzpatrick did some splendid punting, and as a result of today's play Boston College is confident it can beat Holy Cross next week.

FREQUENT FUMBLES FATAL TO COLUMBIA

Amherst Gathers Up Ball Twice and Carries It Over Goal Line for Victory.

LOCAL ELEVEN STRONGER

Morningside Heights Team Gains Repeatedly, Only to Lose Game Finally by 14 to 6.

No greased pig had a merrier time slipping through the fingers of would-be catchers than did the pigskin used on South Field yesterday in the football game between Columbia and Amherst. The Blue and White backfield booted the ball around so unanimously that Amherst was able to carry home an unearned 14-to-6 victory.

Columbia fumbled so many times that no adding machine could have been found which would have correctly summed up the total. Amherst had no great attack, and its defense proved vulnerable when Columbia tried an offense, but Amherst did not need an attack, and for that matter a defense, since it could rely upon one of the four Columbia backs to drop the ball at a critical time. Amherst needed only to be vigilant and its players were all of that.

Both Amherst touchdowns resulted from a fumble, and both were scored by Phillips of the visitors, who twice picked up the ball and raced away from the Columbia tacklers. In the first quarter Houlahan of Columbia came plowing into the line and was on his way to an appreciable gain when he dropped the ball. Phillips pounced on it and sprinted thirty yards over the goal line. The second disaster came just before the game ended, and at a time when it seemed certain Columbia was to regain its lost prestige. This time it was Shaw who plowed through the line only to drop the ball. Again Phillips picked up the ball, and this time he traveled sixty-eight yards to the goal line and in his sprint he distanced all the Columbia runners who were chasing him.

These were not the only two fumbles of the contest, but they stood out strongly, although there were two more of as great import. In the last period Columbia was slowly but surely advancing the ball toward the Amherst goal line. A masked double pass was executed with Canapary carrying the ball. The play worked brilliantly, and Canapary dodged his way through the line undetected, got clear of the forward and secondary defense, and started on a long journey to the goal line with none but Perry, the Amherst quarter back, between him and the coveted score. Perry proved a mighty obstacle, however, as he tackled Canapary so hard the Columbia man fumbled the ball.

Amherst Recovers Ball.

Three Columbia men tried to pick up the ball, and as many Amherst players rightly tried to fall on it before an Amherst man finally managed to drop on the ball just a few yards from his own goal line. Canapary had covered fully 60 yards in his dash for victory, but his fumble had lost almost all the great gain. It was almost immediately afterward that Shaw made his fumble which resulted in Phillips's second touchdown.

Canapary made another fumble just before the first period ended which almost gave Amherst a touchdown. It was on a punt, and Canapary muffed the ball grossly. Bliss, one of Amherst's tackles, was on the ball so quickly Canapary had no chance to recover the fumble, and in fact Canapary had to hustle to bring down Bliss just 10 yards from the goal line. And there were other fumbles. It seemed that every time a Columbia man tried to handle the ball he dropped it.

Columbia easily outplayed the visitors in every department of the game except in punting, and there Captain Boderhorn of Amherst stood out over and above Houlahan, the Columbia punter. It was the great kicking of Boderhorn which kept Columbia a good distance away from the Amherst goal line and prevented the Blue and White from becoming very dangerous. This punting, coupled with Columbia's inexcusable fumbling, brought victory to Amherst.

It must have been a surprise to Coach Metcalf to find the punter on the Amherst team who was infinitely better than Houlahan, since Metcalf had ordered a defensive, kicking game for Columbia during the first half. This sort of game made a mighty uninteresting battle out of it at the start, though Amherst was unable to pierce Columbia's line, and Columbia made no effort whatever to batter down the visiting forwards.

Notwithstanding that Columbia had its back to its goal posts most of the first half and was desperately checking the advance of Amherst, Columbia refused entirely to take the aggressive, and seemed content to allow Amherst every opportunity to attack. As after results show this sort of game might have been as good as any other since, when Columbia did attack, its offense was nullified by fumbles.

Boderhorn Saves Day.

Amherst made only two first downs during the first half, yet it scored a touchdown and twice forced Columbia to defend its goal from a first-down attack inside the 10-yard line. Boherhorn was forced to punt five times during the first half, but his every effort was so close to 50 yards that Columbia was unable to make any headway. Columbia only tried to rush the ball three times in the first half, and twice good gains were made, but on the other attempt Houlahan made his fumble, which gave Phillips a chance to score the first touchdown.

During the intermission Coach Metcalf evidently decided he had guessed wrongly at the start of the game and sent his charges back for the second half instructed to smash the defense of Amherst. In the opening play of the half Houlahan dashed around end from a kick formation for fifteen yards and Columbia's first down of the game. Shaw added eight yards by a side off tackle, then Canapary tossed a forward pass to Rosen, which added twenty-seven yards more and put Columbia within twenty-two yards of a touchdown in three successive plays.

Columbia could not stand prosperity, for two fumbles followed in rapid succession, and, on the second, Olsen for Amherst recovered the ball. Three times Amherst charged the line, and the net result was five yards. Boderhorn was forced to punt, but his effort hardly measured up to his previous kicks, and Houlahan was downed on Amherst's 40-yard line. Another exchange of punts followed, and Columbia again was forty yards from the goal when the attack started which resulted in Columbia's only touchdown.

The lineup:

Amherst, (14.)	Position.	Columbia, (6.)
Davison	L. E.	Kennedy
Kimball	L. T.	Farrell
Reusswig	L. G.	Kindleberger
Olsen	C.	Galvin
Demarest	R. G.	Healy
Bliss	R. T.	Farer
Davis	R. E.	Cochran
O'Brien	Q. B.	Rosen
Boderhorn	L. H. B.	Houlahan
Phillips	L. H. B.	Canapary
Perry	F. B.	Shaw

Touchdowns—Phillips, (2,) Rosen. Goals from touchdown—Bliss, 2.

Substitutions—Columbia: Weinstein for Kennedy, Campbell for Farrell, Lester for Rosen. Amherst: Caulkins for Phillips, Phillips for Caulkins, Kilby for Davis.

Referee—Mr. Bergen, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Field judge—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—Mr. Heckenberry, Syracuse. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

SUBSTITUTE WINS GAME FOR GREEN

Phillips Kicks Goal in Last Three Minutes of Play, Beating Penn State, 10 to 7.

FURIOUS BATTLE IS WAGED

Pennsylvanians and Dartmouth Each Score a Touchdown and Goal in the First Half.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 3.—With Dartmouth and Penn State tied at 7 to 7 and only three minutes to play, Phillips, substituting for Lehman at full back, kicked a goal from placement from the 23-yard line, enabling Dartmouth to win by a score of 10 to 7.

Dartmouth scored a touchdown in the first period, with Sid Holbrook carrying the ball. Penn State came back in the second period, when Way broke loose for two successive runs of 35 and 30 yards, respectively, placing the ball deep in Dartmouth's territory. Then, just before the period ended, Way picked another hole and went over for a touchdown.

The lineup:

Dartmouth, (10.)	Position.	Penn State, (7.)
Myers	L. E.	Rauch
Healy	L. T.	Tavenner
Neely	L. G.	Kraft
Shepard	C.	Griffith
Youngstrom	R. G.	Charnock
Bovan	R. T.	Black
Ross	R. E.	Conover
McDonough	Q. B.	Way
S. Holbrook	L. H. B.	Reid
C. Holbrook	R. H. B.	Wood
Lehman	F. B.	Gray

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Dartmouth	7	0	0	3—10
Penn. State	0	7	0	0—7

Dartmouth: Touchdowns—S. Holbrook. Goal from touchdown—C. Holbrook. Goal from placement—Phillips, (substitute for Lehman.) Penn. State: Touchdown—Way. Goal from touchdown—Conover.

Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Linesman—Mr. Cannell, Tufts. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.

The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

Christmas Morning "Over There"

IF your gift is to reach him on this day of days you must be a-stirring NOW to get it on its way. Your remembrance will mean so much more this year that you want to be sure that it reaches him ON TIME.

Our Government states that all gifts for "Somewhere in France" or for the boys on Uncle Sam's vessels must be in transit not later than NOVEMBER 15TH.

We can help you definitely in your Christmas giving to the Service—

With our knowledge of a soldier's requirements. Ours is a man's store. We have for years served the military man and his out-of-door brother, the sportsman.

With our large and varied stocks of articles that touch a man's heart. Whatever makes out-of-door living more comfortable, more cheery and more convenient for a man is here.

With proper packing. This is our most practical help of all at this time. Government regulations provide that all gifts must be packed stoutly for their long journey and yet allow for examination by the shipping authorities. We will expertly pack your goods to meet these conditions without extra charge and deliver prepaid.

Useful Things for the Fighter In O. D.

ABERCROMBIE BEDDING ROLL, with large detachable wall pocket, $15.00.

ABERCROMBIE SPECIAL LAMBS' WOOL QUILT, very light and warm, $27.50.

ABERCROMBIE "WARMABOUT" VEST, the lightest and warmest made, $10.50.

AUTO STROP SOLDIERS' SHAVING KIT, complete in pigskin case, $5.00.

BAUSCH & LOMB PRISM BINOCULAR, 8-power, with large fie'd of view, $75.00.

CAMP TOILET KIT, exceptionally high grade, complete with fittings, $4.50.

EVEREADY "DAYLO" FLASHLIGHT, very flat, vest pocket model, $1.25.

GOKEY TRENCH BOOTS, thoroughly waterproofed, 17 inches high, $17.50.

EASTMAN KODAK, Vest Pocket Size, all metal case, very light, $7.00.

EASTMAN KODAK, Post Card Size, special high grade, f.6.3 lens, $55.00.

LEATHER COATS AND ULSTERS, sheepskin lined, six models, $14.00 to $40.00.

O. D. ARMY SWEATER, new regulation, sleeveless model, slip-on, $5.00.

O. D. SLEEPING HOOD, covers entire head, front and back capes, $2.50.

O. D. WRISTLETS, 12 inches long, cover hands to knuckles, $1.00.

PATRICK-DULUTH MACKINAWS, very light and warm, various plaids, $16.00.

SWEATERS AND SWEATER JACKETS, button and slip-on models, $4.00 to $8.00.

WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, coin silver case, $22.50.

WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, 20-year gold case, $25.00.

Preserve This Advertisement for Reference

10-15-17 WARREN STREET

BROWN OUTPLAYED BY SYRACUSE TEAM

Up-State Eleven Upsets Title Aspirations of Providence Players by 6 to 0.

ORANGE ATTACK POWERFUL

Finsterwald, Barsha, M. Brown, and Meehan Charge Through Line to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3.—The boast of the Syracuse players that they would travel back home with the Brown Bears' scalp hanging from their belts proved true at a rare, old battle in Providence today. Syracuse romped a victory, 6 to 0, and once more the Brown is deprived of championship aspirations at the last analysis. It was Syracuse's game from the first march, halfway toward the opposing goal posts, to the final triumphant plunging of the mighty Finsterwald and his cohorts, Barsha, M. Brown, and Meehan, the heady little quarter back.

That the best team won is conceded by all who witnessed the struggle at Andrews Field, but that Brown put up a game fight is also admitted. Outweighed in line and backfield, Brown fought an uphill battle which all but turned defeat into victory, and held a superior eleven to a lone touchdown. Several times Brown had a chance to push over the tying touchdown, but failed miserably in the pinch. Once with the ball on the Syracuse nine-yard line, as a result of a forward pass from Gordon to Williams, the Orange line beat off the attack and kept their goal line unsullied.

Brown's offense proved woefully weak. The Brown line failed to uncover the same old charge which defeated Colgate, while the Orange smashing line of attack, by straight football coupled with crisscrosses and end arounds, proved both baffling and irresistible.

The career of the winning team was a battering one, which crumpled all defense set up against it, and never slackened for one minute in the first half.

Fourteen first downs were made by Syracuse in that first half slaughter, while in the second half they gained the coveted distance only five times. Just there lies the brace of the Brown forwards between the halves when Coach Robinson got in his little word of advice and criticism. The Brown offense was consistently weak, however, only three first downs being made during the entire game and each of these on forward passes.

The forward passing game was the most successful form of the Brunonian attack, in fact, the only method which obtained results. Three successful passes for a total of 65 yards was practically the sum and total of the Brown offense. Outside of that one fatal drive down the field, Syracuse found the Brown defense pretty tough sledding, however, and that is where considerable credit is due the fighter Brown team.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (6.)	Position.	Brown, (0.)
R. Brown	L. E.	Williams
Cobb	L. T.	Sinclair
Alexander	L. G.	Bowman
Robertson	C.	Hoving
Thompson	R. G.	Grabb
Neral	R. T.	Nichols
DeWarner	R. E.	Weeks
Meehan	Q. B.	Coulter
Barsha	L. H. B.	Albright
Finsterwald	R. H. B.	Brooks
M. Brown	F. B.	Gordon

Touchdown—Finsterwald.

Substitutions — Syracuse: Flannery for Barsha, Livshin for Alexander, Steele for Flannery. Brown: Edson for Sinclair, Brisk for Williams, Williams for Brisk, Suggins for Coulter, Coulter for Suggins, Murphy for Nichols, Black for Hoving, Thayer for Edson, Armstrong for Brooks. Referee—Evans, Williams. Umpire—Burleigh, Exeter. Head linesman—McGrath, Boston College. Field Judge—Halloran, Boston.

PITT TOYS WITH OPPONENTS

Westminster No Match for Warner's Speedy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—The University of Pittsburgh easily defeated Westminster at Forbes Field this afternoon by 25 to 0. The game was loosely played, and during the last half the visitors outplayed Glenn Warner's pupils. It was the Pitt second-string men who started the game, and they scored two touchdowns in each of the first two periods. McLaren, the only regular backfield man in the game, made one of the touchdowns and figured prominently in the other scores.

Warner used his third team in the third quarter, and when the final period started sent the regular linemen into the game. The entire Washington and Jefferson team was at the contest, and Pitt was careful not to uncover any plays. Straight football was used all the time.

Wairman, the visitors' quarter back, was the only man that worried the Pitt team. Twice he got loose for 25-yard runs, and if he had had any support from his teammates might have scored. His forward passing was the best seen at Forbes Field this year.

Dapp Fitler was Pitt's best performer. Once he returned a punt 60 yards for a touchdown, and he never failed to gain when carrying the ball. Jim Thorpe, who has been assisting Warner during the last week, was at the game and received a send-off from the student body.

The lineup:

Pittsburgh, (25.)	Position.	Westminster, (0.)
Carlson, (C.)	L. E.	Lewis
V. Allshouse	L. T.	Berry, (C.)
Thoman	L. G.	Runser
Kendrick	C.	Lawther
Stanford	R. G.	Hart
Pearlman	R. T.	Fornof
E. Allshouse	R. E.	Martin
Miller	Q. B.	Weirman
Fitler	L. H. B.	Dunn
McCarter	R. H. B.	Armstrong
McLaren	F. B.	Dorman

Touchdowns—Miller, (2,) McLaren, Pitler. Goal from touchdown—McLaren.

Substitutions—Pittsburgh: Harrington for E. Allshouse, Henry for Carlson, Mitchell for Pearlman, Baurys for Thomas, McIntyre for Kendrick, Gougler for Pitler, Peters for McCarter, Penman for McLaren, McClelland for Miller, Sies for McClelland, Pitler for Sies, Sies for Stanford, Mikesh for Peters, Stuhrand for Baurys, Stahl for McIntyre, Siedel for Mitchell. Westminster: Ashton for Martin, Foster for Hart, Milligan for Dunn, Wiggins for Runser.

Referee—Mr. Berry, Penn State. Umpire—Mr. Dowling, Carnegie Tech. Head linesman—Mr. Drum, Allegheny. Time of periods—12 minutes.

GEORGIA TECH RUNS WILD.

Amasses a Total of 83 Points, While Vanderbilt Is Scoreless.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Georgia Tech's tornado left another wreck in its wake this afternoon when the Vanderbilt Commodores received the short end of an 83 to 0 count. It was the worst defeat that a Vanderbilt team has ever encountered in their many years of football.

Strupper and Guyon, Tech's two all-American half backs, ran wild around the Vanderbilt ends supported by wonderful interference, but it was in returning punts that the two excelled, frequently returning them as far as they had been punted.

The surprise was Tech's forward pass attack. No one believed the Jackets possessed such an attack, not even her own supporters. The golden tornado worked nine forward passes successfully out of thirteen tried, two being intercepted and two failing. The total distance gained was 123 yards.

Vanderbilt registered only three first downs during the game, one on a forward pass, one on penalty, and one on three bucks. Tech registered thirty-nine. Tech's line stood staunch on both offense and defense.

Football Results.

EAST AND SOUTH.

At West Point—Notre Dame, 7; Army, 2.

At Annapolis—Navy, 86; Western Reserve, 0.

At South Field—Amherst, 14; Columbia, 6.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 7; West Virginia, 7.

At Philadelphia — Pennsylvania, 27; Lafayette, 0.

At Providence—Syracuse, 6; Brown, 0.

At Utica—Colgate, 21; Holy Cross, 0.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 19; Pennsylvania State, 7.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 20; Carnegie Tech, 0.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 25; Westminster, 0.

At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 27; Muhlenberg, 0.

At Lewiston, Penn.—Bucknell, 10; Carlisle, 0.

At Hoboken—Stevens, 53; Worcester Tech, 0.

At Middletown—Wesleyan, 6; Williams, 0.

At Baltimore—Swarthmore, 28; Johns Hopkins, 7.

At Schenectady—Springfield Y. M. C. A., 21; Union, 7.

At Lancaster—Haverford, 14; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

At Canton, N. Y.—Hamilton College, 13; St. Lawrence University, 0.

At Emmitsburg, Md.—Lebanon Valley, 42; Mount St. Mary's, 0.

At Buckhannon, W. Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 40; Bethany, 6.

At Northfield, Vt.—Norwich, 7; Middlebury, 7.

At Newton, Mass.—Boston, 48; Rhode Island, 0.

At Brunswick, Me.—Maine, 14; Bowdoin, 0.

At Andover—Andover, 20; Worcester, 6.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 7; Harvard Freshmen, 7.

At Meadville, Penn.—Allegheny, 50; Thiel, 0.

At Gettysburg, Penn.—Gettysburg, 6; St. Johns, 0.

At Newark, Del.—Delaware, 13; Gallaudet, 7.

At Troy—Rensselaer, 35; Hobart, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates, 6; Colby, 6.

At Norristown, Penn.—Villanova, 7; Ursinus, 7.

At Lebanon, Penn. — Albright, 40; Schuylkill Seminary, 0.

At Medford — Tufts, 19; New Hampshire, 3.

At Washington—North Carolina A. and E., 10; Maryland State College, 6.

At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 83; Vanderbilt, 0.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama, 3; Sewanee, 3.

At Auburn, Ala.—Auburn, 68; University of Florida, 0.

WEST.

At Indianapolis—Ohio State, 26; Indiana, 3.

At Chicago—Illinois, 0; Chicago, 0.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Northwestern, 12; Purdue, 6.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 62; Kalamazoo College, 0

At Oberlin—Oberlin, 20; Rochester University, 0.

At Athens, Ohio—Ohio University, 43; Baldwin-Wallace, 0.

At Wooster, Ohio—Wooster, 27; Case, 0.

At Akron, Ohio—Akron, 20; Mount Union, 0.

At Delaware, Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan, 49; Cincinnati, 0.

At Columbia, Mo.—Oklahoma, 14; Missouri, 0.

At Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas University, 9; Kansas Aggies, 0.

At Laramie, Wyo.—University of Denver, 18; University of Wyoming, 0.

At Salt Lake City, Utah—Utah, 25; Colorado Aggies, 12.

At Dayton, Ohio—Miami, 13; Dickinson 0.

At Marietta, Ohio — Washington and Jefferson-Marietta game canceled.

At Ada, Ohio—Ohio Northern-Indiana Aggies game postponed.

At Boulder, Col.—University of Colorado, 18; Colorado College, 17.

SERVICE GAMES.

At New Haven—Newport Naval Reserves, 39; Maine Heavy Artillery, 0.

At Cambridge—Boston Navy Yard, 28; Camp Devens, 0.

At Cambridge—Harvard Informals, 0; Portland Naval Reserves, 0.

At Philadelphia—Camp Meade Officers, 9; United States Marines, 7.

At Iowa City—Great Lakes Naval Station, 23; Iowa, 14.

At Chillicothe, Ohio—Marietta College, 33; 332d Regiment, 0.

At Hamilton, Ohio—Camp Sherman, 26; Camp Taylor, 7.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At Polo Grounds—Stuyvesant H. S., 0; De Witt Clinton H. S., 0.

At Central Park—Rutgers Prep, 3; Hamilton Institute, 0.

At Montclair—Montclair Academy, 6; Bordentown Military Institute, 6.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport H. S., 27; Meriden H. S., 0.

At Horace Mann Field—Hackley School, 13; Horace Mann School, 0.

At Clason Point—Clason Point Military Academy, 93; St. Regis H. S., 0.

At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 46; Stone School, 0.

At Garden City—St. Paul's School, 39; Columbia Freshmen, 0.

At Princeton—Peddie Institute, 6; Princeton Prep, 3.

COLUMBIA CUBS BEATEN.

Blue and White Youngsters Unable to Stem St. Paul Attack.

The St. Paul's School eleven showed a strong offensive yesterday against the Columbia freshmen, and won easily by a score of 39 to 0. The schoolboys' victory was due to sweeping end runs by Streng and Bigelow, but the Columbia lads were prepared for their aerial game, and in this respect the St. Paul attack failed. Johnson, De Fronzo, and Kleninger did the best defensive work for the freshmen, while Mills and Stewart made the only gains on the offensive.

The work of Quarter Back Streng, both on offense and defense, proved to be the backbone of the boarding school team. His end runs usually netted 20 yards or more, and he also cut down the rival players repeatedly.

In the first half the St. Paul team scored four touchdowns, two in each quarter. In the second half the freshmen braced, and the schoolboys scored only once in each of the quarters. In the last ten minutes of play Vanderbilt, Captain and right end on St. Paul's, suffered a twisted ankle and was taken out of the game.

The only part of the Columbia play that showed any strength at all was the forward passing. Two-thirds of the gains and all the first downs were made on passes from Stewart to Mills, Carroll, or Johnson.

The lineup:

St. Paul's, (39.)	Position.	Columbia, (0.)
Metzger	L. E.	Johnson
G. MacEwen	L. T.	Kelyea
Druhan	L. G.	Korn
Caldwell	C.	Kienninger
Adams	R. G.	Backrack
Cole	R. T.	Weiss
Vanderbilt	R. E.	Cherkasky
Streng	Q. B.	Stewart
Bigelow	L. H. B.	Mills
E. MacEwen	R. H. B.	Mulinoss
Johnson	F. B.	De Fronzo

Touchdowns—Streng, 3; Bigelow, 3. Goals from touchdown—Cole, 3.

Substitutions: St. Paul—Hirst for Vanderbilt, Thomas for Adams, Frazee for Hirst. Columbia—Longman for Cherkasky, Carroll for De Fronzo, Curnow for Weiss, Weiss for Korn.

Referee—Mr. Dickler of Boys' High. Umpire—Mr. Scott of Michigan. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

BLAIR BEATS TIGER CUBS.

Kirkpatrick of Prep Team Runs 80 Yards for Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—In a fiercely contested football game here today, Blair Academy defeated the Princeton freshmen 13 to 7. The winning score was made by Kirkpatrick, the Blair Captain, who ran back a punt 80 yards for a touchdown. The freshmen scored on a fumble by the visitors. A pass from centre to Kirkpatrick, who was to punt from his 10-yard line, went over his head, and on his failure to recover it, Skinner, the freshman left guard, fell on it just over the line.

Near the end of the first quarter Blair made its first score on a line plunge by Gebhard immediately after a long end run by Kirkpatrick.

The freshmen worked the ball within 10 yards of the goal three times, but lacked the final punch necessary to put it over. Kirkpatrick, the Blair Captain and quarter, was easily the star of the game.

The lineup:

Blair, (13.)	Position.	Princeton, (7.)
Renwick	L. E.	Harvey
Vanorden	L. T.	McCaull, (C.)
Broas	L. G.	Skinner
G. Windsor	C.	Scrueman
Barrett	R. G.	Speers
J. Windsor	R. T.	Lynch
Winnor	R. E.	Davis
Kirkpatrick, (C.)	Q. B.	Sweet
Thomas	L. H. B.	Hertzog
Richmond	R. H. B.	Ball
Gebhard	F. B.	Scheerer

Touchdowns—Skinner, Gebhard, Kirkpatrick. Goals from touchdown—Sweet, Kirkpatrick.

Substitutions—Princton: Raymond for Harvey, Knox for Ball, Chapman for Herzog, McCormack for Knox, McAlpine for Sweet. Referee—Palmer, Harvard. Umpire—Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Plummer. Time of quarters—13 minutes.

NAVAL TEAM BEATS HAUGHTON'S ELEVEN

Camp Devens Fails to Stop Casey, Enright, Murray, and Cannell of Leary's Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—Nearly 20,000 football followers witnessed the Charlestown Navy Yard's defeat of Camp Devens' Seventy-sixth Division army team in the Harvard Stadium this afternoon. There were more than 6,000 uniformed men cheering on the sidelines. The fund for army and navy equipment reaped a harvest of more than $8,000.

The navy boys, coached by Leo Leary of Harvard scored three touchdowns against Percy Haughton's soldiers, and won by a 28 to 0 score. The game was as one-sided as the score suggests. The navy was aggressive with a great back field comprising Cannell of Dartmouth, and Casey, Murray, and Enright of Harvard.

Leary's offense was good enough to gain a total of 304 yards. There were forty-four yards gained on two completed forward passes, one of which, from Enright to Skilton, the amateur league hockey star, went for a touchdown.

The army's line was weak against open play, which was about all the navy used. On attack the soldiers had little, and their net gain for the game was only a little more than ten yards.

Leary's outfit scored two touchdowns in the first period. Enright's pass to Skilton came in the second quarter and in the third the Charlestown teams drove 104 yards without being stopped after taking the kick-off on the 11-yard line, and making up a 15-yard penalty.

The lineup:

Navy, (28.)	Position.	Army, (0.)
Strecker	L. E.	Donovan
Sadler	L. T.	Grady
Algar	L. G.	Underwood
Butler	C.	Cunningham
Clark	R. G.	Barton
Adams	R. T.	Lyon
Skilton	R. E.	Husk
Murray	Q. B.	Warren
Casey	L. H. B.	Palmer
Enright	R. H. B.	McCabe
Cannell	F. B.	Swarthout

Touchdowns—Enright, (2,) Cannell, Skilton. Goals from touchdowns—Murray, (4.)

Substitutions—Navy: O'Connor for Sadler. Army: Fitzgibbon for Husk, Peterson for Healy, Goodridge for Donovan.

Referee—Hugh McGrath, Boston. Umpire—Charles McCarthy, Georgetown. Field Judge—Robert F. Gould, Harvard. Linesman—G. Rooney, Boston. Time of periods—6 minutes.

LEHIGH SMOTHERS RIVALS.

Muhlenberg Unable to Stop Bethlehem Team in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—It was Lehigh, and not Muhlenberg, that had the kick today, and the score of 47 to 0 tells the story of the annual struggle between these two teams. From the first rush, which was a first down crash by Maginess, the rout of the enemy started. There was no let-up during the whole of the first half, which ended 47 to 0.

After the first touchdown Lehigh tried the Muhlenberg ends, and found them easy. Long gains anywhere from 20 to 25 yards in length were ripped off by Herrington, Maginess, Wysocki, and Savaria.

The line-up:

Lehigh, (47.)	Position.	Muhlenberg, (0.)
Saxman	L. E.	Nolde
Spagna	L. T.	Bond
McDonald	L. G.	Soleman
Early	C.	Cabellus
Rhoad	R. G.	Freitag
Johnson	R. T.	Carleton
Young	R. E.	Gaston
Herrington	Q. B.	Anderson
E. Maginess	L. H. B.	Melick
Savaria	R. H. B.	Feldman
Wysocki	F. B.	Lucas

Touchdowns—Wysocki, (3,) Herrington, (2,) Young, Savaria. Goals from touchdowns—Herrington, 5.

Substitutions — Muhlenberg: Wuchter for Nolde, Cotter for Anderson, McGovern for Freitag, Cate for Melick. Lehigh: Booth for Spagna, Nolan for Herrington, Lare for Savaria, Straub for Wysocki, Owens for Johnson, Ryerson for Saxman, Pfeifer for Young.

Referee—Mr. Whiting of Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Tyler of Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Noble of Amherst. Time of periods—Two of 15 minutes each and two of 8 minutes each.

STEVENS MAKES BIG SCORE.

Engineers Gain Decisive Verdict Over Worcester Eleven.

Stevens Tech added another victim to its list yesterday afternoon, when it swamped the Worcester Tech eleven by 32 to 0. This makes the fifth consecutive victory, with no defeats, for the Hoboken lads.

From start to finish the engineers had everything in their favor. Not once did the New England boys threaten the Stevens goal. The first goal was made by Ford. Early in the first period he repeatedly ripped the Worcester line for short gains. Then, by a series of clever open plays, Deghnee planted the ball on Worcester's 7-yard line. Here Ford carried it over.

In the third period Stevens began with a rush. By a series of line plunges by Goodale, Ford, and Deghnee the ball was brought into the shadow of the goal, where a fumble was recovered by Britt over the line. The second score in this period was made by Bloss, after a series of open plays.

Toward the end of the quarter Worcester was held for downs, and decided to kick. Johnson of Stevens blocked the attempt, and Eggers recovered the ball for another touchdown.

The lineup:

Stevens, (32.)	Position.	Worcester, (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Kimball
Pratt	L. T.	Manning
Brun	L. G.	Lawton
Johnson	C.	White
Mueller	R. G.	Storrs
Flockhart	R. T.	Omisbee
Eggers	R. E.	McCaffery
Bloss	Q. B.	Kittridge
Degnee	L. H. B.	Carlson
Ford	R. H. B.	Heddenstead
Goodale	F. B.	Fielder

Substitutions—Stevens: Heiner for Brun, Drew for Goodale, Howard for Heineen, Peterson for Drew, Brun for Howard, Piquet for Peterson, Swenson for Carlson, Nevins for Johnson. J. McCaffery for Piquet, Wallace for Moeller, Stone for McCaffery, Phelps for Stone, White for Brett. Worcester: Shaw for Fielder, Hemsing for Manning, Brown for Heddenstead, Roble for Kimball, Heddenstead for Brown.

Touchdowns—Ford, Brett, Bloss, (2.) Goals from touchdown—Degnee, Goodale. Time of quarters—15 minutes each. Referee — Mr. Garrison, Wesleyan. Linesman—Mr. Kernburg, Harvard. Umpire — Mr. Corywell, Pennsylvania.

CAMP CUSTER SEEKS GAME.

Western Officers Would Play Ayer Team at Football.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 3.—The officers' football team at Camp Custer national army camp for Michigan and Wisconsin through Major C. F. Von Dem Bussche, United States Army division athletic officer, has challenged the Ayer, Mass., army officers, who held Harvard to a tie last Saturday, to a game either at Boston or New York after Thanksgiving for the army football championship. The Camp Custer officers include five All-America stars and have seven All-Western players in their squad of twenty-five.

Lawrenceville and Hill Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 3.—After a lapse of thirteen years the old gridiron rivalry between Lawrenceville Academy and Hill School was revived today on the latter's field. The game resulted in a 7 to 7 tie.

Wolverines Amass Points.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 3.—The powerful rushes of the University of Michigan football eleven were too much for the Kalamazoo College here this afternoon, the Wolverines completely crumpling up the defense of the visitors and winning 62 to 0.

CORNELL DOWNS CARNEGIE.

Ithacans Show Great Improvement and Win 20 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 2.—Cornell defeated Carnegie Tech here today by the score of 20 to 0, brilliant runs by Nethercott and Vanhorn and several spectacular passes figuring largely in the outcome. The Ithacans found the Carnegie line heavier than their own, and the visitors four times held the Ithacans for downs within the five-yard line, twice within two yards of the goal.

A sensational run by Nethercott from his own thirty-yard line for a touchdown was the most spectacular feature. The little Cornell quarter skirted Williams and, then, curving sharply to the right, dodged Ginn and Early and raced to a touchdown. Another brilliant performer for the Ithacans was Cross, substituted in the third period for Vanhorn at left half.

This was his first appearance in the Cornell lineup this year, and he proved something of a sensation. He tore off a thirty-yard run from Carnegie's forty to the ten-yard line, he figured for a fifteen-yard gain on a double pass, and then, when the Ithacans had rushed from the midfield to the sixteen-yard line, Cross shot by around Wagner, and, dodging Lynn, scored a touchdown. Hoffman kicked two drop kicks from the eleven and twenty yard lines, Carnegie at no time threatened to score.

The lineup:

Cornell.	Position.	Carnegie.
Colvin	L. E.	Wagner
Ackerknecht	L. T.	McFeaters
Strauss	L. G.	Carey
Reuther	C.	Gretzler
Harris	R. G.	Jones
Schmidt	R. T.	Fox
Eisenbrandt	R. E.	Williams
Nethercott	Q. B.	Bloom
Vanhorn	L. H. B.	Early
Hoffman	R. H. B.	Lynn
Pendleton	F. B.	Ginn

Touchdowns—Nethercott, Cross. Goals from touchdowns—Pendleton, 2. Goals from field—Hoffman, 2. Referee—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Umpire—Jackson, Lehigh. Linesman—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Substitutions: Cornell—Petrie for Colvin, Huntington for Strauss, Strauss for Huntington, S. Trowbridge for Reuther, Swanson for Harris, Harris for Eisenbrandt, Wipperman for Schmidt, A. B. Trowbridge for Wipperman, Spiegelberg for Harris, Thomas for Nethercott, Cross for Vanhorn. Carnegie Tech—Nemser for Carey, Alexander for Early, Luske for Williams, Williams for Fox. Time of periods—15 minutes.

"USAACS" WIN WITH EASE.

Army Ambulance Eleven Beats Ewing A. C. by 40 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 3.—The United States Army Ambulance eleven swept the Ewing A. C. of Philadelphia completely off its feet at Muhlenburg Field here this afternoon, when the former scored six touchdowns for a total of 40 to 0. From the initial kick-off until the whistle sounded the end of the game the "Usaacs" outplayed, outschemed, and outran their opponents. The winners scored twenty points in the first period, fourteen in the second, and six in the last quarter.

During the first half Curley Cramer, the 19-year-old full back of the Ambulance eleven, tore through the opposing line for two touchdowns in less than two minutes. Pud Brewer, who hails from Maryland Agricultural College, dashed repeatedly around the end of the Philadelphia eleven for gains of thirty or forty yards.

The second half of the game was rendered more interesting by the use of several substitutes by the Ambulance, one of them, McInnis, who held down right half back, making the longest run of the game—fifty yards—through a broken field for a score. Farrell, the "Usaac" right tackle, played an exceptional game for the local team, running through a broken field for one of the most spectacular gains in the contest. The lineup:

U. S. Ambulance.	Position.	Ewing.
Franke	L. E.	McCleland
Johnson	L. T.	Brennan
Haider	L. G.	Norton
Zach	R. G.	O'Neil
O'Donnell	R. T.	Curtis
Farrell	R. E.	Coughlin
Cubbage	Q. B.	Tompkins
Murphy	L. H. B.	Simcox
Hurn	R. H. B.	Bristow
Brewer	F. B.	Altorfer

Substitutions—Emanuel for Franke, McAlpine for Johnson, Moore for Wick, Kimes for O'Donnell, Shinderman for Farrell, Abel for Cubbage, Hall for Abel, Schuele for Murphy, Conn for Brewer, McInnis for Conn, Irvin for Hurn, Sutthoff for Cramer, Costello for Sutthoff, Ryan for Norton, Coughlin for O'Neil. Touchdowns—Ambulance, by Cramer, (2,) Brewer, Farrell, Sutthoff, McInnis. Goals from touchdowns—Murphy, 4.

Officials—Shankweiler of Bethlehem Prep, referee; Straus of Lehigh, umpire; Keady of Lehigh, head linesman. Time of quarters—One and two, 12 minutes; three and four, 10 minutes.

HARVARD AGAIN SCORELESS.

Heavy Artillery Eleven from Maine Also Unable to Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—Harvard's 'Varsity football team had little luck against a soldier eleven today, following last week's 0-to-0 tie game against Camp Devens, and another scoreless tie resulted from the battle against the Heavy Artillery team from Fort McKinley, Portland, Me. Harvard, although the aggressor most of the time, failed again to develop any punch in its attack when near the other fellow's goal line. The best the Crimson could do was to shoot out three tries for field goals, none of which carried through.

The Soldiers, at the beginning of the game, ran with the ball well, but were stopped when within 20 yards of Harvard's goal, and at that point Murphy missed a drop kick try for goal. This was the best chance that the Soldiers had, although in the first period Horween missed fire on a drop-kick shot from Maine's 40-yard line, and in the second half the Crimson broke through the Soldiers' defense, once to the 13-yard line and once to the 28-yard line. In each case, however, Harvard's plays lacked power, and Hoffman's attempts to get three winning points by drop kicks were unsuccessful.

Harvard's line was a little better today than last week, but this was only at midfield. Down in Maine's territory the rush line charged very poorly and the opponents constantly sifted through to break up plays. Horween made some line gains, and so did Thaxter for the Soldiers, but when the secondary defense of either team was drawn in at all close there was little doing in the way of ground gaining.

The lineup:

Harvard, (0.)	Position.	Ft. McKinley, (0.)
Steele	L. E.	Knox
Woods	L. T.	Payson
Thorndike	L. G.	McQuerrie
Fishback	C.	Conry
Zach	R. G.	Smith
Rudman	R. T.	Chase
Higginson	R. E.	Cogswell
Coolidge	Q. B.	Miller
Blanchard	L. H. B.	Hennigan
Horween	R. H. B.	Thaxter
Hoffman	F. B.	Murphy

Substitutions—Harvard: Bowen for Steele, Stubbs for Zach, W. Hoffman for Fishback, Coleman for Thorndike, Philbin for Rudman, McCouch for Higginson, Works for Coolidge, Craig for Hoffman, Wasson for Bowen, Goether for Higgins, Quint for Wasson. Fort McKinley: Stevens for Payson.

Referee—R. G. Baukhart, Dartmouth. Umpire—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Linesman—T. M. Tripigan, Bowdoin. Time of periods—10 minutes each.

OHIO STATE SCORED ON.

Harley, However, Makes Up for Indiana's Effort.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Defeated 26 to 3 by Ohio State, Indiana University consoled itself with being the first team to score against Ohio this season. The Indiana team held the Ohio men well in the first period, but after Harley entered the game was unable to prevent him from making four touchdowns. Indiana's only score was made after it had tried various means and finally resorted to a place kick by Hathaway.

Crescent A. C. Wins at Squash.

The squash team of the Crescent Athletic Club made a clean sweep over the City Athletic Club team yesterday on the Crescent A. C. courts, winning by a score of 7 to 0.

PRINCETON ELEVEN MAY DISBAND SOON

Lack of Material Makes It Certain Team Will Play Only One More Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Princeton may play only one more football contest this Fall. The Tigers are negotiating for a game Nov. 10 with some army team, and it is probable that this will be the last game. Those in charge of football declare there is little likelihood of a game with Hrvard.

In spite of great efforts it has been impossible to arouse any keen interest in the gridiron sport. The contest with the Camp Dix eleven attracted a crowd, was voted a success, and it was thought that it would serve as a stimulus to the Tigers' lagging interest. But there are not enough football players in college, and the students appear to be more interested in military work than in athletics.

Coach Rush is still here, and is conducting practices, but they are far different from what the Tiger 'Varsities of past years have been accustomed to. In compliance with a request from President Hibben, practice is held only three days a week, leaving two afternoons open to military drill. The workouts are more or less easy, and the men are out there to enjoy themselves rather than to imbibe football knowledge.

It is an interesting fact that the Tiger 'Varsity had had practically no scrimmage outside of that in the Camp Dix game, since its organization. The team had no scrimmage previous to this contest. This is due to the fact that there have not been enough men reporting to make up two full teams.

Coach Rush has been anxious to organize a Princeton eleven, but his efforts were not sufficient to cope with the lack of material. He has been in Princeton nearly all Fall, coaching the freshmen along with Fred Dawson, looking after the 'Varsity candidates who report and seeing generally that football in Tigertown does not pass entirely into decadence.

As an example of the manner in which the Tiger practices are conducted, the work of last Thursday afternoon may be cited. Foster Sanford, the Rutgers head coach, journeyed over from New Brunswick with a bagfull of explanations concerning his "multiple kick," which he invented about a year ago. Sanford explained the theory of the play, and then the Tigers put in about an hour practicing the kick. They did not plan to use it; they were merely interested in its execution and so they had an enjoyable afternoon learning its intricacies. Rush then put his squad through a brief drill in signals, and gave his kickers a workout. The Tigers do not intend to be entirely unprepared, if they meet a strong Army team.

It is not know what team the Tigers will engage. They have several invitations. One is from a team at Fort Niagara for a game in Buffalo. The men themselve sare anxious for this trip, but it is not considered likely that it will be allowed by the college authorities.

BOYNTON SAVES WILLIAMS.

Plays Star Game for Purple and Wesleyan Is Tied.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Wesleyan and Williams battled here in a spectacular game this afternoon, which resulted in a scoreless tie. The feature was the wonderful playing of Williams's star quarter back, Boynton, in the last quarter.

The first half was marked by closed plays, the ball moving back and forth with neither goal post in much danger. In the second half Williams changed its tactics and put Wesleyan on the defensive. Fierce charges through the tackles in the third quarter netted slight results, and in the last quarter the plays were speeded up to a point where they became bewildering.

Boynton ran off trick plays in quick succession and tried a drop kick from the 35-yard line, which fell short. Keeler caught it, Boote punted, and Austin, after an exchange of several plays, fell on the ball. Wesleyan advanced the ball twelve yards on a forward pass from Boote to Austin, and after gains through the line by Berlew and Markthaler, Boote attempted a drop from the field, which was blocked by Boynton. Brown pulled off a brilliant play for 40 yards on a forward pass, and the game ended with the ball in Williams's possession on Wesleyan's 40-yard line.

The lineup:

Wesleyan, (6.)	Position.	Williams, (0.)
Bower	L. E.	Brown
Anderson	L. T.	Halstead
Friedevaux	L. G.	Fieser
Keeler	C.	Mills
Sutter	R. G.	Pinkey
E. E. Dixon	R. T.	Parmelee
Austin	R. E.	Carrick
Keeler	Q. B.	Boynton
Berlew	L. H. B.	Dayrian
Markthaler	R. H. B.	Strong
K. V. Dixon	F. B.	Radley

Substitutions.—Wesleyan—Gravatt for Peck, Boote for K. V. Dixon. Williams—Stabler for Fieser, Bonner for Carrick, Wright for Boynton, Boynton for Dayton, Stearns for Strong. Umpire — Luehring of Princeton. Referee—Murphy of Brown. Head linesman—Heneage of Dartmouth.

COLGATE DOWNS PURPLE.

Gillo Leads Plunging Attack Which Beats Holy Cross 21 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Colgate used straight football and rode roughshod over Holy Cross here today winning, 21 to 0. At no time did the Purple compare in the least with the powerful Maroon outfit of Hamilton. Three touchdowns by Gillo and resultant goals by Wooster comprised the day's scoring.

With Syracuse scouts watching, Colgate officials resorted to absolutely straight football, Gillo and Hubbell being used for battering rams constantly. Spencer also did creditable work, but his work was meagre compared to the former pair. Colgate attempted only three forward passes, two of which were unsuccessful.

The score in no manner demonstrates Colgate's superiority. A total of 23 first downs against 2 is a more revealing comparison. Twice the Maroon lost the ball on fumbles when near their opponents' goal. Colgate also suffered from 10 penalties, holding in the line being the worse offense.

Due to Colgate's policy of play and its strong defense no spectacular runs were made. Gillo proved the leading ground gainer, with Hubbell a close second. Webster, substituting for Spencer, made several pretty end runs.

The lineup:

Colgate, (21.)	Position.	Holy Cross, (0.)
Castellanos	L. E.	Cummings
Lea	L. T.	Conway
Woodman	L. G.	Lynch
Carroll	C.	Dulligan
Cornelius	R. G.	Kelly
Wooster	R. T.	Povah
Curtiss	R. E.	Cummings
McBride	Q. B.	Higgins
Spencer	L. H. B.	Keating
Hubbell	R. H. B.	Walsh
Gillo	F. B.	Maloney

Touchdowns—Gillo, (3.) Goals from touchdowns—Wooster, (3.)

Substitutions: Holy Cross—Burke for Keating, Mayo for Burke, Flynn for Maloney, Duffy for Cummings, Langan for Kelly, Maloney for Walsh, Flynn for Lynch. Colgate—Martin for Lea, Cottrell for Castellanos, Webster for Spencer, Crafts for Gillo, Maloney for McBride, Edkins for Hubbell, Anderson for Maloney.

Referee—J. E. Keegan, Chautauqua. Umpire—J. M. Meaker, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Linesman—A. J. Foley, Hobart. Field judge—C. W. Chapman, Utica.

Chicago in Scoreless Tie.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Turned back by a fumble on the three-yard line, the University of Illinois football team could do no better than a scoreless tie in its game with the University of Chicago eleven here today. The result grouped these two teams with Ohio State as the only undefeated aggregations in the "big ten" conference.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

ARMY.		NAVY.
28—Carneg

TEN-MILE LAURELS TAKEN BY KYRONEN

Finn Outsprints Pores to Win National Title in Battle Through Stretch.

PLANT TRIUMPHS IN WALK

Long Island Pedestrian Finds Little Opposition in Seven-Mile Championship Contest.

Finishing the long journey with an astonishing sprint, Willar Kyronen, the wonderful little Finnish runner of the Millrose A. A., yesterday triumphed in the ten-mile national A. A. U. running championship, decided with the seven-mile walking championship, under the auspices of the Morningside Athletic Club at Macomb's Dam Park. The walking title went to Willie Plant, Long Island A. C., who also holds the metropolitan district walking championship.

Kyronen's finishing sprint, in which he overhauled Charlie Pores, a clubmate, who was his most formidable rival, was the outstanding spectacle produced of the two events. A crawd of 2,500 spectators became wildly enthusiastic as the flying heels of the Finlander carried him past Pores and gave him the place of importance at the finish line.

Kyronen covered the journey in 53:41, and Pores was just two seconds back, equivalent to a distance of about eight yards. In third place came Otto Laakso of the Kaleva A. C. of Brooklyn, a worthy contender up to within about two miles of the end, when he began to fall behind and completed the race about three-quarters of a lap in the rear of Pores.

The races were lacking in much of the glamour which has attended the events in past years, but despite this the competition was all that could be looked for. Local fields ruled in both tests, and the contestant with the best ability came out victorious in each race.

Contest Attraction Held.

The New England Association six-mile cross-country championship was being held in Boston, and this kept the New England entries, including that of Jimmy Hennigan, Dorchester A. C., away. Hannes Kolehmainen, winner of the title last year, was unable to compete, and let his laurels go undefended. In the walk the war was most keenly felt, for the prohibition placed on championship competition during the war by the New York A. C., kept four of the foremost performers out of the event, including last year's champion, Dick Remer. The others were Eddie Reng, national fifteen-mile champion; J. B. Pearman, former junior national indoor champion, and William McFadden.

From the beginning of the run it was manifest that the honors lay between Kyronen, Pores, and Laakso. As the field started, Laakso was in the van, Kyronen second, and Pores in the rear. Pores moved up to third position on the second turn of the quarter-mile track, and before the mile post had been passed Kyronen took the lead, with Laakso second. The Finn turned the first mile in 5:02 and the second, in the same order, in 10:20. Just before the fifth mile Pores went to the front, and the leader's time for the third mile was 15:48. Not more than a few feet separated the first three athletes at this stage, but their pace was stiff and resulted in their lapping the tailend of the field.

For the fourth, fifth, and sixth miles the order remained the same, the intermediate times being 21:14, 26:41, and 32:00. On the second lap, after the sixth mile mark, Laakso went into the lead and headed the field, rounding the seventh mile in 37:40, but the lead shifted twice before the eighth mile, when Pores was leading in 43:05, with Laakso falling behind. At the ninth mile Kyronen was setting the jogging pace in 48:46, and he continued this until the last lap.

Kyronen Starts for Victory.

With the gunfire signaling the beginning of their last circular grind, Kyronen quickened his stride and was followed closely by Pores, Laakso being hopelessly out of the running in the rear. Kyronen showed the way until the last turn was reached, when Pores put loose with a sprint and passed the Finn. This sprint cost Pores dearly, however, for as the homestretch was entered Kyronen came through with a burst which carried him ahead of Pores, and he won the title looking over his shoulder at the panting Pores.

In the walk Willie Plant easily made manifest his superiority and gained his first national title in impressive fashion. He was opposed by a feld of six rivals, but from start to finish the Long Island Athletic Club pedestrian, with his quick, unquestionable style, set the pace and gradually left his field behind him. At the finish he was about three-quarters of a lap ahead of Win J. Rolker, unattached, who plouded along in second place from start to finish. Kurt Zuich, American Walkers' Association, held to third position from the start and finished in this position, a considerable distance back of Rolker.

Plant covered the journey in 53:04 2-5, replacing Dick Remer's mark of last year, which was 53:39 3-5. Only one contestant fell in for the censure of the judges, and this was William F. Lane, who was disqualified about the two-mile mark.

The summaries:

TEN-MILE NATIONAL A. A. U. RUN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Position.	Name and Club.	Time.
1—	Willar Kyronen, Millrose A. C..	53:41
2—	Charles Pores, Millrose A. A....	53:43
3—	Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C.....	54:46 1-5
4—	James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.....	56:17
5—	Terry Halpine, unattached.....	57:10
6—	Hans Schuster, unattached.....	57:17
7—	Harry Spies, Morningside A. C.	59:10
8—	John P. Kent, Home News A. A.	1:00:42

SEVEN-MILE NATIONAL A. A. U. WALK CHAMPIONSHIP.

1—	Wm. Plant, Long Island A. C..	53:04 2-5
2—	Win J. Rolker, unattached.....	54:44 3-5
3—	Kurt Zuich, American Walkers' Association	....
4—	Alexander Jessup, unattached...	....
5—	Harry Lewis, American Walkers' Association	....
6—	James McSorley, Glencoe A. C.	....
7—	C. C. Tracy, Jr., unattached..	....

Time taken only on the first two.

CAMERONS LEAD THE LIST.

Capture Title in Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League.

The annual championship tournament of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League has been wound up, first place going to the Cameron Cricket Club, with a total of 18 points, well in advance of Bronx United, which finished second. J. Freeman of the New York Adult School headed the batting averages for the season, with F. S. Hall, Bronx United, second, while S. Greenidge of the United C. C. was first among the bowlers, with F. G. Howard of the Camerons second.

The official figures follow:

CLUB STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Drn.	Pts.
Camerons	9	1	2	18
Bronx United	6	3	1	13
United C. C.....	4	6	2	10
Adult School	4	7	0	8

The Camerons had two points deducted for using an ineligible player.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsmen & Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Av.
J. Freeman, Adult S...	6	2	71	151	37.75
F. S. Hall, Bronx....	5	2	33	86	28.
L. J. Brook, Camerons.	9	1	83	221	27.62
F. Johnson, United....	6	2	24	100	25.
C. Lewis, Camerons....	5	0	64	100	20.
F. Owens, Camerons....	9	2	36	117	16.70

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowlers & Clubs.	Balls.	R.	W.	Av.
S. Greenidge, United.....	140	47	11	4.27
F. G. Howard, Camerons...	213	162	29	5.58
F. Owens, Camerons.....	497	250	43	5.81
C. Halliwell, Camerons....	200	121	15	8.06
[illegible], Bronx.....	120	71	15	4.73
F. S. Hall, Bronx.....	126	86	17	5.05

HONORS GO TO SID LESLIE.

Wins 1,000-Yard Event at Staten Island Athletic Carnival.

Staten Island rallied to the call of the Red Cross yesterday, about 8,000 persons flocking to the Fair Grounds at Deegan Hills to enjoy one of the best all-round programs of sports ever presented in the borough of Richmond. The carnival was conducted by the Richmond County Chapter of the Red Cross, and leaders in warlike sports and peaceful pastimes worked hard to make a success of the venture.

Sports on foot and on horseback were varied by stirring exhibitions given by the mounted squad of the Police Department and demonstrations by the Fire Department. The Sheriff had a mounted posse on hand, while interest was transferred to the air when Aviator Grundy performed some thrilling stunts high over the heads of the spectators.

Sid Leslie carried off the honors among the athletes by capturing the special 1,000-yard invitation event that had been heralded as the feature. The advertised top liners, Mike Devaney and Eddie Frick, did not toe the mark. Garbed in a scarlet hued sweater he was in no hurry to make the pace and ambled along in last position until turning into the home stretch. It looked for a moment that he had taken bringing up the rear, for Jack Sellers of the New York A. C. had bounded to the front and was showing a good turn of speed. Leslie had to sprint his hardest, and it was only fifty yards from the tape that he nailed Sellers to win by two yards. W. Poe finished strongly and was beaten only a yard by Sellers.

All the hurdles being in use for the hunters' classes, Jack Eller was forced to substitute chairs for his exhibition of hurdling. The Irish-American A. C. champion provided a comedy feature and established a record of 1m: 2-5 for four yards over five flights of chairs. The heavy brigade, consisting of Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, and Pat Ryan also gave exhibitions.

The summaries:

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by Frederick C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., scratch; J. C. Eller, Irish-American A. C., scratch, second; W. C. Hoyrd, Swedish-American A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Carey, Mohawk A. C., (17 yards;) Edward Haupt, unattached, (6 yards,) second; Frank Murray, Jr., New York A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:52 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (240 yards;) A. W. Fisher, Hungarian-American A. C., (60 yards,) second; W. Scholding, unattached, (100 yards,) third. Time—10:11 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle, Invitation.—Won by Nelson Johnsen; J. Palmieri, second; R. Gaffney, third. Time—10:30 1-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle, Special.—Won by P. Hecht, G. Hurray, second; M. Halpin, third. Time—9:45 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Invitation.—Won by Sid Leslie, Fifth Company, N. Y. A.; A. Jack Sellers, New York A. C., second; W. Poe, unattached, third. Time—2:31.

HORSE SHOW EVENTS.

Ladies' Hunters.—Won by W. H. Eddy's Rock Abbey, ridden by Miss Louise Donald; R. Monell's Florentine, ridden by Miss Dilley Irving, second.

Lightweight Hunters.—Won by R. Monell's Florentine; Norman Seaver's Japan, second; Victor J. McQuade's Zed Tart, third.

Heavyweight Hunters.—Won by W. H. Eddy's Rock Abbey; R. Monell's Florentine, second; Victor J. McQuade's Gallant, third.

Saddle Horses.—Won by J. Schweigert's Aloha; C. V. Hannibal's entry, second; R. Monell's Florentine, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses.—Won by Miss Barbara Brown's Red Oak; Miss Seemon's Sandy, second; Miss Margaret Foster's Beauty, third.

Children's Saddle Horses.—Won by Miss Barbara Brown's Red Oak; Miss Constance Clark's Billy Boy, second; Miss Mary Fuller's Clifton, third.

Running Race, Five Furlongs.—Won by M. Botscheri's Hunter, (H. White;) T. Klein's Dorothy Sullivan, (J. Smith,) second. Time—1:03 2-5.

FLUSHING RUNNERS IN VAN.

Champion Scholastic Cross-Country Team Beats Rivals.

The 1916 P. S. A. L. championship cross-country team of Flushing High School demonstrated its superiority over teams from De Witt Clinton and Manual Training High School in a triangular race over the Flushing course, Long Island, yesterday. Flushing romped away with the point trophy with a tally of nineteen points. The distance was about three and seven-tenths miles and a field of thirty-two runners started, including two teams from Manual. The first Manual team finished second with forty-two points, De Witt Clinton was third with fifty-nine, and the second Manual team fourth with ninety.

Albert Tracy, M. Schaeffer, and M. Bello, three Flushing runners, held the chief individual places of the race between them from the start and furnished an interesting race for the van position. A finishing sprint carried Tracy home first by about fifteen yards, with Schaeffer following, five yards ahead of Bello. The winner's time was 19:59. The order of finish of the first ten follows:

A. Tracy, Flushing, 19:59; M. Schaeffer, Flushing, 20:08; M. Bello, Flushing, 20:05; E. Carty, Manual Training first team, 20:15; A. Shafer, Manual Training first team, 20:18; D. Burton, Flushing, 20:24; H. Aarner, Flushing, 20:27; Z. Mackoswitz, De Witt Clinton, 20:32; M. Nicolaidos, De Witt Clinton, 20:39; Rice, Manual Training second team, 20:44.

Point score—Flushing H. S., 19; Manual Training H. S., first team, 42; De Witt Clinton H. S., 59; Manuti Training H. S., second team, 90.

NYMAN TAKES LONG RUN.

Stuyvesant Boy Helps Team Beat Commerce Harriers.

Stuyvesant High School's cross-country team won its third victory of the season yesterday when it triumphed over the harriers of the High School of Commerce in a dual run over the Stuyvesant course of about two and one-quarter miles, through a section of Central Park. A field of twenty-seven runners, representing both schools, started. Stuyvesant finished the run with the low total of 26 points against 31 for Commerce.

The contest was an individual triumph for Leo Nyman, who, incidentally, has brought the colors of Stuyvesant home first in his last three road races. Nyman, with W. Allen, a schoolmate, headed the pack over the entire distance. The victor's time was 14:20, better by seven seconds than his time for the race last week. The order of finish of the first fifteen follows:

L. Nyman, Stuyvesant, 14:20; W. Allen, Stuyvesant, 14:21; S. Blumberg, Commerce, 14:30; J. Burns, Stuyvesant, 14:36; T. Gorey, Commerce, 14:50; M. Cohen, Commerce, 14:32; G. Arkin, Stuyvesant, 14:33; P. Hecht, Commerce, 15:00; L. Wilens, Commerce, 15:14; H. Strasser, Commerce, 15:20; P. Beers, Commerce, 15:21; H. Goodkin, Stuyvesant, 15:24; J. Silverman, Commerce, 15:27; H. Rosenwasser, Stuyvesant, 15:46; A. Cohen, Stuyvesant, 15:47.

Point score—Stuyvesant, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13—26; Commerce, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9—31.

WOMEN NET RIVALS CLOSELY MATCHED

Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt Fail to Arrive at Decisive Result in Series.

No feature of the tennis season just past aroused keener interest than the series of matches arranged between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national singles championship, and Miss Mary K. Browne of California, a former champion. When it was first announced that these two remarkable exponents of the game would play such a series, it was hailed as something that would determine positively whether Miss Bjurstedt was not only the holder of the women's championship, but the best player in the country as well.

Looking back over the records, there are many who doubtless feel that the decision is still lacking as to which is the better player. Miss Browne won more often that did Miss Bjurstedt, but the question cannot help but arise as to whether a difference of four matches in her favor out of twenty-six played is proof positive of her right to the crown. Twenty-four matches were decided in the ambulance tour series which began with the Utica tournament and the other two of the twenty-six, which is the total number of matches that the two women played, were decided in California, Miss Bjurstedt winning one in 1915, and Miss Browne the other in the early part of the present year.

Looking at the record from the point of view of the number of matches played, it is disconcerting to find that margin difference of four. Miss Browne certainly has to her credit a victory in such a series as seldom if ever has been arranged between players of such note, and she should have the laurels which go with it; but the foundation of Miss Bjurstedt's prestige has not been as seriously undermined, as far as strength of play is concerned, as was expected by the supporters of Miss Browne. However, there was a difference between the two which was striking. There are few probably who will not concede that Miss Browne possessed a game, finished and polished far beyond anything which Miss Bjurstedt commanded.

Miss Browne Surprises East.

The Norse girl, with her tremendous forehand, her powerful backhand, and a remarkable court covering ability, has fought her way past many notable rivals. So great was her success it was believed that she was the personification of what a woman champion should be in tennis, to attain nearly all the laurels of the game in fact, for that is what Miss Bjurstedt has done since she first competed in a tournament in this country. The memory of May Sutton Bundy was fading, and Miss Bjurstedt was stepping into the niche left vacant by her. And then one day there flashed across the country from California the word that not only had Mrs. Bundy defeated the national champion, but that Miss Browne had likewise scored an astonishing victory. It had been an open secret that Miss Bjurstedt went West with the avowed intention of conquering Mrs. Bundy. To fail would not have been unexpected, however, but for Miss Browne to battle the Norse girl to defeat was more than the humbled women of the East, who had been driven to a deep respect for Miss Bjurstedt's game, could understand.

Miss Bjurstedt went West with the Eastern team which was to compete in the East vs. West series, and when the players returned one of them, who is not only a player of skill himself, but a careful judge of the play of others, remarked that the game as set forth by Miss Browne in her triumph over Miss Bjurstedt was the finest play by a woman that he had ever witnessed. It excelled by far, he said, the play of this same Mary Browne who won the national single championship in 1912, 1913, and 1914. Still the East was skeptical. Still Miss Bjurstedt was looked upon as the real player among the women of the day.

And then came out of the West Miss Browne came at the invitation of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to do her part toward raising a high amount for the equipment of ambulances which were to be added to the Red Cross. This little Western woman first made her appearance at Utica. Unobtrusively she came to the up-State city, looking a bit frail from her journey across the continent, and far too diminutive to be able to wrest the tennis crowd from Miss Bjurstedt. The revelation came with her first appearance on the court. It was a transformation startling in its completeness. Miss Browne did not win, to be sure; it was hardly to be expected after her long train ride, but she did play tennis of a quality beyond that of Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Browne Begins Slowly.

Miss Browne's game impresses with its versatility, delicacy, and strength There is practically no stroke of tennis which she cannot play well, and in her competitions against Miss Bjurstedt she made use of all of them, needed all of them. As has been said, Miss Browne did not put her stride at Utica nor for a number of days later, but in every match in which she was defeated there was the suggestion of a latent power which boded ill for the champion.

Miss Browne arrived in the East on July 7, and it was not until July 28, at the Greenwich Field Club, that she succeeded in vanquishing Miss Bjurstedt in the first of the matches for the Julian S. Myrick trophy. The fullness of her power was then revealed, and try as she would the Norse girl could not stem the attack of her crafty rival. Success after success followed, and it was not until the latter part of the schedule that Miss Bjurstedt could draw up on her rival in number of matches won.

No matter what the scores may indicate, some of them are worthy and some are not—every match between the two women was hard fought, with many games going repeatedly to deuce. Miss Bjurstedt always struggled gamely and forced her way to victory on many occasions because of her terrific driving power and her ability to make remarkable gets. In court covering, however, the Norse girl usually had no measure of advantage over her opponent from the Golden Gate.

Miss Browne was a tireless worker, even a waster of strength it seemed at times. Without the physique to indicate it, she was possessed of that characteristic spirit of Californian tennis which never admits as a rule that a shot is beyond the possibility of a return. It was the style of Robert Lindley Murray, of John R. Strachan and a host of others that have come from the Californian school.

Game Pattern for Women.

Aside from this apparently needless wasting of stamina there was little that could be criticised in Miss Browne's game. It so closely approximates perfection that it might, with advantage, be taken as a pattern for the women of the country. She has her pet strokes, which perhaps are played a bit too often, but she plays them well, and it is hard to find a real fault in a well-played stroke even though it could be pointed out that another was less fraught with danger. For instance, Miss Browne will invariably choose the low volley rather than the high, but no less an expert than Fred Alexander does the same thing.

The striking difference between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt was that Miss Browne could play from the deep court with all the cunning of a Kumagae and play net with the invincible quality of a Church or a Murray, while Miss Bjurstedt could play well only in the back court in the forecourt she was under a handicap. In other words, Miss Browne can smash and kill, and Miss Bjurstedt cannot. It reminded one of Maurice E. McLoughlin to see the California woman making accurate service smashes from behind the service line as she was running backward to get under the ball. Time and again she did it, so there was no element of luck—only confidence and science.

The strange thing about it was that Miss Browne, possessing a superiority in this regard, did not more often storm the barrier. This may have been because her strength would not stand the frequent sorties to the net. However this may be, Miss Browne was usually successful in her forecourt advances, finishing off the point quickly, while in the back court she was forced to sustain long driving duels with the Norse girl. In this it was Miss Browne's ability to keep away from net errors, combined with an aptitude for accurate placing, that gave her the balance of power.

Miss Bjurstedt realized evidently that she could not, with success, match the full power of her drive against Miss Browne, for when Miss Bjurstedt is driving hard there is a tendency to errors that would be fatal against such a player as the Californian. In playing high above the net Miss Bjurstedt was forced to sacrifice some of her speed and Miss Browne took full advantage of the situation.

The series of matches seemed to determine one thing positively, that Miss Browne, from the home of the asphalt court, did her best work on turf, while Miss Bjurstedt seemed to hold the supremacy on clay. After a match on the clay courts of the Gedney Farm Hotel at White Plains, in which Miss Browne was a victim of the Norse girl, the Californian remarked: "I never want to see a dirt court again."

For those who take delight in statistics, the list of matches which Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt have played is given below, and support for each of the rivals for the women's tennis crown will be found in the figures.

Matches Between Miss Mary K. Browne and Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

WON BY MISS BROWNE.

1917.

March 10, at Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—0; July 28, at Greenwich, Conn., 7—9, 6—2, 6—4; July 30, at Glen Ridge, 6—4, 6—4; Aug. 8, at Seabright, N. J., 1—8, 8—6, 7—5; Aug. 11, at Southampton, L. I., 6—2, 6—4; *Aug. 12, at Bay Ridge, 6—4; Aug. 18, at Boston, 6—4, 6—8; Aug. 22, at Forest Hills, L. I., 6—2, 6—4; Aug. 25, at Forest Hills, L. I., 4—6, 10—8, 6—2; *Aug. 28, at Rochester, 8—6; Aug. 30, at Cleveland, 6—3, 6—2; Sept. 3, at Niagara Falls, 6—2, 6—2; Sept. 6, at Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3; Sept. 18, at Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

WON BY MISS BJURSTEDT.

1915.

Nov. 27, at Long Beach, Cal., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. 1917. July 7, at Utica, 6—4; July 25, at Westfield, N. J., 6—2, 6—8, 8—6; *Aug. 5, at Glen Cove, L. I., 6—1; Aug. 19, at White Plains, N. Y., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Aug. 20, at Forest Hills, L. I., 7—5, 5—6, 6—4; *Aug. 26, at Montclair, 8—6; Sept. 10, at Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3; Sept. 12, at Cincinnati, 8—6, 6—3, 6—1; Sept. 14, at Detroit, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

*Only one set played.

At the Knickerbocker Tennis Club in Brooklyn, on Aug. 1, Miss Bjurstedt won the first set at 6—3, and Miss Browne the second at 6—4. The third was not played because of the extreme heat.

RECAPITULATION.

	Matches.	Sets.	Games.
Miss Browne	15	35	301
Miss Bjurstedt	11	24	273

CORNELL HARRIERS IN VAN.

Easily Take Honors in Run from Penn and Carnegie Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Cornell easily won the triangular cross-country race against Penn and Carnegie Tech here this afternoon, the Ithacans scoring 44 to 78 for the Quakers and 150 for the harriers from Pittsburgh. Captain I. C. Dresser, of Cornell, took individual honors. The only veteran on the Cornell team crossed the tape about 250 yards ahead of his team mate, Spear. McHale and Cummings, of Penn, were next in order, and then Maynard and Croxton, of Cornell, scored. Penn then finished Glover and Price, and then Abbott, Sprong and Selbach completed the Ithacans' team score.

STAR ATHLETES WOUNDED.

Reggie Walker and William Pocock Victims on French Front.

Reggie Walker, the great South African sprinter who won the 100 meter run for England in the Olympic Games of 1908 at London, and William Pocock, who was a member of the victorious water polo team representing England at the Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912, have both been wounded on the French battle front, according to the latest reports reaching this country. Walker was considered the fastest sprinter of his time, having defeated Boby Kerr, the famous Canadian, and John A. Rector of the University of Virginia in the final of the 100 meter race at London. In defeating Kerr, Walker upset the predictions, and also established himself as the premier sprinter of that time.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

LEOCHARES TAKES SERIAL HANDICAP

McLean's Sprinter Heads Fleet Field in Feature Race on Pimlico Track.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 3.—A card of greater all-round excellence in all probability never has been presented for the enjoyment of Maryland sportsmen than that which the Maryland Jockey Club provided for its patrons this afternoon. The program abounded with interesting items, and as well-supported horses were successful in every event the form followers profited financially by the results of the keen contests.

Steeplechasers were most liberally treated in the award of purses, $3,000 being added to the Elkridge Steeplechase for three-year-olds, which made the event rival in importance the noted Harbor Hill Cup. Many of those who started in the cup race at Piping Rock went to the post today, but in spite of the introduction of some new young fencers W. R. Coe's Town Hall, winner of the Harbor Hill, again proved his superiority by winning with a little in hand from Gold Bond, a dangerous competitor, which Mr. Coe added to his stable after he won a race at Laurel. Today's victory makes the fourth straight for the son of Ballot, and there is little doubt that Town Hall will hold his own with the best jumpers when he is fully matured. The Coe pair had a comparatively easy journey, as Joseph E. Davis's Melodrama, which appeared to have Town Hall beaten when he came to grief at the last fence in the Harbor Hill, displayed nothing like the speed he showed at Piping Rock and was beaten for third money by Mr. Crane's Acabado.

The scratching of Roamer and Westy Hogan only served to make the Serial Handicap at six furlongs a more open affair, with Edward B. McLean's recently acquired Leochares the most favored of the large field of crack sprinters. Leochares appears to have recovered all his old form and he scored his second victory in the McLean colors in most impressive style. The old sprinter kept closer to the early pace than usual and when O'Brien let him down in the stretch he ran over A. K. Macomber's Hank O'Day, in spite of the vigorous ride put up by Loftus on the latter. M. Shea's Tea Caddy caused the surprise of the race by taking third money from St. Isidore. The time of 1:12 2-5 is only three-fifths of a second slower than the track record.

The Brighton Stable's Tippity Witchet pressed his claim to being considered the most sensational of the two-year-olds when he picked up 122 pounds and defeated the redoubtable Jack Hare, Jr., on even terms. There were many other smart youngsters in the field, but the race was fought out by the two top-weights, the game Tippity Witchet lasting the final furlong better than his rival. No two-year-old has won as many races as Tippity Witchet, and today's victory is the tenth out of the last eleven starts credited to the Brighton Stable's bread winner.

Another feature was the sixth race for three-year-olds, in which Buxton's riding had much to do with the victory of Emil Herz's Manister Toi over the Brighton Stable's Ed Roche, which was preferred in the speculation. In a driving finish Buxton outrode Rowan and won by a narrow margin. Schuyler L. Parsons's Wood Violet defeated a good field of two-year-olds in the opening event, and Oscar Lewisohn's Bella Desmond captured the Stafford Handicap, at a mile, in the good time of 1:40 3-5. It was a field day for New York owners, as W. H. Warner's Felucca accounted for the closing event, a claiming handicap at a mile and an eighth. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Wood Violet, S. L. Parsons's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, $8, $4, and $2.60, (M. Rowan).....1

Moosehead, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 107, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $26.30 and $11.80, (T. Rice).....2

Tunable In, Mrs. E. Arlington's ch. f., 93, by Plaudit-Auvergne, $11.90 third, (G. Walls).....3

Sixteen to One, H. C. Basch, Miss Filley, Phalarian, Candidate, Tell Me, Sunny Hill, Dalrose, Eastern Princess, Tit for Tat, and June Bug also ran. Lady Gertrude and Irish Kiss scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Elkridge Steeplechase, for three-year-olds, $3,000 added, about two miles. Time—4:07.

Town Hall, W. R. Coe's b. g., 140 pounds, by Ballot-Dorval, $3, $3.10, and $2.60, (M. Henderson).....1

Gold Bond, W. R. Coe's ch. g., 132, by Dick Wells-Miss Lida, $3.10 and $2.60, (R. Crawford).....2

Acabado, J. Crane's rn. g., 132, by Supermen-Elegance, $4.80, third, (E. Wolke)..3

Melodrama, Rural, Russian Pinon, Brand, Commodore Daunt, Gonauds, and Crack O'Day also ran. Altar Fire scratched.

*Coupled as Coe entry. †Northwood Stable entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Stafford Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Bella Desmond, Oscar Lewisohn's b. f., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Desmond-Bellatrix, $13.40, $5.80, and $3.80, (A. Shuttinger)...1

Holiday, S. Louis's b. g., 4, 104, by Broomstick-Leisure, $16.20 and $3.90, (L. Lyke)..2

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 109, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $2.60, third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Woodstone, Williams, and Crimper also ran. St. Isidore, Ed Roche, Highland Lad, and Queen of the Water scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap, No. 1; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Leocharis, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7 years, 127 pounds, by Broomstick-Leavonard, $7, $4.70, and $3.40, (W. O'Brien).....1

Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's b. g., 5, 122, by Peep O'Day-Eric Belle, $5.40 and $4.20, (J. Loftus).....2

Tea Caddy, M. Shea's ch. c., 4, 110, by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, $7.50 third, (A. Collins).....3

St. Isidore, Cern Tassel, Ultimatum, Bally, Bringhurst, Rhine Maiden, Fairy Wand, and Water Lady also ran. Roamer, Crimper, Naturalist, Milkman, Westy Hogan, Thorn Bloom, and Jack Mount scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. c., 122 pounds, by Broomstick-Lady Privales, $6.80, $2.80, and $2.40, (M. Rowan).....1

Jack Hare, Jr., W. E. Applegate's br. c., 122, by Marathon-Moon'et, $2.30 and $2.40, (C. Peak).....2

Fragonard, W. A. Brown's ch. c., 113, by Hastings-Farmand, $3.80 third, (J. Butwell).....3

Matinee Idol, Partisan, Shantallyness, Cumash, and Neperhan also ran. Lady Dorothy, Wyoming, and Randir scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Manister Toi, Emil Herz's b. c., 108 pounds, by Santoi-Heriot, $6, $2.90, and $2.70, (M. Buxton).....1

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 111, by The Commoner-Maxus, $2.70 and $2.40, (M. Rowan).....2

Queen of the Water, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 103, by Waterboy-Planation, $4.30 third, (W. Obert).....3

Highland Lad, Thorn Bloom, and Woodtrap also ran. Straight Forward and Jack Mount scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:56 2-5.

Felucca, H. W. Warner's ch. f., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Trap Rock-Flag, $5, $3, and $2.80, (M. Rowan).....1

Yodeling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 6, 116, by Rochampton-Yodler, $5 and $3.70, (E. Ambrose).....2

N. K. Bell, J. F. Cleary's ch. c., 3, 109, by Glenlier-Puritan Girl, $2.70 third, (T. Rice).....3

May W., Merchant, and Rakeoff also ran. Weather, clear; track, fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Valesius, 117 pounds; Marcella, 109; First Troop, 112; Millrace, 109; Lindsey, 114; Tenaus Son, 112; Jaybet, 117; Decisive, 117; Game Cock, 117; Own Rose, 109; O'Neill, 112; Winning Card, 109; Burhouse, 117; Eyelid, 114; The Porter, 117; Bisonry, 117. Note—Sixteen horses excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; two miles. Pigonthorpe, 142 pounds; Burgeave, 149; Kitty K., 140; Dolly Madison, 147; Altar Fire, 130; Captain Fair, 147; Jimmy Boy, 147; My King, 147; Songbreeze, 149; The Carmel, 142; Mac Meadows, 147; Kitty Quince, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 153 pounds; †Race Around, 160; King Worth, 123; Widow Bedotte, 109; Corn Broom, 109; *Zopave, 99; Owaza, 104; Silk Bird, 109; *Harvest Wigs, 113; Appleton Whisk, 146; Swift Fox, 104; Cuddle Up, 106; Black Bear, 106; Alec Getz, 109; Nigel, 118; Tie Pin, 109. Note—Eight excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monumental Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Rosemer, 129 pounds; Deandrie, 116; Alminster Lad, 104; Spar, 118; Walnut Hall, 109; aDaddy's Choice, 108; Crimper, 109; Straight Forward, 108. aEmil Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Kashmir, 115 pounds; Sea Favor, 110; Man o' the Hour, 108; Caven Boy, 110; Malvolio, 115; Lady Dorothy, 107; Colonel Cluff, 108; Quietude, 107; Reveler, 115; Mary Maud, 112; Sweetman, 110; Eagle O'Neil, 110; Highest Appeal, 100; Paddy, 110; Red Sox, 110; Matinee Idol, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and forty yards. *Groschen, 106; Ayesha, 106; Ask Ma, 118; *Milbrey, 98; Right, 112; Wild Thyme, 109; Euterpe, 111; Kings Oak, 111; Orjana, 106; Ring Dove, 106; †Marianne, 108; Miss Represent, 93; Lazy Lou, 107; *Mother Machree, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Thorn Bloom, 105 pounds; Dan, 106; Monomoy, 111; Tarquin, 106; Ringo, 112; Goldcrest Boy, 117; Queen of the Sea, 112; Eagle, 112; aAirman, 105; aAmalgamator, 109; Starter, 108; Torchbearer, 114. aA. W. Viau entry.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Plan Bouts to Aid Soldiers.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—A proposition to assist soldiers' benefit funds by an amateur boxing tournament in this city has been submitted to the various governing bodies by the Boxing Committee of the New England Association of Amateur Athletic Unions. If the meeting is sanctioned it will be open to all registered amateur boxers in the country.

HORSES BEGIN TO ARRIVE FOR SHOW

Exhibitors Guard Against Traffic Delays by Shipping Entries Early.

Taking heed of the heavy traffic on all railroads and the possible delays in transit, exhibitors at next week's National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden are already shipping their valuable equine prize winners to New York. From Judge William H. Moore's Rockmarge Farm, at Pides Crossing, Mass., three carloads of English hackney harness horses, with their carriages and equipment, came in yesterday to their owner's big private stable in West Fifty-eighth Street.

Earlier in the week Charles W. Smith, Secretary of the association, received a telegram from Colonel Sir Adam Beck of London, Ontario, saying all his hunters and saddle horses were leaving Canada on Thursday by express. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who is President of the Reading Railroad, was unable to obtain express accommodations over his own road for his trotting stallion Ebony King, 2:17¼, and so arranged to send him in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a cost equivalent to fifty passenger fares from Philadelphia. The champion of last year's Horse Show will have to walk from the Jersey City ferry to Madison Square Garden.

James Cox Brady, who will be the largest exhibitor at this year's show, has chartered a fleet of motor vans to transport his forty-one hunters, hackneys, and ponies forty miles, from Hamilton Farm, at Gladstone, N. J., to New York, and so is independent of both railroads and express companies.

To add the American Red Cross, which will receive the entire gross receipts of next week's Horse Show, Mr. Brady has entered every horse he owns, including several that had been turned out to pasture for the duration of the war, and the $15,000 pony stallion Irvington Model, whose permanent retirement from the show ring was announced after he had won the championship at the Garden two years in succession.

**Judge Moore to Show

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

"If the German thinks he has all the pride on his side," General Eli Hoyle, commanding the Eastern Department, said a few days ago, "he is making a great mistake. He has not studied American history. The United States has been victorious in every contest in which it has taken part since the beginning of our Government, and before its establishment, and no matter how small our means, as in the Revolution; no matter how little our preparation, as in the war of 1812; no matter how opposed by one section of the people, as in the war with Mexico, and no matter how badly tangled up, as in the civil war, and no matter what the consideration, or how we conducted it, as in the Spanish War, victory has always followed the American flag. And let this be a warning to those who are trying to substitute might for right, who are trying to destroy all that we have been building up in these many long years of honor, of national honor, and of chivalry, and of fair dealing, and of faith in treaty and in contract. Let them take warning. We are a little slow, but we are coming, and when we hit our blow the flag will wave in victory, as it has always done.

"We are doing all we can to raise a little army of 100,000 to more than 1,000,000. It is one of the biggest jobs any Government ever undertook, and we are doing well at it. We are getting the men, we are getting them into shape, putting good uniforms on them, and we are going to be felt in a way that will make Germany stop, listen, and take notice."

The headquarters of the United States Marines, in Washington, receives by every West Indian mail scores of applications from officers and enlisted men on duty in Santo Domingo and Haiti begging to be transferred from service in the island republics to the front lines in France. Peace now reigns in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and it is understood that these requests for assignments to fighting duty overseas are receiving the serious consideration of the Marine staff.

The Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps needs enlisted specialists and has appealed for volunteers. Men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are eligible. The men particularly needed at this time are electricians, mechanics, iron workers, saddlers, teamsters, chauffeurs, stenographers, tinsmiths, bricklayers, wagonmasters, blacksmiths, cooks, horseshoers, and farriers. The recruiting office of the corps is at 357 Broadway.

The little children of France have adopted General Pershing, and so many are the childish communications which the American commander has received from his little admirers that he recently addressed the following open letter to them:

Dear Children of France:

It fills me with emotion to write this message to you children. I truly wish it were possible for me to speak to you all in person. Americans feel very close to the people of France, especially now that we are in this war together to protect women and children from oppression.

When the war is over the future of your glorious country will be largely in your keeping. So you must strive to follow the example of the patriotic men and women who have made France a great nation. May God watch over the children of France.

With sincere affection for you all,

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander in Chief American Forces.

According to a correspondent of The Army and Navy Register of Washington, the American naval officers on duty in British waters are becoming top-notch golfers.

"Only a handfull of them," says The Register's correspondent, "played the game back in the States, but now every destroyer numbers three or four devotees of the sport. The season is now in full swing, and almost any fair day groups may be seen monopolizing the links. The Americans not only have revived the game in these parts, but so many of them have taken up golf that they have put the local club on a paying basis and generally made themselves popular with the residents.

"When the Americans arrived the links, which are on the top of the cliffs overlooking the sea, were somewhat neglected, but they have now been put into first-class condition, the grass has been cut and the greens have been rolled as never before. Caddies have been attracted from distant parts, encouraged by the generosity of the Americans, whose tips are much sought after.

"The clubhouse is a most picturesque old castle built in 1636. There is all sorts of tradition attached to it. It resembles greatly Blarney Castle, and was originally built by the chief of an old clan, who ruled the country for miles about.

"Tea is served in the great room of the castle. Whitewash alone covers the rough stone walls and the ceiling.

"Ofttimes an old native member of the club will drop in to regale the Americans with tales of the clubhouse or anecdotes of the game. A native who gave up making golf sticks and bags has returned to his profession since the "Yankee invasion," and he gives up his spare moments to teaching the American beginners the fine points of the game.

"The course is a nine-hole affair with plenty of hazards, but the Americans can play on an eighteen-hole course by visiting another links some five miles from their base."

Officers of the field artillery arm favor the creation of a Field Artillery Corps Department, in the War Department, to be headed by a Chief of Field Artillery.

"Had we a chief of artillery," says the official publication of the United States Field Artillery Association, "the co-ordination through other departments could be maintained. For instance, artillery officers of experience should determine what guns are to be used for a specific purpose and then collaborate with the Ordnance Department regarding their design and perhaps their delivery. The kind, quantity, and calibre should be regulated in general by the chief of field artillery co-ordinating with others. * * * It surely seems that the one need alone of securing co-ordination among the widely distributed units of this extensive arm is great enough to cause to be initiated at least some temporary arrangement whereby an experienced field artillery officer will, to all practical intent, be given the power and assistance to establish and maintain an office as chief of field artillery."

What is generally conceded to be the most beautiful of all United States Army division flags is that of the famous Rainbow Division at Mineola. The field of the flag is sky blue. The rainbow, perfectly reproduced as to colors, forms a great circle, in between the ends of which are the words in gold, "Rainbow Division." The huge silken rainbow flag at Mineola is the gift to the division of Mrs. William Cumming Story of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In a letter to Lieutenant Daniel M. Gardner, U. S. M. C., Brig. Gen. Charles A Doyen, commanding the Marines under General Pershing in France, in reference to trench digging and the general importance of trenches, said:

"The marines do not take kindly to trench digging. I suppose it reflects the attitude of the average American who looks upon trench digging as a form of hard labor. It is impossible, however, to exaggerate the importance of learning how to dig, to dig rapidly under fire without waste of effort. To dig well is to fight well."'

With the exception of the aviation training field, near Dayton, Ohio, which is a memorial to the late Wilbur Wright, all of the army aviation training camps are memorials to United States army aviators who have lost their lives in the country's service. Selfridge Field, near Mt. Clemens, Mich., honors the memory of Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, who was killed at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908. Selfridge was the first officer of any army to lose his life as a result of aviation. Hall Field, at Wichita Falls, Texas, perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant Loren H. Hall, killed July 5, 1913; Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., was named in honor of F. J. Gerstner, who was drowned after his machine fell in the water on Dec. 21, 1914, while Hazlehurst Field, at Mineola, is a memorial to Lieutenant L. W. Hazlehurst, who was killed at College Park, Md., June 11, 1912.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, was named in honor of Lieutenant G. E. M. Kelly, a British officer of the army, who met death in an airplane at San Antonio, May 10, 1911. Ellington Field, at Houston, Texas, is named in honor of Lieutenant E. L. Ellington, killed at San Diego, Nov. 24, 1914, while Chandler Field, Essington, Penn., honors the memory of Lieutenant Rex Chandler, who was drowned when his machine fell into San Diego Bay, April 8, 1913. Park Field, Memphis, Tenn., is named for Lieutenant J. D. Park, killed at San Diego, May 9, 1912, while Post Field, Fort Sill, perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant Henry B. Post, who fell 12,000 feet to his death on Feb. 9, 1914. Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, is named in honor of Lieutenant W. R. Taliaferro, killed Oct. 11, 1915; Scott Field, Bellville, Ill., in honor of Corporal J. S. Scott, killed at College Park, Sept. 28, 1912; Rockwell Field, San Diego, for Lieutenant L. G. Rockwell, killed Sept. 4, 1913, and Rich Field, Waco, Texas, for Lieutenant Perry C. Rich of the Philippine Scouts, who was killed by a fall into Manila Bay, Nov. 13, 1913.

Colonel Leon S. Roudiez, the only French-born Colonel in the United States Army, has been assigned to command the Forty-seventh Infantry of the regular army. Colonel Roudiez was born in France in 1860, and entered the army as a private in 1879.

A fully equipped modern theatre building, seating 3,000 people, is being built in each of the sixteen national army camps.

A committee of theatrical managers and others whose Chairman is Marc Klaw, is assisting in the organization of the talent for the program to be given in these buildings, and in the booking and management throughout the camps. Many of the foremost theatrical stars of the country are booked. These entertainments are planned to begin early in November.

And admission charge of 15 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents will be made. From the proceeds the expenses of the entertainment will be paid, the balance to remain as a Government fund to finance non-revenue-producing activities within the camps. The plan is to make the admission fee such as just to cover running expenses. A representative of the Commission will be in charge of each of those auditoriums and will be responsible for the program. The theatres are so planned that they can be used for various recreational and educational activities at any time, Winter or Summer.

Lieut. Col. Blanton Winship, who in 1912 was the Judge Advocate General of the regular army divisions mobilized on the Mexican border, and subsequently of the Eastern Department, on Governors Island, is the Judge Advocate General of the Rainbow Division.

More than forty universities and colleges are represented in the membership of the American University Union in France, the headquarters of which are in the recently leased Royal Palace Hotel, Paris. The hotel will be a meeting and recreation centre for American soldiers, who are graduates or former students of the institutions included in the union. The union has sleeping accommodations for 100 soldiers, and will provide meals at reasonable prices to the men. Among the universities and colleges represented in the union are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Virginia, Pennsylvania, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Amherst, Columbia, and Ohio State University.

PLEA FOR HIGHER FARES.

Dr. Conway Points Out Hard Times Ahead for Public Utilities.

Joseph K. Choate, Chairman of the committee which is seeking to gain for surface railroads throughout the State permission from the Public Service Commissions to increase fares, is circulating a speech made by Dr. Thomas Conway, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, at the annual convention of the New Jersey Utilities Association. Dr. Conway declared that the public service commissions were responsible for preserving the street car service and intimated that the service could not be maintained unless the rate of fare kept pace with the general increase in other necessities of modern life.

"Less than half the companies," Dr. Conway said, "are earning their fixed charges; only three out of thirty-three city lines show sufficient earnings to enable them to sell bonds or, in other words, to get new capital for additional facilities.

"The rise in operating costs has been due entirely to the tremendous increases in the cost of materials and supplies and to the higher wages. The utilities are turning to the public service commissions for relief. It seems to me that there can be no question that the spirit of the public utility law in every State is that these corporations shall be permitted to earn a reasonable return under all conditions. Public utility profits are closely limited in good years, and because of this limitation they must be sustained in years of adversity."

Established 1868.

TREE AND COMPANY

Jewelers and Silversmiths
Six East Forty-sixth Street
New York.

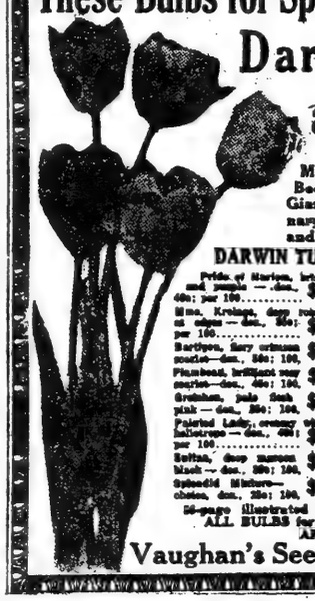
Announcement

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the opening of our new shop, November 5th, and to view our unusual collections of Diamonds, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Bronzes, Jades, Leather Specialties gold and silver mounted, and Oriental Objects of Art.

Importers and Cutters of Precious Stones.
Opposite Ritz-Carlton.

These Bulbs for Spring Bloom - Plant Now

Darwin Tulips and Daffodils



Most effective Spring Flowers for Beds and Borders; the Darwin Giant blooms are double the ordinary size, with 25-inch stout stems and soft artistic colorings.

DARWIN TULIPS

Pride of Haarlem, bright rose and white — doz., 25c; 100	$2.60
Mixed Darwins, dozen, 20c; 50	$2.40
Bartigon, fiery crimson scarlet — doz., 35c; 100	$3.50
Flamboyant, brilliant rosy scarlet — doz., 30c; 100	$3.00
Gretchen, pale flesh pink — doz., 20c; 100	$1.80
Painted Lady, creamy white and flamingo rose — doz., 25c; per 100	$2.60
Sultan, deep maroon black — doz., 20c; 100	$2.00
Splendid Mixture — doz., 15c; 100	$1.50

DAFFODILS

Emperor, immense golden trumpet variety — doz., 30c; per 100	$2.75
Victoria, large yellow, white petal — per doz., 25c; 100	$3
Lucifer, Ring, yellow; cup of old — doz., 25c; per 100	$3.50
Barri Conspicuus, yellow with red cup — doz., 25c; per 100	$1.50
Van Sion, the double golden daffodil — doz., 30c; per 100	$2.00
Poeticus, Apes, white, sweet scented — doz., 20c; per 100	$1.25
Mrs. Langtry, cream white — doz., 30c; 100	$1.75
French Narcissus — mixed in bowl of gravel and water indoors — doz., 20c; 100	$1.50

56-page illustrated Autumn Catalogue mailed FREE.
ALL BULBS for indoor or outdoor Spring bloom ARE READY NOW.

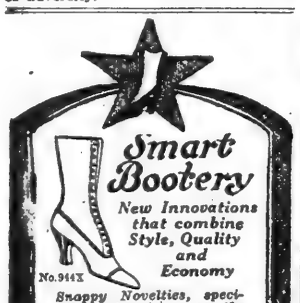
Vaughan's Seed Store Barclay Street, Both Corners of Church

1865 1917
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF CENTURY

COATS
EVENING WRAPS
SCARFS & MUFFS
in all
FASHIONABLE
FURS

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of
STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS
126 West 42nd Street New York



Smart Bootery

New Innovations that combine Style, Quality and Economy

No. 944X

Snappy Novelties, specially designed to meet the tastes of both conservative and fastidious dressers.

Special Feature for Monday

Co-Coa Brown Kid, 9-inch Lace Boot, New Khaki Cravenette top, Long slender last. This season's smartest, most popular model.

$5.85
Elsewhere $8.00.

The Star Shoe

4 Convenient Stores.

NEW YORK	BROOKLYN
5 Av. & 42 St.	474 Fulton St.
Bway &34 St.	1531 B'way.

Where Quantities Last These Specials Will Also Be Offered Tuesday—This Store Open All Day (Tuesday) Election Day

CHRISTMAS Mail and Gifts for Our Soldiers Abroad Must Leave Here by November 15th

Packages must be easy for postmasters to open, and we will gladly co-operate in every way with our patrons who wish to remember our brave fighters "Over There" to prepare packages carefully.

REMEMBER THE DATE—November 15th—to be exact, you have ten days in which to make your selection.

1.—Mails to reach the soldiers in France by Christmas morning must be posted not later than November 15th.

2.—Every package must bear conspicuously the words "*Christmas Mail*," the complete address of the person for whom it is intended, and, in the upper left hand corner, the name and address of the sender.

3.—Every parcel must be so packed and wrapped as to admit of easy inspection by the postmaster. No parcel will be dispatched to France which has not the postmaster's certificate that it contains no prohibited articles.

Note.—The above three paragraphs are the official instructions issued by the Postmaster General, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Food will win the war—
sign the pledge card not to waste it

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Sale Monday and Tuesday

A SUIT CLEARANCE

With Exceptionally Big Values—For Women and Misses

This Suit Reduced to $14.75

In preparing for Winter in our Apparel Sections, we find it necessary to condense our Suit Department and enlarge our Fur Sections.

Therefore, these quick-selling prices on several hundred handsome suits in most wanted styles and materials.

The $16.50 and $19.50 Suits on Sale at $14.75

These fashionable suits are developed of such popular fabrics as: Burella Cloth, Serge or Gabardine, in Brown, Green, Navy and Black. Some are trimmed with velvet buckles and buttons; others with new shaped convertible collars, novelty pockets or box-pleated backs. We picture one of the many styles.

The $27.50 and $29.50 Suits on Sale at $22.50

These are faithful reproductions of high cost models, designed to please the most exacting devotee of fashion. They are developed in Burella Cloth, Silvertone, Gabardine and Oxford Cloth. All the correct new colorings are shown, including Beetroot, Reindeer Brown, Taupe, Olive, Navy and Black. ONE OF THE STYLES PICTURED.

This Suit Reduced to $22.50

These suits are handsomely trimmed in many novel ways, and are richly lined with peau de cygne or novelty silk.

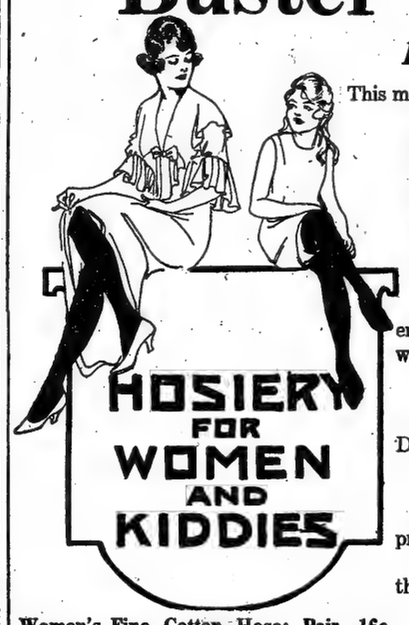
Sale Monday and Tuesday

The Biggest Hosiery Sale Since the War Began!

More Than 360,000 Pairs of the Famous

"Buster Brown" Hosiery

For Women and Children



This most remarkable of all hosiery sales at bargain prices will be inaugurated to-morrow, at

16¢ 18¢ 20¢ 32¢

The selling is sure to be spirited and big—so come early, and we advise you to buy enough of this hosiery to last you and your children for a year. At the prices quoted it will pay you to buy this hosiery by the dozen.

The Women's Hosiery

Fibre Silk, Fine Lisle, Light, Medium and Heavy Cotton, in white and fast black. Double garter tops, reinforced soles, heels and toes.

The Children's Hosiery

Fine Cotton and of a quality that nine out of every ten mothers buy at regular prices. Excellent hosiery for school and dress wear.

This hosiery has slight imperfections—but the hurts are imperceptible—nothing that will affect the wear.

Women's Fine Cotton Hose; Pair, 16c.
Women's Fine Lisle Finish Hose; Pair, 18c.
Women's Fibre Silk Hose; Sizes 8½ to 10½; Pair, 32c.
Children's Fine Cotton Hose; Sizes 5 to 9½; Pair, 18c.
Children's Fine Cotton Hose; Better Grades; Sizes 5 to 9½; Pair, 20c.

ALL SIZES IN THIS AMAZING UNDERPRICE DISTRIBUTION WHICH BEGINS AT GREENHUT'S TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MORNING.

Sale Monday and Tuesday

Here Are Some of the Newest

Dress Goods and Coatings

Which Are Exceptional Values

$1.75 All Wool Serges—black and colored, 40 inches wide; yard $1.37

$4 Plaid Coatings—54 inches wide; two- and three-tone effects; beautiful combinations of colors; yard $2.45

Sale Monday and Tuesday

Conservatory Specials

Dutch Bulbs for Fall Planting and House Culture.

Hyacinth Bulbs — large size; all colors; dozen... 65c
Tulips—single and double; dozen... 30c
Narcissus and Daffodils—large bulbs; dozen... 50c
Crocuses—all colors; large bulbs; at... 18c
Paperwhite Narcissus—to grow in pebbles; dozen. 50c
Fruit Tree, Pear, Apple, Quince, Plum and Cherry—each... 39c
Privet for Hedges—per 100 for... $3
Flowering Shrubs—all sorts; each... 29c
We have a Fine Stock of Singing Canaries which We Offer at Reasonable Prices.
Gold Fish—including paper pail; 3 for... 20c
Growing Palms, Ferns and Other Plants at Low Prices.
(Conservatory, Seventh Floor).

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Less Than Wholesale!

Wool Eiderdowns at 39c a Yard

Wool Eiderdowns, in plain and chinchilla; cream, light blue, pink, grey, red and khaki; also corduroy effect in pink and light blue. This is a real 69c fabric, offered at less than wholesale mill cost.

Sale Monday and Tuesday

The World's Greatest Grocery Here

Supplies more families with general table supplies than any other store in America

All the leading brands of best quality pure foods are quoted at prices that average less than you pay elsewhere. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Our New Grocery Catalogue, The American Home and Table, is now ready. Call or write for free copy.

Peas and Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	$1.45	74c
FANCY PEA BEANS	1.98	$1.00
BEST MARROW BEANS	1.75	88c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	1.55	78c
SOY BEANS	87c	44c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	1.75	88c
BLACK TURTLE BEANS	1.75	74c

Assorted Vegetables

THOMAS' PORK AND BEANS
MILFORD BRAND STRINGLESS BEANS
JERSEY LIMA BEANS
FOUNTAIN CUT STRING BEANS
FOUNTAIN NEW PACK SPINACH
FOUNTAIN BEST SAUERKRAUT.

Each or Dozen assorted, $2.10
No. 2 size can, 18c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL	83c	43c
PINHEAD STEEL CUT OATMEAL	82c	43c
BEST ROLLED OATMEAL	82c	43c
NEW FARINA	$1.15	53c
BEST CORNMEAL	77c	39c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	93c	48c
PEARL BARLEY	85c	43c
GRANULATED HOMINY	77c	39c

Our Own Roasting

See the Coffee Roaster in daily operation

MARACAIBO COFFEE—25 lbs., $4.90; 5 lbs. $1
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; 1 lb. 35c
SANTOS COFFEE—5¼ lbs. $1

Teas

LAPPIN'S IRISH TEA—5 lbs., $3.20; 1-lb. pkg. 65c
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, BASKET FIRED JAPAN TEA OR MIXED TEA—10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs. $1
INDIA-CEYLON TEA—Fountain Blend, Red Label; reg. $1; 1-lb can. 89c

Babbitt's Best Cleanser

Dozen, 85c; reg. 10c giant size box... 7c
Free—Babbitt's Pot and Pan Scraper with purchase of Babbitt's Cleanser.

Smoked Ox Tongues

CLOSELY TRIMMED TENDER YOUNG OX TONGUES— lb. 27c

White Potatoes

Now is the time to order a supply for the Fall and Winter months.

180 lb. bag for $3.75
Bushel, 60 lb. bag for $1.95

Delivered to any point in our Free Delivery zone.

10 lbs., in bulk, not delivered. 30c

Sale Monday and Tuesday

Dinner Sets

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—56 pieces; choice of two decorations; one blue, the other green line; at... $7.50
100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—two decorations to choose from; in pretty floral spray, in pink or blue with gold... $13.95
100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock pattern; blue spray decoration, with gold on edge; at... $16.50
100 Piece Open Stock American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold lace border decoration with gold on edge; at... $18.50
100 Piece American Porcelain Open Stock Dinner Sets—choice of two conventional border designs; at... $24.95
English Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of three handsome decorations; at... $25.50
100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold border design, with coin gold handles; at... $34.95
100 Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets—open stock pattern of very attractive design; at... $42.50

Sale Monday and Tuesday

Fine Rugs

5 Notable and Attractive Selections

$42.50 Wilton Velvet Rugs—8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6... $34.50
$36.50 Velvet Rugs—8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6... $29.50
$14.50 Axminster Rugs—4 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6... $10.75
$12.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—9 x 12 ft... $9.50
$11.50 Wool and Fibre Rugs—7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6... $8.25

Sale Monday and Tuesday

Cut the Cost of Keeping Warm in Winter!

Sale of Stoves

Oil, Coal and Other Heaters, Cleanly in Use and Economical in Operation

Because the quantity is limited on some of these items, we cannot fill mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders.

Cylinder Oil Heater—japan finish; well constructed; smokeless and odorless... $5.20
Cylinder Oil Heater—japan finish; large size... $6.40
Cylinder Oil Heater—nickel trimmings... $5.60
Perfection Oil Heaters—up to... $8.50
Florence Oil Heater—black finish... $5.20
Florence Oil Heater—nickel trimmings... $5.60
Florence Oil Heater—blue enamel... $7.60

Smooth Oak Parlor Heating Stoves—rich appearance; mica door; nickel trimmings; fancy urn top:
No. 11, with 10-inch fire pot... $7.25
No. 13, with 12-inch fire pot... $9.25
No. 17, with 17-inch fire pot... $16.65
No. 19, with 19-inch fire pot... $20.80

Columbia Magic Coal Heating Stoves—No. 11, with 11¾-inch fire pot; single heat or direct draft magazine; draw centre grate; handsome urn; nickel swing cover; dome; foot rail; feet and door knob; at... $22.40

Franklin Style Coal Heating Stoves—Set against fireplace; made with round fire pot; suitable for natural gas, hard or soft coal; No. 11, with 11-inch fire pot, at $21.70; No. 13, with 13-inch fire pot, at $23.50; No. 15, with 15-inch fire pot, at... $25.00

Columbian Ulster Coal Heating Stoves—an excellent and efficient stove for stores and business places; No. 13, at... $13.25
(Larger sizes up to $27.35)

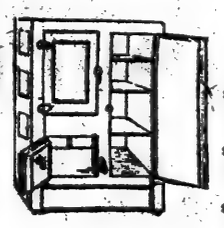
20th Century Combination Gas Burner and Heater—at... 89c

No. 8 Spark Cylinder Parlor Coal Stove—urn top; at... $4.95

A complete line of Gas Heaters, Radiators, Asbestos and Copper Front Heaters, Grates for Open Fireplaces, Fire Screens, Fire Sets and Andirons.

Refrigerators

of the Famous Alaska Make



$16.50 Leader Apartment House Refrigerators—Height 50 inches; ice capacity 85 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at... $14.50
$19.45 Leader Apartment House Refrigerators—Height 54 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at... $17.50
$31 Universal Side Ice Refrigerators—Height 67 inches; ice capacity 100 lbs.; enamel lined provision chamber; at... $27.90

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The New York Times.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Friday, Nov. 2, at Altman's, between 35th St. entrance and handkerchief counter, small silk bag, pink and black stripes, containing a solitaire diamond and platinum ring; also a platinum and diamond ring, square design, with 19 small diamonds; liberal reward. L. R. Berth, 386 5th Av., New York.

LOST.—Moonstone brooch surrounded by diamonds, "K. S. S" engraved on moonstone, between White Plains, Harlem Station, Columbia College, and 5th Av. and 54th St. Liberal reward if returned to George M. Stidenberg, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

LOST—German sheep dog, gray and black; answers to the name of "Shadow"; Long Beach license No. 25; at Douglaston Park Tuesday evening, Oct. 30; reward. Call 118 East 27th St., store floor.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 29, about 7:30 P. M., on 3d Av. South Ferry "L" train, straw dress suit case containing bank books, tools and jewelry. Mary Cammarota, Ideal Hotel, Sand Lane, South Beach, S. I.

LOST.—Black and white cameos; two small ones, one large one, on black ribbon. Return to 1 West 93d, Apt. 64, and receive reward. Phone Riverside 676.

LOST—Oct. 21, in subway, gold watch and chain, initials "D. F. C." and inscription on inside case; liberal reward; no questions asked. K 166 Times.

LOST.—A gold watch with silver chain, either on the subway or between subway and Columbia University Library. P. Cattell, 417 West 118th St.

LOST.—Small, open-faced, gold-chased watch, name inside; reward. Room 1960, 50 Church St., New York, or 17 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J.

LOST.—Diamond barpin, platinum setting, scroll shaped, sapphires each end; reward. Room 1960, 50 Church St., New York, or 17 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Recently, pair single pearl studs, gold flat back mountings, connected with chain; suitable reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, with pearls in centre, between Grand Central Station and East 57th St. Reward to finder at 2 East 46th St.

LOST—Between 42d and 66th Sts., a brooch oval, with diamond in centre, pearl on each side; suitable reward. Phone Circle 1283.

LOST—Handsome reward will be paid for return of lady's sapphire and diamond ring lost in ladies' retiring room, Hotel Ritz, Saturday afternoon. V 17 Times.

LOST—From automobile standing on 5th Av., near 28th St., brown kit bag marked "L. H."; reward if returned with contents to 33 East 74th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Between West 57th and West 61st, diamond bar pin; liberal reward if returned to office, St. Hubert Hotel, 120 West 57th St.

LOST.—Oct. 20, at Gimbel's or Penn. R. R. Station, a diamond barpin, with pearl centre; reward. Return to Apartment 82, 140 West 58th St.

LOST.—Friday evening, between Biltmore, McAlpin, and Martinique, diamond bar pin; liberal reward for return to Mrs. Stuart Henry, 366 West 97th.

LOST.—Nov. 1, 3-karat, unset, blue-white diamond, surrounded with band of onyx; liberal reward. T 107 Times.

LOST.—Ring, three rows small stones, rubies, diamonds, emeralds; liberal reward. G 89 Times.

LOST—Between 81st and 93d Sts. West, small triangle shape pin, cat's eye stone; reward. Thompson, 30 West 93d St.

LOST.—In Wanamaker's store, package containing business papers; reward. The Key-Scheerer Corp., 27th St. and 9th Av.

LOST.—Black enamel pin with rose diamonds; Rialto, 59th St.; reward. 640 Madison Av.

LOST.—Key ring, Saturday. Call Morningside 5120, or 37 West 121st.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of diamond earring lost Thursday night, either at Knickerbocker Theatre or in taxi. Return to R., 170 West 73d St.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur that took party of 4 from southwest corner B'way and 50th St. to West 80th, 1:30 Thursday morning, kindly return ermine scarf left in taxi? Berke, 165 West 80th Street.

REWARD. — Mole neckpiece Wednesday, Grand Central to Lexington Av., 43d. Telephone Lenox 7808.

REWARD.—Gold bracelet, five diamonds, near 5th Av. and 79th. 116 East 79th.

Found.

FOUND—Rita signed letters. Communicate with Georgiades, 208 West 56th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Other advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page, First News Section.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

13TH ST., 140-142 EAST.—Gramercy Park Section; housekeeping apartments, 6 rooms and bath with studio, $840; 7 rooms and bath, $840; 9 rooms and bath, $1,020. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

25TH, 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Apply Phipps.

49TH ST., 48 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, newly decorated, fireplace, hard wood floors, kitchenette possible.

35TH, 158 EAST.
Single flat, 6 rooms, steam; $47.

57TH, 36 EAST.—Floor for rent, business or apartment.

50TH, 51 EAST, (Plaza Studios.)—Large, bright parlor, bedroom, and bath; elevator service; steam and electric; $40. Phone 1940 Plaza.

63D ST., 33 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Superintendent, on premises.

99TH ST., (on Park Av., 606.)—Two large and two small rooms, bath, kitchenette; upper floors in private house; to cultured business people; reasonable.

APARTMENT, STUDIO,
127 East 34th St, two rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
105 EAST 29TH ST.
2-3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; hotel service; breakfast served; rents moderate; near sub.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
29 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $55, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
940 Madison Av., cor. 80th St.
5 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

IRVING PLACE, 77, S. W. Corner 19th St., (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two room and bath non-housekeeping apartment, $840, with service; open fireplace, electric light, steam heat; meals served in rooms if desired; also studio, $360. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Apartments, new, large, modern two-room kitchenettes, $45-$60; parquet floors, tiled bathroom, cedar closet.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments. Phone 3100 Chelsea.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes," five rooms, bath, steam; $50; for people of refinement; no small children.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath; steam, hot water; single apartment; $65-$70. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 W. 125th.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Fine apartments, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; in fine order; rents $52.50. Apply to janitor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Seven rooms; fine location; sacrifice. Apt. L.

2 WEST 83D ST.
HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE.
Corner overlooking Central Park.
SEVEN ROOMS; RENT $960.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 115 West 42d St.

256 WEST 84TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7 rooms, all improvements.
Rent, $37. Supt.

92D ST., 257 WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven rooms and bath; one block from subway station.

92D, 259 WEST.—Rent desirable seven and eight room apartments, $90 to $85 monthly. Inquire premises.

98TH, 220 WEST, (The Borchardt.)—To sublet, unfurnished apartment; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements. Apply Apartment 12-D, 215 West 98th.

107TH ST., 66 WEST, THE MIDETTE.
5 rooms, private halls, every convenience; high-grade service, day and night elevator and telephone service; responsible private families only; house under owner's supervision; $40 to $45. Apply to Supt. on premises.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

113TH, 517 WEST. — High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

117TH ST., 308 WEST.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Corner Apartment, Facing Morningside Park.
STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.

124TH ST., 541 WEST, (ELMORE COURT.)
Six large rooms, all outside, every modern improvement; elevator apartment; rents $78 and $45.

124TH ST., 527-539 WEST, (near B'way and Columbia, College.)—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $43 month up.

143D, 518 WEST, (Suite 21.)—Six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator. Apply superintendent, in building.

147TH ST., 561 WEST, (THE EDWIN.)
Northeast corner Broadway.—A beautiful, large, light, 7-room apartment; all improvements; elevator; rent $67.50.

147TH, 450 WEST.—To sublet, four rooms and bath, large and light. Apply Apt. 35 or agent.

163D ST., 550 WEST.—Corner of Broadway; unusually attractive studio apartment of 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; all outside rooms; $40 and $57.50.

715-725 WEST 172D.
High-class elevator apartment, just completed, 5, 6 rooms, beautiful location; convenient to subway.

APARTMENT to sublet; new, very desirable six rooms, two baths, 7th floor; good view Hudson River; rent, $75. Apply F. H. Frankland, 910 Riverside Drive.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 1,974.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, bath, extension, private house, near 72d St. subway; permanent tenant, quiet tastes; (no smoking.) Room 30.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 85th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT,
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 83D ST.,
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE,
THE FURIN.
RENT $2,100.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.
TELEPHONE 7475 CORTLANDT.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

HAVEN AV., 120, (CORNER 172D.)—VERY FINE MODERN APARTMENTS, 4 ROOMS, SOME FRONT AND OVERLOOKING HUDSON; VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED.

JEWISH family desires to let floor, private house, 100th St. and West End Av. Inquire 226 West 106th.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (117th,) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl., $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, BET. 116TH AND 119TH STS., 12TH-STORY APARTMENT PHONTE.—5 rooms and 3 baths, including large studio with skylight on roof, and private roof garden connecting therewith, to sublet until October, 1920, $2,400. Tel. 4787 Morningside. Agent on premises.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 342, (near 127th.)—Five rooms; hot water; newly renovated; $19-$21.

THE HILLCREST, 430 WEST 116th St.
Eight exceptionally large, light rooms, two baths; 50 feet frontage on wide street; modern improvements; electric light, elevator; on account tenant being called away will sublet at $1,500 until October, 1920. Messmer & Carreau, 101 Park Av.

THE MIDETTE—68 WEST 107TH ST.
5 rooms, private halls, every convenience; high-grade service, day and night elevator and telephone service; responsible private families only; house under owner's supervision; rents $40 to $45. Apply to Supt. on premises.

TO RENT.
171 West 80th St., a suite of 7 large, light rooms, parquet floors, electric light, &c.; rent $35; 2d floor; immediate possession. Janitor, or R. J. FOSS, 495 9th Av.; phone Greeley 1598.

WASHINGTON PLACE.
In the new home of a sculptor, beautifully arranged duplex studio; apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, studio double height ceiling, north light open fireplace; elevator; seen by appointment only. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS. 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

200 WEST 57TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
Housekeeping and Studio Apartments.
6 rooms and 3 baths, 9th floor.....$2,900
4 rooms and bath, 18th floor..... 1,800
3 rooms and bath, 14th floor..... 2,000
8 rooms and 2 baths, studio..... 4,000
Studio, bedroom, bath..... $1,200 to 2,000
Apply on premises or
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 211.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; electricity; bachelor apartment. McDowell.

16TH ST., 129 EAST.—Distinctive, artistic six rooms; no elevator; references; $35; immediate possession.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

36TH, 13 EAST.—My own apartment, 4 rooms and bath; delightfully furnished; exclusive neighborhood. Phone Vanderbilt 4672, mornings.

40TH, 140 EAST.—Costly furnished, small apartment, elevator, immediate possession. Downes.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, 2, 3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

63D ST., 33 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Superintendent on premises.

70S, EAST, just off 5th Av.)—Handsome suit, living room, bedroom, bath, with private family. Telephone 2988. Rhinelander.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

90TH ST., 62 EAST.—Three beautiful large rooms, comfortably furnished; kitchen privileges; fine dishes; silver, linen; or whole apartment seven rooms; high-class; steam heat, electricity, and elevator service; one block from Central Park entrance; no objection to large family. Telephone Lenox 4711. Apartment No. 21. Inspection Sunday and weekdays.

93D, 49 EAST.—Seven rooms, well furnished; electricity; all improvements; refined surroundings; two blocks 5th Av.; $65 yearly; $70 season. Cunningham. Lenox 9380.

A BARGAIN.
Near Carnegie Hall.—Attractively furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; heretofore offered $4,500; will consider $3,000.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Park Av.—7 rooms, 2 baths.....$3,500
Park Av.—9 rooms, 3 baths..... 450
Park Av.—9 rooms, duplex..... 3,000
Park South—4 rooms, bath..... 250
52nd Forties—5 rooms, bath..... 300
AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHERS,
BOTH EAST AND WEST SIDE.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42.)

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 50 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors, in private house, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartments, 3 to 8 rooms; personally investigated; best locations; particulars upon request. Lelands, One West 34th. 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

LEXINGTON, 1,018, (73d.) — Apartments, new, large, modern, two-room, kitchenette; $60-$80; parquet floors, tiled bathroom; cedar closet.

LIGHT, beautifully decorated apartments, period furnishings; central; private. Telephone 3979 Madison Square.

LIST apartments with us; we can rent for or to you; personally investigated. Lelands, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1428.

MADISON AV., 640.—Unusually attractive, sunny apartment of 7 rooms. Inquire McLellan.

NEAR ASTOR PLACE.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, in comfortable, handsomely furnished apt.; $50 per month. Tel. 3824 Orchard.

NEAR Hotel Plaza; 7 rooms, 2 baths, ninth floor, $200 per month; immediate possession. Telephone 3194 Murray Hill.

PARK AV., 829.—SELECT ACCOMMODATIONS; persons appreciating choice furnishings, extra large living rooms, will desire this 7-room apartment, 2 baths, $350 monthly. Mrs. H.

PARK AV., 850.—Nine rooms, fully furnished, southern exposure, 10 months, $5,500.

Plans section, 7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Single room and bath, and Suites.

SIXTIES. — 11 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Particulars, Du Florez, 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2890.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS,
402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12—Two-room suite, redecorated, furnished, private bath, telephone, elevator, all-night service, very reasonable.

7TH AV., 828, (Apt. 5B.)—Six outside sunny rooms, two baths, six months, $165; ten months, $150; also rent unfurnished.

107H, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply superintendent.

11TH ST., 183 WEST.—Modern, 8-room apartment; east and southern exposure, well furnished; rent $200. K Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

16TH, 15 WEST.—8 room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

27TH, 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath with maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service, $55; unfurnished, $40.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Suites, two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

47TH ST., 119 WEST.—Well-furnished apt., two rooms, bath; electricity, steam.

46TH ST., 49 WEST.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
ALCOVE BEDROOM,
LIVING ROOM,
KITCHENETTE, BATH.

48TH STREET, 49 WEST.
TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE;
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
PHONE BRYANT 9779.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Apply Phipps.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive apartments, well furnished, 1, 2, 3 rooms with private baths, elevator, electricity, southern exposure. Tel. Circle 4383.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

51ST, 31a WEST.—For rent until May 1, six large, outside, sunny rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; comfortably furnished; $100. Baxter, 3865 Columbus.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath; 3 rooms with 2 baths, sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished non-housekeeping apartment, with private entrance to street, for six (6) months or until Oct. 1, 1918; two large rooms and lobby, dressing room, bath; exquisite meal service in rooms; also maid and valet service; telephone service; can be rented, furnished or unfurnished.

55TH, 50 WEST.—Studio apartment, large, north light, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; $100 per month; sublet for eleven months; apply any morning. Scheuer.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Artist studio, 35x20; best location; north light; furnished; gentleman; one, two rooms. Call 10-12.

55TH, 50 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; furnished, $200, or unfurnished, $125. Phone Plaza, 6953.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50 monthly; electricity, gas.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished for bachelors; price reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New Rodin Studio Building, light, exquisitely furnished, four-room apartment, two bedrooms, kitchen, refrigeration, $250 monthly, not less than 8 months; $2,400 yearly. Call Sunday, Monday, 2-4, Apt. 4J. Telephone Owner, Circle 1458.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Barbour; newly furnished apartment; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH ST., 47 WEST.—Furnished, $90; unfurnished, $80 a month; studio, bedroom, bath. Apply in drug store.

58TH, 165 WEST.—Southern exposure; beautifully furnished, elevator service, 8 rooms, 2 baths, foyer and hall; lease to Sept. 30, 1918, $210 monthly. Room 1307, 30 East 42d.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath, furnished or unfurnished. Hall.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Five-room modern apartment; completely furnished for housekeeping; would divide.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Three rooms, second floor, private house; will divide; unusual.

64TH ST., 1 WEST, (Harperly Hall.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, ninth floor, southeast corner of building; open fireplace; balconies overlooking Central Park; refrigeration; may be had eight months for $3,200, one year for $3,600.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Duplex of 6 rooms and large north light studio for month or longer. Columbus 3092. Mann.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms, two baths, completely furnished, well laid out, and well fitted up; two rooms face the park; $2,000 per annum.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, (Overlooking Central Park.)—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant, finest in the city; Mrs. Dean, on premises.

70TH AND BROADWAY. — (Nevada;) (72d express subway;) exclusively furnished apartment; all rooms facing Broadway; family leaving city will rent or sell reasonable. Apartment 22B.

71ST, 235 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms, bath, 8th floor; $175. Lawton.

72D Subway—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished; particulars, Columbus 3974.

72D, 167 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Whitney, 3d floor.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, bath; south, north exposure; completely furnished, to smallest details; $175. Apt. 1203.

73D, 162 WEST.—Just opened; comfortable large, small rooms; every convenience; telephone.

75TH, 213 WEST.—Studios, doctors, dentists, business; excellent light; subway street. Schuyler 2525.

80TH ST., 100 WEST, Cor. Columbus Av., Overlooking Central Park.
1 room and bath apartment, $40 up.
2 rooms and bath apartment, $100 up.
Handsomely furnished; complete service. Restaurant, excellent cuisine. Hotel Orleans.

80TH, 108 WEST, (The Georgian.)—One-two rooms, kitchenette; meals optional; references.

81ST, 203 WEST, ("Barrington.")—Three rooms, handsome, yearly lease. Telephone Morningside, 1058.

85TH ST.—8 ROOMS; 3 BATHS, DRAWING ROOM 20x26 FT.; beautiful decoration, artistic hangings; most exclusive house; will appeal to the ultra-refined; $400 per month for 6 months, less or longer period. Phone 3481 Schuyler.

85TH, 353 WEST.—Sublet 6 rooms, 2 baths, desirable, $1,100. Superintendent.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Eight rooms; elevator apartment; sell, or rent separate rooms.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Business girl wishes to share attractively furnished three-room apartment, twelfth floor; wonderful river view; maid service included; restaurant. Apartment 13D.

90TH, 55 WEST, (Central Park West.)—One beautifully furnished light front room, or entire second floor, with private bath.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three choice rooms, with bath.

91ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Varsilles; beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms; rental $875. Apply Supt.

93D, 60 WEST.—Leaving town will sublet my perfectly appointed home; six sunny rooms, mahogany furniture, linen, silver, piano, elevator, telephone, &c., $100 month; references. King.

93D, 179 WEST.—Couple may share lovely apartment in plain house; moderate; highly desirable interior; immaculate; references. White.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Six sunny rooms, front, overlooking Riverside; completely furnished; $95. Superintendent.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Attractively furnished 8-room, high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

98TH ST., (Near Park.)—Well furnished floor, private house; two rooms, two baths; electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

98TH, 315 WEST, (Holland Court.)—Near subway express station and bus lines, in high class apartment house, 7 light rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished; balcony, with view of river; grand piano, silver, linens; good library.

98TH, 203 WEST, (Apt. 1B.)—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable; see, appreciate, reasonable.

104TH, 221 WEST.—Sublet, 1 year or less, duplex apartment, handsomely furnished, antique mahogany; 9 rooms, bath, showers; two maids' rooms, living room 31x15, dining room 29x15; linens, plated silver, china, glass, pianola, Victrola; $150; references. Allen.

104TH ST., (west of Broadway.)—Furnished seven rooms and bath; five months or longer. Telephone 1545 Riverside.

106TH, 244 WEST.—Neatly furnished for small family; convenient Broadway, subway. Reebe.

106TH, 214 WEST, (Broadway.)—High-class 5-room apartment, furnished, exceptionally attractive; flooded with sunlight; subway. Apt. 12B.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; light and sunny; $100, for long lease.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Four-room elevator apartment; light, southern exposure. Morningside 4990.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and mirrors, furnished to suit applicant. J. E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Small apartment of 3 rooms and bath, all facing front, long view, to rent furnished for season. S. S. S., K 180 Times.

116TH, (Subway.)—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new, attractively furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

115TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed two-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

120TH, 423 WEST.—New, completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, lease 6 months or longer. Call mornings. Morningside 8070, Apt. 56.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; front; nicely furnished. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

123D, 449 WEST.—Attractive 5 rooms; elevator; opposite Park; $85. Apartment 4L.

145TH, (684 St. Nicholas Av.)—Sublet my private home, completely furnished, 6 rooms, bath, $100. Apt. 2, south.

261ST, 403 WEST.—Attractive eight-room apartment; Winter months; adults only; best of references required. Tel. 312 Kingsbridge. L. Persons.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 129 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

ADJOINING Riverside, seven desirable rooms, substantially furnished. Apartment 62, 622 West 113th.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

AN IDEAL HOME.
High class 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master chambers overlooking Italian Garden. Apt. 312, The Belnord, Broadway, and 86th St.

APARTMENT HOMES.
MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES on her books, centrally located.
16 West 47th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th Subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT, smartly furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths, all outside, near 79th St.; must be seen to be appreciated. Murray Hill 4520.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Exclusive renting, 1,482 B'way. Bryant 7773.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED elevator apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; maid service optional; references. Apt. 6H, 424 West 120th. $840 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE 9 rooms, 2 baths, high-class building, corner Central Park West. Phone 942 Riverside or call Dr. Allen, 1 West 92d St.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway, (2d floor.)

ATTRACTIVE, private home apartments, West Side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway (2nd floor.)

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone 278 Circle.

BACHELOR apartment in one of finest buildings on Riverside Drive, in the nineties, to share with refined young man only; seven rooms, completely and elegantly furnished; two large bedrooms; ideal home; very moderate terms. T 169 Times.

BEAUTIFUL two rooms and bath, in hotel with restaurant; near 72d St. express; $150 per month; exclusive. T 187 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private house; West Nineties, near park; front living room, 22x18; back bedroom, twin beds, bath, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5113.

BEAUTIFUL TWO-ROOM corner apartment, with bath, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, from Dec. 1, to Oct. 1, 1918, in Hotel Berkley, C 389 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; 72d subway; no other roomer; references. H. B., 71 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 12-room house; electricity; four baths. West 100th. River 4517.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY, (159th St.,) Knowlton Court.—4 rooms; high-class adults; long term; immediate.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, in the seventies.—To sublet, corner apartment, facing Park, 4 large, bright rooms and bath, high-class, elevator, electricity, complete service; rent $125; seen by appointment only. Circle 1218. Mrs. M. Thompson, 103 West 55th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Professional woman, with apartment of three rooms, kitchenette, and bath, wishes responsible business woman to share exceptional home, all privileges. K 185 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette, living room, 18x32; restaurant in building; piano; maid service included in rent; overlooking Park. Edwards.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (91st.)—Sublet 2 newly furnished rooms and bath; hotel service; suitable for bachelor; $70. Phone Barclay 4808.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished, to sublet Dec. 1, $175. J. Collins, Apt. 6B.

CONVENT AV., 270, (141st.)—5 outside rooms, elevator apartment. $125. Apt. 7B.

ELEVATOR, six sunny rooms, private home; season, longer. Superintendent, 554 West 157th.

FOR FURNISHED apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th. Schuyler 8822.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS.—Large, beautifully furnished living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette. Southeast exposure. Every room overlooks Park. $300 month. Lease. HALLAM, 222 W. 59th.

High-class elevator apartments; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; great care and complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 8240 Morning.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Luxuriously Furnished Apartments,
South of Central Park,
10 to 14 rooms, $5,000 upward.
Studios, smaller suites from $200 monthly.
THE FALCO.
Tel. Murray Hill 4383. 505 5th Av., (42d.)

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED suite, 3 rooms, private bath, furnishings representing thousands of dollars, high-class elevator house adjoining N. Y. Athletic Club; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen; $150 per month; ideal surroundings. Phone Plaza 1446.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet, indefinite period. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Beautiful furnished, newly decorated eight-room apartment, three baths; immediate possession. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Sunny, well heated, corner, lovely view, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, china, linen. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Howard.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Attractively furnished, 7 rooms, overlooking Hudson. Riverside 8890. Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, (79th.)—The Rio Vista, non-housekeeping apartment; 1,

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SPACE TO RENT,
with 5th Av. Window,
for Chiropodist or Hairdresser.
JOHN POST BEAUTY PARLOR,
500 5th Av., Cor. 42d St.
Call afternoons. Phone 794 Murray Hill.

Wholesale house, West 33d, near 5th Av., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, would sublet part store, 20x80, more or less, with part show window; wholesale or retail; heavy traffic from Pennsylvania, Hudson tubes, elevated, subway. T 300 Times.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises, or phone Rieser, 3:50 Madison Square.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Ladies' Tailor.—Fine opportunity for reliable established ladies' tailor to find space with an A1 private dressmaking establishment; perfectly furnished sales and workrooms; influence of patronage. T 190 Times.

A well-furnished suite of offices on 5th Av., facing street; an excellent opportunity for one to step into a place equipped and ready for business; low rental. K 151 Times.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 1 Broadway. Phone 5004 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $30.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Part of beautiful office and showroom; ideal location; stenographer and clerk service free; chance for out-of-town manager. Apply 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

$2,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR,
to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan; engine, boiler, generator, compressor, 25-ton crane complete. T 94 Times.

To lease—3 lofts, 40x80, Kent Av. and Rodney St.; light four sides; steam heat; elevator. Inquire Engineer on premises, or G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

FIFTH AV. OFFICE TO SUBLEASE.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK; TWO WINDOWS OVERLOOKING PUBLIC LIBRARY. T 152 TIMES.

Desk room, with desk, telephone service, outside light; superior building; Broadway, near Pine. Pearson & Co., 115 Broadway.

Three lofts, each 4,800 square feet, in fireproof building; Bushwick Av., near Flushing Av.; low insurance; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

For rent, 8 West 47th St.—High-class millinery house; has third of space of elegantly furnished store for refined business. Call Monday, Tuesday.

Furnished office, American Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway, Automobile Section, Room 274. Phone Columbus 4018.

Store, 28 E. 33d St., near Madison Av.; large display window; steam heat, hot water. Wm. F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 87 Nassau.

Studio.—Heat, hot, cold water, bath, north light; $80 monthly. The Benedick, 80 Washington Square East. Studio 54.

LARGE LIGHT LOFT
OVER 6,000 SQUARE FEET.
47-49 West Street. Apply to Crystal.

LOFT—LIGHT M'F'G.
11 East 22d, at Broadway; 28x100; vacant. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, or Janitor.

Lofts, Factories.—Complete lists; efficient, courteous service. The Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. Tel. John 3719 and Boston.

Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist. 53 West 34th St.

Private office to sublet, 55 Liberty St. S. S., Box 630 Times Downtown.

Doctor's office, large room, well suited to physician's needs. 242 West 74th St.

45th, 19 East.—Two rooms and bath. Apply Phipps.

Very desirable light, first loft, 25x60, to rent at 7 Warren St. Geo. W. Nichols & Co.

Basement, space in parlor, also 2nd floor, dressmaking house, 61 West 55th St.

Part furnished office to rent. 10 Wall St. D 247 Times Downtown.

Amsterdam, corner 97th St.—Large double store; will divide.

At Subway station steps, double store, $1,000. Miller Co., 898 8th Av.

46th, 48 East.—Parlor floor, 25-foot house, suitable established business; modern; $1,500.

Desk room, large, light private office, including service. Goldbergh, 51 East 42d.

Out of Town.

Newark, N. J., Market St.—For rent. A 2-story building and basement, each floor about 45x90; best location in Newark; can be divided. Joseph J. Gries Company, 315 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Smith Co., 829 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent immediately 20,000 feet of floor space for manufacturing light machinery; modern, well-appointed building; must have good shipping facilities, light, heat, and electric power; also reasonably accessible; state price and full particulars. G 112 Times.

Wanted to rent, for immediate occupancy, 30,000 to 50,000 feet of manufacturing space; metropolitan district; must have automobile elevator. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av.

Either the use of an equipped dental office of better type three days a week or two small rooms in modern apartment, second floor, on west side, between 65th and 90th Sts. Z 266 Times Annex.

Small private office wanted in suite near financial district by an American handling investments; references given. S 271 Times Downtown.

Decorator wishes to rent an office from architect; give full particulars. K 163 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

5 and 6% Manhattan and Westchester. Louis Carreau, 794 6th Av., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
5 Stories and Basement.

Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., Tel. John 5700.

74th St., 252 West.—Electric light; will be put in perfect order; exceptionally low rent. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, West 72d St.

458 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story, 24 rooms; possession; $1,500. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st St.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE, near new subway station, Union St., attractive house, nine rooms, bath, four lavatories; rear open to street; lease, $65. G 66 Times.

Richmond.

EXCEPTIONALLY modern tile stucco ten-room house, just completed; three bathrooms, hot water heat, electricity; garage; beautiful, select, and convenient location; half hour from city; golf, tennis; rent $75. ERRINGTON, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

Pretty bungalow to rent, steam heat; $18 per month; also little house, near; price $1,200; Brooklyn lot, near Sea Beach subway, $450. F 344 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

$40 A MONTH.

If taken Nov. 15, attractive dwelling, real country location, yet all improvements and convenient to station; don't delay. Edward M. West, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y., Phone 413.

For Rent.—Desirable residence, Chester Hill section; 12 rooms, two baths; every improvement. Apply for keys, 228 Westchester Av., Mount Vernon.

New York State.

Attractive stone and frame house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; stone garage with man's room; large grounds; fine view of Hudson; 5 minutes' walk from station, 25 minutes from Grand Central; ideal home for business man; rental $2,000. Particulars at office of J. J. McKelvey, attorney, 43 Cedar St. Phone John 4178.

New Jersey.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Attractive residence; rent reasonable. R. L. Caldwell, 74 Cortlandt St.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

SEVEN ROOMS, bath, front corner, elevator, furnished; May or longer; $175 per month. Phone Lenox 2623.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Miscellaneous.

Spend this cold Winter in sunny Miami, Fla. I have just completed 3 nifty bungalows, from 5 to 7 rooms each, 3 blocks from Court House, in beautiful Riverside; only $700 to $1,000 for season, completely furnished. Address R. E. Norwood, 1,000 16th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Manhattan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE TAKEN OF A WONDERFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN MOST EXCLUSIVE 57TH AV. SECTION; FIVE MASTER'S BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHS, &c.; FOR THE WINTER OR WHOLE YEAR FOR ABOUT $400 PER MONTH. ANSWER, OBJECTS OF ART, M 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Rent, Furnished, 4-story and basement house; Carnegie Hill section, just off 5th Av.; side windows, with view of Central Park, 14 rooms, 4 baths, elegantly furnished, hardwood floors, Oriental rugs, dumb-waiter to bedroom floor; for season or longer. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 222.

49 EAST 53D STREET

For rent Winter and Spring months, possibly longer, a private residence, 4 stories and pent house; fully furnished; coal in cellar; Otis elevator; just been renovated. Apply to own broker.

$3,000.

To let, handsomely furnished, newly decorated American basement, five-story house in 54th St., near Drive; great bargain. Apply Pease & Elliman, 72d St.

12-ROOM HOUSE,
beautifully furnished; piano, linen, silver complete; electricity; 4 baths; modern throughout. 253 West 100th. Riverside 4017.

Attractive dwelling; private block; electric light, modern plumbing; private family only; seen by appointment. 318 West 88th St.

Small, attractively furnished house for rent, Winter; reasonable; will show Monday morning. 146 East 71st. Phone Plaza 3705.

81ST, 3 EAST.—5-story American basement, handsomely furnished; elevator; square court; can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

Brooklyn.

Lincoln Road, 184.—House, furnished or unfurnished, in select part of Brooklyn; reasonable; coal in cellar. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Beautiful 8-room house in Prospect Park South section of Flatbush for rent, furnished; garage. Inquire 507 5th Av., Room 501.

Queens.

HOLLIS, L. I.—Near station, house 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, $75 per month; references exchanged. F. W. SCUTT & CO., 3-9 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Long Island.

Will rent at a sacrifice my beautifully furnished Winter and Summer home, with garage; near golf course; Woodmere, Long Island. Charles M. Setlow, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

Modern furnished house, by sea; 45 minutes Pennsylvania Station; reasonable. 6549 Schuyler.

Owner's home, near Cedarhurst, L. I.; newly furnished and decorated. Telephone 5339 Plaza.

Westchester County.

For rent, furnished, for Winter; large, attractive country home, near Rye; near country club; seven master's bedrooms; three baths, large garage; $100 a month. P. O. Box 681, Rye, N. Y.

12 rooms, 3 baths, 3-car garage on water front, about one acre ground, old shade; owner going abroad for 2 years; rent furnished, $2,500 year. H. M. Olcott, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2328.

Furnished house, twelve rooms, three baths, spacious grounds, Pelham Manor, for rent for Winter; references. B. W. J., C 354 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

Cos Cob; artist's home, overlooking water; eight-room house, all modern conveniences; 2½ acres ground; barn; studio; close to trolley and station; $90 per month for Winter months. G 88 Times.

New York State.

Attractive stone and frame house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; stone garage with man's room; large grounds; fine view of Hudson; 5 minutes' walk from station, 25 minutes from Grand Central; ideal home for business man; rental $2,000. Particulars at office of J. J. McKelvey, attorney, 43 Cedar St. Phone John 4178.

New Jersey.

Mountain Station, N. J., Lackawanna Road, 40 minutes from Broadway.—Furnished modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; $150 monthly; also cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $50. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.

For Rent—A cozy, furnished house, light rooms, bath, and garage; all improvements; thoroughly renovated; rent $400. Address Johnson, 302 Main St., Lakewood, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Modern private house, West 138th St., subject to one mortgage, will exchange for income property or small waterfront property or small country estate. S. L. L., 1,482 Broadway, Room 704.

150th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

Exceptionally attractive house, partly furnished; ten rooms and two-story extension, West 94th St. Address Reasonable, G 182 Times.

$3,000 cash brings 20 per cent., 8-family cold-water flat; Liberty bonds taken. Notary, 425 East 85th St.

Three-story house, 9 rooms; electric light; perfect order. 133 West 95th St.

Brooklyn.

74 Midwood St., between Flatbush and Bedford Avs.—Three-story, no basement; easy housekeeping; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 bedrooms; Flatbush "L" trains, Brighton Beach Road, and subway around corner; absolutely the best proposition in Flatbush. A. S. Crumm, 1,490 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Two-story and basement brownstone house; plot 20x100; newly decorated; shades, awnings, screens, carpets, chandeliers, mantels; beautiful yard; $6,500, $3,500 cash, $1,500 first mortgage. Owner, 699 Madison St., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 4946 for appointment.

Borough Park.—Large, one-family house, 12 rooms and bath, on plot 60x100. Owner, 1,339 52d St.

Queens.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

A charming home in every sense of the word, designed for easy housekeeping; ready to move into without a single "extra" to buy; five minutes from station in beautifully wooded section; 15 minutes from New York, 7 rooms, 3 baths; inclosed, heated porch; 60-foot front, with room for garage; stucco on hollow tile; decorated throughout by Hoerter Loome; Spencer heater burning cheap coal; everything of highest grade; plot fully planted; price $17,750; cash required $4,250, balance very easy terms. Phone Forest Hills 6641.

H. E. CLELAND, Owner,
Forest Hills, L. I.
56 Groton Street.

An unusual opportunity to secure a Colonial Home at a moderate cost in a good neighborhood; 30 minutes from New York; 3 minutes' walk from station, and adjoining a golf and country club. G. W. McDougall, 162 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Island.

War Bargain.—New 7-room, tapestry brick house; bath, steam, electricity, 2 toilets, parquet floors throughout, 2 store rooms in attic, big cellar, light and dry; garage; fine section; all improvements; 2 large bedrooms, hardwood trim, large plot; 5 minutes to station and golf course; 30 minutes to New York or Brooklyn; price $5,500, cash $300 and $15 monthly. Owner, Morton, St. Marks Av., St. Albans, L. I.

LIBERTY BONDS taken in exchange for pretty little country home of 2 lots; all modern improvements, near trolley, station, school and stores; must be seen to be appreciated; balance on easy monthly payments; for further particulars write or call B. Park, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 236 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN JAMAICA.
9 rooms and bath, stucco, on Hillcrest, near country club; lot 40x100; vegetable and flower garden; price $10,000; reasonable cash payments, balance easy. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

$960 FOR small old house, with large plot of ground, near town, trolley and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs makes this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 cash buys six-room house and large plot of good garden soil; ideal location for poultry; near big town; one hour from city; balance can be paid off $12 per month. Poultry, Box 285 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell my three-room bungalow and two full acres of good soil; a great bargain for $1,350; must have $200 cash at once, balance very easy terms. Owner, 244 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

BRENTWOOD, 40 miles; sale-rent, modern cottage, 8 rooms, bath, heat, garage, near station; 1½ acres. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

6-Room house, Jamaica; $4,000; north side Fulton St.; new, all modern improvements. P. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Equity $10,000 above first mortgage of $5,500, modern home, Garden City, L. I.; 35 minutes New York or Brooklyn; very near station; large plot; heated garage, with chauffeur's room and bath; grounds planted and inclosed by beautiful hedge; excellent garden; house contains 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, hot-water heating, copper screens, awnings, sun porch, glassed in Winter and screened in Summer; an up-to-date, delightful home; large supply coal and wood; would consider small, well-improved farm and add cash if necessary, or will sell at sacrifice, small amount cash. Owner, F 351 Times Downtown.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR THIS HOME
Commutation 10 cents, to beautiful 8-room cottage, all modern improvements, tile bath, steam heat, open tapestry brick fireplace, 2 porches; located on corner plot with plenty of shade trees, having a beautiful view of lake; near train and trolley; will accept as first payment Liberty Bonds and balance $22 monthly to a reliable, interested party. Altman, Box 292 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

Most attractive home with half acre of land, containing 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms, electricity, four fireplaces and small conservatory, situated in one of New Rochelle's most healthy and charming parks on high land with charming prospects; to be sold with or without furniture; home suitable for people of refinement and cultivation. Z 247 Times Annex.

A beautiful old Colonial house in residential section of Larchmont; large plot, high ground, ten rooms, two baths, every modern improvement; convenient to station, Sound, school, &c.; $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments, like rent. Carleton, 11 East 42d St., Phone 0441 Murray Hill.

Foreclosure Sale.—New Colonial, 9 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement; high, rolling, wooded country; restricted section; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station; $8,500; great reduction. Personal, Suite 566, 200 Broadway.

SCARSDALE.—Modern Colonial house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; near station, select location; hot water heat, glass enclosed living porch; immediate occupancy; sale $14,000; rental $1,200. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

An opportunity you might not get again very soon to buy such a well-planned, attractive house as the one I offer; 8 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, sleeping porch; close to Scarsdale station. Phone St. Nicholas 3110. Apt. 4E, 5,000 Broadway.

Dutch Colonial dwelling for sale at Scarsdale; 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; all improvements; restricted community; large plot; beautiful view; close to station. For terms and price, phone or write to J. T. Withers, 2,210 Ryer Av.; 2080 Fordham.

Bungalows.—Four being erected from unique plans at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost, on account of having own sawmill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. J. Quinn 1262, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

California bungalow, on large plot, overlooking Lake Mahopac; water rights; all improvements; 8 minutes to station; 5 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch. Price and terms write to J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Phone 2080 Fordham.

SCARSDALE.—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3 BATHS, HOT WATER HEAT; HIGH, FINE NEIGHBORHOOD; FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS. OWNER, BENJAMIN EDWARDS, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

A charming bungalow on a high wooded plot, 200 feet from water's edge, at Lake Mahopac; 5 minutes to station; attractively priced. Phone Mr. Kennedy, Greenville Hall, 212th St. and Broadway.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Colonial house, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, &c.; shaded plot; all improvements; easy terms. A., Box 91 Times.

At Scarsdale.—For sale, English, half-timbered dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; beautiful grounds; fine view; close to station. Opportunity, Box 92 Times.

New Colonial suburban home, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 14 minutes from New York, Pennsylvania R. R. Phone Forest Hills 6492.

Forest Hills Gardens.—New Colonial brick house, nine rooms, four baths, $1,200 year. 152 Slocum Crescent, near station.

FOR RENT AT SCARSDALE, 9-room house with 2 baths and garage. Apply BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

New York State.

Four-family flat; good location; good neighbors; gas, best water, large lot, rents $40 monthly; trolley one block; thriving village; closing estate, quick sale, $3,300. Bargain, 28 Grove St., Baldwinsville, N. Y.

New Jersey.

BARGAIN, $5,800; VERY EASY TERMS.—Beautiful country home near the water; large, shaded grounds; plot, 100x177; elevation, 800 feet; 7 rooms, unusually large living room, open fireplace, bath, 3 verandas, electricity, steam heat, all city conveniences; superb views; fishing, sailing; 47 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; near station; lake, schools, country club, tennis courts; highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance. Particulars, including age, Owner, Box 56 Times Downtown.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Sacrifice for $4,500 a 6-room attractive home worth $5,500; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim, steam heat, modern bath, electric light, gas for cooking, screens, closed in porch, awnings complete, 10 tons coal in cellar, electric fixtures all in; convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. BUILDER, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, ivory-white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME
for sale in Park section of West Englewood, N. J.; corner property; 100x120; all city improvements; house contains 9 rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; spacious garage to match house; 10 miles from N. Y. City, via West Shore R. R.; price for quick; price $8,500; easy terms. 47 Ogden Av., West Englewood, N. J. Phone 793J Englewood.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON.
New cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, 3 lots; large shade trees, near depot, on prosperous avenue on north shore, New Jersey. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

$250 cash, $27.50 monthly, buys my equity in cozy semi-bungalow; six rooms, bath; floors parquetted; beamed ceilings; built-in bookcases, fireplace; improvements; 30 minutes Manhattan; Erie, West Shore; concession four tens coal. 38 4th St., Ridgefield Park.

A completed modern residence, Mountain Lakes, N. J.; ten rooms, three baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor; all conveniences; stable frontage; garage with living apartment; coal and wood for Winter. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes' tour on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT SACRIFICE.
For immediate sale, high-class home; six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes station; convenient commutation. Owner, 66 Times.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x200; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Pleasant nine-room house for rent; Park St. Station, Montclair, N. J.; conveniently located; nice section; all improvements; now being redecorated; rent only $45. S. S. Brown, 831 Greenwich St., N. Y. Worth 1372.

A fine old homestead, large rooms, with bath; every modern convenience; 1½ acres; shade trees, shrubs, fruit, barn, express; commuting station. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

Attractive California bungalow; 4 rooms, bath; modern improvements; spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest location; only $2,250; terms arranged. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

7 rooms and bath, improvements, attractive interior and surroundings; 5 minutes to trains; price, $5,500. Address Tate, 33 Norman St., East Orange, N. J.

Account of death must sacrifice charmingly situated California bungalow; modern imp'ts.; price $2,200; liberal terms. Widow, C 384 Times Downtown.

Carlton Terrace, Rutherford's prettiest location, 8-room house, all modern imp'ts.; 50x110; $3,500, worth $4,500; liberal terms; call or write, L. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood. Properties, $3,500 to $35,000.
Eugene Hughes & Bro., op. Sta., So. Orange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

American Marines stationed towns Santo Domingo, where no literature in English obtainable, invite you mail your read books and periodicals. Addressed Rec'l Q. M., Santo Domingo, D. R., care Postmaster, N. Y. Thorpe, Lt-Col. Comdg.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Opening music ride of the 1017-1918 season, Wed's Evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, at DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY, Central Park West and 66th St., New York. COTILLION RIDE and POLO GAME. Admission free; all are cordially invited.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our art embroidery, camera, candy, glove, notion, shoe, stationery, and umbrella departments, and can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting the opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid while learning, and when proficient to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ADVERTISING.—High-class women solicitors on special magazine proposition; commission. Call Monday morning after 10 o'clock, 122 East 28th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for high-grade catalogue; two weeks' work; commission. K 188 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER

FOR LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

Capable assistant who has had experience in these lines with large stores will find an excellent position in large Boston department store. Must be a woman who can assume responsibility and get results.

Call for personal interview, Reciprocal Jobbers, 470 Fourth Av., New York, Wednesday, Nov. 7, from 8:30 to 10 A. M., from 12 to 2 P. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

ASSISTANT BUYER

FOR GLOVES.

A large department store in Boston has opening for a capable woman who has had glove experience with first-class store; department is growing fast and requires good assistant executive; excellent chance for one who has previously lived in Boston to return.

Call for personal interview, Wednesday, Nov. 7, from 8:30 to 10 A. M., from 12 to 2 P. M., from 3 to 5 P. M., Reciprocal Jobbers, 470 Fourth Av., N. Y.

ASSISTANT BUYER

FOR JAPANESE DEPARTMENT.

Large department store in Boston having recently opened a new Oriental department requires assistant buyer; might consider a woman if qualified; preference given to one who has had retail experience in similar lines and who has been in Japan, China, &c. Call for personal interview Wednesday, Nov. 7, 8:30 to 10 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 3 to 5 P. M.
Reciprocal Jobbers, Inc., 470 Fourth Av., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER by large, high-grade concern; one who is capable and adaptable; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. M. G. C., 31 Times.

BILL CLERK on Remington machine; must be experienced. Box 10, Station F P. O.

BILLING CLERK EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ANSWER, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE, IN OWN HANDWRITING; STEADY POSITION SAMEK BROS., 18 EAST 23D ST.

BILLING CLERK, typist, experienced in advertising agency work; state age, experience, salary expected. B., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOOKKEEPERS.—GIRLS WANTED FOR CLERICAL WORK WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN BOOKKEEPING. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AV., LONG ISLAND CITY; 5c. FARE FROM ANY POINT OF NEW YORK; 5 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young woman, who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping and can organize a set of private books and take care of them for the head of a large organization; $18 per week to start and wages will be increased according to ability. Bryant 9630.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant in insurance brokerage office; only those having experience as bookkeepers in insurance lines need apply; write full particulars, including age, name, former employers, and salary desired. Huff, Dreyer & Co., 91 William St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, assistant with at least one year's experience, including general office work; must be personally tidy and neat and careful with detail duties. Address, stating salary, G 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young lady who can figure discounts, make out bills, do light bookkeeping, and take trial balances; also shorthand and typewriting; state age, experience, and salary. Address G 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST,
experienced preferred, in office of furniture manufacturer; one who will take intelligent interest in work. R B S 299 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly efficient double entry system; references; only those having actual experience need apply. Monday afternoon, Elem Coal Co., 173d St. and Webster Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER contractor's office; complete knowledge of stenography required. Reply own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, D 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for branch office of gas company located on Long Island; must be willing to live out of town; salary, $75-$85; state age and reference. M 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced American; state experience and salary expected; give full details; permanent position. M 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. K 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, high-class woman for commercial law office. Call after 10 A. M. Thomas F. Walsh, 99 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bill clerk, knowledge of typewriter; $10 to start. D 212 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Stock and record clerk; experienced, must be familiar with materials and system of accounting, manufacturing establishment; able to take charge of department. Z 200 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS OFFICE ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING. NATIONAL PIE BAKING CO., 420 6TH AV., B'KLYN. PHONE SOUTH 319.

CLERK, over 21, educated, well bred, to assist owner growing brokerage business; satisfactory person will receive large salary eventually and start at $8. C 313 Times Downtown.

CLERK for accounting department; must operate comptometer machine, be a good penman, and accurate at figures; salary to start, $9, with good opportunity; neat. T 182 Times.

CLERKS, experienced, by downtown banking house; salary and advancement attractive. C 332 Times Downtown.

COOK—BUTLER.—Married couple for country place near the city. Automobile store, 1,764 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged, intelligent woman to make herself useful to a lady living alone in a large, cheerful apartment; maid kept; some knowledge of plain cooking and sewing required; best of references. Reply, stating age, nationality, and wages. T 185 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, fast on addition and division; salary about $15; state age, nationality, and experience. Comptometer, 160 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER.—Expert operator, over 21 years old, who can use her head; desirable position; give particulars. S 311 Times Downtown.

COOK—Wanted, for small household of two, where only one other servant employed, an experienced, first-class cook, age 30 to middle age, single woman; must be clean in character and habits, very neat and orderly, economical, of good disposition and discipline, energetic, reliable, and actually competent to fulfill above requirements, otherwise useless to apply. First-class wages to the right party looking for a settled position; Swiss preferred; answer in detail, with references. H 6 Times.

COOK.—Advertiser wants to engage intelligent, practical woman who knows how and likes to cook, regularly three in family; help two more; pleasant room, but cook can live out if desired; light breakfast, no family luncheon, so leisure for efficient person; household food pledged; no objection to foreigners provided pre-ally in sentiment; absolutely fair, decent place for right person; state wages and experience. C 322 Times Downtown.

CORSETIERE.

ONE THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO TAKING SPECIAL ORDERS AND WHO HAS HAD BEST TRAINING IN HANDLING FIRST-CLASS TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTY WITH THOROUGH EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS R. O., 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CORSET FITTER. — Experienced, custom work only; also finishers. Diamont, 14 West 51st.

DESIGNER.—A good opportunity is offered by an established manufacturing house out of New York to a high-class woman designer on semi-afternoon dresses; one who has worked in the capacity of assistant designer in one of the high-class houses of New York could qualify; good salary and steady position. Z 232 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED ON GIRLS' AND BOYS' HIGH-CLASS WASH SUITS; MUST BE ORIGINAL AND RESOURCEFUL; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO A FRENCH WOMAN. P. B., 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER ON HAND EMBROIDERY AND BEADED WORK IN COSTUMES HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE. E 464 TIMES ANNEX.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted in technical publishing house to assist editor; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 331 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, with about 2 years' experience, wanted in office of a large advertising company; good chance for advancement to competent operator; state age and salary expected. Box L 10 Times.

FILING AND COMPLAINT CLERK; experienced. Apply Miss Carlock, 526 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced. Call 10 A. M., United States Steamship Co., 50 Broad St.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH and 38TH STS.,

OFFER

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

TO

BRIGHT GIRLS,

16 YEARS AND OVER,

in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

Apply at Superintendent's Office.

GIRLS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and order filing in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bias-Hess Co., 93 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, (18,) exceptionally attractive, secretary for Associate Girl Teachers, giving nightly Red Cross Benefit; salary, $20 weekly. 10 5th Av. Phone Stuyvesant 2638.

GIRLS, LADIES.—Excellent opportunities for opera, concert, church, musical comedy, vaudeville. Madam Armond, 100 West 80th. Schuyler 7480.

GIRL in filing department of large corporation; must be over 16 years. T., P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

GIRL, American, for general office work in law office; chance for advancement. Room 1914, 120 Broadway.

GIRL, between 16 and 18, graduate from public school, to do office work. Krauskopf, 387 Fourth Av., 6th floor.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, governess who can speak German, French and English. Call any time after 12 Monday, or phone Morningside 1989, 562 West 113th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting nursery governess for child 8 years old; one who can sew; must have good references. Call Monday, Nov. 5, afternoon or evening, 772 Park Av.

GOVERNESS, highly educated, capable of teaching English, French, and piano, girl aged 7, country place in Virginia. Apply Roberts, 108 East 82d, Monday morning.

H. C. F. KOCH CO., INC.,
125TH ST. WEST.
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS;
ALSO
CHECKERS
FOR THEIR AUDITING DEPT.
APPLY AT GENERAL OFFICE, 4TH FLOOR, OR BY LETTER.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
requires
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for Men's Overcoat Department.

HOUSEWORKER.—General, capable, experienced woman, white, good cook and worker, $40; no laundry, 2 in family and 2 small children; bring references. Apply Monday morning. Apt. 82, 475 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEKEEPER, honest, reliable, middle-aged woman, for general housework. Call Monday evening. J. Burke, 1,100 Forest Av., Bronx.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced plain cook; no wash; good references required; splendid home. Marks, 258 Riverside Drive, corner 98th. Phone Riverside 8737.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.,
HAVE FOLLOWING POSITIONS OPEN:
WOMAN ASSISTANT BUYER IN HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
WOMAN ASSISTANT BUYER IN LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT.
WOMAN ASSISTAN

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERIENCED SENIORS, QUALIFIED BY TRAINING TO CONDUCT AUDITS, INVESTIGATIONS, INSTALL SYSTEMS, AND ASCERTAIN COSTS; PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, NATIONALITY, AND ANTECEDENTS; GIVE CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, PRESENT AND EXPECTED SALARY; REPLIES WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND NO INQUIRIES MADE OF PRESENT OR PAST EMPLOYERS OR REFERENCES WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION; SALARY COMMENSURATE; EXCEPTIONAL PROSPECTS; REPLIES MUST BE IN WRITING. LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY, 56 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTANT as assistant office manager for large machinery manufacturing company in nearby Jersey town; applicant should have knowledge of factory costs, general office practice, and ability to eventually assume full supervision of several clerks; this position offers permanency and opportunity to ambitious, industrious man; salary about $30 at start, more when earned. T 122 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable and experienced junior; highest references as to character; give full details. Certified Public Accountant, S 317 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, young man, 25 to 30, with practical mercantile office experience, for permanent position as junior in C. P. A. office with full opportunity for advancement; answer must give full details of experience, reference, salary expected, &c. S 265 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS for permanent staff of C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunities for several juniors and semi-seniors; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential. S 232 Times Downtown.

A LARGE manufacturing company in Brooklyn requires a number of young men, 25 to 30 years old, for clerical work; men possessing the proper spirit to learn will find unusual opportunities for promotion to positions of responsibility; knowledge in our line not as necessary as accuracy and efficiency. G 181 Times.

A MAN to fill a position of responsibility where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, educational, and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start $15 per week. S 219 Times Downtown.

A MAN, Protestant, not subject to the draft, for teacher of manual training and play director in an orphanage; salary, $50 a month and maintenance. Apply, giving particulars, to N. Y. O., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN wanted, about 30 or 35 years of age, who has had experience in order department, shipping, billing, and general office work in heavy chemicals; please state age, experience, salary expected, references. C 336 Times Downtown.

AD WRITER WANTED.—A leading technical journal needs a good copy man; one who can write forceful, selling copy will find a good opportunity; state age, salary desired, and experience. D 228 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for high-grade Jewish publication; college men preferred; leads furnished; commission basis for trial period. Call Monday, 2 o'clock. Menorah Journal, 600 Madison Av.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Wide-awake man to solicit for high-class and long-established Catholic publication now carrying over 300 different advertising accounts; liberal commission paid and live leads furnished to experienced man. Address S 300 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and manager, A1, wanted, for New York and New England territory; a leading trade journal; permanent, high-class position, with big pay for right man; state age, experience, record, married or single; confidential; opportunity for something better. C 331 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING copy writer for a leading trade paper; must be good layout man; excellent opportunity; applicants must give age, experience, and salary wanted. K 191 Times.

ADVERTISING.—High-class solicitors on a special magazine proposition. Call Monday morning, after 10 o'clock, Room 603, 122 East 25th St.; commission.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on trade papers; an opportunity is offered; state age, experience, and salary. Energetic. T 128 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for high-grade catalogue; two weeks' work; commission. K 189 Times.

AD-MAN, with experience, speed, in department store copy writing. T 134 Times.

ARE YOU THE MAN?

We need a man who can take complete charge of our stock room and who is thoroughly familiar with the automobile accessory or hardware line. If you have the knowledge and ability, a first-class position with steady advancement is offered. Address Auto Supply, Box 35, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

ARTIST who can make original designs for booklets, catalogue covers, borders and headings can get $35 a week for two months, with option of longer at more money; must be good letterer; submit samples. Knight Engraving Co., Holyoke, Mass.

ARTIST who can develop and originate advertising ideas; man who has had experience on motion picture slides given preference; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 192 Times.

ASSISTANT TO PUBLISHER WANTED.

Business manager with circulation experience is wanted. The position offers an excellent opportunity to a bright young man; established publication and permanent position; experience along the following general lines will be considered good qualifications:

Planning of printed matter, such as creating layouts, ordering cuts and plates, and securing estimates and checking printing bills.

Familiarity with accounts relating to advertising or printing.

Circulation experience, particularly general business training.

Applications must be made in writing and applicants from 28 to 35 will be given preference. State education, domestic responsibility, if any, and experience fully. Address L 9 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Young man, bright, stenographer, acquainted in hardware and steel, as assistant in purchasing department large corporation; state salary. "Bumper," 261 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, by large high-grade concern, one who is capable and established excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, qualifications and salary expected, G. H., 52 Times.

ASSISTANT to purchasing agent, with knowledge of accounting, in large chocolate factory, located at Fulton, N. Y.; salary $100 per month, with good chance for advancement. M 370 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT RECEIVING TELLER.—Splendid opportunity for young man, about 20, who knows the rack and can count bills. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, L 24 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, familiar with billing and posting; give particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary desired. C 360 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, also young man to handle express orders wholesale dry goods; state experience. F 335 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for young man about 20 on individual ledger; do not apply unless you are ambitious to become teller. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired. L 23 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate at figures wanted for busy position in large manufacturing concern; must come well recommended; bonus paid and yearly salary. Address, giving experience and salary desired. P. O. Box 1317, New York.

BILL CLERK.—Young man for office of large printing establishment as a bill clerk; capable of billing on typewriter; salary $12; give full particulars as to experience, reference, age, &c. K 186 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, general office work, importer's office; perfect handwriting; give references, salary expected. T 165 Times.

BOND SALESMAN.

Old established banking firm has opening for an aggressive man in selling force in New York City; experience desirable but not absolutely necessary; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. Address N. E., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER. — DESIRABLE, PERMANENT POSITION OPEN WITH LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; APPLICANT SHOULD STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; $20 WEEK. "OPPORTUNITY," C 356 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.

One who has had experience in brewery work; must be familiar with loan and general ledgers; none but experienced need apply; write, stating age, experience, salary expected. A. H. S., 842 St. Ann's Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly, competent, who understands bookkeeping in all its branches and has held position of responsibility. Apply, with full details, stating age, salary, reference, and education, M 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Assistant bookkeeper to take charge of current accounts ledger; monthly trial balance; knowledge of Spanish essential. Apply, stating references, salary required, to Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 100 Beaver St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opening, with a future, for capable man of 30, or less, having all-around experience, preferably banking, and A1 references; address in own hand writing. Jefferson, 112 6th Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER.—First class man, understanding controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; state age, previous experience, references, and salary expected. C 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — Experienced double entry and general office assistant in manufacturing concern; typist; state salary. G 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man; must come well recommended; state age, experience, and salary expected. O. H., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age and experience and salary. K 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant with a publishing house; exempt from draft; salary, $18. L 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for sales ledger work; one familiar with trial balances and remittances. Box G 153 Times.

BOY WANTED BY OLD ESTABLISHED AMERICAN LAW FIRM, PREFERABLY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, MUST HAVE AT LEAST TWO YEARS' HIGH SCHOOL; FOR A SERIOUS MINDED YOUNG MAN WHO WISHES TO STUDY LAW. THE OPPORTUNITY IS UNUSUAL; IN REPLY STATE AGE, SALARY, NUMBER OF YEARS HIGH SCHOOL, AND REFERENCES. M 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, R 336 Times Downtown.

BOY,

16 to 17 years of age; excellent opportunity for a bright, well-educated lad of good appearance to begin his business career with one of the leading wholesale commercial houses of the country; excellent opportunity for advancement; references required. H. H., 231 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.

Chance for several bright, ambitious boys of good address to connected with large corporation in a growing business; no experience necessary; high school education preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary expected, and business experience if any. M 373 Times Downtown.

BOYS in mailing department of large grocery house located in Jersey City; those living in upper west side preferred; to such boys we offer a good position; excellent chance for advancement; carfare paid to and from; work furnished. Apply F. H. Rogers, 150 Bay St., Jersey City. Take Hudson Tube to Henderson St.

BOYS.—One of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States has a limited number of positions open for intelligent ambitious American boys; splendid opportunities for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, P. O. Box 302, Madison Sq. Station, New York.

BOY WANTED

As typist in office; must be rapid and accurate and of good education; previous experience unnecessary; $10 to start. Address in own handwriting. Desirable, Box E 454 Times Annex.

BOY wanted for banking house; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. C 333 Times Downtown.

BOY for clerical work in large office in 125th St.; hours, 9 to 5, 1 P. M. Saturdays; opportunity for bright boy for quick advancement. Address, stating region and salary wanted, Corporation, Box 10, Times Harlem.

BOYS.—WE HAVE VACANCIES FOR FOUR BOYS, ABOUT 16, OFFICE WORK IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. CALL ON MR. BIRD ON TUESDAY WITH REFERENCES, 15TH FLOOR, 135 WILLIAM ST.

BOY wanted in law office; preferably one who expects to study law later; apply in own handwriting, with full particulars as to education and reference; good opportunity for bright boy. Yale, D 204 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Good opportunity for advancement for conscientious, quick, intelligent boys who desire to grow up in well-known business. Apply by letter to Mr. Hannel, Knox Hat Co., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

BOYS, 16 to 17 years old, in the drafting room of a large manufacturing company in Brooklyn; unusual opportunities are offered to boys of intelligence and adaptability to advance to positions of a higher grade. G 132 Times.

BOYS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and shipping department in large mail-order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY wanted for office work; chance for advancement for neat and intelligent boy; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 237 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16, bright, intelligent, for general work in large wholesale silverware manufacturer's showroom; good opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended and live with parents. S 301 Times Downtown.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; ALSO BOYS TO CARRY SALESMEN'S SAMPLES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Address in own handwriting, giving age, education, and reference. Box S. J. T., R. 305, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY—Bright, ambitious boy can secure unusual opportunity to learn advertising agency business by calling before 10 A. M. Monday on Marx & Angus, 9 East 40th St.

BOY. — LARGE CORPORATION WANTS BRIGHT, RELIABLE, AMBITIOUS OFFICE BOY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; SALARY $6. B. B., 111 TIMES.

BOYS, (3,) wanted for testing work in a large corporation laboratory; experience not necessary; age 14-18; American; state religion; $8 a week to start. K 177 Times.

BOY, bright, industrious, 14-17, in large hardware corporation; excellent opportunity to follow up that for which most adapted. Progress, 274 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, broker's office; good opportunity for ambitious boy; must furnish reference. Apply in person, Room 424, 61 Broadway.

BOY.—Bright young boy in office of import and export house; business experience not necessary; excellent opportunity for advancement. S 248 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; state age, references; salary $7. D 220 Times Downtown.

BOY ABOUT 16 WANTED IN BOND BROKER'S OFFICE. BOX 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted, stock broker's office; state religion; only bright boy and good penman need apply. C 371 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; a strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334 New York Post Office.

BOY.—Clean-cut office boy to do banking; must have references. George Backer Construction Co., 20 East 32d St.

BOY or young man, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; permanent position. Telephone Broad 2764.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address in own handwriting P. O. Box 46.

BOY wanted in office of lace importer. Apply by letter, stating experience, if any, K 179 Times.

BOY.—Bright boy, 18, to work in electrotype foundry. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY.—American boy, 16 to 18 years old, wanted as general office boy. Apply, with reference, M 353 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Motion picture concern; bright, active; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary wanted. M. N., 325 Times.

BOY wanted for office of jobbing house; good salary, excellent opportunity. S. H. J., P. O. Box 1284.

BOY wanted in a downtown office; a bright, ambitious boy, with or without experience. S 222 Times Downtown.

BOY living in Brooklyn to learn trade. S 223 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for shipping dept. Thompson, Smith Co., 263 5th Av.

BOY, 14 to 16 years, in office of large corporation. K., P. O. 1,548, N. Y.

BOY.—Energetic and neat, for office work, 15 or 16 years old. K 196 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT18. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS WANTED BETWEEN 14 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE.

A large concern dealing in iron and steel products have several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only ambitious boys with good school record considered; high school graduates preferred; state age, education; give references. M 367 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, 16-18; several energetic and clean-cut boys wanted by a savings bank where ability will be recognized; must begin as junior clerks, but will be given every opportunity to advance themselves in positions and salary; experience not necessary; high school education preferable; all applications must be in own handwriting and will not be considered unless age, nationality, education and business experience are given. Address F 336 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, preferably with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2129.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for wideawake boy who has had some high school education or business experience. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16 to 17, to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for right party; salary $7 to start; reference required. Call Embroidery Trading Co., 170 5th Av.

BOY, willing, ambitious, wanted at once to start at bottom and work way up with growing importing house. See Mr. Place, 9-10:30 Monday morning, 2 West 47th St.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—Man of energy, personality, and ability; able to adjust training in learning business of large detail; must possess initiative, tenacity, ideals. Z 245 Times Annex.

BUTLER AND COOK.—Married couple for country place near the city. Automobile Store, 1,761 Broadway.

BUYER, EXPERIENCED, ON MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR WANTED FOR LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND WHERE NOW EMPLOYED. ADDRESS "CONFIDENTIAL," BOX C 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BRITISH SALESMAN.

A PRACTICAL SCOTCH OR ENGLISH EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN; SINGLE MAN PREFERRED. LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN FOR SPECIAL PROPOSITION; NO COMPETITION; COMMISSION AND WEEKLY BONUS. PERMANENT, 67 TIMES.

BRIGHT BOY, active and willing, quick and accurate at figures, in the office of manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. Address Quick, S 295 Times Downtown.

BUYER OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS, toys, trunks, and kindred lines wanted in resident buyer's office; must thoroughly understand above lines; good opportunity for right party. Address, stating salary and last employment, Box 133, 1,464 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—Couple wanted in business house; man to act as helper and woman as caretaker; rooms provided. Carlhian & Co., 11 East 54th St.

CASHIER, experienced. Apply by letter only, stating salary desired; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position. Hours 8-6. Heidelberg-Wolff Co., 646 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, experienced Pierce-Arrow, with good city references; salary $18 week, room, and board. Apply after 9 o'clock. Remy, 42 West 35th.

CHECKER. — Experienced in notions, fancy goods, and small wares. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

CHEMIST who understands making coal tar dyes or drugs. Z 265 Times Annex.

CLAIM ADJUSTER

FOR PUBLIC LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INSURANCE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. E 445 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERKS.

16 TO 19,

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK;

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

CLERKS.—High school graduates, those who have a knowledge of mechanical drafting preferred, $12 to start. Write, stating age and experience. A. H. C., 463 West St.

CLERK.—Advertising man, with newspaper experience, in handling copy, records, display and classified advertising; midnight to 8 A. M.; accuracy essential; state experience, newspaper references, and salary desired. Z 256 Times Annex.

CLERK for labor and material distribution in engineering office of large manufacturing plant; knowledge of job costs and statistics essential; state experience, age, nationality, and salary wanted. K. D., 274 Times Downtown.

CLERK, by large high-grade concern, one who is capable and adaptable; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, A. K., 91 Times.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE, LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDER AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, assistant, for shipping department; experienced packing, stock, and inventory records; give age, religion, references, and salary desired manufacturer, New Brunswick. T 92 Times.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR.

Large insurance company wants energetic, intelligent man to do special work; good opportunity; state full details and salary wanted. Address C 395 Times Downtown.

CLERK experienced in hardware business as assistant to order clerk in manufacturing concern; state full particulars. S 299 Times Downtown.

CLERK with railroad accounting experience; salary, $75 per month; state full particulars. C 341 Times Downtown.

CLERK to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 238 Times Downtown.

CLERKS wanted in bank; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 128 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man about 20 wanted for general office duties. Address, with particulars, M 365 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; steady position; salary $12 weekly. Address, giving age and references, G., 3,013 3d Av.

CONCRETE FOREMAN wanted for large reinforced concrete job, Government work; must be practical and able to handle large force of men. R. H. Arnold Co., 95 State St., New London, Conn.

CORRESPONDENT, by collection agency; state full experience, age; salary expected. S 231 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Competent man or woman to cook and serve for family of four adults; references. 750 St. Nicholas Av.

COST ACCOUNTANTS. — Wanted, by large Middle West rubber company with national reputation. EXPERIENCED RUBBER FACTORY COST ACCOUNTANTS and COST CLERKS. We want only high grade men worthy of a salary above the average. Please write fully. Z 228 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, office man, 25 to 30 years old, in order department of large paper house; must be good correspondent and have some executive ability; one with a little paper experience preferred; good opportunity for right man; if capable will be given charge of department. K 182 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and clerk, steel line experience preferred; must be familiar with handling stock records and shipping papers; give age, nationality, experience, schooling; salary required. C 308 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted as Superintendent and matron to take charge of small boarding home (Jewish) for boys in New York City; conditions require entire time of matron, but not of Superintendent. M 385 Times Downtown.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

Dry goods commission house requires experienced young men as assistants in credit department; must understand bookkeeping; give full particulars as to experience, age, and salary expected; communications confidential. L 20 Times.

CREDIT MAN, office manager and correspondent, large men's neckwear house; must understand accounts. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, experience, "Permanent," 231 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

Experienced on ladies' tailor-made dresses; must have good original and snappy styles; the right position for the capable man; state experience and references. K 152 Times.

DESIGNER ON HAND EMBROIDERY AND BEADED WORK IN COSTUME HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE. BOX E 460 TIMES ANNEX.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming and subpress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN—CHIEF.

HIGH-GRADE MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY ON STEAM ENGINE WORK. MUST POSSESS UNUSUAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY. WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR ASSISTANT SEEKING ADVANCEMENT. WE NEED A MAN WHO HAS HELD THE POSITION OF CHIEF DRAFTSMAN AND HAS A SUCCESSFUL RECORD ON BIG PROPOSITIONS. HE MUST ALSO HAVE HAD WIDE SHOP EXPERIENCE AND CAPABLE OF WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

YOUR LETTER WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, SO GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY. ALSO STATE SALARY EXPECTED. DRAFTSMAN, C 398 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory apparatus, circuits, switchboards, for testing and experimental mechanical apparatus, &c.; steady positions, advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 152 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, design, and layout work. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, details of experience, salary expected, and references.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man in structural engineer's office located in Long Island City. In reply state age, references, experience, if any, salary desired. G 51 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted with several years' experience in layout of sub-stations; state experience, salary. C 373 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS USED TO HIGH SPEED TRACTION MACHINES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY TO "ELEVATOR," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPERS.—PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY PERSONALLY, 9:30 A. M. MONDAY, ELECTRICAL DEPT., 101 DUANE ST.

EMPLOYMENT MAN for manufacturer, New Brunswick; experienced in securing male and female help and keeping records; give age, religion, salary, and references. T 91 Times.

ENGINEER.

A large corporation, operating several plants, offers a position as assistant engineer to a competent man who can qualify for the position; must have had exceptional experience in industrial engineering, covering construction and maintenance of buildings, operation of power plants and installation of machinery and equipment; reply must state age, nationality, experience, and compensation. Engineer, Box 846 Meriden, Conn.

ENGINEER.—Young graduate mechanical, metallurgical, or chemical engineer wanted with some experience in commercial work along the lines of efficiency engineering or office management as efficiency engineer for growing engineering company; must be draft exempt; good opening for man with energy, tact, initiative, and good personality. R 399 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS, (MECHANICAL.)

WANTED, YOUNG GRADUATE ENGINEER WITH EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND PREFERABLY SOME KNOWLEDGE OF VALUES (FOR ENGINEERING APPRAISALS); STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. ACORP., D 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER.—Licensed; new A. C. plant; minimum salary, but good prospects to right man; state age and experience. R 376 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS, first class, wanted; lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position; short distance from New York. Z 233 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced, for notions, small wares, and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

ESTIMATOR, Bookkeeper, and Typist.—Young man for a builder's office; moderate salary to begin with. Call between 8 and 9 or 4 and 5 P. M., Monday, at 403 Lexington Av., Room 307.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; THOSE HAVING HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. M 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED OILERS AND ENGINE CLEANERS; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN LARGE POWER PLANT; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY TO "ENGINEER," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT WANTED BY IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE, AGES BETWEEN 30 AND 35; MUST HAVE HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HARD WORKERS; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT MANAGER.

Must have knowledge of Spanish and knowledge of exporting; also experience in selling, especially in South America; must be willing to travel; applicant must measure to a high standard of character, education, and experience. Z 220 Times Annex.

EXPORT department, commission house, offers exceptional opportunity to experienced man possessing initiative and conversant with shipping to West Indian and South American markets; ability to work independently; knowledge Spanish preferred; state age, nationality, experience, qualifications, salary expected. Opportunity, C 346 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced; call 10 A. M. United States Steamship Co., 50 Broad St.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND GRINDER OPERATORS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. POST OFFICE BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOODSTUFFS BUYER of broad experience; good opening for right man. F. F., 190 Times.

INVOICE CLERK, experienced and rapid, familiar with invoices, for Cuba on Elliot Fisher machine; state age and salary desired. M 331 Times Downtown.

JANITOR for Catholic school, $60 monthly; for man and wife, $85 monthly. L 15 Times.

JANITOR and Porter.—Wages, $85 per month. Apply 487 West 59th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

REQUIRE

TWO

EXPERIENCED

SALESMEN

FOR

MEN'S CLOTHING.

An exceptional opportunity is open to only two high-class salesmen, whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise. The most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities. State fully previous experience.

ALL REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

OFFER

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

TO

BRIGHT BOYS

16 YRS. AND OVER.

in the various departments throughout the house; higher wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

Apply Superintendent's Office.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

REQUIRE

FIRST-CLASS FITTER

FOR THEIR

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP.

An exceptional opportunity for an experienced fitter accustomed to the best retail clothing trade. Liberal salary, steady position. One who understands the fitting of breeches preferred. State fully previous experience. All replies strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, HIGH CLASS, WANTED WHO IS CAPABLE OF MEETING MEN OF AFFAIRS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING TO SELL STOCK IN A TIMELY PROPOSITION WHICH HAS THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS Z 250 TIMES ANNEX.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE ADJUSTER; MUST HAVE PLEASING PERSONALITY AND BE GOOD CORRESPONDENT. PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESMEN
FOR THEIR ARTIST MATERIALS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASS WORKERS.—Experts; miscellaneous bulb blowing and stem making; overtime if wanted, double time for Sundays; can earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INSPECTORS on cedar and chestnut telegraph and telephone poles; should have some experience in timber inspection; territory east of Mississippi. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

JAPAN.

Experienced salesman wanted for selling Jap silks, pearl buttons, sundries; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission; give full particulars. L 28 Times.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT WITH LONG ESTABLISHED FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; PERMANENT POSITION FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN DESIRING TO BECOME A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE DURING LAST FOUR YEARS, AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 184 TIMES.

LABORERS wanted on large Government job; steady work for about six months; good pay; come ready for work. R. H. Arnold Co., 95 State St., New London, Conn.

Large corporation has openings for two boys, 16 to 18 years old, in the advertising department; one position is for a multigraph operator and the other for general office work; splendid opportunity for advancement; please give age, education, salary expected and references. R 379 Times Downtown.

LAW office wants man for occasional work, process serving and investigating. Room 1206, 2 Rector St.

LEDGER CLERK—YOUNG MAN IN LARGE WHOLESALE MERCANTILE CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN POSTING MONTHLY STATEMENTS, LEGIBLE PENMAN, QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &C. ADDRESS M. C., 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted, controlling business, and who can produce results; to such we offer opportunity to connect with growing, progressive organization with excellent facilities for handling all lines; correspondence invited from life men who control other lines and desire them handled through efficient, up-to-date organization. F 256 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST WANTED.—A first-class machinist, energetic and accustomed to accurate work, is wanted as inspector by a Pennsylvania concern manufacturing motor cycles. Z 262 Times Annex.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, experienced handling help, accustomed to small work; $35-$40 week. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

MACHINE DESIGNERS; salary, $40-$50 week; draftsman, $30-$40 week, with overtime. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

MAIL ORDER BUYERS.—We require the services of an experienced mail order buyer for various lines of women's and children's wearing apparel, and also an assistant.

These positions afford an excellent opportunity to show results, and the possibilities for advancement are unlimited. Mail order experience absolutely necessary. Write, giving all particulars and salary expected. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 3-5 West 19th St.

MAN for outdoor work; no canvassing; about 30 years old; steady position for good man; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. S 306 Times Downtown.

MAN, 24-30 years, production and order clerk. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN experienced in organizing and operating mail order businesses; write for interview. C 258 Times Annex.

MANAGER

COAT AND SUIT STORE.

One capable of taking entire charge of our branch store near New York; the right sort of man can develop an excellent situation for himself; all communications strictly confidential. C. S., Box 205 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Photographic supplies, chemical house, wishes to engage experienced man as manager photo supply department; splendid opportunity for right party. Room 46, 96 Pine St.

MANAGER wanted for a general store for the employes of a manufacturing corporation at Minetta, N. Y.; must be an experienced and high grade man. K 164 Times.

MANAGER for popular priced vaudeville and motion-picture theatre; only those having had similar position need apply; state references and salary expected. L 21 Times.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR ONE OF THE LARGE RUBBER MILLS; MUST BE COMPETENT TO HANDLE AND DIRECT CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT; ALSO POWER PLANT OPERATION; JURISDICTION WILL COVER SEVERAL PLANTS; ONLY HIGH-CALIBRED MEN NEED APPLY; IN ORDER TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION, APPLICANTS MUST OUTLINE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, CREDENTIALS. X 357 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANIC.—First-class automobile repair man; apply Sunday morning. Rankin, 565 East Fordham Road.

MEN wanted for New York office; two or three good all-around

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

Road-wagon man, not under 25, wanted to take charge of and sell first tank car sales on salary basis for the New York branch of a large oil company; complete line of petroleum products from gasoline to fuel oil; acquaintance with large consumers, jobbers, and brokers essential; free rein will be given a real producer, and there is no limit to the opportunity offered. G 24 Times.

SALESMEN.

We are in need of a few capable salesmen to cover New York City and New England States; must be at least 25 years of age, good education and furnish references; transportation, with drawing account and all possible co-operation; no routine canvassers wanted; this is a position, not a job. Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUALLY KEEN, ACTIVE SALESMAN, 30 TO 40 YEARS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING BIG, CONSISTENT BUSINESS ON A TOUGH ALL-YEAR-ROUND PROPOSITION REQUIRING CALIBRE AND RESOURCEFULNESS; WELL ABOVE THE AVERAGE; EARNINGS LIMITED ONLY BY ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; KANSAS CITY AND OHIO TERRITORY; PERMANENT; EXCELLENT FUTURE; OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE; STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE. X 196 TIMES.

SALESMAN for New York and New Jersey territory, 26-35 years of age; knowledge of business records, neat appearance, and self-confidence more essential than previous selling experience. No chronic job hunters need apply. Commission basis. Call to see Mr. U. P. Sharpe, 304 Madison Av., Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN.—We offer to a man that is willing to work on commission an opportunity to make up to $25 daily; no books or insurance, but a legitimate proposition twelve months in the year; your children, two salesmen making not less than $15 daily; to insure consideration tell us all about yourself. G 284 Times.

SALESMEN.

Three real rector truck salesmen for Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken; for such men as have a proven record and will show it by working on a straight commission basis for two months, here is the chance; must have the best of references; replies held in strictest confidence. G 78 Times.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY, TRIMMED HAT HOUSE MAKING AN ELEGANT LINE $36-$60 GOODS ONLY; LIVE WIRE; TO INSURE INTERVIEW STATE FULLY PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS; ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY OR COMMISSION. P. C., 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN to handle a first-class proposition on the road on strictly commission basis; salesmen who have made a big producers and are looking for a chance to better themselves please take notice; this is what you have been looking for. Write, stating experience and former earnings, S 287 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER WANTED.

Aggressive salesman, under 35, familiar with lighting fixtures, factory, store lighting; lamp salesman preferred; salary. T 189 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

We have a most attractive proposition for a really high-class man to take complete charge of our sales department; man of experience in handling salesmen; commission basis. C 364 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—I want an unusually equipped, experienced secretary; expert stenographer and typist; unmarried; well dressed and educated; able to meet very best people; traveling expenses paid while on road, plus salary of $25 weekly; more when you have proved your ability; you must be patriotic American, descendant of American-born parents; accustomed to travelling; if accepted must be ready to leave for month's trip tonight. Apply in person, with references, at 4 this afternoon to Arthur Guy Empey, 9 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARIAL POSITION.

Young man, good stenographer and typist, holding notary public commission, or who could obtain same.

An exceptional opportunity for a bright young man. Write, giving full details. Exceptional, Box 205 Times Downtown.

SETTERS on high-class platinum mountings. Power & Meyer, 10 East 39th.

SELECTING OUR PARTNERS.

Have you ability for bigger things—for bigger income? For a fair chance and a square deal, write immediately, Commission. S 285 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK. — OPPORTUNITY IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE

FOR A MAN WHO KNOWS AND CAN HANDLE VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND IS USED TO HARD WORK AND CAN USE HIS BRAIN AND WANTS TO HAVE A FUTURE IF YOU ARE THAT MAN AND WANT TO BETTER YOUR PRESENT POSITION, STATE IN THE FIRST LETTER SALARY, REFERENCES, AND WHERE EMPLOYED; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. E 449 TIMES ANNEX.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED BY BROAD SILK MANUFACTURER IN FACTORY LOCATED IN LARGE CITY IN PENNSYLVANIA; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS IN OWN WRITING, STATING AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX T 129 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Qualified to oversee order checking, packing, and shipping to all parts of the United States; able to properly manage force of 30 to 50 men; prominent position with old-established manufacturer of medicinal toilet preparations. K 174 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One with experience, to take full charge of shipping and receiving department; city dealing in photographic supplies. Call Herbert & Hueregen, 18 East 42d St.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Out-of-town position; must be rapid, good appearance, and habits; regular salary; call at Baer & Lilienthal's office, 1,150 Broadway, between 8 and 9 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 7, for personal interview.

SKIRT SALESMAN. — High-class man, who has been selling at least $75,000 a year in Texas and Oklahoma. Salary or commission. G 167 Times.

STENCIL CUTTERS.—Several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply Miss Carieck, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

STENCIL CUTTER to cut paper or metal stencils for air-brush work. Gifts Co., 36 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (19-23,) exempt from draft, for import and export house; must be efficient stenographer and typist; very desirable that he have some knowledge of fire and marine insurance; a real opportunity for the right man to develop with large and rapidly growing concern. K 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Assistant to busy executive in publishing house; must have high school education, good appearance, good personality, and first-class ability as stenographer; starting salary not limited; will depend entirely on individual; splendid opportunity for future. T 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man wanted, Spanish and English stenographer; must have good references; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Exporter, S 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER by large manufacturer; at least two years' high school and two years' business experience; state age, nationality, religion, salary desired. S 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $18 weekly; advancement; manufacturing office; references. G A 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; good penman; state salary, references; advancement. L 39 Times.

STEWARD wanted to take full charge of social club of 300 members about nine miles from New York; state experience, salary expected. Write Club, 905 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

STOCK RECORD CLERK, experienced; must be familiar with materials and system of accounting in manufacturing establishment; able to take charge of department. Z 230 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—Must be experienced in stationery business; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by mail or after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK wanted by wholesale glove house; must have experience in the line. S. M. Hohl, 470 4th Av.

STOCK BOY, BY LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. P. O. BOX 6, STATION A, NEW YORK.

STOCK SALESMEN, ORGANIZERS, PROMOTERS, BRANCH MANAGERS.

Complete corps best salesmen in America. TO RAISE MILLIONS to expand use of proved equipment that saves 50% IN MATERIAL AND LABOR. LEADS FURNISHED. ADVANCE RAPID-FIRE FOLLOW-UP LETTERS. COMMISSION, DEMONSTRATION STORE. CONCRETE SECURITIES CORPORATION, 284 Broadway, Corner Reade St. Phone 4516 Worth.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR WANTED BY DAILY TRADE PAPER; $2 COMMISSION PAID FOR EACH YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION; LEADS FURNISHED. D 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ASSISTANT.

A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE HAS A VERY DESIRABLE OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN AS ASSISTANT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT; SOME MAIL ORDER OR DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO HANDLE HELP ESSENTIAL. WRITE, GIVING FULL BUSINESS HISTORY AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. J. D. P., 203 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Must be familiar with carpentry and mason work on alterations. Call after 5, Room 408, 45 John St.

TECHNICALLY TRAINED SALESMEN WITH SYSTEM OR COST METHOD EXPERIENCE. THE COSTIMETER COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CAPABLE MEN IN DIFFERENT TERRITORIES TO SELL THE MODERN FACTORY COST ACCOUNTING DEVICE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE AND EARNING CAPACITY. 51 EAST 42D ST.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for office in the Partridge Inn; pleasant Winter position; must have good references. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

TIME STUDY.

Time and [illegible] men who thoroughly know time [illegible] of work; expert experience in machine shop, rolling mill, tube mill, or general mechanical knowledge preferred, but not absolutely essential; state fully your past experience and salary wanted. Z 247 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK (GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS;) WILL PAY GOOD SALARIES TO FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN; IN REPLY STATE NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. D., BOX 50, GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

First-class, experienced designers on small punchers, dies, jigs, fixtures, &c.; permanent position and highest pay to capable men; call or write, giving age, experience, and salary desired. 206 Broadway, ninth floor, Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNER. — First-class, on small tools, jigs, and fixtures as used on automatic, hand screw and drilling machines; salary $27 to $30 to start; in reply state age, nationality, and give experience in detail. S. S. 155 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN on jigs, fixtures and gauges; highest prices paid to good men. M 342 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS, four first-class, needed immediately. Apply Engineering Department, 618 West 56th St.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted; one of the largest houses of Clunies and Madeira embroideries has an opening for several salesmen, on commission basis only, who have long experience in these lines, to visit an established trade; none but those who can furnish best of references and produce satisfactory results should apply; in your answer state all necessary particulars. S 213 Times Downtown.

TRIMMING CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON TAILORED TRIMMINGS; ABLE TO HANDLE SMALL DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. A. L., 169 TIMES.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open for man with ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 389 Times Annex.

TYPIST by large high-grade concern; one who is capable and adaptable; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, V. D., 38 Times.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS.—We have vacancies for experienced men familiar with all makes typewriters at our Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offices. Call or address American Writing Machine Co., 339 Broadway, New York City.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN for Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana; salary and commission; experienced men only need apply. Address, confidentially, Gans Brothers, 100 Hanover St., Baltimore.

VARNISH SALESMEN wanted by a varnish manufacturer, on commission basis; state age, experience, and references. Z 263 Times Annex.

WANTED, PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A MAN OF MANY AND LARGE INTERESTS WANTS FOR SECRETARY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND ADDRESS, AVAILABLE AND WILLING, FOR NIGHT WORK AND TRAVEL WHEN NECESSARY; SALARY TO FIT THE SERVICE. WRITE TO G 125 TIMES, GIVING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.

WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR MANAGER.

Time, opportunity knock at every man's door. If you know the art of handling help and getting the best out of them and know the glove business thoroughly, both kid and fabric, and want to advance yourself, from a rut that you may be in at this time, apply, and state in first letter, which will be held strictly confidential, where employed, salary at present, references. This is a man's position. If you are not qualified do not apply. 18 Times Sq.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—Combination window trimmer, card writer, and ad. man for out-of-town position. Apply at Baer & Lilienthal's office, 1,150 Broadway, between 8 and 9 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 6, for personal interview.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—Combination window trimmer, card writer, and ad man for out-of-town position. Apply at Baer & Lilienthal's office, 1,150 Broadway, between 8 and 9 A. M. Wednesday, Nov. 7, for personal interview.

WOODWORKING MACHINIST wanted; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 242 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, for large downtown office; must be intelligent; no experience necessary; salary $8 week to start. Mention age, religion, and education to Opportunity, S 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work in office of large importing and manufacturing firm; must be good penman and accurate at figures. Call 8 East 22d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted by chemical house, for bookkeeping and clerical work; state age, experience, and salary desired. H. D., Post Office Box 994 General P. O.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant and to run errands; state salary, reference, and age; reply in own handwriting. M 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in handling piece goods; good position for right man; reference. New York, 600 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted in marine insurance office; good penman and accurate at figures. Marine, R 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 20 as junior correspondent; $12 start; excellent opportunity for advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING NECESSARY. T 7 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; THOSE HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN. — Advertising agency has opening in estimating and forwarding department for young man with agency or publication experience. Answer, giving age, experience, and salary, L 38 Times.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, POSSESSING ENERGY AND INITIATIVE WITH WHOLESALE DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE WANTED BY A LARGE WHOLESALE CORPORATION. THIS OPPORTUNITY LEADS DIRECTLY TO DEPARTMENT MANAGERSHIP TO MAN WHO QUALIFIES. STATE POSITIVELY FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY DESIRED, &C. S 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—We can offer a rare opportunity to get a comprehensive idea of our business to an alert, well-educated young fellow of 18 or 19.

We plan to place him, if quick-witted enough, in various positions within twelve months, in which time he should be able to accumulate a fund of valuable knowledge.

If successful, he would be advanced quickly. Must be a determined worker. Salary $12 per week to start. High school graduate. Phone Office Manager, Broad 5361.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, statistical work; wholesale house, lower Bronx; experience not absolutely required but preferable; accuracy, neatness, and thorough, sincere application to work will mean good future; state salary. H. O. Z., 234 Times.

YOUNG MEN.

A prominent phonograph company offers ambitious, earnest young men an opportunity to learn the retail business, with the view of selecting those who, by their effort, prove worthy for future responsible positions; at the start the work will include interviewing prospective buyers; small salary and commission. C 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted with fair knowledge of stenography and typewriting for general clerical work in employment office of automobile manufacturer; moderate salary to start; good chance to advance and learn. Reply, stating age, nationality, and antecedents, religion, details of experience, and salary desired. P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Credit department of large Newark manufacturing corporation requires an assistant, a young man of refinement and good education. The essentials are: A working knowledge of bookkeeping and collections and the ability to write clear, productive letters. Opportunity for advancement; mention age, references, and salary. M 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, educated and mechanically inclined, who would like to take up a sales course in internationally known concern manufacturing light machinery; occupies about five weeks; good position immediately to those who finish; small salary while learning; splendid chance for the ambitious. Write to H. T. Co., 69th St. and East River, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced bookkeeper, between the ages of 27 and 35, to take charge of office handling real estate and insurance and to act as secretary; state experience, references, and salary expected; if satisfactory appointment will be made for interview. Address Drawer R, Greenwich, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 21 to 25 years of age, wanted in office of large firm of public accountants as assistant to office manager; must have knowledge of purchasing stationery, &c.; splendid opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, of good address and education, desirous of becoming salesman; must typewrite plainly, write good hand, and be a hard worker; mention previous experience, references, and salary required. T 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address R 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as office assistant, preferably recent high school graduate; must have good references; state age, salary, and office experience. D 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in sales work of large manufacturing concern; must possess the ability to handle correspondence in diplomatic manner, as well as an effective salesman; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. R. P., 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in purchasing department of electrical manufacturer; one having hardware experience preferred; state experience, age, and salary; splendid opportunity. S 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accustomed to handling factory help; must have knowledge of typewriting; preferably one residing in the Bronx; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. K 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, in large hardware establishment; excellent opportunity to follow that for which you are most adapted. Opportunity, this office. Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 15 to 20, to do light physical work in laboratory of large corporation; experience not necessary; state nationality and religion; $10 a week to start. K 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, "Advancement," 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 15 to 18; light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling; reference. C 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with a knowledge of bookkeeping to keep books and make himself useful otherwise in a retail jewelry store; a good opportunity for one who is ambitious. Address G 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN in sample department of woolen house; excellent opportunity for right man; state age and qualifications. E. H., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to assist advertising manager; splendid opening; state qualifications, salary, &c., in letter. L 38 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17 years of age, wanted as messenger in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. L 1 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SALES MANAGER. — Must have extensive experience as executive in export; for European markets, $4,000-$5,000.

BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS.—Preferably single men who have had worth while commercial experience in the Dutch East Indies, in Siam, and Singapore; salaries, $2,500-$3,000, according to ability.

ACCOUNTANTS.—One for South America, preferably with banking experience; one for local manufacturing company, with experience in cost and general accounts, $2,500; two manufacturing accountants, one for local company and one for New England, $2,000-$2,500; experienced public accountants, seniors, up to $3,000; also good juniors.

BOOKKEEPERS.—One with at least five years' experience in export, $2,000-$2,500; hotel experience, $30; four openings near Newark, $25; others, $18-$30.

CLERKS.—Credit experience, $15; knowledge of accounting, $18; stationery stock, $15; (2) manufacturing cost, $18-$20; shop, $18-$20; (2) stock, $18; sales correspondence, $18; general, $18; (3) bank, $15-$18; export shipping, $18.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St. Call in person 9 to 2.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Engineers, civil and mechanical draftsmen, accountants, machinery salesmen; chemical salesmen, bookkeepers, stock clerk, $160; code clerk, $100; stenographers; typists, $15; junior clerks; free registration.

STENOGRAPHER—Several, $8, $20; bookkeepers, stenographers, several, $12, $18; comptometers, dictaphones, typists, bookkeepers, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, $20-$30; mail clerk, $10; office boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS—Unusual demand; shipping, ledger clerk, office boys. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT & Systematizer, auto business, salary commensurate; Cashier, Passaic $20; Clerks $18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, stenographers; efficient young men may register free. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

LEDGER CLERKS, $15; Burroughs adding machine operator, $20. Dodd Agency, 38 Vesey.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.—$1,800 to $3,000 per annum; experienced seniors and juniors for public accounting.

SALESMAN.—$2,000 to $5,000, high grade, heavy chemicals; American; under 40 years.

SALESMAN.—$1,800 to $2,500 per annum; experienced iron and steel; knowledge export business.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND WORKS MANAGERS.

WORKS MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in manufacture of large high explosive shells; shell forging experience essential; salary $3,600-$4,500. WORKS MANAGER, 35 to 45 years of age; technical man with considerable practical experience, able to handle American and foreign labor intelligently and successfully. Salary $3,500-$4,500. SUPERINTENDENT: Man experienced in manufacture of sterling silverware; spun metal experience essential, salary $3,000-$4,500.

ENGINEERS.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS for installation of production methods, salary $3,500-$4,500. **WORKS ENGINEER:** Technical man with considerable practical experience and maintenance of machinery; large manufacturing plant in New York City, salary $3,000. **MECHANICAL ENGINEER;** 30-45 years of age; man capable of designing and superintending the erection of large power plants, salary $2,000-$2,500. **CIVIL ENGINEER;** 30-45 years of age; man thoroughly familiar with the design of structural steel and reinforced concrete, also supervision of erection, salary $2,000-$2,500. **ELECTRICAL ENGINEER:** Technical man with practical experience in installation and maintenance of electrical equipment, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary $1,500. **CHEMICAL ENGINEER:** One who has followed chemical field since graduation; position of purchasing agent, salary $3,500. **MECHANICAL ENGINEER:** as assistant to superintendent; maintenance of power plant and factory equipment, salary $1,200-$1,500.

DRAFTSMEN.

Several very desirable openings for mechanical draftsmen, junior and senior, salaries $900-$1,800.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, (6,) knowledge of Spanish, French, Portuguese and German, $1,200 per annum; **STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE MANAGER,** good education and experience, $1,300 per annum. **COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT,** experienced, $1,300 per annum. **CLAIM CORRESPONDENT,** experienced in clothing business, $1,300 per annum. **STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT,** experienced in drugs, chemicals, $1,300 per annum. **STENOGRAPHERS, (25,)** $13 to $25 per week; **CLERKS,** (general,) $15 to $20 per week; **TYPISTS,** $15 to $18 per week. **BILL CLERKS,** $15 to $18 per week.

OFFICE MANAGERS, HEAD BOOKKEEPERS AND ACCOUNTANTS; several very desirable openings; both city and N. J. locations; permanent, $1,200 to $1,300 per annum.

NIGHT CASHIER.—Eight hours work; Staten Island; $80 per month. **EXPORT AND SHIPPING CLERK,** knowledge of Spanish required; shipping to South America, $1,300 per annum.

BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, COST CLERKS, &c., all lines of business, $15 to $25 per week.

CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS, slight experience only necessary; we also need a number of stenographers at very good salaries for beginners.

CALL 9 to 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. C. P. HASSON, PROP. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MGR.

Senior Accountant, $3,000; Accountant and Credit Man, $2,200; Traveling Auditor, (permanent position,) $1,800 and expenses; Chief Cost Clerk, out of town, $1,800; Bookkeeper, manufacturing business, out of town, $1,800; Semi-Senior Accountant, $1,200; Junior Accountants, (2,) $1,500 and expenses; Cost Accountants, (2,) $1,600; Bookkeeper, sales agency, $1,500; Bookkeeper, $1,200; Cost Clerks, (6,) out of town, $1,300; Bookkeeper, contracting, $1,500; Bookkeeper, manufacturing business, $1,200; Bookkeeper, export experience, $1,300; several Bookkeepers, New Jersey, $1,500; Bookkeeper, translate Spanish, $1,300; Bookkeeper, general insurance experience, $1,200; Bookkeepers, (several,) $1,000-$1,300; Payroll Auditors, $75-$100 month; D. E. Bookkeeper, $20-$30; Cashier, Staten Island, $17-$20; Ledger Clerk, customers' ledger retail experience, $17,

Stenographer for South America, $2,000; Stenographers (2) for Russia, $2,100; Stenographer for Havana, Cuba, $1,500; Stenographer, South America, $1,800; Stenographer, Jersey City, $1,100; Stenographer, chemical or drug experience, $1,300; Stenographer, translate Spanish, $1,300; Stenographer, South America, $125 month and expenses; Stenographers, $17-$20.

Assistant Purchasing Agent, $1,300; Factory Foreman, $1,300-$1,500; Order Clerk and Correspondent, $1,300; Catalogue "Make-up" Man and Buyer, $1,300; Foreign Exchange Clerk, $1,300; Export Billing Clerk, $1,000-$1,300; Cost Clerk, Jersey City, $15-$18; Desk Clerk, hotel or club experience, $75 month; Cost and Graphic Clerk, Jersey City, $18-$20; Junior Salesmen, $14, advancement; Teachers, (3,) young men with some sales ability, desirous of entering commercial field, $20; excellent opportunity.

SPLENDID PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Accountantts, $2,000-$4,000; secy-stenos., (3,) $1,800 yr. & bonus; bookps., $20 up, vems., $20-$30; office mgr., $15 up; 3 timekeepers, $18 week up & overtime; active young men, $15; several bank positions, $1,100 up; boys, (50,) $7-$10. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT; bookkeeper (publishing) $20; accountant (steamship); stock clerk (automobile) $25; bookkeepers $20; clerks $14-$20; customers' ledgers $20; office manager $25; correspondent $22; stenographers; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BILL CLERK, $18; clerical, $12-$15; others; Americans. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 724 St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 50, giving details of Secretarial evenings; now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

WHAT is "Your Market Value" in business? Send for this free booklet and determine for yourself. Ask also for outline of evening courses in accountancy and business administration now opening. Ask for Booklet 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.

Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 44 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

Spanish, complete course in the charming Spanish language under tutorship of educated native professor, exchange for few hours work during spare time. M 379 Times Downtown.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MACHINIST trade taught practically; mathematics, drafting included. Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th.

SURVEYING.—Field, office work; railroad curves; $15. Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. BE A MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Big demand	3 months' course
No book study	Easy payments
Practical work	Start any time
Write for free BOOKLET 19	Day or night DECIDE NOW

BOLDE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN: 15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av. Supervision University of N. Y. State.

A BIG PAYING PROFESSION FOR YOU. Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, or commercial photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Anyone can learn; 3 months' course covers all branches. Expert instruction, actual practice in new, up-to-date studios. Day or evening classes, easy terms. Special Offer Now. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT positions pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs; let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free Booklet B 17 with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES AGENT WANTED

to handle output of a factory producing one of the best selling propositions on the market today; unlimited field; one having had prior experience in putting a staple article on the market. Address, giving qualifications, &c., C 381 Times Downtown.

AGENTS.—Will give you exclusive territory for lesgas; every automobile and truck owner needs it and buys it; write for make-money-quick plan. LESGAS, R. 1201, 149 Broadway.

AGENTS make big steady income selling Lady Baltimore Cholocate Desserts; large profit; big weekly repeaters. Lady Baltimore Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS.—Best hand soap for factory workers, removes all stains, harmless, repeat seller, big profit, exclusive control. Metrax Co., 118 Central Av., Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS.—Chewing gum agents wanted; no experience required. Write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

YOUR NAME brings copy money making ideas. The great 32-page agents' and mail dealers' magazine. A. H. Kraus, 306 Kraus Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements finished without bookkeeper, $2 weekly. 347 5th Av., Room 703. Telephone Vanderbilt 3315.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires position head bookkeeping department; credentials. D 205 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING-PUBLISHING. — Ten years' practical experience in the advertising department of a great city publishing house warrants me in applying for a similar position elsewhere; reasons for change; compiling, statistics, statements, makeup, typewriting. D 222 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT opportunity for busy executive to secure the services of educated Canadian girl having extensive business experience, including secretarial work; position of responsibility and trust requiring initiative and tact; opportunity for advancement desired; salary $25 per week to start. C 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young lady, (22,) high school graduate, has five years' experience as bookkeeper and stenographer, desires to connect with a commercial house where ability is appreciated; $20 a week furnish unquestionable credentials. G 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; NEAT, INTELLIGENT; $14 TO $15. D 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, neat, efficient; capable take trial balance, controlling accounts, manufacturing business, &c.; stenographer, salary $23. G 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; ten years' experience; operate typewriter; conscientious; salary $17. G 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Office Manager.—Experienced, highly recommended; executive ability; $18-$20. E 462 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry; five years' experience; best references. G 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Marie Falb, 37 East 56th St. Plaza 2983.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; A1 experience both machine; opens, closes books. Expert, 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT. — Four years' experience; no work Saturday. Cottin, 125 East 84d.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—General office worker; experienced; highly recommended. E 463 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER; ten years' trial balances, controlling accounts, executive ability; $25. D 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; trial balance; controlling accounts. T 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; five years' practical experience; best references. G 28 Times.

**BOOKKEEPER - ST

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN of education and executive ability, desires position as managing housekeeper in private home, or exclusive hotel; city or country; will take entire charge of children; references. F 342 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

EXECUTIVE, college and university graduate, eight years' legal experience, four years in executive capacity, with legislative experience and knowledge contracts, real property, corporation, law, desires opportunity. E 400 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 311 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5622. Established 1909.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Excellent cooks, neat, competent, serve nicely; other domestics supplied; references carefully investigated. Manhattan Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8160.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Select colored cooks, couples, chambermaids, laundresses; investigated references, wish places other Southern help supplied. City, country. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d. Tel. Columbus 3129.

MISS JONES' AGENCY, 882 6th Av., (bet. 49th-50th Sts.), has on hand Scotch cooks, couple, gardener and cook, English waitresses, and kennel man; city, country.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway. Bryant 1058.

Cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, butlers, valuable Exchange, 221 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9:36.

FRENCH-GOVERNESSES.—Exceptional references, sent to you at once. Phone Murray Hill 6185. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

SERVANTS. — Bertha Carlson Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 2 Seneca Av., Harlem 9040.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125th St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—Many years in executive and official capacity; record clean and successful; possessed of good judgment and pleasing personality; competent, up-to-date accountant; manufacturing, corporation, mercantile, and chain store experience, thoroughly understanding office systems, systematizing, factory costs and efficiency, payrolls, auditing, statistics, financial reports, &c.; ably assisted executive; correspondent; accustomed to handling large volume sales deliveries, collections, and force employes; take entire charge. G 125 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE EXECUTIVE. CREDIT MAN of superior ability, expert accountant, systematizer, auditor, statistician; unquestionable record, representative concerns, manufacturing, technical, and trading lines; cheerfully recommended by all past employers because they had for over twenty years the benefit of HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, DILIGENCE, INTEGRITY, LOYALTY, INTELLIGENCE, GOOD CHARACTER.

If you esteem these qualities, can serve you likewise. Replies' confidential. C 382 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. Business man, (35,) long and varied experience manufacturing and trading concerns, expert accountant, organizer, systematizer, experienced public auditor, executive; proved ability; college education, knowledge of languages; successful office manager; highest recommendations. S 260 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. Mechanical manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, time study, shop routing, financial and statistical statements, thorough executive, highest credentials; age, 35; salary $4,000. S 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 15 years' experience systematizer, efficiency expert; age 34; high-class, capable executive; highest references; open for position now. C 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER; VARIED EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. "ACCOUNTANT," TIMES, HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6698.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, possessing tact and ability, graduate of N. Y. U., and one year's experience with C. P. A. firm, desires permanent position. Address T 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., available for position; college graduate; two years with C. P. A. office; ten years' manufacturing experience. D 250 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT executive desires change in position; public accounting and public utility experience; traveling position considered. Y 299 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Ten years' experience; efficient, reliable; desires immediate connection; Christian; married. T 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, Christian man, with highest references, thoroughly experienced in modern business methods, seeks permanent position. A 63 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances, $5 monthly upward; financial reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, university training and practical experience, open for engagements. G 113 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, desires permanent connection with C. P. A.; N. Y. U. Graduate. T 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly experienced, excellent correspondent, wide experience; best references. C 348 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert, open, close books, post, statements, trial balances; evenings. G 136 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, thoroughly experienced; clean-cut American. Executive, 40 Times.

ACTIVE, young business man, high character, education, experience, will travel for American firm in Cuba; references. T 191 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Young executive, (28,) now in charge of advertising department of eight people for a phonograph manufacturer, seeks larger opportunity where he may become in time a factor in the business; experienced in every phase of advertising and particularly in dealer trade promotion work.

S 209 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER DESIRES TO CHANGE.

Now directing the advertising for leading Southern department store in city of 400,000 population, doing four millions annually; salary $1,000; highest credentials. Box H 9 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE. American, 40, married; now with advertising agency; 15 years' valuable experience in selling, office management, publicity; university education, excellent business training; energetic; writer of forceful copy, strong sales letters, house organs, &c.; speaks and corresponds French, Spanish, German; traveled extensively abroad; interested only in big job with broad scope for initiative. Excelsior, V 13 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Analytical, resourceful, careful; salesmaking copy; typography and layouts that command attention; experienced in ad agencies and manufacturing concerns; dealer helps, house organs; ideas and initiative; see my scrapbook. Z 204 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—I want a job; am 40 years of age; have been in the game 25 years from printer's devil to manager; prefer to connect with a good trade or class publication; will you grant me an interview? G 183 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER.—Now connected; proven producer of sales through salesmen and advertising literature; efficient executive; copy for newspapers, magazines, booklets, sales letters; minimum salary, $2,000; available soon. G 110 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—American, 33; trained writer; wide selling experience; country store keeper, salesman; feature writer on big newspaper and editor three successful house organs; high-class credentials. T 68 Times.

ADVERTISING SPACE SALESMAN.—Wide, successful experience, constructive worker, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks opening on general or class publication; highest credentials. T 67 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, can you use a young man with 5 years' sales, advertising experience? College education, hard worker, ambitious; wants position with future. G 191 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR whose commission has amounted to twenty thousand per year, desires position. D 215 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER. — Unusually capable; excellent correspondent; full or part time. G 58 Times.

ALL round export man; A1 English-Spanish stenographer; valuable acquisition for exporter. T 183 Times.

AM seeking outdoor position, requiring headwork, energy, 26 years, reference. Box T 169 Times.

AMBITIOUS, 22, drug expert, educated; experienced life insurance investigator; well trained; thoroughly able to interview high-class business men; references. K. N., 2,930 3d Av.

AMERICAN of integrity, college, &c., needs a man's job, with a man's income. S 241 Times Downtown.

AN EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENT. BUSINESS-BUILDING LETTER WRITER. 7 years' secretarial and managerial experience, wants a bigger job. G 156 Times.

ARCHITECT.—Experienced on all kinds of buildings, design, construction, superintendence, $40 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A PURCHASING AGENT Severe training
TRAFFIC MANAGER and number of
OFFICE MANAGER years' experience.
HEAD ACCOUNTANT
and willing to pay liberally for high-class service? Am thoroughly reliable, competent, and guarantee to make good or no pay. Can fill the positions separately or collectively. Immediate connection. Address J. H. P., 1,205 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT; STATISTICS, COST.—High-grade Christian man, (33,) eight years last position, exceptional record, desires connection with progressive concern. T 93 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT or watchman position wanted by middle-aged man; clean record; best references. Address W. M., 708 Columbus Av.

AUDITOR-BUSINESS MANAGER. Competent business man, (35,) thoroughly trained; experienced accountant and executive; organizer and systematizer. S 259 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, now selling a moderate-price car in New York City, wants to make a change; have sold for this company for the last five years and made good; have a large following and can furnish best of references; open for position as sales manager or salesman. T 153 Times.

AUTOMOBILES.

Young man seeks position in garage, service station, or used car department; knows cars and accessories; sales, executive, and office experience; can use tools, and have license. T 72 Times.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE.

Ready to make IMMEDIATE connection; THOROUGHLY experienced in office management; SUCCESSFUL in directing sales force in a manner producing results in REAL PROFITS; A1 merchandiser, advertiser with ORIGINAL IDEAS, adaptable, accustomed to exercising judgment; understands SPANISH and familiar with South American trade customs; age 38, married, American; will locate anywhere. G 168 Times.

A PARTY, capable of filling executive position, having had many successful years' experience presenting business offerings and closing contracts, where ability, force, and tact were essential to obtain results, would like to join legitimate business where these qualifications are necessary; bank and commercial references furnished. Address T 120 Times.

A POSITION wanted handling credits and collections, twenty-two years' experience, by a man 45 years old; bank and business references furnished. Address Apt. 62, 758 West End Av.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Young man of 25 with four years' agency experience wants position as assistant to advertising or sales manager for manufacturer; can handle copy and details; excellent education and good stenographer; strong recommendation from present employer; moderate salary. H 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19, would like to secure position as assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; 2 years' experience, good penman; $12. David Elron, 101 East 125th St. Phone Harlem 6208.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Executive, (38,) first-class, capable handling voluminous detail, experienced credits, correspondence, efficiency methods; full charge; wants position; salary $50. S 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING AND SELLING.

Experienced, conscientious, and capable; past middle age; healthy and alert; just the trustworthy man you need; salary very moderate. E. D., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, wishes connection with first-class firm requiring competent, experienced man; best references. T 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, bank, (21,) desires position; individual or general ledger; 3 years' experience; high school education; references; salary $20. G 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit, and office man, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced, financial statement, controlling accounts, &c. F 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, experienced, (19,) desires position; $12; A1 references furnished. Gullish, 450 New Lots Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or clerical position; experienced, accurate figurer, good penman; best references. 315 East 17th. Phone Stuyvesant 5362.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) desires permanent position, five years' experience, thoroughly capable and reliable; reference. C 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts, $15. S 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER., expert, (25;) controlling accounts; university student; $25. Rosenblatt, 2,043 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, 10 years' experience; excellent references; salary moderate. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—12 years' experience, capable, trustworthy and reliable; best references. G 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wants charge set of books; 16 years' experience; salary $25. S 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (27,) married, seven years' experience, desires position good company. G 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced up-to-date methods; college education; $20. T 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, experienced, wishes permanent position, with good future. T 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, (20,) experienced, capable handling ledger, student accounting. G 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, understands trial balance, controlling accounts; can prepare statements. C 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (20;) 8 years' experience; highly educated; knows Spanish. S 233 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT or working foreman for building construction; 15 years' experience; by trade carpenter; A1 references. Address J. F. H., 726 41st St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7790 Sunset.

BUSINESS MAN, YOUNG, WITH SPARE TIME ACCOUNTANT AND, WANTS POSITION ABOUT FIVE HOURS DAILY ASSISTING BUSINESS MAN; EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK, AND SELLING HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE. G 149 TIMES.

BUSINESS MANAGER, 32 years of age, married; 11 years with present employer; war has made business inactive and change is desired. T 144 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese competent butler; gentle nature; willing worker; thoroughly understands all about gas plant; seeks employment in small family; many years' reference. K. Oie, 465 East 57th. Plaza 4926.

BUTLER. — North of Ireland man, middle aged, in small family, 16 years' in last place. Please address Stewart, 10 West 103d St., Manhattan.

BUTLER, Japanese, wishes position in small family; willing, obliging worker; have excellent long references. Tomo, 624 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Japanese, experienced, desires position; sober, honest, speaks good English; references. Sumire, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER-VALET. — Japanese; competent, honest, sober; has best references. Toke, 230 E. 57th.

BUYER for assistant, 28, exempt, 9 years' experience, hosiery, underwear, notions; good correspondent. David Gross, 27 Morningside Av.

CAPABLE MAN OF 37 WISHES POSITION; TEN YEARS WITH LARGE CORPORATION IN POSITIONS OF TRUST; WILL CONSIDER ANY LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION PROMISING ADVANCEMENT. T 111 TIMES.

CASHIER and bookkeeper desires position with reliable, conscientious work is appreciated; age 33; married; about fifteen years' experience with payrolls, cashiering, general bookkeeping; salary to start, $30. T 114 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, clerk, or other suitable occupation, 6-12 P. M.; best references, besides guarantee; knowledge French, English. T 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 28 years, wishes position with private family, city or country; at present employed. Al Swanson, 726 3d Av., care Bengtson.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, (42,) long experience, especially Packard cars; highest references. Rawyler, 23 West 57th. Tel. Plaza 380.

CHAUFFEUR, single, Swedish, 32, wishes private position; drive any make of cars; do all repairs; best references. Osca, 203 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, married, 34; careful driver; shop experience; excellent references. Write Nils Ringvall, 410 East 155th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer seeks position for careful driver, good mechanic. Cahn, 50 Irving Place. Phone Stuyvesant 4195.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman, disposing automobiles, recommends exceptional temperate chauffeur. Harney, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR.—11 years' experience; mechanic; 5 years last position; honest, sober, married. Agronick, 650 West 171st St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29; expert driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; salary $25. 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR. — Broker wishes to place chauffeur; good mechanic; fine character. G 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; mechanic; careful driver; most willing worker. Frotuno, 2,085 Lexington Av., Apt. 7.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, wants steady position; references. Call Gibbs, 262 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (34,) mechanic, 12 years' experience; first-class references. G 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience; reliable, careful driver. Mannie Abrams, 2,445 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—American, 24, (gentleman by birth and association,) earnestly seeks position promising future betterment; speaks French and German fluently, well educated, good address; expert chauffeur and mechanic, (could act as demonstrator,) professional motor cycle race track rider, good, practical farmer and horseman, deeply interested in mechanics, eager to enter airplane factory in humblest capacity and work up; would act as chauffeur and interpreter, has traveled extensively. G 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—As I am giving up my car, am desirous of placing my chauffeur in a good position, as I have found him to be very worthy and very efficient; can recommend him as a careful driver and a splendid mechanician. M. I. Behrens, 846 Broadway, city. Phone Stuy. 1558.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single, 33, good education, appearance, desires position with private party; extensive touring as well as city driving experience; good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard; highly recommended. Answer Lundborg, 200 West 83d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; expert on Knight cars; ten years' experience; A1 references; five years last place; thorough mechanic; private family preferred. Address 238 East 154th St. A. J. G.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 10 years' experience, thoroughly competent driver, mechanic, desires position private family; sober, honest, willing to be useful; references. Chauffeur, 850 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish young man, 30, wishes position as chauffeur; good mechanic, careful driver; do not smoke or drink; like good make of car; city or country. A. N., 158 East 61st St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, 35, 10 years private family, driving 3 years shop; competent; any make; obliging worker; first-class references. Thomas, 34 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,247 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Energetic young man, strictly temperate, careful driver, any car, with private family; unquestionable references. Robert Kobients, 139 West 82d St. Schuyler 6203.

CHAUFFEUR, single; useful, careful driver; repairs; eight years' experience, absolutely sober, honest; city, country; best personal references. Carroll, 78 Church St., New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, (26,) desires position as private chauffeur; 5 years' auto mechanic, city driving; careful; references. B Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss, French, trustworthy, little English, wishes position; private family; give French lessons; best reference. Paul, 536 9th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; best of references. Address Chauffeur, 161 West 64th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough mechanic; Cadillac expert; others; temperate, reliable; city, country. V 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) now employed, desires a change; private; country preferred. Call R. H. Phillips, 320 West 52d St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, colored, wishes position; city references. Care of Plater, 73 West 133d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—12 years' experience; strictly temperate; careful driver; best references. Bernard Hughes, 182 West 88th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, ex-coachman, single, wishes position; private, city, or country; first-class references. G 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and first-class valet or butler; excellent man in every respect; highest references. Kocl, 133 East 73d.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, sober, careful; references. Roker, 83 West 99th.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.—I have had five years' experience as executive in factories manufacturing soaps, glycerine, toilet articles, &c., and more than a year of industrial research and appraisal work; am now employed, but can give good reasons for wanting a position as chemical engineer or factory executive; do not want laboratory position. C 379 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Collegiate education, 25 years' experience building, operating large plants for sulphuric and nitric acids. E 459 Times Annex.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.—Position as assistant chemist in pharmaceutical laboratory; graduate pharmacist. Y 400 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Technical graduate, some experience, wishes position, assistant to chemist. G 149 Times.

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN.—Executive; A1 mechanic, construction, installation, maintenance; best reference. G 109 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (19,) reliable, ambitious, wishes clerical position; experience; references. S 229 Times Downtown.

CLERK, (24;) nine years' experience; advancement; A1 references. Rosenberg, 526 West 139th.

CLERK wants evening work, any kind, 6:30 9:30; state terms. S 258 Times Downtown.

COOK-BAKER MAN, 34, seeks employment to spare hours with active business house; opportunity preferred above salary. T 102 Times.

COLLEGE MAN desires position as assistant to executive; not experienced; unaffected by draft. C 394 Times Downtown.

COMPANION to lady, graduate nurse, desires position; German, English, piano. E. P., 160 13th.

COMPENSATION EXPERT.—Ten years' experience; claim examiner, investigator, correspondent; married. T 60 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese cook, general worker, wishes position in small place or bachelor's apartment; best references. A. A., 465 East 57th.

COOK to bachelor or small family; English; age 43; 5 years last place; town or country; personal references. W., care Mrs. Smeaton, 128 West 67th St.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, exceptional cook, also valeting, wishes position for gentleman's house or small family; willing to do general work. Kane, 465 East 57th St.

CORRESPONDENCE EXECUTIVE.

Successful writer of sales-making letters and general trade literature is seeking connection; can intelligently handle sales collection and complaint adjusting correspondence, install follow-up systems and mail order routine; salary secondary to opportunity. G 124 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, 39, twelve years' experience in promotion and brokerage business; had full charge all correspondence and management of large concern, from whom can furnish good reference; betterment present position desired. S 210 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

Forceful letter writer; initiative; ability; capable, good character; draft exempt; right man where producer is appreciated. C 338 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT-STENOGRAPHER, 33, Spanish-English, actually with import and export firm; best references. F 341 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE MAN CONVERSANT COLLECTIONS, CLAIMS, ADJUSTMENTS, DESIRES CONNECTION. G 197 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT, 32, COLLECTIONS, adjustments; college graduate, lawyer, able executive, aggressive and systematic; excellent reference. C 367 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, Secretary, Office Manager.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; executive ability. S 206 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Ten years' experience with first-class concerns; thoroughly reliable. G 95 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, expert, connected past 12 years with large manufacturing concern, would like to hear from manufacturing establishment requiring the services of such a man—one who is not afraid of hard work, a hustler; long experience and thorough executive. M. B. S., 196 Times.

COST CLERK, thoroughly experienced, trained in modern methods, seeks opening with manufacturing concern offering future. T 34 Times.

COUPLE.—Swedish; chauffeur, experienced; wife good, clean cook; with private family; sober, trustworthy, well recommended; wages $110. H., 216 East 48th St.

COOK, VALET, Japanese, desires position in small, nice family or bachelor's apartment; best references. Kaye, 330 East 57th.

CREDIT MAN with ten years' experience, accustomed to handling large amount office detail; now employed; salary, $40. V 18 Times.

CREDIT MAN, office manager, correspondent, experienced; highly recommended; executive ability. Box K 172 Times.

DESIGNER OR EXECUTIVE

of broad experience on ladies' and misses' house dresses; if you are looking for a man with big ideas who can operate your plant efficiently and show results, get in touch with me. G 190 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, technical graduate; 4 years' experience detailing, drawing machinery neat, accurate; can produce results. R 371 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; young man, technical high school graduate, desires position; excellent tracer and drawer. Haber, 1,535 Hoe Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, electrical; 31; American; machine designer, layout substations, wiring; steady position; $35 to start. S 216 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, wishes position, five years' experience; salary $18-$20. C. Cohen, 4,286 Park Av.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, desires work for evenings and spare hours; moderate. C 343 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; 4 years' experience chemical plant layouts. 469 Crescent St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, with technical training and experience in structural and mechanical lines. C 378 Times Downtown.

EDITOR.—Young man with technical education, engineer, architect, draftsman; now managing editor; well-known monthly magazine; 15 years' experience editorial, technical work. Box G 110 Times.

EDUCATED MAN, with best references, legal training, and knowledge of bookkeeping, desires suitable position. T 177 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE.—YOUNG MAN, 24, AMERICAN, CAPABLE OF BIG THINGS, 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, ACCOUNTING WORK AND ASSISTANT TREASURER, UNIVERSITY TRAINING, DESIRES TO CONNECT HIMSELF WITH MERCANTILE OR FINANCIAL HOUSE WHERE INITIATIVE AND ABILITY WILL BE COMMENSURABLY REWARDED. C 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER, chief tool designer, tools for automatic screw machines, experienced on munitions. What's your offer? S 238 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, broad manufacturing and engineering experience, thoroughly experienced in manufacture tungsten lamps and storage batteries, desires executive or engineering position along similar lines; college graduate; age, 36. G 75 Times.

ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN

WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS SEEKS POSITION; HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY, KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN BUSINESS METHODS, TEXTILES, AND MERCHANDISE.

G 159 TIMES.

ENGINEER.—Works manager, maintenance, or manufacturing on large properties; technical training backed by large practical experience. T 48 Times.

EVENING WORK DESIRED BY RELIABLE YOUNG MAN. G 188 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST. PREFER RECENTLY INCORPORATED COMPANY, OR ONE WHOSE BUSINESS CAN BE GREATLY ENLARGED UNDER GOOD MANAGEMENT. HIGH-CLASS MAN, AND COMMANDS LARGE REMUNERATION, NOMINAL SALARY, BUT MUST HAVE CONTRACT BASED ON BUSINESS INCREASE; AGE 35, MARRIED; EXPERIENCED CIVIL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. ADDRESS

BOX Z 221 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.—YOUNG MAN, 23, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN REALTY BUSINESS, IS OPEN FOR A MAN'S-SIZE JOB, WHERE ABILITY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT WILL MERIT PROPER REMUNERATION; HIGHEST CHARACTER REFERENCES. G 126 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE—SALES MANAGER.

Can you use a man who will prove a real business assistant? Have had extensive business experience as office and sales manager for a large corporation; am a thorough accountant; have the ability and energy to make me a valuable man in your business; will accept a modest salary until I can prove my worth; grant me an interview. Executive, C 375 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Exceptional varied and successful experience, accustomed to handle unusual activities, situations—a man who can handle new propositions where no precedent in management or policies have been established; now associated New York bank; highest references as to ability and integrity; 34; American; salary, $3,000. Z 236 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE POSITION desired by educated man of wide business experience, executive ability, and managerial capacity, where brains, ability, personality, and address are indicated; thorough correspondent and ability to handle business propositions in an able and convincing manner. Executive, 402 West 42d St.

EXECUTIVE, FORMERLY CREDIT MAN, MANAGER, SECRETARY, TREASURER, SIX MILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION; MEN'S WEARING APPAREL; BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; WITH ONE CONCERN; MARRIED; THIRTY-EIGHT. G 123 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE and office manager; 8 years last position; excellent correspondent, and and general office work; best references; American; good opportunity to procure the services of a valuable man. S 240 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Graduate mechanical engineer, aged 35, married, with present employers for over 10 years, wishes position as Superintendent in some industrial line. S 313 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

Competent business man, (35,) thoroughly trained; experienced public accountant and office manager; organizer and systematizer. S 262 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—An able, energetic, versatile, high-class executive, wide experience, desires make change where environment congenial. Executive, F 328 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE; SALARY $5,000 YEAR. Y 660 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.—ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE; SALARY $3,000 YEAR. G 145 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in office and factory management; also salesmanship, wants position with future. A 51 Times.

EXPORT MAN, eleven years' practical experience, knowledge conditions and languages, open for better connection. William Young, care of Stewart, 259 5th Av., New York.

FACTORY MANAGER, expert cost accountant, estimator, purchasing agent, seeks connection with reliable manufacturing concern; will relinquish present position for one of this nature offering good prospects. H. B. L., 174 Times.

FARMER, Gardener, and Superintendent wishes position on gentleman's estate; life experience in all the different branches pertaining to same, including all kinds of stock; married, no family; can furnish first-class references from leading estates in this country and Scotland; personal interview preferred. Donald Fraser, 98 Chambers St., New York.

FARMER and gardener, married; many years' experience; highest references; understands the care of live stock. 202 Palisade Av., Union Hill, N. J.

FRUIT FARMER.

Practical and scientific training; modern methods of handling trees, fruit, packing, &c.; thorough knowledge of general farming; state full proposition in first reply. L 13 Times.

GENTLEMAN, elderly but active and capable, thoroughly familiar and experienced with all office detail, wishes position as office assistant, stock room assistant, or employment of this character, with reasonable salary. L 19 Times.

HARDWARE.—Young Dane, seven years' experience, desires connection with wholesale firm; willing to start at bottom and work hard for advancement; knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. Address C 383 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU THE JOB

I am looking for? Intelligent and efficient service for any and advancement; Christian, age 22, employed by manufacturing firm for last 4 years as accountant and cashier. T 63 Times.

HIGH-GRADE general office man, 15 years' experience, seeks new connection; American born, 36, married, good personality, possessed of executive ability and sound judgment, with respect to matters of business and human nature; accustomed to organizing and directing clerical forces; initial salary secondary to right opportunity. G 106 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER of successful White Mountain resort, wishes to make connection for steady or Southern position; go anywhere; wife good housekeeper or charge linen room; excellent references. Z 246 Times Annex.

HOTEL MANAGER, steward, bookkeeper, nationality French, open for engagement; A1 references. Phone 1155 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

If you are looking for an intelligent, ambitious, fairly educated young man who can work while learning a trade, an interview will convince you; any proposition considered. G 172 Times.

JAPANESE.—First-class butler, valet, expert on salads, mixtures, appetizers, decorations, pressing, traveling, &c.; respectful, industrious, abstainer, best personal references. Hase, 340 West 58th St.

JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY (21) seeks position before and after school; butler and housework or general houseworker; reasonable wages. Thomas, 320 East 57th St.

LAWYER, 32, ABLE, EXPERIENCED BUSINESS EXECUTIVE, CORRESPONDENT, DESIRES MERCANTILE CONNECTION. R 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, 24, enlisted, desires position of any kind until called into service in February. D 206 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN'S SIZE JOB WANTED.—Executive, secretarial, confidential, or other capacity, requiring initiative, sound judgment, versatility, common sense, by American civil engineer, 32, accustomed positions responsibility; technical graduate; excellent correspondent, fair knowledge Spanish acquired in Mexico; superlative recommendations; location immaterial; now employed supt. const. Box 113, North Stonington, Conn.

MAN, 35, good appearance and address, varied experience in factory and office, holding position as buyer and department manager with large jobber, desires change where energy and application to work will be appreciated; good correspondent and accustomed to meeting all sorts of people. C 347 Times Downtown.

MAN, 35, with 10 years' road experience, desires inside position or city salesman; will accept $25 week where efforts and faithful service will lead to gradual advancement; best credentials. E. W., 967 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

MAN open for purchasing of supplies; printing preferred; assist or take entire charge. Nav., 821 Longacre Building.

MAN, (26,) exempt, inside and outside experience; salary and advancement. G 98 Times.

MAN, 28, wishes position as helper; willing to work; city or country. Walter C. Barth, 230 East 59th St.

MANAGER.

Executive with 15 years' experience sales, advertising, managing salesmen, handling jobbers, dealers, mail order; good organizer; Western management of large Eastern manufacturer preferred. Address T. E. P., care of Advertising Association of Chicago, 123 West Madison St., Chicago.

MANAGER.—Wanted position with large corporation as traffic manager or manager of distributing station or warehouse; fifteen years' experience in transportation business as terminal agent; fully competent and can furnish best of reference; present employers retiring from business; will accept position Jan. 1 or before if necessary. Address "Traffic," P. O. Box 514, Albany, N. Y.

MANAGER, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE LUMBER TRADE, POSSESSES FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTS, SELLING, AND A WIDE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING CREDITS, MAKING APPRAISEMENTS AND BRANCH MANAGEMENT; CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCES AND FURNISH BOND. G 30 TIMES.

MANAGER.—Departmental or office manager desires to change position; 14 years with manufacturing concern; experienced in handling help, correspondence, books, records, &c.; 32 years old; Christian; married. T 138 Times.

MANAGER-SALESMAN, men's furnishings, executive ability, live wire, 15 years' experience, city or out of town; best references. A. A. Morrison, 840 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 31, American, 10 years' experience machine shop and office; first-class designer, checker of production; efficient and systematic. S 215 Times Downtown.

MR. SALES MANAGER.

I have had 8 years' experience, have the selling instinct, can write copy that sells, have handled large field forces, have edited house organs, am an efficient office manager; $3,500 is the salary I have been drawing; show me a real chance to work my way into a big job and I will go on your pay roll at your own figure. T 8 Times.

NEWSPAPER MAN, 27, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL, BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS, DESIRES POSITION; 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? E 432 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 14 years' business experience, highly recommended systematizer and organizer; thoroughly acquainted with chain store methods; possess vision, tact, capacity for hard work; accustomed directing large office forces; understands accounting, advertising, credits, collections, general office routine; some concern looking for immediate results can employ me profitably. T 96 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT.

Business man, (35,) long and varied experience manufacturing and trading concerns; expert accountant, organizer, systematizer; experienced public auditor, executive of proven ability; college education; knowledge of languages; successful office manager; highest recommendations. S 261 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive assistant; Columbia graduate, 26; experienced accountant, correspondent, secretary, secondary teacher; familiar with research methods; knowledge of foreign languages. S 255 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Credit man, accountant; reliable executive; supervising employes; assuming full charge office, bookkeeping, correspondence, collections; monthly reports, financial statements; highly recommended. G 97 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (32,) expert bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent, credit man, and systematizer; executive ability; desires change where future is offered; salary $30. T 179 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, assistant, excellent record, desires position, where ability will assure good future. T 126 Times.

OPPORTUNITY wanted; am 29, Christian, married, have college education; 8 years' experience; keen, practical mind, tactful, thoroughly familiar with office practice; special training in efficiency work; 3 years with present employer as branch manager and salesman; have been very successful; now earn $5,000 yearly; no possibility of advancement; want to make change in line of work in executive capacity or as assistant to big executive; will sacrifice substantial part of present income for opportunity with unlimited possibility of advancement. C 361 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted in executive department of large commercial or industrial concern by trained lawyer who wishes to become producer; Harvard graduate, aged 40, now Assistant Attorney General of Western State; has executive ability, knowledge of human nature, initiative, and mature judgment; highest references; will begin with low salary. Y 377 Times Annex.

POSITION WANTED B

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?
The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls. Office hours: Daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

AMERICAN family, two adults, son 10 years, want one large or two small rooms, connecting bath, also board, with private family living in an apartment, for about 5 months, below 70th St.; prefer Gramercy Park. Write particulars, L 34 Times.

Wanted.—Hebrew family, 4 adults; two large adjoining rooms, private bath; with or without board; West 110th to West 135th Sts., near Broadway; state rates. M. R., Times Harlem.

Mother and son, German Jews, desire two rooms and board, west side, with refined family, apartment or modern boarding house; state terms and full particulars. T 116 Times.

BOARD and large, pleasant room, with private bath, in private family by young married couple; Christians; section west of Central Park to Riverside Drive, between Circle and 110th St. G 150 Times.

Lady with child and nurse wants 2 rooms with board, near New York; will also consider small furnished apartment in the suburbs; must have good school nearby. K 187 Times.

Refined young man wants comfortable room, running water, and board with private American family; West 9th, Washington Square district preferred; state particulars. G 198 Times.

Board, lodging by young woman; private American family, near Columbia University; high-class in every respect. G 119 Times.

A Japanese gentleman desires sunny, outside room with breakfast; strictly private American or English family; upper west side; all conveniences; permanent. T. M., 35 Times.

Mother and daughter desire one medium and one large room in private boarding house or family, below 93d West. Address Permanent, L 22 Times.

Middle-aged lady desires pleasant room and board with private family; west side preferred; references exchanged; state full particulars. C 321 Times Downtown.

A young couple wish one or two connecting rooms, bath, and first-class board in private house on Washington Heights. Address T 11 Times.

Couple with 2-year-old child desire room and board with private family; preferably West 70th to 150th St.; state price and accommodations; references. E 130 Times.

COUPLE; one, two rooms, private bath; Washington Square to 70s. S 251 Times Downtown.

LARGE or medium room with good board for lady; state terms, location of room; references. Desirable. T 145 Times.

Two refined business women desire two rooms and board with first-class private family; references exchanged. T 82 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family; above 59th. G. L., 100 Times.

FOR LADY, private family, below 59th, east 6th Av. L. Lands, 1 West 34th St.

Business woman wants room with kitchen privileges or for housekeeping. G 164 Times.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN wants pleasant, steam-heated room. T 132 Times.

Widow desires sunny room and board, one flight; west side. V 4 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

OLD BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; Winter suites; garage; references require d. F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 561.

Refined couple occupying own modern house, every convenience, at Bronxdale, can accommodatae two or three adults; excellent table; private bath; terms reasonable. G 77 Times.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2141.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND BOARD.
Lady having modern house will rent to one or two people; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

Private family located in Northern New Jersey, within commuting distance, offers very attractive opportunity to couple for Winter season; private bath if desired; beautiful views and surroundings. D 202 Times Downtown.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Hill Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home, open for Winter guests; private baths; heated rooms; elevation; two hours from New York City.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

SPEND THE AUTUMN
one hour from New York in a beautiful country home that extends real home life hospitality to a few select paying guests; large rooms, delicious meals, sun parlor; every modern convenience; spacious grounds; garage. For accommodations address P. O. Box 81, Greenwich, Conn.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 44th St., City.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—THE ARDSLEY.
Open all year; near station; rooms with and without bath. Address Mrs. J. M. Silliman. Phone 202.

Private family, Connecticut hills; adults; restful, comfortable, convenient; home conditions. Y 344 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AVENUE,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN GET A PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND PRIVATE BATH, TOGETHER, WITH EXCELLENT BOARD, FOR TWO PEOPLE IN A REFINED FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL AS LOW AS $30 PER WEEK? COMPARE THIS WITH WHAT IT COSTS YOU TO LIVE AT THE PRESENT WAY. TAKE THE LACKAWANNA AT HOBOKEN. HOTEL ONE BLOCK FROM THE EAST ORANGE STATION. A FEW SUITES LEFT FOR WINTER BOOKING. ACT QUICK. W. T. READE.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms; Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one: $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $38.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

THE BELVIDERE.
North Munn Av., East Orange. Spend the Fall and Winter in the beautiful Oranges. Large, airy rooms, fully and completely furnished; all known improvements. Three minutes to station; thirty minutes to New York. Table the very best. Reservations now made. Phone Orange 6026.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
A private home sanitarium, only six miles from city, for all nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house, large grounds, bracing air, bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs, attention nurses, experienced physicians; rates moderate. Write or telephone 394 Englewood.

The Riverside, Cranford, N. J., 18 miles from New York; ideal for the Winter, one suite, 2 rooms and bath; 1 large room and bath, and 1 smaller room with bath; excellent table; 7 minutes' walk from depot; beautiful location; all modern improvements. Address L. B., Box 38, Cranford.

EAST ORANGE.—Large, quiet, sunny rooms, with private baths, or running water, steam heat, electricity, beautiful furniture. Table a la carte. Good situation, 6 min. to trains. 75 Lenox Av. C. R. Daniels, Mgr. Tel. 5075.

Lady owning large home, commuting distance, would accommodate business woman or couple; strictly private; every convenience; terms moderate; references exchanged. 621 Chestnut St., Roselle Park, N. J.

Will take one boarder or married couple; guest could secure suit of two rooms, bath; balcony; southern exposure; references required. V. Gilsey, Red Bank, N. J.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

Does some cultured man desire real comforts, private American home, beautifully located; 30 minutes out? Z 217 Times Annex.

Private family; place for right man. Mrs. Bogart, 76 Elon Place, East Orange, N. J. Telephone 2564R Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Virginia.

Physician and wife (Wellesley graduate) would consider taking healthy little boy into their home; ideal surroundings in a city in Virginia; medical care; tutoring, if desired; a real home; correspondence invited, concerning financial arrangements. Z 244 Times Annex.

Florida.

DE LAND, FLORIDA.
Desirable rooms in very attractive, beautifully located home; reasonable rates for the entire season; good table board near. Address Box 171, De Land, Florida.

Invalid or elderly couple who would like the freedom of a home, with best care and first-class food. For information address Z 273 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

A lady wants home in good family; services in part payment; Jersey preferred. T 105 Times.

Lady wants room and board with refined family; Jersey suburbs preferred. T 106 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished small rooms, all conveniences; superior house.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opposite Union Square Hotel; unique accommodations 2-3 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, $50; separate bedroom, $25 monthly; bath, steam, electricity, telephone; handsome fireproof building; subway.

15TH, 106 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite or single room; elevator apartment; phone; private family. Henderson.

16TH, 45 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms; private bath; steam heat; electric light; board optional; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals. $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 120 EAST.—Floor, attractive private house, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Mad. Sq. 4615.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor room also back parlor; private baths.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive, large, front room, bath adjoining; telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

37TH, 115 EAST.—Large room, connecting bath, French family; electric lights; phone.

39TH ST., (339 Lexington Av.)—Room for two gentlemen; private house, references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, front room; handsome back parlor; all conveniences.

56TH, 82 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

57TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

60TH, 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well-appointed two-room bachelor apartment; telephone, elevator, maid service. Apt. 16.

61ST, 15 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with running water; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, back parlor, suitable doctor's studio business; every convenience.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Private house, refined surroundings; large room, water, steam, closet.

86TH ST., (Near Park.)—Elegant, large, decorated, elevator, $4; permanent. Phone Lenox 132.

FOR BUSINESS WOMAN.
Large, square room, southern exposure; closet; elevator apartment; vicinity Rutledge Hotel; privacy assured; moderate; references. I. 12 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Third, private bath, $8.50; first two, $12; second, $7.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th St.)—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam, hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) VANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Several furnished rooms, $35 to $75 monthly; elevator; references. Murray Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished; elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

PARK AV., 70, (near 38th.)—Large, handsome room; private bath, elevator; $12.

West Side.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Fine large rooms, bath connected, suitable two; gentlemen preferred; business people only.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, (south,) bath, en suite, twin beds; steam, electricity; references.

10TH, 59 WEST, (Washington Square-Greenwich Village Section.)—Desirable room for young man or woman in attractive apartment. 6B.

13TH, 106 WEST.—For business woman, small, prettily furnished room in modern apartment; bathroom shared with one other, breakfast optional.

27TH, 268 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; housekeeping, small rooms; select house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

41ST, 9 WEST.—Large room, private bath; open-grate fire; also other rooms.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity; telephone; reference.

50TH, 33 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, well-kept rooms, with baths or without, in private house. Circle 179.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished, large second-story rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms, near 5th Av.; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room, ground floor; running water; electric; gentleman only.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large, clean room, all conveniences.

130 WEST 37TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 990.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Unusually large, light front room, private apartment; business men only; 7th floor.

58TH, (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Nice room; first-class apartment; small French family. Plaza 1348.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

58TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive double, single, and suite rooms, new house; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 63 WEST.—In strictly private family, handsome 3-window sunny room; $50 month to permanent party; meals optional.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; gentleman; elevator; Jewish family. 256c Columbus.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional; phone.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Apartment, quiet, private; one or two rooms; gentleman; reference. Seen Sunday evening after 7. Keys.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, sunny room, charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; reference. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; large room facing north and south; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 37 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY, FRONT, BASEMENT; KITCHENETTE, PIANO, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Beautiful furnished front room; private bath.

72D, 58 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, handsomely furnished, with private family; gentlemen of refinement; references required.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful large room, private bath, electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Medium room, near bath; electricity, heat; young business woman; reference. Col. 1362.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 154 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; electricity; all conveniences. Telephone 9619 Columbus.

72D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful front room and bath; electric lights; private family.

73D, 140 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; ELECTRICITY; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ADJOINING BATH, LAVATORY; REASONABLE.

73D, 289 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, $8.50; another, $6; gentlemen; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

73D, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated room, private bath; southern exposure; convenient "L," subway.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 113 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; kitchenette if desired; all conveniences.

73D, 139 WEST.—Two newly furnished, large rooms, running water, skylight, electricity.

73D, 122 WEST.—Single or two connecting rooms, bath, electricity; gentlemen.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and single room; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Gentlemen will appreciate these beautiful, attractively furnished rooms, with bath, without; comfortable; desirable. Phone 2593 Columbus.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; electricity; all conveniences; references.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites, electricity, steam, private baths. Wheeler.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with refined surroundings.

75TH, 2 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; VERY DESIRABLE FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH; VERY ATTRACTIVE TOP FLOOR, DOUBLE ROOMS, ADJOINING BATH; REASONABLE.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable square room, well heated; electricity, telephone; exclusive residence.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.
(Near Central Park.)—Unusually attractive double room with private tile bathroom, in newly renovated private residence; references.

76TH, 150 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, business man or woman, elevator, references. Lynch.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; running water; electricity; also a single room.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suites, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, bath, telephone; select residence; $7-$10.

77TH, 172 WEST.—Two large, connecting; phone; high-class; private bath; gentlemen. Davidson.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, electricity; reference.

78TH, 224 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; lavatory, dressing room, bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; lavatory, bathroom; small room; electricity, telephone; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; southern exposure; dressing room attached; $5-$8.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large front, connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone. Hazelwood.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; private bath, electricity, exceptionally refined house.

78TH, 326 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms, private house; 79th St. subway.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; references. Carlson.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Very desirable, sunny single room; $4. Schuyler 8676.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor. Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny rooms, suite; single rooms; electricity, steam.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Large, small rooms, sunny, private baths, subway street. Schuyler 2528.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Well furnished suite, parlor bedrooms; private family. Crocker.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Business woman has two attractively furnished rooms in well heated apartment; private lavatory; private telephone; moderate rates; best transportation facilities; kitchen privileges; ladies only. Call evenings, or see janitor, Apt. 2 East.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Well furnished, attractive, large, sunny, warm rooms; all conveniences.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, bath connecting, $10, $11; others, $4.50; electricity.

82D, 13 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water, electricity; all conveniences; moderate. Schuyler 3965.

82D, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Rooms well heated; private bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Central Park; home comforts.

74TH, 33 W.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM, RUNNING WATER, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, private baths; reasonable; near subway.

84TH ST.—Exquisite rooms, private bath; finest house on Broadway; only for those requiring the best; $25 a week. Phone 3481 Schuyler.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Three connecting rooms, piano, kitchen; one flight; private. Baldwin.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Small, immaculately clean room and bath; electricity, elevator; private family; references. Apt. 4th, East.

85TH, (519 West End Av.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; electricity, steam heat; breakfast optional; married couple or gentleman.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; running water; elevator apartment. Holt.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor suite or two single rooms; all outside; one flight up; reasonable. Collins, Apartment 5.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; electricity; gentlemen; reference. Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Large, attractive room with dressing room; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, together, separate; private house; electricity; references.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, fine private house; smaller room; $6.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable gentleman, couple; near Drive; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Splendid small rooms; high-class house.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms; elevator; 6th West. King.

87TH, 45 WEST.—High-class 3-room suite, private bath; also parlor, good for studio, dentist; single and double rooms; improvements; beautifully furnished. Barros.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Well-furnished parlor, back parlor, steam, electricity. Burnett. Schuyler 6817.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette; also outside sunny rooms; elevator apartment.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Small and large rooms; running water; electricity; private house.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; running water; private; one or two gentlemen.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large attractive room, moderate rent. Telephone 9255 Schuyler.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; also rear room; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; select house; permanents desired; references.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; piano, electricity, kitchenette; another room.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Atractive rooms, single, en suite; conveniences; references; 2d floor.

92D, 250 WEST.—One or two rooms, lavatory; private family.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Superior, attractive, homelike atmosphere; absolute cleanliness; private bath; references.

94TH, (690 West End Av.)—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; bath, electricity. River. 6937.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Desirable medium room for one, private family; elevator. Franklin.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous, electricity, phone; references.

96TH ST., 221 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny parlor; reasonable; modern improvements. Apartment 3A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Homelike front suite or separate; piano; electricity; elevator; running water. Marlowe.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished, sunny front room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $6.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Two large attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath; entire second floor.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Large room facing Broadway; also smaller room; exclusive house; references. Harrison, phone 3481 Schuyler.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, gentlemen, $12 week, up to date. Apt. 19.

102D, 225 WEST, (Northwest Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished front room; twin beds; gentlemen, business couple. Winch.

102D, 19 WEST.—Sunny room, $3; elevated; kitchen privileges; telephone; home evenings. Bailey.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D, 2 WEST.—Cozy, single front room, opposite bath, $3.50; phone. Robinson.

104TH, 230 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway, large, square rooms, handsomely furnished; twin beds; telephone, electricity; private house, private family.

104TH ST., 115 WEST.—Cheerful outside room, newly furnished and decorated, in modern elevator apartment; near "L" and subway. Apartment 65.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, outside room; elevator apartment; kitchen privileges. Howell.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Large room for one or two persons. Apt. 6.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Newly furnished, outside room adjoining bath; elevator; subway. Manton.

105TH, 229 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom; $10 weekly. Helm.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, elevator apartment; near subway, "L." Murray.

105TH, 237 WEST.—Large suite, bedroom, sitting room; private family; references. Andrusa.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Independent, cheerful, quiet, clean parlor, bedroom suite; no others; one flight; reasonable. Call Sunday, Blake.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable room, bath, phone, elevator; private family. Apartment 9.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Comfortable outside room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; reasonable. Brown.

106TH ST., 50 WEST.—Light room, electricity, reasonable; references. Doctor.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large and small; also room with private bath; newly decorated and attractively furnished; light, sunny, select apartment; home comforts.

107TH ST., 233 WEST.—Bright room, private family; board; elevator apartment; conveniences. Treve.

108TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Manhasset. High-class, elegantly furnished, large, sunny, front room; private bath. Dickson, Aca. 1500.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; private family; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 31.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, clean, heated rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Dowd.

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; warm and comfortable; seventh floor.

110TH, 500 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, near Riverside. Apply operator, Mathison.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 66.)—Handsome front two-room suite; private; gentleman.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Large, light room, lavatory, every convenience; modern apartment; references. 4A.

111TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Attractive front room; modern apartment; private family. G 200 Times.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED ROOM IN ADMIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD. USE OF BATH AND SHOWER. SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN. SUBWAY WITHIN ONE MINUTE'S WALK. $8 PER WEEK. C. M., APARTMENT 2.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished; overlooking Hudson; exclusive. Morning 5056. Apartment 10C.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Cheerful room in private Jewish family, adjoining bath, all modern conveniences. Duchnes.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; elevator apartment; business woman who appreciates quiet refinement preferred. Apt. 64.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable one, two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, wash room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

114TH, 320 WEST.—Room, board; French teacher's family; high-class apartment. Clement.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium size outside room; private family; references. Apt. 7.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Comfortable, large, quiet, light room; no other roomers; all conveniences; references. Apartment 41, Morningside 5352.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside Drive, cozily furnished, well-heated room with running water, large closet; no other roomer. Apt. 23.

116TH, 636 WEST. — Attractive front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; also one with lavatory; references. Rowland.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; bath; Broadway, Riverside. Apt. 16.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated room; no other roomers. Apt. 53A.

116TH ST. and Claremont Av., (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor and bedroom. Morningside 6487.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte 12m.s.l.)—Delightful location, opposite Columbia University campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; apartments, $1 daily up.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful large sunshiny room; private family; elevator; reasonable. Brown.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Desirable, bright room in modern apartment; atractively furnished. Periam.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; elevator. Apt. 56.

115TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms; homelike, comfortable. Apt. 42.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Sunny front room; bath; $5. Apt. 61.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold water, elegant bath, piano, Victrola.

120TH, (61 Morningside Av.)—Modern room; reasonable; opposite park; desirable; references. Ford.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private house, near Morningside Park.

121ST, 573 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Strictly private, refined American home offers choice front room; breakfast optional; all conveniences; subway; exclusive; references. Phone St. Nicholas 3307.

121ST, 342 WEST.—Business man or woman wishing clean, comfortable home; owner.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, $5-$6; modern apartment. McCague.

122D ST., 303 WEST.—2 rooms, front, kitchenette, adjoining bath, with shower; elevator. Call after 12. Apartment 46.

122D, 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside; kitchen privileges; Columbia. Apt. 31.

122D ST., 620, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractively furnished room, private family, no other roomers. Apartment 5. T 131 Times.

122D ST., 180, (Claremont.)—Furnished rooms; use of suite, kitchen; elevator apartment.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure, well heated, twin beds; reference.

123D, 439 WEST, (Apt. 16.)—Two-room suite, kitchen, elevator, electricity; reasonable.

125TH, 604 WEST.—Small, sunny room, overlooking park; gentleman preferred. Apt. 61.

127TH ST., 619 WEST.—Business man or woman; one or two rooms; elevator apartment; no other roomers; references. Jenkins.

127TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large front room; no other roomers.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Clean, sunny room, adjoining bath; convenient subway, busses. 5A.

135TH, 629 WEST.—First apt., Humphrey; a nurse will rent two bright, cheerful bedroom, or share her flat with business couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

136TH, 253 WEST.—Large room; improvements; gentleman, business couple; telephone; references exchanged.

136TH ST., 625 WEST.—Room, conveniences, home privileges; private family. Anderson.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, light room, private family; elevator apartment; references required. Apt. 20.

138TH, 640 WEST.—Nice steam-heated room; high-class elevator apartment for business woman. Maybaum.

138TH, 600 WEST.—Gentleman; conveniences; private family. Phone 1810 Audubon. Apt. 46.

139TH, 251 WEST.—Large, light room, beautifully furnished, suitable for two; heated; bath, phone; near L; board optional.

140TH ST., 612 WEST.—Delightful, large bedroom in refined apartment; kitchen privileges; all conveniences; express subway, near river. Apt. 37.

140TH, (61 Hamilton Place.)—Desirable outside parlor and bedroom; suitable one or two; convenient subway. Apt. 21.

140TH, 477 WEST.—Large room; elevator, electricity, telephone; Southern family. Apt. 71.

140TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, sunny, well-furnished room; refined surroundings; modern, high-class apartment.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room; elevator apartment; $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room. Telephone 2823 Audubon.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, 2 blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3819.

143D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 35.

143D, (617 Riverside.)—Light, shower, steam, telephone; suitable couple; reasonable; subway. De Mors

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

143D, 561 WEST.—Large outside room; Broadway corner; water connected. Apt. 41.

144TH, 600 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Finely furnished large room; overlooking Hudson. Wallace.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turney.

145TH, 607 WEST.—Large furnished room in private house, all conveniences; subway at corner; between Broadway and Riverside.

147TH ST., 546 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Large room, beautifully furnished; use of kitchen optional; $10 for 2; also 2 rooms, $5 each; elevator, &c. Apt. 5B. Phone Audubon 3409.

148TH, 402 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, adjoining bath; every convenience; modern apartment.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., Near 148th St.)—Small and medium rooms.

150TH, 400 WEST.—Large outside room, all conveniences; modern apartment, near St. Nicholas stage, elevated line. Bachrach.

151ST, 535 WEST.—Cheerful, nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; gentlemen. Apt. 52.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Room, all conveniences; gentleman, business lady; references. Apt. 34.

156TH, 541 WEST.—Comfortable room, $2.75; reliable business person; no roomers. Moore.

157TH.—Large front room; modern elevator apartment; business lady; subway. Audubon 5623.

159TH ST., 475 WEST.—Business woman will rent to lady desirable room, with use of apartment telephone; elevator service; references; evening. A.

177TH.—Beautifully furnished; overlooking Hudson; private lavatory; refined, homelike. Telephone St. Nicholas 9512.

179TH, 664 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large outside room, suitable two; comfortably furnished. St. Nicholas 2375. Stewart.

181ST, WEST, (41 Bennett Av.)—For young man; modern apartment, homelike, comfortable; rest home for family; references required. Telephone St. Nicholas 2188, Apartment 23, for appointment.

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Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

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BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Attractive large, sunny, front parlor, with single bedroom or large front bedroom; running water. Apt. 11.

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BUICK 1915, model C 37, 5-passenger touring car, well equipped with good tires; excellent condition.
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Price $800

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BUICK 1915 runabout, Model C36, excellent mechanical condition and fine buy; owner has no use for car at this season of year, and will sell for $400; a great bargain. Phone Extension 133, Bryant 1000, until 5:30 P. M., or Riverside 227 after 6 P. M.

BUICK Little Six 1917 roadster, slightly damaged. Commonwealth Garage, 41st and Lexington Av.

BUICK, coupe, excellent condition, 1916 model; no reasonable offer refused. C. Ward, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed., Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917 Little 6 roadster; brand new; many extras; very liberal discount to quick purchaser. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

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We offer four cars at a substantial saving.

1917 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., has been gone over and in wonderful condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
1917 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 55; has had very little mileage, natural wood wheels; been driven with great care.
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Thoroughly overhauled and repainted, condition like new; fully equipped; guaranteed. W. Trock, 411 West 35th St. Tel. 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, brougham, custom-made body; two months old, perfect condition; price reasonable. F 322 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC town car; excellent condition; price reasonable. M., 249 West 80th. Schuyler 6197.

CADILLAC 1917 Limousine; also Sedan and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916, 3-passenger coupelet; also Sedan, complete. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; seven-passenger, four-cylinder touring; perfect condition. Owner, G 17 Times.

CADILLAC limousine; lady going South will rent car, including chauffeur, for Winter to responsible party. 930 Breslin Hotel.

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CHANDLER limousine, splendid condition; small sacrifice. Chandler Agent, 2,400 Grand Concourse.

CHANDLER TOWN CAR, ALMOST NEW; SPECIAL BODY; WIRE WHEELS, PHONE 2624 SCHUYLER BETWEEN 5-8 P. M.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 99 Times.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, model Baby Grand, good condition, good shoes, looks like new.
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COLE roadster, like new; shoes all good, (one extra;) mechanically perfect; $300. LAWRENCE CO., 136 West 52d.

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DODGE 1917 Touring; used two months; all extras; shock absorbers; am going abroad; has original guarantee; sell $300 off cost. Tel. Proctor 6314 Columbus.

ELGIN.—Brand new, 5 passenger touring car; also chummy roadster; price, N. Y., $1,140; will sell $750. Mr. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5480.

EMPIRE 1916 chummy roadster; A1 condition; just repainted.
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FORD TOURING CARS.
1917 model, with electric starter, $335.
1917 Model, with demountable rims, $285 and $310.
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FORD for Sale.—Big bargain in Ford town car; late 1915 chassis and 1916 body; first-class condition; price, $250. Harris, Westbury, N. Y. Tel. Westbury 188.

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HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; mileage 4,800; refinished; $700. Phone Owner, 1891 Main.

LANCIA,
4-cyl. 30 H. P.
Town Car.
Most Exceptional Purchase.
Practically new Brewster Coupe Brougham Body.
Seating capacity—2 persons inside.
Upholstery—Maroon Broadcloth.
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Motor and mechanical parts finest possible condition.
Tires—32x4, excellent, with two extras. Rims demountable. Must be seen to be appreciated.
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Also { 1915 Cadillac limousine. 1914 S. G. V. landaulet. 1915 and 1914 Flat touring, 5-pass.
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PACKARD 14-48, 7-passenger inside drive brougham, with extra touring body. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8344. Open Sundays.

PACKARD 2-35, guaranteed perfect condition; Holbrook Sedan Limousine; must see to appreciate; call owner, Stern, 42 West 72d St., phone 7941 Columbus, between 11 and 2; no dealer.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25 Clover Leaf Roadster, exceptionally fine condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8344. Open Sundays.

PACKARD 1916, 1-35 limousine, with cab sides. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8344. Open Sundays.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-25 limousine car, painted blue and upholstered in tan cloth. (No. 2,143.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1914 seven-passenger, beautiful limousine, also touring body; perfect condition; bargain. Sharum, 170 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7202.

PACKARD.
Must sacrifice my 1916 7-passenger touring car; fully equipped; fine condition. Room 510, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 12-48 touring car, painted blue, with red wheels. (No. 2,123.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD limousine; must sacrifice at once; looks and runs like new; equipped; $500. Mrs. Alexander, 820 Riverside Drive.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet, 2-35.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring; like new; bargain. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Tel. 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, twin six limousine, also landaulet, both perfect and like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD landaulet body, at a bargain. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 5104.

PACKARD 1-35 twin six touring car, newly painted. (No. 1,848.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine; also Touring Car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 2-38 Limousine, in A1 shape. Neill, 204 West 101st St.

PACKARD, late model; special Winter body; like new; will sacrifice. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD 1448, 7-passenger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PAIGE car for sale, 1916 Fleetwood model; good condition; $600. T 196 Times.

PAGE touring; new model; going to Cuba; sacrifice. E., 209 Times.

PATHFINDER 1918 touring roadster; never used; $500 off; drafted. 5D, Hotel Clendening.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $2,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 235 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 H. P.
7-PASSENGER TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE, 1914, 48 horse, with convertible landaulet-touring body, perfect. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

RENAULT Town Landaulet, 1913 model, 12-18 H. P.; seats 4 passengers inside; paint and mechanism unusually good condition; demountable rims; extra tire; electric lights throughout; ready for immediate service; very attractive car. Owner, Box 55 Times.

REO 1916 touring, driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO.—Doctor's 4-passenger Reo Sedan for sale; good condition, any demonstration; sold account war service; complete extras. E 444 Times Annex.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

ROADSTER, 1914; perfect condition; 6 wire wheels, self-starter; cost new $1,650; sell quick $675. G 21 Times.

ROLLS-ROYCE Town Car for sale; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

SAXON RUNABOUT. FOUR, LATEST MODEL; RUN 2,500 MILES; STARTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, EXTRA TIRES; $245. G 20 TIMES.

SAXON.—Will sell my 1917 Saxon Six Chummy Roadster; like new; special orange paint, with white wheels; used three months. J. Crowley, Grand Av., East Elmhurst, L. I. 2971 Newtown.

SAXON.—Will sell my new 1917 Saxon Six Touring Car; in use 3 weeks; bargain for quick sale. Address Box 190, Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster; only run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice immediately $300. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d St.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 38, with landaulet practically new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 town car; Quinby body; run 9,500 miles; like new; guaranteed. Write O. C. S., Room 724, 200 5th Av.

STANDARD, 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as a demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 two-passenger runabout, wire wheels; perfect condition. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Electric Used Car Department, 1,804 B'way. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 "8" Landaulet for sale; run less than 8,000 miles; mechanically perfect, but needs varnish; three good tires; two new extras; a bargain for quick sale. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STEARNS Coupe Landaulet Car for sale; purchased last February; in A1 condition; price $1,500; just the car for owner; very handy for man to drive. Address Gus Dahl, Bradhurst Garage, 458 West 146th St., New York City.

STEVENS DURYEA, 6-cylinder, "A. A." model, in first-class mechanical condition, complete with limousine and touring bodies; owner leaving city will sacrifice for $450. Hawthorne Garage, 1,137 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $475.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,360 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, 6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ Runabout, 1916, fully equipped, perfect condition; run 8,000 miles; cared for by owner in private garage; no dealers. Box 312 Times, 2 Rector St.

STUTZ.—Brand-new, 1918 model, 4-passenger Bulldog Stutz; will sacrifice. M 383 Times Downtown.

STUTZ, 1917 Bulldog, also runabout; both practically new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1915, four-passenger, excellent condition. Postal Garage, 51st, west of Broadway.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 4, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON—Practically new six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; also limousine body, electric light, self-starter, &c.; splendid condition throughout; sacrifice immediately, complete, $550. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d St.

WINTON Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A.—GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,804 BROADWAY, BET. 53D and 54TH STS. USED CARS OF ALL MAKES.

1917 Cadillac, 7-passenger.
1917 Crow Elkhart Sedan, 3-passenger.
1916 Hudson Limousine, new tires.
1916 Oldsmobile Sedan.
Velie Sedan, 4-passenger.
Limousines, Landaulets, and Sedans.
ALL ON TERMS. 4 MONTHS.
PERFECT CONDITION.
TIME PAYMENTS. TRADES CONSIDERED.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
S. G. V. FLEETWOOD TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER-JACOBS, 1,706 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1918 Benz town car.
Stutz four-passenger touring; 1917 Cole Sedan, like new; 1917 Saxon cabriolet; 1917 Scripps-Booth runabout, four-cylinder; 1917 Hup touring; 1916 Overland runabout; latest model White Sedan; 1917 Baby Grand Chevrolet touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
NORMAN GARAGE,
258 West 54th St., near Broadway.
Open nights and Sundays. Phone Circle 118.

USED TRUCKS.
2 1912 5 -ton Mack chassis.
1 1913 3½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912 3 -ton Mack chassis.
1 1913 3 -ton Speedwell chassis.

THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE.
PEERLESS 14 touring, 7-passenger.
1915 BUICK, 5-PASSENGER.
1916 ROYAL MAIL ROADSTER.
1915 BUICK LIGHT TOURING.
1915 BUICK ROADSTER.
Will be sold at first reasonable offer. All modern equipment, self starters; condition guaranteed. Deacon Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 4053.

MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY BEAUTIFUL (LATE MODEL) CADILLAC TOURING CAR; USED PRIVATE EXCLUSIVELY; EQUAL TO NEW; MANY EXTRAS; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; SOLD FOR LESS THAN QUARTER VALUE. OWNER'S GARAGE, 148 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

NATIONAL 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 ROADSTER.
CHEVROLET 1918 TOURING.
SAXON 1917 TOURING.
VELIE 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, 68TH ST.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
Packard Twin Six 1—35; like new; Packard 14—48, egg-shape; Wintons, 1917; 1916 Cadillac; Chalmers; other makes; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

EXPERIENCED used car man will purchase cars for buyers on commission, guaranteeing substantial saving and honest results. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 6832.

1916 twin six NATIONAL, real bargain.
1916 BUICK little six roadster, like new.
1916 BUICK little six touring, perfect.
1916 DODGE touring, excellent condition, $425.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 8867.

1915 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. sedan, 7 pass.
1915 CADILLAC, 8 cyl. landau-limo., 7 pass.
PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, 5 pass.
598 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 2887 Market.

BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR.
S. G. V. latest model; ready for use, also Cadillac "8" land. HOMAN, 211 West 58th.

TOURING, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies, Rolls-Royce Body.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, windshields and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, N. Y.

7-PASSENGER, 4 doors, touring body, cape top, slip covers, windshield; good condition. Myer, 64th St. and 2d Av.

COUPE, WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, $650. Like new; bargain. Hamm, 211 West 58th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

SELECT USED CARS
AT BARGAIN PRICES.
PURCHASE NOW AND SAVE MONEY.
REMEMBER, IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT, OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN PRICES ON ALL NEW CARS, THAT "SLIGHTLY USED" LATE MODEL JOBS WILL COST MORE NEXT SPRING. MANY DEALERS ARE HOLDING THEIR STOCK UNTIL THAT TIME TO GET THE "HIGHER PRICES." WE ARE STILL QUOTING THE SAME "LOW PRICES" ON ALL OUR ASSORTMENT OF LATE MODEL, SLIGHTLY USED HIGH GRADE CARS AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO JUST AS LONG AS CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE PERMIT. BUT WE ADVISE OUR CUSTOMERS AND ALL PROSPECTIVE BUYERS TO ACT NOW AND TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED TO SECURE A GOOD HIGH GRADE CAR OF THE LATEST MODEL OF ANY MAKE AT A PRICE THAT WILL ASSURE THEM A PROFIT NEXT SPRING IF THEY DESIRE TO DISPOSE OF IT.
REMEMBER ALSO WE HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF
HIGH GRADE CLOSED CARS
IN GREATER NEW YORK.
OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
LOOK THE LIST OVER CAREFULLY.

FIAT TOWN CAR.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-48.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 LITTLE SIX TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.
"RIGHT PRICES."

1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO, Seven-Passenger.
1916 REO, Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL, Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 MERCER, Six-Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven-Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four-Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON, 7-Pass., electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."

DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
OPEN ELECTION DAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE.
LOCOMOBILES.
1917 6-48 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1914 6-38 Laudaulet, 7 pass.
1917 6-48 Touring, 7 pass.
1917 6-38 Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.
OTHER MAKES.
Lancia Town Car, 4 pass.; New Brewster Brougham Body.
1914 4 cyl. Model 55 Fiat Touring, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Touring, Victoria Top, 7 pass.
1-38 Packard Phaeton, 7 pass.
1911 6-48 Pierce-Arrow Limousine, 7 pass.
Locomobile Company of America,
Exchange Car Department,
61st Street, west of Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

WILL exchange 1917 Franklin touring for closed car. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, capacities; heavy and light trucks, delivery wagons, &c.; Mack five ton, motor in front, stake body; Burford two ton, 20 days' trial; also limousine body, roadster; DISTRIBUTER, Fulton 1½ TON TRUCK; COLUMBIA TRUCKS AND TRAILERS; TWO TON, $1,850; SIX TONS, $2,750. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORPN., Circle—190. 136 West 52d St.

5-TON SAURER truck, in excellent condition, at a bargain, box body, with demountable sides. Mr. Balfour, 306 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Further particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

ABATING PRICES FOR AUTO HIRE.
HOURLY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY.
You will be surprised at the expense and money we can save you; shopping, $2.50 per hour; hourly, $3 per hour and up; weekly, $100 per week; monthly, $400 per month.
THE PACKARD GARAGE CO.,
162 W. 48th St. Phone 216 Bryant.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, Landaulet—Ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

Beautiful landaulet, late model, for rent; monthly rate very reasonable. Rhinelander 5043.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CHANDLER.—Will rent a new Chandler sedan, the highest type of perfection, with chauffeur, for $400 per month; car shown any time. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

LADY will share her private 1917 car; is first class; reliable chauffeur, &c.; reasonable. G 85 Times.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 200 West 96th.

PACKARD Limousine, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or preferably month. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,622 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-2342.

PACKARDS. Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8818 Riverside.

PACKARD, seven-passenger landaulet; hour, day, trip or monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 5825.

PACKARD.—Limousine, beautifully upholstered, latest model, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 34 W. 66th. Phone 1832 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Late model limousine, will rent by the month reasonable; owner drives. M. May, 405 East 79th St.

PACKARDS.—Limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8080.

RENAULT, black limousine brougham; very smart town car; French chauffeur, black livery, $450 per month, inclusive. Address Owner, D 221 Times Downtown.

RENAULT for rent; beautiful landaulet; newly painted; $350 month. Plaza 9868. Berge.

PACKARDS, limousines, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly $350. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD limousine, nicely equipped, $75 weekly, $2.50 hourly, week days. Circle 4215.

HEALY electric, beautiful, by the month; owner drives car. Phone Columbus 9670.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Cash waiting for 1914 "38" Pierce-Arrow limousine; state rock-bottom price, condition, where seen. T 119 Times.

BENZ

AUTO CURTAILMENT HITS SMALL AGENTS

Factories Turned Over to War Work, and Large Dealers Likely to Suffer Little Loss.

NEW CAR DEMAND DROPS

Buyers Cautious Under Realization That Country Is at War—Show Space All Taken.

The chief topic in the automobile agencies and salesrooms in Broadway yesterday was the action taken in Washington last Friday at the conference of automobile manufacturers and the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense to curtail radically the output of cars for private use and the transformation of the big plants into subsidiary Government factories for the production of munitions. The Government, it was said, has practically decided to limit the manufacture of automobiles, both passenger and commercial vehicles, to one-fourth the normal factory capacity. The proportion of Government and private work will be decided by a committee to be appointed by the War Industries Board.

The production of cars by American makers in 1916 was estimated by the National Chamber of Commerce at more than 1,600,000, of which 1,525,000 were passenger vehicles. The production this year, it was said yesterday, would probably be less, due to the labor conditions and difficulty of getting materials during the last six months. Many of the large factories are now engaged on Government work, making trucks, airplane motors and other necessities for the war. In some of the large factories the automobile production has already been reduced about 40 per cent. Based on the 1916 production figures, a curtailment of motor cars to 25 per cent. would give for 1918 an output of a little more than 400,000 motor vehicles.

Show Space All Taken.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which includes practically all leading automobile manufacturers in the country, has its offices at 7 East Forty-second Street. Colonel Charles Clifton, the President, with other officers, represented it at the conference in Washington. It conducts the annual automobile show in this city, which will be open from Jan. 5 to 12 in the Grand Central Palace. In the announcement last month it was said that all exhibition space had been taken and the number of cars would exceed all records. Alfred Reeves, manager of the national body, was asked yesterday if the proposed curtailment would affect the 1918 show.

"Not at all, that I see," said Mr. Reeves. "The new models are all ready, and many are now in use. The space has been proportioned, and the manufacturers will be represented with their best productions, as in former years. From the show standpoint there will be no appreciable difference. Until the details of the Government use of the factories are worked out it is impossible to say anything definite regarding future business conditions, but I assume that the Government will permit the factories to turn out all the passenger cars that may be regarded as essential for the needs of the country.

"The motor car has ceased to be a pleasure vehicle as understood a few years ago. It plays so large a part in the utility of American life that any drastic curtailment is unthinkable. There are 4,212,000 motor vehicles in use in this country—several times more than the automobiles in all the other countries of the world.

"The manufacturers are ready to support the Government in every possible way, and the recent conference leads to the belief that a reasonable view will be taken so that the motor industry will not be paralyzed. From the manufacturers' standpoint the Government plan is very satisfactory, as it insures the operation of the factory to its full capacity. For the service of the country in a time of war the motor car industry is the most important outside of the steel industry. The automobile industry of the country embraces 380,000 workers, including many of the best engineers and mechanics in the world. They are men of science, and this war is a war of science, and the internal combustion engine is one of the greatest factors, if not the greatest, in the successful conduct of the war. The gasoline engine is needed for motor trucks, tractors, ambulances, flying machines, and submarines, and those engaged in its manufacture are ready to give their services to the Government. The factories, therefore, under the proposed plan will be enabled to run to full capacity, retaining the services of their trained workers, and, at the close of the war, the factories will be ready to devote their attention to the demand for more automobiles that is sure to follow.

Hard on Small Agencies.

Mr. Reeves emphasized a point that the retail agencies thoroughly recognize that the Government use of the big factories for war purposes will inflict no actual hardship upon the manufacturers, for what they may lose on prospective sales of automobiles will be compensated in the sales of munitions to the Government. This favorable side of an upset business situation does not strike many of the smaller motor-car agencies in so bright a light. If they have only one-fourth as many cars to sell, their profits will naturally be materially reduced, while their expenses and overhead charges will be proportionately higher. The larger agencies, especially those in New York, will not be affected so seriously, for they are closely affiliated with the manufacturer, many being virtually branch houses of the factory. The smaller agency which makes a contract for a certain territory and takes a number of cars at its own risk will be the ultimate sufferer. If, instead of selling 300 or 400 cars a year, the agent can get only 100 or fewer to sell, his annual income may not be sufficient to pay his rent and other charges.

Few of the agency managers were willing to discuss the outlook yesterday. It had come to them so suddenly that they preferred to wait for further information, although it was generally admitted that some curtailment of the factory automobile output was looked for. Some of the larger dealers even admitted that a curtailment within reason was a good thing, for with the general uncertainty in business and financial conditions it was possible that unless the Government acted there might actually have been overproduction.

The automobile business in New York City is about 25 per cent. less at present than a year ago. Practically the same average prevails throughout the country. That indicates that the normal output of the factories could readily be curtailed to meet all existing needs by 25 per cent.

Fewer Buying New Cars.

"There has been a hesitancy on the part of the public to buy new cars," said one large dealer. "It is not serious, but it reflects the uncertainty of the times. Perhaps we may see more of it in the future. The war has not actually come home to a large part of the American people, but since the enactment of the recent war taxes, such as the railroad, theatre ticket, and postal taxes, the people are beginning to realize that the country is at war. Many of these taxes are small, but they nevertheless bring home the definite fact of a war tax.

"These things, with the increased income taxes and the Liberty bond issues, are making people more careful of their expenditures, and those who have old cars in running order are not so likely to buy new ones. This does not mean that the automobile business is in any immediate danger. There is bound to be a steady demand, and that will undoubtedly be noticeable in a far greater degree than ever before in commercial cars and heavy trucks, for I believe that within the next year many hundreds of these cars will be used for moderately long hauls, taking the place of railroad freight service where the scarcity of cars has made shipments difficult if not actually impossible. The automobile of today is a necessity. It may be used for pleasure, but fundamentally it is a passenger car, a machine of utility, just as a piece of farm machinery. Both are essential."

TEUTON ALLIES FACE 75% OF THE WORLD

Outnumbered More Than Seven Times by the Populations at War With Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—More than three fourths of the world's population lives in the eighteen countries at war with Germany or her allies, according to compilations from Government sources.

The persons living within the central countries are outnumbered more than seven times by anti-Germanic populations, and the proportion is swelled even higher if consideration is taken of the populations of the ten countries which have broken relations with the Central Powers. Germany's enemies now include nearly all the white and yellow races, and the physical resources of about half the world's area are mobilized against the forces of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

For these reasons, observers here are watching intently the play of influences within the few remaining neutrals, including Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Salvador, and Mexico.

Similarly, unusual interest is felt here in the future course of the nations which have broken relations with Germany or her allies. These are Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Santo Domingo.

It is pointed out here that, of the world's total population of 1,691,000,000, about 1,342,000,000 live under the flags of the present Powers' open enemies in the war. About 40,000,000 inhabit the countries which have broken relations, and 132,000,000 are neutral, while the population of Germany and her allies is about 177,000,000.

Of the world's total area of 57,000,000 square miles, 27,000,000 are under anti-German domination, while the Germanic Allies control only 5,000,000.

The alignment of nations is shown by the formal declarations of war made since Austria precipitated the world strife on July 28, 1914, by declaring war on Serbia. These declarations have been:

Austria against Belgium, Montenegro, Russia and Serbia; Bulgaria against Serbia; China against Austria and Germany; Cuba against Germany; France against Austria, Bulgaria and Germany; Germany against France, Portugal and Russia; Great Britain against Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and Turkey; Greece against Germany; Italy against Austria, Bulgaria and Germany; Japan against Germany; Liberia against Germany; Montenegro against Austria; Panama against Germany; Rumania against Austria; Serbia against Turkey; Siam against Austria and Germany; Turkey against all the Entente nations Nov. 23, 1914, and later against Rumania; United States against Germany.

CURB SOCIALIST PROTESTS.

Scheidemann Accused of Deception Regarding Stockholm.

The pro-Kaiser "majority" group in the German Social Democracy is accused of having deliberately tried to create the impression abroad of being filled with a liberal spirit in order to induce the Socialists and the Governments of the other belligerent countries to participate in the abortive Stockholm conference in a letter written to the Leipziger Volkszeitung by Dr. Karl Kautsky, the dean of German Socialist theoreticians. This letter was written by Kautsky following the announcement that he had been removed by the Executive Committee of the Scheidemann group from the position of editor of Die Neue Zeit, which he had filled for thirty-five years.

Kautsky's removal and replacement by Heinrich Cunow, a loyal supporter of the pro-Government policies of the so-called Social Patriots, was another step in the continuation of the policy which had already resulted in the capture by the pro-Kaiser Socialists of the Berliner Vorwärts, with the aid of the German censor, and the substitution of Clara Zetkin, a strong partisan of the anti-Kaiser "minority;" as editor of the Gleichheit, by Marie Juchnez, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 8.

After explaining that he and his associate editor, Emmanuel Wurm, were working on the issue of Die Neue Zeit which was to mark the entrance on Oct. 1 of the leading Socialist weekly in Germany into the thirty-sixth year of its existence when they were suddenly notified by the Scheidemann party bosses that their services were no longer required, and remarking that he had wondered why it was that he had not been deposed some months ago, Kautsky says:

"Then the action of the Executive Committee becomes intelligible if those are right who assert that the committee had long ago decided to throw me out, but refrained from doing so when the thought of the Stockholm Conference loomed up. The committee did not wish to appear before the International bearing the stain of having just disciplined the oldest editorial office known to the International. Now the idea of Stockholm has become remote, so any further consideration has become superfluous."

Referring to the suddenness with which he and his associate were removed, Kautsky says:

"That even beats torpedoing without warning."

While the pro-Kaiser officials of the "regular" Social Democratic Party are continuing the work of disciplining the supporters of the anti-Government group the split in the ranks of the German Socialists is growing wider. In Berlin twenty anti-Kaiser Socialist members of the Municipal Council recently formed a group of the Independent Social Democratic Party in opposition to the twenty four Socialists who remained loyal to the Scheidemann faction. As the rank and file of the Berlin Socialists are overwhelmingly anti-Government, it is expected that the Aldermen who remained with the Social Patriots will soon be repudiated by their constituencies.

FUND FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Bazaar Just Closed Raised Thousands for Christmas Comfort Boxes.

The Army and Navy Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace closed last night. Although no close estimate could be made, it is believed that the fund for comfort boxes for our soldiers and sailors will be swelled by many thousands of dollars, and that the Christmas plans of the committee can now be carried out. The Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee hopes within the next few weeks to send a comfort box to every Red Cross nurse now in service as well as each soldier and sailor.

The New Singing Society, under the direction of L. Camilieri, gave a musical program yesterday afternoon and evening. About two hundred members of the society sang patriotic airs, folk songs and popular ballads. Mable Normand and Mae Marsh appeared at the moving picture booth and the spectators eagerly watched the making of films, which were afterward shown.

Looks Out for Germans in the Army.

In announcing that eighty-three members of the Philadelphia Turner Society are in the military service of the United States, Frank Schanz, the presiding officer, mentions the fact that the national office of the North American Turner Association has sent blanks to all the local German-American athletic societies containing questions regarding the number and economic status of their members who are fighting under the American flag in "the war of 1917."

Woes of Newly Weds in Germany.

A report found in Berlin papers, recently received in London, says that, as new furniture is entirely unobtainable under ordinary conditions in most parts of Germany and second-hand stuff is almost as scarce, the Prussian Minister of Commerce has asked Town Councils to devise means of letting newly married couples get furniture in order to establish homes.

RED CROSS AIDING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

All Calls for Assistance So Far Have Been Met Promptly.

SPECIAL CARE FOR CHILDREN

Three Dollars a Week Allowed for Every Child Under 16 Who Might Be Taken from School.

While hundreds of thousands of American men are fighting or preparing to fight the Germans in France, the wives and children, sisters and mothers, of many of them are fighting or approaching the necessity for fighting the wolf at the door. But reinforcements are being rushed to the support of the army defending the home, and those who are striving to make them adequate believe that, with public aid, they will be able to achieve a victory.

The central and semi-official relief organization in New York is the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross, which has its headquarters at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street. So far this organization has been able to provide the necessaries of life to every family of a soldier or sailor whose need has come to its attention, and it has announced its ability and readiness to provide support for as many more as require its help. By receiving applicants, and by going out after cases reported by churches, settlements, charity organizations and individuals the committee, according to the latest figures received from it, has assumed responsibility for the care of more than 1,200 families of men in the army and navy. This number is being rapidly increased, for the Home Service Section is receiving applications for help for families at the rate of about twenty a day, and all of its hundred or more workers are busy from early morning until late evening administering the section's business.

Many Families of Volunteers.

Significant from several points of view is the fact that of the 1,200 families under the care of the section, only about 150 are those of drafted men. In the cases of all of the others, the men volunteered. It is believed, however, that most of the families left in need by volunteers have been heard from, and that, as time goes on, the proportion of dependent families of drafted men will be increased.

The Home Service Section seeks to render the character of service needed in each case. Where there is immediate need of money, it is supplied, even before complete investigation. Thus, if a family is about to be dispossessed or put into difficulties by creditors of any kind, the amount necessary for relief is supplied. It was said recently by the Secretary of the section that any family of a soldier or sailor in danger of losing its home because of inability to pay the rent might obtain immediate protection by applying to the section.

If it is found that a family needs a regular allowance of money for its support, arrangements for periodical payments are made, and continued until the necessity for them passes, and the section is now making weekly allowances to most of its beneficiaries.

In cases of sickness the section notifies the head of the Henry Street Settlement's Nursing Service, which, according to arrangement with the Red Cross, supplies nurses to supplement medical service, which is provided by the Home Service Section.

Keep Children in School.

The Home Service Section has obligated itself to provide a scholarship of $3 a week for every child under 16 in the family of a soldier or sailor who would be compelled to leave school and go to work if there were no other means of adding to the family income. And, not content with providing scholarships for those children who apply for them, the section has authorized the settlement to seek for children whose continuance in school might be insured by scholarships. Accordingly, the settlement recently sent a letter to every public school principal in the city asking to be advised of the names and addresses of all children under 16 who had left school or were about to leave it in order to go to work.

While the Home Service Section of the Red Cross is thus carrying on its extensive work among the families of soldiers and sailors, the organizations are struggling to contribute what they can to the saving of humanity in general from immediately present evils of war. The smaller of these organizations, settlements, and neighborhood associations are facing tremendous difficulties, and many of them are finding their abilities to serve reduced while the need for their service increases.

Robert A. Crosby, President of the Association of Neighborhood Workers, and also head of the University Settlement, said that many small settlements had actually been forced to reduce the number of their workers and that some were facing dissolution because of a lack of funds. He explained that many contributions which formerly helped to support the smaller settlements were now being diverted to war relief work abroad and that the settlements were suffering acutely from the concentration of popular interest upon Europe.

Many individuals now devoting their time and talents to relief and rescue work among the families of men in service feel that they are handicapped by their position as private citizens, and that they can succeed only to a limited degree, where the Government, if it were so minded, might be completely successful. They say that Congress should appropriate sufficient money for the protection against want of every family from which a soldier or sailor has been drawn. They do not consider the allowances which families will receive under the existing War Risk Insurance act—varying, for the average private, between $30 a month for a wife without children and $65 a month for a mother with five or more children—large enough to provide protection for families in these times of high living costs.

$112,457 FOR AMBULANCES.

Robert U. Johnson Reports on Work of Poets' Committee for Italy.

Robert Underwood Johnson, chairman of the Poets' Committee which is raising funds for ambulances in Italy, which it is buying by cable and delivering to the Italian Government, announces that the cash receipts up to noon of Saturday, Nov. 3, are $102,457.98. Adding to this $10,000 assured from five special subscriptions of $2,000 now under way, the grand total is $112,457.98. During the week $2,000 was received from Mrs. Benjamin Miller of Philadelphia (her second contribution of $2,000) for a car in honor of Bayard Taylor; a second contribution of $2,000 from the subscribers of the Chicago Tribune in honor of William Vaughn Moody; $2,000 from Mrs. Charles Benton Power of Helena, Mont., in memory of Alan Seeger, the young American poet killed in France in 1916 (the second ambulance to be given in his memory), and $2,000 from Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley of New York, in honor of the young English poet-soldier, Rupert Brooke; $1,000 from Miss Ellen F. Mason of Newport; $961 from the Hunter College Fund; $100 each from the following persons: Mrs. William Gorham Rice, Miss Mary Frances Scoville, Mrs A. Murray Young, Herbert S. Houston, Miss Sarah H. Bischard (second contribution); Mrs. Kinchen Gould and Joseph S. Auerbach, and $50 each from Miss Gladys Cromwell and Mrs. R. Barrett Browning. Other contributions total $282.

A number of these American ambulances are now at work on the fighting line, and Nov. 15 at least forty will be in commission. In view of the military situation in Italy the committee greatly desires to complete its work at once. It hopes to obtain the necessary $80,000 this week. To this end it invites contributions of $10,000 each, as well as of $2,000, the cost of a car, and of smaller amounts. Checks should be made to the order of George A. Plimpton, treasurer, and sent to R. U. Johnson, Chairman, Room 611, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MORE SALOONS CLOSE.

Small Dealers Unable to Pay Tax on Stocks on Hand.

Indications yesterday were that the new Federal War Tax law would have the effect of still further cutting down the number of small saloons, liquor and wine establishments in New York City. The recent statutory prohibition against the further manufacture or importation of distilled spirits during the period of the war had the immediate effect, in conjunction with the mounting prices of alcoholic drinks sold over the bar, of closing many saloons.

The latest stumbling block in the path of the small saloonkeeper is the provision in the new revenue act which levies a floor tax equivalent to one-half of the full tax on all stocks of distilled spirits held for sale on Oct. 4, the day following the passage of the law. This floor tax, together with the first full month's tax on sales became due on Friday, at which time many saloonkeepers and retailers failed either to meet the taxes or present bonds to guarantee payment.

This failure to comply with the requirements of the law, revenue officers said yesterday, would probably result in the seizure and confiscation of stocks. While hundreds of liquor and tobacco dealers in the last two days rushed to the revenue offices, either to pay the accruing taxes or file bonds, there were many who were unable either to pay their taxes or even file bonds.

William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second, or Wall Street, District, said yesterday that his office had been as lenient as possible with the smaller dealers, who had experienced difficulty in meeting the Government's demands.

"There is no deliberate intention," the Collector said, "on the part of the Government to put a lot of small dealers out of business. At the same time the law is mandatory that the taxes be paid, or bonds arranged for on the date specified, which, in this case, was last Friday. We did all we could to help the small taxpayers, and accepted all manner of sound securities, including Liberty bonds. Of course, in many cases, the tax of the small dealer was paid by a brewer, but there probably were many who were unable to pay either the tax or put up a bond. This office alone on Friday took in $500,000 worth of securities of a miscellaneous character."

MAYOR LOOKS BEYOND WAR.

Begins Work on Plans for Re-employing Men Who Wear Uniform.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense has put into operation a plan suggested by Mayor Mitchel to provide employment for soldiers when the thousands of New Yorkers, now in military service, return home.

The most difficult problem to be faced when victory has come to the arms of the Allies is the re-assimilation into civic life of the thousands upon thousands who will wear khaki.

"Recognizing that steps to cope with after-war conditions must be taken long in advance of their arrival," said Mayor Mitchel yesterday, "I conferred with the members of the Mayor's Defense Committee, and the fundamental idea is to obtain the pledge of employers to give preference to soldiers and sailors when they are mustered out. While certain groups of employers can promise reemployment to their own men, others will be unable to do so because of changed business conditions, and the work of such a bureau as projected will have to do largely with this latter problem."

Following the Mayor's suggestion, a committee is being organized, and commercial, labor, and other large organizations will be asked to lend their indorsement and aid.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 291, n w corner of 18th St, 441 East, 22x90, Nov. 2; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $10,000

MADISON AV, 1,940, w s, 76 ft s of 129th St, 25x100, P. M., Nov. 2; John F. G. Vetter to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100-4, P. M., Nov. 2; Gothic Garage, Inc., to William Brown and another, exrs., &c., 328 East 87th St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $42,500

SAME PROPERTY, building loan, Nov. 2; same to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 35 Nassau St $35,000

108TH ST, s s, 410 and 150 ft e of 5th Av, 2 lots, each 40x100.1, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, Oct. 29; Joseph and Anna F. Rosenberg, Rubin and Ida Siegel, and Jacob and Bessie Siegel to Rubin Siegel, 207 West 110th St, and Jacob Siegel, 1,860 7th Av., due Nov. 1, 1920; attorneys, Chedsey & Rosenblum $18,000

163D ST, 532-4 West, s s, 320.10 ft e of Broadway, 44.2x99.11, Nov. 1; 532 West 163d Street Inc., to Amy Sommers, 311 West 89th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $29,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

163D ST, 536-8 West, s s, 276.8 ft e of Broadway, 44.2x99.11, Nov. 1; same to Rebecca Hyman, 12 North Wavecrest Av, Arverne, Borough of Queens, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $31,000; attorney, same $5,000

163D ST, 544-6 West, s s, 188.4 ft e of Broadway, 44.2x99.11, Nov. 1; same to Cordelia and Georgina Nelson, 105 West 120th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St $31,000

163D ST, s s, 188.4 ft e of Broadway, 88.4x99.11, P. M., Oct. 24; same to Metropolitan Holding Co., 61 Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1918, prior mtg $65,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

Bronx.

LOT 4, map of John Mulrey; Charles Koterba to Catherine L. Wynne, 951 Woodycrest Av, Nov. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LOT 84, Map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., to James P. Migliaccio, 2,499 Arthur Av, prior mtg $3,000, Nov. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same to James P. Migliaccio, 2,499 Arthur Av. $1,000

MATTHEWS AV, n e corner of Kinsella Av, 102.2x69x100x48; Henry J. Brady to Michael Brennan, 649 East 223d St, May 1, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. A. Bennett, 16 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1,000

PARK AV, e s, 55.9 ft s of 154th St, 55.9x116.2x50x91.5; Guiseppe Cerrata to Frank Strank, 410 East 153d St, Nov. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100; Hunt's Point Garage Co., Inc., to Annie Gotthelf, 916 Southern Boulevard, Nov. 1, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, S. ——, 926 Southern Boulevard $12,500

134TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Thomas J. Kiernan et al. to Harold D. Lund, 62 Bank St, Nov. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 99, all; Isaac Schechter to Max Stolzberg, 21 West 17th St., 16 years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Greenfield Bros., 110 Nassau St $2,500

4TH AV, 462, n w corner of 31st St, north store; John J. Weistead and another to Nicolet Brunn, 507 West 180th St., 5 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, William N. Walling, 26 Cortlandt St. ..$1,200 and $15,000

Bronx.

3D AV, n e corner of Alexander Av, —x—, all; Ulysses A. Cannon to Valentine & Lorenz Becker, 2,686 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1920, May 22, 1913; attorney, L. Becker, 2,686 3d Av $3,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 470; Isaac Fry et al. against Bertha Kahn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Horowitz & Rosenstein.

84TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Louis Marshall, adm., against Jennie W. Clark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

109TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; City of N. Y. against Joseph D. Pell et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

Bronx.

BARRY ST, s e corner of 144th St, 296.5x191.1; Edward C. Bridgman et al., as trustee, against Empire Development Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Doremus.

PARK AV, w s, 140.4 ft n of 187th St, 40.4x100; Henry C. Steinhoff et al. against Frank A. Becker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

12ND ST, 700 to 720 West; Henry Scharnberger against Regnis Construction Co., owner and contractor; Van Dyck Estate, contractor $913.34

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Monday, Nov. 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Bowery, 12, w s, 96.11 ft n of Doyers St, 22x101, irregular, four-story building, with store; Rector, &c., Grace Church against F. Geis et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $16,295.60; taxes, &c., $1,874.87.

By Henry Brady.

126th St, 207 and 209 East, n s, 108.9 ft e of 3d Av, 32x99.11; two two-story houses; Lewis Friedman against Loretta Corporation et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $8,633.20; taxes, &c., $230.12.

By Samuel Marx.

134th St, 63 West, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Edwin Sternberger, executor, against James Byrnes et al.; Clifford Seasongood, attorney; due, $8,094.25; taxes, &c., $534.80.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broad St, 117, e s, 62.5 ft s of Front St, 22.6x70, five-story house; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against St. Joseph's Charity Organization Society for Polish Immigrants; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $25,263.39.

Pleasant Av, 346, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x70, five-story tenement and store; W. R. Wilder and another against Ray Beckon et al.; W. M. Patterson, attorney; due, $14,426.78; taxes, &c., $302.86.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Concourse, e s, 207.6 ft s of 189th St, 50x103.4, apartment house; Abraham Smith against Wayner Construction Co. et al.; David Steckler, attorney; due, $4,744.12; taxes, &c., $83.20; subject to prior mtg of $41,500 and claims aggregating $1,177.01.

By Samuel Marx.

Vyse Av, n e corner Jennings St, 50x100, vacant; T. C. Dunn and another, executors, against Frederick Regelman et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $4,613.03; taxes, &c., $4,293.76.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

By Nathan I. Strang, Referee.

215th St, s s, 225 ft e of Pauliding Av, 25x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Antonio, Muccardi et al.; tax lien; E. C. Smith, attorney; due, $235; ——, &c., $125; also

214th St, n s, 325 ft e of Pauliding Av, 25x100; same against Anna Licciardi et al.; tax lien; same attorney; due, $215; taxes, &c., $120; also

Pauliding Av, e s, 100 ft n of 214th St, 25x100; same against Foriani Osyaldo et al.; tax lien; same attorney; due, $220; taxes, &c., $150.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Dyckman St, n s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 305x100, vacant; also Academy St, s s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 306x100, vacant; liquidation sale.

160th St, 424 West, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100, three-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; also

Post Av, n e corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; also

Post Av, n w corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; trustee's sale.

Eastchester Road, w s, 225.10 ft n of Barlow St, 153.8x164.7x237.5, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Joseph J. Gleason, deceased.

Jersey City—436-438 Summit Av, two-story three-family house, 71x231.6, executor's sale, estate of Margaret Droge, deceased.

Yonkers—159 Park Av, corner Glenwood Av, 2½-story frame dwelling with garage, 100x135; executor's sale, estate of Clara Harriman, deceased.

98th St, 54 East, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 20x100, five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

125th St, 42 West, s s, 417.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.10x100.11, four-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale.

Peekskill, N. Y.—Block front w s, North James St, between Orchard St and Constant Av, 100x324.5, with 3½-story frame dwelling and garage; voluntary sale.

8th St, 39 West, n s, 554.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21x93.11, eight-story loft and stores; J. E. Cameron against W. F. Donnelly et al.; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; due, $46,618.79; taxes, &c., $1,948.40.

76th St, 176 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x77.2, four-story dwelling; George Thomas, jr., et al. against J. H. Miyer et al; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; due, $20,198.06; taxes, &c., $1,993.60.

160th St, s s, 573 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; Van Dyck estate against Homo Construction Co. et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $44,734.47; taxes, &c., $578.89.

160th St, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; same against Julius Weinstein et al.; same attorney; due, $44,207.42; taxes, &c., $1,063.89.

1st Av, 1,080, e s, 40 ft n of 58th St, 20x94; American Mortgage Co. against Henry Wielt et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $8,733.19; taxes, &c., $438.49.

4th St, 341 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 21x50.3, 5-story tenement and store; John M. Bowers et al., exrs., against Union Holding Co. et al.; W. H. Van Benschoten, attorney; due, $7,252.77; taxes, &c., $1.50.

West End Av, 42, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.1x100, 5-story tenement and store; A. P. Fowler against Daniel Sand et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $11,956.30; taxes, &c., $1,048.23.

By Samuel Marx.

Stanton St, 322-324, n e corner Goerck St, 32.2x70, 5-story tenement and store; Reuben Isaacs, trustee, against Sarah Burnstone et al.; Fox Level, attorney; due, $29,502.91; taxes, &c., $772.

By Charles A. Berrian.

West St, 420, e s, 73.3 ft n of Perry St, 23x71.6, 4-story building with store; Joseph Roth & another against Madison Av. Real Estate Co. et al.; Coller & C., attorneys; due, $2,298.94.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Intervale Av, 1324, e s, 103.5 ft s of Wilkins Av, 100x50, five-story apartment house; F. H. G. Helfs and another against Seddon Realty Co. et al.; Henry Herz, attorney; due, $7,497.20; taxes, &c., $1,239.65; prior mortgage, $36,000.

Nipen Av, 2,075, w s, 140.2 ft s of 180th St, 22x100, four-story flat; E. F. Remington against Geosue Galiani et al., Action 2; A. P. Fitch, M. & G., attorneys; due, $13,499.17; taxes, &c., $1,262.02.

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 635 East, n s, 139.4 ft w of Cypress Av, 57.5x100, six-story flat; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due, $26,250; taxes, &c., $650.

By Charles A. Berrian.

University Av, s e corner of 170th St, 105.8x42.8, five-story flat, M. V. Bergren against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney, due, $7,983.71; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mortgage, $41,000.

Vyse Av, s e corner of 178d St, 85x100, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks trustee, against Martha Perna et al.; B. G. Duvall, attorney; due, $28,894.42, taxes, &c., $723.05.

By George Price.

Cambrolling Av, e s, 120 ft n of 189th St, 75x148.8 to Beaumont Av, x75.1x144.4, vacant; Benjamin Cohen against H. A. Munroe et al.; A. D. Levin, attorney; due, $7,089.83; taxes, &c., $100.20.

Friday, Nov. 9.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,853, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x80, five-story tenement and store; L. A. Zerega against Betie Elenbogen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $10,715; taxes, &c., $160.

13th St, 539 East, n s, 145 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3, four-story front and rear tenements; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Mary Diel et al.; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $12,784.06; taxes, &c., $322.75.

86th St, 6-12 West, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100.8x100.11x irregular, two six-story apartment houses; Sheriff's sale of the right, title, and interest which Zadah H. Reakert had on May 15, 1917, or since; T. G. Frioleau, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 127 and 129 West, n s, 240 ft w of 6th Av, 35x100.5, two four-story houses; Manhattan Railway Co. against Peter Duffy et al.; J. L. Quackenbush, attorney; due, $36,379.10; taxes, &c., $1,048.73.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 201, n w corner of 18th St, 441 and 443, 22x90, foreclosure Oct. 19, 1917; Bernard J. Tinney, referee, to Wilton Holding Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, 135 Broadway, mtg $10,000, all liens, Nov. 3; attorney, same. $100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 92 ft n of 137th St, 15.10x100; Rene Golde, by Charles W. Galvin, attorney, to Herman Goldberg, 562 Belmont Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $11,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Irwin Bloom, 19 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, 507 East, s s, 20 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75, foreclosed Oct. 30, 1917; John G. Duer, ref., to North River Ins. Co., 80 William St; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins $7,000

MADISON AV, 1,840, w s, 70 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to John F. C. Wetter, 424 East 118th St, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 95.7 ft n of 118th St, 21.9x85.2x19.5x97.1; Florette Realty Co. of New York to Amelia Samuels, 810 Elton Av, Bronx, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, I. Markiewicz, 201 West 117th St $1

WOOSTER ST, 80-82, e s, 126 ft s of Spring St, 110x50x irregular; Wardour Corp. to Parnelee Realty Corp., 92 William St, mtg $50,000, attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

12TH ST, 622 East, s s, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Evelyn Markwitz to Anna Markwitz, 46 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, Oct. 30 ..... $100

27TH ST, 348-50 West, s s, 230 ft e of 9th Av, 44x98.9; Thos. A. Hamilton to Alex. H. Hamilton, Asburton Av, Bayside, L. I., q. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Alex. H. Hamilton to Wm. Watt, 101 Highland Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct 19, mtg $24,000; attorney, same. $1

33D ST, n s, 243 ft e of 2d

Factory Properties FOR SALE

NOTE.—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

United Piece Dye Works Plant

NYACK, N. Y.—29 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY.
93,045 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Modern brick buildings, affording excellent light. Sprinkler system, steam heat, electric light and elevators. Located about 800 feet from Erie R. R. tracks and a short distance from Hudson River. 1.7 acres.

Empire Metal Products Corp. Plant

IRVINGTON, N. Y.
65,000 SQUARE FEET. Finely equipped manufacturing plant. Three-story brick, steel and concrete building, 70x243; freight house, 30x150, situated along private siding from New York Central R. R. Main Line. Two boilers of 75 H. P. each; 75 H. P. Corliss engine. Equipped with shafting, steam heat, electric light and elevator 16x12 ft. Plot of about two acres.

American Locomotive Works

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
A series of buildings located on a plot of 10½ ACRES, containing 245,848 SQ. FT., and consisting of a 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 400x68; a 1-story brick building, 248x85, and various other buildings ranging in size from 183x92, 171x100 down to 70x23. R. R. SIDING, COMPLETE POWER PLANT, HUMIDIFYING PLANT, SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

American Locomotive Works

MANCHESTER, N. H.
A series of buildings located on a 5 ACRE PLOT, CONTAINING 214,620 SQUARE FEET and consisting of a ONE-STORY BUILDING, 42x47; A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 416x37; two-story brick building, 175x36; one-story brick building, 204x52, and various other brick and frame buildings. RAILROAD SIDING WITHIN ¼ MILE OF MANCHESTER RAILROAD STATION. Opposite Amoskeag Mills.

American Locomotive Works

PATERSON, N. J.
Five acre plot in the heart of Paterson. 225,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, consisting of large 1-story foundry building and 1 and 2 story brick machine shops suitable for heavy manufacturing. RAILROAD SIDINGS. VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS. LARGE POWER PLANT.

Railroad and Waterfront Factory

ON NEW YORK BAY—B. & O. R. R. SIDING.
A modern manufacturing plant located on Staten Island, consisting of 1 and 2 story buildings, containing about 43,000 SQ. FT. MAIN BUILDING, 1-STORY BRICK, 103.5x188. CEILING CLEARANCE 22.6. 10-TON CRANE. Railroad Siding—spot 2 cars in bldg. Dry Kilns and Power Plant. RIPARIAN GRANT OF 1,581 FEET FROM SHORE LINE. WATER DEPTH OF OVER 20 FEET. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.

Tim Collar Company

TROY, N. Y.
90,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, 4 and 5 story brick building 120 ft. by 100 ft. Good light and driveway on three sides. EQUIPPED WITH 325 H. P. BOILERS, 125 H. P. ENGINE, SPRINKLER SYSTEM, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, SEVERAL ELEVATORS. Immediately opposite Union depot. Troy has a Union Railway which serves N. Y. Central, D. & H., and B. & M. Railroads entering Troy. A siding into the property from this railroad is obtainable. Can be bought at a bargain to close an estate.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. Plant

LOWELL, MASS.
A series of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 story brick buildings, containing 1,176,339 SQ. FT. All in excellent condition. 10 ACRE PLOT. VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS—3 new water wheels installed, 4,500 H. P. boilers. Sprinkler system. B. & M. R. R. SIDING. FRONTAGE ON 2 CANALS.

Henderson Wagon Works

HENDERSON, KY.
Thoroughly equipped woodworking and wagon manufacturing plant, containing 60,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, situated on a plot of 16 acres. RAILROAD SIDING, 1-story brick building, 140x230 ft.; 1-story brick building, 80x300 ft.; POWER PLANT, 225 H. P. Corliss engine and 450 H. P. boilers, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, SPRINKLER SYSTEM. Henderson is the junction of three railroads and has a population of 15,000.

American Snuff Company Plant

LOCATED NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Main building, 5-story brick structure, 90x130; brick warehouse, 150x200; ceiling clearance about 20 ft.; engine and boiler house, 46x56; dry kiln, 36x50; 85 ft. brick stack. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 165,000 SQ. FT.; 12 ACRES. Power plant consisting of 3 boilers, 80 H. P. each, and two 85 H. P. engines; 50,000 gallon steel water tank. RAILROAD SIDINGS; SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

American Malleables Co. Plant

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Portland Mfg. Co. Plant

PORTLAND, CONN.
A series of 1, 2 and 3 story brick buildings containing approximately 175,000 sq. ft. of floor space. POWER PLANT. 17 ACRES. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. SIDING. Less than 1 block from railroad station. Good labor.

Fast River Water Frontage

WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.
800 FT. FRONTAGE ON BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, EAST RIVER. A plot of 5.34 acres of improved bulkheaded water frontage, located on the Buttermilk Channel (which is the channel running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore) in the vicinity of the Atlantic Basin. WATER DEPTH OF 30 FEET. Improved with metal building 340x100 feet.

Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARDY, VOORHEES & CO.
Excellent manufacturing plant situated on plot of 21 ACRES. Buildings contain 75,000 sq. ft. floor space. R. R. SIDING. EXCELLENT WATER FRONT, HAVING LARGE PRIVATE SLIP 500 FT. OPENING ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Very good labor supply. 500 h. p. power plant. Good trucking to all parts of New York City. BUILDINGS AND DOCKS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Newtown Creek Water Frontage at East River

ADJACENT TO N. Y. STATE BARGE CANAL TERMINAL.
A large plot of improved bulkhead water frontage, with a 900 FT. FRONTAGE ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Size of entire plot 900x470. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS. Suitable for any Industrial Development requiring deep water frontage.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Sole Agent. Phone 744 Cort.

Apartment House in Kew Gardens

The most beautiful apartment house ever erected outside of Manhattan and located in Manhattan's choicest residential suburb will be ready for occupancy January 1st, 1918. There is still time to make interior changes to suit individual ideas.

NAUGHTIN & CO.
Owners and Builders

EDGEWORTH SMITH
Rental Agent
1 West 34th St., N. Y. City
Phone Greeley 5250

Office next to station
Kew Gardens, L. I.
Phone
Richmond Hill 1713

Write for Booklet "F."

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.

Dignified in their substantial combination of rich dark brick and stucco, three new detached houses of 8 rooms and 3 baths have been completed for sale. Located on a quiet residential street, they have an unusual charm of appearance which makes them notable even in the Gardens.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

MONTCLAIR

The LEADING Suburb of NEW YORK CITY

"ELM LODGE"

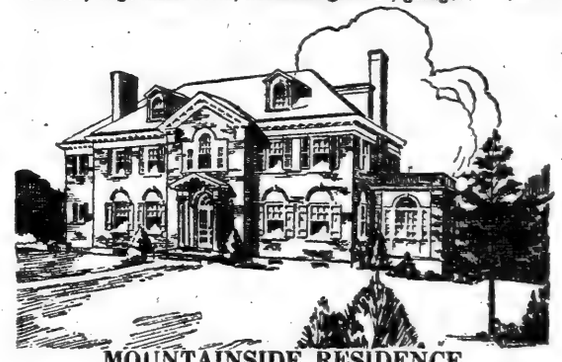
pictured above, is situated on one of the finest avenues in the exclusive mountain-side section of MONTCLAIR.

Stone and Frame construction, with costly interior decorations by leading New York Decorators. Six Baths, Billiard Room, Solarium, hot-water heat, tiled kitchen, servants' dining hall, silk and tapestry hangings. Combination Garage and Stable of Fireproof Construction. GROUNDS comprise over THREE ACRES. Tennis court. Handsome specimen trees and shrubs.
FOR SALE. Will be shown by appointment only.

FOR RENTAL—UNFURNISHED	Per Annum
COLONIAL HOUSE, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium	$1500
RESIDENCE of 15 rooms, 4 baths, conservatory	$1800
NEW RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, double-garage	$2500
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, 5 baths, palm-room, 2 car garage	$4000
LARGE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, 5 baths, handsomely decorated in silks and tapestries. Large grounds, 4-car garage	$7500

FALL RENTALS—FURNISHED

	Per Month
MODERN RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium; Lackawanna Section	$150
Special HANDSOME RESIDENCE of Brick Construction, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large music room; handsome grounds; garage	$500



MOUNTAINSIDE RESIDENCE

Brick, Colonial type. Containing Living Room, Breakfast Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' Dining Room, Solarium on first floor. Five Bedrooms, three tiled Bathrooms and Sewing Room on second floor. Three Bedrooms and two Bathrooms on third floor. Vacuum cleaning system, indirect steam heating. Hollow tile partitions; copper leaders. Billiard Room, Laundry and Drying Room. Handsome electric and gas fixtures.
Brick garage; capacity two cars; chauffeur's quarters above.
Grounds—150 feet frontage on finest residential thoroughfare in Montclair.
FOR SALE—On Terms to Suit Purchaser.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Offices Opposite Lackawanna Terminal MONTCLAIR, N. J. Keep This Name for Future Reference

DELIGHTFUL ALL-YEAR HOME

150 Feet Actual Water Front

Easy Commutation to New York City.
$12,500—Small Amount of Cash, Balance on Terms to Suit.

Spacious well-built home, beautiful surroundings, in select neighborhood; established social centre. Foyer hall. Large living room with huge old fashioned open fireplace, dining room with open fireplace, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen, outside breakfast room on the first floor. Four fine master bed chambers, one with fireplace, two tiled baths, linen room and clothes presses on second floor. Three bed chambers, bath and storage room on third floor. Separate entrance porch, large glassed in veranda and open terrace porch. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, all outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photo. Tel. 6624 Audubon.
GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.

MONTCLAIR HOMES

Offered by

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.

$35,000 Buys a beautiful brick and stucco residence located in the finest residential colony, overlooking Manhattan; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 30 ft living room; every appointment; acre of beautiful grounds; garage

$18,500 New, attractive residence of 10 rooms, 3 large tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, tiled kitchen; interior in ivory; lot 300 ft. deep.

$13,500 Unparalleled sacrifice; worth $17,000; Colonial home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; spacious bedrooms; every appointment; beautifully planted grounds.

$1,200 Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 7 spacious bedrooms; garage. Large grounds; fruit trees.

$1,800 Large Colonial house of 11 rooms, 4 baths, library; garage; fine grounds; near schools.

$2,400 Beautiful brick Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double sleeping porch, immense sun parlor, spacious bedrooms; large grounds. Wonderful opportunity

$3,000 Furnished Mountainside home, 11 rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage; special offering.

Send for illustrated Booklet B.

At Lackawanna Terminal—Montclair, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT GARDENS

Beautiful Bungalows and Country Houses in a perfect all-year-round home place.

Rent this beautiful new Colonial House with the privilege of purchase on our special new plan.
Situated on a fine plot, commanding an excellent view of the Sound. High ground, near station, in wonderfully attractive park. Country club, golf, tennis, skating, and all outdoor sports.
We make Building Loans to builders and home seekers on a most attractive basis.
Building Sites from $600 Up.
Call at our office on property today. Take train at Grand Central Station to Larchmont Manor, then short walk to property, or take the Larchmont Garden Bus.
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
ATTRACTIVE SMALL FARM

One Hour Out. 1½ Miles from Station.
In the Hills of Westchester County. Convenient to Country Club.
20 acres, over half tillable. Old farmhouse, 9 rooms; new outbuilding. For further particulars apply R-215.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Decided Bargain

Frame dwelling, 18 rooms, 5 baths. Garage. 7½ ACRES; fruit and shade trees; tennis court; fine garden. Near station.
For further particulars apply R-81.
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Remodel an Old Farm House.

We offer several wonderful bargains in beautiful old farm houses situated on charming old farms. Fine views, excellent environment, one hour out. Just the thing for an artistic buyer to renovate and remodel at small cost. Prices $6,000 to $10,000.
George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Suburban and Country Properties

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

DON'T MISS THIS SALE BY RECEIVERS.

Beautiful building sites in this exclusive and most attractive suburb are offered at great bargains.
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Office at property open every day. Take trolley to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Park Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Estates and Homes.

SALE OR RENT.
Kenneth Ives & Co., 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6637.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE

No two of these five new residences alike. Beauty of lines, durability of construction and convenience of location are the qualities most evident. General description: nine to twelve rooms, three tiled baths, showers, steam or vapor heat, large plots, garage, lanscaped grounds. For sale only at prices ranging from $15,000 to $25,000.
BURKE STONE, Inc., Bronxville

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IT IS ALL HERE

Sell or rent, stucco house, tiled roof, garage, eight rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide verandas, balconies, every improvement, large plot, lawns, trees, gardens; 25 minutes Grand Central, near station; sell $13,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Information Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAMWOOD

For Sale—New 7 and 9 room stucco houses, Storer Av. and Fraser St., near Washington Av.; 1 and 2 tiled baths, steam heat, gas and electricity, and garage; ideal location; 25 minutes from Grand Central. Apply to J. Langsam, 361 Broadway. Barclay 7838.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Home, 4½ Acres,

ten rooms, two baths, toilets, hot-water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new. Owner out of town, will sacrifice.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1115, White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Modern Stucco Home, $4,500.

High plot, 3 minutes' walk from station, ½ hour Grand Central; overlooking parkway improvements; $500 down; bargain. Particulars, W. S. Moore, 30 East 42d St. Phone 6655 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN — LARCHMONT

Villa Plot, 100x165 ft. Two blocks from bathing beach. Water, sewer, gas, fine view. Owner, Room 301, 7 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2452.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED

One of the smaller houses in Bronxville, cheerful and sunny, near stations, schools, churches and stores; owner goes to Washington and will rent till May or June, possibly longer; rent under $100 per month.
Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Genuine Sacrifice—Sale or Rent

Owner will sacrifice his beautiful eight-room Dutch Colonial home; every modern improvement including sewers and gas; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOCATION UNEQUALED

Lots and plots, prices reduced one-third; high-class artistically built up, restricted section, high rolling wooded country, every improvement; 25 minutes Grand Central, near station; your house financed, easy terms. Information, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES

See them for yourself. Open for inspection Sunday, November 4th, and Tuesday—Election Day—November 6th, 2 to 5 P. M.
DECATUR STREET, 327, near Stuyvesant Ave.—Brownstone and brick, 12 rooms and new bath, parquet floors, new fixtures, freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.
STERLING PLACE, 364, near Underhill Ave.—Recently remodelled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures, open fireplaces, beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.
TERMS TO SUIT YOU.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, OWNERS, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A.—On Gowanus Canal.

340-FOOT DOCK; 238 FRONTAGE ON CARROLL STREET; TO CLOSE ESTATE WILL SELL AT BARGAIN OR MAKE LONG TERM LEASE; MIGHT TAKE SMALLER PROPERTY, PART PAYMENTS.
Full commission paid brokers
J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay.

FLATBUSH Beautiful Manhattan Terrace Home $9500

Everything new, 10 rooms, bath, parquet, electric lights, white cement stoop, garage space always open. 1,114 East 18th Street. Robert Ward, owner, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

20% ON INVESTMENT

Next to 18th Av. subway station; store and two apartments above; three-story brick building; unusual bargain; small amount cash. OWNER, C 396 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL-YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND.

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms, good title. B Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1786 Flushing.

Attractive 6-Room Cottages

At Jamaica, $4,000; a cleverly planned house, attractive outside and in; good restricted neighborhood; six rooms, tiled bath, gas, electricity; parquet, tiled kitchen, pirazza; large closets; room for garage or garden; $500 cash; 5c. fare.
F. W. SCUTT & CO., 336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

PROFITS GUARANTEED

20 improved New York City lots, 12 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, on trolley 5-cent fare, excellent section; $550 per lot; worth double; owner guarantees purchaser profit within 3 years, or money back, plus 6% interest; will furnish bond; reasons at interview; Responsible 210 Times Downtown.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE

Modern cottage; seven rooms and bath; full cellar; heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent must have $300 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain, Box 218 Times Uptown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Eight large rooms, glass enclosed porch. All modern improvements. Tiled bathroom. Located on plot 60x100. Adjoins ng Golf Links and Country Club. Two minutes' walk from station. Twenty-six minutes from New York. Easy terms. EDWIN H. BROWN, 347 Fifth Ave., New York.

A FINE COLONIAL HOUSE,

Seven large rooms, two tiled baths, overlooking water, with water-front rights, hot-water heat, every modern convenience; large plot; garage.
For rent, $67.50 monthly, or for sale, $12,000. Reasonable Terms.
BEAMWELL DAVIS, BAYSIDE, L. I. Telephones 3237 and 2005-W.

Addisleigh

Half an hour from the center of New York and Brooklyn, adjoining St. Albans Golf and Country Club, 2 minutes' walk from station. Many new houses of distinctive design. Reasonable prices and terms. B. Hecks, 347 Fifth Ave., Suite 607, New York.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME

Nine rooms; overlooking the Sound; magnificent in every detail; in restricted park; handy to depot; 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell for a bargain. Apply M. Hines, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Never Before Offered

Small, complete shore front estate, less than hour out; over acre on high point, sweeping view; new Colonial house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, ample service accommodation, 2-car garage, man's room, tennis court; exceptional opportunity for one who loves water; no mud flats at low tides here. Photo on request.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. 18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

FOR RENT,

within easy commuting distance, unfurnished, one 7 and one 8-room house at $40; one 8-room house, (2 baths.) $48. Furnished, one 9-room house, $85, and one 10-room house, (3 baths,) $125. Box No. I 60 Times Downtown.

Unusual Home & Farm

Sixty acres; lots of fruit.
Wonderful River Views.
Modern House, Garage & Cottage.
Price $40,000; Worth Investigating.
Lewis B. Preston Inc.
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt 165 Broadway.

AT SCARSDALE
Small Complete Estate

Best section, 2½ acres partially wooded, balance lawn, fruit and flowers; Colonial house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, garage and man's room; now offered at bargain price; send for photos.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. 18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM
100 ACRES—$8,000.

About 1½ hours from Grand Central Station.
Situated on the east side of the Hudson River. Fine, gently rolling and fertile fields, suitable for a wide variety of crops—glorious views—excellent farm house and barns.
A progressive, up-to-date, going farm at a great bargain.
George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON

Surrounded by golf club and beautiful homes, 4 minutes walk to station, Colonial house on acre plot, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants rooms, 3 baths, large garage with complete housekeeping apartment. Never offered before; can be bought now at a bargain. Photos on request.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

2 ACRE ESTATE
AT GREAT SACRIFICE
NEW ROCHELLE

Cost $100,000—Sell Under $40,000.
Large mansion, stone and frame construction; 16 rooms, 4 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, quartered oak trim and floors. Elaborate grounds, large trees, rare shrubs; choice location.
APPLY TO
JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING
11 & 13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Wonderful Opportunity

150 ACRES

LOCATED DIRECTLY AT THE DEPOT IN ONE OF THE BEST TOWNS ON LONG ISLAND, ONE HOUR OUT.
Ground slightly rolling, several small streams, pond.
Would make a fine site for a large manufacturing plant or a moderate priced development, or would afford an excellent opportunity for a Golf Club.
Will be sold for $300 per acre, the best proposition on Long Island today. Terms to suit.
Address E 413 Times Annex.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN. $12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B Estate, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees; best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co 11 EAST 42D STREET.

WATERFRONT

35 Minutes from Grand Central

Commanding fine views of Sound. Over an acre of ground, artistically landscaped. Many large trees. Frame residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Spacious porches. Two-car garage.
For further particulars apply R-1434
527 5th Av., New York. Fish & Marvin Pelham, New York

New—Never Occupied.

Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900; very easy terms. See it at once. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, 'phone Springfield 1984-R.

Modern fireproof house, brick and stucco, tile roof, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, rooms, garage for 2 cars, situated on large plot of ground overlooking Hudson River; 40 minutes from Grand Central. A great bargain.
PRICE $15,000.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 E. 42nd St.

PELHAM MANOR
Apartments

7 ROOMS, 2 Baths, Housekeeping. $1,000
1 or More Rooms, Non-Housekeeping. $420 up
Sleeping Porch. Restaurant. Extensive Grounds. Fine Old Trees. Country Life, City Conveniences. Near water and golf. A. W. COLE, owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. 720 Chelsea, N. Y., or 1991 & 1303M—Pelham.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE,

Especially Attractive Dutch Colonial House, 14 rooms, 4 baths, extra lavatories, 2-car garage. One acre high ground in best residential section.
For further particulars apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Gentleman's Estate. Bargain.

Commuting distance, forty-one acres. Modern stone house, six master's bedrooms, four baths, four servants' rooms and bath; large garage, superintendent's cottage, greenhouse, garden, fruit; beautiful views of surrounding country for miles. Photographs. Want offer.
SEAMAN LOWERRE, 18 E. 41st St.

ESTATE OF 25 ACRES

LARGE MODERN STUCCO DWELLING. 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, chauffeur's accommodations, stable, other buildings; station 1¼ miles; near country clubs. Price greatly reduced; like rent, fully furnished.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES.

Westchester County, Along the Sound, in the Hills, Sale or Rent, Furnished or unfurnished, large or small. Some special bargains.
HOWELL C. PERRIN, 5 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARMER'S FARM—50 ACRES.

40 acres rich land; good house and barns; adjoining permanent Camp Upton; 50,000 people; wonderful opportunity; sell produce direct; out-of-town owner sell this sacrifice. Daniel Garnet, 1,370 Prospect, Cor. M. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW,

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's lease; your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000. $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

HIGHLY IMPROVED GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE OF 100 ACRES.

One-half mile of shore front; protected harbor; one hour out in exclusive North Shore Colony. A low offer will be accepted to close estate. Full particulars upon request.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57th St.

Farms

Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato.
Also Country Homes
Advise size and location desired.
G. W. ZUCKER, Agriculturist
Graduate
Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal north shore suburban home boating, bathing, fishing; 32 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly

buys it; everything new; six rooms; handsome bath; open fireplace; hardwood floors; decorations in ivory; electric lights; steam heat; fine place, large, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COMMUTING ESTATE FARM

Lackawanna Railroad; near express station; 50 acres; most attractive property; excellent neighborhood; beautiful house back 150 feet from macadam road, on terrace; grand old shade; 12 large rooms; 2 bathrooms; hot water heat; electricity; hardwood floors; spring fed lake; coach barn, garage; tenant house; farm barns; poultry plant; plenty fruits; asparagus; rich soil; perfect home; exceptional sacrifice price. ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

FACTORY Equipped for building engines. Going business

65,000 sq. ft. in buildings; complete with tools, lathes, planers; shapers; traveling cranes; heavy and light machinery; complete foundry; power plant; generator. Must be sold to close estate. Big bargain. Leon Feist, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD A REAL BARGAIN

House, six rooms, bath, hot air furnace; coal range; modern plumbing; newly decorated. Plot 45x150. Price $3,500. Easy terms. Will consider cash offer.
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MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

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The last cash offer made me within next ten days will purchase my completely equipped high grade commuter's farm, which I have just taken in trade for other property and not being a farmer have absolutely no need for the farm. Pedigreed Percheron stallions, mares, bulls, cows, Berkshire sows, boars, shotes, (registered certificates furnished,) chickens, turkeys, thousands of dollars in crops stored in barns. Farm tractor, all practically new, up-to-date farming machinery; large apple orchard twelve years old, six hundred trees. Hundred acres under a high state of cultivation. Within easy commuting distance of N. Y. City. Less than hour out. Remodernized farm residence, gas, steam heat, bath, telephone. Numerous fine outbuildings. Correspondence solicited only from such persons sufficiently interested to purchase right at this time, and some one will get this farm cheaper than any similar place has ever been purchased in years. To save time, appointment requested in first letter. Address Owner, T 95 Times.

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Have just completed seven artistic homes on the highest point and in the very best residential section (Lincoln Park) of New Jersey's most attractive town,

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House contain from seven rooms and bath to nine rooms and three baths. Every known modern improvement; price from $7,200 to $10,000; on terms to suit purchaser, combining a good investment with great future possibilities. S. R. DROESCHER, Owner, 79 Warren St., New York, or Cranford, N. J.

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Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy fireplace, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious pantry; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. H. E. White, Room 513, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

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Plot 50x150
Living room, dining room, den, Kitchen, 6 bedrooms, bath, steam, electricity. Owner left town; must sell property. Cost $8,500.
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ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description. All Prices, sale or rent. FRANK H. TAYLOR, (Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Sta. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna Sta. 150 Broad Street, New York City.

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$8,500 STUCCO HOME.
VERY EASY TERMS.

$5,000 can remain on permanent mortgage. Small amount of cash, balance like rent, buys it. A fine, large, livable year round home. Plot 1-3 acre; ready for occupancy; convenient to station, schools, stores. House has 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, pantry, all conveniences, verandas, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, actual water rights. Select neighbors—cultured people. Express service. Easy commutation to N. Y. City.
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70 acres, with large ocean frontage, in Point Pleasant, New Jersey, separating Bay Head and Point Pleasant. Ready for building operations. Bay Head is built up to this property, and many improvements are adjacent to it on the Point Pleasant side. VALUE INCREASING VERY RAPIDLY. An excellent opportunity for any one who has given especial attention to the development of well-located real estate. Clear of incumbrance. Favorable terms will be given purchaser. Apply to your own Broker or Owners.
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440 4th Avenue.....S. W. Corner 30th St.

16-Story Building.....Strictly Fireproof

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, $7000

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Colonial House, 12 rooms, hot water heat, tile bathroom, hot and cold running water, gas; telephone; beautiful shade, lawn, shrubbery; barn, garage, 60 ft., hog and pigeon house, 3 poultry houses for 900 birds, brooder house, over 12 acres rich land, 2 handsome peach orchards, 60 apples, pears, currants, blackberries, 28 plums, raspberries, strawberries, grape vineyard, all kinds of nut trees; includes wagon, implements, machinery, incubators, hovers, &c. A strictly high grade place. PRICE $11,000, easy terms. Photo on application. Write for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J.

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Opposite St. Thomas's Church, on 53rd Street and a few doors from 5th Avenue. Furnished. $4,000.

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Modern English Basement,

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Elevator, street steam, electric lights.

Decorations Just Completed.

House ready for immediate occupancy. Caretaker on premises.

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Private Dwelling For Rent.

17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to

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Attractive home in socially desirable location, 51 West 54th St.; 10 rooms and foyer, 2 baths; modern, renewed interior; in good order throughout; immediate occupancy. Apply PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

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17 Miles from New York City on the Jersey Central—Population 5,000.

There is a splendid opportunity for a live individual to start a men's furnishing store or any other clean business in Cranford. We have a large, attractive store in the Trust Company Building, situated on the main thoroughfare through town. This is the only vacancy in the building, the others are now occupied as follows: Hardware, dry goods and notions, drug and restaurant. The rental is $75 per month. We also have a smaller store for $45 in another building nearby. Realty Dept., Cranford Trust Co., Cranford, N. J.

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Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet

FULTON BUILDING

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with basement, in excellent location. CORNER BROADWAY.

ADJOINING ENTRANCE TO NEW SUBWAY; $2,500 YEARLY.

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Broadway, near Reade St., to sub-lease; rentals much lower than regular scale.

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MODERN BUILDING FOR

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One large double suite.

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Offers One Suite of 10 Rooms

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Suites of 7 to 9 Rooms

Rental, 1,400 to 2,000 per Annum

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offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

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EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

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21-23 West 38th St.

Light all around; no columns; high ceilings. Will divide to suit. 100% sprinkler.

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OFFICE SPACE

4,000 Square Feet

General Office & 6 Private Offices

Windows Three Sides.

Attractive terms.

Apply Room 624.

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SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Very desirable, mid-town location; transfer point for surface cars; new Lexington Av. and 59th St. crosstown Subways.

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Apply THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 E. 59th St. or Your Own Broker.

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Brick Building, three stories and basement, near Bush Terminal, 20,000 square feet, suitable for semi-light manufacturing or storage purposes; light and airy loft; no violations; electric elevator, steam heat; bargain.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENT

7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed

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5 Large All Outside Rooms **$50**

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Near Columbia University.

7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $1,000

5 Rooms, Bath, $60 Mo.

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OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths

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from regular rates for these particular suites.

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Between Broadway and West End Ave. Subway Express Station at Corner.

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7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette,

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8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

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$1,400 and $1,500.

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OF

9 ROOMS & BATH

LOW RENTAL

265 WEST 81ST ST.,

NEAR WEST END AV.

Skylight Studios

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Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

385 Central Park West

8 Rooms and Bath

Rental $1,020 per Annum

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UNUSUAL LOWER 5th AVE.

Apartment, 7 large rooms and 2 baths. Gen. Sickles Building, N. E. cor. 9th St.

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STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.

One 6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS $65 $70

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Under Direct Management of Owner

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Gardens Apartments

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Near completion and conforming to the very fine restrictions of the development.

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With Porches and Studio Living Rooms. Wonderful outlook over woods and farms.

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11 story Fireproof Apartments.

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10 3 BATHS ROOMS

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AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

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Hot-water heat.

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Corner Broadway; will be ready shortly. Corner Apartment, six rooms on the street; some open fireplaces. Panelled Walls.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

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Outside; elevator; all improvements.

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Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms—Rentals $700 to $1,800.

SPECIAL 5-ROOM STUDIO SUITES

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Up to date, all modern conveniences.

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At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

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Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS	174 West 79th Street.	$1500
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All Outside Rooms

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Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

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With two or three baths. Apply to

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ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$3,000

Eleventh floor; living room; 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.

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Exceptionally Fine Apartment,

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Spacious, light, and well arranged,

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80 WEST 40TH ST

Very Desirable North Light Studio Apartments

7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.

Superintendent, on premises.

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two blocks from subway. Apartments, 5-6 large, light rooms and bath; telephone, &c.; all improvements; superintendent on premises.

Rents, $33-$40.

DOCTOR'S SUITE, FIRST FLOOR, $900.

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6 ROOMS

565 West 148th St., Corner Broadway.

All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.

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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

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1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,

Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.

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Excellent Location.

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2 Rooms & Bath, for Bachelor or Couple, Rental $600.

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At 87th St.

Elegant Apartments

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All Large, Light Rooms.

Exceptional Closet Space.

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Immediate Possession.

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One Apt. **7** Exceptionally Large and Bright ROOMS.

Service and Passenger Elevators, exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,400. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Modern, exclusive six story Elevator Apartment house.

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Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Western Investor Increases His Holdings on West Sixty-seventh Street.

SITE FOR NEW THEATRE

Bronx Exposition Company Buys Twenty-six Lots on Tremont Av. for Main Entrance to Grounds.

A sale that foreshadows the erection of another theatre in upper Broadway was reported yesterday by E. K. Van Winkle, who sold for Pitaldi Brothers to Hamilton Carhart of Detroit, Mich., 138 West Sixty-seventh Street. The property consists of a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. With this purchase the buyer controls a plot 100 by 100 feet on Sixty-seventh Street with an "L" having a frontage of 28 feet on Broadway. It is understood that the entire plot will be leased for a long term of years and improved with a theatre.

Lease Old O'Neill-Adams Building.

The Hershey Chocolate Company leased from the South Sixth Avenue Company the entire building at 339 to 355 Sixth Avenue, 101 to 109 West Twenty-first Street, and 102 to 106 West Twenty-second Street, covering the block front on Sixth Avenue from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street, formerly occupied by the Adams-O'Neill Company as a department store. The building has a frontage of 200 feet on Sixth Avenue, with a depth on Twenty-first Street of 98 feet and on Twenty-second Street of 125 feet, and is six stories and basement in height, containing about 200,000 square feet of floor area. The building is now being altered and will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1. The Hershey Company will occupy the entire building. The lease calls for an aggregate rental of about $350,000. M. & L. Hess, Inc., and Spear & Co. were the brokers.

Acquires Seventy-fourth Street Building Site.

Mrs. Emily M. Bridges, who owns the residence at 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, has purchased from Henry W. Eaton the adjoining and similar property at 150, on lot 22 by 102.2. Electus T. Backus was the broker in the transaction. Mrs. Bridges now controls a plot with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of half the block. It is reported that negotiations are pending for the resale of the houses for improvement, but confirmation was lacking.

Bronx International Exposition Company Buys Twenty-six Lots.

The Bronx International Exposition Company has increased its holdings on East 177th Street by the purchase of a plot of twenty-six lots from the Domestic Realty Company, of which Lewis Sachs is President.

The property just purchased is located on the south side of 177th Street, adjacent to the Bronx River, and will be developed in connection with the acreage which the company leased about a year ago. This company now controls about 500 feet on this thoroughfare it is very probable that part of the ground will be used for the main entrance to the exposition grounds. William Peters negotiated the sale.

Another Perpetual Leasehold Sold.

The Duross Company has sold a perpetual leasehold on the property 207 West Thirteenth Street to the same buyer to whom it sold 205 West Thirteenth Street two weeks ago.

The purchaser, Mrs. Laura S. Stewart, buys the two three-story and basement houses, which are on lots 25 by 98.9 each, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue and adjacent to the new Seventh Avenue subway exit on Thirteenth Street, for the establishment of a branch of the National Plant Flower and Fruit Guild, with headquarters in the Educational Building, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Alterations and improvements to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000 are to be made to make over the houses into studio apartments and meeting rooms.

The unusually large yards at the rear attracted the purchaser, who is to make them over into plant and flower gardens. Two weeks ago the Duross Company reported the sale of the perpetual leasehold property 223 West Twelfth Street.

Buy West Side Dwelling for Community House.

The Houghton Company sold for Gordon Jeanot Newman the three-story English basement dwelling 128 West Ninety-fifth Street, on a lot 17 by 100.8, to Max J. Pinkelstein, President of the Junior League of the Congregation Pincus Elijah. After alterations the premises will be used as a community house.

Bronx Sales.

The dwelling and store at 633 Prospect Avenue, plot 25 by 100, has been sold through Minor L. Platt to an investor.

The one-story taxpayer building with seven stores at the northwest corner of Freeman Street and Stebbins Avenue, plot 43 by 100, has been sold for the Lopard Construction Company. James E. Barry of the Knap & Wasson Company negotiated the deal.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehmann sold in the Bushwick section, 614 Decatur Street, a two-story and basement brownstone two-family dwelling for Grover E. Loewenthal to Peter C. Lenz for occupancy; 552A McDonough Street, a three-story three-family flat, for Emily Myers to a client for investment, and 855 Hancock Street, a two-story and basement stone two-family dwelling for Frank W. Monahan to James J. Dooley for occupancy.

R. A. Schiesing sold for Rose Koehler the three-family brick house 289A Linden Street, to Charles Dreste.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached dwelling 2,143 Sixty-third Street, in the Mapleton district, to Joseph Bushby for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for the Gibraltar Realty Company to Dr. Theophile E. Gurtner, the former residence of William Clark, father of the thread industry in this country, 149 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J. The same firm of brokers also sold for the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 73 Roland Avenue, South Orange, N. J., to Bridget Berry of New York. The property consists of a one-family house on a plot 25 by 165.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for the B. & G. Development Company of Mount Vernon a brick house on Woodland and Oriole Avenues, Bronxville. Mrs. Suzanne B. Bentley was the buyer. This is one of four houses recently completed by the seller. The property was held at $22,500.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold an acreage plot in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale to D. Branch Warwick of New York City. The purchaser expects to erect a brick Colonial house for his own occupancy.

Private Dwelling Leases.

W. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased the four-story dwelling at 67 West Forty-ninth Street to Mrs. L. W. W. Downs.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. E. A. Robertson to Charles Alison the five-story dwelling at 47 West Forty-ninth Street.

The Houghton Company has leased the five-story dwelling at 307 West 100th Street for Fanny L. Dryfoos to Grace Hamilton.

Pease & Elliman leased, furnished, for Gustavus T. Kirby of the American Art Association to E. H. Sothern, the actor, the four-story and basement dwelling at 7 East Ninth Street.

DISCUSS LEASE OF TRACKS.

Residents of Queens Favor Rapid-Transit Extension.

The value to the real estate interests of Queens Borough of the proposed lease of the Long Island Railroad tracks for the extension of rapid-transit service to Little Neck and Whitestone was discussed at the recent hearing before the Public Service Commission. It is conceded by a vast majority of the people living in Queens that the extension will add hundreds of thousands to the population of the borough; that a 10-cent fare would be reasonable for the longer ride, and that it would be much cheaper and just as serviceable to lease the Long Island Railroad tracks as it would be for the city to build its own tracks.

Speaking of the value of real estate in the Third Ward of Queens, which will be mainly benefited by the extension, Clinton T. Roe, representing the North Shore Traction Association, said:

"We have in the Third Ward some $75,000,000 of assessed valuation, and about 60,000 people. We pay $1,500,000 annually in taxes, and we will pay this year something like $50,000 to $90,000 to meet the deficit occasioned by transit furnished to other sections. The estimated cost of the city-built line to serve this territory is something like $6,000,000. That estimate was made before the present era of high prices set in."

Mr. Roe then discussed the proposed rental for the tracks, beginning at $125,000 for the first year, and the proposed lease running for ten years. He was followed by Borough President Connolly, who said, in part:

"When the dual plan of rapid transit was proposed it was understood that the fat should go with the lean. The idea was that the richly built territory would help to make up for the poorly built territory. The theory upon which the entire agreement was based was that the projection of lines into outlying territory would quickly be built up and the taxable values of the city be greatly increased.

"Now you have gone 99 per cent. of the way in giving transit to various parts of the city; there is just 1 per cent. left, and that is in the Third Ward of Queens. The City of New York is committed, through its Board of Estimate, to continue the Corona line to Main Street, Flushing. It solemnly voted and pledged itself to an appropriation of $1,000,000 to do that work, and segregated that $1,000,000 for the purpose."

Mr. Connolly said that under the present plan this money would not be spent. Then he said that in one year real estate valuations in Queens increased $110,000,000. In reference to the 10-cent fare he said:

"It is said that if the 10-cent fare is paid to Flushing or beyond there will be no deficit."

In reference to a statement that the deficit on a 10-cent fare beyond Main Street would be $26,000 for the first year Mr. Connolly said:

"I think your 10-cent fare should not start this side of College Point or Broadway. If the $26,000 deficit is the only thing in the way, it is of small consequence, because it would cost that much to put a fence around a playground or to ornament a public building.

"It is said that the Long Island Railroad is going to make a lot out of the lease of its tracks. All right. If the city built a line paralleling the Long Island Railroad line it would cost the taxpayers $8,000,000. I would not hesitate to make terms with the railroad company. I think the terms are fair. I am prepared to say that they should be accepted."

The tentative agreement between the city and the railroad company has been sent to the Board of Estimate for its approval. It will probably be accepted, and the work of making the connection between the present rapid-transit track at Corona and the railroad tracks will shortly begin. The distance between Corona and Whitestone is about seven miles, and to Little Neck about nine miles.

FORM TORRENS LEAGUE.

New Organization Will Advocate Amendments to New York Law.

J. Clarence Davies, Bronx real estate broker, was elected President of the Torrens Title League of the State of New York, at its organization meeting last Wednesday, at the Hotel McAlpin. Register John J. Hopper, who has been active in the movement for the adoption of the Torrens system in this State, was elected Treasurer, and Deputy Register Walter Fairchild was made Secretary.

The following Vice Presidents were elected for the various counties for the purpose of promoting public interest in the Torrens system and of gaining new members: New York, Ronald K. Brown, Alfred B. Mason, William G. Brown, Samuel S. Isaacs, William L. Carns, and Max Just; Kings, Sidney V. Lowell, Michael Finnegan; Queens, George H. Jantzen; Richmond, Anning S. Prall; Bronx, James A. Hamilton; Suffolk, John A. Wilbur, Jeremiah Robbins, W. H. West; Westchester, William H. Mills, H. Nelson Elliott, Oscar V. Barger; Rockland, Henry Von D. Meyer; Putnam, Samuel W. Hadden; Erie, Charles H. Kilhofer, Charles F. Warner; Albany, U. G. Stockwell, Ten Eyck T. Mosher; Broome, D. R. Selleck; St. Lawrence, W. Jay Russell; Monroe, Daniel Donohue, C. F. Garfield, A. Frank Warren, Onondaga, Fred N. Van Patten, S. T. Betts, Clarence A. Hills; Oneida, Hugh R. Jones, C. W. Hill; Dutchess, Edwin J. Webb.

Addresses were made at the meeting by E. A. Tredwell, former President of the Real Estate Board of New York; William L. Carns, and Walter Fairchild, who announced that 688 members had enrolled in the league.

The object of the Torrens Title League of the State of New York as declared in its constitution is "to amend the New York Torrens law to make it workable; to advocate changes in the present New York land title registration law that shall shorten and cheapen the court procedure, make the examination of titles and all proceedings exclusively official, and put the Treasury (State or county) back of the assurance fund; to advocate an amendment to the State Constitution making it possible to omit court proceedings except in contested cases, and to advocate the election of members of the Legislature and of public officials who favor the adoption and operation of a true Torrens law."

New Power Station.

A large force of workmen is now engaged in the work of erecting an additional sub-station for the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company in Flushing on the east side of Lawrence Street, north of Broadway. It is planned to complete the structure by next Spring.

The first generating plant of the electric company was located near this same site, the old station being located to the north of the present sub-station. Its capacity at that time, equal to the demands of all of Queens Borough, was less than one-quarter of the capacity of the sub-station now under construction.

This building will provide for the demands for electricity by the residents and factories of the Third Ward of Queens Borough for the next decade. There will be no wood used in the construction of the sub-station. The base of the building will be of granite and the structure of tapestry brick.

Fifth Avenue Dwelling for Business.

The latest Fifth Avenue mansion to be remodeled for business purposes is the structure at 725 Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by James W. Gerard, recently Ambassador to Germany, and which will become the new home of the F. Kleinberger Galleries, now located at 709 Fifth Avenue.

The mansion, which adjoins Mrs. H. C. Huntington's palatial home at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was built about twenty years ago by John Downey, architect and builder, for members of the Astor family. It was to have been occupied by Marcus Daly, Montana millionaire, and was decorated for him when he died. Mr. Gerard married Mr. Daly's daughter.

Real Estate Value.

The total value of all the real estate in New York City is $10,408,771,653, of which the city owns $1,064,778,185.

BIG INCREASE IN THEATRE BUILDING TWELVE NEW HOUSES IN TIMES SQUARE

Three Additional Playhouses Going Up in the Crowded Forty-second Street Theatre Block—Producers Say People Must Be Amused Despite the War.

NOT in many years have so many theatres been under construction in the amusement centre around Times Square as has been the case this season. Strange as it may seem, in view of war conditions, higher prices, enhanced taxes, and the widespread complaint regarding the general lack of building, the present year has been the liveliest in the building of new theatres since 1912. Within the six blocks from Forty-second to Forty-eighth Street, immediately adjacent to Broadway, twelve new houses have either been completed or are nearing completion for opening later this year or early in 1918. They represent an investment of several million dollars. The property being improved is worth several millions more, as the locality is one of the most valuable realty centres on Manhattan Island, and as a result several thousand dollars will be added annually to the municipal tax list.

Strange as it may seem to many persons, war conditions do not necessarily inflict arduous hardships upon the theatres, provided the paraphernalia, animate and inanimate, remains for the production of players. In London, where evidences of war have been far more severe than have ever been imagined here, the theatres, for the most part, have continued open and, in so far as the home population permits, have been well patronized. This question of war conditions as affecting amusements was put to Lee Shubert, who is responsible for five of the new houses in this year's list.

"The people must be amused," he replied. "The war, even with its ticket tax, will have no appreciable effect upon theatrical entertainments, provided, of course, they are what the people want. The amusement centre, I believe, is fixed for many years to come in New York. The transportation facilities and the big hotels in the Times Square section make that the logical amusement centre, but it is expanding northward, and in the next few years I believe more theatres will be seen in the blocks along Broadway from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth Street. The great theatrical artery will be Broadway from Forty-second Street to Columbus Circle."

Undoubtedly the most striking feature in connection with this exceptional building activity is seen in the long famous Forty-second Street theatrical block. With its nine big playhouses there, a record that has stood for years for a single block of any city in the world, the average citizen might naturally feel that its entertainment facilities were sufficiently generous. But managers and producers evidently feel that there is room for more, and three new large houses are now under construction on the north side of the block, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, running through to Forty-third Street. By next Spring, therefore, twelve large theatres will be contributing to the gayety of the town in that block.

None of these new houses is below Forty-second Street. Henry Miller's new theatre in Forty-third Street, just east of Times Square, is one of the noteworthy operations of the year. In attractive colonial classic design—red brick front with neat white trim—the Miller theatre is an ornament, architecturally, as the actor-builder intends it to be historionically to the block.

The Shuberts, whose theatrical centre is Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, just west of Broadway, have built four new houses there this year. First came the Morosco and Bijou in Forty-fifth Street, opened last Spring. Within the last month the Plymouth, also in Forty-fifth Street, and the Broadhurst, in Forty-fourth Street, have been opened. Their fifth house this year is now being prepared for opening on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The roof of that house has been used in the past for Summer shows, but a thoroughly inclosed theatre, with all the appointments and conveniences of any modern up-to-date house, is being built there, and it is, therefore, justly entitled to be regarded as a new theatre, distinct from the older house upon which it is built.

With the opening of this roof theatre the Shuberts will control twenty houses in New York. They are making plans for their twenty-first theatre, which will be on the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. It will be called the Apollo, but construction will not begin until early in the new year. The Broadway portion of the property has been occupied for many years by a warehouse used by a piano firm. It has been leased in twenty-one year periods from Ella A. Gray. The projected house will accommodate about 900 persons.

In the Forty-eighth Street theatrical block, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, two small houses of attractive design are nearing completion, one being the Vanderbilt on the south side, adjoining the Cort Theatre, and the other the Norworth, on the north side, just east of the Hotel Bristol. The completion of these two houses will give that block five theatres, the present ones being the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, the Playhouse, and the Cort.

On Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, occupying the site of the old Palmer-Singer garage, the largest theatre of the year is nearing completion. It will be known as the Rivoli, and will be used for the best type of moving-picture productions. The seating capacity will be 2,300. The house will cost about $400,000. Thomas W. Lamb, the architect, has designed a building that adds distinction to Broadway. In the classic Grecian style, with its tall columns and sculptured figures over the cornice, it resembles an imposing Greek temple and is one of the most striking and attractive theatrical structures ever erected in New York.

The three Forty-second Street theatres will be conducted by Selwyn & Co. They will be known respectively as the Selwyn Theatre, the Margaret Illington Theatre, and the Margaret Mayo Theatre. With the value of the land they represent an investment of about $2,250,000. They will embody every improvement.

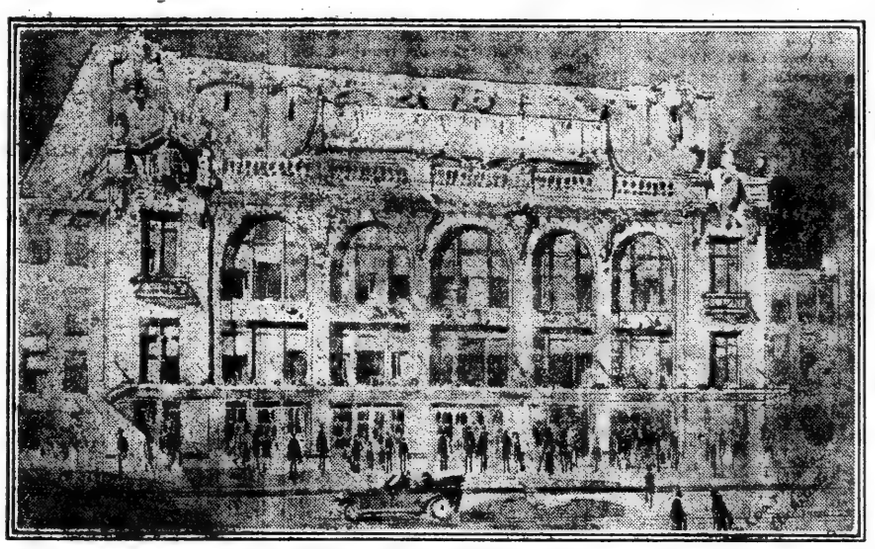
The Selwyn Theatre will occupy the property at 229 to 231 West Forty-second Street and 240 to 248 West Forty-third Street, fronting 37.6 feet on Forty-second Street and 100 feet on Forty-third Street. It will be six stories high, and above the lobby entrance will be the executive offices of the firm. It will be built of granite terra-cotta and designed in old Italian style, with a seating capacity of 1,100.

The other two theatres which are being built by Sol Bloom for Selwyn & Co. adjoin each other, occupying the site at 215 to 223 West Forty-second Street and running through to 228 to 234 West Forty-third Street. The Forty-second Street frontage is 105 feet, and about 75 feet on Forty-third Street. The Margaret Illington Theatre will be in the French renaissance style and will have a seating capacity of 1,100. The Margaret Mayo Theatre will be somewhat smaller, having its entrance and lobby on Forty-second Street and running through to Forty-third Street. Its architectural design will be of the Adam model and it will seat 800.

The architects of these three new Forty-second Street theatres are De Rosa & Pereira. They were also the architects of the two new small theatres in Forty-eighth Street.

The Forty-second and Forty-third Street plot under improvement with the Illington and Mayo theatres is owned by Sperry & Hutchinson and was leased by Sol Bloom last May on twenty-one year terms, the aggregate rental for the first twenty-one years being about $1,000,000. The property is assessed at $800,000. The Forty-third Street section is opposite the Times Annex.

With the completion of all these new houses, there will be in the theatre section from Thirty-eighth to Fiftieth Street, including the Hippodrome on Sixth Avenue, fifty-five amusement houses, not counting the small moving-picture places. With the exception of about five, they will all be providing theatrical entertainment, and perhaps instruction, to New York's population by the end of the year.



New Theatres Under Construction on North Side of Forty-second Street. De Rosa & Pereira, Architects.

MOVEMENT TO CO-ORDINATE BUILDING INTERESTS

Daily developments in the movement to co-ordinate the building interests, not only in New York City, but throughout the entire country, clearly indicate that the campaign has been founded on basicly sound principles, and points toward their federalization into a National Construction Advisory Board.

The movement is not a selfish one, although it may result in the preservation of this highly specialized industry. Behind everything that has been done is a spirit of patriotism. The nation could not prosper were the Government to effectively shut off business which produces between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 worth of structures annually.

Though articles have been printed from time to time and excerpts of opinions of prominent men published which would seem to indicate that the Federal authorities desired that all construction work, except for its own usages, should cease, still this position is not borne out by facts.

Franklin T. Miller, President of The Record and Guide Company, stated yesterday: "Those in charge of our nation's affairs at Washington have a vast number of serious problems to solve, and it is not to be wondered that there is some confusion when such a large subject as building construction comes up before them.

"They have not had an opportunity to analyze the true situation, and in this the blame is not theirs, but rather lies with the building industries themselves, because they have not, at least up to the present time, fully considered their own problems, except from their individual standpoints.

"A month ago concerted action was started, and that good results will eventually obtain is doubted by none who have viewed the movement. Mr. Wardell Catchings, who is Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and who is in close touch with the Council of National Defense, stated to me the other day, in substance, that business must be the final support of the country; that as effectively readjustment, depended upon the recognition of industry on the one hand and the appreciation on both sides of the question and their attitude in taking up various phases that were of vital interest.

"Mr. Catchings," concluded Mr. Miller, "not only favors but urges a federalized organization of all building industry, first, of course, to the end of effectively meeting the exigencies of the war."

The New York movement has had beneficial effects not only in this city, but in Chicago, where a campaign has been started. On Oct. 20 a conference was called by Robert B. Beach, Assistant Business Manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce. A large number of people were present, practically every line being represented.

L. T. Jamme, Chairman of the Industrial Committee, presided, and expressions of opinion were given on the situation as applied to Chicago and that immediate section. Austin L. Black of The American Contractor addressed the meeting and explained how the movement was started in New York and its purposes.

Charles E. Fox of Marshall & Fox, architects, went into considerable detail as to ways in which the movement might be beneficial. He dwelt upon the fact that the educational value of the association of the various interests working together with a definite object would more than pay for the efforts expended, even if other good results were not obtained. He said that it was his belief that a betterment of conditions in several definite ways would be brought about and that he would work with this object in view.

B. S. Smith, General Sales Manager of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, indorsed the movement, and the following speakers also spoke in favor of the campaign: Charles H. Gagen of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Irving Washington of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Frank T. Bentley of the Illinois Steel Company, E. A. Cormack of the National Builders' Supply Association, J. J. Rice of S. W. Strauss & Co., Franklin S. Read of the Peabody-Houghteling Company, M. C. Chatten of Chatten & Hammond, architects, and H. C. Barley, Traffic Director of the Commerce Association.

As a result of the general discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a movement be inaugurated having for its object the investigation of local building conditions, relating to the demand for buildings, price, supply and transportation of materials, price and supply of mortgage money, consideration of building laws and the price and supply of labor, and that proper steps be taken to appoint a committee on organization, gather the necessary data, decide on the scope of inquiry, map out plans, and appoint all necessary subcommittees."

The following interests were among those represented at the meeting: Peabody-Houghteling & Co., American Bond and Mortgage Company, Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, Greenbaum Sons' Bank and Trust Company, Chicago Title and Trust Company, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, American Association of Engineers, Portland Cement Association, Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, Marshall & Fox, Cereset Water Proofing Company, Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, S. S. Kimbell Brick Company, National Builders Supply Association, Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago Gravel Company, George A. Fuller Company, S. W. Strauss & Co., Chatten & Hammond, The Consumers Company, McGraw-Hill Company, Universal Portland Cement Company, William A. Read & Co., Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, Illinois Steel Company, Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago Indiana Railway Company, American Contractor, and The American Architect.

Preliminary steps have been taken in Detroit to form a committee to examine into building conditions in that city. Mr. Black, after leaving Chicago, went to Detroit and came in touch with many who are prominently identified with the industry. During the course of the next few days it is expected that tangible results will be accomplished.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S REALTY MARKET

Realty conditions remained substantially unchanged last week, trading continuing along practically the same lines that have characterized the business of recent months. An encouraging feature of the demand was the renewed interest of small buyers, who were active in the acquisition of moderate priced investment properties in several sections of the city, principally in the Bronx.

The presence of this class of purchaser in the market is always regarded as an encouraging sign, since business recently has been largely restricted to the buyer with large capital or to the professional operator.

The Manhattan market contributed several interesting transactions indicative of the slowly rising investment trend and illustrative of the marketability of well-located income-producing realty. In the old silk and woolen district an investor purchased a commercial building yielding good income return which attracted attention once more to the quiet but firm buying movement directed toward the sections which at one time held the centre of New York's high-class wholesale trade. Recent purchases in Howard, Wooster, Mercer, West Broadway, and surrounding streets reflect a revival of interest in the old neighborhoods which have been permitted to decline since the uptown movement of business began to draw away so many manufacturers.

The enactment of the zoning resolution, however, last year, effectually checked the continued northward march of factories and restricted such occupancy to the localities south of Thirty-third Street. Since then the steadily increasing demand for manufacturing space, coupled with the decline in new building projects, has drawn back to the abandoned areas a number of firms unable to obtain new quarters uptown and who are prohibited by law from establishing themselves north of Herald Square. The result has been that many old buildings, south of this point, which have been altered and modernized to meet present-day business requirement, have had little difficulty in obtaining desirable tenants.

Other interesting deals of the week concerned the residence of the late Clyde Fitch, in East Fortieth Street; a new apartment house on Nagle Avenue, in the Dyckman section, and tenement properties of substantial character on the west side.

In the Bronx the application of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to the closing of certain streets in the Wakefield section indicated that the removal of this institution from its present home, at Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, in Manhattan, was being contemplated. The property affected is owned by members of the Schieffelin family, and comprises nearly 100 acres.

The move would mean an important addition to the number of large institutions which have been attracted to the borough. Recently the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind announced its intention of abandoning its present location at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, after an occupancy of eighty-five years, and purchased from Vincent Astor an eighteen-acre tract between Williamsbridge Road, Astor Avenue, Bronxwood Avenue, and Pelham Parkway, near the new station of the White Plains Avenue subway extension. This land will furnish the site for a group of modern school buildings, constructed especially to meet the institution's requirements.

The leasing branch of the market continued active, with commercial commitments holding a leading position. The steady expansion of business and the exceptional demand for space in modern buildings are creating a condition where all available floor area is rapidly being absorbed. Vacancies are becoming fewer, and commercial properties generally are on a better renting basis than they have been for years.

Increased School Attendance.

An indication of the residential growth of the Borough of Queens is to be found in the increase in school attendance.

The number of pupils in the public and high schools in the Borough of Queens increased from 71,464 in 1916 to 73,922 in 1917, an increase of 2,458 scholars.

This is the largest increase in any borough of New York City.

The Boroughs of Bronx and Richmond also increased, while the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn show a large decrease.

The total registration in the schools of New York City for 1917 is 520,008.

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC GROWS

Seventy-three per cent. of the traffic at the Pennsylvania Terminal at Thirty-third Street during 1916 consisted of passengers in and out on the Long Island Railroad, and only 27 per cent. were passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad itself.

During the year 1916, 18,148,695 passengers on both the Long Island and Pennsylvania Railroads used this station. The total Long Island Railroad passengers was 13,224,258 and Pennsylvania Railroad passengers 4,924,347.

A little over seven years ago—Sept. 12, 1910—the Pensylvania station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, was opened for the operation of trains of the Long Island Railroad, giving electrified train service to all parts of the Borough of Queens.

The number of passengers arriving and leaving this station on the trains of the Long Island Railroad has grown so rapidly that the portion of the station used for these trains has had to be enlarged and remodeled three times during the past seven years.

The following table shows the increase of all passengers carried by the Long Island Railroad since 1910 and the annual growth of traffic at both the Pennsylvania Station and the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn. The decline in the number of passengers in and out from Long Island City has been due to the opening of the Pennsylvania Station. The traffic originating in Long Island City and Woodside has steadily grown, however, with the operation of the subway trains to the Hunterspoint Avenue Station and Woodside.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ENTERING AND LEAVING.

Year.	Total.	Penn. Sta.	Brooklyn.	L. I. City.	Local.
1910	30,978,615	1,472,999	13,455,901	6,332,879	9,766,837
1911	33,867,228	3,224,429	14,604,008	5,805,903	10,289,853
1912	37,819,512	7,752,154	15,772,402	3,071,004	10,744,222
1913	40,605,183	9,629,021	17,501,534	2,313,568	11,157,076
1914	43,127,536	11,051,849	18,064,739	1,474,541	11,536,411
1915	42,978,852	11,807,313	18,126,130	1,262,021	11,444,653
1916	36,423,228	12,224,981	13,609,844	1,197,462	11,348,988

Congestion in New York.

A man with a statistical brain has figured out that in lower New York, if all the occupants of the buildings came out at exactly the same time, allowing five square feet for each person, they would have to be piled 2 high in Broadway, 3.10 on Nassau Street, 5.2 on New Street, and 6.6 in Exchange Place.

That along these streets the average height of the buildings on Broadway is 13.92 stories; on Nassau Street, 9.2; on New Street, 12.2, and on Exchange Place, 14.9. Fortunately for all of us who have occasion to use these streets, everybody doesn't want to go out at once.

DAMAGES MUST BE PAID.

Compensation Must Cover Injury to Remaining Land.

The Court of Appeals, in an order just handed down, has decided that where private land is condemned for public purposes, not only the value of the land must be paid for, but also any loss suffered by the owner because of the condemnation. In the case at bar it was shown that a small part of the farm of Sol Louis Fridenberg, in Erie County, was taken for a highway, and that, in cutting through the land, a well on an adjacent property was so injured that it became dry, thereby shutting off the plaintiff's water supply.

In awarding damages for the land, only the value of the land was considered, and the claim of Fridenberg that he was also entitled to damages for the loss of the water was denied. Commissioners named to ascertain the value of the land fixed the compensation to be paid at $5,286.48. Among the items making up this total was one of $1,500 for the loss of the water. The County of Erie questioned the right of the commissioners to make this allowance.

In deciding the case in favor of Fridenberg the court cited numerous opinions. One of them said:

"Fridenberg's property was taken for a right of way, a public purpose, and without his consent. Such taking can only be sustained on giving the owner 'just compensation.' Just compensation is a reasonable and adequate compensation and the equivalent for the actual loss that the owner sustains by reason of the public taking his private property. The rights of the parties in this case are not controlled by the rule relating to the rights of adjoining owners in the legitimate use of their respective properties.

"Where land is acquired for public use without the consent of the owner he is entitled to recover the market value of the premises actually taken and also any damages resulting to the residue, including those which will be sustained by reason of the use to which the portion taken is to be put by those acquiring it. The owner's damage in this case is by reason of the loss of water in his well incident to the construction of the highway and so directly resultant therefrom that compensation for taking his land for highway purposes without including therewith the damages to the well as a part of the damage to his remaining land would not be just or an adequate equivalent for his loss."

LOWER INSURANCE RATES.

Increased Water Pressure Will Help Borough of Queens.

"The prospects are bright for lower fire insurance rates in Long Island City in the very near future that will save the owners of industrial and mercantile establishments thousands of dollars annually," according to a statement issued yesterday by Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Willis accompanied the engineers of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, in charge of A. F. Worden, and the engineers of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in charge of Borough Engineer W. F. Laase, in making the tests last week of the pressure and volume of water at fire hydrants in the three sections of Long Island City—Steinway, Astoria, and Hunters Point.

It is now four years since the Industrial Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce took up the question of having the additional district charge for fire insurance in Long Island City of 15 and 25 cents per $100 removed.

This extra charge applies only to the First Ward of Queens and is based upon conditions that existed back in 1899, such as inadequate water supply, poor street paving, overhead wiring, and lack of sufficient fire protection.

The matter was originally taken up in 1913 with the Fire Insurance Exchange by C. G. M. Thomas, who was then Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber.

In the Summer of 1915 the efforts of the Chamber were renewed and tests of both volume and pressure of water in the various fire hydrants throughout Long Island City were made under the supervision of Thomas F. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, co-operating with the New York Fire Insurance Exchange and the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The results of the tests made at that time were favorable, except in three small areas, as follows:

1. In the Hunters Point section bounded by Newtown Creek, Dutch Kills Canal, Hunters Point Avenue, and the line between the First and Second Wards.

2. In the Astoria section bounded by the East River, Hoyt, Willow, and Main Streets.

3. In the Steinway section lying northeast of Winthrop Avenue and southeast of Barrien Canal.

At that time Willis O. Robb, Manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, wrote the Chamber regarding these tests, as follows:

"The Rate Committee of the Exchange believes it would be justified in recommending the remission of the advance in rates for defective supply conditions in Long Island City, if the three comparatively small areas could, with reasonable promptness, be brought up to the proper standard. We can then permanently wipe off the map the entire district charge for the entire area of the First Ward of the Borough of Queens."

Based upon these statements by the Manager of the Fire Exchange, the Queens Chamber of Commerce took up with the Department of Water Supply the necessity of constructing improved water mains into the three small areas mentioned and followed the matter up during the past two years to hasten the completion of plans, letting of contracts and completion of the work. Throughout it had the entire and hearty cooperation of Deputy Commissioner Dwyer and Engineer Laase of the Water Supply Department.

These new mains, which include 18,000 lineal feet of pipe line, costing approximately $84,000 to install, have only recently been completed. The joint tests made last week indicate that both pressure and volume of water in these sections have been greatly increased and it is, therefore, safe to assume that the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will act on the application of the Queens Chamber of Commerce to remove an unjust and excessive charge for fire insurance in the First Ward that will result in a saving of thousands of dollars annually to the owners of industrial and mercantile risks.

Activity at Maplewood, N. J.

During the year ended Oct. 1 the brokerage department of the Budal Realty Company, which has recently been taken over by Dalzell, Brown & Co., reports sales aggregating almost $300,000 in the Maplewood property at South Orange, N. J. Many of the properties sold were built by the Budal Company of Maplewood, N. J. More than 100 of these houses, costing from $5,000 to $15,000 have been built in various sections of Maplewood during the past five years. Two recent sales follow: To Andrew Level of East Orange a plot 50 by 125 on North Terrace, on which a $10,000 house will be erected during the Fall and Winter; to W. E. Stent of Maplewood a plot 100 by 200 on Sagamore Road, almost adjoining the Essex County Reservation. Mr Stent expects to build a handsome bungalow on the property next Spring.

Granite Paving Blocks Sold.

According to figures reported to the United States Geological Survey, there were sold in 1916 44,793,796 granite paving blocks, valued at $2,288,486, a decrease of nearly 7 per cent. in quantity and of nearly 3 per cent. in value compared with the figures for 1915.

Flatbush Avenue Extension.

Flatbush Avenue is to be extended across Jamaica Bay as far as Barren Island, and the Dock Commissioners are proceeding with the necessary legal steps preparatory to letting the contracts.

NEW FORTY-SECOND STREET VIADUCT

Work Started on Structure to Connect Park Avenue with Grand Central Terminal.

WILL RELIEVE CONGESTION

The City to Pay $587,000 as Its Share of the Cost of the Improvement.

Work was started last week on the new viaduct which is to cross East Forty-second Street and connect Fortieth Street and Park Avenue with the roadway on the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal.

It will be two blocks in length, 36 feet wide, and will connect with the Grand Central roadway, which has a width of 40 feet.

An appropriation of $587,000 was made by the Board of Estimate partly under the last administration, on the initiative of George McAneny.

It is expected to relieve the congestion of traffic in Park Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Fifth Avenue.

In the further development of Park Avenue all conflicting interests have been satisfied and arrangements have been concluded to build a ramp on the easterly side of Park Avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Street which will about double the traffic facilities of that section.

At Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue all the traffic is now congested into a single roadway, and relief at this point is absolutely necessary. For years there has been contention, but finally a satisfactory plan has been approved at comparatively small expenditure on the part of the city and also at a very reasonable cost to private owners.

The traffic increase in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street has been most remarkable during the last eight years. On Fifth Avenue the increase from 1908 to 1917 is nearly 100 per cent. This is due largely to the more rapid movement of vehicles on account of the general use of automobiles.

In connection with the roadway on the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal, this viaduct will carry the public around the westerly side of the station between Fortieth and Forty-fifth Streets. There has been considerable delay in beginning this work on account of the construction of a subway connection between Park and Lexington Avenues.

The foundations of the viaduct are intimately related to the subway structure in some cases resting upon its roof. The viaduct will also add materially to the architectural development around the Grand Central Terminal, giving a much more finished appearance to the station when viewed from the south.

It is to be hoped that the eastern driveway around the Grand Central Terminal will also be opened up so that all the traffic going north and south may not be congested in the one thoroughfare.

When a few years ago the city made an agreement with the New York Central Railroad for the Grand Central Terminal improvements it was probably not realized that this early need by the city for the use of Depew Place as a traffic artery would develop.

With the opening to traffic on the Park Avenue Viaduct and the additional roadway at Thirty-fourth Street and Depew Place the congestion in the vicinity of Forty-second

NEW YORK TO HAVE 200 DOCTORS ABROAD

More Than 500 Trained Nurses Will Serve Red Cross at the Front.

$60,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Elks to Equip Base Hospital Units of Universities of Virginia and Oregon.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross in a statement issued yesterday asserts that when base hospital units now awaiting the call here are in service New York City alone will have sent 200 of her best surgeons and physicians and more than 500 trained Red Cross nurses for war hospital work.

Four units organized in this city already are in service abroad. They are the Presbyterian, Roosevelt, New York Post Graduate, and the New York Hospital. One of the most notable of the remaining units, the Bellevue Base Hospital, has long been in readiness for a call to service. This is one of the best equipped. The other remaining units are Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital, and the Metropolitan.

Although the depletion of the American medical profession is a possibility which is being discussed by medical men generally, it is a much less serious problem than the threatened dearth of nurses for civilian hospital work.

About 2,000 Red Cross nurses already are serving in Europe, and as the army expands there will be a corresponding increase in the number serving in war hospitals. These nurses are drawn for the most part from the hospitals at home.

The personnel of one base hospital unit generally consists of a staff of twenty-four physicians, sixty-five nurses, one hundred and fifty-three enlisted men, and six civilians employed as dieticians, laboratory technicians, stenographers, &c. In all, thirty-two of thirty-three different occupations are represented.

Constant Co-operation Needed.

Such a varied personnel of the units in active service on the other side and of the units now forming on this side requires constant co-operation from the Base Hospital Department of the New York County Chapter, which is under the management of John S. Ellsworth. The bureau, besides being a clearing house for general information, gathers and dispenses particular information on the organization and equipment of the New York City base hospitals. It assists members of the staff, who, before they will be accepted, must obtain commissions in the medical sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps. It aids nurses, who, before they can serve the army, must be enrolled on the Red Cross roster. It keeps a comprehensive list representing the thirty-two different trades required. It helps the entire personnel receive immunization which all members of base hospitals must have against typhoid, para-typhoid, and smallpox.

Another duty of the Base Hospital Department in New York is connected with equipment. It was discovered that the list of equipment prescribed by the United States Army Manual, 1916, was in many respects inadequate for modern warfare. Efforts were therefore made to select the proper equipment, including surgical and dental instruments, laboratory supplies, kitchen equipment, mess gear, laundry, X-ray equipment, fumigators, ambulances, &c. As a result of this standardization New York base hostpitals and many of the base hospitals throughout the country were put on a par with the most modern-equipped of city hospitals. Still another task of the bureau was to plan portable housing for a base hospital, which was done with the assistance of commanding medical officers, who suggested and criticised.

Word Sent to Relatives.

When the Germans bombed a Red Cross base hospital a few weeks ago, hundreds of relatives of the hospital staff waited anxiously in this country for news. This news was obtained from Washington by the Base Hospital Department of New York and forwarded to the various families. Such is the work of one of the divisions of this department. It has recently been established as a forwarding station for all obtainable news to families of members of base hospital units. It advises them not only of such accidents as those caused by the bombing, but of any accidents which occur in transportation, or after arrival on the other side. News is gathered also that is thought to be of interest to a member on active service, compiled and forwarded to him.

The Base Hospital Department in New York also made arrangements with many directors of the hospital units now at the front to report conditions they must face in active service, the adequacy of their equipment and personnel. This information is, of course, valuable to directors of hospital units now forming in New York.

The department then sends on this information to directors of base hospitals throughout the United States. The department acts, too, as a forwarding agent for mail and packages addressed to members of base hospital units. The office has forwarded as many as 700 letters a day.

The following donations of $100 or more were acknowedged yesterday by the New York County Chapter:

Employes Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	$1,800
Whitehall Golf Club	127
Fleischmann Company	723
Plaza Operating Company	732
Samuel Elliot	100
Millie B. Frederick	100
Long Beach Chapter	4,800
B. G.	100
Ladies' Aid Soc., Crosby Swedish M. E. Church	100
Fancy Linen Association	128

Contributions to the chapter should be sent to the headquarters, 389 Fifth Avenue.

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital in Paris, formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, has been increased by more than $5,800. Subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Washington Ward	$3,000	The Carr bed	$600
Madison, Wis., Com.	600	Union Club, Cleveland	286
Diamond Point on Lake George	600	W. Jennings	100
Mrs. B. W. Emmons	200	Various	441

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, acknowledges on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee, which is providing funds for the relief of Huguenot churches in France and Belgium, new donations amounting to $676. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

W. H. Crosby	$100	Miss M. K. Gibson	$100
Mr. & Mrs. E. Whitney	100	Various	376

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers in the trenches of France, has received in cash contributions to date more than $246,100. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Francis Roche, the Treasurer, Vanderbilt Hotel. Recent donations of $100 or over are as follows:

Boston Comm.	$644	W. T. Bush	$100
E. A. S.	350	Anonymous	100
C. G. Jones	150	Various	820
Frisco Comm.	124		

British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society, London, has issued a centenary appeal.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is celebrating its centenary shortly, and in view of this event hopes to raise $1,000,000 for the further extension of its work. Founded in the days of Lord Nelson and with Admiral Gambier as its first president, the society has made the welfare of British seamen its first charge throughout the last hundred years. During the progress of the war the society's institutions in all parts of Great Britain and elsewhere have given shelter, food, and clothing to thousands of men. The crews of torpedoed ships are one of its first charges, and most grateful thanks have been received by [illegible] from owners, officers and men. Relief is dispensed to hundreds of seamen or their dependents suffering through the war, and nearly one thousand sailors who are prisoners of war receive food parcels at a cost of more than $2,500 per week. Suitable literature is distributed to men of the Naval Auxiliary fleet, transports, mine sweepers, patrol boats, lighthouses, &c. The society's King Edward VII. Nautical School has trained lads for the merchant service, and over 4,000 have received their Board of Trade certificates at the school. The centenary fund will enable this school to be extended. Centenary subscriptions may be sent to Sir Frederick Green, J.P., Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, E. 14.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $285,319. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. The names and addresses of children are given to subscribers on request. Donations of over $100 recently received follow:

Anonymous	$183	X. Y. Z.	$100
Mr. & Mrs. Le Blond & others	100	Mary E. E. Markham	100
Rush C. Hawkins	100	Miss M. H. Petiet	100
Glen Ridge Ch. & Miss S. de Lima	111	& others	109
"For 10 orphans"	365	Allies' Relief	500
		"From a mother"	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund in the United States, which provides relief for the women and children of France, has been increased to a total collected of more than $365,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Recent gifts which totaled over $800, included one of $100 from Dr. William H. Nichols.

Training the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, now totals more than $325,500. Gifts to this fund should be addressed to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel. Recent donations to the fund included one of $10,000 from the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies.

Serbian Aid Fund.

The Serbian Aid Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, formerly the Serbian Hospitals Fund, has received contributions amounting to about $1,600 during the last week. Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister to Switzerland, is the Director, and Otto T. Bannard, the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts of $100, or more, follow.

Children's Tin Box Fund	$956	Miss E. D. Kingsbury	$100
Miss E. D. Sharpe	150	Various	270
Anonymous	100		

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, which provides funds for Cardinal Mercier to apply to the relief of suffering in Belgium, has been increased by $201. Subscriptions should be addressed to 431 West Forty-seventh Street. The new subscriptions include one of $100 from Miss Eliza C. Tappan.

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, and Miss Robinson Smith the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $573,000. Recent donations totaled more than $6,000. Miss Morgan and Miss Smith are at present getting a first-hand view of the relief situation.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans is the head, has collected to date more than $1,125,000. Recent gifts to the fund included $100 from the Belgian Bureau of Woonsocket, R. I.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The following statement has been issued by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue:

The Red Cross has advanced $900,000 on its pledge of $300,000 per month to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief up to Jan. 1. This announcement was made by Mr. Hodenpyl of the Advisory Committee of the Red Cross at a luncheon given recently in New York City by the American Committee and friends of a group of missionaries just arrived from Turkey.

To the $900,000 is to be added $127,000 just received from the sale of the cargo of the Cassil, the relief ship sent abroad last Christmas, but held up by the Turkish Government.

This total sum of over $1,000,000 will be made available immediately for the purchase of food and clothing for the needy in Western Asia in anticipation of the approaching Winter. Among the newly arrived missionaries were Mr. Ranny, Constantinople; Mrs. Caldwell, Smyrna; Miss Shane, Harpoot; Miss McLaren, Van; Miss Webb, Adana; Miss Forman, Aintab; Mrs. Marden, Constantinople. These all confirmed previous assurances that all relief can be efficiently administered. They also added, if this were possible, to the terrible picture of destitution and suffering on the part of millions in the Near East.

Miss Forman, who was principal of a girls' mission school in Aintab, Turkey, said that at the time she left, in May, 1917, there were more than 200 small villages in the surrounding country which were absolutely dependent on relief distributed from Aintab from American sources. The condition of the people was pitiful. Of the Armenian population only the women and children were left, while the few men who had been spared were forced to labor on army supplies for the Turks. For this they received no wages, but two small pieces of hard bread, with possibly a bowl of weak soup, every day. Their families were left to starve, for the Turks did not permit them to do any work except for the Government. Miss Forman told of knowing many an Armenian who labored hard all day on Government work, only to go home and behind locked doors and in fear of his life if found out, weave and spin to make clothes for his family.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, 360 Madison Avenue, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, has acknowledged these gifts of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$1,870	Anonymous	$100
Estate S. B. Harbison	250	Gen. R. C. Hawkins	100
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Eustis	100	Mrs. H. W. Sibley	100
H. L. Platt	100	W. H. Nichols	100
		E. R. Bradley	100

Le Bien Etre du Blessé.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledge new gifts amounting to $212.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date $121,795. Gifts should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue.

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $867,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more are as follows:

Miscellaneous	$1,121	Anonymous	$100
Mrs. G. L. Jewett	100		

French Heroes Fund.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the French Heroes Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges new gifts to that fund amounting to $247. Mr. Blair, who is also Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, has received for that fund an additional $415 in gifts.

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $138. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank, and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) 9 East Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea is the President, and Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $1,117. The new gifts included one of $1,000 from Miss G. B. Whittemore.

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to about $4,000. The committee shipped in the last week 158 cases of hospital supplies to France. Gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$2,238	B. A. McAfee	$300
C. M. Brown	300	V. Lawson	100
Garden Club, Newport	150	Schenectady Comm.	200
Alice Willcox	350	G. Thomas	100
Isabel Montaut	100	S. L. Schoonmaker	100

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is Chairman and A. Seton Pest, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date over $108,000. Recent gifts amounted to $315. To date the committee has shipped 9,460 cases of relief supplies to France. The organization also cares for 278 French war orphans.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has acknowledged the following recent contributions of $100 or more.

Miscellaneous	$1,780	T. Hume	$100
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cope	300	W. McCorkindale	100
A. Forbes	100	Mrs. H. W. Sibley	100
		E. N. Brewer	200

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman and Arthur Lehman Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

W. Penn., A. J. R. C.	$10,000	J. Wener	$200
New Haven Com.	9,000	Suffern Com.	200
Omaha Com.	6,000	Tacoma Com.	200
Temple Beth-El	4,000	Aberdeen Com.	200
St. Paul Com.	2,500	A. A. Cong., Quincy, Mass.	200
Scranton Com.	2,500	J. Adelson	200
Passaic Com.	2,200	J. and J. Hirshberg	200
Spokane Com.	2,000	Kal Ak. Cong.	167
Aaron Cong., Trinidad, Col.	2,000	Beth Is. Cong., Austin	150
Paterson Com.	1,980	Jeshuath J. A. K. Cong.	134
Natchez Com.	1,374	Newark, Ohio, Com.	133
Oklahoma City Com.	1,340	Uptown T. T. Sym.	127
Mt. Zion Cong.	1,144	M. Kutinsky	125
C. T. Abeles	1,000	J. Bluestein	120
Waterbury Com.	1,000	R. S. Cong., Tarentum, Penn.	118
Sons of Is. Cong. S. of I. Cong.	900	North Side Cong., Corona	113
Bellaire	750	Chevra A. A., Pine Brook	112
Danbury Com.	500	Nesach L. Bnai J. Cong.	103
S. Wacht	500	S. of P. S., Hibbing, Minn.	100
I. Rosenfeld	500	Asbury Park Com.	100
I. L. Phillips	500	Harrisburg Com.	100
E. M. Chase	500	Chevra A. Y.	100
Temple B. E., Brooklyn	500	Mrs. J. D. Abraham	100
Petersburg Com.	500	Bnai Is. Cong., Butte	100
Virginia Com.	500	L. Furchgott	100
Athens Com.	415	H. M. Friend	100
Temple A. S., Flatbush	382	Paul Friswald	100
Lancaster, Ohio, Com.	356	A. Helmrath	100
The Brahta C. B. A. E.	325	Mrs. E. L. Jacobs	100
Worcester Com.	300	I. Jay	100
Bnai J. Cong.	300	J. Kaplan	100
Miami Com.	274	W. Shanhaus & Sons	100
South Bend Com.	266	Shearith B. I. Cong.	100
Huntington Com.	224		
Ford City Com.	212		
A. Vogel	208		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is the President and Henry Clews the Treasurer, has sent a consignment of hospital supplies to the Dublin Castle Red Cross Hospital. These recent gifts are acknowledged:

Bazaar Com.	$485	J. G. Hamersley	$100
Mrs. J. Morris	100	H. C. Kerr	100
Mrs. T. H. Hubbard	100	L. Scher	100
Mrs. O. Wilson	100	Various	106

Charite Maternelle de Paris.

The American fund for the Charité Maternelle de Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, the Treasurer, 32 Liberty Street, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Various	$1,062	C. H. Swift	$100
Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	100	Mrs. G. H. Milliken	100

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $33,200. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $700. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Four-in-Hand Club.

As one of the many efforts of women to aid the American Red Cross in raising $100,000 through the medium of the National Horse Show, members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club will tool their club coach Arrow down Fifth Avenue from the Colony Club to Madison Square Garden each day during the exhibition, which opens on Nov. 12.

The Arrow is to be decked out with the emblem of the Red Cross in white, with banners announcing the benefit, while the coach top will be occupied by the committee representing the American Red Cross in connection with the Horse Show.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings, President, will be the whip for the opening drive. Others who will occupy the cushions in their turn are Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Secretary of the club; Miss Marion Hollins, Miss Ruth Twombly and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry. These and other members of the club are to take an active part in the exhibition at the Garden by driving in tandem and four-in-hand classes or by riding in competitions for hunters shown over the jumps.

Elks Relief Association.

The Elks War Relief Association, following a meeting at the headquarters, 140 Broadway, announced its decision to completely equip Base Hospital No. 46 of the University of Oregon, at a cost of $60,000, from the $1,000,000 war relief fund contributed by the 500,000 Elks in various parts of the United States. This is the second base hospital to be equipped from the million-dollar fund by the Elks, the first being that off the University of Virginia. The commission, consisting of ex-Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, Secretary Joseph T. Fanning, Jerome B. Fisher, James R. Nicholson and Edward Righter, decided to immediately equip Base Hospital No. 46 of the University of Oregon, inasmuch as the university had mustered into the service the required hospital staff, consisting of twenty-six surgeons, sixty-eight nurses and 150 orderlies.

The decision of the commission is due to the efforts of United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who is a member of the order.

Home Service Ambulances.

The New York Chapter of the Red Cross has just received the gift of a complete fleet of ambulances of a new type that will soon be a familiar sight to New Yorkers. The eight ambulances presented will be attached to the New Army General Hospital, located at Columbia University, and for the present will be used in conveying sick soldiers from Yaphank and other camps within the metropolitan district to the base hospital. Later on they will be used in transferring sick and wounded soldiers from the transports to the hospital.

The cars are of much heavier type than the light field ambulance largely used abroad, and the men will ride in greater comfort through the generosity and patriotism of the donors.

Of the eight cars, two were presented by George G. Foster and one by Mrs. G. Foster of New York City. The others were presented by Albert B. Ashforth, Mrs. William E. Reis, Mrs. W. T. Graham, W. T. Graham, all of New York City, and W. L. Ward of Port Chester.

AID FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Jacob H. Schiff to Assist in Raising $1,000,000 Welfare Fund.

Jacob H. Schiff will take an active part in the campaign now under way to raise a fund of $1,000,000 needed to carry into effect the plans of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, of which Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence is the Chairman. Mr. Schiff in announcing his interest in the movement, which is to be linked with the campaign for Jewish war relief which is being conducted by the American Jewish Relief Committee, said:

"We must not forget our duty to our own children—to our own kith and kin. We want to keep our own. We want our own not to forget in the demoralizing influence of war, of army and navy life. We want them not to forget that they are Jews, and we do not want them to forget that we, their elders, who cannot for one cause or another take up arms, will look both after their moral and their physical weal.

"The Jewish Board for Welfare Work is woefully hampered because it has no money. It cannot wait for it. Unless it gets it immediately and gets it in considerable amounts, these boys will slip away from us. I have seen a letter written by one of our boys, a most responsible young Jewish worker, who has himself joined the colors and who writes of conditions—moral conditions—among the Jewish men that exist in the large camps, to which he has been assigned as a soldier, and he says the conditions are pitiful, that these Jewish boys are being fast lost to us, and he says some of them cannot understand why the Jews of the United States leave them to morally perish. This is just at the beginning. What will come of the situation if we do not immediately take hold?

"But we now appeal to the Jewish people of the United States to double their contributions and to designate a part of what they give to the Jewish Welfare Board."

MADAME ALDA'S CONCERT.

Proceeds for the Wounded and Children of Drafted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I correct before it is too late an impression bound to be deduced from the announcements of the concert to be given by Mme. Alda on Nov. 13? As these announcements now read it looks as if I had extended the activities of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé to embrace the children of the poor soldiers drafted into the new American Army. As a matter of fact, the proceeds of the concert which Mme. Alda is graciously devoting to charity are to be divided between Le Bien-Etre du Blessé and a society for the relief of these poor children, founded and run by Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

The distinction is really very important, not only because Mrs. Harriman's admirable work is not to be ignored, but because the large number of people whom I have succeeded, through the courtesy of THE TIMES, (Bien-Etre is indeed the godchild of THE TIMES,) and the appeals sent out by John Moffat, in interesting in Le Bien-Etre du Blessé might naturally resent another charity, and a totally unrelated one, being tacked on to one so distinctive that it appeals to people of a distinctive psychology—people who are also capable of forming a mental picture of the wounded men in the war zone, and their sufferings, unrelieved by visits from relatives or friends. Many people will give generously to charities they can see for themselves, but the majority in this country have never seen a wounded soldier in a desolate and dangerous war zone and are totally incapable of the imaginative feat which would open their pocketbooks as liberally as to fatherless children or the blind and hungry.

Le Bien-Etre du Blessé will never have any other charity associated with it, and, while it has developed, it retains its original character. It feeds only the men in the hospitals of the war zone of France, but where at first we provided tempting nourishment for the severely wounded only, we now take care of fever patients and tuberculars. There is a tubercular ward in nearly every military hospital in the war zone, and we build them up and often arrest the disease.

It may interest the friends of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé to know that we (that is, this Central Committee, there are three branch committees in New England) have collected to date a little over $90,000. The money, however, is spent as fast as it comes in and the work must begin all over again every month. The expenses of running the organization are trifling, and this end not 7 per cent. of expenses are for the leaflet appeals issued by the National Allied Relief, the stamps and clerical work in getting them out. Messrs Munroe & Co. charge nothing for cabling the moneys to Paris.

Can no longer buy foodstuffs on this side, party on account of the reduction in tonnage and danger from submarines, partly because Mme. d'Andigné can now buy nearly all we need in Paris. I accept donations of jams and preserves, as Otto Bannard, manager of the Red Cross Supply Service, has kindly consented to transport them to France. I should be very grateful for a donation of sugar. I do not care to risk any of the money donated in the present conditions, but if some one else would risk a couple of thousand pounds, packed in water-tight boxes, (not sacks,) I should be exceedingly grateful.

May I take this occasion to thank Mme. Alda for her generous impulse in behalf of these two charities? Her lovely voice and fascinating personality always crowd Carnegie Hall at her rare concerts, and as Miss Elsa Maxwell, Honorary Secretary of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, has the management of this one, and has already sold a great many boxes at an advanced rate, we hope to send a larger check to France than usual next month. It will be needed. There is no prospect of a Winter lull at the front.

The American Red Cross in France distributes our stores, and leaves our individuality intact. It also leaves me the privilege of raising the money to support it. Mme. Alda has a wonderful program, both patriotic and artistic. All that go to this concert on Nov. 13 will be doubly rewarded, for they will be able to remind themselves that the price of a ticket will feed a wounded or tubercular soldier for a fortnight. They do not eat much; but there are so many of them.

All checks for donations outright should be sent to John Munroe & Co., 300 Madison Avenue, eighth floor. Tickets for the concert may be bought at the box office or at Room 510, Harriman Bank Building.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
American President Le Bien-Etre du Blessé.

New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

P. S.—I still receive answers to the application made in September for volunteer helpers for Mme. d'Andigné—there have been about 300 in all. The staff is selected long since, their passports obtained, and they would be on the way now were it not for the constant postponements in sailings.

For a Widow and Seven Children.

A delicate mother in the Gowanus section of Brooklyn is having a hard struggle to keep the home together for her seven small children—the youngest a baby less than a month old. When her husband died several months ago, leaving his wife with no money and ineligible for a State pension because he was not a citizen, Mrs. T. immediately secured work in a factory and managed to earn $6 a week. In order to assist, her mother looked after the children while she worked, and her brother came to live with her, turning in his weekly pay envelope with only a small deduction. Even with this assistance it was necessary for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities to grant a weekly allowance of $5 in order to help make ends meet. Since the baby came a few weeks ago Mrs. T. has had to give up all work, so that an additional $6 a week must be granted to take the place of her earnings as long as the baby needs her undivided attention. A fund of $100 is needed for this purpose, and large or small contributions may be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0341 T."

TRENCH PROBLEM SOLVED BY MACHINE

Americans Manufacturing Diggers That Will Do Away with Soldier Labor.

FIVE AND A HALF FEET DEEP

Dirt Excavated Forms a Three-Foot Bulwark Above the Surface of the Ground.

An article which appears in the latest issue of The United States Field Artillery Journal, the official bulletin of the United States Field Artillery Association, indicates that the trench-digging problem has been solved and that Americans are now manufacturing machines which in a few minutes can do the work of scores of soldiers.

"Not long ago," says The Journal, "in a street in one of our Ohio cities a ditch digger was moving along steadily up grade, at the rate of something better than a yard a minute, cutting through a heavy macadam road, the prepared surface and bed of which was in perfect condition. It excavated a ditch 2 feet wide and 5½ feet deep. The excavated earth was poured out of the machine to one side of the ditch, where it rose to a height of some three feet above the normal surface.

"This machine was preparing a continuous excavation for the purpose of laying a pipe line, and it was so efficient that no gang of workers, with the pipe already stretched along the route, could lay this pipe in the bottom of the ditch and join it and execute the filling as fast as the machine could travel. The result was that the machine worked but a few hours a day; the pipe-laying detail worked all day.

"Efficient machinery is coming to the front these days in many ways to assist in warfare when the opportunity offers. Trench digging is one of them. Every one knows how important trenches are in modern warfare. Machinery originally designed for the quieter pursuits is, with little or no modification, put in use for the defense of a nation, and the exhausting manual labor is spared the soldier, or he is put at some other task that no machine can yet accomplish. There are many types of machines useful for earth excavation, practically all of which would be material aids to the military man in preparing positions for defense. Steam power is used in some of these machines; gasoline in others. * * * These machines are self-contained and travel along on caterpillar continuous treads.'

The article next refers to two types of ditch diggers which are cited as examples of what the machine ditch digger can do in the way of trench digging. One of these machines is known as the Buckeye and the other as the Austin Excavator. Of the latter the Journal says:

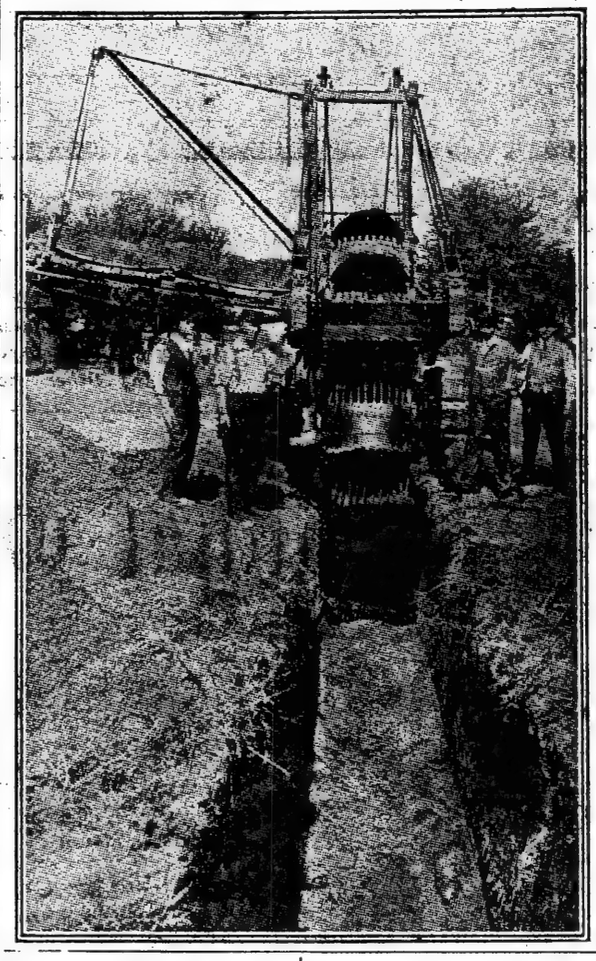
"Figures which give the capacity for excavation of certain of these machines, and which show their power as well, may be accepted as follows: A trench can be formed 5½ feet deep, 2 feet across the bottom and 14 feet across the top, with the sides and excavated earth forming about a 1 slope; another machines will excavate a ditch 2 feet wide and 10 feet deep. For military use, the excavated earth is employed in giving cover to those who occupy the trench, and, depending upon the cross-section of the ditch dug, will vary in height. A very good idea of the amount of cut and height of excavated earth above the natural soil may be obtained by their comparison in pictures with the relative height of a man.

"The Buckeye excavator uses cutting buckets on the circumference of a large wheel, whereas on the Austin type booms carry buckets on an endless chain. It is claimed that excavators can not only make a perfect trench at one cut, but that grades may be maintained accurately and curves negotiated with ease. In some cases they operate on 10 to 15 per cent. grades, and when special means are used they will climb grades as steep as 30 per cent."

Dependent upon the type of machine used, machine ditch diggers can in some instances cut trenches at the rate of three yards a minute. These are a yard across the top and twelve feet deep, while other ditchers will excavate at about the same speed a trench twelve feet across the top and five and one-half feet deep.

"So much," the article concludes, "for the trench diggers themselves. The day of the motor-propelled field battery has arrived. What are we going to do with our tractors after they have placed our guns in position? It can hardly be expected that, save in grave emergency, they will be used to furnish power for our ammunition supply, since the battery would then be left unable to move. If, in a defiladed position, there is opportunity for their further use, it should be seized. Is it possible to add to the design of the field artillery tractor an auxiliary which may be utilized for light excavation when the machine itself is not needed for tractor duties? For days—even months—batteries may move but little. Can we make our tractors do their bit in these long days of waiting and add some measure of safety to the cannoneers by building them emplacements and parapets over their guns? It seems a legitimate problem for our inventors and designers to work upon."

Trench Digger in Operation.



SUBMARINES FEAR DESTROYERS MOST

Diaries of Captured Captains Show Activity of Patrol Is Growing Menace.

DEPTH CHARGES EFFECTIVE

U-Boat Was Sunk by Heavy Missile Blown Off Munitions Ship It Had Torpedoed.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Diaries taken from captured U-boat commanders furnish documentary evidence that the destroyer is the most effective of present weapons against the submarines. "Avoided destroyer" is the oft-repeated entry. In fact, these logs show conclusively that the submarines are having a hard time of it.

The result of the destroyer activity during the last four weeks has been not only a decrease in casualties of merchant ships but a still more satisfactory increase in the number of submarines sunk.

The convoying of merchantmen has now reached a state of considerable perfection after many months' work in training both the officers of merchant ships and the personnel of the patrol flotillas. While systematic convoying was undertaken primarily as a defensive measure, it has now developed that convoying is at the same time the best offensive measure yet devised against the U-boat.

The offensive side of convoying may best be shown by an illustration. When a submarine tries to torpedo a convoyed ship—as submarines are now compelled to do owing to the infrequency of unconvoyed shipping—there is always a destroyer on the scene, and the chances of her "getting" that particular submarine are correspondingly increased. The wake of a torpedo is generally seen by the destroyer's lookouts, and it gives a good line on the direction where the submarine is lying.

The destroyer immediately steers a course full speed in the line shown by the torpedo's wake, and drops repeated depth charges along this course.

In a considerable proportion of cases this proves effective, for these depth charges cause serious commotion over a considerable radius.

The Associated Press correspondent was told of three cases in the last fortnight in which submarines were thus destroyed. In many instances, no doubt, submarines are destroyed without any visible indication above water of their loss. Still others are badly crippled, as in the case of the damaged German U-boat which was recently interned in Spain.

Another submarine which will never return to Germany was sunk under peculiar circumstances a short time ago. This U-boat torpedoed a ship bound from the United States, firing its torpedo at a range of only about a hundred yards. It is extremely unwise and unsafe to fire a torpedo at such close range, but the U-boats must take their targets as they get them these days.

The torpedoed ship was loaded with a cargo of heavy war materials, and the explosion was so forcible that it blew a large piece of heavy material through the deck of the ship and dropped it on the submarine as the latter was submerging. The hull of the submarine was crushed like an eggshell, and she sank with all on board.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Hudson Maxim will be the speaker before the forum of the Mount Morris Baptist Church at 10 A. M.

Louis Marshall will speak on "The Need of a Religious Revival" in the Mount Morris Theatre at 10:30 A. M.

Dr. M. D. Eubank, who has practiced medicine in China for years, will talk about the Eastern republic at the Washington Heights Baptist Church this morning.

Professor Max Margolis of Dropsie College will address the Harlem Forum in the Wadleigh High School on "Hebraism Versus Hellenism" at 10:45 A. M.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will preach about suffrage before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall at 10:45 A. M.

The Rev. F. J. Foakes Jackson of the Union Theological Seminary will preach in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine this morning.

Dr. Felix Adler will address the Society for Ethical Culture on the subject of "The Perpetuation of Patriotism After the War" at 11 A. M.

Mrs. Charles Tiffany and Miss Marjorie Dorman will debate the question of woman suffrage before the Young Men's and Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities in Sonia Hall at 3 P. M.

The first meeting of the season of the Forum of the Hebrew Educational Society will be held this afternoon in the society's rooms at Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Percival Huget will address the men's conference of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on "The Soul of a City," at 3:30 P. M.

Exercises in memory of Samuel I. Hyman will be held at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, at 3:30 P. M.

Padraic Colum will lecture before the Padraic H. Pearse Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom at National Garden at 3:30 P. M.

The annual church service of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in St. Stephen's Church at 3:30 P. M.

Dean O. Shelton will speak at the National Bible Institute at 4:15 P. M.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will speak about woman suffrage, and Dr. Ira S. Wile will discuss the Gary system before the forum of the University Settlement at 8 P. M.

Representatives of the political parties will discuss the issues of the campaign under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

The Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue will meet at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street under the auspices of the Women's Committee for Non-Partisan Municipal Government this evening. Dr. Katharine E. Davis will speak.

Tomorrow.

Colonel Danjou, who has just returned from France, will relate his experiences as an ambulance surgeon at the opening of the Salon des Annales, 5 West Fiftieth Street, in the afternoon.

The Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives will meet at the Hotel Astor at 2:30 P. M.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel will lecture on "The Welfare Work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company before the New York School of Philanthropy in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building at 4:10 o'clock.

The Washington Irving High School Alumnae Association will meet at the school at 8 P. M.

The New

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FOUR | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1917 | 12 PAGES

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF LINCOLN

An Important Contribution to the Biography of the Great Emancipator—A New Chapter in Miss Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln"

UNCOLLECTED LETTERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN: Now First Brought Together by Gilbert A. Tracy. Introduction by Ida M. Tarbell. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Ida M. Tarbell. Illustrated. New edition with new matter. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

"HONEST ABE": A Study in Integrity Based on the Early Life of Abraham Lincoln. By Alonzo Rothschild. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

THERE are many reasons for the fresh upspringing of interest during the last year in Lincoln as both man and President, an interest that in force, keenness, and spontaneity equals that of his centenary a few years ago. One of the most obvious of those reasons is the very natural turning back to the days of the civil war in order to compare these times with those and gather from those dark months some light of experience to cast upon our present path. Another is the controversy over the deplorable Barnard statue, which has intensified interest in Lincoln's appearance and character and has led to a widespread condemnation of the work as the development of an obsession on the part of its maker. These three books bear evidence not only to this new outcropping of interest in the man whom all lovers of liberty and of greatness in human character revere, but to the deepening of that perennial interest which, as the years go by, is bound to become ever more and more profound among Americans.

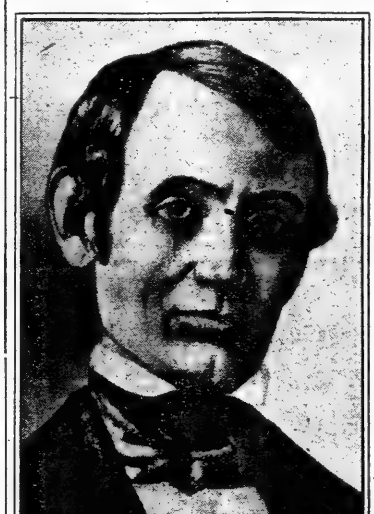
It is surprising that at so late a day it should be possible to get together a collection of new Lincoln letters. But Mr. Tracy's book contains more than three hundred pieces, of which many have not been published before in any form, while nearly all are new to book publication. When Nicolay and Hay brought out their two-volume collection of Lincoln's speeches and letters they believed it was complete. But when Miss Tarbell published her life of Lincoln six years later she had nearly two hundred pages of new letters and other pieces. So when the Gettysburg edition of Lincoln's complete works was brought out in 1906 its editor felt sure it was definitive. But this collection of letters, filling 350 pages, makes known some new and notable pages from Lincoln's pen.

Mr. Tracy was a clerk in the War Department during the later years of the civil war, and was so deeply impressed by the character of the martyred President that when he left the capital to become a farmer in Connecticut he turned his attention and all his spare moments to the work of gathering up the material contained in this volume. Many of the pieces are of little moment, except that, as Miss Tarbell says in her preface, "Nothing that he wrote is without importance. However slight, it may serve as a link; whatever it is, it adds something to our knowledge of his way of thinking, of his dealing with men, of the kind of activities which engaged him." That truth does, indeed, give value to the many pages of brief notes, of which a large number are here published for the first time. For every one of them had its necessity and its purpose and gives its evidence to his activities, burdens, character. They cover a space of more than a quarter of a century and show a wide variety of interests, although the major part of them is concerned with either his legal profession, his share in public affairs, or, after he entered the White House, his public duties.

At the end of a letter in 1842 to Samuel D. Marshall, concerned with cases at law, he says: "Nothing new here, except my marrying, which to me is a matter of profound wonder." In 1830 he writes to thank James Grant Wilson for a volume of "your friend Fitz Greene Halleck's poems," and goes on: "Many a month has passed since I have met with anything more admirable than his beautiful lines on Burns. With Alnwick Castle, Marco Bozarris, and Red Jacket I am also much pleased. It is wonderful that you should have seen and known a sister of Robert Burns. You must tell me something about her when we meet again." This letter was dated May 2, only a few days before the meeting of the convention which nominated him for the Presidency.

Among the brief notes written from the White House and dealing with the greatest variety of matter there is one to Bayard Taylor, dated Dec. 25, 1863, asking him if he cannot get up a good lecture or two on "Serfs, Serfdom, and Emancipation in Russia," which would be interesting and valuable." Another thanks a woman of 84 years who has herself knitted 300 pairs of stockings for the soldiers. And this undated note to Secretary Welles is characteristic of the man: "The United States don't need the services of boys who disobey their parents. Let both Snyder and Ratcliffe be discharged."

There is a series of letters, many of them of considerable length, to Lyman Trumbull, of first-class importance, which have hitherto had only magazine publication, and there is another very interesting series to Gustave Koerner, who was Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in the middle fifties and Minister to Spain from 1862 to 1865, most of



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
FROM A WOODCUT BY T. JOHNSON AFTER A DAGUERREOTYPE OWNED BY MR. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, TAKEN WHEN LINCOLN WAS IN CONGRESS 1847–1849.

which appear to be brought into print for the first time. Some of them refer to legal matters and others to political developments and activities, while several consider means of influencing the German vote of Illinois.

A long letter to Alexander H. Stephens, dated Jan. 19, 1860, which apparently has heretofore had only pamphlet publication, is of the greatest interest. It contains a succinct discussion of the questions of nullification and secession, wherein Lincoln stands firmly on the principle that "only unanimous consent of all the States can dissolve this Union." He tells Stephens, "We will not secede and you shall not." In it occurs this curious sentence, after an exposition of the Constitution and of the rights it establishes in the nation and reserves to the States: "All of the States' rights which they wished to retain are now and forever retained in the Union, including slavery."

The vigorous letter to General Schurz, of date Nov. 10, 1862, discussing the reasons for the loss of the elections and replying to some of Schurz's criticism, shows Lincoln's keenness of mind and his frankness and honesty with his friends. It has had publication in the "Speeches, Correspondence, and Political Papers of Carl Schurz," but Lincoln's analysis of the reasons for the election losses is worth quoting: "Three main causes tell the whole story. 1. The Democrats were left in a majority by our friends going to the war. 2. The Democrats observed this and determined to reinstate themselves in power. 3. Our newspapers, by vilifying and disparaging the Administration, furnished them all the weapons to do it with."

In the seventeen years which have elapsed since the publication of Miss Tarbell's full length and detailed picture of Lincoln the man, much new historical and biographical matter has been published which adds to our knowledge of him. So this new edition of her two-volume work has been brought out to enable her to incorporate a new chapter, in which she surveys the important Lincoln developments of this decade and a half. In the new light which they throw upon Lincoln she seeks to discover if his features are changed in any way and how he stands forth now in his relations to the present time and how to the Republic which he saved for all time. The twenty-page new preface which she writes for this edition is notable for its very able summing up of the influence which these recent publications exert upon our conception of Lincoln and for its firm envisaging of Lincoln in the light of this new knowledge.

She considers briefly such works as the diary of Gideon Welles, which she pronounces "probably the greatest personal historical narrative yet produced in this country."; the reminiscences of Carl Schurz, Thayer's life of John Hay, and several others. Typical of her treatment of the important developments in this stream of new material is her study of Welles's conception of Seward's influence over Lincoln. She says, in part:

> Mr. Seward knew Lincoln as his master, but he took good care nobody but Lincoln should know that he so recognized him. His colleagues, Congress, the country, grew in the conviction that Lincoln was being bullied and deceived. Lincoln's own influence in many quarters was lessened as this conviction grew. Behind this apparent weakness was in reality strength. It was one of his ways of working out his chief value to the country, and that value was his clear sense from the start that it was our democratic scheme that was at stake and that if it was to be saved every man that could aid must be helped to give all that was in him. * * * What this meant for him in practice was a shrewd calculation of how much he must put up with, how far he could safely go in allowing himself to be misjudged as in Seward's case, insulted as by McClellan, abused as by Greeley, sneered at as by the military authorities.

In one outstanding sentence Miss Tarbell gives the measure of Lincoln's worth: "He is today our national touchstone as well as the source to which liberal statesmen of all lands look for the most perfect understanding and expression of the spirit and aims of democracy."

Notwithstanding all the multitude of books about Lincoln, Mr. Rothschild succeeded in producing a unique method of treatment of his life and character. This present volume, "Honest Abe," is a successor to his former book, "Lincoln, Master of Men." In that he set forth Lincoln's force and skill in dealing with others and with events as shown in his later career. In this new book he takes up what he considers to be the fundamental trait in Lincoln's character, the one that dominated him in all his dealings, and was the governing force in the development of his character, namely, his integrity. Mr. Rothschild studies his youth, his early career, and his manhood down to the date of his election to Congress in the light of this characteristic. It is an interesting method; and, resulting in a sort of massing of events in a way to make them yield their full power of illumination, its effect is to causé certain outlines of Lincoln's character to stand out with peculiar impressiveness. But the author does not confine himself to this one trait. Making use of materials already well known, he analyzes, pictures, discusses Lincoln's life and character in all their phases and in relation to important events. With care, perfect honesty, and a marked faculty for graphic and vital presentation, he has succeeded in adding to the literature about Lincoln a study of his character that is well worth reading. Of his political sagacity Mr. Rothschild says:

> Lincoln was what is commonly termed a "practical" politician. He knew the ins and outs of vote-getting as only a seasoned campaigner can know them. * * * His grasp of political probabilities amounted almost to genius. How this or that district would go under given circumstances was repeatedly forecast by him on the eve of an election with unerring precision. And when the returns came in he manifested equal skill among the figures.

A brief sketch of the life of Mr. Rothschild, who died soon after he had completed the manuscript for this book, by his son, tells the story of his many-sided life and of his deep and long continued interest in his study of Abraham Lincoln's life and character.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE NEAPOLITAN LOVERS. By Alexandre Dumas. Translated by R. S. Garnett. Macmillan's. $1.40 net.

THAT any novel by so exceedingly notable a writer as the elder Dumas should have remained untranslated for so many years is by itself a fact quite sufficiently remarkable. Yet it becomes doubly so when the very romantic circumstances under which it was written are taken into consideration. After Nelson had won the Battle of the Nile he returned to Naples, arriving there in September, 1798. Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies; his wife, Maria Carolina of Austria, sister of Marie Antoinette; Sir William and Lady Hamilton, the Neapolitan Admiral, and a brilliant suite of courtiers and ladies of honor come out in the royal galley to meet Nelson and escort him in triumph to the city. Three months later, on a dark night and in the midst of a terrible storm, King Ferdinand, his family, and certain of his courtiers fled secretly from Naples to Palermo on board of Nelson's ship, the Vanguard. Later, upon his return to Naples, King Ferdinand ordered every scrap of writing, every proclamation and decree and manifesto issued during those three months, burned by the common hangman. This was done; but one set of papers was reserved for the King's own private archives.

And when Dumas was installed by Garibaldi, to whom he had given considerable aid, in the Chiatome Palace in Naples, these papers were put at his disposal. And thus the time came for which he had longed when he wrote, some ten years earlier: "Perhaps some day my filial vengeance will evoke these two blood-stained spectres and force them to pose in naked hideousness before posterity; perhaps some day the assassin of Caracciolo and the mistress of Acton will account to me for the father's love that they snatched from me when I was scarcely old enough to know what it was to have a father." The blood-stained spectres were those of King Ferdinand and Queen Maria Carolina; and this novel is the book of Dumas' vengeance.

Interesting, fascinating even as it is, it will hardly rank with its great author's best productions, with "Les Trois Mousquetaires" or "La Reine Margot." Nevertheless, it is a dramatic picture of an exceedingly colorful and turbulent time, drawn boldly and brilliantly. The room where the shutters were never opened, in which the terrible Queen met her chief of secret police and the three inquisitors, where letters of utmost importance were forged, murders planned and a certain blood-stained epistle deciphered, is as gruesome a chamber as one could wish to enter. Quite as gruesome is the room behind the iron grille, where in defiance of the law the Marquis Vanni, one of the dread three, endeavored to put Nicolino Caracciolo to the torture, hoping thus to extort from him a confession regarding the great conspiracy whose threads led even to Rome.

While there is no one dominating character in the book, perhaps the rôle of hero may justly be assigned to the French General, the Republican Championnet, a brave, intelligent and chivalrous person. When the Austrian General Mack "drew up a manifesto declaring that if the French General defended his position at Civita Castellana," he—Mack—would execute the 300 sick men whom Championnet, "relying on the honor and humanity of the enemy," had left in the hospital at Rome, Championnet replied with this order: "Every soldier who permits himself ill-treatment of any kind of a disarmed prisoner will be severely punished." The difference between these two nations was evidently of the same sort in 1798 as it is in 1917. And the account of the rising of the Neapolitan mob and the massacre of Captain Treneau and his followers is blood-curdling even in these days when we have become more or less inured to horrors.

Many historical personages move across the stage of the narrative, and the "Neapolitan Claudius," King Ferdinand, is particularly well drawn. The famous Lady Hamilton, whom Nelson loved so devotedly, plays an important part in the plot, and is depicted as a most fascinating person. Of the portrait of the great English naval hero there is not much to be said, save that it is perhaps rather less of a caricature than might reasonably have been expected. Very real and very hideous are those two terrible men, Fra Pacifico and the bandit Fra Diavolo, while the varied if extremely uncomplimentary sketch of the mob has the vividness and color Dumas so well knew how to give to his delineations of a turbulent throng. The Queen, Maria Carolina, unscrupulous, ruthless and ambitious, is a lady whose society is quite enthralling in print, though few of us would care to meet her in real life.

Although the book inevitably suffers through its transference from French into English, the translator, Mr. R. S. Garnett, has done his work well, preserving so far as might be the style and flavor of the original. Those English readers to whom French is an unknown tongue assuredly owe him a good deal of gratitude.

A SHEAF OF BLUEBELLS

A SHEAF OF BLUEBELLS. By Baroness Orczy. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

THE author of "The Scarlet Pimpernell" has taught the public what to expect from her pen. And readers of "A Sheaf of Bluebells" are not likely to be disappointed. This new novel is full of excitement in event, of rich color in background, of real interest in character presentment. It may perhaps be a long journey for the reader's interest to swing from the France of today to the France of the First Empire. But, once the journey is made, there is no doubt of the other end's adventure!

Brother was set against brother more than once in the days that followed the Revolution. Madame la Marquise de Mortain had been twice married, first to Bertrand de Maurel, a bigoted democrat who made her adult unbearable and from whom she obtained a divorce; second to the Marquis de Mortain, whose widow she is at the story's beginning. Her first son, Ronnay de Maurel, she left when she left his father; even as a child he showed plainly certain paternal qualities, and his mother all but hated him. Her younger son, de Mortain, went with her to exile, while Ronnay served first the Revolution and then Napoleon. M. de Maurel died. Napoleon became Emperor. Madame la Marquise and her son, Laureat de Mortain, together with her brother, le Comte de Courson, and his young daughter, Fernande, asked permission, at the time of the Emperor's coronation, to return to France. With their arrival the novel and its plots and counterplots begin.

Mme. de Mortain was a fanatic, fairly worshipping the old royalty, dreaming and scheming for the return of "Louis XVIII." Laureat and the Comte de Courson were her able lieutenants, and a great uprising was planned. But Ronnay de Maurel was opposed to his mother's party. And Ronnay de Maurel is the hero of "A Sheaf of Bluebells." Brought up almost like a peasant by a miserly and bigoted uncle, Ronnay is rough, unpolished, almost illiterate, in belief a democrat, like his father, a thorn in the flesh to his mother indeed. Yet there is much of Mme. la Marquise in Ronnay, too—pride, sensitiveness, determination, loyalty. And Ronnay, almost as soon as he sees her, loves Fernande, who in the very nature of things is affianced to his elegant young brother, Laurent. Here, then, is the dual situation of love and politics, of conflicts military and personal. Baroness Orczy has drawn her characters with real sympathy, as she had told her story with suspense. In more ways than one "A Sheaf of Bluebells" is an absorbing tale.

THE TWILIGHT OF SOULS

THE TWILIGHT OF THE SOULS. By Louis Couperus. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

THIRD in the series of four volumes which, together, compose "The Book of the Small Souls," this novel, while to some extent a separate and distinct narrative, will be more interesting, as well as more intelligible, to those who have read its two predecessors, "Small Souls" and "The Later Life," than to persons unacquainted with those two notable volumes. For these books tell the history of a family, a family once a close little circle, centring about the father and mother, the two elder van Lowes, then slowly disintegrating, each of its members becoming either an isolated unit, as did Paul and Dorine and Ernst, or else the centre of a little circle of his or her own. Readers of the two earlier books will remember the rather pathetic attempts of "Mamma van Lowe" to hold her family together, and the Sunday evening gatherings at the big, old-fashioned house, which all the relatives were expected to attend. It is with the last of these Sunday evening meetings, and the old woman's admission "I am too tired * * * and they are all too far," that this latest volume comes to an end.

While the central figure of the first and second books was Constance van der Welcke, it is Constance's brother, Gerrit van Lowe, the big, noisy, jovial hussar, father of nine children, with whom this one is principally concerned. Hitherto we have seen him as he appeared to the outside world; now we see him as he appeared to himself, he whom his brother officers called "a healthy brute" and who had gone on "almost mechanically * * * showing that unreal side," while all the time he knew himself "to be neither a brute nor healthy." It is this man of the rollicking exterior, with the hidden sentimentality, the hidden fear and weakness and melancholy, the never-ending inner conflict of which no one knew save himself, who sees the gathering "Twilight of the Souls." Silently he watches it closing in upon his family, they who had never "learned to see the light" and about each of whom dusk was now gathering; "the dusk of age * * * the dusk of life without living; all the heavy sombre twilight that gathered around small souls" such as theirs. Only Constance, Constance who had once, so they considered, disgraced them all, had discovered a tiny grain of truth. And because she possessed that grain, even though it was but a very little one, they all clung to her; poor mad Ernst, Marianne, whose tragedy was too great for her small soul; Emilie, who had treated life as if it were "an artistic caprice" until it suddenly changed, changed all in a moment, from "fantastic humor into tragedy." And then at the last, on that terrible Sunday night when she made her way through the blinding snowstorm first to the house where the bereft wife shrieked her despair, and then back to the poor old woman about whom

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

"twilight had deepened into black night," she proved the one strong, dependable member of the family.

It is Constance's son, Adrian, moreover, who is the one character in the book upon whom one feels that hope may reasonably rest. For, young as he still is, at the close of this volume he has a definite object in life, "he knows his own mind," as Constance recognises, and that thankfully, though the recognition means the sacrifice of her last bit of vanity. These two, mother and son, save the book from being altogether grim, altogether despairing. Around the others, young and old, the heavy twilight gathers, dreary as the incessant rain of that long Winter during which the old woman who realised that the one-time dignity of her family was now, as she termed it, a "grandeur déchue" sat by her window staring out, even as her daughter Bertha, the former society woman, sat and stared. The dramatic moments that now and then break the settled gloom come alike flashes of lightning, for they are tragic moments, every one.

Among the three volumes of the series which have now appeared, this, the third, ranks second in merit, above "The Later Life" and below "Small Souls." This because, while very much better in every way than the former, it has less variety than "Small Souls" and less of inevitability. Pauline might quite easily have failed to return to The Hague; Gerrit might never have seen her again, and the liaison which is so important a part of the plot, never have been renewed. One feels that, had he chosen to do so, the author might have brought about "The Twilight of the Souls" in some other way, while the return of Constance seems as unavoidable, as little a matter which Louis Couperus could control, as any of the incidents which result from it. Then, too, the rather cynical humor which made parts of "Small Souls" so amusing is almost entirely absent from this later volume.

Like the other books, this one requires a good deal of concentration on the side of the reader; it is not always easy to remember the many different characters and their relations to one another. For the van Lowes were a large family to begin with, and the various marriages and children and divorces complicate matters more than a little. The unfamiliar Dutch setting—for most of the action takes place in and around The Hague—gives these books a touch of added interest for the American reader. The characters, however, being real people, bear a close resemblance to individuals we all know and meet every day. It is not in Holland only that families decline and disintegrate, or that one encounters persons who "cling to small things, to small interests," who hold back themselves and endeavor to hold others back from the greater things "for small reasons—for a touch of vanity, perhaps." And because it is not merely interesting but possesses also this quality of universality, "The Twilight of the Souls" is distinctly a notable and a worthwhile book.

VANGUARDS OF THE PLAINS

VANGUARDS OF THE PLAINS: A Romance of the Old Santa Fe Trail. By Margaret Hill McCarter. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.60.

THE pioneer settlers were not the only vanguards of the Western Plains. Commerce, too, kindled dreams and called forth courage and built up civilization in the wilderness. Into the making of the Middle West went the vision and the daring and the effort, not alone of men who sought new lands to cultivate or new communities to build free of slavery, but men who traveled the rugged pathways on errands of honest and adventurous trade. It is of such men, and such dreams, and such adventures, that Margaret Hill McCarter has written in her new novel. "Vanguards of the Plains" is a story, first of all, a historical novel of the building up of a part of America. But its theme is unusual in its tribute to the romance and the national achievement of seemingly prosaic commerce. The trade activities of the story are anything but commonplace!

Another unusual thing about this novel is that the "hero" who tells the tale in the first person begins with the great adventure he had when he was a child, and several of the principal characters in the book were children with him. The great adventure was a wonderful journey taken by Esmond Clarendon, the merchant of Fort Leavenworth, along the wild trail to Santa Fé; but the word adventure is used in the singular number to denote, not an isolated happening, but a collection of events. The whole journey was an adventure made up of many perils. Esmond Clarendon's household consisted of two nephews, 9 and 11; a little girl of 14, who was his ward; a negro giantess of heroic temper and unfailing tenderness with the children, and two strong and courageous young men. They all set out to Santa Fé together, and that on the eve of the Mexican war. They were in danger from Indians, from Mexicans, from hostility, and treachery. Their retinue was increased and their adventures doubled by the acquisition of two mysterious little girls, whom various enemies pursued. And it was after a thrilling journey indeed that they all got safely back to Fort Leavenworth.

This first adventure occupies about one-third of the book. The two boys are older when the second part opens. They have been to school. They are trusted plainsmen themselves. And grave matters fall into their hands. The mystery of the story, which is developed quite casually in the first part of the book, becomes a stronger motive in the second part, and is, of course, satisfactorily solved in the end.

The story as a whole is thrilling enough to hold any reader's attention. But the value of the book lies in its pictures of early life on the plains and its pages from the book of the Middle West's development. Says the writer at the book's beginning:

> Day after day we pushed into the unknown wilderness. No wagon trains passed ours moving eastward. No moccasined track in the dust of the trail gave hint of any human presence near. * * * The old Santa Fé trail lay like a narrow brown ribbon on the green desolation of nature's unconquered domain. Out beyond the region of long-stemmed grasses, into the short-grass land, we pressed across a pathless field-of-the-cloth-of green, gemmed with myriads of bright blossoms—bread across on acres that the young years of a coming century should change into great wheat fields to help fill the granaries of the world.

And at the end of the book, when the narrator sits on his veranda above the Cliff Drive in Kansas City and looks back over half a century:

> Life is easy for us now, made so by all the splendid, simple forces of those who, in justice, honesty, and broad human sympathy, build enduring empire. Not empire gained by bomb and liquid fire, defended by sharp entanglement and cross-trenched to shut out enemies, but empire builded on the commerce of the land, value for value; empire of bridged rivers, quick transportation on steel-marked trails that girdle harvest fields and fruitful pastures; empire of homes and schools and sacred shrines.

The author writes with obvious sincerity. And her theme, which the passages quoted above serve to epitomise, is always interesting.

A KING IN BABYLON

A KING IN BABYLON. By Burton E. Stevenson. With illustrations by H. D. Koerner. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

A WEIRD story of reincarnation, the scene laid in the Egyptian desert, rendered all the more striking because the principal characters, with one or two exceptions, are American moving-picture people, matter of fact and commonplace, who are brought into intimate connection with creatures of a far-gone period and foreign clime, but never really lose their nerve. That is a general outline of "A King in Babylon." Warrie Creel, a motion-picture director of New York, eager for a novel idea that he can work up into an effective screen drama, comes across in a newspaper a poem by W. E. Henley, in which he sees great possibilities. The first verse of the poem runs thus:

> Or ever the knightly years were gone
> With the old world to the grave,
> I was a King in Babylon
> And you were a Christian slave.

Prosaic as Creel is, the verses suggest to him a romantic story, and he makes from it what is known, in studio parlance, as a "great feature film." To do it properly he goes to Egypt with a selected company of actors, a camera man, and two assistants, and spends a small fortune on costumes, "props," &c., among the latter being a papier-maché mummy which plays a prominent part in the story. Creel wants "atmosphere," and he holds that the only place to get it is "on the spot." They are guided by an elderly Egyptologist, Davis, who is connected with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, but who is in Egypt seeking the tomb of a King who died some four thousand years ago, and the whole party, after a few days' desert journey, find themselves at an oasis near the tomb of this King. Then, while Creel goes on with his picture, which has to do with the walling up alive of a beautiful Christian slave and similar "good picture stuff," there is a series of ghostly visitations and happenings and a general air of supernatural horror that chill the blood and set one to wondering where the material ends and the unreal begins. Whether the handsome leading man and the beautiful leading woman are a reincarnation of the ancient King and his badly treated slave or not the reader must decide for himself. Certainly, these actors are an unusual couple, and if Creel had not been a man of granite nerve, so interested in producing a great "picture" that he was practically ghost-proof, he must have collapsed before the end of the last reel.

It is the camera man, plain Bill Williams, who tells the story, in calm, colloquial style, while he smokes his pipe or keeps on cranking, according to whether or not he is on duty. His experiences some unearthly sights and sounds—as they all do—but Bill rather takes them as part of the day's work and does not worry much. There are some good bits of description of the desert—at dawn, sunset, and so forth—that one would hardly expect from Bill. But perhaps Mr. Burton E. Stevenson helped him in such passages. Bill is in love with the second lady in the dramatic company, and, as she is spoken of at the end as "Mrs. Williams," it is fair to suppose he gets her. That is the only real love interest in the book, and it is very slight. Some readers may think the story rather long-drawn-out and tedious here and there. But it has the merit of originality in its treatment, if not in its

(Continued on Page 453)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE FIRST CANADIANS IN FRANCE: The Chronicle of a Military Hospital in the War Zone. By F. McKelvey Bell. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

IT is not easy for a war book to merit, these days, the tribute of being called "unusual." As we enter upon the fourth year of the war books, how could it be? But that is the adjective which comes to one's mind in reading "The First Canadians in France," just as it did, in a different fashion, in reading "Over the Top." This book of the first Canadians is an excellent and informative record from the war zone; but, in being unusual, it is more than that. It is tremendously interesting, to be sure. But its quality of unusualness is due to the fact that it is an unaffected personal narrative, admirably well balanced, colloquial in its style, and with a bracing effect of normality in its content. Colonel Bell has neither concentrated upon the horrors of war nor avoided mention of them; neither determined to write "cheerfully" nor slighted the wholesome humanness that has its place in the every-dayness of the war; neither presented his men as faultless heroes nor dwelt unduly upon their natural weaknesses. In short, he has written of the war as he and his men saw it, in the natural complexity, contrasts, ups and downs of their experience. He is harried by no "central theme," driven by no philosophy. In the simplest, sanest, most realistic human sense he gives us a book of facts and happenings. And he writes with an easy style that holds the reader's attention throughout.

Colonel Bell was attached to the first contingent of the "Canadian Overseas" as Medical Director, and the party formed the first group of Canadians to land in France. He was detailed to found a Canadian hospital near Boulogne and after his narrative of the voyage, the arrival in England, the trip to France and the first orders there, he goes on to tell the specific story of that hospital.

And the story throughout is peopled with strange and fine and amusing characters. Again and again the personal quality of the narrative fills the reader with delight. There was the Colonel, whom all his men adored, and there was the characteristic incident of Bill Barker, the teamster, who was late with the horses because, alas, he drank:

"Barker, I'm ashamed of you," the Colonel said, in a tone of stern reproach, "you have been the first to bring disgrace upon our unit, and I hope you will be the last. In future Huxford will have charge of the team. I shall have something further to say to you when we reach France. Get aboard!"

Barker dropped his eyes during this speech.

"I'm sorry, Sir, I—I didn't mean to disgrace you, Sir." With these words he saluted and shuffled humbly and contritely aboard.

It was many a long day before Barker tasted liquor again.

And there was the dapper, audacious, gay and altogether delightful mess secretary, Captain Reggy, whose scrapes and ingenuities and valors would fill a long chapter by themselves. And there was the unit's mascot in France, Jean, a 9-year-old refugee from Boissons. Jean picked up some English words quickly, and some of them, alas! were altogether profane.

"Do ye know where small boys that swear go?" asked Jogman reprovingly.

"Big boys that swear go to de war," Jean contended, "an' me soldier, too."

But by no means all the people and incidents are amusing. Many of them are full of a poignant pathos, sometimes a grim horror. There is all the tragedy of the Colonel's devotion to his men, when the men are killed. And there are not a few stirring incidents. For example, when one of the Canadians' positions was considered "untenable":

The message from headquarters, couched in generous words, read: "You have done all that human power can do. Your position is untenable. You must retreat!"

A flush of disdainful anger swept over the officer's face as he read this message, and he replied in three words: "Retreat be damned!"

The Canadians had not learned the meaning of the word "retreat."

We cannot quote further. But, certainly, this excellent book should be read. It is so human.

UTOPIA OF USURERS

UTOPIA OF USURERS and Other Essays. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.25.

THERE is one special essay in this new book of Chesterton's which we would respectfully submit to the calm attention of well-meaning pacifists. It is an answer to the vague condemnation that classes all the warring nations together as given over to a blood-lust, equally militaristic because equally, at the present time, taking part in military operations, and, by that token, equally to blame for the fact of the war. It speaks in good, round terms to all those peace-loving but somewhat cloudy-minded folk who wish only to end the war on any terms, and who will have nothing whatever to say as to responsibility. And it is fairly well summed up in one sentence:

"You cannot," says Mr. Chesterton, "end war without asking who began it."

In this excellent essay, the title of which is "The Amnesty for Aggression," he says, further:

Some days ago the Official Council of the Independent Labor Party, or the Independent Council of the Official Labor Party, or the Independent and Official Council of the Labor Party (I have got quite nervous about these names and distinctions; but they all seem to say the same thing) began their manifesto by saying it would be difficult to assign the degrees of responsibility which each nation had for the outbreak of war. Afterward, a writer in The Christian Commonwealth, lamenting war in the name of labor, but in the language of my own romantic middle-class, said that all the nations must share the responsibility for this great calamity of war. Now exactly as long as we go on talking like that we shall have war after war, and calamity after calamity, until the crack of doom. It simply amounts to a promise of pardon to any person who will start a quarrel. It is an amnesty for assassins. The moment any man assaults any other man he makes all the other men as bad as himself. He has only to stab, and to vanish in a fog of forgetfulness. The real cagles of iron, the predatory empires, will be delighted with this doctrine. They will applaud the Labor Concert, or Committee, or whatever it is called. They will willingly take all the crime, with only a quarter of the conscience; they will be as ready to share the memory as they are to share the spoil. The powers will divide responsibility as calmly as they divided Poland.

But I still stubbornly and meekly submit my point: That you cannot end war without asking who began it. If you think somebody else, not Germany, began it, then blame that somebody else; do not blame everybody and nobody. Perhaps you think that a small sovereign people, fresh from two triumphant wars, ought to discrown itself before sunrise; because the nephew of a neighboring Emperor has been shot by his own subjects. Very well. Then blame Serbia; and, to the extent of your influence, you may be preventing small kingdoms being obstinate or even princes being shot. Perhaps you think the whole thing was a huge conspiracy of Russia, with France as a dupe and Serbia as a pretext. Very well. Then blame Russia; and, to the extent of your influence, you may be preventing great empires from making racial excuses for a raid. Perhaps you think France wrong for feeling what you call "revenge," and I should call recovery of stolen goods. Perhaps you blame Belgium for being sentimental about her frontier; or England for being sentimental about her word. If so, blame them; or whichever of them you think is to blame. Or again, it is barely possible that you may think, as I do, that the whole loathsome load has been laid upon us by the monarchy which I have not named; still less wasted time in abusing. But if there be in Europe a military State which has not the religion of Russia, yet has helped Russia to tyrannize over the Poles, that State cares not for religion, but tyranny. If there be a State in Europe which has not the religion of the Austrians, but has helped Austria to bully the Serbians, that State cares not for belief, but for bullying. If there be in Europe any people or principality which respects neither republics nor religions, to which the political ideal of Paris is as much a myth as the mystical idea of Moscow, then blame that; and do more than blame. In the healthy and highly theological words of Robert Blatchford, drive it back to the hell from which it came.

A part of the strength of such remarks as these from Mr. Chesterton comes from the fact of his own friendship for labor in its "war" against capital, his complete and often scathing candor in criticising his own country when he sees ground for criticism, and the inclusion of this essay and others like it—which flay pacifistic "Labor Party" activities and arguments—in a volume which is largely filled with satiric attacks upon a "capitalistic Utopia," and the "State Socialism" that he loathes. Chesterton says what he thinks on all subjects! Perhaps the clearest epitome of his own viewpoint in the matter of war's connection with "Capital" is contained in the following sentences from another essay:

There is a truth, but only a half truth, in the saying that all modern powers alike rely on the capitalist and make war on the lines of capitalism. It is true, and it is disgraceful. But it is not equally true and equally disgraceful.

Being Chesterton's, "Utopia of Usurers" is a characteristic expression of belief. He is up in arms against the terror of a world which shall be ruled—in politics and literature and art and all things else—by its "captains of industry." That is the "Utopia of Usurers" which, in the first part of the book, he paints. He sums up the advocacy of eugenics as "one of the most strange, simple, and horrible ideas that have ever risen from the deep pit of original sin." He is against the "social reforms" of modern government with all the strength of his being. Of the view of English history which is "current at public schools and colleges, part of the culture of all the classes that count for much in government, he says, flatly: "There is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end." He is the reactionary radical here as elsewhere. Some of his essays are exceedingly dogmatic. With some of his passionate convictions the reader will not agree. But every page of the book is interesting. And some of the papers (such as "The Amnesty for Aggression," which we have quoted, "The Tower of Bebel," which follows a play on words with some stirring paragraphs on internationalism, nationalism, and democracy, and "The Servile State Again," which offers a trenchant expression of his own belief on that subject) are arrestingly fine.

LOVE LETTERS OF BURNS

SYLVANDER AND CLARINDA: The Love Letters of Robert Burns and Agnes M'Lehose. Edited by Amelia Josephine Burr. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

THE love letters of Robert Burns and Agnes M'Lehose were published many years ago—so many that the volume is long since out of print and so rare as to be practically inaccessible, and the public knows almost nothing about them. Partly as a "literary curiosity," but also as a contribution of genuine interest and practical novelty to our knowledge of Burns's life, the letters are now re-edited and newly issued. And the publishers deserve hearty thanks. The book is edited with care, knowledge, and sympathy, and furnished with an introduction that is an admirable biographical essay in itself. The form and appearance of the volume are most attractive. The letters are to be welcomed. "Sylvander and Clarinda" is altogether interesting and valuable.

In introducing the letters, Miss Burr tells the story of the acquaintance between Burns and Mrs. M'Lehose. Neither was very young, or unsophisticated, or inexperienced in the hard ways of life. Mrs. M'Lehose, at

(Continued on Page 453)

A WORD FROM DR. WATSON: COLLEAGUE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

The friends of Mr. Sherlock Holmes will be glad to learn that he is still alive and well, though somewhat crippled by occasional attacks of rheumatism. He has, for many years, lived in a small farm upon the Downs, five miles from Eastbourne, where his time is divided between philosophy and agriculture. During this period of rest he has refused the most princely offers to take up various cases, having determined that his retirement was a permanent one. The approach of the German war caused him, however, to lay his remarkable combination of intellectual and practical activity at the disposal of the Government, with historical results which are recounted in HIS LAST BOW. Several previous experiences which have lain long in my portfolio have been added to HIS LAST BOW so as to complete the volume.

John H. Watson, M.D.

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ADMIRAL PEARY'S STUDY OF POLAR TRAVEL

SECRETS OF POLAR TRAVEL. By Robert E. Peary. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

ALTHOUGH for the moment interest in polar exploration has been somewhat eclipsed, just as interest in every other human effort has been weakened by the smoke of battle, the fascination of it still exists, and as long as human nature remains wholesome and red-blooded the records of human endeavor will offer nothing more fascinating and more thrilling than those of polar exploration. Admiral Peary's years of patient, scientific, adventurous experiment with the conditions of polar travel, crowned at last by his discovery of the north pole, make whatever he writes on that question of the highest consequence for those who are scientifically or practically concerned with it, while for the general reader it is invested with absorbing interest. This new book will have a special appeal to both classes of readers. For it presents the conclusions as to the best methods of exploration in polar regions which the author has worked out during his years of arctic journeyings, and presents them with such constant and varied illustration of incidents and facts and personal observations as to make the narrative far more interesting than the account of a single expedition.

Admiral Peary looks forward to taking a hand in antarctic exploration and says that it is his hope some day "to build 'a Roosevelt II. to carry the Stars and Stripes around and into the heart of antarctic regions." There are three pieces of antarctic work of "major importance and of great attractiveness," that, he says, "lie ready to the hand of the United States whenever we are ready to undertake them." He summarizes these as follows, afterward taking each up in detail and discussing possible methods:

One is the complete delimitation of the great Weddell Sea indentation in the antarctic continent lying southeast of Cape Horn. Another is the establishment of a station at the south pole for a year of continuous systematic scientific observations. A third is the exploration, survey, and study through several seasons of the entire periphery of the antarctic continent.

In the discussion of methods to be employed in these tasks he casually speaks of the possible employment of airplanes. Later, in the concluding chapter, he takes up this matter at more length, saying that the rapid and very great development of the airplane under the pressure of war necessities will soon make it a very useful help in the preliminary reconnoissance of unknown areas in north and south polar regions, making it possible to survey in weeks what would otherwise require years of exploration.

A ship could, he says, make a base for such expeditions in Whale Sound, Greenland, readily accessible, where through August there would be continuous daylight and day after day of calm, bright, warm weather. A squadron of airplanes could sail from here in four hours the 400 miles to Cape Columbia, the most northerly point of the North American world segment, and there deposit supplies and gasoline, returning to the base ship in less than a day. That point could be used as a base for a squadron of airplanes, and these, flying in pairs and making simultaneous trips, in two weeks could make reconnoissance flights that would cover the 600 miles to the pole, the 1,400 miles straight over the pole to Siberia, the 1,500 unexplored miles from the pole to Bering Strait and other portions of the north polar regions. From the base in Whale Sound a week, he continues, of successive flights, northeast, east, and southeast, would clear up all the interior features of the great island contingent of Greenland. In the south polar regions, with a base in Ross Sea, he thinks that flights of 2,000 miles would command the entire antarctic continent. And then he makes this prophecy:

In the very near future the biting air above both poles will be stirred by whirring airplane propellers, and when that time comes the inner polar regions will quickly yield their last secrets.

But, although he looks forward confidently to these easier and quicker achievements, Admiral Peary expresses the greatest satisfaction that "the last two great physical adventures, the winning of the north and of the south pole," were accomplished without such help, that their difficulties were surmounted "by brute physical soundness and endurance, by the oldest and most perfect of all machines—the animal machine—man and the Eskimo dog."

There is plenty of work yet to be done, Admiral Peary believes, that will call for all the powers of endurance of that machine, and therefore he has told in full the story of how he studied and experimented until he made it yield its best and most dependable effort, and how he worked and observed and improved upon all the necessary implements and aids until they were fitted exactly to the uses required of them. Under such captions as building a polar ship, selecting men, utilizing the resources of the country, polar clothing, sledge traveling, he tells about his studies, failures, and successes in a narrative that overflows with human interest, is packed with facts and conclusions that have a bearing on life in other parts of the world, that beguiles with its glamour of adventure. Admiral Peary is enthusiastic in his praise of the Eskimo dog, as a dog and as a necessary aid to polar travel. He thinks that Scott's heroic efforts and tragic tale would have had a different ending if he had used dogs instead of ponies.

In his discussion of supplies he says that he has always selected men for his exploring parties who use neither tobacco nor spirits. Yet on special occasions, such as Christmas or birthdays or Thanksgiving, he has found it to have a good psychological effect to serve with dinner a glass of wine or grog, and he carries brandy and whisky among his medical supplies to use in emergencies when it is necessary to have an immediate stimulant. "If it were possible," he says, "to obtain strong hot tea or coffee instantly on a sledge journey in extreme low temperatures there would be little use for spirits." He finds many objections to tobacco on such an expedition. "It affects," he declares, "the wind endurance of a man, particularly in low temperatures, adds an extra and entirely unnecessary article to the outfit, vitiates the atmosphere of tent or igloo, and when the supply gives out renders the user a nuisance to himself and those about him."

POET OF THE SOUTH SEAS

THE POEMS OF CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

A BELATED publication has for the reader even more interest than a premature one, for time with its rust and forgetfulness becomes an important factor to complicate and intensify the results of popular judgment. So in the case of this collection of poems, the metrical compositions of one of the favorite group of pioneers in Pacific letters now come to the critics with a virgin bow that will stir the old fashioned and move the most modern to sympathy and applause.

For the Muse of Stoddard—the comrade of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, and all the early and late writers of America and England—is a damsel of form divine without the embarrassments of crinoline or artificial ringlets given to their ideal by the steel plate and woodcut artists of the earlier days. There is singularly little that is antiquated about these poems, though some of them were dated from the early 60s.

Stoddard was a supreme artist in verse as well as in prose, and was well in advance of his time in his entire sincerity and lack of literary pose. Nature never grows old, so we have in these pictures of South Sea life stories of Hawaiian romance and spiritual adventure beneath far and fabled stars, the material to constitute a new poetical reputation that will take a permanent place on our shelves among the greatest.

There is usually a characteristic moment in every volume of poems, and this seems to occur in Stoddard's "Utopia," where Moku, the poet, under his South Sea vine addresses Pioleni, his "Man Friday," in this manner:

Pioleni, if you like,
Having brought my coffee in,
Strip your body to the skin.
Don't imagine you will strike
Consternation to this breast.
Thus it was we found you drest,
Nature in this case knew best.
Take your little idol down;
Cold and stony, rude and brown,
Eyeless, earless, baseless, too,
But it's all the same to you.
Nor feet, nor hand in any part,
Utterly devoid of art,
But a comfort to your heart.
Fall before it as of old!
Sing your mells manifold,
Burn the boughs of resinous trees,
Solemn incantations blending,
With the savory smoke ascending.
Prone upon your hands and knees,
Care not that a stranger sees;
Be a savage as you please.
Nor regard with eye suspicious
Any matter I assert.
Do not try with surreptitious
Spell my spirit to convert.
Union we can scarce expect—
Let our hearts our way direct—
I will call you some new sect.

Here is the note of the barbarian, of the lotus-eater, the religionist, and the humorist, all of which make up the character of Stoddard himself and of everything he wrote. Then again in his "Lines on a Loving Cup" there is a typical sentiment that will start reminiscence in many minds:

My heart to thy heart,
My lips to thine,
In the dew of the cornfield,
The blood of the vine.
The last sigh at leaving,
The word as we part
Is, my lips to thy lips,
We two, heart to heart.

Then, too, in the poem "Vale" many readers of "The South Sea Idyls," "The Island of Tranquil Delights," "Exits and Entrances," and "The Footprints of the Padres" will find a fitting epitaph for the poet himself:

He had the soul of truth,
Strong with the strength of youth;
He had the gift of wit,
With love to sweeten it.
He knew not fear or shame;
When the destroyer came,
When death betrayed the fall,
He could surrender all.
Putting the world aside,
For time had proved him,
And the gods loved him
That he died.

The Garden Under Glass

An excellent exposition of English greenhouse methods is made by William F. Rowles in a volume entitled "The Garden Under Glass." The book is illustrated with numerous practical diagrams and drawings by G. D. Rowles and with thirty-two photographic plates. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.)

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A plea for a tipless America is urged by William R. Scott in a little volume entitled "The Itching Palm." The author estimates that more than five million persons living in this country derive their incomes, wholly or in part, from gratuities. (Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. 50 cents.)

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A MODERN LIBRARY

THERE has always been room for good, inexpensive reprints of the so-called classics of literature. Such publications as the Bohn Library and, later, Everyman's have brought within the reach of practically every reader of books the great works of the past that are recognized as standards either of thought or literary excellence. Publications of this character serve the purpose not only of providing good books in convenient form and at a modest price; they are also a means of bringing together in one view just those books that have proved themselves to be worth while, of real permanent influence in the various branches of learning to which they belong. Thus, even a catalogue of one of these "libraries" has its educational value besides furnishing a guide to good reading. But, as a rule, libraries of reprints have confined themselves almost exclusively to the literature of the past, they have rarely looked to current books for titles to add to their list. This has necessarily limited their field and, at the same time, kept out of the reach of readers with slender purses contemporary works of genuine and lasting importance. Perhaps it has seemed a more difficult undertaking to choose the titles eligible for a library of modern classics. In such a task, lacking the perspective of time as a guide, there are bound to be obstacles which would not occur in selecting the classics of antiquity. For one thing, the copyright law might forbid the inclusion of some of the most suitable titles for the kind of library we are considering—a practical question that has doubtless kept publishers heretofore from entering this otherwise alluring field. But apparently these obstacles prove to be more formidable in theory than they are in fact, since there has recently been launched—and this with every evidence of success—the first thirty volumes of a "Modern Library" that gives promise of playing a very serviceable and much-needed part in bringing to the reach of a large reading public some of the best books in our current literature.

FOLLOWING the example of Everyman's, and other similar series of publications, The Modern Library, as the publishers, Boni & Liveright, call it, is issued in volumes of uniform size and price (60 cents.) Each volume is printed in clear type, on excellent paper, bound in limp croft leather, and in shape and size that should delight the traveler. Some time ago we had occasion to review at length one of the earlier publications in this Library, an anthology of "Best Russian Short Stories." There have now been added a number of volumes that seem particularly appropriate to a series of this kind. To take them at random, there is a collection of SWINBURNE'S poems, chosen from the three series of his "Poems and Ballads," "Songs Before Sunrise," "Atalanta in Calydon," &c., that is, so far as we know, the only cheap one-volume edition of anything like an adequate presentation of this poet's work published. Later on, it is to be hoped, the publishers will add further Swinburne volumes to the Library containing the "Songs Before Sunrise" and "Atalanta in Calydon" complete and perhaps the Mary Stuart trilogy and "Tristram of Lyonesse." Another volume of poetry in this installment of The Modern Library contains OSCAR WILDE'S complete poems, hitherto obtainable only in high-priced editions. Among the new fiction volumes in the Library are a collection of CHEKHOV'S tales; TURGENEV'S "Fathers and Sons"; LAFCADIO HEARN'S translation of ANATOLE FRANCE'S "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard"; "Mary, Mary," by JAMES STEPHENS; "Ann Veronica," by H. G. WELLS, and "A Hazard of New Fortunes," by W. D. HOWELLS. If it is the aim of the editors of the Library to publish the typical as well as the best work of modern writers, these selections are in every way admirable. In "Ann Veronica," for instance, the famous "Woman's Movement" novel of eight years ago, the reader has Mr. WELLS, with all his faults as a propagandist, at his best, perhaps, as a delineator of essentially twentieth century character and conditions. Not many will remember, possibly, the "Mary, Mary" that was published six years ago in The Irish Review. STEPHENS, one of the editors of that ill-fated periodical, was known as a writer of fugitive poems and studies. This "simplest of stories," as Mr. COLUM calls "Mary, Mary" in his introduction to the present edition, showed its author to be one of the leaders in the so-called literary renaissance of Ireland, and its inclusion in The Modern Library, as a typical example of that "movement," is well worth having. "A Hazard of New Fortunes," also, is a novel that presents Mr. HOWELLS, if not at his best, certainly in a work that is in every way characteristic of his aims and methods as a chronicler of contemporary American life. As Mr. HARVEY says in his introduction to the present edition of the volume: "We have the humor, the dialogue, the instinct into character, the dramatic instinct for the supreme moment, the style and the plot—the combination of many merits into a single effect which is the gift of HOWELLS, the power that makes 'A Hazard of New Fortunes' a work of art as well as a wonderful story." This is the first time this representative American novel has appeared in a cheap edition. If its publication here is indicative of the future plans of the editors of The Modern Library their enterprise deserves the hearty approval of all lovers of good literature.

THE increasing part taken by the United States in the great war continues to be a leading feature in THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. In the November number of this periodical our progress in mobilizing the country's military and industrial resources is described during the six months ending Oct. 18 in the following series of articles: "Work of the War Industries Board," "All Railroads United in One System," "Progress in Solving the Shipping Problem," "Exports Under a Drastic System of Control," "The Trading with the Enemy Act," "The Press Under Post Office Censorship," "Food Administration at Work," "America's Military Progress During the Month," and "Financing America's War Needs." The revelations that have been made during the last month of German plots in this country furnish material for another series of articles, while a third series is devoted to the German Peace Propaganda. Besides these, there are comprehensive accounts of what has been accomplished in Flanders; "The Month's Developments in Russia"; "Latin America and the War"; "Germany's Waning Man Power"; "How Greece Prolonged the War"; "How Turkey Joined the Germans"; "Joffre and Hindenburg: Their Methods," by GABRIEL HANOTAUX; "How Lorraine Was Saved in 1914," by MAURICE BARRES; "The Attempted Restoration of the Manchus," by W. REGINALD WHEELER.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 31
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

SYLVANDER AND CLARINDA. Edited by Amelia Josephine Burr. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
The love letters of Robert Burns and Agnes M'Lehose.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CALIFORNIA PIONEER. By Carlisle S. Abbott. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.25.
Written after the author had passed his 88th birthday.

HORACE AND HIS AGE. By J. F. D'Alton. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
A study in historical background.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NEW YORK SURGEON. By Arpad G. Gerster. 8vo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $3.50.
Dr. Gerster reached this country from his native Switzerland in 1878.

ROGER WILLIAMS. By May Emery Hall. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.
A popular biography.

LIFE, ART, AND LETTERS OF GEORGE INNESS. By George Inness, Jr. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $4.
Authorized biography, with an introduction by Elliot Daingerfield.

THE LIFE OF JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN. By William M. Meigs. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. Two volumes. $10.
The author has written biographies of T. H. Benton, C. J. Ingersoll, and others.

BURROWS OF MICHIGAN AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. By William Dana Orcutt. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $6.
Senator Burrows was in Congress from 1872 to 1911. The present biography gives a history of the Republican Party from its beginning in 1856 to the present day.

Poetry and Drama

ACROSS THE YEARS. By Charles Ernest Bennett. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.
Collection of translations from the Latin poets. The author is professor of Latin at Amherst College.

THE POEMS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Edited by Killis Campbell. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.50.
Includes all the poems collected either by Poe or his executor, R. W. Griswold.

IN STRATFORD AND THE PLAYS. By Horace Spencer Fiske. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.
A series of sonnets on Shakespeare.

SONGS OF SENTIMENT. By Ida Caroline Harrell Horne. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.25.
Collection of short poems.

HOW JOY WAS FOUND. By Isabel W. Hutchinson. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
A "fantasy" in five acts.

THE RETURN OF ODYSSEUS. By Marion Mills Miller. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.
A poetic drama.

FIRST OFFERING: SONNETS AND LYRICS. By Samuel Roth. 8vo. New York: The Lyric Publishing Company. $1.25.
Collection of short poems.

THE STAR FIELDS AND OTHER POEMS. By Willoughby Weaving. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
Collection of poems, many of them of the war, with an introduction by Robert Bridges.

Essays

UTOPIA OF USURERS. By G. K. Chesterton. 12mo. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.25.
Short essays on sociological matters.

THE DYNAMIC OF MANHOOD. By Luther H. Gulick. 12mo. New York. George H. Doran Company. $1.
A "manual of spiritual comradeship."

HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.
A study of efficiency.

MAKING THE GRADE. By C. V. Mosby. 12mo. St. Louis: The Highland Press. $1.
Essays on health, endurance, imagination, &c.

War Books

THE SANDS OF FATE. By Sir Thomas Barclay. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.
"A Phantasy," or dramatized study of an imperial conscience.

GRENADE FIGHTING. By Lieutenant G. Dyson. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 80 cents.
Describes the training and tactics of grenadiers.

SCOUT, RED CROSS AND ARMY DOGS. By Theo. F. Jager. 12mo. Rochester, N. Y.: Arrow Printing Company. $1.25.
Historical sketch of dogs in the war.

GEOGRAPHICAL MANUAL AND NEW ATLAS. By Emil O. Sylvester Mawson. Folio. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.50.
Among a number of special features, contains maps of all the battle fronts.

THE VOICE OF BELGIUM. By Cardinal Mercier. 12mo. London: Burns & Oates.
The war utterances of Cardinal Mercier.

AMERICA'S BLACK AND WHITE BOOK. By W. A. Rogers. 8vo. New York: Cupples & Leon Company. $1.
A collection of 100 war cartoons.

THE WORLD PERIL. By Members of the Faculty of Princeton University. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.
A study of America's interest in the war.

Fiction

THREE'S A CROWD. By William Caine. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.
"An Anglo-American comedy."

THE AMERICAN CAVALRYMAN. By Henry F. Downing. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.
A Liberian romance.

APRON-STRINGS. By Eleanor Gates. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.35.
A story "for all mothers who have daughters."

THE MASQUE OF DEATH. By John R. Larus. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.
A story of the Terror.

THE SENSE OF THE PAST. By Henry James. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
An unfinished novel. Contains the author's notes.

THE IVORY TOWER. By Henry James. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
An unfinished novel designed to consist of ten books.

CHARRED WOOD. By "Myles Muredach." 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Company. $1.25.
A mystery story.

SENTIMENT. By Vincent O'Sullivan. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $1.50.
A story of today in England.

AN AMERICAN IN THE MAKING. By M. E. Ravage. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.
The life story of an immigrant.

MARIAUDUKE. By F. A. Steel. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.40.
A story of Scotland before the war.

Science

EVERYMAN'S CHEMISTRY. By Ellwood Hendrick. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.
The chemist's point of view and his recent work told for the layman.

ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By Richard Swann Lull. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.
A textbook.

Philosophy and Religion

THE MYSTERY OF CHARACTER. By Herbert Parrish. 12mo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.
A study of the character of Christ.

VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE TRINITY. By John Bradwell Mackharg. 12mo. Coopers-town, N. Y.: The Arthur H. Crist Publishing Company.
A historical survey

DO WE NEED A NEW IDEA OF GOD? By Edmund H. Reeman. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.
A study of old and new theological ideas.

THREE MEN OF JUDEA: John, Jesus, and Paul. By Henry S. Sitz. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.
The author states his aim to be to "break down the barrier between two great religions"—Judaism and Christianity.

SOME TURNING-POINTS IN CHURCH HISTORY. By Ambrose White Vernon. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 75 cents.
The Southworth Lecture for 1915.

Travel

ON THE HEADWATERS OF PEACE RIVER. By Parr Leland Haworth. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.
Narrative of a thousand-mile canoe trip to a little known range of the Canadian Rockies.

THE SECRETS OF POLAR TRAVEL. By Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.
A sort of handbook on arctic travel.

AMERICAN ADVENTURES. By Julian Street. Pictures by Wallace Morgan. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.
Gives experiences during a ramble through the South.

New Editions and Translations

THE TRUST PROBLEM. By Jeremiah Whipple Jenks and Walter E. Clark. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.
Revised and enlarged edition.

THE BOY'S KING ARTHUR. Edited by Sidney Lanier. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
An illustrated holiday edition.

NEWS OF SPRING AND OTHER NATURE STUDIES. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
An illustrated holiday edition.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON. By William Morris. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.
An illustrated holiday edition.

THE SOUNDS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH. By Walter Ripman. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.
A new edition, rewritten with many additions.

ANALYZING CHARACTER. By Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. 8vo. New York: Henry Alden.
A new edition.

OLD ROADS FROM THE HEART OF NEW YORK. By Comstock. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
A new edition of this illustrated account of journeys within thirty miles around the Battery.

MOUFFLOU AND OTHER STORIES. By Louise de la Ramee. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 60 cents.
Holiday edition of these three stories for children by Ouida.

HANDBOOK OF MILITARY SIGNALING. By Howard A. Giddings. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.
A revised edition.

WHERE TO SELL MANUSCRIPTS. By W. L. Gordon. 12mo. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Standard Publishing Company. $1.
A revised edition.

PATRIOTIC ESSAYS. By Elroy Headley. 12mo. Newark, N. J.: Elroy Headley.
Third edition.

A BOOK OF PRAYERS. By Samuel McComb. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
A revised and enlarged edition.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT IN THE QUARTERS. By Irwin Russell. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.
A new holiday edition of this collection of negro dialect poems.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Ida M. Tarbell. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $5.
Contains a good deal of additional matter collected since the first edition of this biography appeared, seventeen years ago.

THE ORIGIN AND PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE. By Ludwig Noire. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.
Second edition revised and enlarged.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONFEDERATE STAFF OFFICER. By General G. Moxley Sorrel. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.
Second edition, with introduction by Senator John W. Daniel.

THE MODERN LIBRARY. 16mo. New York: Boni & Liveright Company. Eight volumes, 60 cents each.
Contains "Ann Veronica," by H. G. Wells; "A Hazard of New Fortunes," by W. D. Howells; "Turgenieff's Fiddle, and Other Stories," by Anton Chekhov; "Mary, Mary," by James Stephens;

(Continued on Page 454)

A DAY-BY-DAY PICTURE OF JAPAN

JAPAN DAY BY DAY, 1877-78-79, 1882-83. By Edward S. Morse. With 777 illustrations from sketches in the author's journal. Two volumes. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $8.

IN the preface to his "Japan Day by Day," Dr. Morse quotes an extract from a letter Hawthorne wrote to a friend about to cross the ocean, to the effect that, in traveling one should begin to write before the impression of novelty has worn off, and think nothing too trivial to set down, so it be in the smallest degree characteristic. By way of contrast, it is interesting to recall Stevenson's practice of allowing a considerable lapse of time to intervene between any of his journeyings and the attempt to chronicle them on very much the same principle as a painter half closes his eyes so that some salient unity may disengage itself from among the crowd of details, and what he sees may thus form itself into a whole. The example of divergence in method is of course not really valid, but it serves to suggest the respective weakness, from the standpoint of the average reader, of the narrative and the mere record of travel. As Stevenson pointed out, the process of incubation or allowing the memory to choose out what is truly memorable may be unreasonably prolonged, so that a great part of a journey may, like a bad daguerreotype, be entirely lost. On the other hand, in the presentation of a great wealth of material with little effort to classify it and weave it into a connected narrative made pertinent by formal reflection and deduction, the reader often fails to receive a memorable general impression.

As the title selected by Dr. Morse implies, he has published, with comparatively slight change in form, the notes from a daily journal kept during three visits to Japan. With the multitude of thumb-nail sketches which form an integral part of the record, the general effect is that of a casual illustrated lecture—undeniably vivid in spots, but often disconcertingly abrupt in its transitions from subject to subject, and not infrequently naive in its generalizations. There is, however, a great deal of interesting material relating to the older civilization of Japan and the dual life in the earlier years of the Meiji era. In 1877, the year of Dr. Morse's first visit—the year, by the way, of the Satsuma samurai rebellion—the modern spirit developed with the fall of the Shogunate in 1867 and the final abolition of feudalism in 1871 had not permeated the entire country, although the adoption and assimilation of the attributes and paraphernalia of Occidental civilization was sufficiently remarkable in the larger cities, like academic Tokio and commercial Osaka, "to cause one to envy those who only a few years before had seen the people when all the samurai wore the two swords, when every man wore the queue and every married woman blackened the teeth."

Dr. Morse had many unusual opportunities for studying both the old and the new. As Professor of Zoology at the Imperial University, Tokio, with the distinction of being the first to lecture in Japan on Darwinism or evolution, and with the prestige derived from his discovery of the prehistoric shell heaps at Omori, he was brought into close contact with many of the prominent figures in the intellectual activity of the nation. And when university duties did not require his presence in Tokio, he was generally away in the country, at small towns or fishing villages, often in remote regions, on scientific or pottery hunting expeditions, or collecting data for his book, "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings." A visit to the Hiroshima region on the Inland Sea was especially delightful for the glimpse it afforded of old Japan. In the village of Iwakuna, for instance, not a foreign notion or scrap was to be seen, and had the swords been worn Japan as it was in feudal times would have been exactly reproduced. "It was all there except the swords—manners, customs, courtesies, and all—and it was idyllic."

The author is never tired of mentally comparing the two civilizations in the light of the innate courtesy of the Japanese and the hoodlumism which was very generally regarded as the greatest menace to our country forty years ago. When we remember the apparent justification at that time for a feeling of hostility toward all foreigners in Japan, it does seem remarkable that he has nothing more unpleasant to record than one sullen look from an old peasant woman and one jostling on the street from a man who had had more sake than was good for him. As an instance of courtesy of the highest type, the following is well worth citing. One day, Dr. Morse and the Governor of Katsushiro stopped at an Onomura fisherman's hut, a rather poverty stricken place, and humbly asked for rice, whereupon the fisherman and his wife politely, and without a sign of being flustered, set about the task of getting them something to eat.

> There was no servile apology for the meagreness of the fare, though they realized the august presence of the Governor, and had never had an "outside barbarian" beneath their roof; yet with simple dignity they did what hospitality required. The manners of the Governor were simply exquisite; he ate the poor food with an apparent relish and returned bow for bow.

The indefatigable curiosity of the State of Maine "Injin-san" is apparent in the journal, no peculiarity being too slight to be sketched or noted. He tells, for instance, of getting out of a train at the sacrifice of his ticket in order to follow two Koreans and observe how they were treated by the Japanese, and of running after a jinrikisha to sketch a new style of dressing the hair. This diligence often met with a surprisingly full reward, as in the visit to the Buddhist temple in the Asakusa region, Tokio. It appears that an American missionary journal, reflecting on the curious objects one sees in the Japanese temple, had held up to derision a certain picture to be seen in this one—a vilely colored lithograph of the Pacific Mail steamer City of China. Dr. Morse could not believe the story, so on his first visit to the temple he especially searched for the picture, and found it among other souvenirs and emblems. On the glass at one side was an inscription in a few vertical lines—and this is a free translation:

> This vessel rescued five shipwrecked Japanese sailors and brought them back to their native land. To commemorate this kind act on the part of the foreigner the priest of this temple have secured this picture and placed it among its relics.

It is interesting to note the change in the point of view of the diarist with the widening of his knowledge of the Japanese. He is not sure whether our social ways, for instance, are really far better than theirs, even for the girls, and he concludes with the sentiment that as the Japanese are a much older civilized race it may be possible that their way of doing some things is really the better way. But the chief interest of the volumes lies in the sketches and notes which, to quote from the preface, would be similar to records made a thousand years ago. Beautifully bound, they are volumes to keep on one's library table, to read in at odd moments, and, finally, to lay away in one's bookcase with the comfortable feeling that their value will be enhanced with the passage of time.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION. Industrial, Economic, and Political. By Guy H. Scholefield. With an introduction by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE appositeness of this book's reappearance is attributable to the discriminating judgment with which Mr. Scholefield handles the practical aspects of the co-operative or socialistic principle indigenous to New Zealand. He has sought to emphasize the fact that every incident and every aspect of the legislation that has gained for the Dominion the title of the world's laboratory of economic experiments was, by intention and design, part and parcel of a great scheme of social reform. Although many of the laws now in force had, at the time of their inception, no apparent bearing on the original scheme, all were in their essence expressions of the humanitarian principles upon which the polity of this new country is firmly based and have become so closely interwoven in a fabric of expedients that they cannot now be abandoned without a severe setback to social conditions. A case in point is the present fiscal tariff which almost touches McKinleyism. Originally merely a circumstance in the general scheme, it has become necessary to the maintenance of the system of industrial arbitration.

It is said of New Zealanders that they do not know that their social experiments and fiscal protection are continuously enhancing the cost of living. In point of fact, Mr. Scholefield tells us, they do know it; but they are fully prepared to make sacrifices for a high standard of living and for the ideal of being the most self-contained country in the world. All classes in New Zealand are firm believers in the industrial arbitration law. In operation among a people who have passed through the selection of a most careful and rigid immigration policy, it has humanized industry to an unprecedented extent without apparently undermining the efficiency of the worker—has abolished sweating and the evils of child and female labor, stopped under-cutting, produced healthy competition, and practically eliminated the strike and the lockout from the consideration of business men. All classes, from their own points of view, are in favor of protection, feeling that it exists only for the sake of giving employment and is as essential a part of the national policy as arbitration and a closer settlement of the land. Even the farmers of this agricultural country have, year by year, inclined more frankly toward the protectionist view. "Though reiterating, as a plank of their platform, their belief that customs taxation should be for revenue purposes only, they have actually affirmed the principle of protection on farm products as against countries which adopt the same policy." Quite unconsciously, indeed, tariff protection has become the vital force in New Zealand's experimental legislation, which appears to constitute an advanced form of socialism.

A wealth of information on the social and industrial system is, from the standpoint of orderly development, very effectively presented by Mr. Scholefield. Aside from the summary of the more characteristic portions of legislation, the chapters on the wool kings, the frozen meat industry, and the Maori as an economic factor are in many respects the most interesting. However, no mere enumeration of chapter subjects can give an adequate idea of the carefully finished character of this survey, which rightly belongs in the category of books really deserving of a study by every one interested in economic questions.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 447)

main theme of reincarnation, and in general is of the thrilling stuff of which "best sellers" are made. Mr. Koerner's five illustrations are up to his usual meritorious standard.

THE SECOND FIDDLE

THE SECOND FIDDLE. By Phyllis Bottome. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

PHYLLIS BOTTOME'S new novel offers an admirable example of the combination of a conventional plot with entertaining dialogue and basically sound psychology to form a readable novel, written in a consistently pleasing style. It is a book which ought to be popular, for it is bright, pleasant, clever, and, in spite of its baldnesses and improbabilities of incident, the course of the story remains interesting.

Yet the plot itself is conventional to the point of obviousness. Sir Julian Verny, an explorer, courageous, stubborn, of a strong, not always admirable, but as yet unconquered, self-will, is engaged to Marian Young, beautiful, exquisite, charming, with a delicate aloofness which seems to be all that is lovely until sharp testing shows it to be mere selfish detachment from the generous things of life. Marian has a friend, Stella Waring, whose father is an Egyptologist, who scarcely knows he has a family, and whose mother's sentiments on the nonimportance of the material sufficiently destroy the possibility of making any sort of a real home. Stella, in consequence, is the financial and moral mainstay of the family, a quiet, hardworking girl, in whom continued self-denial has never destroyed the springs of deep and warm personal feeling. Stella, overworked and "put upon," has never become colorless. Instead, she has learned a vast and wise sympathy.

Given these characters, and the outbreak of the war, it is entirely plain to the reader that Julian is going to be badly wounded; that marriage to Marian will be impossible; that he is going to fall in love with Stella, and that, in spite of his disablement, they are going—after some hitches—to marry and live happily ever after. The reader's enjoyment of the story can be in no wise lessened by this résumé of the superficial elements of the plot, for no reader could avoid guessing them. But—and this is the point which must be emphasized—the reader's enjoyment of "The Second Fiddle" is really going to be marked. The incident is interesting enough; for the rest, it does not matter.

For, in the first place, the characters are interesting. They may or may not be probable. Stella herself, who is altogether lovable, does seem a bit too perfect to be true; but, on the other hand, the author wisely shows us Julian's weaknesses; and Julian's mother is a notable addition to the group. Stella's employer is sharply visualized and Stella's parents are amusing. Stella's sister, however, who plays a somewhat forced part as an obstacle to the fulfillment of Stella's romance, is an impossible person who is not interesting at all. But, on the whole, the characters do hold the reader's attention, the conversation is always clever. Miss Bottome's style, as readers of her earlier books know, has charm and sprightliness and leisure. It has, too, sympathy. But sympathy forms the whole subjective theme of the book.

For the human development of "The Second Fiddle" is based upon the sound, and often neglected, psychological fact that sympathy is not pity; that a man who is "down" for one reason or another may cry out to heaven in agony in the senseless added torture of thoughtless people's "effort to help"; that out of love and understanding—and out of nothing else in the world—do human beings raise their hurt comrades from pain and defeat to human brotherhood and sanity and triumph once more. That is the theme of "The Second Fiddle." And it is that that lifts the book from the conventionality of its incident and the mere pleasantness of its romance to a place among novels that are not only readable but worth reading. Stella remakes Julian's broken life, literally heals its brokenness; she cannot take away his physical crippling; she cures the maiming of his soul. She does it because she is a wise, kind, sympathetic woman, who knows what not to say and do, when wounds must not be touched, when they can be touched with healing. She does not pity Julian; she cares for him. And therein lies the fineness of her story.

THE MAN WHO KILLED

THE MAN WHO KILLED. By Claude Farrere. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

PERA, where the Orient apes European streets and shops and manners, * * * and across the Golden Horn, Stamboul, its minarets and domes rising like white bubbles over the grass-grown Turkish cemeteries. In this curious setting is enacted the little drama, whose principal characters are a French military attaché, an English "Director of the Ottoman Debt," his wife, his Scotch mistress, and a Secretary of the Russian Embassy. The cosmopolitan atmosphere of the Turkish capital permits the intimate relation of these seeming aliens to exist without challenge to its credibility. But the impressiveness of the story is created not so much by the plausibility of the situation as by a style which even translation does not destroy.

M. Farrère has written his narrative as though it were a group of notes from the journal of the attaché, the chief protagonist. He is a man of sensibilities, placed in the midst of the stir and gossip of diplomatic life, and happily free of the various by-ways of Constantinople's diverse inhabitants. He is observant not merely of social and diplomatic behavior, but of characters of Turks and Armenians, Germans and Russians, Jews and Greeks, as these move in their tangential circles.

His journal presents, then, both his fascinating personal adventure and his reaction to the apparently placid and actually fermenting life about him. And his own character is such that the exotic flavor which clings to this ancient city and the really lurid experiences in which he figures have a convincing rather than a melodramatic quality. This again is largely the merit of the author's manner of telling his story. It is developed gradually, and the central theme is well set in the multicolored web of life in European Turkey. Whether it has been carried over from the original French, or whether it is due to Miss Schuyler, the translator, the style has that clipped effect which is characteristic of translations from the Russian, and gives the same touch of terse realism. The title alone seems unfortunate, for it might be the caption for any cheap thriller, but the novel is the work of a clever technician and a well-informed teller of tales.

A PSYCHIC VIGIL

A PSYCHIC VIGIL IN THREE WATCHES. Edited by Filson Young. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.

"A Psychic Vigil in Three Watches" is an attractive title for a book, but the names selected to represent the characters are crude and jar upon one's finer sensibilities. These names are Tom, Dick, and Harry. Moreover, the things these three men say are entirely the usual things said in defense of occultism. To the amateur reader this book will perhaps prove useful, but to the scholar it offers little. To be sure, there may be nothing new under the sun, but a writer should not deliberately select the commonplace, thus eliminating all possible charm and strength. What is said in the book about spiritualism is worth reading, but it is almost exactly the same thing that one hears at a Sunday night "séance."

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 448)

23, had been married for eleven years to a man who had ill-treated and neglected her, and had at last deserted her altogether, leaving her with their three children to support. She was an attractive woman, as well as a brave one, and she had a reputation for both brilliance and beauty; but she was a little hard, sometimes a little pedantic, and disillusionment had had the by no means unusual result of making her cling all the more desperately to the hope of a relationship that should indeed be "ideal"; she was not the sort of woman who could make her own life complete. As for Burns, he was already worn and scarred by the self-indulgence that he had not the strength to withstand, and he was known as a Don Juan to all the good people of Edinburgh. Miss Burr's introduction shows more than mere research, however careful; it is enriched by both thought and sympathy. And we can do nothing better than quote it in presenting the book to the public:

> Here is a story on an old theme—"infinite passion and the pain of finite hearts that yearn." You may pity the people who enact it, you may despise them—you may laugh at them, and probably will, at the moments when they take themselves most seriously, for this is a crude draught of reality, not strained through the prejudices of an interpreter. It is for each reader to understand the man and the woman who spread more or less of their hearts on paper in the letters, as one conjectures about a similar happening among one's acquaintance. Did she have all of him that she cared to take considering the cost of more? Or was the old resident of Edinburgh right when he said, "* * * Puir old creature, she never till the moment of her death jaloused or doobted Robbie's love for her but, Sir, you ken he was just makin' a fule of her, as his letters amply show." Do they show it so amply? or do they show the man whose wooings usually strode so swift as heavy-footed toward one simple brutal goal, for once offering reverently the worship of his mind and spirit, while the body he had so pitifully squandered stands humbly aside, all but silent in its hopeless desire? Do not be discouraged by the grotesqueries of stilted language in Dick Swiveller's vein—remember that they are not puppets of a writer's imagination, weighted with verses and with adjectives for blood, but a real man and woman of the eighteenth century, creatures of high-running passion for all the pompous phrases of their time, who lived far more than they wrote. This strange, sudden love of theirs—was it mere fancy, or was it, for one of them at least, that rare apotheosis of sex which comes suddenly from the darkness upon human beings, wrestles with them as did the angel with Jacob, and leaves them transfigured or broken, but never unchanged? Decide for yourself, reader. I know what I believe—but I will not try to impose my opinion upon you.

Robert Burns and Agnes M'Lehose met at the home of a common acquaintance in the Winter of 1787. Their personal interest in each other was instantaneous, and their correspondence began almost at once—a correspondence full of stilted courtesies, the extravagances of the time. But their friendship ripened quickly, and the letters become simpler and more human. They discuss each other's characters, ambitions, achievements—always in the tone of warmest mutual praise. And poor Burns frets mightily at the circumstance that has not only tied his Clarinda to a worthless husband, but for lack of money makes it impossible to get a divorce. She reproves him often for his romantic ardor, and he continues to avow his eternal love in passionate phrase. But their romance remains on the plane where, from the first, Clarinda has insisted that it must be.

Burns's marriage to Jean Armour was not so well received by Clarinda as Sylvander had hoped. But the two became friends again—oddly enough, through Burns's kindness in extremis to another woman who had been his victim, as Agnes M'Lehose never was. It was Clarinda herself who eventually brought their romance to an end, evidently in the interests of safety and common sense. But it is disappointing to be told that long after Burns's death, when she was a "chirpy old lady," she showed his letters, gave away his autograph, and gained much pleasant notoriety from having been Clarinda to the Sylvander of Robert Burns!

IN A FLIVVER

AT THE FRONT IN A FLIVVER. By William Yorke Stevenson. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

A LITERAL, everyday account of the life of an ambulance driver at the French front, untainted by heroics and breezy with the wholesome humor of youth and high spirits, Mr. Stevenson's diary will take rank as one of the truest, most graphic, and most readable of the many war books that aim only at the recording of personal experience. The author was a young newspaper man in Philadelphia who went to France a year ago last March to join the American Ambulance Field Service. He stayed there until December, came home on furlough, and returned to the work again last Spring. His diary covers his experience from March to December, 1916, and was written at odd moments to send home to his family. It is evident that no thought of its ever appearing in print was in the writer's mind. For the off-hand, matter-of-fact jottings, often babbling with youthful spirits, are as different as can be from the usual style of description in literary full dress. He succeeded to the steering wheel of "Ambulance No. 10," which Leslie Buswell had driven and later had made famous in book form. To Mr. Stevenson throughout his diary it was his "flivver" and "tin Lizzie" as he drove it through the weeks of the great Somme push, back and forth in the midst of the awful fighting at Verdun, and at many other engagements.

One of the striking things about this day-to-day account is the wholesome fun with which these young fellows lighten their grim task. It reminds one of Lincoln finding relief from his all but unbearable burdens in jokes and humorous stories. These young men are continually playing jokes on one another, engaging in some bit of riotous fun that affords a safety valve for youthful spirits, passing on from one to another any humorous mischance that befalls one of them. The author chronicles all of it in his diary with the keenest enjoyment. But these rub elbows with items of ghastly aspect, with grim tragedies, with little stories of deepest pathos. His own service was in regions of the greatest danger, and his Section No. 1, the oldest of the American sections, has several times been cited for its distinguished service. Mr. Stevenson, since his diary was written, has been placed in command of this section, and has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

On almost every page one comes across some interesting little story, told so simply that it is like being set down for a moment one's self in the war zone. Here is one of the work of the sappers and miners: "A couple of days ago a French tunnel broke into a boche tunnel. Both were taken by surprise and simply withdrew and each blocked up his own tunnel. Then yesterday the boches thought they'd pull a stunt, so they opened up a small hole in the temporary walls, sneaked in, and nabbed two French miners, who were quietly sitting eating breakfast, and made them prisoners. The French got sore, and by way of retaliation today blew up the whole bloody business. So now both sides have to start digging all over again."

One can learn much about the actual facts of war from this modest, and naïve volume, and a great deal also about human nature, while it would be hard to find a more engaging book in all the stream of war literature.

WAR OF POSITIONS

THE WAR OF POSITIONS. By Lieut. Col. Paul Azan. Foreword by Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $1.25.

THE author of this little book is one of the group of officers sent over here by the French Government to assist in the training of officers for our new American Army. As Chief of the Military Mission which was sent to the Officers' Reserve training camp at Harvard, he worked there all Spring and Summer, arousing the greatest of enthusiasm among the hundreds of men who were in training under him in order to get the best preparation for the instruction they would presently have to give in the cantonments. The same principles of warfare which he expounded to his pupils there he has explained in this book, for he thinks that the most essential factor in the successful prosecution of the war will be the thorough training of the officers.

Some recent public remarks of Colonel Azan upon that question ought to have an illuminating and mollifying influence upon those insistent critics of this country's war preparations, who, led by Mr. Roosevelt, express much indignant disapproval because there is not an American army already on the firing line. Col. Azan says that to train an American soldier for efficient work at the front not less than three months should be taken, and unless his teacher is particularly good a year may be necessary. Colonel Azan was wounded three times in the course of his participation in the campaigns of the Marne, Yser, Somme, and Aisne, he has been "cited" three times, has received the Croix de Guerre, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

"Modern warfare," says Colonel Azan, "is dominated by two factors, the offensive power of artillery and the defensive power of field works." The resultant of these two forces, what the author calls "the curve of tactics," has determined the character of the present war and made it "the war of positions."

In part one the author considers the present war, its general characteristics, the different forms of warfare it has developed, the fronts, attrition, principles of offensive and defensive, the rôle of a high command in an offensive, the functions of the different arms of the service. The second part deals with "Positions," their organization, trench duties and relief, while the third and fourth parts develop the principles of attack on a position and defense of a position.

The book ought to be of the greatest value to all officers and non-coms of the new American armies and of their privates as well. In his capacity as director of officers' schools in France, Colonel Azan has trained a large part of the French officers up to and including the rank of major. He has, therefore, learned how to teach, and this book covers practically the same course of instruction which he gave to the men of the Reserve Officers' training camp at Harvard University and was found to be so important that at its close the War Department sent 550 reserve officers from other parts of the country for a month of training under him in preparation for their duties in the camps.

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THE Joint Committee of Literary Arts, of which Hamlin Garland is Chairman, will hold its annual exhibition of books of the year, together with a special exhibit of books written, printed, and bound in the cities of Latin America, in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, beginning next Wednesday and continuing through the month. A list of about 1,000 books of the year was sent by Mr. Garland to professors, editors, critics, and others interested in literature and having literary training with the request that they select from the list the works which they considered the best and most important. In this way 300 books were chosen, and these, together with autograph manuscript pages and pictures of authors will form the annual book exhibit. A series of four receptions, of which the first will open the exhibit on Nov. 7, will be held on Wednesday evenings throughout the month. At the first Mr. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, will preside, the subject for discussion will be "The Books of the Year," and Lord Northcliffe will be the principal speaker. On the evening of Nov. 14 Mr. Garland will preside, the subject for discussion will be "Can the Literary Publisher Survive?" and the speakers will include Irving Bacheller, Edward J. Wheeler, and others. On Nov. 21 Mr. J. T. Willing will preside, and the question will be debated, "Shall the Illustrator Illustrate the Author or the Magazine?" Nov. 28, "The Five Best Books and the Five Best Illustrations of the Year" will be discussed and voted upon. Tickets may be obtained from members of any of the seven societies which are affiliated in the Joint Committee of Literary Arts—the National Arts, the Authors' League, the MacDowell Club, the Pen and Brush Club, the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the Authors Club, and the Poetry Society.

After the exhibition is concluded in New York the exhibit will be taken on a tour of the country and shown in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Salt Lake City, Denver, and San Francisco.

Christopher Morley, whose "Parnassus on Wheels" is attracting a great deal of attention, is a young man in the latter half of his twenties, a graduate of Haverford College, and a Rhodes scholar from Maryland. Returning from Oxford in 1913, he was with Doubleday, Page & Co. for some time, and is now, he says, "one of the little group of willful men editing the Ladies' Home Journal." He has lately published also a book of verse, "Songs for a Little House."

Upton Sinclair's "King Coal" has just been published in an English edition and is appearing, or will shortly begin to appear, serially in Amsterdam, Stockholm, Copenhagen, in Norway, Italy and France, and also in half a dozen foreign language papers in the United States.

Francis Hobart Herrick's two-volume "Audubon the Naturalist," is ready for issue by the Appletons. The author, who is a member of the faculty of Western Reserve University, secured in France just before the war broke out valuable material throwing light on the parentage and the early youth of Audubon, and on the career of his father, which is here published for the first time. He has been collecting the material for and working upon the biography for ten years; and the new data he has collected make his work the first complete and authentic life of the famous naturalist. The two volumes are copiously and beautifully illustrated.

In the introduction to her new book of essays, "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," Amy Lowell says: "What sets the poets of today apart from those of the Victorian era is an entire difference of outlook. Ideas believed to be fundamental have disappeared and given place to others. And as poetry is the expression of the heart of man, so it reflects this change to its smallest particle."

"Democracy in the Making," by Frank P. Walsh and Dante Barton, announced for early publication by B. W. Huebsch, will be a consideration of the industrial situation in the United States, based in part upon the findings of the Industrial Relations Commission, of which Mr. Walsh was the Chairman.

David Cory, whose books for tiny tots, telling about the "Adventures of Puss in Boots, Jr.," have had much success, is a New York broker who discovered that he had a talent for entertaining children by practicing upon his own little ones and now finds recreation from strenuous hours in the Stock Exchange by writing out the stories he first tells to his children.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will bring out this month two books of especial wartime value. One will be "Rapid Training of Recruits," by H. V. Campbell, and the other "Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia," by Colonel Dion Williams, which will have many illustrations.

Grantland Rice, known as a writer upon sports, of short stories, and of verse, has collected his poems, and the volume will be published this week by the Appletons under the title "Songs of the Stalwart." He has been nominated by Irvin Cobb as the successor of James Whitcomb Riley.

Professor Edward A. Steiner, whose books on the immigrant in America have been widely read, has written a little story called "My Doctor Dog," which the Fleming H. Revell Company has just published. It is about a little terrier that, like himself, was born in the shadow of the Carpathian Mountains, and has, as well as its master, a message for the people of the New World.

Houghton Mifflin Company have ready for immediate issue a volume of poems by Frank Dempster Sherman, with a critical introduction by Clinton Scollard.

"The Heart of the Puritan," by Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, which the Macmillans are publishing, will be a collection of extracts from letters and other writings of the Puritans, ranging in theme from orders for clothes and directions for an Atlantic voyage to the soul searchings of Cotton Mather and the spiritual ecstacies of Mrs. Jonathan Edwards.

"The Sturdy Oak," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish next Thursday, is a composite novel of American politics written by an "all star" cast of authors, including the following well-known novelists: Samuel Merwin, Harry Leon Wilson, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Canfield, Kathleen Norris, Henry Kitchell Webster, Anne O'Hagin, Mary Heaton Vorse, Alice Duer Miller, Ethel Watts Mumford, Marjorie Benton Cooke, William Allen White, Mary Austin, and Leroy Scott. Mary Austin was responsible for the scenario and Elizabeth Jordan supervised the authors and the manuscript.

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How One Wise Mother Trains Her Children

Obedience—Truthfulness—Honesty—Courtesy—Cleanliness—Self-Control Sexual Purity—Honor—All are the Results of Habits Formed in Childhood

CHILDREN are not "naturally bad." Neither are they "naturally good." They are good or bad according to the habits they are allowed *by their parents* to form. If a child cries for what he wants—and you give it to him—you may expect him to cry *again* when he wants *anything*. If you tell a child to "stop"—and do not rightly enforce your order—you may depend on it that your future commands will not be taken seriously. The child realizes that *you do not really mean it!* Thus a child becomes self-willed, isobedient, untruthful, ungrateful, even vicious — through no fault of his own. The wrong method of *training* is responsible.

The wise mother realizes that true love does not lie in excusing her children for their faults—she realizes that *every bad habit her child acquires* may grow into a trait that may end—who knows where?

How one wise mother met a difficult situation is shown in the following story:

A small boy, aged eight, often made a slight sound of "clearing the throat." It was a little habit he had developed during an annoying cold, an involuntary reaction of the throat muscles and vocal cords.

"Ha-hem. Ha-hem."

"Why don't you stop that noise?" his mother asked one day.

"What noise do you mean, mother?" "Ha-hem," she mimicked. "That's the noise I mean. Why don't you stop it?"

"Oh, that. I don't know. Because I can't, I guess. I don't even know when I'm going to do it, so how can I stop?"

"Hold out your hand," his mother said. The boy did so, wonderingly.

"Now snap your fingers," she continued. "Snap them until I tell you to stop."

"Snap, snap, snap," [illegible]

gers; "snap, snap, snap—

"Stop!" and he stopped at once.

"What are you trying to do?" he asked. "Is it some kind of a game?"

"Yes," his mother answered. "It is a game you can play all by yourself—and win, if you want to."

"What is it? How do you play?"

"By making every part of your body do what you tell it to," she explained. "Your fingers stop snapping when you tell them to. You can move your head or not, just as you want to or your feet or your eyes. Can't you make your throat mind, too? Is that little throat of yours bigger than you are? Come now—tell me—who's the boss, you or your throat!"

"I am, you bet!" the boy answered, and checked another cough on the first syllable.

If the child is going to make a success of his life, he must early learn the values of self-control and determination. The world has no place for mental and moral laggards. Many parents, out of their intense love, make the mistake of giving the child too much indulgence, too much sympathy. No one ever really helps a child who does not teach him to conquer himself. Where will the "spoiled" child be when his parents are no more and he is face to face with the big issues of life?

Character Expressed in Action

Modern educators lay great stress upon the development of character by parents. "Your duty," writes Ray C. Beery, "is to teach your child to decide upon and determine to do the *right* thing. Volition is strong even in the baby. He is determined to have what he wants. Not by breaking his will but merely by directing it properly will he become strong from the beginning. *Aid your child in every possible way to make right decisions* and thus utilize his natural will power in the right direction."

"You see it's a hard game," his mother said. "You'll have to play your very best to win."

"I'll win, all right," the boy answered. "You'll see if I don't."

And within a surprisingly few days he had won.

In this correct method of treatment the mother did not scold the boy. She taught him. It was his own "I must" that won; not her "you must."

Significance of Little Things

The conquering of a little habit such as the involuntary clearing of the throat may seem an insignificant matter, but the same principle can be applied to more and more difficult conquests.

DO YOU KNOW HOW

to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?
to obtain cheerful obedience?
to correct mistakes of early training?
to win confidence of children?
to keep child from crying?
to develop initiative in child?
to teach personal courage and self-reliance?
to suppress temper in children without punishment?
to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?
to direct children discreetly in their amusements?
to teach honesty and truthfulness?
to treat child that runs away?
to cultivate cleanliness of speech and thought?
to break child of sucking thumb?
to prevent fickleness? Jealousy? Selfishness?
to develop imagination? Judgment? Discrimination?
to strengthen memory?
to interest child in right kind of reading?
to induce child willingly to go to bed at night and get up in the morning?
to correct wrong habits of thought?
to prevent and correct round shoulders and careless carriage?
to cultivate mental concentration?
to engender interest in work or study?
to teach value of money and its proper use?

to guide child's choice of companions?
to prevent worry in child?
to develop sense of responsibility?
to train child in neatness and order?
to prevent quarreling and fighting?
to deal with supersensitive child?
to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
to deal with boy who is a bully? A bragger?
to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
to encourage child to talk?
to replace disinclination for bathing with delight?
to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?
to overcome obstinacy?
to cure habit of coaxing?

These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered through this course.

Vital Suggestion

Mr. Beery has written an epoch-making work for parents. It is a complete course in *Practical Child Training* in four volumes, covering the physical, mental and moral development of the child. Nothing like it in the way of practical suggestion and help has ever before appeared, for he makes his advice and suggestions *vital* by showing how they have been applied to children of different ages and different temperament. In meeting your particular difficulty, all you have to do is to consult the index and see how that problem has been met by other parents. You will find not an academic discussion of the fault, but exactly what to do and say to bring the result you desire.

This valuable set of books is being sent for free examination to any parent interested, together with an invitation to membership in the Parents' Association, an organization of which Mr. Beery is the president.

Special Membership Privileges

Membership in the Parents' Association entitles you for one year to the following privileges in addition to the four-volume Course in *Practical Child Training:*

First: Unlimited free use of the Association's advisory service in the solution of perplexing problems in Child training.

Second: Mail service which will consist of Special Bulletins to be issued from time to time, containing the newest findings of the Association's Board of Experts, and relating the experiences in child training of other members of the Association, thus keeping each member informed as to the progress being made in this important and far-reaching work.

Third: Authoritative advice as to children's books, schools, camps, and all matters pertaining to educational methods.

Fourth: Unlimited free use of the Association's purchase Service Bureau, through which all educational books, whether school textbooks or books treating on the mental, physical, or moral development and training of children can be purchased. This service will be free, and members availing themselves of it will find by comparison of prices that they secure the benefit of publishers' trade discounts.

Free Examination Offer

Here is the offer the Association is making for a limited time: If you fill out and mail the application form printed below, or send a letter, without any money, the complete Course in *Practical Child Training* will be sent by return post on five days' approval. Examine it carefully and then, if you feel you can afford to be without it, send it back and you will owe nothing. If, on the other hand, you are as well pleased as the thousands of other fathers and mothers who are turning to it each day for guidance, send only $2 at the end of the five days and $2 a month for only four months. On receipt of the first payment you will be enrolled as a member of the Association, and will receive a certificate of membership.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them at least to look at this Course, which you may do, in accordance with this offer, without risking a cent. You must act promptly, however, as this offer will be withdrawn without further notice as soon as the rapidly filling quota of new members is attained.

APPLICATION FORM (No Money Required)

The Parents' Association, Inc.
Dept. 1811, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

You may send me, carrying charges prepaid, your complete four-volume Course in *Practical Child Training*, by Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A., for five days' trial. If it meets with my approval and I decide to become a member, I will send you $2 five days after delivery of the four-volume Course and $2 a month for four consecutive months in full payment for Membership and Course. If I do not care to subscribe, I will return the books within five days after their receipt. It is agreed that when I send the first payment you will at once send me a membership certificate, good for one year, and there are no additional dues or assessments whatever.

Name .....

Address .....

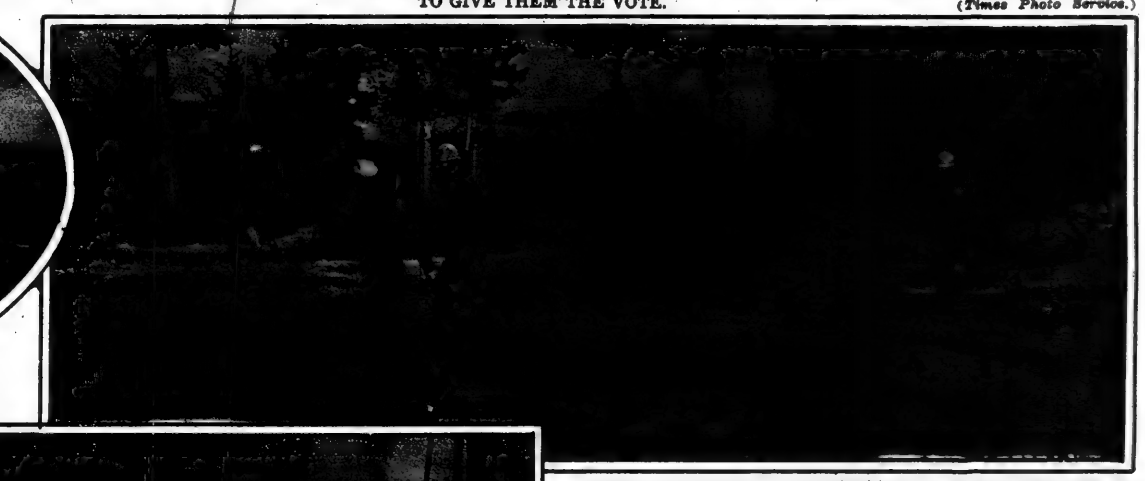
Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
November 4, 1917

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADERS BEARING IN THE PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE A WEEK AGO PLACARDS CONTAINING THE SIGNATURES OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 WOMEN OF NEW YORK STATE WHO ASK THE MEN OF THE STATE TO GIVE THEM THE VOTE. (*Times Photo Service.*)

THE CORSAIR, FORMERLY OWNED BY J. P. MORGAN, PATROLING THE SUBMARINE ZONE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SHIPS.
A British Dirigible, Also on the Lookout for Submarines, Can Be Seen in the Distance.



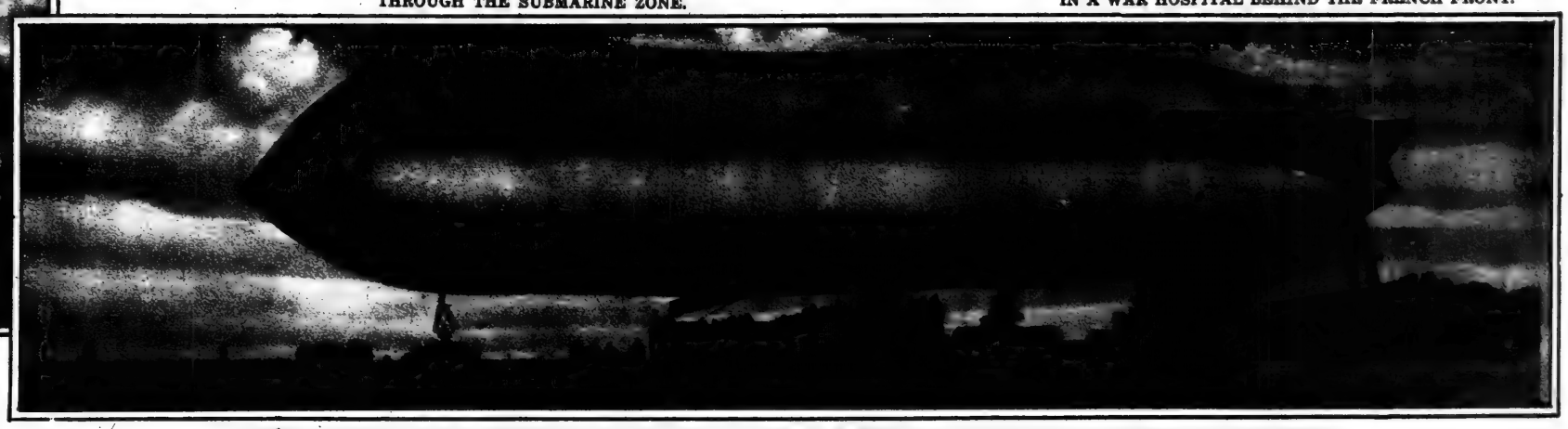
AMERICANS TRAINED IN THE OPERATION AND USE OF CAPTIVE BALLOONS IN WARFARE IN THE COLLEGIATE BALLOON SCHOOL, ROCKVILLE, CONN.
From These Balloons Run Telephone and Telegraph Wires to Artillery Posts Behind the Lines, Over Which the Range of Enemy Batteries Is Given to the Artillery Commanders.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BRITISH DIRIGIBLE GUARDING AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE RAID A WAR GAME TRENCH UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRENCH VETERANS.
(© *Committee on Public Information.*)

(© *International Film Service.*)

MME. RAYMOND POINCARE, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, VISITING THE WOUNDED IN A WAR HOSPITAL BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT.

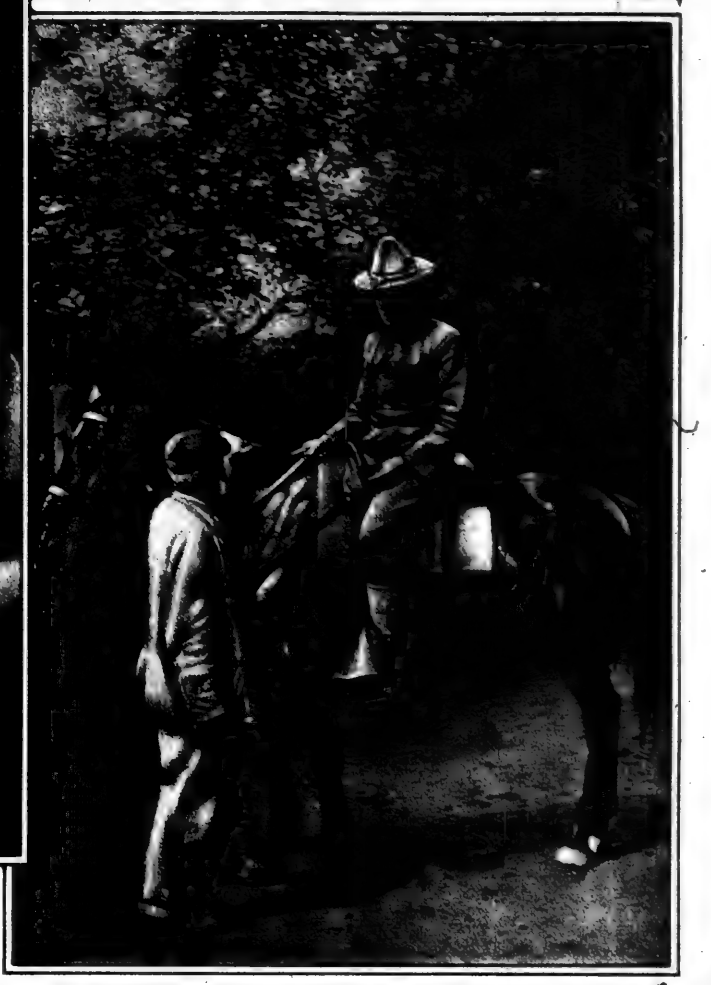


BRITISH COASTAL AIRSHIP RETURNING TO ITS HANGAR AFTER A PERIOD OF LOOKOUT DUTY FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

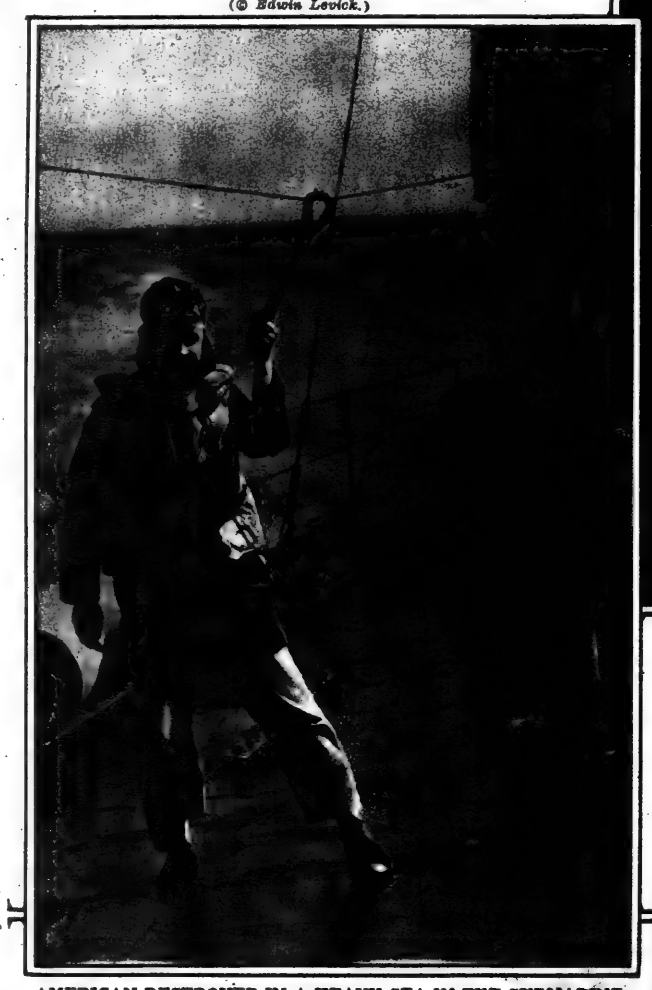
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE A WEEK AGO APPEAR ON PAGE FOUR

THE CAPRONI BIPLANE,
Which Recently Made the Non-Stop Flight from Newport News, Va., to Mineola, L. I., with Nine Passengers, Flying Over the Woolworth Building During the Liberty Loan Parade, Piloted by Captain Antonio Resnati, Who Pelted Broadway Below with Liberty Loan Appeals.
(© Edwin Levick.)

MRS. JOHN HUBERT WARD,
Daughter of the Late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid of New York, Who Has Become Vice President of the American Red Cross in London.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© E. O. Hoppe.)



GRAY-HAIRED FRENCHMAN HALTS AN AMERICAN TROOPER ON THE ROAD TO CHAT WITH HIM.
(Pictorial Press.)



AMERICAN DESTROYER IN A HEAVY SEA IN THE SUBMARINE ZONE.
A Life Line, Trolley Fashion, Has Been Stretched Along the Deck for Use of Men on Duty, Who Wear Life Jackets as an Additional Precaution.
(Committee on Public Information.)

DR. BERNARDINO MACHADO, PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, VISITING THE FRENCH FRONT, ACCOMPANIED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
(Gilliams Service.)

CAPTAIN MARQUESS GIULIO LAUREATI,
Of the Italian Air Service, Who Made the Recent Non-Stop Flight from Turin, Italy, to London, a Distance of 656 Miles, in 7 Hours, 22 Minutes and 30 Seconds.
(© E. O. Hoppe.)

FRENCH PEASANT CHILDREN,
In the Reconquered Section of France, Wearing Clothes Made for Them in New York and Supplied by the American Fund for French Wounded.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

M. JUSTIN GODART, FRENCH RED CROSS COMMISSIONER, ADDRESSING A GROUP OF AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS WHO WERE ABOUT TO TAKE UP THEIR DUTIES AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN PARIS.
(© International Film Service.)

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

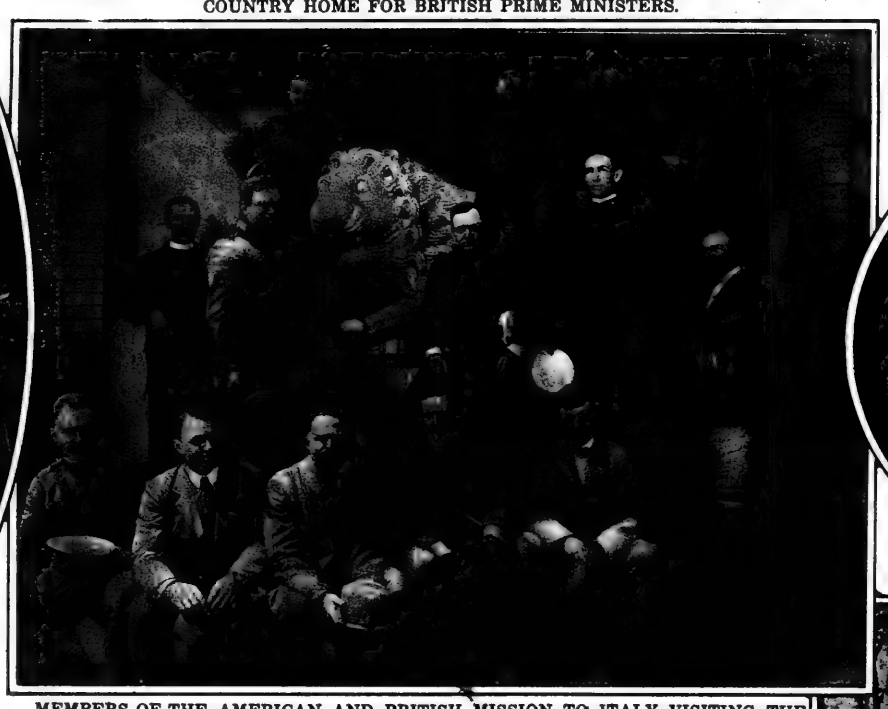
NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJOR WILLIAM FLYNN, REVIEWING THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY RESERVE OFFICERS' CORPS, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BRITISH "TOMMY," IN A TRENCH NEAR THE BELGIAN COAST, OBSERVING THE GERMAN LINES A FEW YARDS DISTANT BY MEANS OF A POCKET PERISCOPE EASILY ADJUSTED TO HIS BAYONET.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A GERMAN SHELL, DURING THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD, BRITISH WEST FRONT, BURSTING NEAR GERMAN PRISONERS WHO ARE HELPING THE BRITISH CARRY WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD. Stretcher Bearers and Soldiers Are Seen Dodging in Fear of Splinters and Shrapnel from the Exploding Shell.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CHEQUERS COURT IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ABOUT 40 MILES FROM LONDON, WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO GREAT BRITAIN IN PERPETUITY BY SIR ARTHUR LEE, M. P., AS A COUNTRY HOME FOR BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS.

MRS. J. THEUS MUNDS, FORMERLY MISS ELSIE WELSH SALTUS, NIECE OF MRS. JOSEPH CHANDLER SMITH.
(Charlotte Fairchild.)



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSION TO ITALY VISITING THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES AT AQUILEIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AT THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC, TWENTY-TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIESTE. Aquileia Was One of the Chief Commercial Emporiums of the Old Roman World, and Was Taken and Destroyed by Attila, Leader of the Huns, in A. D. 452.
(© International Film Service.)

BRITISH OBSERVATION BALLOON, SHOT DOWN DURING THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD, LODGES IN A TREETOP. THE MILITARY OBSERVER SAVING HIMSELF BY MEANS OF HIS PARACHUTE ROPES WHICH ENABLE HIM TO REACH ANOTHER TRUNCATED TREE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

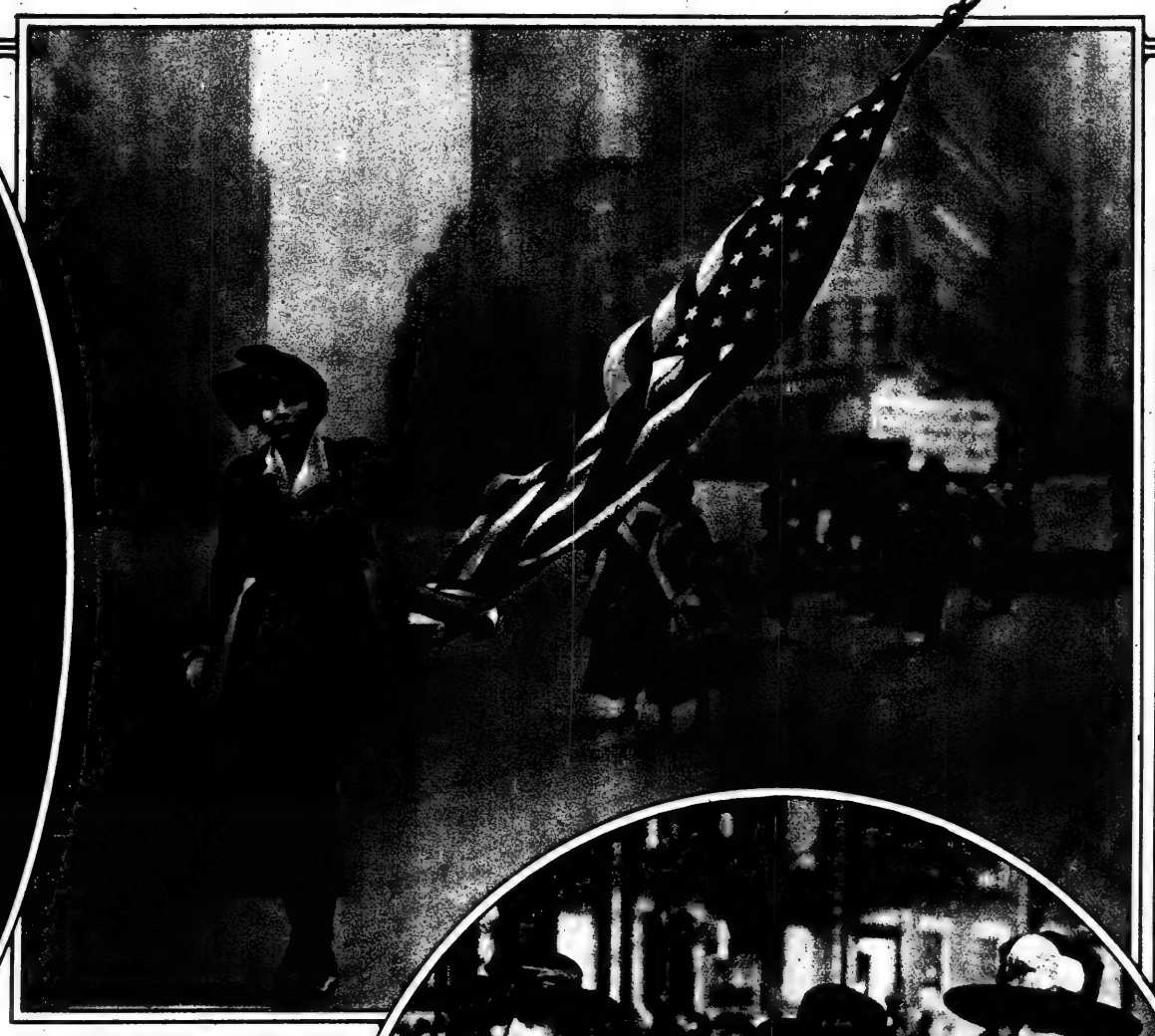
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, NEW FOOD ADMINISTRATOR OF NEW YORK CITY, AT HIS DESK.
(Times Photo Service.)

GERMAN PRISONERS MARCHING THROUGH YPRES, BRINGING BRITISH WOUNDED WITH THEM, FOLLOWING A RECENT COMBINED ATTACK ON THE GERMAN LINES BY BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, AND SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE BELL MEMORIAL RECENTLY UNVEILED AT BRANTFORD, CANADA, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, TO COMMEMORATE THE INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE THERE IN 1874 BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

CHILDREN OF THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY AND COMPANIONS ON THE BEACH AT SANTANDER, SPAIN.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Prince John, Prince Gonzales, and, Behind, the Prince of the Asturias, Spanish Crown Prince, Princess Beatrice, Prince James, and the Princess Maria Christiana.

MRS. KAMANKA KOMURA REPRESENTING THE SUFFRAGISTS OF JAPAN.
(Times Photo Service.)



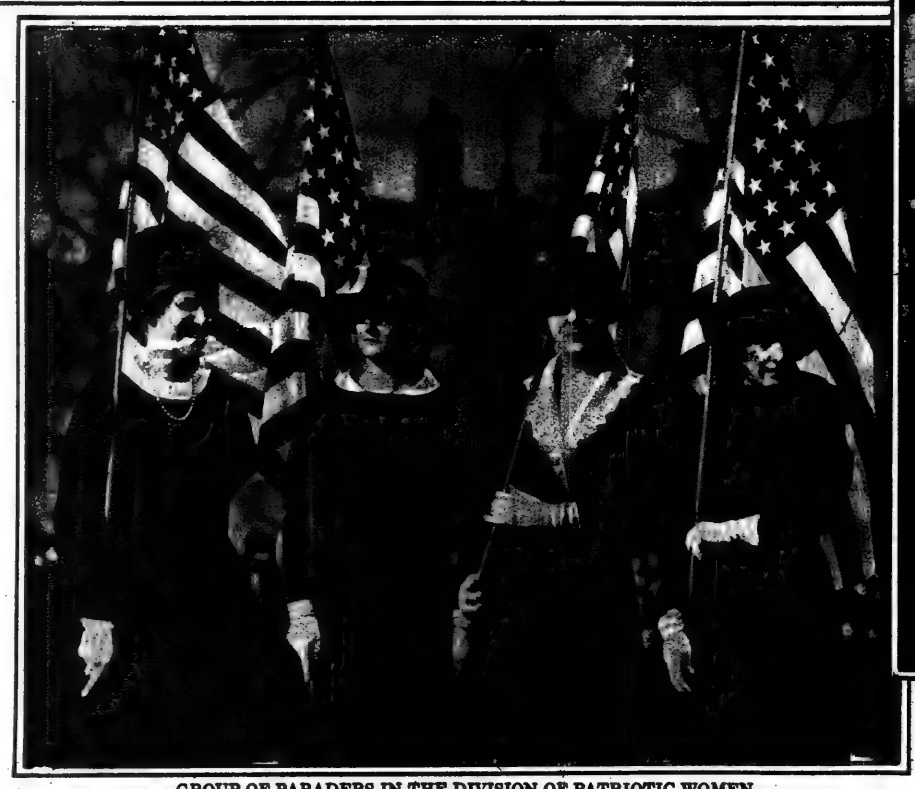
MISS NEYSA McMEIN, ARTIST, AT THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE BANNER DIVISIONS.
(Times Photo Service.)

MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER LEADING THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS ROSE CUMMINGS AND MRS. EDITH GRIFFITH REPRESENTING THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE PARTY IN THE PARADE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

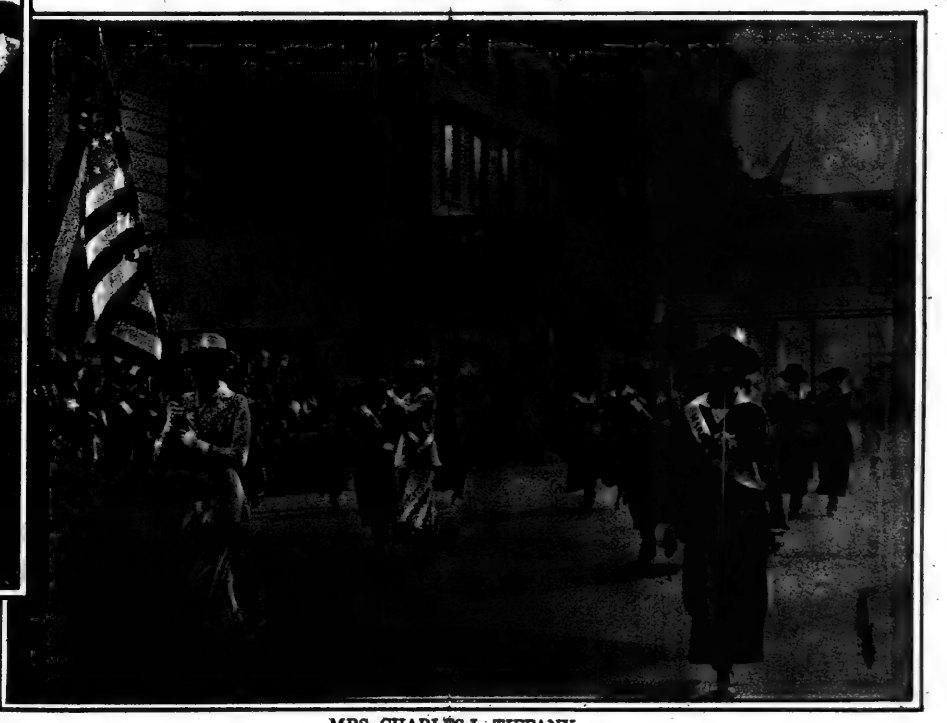
LEADERS OF THE STATE PARTY DELEGATION.
They are: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. John Blair.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

DR. ANNA SHAW AND MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, LEADING THE 20,000 WOMEN WHO MARCHED FOR SUFFRAGE ON FIFTH AVENUE A WEEK AGO YESTERDAY.
(Times Photo Service.)



GROUP OF PARADERS IN THE DIVISION OF PATRIOTIC WOMEN.
They are, left to right: Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, and Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox.
(© International Film Service.)

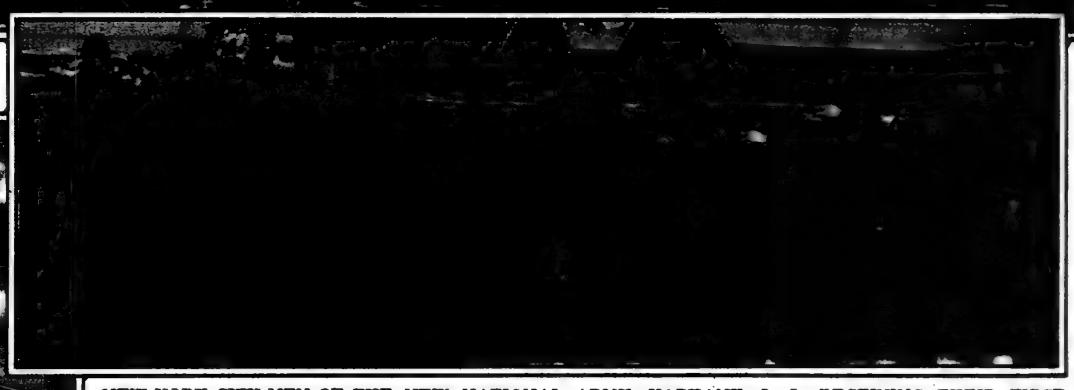
MISS MAY LADENBURG MARCHING WITH THE NEW YORK STATE DELEGATION.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY
Marching at the Head of the Parade Division Which Carried the Banners Quoting the Endorsements of Suffrage by President Wilson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Others.
(Times Photo Service.)

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AT ZALESCHIKY, GALICIAN FRONT, TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.
(© International Film Service.)

LITTLE ELLEN WILSON McADOO, Granddaughter of the President, Lifted Up by Her Mother, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, That She May Drop Her Nickel Into the Huge "Liberty Bell" in Washington for the Fund Raised by All the Children of Washington with Which to Buy Liberty Bonds for the Relief of the Fatherless Children of France.
(© Clinedinst, Underwood & Underwood.)



NEW YORK CITY MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY, YAPHANK, L. I., RECEIVING THEIR FIRST LESSON IN THE USE OF RIFLES.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

AMERICANS IN FRANCE REMOVING THEIR GAS MASKS AFTER HAVING HAD WAR GAMES IN WHICH GAS WAS USED BY THE ATTACKING PARTY.
(Committee on Public Information.)

AN ITALIAN TELEPHONE STATION ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MARINES CHARGING A TRENCH AT THE CANTONMENT AT QUANTICO, VA., ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, WHERE 8,000 MARINE RECRUITS ARE IN TRAINING.
As May Be Seen, the Edges of the Trench Are Protected by Wire Netting to Prevent the Enemy from Slipping Down Into It.

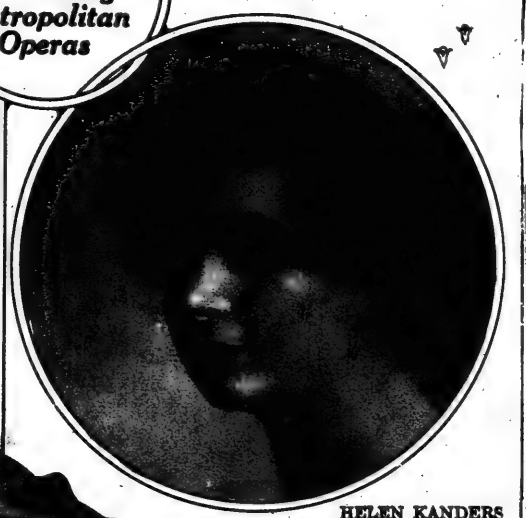
MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., PRACTICING BAYONET CHARGES ON AN EFFIGY OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

MARINES AT THE QUANTICO CANTONMENT PRACTICING WITH SMOKE BOMBS WHICH ARE TO BE EMPLOYED AGAINST THE TEUTONS IN TRENCH WARFARE.
(Photos by Public Ledger Photo Service.)

AN AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE AND FOUR OBSERVATION BALLOONS IN THE AIR AT ONE TIME AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING STATION "SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES."
(© International Film Service.)

CECIL ARDEN
(© Mishkin.)

American Sopranos in Coming Metropolitan Operas



HELEN KANDERS
(© Mishkin.)

MAY PETERSON
(© Ira L. Hill.)

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if you choose and rely on D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream to cleanse, improve and beautify your skin. The modern woman's social duties are many and enervating—their effect is seen in tired, drawn looks and lines of care about the face. Banish the tired look—efface the lurking lines with

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Give your skin once or twice a day a gentle, cleansing, revitalizing, beautifying rub with this perfect preparation, especially after a long tiresome day or late night hours in the social world. Beware the drooping skin! Beware the tiny lines! Save your skin, your complexion, your good looks by the timely use of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream.

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Send postal for free generous trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

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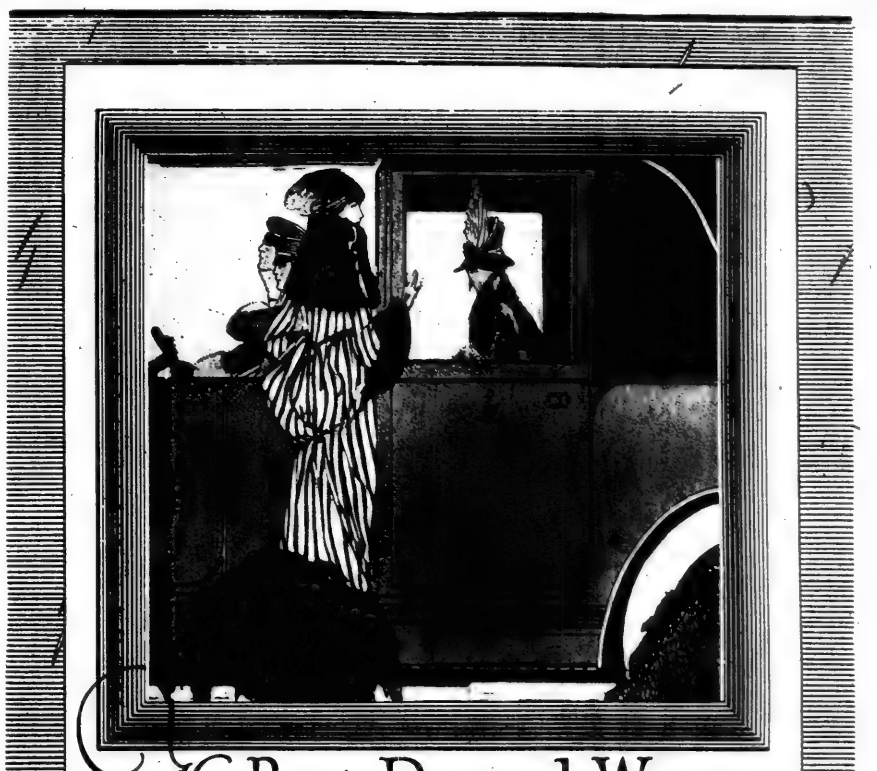

The Best Dressed Woman in New York

Not necessarily the most extravagantly gowned, but dressed with the most exquisite taste.

Her under-garments are selected with the same careful discrimination as her gowns, and she wears Kayser Italian Silk Underwear.

You, too, will like Kayser Italian Silk Underwear for its individuality. You will always find something new in Kayser Italian Silk, something original, something that will express your taste, like the new Kayser Opera Top silk "vest-bodice." (Pat. Jan. 30, 1917.)

Like thousands of other well-dressed women, you will find that Kayser Italian Silk Underwear is an economical investment, for Kayser silk outwears three or four ordinary garments.

Look for The Label

NEXT time you purchase silk underwear ask to see the Kayser Opera Top. This and other genuine Italian Silk Underwear is plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk." One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.

Kayser ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

POPULAR SPORT STOCKINGS

Light and medium weight Scotch wool sport stockings in white with attractive designs in latest colorings. Made on hand looms for Peck & Peck. Also in gray, heathers, and colored grounds with contrasting designs.
$5.00 a Pair

Plain ribbed sport stockings in gray and heather mixtures.
$3.50 a Pair

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Illustrated catalogue of hosiery, sweaters and scarfs will be sent upon request.

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Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A.
All sizes including 8½, 9, 9½, 10

There is an exact model for your particular foot in ShoeCraft shoes. We make them in un'ts of measurement to conform to the varying proportions of all narrow and long feet, and have trained "foot fitters" to fit you perfectly from our regular stock.

The young girl too large for children's footwear and too young for adults' footwear will find in ShoeCraft shoes her ideal in style, f t, and comfort. *All sizes marked in plain figures.*

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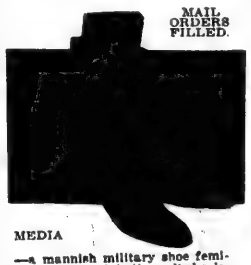

MEDIA

—a mannish military shoe feminized. One inch heel—welted sole. 831—Dark Brown Calfskin. $12
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Write for catalogue A4, measurement chart and booklet, "Fitting the Narrow Foot."
Charge accounts solicited.

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You

Old Gloucester

Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis PRESIDENT

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

Fishmen for Generations

You see, I *know* fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishermen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the *right* way, has been my life's job.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.

Such a *Good* Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown, some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Fall Mackerel, Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat, with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay *only for net weight. No heads and no tails.* Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

Send No Cash—Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing 10 fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, *all charges prepaid*, so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning. Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense. If you *are* pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $3.50, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, *everything* has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

Mail the coupon now with your business card, letterhead or reference.

Frank E. Davis Co.
291 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.
291 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail of Davis' Mackerel—to contain 10 fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people. I agree to remit $3.50 in ten days or return the fish.

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Street.....
City.....
State.....

Dr. Walter Has Something NEW!

The popularity of Dr. Walter's Rubber Reducing Garments has created the demand for one that can be worn with the thinnest of costumes without being seen.

Dainty White Invisible Double Rubber Garments

Made of Dr. Walter's reducing rubber facing the body and a dainty white rubber on the side toward the dress. Lightest on the market and invisible.

Double Rubber White Bust Reducer. Price $6.00

Double Rubber White Reducing Brassiere. Price $7

Dr. Walter's Medicated Seamless Rubber Garments Reduce Your Flesh by the Oldest and Most Reliable Method.

Cover Entire Body or Any Part

ABDOMEN AND HIP REDUCER.
(Shown on the left.)
This garment is remarkably effective for reducing the hips and abdomen.
Stock sizes $8.50
Made to Measure.. 12.00

CORSAGE.
(Shown on the Right.)
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset — reduces the waist, bust, hips and thighs.
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Neck and Chin Reducer 3.00

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This Smart Coat, No. 100
is fashioned of Bolivia Cloth, with deep cape collar of French Seal (seal dyed Coney). Coat is lined throughout, and may be had in colors of brown, taupe, Pekin, trench.

SPECIAL PRICE
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A sturdy walking boot of masculine line, made of deep rich brown calf with heavy welted sole. a $10 value.
$7

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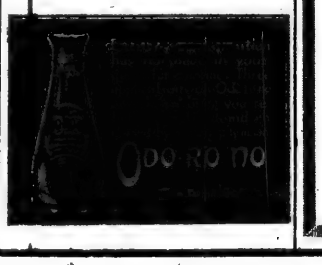
Sample Shoe Company
404-406 SIXTH AVE. N.Y. 21st-22nd



PLANTING at the foundation of a house with deciduous shrubs is the quickest and least expensive way. In this instance, the white flowering shrubs in the centre are Spiraea Van Houttei edged with Stephanandra. Next the road at the entrance is a large specimen of Japanese Barberry; at the left of the entrance is a group of Prostrate Privet bordering the road. All keep their foliage full and solid to the ground. Our large shrubs give results like this immediately. To keep such shrubs from becoming too large, it is best to cut the older branches off at the ground; this results in young, graceful shoots springing up from the base. If trimmed at the top only, they have a hard, unnatural surface and few flowers. Of course evergreens and rhododendrons give a richer effect, especially valuable in all-year-round residences, but they cost more. We put our knowledge and experience at your disposal and plan above all to give you the best results for the money you can afford to spend. The most important point of all is to plan wisely—and that means to plan now, for this is the very best time to start thinking and doing for the results you are dreaming of for next spring and summer. Phone or write us and we'll tell you why. We can really give you more for the same outlay if you consult with us now.

I. HICKS & SON
"Sixty Years of Knowing How"
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE at 38TH STREET NEW YORK

Introducing Smart New Modes
in
Women's Man-Type Silk Shirts
Very Attractively Priced

"Bontell" tailored shirts are designed with the accuracy, precision and finesse of the best custom made mannish shirts.

CALGARY—Of Habutai silk, tucked front, frill edge collar, panel and cuffs 9.00

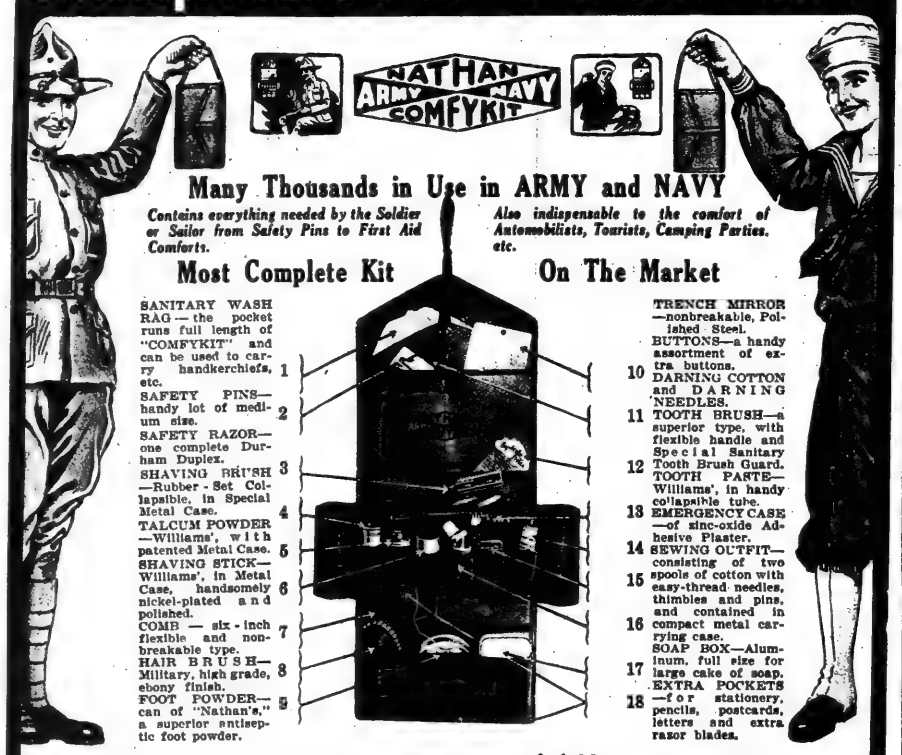
FENWICK—Of Crepe de Chine, tucked front, deep pointed collar, link cuffs.. 9.75

MATHES—Of satin with tucked front of Georgette crepe, collar and cuffs in same combination 10.50

EXETER—Of Habutai silk, round tucked bosom, collar may be worn low or as illustrated, with black moire stock..... 10.50

RACINE—Of Habutai silk, cross bar tucking on front and cuffs. Black moire stock.. 13.50

Keep HIM Fit With a "COMFYKIT"



Many Thousands in Use in ARMY and NAVY

Contains everything needed by the Soldier or Sailor from Safety Pins to First Aid Comforts.

Also indispensable to the comfort of Automobilists, Tourists, Camping Parties, etc.

Most Complete Kit

1 SANITARY WASH RAG — the pocket runs full length of "COMFYKIT" and can be used to carry handkerchiefs, etc.
2 SAFETY PINS—handy lot of medium size.
SAFETY RAZOR—one complete Durham Duplex.
3 SHAVING BRUSH—Rubber-Set Collapsible, in Special Metal Case.
4 TALCUM POWDER—Williams', with patented Metal Case.
5 SHAVING STICK—Williams', in Metal Case, handsomely nickel-plated and polished.
6 COMB — six-inch flexible and nonbreakable type.
7 HAIR BRUSH—Military, high grade, ebony finish.
8 FOOT POWDER—can of "Nathan's," a superior antiseptic foot powder.
9 TRENCH MIRROR—nonbreakable, Polished Steel.
10 BUTTONS—a handy assortment of extra buttons.
DARNING COTTON and DARNING NEEDLES.
11 TOOTH BRUSH—a superior type, with flexible handle and Special Sanitary
12 Tooth Brush Guard.
TOOTH PASTE—Williams', in handy collapsible tube.
13 EMERGENCY CASE—of zinc-oxide Adhesive Plaster.
14 SEWING OUTFIT—consisting of two
15 spools of cotton with easy-thread needles, thimbles and pins, and contained in
16 compact metal carrying case.
SOAP BOX—Aluminum, full size for large cake of soap.
17 EXTRA POCKETS—for stationery, pencils, postcards, letters and extra
18 razor blades.

On The Market

The Nathan "COMFYKIT" is made of a durable olive drab, two-ply auto cloth, and is guaranteed to stand the hardest and most racking wear.

Price Complete, $5.00
Size when opened 22½x9 inches.
Size when closed 9x5x2¾ inches.
Weight Complete 24 ounces.

The articles contained in the Nathan "COMFYKIT" are of the finest quality—the standard products of leading manufacturers.

The NATHAN Trade Mark is based on 16 years' experience in the Field of Fabric Accessories and is, therefore, a guarantee of highest quality. We will refund your money if the NATHAN "COMFYKIT" does not fulfill every claim made for it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Look for the "NATHAN" Trade Mark on All Genuine "COMFYKITS."

WE WILL SEND POSTPAID on Receipt of Price If Not at Your Dealer's.

Send for circular of NATHAN'S Soldiers and Sailors Money-Belt, ($1.50.) and NATHAN Leather Leggins, ($6 to $10,) and Spiral Puttees, ($4.75 to $7.)

NATHAN "Comfyknit" Mufflers, Standard Size, 10x68 inches, ($3.00,) and "Comfyknit" Wristlets, (50c.)

NATHAN NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. "E," 88 Reade St., New York City

CARLTON CHAISE LONGUE...

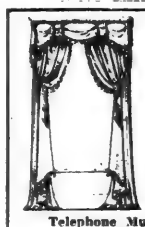
VERY inviting and "comfy" on a winter's evening is this luxurious lounging chair cushioned in rich-toned cretonne. It is but one of the many delightful pieces of Minnet Willow which give to a home an atmosphere of intimate coziness.

Hand-woven of finest imported willow. Minnet Furniture does not creak or discolor. Steadily rising in value, it will soon be unobtainable.

ORDER NOW for Christmas
Catalog on Request.

$32.50 COMPLETE

MINNET & CO.
Makers of High Grade Willow Furniture
LEXINGTON AVE. BET. 40th. & 41st. Sts. NEW YORK



Decorations And Furnishings For Your Apartment

The most logical, satisfactory and economical way to secure artistic, individual and homelike results.
By appointment only.

Telephone Murray Hill 483
HENRY W. LLOYD
Designer and Decorator
7 East 42d St., New York

DIX-MAKE

HOUSE DRESSES
Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms

For sale at leading department stores throughout the United States.
Uniform Catalog R sent on request.
HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO.
Dix Building New York

MATERNITY Apparel

So constructed that they expand as the condition requires (not a hook or eye needs changing), and so designed that they may be worn when the figure returns to normal.

No. 5419 (*as illustrated*) — A model which portrays refinement and gives the most desired graceful lines to the maternity figure. Made of fine quality serge, front panel and the belt embroidered with soutache, collar of white satin.

A wonderful model at a tempting price,

22.50

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres, Layettes.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St., N. Y.

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder

He Noticed

He noticed the fascinating fragrance; the pearly clearness of skin which was still fresh and attractive when they said "Good-night." He noticed the youthfulness that comes with looking one's best.

He noticed, and you will, the effect of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. The powder that adheres softly to the skin, imparting an exquisite lustre; that clings and lasts throughout an evening; that gives an elusive perfume to face and neck.

To the charming woman, Pompeian BEAUTY Powder is a necessary adjunct to her toilet, just as necessary as Pompeian NIGHT Cream, Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, or Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing). Begin now to use these Pompeian Beauty Aids, or if you know but one, add the others to your list of toilet necessities.

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder makes women exclaim: "At last I have found a powder that stays on the face!" Priced 50 cents the box; white, flesh, or brunette.

The Pompeian Mfg. Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Pompeian BLOOM

A rouge that lends a soft, natural coloring to the skin; a bloom that cannot be distinguished from nature's own. Do you know that a touch of color in the cheeks deepens the color of the eyes, making blue eyes bluer, and dark eyes darker? Thus Pompeian BLOOM not only brings the beauty of youth and health to the cheeks, but also beautifies the eyes. Light, dark, or medium (the popular shade). In a Vanity Box with French puff and mirror—50 cents.

The Fine Art

that has made the name of Stickley a magic word with lovers of good furniture, has been applied to the perfection of the DAYBED—and so now you may come to the Stickley Showrooms in the Craftsman Building and find the choicest as well as the largest collection of Daybeds in all America. They range from Craftsman and Colonial simplicity to decorative period designs, but all, regardless of style or price, share in the superb Stickley craftsmanship and the glowing Chromewald finish, and all alike embody the unique exclusive extension feature by which a single pull and a slight lift convert an exquisite day-couch into a luxurious, rigid double bed—the acme of comfort. To purchase a Daybed without first seeing this group would be exceedingly unwise. Delivery and terms made through your own dealer. If you cannot call, send for folder illustrating various designs.

STICKLEY ASSOCIATED CABINETMAKERS
SHOWROOMS AND GENERAL OFFICES: 396 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH ST. NEW YORK

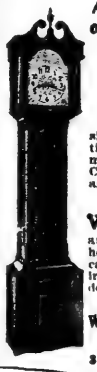
ELSA BARSALOUX

A shop devoted exclusively to yarns and original creations in hand-knitted garments. A complete stock of yarns in all colors, including gray and khaki knitting worsted, for Army and Navy garments.

Interior decorations by Elsie de Wolfe

400 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

An exact reproduction of a clock
MADE BY
SETH THOMAS
IN 1813
$125



This simple, stately design is an exact reproduction of a famous old clock made by the Seth Thomas Company over 100 years ago.

Westminster or Wittington Chimes

are rendered every quarter-hour. Mahogany or oak cases 7 ft. 8 in. high; 19 in. wide, 11 in. deep. Price, delivered, $125.

Write for Cat. HT.

WM. H. ENHAUS & SON
Agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co.
31 John St., N. Y. City

Strongly made of olive-drab, double-ply waterproof auto cloth, handsomely bound, snap button pockets, holds money, photographs and valuable papers.
PRICE $1.50.
(Along with handsome indestructible steel Trench Mirror, $2.00.)
At Dealers or Direct.
NATHAN NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. "E," 88 Reade St., N. Y.

BLURRED SNAP-SHOTS.
"All we have of him."
Be fair to your wife.
PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

The "BLISS" Reproducer

Will Improve Your Phonograph 100%

No matter what make. Does away with that unpleasant thin nasal tone produced by all mica sound boxes.

Doubles the life of your records by giving fuller volume with the lightest needles.

Plays all makes of records.

Price $6.00. Bring your best sound box and favorite records for comparison, or write for demonstration in your home.

Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc., 29 W. 34th St., New York City.

U-AR-DAS
The Exquisite Perfumed Bath Tablets
50 cents per box of twelve tablets
At best shops
FRANK M. PRINDLE & COMPANY
Sole Distributors
71 West 35th Street, New York

Send 10¢ for sample

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The biggest of all our wastes

How we waste most what we need most

Every day in the United States enough food is wasted to feed the entire population of France.

We waste $40,000,000 worth of eggs every year. They are broken through carelessness in shipping and packing We let $25,000,000 worth of potatoes rot every year. The refuse from the tables of Washington, D.C., with 355,000 inhabitants, is greater than the refuse of Paris with 2,900,000 inhabitants.

Yet, enormous as our food waste is, it is not our greatest waste.

TURNED DOWN—He just missed making a big sale because he lacked the ounce of energy to close it.

Wasting what we need most

We waste most what we need most—ENERGY.

Yet, we are not guilty of any one serious energy waste. Our energy does not escape from us in one rush like water breaking through a dam. Rather, it trickles out as water does through small leaks—a little at a time, but a tremendous total.

Fatigue the result of energy leaks

We have a certain amount of energy stored up in us. When our energy reservoir is full, we are vigorous, our faculties are alert, our health is good, we are capable of much hard work. But when little energy leaks drain this reservoir we lose our drive, we slow up mentally, we feel peevish and out of sorts—in short, we are worn out.

How often do we start in the day feeling fresh and full of energy, only to feel dull and worn out by four o'clock. The little energy leaks are to blame.

The price of fatigue—300,000 accidents a year

In American factories 500,000 preventable accidents occur every year. More than 300,000 of these industrial accidents are traceable directly to fatigue on the part of the workman.

He was just a bit too slow—and the girder crushed him. His hand was just a bit unsteady—and he caught it in the machinery. The workman is most fatigued just before the noon whistle and just before quitting time at night. And it is just at these two fatigue peaks that eighty per cent. of industrial accidents happen.

INJURED—He was a fraction of a second too slow. A mite of energy would have saved him.

The "pound of steak" we lack

Jack London wrote a story about the man who just missed winning a boxing championship because he had not eaten a "pound of steak." The little bit of extra energy that the pound of steak would have given him would have enabled him to land the knock-out blow.

That "pound of steak," that added *ounce of energy* is what most of us need.

Stop one small energy leak and we can make the sale, win the promotion, swing the big deal.

8,000 energy leaks a day

There is one form of energy leak we all can stop. We can stop pounding away our energy on hard pavements with hard leather heels.

8,000 times a day our leather-shod feet hit city streets or floors. Each shock jars a mite of energy from our system.

Take the strain off your spine

You can avoid this needless waste of energy.

You can avoid the constant jolts and jars that wear you out.

O'Sullivan's Heels will conserve the energy you now waste on hard pavements. These little shock absorbers take the strain off your spine. They help you fight fatigue by adding fresh vigor to your step instead of wasting energy with every step you take.

Remember, if you stop *one* energy leak, it will go far toward giving you the added force and drive you need. By wearing O'Sullivan's Heels you can stop 8,000 energy leaks every day.

"Sorry I can't promote you," the President says. "You get fagged out too easily. Jones gets the job because he has more energy."

The best heels for city wear

The heels best suited to modern hard pavements and floors are O'Sullivan's Heels.

Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.

Buy your new shoes O'Sullivanized. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with these heels already attached. Have O'Sullivan's put on all your shoes at once. Every day you delay putting them on you are wasting your most valuable asset—Energy.

In black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

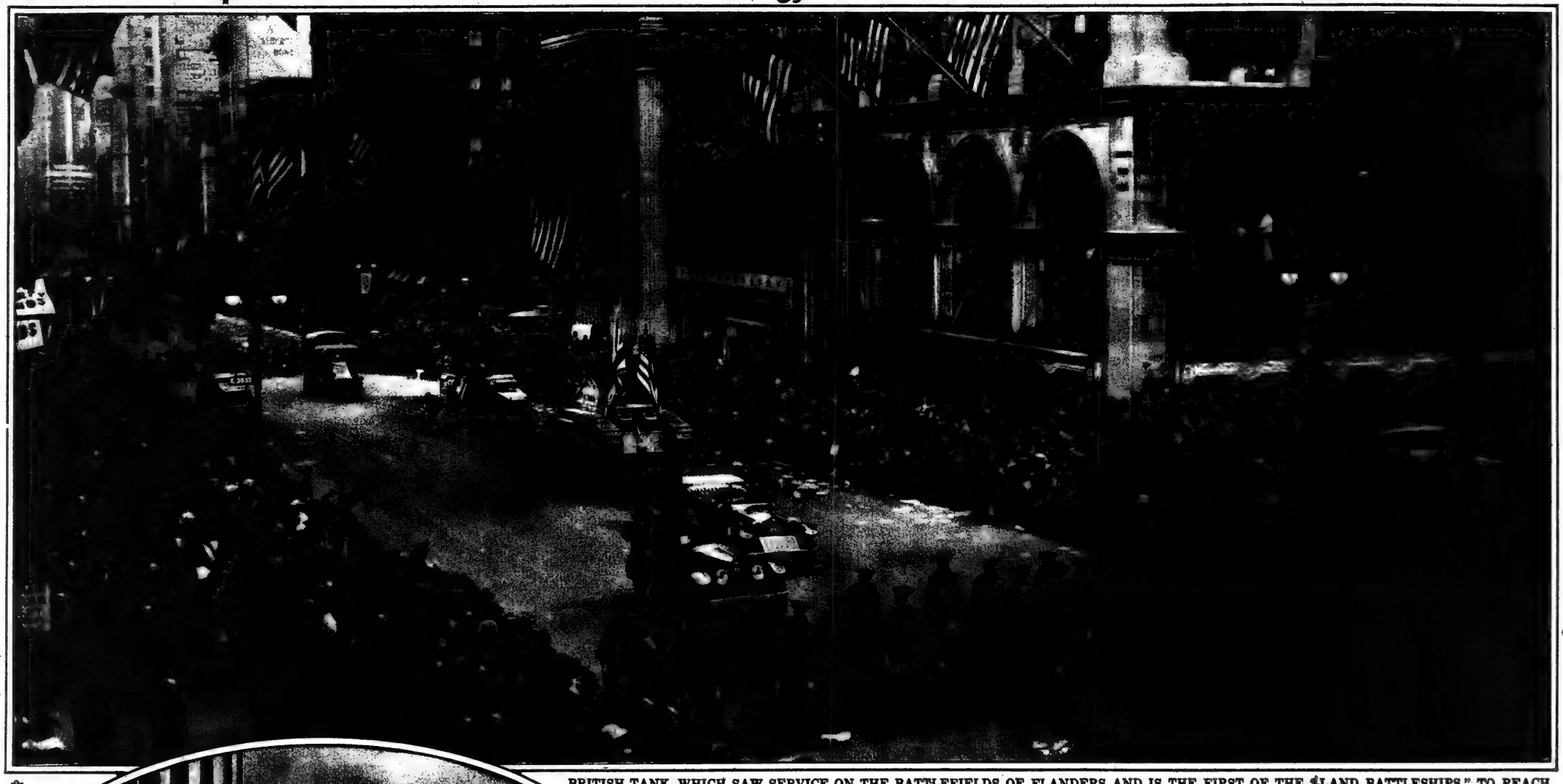
Your buoyant, vigorous walk shows you wear O'Sullivan's Heels — the energy savers.

© O'S. H. Co., 1917

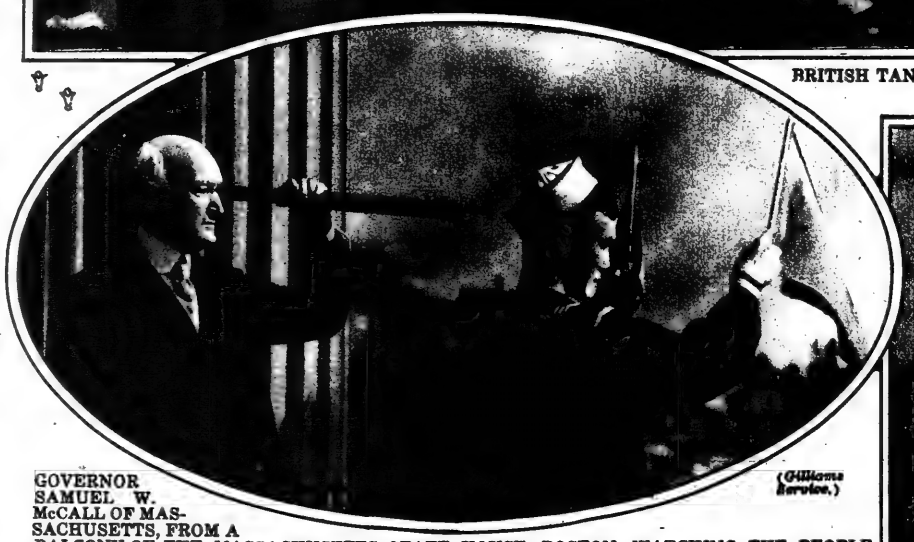
Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts: Part 6

The New York Times

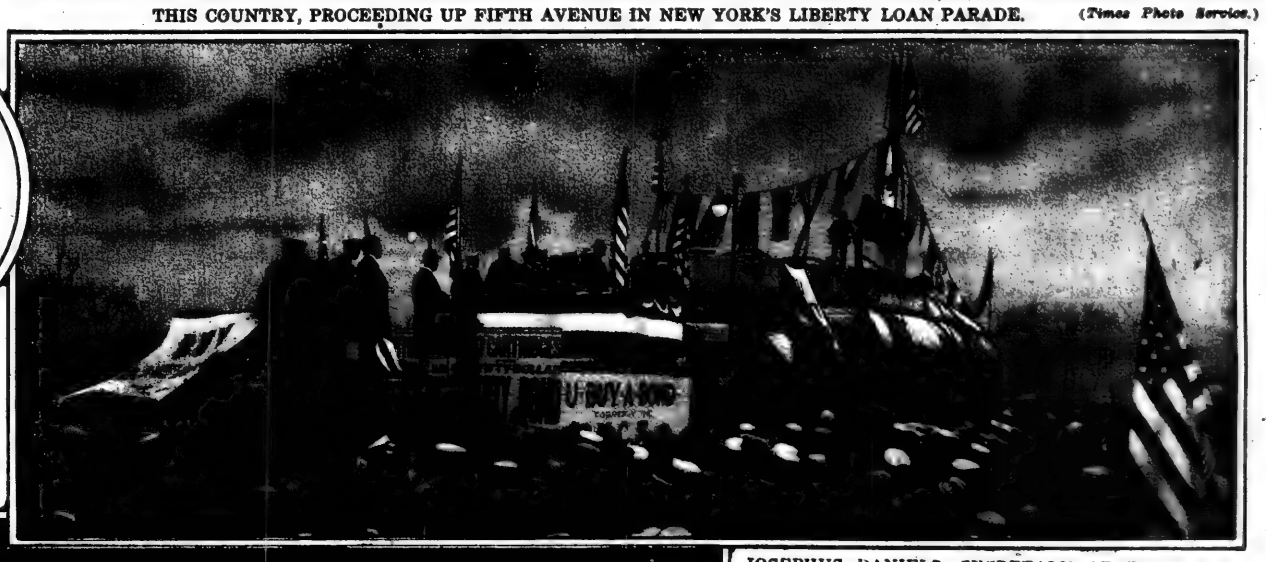
Sunday,
November 4, 1917



BRITISH TANK, WHICH SAW SERVICE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FLANDERS AND IS THE FIRST OF THE "LAND BATTLESHIPS" TO REACH THIS COUNTRY, PROCEEDING UP FIFTH AVENUE IN NEW YORK'S LIBERTY LOAN PARADE. (*Times Photo Service.*)

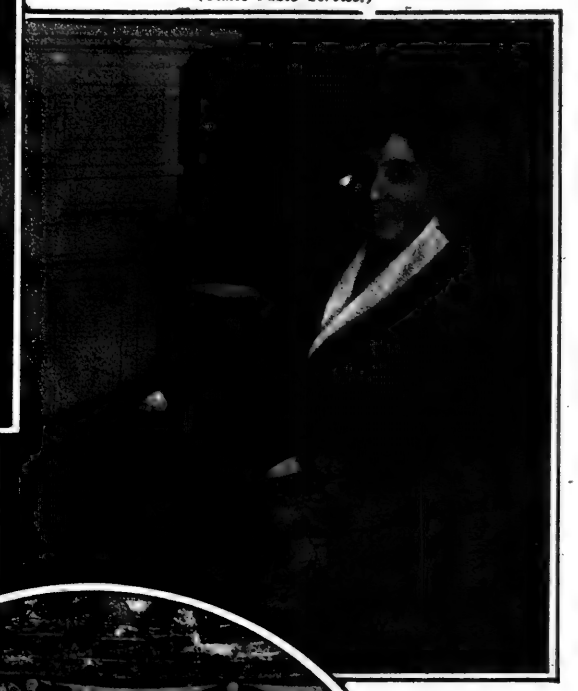


GOVERNOR SAMUEL W. McCALL OF MASSACHUSETTS, FROM A BALCONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, WATCHING THE PEOPLE IN TREMONT STREET, ACROSS THE BOSTON COMMON, TO WHOM AN AMERICAN SAILOR IS WIGWAGGING THE EXECUTIVE MESSAGE: "BUY A BOND." (*Williams Service.*)

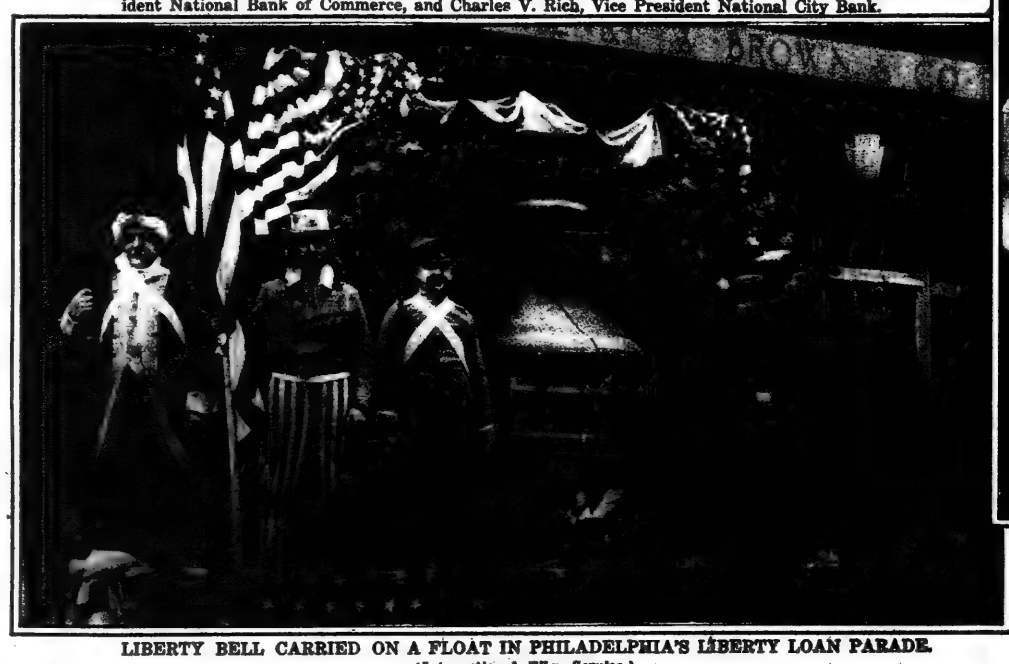


JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, SPEAKING AT THE RE-CHRISTENING CEREMONIES OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE C-5 WHEN THE NAME BECAME "U-BUY-A-BOND," WITH MRS. GUY EMERSON AS SPONSOR.
The British Tank Can Be Seen in the Left Foreground.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

GROUP OF NEW YORK BANKERS MARCHING UP FIFTH AVENUE IN THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN PARADE.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Walter E. Frew, President Corn Exchange Bank; A. H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, President Guaranty Trust Company; Seward Prosser, President Bankers Trust Company; Mortimer L. Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Allen Forbes, Harris, Forbes & Co.; J. P. Morgan, Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer; G. W. McGarrah, President Mechanics and Metals Bank; James N. Wallace, President Central Trust Company; William Woodward, President Hanover National Bank; James S. Alexander, President National Bank of Commerce, and Charles V. Rich, Vice President National City Bank.



(*Times Photo Service.*)



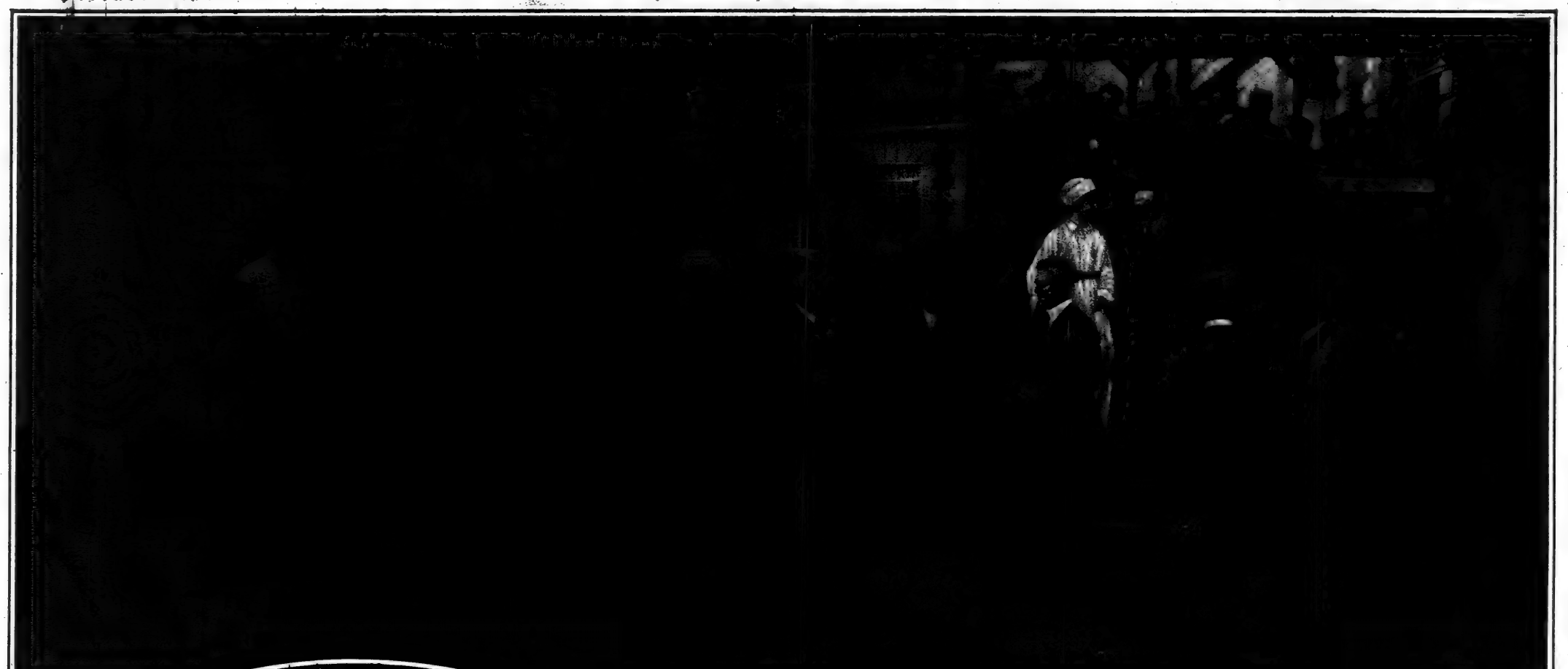
LIBERTY BELL CARRIED ON A FLOAT IN PHILADELPHIA'S LIBERTY LOAN PARADE.
(*International Film Service.*)

MISS ROBERTA MACADAMS,
Canadian Red Cross Nurse and Sister-in-Law of W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, Who Has Been Elected a Member of the Alberta Parliament for Edmonton. She Is Canada's Second Woman Legislator, and Ranks as a Lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. (© *K. O. Hoppe.*)

(*Pictorial Press.*)

MISS EDITH MARION BOURNE,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold Bourne, Whose Engagement to John Esten Bolling, Nephew of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Wife of the President, Has Been Announced.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

MILITARY COMMISSION FROM BRAZIL, WHICH A WEEK AGO JOINED THE ALLIES IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, VISITING THE RUINS OF A CHURCH BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT.

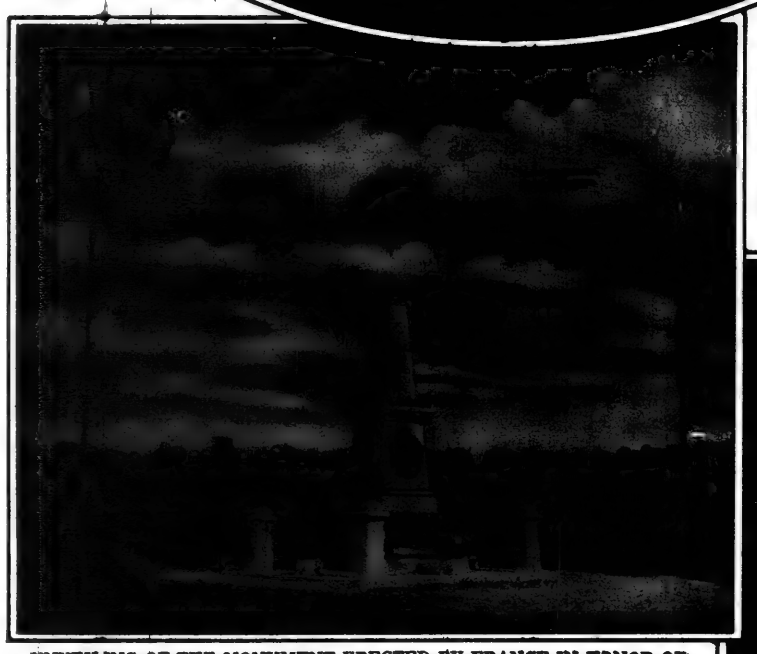


Mrs. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT OF NEW YORK AND M. JUSTIN GODART, FRENCH RED CROSS COMMISSIONER,
Leaving a Conference at the American War Hospital, Paris, Previously Supported by Mrs. Vanderbilt and Others Associated with Her, at Which It Was Decided to Turn the Hospital Over to the American Red Cross.
(© International Film Service.)

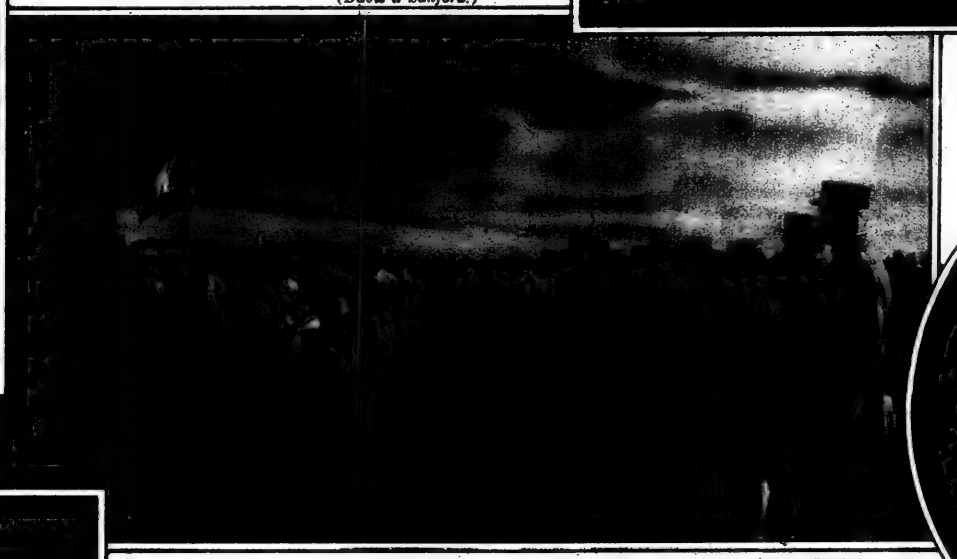
(Pictorial Press.)

STANDARDS OF EIGHTEEN REGIMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT VERDUN, WHICH HAVE WON RENOWN, ARE PRESENTED BEFORE KING ALBERT AND PRESIDENT POINCARE DURING THEIR RECENT REVIEW OF THE VERDUN DEFENDERS.

MARCHIONESS DE POLIGNAC, Formerly Mrs. Nina Floyd Crosby Eustis, Widow of James B. Eustis, Whose Wedding to the Former French Aviator, Sportsman, and Head of the Junior Branch of the de Polignac Family of France, Took Place in This City Ten Days Ago.
(Davis & Sanford.)



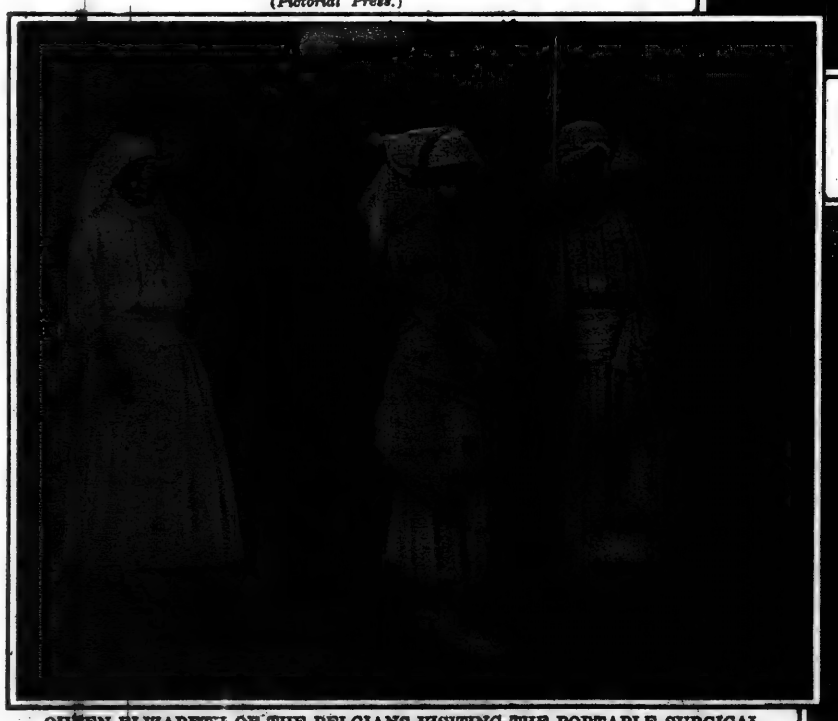
UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED BY FRANCE IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF PEGOUD, FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR.
An Airplane Encircled the Monument Throughout the Ceremonies.
(Pictorial Press.)



KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS DECORATING FRENCH SOLDIERS BEHIND THE LINES AT VERDUN.
Standing Just Behind Him Are President Poincare of the French Republic, and General Petain, French Commander in Chief.
(Pictorial Press.)

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, AND POPULARLY KNOWN AS "THE TIGER OF FRANCE," PASSING THROUGH A TRENCH ON "DEAD MAN'S HILL," BEFORE VERDUN.
(Pictorial Press.)

GRACE GEORGE IN "EVE'S DAUGHTER," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.
(White Studio.)



QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS VISITING THE PORTABLE SURGICAL HOSPITAL GIVEN TO THE FRENCH ARMY BY MRS. DOUGLAS BORDEN TURNER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. WILLIAM BORDEN OF NEW YORK.
Mrs. Turner Can Be Seen Standing Beside the Queen in the Central Foreground.
(Pictorial Press.)

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN FRANCE, REVIEWING THE FRENCH ARMY IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH IN FLANDERS.
General Haig Is Seen About to Bestow Decorations on French Soldiers to Whom the War Crosses and Medals Have Been Awarded.
(Pictorial Press.)

A Square Meal and a Clean Shave for *Your* Boy in Khaki

Uncle Sam's problem is to make his boys independent of the "chow" wagon for days at a time. On a hike or in No Man's Land, divorced from the source of supply, *your* boy must have a substantial emergency ration and the means to heat it.

—used in a Theroz patented burner, give him the quickest, most convenient and safest fuel known.

Theroz Fuel Cubes are about an inch square. By an absolutely new and patented process a liquid is converted into a solid cube (not a paste).

Theroz is the most efficient emergency fuel known, because at the scratch of a match you have the full, intense heat of the fuel. There is no waiting for anything to start.

Theroz is "Camouflage"

It burns absolutely without smoke, soot, or odor to betray the soldier's presence. Theroz is convenient because it cannot go liquid and spill, it cannot explode, it cannot be wasted since it is in units of a cube, and lastly, because it adds little weight to the soldier's kit.

Send *your* "*Teddy*" a Theroz Blue Flame Stove and at least one can of Theroz Cubes—he will bless you at least three times a day.

What Theroz Fuel Cubes Will Do for the Soldier:

Fry Small Steak or Fish.	Cook Cereal and Eggs.
Fry Potatoes.	Make Tea or Coffee.
Make Pancakes.	Fry Ham and Eggs.
Heat Can of Soup, Beans, etc.	Heat Shaving Water.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Theroz Blue Flame Stove FREE

With

One Full Size Can of 25 Theroz Fuel Cubes

Both for 35c

Regularly 60c

Theroz Blue Flame Stove, 25c — Handy Can of 25 Cubes, 35c

At your Grocery, Drug or Hardware Store, or write us giving your dealer's name

BASIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION 1270 Broadway New York City

Does Your Butter Taste Like Butter?

Or does it taste like onions, cheese, bananas, or any other of the score of things which may have been near it in your refrigerator?

Food flavors and food odors do not mix in a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

With the Bohn Syphon System of rapid air circulation, moisture cannot condense except in the ice chamber. It is moisture condensing on the food in an ordinary refrigerator that causes odors and flavors to mix and food to spoil. The air in a Bohn Syphon Refrigerator is so dry that you can strike a match on the inside wall of a food chamber. You can leave soda crackers in a Bohn indefinitely and take them out crisp and crumbly. Put your refrigerator to such tests and see what happens!

The wonderfully effective Bohn insulation, together with the Syphon System, holds the temperature down to an extremely low point, no matter what the outside conditions may be. The lining (except in the largest models) is a single piece of Porcelain Steel. You need not look further to find the reason for Bohn ice-economy.

Specially Priced

Model No. 43, (Illustrated above.) 39x23x50 inches. Hat price $71.45, is now specially priced at $60.50. Other models (Bohn, Sanitor and Ideal Refrigerators) at a wide range of special prices, from $16.50 up.

The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in practically every refrigerator and dining car in use in this country. There are a dozen reasons why you should select a Bohn. Call and let us tell you about them. If you cannot call, write for our handsome catalog.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO. of New York — 53 West 42nd Street

Telephone, Vanderbilt 1927.

She mixed every thing so carefully, just as the cook book said, and yet they were such horrid cakes!

Then she learned how other women do it. She just added water to Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour. Such fluffy, delicious cakes! He said he could eat two dozen!

Don't experiment — start his day right

TO your husband, breakfast is really the most important meal of the day.

Don't experiment, don't risk failures that disappoint him—you can so easily give him the breakfast that other men love—that will be his favorite breakfast, too. Surprise him tomorrow morning with a plate of steaming Aunt Jemima pancakes—the pancakes that, last year, made over 60 million breakfasts successful.

Watch him smile as he cuts the tender golden-brown cakes. Hear how he praises your cooking when he tastes the flavor that makes Aunt Jemima pancakes so universally preferred.

You could not get this flavor in any other way. You could not buy the same ingredients separately, for every one is especially selected, especially prepared. Even the milk is added. All you have to do is to add water and you have pancakes with such wonderful flavor that your husband will say: "Let's have them every morning!"

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes tomorrow morning. Have the joy of knowing that you have started his day right, that he leaves the table well satisfied, well pleased with the world—and with you.

© 1917 by Aunt Jemima Mills Company.

Underwear for Women

THE Correct Foundation for Good Dressing is Perfect-Fitting Underwear

Every Suit with this mark

LI FALCO

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is accurately cut and carefully tailored—that's why they fit. And yet they're moderate in cost. Your dealer has Li Falco Underwear or can get it for you easily. Li Falco is made in all weights, all sizes and all styles — Vests, Pants, Tights and Union Suits.

LITTLE FALLS MFG. CO., 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DINING ROOM
FURNITURE

Period Reproductions in an almost endless variety. With the best of cabinet work throughout, and very reasonably priced.

$240.50

This Queen Anne Dining Room Suite

Walnut or Mahogany

10 Pieces—China Cabinet, 60 in. Buffet, Serving Table, 48 in. Extension Table, 1 Arm and 5 Side Chairs.

(With 72 in. Buffet, $6 extra.)

ORIENTAL RUGS

A choice collection, beautiful colorings, in all sizes, at a considerable saving.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
CARPETS INC. RUGS
RETAIL WHOLESALE
39-41 WEST 23 D. ST.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY — AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary Come—Look!

109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

STROBEL FURNITURE

Location—Out of the high-rent district.
Furniture—Period designs, bedroom and dining room suites of the very highest grade.
Styles—The newest productions and handsomest effects.
Prices—*The lowest in the city for quality.*
Examine our beautiful stocks first!

Take 3d Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42d Street.

Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.

Established 1851

53-55 Elizabeth St (nr. Canal St.)
New York City
Phones: Franklin 734-735

Adam Suite 1025. Classic Furniture of Superior Quality

THE Lily of France is a beautiful corset, worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful.

$4.00 to $35.00 at Quality Stores

Handsome booklet of new Spring Styles sent on request.

Lily of France Corset Co., 302 Sixth Ave., between 18th & 19th Sts., New York

The INSTRUMENT *SUPREME*

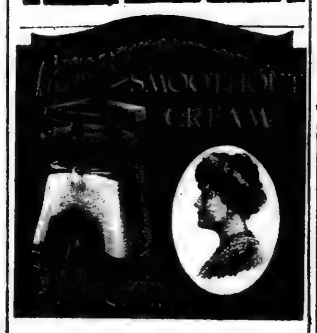
WHEN you see the Krakauer Small Grand Piano, its graceful lines and artistic case-work will immediately appeal to your sense of the beautiful. Yet this is but a secondary excellence of this perfect instrument. When you hear the

KRAKAUER SMALL GRAND PIANO

$700 *Terms of Payment Arranged.*

you will realize that its Tone—rich, full and sweet—is the feature that has made it the choice of critical musicians. We would be pleased to have you see and play it at our

Retail Showrooms 125 W. 42d St.



Send for my Book of Beauty Secrets—FREE
Lillian Russell, 3100F Broadway, N. Y.

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK

Florence Reed

whose wonderful acting has made a sensation, writes:

Crême Nerol

"is the best cream I have ever used."

So with Geraldine Farrar, Fremstad, Fornia, Tetrazzini, Hempel, Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Frances Starr, Billie Burke, Anita Stewart, Margot Kelly, Florence Nash, Mollie King, and many others; they know its costly and unusual ingredients are blended into a perfect skin beautifier, and that it has a distinctive merit all its own, because

It's Hand Made

Tubes, 50c.; jars, $1.00. NEROL SKIN FOOD—Tubes, $1.00; jars, $2.00. Get it or order it at the better Dept. stores.

Maker, 732 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Forrest D. Pullen

Knitting Yarns

Knit for our Soldier Boys

Good Shepherd & Columbia new Sweater Coats. Free demonstration. French Tapestries, Angora & Tapestry Yarns. Art Embroidery Materials. Decorative Art Linens

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399 Sixth Ave., 24-25 St., N. Y.

GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

Fashionable Footwear for Particular People.

Khaki Suede or Cloth, Havana Brown, All White Kid, Gray Suede.

Sizes from 1 to 9.

Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.

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Beautify Your Gray Hair—Use

The new French Preparation from the Far East

D'OREAL

composed of pulverized and imported Herbs. Invigorates the life and color of all shades of hair.

Price Postpaid $1.25.

B. PAUL, Hair Specialist
34 West 37th St. Tel. Greeley 790.

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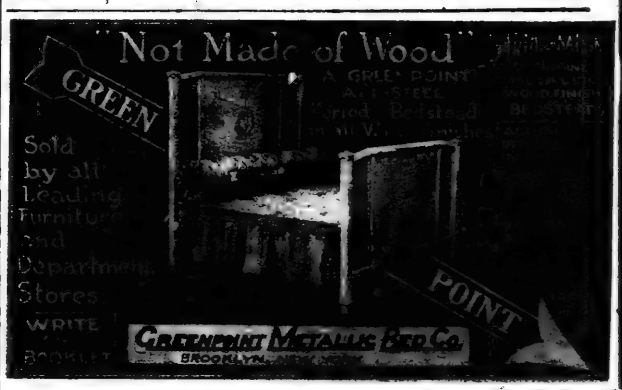
New York's exclusive and most unique Dressmaking establishment where simply WONDERS are wrought with your passe frocks.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER
11½ West 37th Street, N. Y.
Tel. 5285 Greeley.

"Not Made of Wood"



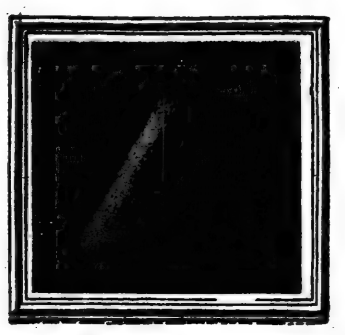
Sold by all Leading Furniture and Department Stores

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

GREENPOINT METALLIC BED CO.
BROOKLYN

Conspicuous nose pores

How to reduce them



Complexions otherwise flawless are often ruined by conspicuous nose pores.

In such cases the small muscular fibres of the nose have become weakened and do not keep the pores closed as they should be. Instead these pores collect dirt, clog up and become enlarged.

To reduce these enlarged pores: wring a cloth from very hot water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in *very gently* a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, *stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive.* Then finish by rubbing the nose for a few minutes with a *lump of ice.*

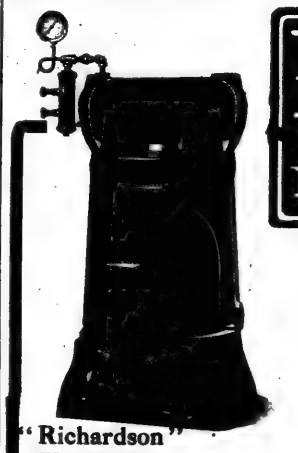
Do not expect to change in a week a condition resulting from years of neglect. Use this treatment *persistently.* It will gradually reduce the enlarged pores until they are inconspicuous.

A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Get a cake today. It is for sale by dealers everywhere throughout the U. S. and Canada.

Write today for a week's-size cake

For 4c we will send you a sample cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap large enough to last for a week of any Woodbury treatment, together with the booklet, "A skin you love to touch," which gives a list of skin troubles and the treatment suited to each. Send today to **The Andrew Jergens Co., 5,113 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

If you live in Canada address The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., 5,113 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.



"Richardson" STEAM OR HOT WATER BOILER

Prepare Now to Save Coal— Put in a "Richardson" System

How to heat your home at low cost—this will be your big problem in household economy all winter.

Every pound of coal you burn will mean *money.* Investigate *now* how to *save* it.

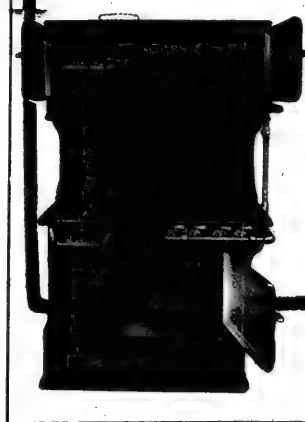
"Richardson" HEATING SYSTEMS Conserve Coal

With the "Richardson" Boiler all the heat goes into the water—none wasted up the chimney. It has *seven* heating surfaces exposed to the fire instead of *one.* This means smaller coal bills.

The Richardson "Perfect" Fresh Air Heater heats *every room against any wind.* Sealed heating chambers around fire-pot give it *twice the power* of an ordinary furnace. Complete ventilation and low fuel consumption.

The Richardson "Perfect" Coal and Gas Range embraces every modern convenience for cooking. Uses gas or coal—or both if larger dinners are required. Produces quick meals, furnishes constant supply of hot water—always pleases the cook.

Ask your Architect, Builder or any Richardson & Boynton dealer or call at our show rooms.



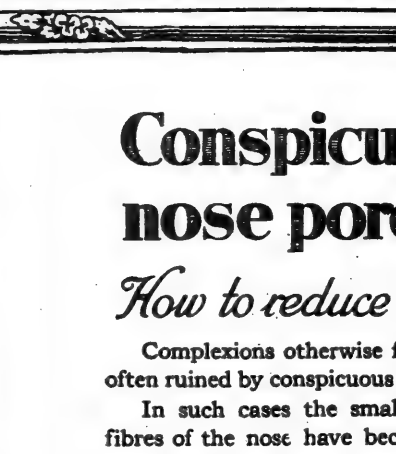
"Perfect" Coal and Gas Range

"Perfect" Fresh Air Heater

Richardson & Boynton Co.

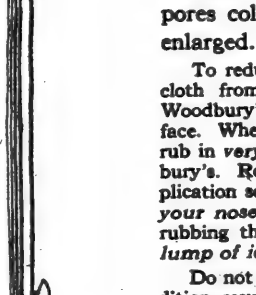
31 West 31st St., New York City.
593 S. 21st St., Newark.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago
Established 1857

For ... gas



Violet, Rose, or Wistaria

A gift well worth the giving is this dainty assortment box of toilet requisites, prepared and packed by



Page Perfumer NewYork

Fashionette *Invisible* **HAIR NETS**

Invisible, strong, self-conforming, cap-shaped or all-over nines. In sanitary envelopes, 2 for 25c; white or gray, 25c each.

At all good shops.

Colonial Quality
Saratoga New York

1300 Broadway.

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $1.25

In anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

75 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for $1.25

Selected from fifteen named varieties.

We Urge Early Orders—While we feel quite certain that we will receive enough bulbs to fill all orders for this collection, owing to present shipping conditions we may be obliged to return money to those ordering late.

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden

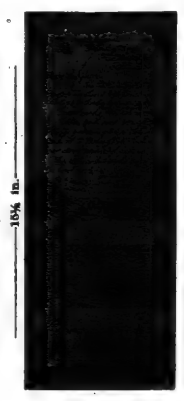
Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada add 25c ($1.50).**

Our 1917 Fall Bulb Catalog sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co — 30-32 Barclay St., New York City

A Pocket Writing-Kit for a Soldier



Practical, space-saving, strongly made. Fits either shirt or breeches pocket. Makes envelopes unnecessary. Write your letter on sheets, moisten gum along perforated edges, fold and you have envelope with room for enclosures, if you desire. The smallest and most serviceable Correspondence Kit ever devised for Active Service.

This outfit should be in the possession of every one of our Men in Khaki

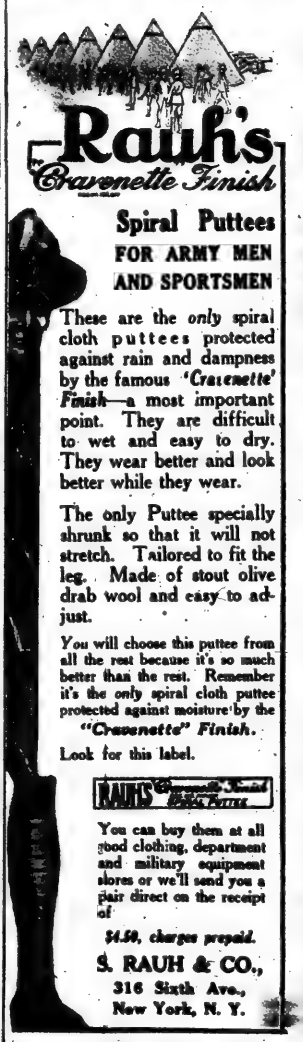
No. 100 Made of KHAKI—contains:
12 sheets flap letter paper
10 flag postal cards
1 magazine lead pencil with 4 leads
1 pocket book and folio with 2 pockets
Price $1.00

No. 250 Made of fine LEATHER:
Silk Moire lined
Gold filled magazine pencil
Fine linen stationery
Separate stamp envelope
Separate card and money partitions
Price $2.50

No. 200 The same as No. 250 only with Metal magazine pencil
Price $2.00

If not to be had at local stores, sent direct upon receipt of price.

KHAKI NOVELTY CO.
156 Fifth Avenue — New York City



Spiral Puttees FOR ARMY MEN AND SPORTSMEN

These are the *only* spiral cloth puttees protected against rain and dampness by the famous *'Cravenette' Finish*—a most important point. They are difficult to wet and easy to dry. They wear better and look better while they wear.

The only Puttee specially shrunk so that it will not stretch. Tailored to fit the leg. Made of stout olive drab wool and easy to adjust.

You will choose this puttee from all the rest because it's so much better than the rest. Remember it's the *only* spiral cloth puttee protected against moisture by the *"Cravenette" Finish.*

Look for this label.

RAUH'S Cravenette Finish Puttee

You can buy them at all good clothing, department and military equipment stores or we'll send you a pair direct on the receipt of

$4.50, charges prepaid.

S. RAUH & CO.,
316 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

A Military Style for Women in the NEW KHAKI SHADE

ELITE GLOVES *for* Women, Men and Children

Shown in all new styles and novelties

WASHABLE CAPES, DOESKIN, MOCHA and GLACE

On Sale at most Good Stores

STUNNING MODELS *for* EXPECTANT MOTHERS

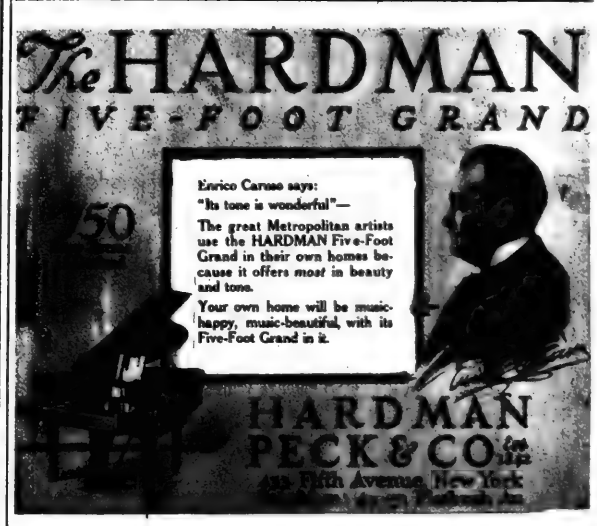
designed by **Lane Bryant**

offering the expectant mother as large an assortment of smart and becoming clothes, and at no higher prices than offered elsewhere for normal wear. Patented adjustments effectively conceal condition and adjust automatically when figure returns to normal. (Illustrated) Maternity Dress of Crepe Meteor, 44.75.

"Motor Modes" showing Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Corsets for Maternity Wear, sent on request. Just write to Dept. L 10.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., New York

The HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND



Attractive sets for breakfast rooms and sun porches.

This smart Chair in dark green and bright touches of color is moderately priced at

$14.00

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INTERIOR DECORATIONS
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The Original mending and remodelling Shop.

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELLED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning. We also make charming new gowns to order. Own material if desired.

Miss H. Redding Coughlin, Now Address 17 E. 49th St. 'Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
We Have No Branches.

TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

Does not involve the wearing of additional hair, but the acquisition of a new coiffure that gives chic and elegance, covering thin gray or faded hair.

Send for Booklet.

B. CLÉMENT,
5 E. 35th St., N. Y.

Vantine's The Oriental Store — **Perfumery Set, $1**

AN Artistic Japanese Lacquered Cabinet, decorated in gold, with two glass-stoppered bottles of Vantine's fragrant Oriental perfumes—one each of Wistaria and Flowery Kingdom; Cabinet plush lined, with separate compartment for each bottle. A unique inkstand when perfume has been emptied, or attractive miniature jewel case when centre partition is removed.

On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed upon receipt of $1. (Please specify 16248 T.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St., New York

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR.
10 freshly made hearts, 50c postpaid.
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS

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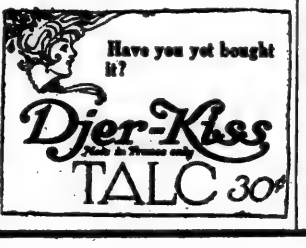
Perfect Diamonds Highest Grade.

Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries, Prizes $1.00 to $100

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, N.Y.
2nd Floor. Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P.M. Saturdays included.



Have you yet bought it?

Djer-Kiss Made in Toilet Powder only
TALC 30¢

A New Dining Suite With Your Thanksgiving Dinner

How much more you will enjoy the turkey! For November we have arranged most attractive prices on every Dining Suite. Our collection is complete — every period, style, work and finish.

Courtesy and cordiality await you here, whether you buy or "just look around."

Geiger and Braverman

"LIGHTING FIXTURES of MERIT"

HEATHER

Interesting Prices

Hundreds of Samples

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS
Convenient Location
Write for Booklet "B."

The R. C. HEATHER CO.
19 West 36th St., near 5th Ave. New York.

Yuban is always the same

YUBAN is always the same. Since the first package was put on the market there has been no variation in the quality. The most critical expert could not tell one package of Yuban from another.

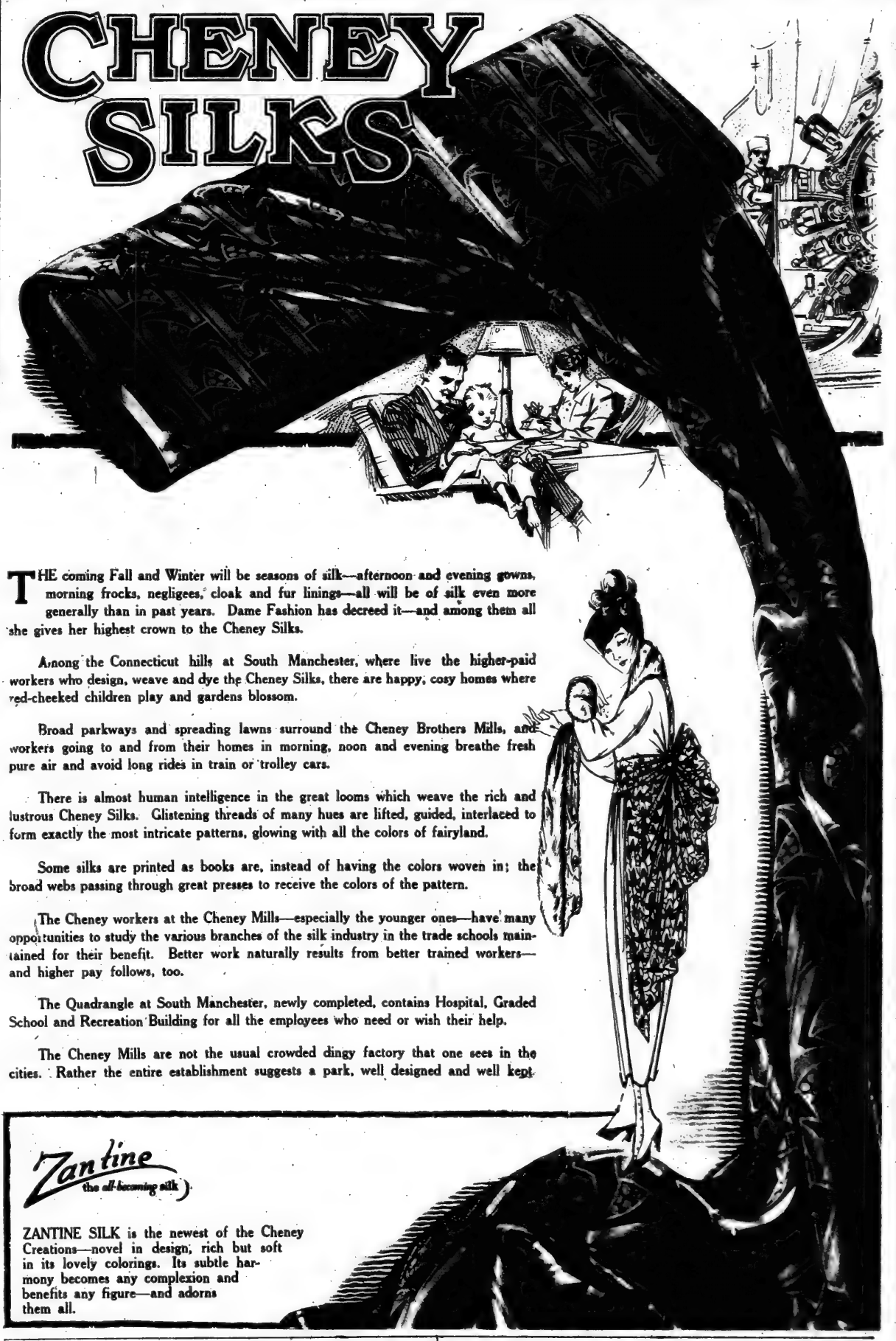
The greatest possible care is taken to keep Yuban the same. The coffee you drink today is roasted under as careful supervision as the first 250 pounds prepared for private distribution.

Day after day, year in and year out, you can have the same rich flavory drink with no variation.

What a satisfaction it is to know you can absolutely depend on your coffee; to know you can always have this same delicious flavor.

Serve Yuban today. Know the satisfaction of getting good coffee every time you make it.

CHENEY SILKS



THE coming Fall and Winter will be seasons of silk—afternoon and evening gowns, morning frocks, negligees, cloak and fur linings—all will be of silk even more generally than in past years. Dame Fashion has decreed it—and among them all she gives her highest crown to the Cheney Silks.

Among the Connecticut hills at South Manchester, where live the higher-paid workers who design, weave and dye the Cheney Silks, there are happy, cosy homes where red-cheeked children play and gardens blossom.

Broad parkways and spreading lawns surround the Cheney Brothers Mills, and workers going to and from their homes in morning, noon and evening breathe fresh pure air and avoid long rides in train or trolley cars.

There is almost human intelligence in the great looms which weave the rich and lustrous Cheney Silks. Glistening threads of many hues are lifted, guided, interlaced to form exactly the most intricate patterns, glowing with all the colors of fairyland.

Some silks are printed as books are, instead of having the colors woven in; the broad webs passing through great presses to receive the colors of the pattern.

The Cheney workers at the Cheney Mills—especially the younger ones—have many opportunities to study the various branches of the silk industry in the trade schools maintained for their benefit. Better work naturally results from better trained workers—and higher pay follows, too.

The Quadrangle at South Manchester, newly completed, contains Hospital, Graded School and Recreation Building for all the employees who need or wish their help.

The Cheney Mills are not the usual crowded dingy factory that one sees in the cities. Rather the entire establishment suggests a park, well designed and well kept.

Zantine the all-becoming silk

ZANTINE SILK is the newest of the Cheney Creations—novel in design, rich but soft in its lovely colorings. Its subtle harmony becomes any complexion and benefits any figure—and adorns them all.

GREAT FIRE SALE

Our Entire Large Stock of
GRAND RAPIDS
FURNITURE
MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST
TO MAKE PLACE FOR NEW GOODS
A majority of our stock has not been damaged.

Period Furniture

A Wide Variety of Four Post Beds
Mahogany, Walnut, Enamelled, Maple, etc.
Bargains in Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, as well as odd period pieces, Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.

Manufacturers MANGES BROS. Established 1852
115 and 117 West 23d Street

I AM The "SILENT MAID"
Sauce Pan Rack
(Patented)

I am true economy. My life-time wage is $1.00. I am noiseless and keep everything at your finger tips.

I have been a revelation to thousands of housewives. Out of each 6,783 who used me, one sends me back.

I know it is absolutely impossible for you to even imagine how such a simple and inexpensive article as I, can bring into your kitchen all the comfort, convenience, cleanliness and tidiness you have ever hoped for.

I know once I have entered your kitchen you will not part with me for 10 times my cost.

That is why I am safe in making you this liberal

Offer

At No Cost To You I will come into your kitchen for 7 days. At the end of that time you agree to pay my lifetime wage of $1.00 and 25c. for packing and delivery, or you may return me—in which case a post-card will promptly and cheerfully bring my return expense in stamps.

You Need Me. Get Me Today

Just write now: "I accept your offer." Sign your name and address and send to "Silent Maid."

GARDEN KITCHEN UTILITIES CO.
56 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J.

I am wood, handsomely finished in durable white enamel, practical and indestructible. My hooks slide sideways. My cross strips slide up or down, allowing any pan arrangement you wish. Capacity—30 pans with their covers.

When you write mention your dealer's name.

The Shop Individual
RUSSEK'S
362 Fifth Ave.

The Newest COATEE of Selected MOLE

SMART
Luxurious
COATEES

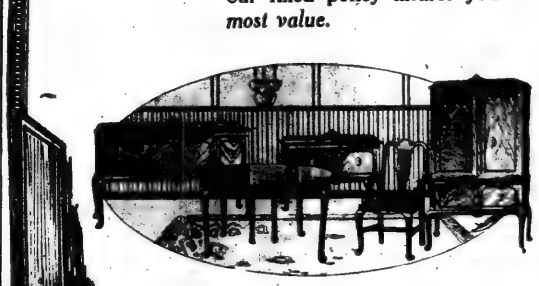
Exceptional values in all of the new Coatee Models of the season

SEAL Coatees	$95.00 up
NUTRIA Coatees	100.00 "
KOLINSKY Coatees	195.00 "
MOLE Coatees	200.00 "
NAT. SQUIRREL Coatees	200.00 "
BROADTAIL Coatees	350.00 "

Our New Book of Smart Fur Styles Sent Free on Request.

KELLNER'S moderate prices prove a comfort these days to folks who insist upon *quality*.

The same high standard of design, construction and stability are assured in Kellner furniture, and our fixed policy insures you *utmost value*.



Queen Anne Dining Room Suite, American Burl Walnut, 10 pieces. $430

You are cordially invited to see the 25 rooms completely furnished on display here. They are interesting and instructive.

KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15TH ST. & 6TH AVE.
SINCE 1891

Fit Without Pinch or Bulge. Catalogue on Request.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Foot Ease Through Long Service

Scientifically shaped to the perfect lines of the natural foot—cut with precision—made with the extreme of skill and care.

Blyn Plan Shoes do more than cover the children's feet—they preserve the lines of the normal feet—they strengthen weak feet and by developing the foot muscles prevent flat feet.

Lace and Button

Gun Metal Calf and Patent Colt
Sizes 5 to 11, 2.50
Sizes 11½ to 2, 3.00

Red Cross Shoe — At Blyn Stores only in New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

Red Cross Booklet on Request

Narrow Heel, Low Instep Model.

Style and comfort — Red Cross Shoes combine in highest degree these two most desirable footwear features.

Wearers of Red Cross Shoes walk with ease in shoes that are sightly and serviceable.

Blyn Stores are complete establishments located in convenient centres for the big volume of family custom necessary for economic retailing.

They are big units in a comprehensive organization—holding their frontal positions by giving full value and acceptable service.

Style 843½ Black Glazed Kid.

6.00

New Cuban Heels and Red Cross Flexible Soles.

Mail Order Department, 2940 Third Avenue. Postage, Including Insurance, 10c Extra. Send Postal Money Order or N. Y. Draft.

West Side Stores: 222-224 West 125th St. West of Seventh Ave. 6th Ave. and 27th St. 8th Av., 29th & 49th Sts.

East Side Stores: 3d Av. and 123d St. 3d Av., 86th & 87th Sts. 3d Av., 156th & 151st Sts. Bowery, near Broome St.

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DON'T forget the man who is fighting for you this Christmas! If he is in France or England your gift should be shipped not later than **November 15th.** And you don't have to worry about its getting there.

201—All-Wool Khaki Army Sweater; military collar. **7.50**

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205—Khaki Handkerchief. **.25**

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209—Khaki Regulation Army Wool Shirt. **4.00**

211—Khaki Army Blanket. **14.00**

213—Khaki Cloth Wallet, leather bound. **1.95**

215—Khaki Wool Muffler. **2.50**

217—Khaki Wool Gloves. **1.50**

219—First Aid Leather Medical Case, fully equipped. **5.50**

221—First Aid Army & Navy Kit. **2.25**

223—Trench Cigarette Case, of black pin morocco or pigskin grain leather. **4.95**

225—Khaki Blanket Bath Robe. **6.50**

227—Army Knife. **1.50**

229—Collapsible Black Rubber Wash Basin; folds to fit in long grain moleskin case; wash cloth, soap case and soap. **2.95**

231—Army and Navy Kit (contains 14 pieces). **7.50**

233—Wrist Watch, sterling silver case, 15 jewel; radium dial, leather wrist strap. **34.50**

235—Wrist Watch, gold filled 20-year case, 17 jewel; radium dial, leather wrist strap. **38.50**

237—Wrist Watch, nickel case, seven jewel; unbreakable crystal, radium dial; Kitchener leather wrist strap. **7.50**

239—Wrist Watch, sterling silver case, 15 jewel, radium dial, khaki web wrist strap. **27.50**

241—Checker Set, tan leather folding checker board fits into cover of black leather case. **5.50**

243—Army and Navy Kit (contains 9 pieces). **3.00**

245—Tan Leather Money Belt; five compartments; adjustable to any waist. **1.50**

247—Black Cowhide Leather Kit, fully equipped; waterproof lined. **9.75**

249—Khaki Cloth Writing Case, pad, stamp and address book, also loop for fountain pen **1.50**

251—Officer's Carry-All, of khaki Packard waterproof cloth. 28 in. long. **9.75** 32 in. long. **10.75**

253—Army and Navy Kit (contains 17 pieces). **5.00**

255—Tan Leather Kit Bag, linen lined, folds in half; single handle. 18 in. long. **29.00** 20 in. long. **30.00**

257—Army and Navy Kit (contains 17 pieces) **5.00**

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

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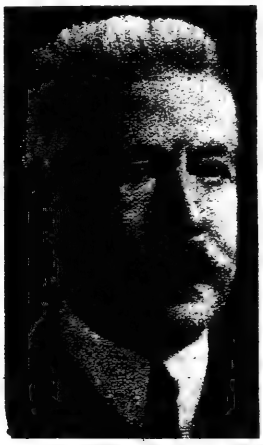
SECTION SEVEN SIXTEEN PAGES



Premier Vittorio Orlando, Looked Upon as the Man to Unite Rival Political Groups Now That Foreign Invaders Tread Italy's Soil.

Signor Paolo Boselli, the Italian ex-Premier, Whose Displacement Quickly Followed the Reverses of Cadorna's Armies Last Week.

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Gen. Luigi Cadorna, Italian Commander in Chief, Who Has Suffered Disaster After Being Hailed as One of the Greatest of All Army Leaders.

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Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austrian General Staff, One of the Most Talented Strategists in Europe.

HELP FOR ITALIANS

Washington, London, and Paris Striving to Give What Aid They Can, But Still Agree That West Front Takes Precedence

THERE are various explanations of the Italian disaster in which Cadorna's armies lost in a week all they had won after two years and a half of wonderful fighting against obstacles once regarded as insurmountable. These explanations range all the way from the immediate military causes of the defeat to the underlying, fundamental lack of international co-operation among the Allies.

To put the simpler things first, there is the plain arithmetical statement that Cadorna's troops were outnumbered. There is the charge that Italians, victorious against Austrians alone, were no match for Germans. There is the outstanding fact that the Germans, for the fourth time since the beginning of the war, knew from their spies just when and where to attack. Because of the practically perfect spy system, supplemented by treachery within the lines of her enemy, Germany has twice picked the right moment and the right place to defeat the Russians. She turned the same trick once against the Rumanians. Now she has worked it with success against the Italians.

The attack on Cadorna was begun at Caporetto, the weakest point on the entire Italian front, the place where the defending troops were the least efficient and where the ammunition supply was the least adequate. Germany knew all that before she began to fight. Charges of cowardice against the troops who gave way there have been withdrawn by Rome, but charges that somebody on the Italian General Staff blundered persist. If any courts-martial grow out of the disaster, they will be because of the Caporetto phase of the affair. But that is the merest incidental as compared to the big results to be expected, at least hoped for, from the calamity in Italy.

By far the most important of the immediate military causes of the defeat and retreat, it is asserted without contradiction, was the shortage of ammunition and of heavy guns. Some batteries had no ammunition at all when the attack was begun. And this is the fact that leads directly to the underlying cause of the present trouble with Italy—the lack of aid in the way of sufficient supplies from the other countries that are at war with Germany. It is not denied that Italy has been allowed to go her way and to fight her battles almost alone. She has been complaining of her danger and isolation in the war for the last half year. She even had predicted her defeat of the last week, but her warnings and complaints received scant attention in London, Paris, and Washington.

No unity of allied command, no common war policy in Europe, has included Italy. Therefore, there has been no unity and co-operation, which included Italy, in the efforts of the representatives of our allies in America, the chief source of supplies for all the countries at war, because no representative here could make a policy of his own at variance with that of his home Government. Italy has been a sort of Oliver Twist among the nations depending upon the United States for food, munitions, and money. She has annoyed France and England and America by continually calling for more. Other allies have been calling for more, too, but the calls of France and England have harmonized, as a rule, and America has deemed herself committed to the views of England and France whenever those views have clashed with the views of Italy as to what was the best thing to do to win the war.

Italy had been accused of continually crying wolf before the cry was proved to be a real warning by the events of last week. There has been grave doubt about the wisdom of Italy's use of some of the shipping allotted to her by England and America. Ship tonnage has been her one great lack, the one thing she has called for most urgently, together with coal and ore to load on the ships that were permitted to come to her ports. She has not asked for men at all. It is true that she has asked for guns and ammunition, but she has declared her ability to make her own guns and ammunition if she only could have the coal and metal.

She has had money and ships and coal and guns from England, guns and ammunition from France, and something of everything, except guns, including vast loans, from America, but not enough of any of these things from any of her allies to finish up the task she set for herself as her part of the war against Germany and Austria.

Soon after Italy entered the war England allotted to her half a million tons of shipping, or about one-third as much as England allotted to France. Of all the neutral shipping controlled jointly by England, France, and Italy, more than 90 per cent. was placed at the disposal of France and Italy. This naturally was a tremendous drain on England, but she bore it without flinching and in spite of her disapproval of some of the uses to which Italy put that shipping. Italy used vessels to bring coal from America at the rate of seventy or eighty thousand tons a month. England thought she should get that coal in England, and thus save days and weeks on the time of the voyage and get greater benefit from each vessel. Italy retorted that England charged too much for the coal and was mulcting Italy of the money she had lent to her. Another reason given by Italy was that the Welsh coal port of Cardiff was so congested with shipping that it was simpler to go to America. Another criticism by England was that Italy used too much of her shipping for food supplies, months in advance of the time when such food would

(Continued on Page 8)

Less Sugar Means Good-bye to Your Surplus Fat

Uncle Sam's Appeal Demands a Tightening of Belts Among the Sweet-Toothed, for Whom This Extravagant Country Is Famous

By RICHARD BARRY.

THERE is on the bodies of one million New York men and women between the ages of 35 and 55 at least 10,000,000 pounds of excess fat. The Government of the United States wants that 10,000,000 pounds of excess fat. Moreover, it is going to get what it wants.

You saw it get a billion and a half of dollars out of your pockets last month. Well, it is going after its 10,000,000 pounds of flesh, and it will get it, just as surely as it got its billion and a half of dollars.

It will take longer, certainly. The process will not be as simple, surely. The results will not be so dramatically tabulated, undoubtedly. Criers will not waylay you on the street corners; the newspapers will not give so much space to the campaign. Your mail will not groan under the weight of the appeals.

But you are going to give up your pounds of flesh. It will be possible, though difficult, for you to evade this gigantic cannibalism, this piecemeal extortion, this indeterminate inroad on embonpoint, but—mark well what it means for you to evade. You will be a slacker, a shirker, a fat and sugar profiteer, ergo a pro-German; in fine, a traitor!

Most wonderful of all it is not going to hurt unduly to slice off these ten million pounds of flesh, and, after they are gone, every one is going to feel better—very much better!

Already we feel the first fine inroads of the campaign. Like a good General, like a masterly strategist, the Government has opened the attack on the most vulnerable item of our diet—sugar. And like a superb tactician it has already sunk its skirmish line well within the enemy lines before we are aware that the offensive war is on.

Beware! This is but the beginning of the inexorable end! After sugars come the fats; after fats come the starches, and after the starches, we are right down to skin and bone. Long before that time the war will, perhaps, be over.

For the moment, for this present week, let us consider the case of sugar. It is a sweet case and a heavy one. It bears complexities and a toothsome lure that penetrates our luxurious desires, and battens on our characteristic weakness, and offers subtle spread for a revolutionary diet.

Here are some facts gleaned from the insurance actuaries, from authorities on diet, from the Life Extension Institute, from the United States Department of Agriculture. They point a malign way to a beneficent goal.

The average consumption of sugar, as nearly as can be estimated, for each person in the City of New York at the present time is about two pounds a week. One pound a week each is amply sufficient for nine-tenths of the people, and they could get along with half a pound a week each and not suffer. Their only loss would be in foregoing the palatable enjoyment of tasting sweets.

In 1916 the per capita consumption of sugar in Germany was approximately 20 pounds a person per annum, or about two-fifths of a pound a week. In England it was about 40 pounds; in France about 37 pounds, and in Italy about 29 or 30 pounds. *In the United States it was 85 pounds!* In New York City it was almost a hundred pounds.

Conditions have tightened in all those countries in the last ten months, so it is quite safe to say that Germany has less than one-fifth the sugar to the person that New York has now, England and France less than two-fifths, and Italy less than a third.

So much for the superficial facts. The meaning of sugar is more profound.

Sugar is the most easily available source of human energy. It is like coal for heat or gasoline for traction, capable of being put to almost immediate use in the body.

At the same time many condemn sugar as an "indigestible" food, the source of ills from gout to Bright's disease, a more dangerous enemy than alcohol.

Rival schools of scientists are still fighting over these alleged merits and demerits. They denounce each other and refuse compromise. To listen to one exclusively, you will conclude that sugar should supplant meat in all diets. To believe the other, it is safer to eat clay and almost as bad to drink pure gin as to indulge in sugar regularly.

Where the truth lies between the two is immaterial here. The fact does remain, undisputed, that sugar is more easily converted into energy and into flesh than any other food. From half to two-thirds of every pound of sugar taken into the body is converted into bodily tissue, and this tissue remains, in the great majority of individuals, in the form of excess weight. Not in the case of manual laborers, for they seldom have excess weight, and that is why the sugar matter affects New Yorkers especially. Day laborers are at a minimum here. Of the million men and women in this city between the ages of 35 and 55, less than one in ten is a manual laborer. The sedentary workers are the very ones who can least afford—from a dietetic standpoint, if one is considering the problem of excess weight—to indulge in sugar, and they are the ones who do most so indulge.

The object herein is to point out to each individual just how far and how much he is cheating the Government at the present moment. The potential dodgers of the income tax are comparatively few. The potential dodgers of the sugar levy—for that is what it amounts to in its final analysis—number the entire adult population.

"Adult?" Yes, because it is generally agreed, from Mr. Hoover to the casual physician, that children and young people should not be denied sugar—not at present. Nor the old. But all active persons between 35 and 55 should cut down—for their good and for the Government's advantage.

The equation can be reduced to pounds and fractions—yes, to lumps of sugar for the morning coffee. It is just as easy as to measure how many dollars a week one can save for the Liberty Loan.

For instance, the Life Extension Institute says that a man or woman who is carrying on his or her body an overweight of ten pounds is carrying the equivalent in fuel value of fifteen pounds of sugar. As all adult persons between the ages mentioned are, in the average, ten pounds overweight, it may be said that practically one million New Yorkers today are bearing about uselessly and carelessly and slovenly the equivalent of fifteen million pounds of sugar!

We hear a good deal about food speculators and food profiteers, about evaders of the Liberty Loan, and about coal robbers. But what about the sugar hoarders? What about those who pass among us each day with the equivalent of fifteen pounds of sugar stored in their capacious persons? Often more! What of the woman forty pounds overweight who is secreting, unpatriotically, sixty pounds of sugar?

So that we may all of us know exactly where we stand in this matter, so that no one may have the slightest excuse for evading longer the consequences of his self-indulging acts, the accompanying table will quickly reveal what each and all may do to assist, for be it known that abstention from sugar is the easiest and quickest way in the majority of cases to reduce excess flesh.

Whatever any one weighs in excess of the average listed in the table for height and age, should come off. The quickest, easiest, and most patriotic way to get it off is to cut out the sugar—at least reduce the ration.

There is another, and perhaps a more graphic way to describe exactly what effect sugar has both on weight and energy. It is conceded that for the average man or woman of sedentary habits 2,500 to 3,000 calories are the correct daily ration.

Bearing this in mind, consider the calories:

In ordinary candy, one pound, 1,700.
In granulated sugar, one pound, 1,800.
In sweet chocolate, one pound, 2,770.
In butter, one pound, 3,500.

In other words, one pound of sweet chocolate is all that any one needs to eat for an average day's supply of food fuel, and a pound of candy is all of two-thirds that any one needs for the entire day's supply, not of sugar alone, but of all food.

The ordinary lump of loaf sugar contains 100 calories, or one-twenty-fifth of the day's supply. A man who has four lumps of sugar in his coffee (such men, it is believed, are multitudinous) is taking thus one-sixth of his day's necessities in that form.

Now that we are on the subject of overweight, let there be offered an inducement for reduction beyond the merely patriotic, just as the Government added a 4 per cent. interest to its Liberty bonds to add an edge to thrift. Let us consider what the reduction of overweight (most easily secured by abstention from sugar) means in increasing the length of life.

The following figures from the experience of forty-three American life insurance companies tell the story of overweight. So as not to confuse the issue with bewildering statistics there is shown here only the table covering those from 45 to 49 years of age, the period in which mortality is at its average lowest.

Average weight	4% higher death rate than 10 lbs. under the avg. weight.
5 lbs. above avg. weight	8% " "
10 " "	12% " "
15 " "	18% " "
20 " "	22% " "
25 " "	26% " "
30 " "	32% " "
35 " "	40% " "
40 " "	49% " "
45 " "	55% " "
50 " "	60% " "
55 " "	65% " "
60 " "	71% " "
65 " "	78% " "
70 " "	85% " "
75 " "	92% " "
80 " "	100% " "
85 " "	110% " "
90 " "	120% " "

In other words, if you possess the average overweight of ten pounds, and should see fit, in the interests of the needs of the Government, to reduce that amount by cutting your allowance of sugar one pound a week for the next fifteen weeks, or, we will say, to take half the amount of sugar to which you have been accustomed, (provided you do not increase your diet elsewhere disproportionately,) you will not only take off ten pounds, but you will decrease your chances of dying just 4 per cent.

Curious—that 4 per cent.! The United States offers you 4 per cent. on your money if you wish to lend it, and a 4 per cent. increase in your life if you wish to reduce your flesh.

To be sure, there are other ways of reducing than by cutting down on sugar. That is merely the easiest way, in most cases. And it happens just now to be most advantageous to Uncle Sam.

At present no actual Governmental threat is offered—merely a gentle hint. But needs are imperative; the future exacting. If conditions are not met voluntarily, ways will have to be found to meet them arbitrarily. Uncle Sam has found a way to your pocketbook. He is searching, slowly, patiently, persistently—politely, of course; paternally, certainly—but inexorably, for that waistband.

He intends to tighten it!

TABLE INDICATING HOW MUCH WEIGHT IS CARRIED BY THE MEN AND WOMEN OF A SUGAR-LOVING NATION.

Based upon the report of the Medico-Actuarial Investigation, 1912, covering an analysis of 221,819 men and 136,504 women.

Average Heights and Weights—Men.

Age.	5 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 11 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	6 ft. 1 in.
15.....	107	109	112	115	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	147	152	157
20.....	117	119	122	125	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	161	166
25.....	122	124	126	129	133	137	144	145	149	153	157	162	167	173
30.....	126	128	130	133	136	140	144	148	152	156	161	166	172	178
35.....	128	130	132	135	138	142	146	150	155	160	165	170	176	182
40.....	131	133	135	138	141	145	149	153	158	163	168	174	180	186
45.....	133	135	137	140	143	147	151	155	160	165	170	176	182	188
50.....	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	190
55.....	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	158	163	168	173	178	184	191

Average Heights and Weights—Women.

Age.	4 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 11 in.	5 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 9 in.
15.....	101	103	105	106	107	108	112	115	118	122	126	130	134	138
20.....	106	108	110	112	114	116	119	122	125	128	132	136	140	143
25.....	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	124	128	131	135	139	143	147
30.....	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	127	131	134	138	142	146	150
35.....	115	117	119	121	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	154
40.....	119	121	123	125	127	129	132	135	138	142	146	150	154	158
45.....	122	124	126	128	130	132	135	138	141	145	149	153	157	161
50.....	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	165
55.....	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	153	158	163	167

More Changes at Gramercy Park

GRAMERCY PARK has just witnessed another change in the row of old fashioned residences on the west side of the square. Only three of the original houses are left in their original condition. Number 1 Gramercy Park, on the corner of Twenty-first Street, and the adjoining house have been altered into studio apartments. The high stoops have been removed and an extra story has been added to the second house with semi-circular iron balconies at the windows. A few years ago the two houses at the lower end of the block were torn down to make way for the seven story home for the workers in the New York City Mission and Tract Society, given by Mrs. John S. Kennedy. That was the first break in the row, and it removed the residence occupied for many years by Bishop Greer, on the Twentieth Street corner.

The three houses which still look just as they did when they were erected for the fashionable dwellers of the Park about 1850 are those numbered 3, 4 and 5. Number 4 is the most famous, as it was for years the home of James Harper, founder of the Harper publishing firm and Mayor of the city in 1845. He went to live there about 1852. The house is still owned by the Harper family.

The New Western Front

Crown Prince: "Any more victories, Papa?" Kaiser: "I can't tell until Tuesday"

CITY'S MOST COMPLEX ELECTION

Past Records Give Forecasters Little Assistance in Guessing at Mayoralty Chances of Mitchel, Hylan, Hillquit, and Bennett

MEN who have lived long in New York City and had opportunities for a close view of its political battles say that the present Mayoralty campaign is the most extraordinary within their memory. The war has brought into the local fight issues of national interest and importance, calculated to effect lightning changes of sentiment that may determine the result overnight.

In only one respect is the campaign like those that have gone before. Any one can get the election forecast that will please him best by going to the right campaign manager. Even the Socialists are in a position to predict victory for their candidate with apparent plausibility. But the unreliability of forecasts by campaign managers was strikingly illustrated in the Mayoralty campaign of 1913, when, on the eve of election, Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall predicted a victory for McCall, whereas Mitchel won by a plurality of approximately 128,000.

The average voter who attempts to say who will win next Tuesday finds past performances no guide. He may as well discard precedents and election figures of other years. The election of 1917 is a puzzle without parallel.

While for a generation in this city there has been an ever-lessening tendency of voting along party lines, there has been in some other years what might be termed approximately a "solid" Democratic vote, a "solid" Republican vote, a "solid" Socialist vote. Apparently there will be no solid Democratic, Republican, or Socialist vote next Tuesday. Even the "German vote," which was regarded as solidly set against Mayor John Purroy Mitchel's re-election, will be split, and the Mayor will get a share, though the bulk probably will be divided between Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist.

A vote that is more likely to be solid than any other is the vote which, with election drawing nigh, is giving campaign managers days of worry and sleepless nights—the vote which is referred to by them in apprehensive whispers as the "silent" vote.

What figures there are to aid one in making election calculations in the ordinary year of a municipal election are supplied by the city election next preceding, the party enrollment in the year before the contest, and the registration figures of the current year.

In 1913, when the last Mayoralty election was held, the vote divided in this fashion: Tammany, 233,919; Fusion, 358,181; Socialist, 32,057. The enrollment figures, generally accepted as indicative of rock-bottom party strength, were as follows last year: Democratic, 384,528; Republican, 250,450; Socialist, 19,896.

The registration this year aggregated 696,809. In addition there will be an unregistered soldier vote of approximately 60,000. The vote, however, always falls from 8 to 10 per cent. below the registration figures. It is safe to predict that approximately 700,000 votes will be cast in the Mayoralty election two days hence.

The so-called "party vote" will be divided more ways than in any preceding city election. The Democratic vote will divide between Hylan and Mitchel. The Republican vote will divide between Mitchel and William M. Bennett, the "regular" Republican nominee, with Mayor Mitchel getting the bulk of it in Manhattan and the Bronx and Mr. Bennett likely to get a fair proportion in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The Socialist vote will divide among Mitchel, Hillquit, and Edmond Seidel, standard bearer for the Socialist Labor Party.

In the great array of figures a basis for calculation may be afforded by the vote cast for the Tammany candidate in 1913. McCall then received 233,919 votes. This is claimed by the Tammany campaign managers as an irreducible minimum, and enough to win the election of 1917. Tammany was under heavier fire in 1913 than now—or at least as heavy.

But there was no Americanism issue in that campaign. Americanism may be the rock on which all predictions this year will go to smash. If the voters really are convinced that the political battle is as intimately related to the one that our men in khaki are fighting with bullets "over there," as Mayor Mitchel's supporters insist, then there can be little doubt regarding the outcome. But if the voters accept the contention of those who maintain that the loyalty issue and peace issues have no place in the municipal campaign, and were "dragged in by the heels" to shut off discussion on local issues, then the door of speculation is again opened wide.

And in that speculation the questions to which the campaign analysis must find the answer do not concern the Democratic vote or the Republican vote or any vote tagged with titles familiar to New Yorkers in other municipal campaigns.

The Irish vote, the German vote, the Catholic vote, the pacifist vote, the malcontent vote, the vote of an element whose hostility the Mayor has incurred, and half a dozen other groups with a nomenclature new to New York City politics and representing elements too elusive for any reliable forecast, enter as important factors in the calculation. Generally speaking, the voters of these categories are expected to divide their votes between Hylan and Hillquit, and the proportion that goes to each may prove the determining factor on Tuesday.

Marc Klaw.

Sam H. Harris.

George M. Cohan.

Irving Berlin.

FOUR OF THE MANY THEATRICAL MEN WHO ARE GIVING THEIR TIME AND ENERGY TO ARRANGE CAMP ENTERTAINMENTS.

Real Theatres in Every National Army Camp

Soldiers in the Cantonments Will See Best Plays and Leading American Actors Each Week—Highest Ticket Price Twenty-five Cents

MARC KLAW is about the busiest theatrical manager in the country these days. He is soon to open sixteen new playhouses in territory where at present there is not a single theatre. And he is protected from competition in the future. Furthermore, he gets the houses rent free, light free, service free. About 600,000 persons in the said territory are waiting with eagerness, impatience it might be called, for him to throw open the doors.

In all the days of the inclosed theatre, from William Shakespeare's Globe until today, there has not been such another situation as that which confronts Mr. Klaw. Everything has been provided beforehand for the manager to grasp his unprecedented opportunity — everything except one thing. That one thing is money. Yet, even with money short, he has decided to push the plans forward, to open the theatres at the earliest possible date. For in the midst of his perplexity over the lack of money an idea struck him. It was an original idea. Nothing like it had ever been tried by a theatrical manager before. It was this: He would get the money from the great public before the opening of the sixteen theatres!

Mr. Klaw is now about to carry out his idea. What is more, he feels certain he will "get away with it." The money, he says, will come in as fast as he can count it and receipt therefor. Probably it will, for the sixteen playhouses are the sixteen Liberty Theatres to be opened under the auspices of Uncle Sam himself in the sixteen military cantonments of the national army for the entertainment of the young Americans who are getting ready for that great business over in France.

Uncle Sam, through Congress, was so absorbed in voting millions for armies and navies and ships that, after providing the money for the erection of theatres at the training camps, he forgot to include a few extra thousands to start them going. As the member of the Commission on Training Camp Activities representing the theatrical business, Mr. Klaw was asked to take charge of building and operating the sixteen cantonment theatres. It was a good-sized job, but, as he accepted it as his bit in war work, he expected to be free from one worry that usually accompanies theatrical undertakings. There would be no lack of funds. Then he discovered the little oversight. How he purposes to raise the needed money and start the theatres is here announced for the first time.

"The families and friends of the young men in the camps are sending them presents all the time. From the big stores, and little ones, too, many packages are being forwarded to the men at the cantonments—that's how I got the idea that is going to solve this problem," said Mr. Klaw. "What better present could there be than a book of coupons entitling the soldier to a given number of admissions to one of the Liberty Theatres? This idea we have worked out in practical form, and Liberty Theatre coupon books will be placed on sale in a few days. We have given them the name of 'Smileage Books'—so many smiles for the boys in the camp, and you are to buy them with a smile, glad of the opportunity to give pleasure to men who later will make such great sacrifices for us on the battle front in France. On the back of the books is this: 'The coupons in this book will be accepted in purchase of theatre tickets at any Liberty Theatre in the national army contonments.' Below is a place for the donor to write his or her name, and another blank line for the address of the intended recipient. There will be two kinds of books, one for $5, with 100 five-cent coupons, and one for $1, with twenty five-cent coupons.

"The Stage Women's War Relief will have charge of the distribution of the books. The books will be placed on sale at all the large stores, so that customers who make purchases to be forwarded some soldier boy will have no trouble in including in the package a 'Smileage Book.' We expect to raise all the money we need in a short time.

"All the other plans for the theatres are well advanced, and we expect to have them open and going by Dec. 1. The houses are being built all on one plan. Each theatre will have but one floor, to save money, but they have been designed so as to be attractive and convenient. The auditorium will be wide and shallow, half-saucer shaped, so that every one can see. We have adopted the old stock system of scenery, in order that the companies will not have much to move about, as we know how heavy the call will be on the railroad for the transportation of other kinds of freight. Some ingenuity has been used in designing the scenery. Doors and windows will be interchangeable, by an arrangement on the order of the sectional bookcase. 'Set' trees—that is, trees standing out by themselves—will have detachable blossoms and leaves; thus, by making a change, Spring and Autumn can be represented by one tree.

"We will have eight companies on the road all the time, four dramatic and four vaudeville. Plays will be up to date, and only first-class performers will be engaged. With eight companies on tour each cantonment will have one week of professional entertainment every other week. The shift from camp to camp will be made on Sunday, and there will be no performances on that day.

"A special effort will be made to organize amateur entertainments from among the men themselves. There are several reasons for doing this, besides filling in the gap. One reason is important. It will provide the regiment with an entertainment function that will be of much value in hours of relaxation from the strain at the battlefront in France, for our plans do not contemplate supplying professional entertainment for the troops after they go abroad. All the more important, therefore, that they, while in camp here, be taught to provide their own fun. Another idea is, if the military authorities permit, to have some of the best amateur companies visit the different camps on a tour. We believe that this would arouse a healthy spirit of emulation as nothing else could. In order to discover, train, and assemble local talent, Sam Harris, George M. Cohan, and Irving Berlin, accompanied by two professional minstrel men, will soon make a tour of the cantonments.

"We have had many other offers of assistance from men and women well known in the theatrical profession. Winchell Smith and John Hazzard will let us have 'Turn to the Right' free of royalty. Al. Woods offers 'Cheating Cheaters.' Earl Derr Biggers gives 'Inside the Lines.' E. F. Albee of the Keith circuit will organize the vaudeville companies for us. Maude Adams and Harry Lauder have volunteered to appear several Sunday nights.

"One of the questions which had to be carefully considered was the price of admission. Manifestly it was impossible under the conditions to have free admission, and we did not believe that would be best anyhow, as practically the whole camp would be there to get in every evening. Our decision was to put the maximum price at 25 cents. There will be 1,000 seats at 10 cents, and a large number at 15 cents. The total number of seats in a house will be 2,500.

"The shows we send out will be worth four times the cost of admission. This is because one heavy charge in the theatrical business is cut out. We shall have very small local expenses—money to pay a manager and ticket seller is about all. We shall have no theatre rent to pay, no outlay for light and heat. Ushers, electricians, and so forth, will be detailed, cost free, from among the men. At the prices of admission, however, we feel sure that the proposition will sustain itself, and we hope it will show a profit. If it does, we plan to distribute the surplus to the various camps in proportion to what each has contributed in patronage. We will open the theatres early, at 7, or not later than 7:30, so that the boys will not be kept up late. We think the diversion will be a helpful relaxation.

"Our chief need now—and I want to emphasize it again—is money to start on, as the receipts will take care of operation after we get under way. Therefore, every one who buys one of the 'Smileage Books' will be assisting in the early opening of these houses. Lend a hand, everybody!"

As Chairman of the Military Entertainment Service Committee, Mr. Klaw has the following working with him: Secretary, Jasper J. Mayer; committee heads, David Belasco, A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, E. F. Albee, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Sam Scribner, Henry W. Savage, Arthur Hammerstein, Sam H. Harris, George M. Cohan, Irving Berlin, John L. Golden, A. H. Woods, W. L. Lillard, Arthur Hopkins, Winchell Smith, Arch Selwyn, F. Richard Anderson, Joseph Klaw; Advisory Committee—Otto Kahn, Chairman; George F. Baker, George Gordon Battle, James M. Beck, August Belmont, Paul D. Cravath, William A. Delano, Charles Dana Gibson, Daniel Guggenheim, Augustus D. Juilliard, Alvin W. Krech, Clarence H. Mackay, Thomas W. Lamont, Brander Matthews, W. Forbes Morgan, Frederic R. Coudert, H. Fairfield Osborn, Charles H. Sabin, Nicholas Murray Butler, Francis Lynde Stetson, George W. Wickersham; Club Affiliations—The Lambs, William Courtney; the Friars, George M. Cohan; the Players, John Drew; Actors' Equity, Francis Wilson; National Vaudeville Club, Willard Mack; General Distribution of Tickets, &c., the Stage Women's War Relief.

Nation's Food Agent Helping City Housekeepers

Arthur Williams Promises That the Complaint of Any New Yorker Will Be Judged Important Enough for a Special Investigation

ON the first morning after the appointment of Arthur Williams as Federal Food Administrator for New York City five complaints against retail grocers were received in his office. Within an hour Mr. Williams's agents were investigating each case. Yet the Federal Food Administration has no actual club of license or price-fixing to hold over the small retail business.

A narrow interpretation of the terms of the food law would have made it quite possible for the Administrator here to say: "Oh, that is retail," and leave it at that. But Mr. Williams does not look at his new job that way. His viewpoint is at once wider and narrower than the letter of the law. His purpose is to make Hoover's effort reach straight into the kitchen of the New York consumer. And, save in a few exceptional cases, he does not think that actual legal machinery will be necessary to get it there. He regards New York City as an exceptionally promising field for the Food Administration's work, and he is confident that education, organization, publicity, and moral suasion will accomplish the results desired.

"Where they don't," he said, "the speculator, or hoarder, or whatever he is, is an enemy to the country, and must be dealt with accordingly."

Mr. Williams's office is, generally speaking, a sort of clearing house for information. He does not, for example, license the New York food dealers who must be licensed under the law, nor will he be the person to withdraw the license from a dealer who has forfeited his right to trade in food; that executive action is taken by Mr. Hoover and the central office at Washington. But Mr. Williams will keep his chief informed as to the licensed business in New York, the dealers' books, the fluctuations of market conditions, and prices. Through him, the food situation in New York City will be kept an open page for the Food Administration in Washington to read, and, where necessary, to act upon.

In the same way he will keep New Yorkers—especially the housewives—informed on two salient points: The ways in which they can assist in saving food and keeping down the cost of living and the prices that they ought to pay.

But the task of the Federal Food Administrator in New York City will not stop with these matters. In co-operation with the State Food Commission and City Commissioner of Markets, he will take what active steps are necessary to hold prices down. He has no doubt of success. It is his work, from now on, to keep prices to a reasonable level for the consumer. He intends to do it with the active co-operation of all New York.

"We don't want to have just one Food Administrator in New York," he said. "We want a million. Or, perhaps, it would be better to go further and say we want six million!"

In carrying out the organization of the Food Administration's housewives' campaign, Mr. Williams has formed agencies of assistance in all of the 2,068 election districts of Greater New York. This organization will continue to work with him in the activities of the permanent Food Administration office. It is largely through its aid that he hopes to be able to put an end to the separate cases of overcharging that may be found in continued existence in spite of the general licensing of large dealers.

"Every complaint that comes to this office will be acted upon at once," he said. "For example, a woman telephoned this morning that her grocer was refusing to sell sugar. We sent an investigator at once to look into the matter. If it is found that that grocer is hoarding sugar, that fact will be quickly made known throughout the neighborhood. I don't believe any retailer could stand against the sort of discrimination that will naturally result.

"If a man is overcharging in some one article, and the housewives know it, and realize that they can get what they want at a fair price elsewhere, they will not only not buy the unfairly priced article from the grocer who overcharges; they won't buy anything at all! But 99 times out of 100 the retailer is not going to take such a chance.

"I want it to be distinctly understood that we will take up all complaints. The measure of the treatment we would give to a complaint from the most distinguished man in New York is the measure of the attention we shall give to a complaint from the poorest resident. No complaint will be neglected. The housewife may be mistaken; but in any case it is our business to find out. And if it is possible to deal with it locally, we shall do so; if not we shall send the information on to Washington; of course we shall act in co-operation with the city and State Food Commissioners.

Pirie MacDonald.

Arthur Williams, the Hoover Lieutenant in New York City.

"I don't think our duty is simply to discover that a thing is retail and drop it because of that. I don't think it is our duty to draw a hard-and-fast line between wholesale and retail at all. We might easily fall between two stools that way. We have no concrete legal club to hold over the retail dealer, it is true. But I don't think that that is necessary.

"Mr. Hoover licenses dealers and holds the power to withdraw those licenses. But he will not use that power unless he is forced to. He believes that intelligent publicity, education, and moral suasion are more potent weapons than even the great power that Congress has given him. He feels that an informed public will co-operate with him, and that in this way we shall have twenty or thirty million food administrators instead of one to solve the country's problems. We do not want to coerce business unless we have to. The purpose of the Food Administration is to protect every one all around. Mr. Hoover believes, and so do I, that the great mass of merchants in this country are patriotic. This is no time or situation for the indiscriminate use of great powers. We are going at this matter in a spirit of fair play.

"That is where we trust to publicity—to education, rather. Some people in this country have always thought that to get as much profit as possible out of their business was an inalienable right. They simply go along on that individualistic basis. But when their business is in food, and food is scarce and high priced, and their attention is called to the plain fact that getting as much profit as they can means undermining the physical and mental strength of the nation at every point, a different face is put on the matter.

"A hungry man can't fight. A hungry man can't work. A man who is insufficiently fed can't do his work on the industrial or military firing line as well as if he had plenty to eat. As for children, if they are not nourished, they die. Speculation in food increases the babies' death rate. Now, the mere presentation of those plain facts is enough to show the average citizen that the food speculator is an enemy to the country. If he is not, he will stop his attempted speculation then and there. If he is, he will be dealt with as the country's enemy.

"Briefly, my work here in New York will be to see to it that the local consumer gets the benefit from Mr. Hoover's work. And I regard New York as a peculiarly promising field.

"I do not think it is too much to say that New York is the civic leader of the country. The great mass of people in New York are patriotic, enthusiastic, practical as well. They don't talk much. They act. I think that among our cities New York is the most hospitable to ideas and to ideals, and most effective in results when told what is wanted. The people of New York are sincerely behind the President, I am convinced, and behind the Food Administration.

"One of the big factors in the New York situation and its promising outlook is the New York woman. She is intelligent, responsive to suggestions, anxious to bring into private and public life the highest standards and ideals of living. Individually and collectively, the women of New York are a vital force.

"And I think that our foreign nationalities are interested and eager to help, too. These different national groups, which it is not fair to call foreigners, because they are so proud of being New Yorkers and Americans, can be counted upon for co-operation when they understand the situation and the various ways in which they can help. The problem of these groups is larger here than elsewhere, but an intelligent effort is being made to meet it.

"The general problem in New York is one of mass, of getting an effort through to a great many people, and of multiplying organization. It would be a presumption, for instance, to try to teach the average mother 'to economize.' She does economize! But there are ways in which the experience of one household can be placed at the disposal of thousands of households, in such matters as substitutes for scarce and expensive foods, recipes for flour mixtures. The Southern corn bread, among other things, is made without eggs and butter. Corn and wheat flour can be mixed in breadmaking to a blend of 30 per cent. corn without impairing the food value. It is such things as these that we want to 'get through' to the city's households.

"One of the most pressing specific problems is that of milk. We are endeavoring to solve that problem, first by going to the source of the high cost. Mr. Hoover is making an effort to bring down the price of corn. Reduce the cost of feeding cows, and you take away one cause of high milk prices. Then there is the problem of transportation. Here it is necessary to develop a co-operative spirit. And it is emphatically necessary to eliminate waste in the delivery service.

"I think it should be plainly understood that the Food Administration is protecting the producer as well as the consumer. That is necessary not only for fairness but for the consumer's own sake. If the producer is not treated fairly and protected in the legitimate pursuit of his business, he will soon cease to produce. And the consumer will suffer more than ever. That is plain common sense.

"Another specific problem in New York is that of internal transportation. Getting food through the streets of the city, from the terminal to the consumer, is expensive. It has to be expensive, no doubt, but there is a good deal of overlapping. That must be eliminated.

"My first duty is to eliminate waste. To sum up the work to be done in New York, in keeping down retail prices, it is the place of this office of the Food Administration to attend to the New York differential. The price problem is always local. The Federal Food Administration determines a fair price for a commodity at the point of production. Upon that basis the differential for the different communities can be determined. No profit should exceed the fair pre-war profit.

"The public must pay a reasonable price for its food. But the public must not be gouged. That sums it up. As for me, I investigate conditions, make public the facts, work to educate and organize the public; and where food is found to be hoarded, or priced at an unreasonable figure, I take steps to put an end to it and prevent future action of that kind."

While the present organization of housewives and dissemination of information about food throughout the city is naturally to meet a war emergency, Mr. Williams believes that permanent benefit will result to the city's households thereby.

"Women will get the habit of studying market conditions," he said. "They will read the market reports in the newspapers and understand the relation of wholesale and retail prices. They will become more efficient housekeepers, and will train their servants better in really informed economies. They will do their marketing with more intelligence and will plan their meals with more knowledge of food values."

Financial Difficulties

By Walter G. Doty.

I DON'T know why, but, to be frank,
I'm always flustered in a bank.
I always wish the check I've brought
Had larger figures on its face,
The kind of check a fellow ought
To bring to such a busy place.
The atmosphere is charged with awe.
A check for seven-fifty! Pshaw!

I reach the wicket in my turn,
Hand in the check, and then I learn
That I've forgotten to indorse.
I take the blamed thing to a shelf
And write my name. Some blots, of course.
Then back in line I place myself
And hum a little tune—or try—
To show how self-possessed am I.

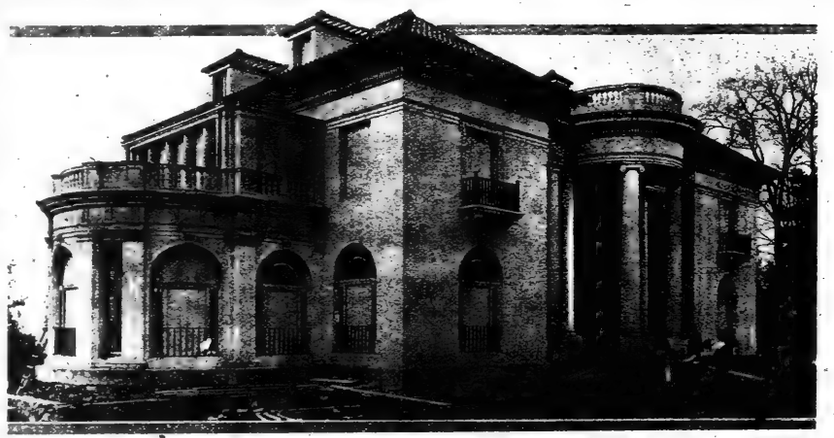
Again the wicket faces me.
My fingers fumble helplessly.
I drop a coin. The line is stopped
While I go hunting on the floor
And find it is a cent I've dropped.
I turn and hurry to the door
And reach the street, a nervous wreck,
Still clinging to that blasted check!

Wealthiest Negro Woman's Suburban Mansion

Estate at Irvington, Overlooking Hudson and Containing All the Attractions That a Big Fortune Commands

TO own a country estate on the banks of the Hudson has been the dream of many a New Yorker. It is a dream come true in the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Walker, the city's wealthiest negro woman. Mrs. Walker, or Mme. Walker, as she is more generally known, has built a $250,000 home at Irvington. Twelve years ago she was a washerwoman, glad of a chance to do any one's family wash for $1.50 a day. Her friends now acclaim her the Hetty Green of her race. They say she has a cool million, or nearly that.

Ground for the Walker dwelling was broken eight months ago, and a large gang of workmen have been kept busy ever since. Although the house is nearly completed, it will not be ready for occupancy for several months. When it is finished it is to be one of the show places on the Hudson. Of late Mme. Walker, in her high-powered motor car, has been a familiar visitor in Irvington. On her first visits to inspect her property the villagers, noting her color, were frankly puzzled. Later, when it became known that she was the owner of the pretentious dwelling, they could only gasp in astonishment.



Irvington Home of Wealthy Negro Woman, Now Nearing Completion. Brown Bros.

"Impossible!" they exclaimed. "No woman of her race could afford such a place."

To say that the village, when the report was verified, was surprised, would be putting the case mildly. "Does she really intend to live there, or is she building it as a speculation?" the people have asked. It may be said for Mme. Walker that she intends to make Irvington her permanent home, and is preparing to furnish the house in accordance with her tastes.

Although she has made money in her hair-tonic business, she has also made it through good investments. She is the owner of considerable real estate in this State, the West, and the South. Until recently she owned a $50,000 home in the northern part of this city. She has made a gift of this home to her daughter. What wealth is hers, she says, had been acquired through perseverance, persistency, and hard work. "Perseverance," she remarked the other day, "is my motto. It laid the Atlantic cable; it gave us the telegraph, telephone, and wireless. It gave to the world an Abraham Lincoln, and to a race freedom. It gave to the negro Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute. It made Frederick Douglass the great orator that he was, and it gave to the race Paul Laurence Dunbar, and to poetry a new song." Of her race Mme. Walker is passionately fond; her race and her family are the great interests of her life.

For her home she could hardly have chosen a more attractive spot. The site is in the most exclusive part of Irvington Village, on Broadway near Fargo Lane, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson, the hills beyond and the surrounding country. It sweeps the Hudson for miles about, and may be plainly viewed by pleasure craft passing up and down the river. The structure, a three-story and basement affair with roof of red tile, is in the Italian renaissance style of architecture, and was designed by V. W. Tandy, a negro architect. It is 113 feet long, 60 wide, and stands in the centre of a four-and-a-quarter-acre plot. It is fireproof, of structural tile with an outer covering of cream-colored stucco, and has thirty-four rooms. In the basement are a gymnasium, baths and showers, kitchen and pantry, servants' dining room, power room for an organ, and storage vaults for valuables.

The main entrance is on the north side. The visitor enters a marble room, whence a marble stairway leads to the floor above. On the first floor are the library and conservatory, a living room 21 by 32 feet, furnished in Italian style, a Louis XV. drawing room 18 by 45 feet, and a dining room with a hand-painted ceiling. Adjoining the two drawing rooms is a chamber for an $8,000 organ, which may be played automatically or by hand. Mme. Walker likes music. When the organ is played, sounding pipes will carry the strains to different rooms in the house.

The second floor contains bedrooms, bathrooms, showers, dressing rooms, sewing rooms, and two sleeping porches. On the third floor are servants' quarters. The owner employs eight servants, including a butler, sub-butler, chef, and maids of all work. In addition to these she has a social secretary and a nurse. On the third floor are also bathrooms, a billiard room, and a children's nursery. Mme. Walker loves children. They are frequent guests at her home. She provides toys for them, likes to see them at play, and does what she can to make them happy.

Plans for furnishing the house call for a degree of elegance and extravagance that a princess might envy. There are to be bronze and marble statuary, sparkling cut glass candelabra, paintings, rich tapestries, and countless other things which will make the place a wonder house.

On the side of the house facing the river is a terraced veranda 72 feet long and 14 wide, with columns supporting a balcony above. On either side of this long terrace stairways lead to a second terrace, 60 feet in length with stairways to a sunken Italian garden below. This garden is to be in charge of an Italian gardener, and it is planned to keep it blooming with flowers from early Spring until late Fall.

Near by is the garage with apartments for the chauffeur and gardener. Mme. Walker maintains four automobiles. She has taken automobile trips in the West Indies, Panama, Cuba and Costa Rica, the South, and New England. She is content to let her chauffeur drive the big cars. She has, however, a small electric coupé which she drives herself on shopping tours.

Mme. Walker is preparing to entertain her friends on a large scale in the new house. She will have as her companion most of the time her daughter, Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson, associated with her in business.

"I was born forty-nine years ago," she said in speaking of her life, "was married at 14, and was left a widow at 20 with a little girl to support. If I have accomplished anything in life it is because I have been willing to work hard. I never yet started anything doubtingly, and I have always believed in keeping at things with a vim. When, a little more than twelve years ago, I was a washerwoman, I was considered a good washerwoman and laundress. I am proud of that fact. At times I also did cooking, but, work as I would, I seldom could make more than $1.50 a day. I got my start by giving myself a start. It is often the best way. I believe in push, and we must push ourselves.

"I was at my tubs one morning with a heavy wash before me. As I bent over the washboard, and looked at my arms buried in soapsuds, I said to myself: 'What are you going to do when you grow old and your back gets stiff? Who is going to take care of your little girl?' This set me to thinking, but with all my thinking I couldn't see how I, a poor washerwoman, was going to better my condition.

"Now comes the part of my story that may sound strange, but it is the absolute truth. One night I had a dream, and something told me to start in the business in which I am now engaged. This I did. I went to Denver, Col., and began my business career on a capital of $1.25. I began, of course, in a most modest way. I made house-to-house canvasses among people of my race, and after awhile I got going pretty well, though I naturally encountered many obstacles and discouragements before. I finally met with real success. I do not believe in taking chances, and I have never played the stock market. I am not a millionaire, but I hope to be some day, not because of the money, but because I could do so much then to help my race."

Mme. Walker was a member of the negro committee that visited President Wilson several weeks ago to protest against the St. Louis rioting. She is paying the expenses of six students at Tuskegee Institute, and she is assisting negroes in other institutions to get an education. She numbers among her friends negro professors, teachers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, and preachers, and also has many friends among the poor of the race. She is self-educated, of course. Her taste in books runs to history, especially American history. She regularly reads the works of negroes. Her interest in politics, commerce, and current events is evident in her conversation. Her recreations are the theatre, baseball, football, and basket ball.

The Kaiser's Confidential Man

WHO is von Valentini?

When the first rumors of the resignation of Chancellor Michaelis were published a short time ago, a name new to the American public was mentioned in connection with German high politics.

In this country people read the dispatches and quotations from German papers and wondered what new star in the political firmament this might be. For of Rudolf von Valentini, it is safe to assume, the vast mass of the American public had never heard. As a matter of fact, it is altogether probable that a large percentage of the German public has never heard of him either. Yet it is in line with the tradition of the peculiar office he holds that his name should be prominently mentioned in connection with the fall of a Chancellor. For when von Valentini, like his immediate predecessor, holds conferences with members of the Reichstag, expresses the opinions of the Emperor, and becomes prominent in the public press, it is practically a sure guess that some one's political head is going to fall.

Rudolf von Valentini is Chief of the Privy Cabinet of the German Emperor. He is not a part of the Government. He is attached personally, as are the other members of the Privy Cabinet, to the Emperor. He seldom makes any official public appearance. His name is rarely mentioned in connection with Governmental affairs. No one knows exactly what he does or how he does it.

When the Kaiser has made a personal decision of moment, one of the members of the Privy Council tells the people who ought to know what it is that his Majesty has decided. It is usually the chief who does this, and who becomes thereby the Kaiser's personal representative to carry his word to his Government. That is why von Valentini was in conference with leaders of the Reichstag about likely successors to Michaelis.

Herr von Valentini is quite a humble individual in the German political world. Born Oct. 11, 1855, at Crussow, he held, at the time of his retirement from the reserve army, a commission as First Lieutenant. In 1888 and 1889 he was District Councilor of Hameln. In 1906 he entered the Privy Cabinet under Lucanus, and in 1908 became acting chief.

When the Army Doctors Get Hold of You

Narrative of a Shivering Applicant Before Seven Stern Medicos—The Unbounded Joy of Passing Uncle Sam's Physical Test

BEFORE you can get a commission in the United States Army you must undergo a physical examination. When the telegram from a high army officer reaches you in New York ordering you to appear in person, and you hurry to Washington to report to the precise section of the exact division of the War Department therein specified, you do not give much serious thought to the physical examination.

You are in a high state of pleasurable excitement. You thrust the telegram before your friends; as modestly as you can you wave aside their congratulations and flattering references to your capabilities.

"The army chiefs had their eyes upon you, you see," say these kind people. "Your country calls you. We are proud of you. Suppose we'll have to salute you now, eh?"

In the back of your head, as you speed to the capital, you do have a few qualms about this physical examination. In your pocket is a small bottle of soda mint tablets; in the bathroom at home a black liquid that the doctor has told your wife to tell you take exactly fifteen minutes after eating anything. And he has told her not to tell you, but that it would be better not to permit you to eat anything but chicken, lamb, or beef. Nothing fried, no pastry, no coffee with your dinner, a little weak tea at noon.

Arrived at Washington, you are soon lost in the maze of preliminary exercises. You go upstairs and downstairs; you canter behind a brisk Lieutenant through long alleyways between pig-tight and horse-high pens used as offices by men who, most of them, a few weeks ago, were civilians like yourself. Now they wear the uniform with a grace and cast-iron self-possession. You wonder if you can learn to acquire it even after three years on the Washington front.

One morning at 10 o'clock, without warning, with no kindly friend to see you through, or to explain to the officer that you are, in your line, one of a million, you are glared at by a former champion athlete and asked:

"Have you any objection to being examined by —— and ——?"

You tell a falsehood, and murmur, "No, Sir." It is your first misstep. Thereupon, the officer hands you a small, oblong; blue-lined memorandum slip, which, when containing blue cryptograms and symbols in his handwriting, is alleged to be a round-trip ticket to the building where the physical test is to be applied.

"Take your physical examination this afternoon," says the officer, "and report here at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

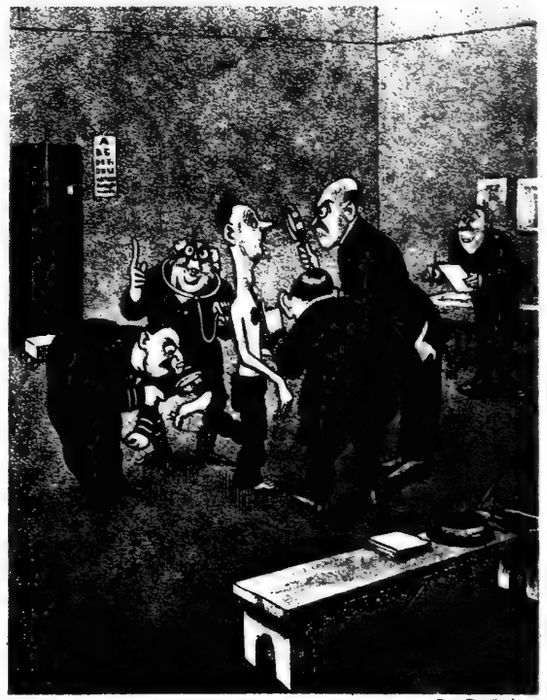
You stagger out of the building, seeming not to touch the ground. You falter into the nearest restaurant and order a "special cut" of roast beef, with plenty of potatoes, some bread pudding, and a large cup of black coffee. You forego a cigar. "Might as well be careful of my nerves," you say to yourself.

Not to lose the benefit of the special cut, (at home you take a poached egg and weak tea at noon,) you go to the address given in a taxicab, which, in Washington, isn't a taxi at all, but a big touring car. You rush into the first office you come to on the lower floor, holding in your right hand the blue trip slip. Several young women are laughing at the remarks of a handsome officer. You apologize and point to your ticket. One of the young women says, without looking at you and without any evidence of being proud of you, "You want to go to the sixth floor back."

An elevator takes you up You enter a long and rather narrow attic-like room. Near the door some six or seven young husky former athletic champions are seated at an oak table. The atmosphere is similar to that of a voting place. You are wearing an overcoat. In a hazy way you have thought it might help bring up your weight. All your life you have been sensitive about your lack of weight.

Standing by the table with the blue ticket, you wait as patiently as possible for the officer at your immediate right to get the point of the story being told by the broad-shouldered officer down the line. You are not in a mood to enjoy it. However, that does not interfere with the interest in it manifested by the rest of the party. You feel in your pocket for a soda mint.

"Sit down," says the man who waited for the story to end successfully. "Full name. Where born? Ever been seriously sick? Ever had typhoid fever? Smallpox? Malaria?"



From The Sketch.

Before the Examining Board—A British Picture.

"No," you say after each query, feeling sicker than ever in your life before.

"You will be examined by seven men," continues the officer, in even tones. "You will note there are seven numbers on the wall. There is an examiner at each number. Undress behind the screen and go to them in regular order."

The screen is a small screen, such as you have seen in three-room-and-bath apartments in New York. There are a good many windows in this attic-like room, and you notice that today they are all open. The sun has gone behind a cloud; a light brown October breeze is stirring. A dozen other candidates are in the process of "undressing behind the screen," with the result that one man is behind the screen. The others extend down to Doctor Number Three, all theoretically behind the screen.

For a thin man, a man who was thin even as a boy, whose only comfort in more than thirty years has been the Biblical assertion that "the Lord taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man," it is no slight assignment to line up with these gridiron types and get down to the bare bone. The other twelve flex various muscles as, in taking off their clothing, these muscles are exposed. They look at one another's muscles with the eyes of connoisseurs. They go through several motions, well-known, doubtless, to regular fellows of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

From a sudden feeling of chilliness while wearing the overcoat you become feverish; the more so the more you take off. Standing with nothing on, the cynosure of all eyes, undeniably uncovered from tip to tip, and carrying in your right hand your sworn statement that never since you were born has there ever been anything the matter with you, you suddenly become panic-stricken. You will be sent to the guardhouse, you feel sure, for assuming to be fit to join the Grand Army of Civilization, even at the urgent telegraphic request of a high official.

All twelve of the other men to be examined have given you the once-over, separately and en masse. They look a little shocked, but, being gentlemen, say nothing. You try to flex something here and there, but for the life of you you cannot find anything to flex. You stand on your toes, but this makes you sway gently forward until you have to put your hand against the wall to keep from falling. You take a deep breath and find that your stomach has disappeared. You let it out and your chest wanders off. You try to make the calves of your legs touch each other, but the bones of your knees make this impossible.

You get behind the screen, all alone—the others have begun the single file parade to the seven melancholy medicine men. You decide to dress again hurriedly when no one is looking, climb out through one of the windows into the hall, walk down the six flights of stairs, and ask the boss in New York to let you take back the good old job.

"Have you been to Number One?" an officer inquires in a military manner over the top of the screen.

You had forgotten that you were six feet, one and five-eighth inches, and that the screen was short; you had in mind only that your gross weight was ninety-six and three-quarters, or some such pounds, before the extra cut, and shedding the overcoat. There is no escape.

Doctor Number One is stationed by an open window. Gooseflesh covers you now. The physical perfections of the Twelve have bored him apparently. He seems not to know that you are there, which confirms your fear that without your overcoat you are invisible. You mutter, apologetically:

"I was told by the man back there that you wanted to see me."

He is rubbing down some little bottles on a shelf, and looks around. He remains calm, and does not stop looking until you have felt him look at every bit of your anatomy.

He does not look encouraged. He does not say anything encouraging. He tells you in a moment that he does not need you any longer.

In a depressed mental state you proceed to another open window, somewhat blue about the gills now, cold and very miserable. You think of old friends at home and vaguely wonder if you can be patched up so as to last long enough to report to that Major at the other end of town at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

And so you report to Number Two.

Number Two wears a thing shaped like a slingshot, two ends of which he puts in his ears, the third on your breastbone. They do the same thing when the Ford has a little click inside. You hear strange rushing noises in your head; that can have been caused by nothing but the excitement of the moment. The instrument slips off your breastbone unto another bone an inch away. The doctor seems surprised that there should be another bone there—surprised and a little annoyed. He searches for a cushion, asks you to turn around, finds your right shoulder blade, your spine, your left shoulder blade; but no cushion, nothing soft, no oasis in this cartilaginous waste.

He asks for a long breath. The ribs resemble those wire safety baskets surrounding gas jets.

It does not take long by the clock for the doctor to suggest something else. You are ordered down a passageway about twenty feet distant. In front of you is an open window.

"Put your finger in your right ear."

You hear a faint "Chicago," and repeat the word in an unnaturally loud tone of voice. You are in rather a desperate mood and mean to make good. "Twenty-nine" comes to you sweet and low. Again you are Johnny-on-the-spot. You will show this officer and the twelve other spectators that you are good at figures. "St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Antonio, fifteen," follow in that sequence. You reply allegro—lively and quick, with expression. You imagine when you walk back to the little group of serious thinkers that the doctor looks a little put out for failing to show you up.

Number Three takes measurements of muscles and things which are easy to find on the other candidates. The expression on his face seems to say: "This man is not going to be with us long; we'll hurry him through, so he will die outside."

Number Four co-operates to that end by tossing in front of you a basket of different colored yarns, commanding you to pick out all the red ones. Then the blue ones. Now the brown ones. It is a hopelessly uninteresting exercise to all concerned. Letters having no possible connection with each other or with the European war are on a pasteboard against the opposite wall. You are ordered to read them. Those on the last line are really quite small, but you plunge through the

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Help for Italians---Allies Doing What They Can

(Continued from Page 1)

be actually needed, and that ships carrying wheat should be loaded with munitions. The bread margin of Italy, at the time of this criticism, was greater than that of England, greater than England's bread margin has been at any time since the beginning of the war.

Of course, this friction between England and Italy never assumed dangerous proportions, never caused Italy and England to forget that they were both engaged in the work of defeating Germany regardless of their widely different views as to the best way of doing it. It was dismissed, or, rather, made to keep its unimportant place as merely another bit of evidence that Anglo-Saxons and Latins did not find their most promising common ground for harmony in the realm of business transactions.

When the United States came into the war she was immediately hailed as the Lady Bountiful for all the nations that had been depleting their resources through two years of fighting. If you like the simile better, Uncle Sam was a Big Brother Movement all by himself, supposed to be capable of easily doing for all the others what they had been struggling to do for each other.

And so he was, so far as loans in terms of billions were concerned and in many other ways that satisfy all the Allies. But the ability of Big Brother in the matter of ships was tremendously overestimated, and the awakening to the actual facts concerning American tonnage has caused keen disappointment in Europe and is most directly connected with the present plight of Italy.

When America declared war, England said to France and Italy that this country would take care of them so far as tonnage was concerned, enabling her to withdraw some of her own ships from their service. This arrangement, England thought, would make it possible for her to get along with her own ships and without calling on the new ally on the other side of the Atlantic for tonnage. But that was a miscalculation. About the time America got into the war the submarine destruction reached its high record and kept close to it for months. England did need tonnage from America, and she joined France and Italy in asking for it. The amount available, then and now, for the use of ourselves and our allies was and is far below what is needed. So much of this tonnage must be used for the transportation of American troops with their supplies to France that we have done little or no more for Italy in the way of shipping since entering the war than we did before. (Recently, however, we placed twenty-five ships at her disposal.) But England has been doing less for Italy with ships in the last six months than she did before we entered the war, because of her hope that America would assume that part of her burden.

So, throughout the half year that her armies were advancing into Austrian territory and winning tremendous victories, Italy's needs for ships to bring supplies to support those same armies were becoming more desperate every day. At the same time the bread margin which once exceeded England's had been dwindling rapidly toward the vanishing point. Fear of famine has been the chief factor in the recent rioting in various parts of Italy. Furthermore, Italy has been forced to reduce her vital railroad operations to 52 per cent. of normal because of lack of coal.

Some Italian statesmen have gone so far as to suggest that the common cause of all the Allies would have been better served had the many thousands of tons of shipping used to transport American soldiers and their supplies to France been devoted to the carrying of munitions to Italy in sufficient quantities to enable her to hold what she had gained and to assure an aggressive campaign within Austrian territory in the Spring. This, of course, is not intended to cast any reflection on the fighting ability of American troops or to belittle the tremendous moral importance of having the American flag flying where German troops can see it. It reflects, simply, the belief or obsession of Italy that the quickest and surest way to defeat Germany is to put Austria out of the war, and that the only way to put Austria out is to do what Italy had a long start toward accomplishing until just the other day.

Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier and Leader of the Anti-War Element, Sometimes Called "the La Follette of Italy."

Needless to say, America, England, and France have no patience with that theory of Italy about her front and the relative merits of getting munitions there and of getting troops to the western front. And in this matter of difference as to fronts one comes to the real difficulty of Italy in getting supplies. Her allies have all helped her, are helping her now, and will continue to help her till the last gun of the war is fired. Furthermore, the help from now on is apt to increase because of the public opinion aroused in England by the defeat of Cadorna. But it is bound to be always incidental and based on the assumption that the Italian part of the war is very secondary and must never be allowed to interfere with the work on the west front. If sufficient supplies can be spared for Italy to enable her to retrieve her losses, or hold what she still has, without interfering with west-front plans, they will be sent. On the same conditions men may be sent. But sending them will be conditional on the needs of the fighting in France and Flanders.

The war policy of England and France [and America has joined them in it heart and soul] is to win the war by killing Germans where they may be most easily reached, that is, by the hammer-and-tongs methods of attrition in France and Flanders. The policy is to do that and not to strive to reach some vital interior point of enemy territory, as Italy was trying to do all Summer. Of course, that will come later in the war on the western front, too, but the time has not arrived. It is, for the present, looked upon in London, Paris, and Washington as a fantastic thing, indulgence in which by Italy, with its resulting demands for material, must not be allowed to interfere with the plans in the west.

Italy cannot get that point of view at all. She considered herself, previous to the defeat of last week, as the only one of the Allies that was a real and immediate menace to Germany because of her presence on Austrian territory. Austria, according to the Italian outlook on the war, was on the verge of collapse. With Trieste taken, the discontent and discouragement and suffering of the Austrian people would have got out of control, and she would not have lasted through the Winter as a belligerent. Germany, without her chief ally, would have caved in next Spring. Germany knew that, and, attaching more importance to the Cadorna campaign than either England or France did, Germany sent half a million troops or more for the attack that Italy could not withstand without help.

Germany had a double purpose, it is admitted. She meant to encourage the Austrian people to hold out by driving the Italians out of their territory. She hoped to bring about just the reverse of that in Italy by bringing disaster to the armies of that country at a time of social unrest and fear of hunger, thinking that defeat of the troops and the coming of Austrians across the border as invaders would so discourage Italy that she would get out of the war. But Germany is as weak on psychology as she is strong on fighting, in the opinion of the best authorities at Washington. Otherwise she never would have dreamed of forcing Italy to sue for peace by enabling Austrians to get on to Italian soil. That is the one thing that would keep Italy fighting to the last man. Italian unity was won only after Austrian domination had been done away with, and the memory of that warfare of the last century and of Italian misery before her victory came is the strongest incentive of the country to stay in the war today.

No matter where the new line of offense and defense may be at the end of the present disorganization of Italian troops, whether on the Tagliamento or even further west, the Italian armies will resume their successful fighting, backed by all the people of the country. Washington knows that. London knows it. Paris knows it. A repetition of the chaos that has come to Russian armies is an impossibility in Italy. There is nothing in the political situation and the Cabinet upset to cause any doubt as to the consistent and continuous military performance of Italy.

Orlando, the new Premier, is by no means the strongest man in the country. His Cabinet record as Minister of the Interior was not reassuring from the point of view of those who want to subordinate everything to the winning of the war. He did not handle the food supply situation with very great success, and he lacked force in dealing with pacifists, Socialists, and the German propagandists.

But at the present moment there is all the reassurance that is needed in the fact that Sonnino is to stay in the Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sonnino is the strongest man in Italy and the most inflexible. He is for everything that will make for success for the armies and bitterly opposed to anything that looks to a discontinuance of the fighting until Germany and Austria are defeated. He would not stay in the new Orlando Cabinet unless he was sure of the policy of its chief. With all his strength and greatness, Sonnino himself is not the best man for the Premiership. He is not flexible enough. He cannot compromise and cajole and trim to meet the requirements of dealing with the present queerly constituted Chamber of Deputies, which, at the time of its election at least, had many La Follettes among its members. Sonnino was Premier in 1906 and again in 1910. Each time his power continued for only about three months. He would fail again in the present situation, and then the country would lose him not only as Premier but as Foreign Minister, in which office he is indispensable.

So there is no doubt about what the Allies may expect from the Italian people, Government, and armies. Now, what can the Italians expect from the Allies? Certainly not a reversal of their opinion as to what is the most important front in the war, but perhaps a supplementing of that opinion by acknowledgment that the Italian front is also vital. Better still would be a mental process by which the Allies would come to look upon both fronts as all one and then follow that up with a complete reorganization to effect a unity in the handling of the war as one great war for a common purpose, not as one big war in the west and an incidental sideshow war in Italy and Austria. And, plus that, America might declare war on Austria.

Romain Rolland, Before War Began, Prophesied German Revolution

Romain Rolland, the famous French author, who, in "Jean Christophe," sympathetically interpreted both the French and German mind, was asked, early in 1914, as to the possibility of a revolution in Germany. His reply was published in the first issue of Das Forum, a magazine launched by Wilhelm Herzog at Munich in April, 1914—four months before the war began—as an organ of German liberalism. A translation of Rolland's reply follows:

IT is very hazardous to answer your question. It is necessary to limit one's self to an expression of opinion which is entirely personal. I, for my part, believe in the necessity of a political revolution in Germany. I believe that it is almost at hand. I hear its grumbling in various speeches in the Reichstag, which make me tremble deep down in my heart.

The present antagonism does not exist only, as you believe, between the German spirit of former days and the Government of today, but rather between the Government of today and the German spirit of former days. Or, more exactly, between the German spirit of former days and a feudal, antiquated system of government which stifles this spirit. We in France do not know exactly to what degree intellectual freedom has permeated Germany. We still are held in the belief that the true spirit of intellectual freedom can only be found in France. Twenty years ago this might have been true, but today it is no longer so.

There are spirits in Germany who have broken through the veneration of might, whatever its form may be. They have reached a daring in political, social, and moral freedom which nothing can longer stay, which is ready to overthrow the last conventions and tread them under foot. This is also true of England. Though such minds are less numerous there, they are not less fearless. With us even the most liberal are still attached to these conventions, whether through habit, social instinct, policy, need for balance, or good taste.

If the Kaiser and the Chancellor do not keep the German revolution within bounds by means of a wise policy and direct it with a stable hand instead of combating it—and political skill does not appear to be their strong point—if this revolution should find its consummation by means of force, it will overshadow in its violence all the revolutions through which France has passed.

Whatever may happen, whatever may be the final outcome of the present crisis, I view this struggle as the mightiest and the most inspiriting which is today being enacted in Europe. And to the German battlers for liberty I convey my fraternal sympathy. The end for which they are fighting is the liberty of the world. They must win victory, for themselves and for us.

Orlando, Italy's New Premier In Her Crisis

Though Formerly Associated With Giolitti, He Is Not an Anti-War Man—Germany, Too, Changing Her Chancellor

When the sketch of Count von Hertling, published below, was written, his appointment as Chancellor of the German Empire seemed a certainty. It gives a good idea of one of Germany's leading men, comparatively little known outside of his own country, who, many think, will be prominent during the balance of the war and in the peace negotiations.

WITHIN a week the pilotage of two great Governments has changed hands. The von Hertling Chancellorship has succeeded that of Michaelis in Germany, after a brief period in which rumors of unrest and even rebellion persisted. Orlando has taken the place of Boselli as head of the Italian Cabinet as a direct result of the successful Austro-German drive.

It is another old man who has risen to the top in Germany. Von Hindenburg, 70, controls the armies. Now Count von Hertling, 74, is Chancellor.

Count von Hertling, in sharp contrast to his predecessor, Michaelis, the first commoner who was ever Chancellor, and a bourgeois bureaucrat, possesses all the distinctions that a German loves. He is a Herr Professor. He is a "von," being of noble blood with a family line running back at least seven centuries. He is an author whose works have been translated into English, French, and Russian, while one has gone into sixteen languages. He is a favorite of both the Kaiser and the King of Bavaria. He is a life member of that select body of legislators, more aristocratic than any other legislative body in Europe, the Bundesrat. But—he is not a Prussian!

Von Hertling ranks, not only in his own country, but everywhere, as one of the three or four leading statesmen of Germany, the peer of von Bülow and von Bethmann Hollweg, and it is not likely that his appointment will be greeted by the curious inquiries that greeted the appointment of Michaelis. No one in Germany will have to ask who he is, and those among the Entente even slightly informed on Teutonic affairs will have some gauge on the new Premier.

It is now apparent, as was boldly hinted three months ago, that Michaelis was only a stop-gap, appointed to fill an interregnum, as it were, between Bethmann Hollweg and some other statesman of the first rank. Michaelis lasted little over a hundred days, after a tenancy by Bethmann Hollweg of over eight years. A leading German-American daily pointed out in July that Michaelis must be considered only as a stepping stone to a better-known man.

The news reports of last July stated that the one who most ardently urged Michaelis for the post was von Hertling. In fact, as an indication of the previous power of the present Chancellor, it is significant that Bethmann Hollweg did not fall until von Hertling turned against him, and that von Hertling's voice was the decisive one in the turning of the scales.

It was said in July that the Kaiser offered von Hertling the Chancellorship then and that he declined it, and that Michaelis was chosen on his recommendation. If this be true—and at least four of the leading German dailies said it was—then one may easily speculate as to the purpose behind the Bavarian statesman's move. Did he foresee that the follower of Bethmann Hollweg was doomed to failure, whoever he might be? Or did he choose to let some one else show the junker element how impossible it would be to carry through their program?

Aside from his well-known views, aside from the fact that he is popularly credited with being a "peace man"—though just what that means is yet far from being defined—there are two extremely significant aspects in von Hertling's appointment.

First, he is a Bavarian. Second, he is a Catholic.

Since 1906 Count von Hertling has been Prime Minister of Bavaria, while he has also been a Privy Councilor of the German Empire. His home is in Munich. He is said to dislike Berlin and to go there reluctantly and only on affairs of State. He agrees with Bismarck that "Berlin is a collection of brick houses and newspaper readers." He prefers the quiet, the culture, the ease, and the softer manners of the southern city. There he is recognized as the first citizen of the municipality and his influence is vast, though he disdains practical politics. His time is spent in association with the aristocratic court and the upper circles of professional life. He travels little—or did travel little before the war. His tastes are extremely simple, and he is said to abominate most particularly the type of parvenu millionaire which flourished in Germany in the years before the present war.

© Central News Photo Service.
Count von Hertling.

For militarism and its effect on human beings he has often expressed, judging from his books, a strong dislike, though never going so far as to counsel disarmament. For domineering, swaggering manners he has the traditional abhorrence of the aristocrat.

As a Bavarian—and hence, in the German scheme, secondary to a Prussian—von Hertling has always taken the stand that there is but one sound policy to be observed by any German State: To cleave loyally and absolutely to the union. Less than a year ago he publicly declared that no citizen of Bavaria was a loyal Bavarian who did not give his entire support to the Central Berlin Government.

In politics an imperialist, he is, in religion, an absolutist. His is the most potent voice in the Centrist, or Catholic, Party, though he takes little active part in the manipulation of affairs in the Reichstag. As a Catholic, he enjoys the supreme confidence of the Church, even in Rome, or he did previous to the war, and there is no reason to think he does not now. His book, "The Principles of Catholicism and Science," a treatise arguing for the further spiritual dominion of the Church of Rome as at present constituted, has been translated, under Church auspices, into sixteen languages. It is said to enjoy an enormous circulation in Germany.

So abstemious has been the Count's life, and so careful his regimen, that he is said to possess the intellectual vigor of the ordinary man of 55 or 60; he is physically active also. Yet it was reported that he refused the Chancellorship last Summer on the ground of age. This could not have been because of infirmity or failing powers in his own case, but probably because, as he has pointed out in a monograph on the German imperial system, the Chancellor should be a man of the most robust powers and of wide personal acquaintance with men.

In von Hertling's theory, as expounded in former years, the German Chancellor should be a "mixer," to use our own phrase. This the Count distinctly is not. Of the ninety-nine members of the Centrist, or Catholic, Party in the Reichstag, it was said a year ago that less than half had ever talked with him personally or come closer than a view of him at a general reception. Erzberger, who figures as their leader, is a "mixer." Von Hertling, their intellectual dominator, is more aloof than Mr. Balfour of England, and a similar type of man, though less subtle in mental processes. Like Balfour, he is an arch-conservative.

Though a Bavarian and, therefore, presumably antagonistic to Prussianism, and, under the German Constitution, unable to hold the office of Prime Minister of Prussia, usually automatically synonymous with that of Chancellor, but which is now to be administered by Michaelis, von Hertling's appointment can hardly be said to mean very much in reference to the moot question of Prussianism. Brutality, rough manners, anything but meticulous regard for convention and punctilious respect for law, he abhors; but to the essential idea of Prussianism he is as firm an adherent as Bismarck—not to the theories of Bernhardi, which he has refuted as being those of an unscrupulous adventurer, nor to the "blood and iron" doctrines of the illustrious first Chancellor, but to his doctrine of the gain and essence of latter-day Prussianism with its dream of a modern State founded on the hierarchy of caste and bureaucracy, strongly centralized, vastly paternalistic, moved by a single purpose from crown to peasant.

This characteristic of a Bavarian gentleman who has refined Prussianism, has made the Count congenial with the Emperor for years. In the years preceding the war the Emperor often laughingly commended von Hertling to members of his entourage as one on whom to pattern language and conduct. His pronounced dislike for Berlin made him formerly an unwelcome figure in the capital; not in the circle which he personally touched, but in the wider realm of popular thought and discussion.

This is the man who, with the party which his ideas dominate, has formed the controlling coalition with the German Socialists, and it was doubtless this coalition that brought about his appointment, not the adventitious fact that he is a Bavarian, or the more obvious reason that he is a stalwart peace advocate. The only way the Emperor found to break up the majority coalition was to eliminate the Catholics by making the sharpest rapier among them Chancellor of the empire.

We may well imagine the Kaiser with his tongue in his cheek as he thus makes an apparent concession to the popular majority, while choosing for the most conspicious post a man whom he thoroughly knows and absolutely trusts, a man essentially anti-democratic, and yet one who may be held up to the world as a Bavarian, a philosopher, a religious zealot, and a conciliator.

As for the "peace advocacy" of von Hertling, we know definitely just what that is. The agitation in Germany (aside from sporadic offshoots and vague radical tendencies) has narrowed itself into two antagonistic factions. One, which may be called, in a limited sense, the Prussian, is for war indefinitely or until all or most of the Pan German dreams are realized. This faction is a believer in war per se; it believes that war is the normal state of man and it is willing to prove that Germany can exist indefinitely in a state of war and grow stronger with each year—that the only excuse for peace is to give a breathing spell in which the fruits of war may be universally ratified and proclaimed.

Von Hertling is the enemy of this faction. Last Spring he declared himself for peace without indemnities or annexations, but at almost the same time said that the war should be more vigorously prosecuted. In other words, he is for a quick and decisive war. The Italian drive has doubtless pleased him.

It is believed among prominent German-Americans in New York that von Hertling is to be the "peace Chancellor"; that he will solidify the elements within the empire, restrain the Junkers from their demands, and keep down the rising tide of radical thought.

His attitude on foreign affairs has been clearly defined through his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bundesrat, which he has held for eleven years. The German Constitution provides that Bavaria, not Prussia, shall have the Chairmanship of this committee, and the Prime Minister of Bavaria is always the Chairman.

A year ago von Hertling publicly stated that his committee, after meeting in secret conference and exhaustively considering all the foreign affairs of the empire, had unanimously approved and that he wished to announce that it unanimously and enthusiastically supported von Bethmann Hollweg's foreign policy in every important particular.

Later, it was said privately, von Hertling opposed the general submarine policy inaugurated last February, though he made no public announcement of this.

His position on Alsace Lorraine is well known. He believes that these provinces should not be permitted to have a plebiscite to determine their own future status. Also, it is said, he favors annexation of Alsace to Bavaria and Lorraine to Prussia. He has not recently announced his position on Belgium, though six months ago he was said to favor Germany's absolute evacuation of the country, and to include the so-called German "guarantees" concerning Belgium in a general "guarantee" that would be arranged among the European nations.

On this general "guarantee" as to future peace, von Hertling's ideas hold out the most hope for negotiations in the immediate future. While he has never submitted a concrete plan for general disarmament, he has always favored such an idea, in theory, and practically has contended that there should be an agreement among European nations to decrease armament gradually instead of increasing it. What his thought on this subject has become the last year will perhaps be apparent in the next few months.

The first interview given by him to a foreigner (and one of the few he ever gave) occurred a year ago in Munich. At that time he said: "Germany is a nation of critics. Each thinks he can do the job in hand better than any other. Because we express ourselves so freely foreigners are prone to think we are divided. Do not be deceived. The world may as well look squarley in the face the fact that the German people, in overwhelming majority, stand today, as

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Suffrage's Cost High, Effect on Elections Nil

Illinois, Only State with Accurate Records of Men and Women Voting Separately, Proves That Big Expense Leaves Results Unchanged

If the right of suffrage were a natural right, then women should have it though the heavens fall," said Elihu Root, years ago, in an address to the Constitutional Convention.

"But," he added, "if there is any one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but simply a means of government; and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone."

Since then the discussion of woman suffrage has swung round the circle. An army of women, led by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, contends that the subject of woman's right to vote is not settled; that women have a fundamental right to the elective franchise, "though the heavens fall."

"I believe in woman suffrage whether all women vote, or no women vote, whether all women vote right or all women vote wrong," wrote Dr. Shaw two years ago.

Another large group of women, led by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of New York's senior Senator, and Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, opposes woman suffrage on the grounds that it is not a natural right, that it would weaken instead of strengthen the Government, that it would be a waste of woman's time and a waste of the taxpayers' money to double the electorate.

Between these opposing theories the men voters of New York will decide next Tuesday.

From the man voter is often heard the question: "How does it work where women vote?" To that question he receives nearly as many answers as there are personal opinions. The testimony is conflicting. Politicians of the States where women vote indorse suffrage and credit it with many improvements. On the other hand, the anti-suffragists say that States where women do not vote have just as good or better legislation "at a lower cost to the taxpayer."

The conflict of testimony is due principally to the fact that there is no very accurate means of estimating the effect of woman suffrage in the eleven States where they have full suffrage. The women's vote in these States is not kept separate from that of the men. It is impossible to tell just how the women vote. If a suffrage State goes dry suffragists say that "the women did it." If it defeats prohibition, the antis contend that the saloonkeepers were able to vote all their wives, cousins, aunts, and sisters, while the good women stayed home.

But there is one suffrage State in which the voting by women has an official record, where opinion is not based on theories. That State is Illinois. In Illinois women's votes are kept separate, as women have only partial suffrage. The effect of women's votes can be traced with accuracy in Illinois.

At the last election 568,937 Illinois men voted for President Wilson, and 693,334 men for Mr. Hughes. The women voted in almost the same ratio, 388,292 for President Wilson, and 459,215 for Mr. Hughes. In Chicago, the men gave Mr. Hughes a majority of 18,340, and the women a majority of 7,686. The difference between the plurality percentage of the men and women was only 1.6 per cent. At the election of Mayor Thompson in 1915 he received 249,713 Chicago men's votes and 148,825 women's votes—60.9 per cent. of the men voted for him, and 65.5 per cent. of the women. Here we have again the difference in plurality 1.6 per cent., exactly the same as in the case of Mr. Hughes!

Dennis Egan, Who Keeps Illinois Election Records, Shows What It Costs to Let Women Vote.

This would seem to indicate that women vote as their husbands do. In fact, since 80 per cent. of the adult women of the country are married, the result is the same whether they vote with or against their husbands, as those who vote oppositely are paired off and these husbands and wives cancel each others' votes. The result is the belief in Illinois that there is no such thing as a "woman's vote" to be delivered for or against any candidate who attracts or repels certain women leaders of the "cause."

The Illinois records, in short, argue that it comes down to a question of whether women should have the ballot as a matter of natural right, regardless of the extra expense involved. For the purpose of discovering the actual effect of woman suffrage on election expenses, an interview was sought the other day with the man who is probably the best informed person in the country on that subject, Dennis J. Egan, Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago.

"Every man in politics here says he's in favor of woman suffrage—but it has been an awful expense," said Mr. Egan. "It causes practically a duplication of our election machinery. We must provide separate voting booths, tally sheets, and ballots for the women. Our ballots a year ago were four feet long. Women's votes must be counted separately, and all this involves extra labor and expense."

"Do you mean that the women double the vote?" was asked.

"No, they don't double the vote. We have nearly 500,000 men on our rolls and about 265,000 women, or a little more than half as many, but we must provide election machinery to take care of the women qualified to vote. There are nearly as many women qualified to register as men, but since the novelty of the thing has worn off, they don't vote, except on big issues or on some sentimental question."

"You find them more sentimental than the men?"

"Yes, a great deal more so. They voted pretty well for Mayor two years ago, and a lot of them voted for Presidential Electors last year, but as a general thing they don't vote on the things that are of the most important concern to the taxpayers, such as bond issues and propositions. They will come out, though, on a question where their sentiment is aroused. They can vote for Aldermen, for School Trustee, for Mayor, and on all municipal propositions. They cannot vote for Governor or members of the Legislature or Congress, because Illinois has not full suffrage for women.

"The women who belong to clubs and organizations vote all right, but the women of the working class and the middle class usually stay home. Both parties have organizations of women, and they are about as good politicians as the men. In fact, they 'catch on' much more quickly.

"But there are certain things about voting that many women do not like, although we provide for their protection in every possible way. We have a woman member on every board, and try to reduce the smoking and tone up the polling places, but even at that they don't like it. Then take the question of telling their ages. A little woman will walk into a polling place and whisper that she is thirty-five.

"'Thirty-five, did you say?' a man will roar so that everybody can hear, and perhaps another will pass the remark, 'I didn't think Miss Jones was thirty-five, did you?'

"This sort of thing keeps women from the polls, and fellows who want to keep the women from voting are able to scare them away by such tricks. After it is done once a woman will stay at home."

The complete figures for the election expenses, Mr. Egan pointed out, were in his official report, from which the following is quoted:

"The principal causes contributing to the recent increased election expenses are:

"First: The Woman's Franchise act. This act at once qualified a vast army of women to vote for a large number of offices and upon any and all questions submitted. There are at present on the registry books 284,533 names of qualified women voters. If this vote could be apportioned into precincts on the basis of 300 each, it would create 948 precincts. The total registered male vote is 491,246, which, on the same basis, would give 1,637 precincts, or a total of 2,585. But the board, by careful calculation, feels certain that it will be able to reduce this number by approximately 2,330, or about 830 precincts on account of the woman vote and 1,500 on account of the male vote. It is estimated that the total election expense due to the woman's vote alone will aggregate $791,929."

This is an average expense of $2.44 for each of the 283,932 women who voted. In the first year women voted election expenses increased $737,651.97.

"The influence of the woman's vote may be clearly traced," continues the report. "In 1913 there was one primary and one election, in neither of which did the women participate, and the total cost was $418,643.87. In 1914 there occurred a city primary, a city election, a Fall primary, and a Fall election, in all of which the woman voters participated, the cost leaping to $1,156,295.84.

"In 1915, with one city primary and one city election and one county election, the expenditure reached $828,065, or an increase of upward of a half million dollars. It is of course true that the woman vote is not entirely responsible for this great increase, but undoubtedly for a considerable percentage of it.

"Second: The statute requiring a precinct registration, revision, and canvass previous to each primary election. This is the law and must be enforced, though it is clearly apparent to the board that the results do not always justify the expense. There will be five registration periods next year, including the regular Spring registration in March and the general registration in October. The cost per precinct for the primary registrations will average about $80, and in some precincts only eight, ten, or twelve persons will be registered, at a cost of $8, $10, or $12 per head.

"Each precinct in Chicago will be canvassed by the clerks five separate times, necessitating the printing of 25,000 verification lists, 1,000,000 suspect notices, 600,000 envelopes, the purchase of 586,000 two-cent stamps, and the outlay of $116,500 for salary of election clerks."

It is estimated that the election of 1916 cost Chicago $2,500,000.

From the foregoing figures a careful calculation shows that the increase of election expenses, due to women's votes, will be about $2,867,000 for New York, if the voters of the State indorse the "cause" next Tuesday. In other words, the taxpayers of this State would be subjected through suffrage to an extra expense equal to about three times the amount of money spent on the spectacular suffrage campaign, and an amount sufficient to buy 57,400,000 rounds of ammunition for our troops.

Eagle Medal to Commemorate Our Entrance Into the War

A MEDAL to commemorate the entrance of the United States into the war and its European alliances for the preservation of democracy has been issued by the American Numismatic Society. It was designed by Eli Harvey, the sculptor, and depicts the white-headed eagle of North America, popularly called the bald eagle, perched on a crag with wings outstretched and head thrown back, in the attitude of readiness for instant attack upon its foe. The only inscription is the date, "April 6, 1917"—the day that President Wilson proclaimed the existence of a state of war. The issue was limited to 500 copies, fifty in silver and the others in bronze. All have been subscribed for and it was stipulated that a member could take only one medal.

In selecting the design, the committee says, it was thought that the bald eagle shown naturally was more expressive of the spirit of the country than the heraldic eagle usually depicted on the United States coinage. Congress on June 20, 1782, adopted the bald eagle as the emblem for the arms and great seal of the nation. The seal has always shown the eagle treated in a semi-heraldic manner with the shield on the breast. In the coinage designs there has been a greater variety. The first coinage showed an eagle with outstretched wings, very simply executed. A few years later a conventional eagle hampered by a shield was substituted. In 1836 a beautiful flying eagle was designed by Christian Gobrecht, but it was rejected for what many collectors consider an inferior design. Another Gobrecht eagle design was adopted in 1856 for the 1-cent pieces, but it proved unsatisfactory, and from that time to 1907 there were several eagle designs of inferior merit. In 1907 a movement began toward a more artistic coinage, of which the first was the heavy flying eagle designed by Saint Gaudens for the $20 gold pieces, and culminating in the beautiful decorative eagle on the new half-dollar coinage.

French Girl Students' Response to America

Tributes to France from Undergraduates of Vassar and Other Colleges Evoke Glowing Expressions of Gratitude

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York and President of the College of the State of New York, who spent the Summer in France making a study of the educational situation, carried with him addresses and letters from more than a hundred educational institutions of America to the schools and colleges of France, proclaiming the ardent sympathy which unites American colleges with those of France, and the necessity of developing relations between the educational institutions of the allied countries.

Home of Joan of Arc, Sketched by a French Girl Student.

The greeting sent by Vassar College took the form of a small volume containing poems written by students of Vassar. The volume, entitled "To You, the Girls of France," was dedicated to the college women of France as a token of the sincerity of American homage to the distinction of French scholarship and instruction and of high respect for the spirit of France in a time of crisis. Copies of the pamphlet were distributed by Dr. Finley at the various French colleges which he visited, and reprints were made by the heads of several of these institutions.

Among the poems in Vassar's message to the girl students of France was the following:

TO THE WOMEN OF FRANCE

No time is this for idle words and fair
Greetings that fall from girlhood's careless lip—
We bid the perilous Atlantic bear
To you the message of our comradeship.
Girls of the sunny France of which we dreamed
Four years ago, when in gay, young romance
We saw you distance veiled, or when there gleamed
Before our eyes her light who died for France—
Long centuries since—
Ah, then to us you seemed
Bright with the tint of dreams; when on us smote
The dread reality of things that are,
Swift was the iron hand of war that wrote
Your fate in deeds of blood. We, in the far,
Still smiling sister-land of freedom stood
And gazed to hear the challenge that you met.
Too quick it came for plan or hardihood
Of steel-nerved, sure response—but splendid yet
You held your startled ground against the foe
And showed the ancient spirit of your race,
While wonder-dumb we watched your shining face.
Now met by that mad foe ourselves, we know
Your agony in triumph, and we place
With reverent hands our masses beside your own.
We too would fight a gallant fight and good
And meet war's visage fearless, swiftly grown
From girlhood's play to strong, wise womanhood.
Yet—life and peace are natural and sweet
Here in the soft, green budding of the Spring;
Ruddy the war drums roll, the tramping feet
Of soldiers sound but idly through the street,
And it is strange to know that war cries ring
Across the world and call us too to meet
The mighty, grim destroyer. Girls of France,
May we, who long have listened from afar
And seen the spirit which in you supplants
All your old joy of youth, and watched the star
Of your young hopes fade out—and leave you strong,
In sudden desolation unafraid.
May we too share the spirit of your Maid
Whose courage rings through centuries of song,
And hold her blasoned pathway unbetrayed.

CHARLOTTE VAN DE WATER,
Class of 1917.
Hyde Park, N. Y.

Another tribute ran thus:

SONG
TO THE STUDENTS OF FRANCE

To you, there in the van,
Thronging hundreds of France,
Who through dark mists march to the light
Forging a way toward a new dawning.
We come—we, the recruits,—
Adding strength to your strength,
Youth to your youth:—
That when the mists clear, and dawn
Lights the wreck of the world,
We may join in rebuilding.

BERTHA GOES,
Class of 1917.
Wauwatosa, Wis.

Dr. Finley recently returned to America, and made a speech before an eager audience of Vassar girls, who heard the replies made to their message by their French sisters across the ocean. Many of the French messages are dedicated to the girls of America; quite a number are dedicated to Vassar in appreciation of the little message of love and sympathy sent soon after the entrance of America into war.

One would expect of the college women of France an expression beautiful in its naturalness and sincerity of thought. But when we see the replies sent from fifteen French colleges, each message written or printed by hand in a style which immediately calls to mind the art of a manuscript scribe, when we examine carefully the covers and the pages of the pamphlets, illustrated by water color, or pen and ink sketches, exquisite in fineness of detail—when we do this and stop to think that these little masterpieces of art come from a war-ridden country, from the hands of young women who are suffering beyond anything we can imagine, we must bow in reverence before still another example of the spirit of France.

Some of the institutions represented are the Collège de Jeunes Filles de Toul, Ecole Normale d'Institutrices de la Meuse, colleges at Verdun and at Nancy, Collège de Jeunes Filles de Remiremont, Collège de Neufchâteau, and Académie de Nancy. All the greetings are written in French, with the exception of one or two.

The Girl's Lycée at Dijou writes:

"To you, the pupils of Vassar College, we, the girls of France, send our grateful thanks. The tokens of your affection have greatly moved us. We bear a heavy burden, but your warm sympathy has brought us comfort and hope. We trust in your strength and devotion. You belong to a race which carries courage to the point of heroism. And you, our sisters, now enter a new life, one of intense but noble suffering, and you enter it in Spring—the loveliest season of the year, when our hearts open wide to beautiful ideas and noble aims.

"We trust in the promise of the year. We girls love this season because nature is in keeping with our spirits. But in these years of grim war, there is blood on the white spray, the soft beauty of twilight reminds us too much of the contrast between rains and blossoming trees. The calm of the purple evening speaks too much of the great silence of death. But still Spring is the season of hope, the birth of a new life, and you, girls of America, and we, girls of France, are waiting for the dawn of a new life, of a reign of peace and love among mankind. We, who have suffered, we love you, our sisters, in our suffering.

"Let us strive and hope together; let us work and suffer for the same lofty aims, for the same Spring of a new and noble life."

A letter from a student of the Collège de Jeunes Filles de Remiremont, who signs herself "A Little Girl of the Frontier," closes with the following words:

"In our village of Lorraine, near the battle front, the voice of the nightingale, sending forth its pure notes during the beautiful nights of Spring, is often drowned by the roar of cannon. Here our anguished hearts are all the more sensitive to the blessings of affection. We are happy to feel our cause embraced by the children of great America. As your brothers, and your friends are coming to fight by the side of ours, they are our brothers and our friends. You are becoming our sisters because the blood of your brothers and ours will be mixed on the field of battle for the sacred cause of right.

"You already have been our friends for a long time. You have proved your friendship by all that you have done for us, by the aid which you have brought to the inhabitants of an invaded country, by the joy which you have given to our poor little orphans. We have seen, at Toul, your hospitals, your ambulances, which went to the front to find our wounded—we are very grateful to you for it.

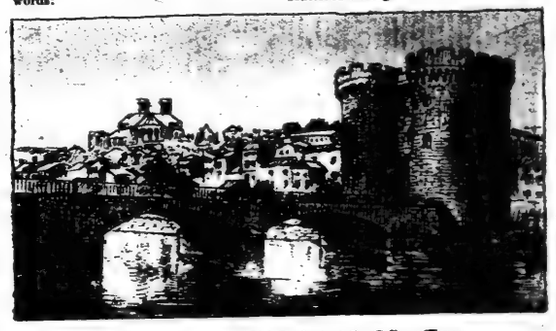
"Sisters of America, your message, the bearer of friendship and of hope, is sweet!"

The pupils of the College of Neufchâteau sent this:

"From the humble home of Joan of Arc, we address a salutation of welcome. In our turn we wish to tell you of our sympathy; we, girls of an old province, with remembrances of struggles and of glory, know how to admire heroines. This is why we love your country, possessed by idealism. We aided her to secure its liberty and now she comes to help us give this same liberty to other people. And since your flag, like a bit of the starry heavens, has come to join itself with all those which are displayed over our fields of battle, their colors bright or faded, our soldiers have been touched by a breath of consolation. You do not weep and your eyes have not known the horrors of war; they rest happy upon the spiendors of your magnificent cities; you have lifted them toward a higher horizon and we admire you now that you have wished to tear yourselves from the quietude of peace."

The most tragic story in the messages from France is in the letter sent by a representative of the Collège de Verdun.

"The pupils and their professors are scattered through all of France," it reads.



Sketch of Verdun by a Girl Student at the College There.

"Your country has proved to the world that she knows how to preserve through many generations the memory of the name of Lafayette. And when, at radiant sunrise, the flag which is studded with stars, united with the flag of the tricolor, shall thrill at the message that a martyred earth is delivered, our thought will go out to you, our courageous sisters of America."

Here is an extract from the message sent by the pupils of Girls' College at Toul:

"Their beautiful college is in ruins. Their terraces, only yesterday shown of roses, are today armed with cannon and crossed by trenches. During the first days of the invasion many of them had to flee from burning villages. Some have been captured. One teacher returned to France only to die.

"As for you—your friendly message has brought us new assurance. Our long agony will change to triumph. The day approaches when the spirit which hewed a way through all obstacles will rule."

Smuts a Powerful Figure in London

South Africa Has Always Known the General as a Big Man, and Now He Helps to Run Britain's War Machine

By OLGA RACSTER,
Of the Editorial Staff of The Cape Times, Cape Town, South Africa.

HAVE you ever been in South Africa? Have you ever lain at anchor in Table Bay and looked at the red roofs of Cape Town standing by the fortress walls of Table Mount? Have you ever felt the soft, warm earth of the veldt under your feet? Have you ever watched the ox wagons winding down a pass, or heard the moan of the ostrich in the darkness, or listened to the sudden rush of the torrent over the dry river bed, or smiled at the simple jokes of the country folk? If you have, you know "Jannie" Smuts, as he is affectionately called in South Africa; "Jannie" who was born within fifty miles of Cape Town. You know all about him without being told, for he is part of the whole scheme of nature and things there; a child of the land, an intellectual product of the country.

There is a theory that a man finds his best impetus in the country in which he is born. South Africa can certainly boast of one such great man in General Smuts, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, Member of the Privy Council, Minister of Aerial Defense, and, at the present moment, one of the prominent men in the war. The cables from London tell almost daily of his activities. With the exception of Premier Lloyd George, few members of the British war machine have been more in the public eye during recent weeks.

In his personal appearance and career he may be said to epitomize his country and his race. His early youth was spent very close to nature indeed, as a shepherd on his father's farm, and his memory recalls a certain dark night when he was carried across the fields to take his place at the head of a team of standing oxen, and hold the rope in his tiny hand. He was put in charge of the geese, too, in those days, and he watched the pigs, and learned the ways and needs of live stock in a manner that has been invaluable to him since.

When he was 12 years of age his father, who was Dutch and a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope, sent him to a local school. After that he went to college, and, when he was 20, he distinguished himself by winning a scholarship which entitled him to study in Europe. Brilliant achievements at Cambridge University followed. When he was 25, a pale-faced, studious-looking young man known as Mr. Advocate Smuts, he was practicing in Cape Town, and beginning to talk and write about the questions of the hour.

In those days he delivered his speeches in Dutch, and his opinions were, perhaps, differently colored. But his goal was the same—he wanted to make a nation! An exceptional sense of duty seems to animate "Jannie". Smuts at all times. Any one who had heard him speak in the House of Assembly in Cape Town must have been struck by it.

How well remembered is the day he introduced his long-looked-for Defense bill, when in the heat of a sultry February afternoon that slim, almost dandified, figure, in blue serge, rose, and, without haste, without any sign of the occasion being important, gave his masterly review of the principles governing the defense of South Africa. He never faltered—never paused to consult a note—never lost his equanimity. For two hours and a half his voice resounded through the House. Since he could not claim to be an orator, he held attention by sheer ability. At the end he sat down as quietly as he had risen; a contrast in his attitude then, and always, to many of his colleagues, who find rest for mind and body in ungainly attitudes of repose.

He is a terrific worker. From morning till night he burrows his way through mountains of official documents. Whenever there is anything to be done, it is always Smuts who has to fetch the oil can and lubricate the machine. No wonder he is spoken of as "the man who never takes a holiday!" But that is not quite true; Smuts can and does rest. When he has the chance, he goes to the isolated home which he has built on the veldt, and there the "best-hated man in South Africa"—as he once called himself during the worries of election—passes his days with his family, away from the haste of civilization.

Neither he nor Mrs. Smuts cares in the least for social life, a fact learned by many wives of high officials through vain attempts to find Mrs. Smuts "at home" in Johannesburg. Those, however, who

General Jan Christian Smuts.

succeeded met an extremely simple, unaffected Dutch woman, whose great interest in life was her husband and children. In spite of her retiring nature and strong domestic inclinations, Mrs. Smuts is an intellectual woman, and the story of her appearing once with a baby on one arm and a Greek dictionary under the other can easily be believed.

At Doornkloof (Mimosa Gorge) both General and Mrs. Smuts are free from all social obligations, and it is there that one sees another side of Smuts, for he is a complex character. There is the Smuts who sits on the Government bench in Parliament, a clean-cut, fair, clear-eyed man, very quiet and controlled, who enters without haste, steps softly on his visits to various members, whispers messages, and listens intently when there is anything to listen to. Then there is the energetic, quick-moving Smuts, who is caught in some social function, the spotless, rather silent, unamiable man, who reserves his cordiality for his intimate friends, but who will sometimes be drawn into an interesting conversation. One must not pass over the bored Smuts, answering in monosyllabic utterances the tiresome questioner upon agriculture.

"So we are to till the soil? Does the Minister know what is required in addition to land and water?"

"Seed," answers Smuts.

"And after the seed?"

"A plow."

"And after the plow?"

"A harrow."

"Yes, but there is something over and above all this required."

It was midday, and excessively hot. The General wiped his brow and ended the catechism in one final word, "Sweat."

There is also Smuts the soldier, almost lost in a big military overcoat. But at Doornkloof, it may be imagined that the Smuts who walks about his lands in unconventional garb, who takes his heavy stick and yields to his love of climbing mountains, who delights in his children and the simplest home life, is the very man himself. At Doornkloof "Groot Jannie" and "Klein Jannie" (big Jannie and little Jannie) have time to study each other in the great friendship of father and son. "Klein Jannie" is one of six, but among them he stands out as a small edition of his father, both mentally and physically. Wherever "Groot Jannie" is, there "Klein Jannie" is sure to be found, as earnest as his parent.

In the days when he headed a flying column in the Boer war and was first known as General, he did some wonderful marches and has to his credit the remarkable performance of covering 700 miles of ground in five weeks. Once his horse was shot under him; once he awoke from a sound sleep to find his camp surrounded; once he was too ill to move and entreated his men to leave him, which they refused to do; and, on another memorable occasion, he received a safe conduct pass signed "D. Haig, Colonel"—the signer being he who is now General Sir Douglas Haig, in command of the British forces in France. Animated by the same desire to do his duty by his country then as now, "Jannie" Smuts spoke from numerous platforms after the war was over, with enthusiasm and tremendous seriousness, always having the building of a nation at heart. At first he didn't think so much about the "union of brothers"; he was mainly concerned with preventing a state of topdog and underdog, which he erroneously thought was imminent.

When he found that he was wrong he began to cultivate the art of compromise. The part he played then was a great surprise to those who had heretofore known him as a lawyer and a soldier. The breadth of his outlook made a large portion of his own race misunderstand him, though he tried to show them that the equilibrium of the country could only be maintained by the co-operation and friendship which the English wanted to establish. At various times he was State Attorney for the Transvaal, Acting Assistant Commandant General, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance, and he has repeatedly taken General Botha's place as Premier in the latter's absence.

Today the public is honoring "Jannie" Smuts, the all-round great man, who has been called to London to give South Africa representation upon the Imperial War Council. "The empire's greatest asset," he was called recently by Major Guest, who served with him for twelve months in the East African campaign, and who desired that South Africa should make it possible for Smuts to respond to the call from England. "He has the power of instilling unquestionable confidence by his sheer ability of seeing further and thinking clearer than others," said the Major.

Of course, every one knows that, in spite of some divided feeling in South Africa as to whether his duty claimed his presence in that country, General Smuts went to London, where, with W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa, he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council on March 13. On March 20, last, he attended the first meeting of the Imperial War Council as the representative of South Africa.

Smuts is now in the mid-forties of his life. He has a fine constitution, in spite of the strain he has put upon it both mentally and physically, and his vigorous action and presence are making themselves felt in England.

Art at Home and Abroad

The Thomas Eakins Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

THE exhibition of the work of Thomas Eakins, promised last Summer, is now open at the Metropolitan Museum and fulfills the expectations of those who looked forward with eagerness to the celebration of this sturdy and loyal talent. Sixty pictures have been assembled and the subjects include all that especially appealed to the painter whose passion for technical competency did not stop with his own profession. Here are the portraits of surgeons and doctors, sculptors, painters and musicians, prizefighters and wrestlers, fishers and spinners and oarsmen. Whoever did anything expertly seems to have aroused the interest of Eakins and suggested to him a picture.

In his own practice of art he was an anatomist and a student of difficult perspectives. Often his color was rich and agreeable, occasionally bland and cajoling, but he usually accepted familiar arrangements of a few strong hues and was content with them, letting the science of color as it has been interrogated by the Impressionists and their followers pass as more or less a matter of indifference to him. He was a painter who did his best on a fairly large scale. In spite of his success with such beautiful little pictures as "The Chess Players," owned by the Museum, and the small water colors in the present exhibition, his admirable talent asserts itself fully only in such elaborate compositions as the clinic pictures or in the full length portraits where his research into character can include the position and gesture of hands and feet and the poise of the whole body.

His portrait of Carroll Beckwith, which obtains a new and sad interest of association from the recent death of the sitter, is an example of the wholeness of his vision and his power to embrace all sides of a personality in a single integral expression of it. Mr. Beckwith's portrait was painted when he was just past fifty years of age, a very gracious and highly initiated gentleman whose ways had led into many bypaths of experience, who knew France and Italy as countries to live in and as influences to cherish; who had kept the courtesy and the slightly elaborate dignity of the circle of artists with whom he was affiliated in his youth, who seemed to belong to places of historic charm and faded beauty, to rooms that looked out on the heat of Piazza Santa Maria Novella in Florence or on the gardens of Versailles with old gardeners still sweeping the grass with brooms of twigs. All this, or what it implies, has been put into the portrait by Eakins, which is one of the most revealing of his studies of character and temperament.

The one religious picture in the exhibition, "The Crucifixion," was painted in 1879. It has nothing to say of modern feeling, but might have been painted by Courbet had the Master of Ornans been a master of anatomy. It is on this scale that Eakins is most impressive, but the realism of "The Gross Clinic," unsparing as it is to nineteenth-century squeamishness in the presence of physical horror, is a more profound expression of the artist's devotion to the fundamental realities.

In his introduction to the catalogue Mr. Burroughs gives the facts of the artist's life as he himself embodied them in his answer, in 1893, to a request for information about himself. "I was born," he wrote, "July 25, 1844. My father's father was from the North of Ireland, of the Scotch Irish. On my mother's side my blood is English and Hollandish. I was a pupil of Gérôme, (also of Bonnat and of Dumont, sculptor.) I have taught in life classes and lectured on anatomy continuously since 1873, I have painted many pictures, and done a little sculpture. For the public I believe my life is all in my work. Yours truly, Thomas Eakins."

Water Color Club's Current Exhibition

"The Very Blond Baby," by Hilda Belcher. (In the Water Color Club Exhibition.)

A VISIT to the current exhibition of the New York Water Color Club in the south and centre galleries of the Fine Arts building is but a mild adventure. A casual survey of the walls reveals nothing to stir the pulses beyond the average normal, and it is apparent at once that nothing in the collection is bigger than the little pictures. Some of these are things of breadth and character that well repay close interrogation, and many of them are very happy bits of craftsmanship, sufficiently fresh and gay in execution to carry off the occasion as one of pleasure alike for artist and public.

Variety in the use of the medium prevails, but pure water color has grown in favor within the last few years. Without denying the right of any painter to get his effect where and how he can, it is worthy of notice that an artist using body color in one picture and pure wash in another is apt to speak with the greater force in the second. The work of Alice Seipp is a case in point; she has a number of clever figure studies in which body color is depended upon, and at least one in which she uses wash alone and obtains a much more distinguished result.

Using pure water color implies having a lusty fight with your medium such as body color never offers. The outcome, if you are victorious, is, however, most rewarding. The aviator sailing into the blue is not further removed from the bicyclist pedaling along a safe road than the painter in pure water color from the painter who mixes his pigment with white. An example of progress is shown in the pictures by Vera Poppé, one of which is dated 1914, the others 1917. The former is a well considered badly executed little scene in which the sky provides the principal interest. The two later pictures, "Windy Day" and "Sunlight from a Hill in New Hampshire," are technically competent, free expressions of a liberal mood.

Among the most vivid and significant pictures in the collection are the "Butterflies" and "Chickens" by Lief Neandross. They have the swift concentrated quality of the Japanese realists without imitative detail. The subjects have been done in humdrum style so often that the originality with which Mr. Neandross combines the simple materials offered him by nature gains an added zest by contrast. Helen Sewell also does "Butterflies" in a mood of lighter and daintier fantasy. A child kneeling with bare feet protruding from a yellow spotted gown watches butterflies as big as birds flitting across the background. The psychology of the little composition is rather subtle if intended. To enhance the size of the brilliant flying creatures is to see them as the child does, and the wondering expression on the child's face emphasizes the suggestion. The color, a blonde harmony of yellow and green and violet and blue and flesh color, fits the subject.

The work of Edna B. Hopkins and Agnes Weinrich has the look of woodblock printing, but with more variety of color and tone than usually is given by the block. Both artists are accomplished in design.

The newest tendency in art is represented by Mary Augusta Milliken's "Grotesque Design." Across a kaleidoscope of brilliant and rich colors in abstract shapes is thrown a panel with the words:

Web-footed monsters came
And into the darkness went
In ponderous tournament,
Many an age agone.

The artist has taken the web foot as the keynote of her pattern, and has skillfully constructed a design that remains abstract, yet implies the sense of mysterious worlds in which monsters move with ponderous feet. To do that sort of thing is not, of course, as simple as to copy the flower in the crannied wall, and on the whole it is more interesting.

Among the painters who long ago won their laurels, Hilda Belcher shows an amusing and technically expert little picture of an apple-cheeked old lady standing beside her china cupboard with sundry details of the Victorian age in household decoration amiably indicated; Alethea H. Platt has turned to little studies in pen and ink and wash of such picturesque places as Devon and Clovelly; Alice Schille spots her sunlit buildings with a lighter touch and in a higher key than formerly; Jane Peterson embraces the chance offered by the bannered streets of our patriotic cities; Mary MacCord embroiders her color more loosely than ever before, and H. de B. Nelson is competent in following a worthy tradition.

Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

The Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, opening Dec. 15, 1917, and closing Jan. 13, 1918. The prizes will be awarded by the jury of awards, Paul W. Bartlett, Edwin H. Blashfield, Emil Carlsen, Daniel C. French, Francis C. Jones, H. A. MacNeil, J. Francis Murphy, and H. W. Watrous. The Carnegie prize of $500 goes to the most meritorious oil painting in the exhibition by an American artist, portraits only excepted; the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 is given for the best portrait in the exhibition; the Altman prize of $1,000 for a figure or genre painting by an American artist; the Isidor medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist thirty-five years of age or under; the Julia A. Shaw Memorial $300 for the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by an American woman who has not previously received the prize; the Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal may be awarded to a work in sculpture without restriction, and the Helen Foster Barnett prize is for the best piece of sculpture in the exhibition, the work of an artist under thirty-five years of age.

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Orlando, Italy's New Premier In Her Crisis

(Continued from Page 9)

on the first day of the war, solidly behind the Kaiser and the rulers of the federated States of the empire. They are imbued with but one thought and one will. That is the will to victory for the sole purpose of preserving the Fatherland's independence and right to peaceful progress."

Such is the new man at the German helm. Ripe fruit of an ancient régime, he may not be expected to show any partiality toward socialistic or democratic ideas; the selected flower of culture, (not Kultur,) he may be expected to exhibit finesse in restraining the hands of the despoilers; despising practical politics, he may end more suddenly than his predecessor. Of stancher timber intellectually than Bethmann Hollweg, he may succeed where that mediator failed. Above all, his appointment reveals that age and conservatism are more than ever regnant in Germany.

Turning to Italy, it may be said that no Premier since the war began has been confronted, immediately after coming into power, with a more difficult task than that which faces Vittorio Orlando, the new head of the Italian Cabinet. Upon his strength, character, and ability much depends in the great crisis not only for Italy but for all the countries joined in the war against Germany.

What manner of man is he? What of the men whom he has selected in the new Cabinet to carry the burden with him? Ettore Cadorin, Professor of Italian Literature at Columbia University, who lived in Italy until two years ago, was asked these questions.

"Orlando," he replied, "is a man of great energy, brain power and decision, and by many is considered the most brilliant man in the political life of Italy today. He is a Sicilian and was professor of law there, but early entered political life and became a member of Parliament from Sicily. There his skill attracted the attention of Giolitti, then Premier of Italy, as the head of the old Liberal Party. Giolitti invited Orlando to become a member of his Cabinet, first as Minister of Instruction and later as Minister of Justice. All this was before the war, and in comprehending the present situation that fact should be kept well in mind.

"Some time before the beginning of the war Orlando disappeared from prominent political life and was in no way involved in Giolitti's pacifist utterances and acts. Just the contrary. Giolitti, as many Americans know, is the La Follette of Italy. He was opposed to Italy's going into the war and fought bitterly against that step. He was in favor of taking the concessions that were offered by Austria and Germany and not resorting to arms.

"Therefore, it is important to keep in mind that Orlando never held a political portfolio under Giolitti, but always only in an administrative capacity. So when people say, as some do of Orlando, that he was with Giolitti, that has nothing to do with the political ideas of Orlando, for he has shown himself to be a strong interventionist, just the opposite of Giolitti. Events since Italy was drawn into the war he has made this plain over and over again. When Giolitti was forced out on account of his anti-war views, and Professor Salandra was called upon to form a Ministry at the time of Italy's decision to enter the war, he asked Orlando to become a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Justice. Again, when, about a year ago, Boselli succeeded Salandra as Prime Minister, he retained Orlando as a member of the Cabinet and, at the same time, gave him his first political portfolio, that of Minister of the Interior. This portfolio is usually held by the Premier, but, as Boselli was an old man, he did not take any portfolio.

"During the career of the Boselli Ministry the food question became acute in Italy, and about three months ago rioting broke out in Turin on account of charges of bad distribution. Orlando, as Minister of the Interior, handled this situation with a firm hand. He dismissed all the Prefects responsible for the bad distribution and also called for the resignation of his secretary.

"Giolitti, as the head of the pacifists, supported by the Socialists and the Clericals, during this time was making a bitter fight against the war. The attack became so strong that Boselli was forced to retire. The fact that Orlando was called upon to form the new Ministry shows that he was not involved in any of the actions charged against Boselli. It is evident that Orlando was regarded as the man best fitted to cope with the situation. His past record supports this belief; at the same time it should be said that he is a man whose capacities and powers are not thoroughly well known, because the great opportunity to exhibit them has just come to him.

"The men he has gathered around him in the Cabinet represent about the strongest group that could be called together in Italy. Orlando continues Minister of the Interior. Two other men stand out prominently. These are Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who continues in the same post which he has held under Boselli and in previous war Ministries. We regard Sonnino as a truly great man. He is much respected throughout Italy.

"Another member of the Cabinet of unusual strength is Francesco Nitti, who has the portfolio of the Treasury. He is known as a great economist, and was a member of the recent Italian Mission to the United States. The information obtained by him here will add to his value as a member of the Cabinet, and was no doubt considered in his selection.

"Still another element of strength in the new Cabinet worthy of special mention is Signor Bissolati, Minister of Aid and War Pensions. He is a Socialist, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, and a man who commands the esteem of his opponents. He enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war and was wounded. Salandra tendered him a position in his Cabinet, but until now he has not had a portfolio.

"Signor Sacchi is also an important member of the new Ministry. He is one of the leaders of the extreme Liberal Party and an authority on law. Signor Meda, Minister of Finance, represents the Clerical Party in the Cabinet.

"It is a coalition Ministry, a strong combination, and should be able to weather the crisis. What Italy now needs is help from the Allies, and one of the first steps of the new Ministry will doubtless be to seek more assistance than has been formerly received.

"I hope that the Teutons will be checked, but I think that, to assure a check to them, prompt aid from the Allies will be an important factor. I should like to see American soldiers sent to Italy, not only as a fighting element but for the enthusiasm with which they would be received."

Bowery Has Jobs for All

ONE of the best places in the city today to find a job is the Bowery. Any able-bodied man willing to work in a munition factory, cut trees in the Maine woods, wield a pick and shovel on a railroad, or go into a coal or iron mine can find the opportunity and good pay besides.

It is in sharp contrast to the traditional history of that interesting thoroughfare, so often associated with schemes for taking away one's spare cash. The change is due, say the business men there, to the scarcity of labor.

All the way from Cooper Union south to Chatham Square the Bowery is lined with labor agencies. There are probably fifty. In some blocks there are more than there were saloons and dance halls in the Bowery's liveliest days. Every agency has two or three keen-eyed watchers outside, and scarcely a man who looks as if he could do a day's manual labor can get by without being urged to come in and sign up for $2.50 to $5 a day, with free food, free board, and railway fare thrown in. The lookout at the next agency, a few doors away, watches the result closely, and, if the prospective laborer passes by, he is ready to tackle him with still more persuasive arguments.

The multiplication of these agencies has created the greatest demand for ground floor space seen on the Bowery in many years. Practically a new industry has been developed there within the last few weeks. Every agency has its windows literally plastered with many-colored signs, describing the character of the jobs to be had, with the various inducements and the daily or weekly wage.

The greatest demand is for railroad laborers and miners. The regulation railroad wage is $2.40, and hundreds of men are wanted for New England, New York State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Buffalo and Pittsburgh are demanding scores of laborers. Shipments of men, with free fare provided, go out for those places every day. For mining work the demand is for foreigners, and their pay is from $3 to $5 a day. The last month has brought many calls for woodchoppers for the Maine woods. One agency wants 500 men at $2.75 per cord, including free board and full railroad fare. The du Pont Powder Company wants men for outside or inside work at Kearny's Point, N. J., at 33 cents an hour. Jobs on the State roads in upper New York are offered at $2.75 to $3 a day.

"The reason is that the labor contractor gets better pay for the men he can supply than he ever got before," explained the head of one of the large Bowery agencies, which sends out several hundred men every week. "The railroads and other corporations now pay from $2 to $3 per laborer, with no restrictions as to the length of time that he may remain on the job. We get a few skilled laborers for railroad and mining work, but a large proportion are of the usual Bowery lodging-house type—men who, when down and out, will take a job for a few weeks, and, as soon as they have accumulated $50 or so, come back to the Bowery for a life of ease.

"There is a big demand for coal and iron workers in the East at $3 to $5 a day, yet one year ago the regular pay for the same work was $2.25 to $3 a day.

"Farmhands, even at $3 a day, are hard to find."

When the Army Doctors Get Hold of You

(Continued from Page 7)

list. The reward for not having made an error is indicated when the doctor says: "Now read that last line backward."

The rest of the time you are in the hands of three doctors, one of whom takes your blood pressure. By one you are hit in unexpected places, which makes the doctor smile. It is the only time you have seen a smile on the face of a doctor. The last man makes you assume strange, outlandish positions.

You get into your clothes, by this time acutely concerned as to whether you will recover. You no longer worry about seeing the Major. You know there would be no use; you expect to be told not to dare try to see him again. As you tiptoe toward the door, meaning to attract no undue attention, hoping to attract no attention at all, an officer says in a lugubrious tone:

"Wait a minute; you want to take this with you."

You want to say that you would prefer to go quietly and unattended; that, as far as a hospital is concerned, you will look up one in your home town.

A little slip of paper is put into your hand. You say nothing, not even goodbye; you look at nobody higher than their knees. You fold the little slip of paper so that nothing on it can be seen by you, even by accident.

You get into the elevator, and, when you pass the third floor, you glance at the slip which you still hold at arm's length at your side. You read it. It says:

"This is to certify that Blank N. Blank, bearer, has been examined here today and is physically qualified for a commission in the Signal Corps, O. R. C."

It is signed by a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical School.

"Do you see what I see?" you ask, excitedly, of the negro elevator boy.

"Yassa—dat means dat you belong."

"I never supposed that I could pass that examination," you confide to him, half ashamed of your lack of control.

"Yoh never kin tell. But now you is in it, sho' 'nuff."

On the street you take a deep breath. You thank God, vocally, fervently. The birds are singing. You may never get your commission, but you know for once and all that, while you may not look it, seven doctors—count 'em—have been forced to admit that you are a Perfect Man.

You walk interminably, tirelessly, before being able to concentrate on where to go or what to do. Oh, yes. And it is a long, black cigar. How good it tastes!

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Hungry Vienna Always Talking of Food

By Robert C. Boesel.

IT was the morning after a meeting of certain antiquated Vienna professors, who are hardly expected to know that the war is on. One, who had not had the fortune to be present, asked his colleague what had been discussed by the Anthropological Society at a meeting the night before.

"We began with mutton and wound up with coffee," answered the other, very seriously.

His perfectly good joke did not create much merriment because food is the one subject of conversation in Vienna today. Except for those who take their meals in restaurants, the chase for food is the primary occupation of every person in Vienna. Some parents with only one child can't afford to let that child go to school. He or she is needed for standing in line at all hours of the day—first for milk, after that for bread, then for coffee and sugar, and, finally, for cigarettes or smoking tobacco, which may serve the father to get his mind off the child's failing health.

A practical business man will interrupt an important sales conference to take a tip over the telephone on how he can get half a kilogram of butter. As soon as his partner gets wind of the new prospect he'll offer to exchange twenty-five cigars that he was able to get through a friend in the tobacco "regie," for half of the half-kilo. The prices of food articles are immaterial. The only way one can get things to eat is by exchange. I have seen some peculiar combinations, such as condensed milk for sole leather and a piece of paprika bacon for lump sugar.

Shortly before leaving Vienna I was introduced to a wonderful new delicacy. The place where it was displayed was at a little family tea party, and yet it was not something to eat or drink. The name of the delicacy is dog soap, but its use is not for washing dogs. It is for washing lace handkerchiefs and silk blouses.

Soap has been classified as a novelty in Vienna almost as long as white bread. Laundries stopped using it many months ago with resultant wear and tear on linens. So the housewife had to help herself out of a bad situation by her own wits. First, she made her own laundry soap in the kitchen from waste table fats. But soon there was no fat to eat—much less to waste. Contrary to some reports that have reached the United States, they have not yet begun to eat dogs in Vienna, but they do use the dog fat when it is to be had. My hostess had a veterinarian friend who, at her suggestion, saved the fat from dogs that could not withstand his operations, and she utilized it in the manufacture of a soap which, if it had no other merit, was at least a pure fat product. It was a smooth greenish white substance that did the work without leaving a trace of the dog at the bottom of it.

I was told by another lady that she had been saving bones of all kinds from her table for several weeks with a similar end in view. Her little boy had brought home from school an approved formula for the manufacture of soap from that particular species of garbage, and I have no doubt that his mother is as happy over her bone soap as the other housekeeper with her dog brand.

These two homely illustrations indicate what can be done in an emergency, and they may serve to open our eyes as to what we must be prepared to do if we wish to conduct the war on a nation-wide co-operative plan. It so happens that the United States is the greatest soap-producing country of the world, but we may feel the pinch in other commodities, and we must make up our minds to accommodate ourselves to emergency conditions.

Since my return from Austria I have been asked the same question by every person with whom I have spoken:

"How about the food situation over there?"

And to all I have given a reply that was at the same time reassuring to us and a matter for serious reflection:

"They have scarcely anything left to eat, but they seem to be making the best of it."

In other words, they are living on substitutes and, so long as they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices in their personal mode of living, it is vain for the United States to hope to bring the Austrians to submission except by the force of arms. I am not familiar with conditions in Germany from personal experience, but, while the general shortage is no doubt considerably greater, it must not be forgotten that the German people can endure more privations than the Austrians.

I have lived in Austria in times of peace, and was there throughout the war, up to the departure of the "last train for America" on April 14 last. I have seen how well the Austrians were accustomed to live before they made the fatal error of 1914, and for that reason I was all the more interested to see how they accommodated themselves to the constantly growing list of retrenchments.

Who has not heard of the famous Vienna bread, the so-called "Kaisersemmel"? It is to ordinary bread what maple sugar is to beet sugar. Before the war it was eaten by the humble as well as rich in the entire Dual Monarchy with every meal, and there were at least five meals a day. But it has not been seen on a Viennese table since the 1st of January, 1915. The people have not only been compelled to accept something inferior but have actually been eating what is probably the worst bread that was ever consumed anywhere—a hard, black, dry substance, made from every imaginable grain except wheat, and actually tasting like compressed sawdust.

After our declaration of war on Germany a Viennese patriot said to me: "I wonder how long the American people would be willing to conduct war after their ice cream had been taken away from them." His query must be answered by each one of us individually.

The first thing that impresses an American just returning to the United States after a long sojourn abroad is how much better we live than other peoples. Nowhere else in the world does one eat so well, dress so well, or amuse one's self so extravagantly as in America. The Germans, aside from their inbred subordination to central control, are a plain-living race, and it has been comparatively easy for them to live on reduced rations of inferior food. Our French allies have scarcely begun to feel the pinch, but they have proved their ability and willingness to retrench in a great many ways. We must make up our minds individually to do for the general cause whatever may be required of us. The sooner we begin to economize, the longer we shall enjoy the comforts that we have today.

Voluntary economy now will make the so-called food problem look about as formidable as the German invasion of Texas. Mr. Hoover cannot be made responsible for every pound of food value. If you waste a pound, it is lost. If you are afraid that economizing involves too much hardship, think of dog soap.

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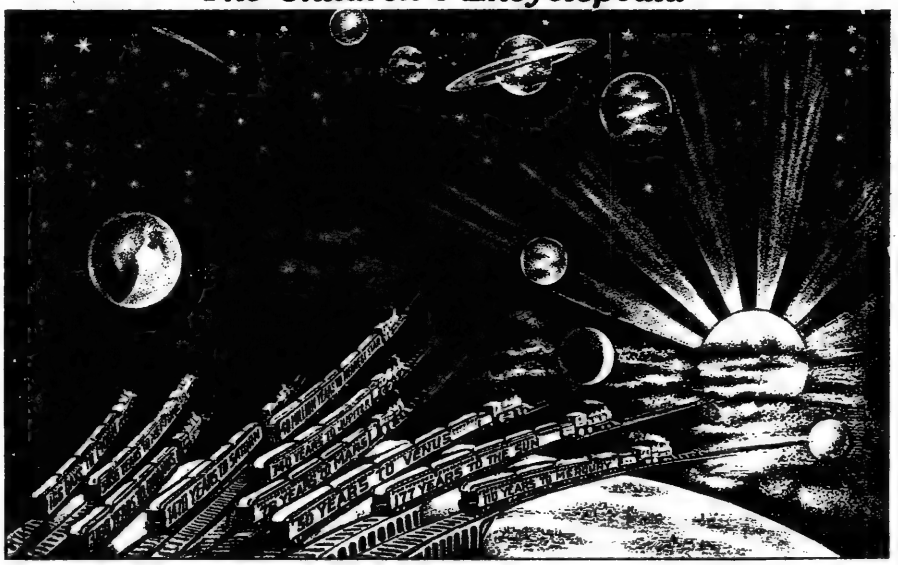

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This picture helps us to realize what our minds can hardly understand—the wonderful size of the universe. Such trains as these, which dash past us almost before we can see them, would take 177 years to travel from the earth to the sun, if there were a railway on which they could travel a mile a minute and never stop, a train starting from the earth for the nearest star would not arrive for forty million years! The figures on these trains give the time it would take the trains, travelling all the time at sixty miles an hour, to reach the planets.

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The development of the child's mind should be along simple and practical lines. His reading should not be beyond his command of language. Profound ideas and facts which are most difficult to grasp can be at once understood, if illustrated by pictures. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE has performed the psychological feat of bringing the world of knowledge within the reach of the mind of the child, by means of **10,000** *striking educational pictures*, and brief but fascinating articles written in simple language. Let him learn geography by wandering through the wonderful pictured countries of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and arithmetic by making the many practical things with the use of simple tools, and literature by reading the stories of famous books, and the lives of the men and women who wrote them. ***Let your child begin today.***

The Child's Greatest Opportunity

There are few parents who are not more interested in their children's future welfare and success than in anything else in the world. Father and mother, you can do nothing better or greater for your children than to give them a practical education for life—an education which will enable them to make the most of all their powers and abilities. Put THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE into their hands. It supplements the work of the school by furnishing authentic information on the subjects of school study. It enlarges the life of the home by filling the leisure hours with delightful reading, educational occupations and games, indoors and outdoors. Between six and eighteen are the years of greatest need. Do not keep your child waiting for the supreme educational advantage. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is *the child's greatest opportunity.*

The Complete Circle of Knowledge

The road to knowledge is not a straight road: It is a circle in which all the great departments are closely linked together. It is not enough to know that salt comes out of the earth and sea, or that sugar is obtained from sugar cane and beet-roots, or that rubber flows from certain trees when they are tapped—we must know every step in the processes by which these things are obtained and made use of. We must know the way in which the tiny coral animals build their beautiful reefs, and the way in which man builds his lighthouses in the bed of the sea. We must know how the fibre of the cotton is separated from the seed, and who invented the machines that made cotton so cheap. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the simplest scheme of knowledge ever presented to the world. In its pages *all the great departments are linked together in a full circle.*

Mail Coupon Today for Free Illustrated Book

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED SUBJECTS:

THE ILLUSTRATED FREE BOOK, "The Mind of the Child," written by the Editor-in-Chief of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, explains the different departments of this work, their use and meaning and the necessity for it in the education of the child. *Sample pages are:*

The Living Flowers of the Sea, Frontispiece in three colors; The Procession of the Worlds; The Beginning of a Great Bridge; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Great Workshop Down in the River; Along the Panama Canal Zone; The Wonderful Machinery of Our Ears; Plants That Eat Insects; Strange Animals That Eat Ants; The Space No Man Can Measure, and others.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY, 2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE FREE COUPON

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2 West 45th St., New York.

Please mail descriptive book, "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and meaning of the work.

Name .....

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Times 11-4

WURLITZER

You Can Make Life a Happy Holiday If You Will Only Say You Will

IF you want to be happy you must plan to be happy just as you must do anything else by planning if you wish to do it well. The day cannot bring you the things you do not plan to have it bring. Nothing will make you so care free, nothing will bring you so much genuine pleasure as music. Friends come to the musical home for afternoons and evenings of gaiety, relaxation, and musical development. For social or personal entertainment music cannot be replaced with anything else. For the young people of the home it is almost an absolute need. It keeps them closer to the family circle, develops character which completes the education, and no education is complete without music.

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Price, $650

Very Easy Weekly Payments if you desire
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¶ The Wurlitzer Player-Piano is a marvel of delight and musical accuracy. To say that you will be surprised at the ease and perfection of your own playing is stating it mildly. We care not how severe your demands, the Wurlitzer Player-Piano will meet them; we care not how much you may know about the Piano or about music, the Wurlitzer Player-Piano will completely win your praise and your judgment. It represents sixty years of diligent study on our part and each year has been a year of progress. The Wurlitzer is our proudest achievement and it will be your greatest pride when once in your home.

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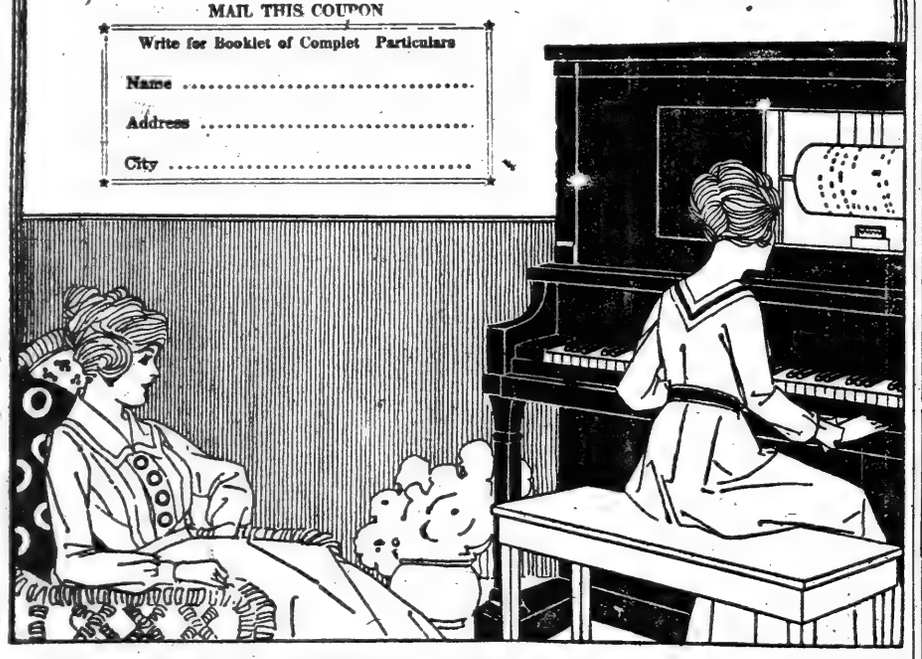

News from Home
for Soldiers and Sailors

The New York Times may be mailed to soldiers and sailors of the United States, in any line of military duty or on board any United States ship. Subscription rates, including postage:

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Daily and Sunday	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
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Give the name of the soldier, his company and regiment; mention the name of the ship if in the United States Navy; The Times through the War Department will supply Post Office address.

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The New York Times

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. | Telephone, 6100 Main | The Weather Tomorrow: Cool

1,250 Taffeta Silk Petticoats Regularly $4.50 to $7.98 at $3.89

With as many among them that would ordinarily be $5.89, $6.89 and $7.89 as would be $4.50.

They Represent the Salesmen's and Show-Room Samples and Overcuts on Orders

They are "best sellers," the prettiest styles in this maker's output. And his Silk Petticoats are famous for their exceptional smartness.

Some Petticoats have their flounces laden with narrow French flutings, with shirrings, cordings; many are daintily pleated. Others have solid color tops and flounces of handsome Persian pattern.

The Silks in Each Case Are Fine; There Is a Great Color Range
Street floor, West Building.

Autumn Sale of Shoes

Offering 3,000 Pairs of Shoes for All the Family At Very Considerable Savings

Probably never did a shoe sale bring a more interesting news as this one. Large, fine lots of reliable Shoes of our own standard qualities, at less than regular prices, when shoe-leather is going higher by the minute, and all the nations of the world are bidding against each other for it.

Profit by the savings, while the lots last; sizes in some cases are broken, but each lot contains all sizes to begin with.

At $2.48—Women's $3.50 to $5.95 Shoes
One thousand pairs, in a dozen good styles, from our own stock, that are not to be reordered. Arranged by sizes to make choosing easy. About two-thirds button and one-third lace.

At $3.45—Women's $4.95 Shoes
Black kid, button style, with hand-turned soles and covered Louis XV heels.

At $4.75—Women's $5.95 Shoes
Patent leather, lace, with white kid tops; welted and stitched soles; leather Louis heels. Incomplete size range.

At $4.95—Women's $6.95 Shoes
Imported brown kid; lace and button; hand turned and welted soles; covered Louis XV heels. Incomplete size range.

At $5.95—Women's $7.50 Shoes
Tan Russia, lace; with buckskin toes; welted and stitched soles; military heels.

At $2.95—Women's $3.95 Gold Slippers
Cloth of gold; evening Slippers; hand turned soles; Louis heels. Size range incomplete.

At $1.98—Boys' $2.48 School Shoes
Gun-metal, lace, with strongly sewed soles of solid leather; made to stand hard knocks. Sizes 3 to 5½.

Second floor, West Building.

At $2.95—Men's $4.00 Shoes
Gun-metal, lace; welted and stitched soles; narrow and full round toes; an excellent last and very serviceable Shoes from our own stock.

Third floor, Hoyt Street.

$2.25 Navy Blue French Serge $1.69 Yard—Lowest Price Yet

This is the lowest price quoted in Brooklyn this season for this fabric. It is 48 inches wide and is all-wool. A sturdy, dependable serge, in navy blue only.

$2.19 All-Wool Suiting Serge $1.59 Yard
54 inches wide, in navy blue and black.

$2.98 Navy Blue Dress Serge $2.19 Yard
54 inches wide, in two shades of navy blue.

$3.00 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $2.25 Yard

$1.98 Black French Serge, $1.45 Yard

$1.25 Black Storm Serge at 98c a Yd.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

Women's $29.75 to $69.50 Tailored Suits $24.75 to $49.75

Each is the sort of garment that is the backbone of a woman's Winter warbrobe, no matter what other clothes she may have.

Not many fur-trimmed; all the goodness put into superfine materials and

Man-Tailoring, with Custom Thoroughness Written Into Every Seam

The price-reduction embraces Suits for sports wear, and tailored Suits with the sports note, as well as strictly tailored Suits and semi-dressy models.

Sizes 34 to 44 in the Various Styles; a Good Variety in Extra Sizes to 52½.

Over 50 Styles Included

The Materials Offer	*gabardines*	*mannish suitings*
broadcloths	*duvet de laines*	*velour-gabardines*
velours	*silvertones*	*suede-cloths*
burellas	*Oxford mixtures*	*tweeds*

Second floor, Central Building.

Natural Skunk Scarfs, $24.75; Muffs, $24.75

They are Furs coming in from the reserve selections of several months ago; since when the Fur market has seen many an advance.

All the fashionable varieties to choose from, each piece offering a better value than regularly today. And each piece dependably marked with the name of the fur that it is.

Wolf Scarfs in taupe, slate or amber, $24.75 and $39.75

Wolf Muffs to match, $29.75 and $34.75
Nutria Scarfs and Capes, $9.75 to $24.75
Nutria Muffs.....$12.75
Beaver Scarfs in excellent grade and color.....$19.75
Beaver Muffs to match....$19.75
Poiret Fox Scarfs.....$32.50
Poiret Fox Muffs.....$39.75
Natural Mink Scarfs, $47.50 to $59.75
Natural Mink Muffs, $39.75 to $59.75

A Noteworthy Assemblage of Hudson Bay Sables, Both Natural and Dyed

From the 2-Skin Scarf at $47.50, to a Magnificent Natural Stole at $925

Second floor, Central Building.

$20 Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains, $13.75 pr.

Nearly a hundred pairs of these handsome Curtains from our own stock are reduced to this specially low price. Other fine Upholstery Offerings for Monday:—

$1.50 to $4.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 89c. to $2.89 Pair
Saving more than a third on new, perfect Curtains, in many handsome patterns.

30c. Scrims and Marquisettes, 18c Yard
About 3,000 yards of these charming Curtain Draperies, in various effective border designs.

Lace and Scrim Curtains Under Price
2,500 pairs in an important offering at much below the present market price.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.....$1.95 to $5.95 pair
Scrim and Marquisette Curtains.....$1.95 to $6.95 pair
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, white and Arab....$3.95 to $9.95 pair
Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains.....$5.95 to $9.95 pair

Third floor, Central Building.

An Amazing Sale of 5,000 Women's $2 to $4.95 Hats at $1.69 Each

¶ hatter's plush and Lyons velvet Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
¶ gold lace and velvet Hats, fur trimmed
¶ velour Hats, hatter's plush tipped or all velour
¶ mannish tailored and mushroom Hats of hatter's plush
¶ soft-tipped Lyons velvet Hats, untrimmed

As just an idea of the unparalleled importance of this Sale, is the fact that $1.69 is the very lowest price that has been quoted on velour Hats this season. WHOLESALE or RETAIL! All the other values are equally remarkable.

The manufacturer is getting his plant into shape for the making of straw Hats; our cash bid for every one of the newly made Hats in stock, including samples, was accepted.

In addition to the varieties mentioned are also erect pile velvet Hats; draped Hats, correctly smart for matrons; banded Hats, soft collapsible styles.

All the Velvets Are Black; Velours in Black, Russian Green, Taupe, Navy, Bordeaux

It is altogether the greatest assortment of desirable Hats offered this season.

Street floor, East Building.

Additional News for Monday

Boneless Bacon—Famous "Priscilla" Brand, at 44c Lb.
Third floor, West Building.

Men's Fine Winter Overcoats at $22.75.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Black Derby Hats, "Seconds," at $1.85 Each.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

"Old Bleach" Irish Linen Dinner Napkins, $8.98 Doz.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Building.

29c Mercerized Poplins, 19c Yard.
Subway floor, West Building.

5,000 Quires French Lawn Writing Paper at 9c Quire.
Street floor, West Building.

Men's $1 to $1.25 Fancy Shirts at 89c.
Street floor, East Building.

Men's Cotton Socks—very good at 12½c Pair.
Street floor, East Building.

Boys' Corduroy Knickers, $1.49.
Second floor, West Building.

No. 1 Satin Ribbons, in 10-yard pieces, at 12c, Nine-inch.
Street floor, Center, East Building.

Women's $3.49 Umbrellas, $2.98.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Building.

$1.25 Stamped Nainsook Night Gowns, 98c.
Third floor, Central Building.

Windsor Ties, seconds of 25c and 50c grades, at two for 25c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Printed Flannelettes, 19c Yard.
Subway floor, West Building.

69c Messaline Lining, 49c Yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

White Blankets, $7.98 Pair.
Subway floor, West Building.

Men's Winter Suits-to-Measure, $27.50.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

89c A & S Prophylactum, excellent mouth wash; large bottle at 49c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Building.

36c John J. Clark's Spool Cotton No. 60, black or white, several sizes, at 29c.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Building.

Metal Lace Bands, Edges and Medallions, 39c, 49c and 69c Yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

$3.50 Havana Cigars, Boxes of 50 at $1.98.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Women's Fur-Collared Velour Coats at $29.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $19.75 to $25 Silk Dresses at $14.98.
Fashion floor, Second floor, Central Building.

5,000 Pairs of Women's Better Stockings, 19c Pair.
Street floor, Center, Central Building.

Misses' Pom Pom Coats at $21.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

$8.50 to $10.00 Abraet Corsets at $4.95.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's $1.45 Striped Flannelette Pajamas at $1.19.
Second floor, East Building.

Children's one-piece Flannelette Pajamas, 4 to 10 years, 79c.
Second floor, Central Building.

$4c Morning Dresses at 79c.
Negligee Bazaar, Entrance St. fl., Cent. Bldg.

Extra! 6,000 Yards $1.79 and $2.25 SILKS, $1.25 Yd.

Our superb Silk stocks provide the opportunity; the Silks have been, until last night, sold over our counters at their full prices.

All the Silks involved are double width, in plain desirable colors—for street and evening wear, and practically all shades are included in one weave or another. No blacks. Here are the Silks:—

Faille Taffeta — *Crepe de Chine*
Crepe Meteor — *Chiffon Taffeta*
Satin Taffeta — *Wash Satin, in flesh color.*

Specially arranged on large counters for easy selection.

Street floor, West Building.

Floor Coverings at Unusually Low Prices

The merchandise offered here was bought six months ago. If it had been purchased at today's wholesale prices our markings would be considerably higher—just how much higher we illustrate as follows:

The Carpets

Smith and Hartford 8-wire Tapestry Brussels, at $1.25 yard; would be $1.50 yard.

Roxbury 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, at $1.50 yard; would be $2 yard.

The best Wool Velvets, $1.95 yard; would be $2.25.

Inlaid Linoleums

Some 50 patterns to choose from in tile and wool effects, 98c. to $1.75 square yard; would be $1.25 to $2.25 yard.

The Rugs

Two fine lines of Royal Wilton Rugs that were bought under unusually favorable price conditions, and priced by us accordingly:

The Selkirk and Trewan, dependable and splendidly wearing Rugs, in a fine range of patterns.

4½x 7½	feet	$27.50
6 x 9	feet	40.50
8¼x10½	feet	47.50
9 x12	feet	49.50
9 x15	feet	72.50
10½x13½	feet	79.50
11¼x15	feet	89.50

9x12 feet if bought at today's wholesale cost would be $60. Other sizes in proportion.

The Herati, Ispahan and Royal Kashan Rugs in a beautiful range of designs and coloring.

4½x 7½	feet	$27.50
6 x 9	feet	47.50
8¼x10½	feet	47.50
9 x12	feet	72.50
9 x15	feet	75.00
10½x13½	feet	110.00
11¼x15	feet	119.50
	feet	135.00

9x12 feet if bought at today's wholesale cost would be $88. Other sizes in proportion. Third floor, East Building.

185 American Porcelain Dinner Sets a Sale

It is remarkable what strides American Potteries have made in the fineness of their wares and the beauty of their designs. These Dinner Sets, at reduced prices, are worthy of the most handsomely equipped dinner table—

At $13.89, From $19.89
100 pieces, floral border, between two gold lines; large Platters and Bread and Butter Plates.

At $21.89, From $29.75
100 and 102 pieces; in handsome coin gold band design; large Meat Platters and Bread and Butter Plates.

At $18.89, From $24.89
100 pieces; in conventional border design, with gold lines; Bread and Butter Plates.

Other American Porcelain Dinner Sets At $26.75 and $27.50, From $34.75 and $35.00

$39.50 Limoges China Dinner Sets at $27.50
100 pieces, in pretty border design with coin gold handle.

Importers' Samples of Fancy China, 49c. to $2.98
Including Chocolate Pots, Cake Plates, Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Sugar and Cream Sets, Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers and other pieces in pretty decorations on fine thin china. Only one or two of a kind.

Special Offerings of Fine Cut Glass

$9.98 Water Sets, $6.98
4-pint Pitcher, 6 Glasses, in rich floral and foliage designs, with 14-inch Mirror.

$4.29 Ice Cream Trays, $2.98
Floral, foliage and other good designs, with fancy cut edge.

$4.29 Oval Orange Bowls.....$2.98
$2.75 Celery Trays...$2.19
$3.49 Sugar and Cream Sets..$2.89
$4.49 Water Pitchers.$3.49
$4.49 Flower Vases, 12 inches....$2.98
$2.98 4-in. Fruit Bowls.....$1.98
$4.49 Fern Dishes....$3.49
$3.98 Flower Baskets..$3.49
$6.49 14-inch Flower Vases.....$4.98
$2.25 Jelly Dishes....$1.49

Subway floor, Central Building.

Dainty Nightgowns at $1.94 Instead of $2.69

Of lingerie, effectively lace and embroidery trimmed with an Empire yoke back and front composed of fish-eye Valenciennes lace and embroidered panels ribbon-run.

Another model with dainty embroidered motif and Valenciennes lace insertions.

They are a new purchase secured at less than regular, and offered the same way.

Second floor, East Building.

Sale of Metal Beds and Bedding

This is Bedding Week in the Abraham and Straus Furniture Store. Specially reduced prices have been established on well-built brass and iron beds, beads and comfortable, sanitary bedding for them. It is an important occasion for the many people who are getting their homes ready for Winter.

$22.50 Brass Bedsteads, $19.00
A very attractive design, with 1½-inch posts and 1-inch square rod tops. All sizes, in bright and satin finish.

$17.25 Bungalow Bedsteads $15.50
Windsor design, finished in ivory enamel with blue line, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6-inch widths; 1¼-inch continuous posts.

$12.50 Enameled Bedsteads, $10.50
Finished in white or ivory enamel, 1½-inch posts; all sizes.

$21.50 Silk Floss Mattresses, $18.00
A pure Silk Floss 27-lb. Mattress, made with a French roll edge, and covered in fancy art tick; full size. Smaller sizes lower.

$14.65 Box Springs, $13.00
For either wood or metal bedsteads, covered in genuine Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking; full size. Smaller sizes lower.

$38.00 Hair Mattresses, $34.20
A full size 40-lb. Mattress, made of our No. 1 black drawings, and covered in genuine Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking. Smaller sizes lower priced.

$5.00 Feather Pillows, $4.25
A 3-lb. Pillow of extra choice pure white geese feathers, and covered in your choice of tickings.

$6.00 Bed Springs, $4.50
All steel construction, equipped with a guaranteed link fabric, supported on each end with steel helicals. All sizes.

$10.00 Couch Beds, $8.50
Complete with Mattress; drop side effect, with link fabric; extra support of spiral springs through centre.

Fourth floor, East Building.

$5.98 Vacuum Cleaners, $3.49

We have 500 of these Vacuum Cleaners that have been selling here and elsewhere regularly at $5.98. At Monday's price they are the best Sweeper value we have offered for a long time.

Sweeper type model, with brush and three powerful bellows. Beautifully finished with slanting front, which enables it to go beneath the furniture. Rubber tires. It is a machine that should be in every house not equipped with electricity. Is easy running and will pick up line and threads.

$10.00 Army Locker Trunks, $8.89
Will give service which is required of an army Trunk. They are made of all fibre, equipped with black hardware snap locks and lined with linen. Each has deep tray, divided into three compartments.

Subway floor, East Building.

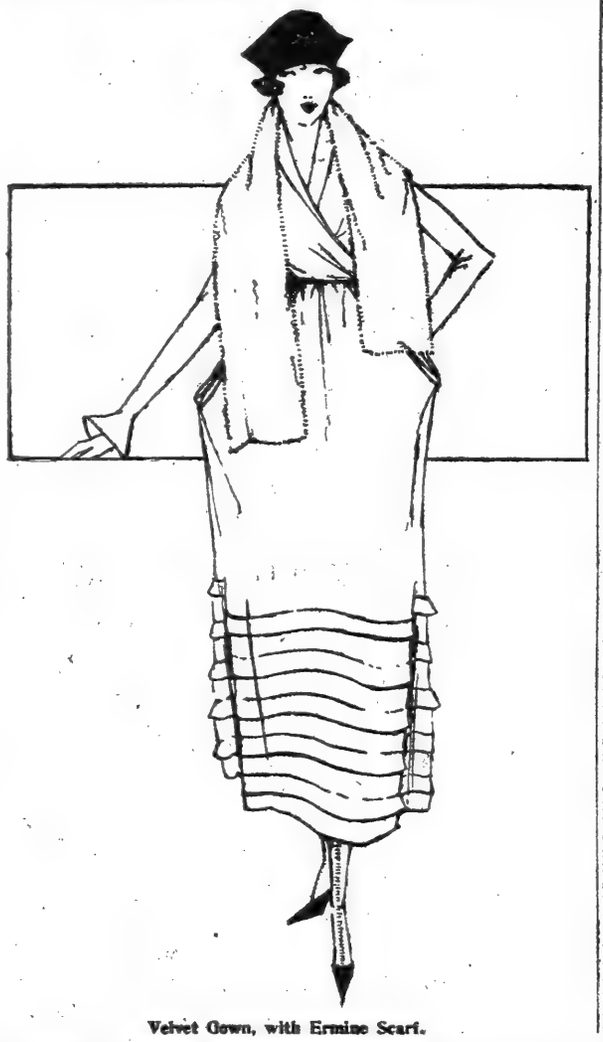
SEMI-FORMAL GOWNS IN VOGUE

Evening Dresses in the Minority—Note of Simplicity in Velvet Gowns—New Effects in Serge—Smart Sweaters Seen at Skating Rinks—Striking Knitted Hats

CHARITY bazaars are to be the keynote of the Winter—that has become evident. And at these bazaars will be seen the garments that are to be worn by the fashionable. We have listened to the dictates of Paris, we have attended all the showings of model gowns, we have heard what this dressmaker thinks and what that one predicts; and now we have only to go to gatherings of smart people in order to see what, from the vast display of styles, has actually been accepted by the women of America.

This week an Army and Navy Bazaar has been in progress. Everything from a camisole to a cigarette has been made use of to catch the pennies for the soldiers. And the women who are doing all this, besides working their fair heads into a whirl, have had time to dress themselves most charmingly, as befitted the occasion. Evening dresses are in the minority. This cannot be called their day, even by the wildest stretch of the imagination. But in their stead have blossomed out semi-formal gowns the like of which has never been seen before for beauty of line and cut and for sheer good fit and good workmanship. It has been remarked that because the uniforms of our soldiers have suddenly filled our streets and halls with well-groomed men the women, always sensitive to predominant influences, have suddenly appeared in more shapely and better fitting clothes. However safe may be that argument, the fact remains that women's every-day clothes are being extremely well done this season, and they seem more at home and happier in their smartly tailored frocks.

At the bazaar there were a generous number of satin frocks—mostly black. One had a collar flaring back of the waved and rolled coiffure, made of dove gray satin. The spreading cuffs were of the same gray, shining material, and



Velvet Gown, with Ermine Scarf.

Black Satin Frock, Trimmed with Woven Bands of Beads in Colors.

these light spots were the only relief from the general effect of chic blackness. Another black satin gown had for its trimming note woven bands of beads in colors not too bright, but just bright enough. The collar and the lower, tight parts of the sleeves were made of black velvet. It was smart enough for all its darkness, and a splendid example of what can be done with a handful of simplicity to make one figure stand out from the others in a vast throng.

Velvet dresses kept up their pace at this latest gathering of people. Those that appeared were simply made. Some had bustles, some had tunics, some disdained all sign of draping, being hung in absolutely straight lines. A black velvet gown of smart severity was worn with an ermine scarf thrown over the shoulders and wrapped gracefully around the arms. The contrast of pure black and pure white was very lovely.

A white broadcloth dress, with a finely kilted tunic skirt, was worn under one of the new French wrap coats made of black velvet. Here was a Pierrot effect dazzling in its sharp contrast. Surely the picturesque is coming to play more of a part in the general scheme of dressing.

Gloveskin cloth dresses were very popular. They, too, have discarded trimming as a needless encumbrance, and depend upon the softness of their lavishly expensive material to make them a success. One, in doeskin color, was tucked on the skirt and on the exaggeratedly flaring sleeves, then it was worn with a beaver collar, standing high about the face and away from it, and it was topped by a bit of a Russian turban in black velvet, which had also left all of its trimming at home in the bureau drawer.

A pearl gray gloveskin cloth dress was worn with black lynx furs and a mahogany colored turban. Squirrel furs were a part of a midnight blue gloveskin cloth dress and a perky little turban had a tight squirrel brim with a puffed crown of apple green duvetyn and a wreath of bright-colored flowers.

Speaking of young girls, they looked most fascinating when their hair was done over the ears, so that it was impossible to tell whether or not it had been bobbed, and when that coiffure was topped by a straight-standing turban of one sort or another which boasted a lacy-looking veil floating out in the rear. Some of these youthful ones wore their party dresses, but mostly they aped their elders and wore de luxe street clothes while they sold boutonnières and sweets.

Just as you think that every possible development of serge has been worn, up pops another that had never been thought of before. For instance, a dark blue one appeared at the bazaar, made with an accordion-pleated apron back and front. The apron was edged all around with a narrow red-spotted braid, and it was kept in place by a wide serge sash, which, too, was edged with the reddish braid and tied in a big bow with long streamers. This dress was covered by a manteau of sable and was worn with a blocked silk beaver hat. These blocked beaver hats are quite the rage. They are seen often where the best-dressed women congregate, and they are so regular and perfect in their outlines that they seem just the right finish for a well-thought-out toilet.

Several ice skating rinks have been opened in New York, which bring to our attention the matter of American sporting clothes. We are the creators of sports wear because we are people who really need this sort of attire and who really and honestly use it. A sweater has come to be a recognized and necessary part of every woman's outfit.

At one of the city's rinks was seen a very smart sweater of peacock green coloring, worn with a kilted white broadcloth skirt. Another popular combination seems to be a slip-on sweater with a velveteen skirt, and still another is a bright-colored jersey cloth sweater coat, worn with a kilted black and white striped skirt. Plaid kilted skirts are good for this sort of a costume, and nothing is more graceful and easily managed when one is shooting about at rapid speed over the ice.

From Paris comes a report that knitted suits are selling beautifully to those starting forth for Biarritz. They apologize just a trifle for the extravagant use of wool and suggest that American women will never consent to be so outrageous and so unharmonious in their tastes, but nevertheless they are doing it. This is not the only way that the Parisiennes are using wool. They have started the most astonishing rage for knitted collars on crepe de chine waists—a gray one on a pink waist, for instance, or a rose-colored Angora collar on a white satin waist.

Knitting is not only occupying the fingers of the women in America—and abroad, for that matter—but it promises to become a permanent part of their clothes. Now they are wearing knitted hats, and some of them are really quite stunning. One must except the atrocious knitted hats that one meets on the Atlantic City boardwalk, or thereabouts, but there are knitted crowns that cannot be touched for smartness. There is a soft crushable turban made of sand-colored gloveskin cloth which has a crown done in a shade just one tone lighter and shaped so that it puffs just a trifle over the shapely brim. This is really smart. Then there is a rather big mushroom hat of navy blue. Its facing is blue satin and its whole top is constructed from yards of blue chain stitch crochet sewed round and round. The trimming is a wool tassel.

Paris keeps using yarn for trimming, and keeps insisting that it shall be smart. It is good on so many kinds of things. Even a negligée, made of white jersey, has collar, cuffs, sash, and pockets of rose-colored knitted wool, the kind that has little scratchy-looking hairs sticking up all over it. Separate sailor collars of knitted wool are being sold in Paris, as well as hat bands and scarfs galore.

Brocades are, without doubt, the most elegant of the popular fabrics of the Winter season. To be sure, they are so expensive that only the rich can afford them. Perhaps the most recent and novel use to which they have been put is for the one-piece dress coat. One was seen on Fifth Avenue during the last week. It was of a deep blue embroidered in silver and touches of black here and there. It was cut to hang in a straight and entirely simple line straight from the shoulders. Around its hem was a five-inch band of wolf fur, and its high choker collar was made of the same fur. The cuffs flared out in large ruffles and the belt was only a straight, narrow piece of the brocade holding the gown casually to the shape of the waistline.

These brocades are among the most beautiful materials being made today, and they can be bought starting at about $8 a yard and running on up to $150 and $200 a yard. This last high-water mark is reached by brocades imported from China and Japan, rich in silver and gold threads, and colors such as are a treat in these days of ineffectual dyes.

Brocaded evening wraps are as smart as can be, and they allow of all sorts of variations in their handling. One, worn over a peach-colored evening dress, was brocaded in enormous spots of white on a black background. It folded about the figure with very little shape, and it was lined with white satin, which also made the big enveloping collar. This interesting combination gave quite a poster effect.

The controversy about wool conservation goes gayly on and many are the theories advanced as to what restrictions will confront us in the Spring. Shall the manufacturers present fewer models, and force us all to go about dressed more or less like each other; or shall they use less cloth in the making of the gowns to be placed on the Spring markets?

Dresses made of two materials—wool and satin or wool and foulard—promise to save the day, for they are not only generally acceptable now, but in all likelihood will continue to be so. On the other hand, if fewer models are produced, it may force American women to create their own styles, in order to save themselves from the fate of looking as if they were all cut over the same pattern.

The leather shortage has produced another new thing in footwear. One or two of the first-class New York shoe shops are showing high shoes made entirely of satin. The black satin ones are certainly most attractive-looking, built over a long, thin, pointed last, and made to button to a point high over the ankles.

WAR'S DELINQUENT CHILDREN PROBLEM

Head of Jewish Big Sisters Says More Volunteers Are Needed to Care for Many New Cases

MANY collateral social effects of the war, working their way by degrees to the surface through the complexity of the city's life, are now attracting more and more attention. A notable effect is the increased call for relief in certain phases of charity and philanthropic work. One of these is an abnormal gain in the number of delinquent children.

Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Big Sisters, one of the organizations engaged in this branch of social service, with offices in the Children's Court Building, 137 East Twenty-second Street, said: "In order to take care of the additional problems coming to our notice growing out of the war, we are organizing increased junior groups of Big Sisters under the leadership of women trained in child psychology. We now have one or more groups at the following places: Madison House, University Settlements, Bronx House, Meinhard Memorial, and the Y. W. H. A., and we hope to have others in the field in a short time. Many more children are now left unprotected. With the father or son gone off to the war, the mother has to spend the day away from home working somewhere out in the city, and during her absence the children have no one to look after them. Even before the war this was a field of many and pressing opportunities, and our organization has grown by leaps and bounds. We now have over 450 Little Sisters under our care and 175 active Big Sisters.

"Owing to the insistance of the Judges that some Jewish committee be established to care for the Jewish girl delinquents passing through the Children's Court, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society in 1912 appointed a Committee for Girls. The number of arraignments and assignments being comparatively small, the attention of the committee was soon concentrated on the preventive side of the problem, that is, caring for girls who have come to them through channels other than the court. In 1913 a Big Sister organization was formed to cope with the situation. The preventive aspect of our work has steadily grown in importance to find and smooth out problems before they reach the acute stage that requires interference by the authorities. The opportunity of service offered the Big Sister is to give herself in friendship and sympathy to those less fortunately placed who are suffering from the ills of wretched surroundings and neglect.

"We have come before us many cases of improper or inadequate guardianship, as children found peddling, not attending school. These are preventive cases, due to the parents' neglect. Other cases arise from girls who have bad associates, sufferers from any anti-social tendencies. To such a case, where some little girl is suffering from lack of care, or where some older girl needs help, a Big Sister is assigned to supply the lack by improving the condition and the environment of the ward in whatever way possible. The Big Sister visits the child in her home, seeks by friendly suggestion to bring about better relations of affections and understanding between the parent and the child. She gets the Little Sister in touch with the proper organization, and in the case of urgent necessity she may herself give emergency relief.

"As since the outbreak of the war delinquency in New York has increased in such a degree, to meet the problems arising out of this situation an appeal is being made for more Big Sisters. In this connection not only to show what the needs are but how they may be met, we are offering this year a varied and extensive program of lectures on the work. The next lecture will be by Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Judge of the Children's Court, on the 'Special Problem of the Unadjusted Child,' at The Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, Thursday, Nov. 15, at 3:15 o'clock. This lecture is open to the public."

Y. W. C. A. HELPS WOMEN IN WAR

FROM establishing cafeterias in Russia to looking after the foreign wife of the drafted soldier on New York's east side, the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association is finding vast and diverse work to do for the women affected by the war. The work has already received an appropriation of $4,000,000. It is so diverse that wherever and in whatever way the war touches the lives of women there goes the War Work Council.

The "hostess houses" established at training camps form only one small part of the field covered by the council even in America. The work includes looking after the eating and sleeping arrangements, for example, of thousands of girls suddenly employed in the war's mushroom industries. It is also helping the women of France, and it supervises recreation for girls in the vicinity of the cantonments.

Of the $4,000,000 budget, $900,000 is allotted to hostess houses, one of which is to be established at every camp. Mrs. Edward M. Townsend of Oyster Bay has been appointed Chairman of the committee for this activity. Seven hostess houses have been opened, twenty-five more are under construction, and constant requests for others are being received at headquarters. No hostess house is built unless the Commandant of the camp has asked for it. The councils' work is essentially one of co-operation.

The first house, at Camp Upton, was opened Oct. 27. The purpose of all these places is to provide a pleasant and convenient meeting place for visitors and soldiers. Strangers at Yaphank are directed to go at once to the hostess house and inquire for the soldier whom they are visiting. The hostess will find him without delay. The houses also provide further entertainment. The Camp Upton building has a reception room downstairs, with a large fireplace and writing rooms adjoining. In a separate building [illegible]

older guests. There is also a cafeteria. Mrs. George Pernie is the hostess, and among her assistants are Mrs. George W. Perkins, Jr., Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Mildred Holland, and Mrs. Ray Nathan. The general director of the War Work Council at the camp is Miss Margaret Cooper Cook. Miss Mary Dyer organized the cafeteria, and Miss Priscilla McClellan is in charge of the "food question." The entire Long Island work of the council is under the supervision of Miss Vera Schafer, who had experience in similar activities at Plattsburg and on the Mexican border.

The construction of the hostess houses, the practical plans and contracts were all, in the beginning, in the hands of Miss Blanche Geary, who did all the original work that later plans follow. Miss Geary is the "economic expert" of the Young Women's Christian Associations in this country, and has now taken her special knowledge and experience to France, where she is in charge of the council's work with women in war industry there.

For the task of housing and feeding hundreds of women suddenly summoned to work in great industrial cities that have sprung up over night the association has appropriated half a million dollars. When the Government suddenly calls for a score or more of women to go to work at once in a laundry, on uniforms, in a munition factory, it is not always possible to supply them at once with a place to eat and sleep. But, since eat and sleep they must, immediately the War Work Council is plunging into the business of supplying them with suitable living quarters and with food. This has been a tremendous problem in England. It promises soon to be equally gigantic here.

Then there is the assistance which the Council stands ready to give to foreign women whose husbands and sons have gone to war. Many of these women have lived in America in practical isolation from the American world, depending upon their men folk as intermediary between them and the strange new country that has remained new, of whose customs they are ignorant, and whose language they have never learned. In this field the Y. W. C. A. has decided to use $200,000. There is a special bureau for the work. Eight branch bureaus are already in operation, under Mrs. Henry M. [illegible]

vicinity of the cantonments is done through the Patriotic League, an association of girls under the general auspices of the Junior War Council, of which Miss Elizabeth French of Basking Ridge, N. J., is Chairman. The members regard themselves as responsible for their community's reputation for hospitality to the soldiers quartered there.

One of the interesting phases of the foreign work is being begun in Russia. The problem is almost entirely one of food. There are thousands of Russian women who need to be fed, cheaply, properly, efficiently. So the Y. W. C. A. is sending food experts to Russia and is establishing cafeterias. This work is in charge of Miss Clarissa Spencer, a Wellesley College woman, who is not only a food expert but an accomplished linguist. She has lived in China and Japan, and is well acquainted with things Russian as well. With her in Petrograd is Miss Elizabeth Boies of Smith College, who was one of the Y. W. C. A. workers at the Pan American Exposition in San Francisco. Miss Marcia O. Dunn and Miss Clara Taylor of New York are in Vladivostok, whence they hope soon to move westward. Four more workers are now on the Pacific, en route for Russia.

In France a large group of Y. W. C. A. workers are already busy, more are on their way, others are just about to sail, and constant requests for more assistants are being received and met. Miss Geary has four assistants in her work for French women in war industry, and the council is co-operating with the Foyer Committee in Paris in establishing rest rooms, recreation centres, and eating places for the workers. A central club for American nurses is being organized in Paris, with branches at each of the base hospitals. The appropriation for the foreign work is $1,000,000, and the committee is under the Chairmanship of Mrs. John R. Mott.

The officers of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association—to give it its full title—are: Chairman, Mrs. James S. Cushman of New York; Vice Chairmen, Mrs. John R. Mott of Montclair, and Mrs. John Meigs of Pottstown, Penn.; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York; Secretary pro tem. Mrs. Howard Morse of Fort Washington. The council plans to spend its $4,000,000 appropriation before next

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ELECTION CAUSES SLUMP IN SOCIETY

Formal Season Opens Next Week—New Ice Skating Club Organized—Personnel of Horse Show Boxholders—Plans for November Weddings.

THE opening of the opera and the Horse Show a week from tomorrow will give the needed impetus to a season already disorganized by war. Nobody nowadays is exempt from loss and sorrow, but society does not intend to carry woeful visages, and all assemblies will have their wonted brilliance of fashion. The slogan is "smile," even with thousands of good Americans about to enter the trenches. Whatever routine is adopted, however, society may be counted upon to follow the same with decent respect for its fellow-men who are facing calamity.

The "Bureau of Heartaches" will soon be a dire reality. For every half a million men who go to France there will be approximately 700 statisticians. But it is a foregone conclusion that everybody will assume whole-heartedly his share of the burden of grief. Three months from now it may be heroic to smile, to dress for the opera, to carry on relief work unflinchingly. Time will tell.

Very few social events are on the calendar for the month save weddings and big relief affairs. The election is the all-absorbing topic at present. It is quite evident that ice skating is to be more popular than ever, as well as all indoor sports.

Mrs. Seton Porter has just organized a skating club, which is to meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 8 o'clock in the St. Nicholas Ice Rink. Twenty society women make up the club, which is to hold twenty-four sessions throughout the season. They will have their own band and caterer.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness has resumed her evening receptions at her house, 8 North Washington Square, the first of four having been given last Tuesday. The guests are asked in for 10 o'clock. The second reception will be held next Tuesday night.

Informality marks all gatherings now. The first of the War Assemblies, held last night by the Special Aid Society in conjunction with a notable list of patronesses at the Automobile Club, was very successful. Major Lord Innes-Ker spoke early in the evening, followed by bridge and dancing for the young people, while the dowagers and matrons flashed their knitting needles.

Not many wedding invitations are going out nowadays as in days of peace. While some follow up the nuptials by a formal engraved announcement, the majority are simply inviting their guests through the medium of the telephone and personal notes.

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RALLYING to the bugle call, society will gather at Madison Square Garden for the National Horse Show, beginning tomorrow week, for a five days' session, the entire receipts to be turned over to the American Red Cross. This time-honored institution is always as much of a social function as an equine exhibition, and the patriotic cause will no doubt pack the Garden every day. All of the smart hotels are making special preparations for the week very much as usual.

Interest of course is always centred on the boxes, where the world of fashion assembles to do homage to the horse. The names of the holders show that the lovers of horses are as much in evidence as in bygone days.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden is Chairman of the Ladies' Committee representing the Red Cross. Mrs. David Wagstaff has taken Box 13, as formerly, which was held so many years by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Reginald C. Vanderbilt this season will occupy Box 14. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Aldof Ladenburg, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., J. Macy Willets, Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, are among the newcomers this year.

Other holders include Mrs. Ambrose Monell, William P. Bonbright, Joseph B. Thomas, General James A. Buchanan, U. S. A.; Oakleigh Thorne, Austin Flint, Howard Davison, Rufus L. Patterson, Harry D. Holloway, Robert A. Fairbairn, Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Albert H. Wiggin, F. Ambrose Clark, Samuel D. Riddle, Francis L. Hine, William du Pont, Alfred B. Maclay, E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, William H. Moore, J. Campbell Thompson, Miss Constance Vauclain, Joseph W. Harriman, Samuel T. Peters, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, William W. Willock, James W. Lane, Grafton H. Pyne, Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, Colonel Sir Adam Beck, William M. Fleitmann, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, R. Lawrence Smith, John A. Spoor, James McLean, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Charles E. Coxe, Walter B. Bliss, Joseph Larocque, Lewis L. Clarke, Harry H. Flagler, Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, I. J. R. Murling, Foxhall P. Keene, A. W. Atkinson, Edward F. Whitney, James Cox Brady, Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Harry Payne Whitney, T. Ashley Sparks, John E. Madden, William T. Carrington, John Harris, Edward M. Weld, Mrs. John A. Roebling, Edward Ehlers, William Willis Reese, Charles A. Baudoine, John McE. Bowman, D. R. Hanna, Wadsworth Lewis, and William Russell Grace.

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SOCIETY weddings are experiencing a slump, for which the election is blamed. Society is almost as susceptible to upheavals as Wall Street. This year a number of young men prominent in society are running for office. But the cessation of nuptials around election, whether it be national or municipal, seems inevitable, and has been noticeable for years.

There were several weddings yesterday, and a few of importance during the week, the greatest surprise being, of course, the marriage of Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler and Thomas Fortune Ryan, which took place on Monday at Charlottesville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will no doubt occupy his town house at 858 Fifth Avenue, with its wonderful art treasures and Italian garden, later in the season. Mrs. Ryan has been identified with the big smart events in town for many years, and has acted as patroness for many worthy charities. Her son, by a former marriage, J. Couper Lord, married Miss Louise Trevor, who was matron of honor a week ago Saturday at the marriage of her sister, Miss Margaret E. Trevor, to Dr. Irving H Pardee.

Sudden weddings are to be expected in war times. Such was a marriage several weeks ago, but just announced, of Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, a daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, and Lieutenant John Flavel Hubbard, of the 10th Field Artillery, U. S. R., at Douglas, Ariz., where Lieutenant Hubbard, a son of Mrs. John F. Hubbard of Gramercy Park, is stationed.

The first wedding of the week will be that of Miss Emily Coddington, daughter of Mrs. Jaffeson Coddington of 24 West Fifty-eighth Street and Tuxedo Park, and William Henry Williams of this city, which will take place tomorrow afternoon at the bride's home, in the presence of a few members of the immediate family and intimate friends of the bridal pair.

Few weddings are scheduled for the remainder of the week. On Saturday Miss Frances Mary Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., of 981 Park Avenue, will become the bride of Charles Lamaire Zabriskie of this city.

Miss Aileen Sedgwick, daughter of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, is to marry James Blackstone Taylor on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Taylor is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, and is at present attending the aviation school at Bay Shore, L. I. On the same day the wedding of Miss Marguerite Shonts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shonts, and Rutherfurd Bingham of the United States Diplomatic Service is to be solemnized in St. Thomas's Church.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Hyde McCauley of Ridgway, Penn., and John Canfield Tomlinson, Jr., of New York, is to take place on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 15, in St. Thomas's Church, with the subsequent reception at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Andrew W. Anthony of Bristol, R. I., and Mrs. E. B. Close of this city are to be matrons of honor and Miss Florence K. McCauley, a niece of the bride, will be the maid of honor.

Another November bride will be Miss Renee du Pont, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, who is to marry Wilcox Donaldson of this city, on Nov. 24, in Trinity Church, at Wilmington, Del.

Lady Maud Cavendish, eldest daughter of the Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, was married yesterday in Ottawa to Captain Angus McKinlock, who was on the staff of the Duke of Connaught when he was Governor General. The event was a brilliant affair.

The date for Miss Edith T. Gracie's wedding to Dunbar H. Adams of this city will not be announced for some time yet, as Mr. Adams is now in camp and has not been able as yet to obtain the necessary leave of absence. It may be celebrated late this month in Washington, D. C., Miss Gracie's home. She is the daughter of the late Colonel Archibald Gracie.

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ENGAGEMENTS have their war interest as well as weddings.

Captain Alfred Renshaw, who is engaged to Miss Jeannette Emmet Whitlock, daughter of Mrs. Bache McEvers Whitlock of 24 Gramercy Park, is attached to the Three Hundred and Second Engineers, U. S. A., and is now at Camp Upton. Miss Whitlock is a great-granddaughter of Bache McEvers, who married a daughter of Thomas A. Emmet, the Irish patriot, who came to America more than a century ago.

James L. Hubbard, whose engagement to Miss Louise E. Flint of this city has just been announced, is in the service of the Government and is Assistant Repair Officer of the Material Section of the Second Naval Reserve District at Newport. Miss Flint is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Austin Flint of New York.

Charles N. Bull, Jr., a nephew of the late William T. Bull of this city, who is engaged to Miss Mildred Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., received his commission as Captain at Plattsburg and is now with the 306th Infantry at Camp Upton. He is one of the leading squash and tennis players in this country.

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WAR relief affairs now loom up on the horizon, with Hero Land promising to be quite the biggest event of the early season.

On Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of the Natural History Club, a birdless hat show and entertainment will be held for the benefit of the Bronx County Chapter of the Red Cross, at the Bronx Church House, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue, Bronx, under distinguished patronage.

Something may now be told of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's "Streets of Bagdad" at "Hero Land," the allied war relief spectacle that is to be at the Grand Central Palace, opening on Nov. 24, and lasting nineteen days. At first these were to be the Balkans, one wide range of Eastern color and architecture, representing every land from Eastern Europe to India. But all this has been merged into Bagdad, and the scene will be very gorgeous and ultra-Oriental, taking up, as it will, one entire floor of the Palace—the third.

Mrs. Whitney has worked out façades of green and black and gold, with pierced windows and gold grill work. She has designed pink pillars with twisted stripes of rainbow hues, romantic balconies, to be hung with rays and faintly lit by Oriental lanterns, turquoise and golden in color, swinging on the cords, and as a great feature in the midst of these, a Persian garden.

Forty Junior League girls each day are to "man" the Red Cross tea room for the first week as its waitresses.

The opening night of "Hero Land" is to be "American Night," and Monday, Nov. 26, "French Night." Tuesday is to be "British Night," and Wednesday, Nov. 28, "Jewish War Relief Day."

The big Jewish committees that are to produce Old Dutch New York on a splendid scale are now named. Under Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim as Chairman they comprise Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Mrs. Theodore Bernstein, Mrs. Allan Lehman, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Walter Beer, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Isabella Freedman, Mrs. Abraham Bijur, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, and Miss Bettelheim, with Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Albert Lucas, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Oscar Straus, and Mrs. Casimer I. Stralem in direct charge of the booths.

"Hero Land" has been set to music, the finishing touches having just been put to a march. It is to be dedicated by its composer, Frank E. Tours, to Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Miss Elsa Maxwell has written the words. The march will first be played at the coming Antilles fund benefit of the Junior Patriots of America at the Hippodrome on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 11. Junior League girls are to sell the programs at the benefit. They will be under the leadership of Miss Lota Robinson.

Mme. Alda's program for her war song recital at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13, in behalf of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, of which Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is American President, and the poor and sick children of the American soldiers, under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, has been completed. This war song recital will take the place of Mme. Alda's usual annual recital in New York, and Mme. Alda is contributing not alone her own services, but all the expenses.

Photo by Marceau.

Miss Frances M. Hyde of 981 Park Avenue Will Be a Mid-November Bride.

Photo by Otto Sarony.

Miss Helen O. Underhill, Engaged to Donald Olyphant, Son of Robert Olyphant, President of the Sons of the Revolution.

After a Portrait by Baron de Meyer.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden Heads the Women's Red Cross Committee for the Horse Show, and Is Also Actively Identified with Hero Land.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN IS ASSAILED ONCE MORE

By Major Emory S. Turner

I SPENT the entire last year of President Lincoln's life in the City of Washington, and during this period I saw him many times, not only in public but on several occasions in the intimacy of his home life. I was first introduced to Mr. Lincoln in the Spring of 1864 by John Hay, then his private secretary. Subsequently, through the kindness of Attorney General Speed, an intimate personal friend of the President, as well as Cabinet officer, I enjoyed other opportunities of meeting him at the White House.

The face and figure of this great man, his carriage and mannerisms are indelibly impressed upon my memory. I watched him with absorbed interest during public addresses, on the streets of Washington, at the White House receptions, and in the absolutely informal atmosphere of his own home in the companionship of his life-long friends.

Under these conditions, and because there are so few living survivors of that period who enjoyed similar opportunities, I feel not only justified, but esteem it a duty, to add my protest to those already made against the acceptance of the Barnard statue as a fitting representation of the great President.

On seeing this much-advertised statue, after the first shock of disappointment and repulsion, I sought to comprehend the thought of the artist, and tried in vain to reconcile it with my own vivid memories of the real man, whose striking personality has lived with me over half a century.

Realizing the limitations of the sculptor's art, restricted to a single pose, a single expression of the face; unable to perpetuate the swiftly changing emotions which make individuality and indicate the man, it seems incredible that the artist should have so grossly exaggerated and even caricatured the physical characteristics of the President, and should have so completely missed his habitual poise and personality. If Barnard's statue represents Lincoln at all, it is Lincoln at the moment of his first appearance on the platform at Cooper Union, when he was introduced to the audience by William Cullen Bryant. Lincoln was then a candidate for President, and was making his first public address in the East. He was awkward, ill at ease, and his speech was delivered in a high-pitched voice, with a strong Western accent. Bryant, in his introduction, referred to Lincoln as a "rail splitter," and this fact was emphasized by the Democratic press in subsequent campaigns.

Lincoln was a man of the people, and was proud of his humble origin. He was a self-made man, and had risen from the ranks of labor to the highest position in the gift of the people. He was a man of the West, and was proud of his Western birth and breeding. He was a man of the people, and was proud of his humble origin. He was a self-made man, and had risen from the ranks of labor to the highest position in the gift of the people. He was a man of the West, and was proud of his Western birth and breeding.

Lincoln was a man of the people, and was proud of his humble origin. He was a self-made man, and had risen from the ranks of labor to the highest position in the gift of the people. He was a man of the West, and was proud of his Western birth and breeding.

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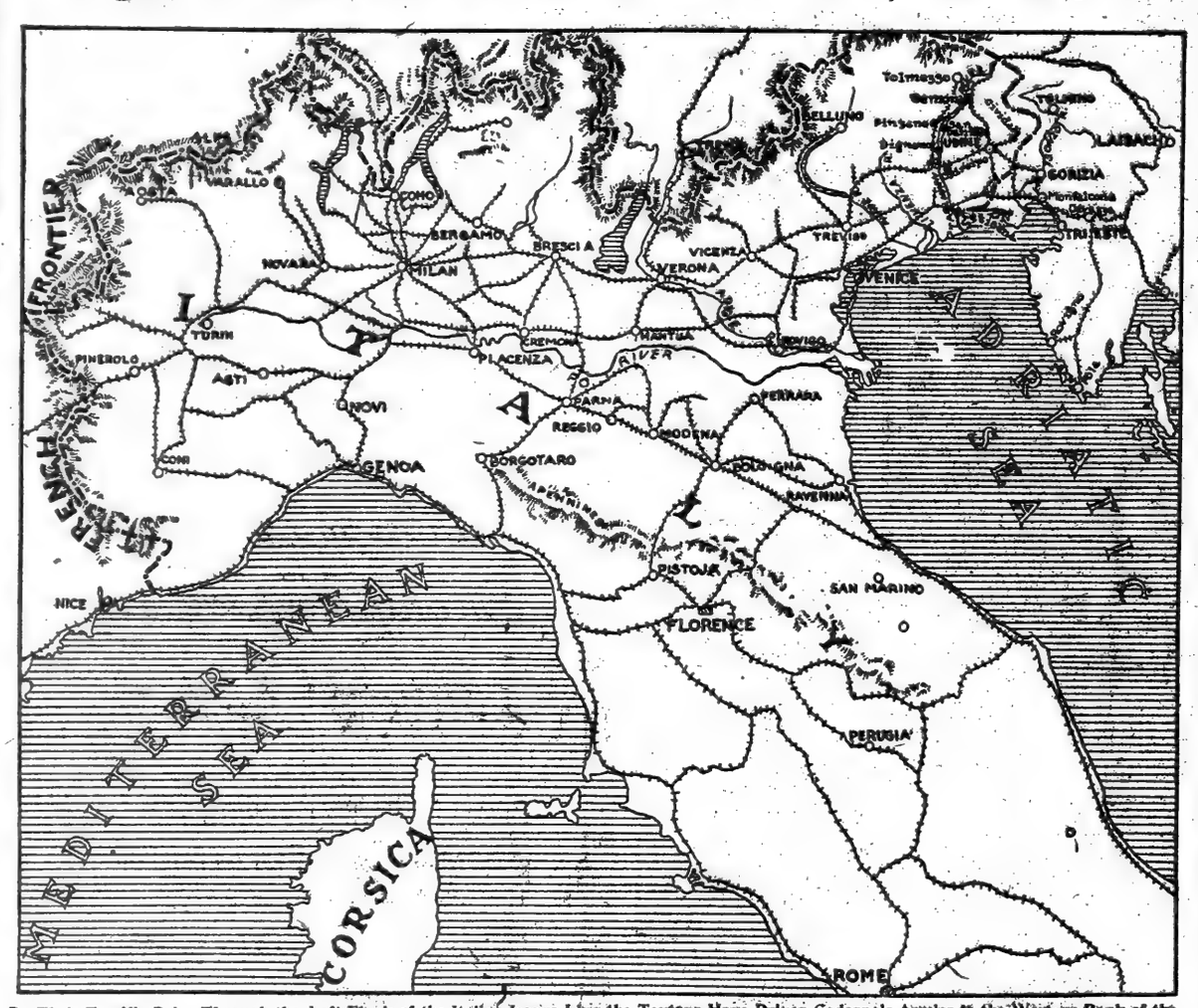
Also Unusual Values in Suits and Wraps.

TEUTONS OUTGENERALED CADORNA ON THE ISONZO FRONT

Lack of Shell Not Valid Excuse for Disaster to His Armies—Concentration on His Right to the Detriment of His Left Paved Way for Enemy's Successful Blow.



By Their Terrific Drive Through the Left Flank of the Italian Isonzo Line the Teutons Have Driven Cadorna's Armies to the Western Bank of the Tagliamento River. Should the Italian Commander Fail to Make a Stand There, He Still Will Have Good Defensive Positions on Which to Fall Back—the Lines of the Livenza, Piave, Brenta, and Adige—and, Behind These, the Line of the Po. To Abandon the Tagliamento Line, However, Will Involve Giving Up a Large Section of Territory, and Further Retirement Will Give Venice to the Invaders. News Dispatches Yesterday Chronicled the Possibility of a New Austro-German Threat Against Italy, Through the Passes of the Trentino, in Rear of Cadorna's Position.

By a Military Expert.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

REPORTS of the fighting in the Italian theatre are now sufficiently full to permit a more detailed account of just what has happened than was possible last Sunday. In view, too, of the importance of this campaign it is worthy of special study.

Previous to the Austro-German attack the Italian battle line from Tolmino north to Tarvis was generally straight, veering slightly to the northwest and with only minor sinuosities. The Isonzo River, being really composed of great bends as it winds in and out of the valleys, it was crossed several times by the battle line, which thus formed a great chord stretching across each bend in the river. The continuity of the line was broken at the several points where it was pierced by the river. The Isonzo, it may be remembered, comes down to Gorizia through a narrow gorge cut into the mountains by the deep, rapid waters. At points, therefore, where there were no permanent bridges, as at Gorizia, the Italian Army may, for strategical purposes, be considered not as a whole but as several armies each detached from the other by this river gorge, so that communication between the units thus formed was impossible except by means of temporary structures easily displaced. This line begins roughly at Monte Rombon and, proceeding south, crosses the Isonzo between Caporetto and Tolmino, recrossing it just south of Tolmino near the Santa Lucia bridgehead, whence it passes over the Bainsizza Plateau and the eastern slopes of Monte San Gabriele to the Carso, and thence to the Gulf of Panzano, just west of Druno. The line thus crosses the river three times—once near Plezzo, again south of Caporetto, and again south of Tolmino. In connection with the latter crossing it is important to note that the bridgehead of Santa Lucia, to which runs the railroad from Tolmino to Klagenfurt, was never taken by the Italians, but has remained throughout the war in Austrian hands.

The great bulk of the Italian forces and of the Italian artillery was at the beginning of the battle south of Tolmino. It has been a full year since there has been reported any fighting to the north. But, on the south, we have seen a series of heavy, stubbornly fought offensives, in each of which Austria suffered serious reverses. When this month's Austro-German attack was launched, nearly two months had elapsed since the last Italian attack had died down. Because of this interval of time, sufficient for shell accumulation to some extent at least, and because also of the fact that no commander will carry on an offensive operation beyond the point where his remaining shell supply is sufficient to repulse a countereffort, it is safe to assume that the Italians had at their disposal a reasonable, if not altogether adequate, supply of shell.

Much has been made of Italy's great shortage in shell. Some explanation must be found for such a complete collapse as that which we have just witnessed. Italy did not have enough shell for an offensive operation. But the supply must have been adequate for a considerable defensive, or else Cadorna's chief of artillery was criminally negligent. He could not create shell, it is true, nor could the Ordnance Department send it to the battle front if there was no steel or coal with which to manufacture it. But, realizing the ever-present possibility, in view of the Russian situation, of a heavy reaction on the part of Austria, it is ridiculous to suppose that he would permit the last offensive to deprive the artillery arm completely of its necessary ammunition. And yet this is what many reports from Europe would have us believe.

The trouble with the steel supply was that it was in the wrong place. Italy was concentrated, mentally as well as physically, on the front from Tolmino to the Gulf of Panzano. Before her eager eyes was stretched out the perspective of a great victory, unlimited even by the panorama of the Austrian plain beyond Laibach. So intent was she upon the vista which her last successes had opened to her vision that the more quiet and less alluring front was for the moment forgotten.

In brief, Cadorna was outgeneraled. Let us see how this view coincides with what happened.

The Austro-Germans effected heavy concentrations of men and guns at Klagenfurt and Laibach, from both of which cities excellent railroads run to Tarvis. From these bases, the men and material were moved up as opportunity offered. Until the line of powerful guns backed up by many divisions—forty, it is reported—of German infantry, was stretched like the string of a bow, from a point opposite Rambon to the point where the battle line crossed the Isonzo south of Tolmino.

The attack opened along this line, particularly strong efforts being made at Plezzo (Flitsch) and the Santa Lucia bridgehead. The crossing at Santa Lucia was first effected. Under cover of the fire of a great number of heavy guns concentrated on the heights just east of Tolmino, the German infantry crossed the bridge at this place and debouched fanwise on the other side. Further north, at Flitsch, the Italian resistance, none too strong through the Teutonic numerical superiority at the point of attack, broke, the Germans seized the crossing and, covering their forces with artillery, as at Santa Lucia, firmly established themselves on the western bank of the river. At the same time, strong demonstrations against the line in the Saga bend and on the Bainsizza Plateau held these troops in position and prevented them from giving any assistance to the endangered points.

The Teuton forces then had to deal only with one small section of the Italians, whose connection with the main line had been practically severed and whose flanks were entirely exposed. The enemy's forces which had debouched from Santa Lucia had moved down the river and with little difficulty forced back the right flank of the Italian forces on the west bank, while at Plezzo the Italian line had been similarly split. As the pressure increased on the centre between these points—that is, upon the Caporetto front—the entire line was thrown into a panic. The forces on the west bank saw their flanks turned and their line of retreat threatened. The forces on the east bank found themselves being forced back upon the river, which separated them from their main line. They were, in fact, an isolated force driven into a pocket with but one opening and that one in danger of being closed at any moment. They accordingly broke, abandoned guns and supplies, and, as many of them as possible, crossed the river at Caporetto. The remainder were taken prisoner. The enemy then occupied Caporetto, making complete its occupation of the east bank of the river from Rombon to Auzza, near which point the Italian Bainsizza flank touched the Isonzo.

Pushing rapidly south along the road from Caporetto to Cividale, the Teuton forces kept driving into the centre of the Italian position. Cadorna's men on the Bainsizza, threatened by the advance from Santa Lucia, were now in positive danger. Immediate retirement was vital to their safety—so rapid was the foe's advance that there was barely time to fall back before the line of retreat was closed. Many of the Italians failed to cross the river before the Teutons were directly in their rear, just as was the case at Caporetto, farther north. The result was that many thousands were taken prisoner.

It was evident by Saturday that only a miracle could prevent the Germans from reaching Cividale. With the Italian headquarters at Udine, only nine miles away, Monte Sabio and Monte San Gabriele, depended upon to guard Gorizia on the north, could no longer be held. They fell without a fight, Gorizia was given up, and the Italian line, as far south as the northern edge of the Carso, fell back beyond the Isonzo.

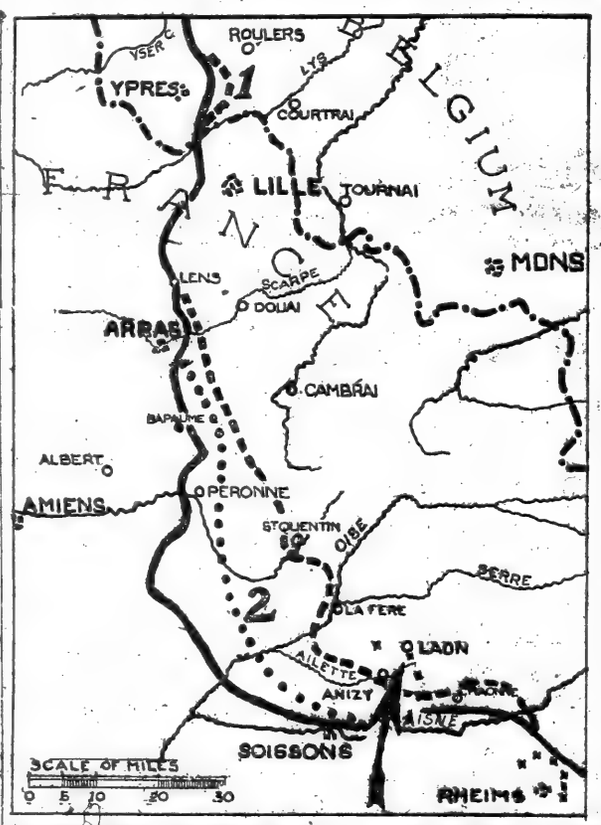
From this point there was no particular event to mark the fighting. It was simply a retreat, well conducted and generally well organized, even though, along some stretches of the line, it savored strongly of a panic. This point of view is sustained by Cadorna's report—they were thrown into a panic by the heavy fire of the German artillery and broke as soon as the infantry was sent forward. The combination of these elements on the vital section of the northern front led directly to the great debacle.

It does not appear, however, that Cadorna alone is to blame for the failure to anticipate the German intention. It was at least a fairly good guess that Germany would make one great effort before the year ended. She is being depleted rapidly, the war is going desperately, badly, for her. As the weeks pass by the number of American troops in France steadily increases and the weight of American resources bears heavily and still more heavily. The Spring holds no hope—only a day of dread—the day when the opening gun of the new offensive is fired. Verdun sealed the German fate in the west and made another German offensive there impossible. In the east nothing could be gained by attacking Russia.

The only remaining front was Italy. But on which Italian front? Obviously the front where there was real danger. Only a few miles separated Italy from a victory which would be as important as the Marne—this situation, irrespective of an attack in Trentino, would be reversed by a success on the Isonzo. The indications were, then, that, before the snow fell, Germany would do exactly as she did do.

It may be argued that, since all military students admit that the decisive battle of the war must be fought on the front in France, to render such aid at the expense of the French front would have been merely to fritter away the strength of the decisive front in a relatively subsidiary field. Superficially, this argument is sound. But how is victory on the French front to be achieved? Obviously by weakening the German forces there to the point where they can be crushed. Obviously, also, this weakening could be effected most thoroughly by eliminating from the war Germany's chief ally, so that the burden of the defense on all fronts would have to be borne entirely by Germany. The load would be more than she could carry and the end would come quickly.

The strangest part about it is that the Allies have seen Germany do this same thing time and time again, and each time with great success. Germany's method since her failure at the Marne has been to strengthen a front with artificial defenses instead of men, man it with just enough men to hold it without attempting to strike out beyond, and then free the Army thus released for operations in other fields. This is what happened when Germany turned on Russia in 1915; it happened again in the case of Serbia, again in the case of Rumania. And now it has happened again in the case of Italy. It was perfectly feasible, six weeks or more ago, to abandon temporarily the activities on the western front in order to pour shell and guns into Italy and put Austria out of the fight. Such a move would have forestalled the German stroke, thrown both Germany and Austria on the defensive—and a losing defensive at that—forced a way through to Laibach and thence to Vienna. Why it was not done is not apparent.



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A UNIQUE record of getting subscriptions was made by the Lawrence district on Long Island. The district consists of the villages of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and Inwood, and was asked to subscribe $175,000. Therefore the clock sent to Lawrence called for $175,000. Soon, however, a sign was put on top of the clock reading as follows:

"Clock not big enough for our district: $1,000,000 and —"

The total subscription finally amounted to $1,900,000, more than six times the amount of the quota. Out of an estimated population of 8,000 people 3,400 residents took a share of the Liberty bonds and had their name published on the honor roll of the district. The Loan Committee, of which H. S. Parker is Chairman, is of the opinion that in no other community of the country did 1,000 out of 8,000 inhabitants take a share in the loan.

It was ordered that the honor roll be published and furnished to every subscriber. A movement will be started in connection with the next Liberty Loan (if there is one) to encourage similar honor rolls in small towns and villages throughout the United States.

Lawrence District's Liberty Loan Clock.

MEMORIAL TO EVERT J. WENDELL

A COMMITTEE has been organized to perpetuate the life work of Evert Jansen Wendell, the "great friend of the American boy." Mr. Wendell died in France on Aug. 27, and his funeral in this city was held on Nov. 1. To the fund for his memorial more than 1,200 boys have already contributed sums from 10 cents upward.

Many of these young men have risen to places of importance in their communities, having been started on their careers by Mr. Wendell. There are thousands of others whom the appeal has not reached, and the committee is asking them to send contributions to Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer, 344 William Street, New York. Mr. Wendell's card index contained the names of more than 30,000 boys with whom he corresponded in all parts of the country.

The memorial fund will be used in connection with his fund for needy boys in New York City, and to establish an endowment for the Bruce Memorial Farm School of the Children's Aid Society.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

The Case of Doctor Muck, Major Higginson, and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

DR. KARL MUCK conducted "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its home town on Friday, and placed his resignation in the hands of Major Higginson, "that no personal feeling against him may prejudice the welfare of the orchestra." Dr. Muck will continue to conduct till the question of his resignation is settled. "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be played as it should be played.

This appears to be the culmination of an excitement that was unfortunately allowed to be fanned into a lively flame. It should have been foreseen and forestalled. "The Star-Spangled Banner" should have been played at the opening concerts in Boston, and at the opening concerts of the series in other cities. If Dr. Muck did not want to conduct it, the assistant conductor should have done it; or it could have been played at a sign from the concertmaster. We think that Mr. Walter Damrosch is nearer right in saying that he did not wish to hear Dr. Muck conduct our national anthem, feeling as he does and must necessarily feel about the war, than Colonel Roosevelt, who declared that Dr. Muck should be locked up if he refused to.

Dr. Muck declined to follow the example of the New York Symphony Society and the New York Philharmonic Society, which played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at their first concerts. Major Higginson, the founder and supporter of the orchestra, upholds the conductor in this matter, and threatened, as he has at times threatened before, for other reasons, to disband the orchestra. They both declare that their decision was based on the belief that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not good enough to have a place in a concert of the highest class of music; that it would disturb the symmetry of the program as planned; that "art is a thing by itself and not related to any particular nation or group"—and art should not be mixed up or connected with patriotism.

Dr. Muck did add to this the statement that he is "not a naturalized American citizen, and naturally no one would expect him to do exactly the same as if he were a citizen of America." This probably had more to do with his refusal to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" than his estimate of its musical value.

***

As everybody, even the most musical, knows, the national anthem stands for much more than what it is as music and verse. It stands for patriotism, for devotion to the country, for all the united effort that we are making to preserve it. Thought of this can never, should never, be wholly absent from the minds of any of us, even when we are spending our time in enjoyment of the arts. It is open to any to think that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not all that it should be as music or as verse; but whatever its standing in those respects, it is the embodiment for us of feelings that are all-pervasive in a time of immeasurable solemnity—a solemnity that has not yet been brought home to the minds of all, but which is likely soon to be, in increasing measure.

It is therefore appropriate that any series of concerts should be begun with a performance of the national anthem at the present time. Such a practice is one that nobody in this country need be ashamed of, but all may be proud of, no matter how musically sensitive.

There has been, of course, a considerable dodging of the issue in the reasons given for the Boston Orchestra's refusal to play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Dr. Muck is a Prussian; an official of the Prussian Court, as "General Musical Director"; a friend of the Kaiser. He is a German of the Germans, and naturally does not like to conduct the national anthem of a country with which his own is at war. It goes hard against the grain now; it might get him into trouble in Berlin when he returns. Major Higginson correctly regards Dr. Muck as one of the finest conductors his organization has ever had; one who, especially at the present moment, would be quite irreplaceable. He naturally has not wished to force upon him a task so abhorrent that it might be a cause for him to resign, as has proved to be the case.

Major Higginson's patriotism is, of course, wholly beyond question. His title and the scar upon his face are honorable records of distinguished service in the civil war. And in the fifty years that have passed since he saw that service he has given innumerable proofs of where his heart is. It is almost an insult to recall these things in the record of one who has been so good an American.

***

Dr. Muck has been in a difficult position. He is here because he has been urgently called here; because his qualities as a musician have been so highly valued and so much desired. They have not changed or deteriorated because his country is at war with ours, and is a most malignant, unscrupulous, and dangerous enemy. He has gone about his business, conducting the Boston Orchestra as well as he knows how; and, so far as anybody has sufficient reason to believe, has not worked in any way against the United States.

No doubt he does not like "The Star-Spangled Banner" from a purely musical point of view. But if it were as good music, with as unexceptionable a parentage, as "Gott Erhalte Franz den Kaiser," he would not wish to play it, and for the same cause as now—it is the patriotic hymn of a country at war with his own. That, of course, is the real reason why Dr. Muck refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," and resigned after he did it under pressure.

So far as Dr. Muck himself is concerned, it is a fairly good reason. He makes no concealment of his feelings, which are quite inevitable. There might be a grim joy for some in forcing him personally to conduct the tune often, or even to put him into a prison for refusing; but to what advantage to this country, and what disadvantage to Germany? Dr. Muck would not be changed, and nobody would be silly enough to expect him to be.

Some might enter into conjecture as to what might happen to an American conductor in Berlin, supposing there was one there outside of a war prison or an internment camp; and he was desired to play "Deutschland über Alles"—and refused. Major Higginson draws a picture of a man in Germany who gets up and cheers the Kaiser; and thinks this so ostentatious that they would say, "Put that man into the guardhouse and watch him." But it is not difficult to imagine that an American in Germany (however difficult to imagine one at large at the present time in Germany) who refused to cheer the Kaiser or to sing or play "Deutschland über Alles" on occasions when it was expected and universally demanded, would not be likely to get so far as the guardhouse. It is one of the things we are proud of that America is not Germany, and that we do not act in the German way about everything.

***

But the national hymn ought to be played at the opening of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's series, as it was at the opening of the New York Symphony Orchestra's and the New York Philharmonic's series, and as it doubtless will be at the first night of the opera. Now was the one time of all others when it was highly advisable for both Dr. Muck and Major Higginson to waive their objections to the national anthem on the score of its musical imperfection and as an intruder in a strictly symphonic program. The national hymn takes only a very few minutes out of the evening. Its shortcomings as music do not infect or invalidate the rest of the program in the slightest degree, in the minds of an audience accustomed to hearing it as a prelude to any important undertaking of the spirit.

Neither Dr. Muck nor Major Higginson will have found any general demand in New York for the elimination of German music because it is German. In that sense Dr. Muck is right when he says that art is not related to any particular nation or group. Dr. Muck has made up his programs very much as he did before the war began. There is no chauvinism in them. He has played German music in larger proportion than that of other nations, for the simple and undeniable reason that there is more and better German music than music of other nations. But he has not hesitated to play French, Russian, Finnish, and Rumanian music. All these nationalities are represented on the two programs that he announced for this week in New York. To these it was necessary that one piece be added closely identified with the United States, though composed in England by an Englishman. Its name is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Paquite Madriguera Pianist at Aeolian Hall.

Dr Karl Muck, Resigning Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Louise Homer, Soloist with the New York Symphony (C) Aime Dupont

Efrem Zimbalist, Violinist at Carnegie Hall

Geraldine Farrar, in Concert at the Biltmore

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

November.

4—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Efrem Zimbalist, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Hans Barth, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
4—Mary Zentay, violin, evening, Cort Theatre.
5—Carolyn C. Baldwin, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Mischa Levitzki, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
6—Charles Cooper, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—The Friends of Music, afternoon, Punch & Judy Theatre.
8—Louis Graveure, baritone, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—First of the Morning Musicales, Hotel Biltmore.
9—Luther Festival, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Christine Langenhan, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Symphony Concerts for Children, morning, Aeolian Hall.
10—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Harold Bauer, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Paquita Madriguera, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Arthur Friedheim, piano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
11—Eddy Brown, violin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—Joseph Bonnet, organ, afternoon, Hotel Astor.
12—Dorothy Berliner, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Antonio Augenti, tenor, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Frances Alda, soprano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—Moses Boguslawski, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Mrs. Farrington Smith, songs, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
13—Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Alice Sovereign, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Arthur Alexander, tenor, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Mischa Elman makes his first appearance with orchestra this season at a concert of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall today, playing the violin concerto of Beethoven. Walter Damrosch will conduct Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony and Liszt's "Mephisto" waltz.

Efrem Zimbalist is announced for his only violin recital of the season this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, his program including Cesar Franck's sonata with Samuel Chotzinoff at the piano, Bach's unaccompanied "Chaconne," Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and four pieces by Tor Aulin.

Hans Barth, an American pianist, who appeared as a child of 6 in Leipsic, gives this afternoon the first of two recitals at the Princess Theatre, where he will play the Schumann "Fantasie" and pieces by Chopin, Randegger, Reger, Sibelius, Barth, and MacDowell.

Mary Zentay, a Hungarian violinist, has a recital this evening at the Cort Theatre, including d'Ambrosio's concerto in E minor, a Bach chaconne, the Wagner-Wilhelmj "Romance," Harmati's "Caprice," Manen's "Gavotte," Zsolt's "Valse Caprice," and Paganini's "I Palpiti."

Carolyn Cone Baldwin, pianist, at her Aeolian recital Monday afternoon, will perform the Bach-Liszt fantasie and fugue in G minor, MacDowell's sonata "Eroica," Schumann's "Papillons," and works by Chopin, Rubinstein, Debussy, and Rudolph Ganz.

Mischa Levitzki, the Russian pianist—he was born at Kieff, the son of an American citizen—will be heard Monday evening at Aeolian Hall in the C minor variations, "Ecossaises" and sonata "Apassionata" of Beethoven, Schubert's B-flat impromptu, "Erlking," and Schubert-Liszt "Soirée de Vienne."

Charles Cooper, pianist, at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Election Day, will play Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor, Beethoven's sonata Op. 27, No. 1, Schumann's fantasie, a Chopin nocturne and étude, Rachmaninoff's G major prelude, and Liszt's eighth rhapsody.

Jacques Thibaud and Harold Bauer open at the Punch & Judy Theatre next Thursday their complete series of Beethoven's sonatas for violin and piano. The first afternoon includes three, Op. 12 in D, Op. 96 in G major, and Op. 30 in G minor.

Louis Graveure, baritone, at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, has a program of sixteen songs by Bryceson Treharne, some written while he was interned early in the war at Ruhleben, near Berlin. Mr. Treharne, who is now in America, was born in Wales.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, barring war-time difficulties elsewhere discussed today, will open its New York season Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall. Between Brahms's Symphony No. 4 and a final pair, Liszt's "Prometheus" and Wagner's prelude to "Parsifal," Dr. Muck's program includes the overture to Shakespeare's "King Lear," by a great Frenchman, Berlioz.

Geraldine Farrar sings the Habanera from "Carmen" and songs of Gounod, Massenet, Grieg, and Gretschaninow in her only concert appearance at the opening of the Biltmore Friday Morning Musicales. Other artists are Rita Fornia, Richard Buhlig, and Herman Sandby.

Idelle Patterson, Gustaf Holmquist, and the Luther Chorus of 300 voices under O. T. Wesslin, are announced in a concert of the Martin Luther festival Friday evening in Carnegie Hall. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to charity.

Christine Langenhan, soprano, in a recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall, will sing songs in Russian by Tschaikowsky and Rubinstein, in Slavic by Dvorak, and in English by Spielter, Zucca, Bauer, Langenhan, and Treharne.

The Boston Symphony announcements for New York include a first matinée at Carnegie Hall next Saturday with a program comprising Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Sibelius's "Finlandia," Rachmaninoff's "Island of the Dead," and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody." The matinée hour is 2:30 and not 3 o'clock.

Starting four Saturday morning concerts for children by the Symphony Society's men, Walter Damrosch will present at Aeolian Hall next Saturday at 11 o'clock a program illustrating the stringed instruments in Weber's overture to "Oberon," Handel's "Largo," the allegretto from Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, and the "Dance of Sylphs" and "Rakoczy March" of Berlioz.

Harold Bauer, at his Aeolian piano recital Saturday afternoon, will play Bach's toccata in D, Beethoven's sonata Op. 81, Schumann's "Forest Scenes," Brahms's B minor rhapsody, Chopin's F flat minor scherzo, an "Evocation," and "El Puerto," by Albeniz, and pieces by Rameau, Couperin, and Liszt.

Louise Homer sings a new song, "The Red Cross Speaks," by Horatio Parker and John H. Finley, as well as airs from Gluck's "Orpheus" and Franck's "The Procession," at the Symphony Society's concert Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall. Walter Damrosch has an adagio by Lekeu, Mackenzie's "Britannia," and the new "Symphonie Française," by the veteran composer, Dubois.

Paquita Madriguera, the young Spanish pianist and protegée of the late Enrique Granados, will play Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall a program from Grieg, Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Raff, Moszkowski, Liszt, the intermezzo from "Goyescas," and a composition by herself entitled "Atalaya."

Guiomar Novaes will be the Philharmonic soloist next Sunday in the Chopin F minor concerto, following Mr. Stransky's production of an American novelty, Gilbert's "Riders to the Sea."

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MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of a Noteworthy Chorus in New York.

The Musical Art Society enters this fall upon the twenty-fifth season of its activities under Dr. Frank Damrosch, who founded and has led it since 1893. Its choir of professionals, now numbering seventy-five paid artists, has always consisted of singers chosen for thorough musicianship, and its programs have included noble church music of the old Italian and Flemish masters, English madrigals, Christmas carols and folksongs, an entire literature of sacred and secular pieces, usually for voices alone. Much of the music has been previously unheard in this country.

The directors of the society plan to give memorable expression to their anniversary jubilee in the two concerts which are to be held at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 18 and March 19 next. At the Easter concert, two of the larger works contemplated for performance will be Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," a favorite of earlier years, and Richard Wagner's "Love Feast of the Apostles," an impressive work written for the Dresden Liedertafel and rarely given anywhere on account of its requirements of five male choirs and a full orchestra of the modern sort. For this production the male division of the Musical Art will be increased to about 200 voices. Owing to the war, it has been difficult, or impossible, to obtain enough copies of certain music published in Germany. The society makes a virtue of necessity by using instead the available American editions, for which the text is in English.

Dr. Damrosch has chosen for the coming Christmas concert two Latin pieces, the jubilant 150th Psalm, by Sweelinck, and the motet, "Quam Benignus," by Orlando di Lasso; some old Breton songs by Ladmirault, brought to his attention by Eva Gauthier, who will assist as soloist, and two "Chansons Joyeuses" or old French Christmas songs, "Le Petit Jesus" and "Le Sommeil," by Gevaert. In the second part is Friedrich Klose's "Pilgrimage to Kevlaar," after a famous poem of Heine, set for orchestra and chorus in churchly processional, with narrative for a dramatic reader to be done by a well-known stage star. There are also three "Songs to Mary," the "Angel's Greeting," "Walk to Church," and "The Hunter," by Brahms; two choral songs, "Resignation" and "Exaltation," by Hugo Wolf; the beautiful "Death on the Hills," by Sir Edward Elgar, and, again with orchestra and triple chorus, "Sara la Baigneuse," by Berlioz.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" next Friday at the Brooklyn Academy, in addition to its announced program, Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony, Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3, Liszt's "Prometheus," and Sibelius's "Finlandia."

Povla Frijsh, a Danish soprano, will appear in recital at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday evening.

Kitty Cheatham gives a recital at the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn on Friday evening.

MR. GODOWSKY'S PLAYING.

Due Reverence and Piety Lacking in Criticism of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although criticising the critic is not generally conceded to be within the scope of a professional pianist, I feel it a duty to take up the cudgels in behalf of a great artist, whose recital, in the opinion of many of the world's most representative musicians present, marked an epoch in the musical annals of this city. I refer to that consummate artist, rare musician, and master pianist, Leopold Godowsky.

It seemed difficult to conceive that the critic of your worthy paper did not feel with the majority of the discriminating listeners that a new message was being delivered in every note played, that the last word in piano playing was being revealed in each phrase. What could have been the reason that prevented your critic from acknowledging the lofty eloquence of the Beethoven sonata, the profound poetry of the Chopin group, or the titanic and tempestuous delivery of the Brahms rhapsody?

Why could not this critic refrain from harping on the Godowsky technic and give due credit to the very unusual interpretative and unaffected musicianly qualities which are the dominant features of this master's work? Godowsky is great not on account of his transcendental technic, but in spite of it. That technic stands acknowledged the greatest in the world, but it is always put at the service of the musical thought. In short, there is no branch of his art that he has not completely mastered and his place in the pianistic world is admitted by his illustrious colleagues to be second to none.

Therefore, in approaching the task of writing a criticism of this recital, would it not have shown a fairer and finer spirit had the subject been treated with the due piety and reverence? That this same critic finds no difficulty in eugolizing inferior artists is one of the mysteries.

Every musician who knows the real Godowsky pays homage to the man's greatness. Why does your critic stubbornly refuse to do so? Is it possible, then, that the majority, including the world's greatest musicians, are wrong, and he is right?

VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917.

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LONDON LAUGHS LAST.

The English, who take their pleasures sadly, will be likely to take one of America's recent tragedies with a smile. On a false rumor of what has since, in a measure, happened, The London Daily Telegraph let out this:

"Ha-ha! May I be forgiven this hilarious remark! It is caused by the announcement in the June issue of The Musical Times, that Colonel Higginson, (whom thirty-five years ago I knew,) the founder and chief supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has withdrawn his patronage from that institution 'until [sic] a pro-ally conductor has been appointed in place of Dr. Karl Muck, who has resigned. I laugh cheerfully, because for two and a half years my American friends have been inclined to smirk, perchance to smile, at what they then deemed our 'insular' attitude toward modern Germany, even in art matters. 'Art is above nationality,' said they the while they, like so many here, preached the national note. Ha-ha! I repeat while I shake Colonel Higginson by the hand across the sea. Humanity, after all, is greater even than art."

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THE CENTURY THROWS WIDE ITS DOORS

SCIENCE AND THE STAGE

By JOHN CORBIN.

PARIS criticisms of "Les Flambeaux" raised hopes that Henry Bataille had at last given the world a play worthy of the world's attention. After a youth of promise, he had for years been known as the fabricator of skillful variations on the old stock theme of marital infidelity. In "La Femme Nue" and "La Vierge Folle" he developed "situations" that were essentially mechanical, however adroit, and "parts" that afforded opportunity for conventional, if tense and effective, acting. His most authentic quality was a certain freshness and rotundity in depicting character. But the plays were, on the whole, void of genuine dramatic novelty and barren of vision in representing life and commenting on it. In Paris their success was mainly with the boulevard public. The more critical were not at all impressed. The world outside rated the plays as excellent vehicles for acting but, as drama, vain and empty. In "Les Flambeaux," however, one was led to believe that Bataille had soared into the realm of high and momentous ideas.

The story centres in a "trinity of science"—Bouguet and his wife, who strongly suggest M. and Mme. Curie, and their disciple and collaborator, Blondel. Bouguet has long had an affair with a young protégée of his wife's, Edwige. On his part it is, and always has been, essentially platonic; his esteem for his wife and his deep love for her are unquestioned. But on one occasion, two years before the play opens, he was caught in the meshes of one young woman's passion for him. Now the old scandal rises up and confronts him as he is about to receive the Nobel Prize for isolating the bacillus of cancer.

The central question, as interpreted by those who admire the play, is whether the situation is to be faced on the plane of the higher intelligence, of the nobler devotion to truth and to humanity on which the "trinity" live, or whether the forces of conventional passion and prejudice are to prevail, destroying the happiness and the life work of all. Bouguet, we are to believe, accepts the guidance of *les flambeaux*, the stars in the heaven of science, the "idea-forces" that rule the future of the world. But Mme. Bouguet, and especially the young Blondel, live and move on the lower plane of atavistic ideas and instincts. The result is an emotional and dramatic conflict, ending in a duel in which Bouguet is mortally wounded by his disciple. Blondel. But as the great scientist dies his nobler wisdom and fortitude lift the others into his own purer and higher sphere, and they pledge themselves to the completion of the work for humanity which he leaves unfinished. As the theme of intellectual drama, the drama of our nobler inspirations and ideals, this certainly is interesting, promising.

To the handling of such a situation, however, two things are obviously requisite—that Bouguet should impress one as living genuinely on the heights, and that Mme. Bouguet and Blondel should in reality be in the power of blind passion and prejudice. The contrast in intellectual stature should be clear, the antagonism of wills convincing. This is by no means the case, at least as "The Torches" is performed at the Bijou. It is Mme. Bouguet who seems genuinely to live on the heights, to feel genuinely the inspiration of the stars. She no sooner hears the scandalous story connecting Bouguet with Edwige than she relates it to him; and her tone is loyal, sincere—inspired by the utmost readiness to understand and to pardon. "I have the strength to support a frank confession, if only there shall be nothing to break in upon the beauty of our common labors and of our love." An error of the flesh is of secondary importance; to give it any higher consideration would prove her unworthy of sharing his great ideas—a scientist no more advanced than the common bourgeois. "Be sincere with me; I demand it of you." And it is Bouguet who acts according to the code of the lower world. To save Edwige, or to avoid a painful scene with Mme. Bouguet—the motive is quite obscure—he lies adroitly, persistently, convincingly. He admits that Edwige reverences him as a scientist, loves him as teacher and friend; but that is all. The cleverest man of the world could not follow the code of "gentlemanly" falsehood more obstinately than this supposedly emancipated scientist, whose life is guided by the torches of heaven.

Accepting her husband's story, Mme. Bouguet proposes that as a means of allaying scandal Edwige shall marry Blondel, who is known to be in love with her. There are two possible obstacles, Edwige's disciple-like adoration of her master and friend, and the fact that when a girl in Hungary she was betrayed and abandoned by a young officer. As Bouguet sees Blondel he "is above mere prejudice, like ourselves," and with regard to these two obstacles, which Bouguet clearly states to Blondel, this proves to be the case. Blondel himself adores his master, and is glad enough that his wife should share his adoration. As to the stain incurred in her girlhood, that also, to the mind of a man of intelligence, is negligible. But at one thing Blondel balks. If the scandalous tale is true—if Edwige's passion for Bouguet is, or has ever been, a thing of the flesh, that would make marriage with her impossible. And so the great scientist lies again, subtly, blandly, convincingly, with the result that he palms off his former mistress on his nearest friend and most loyal associate.

With Edwige there is no occasion for lying, but the means Bouguet employs is even more revolting. She feels the horror of what is proposed, even senses its deep unwisdom, and her whole nature revolts. In a passionate outburst he tells her that to a great man many things are right which are wrong for the commoner sort, and gives her the alternative of obeying him or leaving him forever. And so she, too, is bent to his will.

Even in the outcome of this arrangement the wisdom of the three supposedly inferior spirits is justified, and the master's folly demonstrated. Edwige, unable to overcome her passion for Bouguet, leads him into an apparently compromising situation, with the result that her husband discovers how he has been deceived and forces a duel upon Bouguet. Here, if you will, Blondel's conduct is brutal, passionate, atavistical; but at the worst it has a quality of downright manhood, quite refreshingly in contrast with Bouguet's lying to his wife, intriguing against his friend, and bullying the young woman who loves him.

Clearly the interpretation of the play which places Bouguet above and beyond the others is not tenable. Bataille himself rejects it, if we may so interpret a somewhat vague and general statement in his preface. "These great torches of life, the idea-forces, if impersonated in the theatre would be quite vague and even ridiculous. Whenever it has been attempted it has only been in order to prepare for them, in a manner rather romantic and empty, a sacrificial altar."

Obviously the struggle of wills is by no means clear-cut. Greatly to his credit as a dramatist, Bataille deals with characters each of whom has the defects of his qualities, the qualities of his defects—in short, with the subtle, intricate strands of human nature that make up the tangled skein of this world. Bouguet says of himself: "Perhaps I am only a poor, old professor, naïf and a bit ridiculous, who does not even know himself." He recognizes it as his fault in the affair that he has tried to control the forces of life in the world as he has been accustomed to control them in his laboratory. "I have not lost my sense of moral responsibility. No, I only subjected it to ideals and to morals that, as I thought, were superior. . . . Fatal Utopian dreamer! Simple-minded savant, stupid critic of men, who thought to control the subtle forces of life from within the four walls of the laboratory where you work, shut off from your kind!" Mme. Bouguet is perhaps similarly self-deceived. She proffers the most loyal and large-minded tolerance: but she also fibs on occasion and in matters of practical conduct her attitude toward Edwige is very far from philosophic.

What Le Targy and Susanne Desprès made of these parts we can only conjecture. But in retrospect it seems certain that the American actors missed all the subtler shades of characterization and of impulse. Lester Lonergan gave no hint of the amiable old dotard, supernally wise as he thinks, yet fumbling so fatally in the affairs of the heart. Throughout he seemed determined that, for once in his life, he would be a great and commanding savant. Amy Ricard portrayed finely the large, tolerant intentions of Mme. Bouguet, but quite missed the subtler vein of instinctive femininity. In a word, they played parts "straight" that were written as "character."

If Bataille's statement of what he did not mean to do is vague, his statement of his actual intention is nebulous in the extreme. "I have wished to trace the actual phases of a very great and very ancient struggle—the struggle between the fact and the idea, between matter and the spirit, between the body and the soul . . . between the superior interpretation of the fact and the interpretation which is merely instinctive or relative." Translated into the terms of the play, these phrases are more than a little baffling. To an American audience, at least, it is very surprising to find that "the superior interpretation of the fact" involves such glib and persistent lying. In English-speaking peoples, certainly, great men of science have also been wise in human conduct. If we can judge by the report of Adolph Brisson, the Parisian first-night audience was similarly at a loss to account for Bouguet's shady doings. The utmost that can be claimed for the play is that it represents scenes in the lives of certain individuals who are very interesting in themselves and live in a world of high ideas, but whose conduct is so bizarre as to be utterly un-significant, unrepresentative.

One meaning of the play, though doubtless an unconscious meaning, is that in the near and familiar world of the human heart there are torches of truth, "idea-forces," no less splendid and momentous than the stars in the heaven of science.

In short, subtle and distinct as it is in character drawing, interesting as it is in the theme it broaches, the play falls apart when it is scrutinized as a drama of ideas, as a work of the intellect. In its Broadway production certainly it is utterly baffling, incomprehensible. Once more, it appears, Bataille has been mainly occupied with fashioning dramatic scenes which give scope to effective acting—with an assault upon the nerves rather than an appeal to the intelligence. His guiding stars are those of the stage.

Simeon Ford once described a new French automobile as having a Louis Quinze body, but a tomato cans engine. The plays of the fashionable school of Parisian drama to which Bataille belongs have a similar polish of the exterior and a similar lack of inward integrity and force.

Marie Doro, Who Comes Out of the Movies to Create the Title Role in "Barbara," at the Plymouth Theatre.

Laurette Taylor, Who Exchanges "Out There" for "The Wooing of Eve" at the Liberty.

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

ONCE more the eager first-nighter will be obliged to hop from playhouse to playhouse. Tomorrow, for example, he will attend a first afternoon as well as a first night, and three more openings will follow during the week.

BARBARA—*Tomorrow afternoon at the Plymouth.*

Marie Doro, who has been spending her time in the movies since the revival of "Diplomacy" at the Empire three years ago, will come back to the reality to play the title rôle in this play by Florence Lincoln. The piece is an indirect product of the laboratory of Professor George P. Baker, Miss Lincoln having been one of his pupils and the author of "The End of the Bridge," which won John Craig's prize in 1911. The new piece is in fantastic vein, and has been produced by Arthur Hopkins.

MISS 1917—*Tomorrow night at the Century.*

Florenz Ziegfeld and Charles Dillingham proved last year that they could accomplish the herculean task of making the Century Theatre pay, and accordingly they will address themselves to this task again this season with another big musical revue. This time it is entitled "Miss 1917," and is the work of that celebrated duo, P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. Victor Herbert and Jerome Kern have written the music; Joseph Urban's fine hand will be discernible in the scenery, and Ned Wayburn and Adolf Bolm have attended to the staging.

The cast, to mention only a few of the highlights, will include Lew Fields, who is expected to strike the note of full-chested laughter which last year's entertainment lacked; Mrs. Vernon Castle, temporarily rescued from the movies and dancing with some one other than Vernon; Bessie McCoy Davis, of Yama-Yama fame, returning to the stage after five years; Tortola Valencia, a Spanish dancer imported at great cost; the diminutive Ann Pennington, Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield, Van and Schenck, George White and Emma Haig, Savoy and Brennan, Arthur Cunningham, Harry Kelly, Vivienne Segal and Marion Davies.

THE PIPES OF PAN—*Tuesday night at the Hudson.*

This is the first of the two plays by which Edward Childs Carpenter, author of "The Cinderella Man," will be represented hereabouts in the space of less than ten days. "The Pipes of Pan" is a modern romance, and is concerned with the Spring and a painter with a grouch. Norman Trevor, who leaps gayly from play to play, will have the rôle of the painter, and Janet Beecher will also be present. Still others will be Reginald Mason, Rita Stanwood, and Burton Churchill.

KITTY DARLIN'—*Wednesday night at the Casino.*

Hardly less important than the grand opening of the Century will be Alice Nielsen's return to operetta some twenty-five blocks to the south. Miss Nielsen will be seen in a musicalization of the Belasco play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," adapted by Otto Harbach and set to music by Rudolf Friml. Among those in Miss Nielsen's support will be Edwin Stevens, Glenn Hall, and Frank Westerton.

Matinées will be given only on Saturdays.

THE WOOING OF EVE—*Friday night at the Liberty.*

The only Laurette Taylor, who is no longer content to play one part or kind of part for any length of time, will be an American girl of "persuasive charm and gentle breeding" in this newest of the comedies of Hartley Manners. Her supporting company, with a few interesting additions, will be the same as that which has been appearing with her in "Out There." A. E. Anson, late of "The Barton Mystery"; Earle Brown and Teresa Maxwell-Conover are the interesting additions, and those remaining are Lynn Fontanne, Frank Kemble Cooper, Leonard Mudie, J. M. Kerrigan, Douglas Ross, and Catherine Proctor.

The final performance of "Out There" will be given Tuesday, and the theatre will then be dark for two days.

Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," will talk at Carnegie Hall tonight, with trench warfare as his subject.

Vivienne Segal, Who Is Only One of the Many—the Very Many—Who Will Rededicate the Century to the Cause of Musical Comedy Tomorrow Night.

"CHU CHIN CHOW'S" LAVISH SETTING

WHEN, in these times, a theatrical manager deliberately invests $150,000 in a project which he knows will not begin to pay any of it back for a year or more, and which probably will take any number of years before it turns in a profit, surely the fact must be set down as an unusual event. But in the year 1917 this thing has happened in the New York theatre—the man is Morris Gest, and the project is "Chu Chin Chow."

Even assuming a continuance of the present capacity business at the Manhattan Opera House, it will be at least a year and one-half before the producing managers will have got back their original investment.

"But we are all happy," is the way Gest puts it. "My firm is a comparatively young one, and we want to do artistic things. We want to do the unusual in a theatrical way, and while every one wants to make a living, and we are no exceptions in wishing to pay expenses and make a little profit, we are actuated primarily by a love of artistic things. 'Chu Chin Chow' is one of those productions which cost so much money that they cannot possibly make a profit—unless we scale the expenses down and do it on a cheap scale, and that we will never do.

"Fortunately we have several other productions on tour which are making a lot of money for us, and so we can afford to spend some of our excess profits from other directions in presenting a superb spectacle and an artistic achievement like 'Chu Chin Chow.'

"Nor is this the first time that our firm has striven to do things artistic regardless of the expense. In 1911 the firm of Comstock & Gest brought over 111 dancers from Russia to appear in a series of Russian ballets. We secured the original Bakst costumes from Paris, and were the first to introduce Bakst to America when we did the wonderful ballets of 'Scheherazade,' 'Cleopatra,' and 'Les Sylphides.' It was the first time in America that Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazounow had been heard in connection with pantomimic action. We imported a dozen of the best-known Russian dancers, and presented the Ballet Russe from Boston to San Francisco. We lost over $110,000 on the venture. But we were proud to have been the first to introduce the Ballet Russe and Bakst to this country. Four years later the Metropolitan Opera Company brought over the Diaghileff ballet, with the duplicates of our production and costumes.

"Again, when the Princess Theatre was founded as the home of plays of the 'Grand Guignol' type, to give New York a new kind of thrills, it was the firm of Comstock & Gest which originated this style of entertainment in America. We tried to do artistic things, we met with the enthusiastic support of those who appreciated artistic endeavor, and we lost more than $80,000 before the policy of the Princess was changed to musical comedy. We have the finest collection of letters of appreciation for our efforts in the cause of art at the Princess that can possibly be imagined; and we found great satisfaction in knowing that we had accomplished something that the ordinary commercial manager would never have attempted.

"Last season we produced a play, 'The Wanderer,' with a salary list of $14,000 weekly—something unheard of for a dramatic attraction. The total expense of that offering was more than $35,000 every week, yet we stood the expense because we wanted the best possible cast regardless of cost. We secured it; we presented a play that has been pronounced one of the most artistic offerings of many years, and, after a successful run in New York, we are reaping our reward by the enormous business this play is doing in Philadelphia, where it is just concluding a run of nine and a half weeks at the big opera house there—something unprecedented.

"The average commercial manager would never have attempted to produce 'Chu Chin Chow' in the lavish manner that it is being done at the Manhattan Opera House. In the first place, I don't think the average commercial manager could have secured the play, for several of them tried to get the American rights, and Oscar Asche refused to deal with them. It was only the reputation we have built up for producing artistic things that led Mr. Asche to deal with us. The terms were enormous, but I decided we must have the honor of bringing 'Chu Chin Chow' to America. In this connection I can only express my gratitude and my appreciation to my partners, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Comstock, for permitting me to sign checks for 'Chu' without asking any questions. I never realized until after the curtain went up that we had paid out over $150,000 before we took in a dollar.

"We sent to London for everything; we had expensive duplicates made of all costumes; we had the original artist paint the scenery over there and ship it to us, and we even went Oscar Asche one better than his own production by building everything on a scale one-third larger than his own scenery. We left nothing undone; where he, on the smaller stage of His Majesty's Theatre, had only eight slave girls from the desert we use sixteen. Instead of a dozen mannequins, we have twenty-four. We have hosts of slaves, attendants, dancers, and supernumeraries. In fact, our whole production was made regardless of expense, and it was not until the end of our first week, when the Treasurer showed me a statement, that I found that, even though the big Manhattan Opera House had been packed at every performance, we had barely paid expenses.

"Yet we have not wasted money or been extravagant; we have simply tried to do everything on an artistic scale, and we have succeeded in making a production which I believe will stand as a record in gorgeousness and beauty for many years to come. Even if we never make a dollar out of this colossal offering, it is a great satisfaction to know that we have accomplished something unprecedented in the world of the theatre. In this respect, we are only following in the footsteps of David Belasco, whose own career shows that on more than one occasion he made productions which cost him more than the theatre could possibly take in. His 'Du Barry,' for instance, and his 'Darling of the Gods' rank in memory as two of the most beautiful and most artistic presentations of the last dozen years, yet Mr. Belasco himself is my authority for the statement that, while he took in all the money the theatres could hold with these productions, he never made a dollar with either of them. But he is proud that he did them, and so are we proud that we have produced 'Chu Chin Chow.' It costs us almost $35,000 a week to operate the play and theatre, and, if we sell every ticket at every performance, we might take in $37,000.

"At any rate, it will be more than a year and a half before we can recover the amount of our first investment, but—to one who loves the artistic—isn't it a glorious achievement? There are people who have seen 'Chu Chin Chow' more than five times in the short time we have been presenting it; night after night we see the same people come back to see it. You can see artists, students, bringing their pads and their pencils to make sketches of the unusual scenery and the artistic costumes. Isn't it worth something to know that you have produced a play which acts as an inspiration to the artistic impulse of these young people? I would sooner figure in theatrical records as the producer of 'Chu Chin Chow' and the man who helped to bring it to America than to produce a dozen farces on Broadway, even if they all made more money in a week than 'Chu Chin Chow' can possibly make a whole year."

Morris Gest, as every one in theatrical life knows, is a Russian. He loves the Russian art; he adores Russian music, and he worships Bakst. But in "Chu Chin Chow," with music by an Englishman, with costumes and scenery designed by Percy Anderson of London, and with a play written by an Englishman and staged in America by E. Lyall Swete, an English stage manager, Mr. Gest believes, with some measure of justification, that he has an entertainment which surpasses all the glorious and gorgeous beauties of the famous Russian ballets.

"Chu Chin Chow"

I LOVE this Orient tale of "Chu Chin Chow"—
It makes me turn again to Burton and to Payne,
To read anew "The Thousand Nights and One,"
That deathless text compact of one long ecstasy.
Don Jose with my Carmen—a most modern pair—
We saw the curtain rise to music magical,
And gave ourselves unto the glowing spell
That fired the brain and blood while we forgot New York,
And looking down a long bright ray,
We crossed the gloomy centuries
Until we saw the light of high romance
Illuminate the folk and ways of Caliph Haroun's town,
That deathless, wondrous town each dreaming youth
And maid has worshipped in the tales of fair Scheherazade.
Saw all the marvel of that golden book distilled
Into divine attar of roses of the theatre.
The bandit man is crafty, brave and strong;
The lovers ardent, young and beautiful;
Our Ali Baba lives with gusto and with zest,
And every one has color, fire, and verve;
The slim, sweet girls with rich, firm bodies undulant;
The dancers out of Tyre, the dancers from the Nile;
The honeyed flesh that makes the slave mart wonderful;
The thrilling white of lang'rous limbs melodical
Against the night-black guards with scimitars.
The desert woman's eyes with fire-like amorous gems;
The singing slave, so subtly sweet and emanant
Of all the joys intensive lovers know.
Oh, cold New York, these sweethearts truly live,
Amid this colorful magnificence, this blazing show
Of precious stones and precious stuffs and precious womanhood
They brought to Bagdad in the caravans
That wound their dusty way from Merv,
Bokhara, Samarcand, and far Pekin—
The shining rape of shops and looms and homes.
I would I were in Bagdad living dangerously!
'Tis sweetest love that's close to cruelty;
'Tis dearest kiss that cold sharp steel may sever;
'Tis best adventure when the ways are dark
And casements closed and whispered sesames
Unlatch the door to light and love and dance
When all around breathes menace and alarm.
So many scenes in moonlight, lamplight, sunlight,
And each one showing Bagdad lovelier,
To make dull moderns thrill and thrill again
And high-souled lovers dream in swept desirium,
Forget our money taxins and our toil,
Hypocrisies and cold restraints that bread hysteria,
Forget the murderous guns of angry war
And for a little dream and dream and dream,
And for a little time be bold and passionate,
And for a little space be hard, adventurous and free,
And take and take the flesh, the gold, the silks,
The gems, the grapes, the wine the gods have given,
And spill the blood of those who cross our path,
And cover up the red with Omar's roses,
Or steal away unto the mint-like cave,
To take our choice of that amazing hoard;
Then trap the robbers in the earthen jars,
And crown each lurking rogue with boiling oil—
And bid the dance go on again,
And all the night be musical.
I would I were in Bagdad living dangerously!

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

EXIT THE MATINEE IDOL

By WILLIAM FAVERSHAM.

TO quote the immortal words of Dickens, "There ain't no Mrs. Harris." There never was a matinée idol, in my opinion. He was a charming phantasy of the commercial manager's brain, founded on the appeal of sex to sex, exaggerated beyond all words by this same commercial manager, who, at the time this was started, also believed in the power of scandal to attract the public to see a notorious character. These men, who thought they saw the value of youth, romance, and charm exploited as a snare for the young women of the country, created this myth.

And so intelligent young actors, who were ambitious and really very decent, worth-while citizens of the country, had this label tacked on them whether they liked it or not. But it became only a boomerang, for the sensible public had only to hear the words "matinée idol" to cause it to fly. To achieve a place or have a place achieved for one seemed to the manager the essential thing, but the important thing always is to hold the place, and in this work all the good looks, all the personal charm, all the magnetism in the world must fail unless real ability underlies it.

Never at any time has the public wanted to see a pretty fellow. Today one finds plenty of them in the movies, but their hold even there soon wears out unless there is something more to them. It is his ability to act that has caused the public to support any man or woman for any length of time. And though the term "matinée idol" has of late years been more or less dropped by our managers, the idea unfortunately has permeated the heads of young men and women in the theatre. If a young person has personality, charm, beauty, romance, dash or any of these very helpful attributes in our calling, it is merely the beginning and the means toward an end, but nowadays the actor is beginning to think this is sufficient. In the old days we had this thrust upon us until we were sick of it, for we believed in our work and were anxious to go ahead. Our ambitions were limitless. The young girl or man of today is quite content with the physical qualifications nature has given him. Unfortunately for him the public soon tires of these, but the actor does not seem to see this. The movies require physical qualifications before any others, and so we find these men and women deserting the stage either shortly before or soon after their prestige has begun to fall.

I found in casting my plays this year a very great difficulty in securing presentable young men, and, when I did, the salaries they asked would have made the giants of the past groan. What a pity it is! It is a pity not only for good material going to seed, but it means a handicap to the stage, to the drama, in the next ten years. Actors no longer learn their calling. They don't have to. They can go into the movies, where the technique seems more physical than mental. I do not wish to be set down as an old stager, crying over the state of affairs of the present-day stage, but in looking to the future I cannot help wondering where actors are coming from, as the present-day crop is very limited, and what there is of it does not seem to take the business seriously.

That such gifts should be cheapened and degraded is a misfortune to the theatre; and they are cheapened and degraded when encouragement is given to any fantastic notion that a man may succeed in his art or gain a livelihood by stupid appeals to stupider women.

Janet Beecher, at the Hudson Tuesday in "Pipes of Pan."

Navy Night at the Hippodrome.

Tonight will be Navy Night at the Hippodrome, and a huge benefit performance will be given for the Navy Relief Society. "The Drawing of the Sword," the pageant recently given at the Metropolitan and elsewhere, will be enacted by a cast which will include E. H. Sothern, and the program will also include Lew Fields, Rock and White, Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Errol, and many others.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE last two weeks have been unusually dull along the Rialto from the standpoint of the revered box office, and there will be a general sigh of relief from theatrical managers when Election Day is successfully hurdled. When the attention of the public is occupied by any unusual topic, the first thing from which attention is detracted is the theatre, and the month or so immediately preceding a national or an important local election is notoriously bad for the theatres. This time, however, the case has been aggravated by the Liberty Loan solicitation, which, in addition to occupying the public's attention, preempted its pocketbooks. To make matters still worse, the theatre tax of 10 per cent. became effective on Thursday, and the combined effect of these various happenings on Thursday night was enough to make strong managers weep.

A ticket speculator who keeps in close touch with the situation declared that only three theatres in the city had succeeded in selling out Thursday night, although there are eight or ten attractions in town which should sell out under normal conditions. An uncanny phenomenon occurred at a certain theatre now housing a conspicuous failure, where the number of passes issued brought the tax to a figure considerably exceeding the night's gross receipts. The tax, incidentally, will inevitably interfere in no small degree with the papering habit, for the management which invites the world at large into its theatre for the purpose of making a respectable showing will naturally have to pay the 10 per cent. if the passees are unwilling to do so.

As for the effect of the tax on attendance, it is, of course, too early to generalize. An authoritative guess, however, is that the public will willingly pay the extra 10 per cent. for the privilege of seeing the good shows, and that it will be somewhat less inclined to pay it at the bad ones. The statement is not copyrighted.

Word from Chicago has it that Otis Skinner and "Mister Antonio" are enjoying a solid financial success of the sort which was quite denied them upon the occasion of their joint appearance in New York last season. Booth Tarkington, it is assumed, must be hard put to find anything to write to the Chicago papers about.

Speaking of Mr. Skinner, one of his friends recently culled the following line from a catalogue:

"467. SKINNER, OTIS. Actor. ALS, 8vo. May 5, 1892. Damaged at top, but complete."

It is only fair to add, however, that it was a catalogue of autographs.

"The Follies" last night finished the first of two weeks in Philadelphia, and all indications are that Mr. Ziegfeld has at last overcome the Quaker hoodoo. In years past it has been the habit of "The Follies" to fracture records in all cities except Philadelphia, where patronage was good, but by no means sensational. Advices from the Forrest Theatre during the week, however, were that the house record was in a fair way to fall. And thus does another stronghold fall to (and for) the Ziegfeldian lure.

Mr. Ziegfeld, incidentally, was recently offered a staggering sum to consent to the duplication, (as near as possible,) of the "Follies" organization in the Far West. Only once in the last ten years has "The Follies" journeyed to the Coast, and it is a foregone conclusion that an organization appearing under the "Follies'" name would attract a terrific patronage. Mr. Ziegfeld, however, has refused all offers, and declares that he will continue to do so. Some years ago he permitted the use of the name in connection with another organization, but the production sent out was of such an inferior order that he felt that the profits did not warrant the loss of prestige.

The latest actor to join the army is Percy Helton, late of "Young America," and somewhat earlier of "The Return of Peter Grimm."

This year's opening at the Century threatens to transcend even last season's première from the financial standpoint. The opening of the Century, of course, is one of the two or three biggest nights of the year in the eyes of Broadway, and the struggle for seats becomes increasingly desperate as the date of the première approaches. Great care was taken in the distribution of the tickets this season, and only a few seats have fallen into the hands of speculators. Those held by the speculators, however, are expected to bring $75 or even $100 apiece. Nearly $50,000, it is announced, had to be returned by the Century management to eager seekers after first-night seats.

Justly or no, it is always more or less of a pleasure to record an error of judgment on the part of the ticket brokers. One of the season's most splendidly produced musical shows—an entertainment conspicuous for its richness of production and its poverty of wit—has recently fallen heavily by the wayside in the matter of gross receipts. Among those distressed by the occurrence are the ticket speculators, who bought a large part of the lower floor, early in the run of the piece, for eight or ten weeks ahead. The line of mourners will form at the left.

The next Grace George production, as printed hereabout last Sunday, will be Bernstein's "L'Elevation," now in rehearsal. Both Holbrook Blinn and Lionel Atwill will be in the supporting cast, and the piece will be known in English as "The Heights."

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Upstairs and Down."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Chin-Chin," with Doyle and Dixon.

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—"Mother Carey's Chickens."

MAJESTIC (Brooklyn)—"You're in Love."

MONTAUK (Brooklyn)—"Everywoman."

TELLER'S SHUBERT (Brooklyn)—Willies Lackaye in "The Inner Man."

WHO IS EUGENE O'NEILL?

EUGENE O'NEILL, whose name has been more or less on the tongue of the theatrically interested populace since the production of his one-act play, "In the Zone," by the Washington Square Players last Wednesday night, is still under thirty. He is the son of James O'Neill, the veteran actor, which accounts in part for his knowledge of stage effects and how to gain them. As a boy he went with his father to rehearsals, and there he absorbed a considerable knowledge of the process by which plays are rewritten and built up. Later he learned the theory and technique at Harvard, where he took the famous English 47, under George Pierce Baker.

But no training in either university or theatre could explain one thing about "In the Zone"—the knowledge of the men who are in it. The answer to this part of the dilemma is that young O'Neill knows sailors because he has been one of them. He has lived in forecastles. He has done what all boys dream of doing—sailed the Seven Seas—and what he has learned of sailors and of seas he has put into his plays.

For "In the Zone" is not the only play of the sea which 'Gene O'Neill has written, although it is the first to be given a professional production. Last season the Provincetown Players acted a poignant play of his called "Bound East for Cardiff," and last Friday night, when they began their second season hereabouts, they presented still another entitled "The Long Voyage Home." This play also deals with sailors (the same characters, in fact, run through a series of one-act plays that he has written,) but is laid not on a ship, but in a tavern of the sort that sailors congregate in when their boat puts into port. "The Long Voyage Home" is to be produced later in the season by the Washington Square Players, and still another play of his will also be produced by them this year.

It is several years now since 'Gene O'Neill followed the sea, but he has not lost touch with those of his friends who reckon the time of day not by the hands of a watch but by bells. He knows the haunts of the men when they are on shore, and he swaps yarns with them, not as an outsider but as one of themselves.

And he spends much of his time by the sea, if not on it. He goes in the Summer to Provincetown, that village of fishermen and sailors out on the tip of Cape Cod. There he lives in what was once a shed from which the boats went out. At high tide the waves come almost to his door, and it is to their sound that he has written his plays of the sea. The first time a play of his was produced it was a fitting thing that it was in the Wharf Theatre at Provincetown, where the Provincetown Players make their productions in the Summer before bringing them to New York.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:

In your article on Copeau and America in your issue of Oct. 28, quoted from the Figaro of Oct. 4, a reader might easily get the impression that the spirit of French art has not been well represented on our stage since the beginning of the war. M. Copeau was, of course, writing of plays produced by a company of actors, and it is quite true that our so-called French theatre was a source of humiliation to those who knew something of the technical and spiritual excellence of French drama. The present writer is but one of a host of lovers of all good drama who are very grateful to the French authorities and to M. Copeau because that admirable actor and creative manager is to take charge of our Théâtre Français and promises to us the intellectual and artistic experiences that those who know the French stage naturally expect.

It is not true, however, that France has had no adequate representation during the past two years. A very great artist has been with us in the person of Yvette Guilbert. She has been really a voice of that France we are girding ourselves to defend; she has brought here the spirit of its great middle age, the mystical beauty of its spontaneous mythology.

Apparently a great many know of Mme. Guilbert only as the exponent of French naturalism as Zola and Montmarte understood it. She did indeed win her first fame in that delightful genre, so full of piquant humor, of human pathos and of tragic versimilitude. But what she gives us today is something quite beyond the old Yvette of the black gloves; it is something that St. Francis would understand, and the Beato Angelico, and which carries us in a moment back to the time of miracles and mysteries. But the gayety and the unquenchable spirit of youth are there, too, as contagious as ever.

It is not true that the spirit of the Gallic race has not been brought to us worthily. Yvette has shown us during the last two years a maturity and elevation of art that she never dreamed of in those scenes of mirth and satire with which her name is usually connected.

JOHN ERSKINE.
WENDELL T. BUSH.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Evelyn Nesbit and Bobby O'Neill in "A Rosciand Fantasy," Maurice and Florence Walton, Beatrice Herford, Frank Moore and Joe Whitehead, Misses Cameron, Fox and Ward, Six American Dancers, Van and Belle.

COLONIAL—Sallie Fisher in "The Choir Rehearsal"; Lydia Barry, Gene Greene, "The Garden of Aloha"; Frank Moore, and Joe Whitehead.

RIVERSIDE—Harry Fox, Cameron Sisters, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass, George Whiting and Sadie Burt, "The Forest Fire."

ALHAMBRA—Blossom Seeley, Rooney and Bent, Ford Sisters, and Henry I. Marshall.

ROYAL—Adelaide and Hughes, Sarah Padden in "The Clod," Rockwell and Wood.

ORPHEUM (Brooklyn)—Belle Baker, Frederic Santley and Florrie Millership, Lyons and Yosco, Lemaire and Gallagher.

BUSHWICK (Brooklyn)—Nora Bayes, Conroy and Le Maire.

IN THE MOVIES.

STRAND.—Mae Marsh in "Sunshine Alley."

RIALTO.—Julian Eltinge in "The Clever Mrs. Carfax."

BROADWAY.—Mildred Harris in "The Price of a Good Time."

LYRIC.—Theda Bara in "Cleopatra."

LOEW'S NEW YORK.—Mon., "The Manxman"; Tues. and Wed., Norma Talmadge in "The Secret of the Storm Country."

81ST STREET.—Mon., Tues., and Wed., Maxine Elliott in "Fighting Odds"; Thurs., Fri., Sat., and Sun., Taylor Holmes in "Two-Bit Seats."

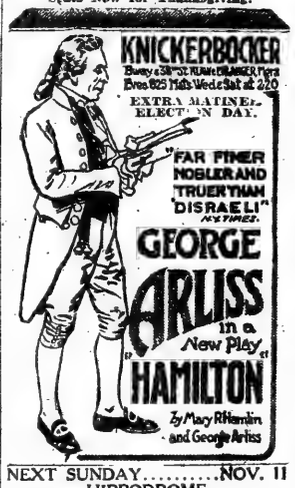
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Management Pays War Tax on Orch. Seats Except Sat. Night & Holidays.
—LAST WEEK—
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
JULIA SANDERSON
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Musical Comedy Success
RAMBLER ROSE "A DISTINCT HIT." —Alan Dale.
Saturday Night Farewell Night.
TUESDAY, NOV. 13 SEATS THURS.
ANN MURDOCK
and company, incl. Jerome Patrick, Rex McDougall, Percy Marmont, J. T. Challee, Alice Gale, Margaret Linden, in the new comedy
THE THREE BEARS
By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER.

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM W. 45 St. Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.
Extra Matinee Election Day.

GLOBE B'WAY 46 ST. 3 MATS THIS WEEK TUES (Election Day) WED (Pop. Prices) SAT (Regular)
FRED STONE in his greatest Success
JACK O'LANTERN

Hudson Theatre W. 44th St. Est. of Henry B. Harris, Mgrs. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
OPENING TUESDAY, Nov. 6 (ELECTION NIGHT) SELWYN & CO. present
THE PIPES OF PAN
A MODERN COMEDY by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER, Author of "The Cinderella Man," with
Janet Beecher, Norman Trevor, and
Reginald Mason, Rita Stanwood, Burton Churchill, Burford Hampden, Edith King, Florence Pendleton, Rosalie Mathieu, Henry Travers.
Seats Now for Thanksgiving.



NEXT SUNDAY.....NOV. 11
HIPPODROME
"REMEMBER THE ANTILLES"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 A. H. Woods Presents
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
by MONTAGUE GLASS and JULES EckERT GOODMAN
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
FIRST TIME FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 9
Laurette Taylor
in a New Comedy by J. HARTLEY MANNERS,
"The Wooing of Eve"
With a Distinguished Cast, Incl. A. E. ANSON
Miss TAYLOR'S LAST PERFORMANCES in "OUT THERE"
Will be given MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 5 and 6.
SPECIAL MAT. ELECTION DAY.
Liberty Thea., Nov. 15-16-20-22 & 24. MATINEES ONLY
THE PUPILS of ISADORA DUNCAN and The BARRÈRE LITTLE SYMPHONY
MAIL ORDERS NOW.

GAIETY Theatre, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20. Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
10th WEEK EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
BOOTH TARKINGTON AND JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
THE COUNTRY COUSIN
with ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street "The House Beautiful" Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
43d-50th TIMES
BEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION PAR EXCELLENCE.
THE RIVIERA GIRL
Music by KALMAN-Book & Lyrics by BOLTON WODEHOUSE
HITS ONLY THE HIGHEST SPOTS OF REAL MUSICAL COMEDY!
Theatre pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
AFTER THE ROOF Meeting Place PERFORMANCE of the World.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'WAY 43d St.
SPECIAL MAT. TUESDAY
Klaw & Erlanger present by arrangement with Edgar MacGregor
THE CHAMPION FARCE OF THE SEASON
HERE COMES THE BRIDE
BY MAX MARCIN AND ROY ATWELL
POP MAT WED | REG MAT SAT

HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Special Matinee Election Day
FINAL WEEK
JOSEPH RITER presents
"Romance AND Arabella"
A WHIMSICAL COMEDY By William Hurlbut
WITH
Laura Hope Crews
Direction of George Foster Platt
MON., NOV. 12 SEATS THURS.
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
MADAME CECILE
A COMEDY OF ROMANCE. BY LOUIS ANSPACHER.
With KATHRYN KIDDER

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY
A. H. WOODS presents
ON WITH THE DANCE
By Michael Morton.
With an all-star cast, including:
JOHN MASON, EILEEN HUBAN, JULIA DEAN, EDWARD ABELES, WM. MORRIS, CORINNE BARKER and others.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15.
3 Matinees This Week Tuesday (Election Day) Wednesday & Saturday
Valverde Musical Enterprises, Inc., offer Velasco Brothers'
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH!
Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Review,
THE LAND of Joy
with L'ARGENTINA
Greatest of all Spanish Dancers
A STUPENDOUS GLORIOUS GLITTERING SINGING & DANCING HIT
SEATS ON SALE FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS

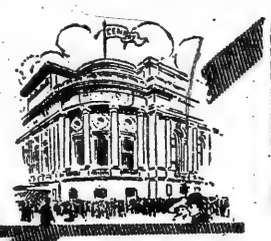
NEXT SUNDAY.....NOV. 11
HIPPODROME
"REMEMBER THE ANTILLES"

DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
A Comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
Cast Includes:—
Ina Claire, Cyril Scott, Anne Meredith, H. Reeves-Smith, Louise Galloway, William Sampson, Winifred Fraser, Herbert Yost, Robert Fischer, George Christie, Thomas Reynolds.
BELASCO THEATRE West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
Extra Matinee Election Day

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. JAMES K. HACKETT, Lessee & Manager. Nights 8:20. Matinees Tues., Wed. and Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL MAT. TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY).
THE MOST EXHILARATING COMEDY IN YEARS
SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S
THE LOVE DRIVE
Presented by KLAW & ERLANGER, with a selected cast headed by
FRED NIBLO and VIOLET HEMING
And Seconded by Others of Personal and Professional Distinction.
"LOVE DRIVE WINS ALL OBJECTIVES."—Sun.
"ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND LIVELIEST FROLICS SEEN ON THE STAGE IN A SEASON OR TWO."—Herald.

A GREAT PLAY PERFECT CAST SENSATIONAL HIT
LODEWICK VROOM presents
BROKEN THREADS
A NEW PLAY BY ERNEST WILKES
STAGED BY HOLBROOK BLINN
"A WESTERN PLAY DE LUXE."—Telegraph.
"INTEREST MAINTAINED TO THE END, EXCELLENTLY ACTED."—World
"BROKEN THREADS, HIT AT FULTON."—Eve. Journal.
"BROKEN THREADS PLEASES."—Times

FULTON THEATRE W. 46TH St. B'way
Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS Mgr.
Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY
"ANOTHER REAL AMERICAN PLAY."—Herald.
"A VIGOROUS PLAY WITH PLENTY OF ATMOSPHERE."—Tribune.
"NEVER FAILS TO BE INTERESTING."—Eve. World.
"SCORES A SUCCESS."—Sun.



CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street
TO MORROW NIGHT at 8:10 sharp
CHARLES DILLINGHAM and FLORENZ ZIEGFELD JR. offer their
SECOND ANNUAL REVUE
"MISS 1917"
MADE IN NEW YORK
CURTAIN at 8:10 SHARP
—FOLLOWING CAST:—
IRENE CASTLE, TORTOLA VALENCIA, ELIZABETH BRICE and CHARLES KING, ANN PENNINGTON, MARION DAVIES, GEORGE WHITE and EMMA HAIG, DOROTHY KLEWER, YVONNE SHELTON, LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN and CLEO MAYFIELD, ANDREW TOMBES, VAN & SCHENCK, HARRY KELLY, SAVOY & BRENNAN, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH SPARKS, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, ADOLF BOLM, FLORE REVALLES, VIVIENNE SEGAL, VERA MAXWELL, MLLE. DELORES, PEGGY HOPKINS, TOT QUALTERS, LILYAN TASHMAN & BEAUTY CHORUS
Never in the history of the theatre has so much feminine beauty been gathered under one roof.
FIRST POPULAR PRICED SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT NOV. 11
Music by VICTOR HERBERT, JEROME KERN. Book & Lyrics by GUY BOLTON, P. G. WODEHOUSE
Staged by NED WAYBURN. Ballet Staged by ADOLF BOLM.
Scenes by JOSEPH URBAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT REDUCED PRICES

ROB THE DICTIONARY
OF ALL THE SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES IN THE WORLD AND YOU CAN BUT FAINTLY DESCRIBE THE

Wonderful	*Gorgeous*	*Magnificent*
Sensational	*Marvelous*	*Dazzling*
Delightful	*Superb*	*Opalescent*
Ruby-Tinted	*Colorful*	*Intoxicating*
Glittering	*Gargantuan*	*Colossal*
Extraordinary	*Fascinating*	*Adorable*
Unprecedented	*Glorious*	*Rainbow-Like*

CHU CHIN CHOW
A MUSICAL TALE OF THE EAST WITH A CO. OF 300 PEOPLE
NOW CROWDING TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY THE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, West 34th Street.
ALWAYS 300 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.50. (Except Sat. Eve.)
EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY) 2 P. M.
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 2 P. M., 25c. to $1.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR IN LONDON.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
THE PLAY TO TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.
ALWAYS WORTH WHILE
RIALTO
TEMPLE OF THE MOTION PICTURE
B'WAY AT 42ST.
Direction of S. L. ROTHAFFEL.
Commencing To-day, JESSE L. LASKY Presents JULIAN ELTINGE in "THE CLEVER MRS. CARFAX" A Paramount Picture.
THE MISSES MARY AND LOUISE McFARLAND
Singing The Duet from Lakme, by Delibes.
"ROPING HER ROMEO"
The Latest and Liveliest Mack Sennett Comedy.
GREEK EVANS, BARITONE; CARMINE STANZIONE, PICCOLO SOLOIST
RIALTO ANIMATED MAGAZINE.
THE INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD, Conductor,
Rendering a Fantasie from the Opera "FAUST," by Gounod.
PRICES: 20-30-60 (Including War Tax).

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day, beginning MON., NOV. 5, for sale of seats for entire week of the Show (Nov. 12 to 16) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

MOTION PICTURES.

What Anthony Paid for Cleo's Clothes
Only the Great Sahara Knows;
In Thedapatra She Wears a Rose!
WILLIAM FOX Presents
THEDA BARA in CLEOPATRA
A WONDROUS PICTURE OF OLD EGYPT, THE EGYPT OF THE GREEK, THE ROMAN AND THE PTOLEMY, HEAVY WITH THE LEGENDS OF ANTIQUITY, AND RICH WITH THE LUXURIES AND SPLENDORS OF ITS UNBRIDLED REVELRY.
(Entrancingly Alluring Music.)
LYRIC THEATRE 6TH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY. MATINEE TODAY at 2.
Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30—25c to $1.00. (All Reserved.) (You can make a Date with Cleopatra 6 Weeks in Advance.)

Binder, strong cloth, to preserve The New York Times Sunday Pictorial Section, with the beautiful rotogravure illustrations, sent by mail for $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau Presents
CARNEGIE HALL, Wed., Nov. 7, at 8:30
America's Welcome to
Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE H. REID
Member of Parliament, former Premier of Australian Commonwealth, former High Commissioner for Australia, etc.
Sir George will speak on
"What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire."
By request the former Australian Premier will deal with the grave problem of home rule in Ireland.
ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
Chairman.
Tickets, $2.00 to 25c., at Agencies, Box Office, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Ave.
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Ev., Nov. 12, at 8:30. First appearance this season of
IAN HAY
MAJOR IAN HAY BEITH in an Illustrated Lecture on the Progress of the War on Land and on Sea.
CARRYING ON
Major Beith, the popular author of "The First Hundred Thousand," has spent the entire Summer in the war zone. He will tell the only up to the minute story of the war, dealing with the American and British troops and navies.
Boxes, $15 & $15. Seats, $2 to 50c., not inc. tax. Mail orders only now to J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Av., New York.

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
"The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Complete Election Returns by Direct Wire Read from the Stage Tuesday Night. Seats Now on Sale.
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c. at 8:15, 25, 50, 75c, $1. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON
Step Lively Girls SMART BURLESQUE
Big Company headed by RICH McALLISTER, ETHEL VERNON and HARRY S. SHANNON, Notable Chorus of Fascinating Beauties. Scenery, Costumes and "Effects" of rare splendor. Twice Daily. Moderate Prices. SMALL GOVERNMENT TAX. Smoking Permitted.
WEEK NOV. 12 | OH GIRL! | ALL NEW

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.
STRAND
THEATRE Broadway at 47th St.
PERSONAL DIRECTION HAROLD EDEL
TODAY AND ALL WEEK
Goldwyn Pictures present
MAE MARSH in "Sunshine Alley"
A Play of the Heart, by Mary Rider
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ADRIANO ARIANI — CONDUCTOR
AFTERNOON CONCERTS DAILY AT 2:15 EXCEPT SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS
GRACE HOFFMAN (Soprano) MISCHA VIOLIN (Violinist)
Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Opus 64. Tschaikowsky (last two movements)
Valse Finale. Siegfried Idyl, Wagner.
Prelude to 3d Act, Lohengrin, Wagner.
SCENIC STUDIES COMEDY REVIEW
NOV. 11TH MARY PICKFORD "THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

81ST THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST. ST. PHONE SCHUYLER 3300
MON., TUE., WED.
MAXINE ELLIOTT
THE FAMOUS BEAUTY
In Her Photo-Dramatic Feast "FIGHTING ODDS"
NEXT THUR., FRI., SAT., SUN.
Taylor Holmes
The Magnetic Favorite,
In a Refreshing Comedy-Drama, "TWO-BIT SEATS."
Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE.
Mats. 15c & 25c. Evenings 25c, 35c & 50c.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rest to 2 A. M.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.
CARNEGIE HALL 57TH ST.
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
COLOR VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
THE RE-DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
5 SUNDAY EVES. AT 8:30 MONDAY MATS. AT 3:00
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Our Pacific Coast...Nov. 25-26
Our REAL AMERICAN Indian...Dec. 2-3
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BROADWAY
Theatre, B'way at 41st St.
TODAY
and See LOIS WEBER'S
"THE PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"
NOON to MIDNIGHT
20c, 30c, 60c.

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MATINEE TUESDAY, ELECTION DAY

ED WYNN FRANK TINNEY HENRY LEWIS

ANNUAL FALL PRODUCTION

DOING OUR BIT

JAMES J. CORBETT, CHARLES JUDELS, SAM ASH, SYLVIA JASON, THE CANSINOS, FRANK CARTER, DUNCAN SISTERS, LEAH NORAH, VERA ROEHM, HERMAN TIMBERG, ADA LEWIS, CHILSON OHRMAN, JAMES CLEMONS, BUD MURRY, VIRGINIA FISSINGER AND 150 OTHERS

Charles Darnton, Eve. World—The biggest hit in the history of this big house.

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All the Stars of "Doing Our Bit" and Other Broadway Favorites.

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CURTAIN AT 8:10 SHARP. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

WM. ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST Present America's Foremost Prima Donna,

ALICE NIELSEN

IN THE MUSICAL ROMANCE

"KITTY, DARLIN'"

Book by Otto Harbach. Music by Rudolf Friml. Staged by Edward Royce. (Founded on David Belasco's Play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs.")

Monday Night's Tickets Good Wednesday. Wednesday Night's Good Thursday.

39TH ST. THEATRE, EAST OF B'WAY. Phone Bryant 413. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

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"It was altogether another characteristically faultless and engaging performance from this actor."—*Reamer in The Sun.*

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

IN A QUAINT CHARMING PLAY

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"Mr. Faversham's acting is worth going miles to see."—*Rathbun in Eve. Sun.*

SPECIAL MAT. TUESDAY ELEC. DAY

BIJOU THEATRE 45th ST. W. of B'WAY. TEL. 430 BRYANT. EVGS. 8.15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.15

EXTR. MAT. TUES. ELECTION DAY

THE PLAY THAT HAS SET NEW YORK AblAZE!

The TORCHES

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STIRS BROADWAY AUDIENCES — *Burns Mantle Mail*

Cheer Up! SURPASSES ALL

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Tramps are Marching"—Post

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WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW MATINEE DAILY AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

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Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.

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COMBINED BANDS U. S. SHIPS AND NAVAL STATIONS

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E. H. Sothern	Maxine Elliott
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Wm. K. Harcourt	William H. Crane
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Ben Ali Haggin	Ernest Glendenning
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Blanche Yurka	Virginia Hammond
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Leonore Harris	Major Wallace
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—200 OTHERS—

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COMMITTEE IN CHARGE:

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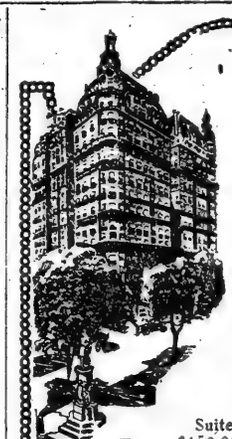
Com. C. R. Miller, U. S. N.
Lieut.-Com. J. W. Wilcox, Jr., U. S. N.
Play Director, C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N.
Lieut. M. S. Bentham, U. S. N., R. F.



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Beginning Monday Afternoon, Nov. 5

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents

MARIE DORO

in

"BARBARA"

By FLORENCE LINCOLN.

GRACE GEORGE and her PLAYHOUSE company in "EVE'S DAUGHTER" by Alicia Ramsey

Playhouse 48th, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Extra Mat. Election Day

NEXT PLAY

"L'ELEVATION" by Henri Bernstein

The Year's Sensation at the Comedie Francaise, Paris.

Watch Papers for Opening Date

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.25.

EXTRA MAT. TUES., NOV. 6 Elec. Day

10TH WEEK

RICHARD WALTON TULLY Presents

GUY BATES POST in THE MASQUERADER

A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.

DON'T MISS THE LONDON FOG SCENE AT RISE OF CURTAIN

TICKETS SIX WEEKS AHEAD

ANOTHER TRIUMPH! WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS

COMEDY THEATRE 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

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Maytime at the Shubert Theatre

Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood and William Norris

Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg

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Extra Matinee Election Day, Tues. Nov. 6.

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2D MONTH OF THE LAUGHING SENSATION OF NEW YORK

OLIVER MOROSCO'S COMEDY TRIUMPH

LOMBARDI, LTD. By FREDERIC S. FANNY HATTON

with LEO CARRILLO AND A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39TH ST. EVENINGS 8.30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.30 EXTRA MAT. ELECT. DAY TUESDAY

BY MAX MARCIN AND CHARLES GUERNON

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Phone 64 Bryant. George Broadhurst, Director. MR. FAVERSHAM Presents

Mat. Elec. Day (Tues.)

LAST WEEK

N. Y. Times

MACLYN ARBUCKLE as THE GREAT JOHN TARLETON

BERNARD SHAW'S FUNNIEST PLAY

with Katharine Kaelred in

MISALLIANCE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th

JOE WEBER OFFERS

DONALD BRIAN

In the new operetta

"HER REGIMENT"

Story by William Le Baron. Music by Victor Herbert.

At the First Performance Victor Herbert will direct.

Seats Ready Thursday.

CORT 48TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:30. Mats Wed. (Pop.) and Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MAT. TUES., (ELECTION DAY.)

NOW

3D MONTH

Arthur Hammerstein says:

"De Luxe Annie"

Is Not a Musical Show, But a Drama as vivid, intense and sensationally successful as

"Within The Law"

With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

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First Appearance in Two Years.

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Paul MORTON & GLASS Naomi

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BURNS & FRABITO | SEABURY & SHAW | PHINA & CO.

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Dorothy CAMERON SISTERS Madeline

In New Dances. Burton Daniels at Piano.

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Private house block, just off Central Park West; near all west side transit lines. Absolutely fireproof. Every modern feature.

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JOHN CORT presents Direct from the Cort Theatre

"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS" by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers

with EDITH TALIAFERRO

Week Nov. 12th—"CAPTAIN KIDD, JR."

STANDARD Broadway & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. Mats Tues. & Thurs. 25c-50c. Evgs. 25c to $1.00. Sat. Mat. 25c to 75c

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UPSTAIRS AND DOWN

WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

WEEK NOV. 12TH, "DAYBREAK."

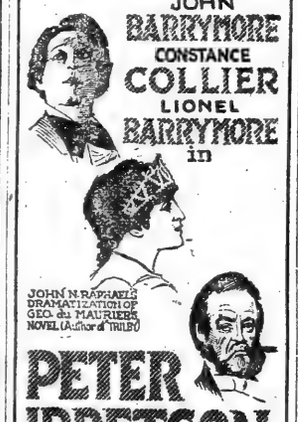
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S **48th St. THEATRE** Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:25.

SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

MESSRS. SHUBERT present

JOHN BARRYMORE CONSTANCE COLLIER LIONEL BARRYMORE in



JOHN N. RAPHAEL'S DRAMATIZATION OF GEO. du MAURIER'S NOVEL (Author of TRILBY)

PETER IBBETSON

MONDAY, NOV. 12 SEATS THURSDAY

JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents JOHN DREW—MARGARET ILLINGTON

in Pinero's Comedy Masterpiece

The Gay Lord Quex

Mail orders accompanied by check filled in the order of their receipt.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Tel. BRYANT 23.

Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

Extra Matinee Election Day

LEAVE IT TO JANE

SMARTEST AND GAYEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

"'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment. A decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—*Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.*

Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. Authors of "OH, BOY!"

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30.

EXTRA MAT. TUES., NOV. 6 ELEC. DAY

"A CHUCKLE, A LAUGH, AND A ROAR FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN."

THE VERY IDEA

By William Le Baron

With Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. Theatre Nr. B'way.

Messrs. Hitchcock & Goetz, Lessees & Mgrs. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY

SPECIAL POPULAR PRICE MAT. NEXT WED. BEST SEATS $1.50.

23RD WEEK

"The Funniest Show in New York."—Mayor Mitchel

Messrs. HITCHCOCK & ERAY GOETZ Present

Hitchy Koo

By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz. Staged by Julian Mitchell & Leon Errol.

The Cast Includes:

Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni, Ames & Winthrop

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MONTAUK Evgs. Tues. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c.

BEG. TO-M'W Henry W. Savage presents

EVERY-WOMAN

HER PILGRIMAGE IN QUEST OF LOVE

The Elaborate Dramatic Musical Spectacle. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

ELECTION MAT. TUESDAY

Returns read from stage Election Night

NXT W'K CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents CHIN CHIN with DOYLE & DIXON

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AT DINNER—THE

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DINNER 6 to 9 $1 — Supper a la Carte DANCING

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A Most Marvellous Production, Scintillating with Unusual Melodies, Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus.

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GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER Served 6 to 9 p.m. $1.50

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AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

Vivid Soul Thrilling Narrative of Life on Front Line in France

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Hear All About Poison Gas Attacks, Bombing, Trench Raids, Gas Masks, Hand Grenades, Star Shells, and What Our Boys Will Have to Undergo.

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Seats 50c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Tickets at Box Office.

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EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

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CELEBRATED GIRL WHO SINGS AND DANCES DELIGHTFULLY; ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS IN VAUDEVILLE,

EVELYN NESBIT and BOBBY O'NEILL

in "A ROSELAND FANTASY." Words and Music by Charles McCarron. A richly staged act, in which Miss Nesbit wears wondrous costumes.

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BEATRICE HERFORD

in a Repertoire of Her Inimitable Characterizations.

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A Mystery Melodramatic Playlet by Mack Esplan.

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Frank MOORE & WHITEHEAD Joe

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MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON

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Unfurnished Apartments on yearly lease.

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CLASSIC DRAMA
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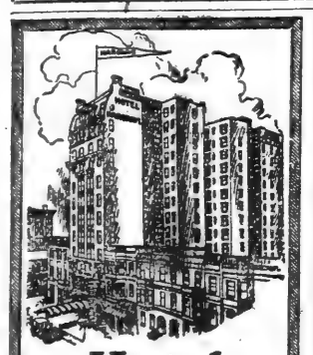

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300 Rooms—200 Bathrooms
Extra large rooms and closets. Suites from 1 room and bath to 10 rooms and 8 baths.
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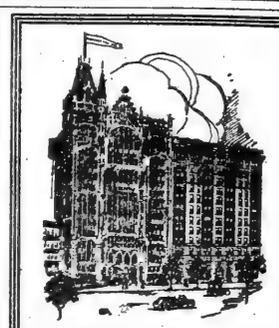

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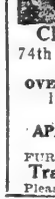

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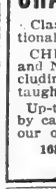

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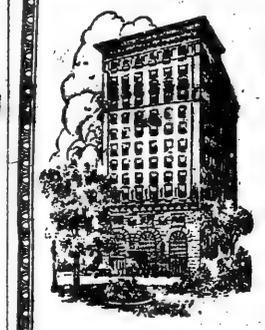

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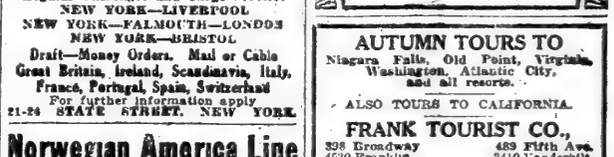

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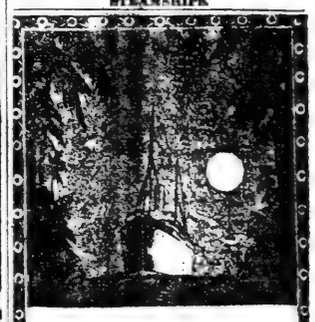

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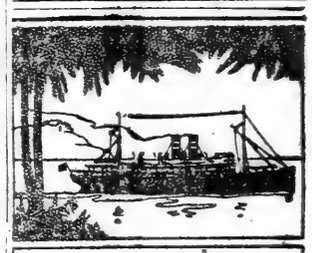

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For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2883 and 3062, R. S. of U. S., I have seized and hold 3 Emeralds, Cut 247 Ct.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22¼ Ct.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 6 Emeralds, Cut 422 Ct.; 7 Emeralds, Cut 229 Ct.; 8 Emeralds, Cut 78 Ct.; 9 Fancy stones, 50¾ Ct.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Ct.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 45½ Ct.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Ct.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8¼ Ct.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 33 Ct. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 27, 1917.
THOMAS G. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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It means as much to you right here as it does to

The MAN in FRANCE

"HOW soon are you going to France?"

"They keep the sailings pretty secret, but it won't be before next Tuesday, I'm glad to say!"

"Why? Submarines?"

"No. Suffrage!"

"Suffrage? Oh, you want to vote."

"Yes, and I want to be right here where I can see them get it!"

"Who?"

"Why, the women of New York! I want to help them get it with my little old vote—and then I want to be here to shake hands with them!"

"You don't mean you, a soldier, are going to vote for suffrage."

"Say, listen! Do you know that the Canadian troops voted for it a little while ago? No spots on those boys—except medals."

"That's all right—but things are different in Canada."

"Sure, Canada is part of a monarchy. We live in a republic."

"Say, that's so, isn't it?"

"Besides, this war has shown us where we were wrong about it."

"About what?"

"We've always said women weren't liable for service to the State."

"Well, they aren't now, are they?"

"Look at the women in Russia who went singing into the trenches! And right here and now—in every kind of war service—"

"Oh yes! I know—rolling bandages, and so on."

"Yes, and selling Liberty Bonds—and organizing Red Cross units—and taking the Military Census—and helping recruiting—and keeping the boys abroad warm and cheered up—and carrying the load of this Food Administration idea!"

"They'll probably get the vote sooner or later as a reward."

"MAN alive! The women of this State aren't asking the vote as a reward for war service or anything else. They are going right ahead working harder than women ever worked before. But they know, as you and I know, how much more they could do with the vote."

"Why would that make any difference?"

"Ask England and France and Italy. They've been in this war three years longer than we have. They *know!*"

"You feel pretty strong about it, don't you?"

"Why, we actually couldn't fight this war a week without them!"

"What decided you so positively?"

"WELL, when I get over on the other side, I'm going to feel a whole lot better if I know that every ounce of my country's strength is backing us up. It will be, too, if women vote. And that means as much to you at home as it will to me in France! But there's another reason."

"What's that?"

"I'm going away for a while. Maybe I'll be a long time 'over there.' And all I want is to make certain that two people are going to help run the country right, anyhow—while I'm gone."

"Who?"

"Why, my mother and my wife. I want them to vote, while I'm away—and to keep right on voting—especially, if I don't come back. That's all."

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY 303 Fifth Avenue, New York

AUSTRALIAN STRIKES ARE BROKEN AT LAST

Sir George Reid Discloses Story of Labor Troubles Hitherto Kept Under Censor's Ban.

A NEW way to deal with strikes in wartime is contained in late reports of labor troubles in Australia received by Sir George Reid, ex-Prime Minister, who has come to this country to lecture on international relations. Brigades of volunteers, many of them from the country districts, took the places of the strikers in order that industries closely related to the prosecution of the war might not be tied up. As a consequence, according to Sir George, trade unionism in Australia has sunk to a lower ebb of power and prestige than ever before.

"The Government of New South Wales had occasion to inquire into the cost of production of certain articles produced in the Government tramway workshops in Sydney," he said. "The results of the inquiry were so startling as to high cost that the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Tramways decided to introduce into the tramway shops the card system, under which the work each man does is checked up and recorded. The workmen opposed this. The Government then offered to the men a review of the card system, at the end of three months of trial, by judges who should inquire into the working of the plan, and if the results shown up to that time were not found to be of value, then the system was to be modified or repealed.

"The men refused this offer and demanded that the judges be appointed at once. Upon the Government not acceding to this, the tramway shop workers struck, and sympathetic strikes followed in the operating service of the Government-owned tramway and railway lines, in the coal mines, transport unions—freight handlers, I think you call them—gas and electric trades, and in other industries.

"This was the beginning, which I have related so that there could be an understanding of the situation. There followed a bitter struggle, with the result that the strikes have been smashed and the labor unions crippled. Not much information as to this struggle was permitted to leave Australia, but knowledge of how the defeat of the strikes was brought about has reached me in the last few days, and as they are now over I see no reason for withholding any new information I have.

"The strikes were broken by an appeal to the producers, to the men in the producing centres in the interior, to come to the aid of the country in its need. In response volunteer workers, many of them from the farming districts, formed themselves into brigades and, protected by the Government, went to work in industries at a standstill or crippled by the strikers. After great public inconvenience and loss the strikes were smashed, and trade unionism in Australia received its hardest blow.

"I look upon these occurrences with great regret. The men who made trade unionism in Australia strong were leaders of high intelligence and sagacity. Nowadays, the extremists seem to have the upper hand and to have brought this legitimate principle into disgrace. On account of this the labor men have lost their political supremacy and, to a certain extent, their prestige also. It will take them some time to get back to the higher levels to which trade unionism had risen. What makes this most regrettable is that trade unionists as individuals, with few exceptions, are a highly loyal and decent set of men. Until they purge themselves of the I. W. W. workers, who have wrought such mischief among them, I think their chance of regaining power is remote. Of course, strikes at times like this, when the public is putting forth such efforts to supply the soldiers' needs and other needs directly or indirectly connected with carrying on the war, must tend to excite indignation even from persons favorable to the unions.

"One of the worst incidents of labor in Australia is the tendency in some quarters to work slowly, not to do a fair, honest day's work. I do not say this is general, but it is an alarming feature in the relations between capital and labor, not only there but in other countries.

"All these strikes in Australia were in violation of a law which forbids strikes. I have just learned that the Judge of Arbitration in Sydney dealt promptly with these illegal strikes. He has struck the offending unions off the list of the Registration Court, as having broken the law, depriving them of all benefits arising to them under the law. That is, they have lost any preference they had as union men in filling Government positions, and as the registration is, in fact, a sort of legal incorporation, they have lost that, too.

"It is interesting to observe that the methods adopted to break the wartime strikes were not without a sort of precedent in peace time. The first case I know of where country producers, farmers, and settlers intervened in town labor disputes was in New Zealand years ago. That was the time when the wharf laborers went out. The producers, whose shipping outlet was thus interrupted, formed themselves into brigades, marched to the wharves, and, taking charge of the freight handling themselves, broke the strike. Later in Queensland, in a disagreement in the tramway service, the men went out and a number of sympathetic strikes followed, including the bakers. Again men from the country formed companies, marched into town, took the place of the workers, and ended the strike."

Sir George's first appearance on the lecture platform in New York will be at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening.

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SAXONY NoGAP SHIRT These shirts and bands are knit of soft, finest quality yarns, and buttons are so arranged that gaping cannot expose the child's delicate chest to cold or draughts. No pins or knots to chafe or irritate. All the leading stores have Saxony brand garments. Are made of finest material and in the most careful manner. Are most durable, and therefore, most economical.

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Have Good Hair and Clean Scalp

On retiring rub the scalp with Cuticura Ointment with end of forefinger, getting Ointment on scalp skin, not on hair. Cover head for night. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water. Rinse with tepid water. Cuticura can do many other things equally well for the skin and scalp. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, for every-day toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address postcard: "Cuticura Dept. 68, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to be laid up, so heed that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains, no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia aches and stiff, sore muscles are all relieved by the application of Sloan's Liniment.

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Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

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Phone Madison Sq. 7541-7542.

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Our charge for dead storage of your car is only $8.00 per month.

Our Garage, absolutely fireproof, has ample capacity for 800 cars.

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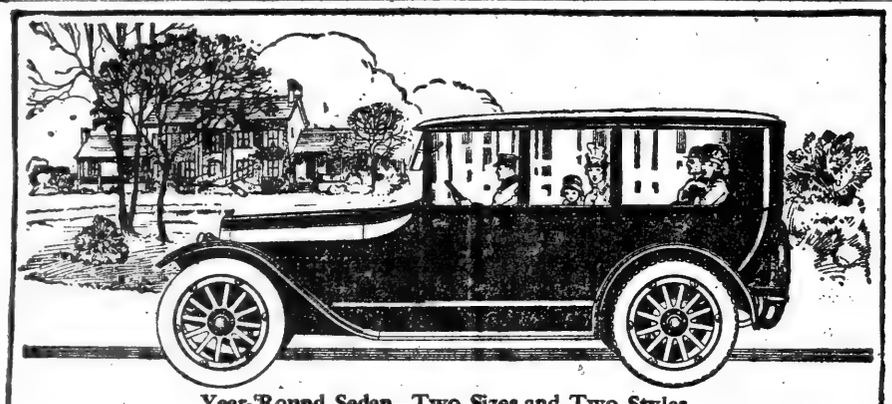
Our service is unexcelled.

We solicit a visit from you.

Call or write
WILLIAM A. LARNEY, President.

In ten months of 1917 The New York Times published 2,055,006 agate lines of Dry Goods advertising, 524,230 lines more than in the corresponding period of 1916.



Year-Round Sedan—Two Sizes and Two Styles

19 New Creations

By Mitchell Body Designers

The Big Array of Motordom

There are 19 new-style bodies in the Mitchell line this fall. All designed by Mitchell artists and built in Mitchell shops.

All of them exclusive. All with many features which no other like type offers. There was never before so wide a choice of up-to-date designs.

Our New Supremacy

A year ago our new body plant gave us the chance for which we long had waited—to excel in body building.

So we employed famous designers—men who had made their mark. And we told them to make the Mitchell line supreme in variety and beauty.

The result today is 19 new designs. Each is a master creation. Together they cover every popular variety of

Open Cars
Sport Cars
Closed Cars
Convertibles

And each of these new models in any crowd will show superb distinction.

Rare Touches

Building our own bodies under efficiency methods saves a large sum per car. This saving is spent on features and touches which are rarely found in other cars.

It is spent on enduring finish, where the coats are fixed by electric heat.

It is spent on rare-grade upholstery, on extra room, on shock-absorbing springs. And on countless unique attractions.

Nothing has been overlooked. The first step in our designing was to examine over two hundred late models, so not a wanted feature would be missed.

The favorite types are our year-round cars. That is, Sedans and Coupes which combine open and closed cars. These are ideal types for any season, any weather. The Mitchell Club Sedan will appeal instantly to those desiring something different.

The Car of the Day

The Mitchell is the car of the day. It is built to the standard of 100 per cent overstrength, to make it a lifetime car. It has 31 features which many cars omit.

It typifies the results of factory efficiency. It is built under John W. Bate, the efficiency expert, in a factory which he designed. The millions we save in this way go into extra values. Come see this car in some of the new-style bodies.

Mitchell Sixes

TWO SIZES

$1525

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, $1500
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Sedan, $2275
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Club Sedan, $2135
Also Town Car and Limousine.

$1250

Mitchell Junior—a 5 or 6-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ⅛-inch smaller bore.
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Challenge Furniture Sale

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y

This great sale is without doubt the most wonderful money saving event of the year. If you contemplate starting housekeeping in the near future we advise you to buy now. 873 High Grade Period Suits, in the most desirable woods and finishes are included at savings of about 33⅓%. Select your entire outfit from the sale articles, you will save money. Should you desire credit, we will make terms especially easy for you. Comparison will convince you that whether you buy for cash or on credit

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000 *On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments*

American Walnut Queen Anne Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold separately if desired.)
BUFFET, Reg. Price $70 ..... $56.39
CHINA CLOSET, Reg. Price $65 ..... 53.28
EXTENSION TABLE, Reg. Price $62.50 ..... 49.84
SERVING TABLE, Reg. Price $27.50 ..... 19.87
The cabinet work and hand rubbed finish are perfect in every respect.
Reg. Price $225. 179.38 Cash or Credit.

Our Special 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $250 *Pay for it $3 Weekly*

Open an Account with Our Special 4-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $350 *Pay for it $4.50 Weekly*

American Walnut Colonial Bedroom Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold separately if desired.)
DRESSER, Reg. Price $60 ..... $49.63
CHIFFONIER, Reg. Price $53.75 ..... 43.87
BED, Reg. Price $52 ..... 42.29
TOILET TABLE, Reg. Price $43.25 ..... 33.95
An exceptionally handsome suit and a wonderful bargain at this sale price.
Reg. Price $218. 169.74 Cash or Credit.

Our Special 4-Room Outfit High Grade Period Furniture $450 *Pay for it $6 Weekly*

Open Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

Mahogany Adam Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold separately if desired.)
BUFFET, Reg. Price $95 ..... $79.69
CHINA CLOSET, Reg. Price $78 ..... 61.68
EXTENSION TABLE, Reg. Price $75 ..... 58.54
SERVING TABLE, Reg. Price $38.50 ..... 29.36
The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $8.24 each for the side chairs and $10.94 for the arm chair.
Reg. Price $286.50. 229.74 Cash or Credit.

We Give Trading Stamps S.H.G. *and Sperry Gold*

3-Piece Cane Suit (With 2 Cushions)
Finely woven cane panels. Mahogany finished frames. The seats and cushions are covered in fine velour. Regular price $238. Special at ..... 198.94 Cash or Credit.
Other Library and Parlor Suits for $34.75 up to $350.

Open an Account with Our Special 5-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $550 *Pay for it $7 Weekly*

Sale of Mahogany Beds
Reg. Price, $25. Exceptionally well made. High lustre finish. $19.87 Cash or Credit

Our Guarantee

We absolutely guarantee that whatever you buy from us must give lasting satisfaction without time limit. We will always make good for any defect as long as you have the furniture.

Tapestry Rocker
Reg. Price, $29. Soft upholstered, mahogany finish frame. $21.74 Cash or Credit.

Our Liberal Credit Terms

This great sale offers unlimited opportunities for you to select your entire outfit at money-saving prices and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. On a purchase of $100 you pay a deposit of $10 and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion. There are no collection fees, no interest added, no extra charges of any kind.

Lady's Desk
Reg. Price, $32. Mahogany finish. Highly polished, sturdily built. $21.98 Cash or Credit.

Victrolas and Grafonolas

From $15 To $350

This Victor-Victrola No. VI. (Golden Oak Only) $30

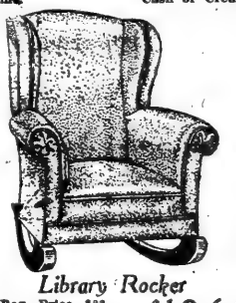
Pay for it $1 on delivery and the balance 50c a week. No stamps with Victor Goods. You may buy $10 worth of Records at the regular cash prices with this machine without increasing these terms.

This Columbia Grafonola $85

In Mahogany, Walnut or Fumed Oak.

Pay for it $10 on delivery and the balance $1.50 a week.

You may buy $15 worth of Records at the regular cash prices with this machine without increasing these terms.

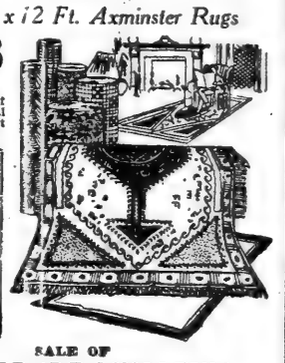


Library Rocker
Reg. Price, $32. Soft upholstered. Covered in best grade imitation leather. $19.64 Cash or Credit.

Made for us by the New Home Sewing Machine Co., automatic bobbin drop head model winder. Reg. Price, $35. Others at $26.95, $34.95, $44.95, and up to $61.95. $19.95 Cash or Credit.

Open An Account or Include in Your Outfit Your Purchase of Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Linens, Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc., and Pay for Them in Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Sale of 9 x 12 Ft. Axminster Rugs $29.98 Cash or Credit. An assortment of Oriental and Floral designs to select from.



Sale of Rag Rugs 45x84 inches. $2.84 Larger sizes at proportionate price reductions.

SALE OF *HIGH GRADE LINOLEUM*
Reg. Price 65c. Sq. Yd. Cash or Credit. 43c Square Yard
An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This Linoleum is sanitary and economical.

Dining Room Measurements.

Excellent Quality Velour Portieres $22.50 to $50 Pair. Cash or Credit. Red and Green, Pink and Green, Blue and Rose and many other color combinations.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $5.50 to $50 Pair. Cash or Credit. Heavy cable net. Fancy edge or insertion edge, fine corded.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock at All Three Stores

144-146 WEST 125 St. Between 7th and Lenox Aves.

In recommending your friends, please tell them that we have only three stores.

America's Greatest Furniture House

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y

35 TO 36 ST. BLOCK 8TH Ave.

Newark Store 49-51 Market St.

Please do not confuse us with other stores with similar names.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Announce for Monday, November 5th

An Extraordinary Dress Sale

An Additional Purchase and Sale of

350 Serge and Silk Dresses

Special purchase of 350 dresses—a manufacturer's surplus stock of afternoon dresses in serge and satin; featuring new tunics, braided effects and metallic embroidery.

These dresses were made to retail from

22.50 to 29.75

Sale Price 15.00

No Exchanges — *All Sales Must Be Final* — No Approvals

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Announce beginning tomorrow

A Great Reduction Sale of

Women's and Misses' Suits

An unusual assortment of Women's and Misses' tailored and fur-trimmed Suits of Velour cloth, Broadcloth, Oxfords and Trico Burella, in new Autumn colors. Superior makeandlinings.

Taken from the regular stock and reduced from $29.75 to $59.75

22.00 28.00 38.00

Sale of Exclusive Coats

For Women and Misses

Attractive Coats of Burella Cloth in a variety of new colors; large plush collar and stunning belt effect. *Special* — **20.00**

Smart Coats of Wool Velour with large Kit Coney collar; neatly button trimmed and unique belt effect. *Special* — **25.00**

Sunning Wool Velour Coats with dyed Raccoon or Natural Muskrat collars; warmly lined and interlined. *Special* — **29.75**

Important Sale Monday

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Fashionable Coats of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts matched by expert furriers, and modeled into attractive belted and full flare effects.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Special Price* — **95.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 inches long. *Special Price* — **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and six-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Special Price* — **185.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), in plain and belted models, 45 and 48 inches long, deep collar and cuffs, novelty pockets. *Special Price* — **250.00**

300 Hudson Seal Muffs

Superior soft pelt Hudson Seal Muffs (*Dyed Muskrat*) in the new ball shape.

Extraordinary Value **8.75**

Smartest Styles of Furs

In a "Quality" Offering of Values Exceptional for Price

THESE ARE FURS that men should see who have in mind the purchase of a gift of furs for some near relative or friend. For their beauty, their fine peltry, the distinction of their styles, their essential good values all set them apart for the consideration of the connoisseur.

Their prices are wonderfully low for the values.

Natural Muskrat Coats, $75

Full belted models, large collar and cuffs; lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115

Full sweep models, outside pockets, length 46 inches; lined with brocades and soft silks. A full $150 value.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195

Large cape collar and cuffs of skunk; some with skunk borders. Others are all seal. Full and semi-belted models, full sweep, lined with handsome silks, plain or brocaded. Many of full $250 value.

Skunk Muffs, $25, Values to $40

Barrel, canteen and pillow shapes.

Skunk Scarfs and Capes

Special values at $20, $25, $35 to $95.

Hudson Seal Muffs, $10 to $30

Melon, barrel, canteen and bolster shapes.

Wolf Sets, $45, $50, $55, $65

Perfectly matched, large animal shape Scarf and Muff trimmed with head, tails and paws. In black, taupe Yukon, etc.

Fox Sets, $65, $75, $85 to $150

Assured fine quality selected skins, in taupe, black, cross fox, etc. Very exceptional values.

Furs Store, Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Tuesday—Election Day

will, in accord with our custom, be made here a

SPECIAL DAY FOR MEN

We invite all men to see how satisfactory is the service we can give them here; how much above the ordinary are Loeser goods and Loeser values; how convenient is the MEN'S STORE on the Main Floor and with separate entrance from Elm Place. Also, to make the welcome complete, there will be

MANY AND VERY REMARKABLE VALUES

But we feel that men should be and are interested in the Store that serves their families and furnishes their homes, and Tuesday offers a very good chance to set aside a little while for such an inspection.

The whole Store will have a special welcome for men as well as for women. Take luncheon in the Fifth Floor Restaurant. Inspect the Store from top to bottom. You will find both profit and pleasure in it.

$2 to $14 Military Wrist Watches

A Special Sale at $10 Each

NO BETTER GIFT can be imagined for the soldier lad who is on his country's service or who is awaiting the call. Nothing more useful, nothing more significant of good wishes.

These have gold filled and nickel cases, radium dials and hands, and one style with protective spring cover is especially desirable.

$14 Military Wrist Watches, $10

Gold filled, seven-jewel lever movement, radium dials and hands, unbreakable crystals; Kitchener straps.

$12 Military Wrist Watches at $10

Nickel hunting case Watches, made with spring lid to protect the crystal and the Watch dial; seven-jewel lever movement; radium hands and dials.

Jewelry Store, Main Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

$2 and $3 Values : A Sale at $1.98

FORESIGHT IN PURCHASING EARLY, before the extreme advance in materials and labor, makes it possible to sell these Umbrellas at an attractive low figure, unusual for such values.

The covers are of an excellent quality of piece-dye union silk taffeta, and they are made over the best eight-rib Paragon frames and fitted with a silk case.

There is a splendid assortment of handles in carved ebony, mission styles and natural woods, many trimmed with sterling silver. Those for women are mostly fitted with wrist loops. Those for men are plain and carved missions and natural styles, trimmed with sterling silver or plain.

None sent C. O. D., no mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$2 Colored Costume Satin Royal, $1.24

Pure Silk—Double Twill—35 Inch

ANOTHER OF THOSE AMAZING VALUES in fine Silks that have been making history in the Loeser Store.

This fine Costume Satin Royal is the entire stock of that weave held by a famous Silk manufacturer. It is a beautiful quality of double twill Costume Satin, made to retail for at least two dollars a yard.

It is so important an offering—so far out of the ordinary—so unlikely to be duplicated or even approached, that we want every woman in and about Brooklyn to profit by this opportunity to secure a good Satin at less than cost.

Ivory	*Rose*	*Gray*	*Wisteria*	*Walnut Brown*
Pink	*Silver*	*Army Blue*	*Plum*	*Bottle Green*
Sky Blue	*Belgian*	*Myrtle*	*Copenhagen*	*Light Navy*
Maize	*Reseda*	*Taupe*	*Wine*	*Admiral*
				Navy

Because of the exceptionally low price, we cannot send any C. O. D. or on approval, and no mail or telephone orders will be filled.

Bright Satin rules supreme in autumn fashions for the smartest of evening and afternoon gowns for lovely house frocks and, looking so far ahead as Christmas, for

This Silk Will Make Exceptionally Fine Gifts.

We present this beautiful Satin for sale tomorrow morning on our special tables in the Silks Store.

Note the price—it is exceptional—$1.24 instead of $2.

Note the full assortment of exquisite colors. We believe the range exceptional.

Silks Store, Main Floor, Bond Street.

Ten Smart Styles of Serge Dresses at $25

Long line models, some with slightly raised waist line, some with side drapery. Some are combined with satin and a number have Georgette sleeves and collar.

Many are trimmed with rows of tailor braid, and some have soutache braiding. Some have rows of tailor buttons. Many have some new shape of pockets.

A particularly good model has the foundation Dress of satin with a long panel tunic of serge that may be slipped on over the head, transforming the Gown into a two-on-one effect. This has long narrow girdle ends which wrap around the serge tunic.

Navy chiefly, some in black. Sizes for women and misses.

Fashionably Smart Tailored Suits, $25

Made of duvet de laine, in plum, mole, balsam green, black; etc., in sizes for women and misses. Straight line 35-inch Coat, lined with all silk peau de cygne, interlined for warmth. The Coat has a broad panel back with inverted plaits, extra wide girdle all round, smart collar with the new pointed ends. Skirt belted, with shirred back.

Suits and Coats, Second Floor, Fulton Street.
Dresses, Costume Room, Fifth Floor, Front.

Dress Goods in Suit and Skirt Lengths

$1.49 a Yard, Values $2.25 to $2.50

BY PURCHASING a large quantity of fine autumn and winter fabrics we are enabled to offer tomorrow values such as have not been equaled this season in materials of fashion and quality.

The assortment includes Serges and Gaberdines in grays, tans, navy blue, black, etc., all sponged and shrunk and ranging in widths from 48 to 54 inches.

SOLD ONLY IN SUIT OR SKIRT LENGTHS OF THREE TO SIX YARDS, at $1.49 a yard.

$3 Velours de Laine at $1.98 Yard
In Suit or Skirt Lengths Only

High grade Velours de Laine in taupe, navy, peacock and other good colors. In lengths of from 2½ to 6 yards. Sponged and shrunk.

$2.49 Velours Suitings at $1.49 Yard
In Suit or Skirt Lengths Only

All wool Velours in checks and overplaids in dark, rich colors; 54 inches wide. Lengths of 2½ to 5 yards. Sponged and shrunk.

Second Floor.

$1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts for 69c

CLEARANCE of fine Shirts which remain from recent sales, and now are repriced at 69c.

Every Shirt is made according to Loeser specifications, and over our own "large body" measurements, which insure comfort; also with bead edge neckbands, box center plait and five pearl buttons.

Excellent assortment of fabrics and patterns. All finished with soft French cuffs.

Sizes 13½ to 17¾ are in the lot, but not in each style.

$1 and $1.25 domet Nightshirts at...79c & 98c
$1 muslin and cambric Nightshirts at...79c
Extra quality domet Pajamas at.....$1
Superior domet Pajamas at.....$1.50
$1.50 stiff cuff negligee Shirts at.....98c
Khaki slip-on Sweaters, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $5 & $7
Other Sweaters at.....$5 to $16.50

Main Floor, Elm Place.

A Special Offering of Blouses at $3.95

White crepe de chine, double closing, huge flaring collar, extra heavy silk, fronts group tucked. Heavy crepe de chine group tucked.

Satin-striped taffetas, assorted suit shades, two and three tone combinations. Tailored, with new collar and cuffs and vest fronts in plain color.

Tailored models of plain color satins, navy, white, flesh, brown, green, etc. High convertible collar, revers and V opening at neck.

Satin habutai Blouses with the new high collar, band buttoning straight up front to the chin.

Many other smart styles in all these fashionable silks and in Georgette crepes. Plenty of white and flesh pink.

Second Floor.

A Few Sharp Wintry Days Have Sent Provident Women to These Full Stocks

Of Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Underwear, Shirts, Drawers, Union Suits

50c. special. Winter weight natural gray merino (part wool) Shirts and Drawers.
$1. Winter weight, also medium weight, natural gray merino (part wool) Shirts and Drawers.
$1.50. Medium winter weight natural gray worsted-finished merino (part wool) Shirts and Drawers.
$1.75 and $2.25. Men's winter weight DOUBLE-BREASTED Shirts of merino (part wool). Extra fine protection.
$1.50, $2. Men's winter weight natural gray merino (part wool) Shirts and Drawers of excellent quality, made by the most dependable mills in the country.
$1.50. A new shipment of those famous "Otis" white ribbed cotton UNION SUITS, a very superior value.

Women's Combination Suits Special Prices

89c. Medium weight cotton Suits, low neck, sleeveless; knee length, shell trimmed; regular and extra sizes.
69c. Medium weight ribbed shaped cotton Suits, knee length, extra sizes.
79c and 89c. Medium winter weight cotton Suits, with crochet and band tops, knee and ankle length; regular sizes. 79c; extra sizes, 89c.
$1 and $1.25. Winter weight fine cotton Suits, knee or ankle length, in white and pink; regular sizes, $1; extra sizes, $1.25.

Superior Values in Men's Socks

3 Pairs for 50c. Black, white and colored fine gauge cotton Socks, splendidly reinforced.
25c. Black, white and colored fine quality silk fibre Socks. They have the lustre of silk with the wear-resisting quality of cotton.

Men's Thread Silk Socks 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.19

Of the celebrated "Onyx" make, very superior qualities, and embracing black, white and every wanted plain shade.

Children's Stockings, Very Special

19c. Black, fine ribbed cotton Stockings, with spliced heels and toes; sizes 6 to 10.
29c. Black and white fine ribbed cotton Stockings, with spliced heels and toes.
39c. Black and white fine ribbed cotton Stockings. Also black, white, tan and khaki silk lisle with spliced heels and toes.

Women's Silk Stockings

75c. Full fashioned silk boot Stockings with lisle tops and soles. In bronze, suede, silver, navy, pink, black and white.

Main and Second Floors.

Hats Off to Welcome the

Annual Election Day Sales

$25 New Suits for Men New Winter Overcoats

ONCE A YEAR we plan to do the very extraordinary in seasonable Clothes for men—and Loeser Election Day sales are widely famous and will bring hundreds of men here on Tuesday next.

But the Clothes are ready now, so tomorrow we shall start the sale for men who find Monday more convenient.

For this Sale we have without a shadow of a question the BEST Suits and Overcoats that $25 will buy in the Greater City.

Our regular suppliers have been required to do their utmost. Ordinary and fair profits have been forgotten. These new Clothes are planned to set a new standard of value offerings even for this Store.

Overcoats are of plain, rough and fancy coatings in Chesterfield, form-fitting, boxy trench, belted and great coat models, a full variety of the desired styles.

Suits present the conservative and more extreme modes, both single and double breasted, and of plain and fancy patterned materials.

In other words, here is a full and satisfactory showing of every desirable style of Suit and Overcoat; notable for handsome fabrics, for superb tailoring, for every quality of style-distinction that the critical man seeks.

At $25--an Amazing Value

Untrimmed Hats, Special Sale at $1.98

A SPECIAL PURCHASE of several hundred Hats, the surpluses of several good Hat makers, brings us as a special value tomorrow these

Fine Hats at $1.98 Each

They include medium and small shapes, very smart styles, covered with Lyons velvets, hatters' plushes, etc.

In black chiefly, but a few colors included.

None of them will require much trimming, indeed many of them are of the semi-trimmed class.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

American and Foreign Oil Paintings At Savings of 25% to 50%

HERE IS ANOTHER SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION of Loeser effort to bring fine Art within the reach of modest expenditure.

It is an occasion opportune for those refurnishing their homes or who are contemplating autumn wedding gifts of this kind.

Every canvas in the sale is the work of a well known American or foreign painter. There is a wide range of subjects. They are all excellently and artistically framed.

We print a representative list, conservatively stating the values:

American Canvases

Artist	Regular Price	Sale Price
Gustave Wiegand	$75	$45
Harry Roseland	$75	$45
T. R. Griffin	$100	$60
Olive P. Black	$35	$25
C. A. Burlingame	$100	$75
Joseph Boston	$100	$60
G. Kline	$50	$35
William H. Howe	$225	$150
Leonard Ochtman	$135	$100
Oscar Miller	$150	$75
Frederick J. Waugh	$300	$225
C. P. Ryder	$100	$60
Walter Nettleton	$100	$60
C. W. McCord	$150	$100
R. Creifields	$100	$70

Foreign Canvases

Artist	Regular Price.	Sale Price
H. W. Ranger	$350	$250
D. Larpenteur	$150	$85
L. Hansen	$75	$45
De Andreis	$125	$75
Clement	$175	$97.50
H. Pastelli	$175	$115
T. R. Miles	$75	$37.50
M. Coulaud	$350	$250
L. Schenck	$200	$150
L. Bahien	$75	$50
F. Hulpert	$100	$60
A. V. Fournier	$65	$32.50
Th. Faverol	$35	$17.50
A. Kaufmann	$150	$75

Also 3 Groups of Paintings

At $10, Were $17.50 to $25 — At $15, Were $30 to $40 — At $25, Were $50 to $75

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1917.

WHERE SOCIALISM FAILED DISMALLY

Sad Experience of Schenectady, with a Party of Dreamers Reduced to a Squabbling Machine Like Other Political Rings.

By George MacAdam.

ONCE upon a time there was a famous Socialist in this State. He is still here, only he's not so famous nor is he now a Socialist. But when he was both famous and a Socialist, he thus defined his creed: "The Socialist Party is organized for the purpose of advancing the best interests of the great army of workers, on the basis that the best interest of all of us is the best interest of each of us."

Now, when he said that he gave an excellent nutshell version of the Socialist creed. The political and economic doctrine that self-interest should be subordinated to community-interest is undeniably very beautiful and alluring, and its general adoption would mean a happier world.

But is it a washable doctrine? Can humanity put it in the tub and through the wringer, and recognize it when it comes out? Won't its beautiful colors run and fade, and won't it generally look worse than some more homely fabric that was designed to stand the wear and tear of every-day life?

Schenectady has tried it, tried it twice in fact, its second administration elected on the Socialist ticket being now in the home stretch. And what has Schenectady learned? Why, that "the best interest of all of us" was completely overlooked in the general scramble to take care of "the best interest of each of us."

The comrades who joyously ushered in the new era in Schenectady back in January, 1912, are no longer comrades. The Rev. George R. Lunn, author of the nutshell version of socialism already quoted, successful candidate for Mayor in that 1911 campaign, the "man who put Schenectady upon the Socialist map," was been "kicked out" of the Socialist Party. That is the phrase used by erstwhile Comrade Van Vechten, former City Clerk, now editor of The Citizen, the local Socialist organ. Other comrades were "kicked out" at the same time.

It was a very ancient thing that disrupted the new régime—distribution of patronage. Almost from the first, this party that went into office for "the best interest of all of us" quarreled bitterly and frankly over the hand-out of jobs. The Socialist "local" failing to handle the situation, the State organization was called upon; and we hear the latter talking the bulldozing language of the old-line party machine to the refractory distributer of patronage.

Schenectady's four years of socialism were marked by petty, acrid, selfish quarrels on the part of the leaders—Lunn, the superleader, always out for Lunn, now in this camp and now in the other; his eye always on the main chance; the under leaders, now with Lunn and now against him, pulled by strings beyond the public ken; and the rank and file herded by the leaders this way and that, as the rank and file always have been and perhaps always will be.

For years Schenectady had had a Socialist Party. It made some little noise, but each year when the election returns were counted its candidates were to be found with the Prohibition candidates, among the obscure also-rans.

Then the Rev. George R. Lunn came to Schenectady.

He came to fill the pulpit of the First Reformed Church, the oldest, most aristocratic church in this bustling, prosperous, industrial city of almost 100,000 inhabitants. Huge plants of the General Electric Company and of the American Locomotive Company are situated here. They employ thousands of mechanics and laborers.

It was the time when the muckraker was rampant in our magazines, and here was a fertile field for a local missionary.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn began to preach sermons tinged with socialism. The tinge increased in shade. Dr. Lunn resigned. He announced himself a "Christian Socialist" and started the People's Church, hiring the Mohawk Theatre for Sunday evening meetings. Then the First Congregational Church, which had a comfortable little edifice on Jay Street, invited him and his homeless congregation to join it in what might be called a fifty-fifty occupancy. The invitation was accepted.

Dr. Lunn began to preach pretty straight socialism from the pulpit, and the church became the rallying place of the socialistic element. Apparently no objection was made, however, until the pastor-guest wanted to set up a press in the church basement for the printing of propaganda literature. The old congregation, the real congregation of the church, thought that that was going a little too far and voted the proposition down. That was the beginning of a battle for ownership of the church, which, with the aid of padlocks and packed boards of trustees, has been fought bitterly through the courts ever since, the Socialist guests still having the legal honors on their side.

Meanwhile Dr. Lunn started a weekly, which he called The Citizen. It was a joint stock concern with a controlling block of the stock in the name of Mrs. Lunn. It was Dr. Lunn's vehicle for putting before the people his ideas anent "the best interest of all of us."

For some time both old political parties in Schenectady had been under the corrupt domination of what was known as "the paving ring." Schenectady was wearied of both of them and wanted to clean house. Dr. Lunn had the by-no-means common ability to recognize the psychological moment; he jumped in, got for the asking the nomination for Mayor on the also-ran Socialist ticket, began a whirlwind campaign, and on Election Day leaped into the national limelight as the first socialistic Mayor of a big city in the conservative East.

Here are a few samples of his public utterances. In view of his subsequent career it is interesting to keep them in mind. This of the old parties:

"I am here to make you Socialists. I want every workingman to be ashamed to look himself in the face whenever he votes a Republican or Democratic ticket. Republicans skin you up and Democrats skin you down."

Of the class struggle he said:

"Either labor must be crushed down or capitalism must go. * * * We are going to stop this grinding process. * * * We don't preach class hatred, but we point out that it exists and show you how it can be stopped."

Of the Socialist Party he said:

"It is organized for the purpose of advancing by every means the true welfare of the mass of the people and is not held together by hope of political reward for either the worker or his friends." Adding: "The Socialist Party had brains enough to organize the intelligent co-operation of its members."

After taking office, Jan. 1, 1912, Mayor Lunn lost no time in looking after "the true welfare of the mass of the people." There was the Mohawk River filled with ice, ice that "the mass of the people" would want in the hot weather only a few months off, but that the "ice trust" would first rake its dividends from. A municipal ice business must therefore be started. Water funds were drawn on to meet the expenses of this venture.

An old icehouse was acquired on the banks of the river and filled with ice. But, unlike the icehouses conducted by the selfish trust, the municipal icehouse had a bad roof which let in the sun; so that when the Summer months came there was little or no ice to meet the needs of "the mass of the people." To add to the difficulties, some unfeeling taxpayer secured an injunction restraining the city authorities from continuing in the ice business and ordering them to return the public funds already used for this purpose.

The Mayor and some of the officials of his administration thereupon formed the "George R. Lunn and Associates," paid back the city its money, and then asked what was to be done with the ice business. Municipal ice being one of the big items in its political program, the question was carried before the Schenectady "local" of the Socialist Party. Some of the conservative members saw that the venture was foredoomed to failure and urged giving it up. But, with the cry of "Fight the trust," the radicals carried the day. The hat was passed; eight or nine hundred dollars was chipped in, spent, and the Socialist ice venture melted away.

Municipal coal was another thing that the Socialist program had promised. Having learned from its ice venture that an injunction could restrain them in the open-handed use of the taxpayers' money, it was decided to do the business under legal cover of the "George R. Lunn and Associates." The first snag encountered was when the only wholesale coal dealer in Schenectady refused to sell to the "Associates" on the ground that, since they were avowedly out to undersell, the regular retail distributers would naturally object.

But the city had a contract with the obstinate wholesaler for the purchase of coal at 20 cents per ton more than the retailers were paying. So the "Associates" took the coal bought under this city contract, retailed to the public at 50 cents per ton less than the market rate, collected cash, and reimbursed the city as each ton was sold. The "Associates" were not, however, loosing as much money by this deal as it would appear, for the city bought coal from itself for its public buildings, and the profit made here was used to wipe out the other deficit.

The robbing of taxpayer Paul to pay municipal-coal-buying Peter enabled the Socialist venture to continue until such strong objection was raised to the plan that the municipality was dropped from the partnership. Then real money began to be lost. It is said that it cost Mayor Lunn some $5,000 or $6,000. Then, to recoup his losses, so he announced, he took the business over, ran it as a private dealer, charged regular market rates, and, though some years have since passed, he is still a private dealer in coal and still charging regular retail market rates.

That same year of 1912 saw a municipal farm started. All those who asked the city for alms were given a chance to work on the farm. The produce was brought in and sold from a grocery store that was opened in the basement of the City Hall. The grocermen who had rent to pay objected, the farmers who had rent or mortgage interest or taxes to pay objected, and the taxpayers objected, for, in spite of the free rent and the cheap labor, the combined venture did not pay. The administration justified the scheme on the ground that it would have to support those who needed alms, anyway, and it might as well spend the money in this way.

But, like the ice and coal ventures, the municipal farm and grocery petered out.

There was another thing that the Socialists, in their pre-election oratory, had promised to take in hand. That was city transportation. The administration itself never tinkered with this. But a number of Socialists, under the management of one of the city officials, organized the "Auto Bus Company." It started conveyances running, promised dividends of 24 per cent., and paid them. But all the income was used for dividends—it was good advertising. But when the inevitable demands came for money that in an ordinary business venture is laid aside as a sinking fund, the "Auto Bus Company" collapsed.

These Socialist ventures in municipal business kept Schenectady and its Mayor in the limelight. But Lunn was a live wire who missed no chance. While the municipal coal business was still struggling along there came the opportunity at Little Falls back in November, 1912.

There was a strike among the garment workers of Little Falls. With the arrival of I. W. W. organizers it had taken on a serious aspect. The affair at Lawrence was still fresh in the memories of all. The police, fearing riot and bloodshed, forbade any speechmaking in the streets.

Mayor Lunn and practically his entire Socialist administration, sixteen in all, descended upon Little Falls. It was about noon. Lunn mounted a bench in the public square and began a speech with a quotation from Lincoln. The local Chief of Police cautioned him to stop gathering a crowd. Lunn refused, daring the policeman to arrest him. The policeman obliged him, taking along two other Schenectady officials who interfered.

Lunn was bailed out after spending about three hours in jail. That was what Lunn wanted. He became known as "the fighting Mayor." He got the limelight and demands from various parts of the country to address strikers and Socialist gatherings.

But while all was going well with Lunn's publicity schemes abroad, trouble was brewing in the Socialist circle at home. For one thing Lunn was learning that to run a big city with a multitude of loquacious advisers was a difficult feat. It is one of the organic principles of the Socialist Party that the individual is not only the source but the seat of authority. It believes in an absolute application of the referendum, an official being only the selected tool. But in practice they believe that the only source and seat of authority is the Socialist "local." Every official act must be brought up before it for discussion and approval.

Lunn and his fellow-officials were discovering that so many wanted to talk on questions before the "local," that the meetings were almost invariably prolonged past midnight, and that the more talk there was the more difficult it was to settle on a policy that would mean satisfaction to any one.

So announcement was made along toward the end of the first year of the Socialist administration that the leaders hoped to organize under the delegate system; that ward organizations would be formed in which full discussion could be had; and that the matter could then be referred through an elected delegate to a central meeting, where final action would be taken.

This aroused strong opposition. It was criticised as a reversion to the policy of government followed by the old parties.

Shortly after this there was a meeting of the "local." It wanted Superintendent of Streets Hickey censured because he hadn't been courteous to some of his street sweepers. The Mayor of this city of almost 100,000 inhabitants attended the meeting to defend his Superintendent. Some present wanted the Mayor censured, too. It was a hot meeting. The lie was passed. And Hickey was censured.

But real trouble came in the early part of 1913. The city budget for the year had been up for discussion before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the "local" was complaining bitterly because the budget had not been brought before it for discussion and final decision. It took the positive stand that it had the "right to instruct" the board how it should act in the matter. Of course the budget means appropriations, and appropriations mean patronage.

There were many meetings held, all of them wordy, all of them acrimonious. The meeting of Jan. 28 will do as a sample. Mayor Lunn took the floor in defense of his position. He made little headway against the abuse that was hurled at him. "If this isn't anarchy," he yelled, "I don't know what it is." There were yells and cat-calls. Then the Mayor tried to give a little talk on the trials and intricacies of making up a budget. "The city cannot be administered by referendum—never has been and never can be," he told the "local." This met with more vociferous condemnation.

There was a motion made to give the street sweepers $2.50 a day and permanent employment. "The men on the street are just as important as the police and firemen and ought to be given equal consideration," it was urged. "Start with the lowest strata." This sentiment met with the loud-voiced approval of the meeting.

At one of the subsequent meetings Editor Wood of the Socialist weekly, The Citizen, offered a resolution providing for the appointment within the ranks of the party of a board of estimate and apportionment to regulate the salaries of city officials holding membership in the party ranks. He said that "soft berths" at "fat salaries" tended to corrupt parties; that office seekers, attracted by fat salaries, lost sight of the workingman and his interests, and that the only way to guard against this was to do away with the fatness of the salaries. This would reestablish "democratic government and restore harmony between office holders and the workingman."

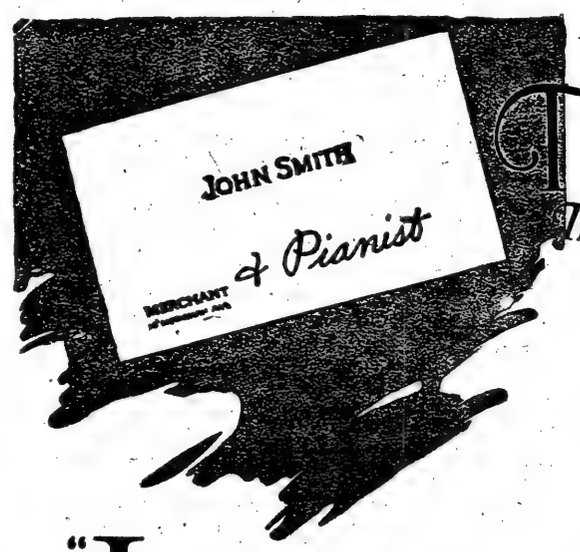
When Mayor Lunn at last got the floor he protested that "there has been too much talking tonight by muddle-headed thinkers." And when this resolution came up for discussion at the next meeting, the Mayor said: "The capitalists do not give us the hard knocks that some of these kickers do. If they would work with their hands instead of their tongues they would earn the money they are drawing from the city."

The Mayor of Schenectady swayed the "local" that night. Editor Wood's fantastic resolution was lost when finally put to the vote; and shortly thereafter Editor Wood also lost his job. This latter, however, was not accomplished without the usual accompaniment of chatter and strife. The Rev. R. A. Bakeman, who had been Dr. Lunn's assistant pastor of the People's Church and who had resigned that position to become a street cleaner under the Socialist Administration, at a subsequent meeting of the "local" urged that body to insist upon dictating the policy of The Citizen, though Mrs. Lunn was admittedly the principal stockholder.

Bakeman took the position that the Socialists had this right, as they were the newspaper's "constituency." This question was actually debated for some hours. It was almost midnight when Mayor Lunn succeeded in having a vote taken. Lunn carried the night.

These accounts of the meetings of the "local" could be continued through many columns of a newspaper. They lasted throughout the Socialist administration, never rising above a dead-level

(Continued on Page 4.)



A STORY OF AN EVENING WITH

The PIANOLA

The great modern pianoforte that all can play

"IF I should write 'pianist' on my business cards, it would create something of a sensation, wouldn't it? But I have some right to the title, nevertheless.

"By day, business claims me wholly. It isn't simply my bread and butter, it's my life. I love it and all the enthusiasm and energy in my nature are consecrated to it.

"But I've learned, as other Americans are learning, that there is something to life besides business—that there is another side to us that deserves cultivation, and which, if cultivated, broadens us, makes life pleasanter and actually makes us better business men. That something for me is music.

The Pianola has granted me an artist's accomplishments

"WHILE I was enjoying an after-dinner cigar and a magazine article the other evening, my wife took up my evening paper as usual. Presently she spoke. 'John,' she said, 'don't you want to give us a little music?'

"'Surely,' I said, going over to the music cabinet. 'What shall I play? classic, popular, or what?

"'Oh, play anything,' she answered, 'I like it all.'

"So I selected my program and carried the rolls over to the piano. Two pieces of Nevin's: 'A Venetian Love Song' and the 'Gondolier.' Chopin's 'Ballade in A Flat,' Liszt's '12th Hungarian Rhapsodie,' Beethoven's 'Sonata Pathètique' (the Andante Movement), a 'Romance' by Pascal, a Medley of Popular Broadway Hits, and a rattling new fox-trot by Ted Eastwood.

"I adjusted the first roll—the 'Venetian Love Song'—put my feet on the treadles, my hands on the expression levers and—lo! The music had me. No longer John Smith, merchant—I became John Smith, artist, dreamer, poet. All the deeper forces of my nature stirred into life. Emotions, dumb and unsuspected at other times, rose and thrilled me. I felt intensely and, thanks to modern inventive skill, expressed my feelings.

"The soft, melodious measures painted pictures in my mind. It is twilight on the Grand Canal. The sweet hush of evening is unbroken, save by the lapping of the water against steps worn by the feet of countless generations of Venetian nobility.

"Swiftly and silently a gondola approaches and is deftly brought beneath a latticed window overlooking the Canal. The gondolier lifts a guitar from velvet cushions, swings the ribbon over his head, strikes a soft chord, and to the window above float the love-tones Nevin's heart gave to the world.

Personal pleasure—and enjoyment for others

"There, it is finished.' I come back from fancy's world and put in the next roll, while my wife says, with a little sigh, 'Wasn't that exquisite? You played it beautifully.'

"One by one I play all the pieces I've selected. Each has its story—each carries me to a fresh and lovely world. Liszt's rugged and virile genius transports me, now swiftly in hurried rushes, now slowly in stately measure, to wild Rumanian plains, where Gypsy and Magyar battle, make love, and dance, all in barbaric phantasy.

"Chopin, noble, refined, leads me to his world, no less alluring, if more familiar.

"Beethoven—music's great tragic master—neither leads nor beckons to where he holds sway. But all who feel the spell of music willingly enter his domain and awesomely, reverently, feed their souls with the grandness and beauty that were his.

The lightest as well as the greatest of music

"And so I come to the lighter pieces in my program, and dancing, rippling, happy frivolity claims me.

"The Broadway Hits penetrate evidently to the heights above, for presently down come Charles and Edna from their studies. 'One dance, father, please, before you stop.' So here goes the fox-trot. Crisp and sparkling, the piano beats out its rhythmic measures. And—'It's no use,' says Charles, breathlessly, as he releases his sister, 'the piano's got anything else beaten a mile for playing dance-music. That's a corking piece. What's its name?'

"There! That's the story of last evening in our home—of countless other evenings. Also it is the explanation of why I might put Pianist as well as Merchant on my cards.

"Of course, you've long ago guessed that our piano is a Pianola. How else could I, a business man, with no aptitude nor opportunity to learn when young, and no leisure now, be a pianist?

"And now, as I am a salesman, I may be allowed to give you a 'tip'—*Buy a Pianola!*

"Trade in your old, silent piano, if you have one, and pay some difference—Buy it outright for cash—or buy it on small, monthy payments—only, *buy one!*"

The Pianola a distinctive musical instrument

The Aeolian Company invites you to investigate the Pianola. While the foregoing is an imaginative sketch, it is based on solid fact—on the experiences of thousands upon thousands of business men here and abroad.

The Pianola is an active man's (and woman's, too, for that matter) musical instrument. No mere machine, it calls for action, control and *study* to operate. Your facility is susceptible to unlimited development.

This is its fascination. Your performance is a personal accomplishment, just as is the real pianist's. Only your work is absorbingly interesting and enjoyable—his, mainly arduous.

Of course, such results are possible only with the Metrostyle Pianola. It is the player-piano which you and everyone can play artistically and the only one which is unreservedly endorsed by practically all the world's leading musicians.

"No longer John Smith, merchant, but artist, dreamer, poet."

IMPORTANT—*The Metrostyle Pianola is made only by The Aeolian Company. Prices from $485. Very moderate terms.*

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX
367 East 149th Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* NEWARK
895 Broad Street

OFFICIALS STUDY PROBLEM OF STOLEN MOTOR CARS

Secretary of State Hugo Suggests Additional Manufacturers' Number—Lessons for the Owner From Police Statistics.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo has been studying the problem of reducing the number of motor car thefts, which, as stated a few days ago by Police Commissioner Woods, shows a considerable increase in New York City this year over last year. Mr. Hugo has written a letter to the various automobile organizations of the State asking their opinion on his suggestion that the manufacturer's number which now appears on the motor be affixed also on the steering column of the automobile.

"This is a part of the automobile," he says, "which is rarely, if ever, changed, and the numbering of this part to correspond with the engine number would serve several purposes.

"In case of theft, it would prove of great value in identifying the car. Also, it would act as a deterrent, as the removal of this number by the thief would be readily discernible.

"Again, it would save the purchaser of a car a great deal of trouble in making application for registration, as the number would be easily located.

"The affixing of the motor number at a point, say, six inches below the steering wheel would entail little if any extra expense on the part of the manufacturers. I believe this is a matter which might properly be presented to the manufacturers by the dealers through whom the cars are sold, and make the suggestion accordingly."

The manager of one of the large insurance agencies which writes several thousand policies every year for automobile fire and theft loss said yesterday that he was in full agreement with the Secretary of State's suggestion.

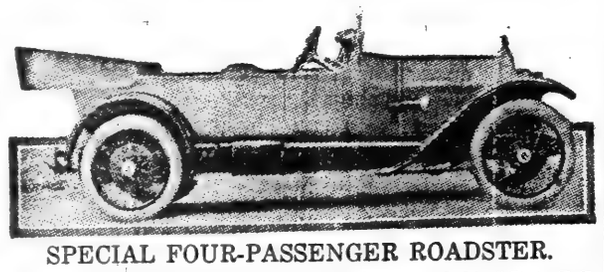
"It is a matter that the manufacturers should readily agree to," he added, "as a means of contributing to the better protection of buyers of their cars. The expert automobile thief today knows so well how to remove the manufacturer's number, replacing it with a spurious one, that if the number is the sole method of positive identification, it is practically impossible to identify it. The only absolute protection the owner now has is to place a secret mark on some part of the car, but as a fact the owner virtually never does it.

"The owner himself can do a great deal more than is usually done toward mitigating the automobile theft evil. The carelessness shown by scores of owners in leaving their cars unprotected and unlocked in the streets is amazing. There is no locking device that the expert motor car thief cannot beat, if he is determined to steal a car and has the opportunity to do so. Nevertheless it is a valuable preventive, and if observed more carefully it would reduce by a large proportion the number of cars reported stolen, but which have been used for joy riding. Many cars which technically have been stolen are recovered within twenty-four hours. Meanwhile an alarm has been sent to every police precinct in the city. The owner is miserable because he believes his car has actually gone, and if insured he prepares to collect as early as possible from the company. If the owner had merely been thoughtful enough to lock his car, it would have stopped the average joy-rider from going off with it."

The statistics of automobiles reported stolen to the Police Department plainly show that the owners, in many cases, place an unnecessary burden upon the police officials. For the first six months of this year, 874 motor cars were reported as stolen, of these 758 were recovered, and 283 arrests were made, leaving 116 still missing. Of the 758 recovered cars, 164 are listed as doubtful cases of theft, because they were recovered within twenty-four hours, many only a short distance from the place where they were taken, and nothing had been removed from them. If they had been locked the motor car theft list would have been so much less with a corresponding decrease in annoyance to their respective owners. Under actual joy-riding thefts, the number reported for the first six months was 119, of which 40 were traced to chauffeurs and 79 to other persons.

In discussing the automobile theft problem, a point that is probably overlooked by many owners is that nearly every other person in the city knows how to drive a car, a condition that did not exist a few years ago.

The Police Department, at the instigation of Commissioner Woods, has been devoting considerable attention recently to the study of the automobile theft problem, and several tentative suggestions have been made along the line of drafting some form of city ordinance which would compel owners to exercise greater care in protecting their cars when left unattended in the streets. Among these has been the suggestion of an order requiring the unattended car to be locked; but it is recognized that in some parts of the city this would be unadvisable as, in case of emergency, it might be necessary to remove the cars quickly from their parking places. The problem presents many difficult phases, but it is generally admitted that the increasing number of stolen cars could be considerably reduced by a little more attention on the part of the owner in the care of his property.



SPECIAL FOUR-PASSENGER ROADSTER.

Strong, bold lines were the aim of the designer of this "Stutz Bulldog" special four-passenger touring car, in accordance with its namesake.

TRUCK CLUB'S SNOW PLAN.

Committee Confers With Fetherston to Solve Removal Problem.

From the Motor Truck Club of America.

Co-operation—and lots of it—between the New York City municipal authorities and transportation interests in general must be evidenced before the solution of Gotham's snow-removal problem can be begun. The seriousness of the situation every Winter and the monetary loss occasioned by a tie up of traffic due to the inability to remove the heavy falls of snow quickly means that a great deal of planning and organization work must be done before any feasible method of overcoming the present difficulty can be decided upon.

The above in substance is the first report of the Special Snow Removal Committee of the Motor Truck Club appointed by President Stephens. The committee consists of G. A. Green, Chairman; E. H. Nelson and F. K. Ort.

At a conference with J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, the snow-removal problem was thoroughly discussed, with particular reference to securing co-operation between transportation interests and the Department of Street Cleaning. The consensus of opinion of those familiar with the transportation of materials in the city was to the effect that the merchant and producer of articles to be transported hold the key to the situation.

It was agreed that it would not be possible to divert motor trucks from the work of removing incoming freight, particularly food and coal, no matter what traffic conditions might exist, short of a total blockade, but that it might be possible to furnish trucks for a limited period for purposes of snow-removal in great emergencies, provided an embargo on outgoing freight could be declared for a corresponding limited period.

The interests concerned in transportation are: 1, the producer of freight; 2, the agency of transportation; 3, the city officials responsible for traffic conditions and for the removal of snow. The committee recognized the fact that the Department of Street Cleaning had organized every available force which could be placed at the service of the city for rapidly removing snow, but that in the event of an extra heavy fall, traffic will not only be seriously blocked, but likewise all interests concerned will be subject to severe losses.

A co-operative plan for bringing all these interests together will resolve itself into some form of regulation or law by which an embargo can be placed on outgoing freight for a limited period, thus freeing the transportation companies, or a portion of their equipment for use in the removal of snow. The committee suggests that a conference be called by some authoritative body, so that those affected by transportation delays or blockades may be brought together and a definite plan devised for meeting such emergencies.

ROADBUILDING PRIZE.

American Highway Association Dissolved—Funds for Annual Award.

The American Highway Association, organized in 1900 to promote the building of good roads, was dissolved by the Board of Directors in Washington on Oct. 30.

With the organization of a highway department in each State, the enlargement of the activities of the United States Office of Public Roads, and co-operative road building by the nation and the several States, the objects for which the association was founded have practically been attained. The directors therefore decided that rather than undertake new lines of work when the energies of every citizen are directed toward the successful prosecution of the war, the organization should be dissolved.

The surplus funds have been invested in Liberty bonds and the interest will be used in paying for an American Highway Association prize to be awarded annually by the Secretary of Agriculture for conspicuous service in the advancement of road improvements in the United States.

PLEASANT DAY'S TRIP FOR AUTUMN MOTORING

Picturesque Route via Pelham Parkway to Purchase and Kensico Reservoir, Returning Home by Hudson River Road.

"Where will we go for a day's tour?" is the question asked by hundreds of motorists at this time of the year, when a clear morning with the invigorating Fall snap in the air actually forces one out into the open for health and pleasure. Here is a tour mapped out by the Automobile Club of America which combines practically all of the essentials of a delightful trip. It is a seventy-mile tour, taking some of the most picturesque parts of lower Westchester County.

From Columbus Circle the route leads through Central Park to 110th Street, continuing north on Seventh Avenue to 145th Street. Turn right, cross the bridge over the Harlem River, and two blocks beyond turn left into Mott Avenue, which becomes the Grand Concourse above 161st Street. Continue to Fordham Road, which is 190th Street; turn to the right, cross railroad at Fordham Station, passing Fordham College on the left, and, just beyond the entrance to the Zoo, bear right into Pelham Parkway, which is followed to the shore road. Hunter Island Golf Club is passed on the left and just beyond, and on the right Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club.

Continue straight on to New Rochelle, where a left turn is made into Echo Street and two blocks beyond, a right turn into Main Street, which becomes the Boston Post Road, continuing on through Larchmont and Mamaroneck. One mile beyond Mamaroneck at a prominent fork, bear left, leaving the Post Road and running into Harrison Avenue. Cross railroad at Harrison Station and continue to the St. Vincent's Retreat, bear left into North Street, and about a mile further on, at a macadam cross-road, turn right into Aunt Polly Park Road.

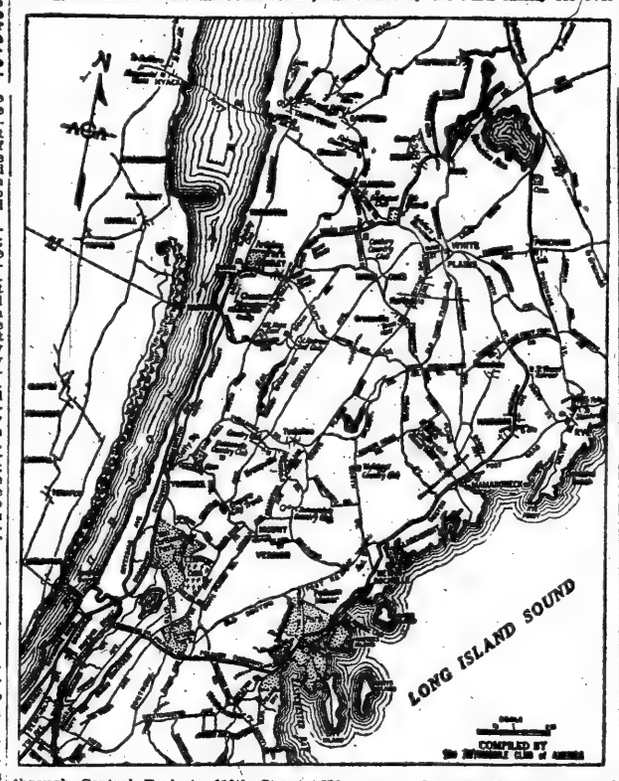
The territory surrounding this road was owned by the Park family for over 200 years, and at one time was one of the best known farms in Westchester County.

From the Aunt Polly Park Road a left turn is made into Purchase Street, which is followed through Purchase, passing Ophir Farm, the home of the late Whitelaw Reid, then on to Rye Lake, now a part of the Kensico Reservoir. Bear right, skirting the eastern shore of the lake, cross concrete bridge, passing road on the right which runs to Armonk and Bedford, and further on at the extreme north end of the reservoir a left turn is made and a good macadam road is followed. This road winds around on the crest of the hill, overlooking the entire lake, affording a panorama of beautiful views heightened by Autumnal coloring.

Continue on the macadam road which was recently built, coming out at the foot of the new Kensico Reservoir Dam, where a right turn is made running through Valhalla village, past the station, and just beyond turn left, cross railroad and continue past the entrance to the Kensico Cemetery for a short distance, bear left into what looks like a poor country road. This, however, becomes fair macadam and is followed to the White Plains-Tarrytown Road.

At the Westchester County Fair Grounds turn right and at once left into Dobbs Ferry Road, which is followed to the Saw Mill River Road, running through Ardsley to Broadway. Turn left and run south from Dobbs Ferry, Warburton Avenue, which skirts close to the shore of the Hudson, can then be followed to Yonkers, or Broadway may be taken to Getty Square in Yonkers. This latter run is on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson. In several places, especially at Hastings, glorious views will be obtained.

From Yonkers, Broadway can be followed back to New York, or Riverdale Avenue and Riverside Drive may be used.



Auto Club's War Relief Work.

In the series of Saturday night assemblies being held this month by the Automobile Club of America the donations on Nov. 10 will be devoted to the National Special Aid Society, Aviation Fund, and on Nov. 17 to the Automobile Club of America's War Relief Fund.

The Automobile Club's special ambulance fund of $12,000, to compliment the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, the Automobile Club of France, and the Touring Club of France, has been raised and the amount cabled to the British and French Red Cross. The ambulances will bear the names of the respective clubs contributing to the fund.

GOOD ROAD RECORDS IN UNITED STATES

Nearly 2,500,000 Miles in Country's Highway System—Massachusetts Leads in Percentage of Surfaced Thoroughfares.

Some interesting facts on the road conditions of the country are presented in the statistics compiled by the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering. They show that at the close of 1916 there were 2,455,761 miles of rural roads in the country, of which 287,047 miles were surfaced in some way. In other words, only 11½ per cent. of the roads were other than dirt, which shows that the great road problem for many years will be to secure the most economical and efficient improvement of dirt roads.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage of her roads surfaced, being 47.6 per cent. Then comes Indiana with 42.5, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 36.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 23.2, New York with 22.7, Connecticut with 22, and California with 20.2 per cent. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are generally called permanent pavements.

The smallest percentage of surfacing has been done in Oklahoma, where 99.3 per cent. of the roads are dirt. Other States with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 0.8 per cent., Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6, and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa, however, makes riding and hauling over them very easy except during a short period in the Spring.

During 1916, $272,634,424 were spent on the roads of the country, plus statute and convict labor worth about $15,000,000 and about $15,000,000 paid out as interest on road bonds. The labor and interest items cannot be estimated accurately, but the total expenditure on roads last year was over $300,000,000. The cash expenditures in 1915 amounted to $266,976,399, and in 1914 to $240,263,784.

The cash expenditures in 1916 were less than those in 1915 in Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The differences are very small in some cases, but the list indicates that the slackening of construction was most evident in the States where expensive types of construction requiring imported material were carried on.

Big Shipment of Rubber.

Recently the largest shipment of crude rubber ever consigned to an American firm came across the Pacific from Singapore to Seattle, in the steamer Luise Neilsen, for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The shipment consisted of 25,000 cases of plantation rubber, valued at nearly $3,000,000.

Since the closing of the Suez Canal to merchant trade, as far as American shipping is concerned, all rubber destined for America has come across the Pacific Ocean. The importance of this trade is shown in the $5,000,000 worth of crude rubber business handled at Seattle, during the month of August.

JERSEY LAW MODIFIED.

Onerous Provisions of New Motor Truck Law Are Removed.

Motor-truck owners operating in New Jersey will be pleased to learn that the new act regulating the use of commercial motor vehicles, which was to go into effect Jan. 1, 1918, and which was regarded as over-severe for motor trucks, has been modified by Commissioner Dill.

Under the new law the speeds were reduced to twelve and ten miles per hour for three and five ton trucks. This prohibition is removed and the present law left in effect.

Under the new law it would also be unlawful to carry more than two-thirds of the combined weight of vehicle and load on the rear wheels. All existing equipment is now exempt from this provision, though it is not clear how it will affect new equipment after Jan. 1.

Study of the allowable weights to be carried on tires indicates, however, that with normal loading new trucks as at present designed will qualify under the section.

For example, a five-ton truck, loaded and weighing about 21,000 pounds, with a forty-inch diameter wheel, equipped with six-inch dual tires can carry on each rear wheel 7,562 pounds, or a total weight on both rear wheels of 15,124 pounds. The total allowable weight would then be 22,686 pounds, which is sufficient.

The allowable weight per inch of tire is increased 10 per cent., or to the weights shown in the following table, giving the gross wheel load in pounds:

Single Inch Tires.	Diameter of Wheel and Carrying Capacity. 32.	34.	36.	38.	40.	42.
2	621	654	687	728	759	792
2½	924	979	1,034	1,089	1,144	1,189
3	1,237	1,309	1,375	1,446	1,512	1,584
3½	1,556	1,639	1,721	1,804	1,886	1,969
4	1,859	1,958	2,062	2,167	2,271	2,370
5	2,575	2,612	2,750	2,887	3,025	3,102
6	3,096	3,267	3,437	3,612	3,734	3,954
7	3,712	3,921	4,125	4,334	4,537	4,746
Double Inch Tires.						
2	1,237	1,307	1,375	1,442	1,512	1,583
2½	1,844	1,952	2,062	2,172	2,282	2,392
3	2,475	2,612	2,750	2,887	3,025	3,162
3½	3,107	3,272	3,437	3,602	3,767	3,932
4	3,712	3,916	4,125	4,334	4,537	4,741
5	4,950	5,225	5,500	5,775	6,050	6,325
6	6,187	6,534	6,875	7,221	7,562	7,909
7	7,425	7,837	8,250	8,663	9,075	9,487

The section requiring governors on trucks is changed so as to exempt all present trucks.

All motor-driven equipment, including trailers and semi-trailers, must have rubber tires.

Foreign Automobile Competition.

The question of competition by foreign automobile manufacturers at the close of the war is arousing some discussion in motor circles. Owen Thomas, a consulting automotive engineer, does not believe that the American manufacturers will need to fear foreign competition, even though the war has given the makers of Europe a sight into quantity manufacturing through the work of producing ammunition.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

Liberty bonds were subscribed for by 97 per cent. of the employes of the Fisk Rubber Company at Chicopee Falls, Mass. This represented $330,200. The company agreed to take two bonds for every one taken by the employes, thus representing a total of $1,000,000.

The Studebaker Corporation is constructing buildings at South Bend which will cost nearly $2,000,000. Of the new sections of the plant, a four-story dry kiln, one of the largest in the country, is now in use. It cost $750,000 to erect.

George E. McLaughlin has been appointed traffic manager of the Dort Motor Car Company of Flint, Mich. He was connected with the Pere Marquette Railroad for sixteen years.

C. B. Rose, Vice President of the Velie Motors Corporation, and for many years Chief Engineer of the company, has been called to Washington to serve in the Inspection Bureau of the Aviation Department.

The Champion Spark Plug Company of Toledo, Ohio, has purchased two factory buildings and four acres of ground adjoining its factory site in Toledo. The factories purchased were formerly occupied by the City Foundry Company and the F. Bissell Company.

Arthur H. D. Altree has resigned as Vice-President of the Bosch Magneto Company, to take effect Jan. 15.

The price of Hudson super-six cars will be increased on Dec. 1, from $200 to $300 a car, depending on the type of body ordered.

Choose—

NOWHERE in New York—or in the world for that matter—can you buy a fine car as advantageously as from us. Where else can you find a hundred odd cars—Broughams and Landaulets, all custom-built—each one different—from which to make a selection?

Would any of the coach builders who specialize in built-to-order cars make you half that many sketches even—or develop half that many sets of specifications? And if they would, could you be as sure of being satisfied as if you could see the car you want—and ride in it—before you had committed yourself in the slightest to purchase?

We offer you a wide selection of custom-built Broughams and Landaulets to choose from—each a masterpiece of the coach builder's art—each a model of smartness and individuality—each different as to color and interior trim.

The prices range from $2650 to $3600

Demonstration and immediate delivery of the car you select

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone, Circle 1300

BROOKLYN — Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. — Tel. Bedford 8800
BRONX — 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave — Tel. Melrose 160
NEWARK — 25-27 Halsey St. — Tel. McCarry 2644

Willys — Willys SIX

An Object Lesson

The plates are the first parts of your battery to be affected by abuse or negligence.

Starving and lack of water hardens them, overheating buckles them. In either case, the battery is ultimately made inefficient, or even useless—ruined.

Of course any battery will wear out in time, *but 90% of all battery troubles might have been avoided by regular care*, or prompt attention when the first symptoms of trouble appeared.

Keep in touch with us and you'll be dollars ahead—the good money you're spending on avoidable repairs, the price of a new battery even—for regular cars means longer battery life.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Factory Branch and Distributing Depot,
228-30 West 58th Street
Col. 8314.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.
EAST STATION — 216 East 54th St. — 9270 Plaza.
WEST STATION — 70 Columbus Ave. — Col. 6236.
Batteries called for and delivered. East Station open until 8:30 P. M.

DELMI CO., Inc.
BROOKLYN — 1046-48 Atlantic Ave. — 9310 Prospect.
JAMAICA — 60-62 Twombly Pl. — 2470 Jam.

STARTER & BATTERY SERVICE CO.
NEWARK, N. J. — 240-2 Central Ave.
JERSEY CITY — 2381-3 Hudson Blvd.

BRONX STORAGE BATTERY AND ENGINEERING CO.
2632 3rd Ave., at 142nd St.
Melrose 7954. Sunday and holiday service.

WESTCHESTER ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — 187 Main St.
YONKERS, N. Y. — 259 So. Broadway.

AUTO SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
590-2 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.
1608 Astoria

Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION

ROBERT ADAMSON'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

Record of the Fire Commissioner Shows Reduction of Total Expenses Despite Increase of Firemen's Pay

EIGHT years of efficient public service are recorded in favor of Robert Adamson, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Republican, City Democracy, and Fusion tickets. The Aldermanic Presidency is an office of great importance to the taxpayers of New York. While the President presides over the Aldermen, the most important fact about him is that he is Vice Mayor and that he casts in the Board of Estimate, the controlling body of the city, without which there can be no appropriations, as many votes as the Mayor himself—three votes out of a total of sixteen.

When Mayor Gaynor selected Adamson as the first member of his official family, eight years ago, he was comparatively unknown to the city at large. But he knew the city and its government; for twelve years he had been a close student of municipal affairs as a newspaper man. He showed from the start his qualifications as the Mayor's secretary. Since then he has proved his ability as Fire Commissioner. Particularly does the Fire Department acknowledge his success in handling its men. The democratization which he has brought about is a subject of favorable comment among the firemen throughout the city.

When he took charge of the department, there was a Chinese Wall, developed under the Tammany régimes, between the Commissioner and his men. In the desire to keep the political machine and local district organization as factors in the lives of the firemen, a rule had been put in force by the old political bosses that made it practically impossible for a fireman even to know the Commissioner or to approach him. Adamson was amazed to find that no fireman could either call on the Commissioner or address a letter to him without having the consent of his Captain, Deputy Chief, or Battalion Chief, and this permission had to be in writing. This made impossible the transmission of any complaint of a fireman to the Commissioner. The Commissioner heard only those things that the higher uniformed officials were willing for him to hear.

One of the first acts of Mr. Adamson was to remove this barrier. He issued an order that any fireman, no matter what his rank, was free to communicate with the Commissioner and even to call on him and to lay before him, either in writing or verbally at any time, any grievance. He went even further, and awarded a medal each year to that member of the department making the best suggestion for improving the service.

The result was that letters poured in from the men, and what was especially gratifying was the character of the suggestions. They showed that the men had the interests of the department at heart, appreciated the honor and dignity of their work, and were loyal to the city. Some of the suggestions were immediately put in force, others were tried out. Naturally an entente cordiale, which probably had as much as anything else to do with the reduced fire loss and the money saving of the city, was established between the Commissioner and the rank and file.

Then came another change. Up to Adamson's time the men found guilty of violating the laws and rules of the department were fined. As almost 4,000 of the men received salaries of less than $1,500, taking the money away from them hit the men less than it did their families. Mr. Adamson abolished the cash fine. Where discipline had to be enforced, he withheld from the men their "days off," with the result that there was increased efficiency and less infractions of the rules.

When he took office, the Commissioner discovered that while there were schools of instruction for officers, there were no schools of instruction for the ordinary firemen. On questioning the men about this, he found that many of them, in order to improve their condition and to prepare for civil service examinations, were obliged to go out to unofficially conducted schools and pay money out of their own pockets for instruction. He found also that the men resented this distinction between the officers and themselves, feeling that they were overlooked and that their interest in the department was not appreciated. A firemen's school was established. The Commissioner appointed volunteer instructors from the officers. Out of a force of 5,300 men, 2,600 attended the classes.

Under Tammany Hall promotion had been a matter of favoritism. The Commissioner had it within his power to take from the civil service list, either in appointing or promoting, one man out of three names laid before him. This operated so that a man might be at the head of the list and yet never be appointed or promoted. Adamson made a rule that the man at the head of the list must be appointed or promoted before there could be any other appointments or promotions. Today the Fire Department has to its credit the unique reputation that every man has been selected as his name came along on the list.

Every good fireman wants to be an officer. For the first time the way is open to those that make good. No political influence and no prejudice stand between them and the desired goal, if they have the ability. This means that every fireman has the highest rung of the ladder before him and the possibility of being retired with the pay of an officer.

Only last week the Commissioner promoted forty officers, including Captain Patrick Walsh, and appointed seventy men, who, under the old régime, would have been on pins and needles until the list was announced, not knowing what influence would have pushed others ahead of them.

What a football of politics the Fire Department was for the old-time politicians can be judged from the fact that there are about 200 promotions a year made in the department, and several hundred appointments of new men.

Commissioner Adamson brought about two increases of pay for firemen, as well as for engineers of steamers, pilots, and others. This fact is pertinent, in view of the record of the department for the sixteen years previous to the Mitchel administration. The budget during those years had been increased at an average rate of $313,000 a year, whereas in his three years of administration Mr. Adamson has presented two reduced budgets to the city. Had the Tammany ratio of increased budgets been kept up, the cost of the Fire Department to the city today would be $1,250,000 more than it is under the Adamson administration. In other words, despite the fact that the Commissioner has increased the pay of the men twice, despite the fact that he has put in many improvements, the cost to the city is $1,250,000 less per annum than it would have been under the old Tammany methods.

A great saving, for instance, has been made to the city by turning back forty buildings and sites that the Fire Department did not need or could do without. One example of civic wastefulness was discovered by the Commissioner on a visit to 185 Lafayette Street, a small building in which he found ensconced a Deputy Chief and his chauffeur. On the first floor of the building the Deputy Chief's automobile was kept; on the second floor the Deputy Chief slept, and on the third floor the chauffeur slept. Mr. Adamson asked the Deputy Chief if there was any particular reason why he should have the entire building to himself, and the reply was that he had always wondered why he had been put in the building alone; that it was very lonely and uncomfortable, and that he presumed there was some particular reason for it, though he had been unable to sense the reason.

Within a stone's throw of either side of this building was a firehouse, and in a very short time the Deputy Chief, his chauffeur, and his car were located in one of these firehouses, much more comfortably. The lonely building was turned back to the city to be rented for business purposes.

"The Tammany candidates offer to the city no program which they are willing to discuss," said Commissioner Adamson the other day. "They offer nothing but abuse of this administration. They criticise the Police, Health, Fire, and all of the other city departments, but make no specific complaints.

"It is true that they have a platform into which they have pitchforked everything which they think will bring them votes. The platform declares for municipal ownership and operation of all of the city's transit and lighting facilities. William B. Ellison has pointed out that it will cost $2,000,000,000 to carry out this project, yet the Tammany candidates, except Mr. Hylan, have not discussed it. Mr. Hylan has read a few painful essays, painful both to himself and his audiences. Think of it! Here is a $2,000,000,000 proposition beset with legal and financial difficulties that these Tammany candidates for places on the Board of Estimate do not think it important enough to discuss with the voters. The truth is that there is no sincerity whatever in their advocacy of the plank.

"They put it into the platform merely to catch votes. I suppose that some of the candidates who have a sense of humor have refrained from discussing it because they know that the biggest joke which they could spring upon their audiences would be the suggestion that Tammany Hall operate all the public utilities of the city. The fact is that every one knows that Tammany Hall has been for years the servant of every public service corporation that sought its help. Tammany has had a regular system of exchanging favors with these corporations, and the payrolls of the latter are filled with Tammany men employed upon the recommendation of Tammany district leaders.

"The Tammany candidates have gone around nightly saying how they were going to save millions by reducing the budget. Mayor Mitchel has completely exposed this humbug. He invited Mr. Hylan to come before the Board of Estimate and point out where the budget for 1918 could be cut. That budget was not adopted until last Wednesday. Public hearings were held as provided by law, and the express purpose of these hearings was to give citizens an opportunity to point out wasteful appropriation. Did Mr. Hylan, Mr. Craig, or Mr. Smith, the great economizers, appear? Of course they didn't. They haven't the slightest notion of a single specific saving. If they had they wouldn't point it out because they are afraid it would lose them votes. Any man can get up before a political gathering and say he could save a million dollars if elected to office, but a man has to know what he is talking about when he goes down before the Board of Estimate and puts his finger upon a specific item.

"They have brazenly denied that the present administration has reduced expenses in the face of the plainest evidence of that fact. The truth is that the departments whose expenses are subject to the control of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate have been operated this year for $1,500,000 less than the same departments cost the year the Mayor took office.

"An example of the 'thoroughness' of these economists is the statement of Mr. Smith, the Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, about the Park Department. He made it the other day at a meeting at which both he and I were speakers. He said: 'The claim that this administration has saved money is not true. Why, only the other day I read in the City Record an item of $342,000 for the operating expenses of the Dock Department, paid for out of fifty-year bonds. Think of that! An administration paying its running expenses out of the proceeds of fifty-year bonds instead of taxes collected every year. Why, any administration could make a showing of economy with such a practice as that.'

"When it came my turn to speak, I said: 'If Mr. Smith was more familiar with the city's business, he would know that under every Tammany administration that ever existed—under the Tammany administration of Charles F. Murphy when he was Dock Commissioner—every dollar of the expenses of the Dock Department was paid for out of fifty-year bonds. And what is more, the expenses of that department were millions of dollars more than they are at the present time. What Mr. Smith does not know is that one of the most substantial reforms accomplished by this administration is the reform of the method of financing the Dock Department, and instead of $7,000,000 a year being spent for the Dock Department out of the proceeds of fifty-year bonds, as was the case under Tammany, this year only $293,000 was spent out of the proceeds of these bonds. Only that part of the expenses of the department devoted to permanent improvements was paid for out of long-term bonds.'

"I said a while ago that the Tammany candidates had not been specific in their criticism of the departments. Mr. Smith has been specific about the Fire Department. The other day, when we spoke together in Brooklyn, he did not make his usual speech about the Fire Department. When I arose I said that, since he had omitted it, I would make it for him. I said: 'Mr. Smith has stated in previous speeches that the claim of the Mayor that the Fire Department had reduced the fire loss is not correct. He has given as his authority the Board of Fire Underwriters. Now, since he has chosen the Board of Underwriters, I presume he is willing to abide by the authority which he himself has chosen. I do not ask him to accept my own figures. I simply ask him to accept those of his own authority. I have here the last report of the fire underwriters and of the Brooklyn Salvage Company. These reports show that for the three completed years of this administration the fire loss has been precisely $5,089,958.84 less than the same report showed it to be for the three years immediately preceding this administration. Now if Mr. Smith continues to make his Fire Department speech, I am sure that he, as a fair man, will use these official figures, presented by his own authority.'

"When Mr. Smith arose to speak he said he had based his statement upon a report that the loss for 1916, as reported by the fire insurance companies, was greater than the loss as shown by the Fire Department report. He could have made the same statement for every year in the whole history of the department. Back in the Tammany days the fire insurance companies used to claim a fire loss more than $3,000,000 greater than the Fire Department report. The discrepancies have not been as great in recent years, but what Mr. Smith failed to perceive in his estimate was that it was one thing to say there had been no reduction in the fire loss and quite another thing to say that the loss was greater than the Fire Department's estimate showed it to be.

"It is very easy to get upon a platform and make striking statements before audiences which do not understand the details of city business. The less a man understands about the city business himself, the more striking statements he can make—a fact which has been illustrated by the speeches of the Tammany candidates.

"What the people want is not only a clean, intelligent, and efficient government; they want a progressive and serviceable government. The trouble with city government in New York in the past has been that we have had to devote too much of our energy to securing merely elemental decency and honesty in city administration. We have had to spend too much time repairing the damage done by Tammany Hall. We have not had sufficient time to develop progressive policies and bring the government completely abreast of the thought of the people.

"If we can, by defeating Tammany in this election, permanently establish the government upon a foundation of efficiency, we can go forward to develop the progressive and serviceable policies which the people have a right to expect of their city officials. We not only need men who can manage the affairs of the city efficiently and prudently, but we need in office men who have the right conception of the city's duties toward its citizens. I think even the most backward of our citizens are beginning to realize that the government of the city is something more than a business enterprise. It is a great human service agency.

"We used to hear a great deal about the need of a business man for Mayor. A business man, no matter how well he managed the purely business concerns of the city departments, would be a failure if he lacked a vision and conception of the service which the municipality should render to the people. A Mayor and members of the Board of Estimate must understand the complex problems of this city and the needs of the people, and they must be able to furnish those services efficiently, honestly, and economically.

"We want no more Tammany bungling with the city's business, and no more Tammany favoritism and exploitation of the city government."

GEN. STOTESBURY'S COURT CANDIDACY

Rupert Hughes, Well-Known Author, Recalls the Important Services of New York's Adjutant General

THE most audacious act in American history" is generally admitted to be Lieutenant Cushing's famous exploit in which he took a small picket boat from New York to the Chesapeake and up the Roanoke River, where he charged on the Confederate ram Albemarle, ran across a boom under fire, and sank the battleship that had wrought such havoc in the Federal Navy.

One of the officers in that expedition was named Stotesbury. His son is now a candidate in New York for one of the posts as Justice of the City Court. Louis W. Stotesbury has himself led a military life from his youth. He joined the Seventh Regiment as a private, and climbed a ladder of promotion, until he became Adjutant General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier General. Governor Whitman called him "the best Adjutant General New York ever had."

General Stotesbury would be with the troops in France now if he had his way, but he is one of those to whom was refused an opportunity to go to the front. His application for a commission was denied. He settled down to his law practice, which he had sacrificed for the Adjutant Generalcy. In addition to the support of the Fusion, Republican, and City Democracy nominations he has the backing in his judicial campaign of a nonpartisan committee with Charles E. Hughes as Chairman, Paul R. Towne as Vice Chairman, Fred Berg as Treasurer, and a membership including Otto T. Bannard, Lewis L. Clarke, W. C. Demorest, General George R. Dyer, Job E. Hedges, General Nelson M. Henry, Henry Morgenthau, Delancey Nicoll, W. M. K. Olcott and Herbert L. Satterlee.

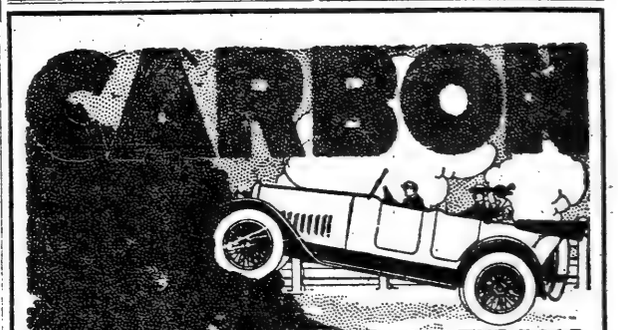
"I have known General Stotesbury since I joined the Seventh Regiment as a private," said Rupert Hughes, the novelist, a few days ago. "He had only recently been promoted Corporal in the 'Big Six' company. He was a notable soldier even then, and I watched him rise step by step. He was always studious, earnest, energetic. Promotion in the Seventh is slow and rare, but Stotesbury forged on up to a Captaincy. Thence he was raised to the post of Inspector General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was an aide on the staff of Governor Hughes, and when Governor Whitman was elected, Stotesbury's designation as Adjutant General was the first appointment he made.

"The Seventh Regiment is a famous school of officers. In the civil war it furnished more than West Point. To the present army it has furnished hundreds. But even among such men Stotesbury is already a tradition and a standard of efficiency, devotion, geniality, justice, and tireless enthusiasm.

"Stotesbury organized the riding class of sixty men later known as the Stotesbury Troop. He is a superb horseman, a crack shot with the rifle, and an expert in all the details of command, from leading a company through map-maneuvres to organizing and equipping the entire National Guard.

"When he became Adjutant General there were barely 17,000 men in the New York division. The Naval Militia had 1,200. When he resigned, the State had turned over to the United States a body of 40,000 men of all arms of the service and a Naval Militia of 5,000. This in spite of the fact that 10,000 men were discharged on account of dependents or for other reasons. Upon the Adjutant General devolved a burden of detail inconceivable to one who knows nothing of the complexity of raising and equipping a modern army. The New York National Guard has always stood at the head of voluntary organizations, and its splendid showing is in a large part due to Stotesbury.

"His fitness for a post on the bench is pre-eminent. As a lawyer he had attained eminence and had conducted many cases of national importance. When he was Adjutant General, legal matters constantly arose for his judgment. His integrity is beyond suspicion. Enormous sums passed through his hands in the Adjutant General's office. The service was a heavy sacrifice financially. In seeking a place as Justice of the City Court he is not looking for reward or repose, but for further service. He will honor the court that honors him."



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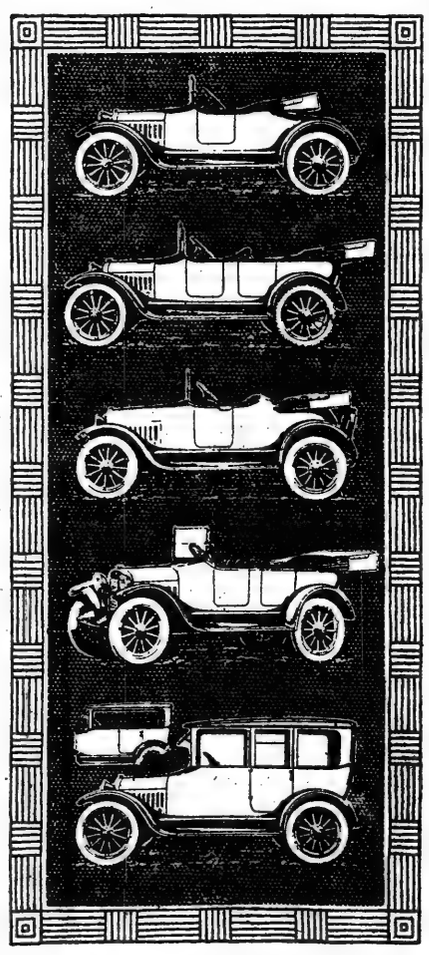

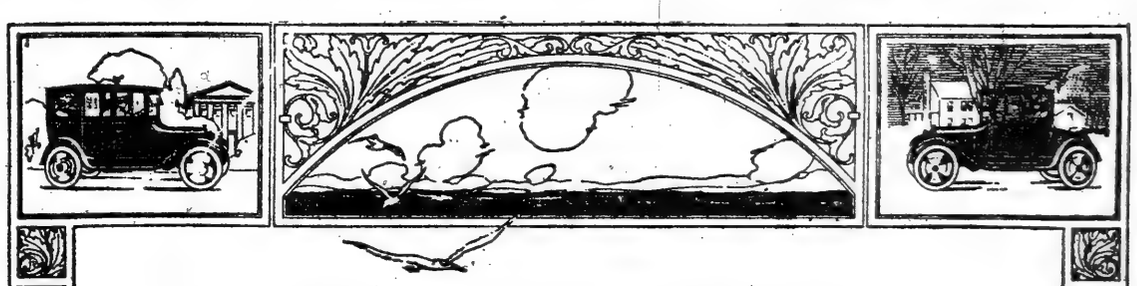

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It is an inspiration and an encouragement to build well—because the reward, in America, is so great and so sure.

With nothing but good will toward them in American homes—how could Dodge Brothers do less than they have done?

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You will begin to understand, then, why Dodge Brothers have been building new buildings ever since the business began.

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SHALL RAILROADS GET RATE INCREASE?

Lessened Net Earnings Indicate That Advance in Charges Will Be Granted As Result of Hearing Tomorrow.

THE new hearing on the previously denied plea of the railroads for an increase of rates, which is to begin in Washington tomorrow before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will reveal to the country whether or no the railroad men have been true prophets.

When they asked for a 15 per cent. increase last Spring it was, to a certain extent, in anticipation of the critical period that they predicted for about this time. The Interstate Commerce Commission refused then to give relief from burdens which it declared the carriers only feared might happen and told them to wait till the emergency actually arose. The commission took the attitude that the things then feared might not come to pass at all.

But now, say the carriers, they have come to pass in the case of the roads of the Eastern district, the only roads involved in the new proceedings, and that is what the railroad men are to try to prove to the satisfaction of the commission and the public in the new, or rather the resumed, hearing which begins tomorrow. It is an old proceeding continued because the commission says that the 15 per cent. increase matter has never been closed but merely put aside temporarily to await developments and further proof.

It will be new, however, in the sense that this time the Eastern roads in all probability will ask for something larger than a 15 per cent. increase, for they say that the actual emergency has proved to be more serious than they anticipated when they were trying to take precautionary measures against it six months in advance. It will also be different from the proceedings of last Spring in the sense that this time the railroad systems of the South and West are not directly concerned, inasmuch as they have had a much rosier Summer financially than the carriers north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi have had.

The accompanying tables, giving the latest available figures of net earnings for 177 railroads, East, South, and West, show very material losses in the East for the eight months ended with August, losses so heavy that they more than offset the big gains in the West and South and make a net loss for the entire country of nearly $9,000,000.

The thirty-eight railway systems of the Eastern District showed net earnings of $327,383,607 for the first eight months of 1916, and only $287,405,900 for the corresponding two-thirds of the present year, a loss of $39,977,707, or about 17 per cent. On the other hand the balances were reversed in the case of both the Southern and Western systems, for in neither of these groups did the mounting costs of operating in proportion to gross revenue come anywhere near the cost increase in the East. In the South, for example, the net revenue from railway operations for the first eight months of 1916 was $113,-812,609; for the corresponding period of this year it was $122,773,284, or an increase of $8,960,675. In the West the figure showing gain is much greater. In this Western group the net income for the eight months of last year was $289,-527,725 and for this year it was $311,717,-037, an increase of $22,189,312.

Taking the comparative figures of the month of August alone, the latest returns received by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the West, like the East, shows a loss this year. The decrease for the entire United States for August of 1917, as compared with August of 1916, is $4,077,112. For the East the corresponding loss for the month is $2,834,612. The West shows a loss on the month of $2,825,466. But the roads of the South show a gain for this one month as for the entire eight-month period. Their increase is $1,082,868.

Of course, it should be borne in mind that the net earnings of 1916 were phenomenal, and that the revenue figures of this year, if compared with those of any year other than last year, would show a material gain throughout the country. That fact, no doubt, will be emphasized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its report on the appeal about to be heard. It was a fact that had considerable weight with the commission last Spring when it granted a little of what the roads asked and told them to wait to see if they really needed more. The advance that was granted at that early hearing was 15 cents additional on coal rates, 10 cents additional on ore rates, and, for the Eastern roads only, a 15 per cent. increase on certain class rates. All this was in lieu of a uniform 15 per cent. increase on all rates which the carriers asked. It was estimated by the commission at that time that its concession to the Eastern roads would increase their freight earnings to the extent of about $75,000,000 a year. But it has not. On the face of the returns the carriers consider themselves much better prophets than the Commissioners.

But the Commissioners in their report of last June promised to be guided by the results of the immediate future when they said: "We shall, through the medium of the monthly reports of the carriers, keep in close touch with the operating results for the future, and if it shall develop that the fears which have prompted the carriers are realized or that their realization is imminent, we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified. If it shall develop that what has been accorded herein is more than is appropriate or that the increased rates are no longer warranted, we shall depend upon the pledges of the carriers to respond promptly to an announcement by us of a conclusion to that effect."

There is no bitterness just now between the roads that must have fair rates to live and the Government officials who will have the final say as to what rates are fair. On the contrary, both of these groups of men now consider themselves as allies in the main business of helping the United States to win the war. That it can not be won if the railroads are handicapped is taken for granted. It seems altogether likely that a loss of 17 per cent., even from the high figures of 1916, will be taken as sufficient cause for granting some measure of relief. Just how much is problematical, especially as it is not yet definitely known how much relief the Eastern carriers will ask the commission to grant. It will be more than they asked before for, as already said, they then understated what they will now try to show their actual needs to be.

No matter what relief may be obtained from the Government, it will not manifest itself in an immediate increase in rolling stock and in greater capacity for handling the ordinary commercial business of the country outside of war traffic. There are too many factors other than money involved for it to be possible under present conditions for the roads to do what they would do in times of peace. They need locomotives, for example, but 80 per cent. of the locomotives that are being made in this country are pledged to Russia, and they will go to Russia. That is a war measure, the wisdom of which the railroad men grant in spite of their own needs. Also the railroads of the United States have ordered 100,000 new freight cars, but the material for making them is available only in driblets, because of greater war needs, and there is no chance of an immediate remedy for the car-shortage difficulty. Furthermore, the war has added untold strain to the capacity of all the roads. There is not only the enormous increase in traffic which would have to follow land routes anyway, due to the carrying of munitions, to say nothing of transporting a million soldiers, but the freight which would ordinarily go by water now all has to go by rail. The coasting cargo boats from both the Atlantic and Pacific, and from the Panama Canal route, have all been diverted to war business on transatlantic routes. None of the railroads of the country was prepared to handle this increase of business that the war thrust upon them. On the contrary, they had been holding back on development because of the lean years preceding the war.

So it is not claimed by any of the carriers that an increase in rates will be followed by any magical expansion of lines or increase of equipment. They frankly admit that they want and most earnestly declare that they need an increase in rates to offset the constantly increasing cost of operation and to assure them of a margin which will enable them to continue the payment of the present moderate dividends of 5 and 6 per cent., the generally prevailing rates among the Eastern roads. This is for the sake of the future. When the French asked the United States to send railroad material and men over there to help her in maintaining her transportation lines this country responded generously with both men and supplies. But when the American experts got there they found that every French line essential for war purposes was up to 100 per cent. of efficiency in operation and equipment. The Americans were surprised. They had thought they were going over to help rehabilitate roads that had begun to go to pieces under the strain of war. "Oh, no," explained the Frenchmen, "our war roads are at 100 per cent. now, but they must always be so. We are merely looking out for future needs in asking your help now."

Something of that sort is what the railroad men of the United States would say to the public and to the Interstate Commerce Commission: "There is a future to be provided for now and we think that we must be sure of paying these dividends so that new capital will come to us when there is opportunity to develop to take care of the business of the country. In the meantime we must have the means to maintain what we have without deterioration, for a railroad is a property that must not be allowed to even begin to run down or go to pieces."

In a memorial filed with the Commission Thursday by S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, the statement is made that the railroads of the country are using their capital and their properties to transport $466,-000,000 of increased business in gross revenue during 1917 at a loss of $37,-000,000 in net income as compared with 1916. Tables of figures in the memorial show an increase of $129,600,000 in cost of maintenance for 1917, but deducting from this amount the estimated increased cost of $160,700,000 for labor and materials in 1917, there is indicated a decrease in maintenance or in the amount of money being spent by the railroads in the upkeep of their properties of $31,100,000, or 3.1 per cent. of the gross for the year 1917. Figuring increased cost of labor and material, it would require, the report says, 4.7 per cent. of the gross revenue of 1917, or more than $188,200,000 over what is being spent to maintain these properties on a par with the percentage of gross revenues expended in previous years.

"Add to this figure of deferred maintenance," says the statement, "the decrease for 1917 in net income of $37,000,000, had the properties been maintained on the basis of previous years, and the total decrease in the amount of net income would be $225,-200,000."

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

Circumstances connected with the employment of bloodhounds are recognized in Ruse against State, 115 Northeastern Reporter, 778, in the Indiana Supreme Court, where Justice Spencer, in holding such evidence to be inadmissible, quotes the following from the dissenting opinion of Judge Cuffey in Pedigo against Commonwealth, 44 S. W. 146, heard in the Kentucky Supreme Court:

If the dog took up the trail of a known fugitive, and found him, the object would be accomplished, and there could be no mistake as to whether he was the party sought. * * * But it is now proposed to use the hound, not to capture a fugitive, but to ascertain or furnish evidence to convict some citizen of crime. It seems to me that neither the life nor liberty of a citizen should be jeopardized by the mere fact that some person testified that the hound was well trained to track human beings, and that he had trailed the accused from the scene of the crime to his habitation. There is too much danger of an innocent person being convicted, or at least arrested and permanently disgraced, by the admission of such testimony.

The authority of a teacher in a public school to chastise an unruly pupil is well established, but in Prendergast against Masterson, (Tex. Civ. App.) 196 S. W. 246, it was held that a Superintendent of a school district has no such authority, because he is not a "teacher" within the meaning of the rule. The court says:

The teacher the law has in mind, we think, is one who for the time being is in loco parentis to the pupil; who, by reason of his frequent and close association with the pupil, has an opportunity to know about the traits which distinguished him from other pupils; and who, therefore, can reasonably be expected more intelligently to judge the pupil's conduct than he otherwise could, and more justly measure the punishment he deserves, if any.

One erecting a barn on his property is held not liable for the consequent depreciation in the value of adjoining property on the theory that the barn is a permanent nuisance, in the Michigan case of Theisen against Pittmans & D. Co. L. R. A. 1917D, 772.

A condition upon which a legacy is to vest, that the legatee shall marry only with consent of her parents and within the membership of a particular religious faith, is held valid in Pacholder against Rosenheim, L. R. A. 1917D, 464, and must be complied with or the legacy fails.

That a contract of employment is subject to the implied term that it shall cease to be binding if future performance becomes unlawful, and therefore that it becomes finally determined, and not merely suspended, where the employe is drafted into or enlisted in the army, is held in Marshall against Glanvill [1917] 2 K. B. 87, 116 L. T. N. S. 560.

It must be noted that the husband's mother was, so to speak, a stranger in the family, one to whom the wife owed no duty in her capacity as such.—Per Neil, C. J., in Gilbert against Ashby, 133, Tenn. 370.

Where new manager of company, to protect memory of deceased manager, who had been kiting notes, used proceeds of sale of sample goods to extinguish notes, which were company liabilities, he could not be personally charged by company because his bookkeeping or want of bookkeeping left him open to suspicion.—Holland Furniture Co. against Knooihuizen, Mich., 163 N. W. 884.

A scheme to increase trade by furnishing customers purchasing at regular rates votes proportionate to the amount of purchase, to be cast for persons competing for a prize, is held not a lottery in the Oregon case of National Sa.'s Co. against Manciet, L. R. A. 1917D, 485.

WHERE SOCIALISM FAILED DISMALLY

(Continued from Page 1.)

of pettiness bitterly fought out, except now and then when there was unconscious humor in the fantastic proposals made for the Government of Schenectady.

There were splits and factions which increased in sharpness as the time approached for making the nominations for the next Mayoralty campaign. There was talk of men "who could give the Mayor a hard fight for nomination"; then there were whispers of a compromise having been reached, of "agreements having been made for influence to be thrown in exchange for a job" in case of success. In short, the political reporters for the local newspapers could detect no altruistic purity of atmosphere in the Socialist camp—it had the same taint of "deal" as did the atmosphere in the camps of the old-line parties.

The factions in the Socialist Party disappeared; Lunn was nominated. The Republicans and Democrats put up a fusion candidate. And Lunn was defeated.

The Socialists, once out of office, found almost as much to quarrel over as they did when they were the party in power. There was a big-little row between former City Treasurer Andres and former City Controller Meyers over a decision the former had made while in office in a petty matter of tax fees. An investigating committee had been appointed by the "local," had reported, and the fight was on, fists shaken and the lie passed.

Then there was a fine squabble over the move of the Noonan-Bakeman forces to get the State Committee of the party to take cognizance of the internal trouble in the Schenectady "local" and revoke its charter. In fighting this move, Lunn shouted:

"Peace! Peace! There is no peace! It is said the State Committee is coming here to harmonize things. It can't. We've got two views. We cannot harmonize them."

Then, for a brief while, the Noonan faction got in control. Immediately it tried to apply gag rule. The Mayor's office was asked by the Socialist's Campaign Committee, headed by Noonan, not to issue any permit to any individual Socialist or Socialist organization unless the same had first been approved by the Campaign Committee. Lunn immediately got wind of this, and called up the Mayor, urging him to adhere to the rule of free speech and grant any and all factions of the Socialist Party speaking privileges.

The quarrels within the "local" reached such an acute stage that, at a meeting held a little more than a week before the nominating convention for the Mayoralty of 1915, State Committeeman Lee said:

"If any man or group of men in the 'local' think they can run on an independent ticket and get away with it, they have another guess coming. The whole power of the party in the State organization will be thrown into Schenectady to defeat such a move and such a candidate. The Socialists of Schenectady must learn to submit to the interests of the majority."

Lunn immediately resigned as Organizer (equivalent to President) of the "local," and the same night sent to the newspapers the announcement that he would run as an independent candidate for Mayor.

The State Committee's bluff at intimidation was successfully called. When the convention was called, Lunn and his entire slate were nominated. The old parties felt strong enough to run independent candidates. The result was that Lunn was elected by a plurality of 1,023. Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, the world-famous electrician of the General Electric Company, was elected on the Socialist ticket President of the Common Council. The rest of the ticket was defeated.

Immediately after Lunn entered upon his second term as Mayor of Schenectady he had his final and decisive row with the "local." It insisted that, under the Socialist constitution, the Mayor had to submit his list of appointees to noncompetitive offices to the "local" for its approval. The Mayor refused. The "local" complained to the State Executive. The latter ordered Schenectady's Mayor to come to New York City for a hearing. The Mayor obeyed. Two members of the "local" appeared to state the case against him.

In the report of the committee the Mayor was admonished for his disregard of the Socialist constitution, and asked to withdraw one of his appointees.

Lunn answered: "It is useless to go further in this matter. I must absolutely refuse to comply with your request." He also expressed the opinion that had he more offices to dispense among the members of the "local" there "would have been less in the way of disappointment for certain members and the bitterness of this controversy avoided."

The committee made a lengthy reply in which it said: "According to Mayor Lunn, when a Socialist Party indorses his appointments, it is actuated by pure motives and carries out the slogan 'to the victor belongs the spoils.'"

Needless to say, there were lengthy answers and counteranswers. It all ended by Lunn being expelled from the "local." To make assurance doubly sure, the entire "local" was expelled from the party, and then a new local was formed immediately with no Comrade Lunn within the breastworks.

A number of comrades followed the Mayor. Among these was Dr. Steinmetz, who labeled the "local" a self-constituted irresponsible body of less than 200, usually less than 100 men.

In the 1916 campaign Lunn accepted a nomination for Congress from the Democrats, (just five years before he said they are the ones who "skin you down,") and was elected. But he didn't give up his job as Mayor. He doesn't want to let Comrade Steinmetz get it. It hasn't appeared just what is the trouble between Lunn and Steinmetz. The latter, however, is back in high favor with the "local." And the Rev. George R. Lunn is Socialist Mayor, Democratic Congressman, and retail coal dealer at regular market rates.

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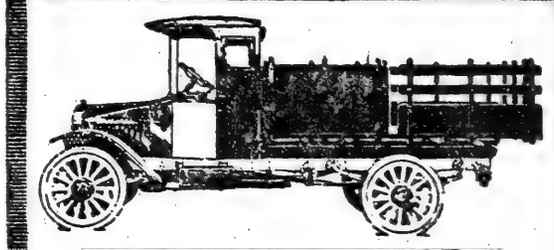

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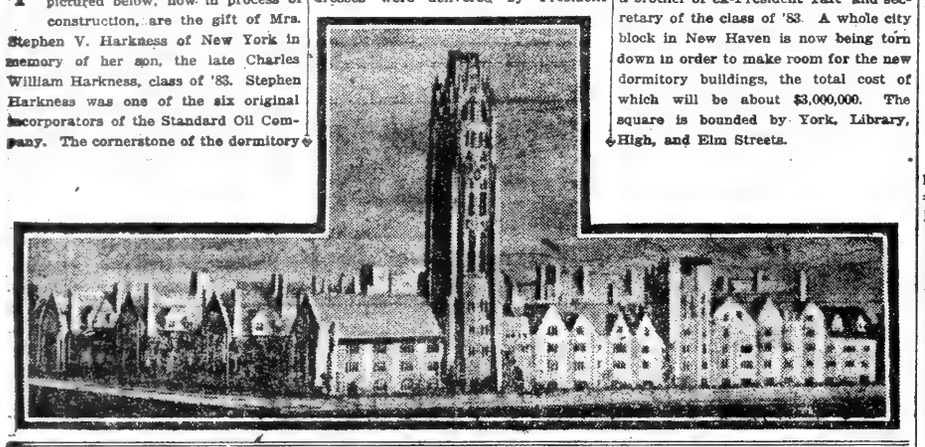
THE new group of Yale dormitories pictured below, now in process of construction, are the gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York in memory of her son, the late Charles William Harkness, class of '83. Stephen Harkness was one of the six original incorporators of the Standard Oil Company. The cornerstone of the dormitory group was laid last month, and addresses were delivered by President Arthur T. Hadley and Horace D. Taft, a brother of ex-President Taft and secretary of the class of '83. A whole city block in New Haven is now being torn down in order to make room for the new dormitory buildings, the total cost of which will be about $3,000,000. The square is bounded by York, Library, High, and Elm Streets.



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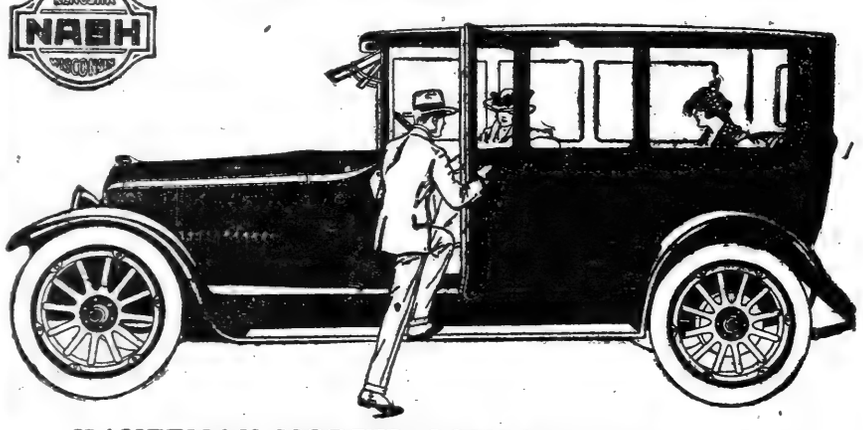

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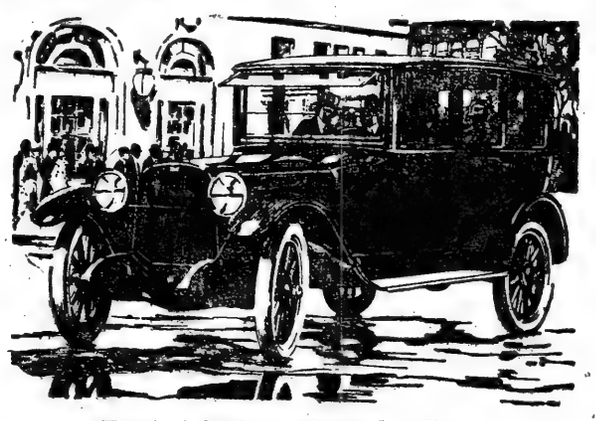

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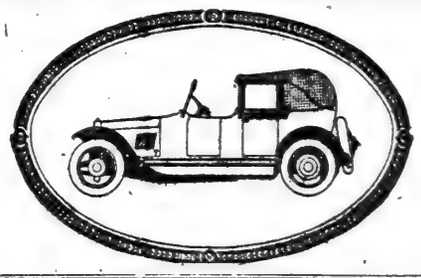

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

URGES ELECTRICITY AS COAL CONSERVER

National City Bank Says Fuel's Efficiency Is Thereby Doubled.

CITES CASE OF ST. PAUL

Railway Saves 11.3% of Total Power Used by Generating Current on Down Grades.

The National City Bank has recently, in its monthly bulletin, been paying much attention to the important subject of saving coal through the use of more efficient and economical power plants. Not long ago it presented a careful analysis of the coal consumption and average operating efficiency of the steam engines of the United States, showing that, on a conservative estimate, 15,000,000 tons of coal could be saved every year if every steam engine in the country were as efficient as the more modern and better-designed power plants.

In its current bulletin the subject is taken up again with reference to the electrification of the railways, which are naturally among the largest coal consumers. The locomotive has long been notorious as a wasteful power producer, although great strides forward have been made in its design and construction in recent years. The Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania recently stated that within five years the coal efficiency of the locomotives of that great system had been practically doubled, at an increase of about 30 per cent. in capital cost.

One of the hugest and most successful experiments in increasing the fuel efficiency of railroad engines by electrification has been that of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, which in 1916 completely electrified its Rocky Mountain Division, and is now installing electric equipment on its Cascades Division. The City Bank bulletin publishes a statement by Vice President Goodnow of this railroad regarding the results of electrification on the Rocky Mountain Division, and in passing quotes the superintendent of the division as declaring that to handle the traffic in October, November, and December of 1916 without electricity, it would have been necessary to double-track the road.

One of the most remarkable features of electrification in the mountain roads is the manner in which the force of gravity is utilized on the down grades, to generate power. This, of course, in reality only represents the redemption of power expended in hauling trains up to the top of the grades, returned by simply transforming the motors which haul the trains up, into dynamos on the way down. The weight of the train itself generates current which goes back into the line, and the amount of power thus saved, during the three months reviewed, was as much as 11.3 per cent. of the total power used. In the old days all this power, representing thousands of tons of coal, was used up solely in wearing out brakeshoes. Yet Mr. Goodnow considers this saving of power itself of less importance than the ease and safety which the system contributes to handling trains on the down grades, and the decreased wear and tear on the equipment, because the dynamos, while generating power, act as powerful brakes.

"Although the figures," says Mr. Goodnow, "show up favorably for electrical operations, they can by no means be considered as final, inasmuch as the comparative figures on steam operation represent the results of many years of effort and experience, while the figures for electricity are based on the use of apparatus and a system which is entirely new in many respects, and at the time the figures were prepared, on an operating experience of less than a year."

The bank also presents a statement from the Norfolk & Western, which has been operating for over a year with electric power over twenty-nine miles of heavy grades upon its Pocahontas Division over the Alleghenies.

"The estimate of increased capacity to be obtained from this equipment have been fully met," this road found, "and an unusually heavy tonnage has already been handled without congestion. The movement of the heavy tonnage trains by electricity has been effected with the same ease and safety and it has been found that the heavy trains can be smoothly controlled by one head engine on the 2.5 per cent. down grade by electric braking alone."

One-fourth of the coal mined is consumed by the railways, and the movement of this alone forms a considerable part of the traffic demands upon them. The bank calls attention, however, to the fact that nearly 50,000,000 of unused horse power in the streams is locked up under Federal jurisdiction.

"The running waters, which will flow forever, are closely guarded, in the name of conservation, while the coal supplies are depleted. But even where coal is used to generate electricity in large stationary units, one pound of coal will produce as much power as two pounds burned under a locomotive boiler."

Russian Law Regulating Rents.

The Russian Temporary Government has issued a law regulating rents and establishing the following principles:

The normal rent is considered to be that rent which was paid before Aug. 1, 1914. To this may be added:

1. Fifteen per cent. in houses that were rented before 1912 and 25 per cent. in houses rented later than 1912.

2. The increase in the cost of house service, (yardmen, doormen, and janitors,) as well as the increased cost of carrying out ashes, garbage, cleaning cesspools, and removing snow. The landlord may also be reimbursed in special cases for painting, papering, and alterations.

3. The increased cost of fuel, whether the same is furnished in kind or whether steam heating is used.

Severer restrictions are placed on the landlord's right of eviction, which is practically impossible if rent is paid and order is preserved. The municipal government is invited to establish special rent courts to arbitrate and decide disputed questions as to rents, fuel, prices, &c. These courts must be invoked under penalty before access is had to justices of the peace, to whom appeal may be taken by either side. Special rent inspectors may also be appointed by the city Government.

This law does not apply to hotels nor lodging houses of more than ten rooms. Forces for these houses may be established by the city Government. No contracts may be made by private agreement establishing rents other than those provided for by the methods established by this law.—Vice Consul Felix Cole, Petrograd, Sept. 7.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 3.—Charters filed:

Wilson Fisheries Co., $2,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, C. Megner of Wilmington.

Stratford Chemical Works, $250,000; Z. Burns, S. Weitzenbluen, New York; W. A. Keener, Newark, N. J.

Sexton Tractor Corp., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, Clement Megner of Wilmington.

Marion Mfg. Co., motors and machines, $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, C. Megner of Wilmington.

Increase in capital stock of Dover Mills, Inc., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

REPUTABLE OFFERS.

The Business Opportunities offered in The New York Times have stood the test of scrutiny and may be considered by investors.

TEAM WORK NEEDED TO COLLECT TAXES

Edwards Urges Co-operation So Government Will Obtain Full War Revenue Returns.

EXPLAINS INCOME FEATURES

House Canvass Will Be Made to Check Up on Delinquents Failing to Comply with the Law.

William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second, or Wall Street, District, who is endeavoring to make taxpayers familiar with the intricate provisions and requirements of the general revenue law, yesterday gave out a statement explaining and interpreting the income tax features of the act. The income tax becomes payable shortly after the close of the year, and the Collector said no time should be lost by the public in familiarizing itself with the law's requirements, especially as so many thousands of citizens will, for the first time, become liable for the tax.

The Collector, in giving out his statement, called attention to the fact that material changes were made in the income tax provision at the recent revision, and reiterated his belief that "team work" in the spirit of the Liberty Loan campaign was absolutely essential between the public and the revenue officers if the Government was to get thee full returns contemplated by the framers of the revenue measure.

Collector Edwards has received many inquiries from city and State employes as to whether salaries received from the city or State are subject to the tax under the provisions of the Federal Income Tax law. Inquirers are being informed that income received from these sources is not taxable, and need not be included in the return, but should other income be received by this class of employes which is subject to the tax up to or in excess of the exemption by law, returns will be required.

The condensed list of suggestions on income tax prepared by Collector Edwards was as follows:

Returns required to be filed by single persons and heads of families having a net income of $1,000 or over.

Returns required to be filed by married persons living together having a net income of $2,000 or over, and will not be obliged to file returns if the net income is less than $2,000.

Returns to be made for the period Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.

Returns to be filed on or before March 1, 1918, for the tax year of 1917.

Payment of income taxes due on or before June 15, 1918, for the year 1917.

Income tax certificates required to be attached to coupons for information purposes.

Withholding agents are required to refund amount of tax withheld during 1917 with exception of tax withheld on income paid to nonresident aliens and tax withheld on interest on bonds containing tax-free clause.

Exemption allowed under Title I, war income, follows: Exemption $1,000 for single persons, exemption $2,000 for married persons living together or head of family, and $200 for each child under 18 years of age.

Exemption allowed under Title 12, income tax amendments: Exemption $3,000 for single persons, exemption $4,000 for married persons living together or head of family, and $200 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.

Credit allowed individual members of a partnership for proportionate share of profits derived from dividends.

Partnerships required to make fiscal year for filing returns the same as a corporation.

License required by those making collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends. Penalty not exceeding $5,000 for failure to comply.

Corporations required to pay 2% tax on net income under Title XII.

Corporations required to pay an additional 4% tax on net income under Title I., War Income Tax.

Income and excess profits taxes are not a proper deduction under the provisions of the income tax law, but in assessing income tax the excess profits tax shall be a credit against net income.

Brokers required to make returns, when required by Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing names of customers transacting business, with details as to profits, losses, &c.

All those making payments to others of $800 or more will be required to make returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under regulations prescribed by him.

Income received from Governments on investments in stocks and bonds in the United States is not taxable.

Premiums paid by a company on life insurance of an employe are not deductible.

Non-resident aliens are not entitled to the benefit of exemptions under the law, but will receive the benefit of deductions only upon the filing of a complete accurate return.

Dividends paid from earnings acquired subsequent to March 1, 1913, are taxable at the rates prescribed for the year in which earned by the corporation.

Stock dividends are considered income to the amount of surplus, undivided profits, and earnings so distributed.

Contributions made or gifts within the year for religious or charitable purposes may be claimed off as a deduction up to an amount in excess of 15% of the taxpayer's taxable net income.

After the returns have been filed, duly verified, and the assessments made, a checking system will be introduced in order that a house-to-house canvass may be made of delinquents failing to comply with the law. The Collector called attention to the heavy penalties provided for failure to file returns within the time set by law, these being a 50 or 100 per cent. additional tax, and in addition a specific penalty of from $20 to $1,000 for individuals, and not exceeding $10,000 for corporations.

In conclusion Collector Edwards said: "It should be borne in mind that the Collectors' offices are overtaxed with work, and the public should be as brief as possible in stating their questions. Complaints have been received regarding names being misspelled on assessment notices. This trouble can be obviated by having the names typewritten on the returns, which will insure proper delivery and avoid mistakes being made."

Staten Island Roadhouse Sold.

Charles A. Tecklenberg owner of the Tecklenberg Tavern at Stone and Pearl Streets, Manhattan, has purchased from Mrs. Rose Kruger and the Eva Bechtel estate the roadhouse property at the southwest corner of Amboy Road and Clarke Avenue, Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, comprising about five acres, with a hotel and pavilion. It has nearly 2,100 feet of road frontage. J. Sterling Drake was the broker in the sale. Mr. Tecklenberg will open the hotel next Spring after altering and enlarging it.

Importing Canadian Potatoes.

The movement of the 1917 crop of potatoes from Prince Edward Island, Canada, to this country began in late September, according to Consul W. A. Pierce, who is at Charlottstown, and has increased steadily in volume. Up to late October more than 135,000 bushels had been shipped, mostly to New England points. As blue potatoes are not in demand in the American market, only white and red ones are being exported from the island. The quality of the crop is said by Mr. Pierce to be exceptionally fine, and prices in the local markets have gone up about 100 per cent. because

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$931,971	$61,488,691
Ord. internal revenue	5,191,176	191,598,542
Income tax	242,862	25,984,215
Miscellaneous	345,601	50,954,871
Total receipts	$6,711,611	$330,021,321
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	20,953,228	984,439,215
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	7,805,814	98,398,957

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Nervous, General List Closing 1 Point Higher to 29 Points Lower.

Professional trading continued to rule yesterday on a small and nervous cotton market. Toward the close of the session there was a flurry of selling apparently largely due to the withdrawal of some of the Wall Street element, who have recently been consoling themselves for the woeful state of the stock market by dabbling in a product which has not forgotten to go up occasionally as well as down, and who found heart to return to more familiar fields with the betterment of conditions on the big board. January continued to lead the market in activity, and also displayed more firmness than the other months. The market closed steady, from 1 point higher to 29 points lower.

The opening was 5 points higher to 6 points lower, and the active months sold about 8 to 18 points net higher during the early trading. Trade interests were buyers of near deliveries, and there was considerable covering, but the advance ran into increased Wall Street and Southern offerings. There was talk of a slightly easier tone in Eastern bait spot markets late yesterday, which may have helped to unsettle the market, although nothing developed in that connection. December broke from 27.58 to 27.20, with the general list showing net losses of about 10 to 24 points in the late trading. The close was a few points up from the lowest on covering.

There was some confusion over export prospects arising from Liverpool cables to the effect that the British Government had allotted 25,000 tons of ocean space to the cotton trade for November shipment from American ports to Great Britain. There was a wire from Galveston, which said that information reaching there indicated that this 25,000 tons would be all the shipping space available for the month for shipment to Liverpool, and a somewhat similar view may have been taken in some local circles. Others thought that this amount of tonnage would be given to cotton in addition to tonnage secured through other channels, this view being more consistent with Manchester requirements. The amount of cotton forwarded from Liverpool to Manchester last week was 62,000 bales, and room for 100,000 bales for the month would seem to be absolutely inadequate.

There were rumors that returns to the National Ginners' Association indicated a ginning of 1,700,000 bales prior to Nov. 1, against 8,625,000 bales last year, which would mean a ginning of about 1,704,000 bales for the last period, against 1,320,000 bales last year. The percentage of the crop ginned prior to Oct. 18 last year, was the heaviest on record, and the falling off in returns came correspondingly early in the season. Popular estimates of the crop are not allowed for anything like the same percentage ginned this year to Oct. 18 as last season, and the indicated larger ginning between Oct. 18 and Nov. 1 did not create much fresh sentiment.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
Nov.	....	....	....	28.38@	28.50
Dec.	27.50	27.58	27.20	27.26@27.29	27.41
Jan.	26.37	26.69	26.48	26.39@26.61	26.58
Feb.	26.45	26.56	26.45	26.26@	26.41
March	26.25	26.34	25.99	26.07@26.11	26.26
April	....	....	....	25.96@	26.15
May	26.10	26.22	25.81	25.85@25.92	26.08
June	....	....	....	25.74@	25.93
July	25.94	26.06	25.80	25.89@25.71	25.98
August	....	....	....	25.38@	25.68

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 5 points higher at 28.80; sales nil.

Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 27.15c; New Orleans, 27.56c; Savannah, 27%c; Augusta, 27.38c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27c.

The following table, taken from The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade to yesterday morning:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	224,873	251,954	325,901
Since Aug. 1	2,053,161	1,793,288	2,869,681
Port stocks	2,500,000	2,459,469	3,053,534
Interior shipm'ts	244,482	239,361	374,226
Since Aug. 1	2,456,117	2,110,309	3,662,747
Interior shipm'ts	878,591	774,783	1,158,599
Interior stocks	878,891	774,783	1,158,589
Amount brought into sight	449,292	464,866	505,809
Since Aug. 1	3,978,676	3,529,384	5,183,575
North'n spinners' takings	82,489	47,977	128,419
Since Aug. 1	460,578	378,105	745,927
Southern consumption	30,000	32,000	70,000
Since Aug. 1	1,173,000	1,063,000	1,060,000
Exports to Great Britain	45,749	63,058	83,122
Since Aug. 1	893,285	847,506	999,467
Exports to France	18,336	.....	27,781
Since Aug. 1	217,130	200,802	273,406
Exports to Continent	13,280	27,583	66,444
Since Aug. 1	281,277	1,368,709	585,795
Total week's exports	72,323	90,651	177,350
Total exports since Aug. 1	1,391,670	1,820,077	1,768,750
World's visible supply	3,691,796	3,499,927	4,147,724
Of which, U. S.	2,682,796	2,440,927	2,938,724
Liverpool stocks	342,000	359,000	611,000
Continental st'ks	226,000	192,000	381,000
New York st'ks	88,634	98,557	109,026
N. Orleans st'ks	206,957	173,682	350,994
On shipboard wait-clearance	108,049	85,867	218,678

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 3.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen	87½	92½	..
Arkwright Mills	120	..	..
Border City Mills	..	102½	100
Bourne Mills	..	117½	..
Chace Mills	122½	..	..
Charlton Mills	125	..	..
Davol Mills	103½	107	..
Davis Mills	..	112½	111
Flint Mills	102½	..	..
Granite Mills	..	100	100
Hargraves Mills	..	72½	..
King Philip Mills	160	170	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	96	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	..	112½	..
Mechanics' Mills	101	105	102
Narragansett Mills	107	110	..
Pilgrim, com.	..	101	..
Pilgrim pf.	..	101	..
Parker Mills	..	72½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	90	95	..
Richard Borden Mills	..	180	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	..	250	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	68	68
Shove Mills	80	100	105
Stafford Mills	..	101	..
Stevens Mfg. Co	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	142½	..
Union Cotton Mills	..	217	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	92¼	..
Westamoe Mills	100	105	..

Modify Perfumery Embargo.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received information from Ernest Hall, the official representative in New York of the Department of Trades and Customs of Australia, that the Australian import prohibitions on perfumery and perfumed spirits, including bay rum, have been modified. Perfumery may be imported during 1917-1918 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of the imports of 1916-1917. Quantity, rather than value, is the basis for allowance of perfumed spirits and bay rum. These goods will be permitted during 1917-1918 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the quantity imported during the preceding year.

ZONING RESOLUTION.

Circular Addressed to Property Owners Being Distributed.

The aid of citizens of New York City in the enforcement of the zoning resolution is requested by Fire Commissioner Adamson in a circular to be distributed to several thousand home owners and business men throughout the five boroughs.

This circular is designed to make the zoning resolution more widely understood and appeals to citizens to report violations to the Fire Commissioner. Only by the most widespread citizen co-operation, Mr. Adamson believes, can the zoning resolution be made to accomplish its object.

The circular will be sent to local taxpayers' organizations, civic clubs, neighborhood associations, and other bodies interested in civic betterment for distribution to members and property owners. It reads as follows:

The zoning resolution recently adopted by the Board of Estimate divides the city into residential and business districts. From the residential districts all kinds of business and manufacturing establishments are excluded. From the business districts all heavy manufacturing establishments as well as all kinds of nuisances are excluded. The law, however, affects only new uses to which buildings may be put. It does not interfere with use existing in any building prior to July 25, 1916.

For their own protection, therefore, citizens should report all changes of occupancy in restricted districts that are of a hurtful character to the Fire Commissioner, who is charged with the enforcement of the zoning resolution in so far as it affects existing buildings. Although inspectors of the Fire Department report violations of the occupancy provisions of the resolution, citizens can do much to obtain a more effective administration of the law by entering complaints against the introduction of any new trade or business hurtful to the quiet and comfort of their neighborhood. This is especially true of residential districts. Any apartment or dwelling in such districts changed into a shop or store should be immediately reported to the Fire Department. When not reported at once it becomes increasingly difficult for the department to obtain proof that the building was not so used as of the date when the law was passed, in which case it has no authority to act.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	105¾
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101	..
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101	..
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	101	..
4½s May, 1957	101⅛	101	..
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April, 1960	96¾	96¾	96¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95	96½	95½
4½s Mar., 1964	95¾	96½	95½
4½s Mar., 1962	95¾	96½	95½
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96½	95½
4s May, 1959	92¼	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1958	92¼	93½	92½
4s May, 1957	92¼	..	92½
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1936	94	94	..
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	90¾	..	99½

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	81	82½	81½
3½s May, 1954	81	82½	81½
3½s Nov., 1955	80½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1932	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1932-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1931-1933	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1933	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1933-1935	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1933	4.60	4.20	4.50
4s 1936-1933	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1923	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
20	Am. Light & Traction	205	205	205	206
50	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38½	38¾	38¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	18	19
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	42	44
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	101
Am. Power & Light	50	52
Am. Power & Light pf.	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	30	33
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	13
Pacific Gas & Elec.	38	38¾
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	33
Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	95
Cities Service	205	206
Cities Service pf.	77	77½
Colorado Power	91	92
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	38	41
Commwealth P. & L. pf.	69	71
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	80	82
Duluth Edison	73	75
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	85	90
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	90	94
Electric P. & S. pf.	92	95
Electric Properties	22	25
Empire Gas & Elec. pf.	54	60
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42
Galveston-Hous. pf.	85	90
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	310
Gas & Elec. Securities pf.	94	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	93	100
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	98	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	5	9½
Miss. River Power pf.	34	36
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	69	72
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	59
Northern States Power	65	70
Northern States P. pf.	89	91
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
Ozark Power & Water	43	45
Pacific Gas & Elec.	38	38¾
Pine Bluff Co. pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	75½
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	17
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	74½	76½
Railway & Lt. & Sec. pf.	87	92
Republic Ry. & Light	25	26
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	81	85
Southern Cal. Edison	84	85
South. Cal. Edison pf.	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	7½
Standard Gas & El. pf.	27	29
Tampa Electric	..	108
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	5
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. pf.	18	20
Texas Power & Lt.	87	90
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	87	90
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
United Gas Improvement	80	80½
United Light & Ry.	62	63
United Lt. & Ry. pf.	86	92
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	87½	89
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. Pow. pf.	90	100
Western Power	11	13
Western Power pf.	47	48
Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	95	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange opened with a better feeling and general advances. The good feeling was dissipated in the last hour by the extreme weakness in some of the rails. In the final hour the market first wavered and then turned decidedly weak.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	57¾	57½	57⅞
20	Am. C. & F. pf	82¾	82¼	82¾
10	Am. H. & L. pf	56	56	56
150	Am. Loco	52½	51	51
150	Am. Sm. & R.	77¾	76¾	76¾
60	Am. Woolen	42	42	42
980	Ana. Copper	57⅛	56⅞	56
479	Bald. Loco	56⅜	53⅝	54
6	Balt. & Ohio	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
840	Beth. St'l B	77¾	77¾	78¼
10	Cal. Pet'm	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
180	Can. Pacific	136¼	134½	134½
120	Cent. Leath.	67½	66	66½
440	Ches. & Ohio	46¾	46¼	46¾
760	C. M. & St. P	44¾	43¾	44
20	Chile Copper	13¾	13¼	13¾
100	Chino Copper	40	39¼	39½
10	Col. F. & I	33¼	33¼	33½
70	Corn Prod	27½	27	27
550	Crucible St'l	85¾	85	85½
100	Cuba Cane S	27⅝	27¼	27½
10	Del. & Hud	98¾	98¾	98⅝
270	Dist. Sec	37¼	35¾	35¾
470	Erie	16	15¾	15¾
10	Do 1st pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
680	Gen. Motors	85½	84	86
110	Gt. N. Ore	25¾	25	25
370	Int. Mer. M	28½	24¾	27¾
3,150	Do pf	102½	99¾	99⅝
70	Int. Nickel	28	25	26
10	Inthoro Com	67¼	67¼	67¼
10	Kan. City S	14¼	14¼	14¼
440	Ken. Copper	30¼	29¼	29¼
1,200	Lehigh Val	54¾	53¾	53¾
130	Mex. Pet'm	90	78½	78½
50	Miami Cop	28	27¾	27¾
250	Midvale St'l	43¼	42¾	42½
530	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Nat. Enam. & S.	36¼	36¼	36¼
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26¼	26¼	26¼
10	North. Pac	83¾	83¾	83¾
40	Ohio C. Gas	36	36	36
30	Ray Copper	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
490	Reading	68½	65¾	66
40	Rep. I. & S	72¾	72¾	72¾
110	South. Pac	83¼	82¼	82¼
170	South. Ry	23¾	23	23
30	Tenn. Copper	13¾	12¾	12¾
360	Union Pac	115½	113¾	113¾
50	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54
14,730	U. S. Steel	97¼	95¾	95¾
1,110	Utah Copper	76½	75	75¼
10	Western Md	15¾	15¼	15¼
10	Western Un	97½	97½	97½
270	Willys-Over	19¼	18¾	19

BONDS.

$3,500	Liberty 3½s	99.76	99.76	99.76
2,200	Do 4s	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

3,400	Acme C. H.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	Ariz. Com.	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	†Atlanta	10	10	10
3,500	B. L. C. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	†Bos. & Mon.	52	50	51
1,500	†Brad. C. M.	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	†Brant M.	58	56	57
1,500	Butte Co. v. t. ctfs.	6⅞	6½	6⅝
500	Butte Del't.	8	8	8
600	†Butte-B. C. (a pros.)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,500	†Caledonia	53	52	53
15,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
300	Can. Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Cashboy	4½	4	4
1,000	Cerro de M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Coco R. Mo.	5½	5	5
1,500	Con. Ariz. S.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Con. Cop. M.	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	†Con.-Home	16	16	16
10,000	†Emma Con.	..	..	3
500	†Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,500	†Gila Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
2,500	†Gold'n Con	42	40	41
100	†G. Verde E. Copper Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	†Green M. M	1⅛	⅞	1
875	Hecla Min'g.	4⅞	4¼	4⅛
10,300	†Ja. Cons. (a pros)	1	1	1
9,800	†Jer.-P. Con.	1¾	1½	1½
1,000	†Jim Butler	78	78	78
3,500	†Jos.-K., (a pros)	..	..	⅞
1,200	†Josvig-K., (a pros)	..	..	⅞
1,200	†Jumbo Ext.	19	18	18
1,800	†Kirk. F. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
1,000	Louisi'a Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	†Magma Cf.	14	14	14
1,500	Magma Cop.	37½	35½	36
1,500	†Mag. M. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	†Marsh Mg.	8	8	8
750	†Mog. M. Co.	50	45	50
2,000	†Monster Cf.	..	..	1
2,500	†Mother L.	20	20	20
21,000	†Nat. Lead.	9	8	8
5,000	†N. Z. & L.	32	30	31
600	Nip. M. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾
7,000	†Nixon Nev.	73	68	71
4,000	†Nov. M. Co.	41	40	41
1,000	†Ray W. Cop.	½

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for investment or carried on conservative margin.
Special Letter on comparison of Stock Market of 1917 with Panic Year of 1907, illustrated with appropriate charts.
COPY T-1 ON REQUEST.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway, New York

$5,000 POLICY COSTS $75.10
PENN MUTUAL LIFE
Age 40; dividends reduce this cost after 1st year; organized 1847; assets 175 millions. Write for specimen policy at you. age. Joseph A. Eckenrode, Gen'l Agt., 81 Pulton St., Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Irregular After Early Gain — Excess Reserve Is Doubled.

A dip in prices shortly before the close yesterday extinguished much of the gains made earlier in the session and left most securities off for the day, some of them down from 3 to 5 points. There was only a moderate amount of activity and no new influences were at work. The traders had in mind the approach of the holiday on Tuesday and were rather inclined to reduce rather than add to their commitments. A few of the specialties underwent rather surprisingly large losses. Maxwell Motors on moderate dealings fell to 19⅝, off 8⅛ points. St. Paul preferred declined 4, Crucible preferred 4½, Fisher Body preferred 5, and American Ice 5. The railroads were unpopular, particularly St. Paul, which went to a new low record once more by selling down to 42, off 2¼. Reading declined 1⅛, and Union Pacific 1 point. These losses on the eve of the session of the Interstate Commerce Commission called to consider the carriers' necessities proved disconcerting to the optimistic traders who have made up their mind that the commission will allow a substantial measure of relief without going very deeply into the matter of statistics.

The Stock Exchange authorities have as yet taken no action to check short selling other than to announce their decision to get a daily report on such business, and the helpful effect of that announcement proved rather shortlived. It is generally believed that if the authorities eliminate all selling which they consider inimical to the best interests of the Exchange they will not materially reduce the volume of offerings. It is a liquidating market and must run its full course before declines will give way to gains. Holders are still selling stocks which they bought at much higher levels, either because they do not like the outlook for their companies, or because they need the proceeds in order to buy Liberty bonds and pay taxes.

The bank statement yesterday showed an increase of $55,376,000 in the excess reserve, doubling the excess reported a week ago. There was an increase of $188,000,000 in loans with a net increase of $56,695,000 in deposits. The Liberty Loan 4s continue to maintain their advantage over the early issue by selling at par against a figure of 99.72, made in the 3½s yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5⅜	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5⅜@5¾	Ninety days	5⅜@6
Four months	5¼@5⅜	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5¼@5⅜	Five months	5⅜@6
Six months	5¼@5⅜	Six months	5⅜@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	— .00⅛
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.37½	13.37½	13.37½	+ .02½
Cables	13.62½	13.62½	13.62½	+ .02½

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	$4.75¼	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.75¾	5.74⅜
China—	14½	14⅜
Hongkong	29½	29¾
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	103.00	103.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	44.50	45.00
32.44 India—	16½	16⅝
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.96½	7.95½
49.84 Japan—	99	100
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—	55	55¾
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.35	13.60
26.79 Scandinavia—	78⅝	79½
Stockholm	44.25	44.50
Copenhagen	35.75	36.25
Christiania	35.75	36.25
19.295 Spain	23.60	23.70
South America—	6	6¼
42.42 Rio	25.25	25.35
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.03	45.13
5.1826 Switzerland	4.46	4.44

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅛	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $774,802,045; balance, $51,214,000; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,638,317; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,910,410.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $5.75 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44⅞d, off ⅛d; in New York, 88⅜c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 6½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.65	5.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.55	5.25
Canadian North	1918-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & North	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.30	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.60	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Louisville & N.	1917-'23	5	5.40	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.40	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'25	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.20	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.40
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	5.35	4.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.35	4.95
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard A. Line	1917-'28	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Linseed Co.	Oct. 23	....	Nov. 13
Am. Malting Co.	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 8
At. C. L. R.R. Co.	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
B. & O. R. R. Co.	Oct. 20	Oct 23	Nov. 19
B. U. Gas Co.	Oct. 27	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
B., R. & P. Ry.	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Nov. 19
C., B. & Q. R.R.	Oct. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 7
Col. & S. Ry. Co.	Oct. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Cons. Int.-Calla-han. Min. Co.	Jan. 15	....	Feb. 4
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 16
Marshall Beach Co.	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
Mergenthaler Lino-type Co.	Nov. 10	....	Nov. 21
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	....	Apr. 9
N.Y. Rys. Co., adj. mtg. 5% inc. b'ds.	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
Owens B.-M. Co.	Nov. 12	....	Nov. 22
Pittsburgh & West Va. Ry. Co.	Nov. 5	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 13
Pitts. Steel Co.	....	....	Oct. 30
Pullman Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
Seab. A. L. Ry.	Nov. 3	....	Nov. 14
So. Porto R. Sug.	Oct. 19	....	Nov. 8
Texas Co.	Oct. 25	Aft. M'g.	Nov. 13
Third Av. Ry. Co.	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
De Adj. Mtg. Income Bonds	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
United Fruit Co.	Nov. 21	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
Un. Paperb'd Co.	Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Va. Ry. & P. Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	346,235	495,980	450,161
Year to date	159,753,172	173,127,877	146,855,535

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	9¼	100	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	...
20	22⅞	200	Advance Rumely pf	21	21	20½	20½	—1
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	51	51	51	51	— ½
3⅛	3⅜	100	Alaska Juneau	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18	18½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
70	76	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71	71	71	71	..
36¾	37¼	200	Am. Can	38	38	36¾	37	+ ¼
94	99	100	Am. Can pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅞
61	61⅞	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62½	62	62	+ ¼
107	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
11½	12½	500	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ¼
53	53⅞	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	56¼	56¼	52¾	53¾	—2¼
9	10	300	Am. Ice	10	10	9¾	9½	—1
52⅜	53¼	800	Am. International	53	54¼	52¾	53	—1½
23⅜	24	2,100	Am. Linseed	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
59½	60	1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	58¾	60	58¾	58¾	+ ½
50½	51½	1,800	Am. Locomotive	51½	52½	50½	50¾	— ¾
95	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
12	12¾	100	Am. Malting	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
58¼	58⅞	100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
76	76⅞	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77	77¾	76	76	— ⅛
101½	102½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102¾	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	800	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
97	99½	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	99⅞	99⅞	98	99⅜	+ ⅝
54	55	200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	55	55½	55	55¼	+ ⅝
112¼	112¾	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	41¼	700	Am. Woolen	42	42	40½	40½	— ⅜
91	93½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	92¼	93	92¼	93	+ ½
21¼	21½	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
12½	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
56	56¼	4,900	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	57½	55⅞	56⅝	+ ⅞
86¾	87	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	87¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅜
88	89	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	88¼	88½	88½	88½	..
99	100	100	Atlantic Coast Line	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
95½	96	1,600	At., Gulf & West I.	96½	97½	95½	96	+ ⅛
54	54¼	5,800	Baldwin Loco.	54¼	55⅜	54	54¼	— ⅜
51⅛	51½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51½	51	51⅛	—1
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	..
79¾	80	300	Bethlehem Steel	79	79	79	79	+1½
78¼	78½	27,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	78½	79¾	77¾	78¾	— ⅛
96	97	400	Beth. Steel sub.r.f.p.	97¼	97¾	96½	96¾	— ⅜
49	50½	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	49¾	50	49⅝	50	+ ½
101½	102½	200	Burns Brothers	103	103	102¼	102½	..
38	38	100	California Packing	37	37	37	37	..
12	12⅝	100	California Petrol.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
62	64	600	California Pet. pf.	62½	63½	62	63½	+1½
134⅜	135	4,700	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	134¼	135	— ½
65¾	65⅞	2,900	Central Leather Co.	67	67¾	65⅞	66½	+ ½
31½	31⅝	100	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
59¾	60	1,400	Chandler Motor	63¼	63¼	59⅜	60	—3½
46	46¼	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	46⅝	46	46	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Chi. Great Western	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ¼
21	21⅜	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	20⅜	22	20⅜	22	+1¼
41¾	42⅜	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	44	44⅜	42	42	—2¼
78	80	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	83	83	79	79	—3
96	96½	100	Chi. & Northwest n.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅝
17⅜	17½	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19	19	17⅜	17¼	—1½
51	51⅞	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	53	53	52	52	—1
43	43½	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	44	44	43	43	—1¼
13¼	13½	1,300	Chile Copper	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
39	39½	2,900	Chino Copper	40¼	40¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
20	20½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	24	24	24	24	—2
33⅜	33⅝	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
20	20½	200	Col. & Southern	20	20	20	20	— ½
30⅜	30½	1,000	Columbia Gas & El.	30¼	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
86½	87	400	Consolidated Gas	88	88	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
26¾	27	2,700	Corn Products Ref.	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ¼
56	56⅜	4,400	Crucible Steel	56⅞	58¼	56	56¼	— ¾
84	86	100	Cruciible Steel pf.	85	85	85	85	—4½
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
78	79	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	78¾	78¾	78	78	—1
99¼	100	200	Deere & Co. pf.	99¼	99½	99½	99½	..
97	98	400	Del. & Hudson	98	99¼	98	98	+ ⅝
110	113	100	Del., Lack. & West.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
13¾	14½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅝	8,200	Distillers' Secur.	36⅞	37¼	35⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	1000	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
49	55	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	50	50	50	50	...
23	24	100	Elk Horn Coal	25	25	25	25	—2
15¾	15¾	1,700	Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	19½	500	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
12	20	100	Federal Min. & S.	12	12	12	12	—3
31	36½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	32	32	32	32	+2
70	73	100	Fisher Body pf.	73	73	73	73	—5
31	32	500	Gaston, W. & W.	31	32	31	31⅞	+1⅝
129½	132½	500	General Electric	129	129⅛	128½	128½	..
86	89¼	4,100	General Motors	88	88	86	86	—2⅞
74	75½	300	General Motors pf.	75	75	75	75	..
37	38	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
90	96	100	Goodrich pf.	90	90	89	90	— ⅛
93	95	800	Great Northern pf.	95	95	94	94¼	— ¼
25	25⅝	2,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
36	38	100	Greene-Cananea	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
85	90	200	Gulf States Steel	90	90	85	85	..
101½	102	100	Gulf States S.list pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
29½	29¾	1,000	Haskell & Barker	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
97	98	100	Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
41	41½	1,700	Inspiration Copper	41½	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
6	7	600	Interboro Consol.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
46	47	300	Interboro Con. pf.	47⅛	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
8	10	300	Int. Agricultural	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
103¾	104	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103½	104	103½	104	+1
53	54	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	53	53	54½	54½	+ ½
27⅜	28¾	11,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	28¾	27¼	27¼	..
99¼	99¾	39,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	100½	102¼	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
26	26½	1,800	Int. Nickel	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
21	22	200	Int. Paper	21	21¼	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
52	54	400	Int. Paper pf. sta.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	— ½
59	61	100	Int. Salt	60	60	60	60	..
13	14¾	300	Kansas City South.	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	11,800	Kennecott Copper	30⅛	30⅜	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	—2
73	74	500	Lackawanna Steel	74	74	73½	73½	+ ¼
53	55	1,300	Lehigh Valley	55¼	55¾	54¾	55	+ ½
102	103	400	Liggett & Myers pf.	102½	102½	102	102	+ ½
12¼	15	1,600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½	—2⅝
110	110	200	Lorillard, (P.) Co.	105	105	104	104	—1
115	117	100	Louisville & Nash.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
99	100	500	Manhattan Elev.	100¼	100¼	99	100	..
90	95	2,300	Maxwell Motors	27⅞	27⅞	19½	19½	—8½
54	56	900	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	57¾	57¾	56	56	—2
12	14	900	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	14⅝	15½	13	14¼	— ½
48	49	100	May Dept. Stores	49	49	49	49	—1½
78	79	900	Mex. Petroleum	79¼	80¾	78⅜	78⅜	— ¾
27	27½	925	Miami Copper	27½	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅜
42	43	1,700	Midvale Steel	42⅝	43⅜	42¼	42¾	— ⅜
4	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4¼	4½	..
7	7½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23	4,000	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	23¼	24⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
42	44	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	43½	43½	43	43	— ¼
100	100	100	National Biscuit	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	—4¾
21	22	800	Nat. Conduit & C.	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	400	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	1,400	Nev. Consol. Cop.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
100½	101½	900	N. Y. Air Brake	100½	101½	100½	101½	+ ⅛
68¾	69¾	1,500	New York Central	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
23	24	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
18½	19	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	18½	18½	17	17	—2
102¼	103	400	Norfolk & Western	102¼	103	102½	102½	+ ¼
90¼	90¾	2,200	Northern Pacific	90¾	90¾	88¾	88¾	—1¼
36¾	36¾	4,200	Ohio Cities Gas	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
81¾	81½	400	Owens Bot. Mach.	81½	81½	81	81¼	+ ¼
24½	24½	200	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
48	49	2,100	Penn. Railroad	49	49	48¾	48¾	..
42¾	42¾	900	People's Gas, Chi.	42¾	42¾	42	42	—1
14½	15	500	Pere Marquette	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	..
27½	27½	300	Philadelphia Co.	27½	27½	27	27	..
32½	33½	500	Pierce Arrow	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+1
42⅛	42	500	Pittsburgh Coal	42⅛	42½	42¼	42¼	..
79	79	400	Pitts. Coal pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
24	24	400	Pitts. & West Va.	23½	24	23½	24	+1½
57½	57½	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	+1½
53	53	300	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
113	113	100	Public Serv. N. J.	113	113	113	113	+3
130¾	130¾	100	Pullman Company	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	—2¼
37⅞	37⅞	100	R'way Steel Spring	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
21½	22	3,600	Ray Consol. Copper	21⅝	22	21	21½	— ⅛
67⅝	68½	7,100	Reading	67⅝	68½	65¾	66	—1½
36	36	15	Reading 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	..
72½	73⅜	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	72½	73⅜	72½	72½	— ½
9½	9½	200	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
140¼	140½	100	Sears-Roebuck Co.	140¼	140½	140½	140½	— ½
118	121	200	Sears-Roebuck pf.	118	118	118	118	..
30⅝	31	200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
36½	36½	325	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	36½	36½	35	35	—2
83	83¾	3,200	Southern Pacific	83	83¾	81¾	81½	— ⅛
100	110	100	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	108	108	108	108	—4
25¼	28	800	Southern Railway	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	..
56½	57	200	Southern R'way pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ½
36¾	38	1,000	Studebaker Co.	36¾	36¾	36	36	— ⅜
32	34	200	Superior Steel	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
13	14	1,300	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
138½	138¾	800	Texas Co.	139	139	137	137	—1¼
13	13	1,100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	12½	12¾	..
48¼	48¾	500	Tobacco Products	48¼	48¼	47¼	47½	..
93	93	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	93	93	93	93	..
73½	75½	100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	73½	75½	73½	75½	+ ½
88¾	89¾	100	Underwood Twriter	88¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	—1¼
114½	115¾	4,700	Union Pacific	114½	115¾	113¾	114	—1
87	87½	300	United Cigar Stores	87	87½	86½	86½	+ ⅝

TRADE IS SURPRISED BY U. S. STEEL REPORT

Increase Instead of a Decrease in Earnings of the Corporation Had Been Expected.

A HALT IN PRICE-FIXING

War Board is Giving the Markets Not Yet Touched an Opportunity to Adjust Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—Uncertainty as to Government price fixing in connection with the iron and steel commodities not covered by the announcement of Sept. 24 and Oct. 11 has been apparent in the last few days. Additional steel prices may be announced at Washington at any time.

The sheet market, which underwent a decline last week, has declined a little further this week. A week ago the general quotation was $6, but early this week quotations of $5.50 became rather common, and yesterday the market became quotable at that price, practically as maximum, while there was trace of an occasional sale on the basis of $5.25. The last named is lower than any price the sheet mills were considering recently as a suitable basis for a Government price, and it is no more than a shade above the figure that the War Industries Board originally had in mind. Sellers of bars, shapes, and plates at the Government prices are found occasionally, but as a rule the mills do not quote, as they are sold up for some time, and they hold that the Government does not desire them to sell for far forward deliveries.

The decreased earnings reported by the United States Steel Corporation for the third quarter surprised the trade, as an increase had rather been expected. The quarterly earnings, without deduction for excess profits tax, were as follows: First quarter, $113,121,018; second quarter, $144,498,076; third quarter, $131,076,797. The total for the nine months is $389,000,000, and the excess profits taxes allowed from this amount is $164,000,000, or about 42 per cent.

The general tone of the iron and steel market continues to grow easier. Deliveries against old orders are more readily obtained, and in the main jobbers and manufacturing consumers are well supplied. The steel industry is being somewhat better supplied with coal, and it is only occasionally that daily production is actually lost through coal shortage. Lake Superior iron ore movement decreased 1,000,000 tons in October, due to adverse weather conditions.

A big buying movement in heavy melting steel has developed at Buffalo. Southern furnaces are beginning to make small pig iron sales at Government prices, but the aggregate is not large. Little if any change has occurred in the pig iron market, and while buying continues, it is for spot and early needs. This buying is not heavily of regular grades, but comprises a wider range in analysis than has heretofore been considered by many foundrymen. As this has not produced any noticeable difficulty, it is taken to mean that the foundrymen are convinced they can turn out good work by mixing some of the present iron offerings.

War Board is Cautious.

The trade here is about equally divided as to the truth or falsity of reports of a halt in price fixing at Washington. However, it seems positive now that price fixing was stopped temporarily to give the markets not yet entered into an opportunity to adjust themselves to the satisfaction of the officials at Washington, and that if they do not do so, the actual operation of price fixing will be resumed at the discretion of the board.

It is well known by the trade that the operations of the War Industries Board are engineered with strategy. It is known that certain of the markets that were to receive attention have been declining rather sharply, while left to their own devices, and certainly the inference would not be overlooked that open market conditions might develop prices as low as those that there might have been a disposition to fix, or even lower. If circumstances were such, Washington would lose nothing by holding off from price fixing, as the experiment would cost nothing.

There is no good basis for assuming that interest will be relaxed in the prices of iron and steel commodities that do not show a disposition or an ability to take care of themselves. The $6 price on coke was fixed by the President after a price of $6.50 was submitted to him, and the operators who are raising the cry that the price revision is not legal are not taken seriously here, for it is known that the Lever act gives the Chief Executive power to fix the price of coke. A more important matter than that is the report that the Fuel Administration contemplates a lower price than $6. This report, in conjunction with the enlarged war plans brought on by the German drive upon Italy, throw shadows a stricter control of iron and steel prices than has yet been undertaken.

The computation of pig-iron averages for October, announced by W. P. Snyder & Co., show the figures of $36.30 for Bessemer and $33 for basic. That means there were no sales at other than the recognized prices, the $33 being the agreed price for basic, while the $36.30 is the tentative price at which the furnaces began selling Bessemer, representing 10 per cent. over basic. Thus the agreement has been in full operation during the month.

While that was to be expected, the important fact remains that the total tonnage included in the computation was fully 100,000 tons, of which two-thirds was Besemer and one-third basic, making the largest tonnage in any month since last June. This answers the cry that prices could be fixed but the market could not be made to operate. It is also a vindication for the blast furnaces, showing that they have carried out the agreement in spirit as well as letter.

Sheet Market Still Open.

Nothing new has developed in the matter of steel pipe quotations, and the leading interest has not issued any new discount list, which remains on the basis of 55 per cent. There has not been any meeting of the War Industries Board in relation to the price of sheets, and the market is still open. The demand for certain descriptions of pipe, particularly that used in the oil regions, is still beyond the offerings. The bookings of the two interests that adhere to the 55 per cent. list are about the same as formerly, but made only with regular customers and not the general trade. The volume of business taken at the highest list, 42 per cent., is below that of formerly, while bookings at the 49 per cent. list also fell slightly. Production continues below demand, the mills best provided with raw material operating at about 85 to 90 per cent. of capacity, while it is understood that some of the detached mills, depending upon outside sources for their skelp, are running at not much above 60 per cent.

While the American Steel and Wire Company continues to quote 3.25c for plain wire and $3.50 for nails, the independents show no disposition to recede from their $4.00 price, being encouraged in this action by the advancing of $2 a ton on plain wire, and $6 a ton on nails by the leading interest. This is taken to mean that the occasion of price-fixing by Washington in wire products is sure to occur, as the market is not adjusting itself as other steel commodities have done.

The twenty-four-hour suspension of the lake coal priority order, extending over Monday, resulted in heavy shipments to the line trade, particularly in Ohio, and reports are that the situation among consumers is being relieved materially. It was only in relatively few cases that manufacturing operations were definitely curtailed from shortage of coke, but the great majority of consumers were on the ragged edge practically all the time, having used up their meager stock piles, and never having any opportunity to accumulate the smallest reserve. There is a possibility of another suspension of the lake coal priority order before the lake season closes, but as shipments would automatically cease in less than thirty days this order may not be necessary.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,243,900	$41,624,000	$238,000	$170,000	$113,000	$190,000	$5,053,000	.....	$34,809,000	$1,945,000	$706,000
Merchants' National..	2,000,000	2,535,900	22,894,000	163,000	145,000	48,000	97,000	2,147,000	.....	15,867,000	957,000	1,842,000
Mech. & Metals Nat..	6,000,000	10,328,700	152,946,000	5,829,000	188,000	4,807,000	460,000	23,178,000	.....	156,196,000	3,776,000	.....
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	4,708,200	30,913,000	607,000	342,000	49,000	120,000	4,866,000	.....	28,434,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	†48,277,400	420,470,000	6,527,000	3,151,000	1,330,000	1,078,000	103,480,000	.....	551,476,000	9,139,000	1,752,000
Chemical National....	3,000,000	5,855,200	54,247,000	333,000	271,000	619,000	103,000	7,500,000	.....	44,453,000	2,988,000	444,000
Atlantic National.....	1,000,000	572,200	14,573,000	156,000	25,000	331,000	87,000	2,480,000	.....	14,562,000	731,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	77,500	2,304,000	27,000	54,000	9,000	9,000	391,000	.....	2,153,000	.....	49,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	8,571,300	110,367,000	840,000	362,000	687,000	378,000	13,045,000	.....	84,735,000	8,304,000	4,941,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	25,000,000	20,864,400	460,953,000	816,000	1,591,000	1,325,000	677,000	32,988,000	.....	248,374,000	19,121,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,017,600	9,305,000	282,000	503,000	850,000	314,000	950,000	.....	10,564,000	50,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,896,500	68,737,000	1,575,000	1,364,000	1,246,000	1,220,000	9,220,000	.....	69,493,000	6,845,000	1,727,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	16,924,700	157,373,000	4,250,000	1,395,000	705,000	19,042,000	4,536,000	.....	134,325,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National....	2,550,000	2,583,200	26,545,000	121,000	31,000	509,000	61,000	4,536,000	.....	29,742,000	283,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,149,000	10,806,000	247,000	50,000	373,000	381,000	2,014,000	.....	10,983,000	.....	99,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,055,200	23,314,000	962,000	304,000	521,000	240,000	2,878,000	.....	21,786,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,244,700	117,615,000	1,378,000	515,000	2,097,000	2,009,000	14,515,000	.....	107,956,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	2,736,700	26,181,000	77,000	968,000	61,000	144,000	4,666,000	.....	29,409,000	400,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,124,600	167,882,000	896,000	972,000	454,000	454,000	20,188,000	.....	149,718,000	3,826,000	3,360,000
East River National..	250,000	76,000	2,525,000	14,000	28,000	153,000	19,000	538,000	.....	3,102,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,678,900	29,278,000	123,000	67,000	376,000	312,000	2,354,000	.....	17,310,000	.....	841,000
First National	10,000,000	27,094,100	254,942,000	162,000	294,000	1,361,000	43,000	21,877,000	.....	161,571,000	1,142,000	4,439,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,770,200	96,514,000	1,441,000	422,000	1,967,000	194,000	14,800,000	.....	90,162,000	359,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	373,500	9,031,000	275,000	68,000	255,000	212,000	1,320,000	.....	9,757,000	.....	195,000
Chase National	10,000,000	13,623,800	288,989,000	3,468,000	2,594,000	1,100,000	468,000	28,551,000	.....	234,382,000	.....	1,210,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,985,800	17,979,000	208,000	423,000	298,000	264,000	3,201,000	.....	20,971,000	.....	897,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,320,300	15,348,000	112,000	19,000	214,000	154,000	1,587,000	.....	9,972,000	143,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	429,800	6,946,000	59,000	89,000	208,000	47,000	841,000	.....	4,633,000	224,000	248,000
Seaboard National....	1,000,000	3,316,300	45,576,000	1,006,000	488,000	666,000	202,000	6,123,000	.....	49,290,000	161,000	70,000
Liberty National	5,000,000	4,221,300	78,882,000	333,000	31,000	112,000	542,000	1,602,000	.....	10,381,000	484,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	877,900	11,882,000	.....	45,000	.....	.....	1,629,000	.....	11,986,000	450,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,184,100	11,410,000	178,000	190,000	271,000	166,000	1,629,000	.....	11,986,000	450,000	398,000
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	15,383,900	279,349,000	559,800	99,000	235,000	734,000	30,235,000	.....	223,424,000	26,500,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,807,200	469,816,000	4,058,000	310,000	508,000	882,000	50,351,000	.....	343,646,000	44,838,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,230,000	75,089,000	251,000	58,000	86,000	93,000	8,877,000	.....	55,983,000	10,698,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,137,300	24,302,000	250,000	294,000	257,000	192,000	1,543,000	.....	17,187,000	1,414,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	4,484,600	796,000	112,000	85,000	238,000	6,120,000	.....	48,592,000	4,431,000	.....	.....
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,150,500	12,758,000	71,000	82,000	230,000	39,000	1,303,000	.....	9,085,000	415,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,153,800	25,855,000	141,000	150,000	366,000	894,000	3,322,000	.....	25,212,000	1,582,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,212,100	38,526,000	2,308,000	332,000	288,000	397,000	7,564,000	$356,000	40,864,000	2,000,000	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,344,000	13,095,000	880,000	196,000	320,000	370,000	632,000	.....	13,271,000	15,000	.....
People's	200,000	486,500	3,227,000	47,000	33,000	111,000	100,000	188,000	185,000	3,139,000	17,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	417,200	4,379,000	295,000	33,000	92,000	99,000	235,000	209,000	2,922,000	.....	.....
German American	750,000	913,300	9,447,000	395,000	81,000	5,000	7,000	832,000	.....	6,230,000	80,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,320,700	17,505,000	1,158,000	123,000	966,000	483,000	1,533,000	.....	18,871,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	515,800	5,441,000	342,000	82,000	118,000	247,000	324,000	169,000	5,407,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	781,300	6,367,000	670,000	56,000	196,000	78,000	343,000	.....	6,432,000	.....	.....
*Bank of the Met.....	1,000,000	2,302,200	14,623,000	602,000	292,000	423,000	417,000	823,000	1,812,000	13,711,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	64,400	4,167,000	256,000	113,000	92,000	35,000	252,000	137,000	4,197,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	980,300	21,007,000	1,008,000	704,000	670,000	275,000	1,290,000	72,000	22,028,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	418,000	20,685,000	2,174,000	542,000	542,000	361,000	1,431,000	102,000	26,343,000	56,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,300,000	2,952,700	33,485,000	1,067,000	189,000	247,000	283,000	1,367,000	374,000	27,235,000	4,359,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,452,600	69,736,000	1,493,000	145,000	164,000	235,000	3,081,000	3,081,000	50,162,000	11,791,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,134,000	42,906,000	2,094,000	170,000	206,000	302,000	1,378,000	616,000	27,564,000	1,071,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,197,400	11,271,000	610,000	58,000	72,000	155,000	441,000	544,000	8,838,000	898,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,104,300	25,204,000	895,000	182,000	41,000	111,000	1,612,000	247,000	17,140,000	576,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,512,800	89,706,000	5,979,000	255,000	768,000	509,000	3,775,000	2,817,000	75,593,000	13,141,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,253,300	25,315,000	381,000	103,000	257,000	403,000	1,620,000	846,000	22,398,000	1,568,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	553,300	13,896,000	705,000	144,000	328,000	194,000	653,000	45,000	12,057,000	1,007,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$172,100,000	$204,173,100	$4,040,372,000	(1)$42,151,000	(3)$17,384,000	(2)$26,444,000	(4)$15,633,000	$476,110,000	.....	$3,171,291,000	$190,429,000	$32,790,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	8,275,600	16,329,200	158,473,000	10,275,000	2,587,000	3,822,000	2,831,000	15,446,000	$3,645,000	164,565,000	2,138,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	29,500,000	34,160,400	311,540,000	12,941,000	1,246,000	2,183,000	2,212,000	16,354,000	8,973,000	241,997,000	34,411,000	.....
Agg., 59 members....	$200,875,600	$244,662,800	$4,510,385,000	$65,367,000	$21,197,000	$32,449,000	$20,676,000	$507,910,000	$12,618,000	a$3,577,853,000	$216,978,000	$32,780,000
Change	.....	.....	+$38,359,000	−$2,388,000	−1,331,000	+133,000	+1,716,000	+3,691,000	−783,000	−1,487,000	−2,761,000	+$3,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$4,085,395,000	(5)$41,735,000	(6)$16,782,000	(7)$25,386,000	(8)$14,613,000	$530,363,000	.....	$3,217,374,000	$179,988,000	$32,812,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	159,451,000	10,174,000	2,488,000	3,786,000	2,744,000	16,211,000	$3,984,000	167,061,000	2,139,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res Bank.....	312,333,000	12,595,000	1,207,000	2,142,000	2,195,000	16,992,000	8,963,000	242,921,000	33,507,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,557,179,000	$64,504,000	$20,477,000	$31,314,000	$19,552,000	$563,567,000	$12,947,000	b$3,627,356,000	$215,634,000	$32,812,000
Change	+$181,063,000	−$6,731,000	−1,444,000	−1,645,000	+535,000	+71,970,000	+876,000	+61,790,000	−6,086,000	+$7,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Sept. 11, 1917; 16 State, Sept. 8, 1917; 14 trust companies, Sept. 8, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $101,592,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $93,586,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $558,482,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $582,784,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$476,110,000	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits.....$412,267,830 Net time deposits..... 5,412,870		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$19,515,000	15,446,000	Net demand and time dep.$417,680,700 Net demand deposits..... 29,621,700	$58,429,300 + $37,870
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	13,582,000	16,354,000	Net demand deposits..... 38,299,550	5,839,300 − 3,274,790
Total.....	$38,097,000	$507,910,000	Total net deposits.....$483,601,950	*1,363,550 − 2,039,350
				$62,405,050 − $5,906,940

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$520,963,000	Net demand deposits.....$418,258,620 Net time deposits..... 5,398,640			
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$19,392,000	16,211,000	Net demand and time dep.$423,658,260 Net demand deposits..... 30,970,980	$108,704,740	+$58,139,160
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	13,139,000	16,993,000	Net demand deposits..... 36,438,150	5,532,020 − 725,820 *1,308,150 − 2,036,440	
Total.....	$37,531,000	$553,567,900	Total net deposits.....$490,167,390	$110,980,610	+$55,376,940

*Deficit.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	1,745,700	51,600	250,800	1,044,500	1,076,000	3,124,000
Colonial	9,284,600	761,400	564,800	1,052,100	70,500	10,725,800
Columbia	10,379,000	772,000	479,000	1,112,000	11,000	11,206,000
Inter. Bank.	4,848,300	332,500	253,800	361,300	6,400	5,463,100
Mutual	7,961,000	720,000	272,000	458,000	.....	9,482,000
New Neth....	4,272,000	173,000	267,000	543,000	41,000	5,240,000
Wash. Hgts..	2,257,000	138,000	106,000	119,000	.....	2,641,000
Yorkville	6,708,700	562,900	396,900	457,900	31,200	8,246,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat....	6,283,000	43,100	167,800	517,000	902,400	6,869,000
Mechanics'....	19,979,000	1,124,300	1,151,500	3,592,300	38,000	27,022,600
Nat. City ..	5,787,000	84,000	160,000	534,000	438,000	6,998,200
North Side..	4,491,133	144,158	286,849	517,511	4,363	5,402,031
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat....	5,841,000	197,000	556,000	4,197,000	289,000	10,615,000
Hudson Co..	5,954,592	83,280	150,213	823,643	971,791	5,344,353
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat....	6,731,108	21,600	229,500	1,196,700	25,000	7,662,200
Second Nat..	5,048,481	33,823	148,977	557,149	57,186	5,846,630

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,452,000	576,000	1,319,000	.....	9,913,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.					
Mechanics' ..	6,829,997	241,474	514,348	281,585	7,134,712

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including N. Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba.	877,937	80,000	14,284	167,063	.....	958,262
Bk. of Euro.	2,477,500	261,800	87,300	244,400	.....	3,016,700
B'way Cent.	1,264,900	105,000	79,100	101,320	3,000	1,425,150
Bronx Boro.	1,875,084	61,749	153,775	94,528	36,415	2,158,260
Bryant Park	1,738,900	101,500	164,800	470,300	.....	1,933,000
Chel. Exch..	3,536,000	79,000	462,000	481,000	174,000	3,858,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)...	3,699,000	301,000	30,000	1,367,000	65,000	5,281,000
Gotham Nat.	4,238,500	25,000	866,100	668,000	364,800	5,161,000
Harriman N.	22,152,000	234,000	2,100,000	.....	2,000,000	24,852,900
Public Nat..	16,504,000	72,800	785,000	1,339,200	1,226,000	18,847,800
Sherman Nat	4,218,000	.....	179,200	612,300	648,000	4,810,600
W'chester Av	1,270,700	45,300	42,700	147,600	5,500	1,375,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I..	1,283,200	60,000	136,000	65,700	.....	1,318,300
Bk. Flatbush.	1,501,000	90,000	102,000	99,000	.....	1,666,000
Homestead...	966,800	82,000	58,000	210,900	.....	1,004,400
Montauk	718,800	58,100	47,000	70,800	.....	802,900
Peoples Nat.	2,814,000	.....	160,000	257,000	435,000	2,862,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Empire	28,575,500	2,488,000	5,650,100	2,679,800	48,776,300
Equitable	175,915,000	18,578,000	3,042,000	23,422,000	221,318,000
Farm. Loan..	144,058,200	13,189,800	13,843,200	15,577,500	173,493,400
Fulton	7,753,400	715,100	1,248,800	.....	8,589,600
Hudson	5,104,700	456,100	904,900	292,700	5,644,100
Mercantile ..	7,848,800	648,500	326,100	.....	7,348,400
N. Y. L. Ins..	21,428,000	2,107,000	1,017,000	.....	23,582,000
Scandinavian.	13,489,534	1,152,344	1,001,178	285,235	14,022,984
Transatlantic.	4,570,200	235,400	216,700	2,337,180	6,492,000
Union	70,627,227	5,998,208	6,727,919	348,091	77,398,640
United States	68,004,500	5,600,000	9,171,000	.....	66,821,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,978,380	1,842,377	3,480,681	.....	26,101,491
M'facturers'..	12,040,500	719,400	1,744,400	.....	13,916,700
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	3,118,000	124,000	93,000	33,600	2,714,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$514,907,000	Metropolitan	$80,814,000
Broadway	25,542,258	New York	74,163,900
Brooklyn	24,322,000	Peoples	23,148,800
Columbia	103,167,636	Title Guarantee	33,112,600
Fidelity	12,568,000	United States Mortgage	79,845,000
Franklin	27,319,000		
Guaranty	519,939,000	Total	$1,851,908,194
Lawyers Title	19,338,400	Change	+44,208,971
Lincoln	15,099,500		

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Cleve. & Pitts	87½c	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Do sp. gtd.	50c	—	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Crip. Crk. Cen.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Do pf.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
F. & W. Va.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Pac. Gas & E. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. B. Sug. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Am. Graph. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Am. Radiator.	$3	C	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Asbestos Corp. of Can. pf.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Br. Col. Fish & Pack.	2	—	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Br. Col. Pkrs.	4	—	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Buck. P. Line.	$2	C	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Buck. P. L.	$1.50	Ex.	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Can. Cem. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Cont P. Bag.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Cres. C. G. M. & M.	10c	M	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Cumb. P. Line.	$2	A	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Deere & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Diamond Ico & Coal pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Eastern Steel.	5	Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Gorham Mfg.	2	Q	Nov. 13	*Nov. 10
Inland Steel.	2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Int. Harv. N. J. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Int. Har. C. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Lowell El. Lt.	2½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Manati Sugar.	2½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mass. Gas pf.	2	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mid. W. Ut. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Nat. Refining.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Nat. Refining.	2½	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
N. E. Co. 2d pf.	2	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
N. Riv. Co. pf.	1½	—	Nov. 28	Nov. 15
Penn. C. & C.	75c	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 6
Pitts. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Rio P. & P.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Rio P. & P.	1	Bon.	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Savage Arms.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Scovill Mfg.	5	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
So. Pipe Line.	6	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
St. Oil, N. Y.	3	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 23
U-Am. Cig. pf.	1¾

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As the war goes on, the march of events is showing the fallacy of keeping up the pretense of "business as usual" as an expression of what is really the condition in producing and distributing circles. One by one the industries of the country are being taken under Government control, or a large percentage of their output is turned from civilian into military channels. It has been found necessary to interfere with the working of the law of supply and demand and with unchecked competition. Co-operation in various industries has been forced to the point of combination in such a way as virtually to nullify the anti-trust legislation whose enactment was regarded as the greatest of reform curbs to corporate rapacity. Far from the changes being met with hostility, it would appear as though they were welcomed even by those whose profits are thereby lessened. Patriotism may play a part in this, but it is not the only factor. What may be called the national conscience, which rises in revolt at the idea that swollen and exorbitant profits should figure to stay-at-homes while the flower of the country's youth goes forth to battle for freedom, is a very strong though intangible influence. Then, too, there is always the chance that the Government may, at a pinch, use some of the extraordinary powers recently vested in it and compel obedience to what is manifestly the people's desire and in the public interest.

The Regulation of Prices.

Following the action taken with regard to the metals and sugar, the regulation of prices has now been extended to food of divers kinds, and the effects should soon be apparent. There is a little more than a suspicion that the canners—or at least a fair proportion of them—have been doing quite a little profiteering. They have, in instances, failed to make full deliveries to jobbers under the untrue pretense that their contracts with the Government prevented them from doing so. It is stated that stuff has been hoarded and has been only released at higher prices than it should command. This means more expense to the general public in its purchases of canned goods. There does not seem to have been any lack of vegetables and other foods ordinarily put up in cans. The best evidence, in fact, is that there has been a superfluity. But in these matters, as in the case of eggs and potatoes, the prices do not seem to be warranted, and are only exacted because there has been no check as yet put on cornering. From now on a systematic attempt is to be made to cut down the cost of living by compelling producers and distributers to content themselves with only a fair and legitimate profit. The alternative is that Governmental agencies, national, State, and municipal, will take charge of the buying and distributing.

How It Is Regarded.

How this kind of thing, especially price fixing by the Government authorities, strikes the commercial community is shown by the results of a recent referendum on the subject by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A number of specific inquiries were sent to the various local organizations affiliated with the Chamber, each of these bodies having from one to ten votes, according to its membership. Nearly 1,100 votes were recorded, and they were about ten to one in favor of Governmental control. They recommended additional legislation to create authority to control prices during the war; that this authority should extend to "all articles which have importance in basic industries as well as in war, and which enter into the necessaries of everyday life," and that it should extend to raw materials and finished products. In addition, it was voted that the authority should cover "the prices the public pays as well as those paid by the Government"; that this authority should be in the hands of a small board appointed by the President, and that an agency working in harmony with the board should have authority to distribute available supplies to those purchasers whose needs are most directly related to the public welfare. The Merchants' Association of this city, however, after a hearing, refused to commit itself on the subjects mentioned, although the individual members of the association who are also members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States all voted in favor of the propositions.

Where Will Economy Stop?

It is difficult to resist the belief that the steps taken to induce economy on the part of the general public as a patriotic duty will have a far-reaching influence on business dealings. Housewives who are pledging themselves by the hundreds of thousands all over the country to stop waste in their kitchens will hardly content themselves with saving in this one respect. The high range of prices of things to wear, taken in connection with other matters, is already showing itself as a deterrent to purchases, and the exactions of all kinds under the new revenue measure just put in force will not help things. An extra cent for mailing a letter, or a few cents more in payment of a ticket to a moving picture show, may not in itself loom up large, but, as the various kinds of taxes are met with at every turn, their effect is apt to be cumulative. These are circumstances which the trader must take into account, and especially in a time like this, when nothing seems certain except continued price advances. Some official regulation of prices, under which a measure of stability for a period may be possible, may therefore appeal to many as desirable.

Saving Man Power in Stores.

While on the general subject of economy, it is worth while adverting to the movement to bring about savings in the conduct of retail business. Department store heads and other merchants were in conference on the subject several months ago with the Commercial Economy Board. Aside from the saving of expense in the cost of doing business, the saving of man power was one result aimed at. It was hoped to accomplish this by reducing the number of deliveries and curtailing the return of goods. The Commercial Economy Board the other day gave the results of three months' effort in these directions. These show that merchants in twenty-six cities with a population of 3,225,673 have reduced deliveries to one a day on each route; that those in five cities with a population of 1,593,074 have cut them down to two a day in the central section and to one in the suburbs; that those in twenty-three cities with a population of 3,870,341 have reduced them to two a day, and that in twenty-three cities with a population of 5,588,076 special charges are now made for deliveries. It is also shown that limits of from two to seven days are now placed on the return of goods in a number of cities, and that, in 169 cities and towns with a population of 26,232,943, the board's recommendations have been adopted in some form or are being considered. As yet, however, the only interest shown for co-operative deliveries is in some of the smaller cities.

After More Cash Business.

One of the effects of the high prices prevailing for all manner of commodities is that it takes more capital now to do business than it did a couple of years ago. But not every concern is able to get the additional capital, and has to make up for the lack of it in other ways. One of these ways is to make the capital move more quickly by selling for cash as much as possible or by refusing long credits. In one form or another a movement of this kind is under way in different lines of business and is modifying trade methods and immemorial usages. Among the grocers the movement is rather a concerted one, and aims at nothing short of a system of cash payments for goods bought at retail by householders. It is argued that it is no more difficult to pay cash for groceries than for hardware or drugs or boots and shoes. The wholesalers are impressing this on the retailers while notifying the latter of the need of their meeting their own bills more promptly. A letter sent to his customers by one wholesaler has been sent out to the members of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association by its Secretary as a suggestion. In this letter the wholesaler announces terms as "strictly thirty days' net, or discount in ten days to two weeks, where the regular trips of our salesmen are two weeks apart." He says thirty days' credit now is equivalent to sixty days under the former normal conditions.

The Situation in Cotton.

During the last week the violent fluctuations in the price of cotton have continued. This condition had been foretold, and results from the wholly artificial basis of the high levels that have been reached. Such abrupt changes in price are bound to occur whenever production costs have no relevancy to market conditions, and when there is no compulsion on the part of holders to sell what they have. Merchants in interior towns down South are speculating in cotton, and they are still able to hold the material. If further legislation should be obtained on the lines indicated by the responses to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, it may yet be that cotton prices will be officially fixed. At present spot cotton is scarce, and actual purchasing does not appear to be very pronounced. Exports are much below last year's figures. In the goods market prices remain high, and are quite firm. But the volume of transactions is not overlarge. Printcloths now are quoted on the basis of from 60 to 65 cents a pound, which is more than ample to allow for 30-cent cotton and for the added labor costs. Bleached, printed, and colored cottons maintain their price strength, and knit goods continue rather scarce.

In Wool and Woolens.

There are many indications of an easing in the situation as regards wool. In a few days the first of the Australian consignments will reach this country. In South America the buyers from the United States are not as eager as they were and have shown a disposition to await lower prices before making purchases. Several cargoes of wool are on their way from South Africa to add to the supply here, and manufacturers have become convinced that there will be no scarcity of the material for a year or more to come. It is realized that the quarterly census of the wool supply is a very good thing for all concerned except, perhaps, a few speculators. The knowledge of what wool is available will stop efforts to stampede persons and make them believe that they will not be able to obtain all-wool fabrics. It may also possibly prevent efforts to place goods of that kind on too high price levels. In the goods end about all that is now doing is for filling-in purposes. Clothing manufacturers are picking up some fabrics from second hands where prices are attractive. In women's wear lines, the clearing house for surplus goods promises to be a great help to the industry.

PAYING EMPLOYES BY COMMISSIONS

Novel Percentage Methods Now in Operation in Two Big Department Stores.

Not the least of the problems confronted by department store executives—and by no means the easiest to solve—in view of the present competition for practically all kinds of workers, is the figuring out of a scheme of remuneration that is at once fair to the store and to the employes. While by no means a new idea, the salary and commission form of payment apparently comes closest to solving the problem of an equitable wage, and considerable interest is being shown in the various plans used. Much of this interest is due to the difficulties experienced in fixing the details of a good, workable commission arrangement.

Executives of stores that favor commissions on sales above a given point required of a selling employe to earn his or her salary draw attention to the fact that this plan not only works put fairly to all concerned in the great majority of cases, but that it is invaluable in determining what each employe is really worth to the store. It also demonstrates to employes that the solution of the question of increased earnings lies in their own hands, and it convinces them that their earning capacity can be increased by careful and intelligent selling.

One plan of commission payments that is said to be working out very successfully is used by a store in the Middle West. It was evolved by the head of this store after considerable study of the various conditions to be considered in preparing a scheme of this kind, and in its present form it has been brought to the attention of other merchants with the "wrinkles" eliminated by careful watching, through the period it has been in operation, of how the various phases of the plan have worked in actual practice.

The basic feature of the plan is that it establishes a daily quota and gives a commission on all sales above the figure set as that quota. This quota arrangement applies to the selling of all kinds of merchandise, "special" as well as "regular," for it is recognized that the need of having the former well sold is just as great as having the latter sold in the same way.

Under the operation of the plan the selling employes actually work entirely on a commission basis, though a regular, fixed drawing account is paid in the form of a salary. Not only does this enable the employe to become of the highest value to the store and to himself or herself, but it adds an element of sport that goes no small way in livening the business of selling and increasing the interest of the workers. This interest is awakened still further by various inter-department contests in which all concerned are kept posted regarding the results.

The things that have attracted the greatest interest here, no doubt, are the actual percentages paid. The rates of commission necessarily vary in the several departments, for it is obvious that the same rate would not hold for two departments of radically different as notions and furniture. These rates are based on an accumulation of information—the cost of selling in the store for the three previous years and the costs of selling in several other organizations, modified to fit the particular conditions existing in the departments, such as location, size, and light.

The rates arrived at, according to the description of the plan, are not yet perfected, for the rate must be such that some person in each department is capable of earning commission on that basis. As a matter of fact, there are two departments in which no one earns. This is a list of the percentages paid in various departments:

Department.	Drawing Account.	Commission.
Art	6	5
Boys' furnishings	5	5
Buttons	6	6
Carpets, rugs, and wholesome	5	5
China, housefurnishings	5	5
Coats and suits	3	5
Colored dress goods	6	5
Corsets	5.5	4
Curtains	5	5
Dresses	3	3
Furniture	5	3
Furs	3	2
Gloves	5	4
Handkerchiefs	5	5
Hosiery	4	4
Infants' wear	5	5
Jewelry	6	4
Knit underwear	5	5
Leather goods, umbrellas	6	4
Linens	5	5
Men's clothing	5	5
Men's furnishings	5	5
Muslin underwear	5	5
Millinery	6	5
Neckwear	6	5
Notions	6	6
Petticoats	5	5
Ribbons	6	6
Shoes	6	5
Silks	4	4
Toilets	5	4
Trimmings	5	4
Waists	5	4
Warh goods, domestics	5	4

"The percentage in the first column," goes on the description of the plan, "was made larger in order to make it easier to reach the daily quotas and thus earn extra money on commissions. In this way, salespeople are encouraged. It will be noticed that in this store 41.2 per cent. of the departments have the same rate on both quota and excess sales, that these departments are largely ones carrying staple merchandise, or merchandise without great style variations. The other 58.8 per cent., which have a lesser percentage on excess sales, are largely departments which deal in style merchandise or perishable merchandise. The closer the two percentages are the better and more fairly the system works out."

Under the plan in question, full salary is given in months when the full quota is not sold, but any "deficit" there may be is noted and deducted from excess sales of the following month and commission is paid on the balance.

The plan has two other interesting features. One is that the earnings in the form of commissions are paid each month by the head of the business in person, and it is said, tends to keep up interest that might be if payments were made quarterly or semi-annually, and also develops the "personal touch" that is so valuable a factor in modern business.

The other is the "fresh start" that is allowed in cases where a salesperson has had so many "off" months and so many deficits charged against her that there is little chance of her ever getting back on the commission payroll again. In cases of this kind the head of the business has a heart-to-heart talk with the girl, and then "wipes the slate," charging the financial loss against the department's selling cost.

The theory underlying this action is that dismissal does not alter the financial loss and that the beginning again may turn a girl from a liability of the store into an asset. Further failure after a fresh start opens the way to dismissal as incompetent, with no question of the employer's fairness to either the store or the girl. Failure to reach the quota in one department is sometimes offset by transfer to another, but this arrangement failing also, dismissal is in order.

The plan also goes on to show how conditions are met arising from returned goods, salary adjustments, transfers, special cases, (such as stock keeping and part-time workers,) increases in wages, lack of "team work," customer "grabbers," errors in details of system, &c.

Another commission plan that is now being used by one of the big local stores is so worked out that it is possible for a selling employe to earn a commission each week, whether it is in the busy season or the dull. In determining a fair basis for paying commissions it was found that the most difficult thing upon which to decide was the correct average—in other words, how much a girl must sell before she has earned her salary and becomes entitled to a commission. This difficulty is met by the store in question in this way:

First of all, the total sales for a given department for each month of the year for the last five years are noted by the accountants. Then the accountants note the total salaries for that department for the same period. The total of salaries for the five years is divided by the total sales for the same length of time. The resultant figure is the average monthly selling expense in the department concerned.

The system works out very simply. If it develops that a certain department has done a $20,000 business each October for the last five years, this naturally means that the total October business for the period is $100,000. If the department salaries for October for the last five years have been $800, the total for the five years obviously is $4,000. Now, by dividing $4,000 by $100,000, it is found that the selling expense of the department is 4 per cent.

Here is the way it works out in practice: If a girl's salary is $8 a week, it means that, at 4 per cent., she must sell twenty-five times her salary, or $200, in order actually to earn that salary. On any sales exceeding $200 the girl is entitled to a commission and gets it.

It is made plain to the employes that the average has nothing to do with the commission that they have earned the month before, and it is also pointed out that in justice to all concerned the average must be changed almost every month—raised in the busy season and lowered in the dull. It is also made clear that the more commissions a salesperson earns the better the firm likes it, for it means increased business for the store.

When compared with the Middle Western system, the plan of the local store appears to be fairer to the workers in two ways. First, there is no charging up of monthly deficits against future sales for deduction before the commissions are paid. Under the local store's plan the slate is cleaned every month. This does not mean, however, that continued failure to sell the required quota does not result in dismissal.

The second point in favor of the local system is that the lowering of the average in the dull season makes it easier for a girl to sell her quota and also makes it possible for her to earn a commission in even the dullest months of the year. The Middle Western plan apparently makes no provision for Summer selling, &c. A third difference between the two plans is that, while the commission percentages vary quite a little in the Middle Western scheme, the local store pays a flat commission of 2 per cent. on excess sales in all departments but furs. There the commission is paid on the basis of 1 per cent. of excess sales.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Sales Less, as Mills Are Unwilling to Contract Far Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 3.—The unwillingness on the part of some mills to venture too deeply into next year has caused the weekly sales of cotton goods to be smaller than they would have been had manufacturers sold as freely as the orders called for which were put up to them during the week. There has been a keen demand for various constructions of wide goods and some of the orders which have been received and accepted call for substantial quantities. The prices at which these goods were sold are the highest in the recent history of the textile trade.

The call for narrow goods has been fair. Prices on them are still very strong, and no weak spots can be found in this division of the market. There are certain narrow constructions which have held the attention of some printers and converters for more than three years, and these factors have given life to these goods. The call for sateens, twills, and specialties remains fairly good. The situation in fine goods is encouraging, although the volume of business being done in them at the present time does not come up to that in the medium count end of the market.

Manufacturers of cotton yarns state that business continues to be good. There are some counts which cannot be procured for immediate deliveries. If they could they would very readily command premium prices.

The total sales of the week are estimated at 200,000 pieces, of which about 40 000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand for goods fairly moderate and prices very firmly held.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

French Buyers Are Reported to be Busy in That of Canton.

The Japanese raw silk market has been moving in very narrow confines during the last week, no change of prices being recorded. Transactions have been small. Holders are firm in their basic price views, and are looking for advances as soon as buying "tunes up" again. The visible stock at Yokohama has increased to 20,000 bales, which is about the usual amount at this time of the year.

From Canton come reports of a more active demand for European consumption. French buyers from Lyons are said to be especially good purchasers there. This, together with another rise in exchange, enabled the reelers to raise their prices about 20 to 25 cents a pound. American buyers have been doing little with Canton of late. Shanghai quotes somewhat lower prices for tussahs, on account of the almost utter absence of business and a large increase in the new crops as compared with last year's. Steam filatures and tsatlees are steady there.

"Extras" at Milan are still being quoted at about $8 a pound, which price makes these silks too high for consumption in this market. Locally there is not much business being done, and the manufacturers say that trade in broad silks has dropped off lately. Better business is looked for here after election.

TRADING IN GRAY GOODS.

A Disposition Shown Yesterday for Odd Constructions.

Quite a sizeable business for a Saturday was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday, though much of it was done on specialties and odd constructions of printcloths. In the staple printcloths there were additional sales of spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents. Some houses were asking more, but it is understood that in most cases where this was done the quotations were largely nominal. For spot 39-inch 68-72s 12½ cents was reported paid.

Odd constructions in narrow printcloths have been more or less in the spotlight in the last several days, including yesterday. Values on these goods average high, as a result of the recent rise, and many of them are now bringing well over 60 cents a pound. Twills also have been active and higher of late, and the same is true of sateens used by converters catering to the clothing trades.

Yesterday a fairly good business was done on narrow sheetings for the bag trade, and there were also more or less scattered inquiries for the wider ones. Pending the action of the mills, not much was said about the actual constructions wanted.

Will Hurt Clothiers' Salesmen.

While the war, by increasing the already high cost of traveling by means of various kinds of taxes and by boosting hotel expenses, is taking toll of all salesmen who travel on commission, it seems to be hitting the men's clothing salesmen especially hard. Not only are these men affected by the same things as are the other commission travelers, but the earnings of many of them permits to be reduced as a result of revised orders growing out of the war conservation movement backed by the Commercial Economy Board. If all retailers are willing to cancel or reduce orders calling for suits with belts, pleats, patch pockets, &c., there promises to remain a gap that cannot be filled entirely by increased purchases of staple models. How this can be offset is still an open question.

HARDWARE PRICES TO REMAIN HIGH

Reasons Why There Is No Likelihood of Reduction in the Immediate Future.

Though there has been a general feeling among distributers of household and builders' hardware that Government fixing of steel and copper prices would bring about a decline in hardware quotations, this has not proved to be the case. To begin with, it is pointed out by prominent manufacturers that they have as yet been unable to buy the grades of steel on which a maximum charge has been set by the authorities. Secondly, these grades are not used except in a few of the very cheapest hardware lines, and finally, the prices fixed need hold only on Government business, and it is not expected that they will apply to other buyers for some time to come.

"The situation in the hardware market," said one authority in the trade, "is such that I do not see any possibility of lower prices for a very considerable time. The costs of doing business are mounting from day to day. Labor is not only scarce and hard to get, but is increasingly independent in its attitude and unceasing in its demands for more money and shorter hours. Also, what we call the labor turnover in the course of the last ten months has been tremendous. I know of one manufacturer who, in order to keep 5,000 men constantly in his factories, had to employ during that time upward of 10,000. This is due to the general conditions in every industry. Factory help is constantly hearing of better jobs or more congenial work in some other line of endeavor. They leave their old jobs for others, and their places must be filled by new and usually inexperienced men. These in turn go through the same process, and the result is an ever-changing personnel in the factory force

"This not only curtails production to an alarming extent, because of the men being more or less unfamiliar with the work, but is costly in actual money. In the case of a new man, we cannot put him on piece work. He could not earn enough at first to keep his family going, or to be attracted to our industry. We must employ him by the day until he has attained sufficient skill to be able to earn more by piece work. That may be anywhere from two to four weeks, or even longer, during which time we must pay him out of all proportion to the amount or the quality of the work he turns out. With 10,000 such cases in the short space of ten months, and with increased wages to organized labor, manufacturers' costs in their relation to the curtailed production per man makes a very bad showing.

"Another important factor illustrating the increased costs of doing business is the situation as to the average man looks upon a temporary freight embargo simply as a delay of a week or two, depending on the duration of the embargo. To the manufacturer it means infinitely more. It means to him the overflow of his warehouse, countless remarking and rehandlings of cases, and sometimes, where the goods are urgently required by the customer, it means different routing or other expedients involving more clerical work and greater expense. It all results in duplication of effort, lost time, and wasted energy incompatible with economical management of business. It often takes five to six weeks to ship goods out to points in the Middle West, where in normal times it took at the most ten days. These frequent delays often result in goods not being acceptable, or in a great portion of these being returned, which is more expense added to the general costs of manufacturing.

"But the railroads cannot be blamed for these delays. They are up against it no less than we are in the matter of help and as for many of them their situation is a good deal worse. The loading of cars to their maximum capacity, which was requested in view of the car shortage, has increased the number of cars laid up for repairs. With the labor scarcity they cannot get the men necessary to make the required repairs on these cars, and their finances are such that they cannot buy new ones to an extent comparable with the demands. All these things work toward the disorganization of customary practices, which always is accompanied by additional expense.

"The copper shortage is, perhaps, the most serious condition with which the hardware trade is confronted just now. Though most manufacturers have their requirements contracted for, there is little possibility of their getting more than a percentage of the tonnage they have placed. There is nothing to compel holders of copper to sell at the price fixed by the Government, and jobbers who are fortunate enough to have some stocks on hand will probably get some active bidding for their holdings. Hardware manufacturers will have to get more copper to keep their factories running, and in order to get it the chances are they will have to pay well for it.

"The surest evidence that there can be no very sudden or appreciable decline in prices of hardware is that there are no large reserve stocks of raw materials on hand. This applies to iron and steel of the various grades, no less than to copper and coal. Reserve stocks have been drawn on since the war started, until now there are practically none that amount to anything in existence. Large jobbers and warehouses are practically without supplies, and only small quantities of spot coal at heavy premiums can be obtained.

"The quiet that has prevailed in the hardware market this Fall cannot last much over the first of the year. Then, decline or no decline, distributers will have to buy, at least in limited quantities, in order to keep up their lines. What building has been going on has been mostly factories, and for these only the coarser grades of hardware are used. There has been a small market for export, but freight rates and the general disorganization of things in most foreign markets have been a deterrent to any extended building operations."

No More Dried Fruits from France.

The embargo on the exportation of dry or dried fruits from France to any destination is again in effect, according to a cablegram from Consul General Thackara, who is stationed at Paris. Permission was given in October, 1916, for the exportation of table fruits, fresh, dried, or preserved, to Allied and American countries. In August last, permission was withdrawn to export fruits for distilling, or medicinal fruits, to the United States and other countries.

FEATURES IN MILLINERY.

Business for the Past Month Was Not Up to Expectation.

The retail millinery business for the month of October proved disappointing after all, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Starting out in good shape, the first two weeks promised so well that hopes ran high of beating the 1916 records for the month. In the closing weeks, however, sales fell off considerably, due to the unseasonable weather and other causes, and the result was that the month did not show up as well as had been expected.

The tendency through the month, the bulletin says, was for the more popular-priced merchandise, yet a surprisingly large amount of business was done on the more expensive trimmed hats. Untrimmed hats in all grades proved less active during the month than was the case last year. The bulletin continues:

"Skating promises to enjoy great popularity again this season, and already advance models of hats designed for this purpose are being shown. A prominent local specialty store is displaying a series of skating hats, without scarfs, consisting of polo effects, turbans, chin chin sailors, helmet hats, and aviation and other novelty effects. The materials used are duvetyn, velvet, felt, angora, and beaver. The hats are trimmed with small wood balls, pompoms, fur and appliqued flowers.

"Fur-trimmed velvet hats in the small and medium shapes, and in black, cherry red and taupe, are moving well at wholesale. Among the other headgear featured at the present time are street hats of heavy satin, in the high and popular-priced grades. Some are combined with fur, and some with beaver facings. Solid-color and two-tone effects in brown, navy, black, white and taupe are favored most in the color scheme."

BROAD SILK BUSINESS.

It Is Still Dull, but with Good Promise for the Future.

Buyers were plentiful in the local broad silk market last week, and what little immediate business there was was more or less confined to supplying such filling in requirements from the department stores, locally and elsewhere, as were necessary in order to keep stocks intact. Satins, georgette crêpe and taffetas were the favored weaves in this buying.

There has been some slight falling off in the number of inquiries for Spring merchandise. Orders already placed, however, are way ahead of the corresponding period a year ago, and there is every indication that this business is going to make a new high record. All weaves are well taken, with foulards and other prints somewhat in the lead. The prediction is now freely made in some quarters that January will see an appreciable shortage in some of the more popular weaves.

Prices have been firm in practically every instance, with no indications of an approaching decline, for which some buyers seem to be waiting. General conditions, it is said, point rather to higher prices in the near future. Dullness at this time of the year, however, is more or less expected, and sellers do not look upon it with apprehension. Instead, they are taking advantage of the lull to prepare for the activity which they believe will set in very soon.

SCARCITY OF STORE HELP.

Plans for Best Employing Those Who Are on Part Time.

The general problem of female store help, while it is not so great as it was a month or two back, is still prominent enough with certain stores to cause further study. Several schemes are being tried to solve the difficulty. One store has hit on the plan of employing part-time help from 1 P. M. to the closing hour with considerable success, though this arrangement does not take into consideration the scarcity of clerks through the lunch hours.

In cases where half-day help is employed from 11 A. M. on, difficulty is often met with by these workers being tied up with a customer when their quitting hour comes. Sometimes a sale is lost by a switch in salespeople in a case like that, no matter how diplomatically the change is made.

A Middle Western concern has found a good arrangement in employing part-time workers only from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. This keeps the store well "manned" over the lunch hour and, that period being fairly dull so far as selling is concerned, the "part-timers" are given plenty of opportunity to straighten up stocks. This not only gives the regular force more time to sell, but largely removes a task that not a few of the regulars find distasteful.

Want Catalogues in Italian.

Reports from Consul W. J. Grace, stationed in Leghorn, Italy, state that the catalogues printed in Italian which have been received from American exporters in response to his suggestion that some such be sent are being put to good use. The President of the Chamber of Commerce in Pisa is going to bring them to the attention of importers in his district, and the President of the Carrara chamber is going to do the same. "Requests for such trade literature," continues the Consul, "are now being received at this consulate from many parts of Italy. American firms ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to advertise their products, especially as the merchants here and the Chambers of Commerce are most interested in the matter, and want catalogues printed in their own tongue."

Holiday Buying Started.

Holiday buying in the local department stores is said to have started in already to some extent, due primarily to the necessity of getting away early gifts to the soldiers in France. While such buying has been confined mostly to presents for the soldiers, there have been some purchases made at the same time for home consumption. With Nov. 15 set as the last day on which packages destined for the soldiers in France can be sent, it is hoped that some of the Christmas shopping for friends here will be done before that date, and that much of the rush during the last week before the holiday can be avoided.

LONDON'S MILK SUPPLY.

Combination to Stop Duplicating Work of Distribution.

In London, England, an amalgamation has been made of the dairies. The combination, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, is designed for the purpose of effecting economies in distribution and in the number of men required for the work.

A number of London dairymen, it seems, owing to conditions brought on by the war, found the situation becoming unbearable. Their milk supply became uncertain, prices mounted to unprecedented heights, and complaints from customers were becoming more and more insistent. With matters constantly growing worse, the various dairy interests got together to consider plans of co-operation which might work for their mutual benefit. In the discussions that followed it was decided that a general meeting of all the retail trade with the United Dairies, Ltd., be called. At this meeting the whole proposition was put before the shareholders, and the plan of amalgamation, involving the increase of the United Dairies, Ltd., capital stock to £20,000,000, was adopted.

The combination, it is explained, includes most of the London retail dairy trade, and particularly that part of it which has widely scattered deliveries. It covers many of the large limited companies, several smaller ones, and many private firms.

The objects sought are mainly to economize by unity of effort the material and labor which are now expended wastefully every day in the distribution of milk. In consequence of numerous firms delivering their milk in practically every street in London of any length, the labor is necessarily doubled or trebled by the fact that half a dozen men and vehicles are doing the work which one or two men and one vehicle could do as well. Under the new arrangement this duplication of work will be done away with, and in addition an effort will be made to improve the quality of the milk.

A BIG ITEM IS JAM.

Dundee Makers of This Article Producing Large Quantity.

The organization of the jam manufacturing industry in Dundee, Scotland, with a view to taking care of the enormous requirements of the British Army and Navy, according to Consul E. R. Pottle, who is stationed in Dundee, is one of the commissary triumphs of the war. Having installed modernized and standardized machinery at the outset of the war in 1914, they are now producing jam on a scale hitherto unequaled, and it has been estimated that were the weekly output of tins of one Dundee manufacturer stood end to end, they would reach up forty miles into the heavens. It is said to be no unusual thing for this firm to deal with 100,000,000 oranges.

Inasmuch as jam may be used to a great extent in place of butter, of which there is a scarcity in England, the Government has taken every precaution that the jam industry should get all the sugar it requires. This is in marked contrast to the sugar allowance for candy makers, which has been cut down to one-quarter of their pre-war consumption.

With tinplate prices gone up beyond all reason, jam manufacturers have shown their ingenuity by introducing a stout cardboard box to take its place as container. It is being used to a great extent also in place of earthenware and glass jars, not only because the initial cost is less, but because it may be thrown away when it is empty, thus doing away with "returned empties."

The sugar scarcity has resulted in another departure, one of the large firms having pulped and preserved in barrels a large quantity of fruit, which will be manufactured into the finished article when sugar is available.

Take Over Phosphate Deposits.

Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, who is at Auckland, New Zealand, reports to the Department of Commerce that, according to a report published there recently, the phosphate deposits in the Pacific Islands owned by German interests have been taken over by British interests, especially the deposits on Ocean and Ngaru Islands, which are considered to be among the finest phosphate deposits in that part of the world. In the past they have paid dividends of 25% per cent. to the companies operating them. The question of the New Zealand Government's taking over some of the deposits is now before the Dominion Parliament.

Sugar Mills for Philippines.

A. P. Taylor, a correspondent of the Department of Commerce at Honolulu reports that three Hawaiian sugar producers have left for Manila with the intention of investigating a project there for the organization of sugar centrals, the mills to be capitalized, constructed and operated by Hawaiian money. The lands are to be operated as cane-sugar estates by Manila capitalists. The mills, if authorized, will be constructed by a Honolulu concern at an initial cost, due to the increased prices paid for materials, of about $1,000,000.

Children's Clothes Sales Quiet.

The rush in buying in the children's clothes departments of the large dry goods stores in this city, which set in at the outset of the Fall season, is said to have fallen off considerably during the past few weeks. At one time a noticeable call for the higher grades was recorded, later there was a shift to the lower grades, and now every line is more or less neglected. This condition, however, is not looked upon as being permanent, but is accepted as the usual lull before the holiday season sets in.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Rice & Wallenstein, importers and manufacturers of belts, bags, and novelties, 37 Union Square, will remove about Jan. 1 to new and larger quarters in the Bedell Building at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, where they will occupy an entire floor.

A cablegram received from the American Consul General at Auckland, New Zealand, under date of Oct. 31 says that the general crop outlook is unfavorable, and that the wheat acreage is 20 per cent. short.

The exportation of preserved meats of all kinds from Spain is prohibited by a royal order, dated Oct. 25, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Barcelona.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses ready to place orders. S. S., 204 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; must show their own styles. 131 West 25th St., 10th floor; ask for Mr. C.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Large quantity of two-inch straight opossum, not let out. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

OUTING FLANNELETTE Wanted—Large quantity for spot cash, light grounds, 27 and 36 inch goods, spot delivery. W. C., 274 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.—Pat expert and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes; fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

Help Wanted.

DESIGNER.—Wanted, woman designer on high-class semi-afternoon dresses by an established manufacturing house out of New York; good salary and steady position; application will be held confidential. Z 231 Times Annex.

JAPAN.

Experienced salesman wanted for selling Jap silks, pearl buttons, sundries; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission; give full particulars. L 25 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for the business lecture field and selling; men who have had teaching, preaching or similar experience; salary and commission. Call Monday, 5 P. M., 1046 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, (31,) with $2,500 and services to invest in active business; staple line preferred; export or domestic; principals only. C 330 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.: J. K. Miller, house furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.; New Strand.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesh, men's clothing, furnishings, women's ready-to-wear, notions, embroidery, ribbons; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—M. Page Bro.; G. Thompson, millinery, feathers; Murray Hill.

DALLAS—Kellstrom Bros.; O. Kellstrom, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

DAYTON—Cappel Furniture Co.; H. F. Cappel, carpets, furniture; 1,134 Broadway.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE—Tepper Bros. Mercantile Co.; J. Tepper, dry goods, ready-to-wear, millinery, general mdse; Latham.

FORT WORTH—Jurc, Thompson & Maddox; J. E. Thompson, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Breslin.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; E. C. Halstead, men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard; Sherman House.

JACKSONVILLE—McGriff-Newman Co.; J. W. McGriff, women's wear; Markwell.

KNOXVILLE—S. H. George & Sons; Miss M. R. Calvin, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

PEORIA—The B. & M.; J. F. Tinaha, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 202 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY—Sibley-Hess Co.; W. E. Sibley, Jr., notions, fancy goods, men's, women's, children's furnishing goods, mfr. shirts, pants, duck clothing; Flanders.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

FEBOLA FABRICS

VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

The Premier Carpet House of America
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
80 Fifth Av., New York, N. Y.

Auctions.

Real Antiques
Fine Modern Jewelry

One of the Chances of a Lifetime.

E. F. EBLE, Antique Collector of more than forty years, retiring from the Antique Business, has placed his entire collection,

Valued at $100,000
To Be Sold at Public Auction
WITHOUT RESERVE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer
Will Sell, Commencing
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th, 1917
at 17 E. 48th Street,
at 10:30 A. M.

Stock removed for convenience of Sale. Entire stock, consisting of Diamond Set, Antique, Modern Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silverware, English, Dutch and Modern Curios, Sheffield Plate, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Old China, Glass, Tapestries, Hangings, Camelshair and Cashmere Shawls, Laces, etc., etc. Fine old Rings, Scarf Pins, etc.

Also large collection of loose precious and semi-precious stones, such as Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Amethyst, Topaz, etc., etc. Intaglio, Cameos, Mosaics, Scarabs, Wedgwood work.

This sale is without reserve to the highest bidder.

Exhibition Friday, Nov. 2d; Sat., Nov. 3d; Monday, Nov. 5th, and Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

Catalogues on application to E. F. Eble, 105 W. 42d St., or Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway.

E. F. Eble, retiring from the antique business will still continue with order work at 105 W. 42d St.

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r. 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures Van Praag & Co. 317 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,835. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED, 5 WOUNDED, TWELVE CAPTURED IN GERMAN RAID; WERE CUT OFF BY HEAVY GUN FIRE

ATTACK BEFORE DAYLIGHT

Forces in Training Held Small Salient of the Front Line Trenches.

PERSHING TELLS OF LOSS

Reports One Prisoner Taken and Damage Inflicted on Foe Not Known.

UNDER FIRE FOR 3 DAYS

Artillery Activity on This Part of the Line Beyond Normal—American Guns Answer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Armed forces under the American flag have had their first clash with German soldiers in an attack which the Germans made on first line trenches where the United States troops had been taken for instruction and three Americans were killed, five wounded and twelve captured.

The War Department made this known tonight on receipt of a dispatch from General Pershing showing that the German forces, soon after learning the position of the new enemy from overseas, had launched a desperate effort to overcome them. The Teuton attack came in the form of a heavy barrage fire, which isolated a salient of the American trench, and apparently left a small force of Americans at the mercy of their enemies.

The official statement issued by the War Department is as follows:

"The War Department has received a dispatch from the Commanding General of the American expeditionary forces which stated that before daylight Nov. 3 a salient occupied for instruction by a company of American infantry was raided by Germans. The enemy put down a heavy barrage fire, cutting off the salient from the rest of the men.

"Our losses were three killed, five wounded, and twelve captured or missing.

"The enemy's loss is not known. One wounded German was taken prisoner."

That the American soldiers fought gamely is shown by General Pershing's report of a prisoner being taken by them. How some of his troops escaped bringing this German back with them is not told in the brief dispatch of the American commander.

The United States troops were taken, in charge of veteran French soldiers, to a quiet part of the long line that runs from the North Sea to Switzerland, and for a few days conditions were normal. Cable dispatches for the past twenty-four hours have been telling of artillery somewhat above "normal," but still not anything like the furious fire on other parts of the front.

On Saturday a rather cryptic Berlin official announcement told of "North American" prisoners being brought in, and this is taken here to refer to the soldiers whom General Pershing's dispatch says are captured or missing.

Many French and British military writers have warned America that Germany would hurl terrific blows at the Americans as soon as news of their location reached the German side, and when the Americans went into the trenches War Department officials here predicted this might happen. It was pointed out that this was a favorite trick of the Germans when British Territorials from Canada and Australia went into the trenches for the first time.

The announcement from General Pershing gave no names of the casualties. The announcement also omitted to mention whether the trench had been captured. It is presumed, however, that the attacking force inflicted as much damage as possible in a short space of time and then retreated to the protection of their own earthworks before American reinforcements could arrive.

AMERICAN GUNS HAMMER AT FOE

Artillery Activity Above Normal in Sector Occupied by Pershing's Troops.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (By The Associated Press.)—The artillery action yesterday by the Americans on the lines was above normal. No communiqué was issued today from American headquarters.

Despite the rainy weather on Friday night and early Saturday the German batteries again displayed a little more activity than normal on the part of the French line occupied by the American

Continued on Page 3.

HEAR NORMAN ANGELL LECTURE
To-night, 8:15 o'clock, B. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn. Seats 25c., 50c., $1.00.—Advt.

Berlin Rejoices Over American Prisoners; Lokal Anzeiger Extends a "Welcome"

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Outside the brief reference in the General Staff report, no details are available here with regard to the capture of the first American troops in France.

The official bulletin says they were made prisoner in the region of the Rhine-Marne Canal, on the section of the front defended by the German Crown Prince's army.

While the newspapers have played up the capture of the Americans in their headlines, the only comment is made by the Lokal Anzeiger under the caption "Good Morning, Boys." The newspaper then says:

"Three cheers for the Americans. Clever chaps they are, it cannot be denied. Scarcely have they touched the soil of this putrified Europe when they already are forcing their way into Germany. Before long they will cross the Rhine and also enter our fortresses. That is express train speed and American smartness.

"It is our good fortune that we are equipped to receive and entertain numerous guests and that we shall be able to provide quarters for these gentlemen. However, we cannot promise them doughnuts and jam, and to this extent they will be obliged to recede from their former standard of living. They probably will become reconciled to this, for soldiering is ever a risky business.

"Above all, they will find comfort in the thought that they are rendering their almighty President, Mr. Wilson, valuable services, inasmuch as it is asserted he is anxious to obtain reliable information concerning conditions and sentiments in belligerent countries.

"In this way he will obtain first-hand information about things in Germany.

"As Americans are accustomed to travel in luxury and comfort, we assume that these advance arrivals merely represent couriers for larger numbers to come. We are sure the latter will come and be gathered in by us. At home they believe they possess the biggest and most colossal everything, but such establishments as we have here they have not seen.

"Look here, my boy, here is the big firm of Hindenburg & Co., with which you want to compete. Look at its accomplishments and consider whether it would not be better to haul down your sign and engage in some other line. Perhaps your boss, Wilson, will reconsider his newest line of business before we grab off more of his young people."

PRIME MINISTERS TO CONFER IN ROME

Lloyd George and Painleve Accompanied by High British Military Officials.

DECISIVE AID FOR ITALY

Washington Sees in the Journey Purpose of Effectually Stiffening Defense.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, arrived in Paris last evening. With Professor Paul Painlevé, the French Premier, he started for Rome today.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Premier Lloyd George has left London for Italy, accompanied by a number of high military officials, it was officially announced today.

With him are Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts, the former South African Commander; General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters; Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office; Major Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson of the General Staff, and other officers.

Italian Debacle Caused By German Propaganda

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Co.

AT THE ITALIAN FRONT, Nov. 1, (via London, Nov. 4.)—The failure of part of the Italian army to stem the onrush of the enemy at the vital portion of the line was due to German propaganda.

Money of undoubted German origin and in large amounts has been found on promoters of troubles in the interior of the country, and among the army at the front. The peace propaganda, maintained beyond dispute, from the same source, had for months past been urging the soldiers to refuse to go on fighting, and assuring them that the quickest way to peace was by surrendering.

Marks Decisive Allied Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The departure of the British and French Premiers from Paris for Rome today, accompanied by ranking British General Staff officers, marks the inception of steps for further strengthening the Italian front against the German General Staff plans for an invasion across the north of Italy.

It is believed that the immediate purpose of the conference will be to arrange for consolidating the Anglo-Franco-Italian line along the west bank of the Tagliamento River, which General Cadorna has been able to hold for the last four days after having saved the better part of his Isonzo forces. Beyond that the British, French, and Italian Premiers in conference in Rome will go into the political aspects of the situation, while members of the British General Staff will confer with General Co-

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ITALIANS CHECK TEUTONS' ATTACKS

Repulse Two in Trentino and Sustain Increased Pressure on Left Wing.

ARMY MORALE RESTORED

Experienced British Observer Reports Soldiers' Determination Greater Than Ever.

ROME, Nov. 4.—Heavy attacks were launched on the Italian lines in the Giudicaria zone on the Trentino front yesterday after extended artillery preparation. The War Office announced today that these attacks, which were directed at advanced posts in the Daone and Giumella Valleys, were repulsed after hard fighting.

The artillery duel along the Tagliamento is proceeding, and the Italians are replying with vigorous measures to stronger Austro-German pressure on the Italian left wing.

The text of the official statement reads:

Along the line of the Tagliamento there was artillery activity on both sides of the river. We replied with our fire and various counterattacks to intensified enemy pressure on our left wing.

In the zone of Giudicaria, after long artillery preparation, strong enemy detachments attacked advanced posts in the Daune and Giumella Valleys. They were repulsed after heavy fighting and left a few prisoners in our hands.

During the night of Nov. 2-3 our aviators flew over the left bank of the Tagliamento and destroyed various ammunition depôts not evacuated during the withdrawal. Yesterday two German airplanes were brought down at Oderzo and Codroipo.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—"Along the Tagliamento there has been artillery activity of varying intensity," is the afternoon bulletin of operations in Italy issued by the War Office.

THIRD ARMY LAST TO RETIRE.

Withdrawal Accomplished, It Opposes Strong Resistance to Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3, (delayed.)—The Austro-German invasion has now entered its culminating phase. The withdrawal of the Italian forces has been accomplished in perfect order. The Third Army, which held the Gorizia region, has escaped envelopment and is now opposing a tenacious resistance to the enemy's pressure.

One of the most heroic episodes of the Italian defense was the resistance offered by the troops on Monte Nero, which were surrounded by the Austro-Germans, but refused to surrender, although the enemy bombarded the stronghold with heavy guns and from airplanes and sent overwhelming masses of infantry against the ever-thinning garrison. Again and again the Austro-Germans sent a summons to surrender, but the defenders answered, "We will fight till the last man. Italians would rather die than to surrender. Viva Italia!"

A Lieutenant, the only survivor of the

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Former Chief Justice Cullen of the Court of Appeals says: "I esteem EDWARD LAZANSKY highly. Personally I shall vote for him." (For Justice of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, all of Long Island and Staten Island.)—Adv.

FIRST on the ballot. Foremost on the bench. Justice Samuel H. Ordway.—Advt.

Polish Constitution to Bar Absentee King; Germany Vetoes Tarnowski As Premier

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The rumors spread recently that Emperor Charles of Austria has planned to have himself proclaimed King of Poland emanate from hostile agencies. Their purpose, it is said, was to cause dissatisfaction in Poland and sow discord between the Central Powers.

In Berlin the rumors are not taken seriously by anybody, and competent circles in Warsaw characterized them as fantastic.

The highest authority on Polish constitutional law and history, Dr. Czbicnowski, who is about to complete a constitution for the new Poland, already approved in principle by the former State Council, says that one of the first conditions which a King ascending the Polish throne would have to comply with would be that he must pledge himself to live in Poland, and that he will not seek to reign from a distance by appointing a viceroy or other substitute. Besides, the Constitution will make dependable on the consent of Parliament whether the Polish King may be at the same time the ruler of another country.

The first King of Poland will be elected by Parliament and cannot be imposed upon the country merely by proclamation. The Polish Constitution will control even the private affairs of the King to a certain extent. For instance, he may not marry without the consent of Parliament, the idea being to prevent any female member of an unfriendly dynasty from becoming Queen. In this Constitution Poland is characterized as a hereditary Roman Catholic monarchy, making it obligatory for the monarch to profess the Catholic religion.

The right of succession to the throne has not been finally settled. It was at first intended to admit only males to the succession, but now the plan is to admit females in case the male line is in danger of dying out.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Posen correspondent of the Essen General-Anzeiger says that the new Polish Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Premier, Count Tarnowski von Tarnow; Minister of War, General Rozadowski; Minister of Justice, Professor Craczewski; Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Karki; Minister of the Army, Count Heinrich Postrowski, and Minister of Agriculture, Anto Wienacki.

Warsaw newspapers state that the Regency Council has been officially informed by the German authorities in occupation of Poland that they will not concur in Count Tarnowski's candidature for the Polish Premiership.

BEERSHEBA TAKEN IN NIGHT CHARGE

Australasian Cavalrymen Dismount to Storm Defenses Held by Germans and Turks.

INFANTRY CLEAR THE WAY

Tear Down Wire Entanglements With Their Hands—444 Turks Captured at Gaza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.—W. T. Massey, British correspondent with the Palestine army, in a dispatch dated before Gaza, Thursday, writes:

"In the early moonlight hours last night Beersheba, where Abraham dug the well of the oath, was occupied by Australian mounted troops and British infantry after a stern day-long fight in which our troops displayed great endurance and courage, doing everything planned for them and working out the staff scheme as if by the clock.

"Although meeting strong resistance from the enemy in extremely strong positions, nothing went wrong, and the story of the day will add to the military glory of the soldiers from English cities and shires and from Australia and New Zealand. The splendid British infantry made long night marches and attacked with such determination that they tore down the wire entanglements with their hands, and just as the moon rose over the Judea hills the Australian horse charged against strongly held trenches with bayonets on their rifles, overwhelming the Turks and galloping cheering into the town.

"Our movements were all done by night. At dawn yesterday the cavalry was south of the town and the infantry was facing the northern, western, and southwestern defenses, which were cut in a range of hills hiding Beersheba from view. These intrenchments were elaborate, skillfully chosen, and generally heavily protected by wire and guns. They covered all approaches.

"The country we had to march over was in bad condition. What in the Spring were fertile, rolling downs were now a sun-parched desert, the slightest movement raising enormous clouds of dust. Only a few trees and cactus hedges between the sea and the gaunt Judea hills relieve the picture of the land laid bare by war, yet with these surroundings against us General Allenby was able to effect a surprise which the Turks considered impossible. Prisoners declare that all thought Beersheba could never be taken in a day, and many believed the place impregnable.

"The cavalry work was meritorious. Many horsemen rode thirty miles before getting into action. They had two very difficult places to reduce during the day. The Australians' widest sweep had to capture Sakaty, a high hill six miles northeast of Beersheba, dominating a wide district. With their usual élan, these big Australians stopped at nothing, and had rounded up every Turk on the hill by 1 o'clock.

"Even more difficult was the taking of Teleisaba foothill, three miles east of the town. It had been converted into a redoubt of great strength and made almost unapproachable by steep banks of the Wadi running alongside it on the south. But the New Zealanders and Australians carried it at 3:30.

"Then they turned their attention to a group of houses between the hill and the Hebron Road held by a German machinegun company. This felt the full weight of the colonial arm.

"It was getting dark and anxiety was felt about water for the horses. Other Australians settled the matter. They formed up against the Eastern trenches, fixed bayonets and charging line after line went for the enemy. Wave followed wave until long before the last line had reached the trenches the machine gun and rifle fire had withered away and told the tale of the enemy dead. Dismounting at the first line of trenches the Australians went on foot, sweeping up all resistance, overpowering all the Turks, then bringing forward again their brave charges they remounted and galloped cheering into town.

"I was in Beersheba in the early hours today. There was everywhere

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SMOKE TELEGRAFO CIGAR.
NEW CREATION—VERY FINE.
Park & Tilford and everywhere.—Advt.

ADJUSTERS DRAFT SHIPYARDS SCALE

Federal Board Gives Increase in San Francisco Based on Cost of Living.

INVOKES MEN'S PATRIOTISM

Labor Leader Believes Crafts Will Appeal to President Against Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Uniform minimum wage scales for the Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards, a guide for all shipyards in the country, were announced today by the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. The decision effects an increase of 10 to 80 per cent. over the old scale here, although its uniformity makes it lower in some localities than the temporary scale now in force.

The decision, the first to be handed down by the board, declares that employes' "discrimination, interfering with the defense of the nation in time of war, against so-called 'unfair' materials, would be intolerable."

"There won't be many ships built under this scale," declared M. J. Maguire, a union conferee representing the metal trades craftsmen of the bay district. I believe the entire shipbuilding crafts on the Pacific Coast will appeal to Wilson against the decision."

Based on Cost of Living.

The scales were based on the increase in the cost of living since the beginning of the war, it was stated.

Seventy-five thousand men must be employed in the Pacific Coast shipyards to carry out the Government's program, the board decided. That means 30,000 skilled mechanics more than are employed now. The board will urge the Department of Labor to extend the Federal employment service in California, Oregon, and Washington to supplement the trade unions unable to supply skilled workmen.

"The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board is a war board," the decision states. "The owners of the shipyards are, for the duration of the war, merely agents of the Government. Employers and employes must realize the war has changed their relation to each other. The Government is insistent that ships it requires must be built and built promptly. It is equally insistent that standards of living must be preserved.

"The national program requires an increase in the output of ships from 750,000 tons turned out in 1915 to 6,000,000 tons in 1918. This necessitates introduction wherever possible of the two and three shift systems. Immediate steps to bring about this change must be taken by shipyard owners. The board urges representatives of organized labor and employers concerned to work out in co-operation with agents of the Government plans for the more rapid training of skilled workers in the different crafts."

Summarizing the decision, Henry A. Seager, Secretary of the board, said:

"The board did not feel justified in forcing on the taxpayers of the country, who henceforth must pay for the ships built, the higher wage that the consideration of merely local aspects of the situation might have warranted. It urges employers and employes to accept the decision in the spirit of loyal co-operation and do their utmost to help the Government win the war by turning out the ships so urgently required."

All members of the board left for the East late today

Labor Leaders in Session.

Representatives of the craftsmen met in secret conference discussing the decision. The decision of the board was reported to be unfavorable to them. Maguire, adding to his declaration that an appeal to the President would be made, said:

"I do not believe the men will leave their jobs. I believe organized labor will be found patriotic enough to hold its tanks to the work until the Pres-

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VOTE FOR SAMUEL H. ORDWAY
A fearless judge and man.—Advt.

LAST HYLAN CHARGE AT ONCE DISPROVED; GERMANS ORGANIZE AGAINST MITCHEL BUT PULPITS SPEAK AS ONE FOR HIM

Tammany Club Goes Over to Mayor Mitchel; Sees Hylan a Menace to Its Members in the War

The Daytonia Democratic Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, of which Hugh J. Connolly is executive member, met last night and adopted resolutions withdrawing support from Judge Hylan and pledging itself to Mayor Mitchel. The meeting was held in Tighe's Hall, Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and was attended by more than 150 members of the organization. The club, which has always been strictly loyal to Tammany Hall, withdrew as a Tammany organization and voted to join the City Democracy.

Among the club's membership are many present and past members of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," and the revelation of Hylan's relations with German propaganda and his support from Hearst and his newspapers were the chief factors that led to disaffection.

The resolutions adopted last night read:

Whereas, This organization, composed of Democrats who had intended to vote the regular Democratic ticket, views with alarm the astonishing disclosures of the association of Judge Hylan with men who are plainly enemies of America; and,

Whereas, Many of our members have gone away to war with the Sixty-ninth and others have gone into various camps and naval forces of the United States, all bearing our love and loyalty, and with them our faith in the right of American arms under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson; and,

Whereas, We all know, as every citizen of New York knows, that no man can be loyal to President Wilson and to Hearst at the same time: and

Whereas, We are now all convinced that the real reason back of Judge Hylan's nomination was the fact that he was acceptable to Hearst as a spokesman of Germany and to other wicked and un-American influences in New York.

Resolved, That this association now renounces its pledges to support the Tammany candidates and swears its allegiance to the candidacy of John Purroy Mitchel, whose loyalty and patriotism are true blue, and who has not during the campaign sought to deceive the public nor to curry favor with voters who are against this country; and,

Resolved, That this association pledges each of its members to work every minute up to the time that the ballots are counted to see to it that the votes cast for a patriotic Mayor are not thrown aside in favor of Hylan or Hillquit, who are now proved to be divided in their loyalty to our country.

The resolutions were read by Harry Nunn, President of the organization. He and Mr. Connolly, the leader of the club, have been Tammany organization men all their lives. The club is one of the two big Tammany organizations of the Eighteenth District.

Every reference to Mayor Mitchel was applauded, and when the resolutions were read they were adopted without a dissenting vote.

HILLQUIT URGES PEACE TO THE END

Closes Campaign at Madison Square Garden with Demand for Cessation of War.

"JUSTICE FOR ALL NATIONS"

Socialist Candidate Stirs Audience of 12,000 by His Pacifist Declarations.

With a demonstration in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor, closed the Socialist campaign. His last word to the voters was an appeal to class feeling and an appeal to pacifists. He said he was confident of election.

The meeting was one of effervescing enthusiasm, and Mr. Hillquit took full advantage of it to fan the feeling of his audience to a pitch which, he said, would make the meeting remembered for many years to come, both by the friends and foes of socialism. He was cheered for ten minutes when he entered the speakers' box and for fifteen minutes when he arose to speak. The cheers of the 12,000 persons in the Garden were echoed by thousands outside who could not get in.

Mayor Van Lear, Socialist, of Minneapolis, told what his administration had done for the workers of his city, and advising the New York Socialists said: "Go thou and do likewise." Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, asked for the election of Hillquit as the only way to keep Murphy out of City Hall.

Mr. Hillquit departed but little from his prepared speech on the closing of the campaign, except when his reference to his being the standard bearer of the pacifists brought forth such a demonstration that he talked more about ending the war.

"We want to end the war," he should. From all parts of the hall came cries of "Peace," "Peace." "We want to put an end to the barbarous slaughter now going on among the nations," he continued. "We want peace. We want a peace speedily attained, a peace with justice to all nations, a peace which will be based on the guarantees of the masses of the people of all nations, who shall see to it that this war shall be the last war in human history."

Liberty Bond Explanation.

At the beginning of the meeting Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for Controller on the Socialist ticket, made a statement on behalf of Mr. Hillquit and the Socialist Party in reference to Mr. Hillquit's refusal to buy a Liberty bond.

"It has been said," he declared, "that our standard bearer did not buy a Liberty bond or a war bond because he wished to withhold ammunition and supplies from the boys who have been torn from our homes to fight the battle of capitalism. That is not true. The stand of Mr. Hillquit and of the Socialist Party is that we say to the capitalists, 'You capitalists, your capitalistic Government, that comes into our homes and conscripts the lives of our sons, so shall you conscript wealth.' We would summon Mr. Carnegie and say to him, 'Andy, how much do you require to live? Not on the east side, not in the Bronx, but just where you are, on Fifth Avenue? We would not take from you one lump of sugar, but how much, $15,000 or $20,000 or $25,000, do you require yearly to keep your antiquated soul in your capitalistic body?' Then we would take the rest of his income. That is not being done, and that is why we Socialists do not buy war bonds."

This statement evoked wild cheers. Mr. Hillquit began by saying that, arraigned on his side, were all the forces

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Justice Samuel H. Ordway has made his mark. Make your mark for him.—Advt.

CITY'S PULPITS UPHOLD MITCHEL

Hylan and Hillquit Denounced in Many Sermons as Menace to America in the War.

ALL SEE TAMMANY DANGER

Voters Pleaded With to Maintain Clean Administration and Uphold President.

From the pulpits of some of the greatest churches in the city appeals went forth yesterday to vote for Mayor Mitchel as a matter of patriotic support of the Government and as the imperative need for the preservation of good government in New York. The preachers were unanimous in their agreement that partisanship had no place in the church, but that the issue presented to the citizens of New York was one transcending partisanship and involving issues of the greatest importance to the nation and to the success of democracy.

In Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning said:

"We are threatened with the return to power of the same forces against which sixteen years ago Bishop Potter spoke those brave and burning words which aroused this whole city, when he wrote to the Mayor of 'the living hell, leprous, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom innocent, weak, and defenseless girls and women.'

"We know what those forces of misgovernment stood for then. We have not the slightest reason to think that they stand for anything different today. Can any Christian man, can any high-minded citizen explain or excuse to himself a vote which will help to put those forces again in control? The substitution of those forces for the administration which we have had during these past years would be a blot on our civic name and a deep discouragement to efforts for a clean and honest government throughout this land. How any teacher in our schools or other good citizen can find it in his heart and conscience to give aid to the return of such a condition is past all imagination and belief.

Dark Influences at Work.

"But this election is a matter of much more than mere municipal concern. The defeat of our present Mayor by either of the two candidates who have any chance of election would bear a significance which no true American who realizes it would be willing to think of, and of which no one who has followed the course of things during the past weeks can be in real doubt.

"It is idle and misleading to say that the issue of patriotism should not have been brought into this campaign. It could not possibly have been excluded. Dark and sinister influences are at work among us, influences exactly the same as those which brought Russia to her present deplorable condition. And it is a simple, indisputable fact that every element of disloyalty and sedition among us will give its support to the other two candidates for the Mayor's office and

Continued on Page 6.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

CITY WORKER NOT COERCED

Mayor Proved Not to Have Asked for a False Affidavit.

GERMAN PLEA FOR HYLAN

Says Support of Mitchel Would Hurt "Our Most Sacred Interests."

TAMMANY CLUB RAPS HYLAN

Daytonia Association, with Many Members in Army, Goes Over to Mitchel.

The last day but one of the eventful 1917 Mayoralty campaign was marked yesterday by a futile attempt by Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate, to cast discredit upon Mayor Mitchel; by an appeal to German-Americans to vote as Germans for Judge Hylan; by further defections in the Tammany ranks; by Morris Hillquit's closing his campaign with a final pacifist appeal, and by appeals from the pulpits of the city for the citizens of New York to re-elect John Purroy Mitchel as Mayor for the good of the city and for the good of the nation at war.

Further justification of Mayor Mitchel's making loyalty an issue in his fight was given yesterday when there came to light an appeal to German-Americans sent out by the "German-Democracy of Greater New York" to vote for Judge Hylan on the ground that "we would neglect (lose sight of) our most sacred interests as citizens of German descent and citizens of the City of New York if we would support Mayor Mitchel." The appeal, which was in German, with an English translation, is published on Page 4 of this issue.

The Daytonia Club, a Tammany Hall organization, revolted yesterday and adopted resolutions pledging the support of its members to Mayor Mitchel and withdrawing its pledge made to Judge Hylan.

Judge Hylan's roorback charge was that Mitchel backers had tried to induce Herman V. Letkemann, an official photographer of the Park Department, to make a false affidavit that he had seen Judge Hylan in Chicago in September of 1915 at the convention of the "Friends of Peace" where the sinking of the Hesperian was cheered.

In his final statement on the campaign, made last night, Judge Hylan charged that on last Thursday backers of Mayor Mitchel had taken Herman V. Letkemann, an official photographer of the Park Department, before Acting Park Commissioner Robert F. Valentine and tried to induce him to sign an affidavit that he had seen Judge Hylan at the "Friends of Peace" convention, where the sinking of the Hesperian was cheered.

An hour after Judge Hylan's statement has been issued, both Mr. Letkemann and Mr. Valentine declared that the Tammany candidate's statement was false in every particular.

According to the story Judge Hylan told, Letkemann refused to sign the affidavit after he had told his superiors that he had not seen the Judge at the Chicago convention. As for himself, the Judge said he had never been in Chicago in his life. He stated with positiveness that the Fusion managers pretended to have an affidavit purporting to have been signed by Letkemann, stating that the Judge did attend the conventoin, which the Mayor intended to spring at the last momen, when it was too late for the Tammany candidate to refute it. Judge Hylan also told about a letter that he said was sent out by Marcus Braun advising voters to back Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Braun, while editor of Fair Play, received a check for $5,000 from Count von Bernstorff.

Judge Hylan's Statement.

Here is Judge Hylan's statement about the alleged Letkemann affair:

"I learn today that on Thursday Mr. Mitchel's backers attempted to procure a false affidavit from Herman V. Letkemann, official photographer of the Park Department. Letkemann was directed to appear before Mr. Valentine, acting Commissioner of Parks, and urged to make an affidavit that he was a delegate to the Friends of Peace convention at Chicago, September, 1915, and that I was present at that Chicago convention. Letkemann refused, declaring that he did not know me at all, that he had never seen me, that, as a matter of fact, he had never heard of me until about the time of my nomination. In spite of that very definite statement, he was urged by his superiors to make the false affidavit.

"Letkemann made a sworn statement today at his home, 577 East 170th Street, to former Park Commissioner Henry Smith.

"Mr. Smith knew Letkemann well and having learned of this attempt to extract this false statement saw Letkemann and procured the affidavit which he voluntarily brought to me.

"I stated in my speech last night that I had received information that an employe of the Park Department had made a false affidavit that I was present at this Chicago gathering. I am definitely informed that Mr. Mitch-

...

...ell's campaign managers pretend to have in their possession such an affidavit to spring at the very last moment, when it would be too late for me to refute it. If such a pretended affidavit is produced it is a plain forgery. Letkemann in the presence of William P. Burr and Mr. Smith today declared that he never signed any such paper.

"There has also been shown to me today a letter which the Mitchel campaign managers have sent through the mails appealing to a certain class of voters to support Mr. Mitchel for Mayor. This letter is signed by Marcus Braun as Chairman of the Hungarian Republican Club.

"This is the same Marcus Braun who was revealed by the United States Government as having been paid money by agents of the German Government who were carrying on propaganda in this city.

"Mr. Braun appeals to his fellow-members of the Hungarian Republican Club to vote for Mayor Mitchel because Mayor Mitchel appointed him a very few weeks ago to the Aqueduct Celebration Committee and to the committee to welcome the Japanese mission.

"We find some strange crooks and contortions in the patriotism and Americanism of Mr. Mitchel."

Both Deny Hylan Charge.

Acting Park Commissioner Robert F. Valentine, when informed of Judge Hylan's statement, said:

"On learning that an employe of the Park Department had been a member of the Friends of Peace Society it was very natural that I should try to discover how deeply he was implicated in this seditious organization. The only reference in my talk with Mr. Letkemann to Judge Hylan's presence at the Chicago convention was Mr. Letkemann's statement that he did not remember seeing Judge Hylan at the convention.

"Mr. Letkemann stated that the first time he heard Judge Hylan's name mentioned was at a meeting of some German society last September in Mannerchor Hall, when Henry Weismann advocated Judge Hylan's election for Mayor. I did not ask Letkemann for any affidavit relating in any way to the Chicago convention."

Herman V. Letkemann, too, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at his home last night that the statement of Judge Hylan was false in every respect.

"No one ever tried to coerce me into making a false affidavit of any kind," said Letkemann. "Two men came to my home this afternoon and asked me to make an affidavit to the effect that I had attended the Friends of Peace Convention at Chicago and had not met Judge Hylan there. I complied with their request as the statement they asked me to swear to was a true statement."

Judge Hylan closed his campaign yesterday with a speech at an afternoon meeting held at the Amsterdam Opera House under the auspices of the Greek-American National Union.

Except for the Publicity Bureau the work at Hylan headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, has practically been discontinued. It was said there last night that only a small "safety patrol" would be kept on guard to protect the candidate against the effect of roorbacks, which the Hylan managers have learned with apprehension may be unleashed by campaign managers of opposition candidates during the closing hours of the campaign.

FORGERY TO BOOST HYLAN.

Dr. Beatty Denies Letter Printed as an Indorsement.

The Rev. Dr. Lee W. Beatty, Superintendent of the Church House of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, yesterday denounced as a falsehood the statement that he was supporting Judge Hylan for Mayor, which was made by The People's Advocate, a Hylan campaign sheet gotten out in Brooklyn.

"I am a thorough Mitchel man and have been for both terms," he said. "There is absolutely no truth in this statement. This Hylan sheet in Brooklyn some two weeks ago published what purported to be a letter signed by me indorsing Judge Hylan for Mayor. I have just now been able to trace the story to this publication, and find that it is based on an enlarged, elaborated, and distorted version of a letter which I wrote to Judge Hylan five years ago.

"I had had two men arrested for holding up an elevated station in Brooklyn. Judge Hylan tried them, handled the case in a very fair way, and I wrote him a little letter of appreciation. That is all. A man might make a good Municipal Judge and a very poor Mayor, and I have seen no reason whatever to support Hylan for Mayor even before I heard of this falsehood. The letter published as an indorsement of his candidacy for Mayor was based on this note of thanks, but the last two paragraphs added to it were a barefaced lie. I never wrote them and I am thoroughly opposed to Judge Hylan's candidacy."

DEPLORES HYLAN ATTACKS.

Nathan Straus, in Letter to Candidate, Calls Them Unjust.

Nathan Straus yesterday sent the following letter to Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor:

"My Dear Judge Hylan: You should have heard from me before, but I have been devoting all my time and strength to war relief work and I have not been able to interest myself in the election.

"But there have been such unfair attacks made in this campaign, mainly by people who never voted the Democratic ticket and by disgruntled Republicans, that I feel compelled at this eleventh hour to do my bit for yourself and our party.

"Government by small and selfish rings cannot endure in this most American, this first city of the country. Such an administration may contrive to have itself praised, to have itself credited with many achievements, to have itself indorsed by conspicuous men, but it cannot hold the confidence of the people. Such billingsgate of opponent parties never yet hurt a candidate, and I trust the voters to consider the source and see the motives of their attacks. Every outburst serves only to make more clear the fact that the Democratic Party has in yourself an honest, capable, brave, and trustworthy candidate.

"Every effort to read wrong from the records of your life they have garbled proves more clearly that our standard bearer deserves our full support.

"There is nothing more unjust than the attacks made upon your Americanism and your loyalty. Your friends know that, and the people generally understand it.

"The opposition simply slanders every one who does not agree with it. I remain as always,

"NATHAN STRAUS."

MAYOR PRAISES WAR FUND.

Urges Citizens to Contribute for Care of Soldiers in War Camps.

In a letter sent yesterday to the Joint Commission of the War and Navy Departments, Mayor Mitchel indorsed the efforts of the Commission to raise a fund for the American soldiers and sailors in training preparation for service in France. The Mayor's indorsement follows that of President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Col. Roosevelt and the Chambers of Commerce of the largest cities in the country. In his letter the Mayor said:

"The War Department and Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has worked out a hospitality and recreation program for cities and towns adjacent to the eighty or ninety army camps and posts throughout the country, which calls for the employment of trained community organizers and the establishment of facilities, at an expense of about $3,750,000—a modest per capita of about three dollars for the 1,250,000 men who will be in camp during the coming year.

"A portion of this national fund will be spent in New York City for the benefit of the thousands of young men who will be located in camps in this vicinity or will pass through the city en route to the battlefields of Europe. New York City boys in camp elsewhere will receive the benefit of the program wherever they may be located. I hope that our citizens will generously support the War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund. New York's minimum share is $750,000. It would be particularly fitting if a generous support for this fund were to come from the thousands of men exempted from service in the National Army."

TAMMANY AT ITS WORST.

With Hylan Mayor, Rabbi Wise Has No Hope for Restraint of the Tiger.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who spoke last night at the labor rally for Mayor Mitchel in the Globe Theatre, said that the election of a man like Judge Hylan would be a disgrace to this city, and that the election of Hillquit would be a nation-wide calamity.

"Mayor Mitchel," he continued "might well have been satisfied to have the case decided on the merits of his administration, but Hyland and Hillquit alike, the one by his cowardly evasions and the other by his brazen effrontery, have made of this an international campaign, nothing less than a campaign in which you and I on Tuesday are called upon to decide whether we are in earnest, whether after nearly three years of almost superhuman patience on the part of our great leader, Woodrow Wilson, we now intend either to compromise with that savage Prussianism, which shall conquer us or be conquered by us, or whether we are ready to announce to all the world that we do not intend to make of the City Hall of New York either one of the adjunct editorial offices of The New York Journal or an American suburb, as Stockholm has become a Swedish suburb, of the city of Berlin.

"I am opposed to Judge Hylan because he represents Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall at its best is bad enough, but Hylan represents Tammany Hall at its worst. Mayor McClellan was big enough to impose some likeness of table manners on that voracious beast, but if Judge Hylan is elected Mayor he won't even be able to impose any elementary restraint on the unbridled greed of Tammany Hall. If we can beat Tammany Hall now perhaps we can destroy it forever."

Election Results to be Signaled From the Times Building Tower

The progress of the election will be indicated tomorrow night by steadily burning lights of different colors around the flagpole of the Times Building, the definite results by searchlight flashes.

Progress of the Election.

MITCHEL LEADING—Circle of white lights around flagpole.
HYLAN LEADING—Circle of red lights around flagpole.
HILLQUIT LEADING—Circle of green lights around flagpole.
BENNETT LEADING—Circle of white lights above circle of red lights around flagpole.

Results of the Election.

MITCHEL ELECTED—White searchlight swings around horizontally.
HYLAN ELECTED—White searchlight moved up and down to north.
HILLQUIT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the south.
BENNETT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS—White searchlight moved up and down to west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES—White searchlight moved up and down to east.

New York Times Bulletins.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be a TIMES bulletin board for election returns at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway.

SEES DOWNFALL OF MURPHY

Littleton Predicts He Will Not Head Tammany After Election.

Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, the organization of independent Democrats who are fighting the control of Tammany Hall by Charles F. Murphy, issued a statement last night predicting that as a result of the election Mr. Murphy would no longer be leader of the Tammany organization. He said:

"A whole lot of Democrats in Tammany Hall who are good men and who, with us, are well aware that the Democratic Party in this city and State can never rise to its responsibility so long as Murphy rules and Hearst ratifies, know very well that the City Democracy is not fighting all the Democrats of New York. Very many Tammany Hall men know in their hearts that the City Democracy offers the only place to go where their respectability may be maintained and the only opportunity to forever throw off the incubus of a stupid boss. They will understand that in the success which is at hand the City Democracy voted as a man against the men named by Murphy in order to defeat Murphy.

"To clinch the verdict and to overwhelm both Murphy and Hearst, the City Democracy urges every Democrat who believes in making his party true to the traditions of the party remolded by President Wilson, to vote wherever the 'rooster,' the symbol of real democracy, appears upon the official ballot."

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

For every man who wants cool smoking-comfort at all times and full, honest value—not "showy" appearance.

240

Plan against estate-dwindling. Name us as Executor of your Will.

Legal restrictions—not to speak of self-interest—insure that we settle every estate with conservative business judgment.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Tropiko Brand

THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT OF
TROPIKO GRAPEFRUIT
TO APPEAR IN NEW YORK CITY

The choicest selection from Porto Rico's leading growers, and it is being distributed among the more important grocers and fruit dealers, in New York City and other important cities in the East.

Do you remember the best grapefruit you ever ate? A fruit that was full of rich juice, just sweet enough, with just enough tang to give zest to your whole meal? That grapefruit probably was grown in Porto Rico. This American island produces the heaviest, richest, most luscious grapefruit in the world.

The growers in the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange have adopted the name TROPIKO to identify their finest fruit. All TROPIKO fruit is of unvarying quality inside. There are slight variations in external appearance—in color and texture of skin. These are marked by five different colored Rays. Gold Ray, Blue Ray, Red Ray, Purple Ray, and Bronze Ray.

There is also the usual variety in sizes.

Every piece of TROPIKO grapefruit is crammed full of healthful, luscious, thirst-quenching, appetite-sharpening juice. A TROPIKO grapefruit or orange contains the minimum of pulp—which leaves the more room for juice. The meat is soft and tender. The flavor is delicate and satisfying. It is the kind of fruit that the most luxurious hotels in the country serve to their patrons; yet it costs you only a little more than ordinary fruit. You can taste the tropics in every drop of TROPIKO juice--summer suns and clean, cool ocean breezes have made it delicious.

You don't have to pick over TROPIKO fruit. Every piece has been selected for you by fruit experts. Weekly shipments of this fruit reach New York direct from Porto Rico—grapefruit, oranges and pineapples in season.

Ask your dealer this morning for a sample order of TROPIKO grapefruit. If he has none ready for you, let us know and we will tell you where you can get it. Why not put up some TROPIKO grapefruit marmalade? It is the most delightful feature of a good breakfast. The name TROPIKO is on every wrapper.

Juiciest in the World

Ask Your Dealer
To get this Grapefruit. It's delicious.
Porto Rico Fruit Exchange
202 Franklin St., New York

business idealism

It is exhilarating to read SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. In the articles and advertisements one finds himself in the company of a choice crew—makers, explainers and advocates of better ways; commercial idealists. One catches the contagion. One rises fired with a passion for efficiency, resolved to think through rather than muddle through business.

The magazine is ablaze with the spirit, "Better! Better yet! And better still than that!"

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches business enthusiasts

DEFAULT? At the last election more than 100,000 voters failed to vote for the candidates for JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT Don't let this important judiciary office go by default. Cast your vote for an aggressive, just and competent candidate,

LOUIS A. VALENTE
Regular Democratic Nominee for
Justice of the City Court
Mr. LOUIS A. VALENTE'S Name Appears on the Ballot in GROUP 8

The Officers and Directors
of the
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
desire to announce that the company
has been admitted to membership
in the
Federal Reserve System

Clothes That Glow With Cheerfulness

CHEERFUL in their color—in the warmth of their fine woolens—in their easy grace and comfort.

★ ★

Snuff browns, quiet bronze and green mixtures, subdued gray herringbones and stripes, blues, and the lighter tweed patterns.

★ ★

Coats with the English notch and soft rolling lapels—collars which fit—backs with the English ease of line.

Suits which merge with your personality—

reflections of a cheerful inner self.

★ ★

London-made Burberrys and the "Motourist"—a greatcoat for motoring and travel.

Army Officers' Winter Uniforms and Overcoats, Puttees, etc.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

GORHAM
STERLING
SILVERWARE

is more intimately associated with the home life of the American people than any other silverware made.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

©
1917

Nathan Straus to Judge Hylan

27 WEST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK, November 4th, 1917.

My dear Judge Hylan:—

You should have heard from me before. But I have been devoting all my time and strength to war relief work, and I have not been able to interest myself in the election.

But there have been such unfair attacks made in this campaign—mainly by people who never voted the Democratic ticket—and by disgruntled Republicans—that I feel compelled at this eleventh hour to do my bit for yourself and our Party.

Government by small and selfish rings cannot endure in this most American, this first city of the country. Such an administration may contrive to have itself praised, to have itself credited with many achievements, to have itself endorsed by conspicuous men. But it cannot hold the confidence of the people.

Such billingsgate as displayed by the opponent parties has never yet hurt a candidate, and I trust the voters to consider the source and see the motives of their attacks. **Every outburst serves only to make more clear the fact that the Democratic Party has in yourself an honest, capable, brave and trustworthy candidate.**

Every effort to read wrong from the records of your life they have garbled proves more clearly that our standard bearer deserves our full support.

There is nothing more unjust than the attacks made upon your Americanism and your loyalty. Your friends know that, and the people generally understand it.

The opposition simply slanders everyone who does not agree with it.

I remains as always,

Yours most sincerely,

Nathan Straus

Business Men's League, 50 East 42d St.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue.

LONDON
16 Pall Mall, East, S.W.1
26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY

THE Officers and Directors announce that this company has been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System.

MERCANTILE
Trust & Deposit Co.
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SWANN AND CORRIGAN BOTH SEE VICTORY

District Attorney's Manager Claims 47,000 Plurality and Magistrate Expects 20,000.

Benjamin F. Wollman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Swann Business and Professional Men's Committee, last night predicted Swann's re-election by 47,000 plurality. Mr. Wollman expressed the belief that Mr. Swann would receive a majority over the combined vote of both his major opponents, William L. Ransom and Joseph E. Corrigan.

"Our canvass shows that Judge Swann is very much stronger with the voters than he was two years ago," said Mr. Wollman. "Ransom will receive about 85,000 votes; Corrigan might get 75,000, but no more. The Socialist vote for District Attorney will be about 20,000."

Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, independent candidate for District Attorney, made the prediction last night that he would be elected by a plurality over Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate, of from 20,000 to 25,000. He said:

"My information is that I will cut heavily into Swann's vote among the Tammany men where I always have had many friends. I will get practically all of the independent Democratic vote and the bulk of the independent Republican vote. I have set the pace in the fight against Murphy and Swann, and the voters feel that I am the only candidate who can defeat Swann."

AS SOCIALISTS VIEW IT.

Analyze Newspaper Polls and Say Hillquit Will Win.

A statement made public at Socialist Campaign Headquarters last night said that the only way to keep Murphy out of the City Hall was to elect Morris Hillquit. "We expect to keep him out," the statement went on to say.

"The carefully compiled postal vote among enrolled Democrats and Republicans only, published in this morning's World, indicates Mr. Hillquit's election by a comfortable plurality." The statement continued:

"The World, on the basis of its poll, gives Hillquit 153,325 Democratic and Republican votes, as against 283,849 for Mitchel and 224,616 for Hylan. The poll does not include the Socialist vote in the city, which last year for candidates for Assembly and Congress ran over 50,000. It does not include the big independent vote overwhelmingly radical and enrolled for no party, which The World estimates at 65,000.

"Hillquit will get the solid Socialist vote and we are assured of at least 50 per cent. of this independent vote, though, on The World's figures, we need scarcely more than a third of it to win.

"In addition The World's figures fail to take into consideration the Camp Upton vote, all straw polls from which have been overwhelmingly in favor of Hillquit.

"The Herald poll, admittedly taken in the interest of Mitchel and during the closing days in strong Mitchel districts, and in sections where the Hillquit vote is at a minimum, even under these circumstances, cannot show a Mitchel plurality under the most favorable construction."

Charles Ferguson, a lawyer, who has written a book on "The Religion of Democracy," in a letter to Morris Hillquit which was made public last night at the headquarters of the Socialist Campaign Committee, told the Socialist candidate that he was doing all he could to elect him because he regarded his political theories as "far less scholastic than those of your opponents —say, for instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES and the New York Chamber of Commerce."

"You may perhaps be able to break the spell of Mr. Root's sacerdotal legalism and the diverting but distracting thaumaturgy of our powerful Katrinka of Oyster Bay," wrote Mr. Ferguson.

Referring to THE TIMES and the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ferguson said that Mr. Hillquit seemed "to have a sense of the bread question and the common planetary need of board and clothes—that is merely rudimentary with those cultural institutions."

"On the whole I think your election would stimulate a return to reality and help to give us a fighting chance against Prussianism," the letter continued.

POLITICAL.

"He Stands on His Record"
VOTE FOR
Our Former Postmaster
EDWARD M. MORGAN
for
COUNTY CLERK
Fusion, Republican and City Democracy Candidate

Window Shades

We prefer competition on a specification basis, as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.
We will assist you in obtaining bids.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Dieting is all right but it's better to take Bell-ans and eat the good things you like
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

MITCHEL CONFRONTS HYLAN WITH PROOF

Shows Photographic Copy of World Reporter's Interview with Judge.

REVIEWS CAMPAIGN'S ISSUES

Calls Attention to Benefits the City Has Enjoyed and Calls On Voters to Decide.

As a final chapter in his charge that Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was not telling the truth when he denied that he knew his name was on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace Society as an Honorary Vice Chairman when the organization held a convention in Chicago and cheered the sinking of an American vessel by a German submarine, Mayor Mitchel made public last night a photographic copy of an article printed in The New York World on Aug. 3, 1915, in which it was stated that Judge Hylan repudiated an attack made in the convention on Secretary of State Lansing. The Mayor said:

"Judge Hylan has not made any answer to my charge that he joined with Hugo Schweitzer, Henry Weismann, and the other agents of von Bernstorff to create in this country a seditious and disloyal press. To my additional charge that his name appeared on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace convening the Chicago Convention of this disloyal society, he has rushed in with a flat denial. He has solemnly avowed that he was informed by me, for the first time, in my speech at Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, last Tuesday night, that his name was upon this letterhead. He has stated that this letterhead was never in existence.

"To connivance with disloyalty Judge Hylan has now added falsehood. I have already submitted an affidavit from the reporter who talked to Judge Hylan over the telephone on the night of Aug. 2, 1915, and informed Judge Hylan that his name was on this letterhead. I now submit to the public a copy of the article which appeared in The New York World on the following morning, describing an attack of the Friends of Peace upon Secretary of State Lansing, and giving a list of the officers of this society, which was written by the reporter who talked to Hylan. This article will be found on the fifth column of the third page of The World of Aug. 3, 1915. A paragraph of that article, to which I now direct Judge Hylan's attention, reads as follows:

> The efforts made last night to communicate with the more prominent New Yorkers whose names appeared on the list were largely unsuccessful. The only one with whom The World was able to communicate, Magistrate John F. Hylan of Brooklyn, repudiated the attack on Secretary of State Lansing.

"I have been unable to learn whether Judge Hylan attended the convention of the Friends of Peace in Chicago. It appears probable, however, that Judge Hylan, who was at this time a candidate for the County Court, and whose leisure moments were occupied with the seditious Printers and Publishers Association, did not actually go to Chicago. It is established, however, beyond all question, not only that Judge Hylan's name appeared on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace, but that he actually knew and worked with the moving spirits of this disloyal organization."

The Campaign's Issues.

The Mayor also gave out a statement in which he summarized the issues of the campaign, upon which he said the people must pass on Tuesday. He said:

"The first great issue is that of loyalty to the nation and to the nation's purposes. Mr. Hillquit represents retreat and surrender in the war in which the nation is now engaged. Mr. Hillquit proclaims this, and there is no need to say any more. Mr. Hylan represents disloyalty and sedition which will frustrate the nation's endeavors. Mr. Hylan has refused either to admit it or to deny it. Here are the facts:

"From the very outset of the war Judge Hylan has sided with Germany as against American rights. He allied himself with those who defended the sinking of the Lusitania. In March, 1915, he became a member of the Advisory Board of the Printers and Publishers' Association, controlled by Hugo Schweitzer, Henry Weismann, and von Bernstorff, which was organized to publish a chain of seditious newspapers. This fact was made public two days ago, and Judge Hylan has not denied it because he cannot.

"On Aug. 20, 1915, he permitted his name to be used on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace, a pro-German, anti-American society, in convening its convention in Chicago. Judge Hylan now declares that he did not know his name was on this letterhead. I have submitted an affidavit from the reporter who informed him that his name was there eighteen days before the letter was sent out, which affidavit is corroborated by an article published in The New York World on August 3, 1915, stating that Judge Hylan's name was on the letterhead.

"On Aug. 22, 1915, William Randolph Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman in this country, sent word to the Republican leaders of Brooklyn that he would sacrifice the rest of the Democratic ticket, but would insist upon supporting John F. Hylan. Mr. Hearst's loyalty to the Kaiser has been recognized as recently as Aug. 10, 1917, on which date the VossischeZeitung of Berlin said: 'Since Wilson threw in his lot with the Entente Mr. Hearst has been striving continuously to influence Americans not to fall in line with Wilson's followers.'

"On Oct. 31, 1915, an advertisement was printed in Hearst's Deutsches Journal, signed by Henry Weismann, the actual head of the Friends of Peace, calling upon Weismann's friends to support Hylan. Two years later, in August of this year, Judge Hylan, on being informed of his selection by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst, told Senator Ottinger and others that he was opposed to the selective draft.

"In September of this year, he openly disclosed himself for a second time as the candidate of William Randolph Hearst. In October of this year, the Staats-Zeitung, which took Dr. Dernburg's money, called upon its readers to vote for Hylan. In October of this year, Jeremiah O'Leary, the acknowledged agent of the German Foreign Office, publicly informed Judge Hylan that he would support him. O'Leary's brother-in-law was already managing Judge Hylan's campaign. Judge Hylan has persistently refused to repudiate any of this disloyal support. His election would mean the ascendancy of the seditious elements in this city.

The Issue of Murphy.

"The second issue is that of Murphy. Judge Hylan is not only the candidate of Hearst, but is as well the candidate of Murphy and the forces which Murphy represents. This city knows what Murphy government means. A Murphyized police force produced the Rosenthal murder. A Murphyized Fire Department produced the Triangle fire. A Murphyized Street Cleaning Department left reeking garbage unattended on the sidewalks. A Murphyized Dock Department handed over the city's docks to the Ice Trust. A Murphyized Board of Estimate turned the city government over to Murphy and to Murphy's friends.

"The third issue is that of the personal fitness of John F. Hylan. In 1903, Judge Hylan organized the Black Diamond Automobile Company. In 1904, he put in a claim for alleged legal services against this company, and then sued the company through a dummy. In this action he was acting in two capacities; first, as attorney for the company, and second, as attorney for himself. As attorney for the company, he put in no answer to his own complaint and took judgment by default. In 1908, in one of the Goslin suits, Judge Hylan submitted an affidavit to the Supreme Court, denying under oath facts which he admitted in a letter to The New York World three weeks ago.

"In 1910, while sitting as Magistrate, he so disposed of his excise cases that Mayor Gaynor declared that it was useless for the police to do their duty if they were to be 'thwarted by ignorant and dishonest judicial rulings.' In 1915 we find Judge Hylan consorting with the Friends of Peace. In 1917 we find him slandering his opponent, dodging every issue, and taking refuge in cowardly silence when his statements are challenged.

What the City Has Had.

"The fourth issue is that of continuing the kind of government this city has had for the last four years. For four years we have had a police force divorced from crime and free from graft. We have had a Street Cleaning Department which has kept our streets the cleanest in the world. We have had a Health Department which has reduced the death rate. We have had a Fire Department which protected the workers in our factories and greatly reduced the fire loss.

"We have had a Dock Department which has given the city vastly increased docking facilities and which placed the city's piers freely at the service of the United States Government at the outbreak of the war. We have had a Charities Department which found the city's institutions crowded with vermin-laden children and which has reorganized these institutions along humane and forward-looking lines. We have had a License Department which has eliminated petty graft, closed up obscene dance halls, and regulated the amusements of New York in the interests of morality and decency. We have had a Park Department which has more than doubled the number of the city's playgrounds and has devoted itself wholeheartedly to increasing the recreation facilities of the city. We have had a Board of Education which has had courage and foresight enough to attack the part-time evil and has given a thorough trial to the work-study-play plan which offers to every child advantages hitherto enjoyed only by the children of the rich.

"For four years, New York City has had a government which sought first, last, and all the time the welfare and the progress of New York. The people must now decide whether that kind of government shall be continued."

ITCHEL SURE TO WIN, FUSION MANAGERS SAY

Emory R. Buckner Declares Most of 100,000 Independent Votes Will Go to Mayor.

The Fusion campaign managers continued yesterday to assert that not only would Mayor Mitchel win the election, but that his plurality would be large. Emory R. Buckner, manager of the committee, did not give out any figures, except to assert that the independent, unorganized vote would be from 75,000 to 100,000, and he claimed that most of this would go to the Mayor. After he had analyzed the various reports he had received from Republican, Fusion and independent Democratic workers all over the city, Mr. Buckner said:

"All party forces are being swept away by powerful currents and cross currents in this extraordinary campaign. Predictions based upon usual party lines and previous results are not reliable, because ordinary political affiliations have been broken in every direction. A large number of Democrats are voting for Mayor Mitchel because the disclosures concerning Hylan's personal unfitness for office have aroused their indignation, because the exposures of the scheme secretly to gather in the pro-German and disloyal vote for Hylan has provoked their patriotic resentment, and because the fight on Murphy and Tammany Hall itself has never been as strong and bitter as now. Their information comes from leading Democrats who are in a position to know. The McCall vote of 232,000 in 1913 will be heavily cut into by these elements, although Hylan will receive votes from some quarters which McCall did not receive.

"In Manhattan the Republican organizations in all but two Assembly districts have declared for Mitchel. In the Bronx the entire Republican organization has declared for Mitchel. In Queens our latest advice shows that the whole Republican organization is working hard for Mitchel. In Brooklyn, nearly all of the Republican district clubhouses are officially 'neutral' between Bennet and Mitchel, but within the last few days the talk of the Republican party is turning to Mitchel, and many organizations for Mitchel have been perfected in almost every district.

"The Socialist vote is split between Hillquit and Mitchel. Hillquit reached his height a week ago. The hectic enthusiasm with which the Socialists at first supported his candidacy has suffered a chill. This has been brought about by vigorous activities on the part of many prominent Socialists who have attacked Hillquit's platform and Hillquit's candidacy.

"A powerful current sweeping toward Mitchel is the independent, unorganized, silent vote, which became aroused during registration week and made itself felt in the heavy registration. This vote will support Mitchel almost solidly."

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, predicted last night the election of Mitchel and the entire Fusion ticket. He said that a strong and unmistakable change in favor of the Mayor had taken place within the last ten days, and that it had grown so fast that the result now was no longer in doubt.

It was predicted by Queens Republican leaders last night that Mayor Mitchel would carry that borough. Although the organization is "on the fence" as regards the Mayor and Mr. Bennett, it has been working quietly for Mr. Mitchel.

ASKS VOTES FOR ADAMSON.

Morgenthau Shows Necessity of Defeating Tammany Candidate.

Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of Fire Commissioner Adamson's Campaign Committee, issued a statement last night reminding the voters that it was necessary to elect Mr. Adamson and other candidates on the Fusion ticket in order to keep Tammany from obtaining control of the Board of Estimate. He said it was of special importance to elect Mr. Adamson to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, as he would then be the Vice Mayor of the city.

"We elect on Tuesday, not only a Mayor, but a Vice Mayor," he said. "Next in importance to re-electing Mitchel is the election of Robert Adamson as Vice Mayor.

"I am sure New York does not want a Tammany Mayor, nor does it want a Tammany man in the position of President of the Board of Aldermen, who might become Mayor. We must guard equally against either possibility.

"The Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen is avowedly a Tammany man. He has been such all his life, and every position which he has ever filled he obtained by Tammany nomination, and in every such position he has acted in full accord and sympathy with Tammany. If elected President of the Board of Aldermen, he would be a Tammany President of that body, and if, perchance, by reason of vacancy in that position, or during any temporary disability of the Mayor, he should become Mayor, he would be a Tammany Mayor, out and out."

WANTS SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Gov. McCall Appeals to Washington for a Furlough Tomorrow.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Governor McCall tonight sent a telegram to Secretary of War Baker asking that orders be given to allow Massachusetts soldiers encamped in the State to return to their homes Tuesday to vote at the State election. It was announced at Camp Devens yesterday that interference with the training of the national army would not be permitted in order to let the men vote, and as a result that only those from cities and towns near the camp where the polls were open after 6 o'clock would have a chance to cast their ballots.

The Governor's telegram said:

"Tuesday Massachusetts will hold an important State-wide election. About 40,000 Massachusetts men have been called to the colors. Many of them are still in camp within the State. On primary day in September leave was given the soldiers at noon, so that many nearby their homes were enabled to vote. It is rumored your department forbids a similar leave next Tuesday. I sincerely hope that rumor is untrue, and I respectfully request that your department give the orders necessary to permit the soldiers to vote. They must be deprived of much, but should be allowed to exercise the most cherished right of citizenship in all cases where it is possible."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Three Letters of interest to every American—

THE election tomorrow is the most important New York has held since the Civil War. The great issue at stake is:

Shall we stand by the Mitchel administration and its vigorous patriotism—or shall we allow it to be defeated by the disloyal forces of Hearst, Cohalan, Devoy, O'Leary and their like—who have been stabbing this country in the back and opposing everything that stands for true Americanism?

Mr. Hylan is not only backed by these forces, but he is an associate of these very men.

We reprint below three letters. Read them carefully. They tell their own story.

Letter No. 1—Hearst to "The Friends of Peace"

This letter was printed in Hearst's Deutsches Journal August 27, 1915. Here it is translated in full.

Piedro Blanco Ranch, Cal.

Worthy Herr Sutro:

I do not think it will be possible for me to return to the East until September 6th, on which date the Peace Convention convenes.

I am in no position, therefore, to accept your friendly invitation, but I will do all in my power to support your movement with which I am in hearty agreement.

(Signed) William Randolph Hearst

This letter was read by Mr. Theodore Sutro, the editor of the Hearst Deutsches Journal, to the "Friends of Peace" Convention in Maennerchor Hall. John F. Hylan was Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Chicago Convention of this disloyal society.

Mr. Sutro explained that an invitation had been sent to Mr. Hearst inviting him to speak at the Convention, and this was the response.

After reading the letter Mr. Sutro impressed its importance upon his hearers.

"Do you know," he asked, "what this promise of Mr. Hearst means? It places at your service the entire powerful chain of great newspapers which daily speak to ten million people."

This was Mr. Hearst's promise to the pro-German propagandists in 1915.

Letter No. 2—Hylan Writes to Hearst

Sept. 1, 1917.

William Randolph Hearst, San Simeon, Cal.:

I regret you are ill. I hope for your quick and complete recovery. I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate your estimate of my purposes and my record in public life. * * * *

Your generous commendation will help the people of the whole city to know and understand me better. * * * *

(Signed) John F. Hylan.

This letter needs no comment. It tells its own story.

Letter No. 3—Gompers to "The Friends of Peace"

Washington, Sept. 2, 1915.

John Brisben Walker,
Chairman National Committee, "Friends of Peace."

It is not peace which is being furthered by your movement and your meeting, but your purpose is to place the people of the United States in a false position before the world, to play into the hands of one side of the warring nations as against the other. * * * *

It may not be uninteresting to call attention to the fact that paid emissaries of your "Friends of Peace," have gone from city to city and by insidious and false representations attempted financially to corrupt a large number of representative men among the Union workers of the United States. That so many have proven incorruptible is due to their intelligence, to their honor and to their integrity.

(Signed) Samuel Gompers

Mr. Samuel Gompers is the big labor leader of this country. He quickly realized the disloyal nature of the "Friends of Peace" and wrote this vigorous, patriotic letter to this un-American organization.

Citizens of New York—

The above letters are proof-positive that Hearst and Hylan were working with and for the DISLOYAL.

Hylan has claimed that the letterhead of the "Friends of Peace" carrying his name was a forgery and that he knew nothing about this matter.

Mitchel proved both of these statements false.

He informed Mr. Hylan that the original "Friends of Peace" letterhead was in the hands of the Federal authorities and presented an affidavit by Harry M. Hitchcock stating that he interviewed Judge Hylan concerning the matter two years ago when the letterhead bearing the Judge's name first became public.

If you want more proof of Hylan's association with the disloyal, you will find it in the fact that O'Leary's brother-in-law is his campaign manager.

In the fact that Cohalan, Devoy, Weismann, and Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung are unanimously supporting him for Mayor.

Hylan's actions prove that HE WANTS DISLOYAL VOTES.

In connection with the loyalty issue, voters will be interested in the dispatch from the Paris Bureau of the New York Herald:

> "All Americans and not an inconsiderable number of the French realize that the underlying issue is whether Americanism or Germanism shall rule in New York City Hall.
>
> "The Herald offices here are the centre for telephone inquiries—many of them American soldiers—regarding the progress of the campaign. Any sign that Mayor Mitchel is gaining ground is joyfully received."

Citizens of New York, think well before you cast your ballot tomorrow.

Throw aside the small things and consider only the big vital issue—LOYALTY TO YOUR CITY AND COUNTRY.

There is one candidate about whose loyalty there can be no question—JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

He always has and always will stand FEARLESS AND UNCOMPROMISING IN HIS LOYALTY TO AMERICA.

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Fusion Committee of 1917
W. H. Childs, Chairman Executive Committee.

Keep Mitchel on the job!

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

MITCHEL AND HYLAN DIVIDE GREEK VOTES

Partisans of Deposed Pro-German King Constantine Noisily Acclaim Tammany.

VENIZELISTS FOR MAYOR

Each Candidate Addresses Sons of Hellas at the Same Hour and Each Wins His Audience.

At the same hour yesterday afternoon in two halls, not far apart, in the heart of Manhattan, Mayor Mitchel and Judge Hylan appealed for the votes of New York citizens of Greek birth. Both were cheered heartily, and each may count with reasonable assurance upon the support of the men he addressed.

The gathering that met Judge Hylan was the smaller of the two, but not less enthusiastic either for Judge Hylan or for ex-King Constantine, the pro-German Greek monarch, recently deposed by the Allies, who was fulsomely praised by the Chairman, D. J. Theophilatos, in his introductory commendation of the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

At Mayor Mitchel's meeting the candidate invided the cheering with Venizelos, the liberator, and 2,000 Greeks who find their only hope for their native land in victory of the Allies, were wildly demonstrative at every mention of loyalty to President Wilson and his war aims. No speaker could have been heard above the din that greeted references to German-inspired atrocities against Greeks and other non-Moslems in Turkey.

Morgenthau Tells What He Saw.

Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, who told of his own knowledge of the workings of German intrigue against Greeks in Turkey was interrupted time and again with cries of "shame," shouts of "We'll put the White House in Berlin," and cheers for Venizelos and Greek liberty. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, was received almost as warmly. He, too, spoke of the loyalty of Greece.

It was Judge Hylan's last public appearance in this campaign as a candidate before New York voters. The meeting in the Amsterdam Opera House was under the auspices of the Greek American National Union. Speakers before him had assured the audience that the campaign was over, that the count of the ballots only remained, and the Tammany candidate's face wore a broad, confident smile as he faced the thousand cheering men and women who filled the hall. He read from his manuscript Tammany's ideas of the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Theophilatos sharply criticised Mayor Mitchel for "trying to create a split between the Greeks of America." He alluded to ex-King Constantine as the great General of the Greeks against their enemies, the Bulgars and the Turks. The applause with which the audience received every mention of the deposed monarch left no doubt of its sympathies.

Nearly all the principal Tammany candidates were present. They confined their remarks in general to assurances of victory on Tuesday rather than to discussion of the issues. The Judge's speech took up more seriously Tammany's plea for a favorable decision at the polls. Before starting to read he explained again his reasons for not speaking extemporaneously.

Hylan's Father Loyal, Too.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I must read from manuscript because I do not want to be misquoted by the Rockefeller, Standard Oil, Socony, subsidized, Mitchel press."

From this he went to the question of his own personal loyalty.

"There is no need," he read, "to tell you that my first consideration is my country. My father was one of the first to answer the call of the nation. I stand ready to uphold the hands of President Wilson. I believe the war should be carried on till we reach an honorable peace. And I do not want the support of any one who does not put America before all."

He sharply criticised Mayor Mitchel for what he termed the "Mayor's capitalization of our soldiers' patriotism."

"I do not believe," he read halting to turn a page of his manuscript, "that political capital should be made out of the sacrifices of men who have offered everything, even their lives, to the nation."

From this the Judge launched into an attack on the Mitchel administration, taking upon in succession the Gary school system, the Rockaway Park and Dreamland land deals, and the calling in of non-resident experts to help with their knowledge and advice the administration of municipal affairs.

"The Gary system tends only to fit children for the factory and the workshop," he read. "If there had been a Gary system in operation when I went to school I would not have had the opportunity to be a candidate for the high office of Mayor. Let our slogan be: 'Smash the real estate ring; smash the Rockefeller control over our public school system.'"

Folds Speech Carefully.

Then, folding his manuscript carefully and pressing down the creases, he put it into his pocket and said, his voice rising above the cheers of the audience:

"If I am elected Mayor, I will drive the Gary system from the schools of New York."

Other speakers included the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, Edward Swann; the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, Alfred E. Smith; for Controller, Charles L. Craig, and for President of the Borough of Manhattan, Frank L. Dowling.

Mr. Craig told the crowd that Greece from ancient times had always been a truly democratic nation, and so, he said, it behooved all Greeks who settled in America to become citizens and then to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

At no recent New York meeting has there been a more vivid demonstration of fighting patriotism than at the one held under the auspices of the Greek Independent Political Club of New York, where Mayor Mitchel made almost the closing speech of his campaign. Every man, and the few women present, had small American and Greek flags, while the Stars and Stripes, draped over a background of white and gold, were displayed in every available spot in Terrace Garden. The New York City band played patriotic airs in noisy volume, and the Greek-born citizens seized every opportunity to register vows that Germany should be driven out of Turkey and that the Greeks, with Venizelos to lead them, would fight side by side with Americans to victory. Every mention of Germany brought hisses, and led young men of fighting age to spring to their feet and shout that they were ready at any moment to enter the fray.

A Triumphal Progress.

It was as the exponent of Americanism in New York, that President Cleanthes Vassardakis introduced the Mayor. So glady was he hailed that his exit a little later was a literal triumphal progress down the hall. The Greeks had sent him a great cluster of red roses, and as he went, a companion carrying the flowers for him, every man and woman in the hall struggled to grasp his hand.

The Mayor talked briefly and with great difficulty because of his throat. Those on the platform tried to keep the crowd quiet, but time and again their volatile enthusiasm got the better of their desire to hear.

"It is a real joy," the Mayor said, "to come at the end of this long and bitterly contested campaign to this splendid gathering of loyal American citizens and to receive such a welcome. I don't need to tell this great gathering that I began my campaign five weeks ago with a pledge on the City Hall steps that I would make the fight against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns.

"At first that was accepted as a mere form of rhetoric, a mere figure of speech, but as the days went by, the people began to understand that it had a real significance. There is in this campaign this issue of loyalty that touches the welfare of all the people of the nations because if the greatest city of the union, with its six million inhabitants, should declare that it is divided against itself and disloyal to the union, it means encouragement to our common enemy."

"One candidate," the Mayor went on, "frankly avows himself opposed to the war, to rendering physical service in the war, even to giving a little out of his plenty to the soldiers who are fighting the war for us.

"The other, avowing his outward patriotism, has allied himself with the most disloyal elements of our city, first with Hearst, and after Hearst with Cohalan and O'Leary, with seditious men who plot against the integrity of our nation; with Bruckner of the Bronx, with the soapbox orators; he allies himself with the project to organize in this country a chain of seditious newspapers which sought to poison in favor of Germany the sources of our public information, just as Bolo Pacha sought to poison them in France.

"My friends, this chain of developments, which brand Judge Hylan not only as the candidate of the seditious, but actually stamp him as a participant in sedition, have raised the question whether New York will choose loyalty or disloyalty, whether it is to be ruled by the Kaiser from Berlin or whether it is to remain an American city.

"You can see for yourselves that my voice will not permit me to discuss this issue as I should wish. Mr. Morgenthau is going to do it for me."

Ex-Ambassador Morgenthau, speaking out of his first-hand knowledge of conditions in Turkey, stirred his hearers to almost frenzied response. Declamations of determined loyalty, of denunciation for Hearst and Hylan, and of determination to end forever German interference in Turkey popped from all parts of the hall at such rapid rate that time and again the speaker had to suspend till the enthusiasm momentarily subsided. Every mention of Hearst's name particularly moved the crowd, and in both its native tongue and that of its adopted country it shouted imprecations at that editor's head.

"I wonder," he began, "whether many of you know that America saved you from war in 1914. In May of that year the Turks were preparing to attack Greece, and if the United States had not sold to Greece the two battleships that it did sell, the attack actually would have come off.

"Let me say out of my knowledge of actual conditions in Turkey when I was there that many of the attacks, even the murders and the terrible tortures of Greeks, that took place in Turkey were directly the result of German intrigue in that country.

"When a nation so totally disregards human life, warring on women and children while the men were away in the army, and then a candidate in the Mayoralty election wants us to think of negotiating peace with such a nation, I say to you that all men with red blood should arise and prove that we will not allow such a nation to rule the world."

Nicholas Murray Butler reminded the audience that he had told them months ago in the same hall that there was no power and no German intrigue strong enough to keep the great liberty-loving Greek people from demanding and securing the leadership of Venizelos.

Organized German Attack on Mitchel And Appeal for Votes for Hylan

Declares Support of Mitchel "Would Be Against Our Most Sacred Interests as Citizens of German Descent."

An appeal to German-Americans to vote as Germans for John F. Hylan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is being circulated by the "German Democracy of Greater New York," a Tammany Hall organization, headed by William F. Grell, a native of Germany and former Sheriff of New York County. The headquarters of the organization is in New York Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The pamphlet, addressed "To Our American Citizens," publishes its appeal in German, with an English translation. It begins by saying that it is "absolutely necessary" for the citizens of German descent to take into consideration the attitude of the Mayoralty candidates, and then says that the attacks Mayor Mitchel made upon "our most honored and most eminent Senator, Robert F. Wagner, because of his German parentage," together with the Fusion campaign slogan of "Hearst, Hylan, and Hohenzollern," are proof that the Mayor "has taken an inimical and partisan stand against us."

The English translation of the appeal in German says that "to support Mayor Mitchel would be against our principles as citizens of German descent and citizens of the City of New York." But a strict translation of the German text carries a subtilely different meaning. It would read "that we would neglect (lose sight of) our most sacred interests as citizens of German descent and citizens of the City of New York if we would support Mayor Mitchel."

On the English translation of the appeal appear the names of the officers of the organization, with their designations, together with the address of the headquarters of the "German Democracy," while on the original appeal in German, the officers are omitted, as well as the headquarters address, and the appeal is signed by a long list of members of the "German Democracy."

The appeal says that German-Americans owe their support to Judge Hylan, "a man of the people in the full sense of the word."

Of the signers of the appeal Max Eckmann is a prominent member of the "German Democracy of Greater New York." He is considered the best speaker in the organization. He is a member of Jewish and German organizations and a former officer of the United German Societies of the City of New York. Louis J. Wendel is a member of the Board of Aldermen.

William F. Grell was Sheriff at the time Van Wyck was Mayor, when Tammany Hall was in the heyday of its power. He was born in Germany in 1852 and came to this country when a young man. Prior to his nomination for Sheriff by Tammany Hall he was Tax Commissioner of the city.

Mr. Grell was for three terms President of the Platt-Deutsche Volkfest Verein. He is well known as a member of clubs and societies, having membership, it is said, in about 150, among them the Eichenkranz, Amt Handler Club, and the New York Schuetzen Corps.

Here are the text of the appeal and the translation which accompanied it:

[THE APPEAL]

New York, den 3. November, 1917.

APPELL

an unsere amerikanischen Mitbürger!

Werther Herr!

Angesichts der schwierigen Lage, in welche die amerikanischen Bürger deutscher Abkunft in der gegenwärtigen Zeit versetzt sind, ist es unbedingt nothwendig, die Stellungnahme der verschiedenen Kandidaten in Betracht zu ziehen, die dieselben dem loyalsten und tüchtigsten Elementa unserer Bevölkerung gegenüber einnehmen.

Die Angriffe, die Mayor Mitchel im Frühjahre gegen einen unserer ehrenhaftesten, tüchtigsten und bewährtesten Mitbürger, Senator **Robert F. Wagner**, machte in Verbindung mit seinem „Campagne-Slogan", **Hearst, Hylan und Hohenzollern**, sind ein untrüglicher Beweis, das Herr Mitchel eine **feindliche** und keine unparteiische Stellung uns gegenüber einnimmt.

Wenn wir unsere Erfahrungen unter seiner Administration in Betracht ziehen, die Erhöhung der Steuern, die Verschleuderung von öffentlichen Geldern zum Ankaufe von Grundstücken und Landparzellen zu exorbitanten Preisen, seine Begünstigung der Interessen der Grosskapitalisten auf Kosten der Steuerzahler, so unterliegt es keinem Zweifel, *dass wir unsere heiligsten Interessen als Bürger deutscher Abkunft und Bürger der Stadt New York ausser Acht lassen würden*, wenn wir Mayor Mitchel unterstützen würden.

Andererseits sind die Zeiten zu kritisch und unsere Verantwortung zu gross, um gefährliche Experimente zu machen durch Unterstützung der sozialistichen Partei, was auch die uns gemachten Vorwürfe der Illoyalität, angesichts der Stellungnahme des Kandidaten dieser Partei, in gewisser Beziehung berechtigt erscheinen lassen würde.

Die Kandidaten der Demokratischen Partei verdienen über allen Zweifel unsere ungetheilte Unterstützung. **Judge John F. Hylan** ist ein Mann des Volkes im vollsten Sinne des Wortes; vom Farmersohn und Mechaniker hat er sich durch mühsame und rastlose Arbeit, durch bewundernswerthe Energie und Ausdauer zum Advokaten, zum Richterstuhl hinaufgearbeitet; seine Laufbahn ist ein unleugbarer Beweis seiner Willenskraft und Charakterstärke.

Die German Democracy, die in 23-jähriger Thätigkeit, unter der fähigen Führung ihres ehrenwerthen Präsidenten **Wm. F. Grell**, unablässig die Förderung unserer Bürgerschaft, speziell der Bürger deutscher Abkunft, zum Zwecke gehabt, appellirt nun an ihren Bürgersinn, an Ihre Loyalität als amerikanischer Bürger, an Ihr Gerechtigkeitsgefühl mit dem Ersuchen, unbeirrt für den Sieg der demokratischen Kandidaten, mit **Richter John F. Hylan als Mayor**, zu wirken und zu stimmen.

Hochachtungsvoll

GERMAN DEMOCRACY OF GREATER NEW YORK, Inc.

Hon. Louis Wendel, Wm. J. Ruesch,
Hon. Max Eckmann, Henry Kroeger,
Chris. D. Rehm.

Charles Albonesi,	William Meinecke,
Henry Bassen,	Chas. Melsenzahl,
A. F. Beckmann,	Chas. Meyer,
Herman Beckmann,	Ernst Meyer,
M. C. L. Beversen,	Henry von Minden,
John Biohm,	Harry D. Meyer,
Henry Bohlen,	John Meyer,
Rudolph Bohlen,	Fred Michaelis,
William Bunger,	William Michel,
Henry Von Bremen,	Ernst Modersohn,
Fred Dannemann,	Henry Nothel,
Martin Detjen,	Ernie Offermann,
Otto Doscher,	George Offermann,
Arthur Drescher,	Chris. Pape,
Henry Dummeyer,	John Peters,
Henry Eckhoff,	Fred Ploch,
August Evers,	Henry Ploch,
Fred Evers,	John Prange,
John Feldmann,	Henry Rahe,
H. A. Ficke,	Ernest Redeke,
Diedrich Ficken,	Aug. D. Ritterhoff,
Henry Finkenstedt,	Henry Rowold,
Jacob Froehlich,	Dick Scharninghausen,
Frank J. Fuchs,	Dick Schnaars,
J. H. Gerdes,	Ferdinand Schnutt,
William Gerken,	F. W. Schroeder,
Henry D. Gobber,	Otto Schwanemann,
William Goos,	Herman Siemers,
Peter Gutfleisch,	Elber Staak,
William Haaren,	William Staak,
Henry Hainberst,	William Stelnkamp,
John H. Hainhorst,	August Stradtmann,
John Harder,	John Stubbe,
Claus Heltmann,	Herman Sunkenberg,
Henry Helfat,	William Schober,
Fred Hensler,	John Thiemen,
Chas. Hundemann,	John Tholke,
Luer Immen,	Joe Thum,
E. A. G. Intemann, Jr.,	George Tietjen,
Nicholas Johnson,	Henry Timm,
Henry Kahl,	Conrad Tolken,
Otto Kahl,	Frank X. Treckel,
Charles Kammerer,	Wm. Von Twistern,
Gus. Kotzenberg,	Wm. D. Wassermeyer,
Louis Lange,	Henry Wellbrock,
George Laturnus,	William Wessel,
William Lauter,	Herman Wicke,
Erich Lohsen,	Adolph Wittz,
A. A. Ludermann,	Henry Witt,
Otto Maier,	George Woltjen,
Otto J. Martens.	John Wulff.

[THE TRANSLATION]

GERMAN DEMOCRACY OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Deutsche Demokratie
(Incorporated)

Club House: New York Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th Street, New York.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Wm. F. Grell, President	
George Dettleff, 1. Vice-President	F. X. Trockel, Ass't. Korrespond.-Sek.
Paul Schoel, 2. Vice-President	Aug. Kaempfer, Protokoll-Sekretar
George Bartels, 2. Vice-President	George Hink, Ass't. Protokoll-Sek.
Aug. Lauter, Schatzmeister	John Werdemann, Finanz-Sekretar
Conrad Heede, Korrespondenz-Sekretar	Fred. Heneler, Ass't. Finanz-Sekretar

New York, November 3rd, 1917.

APPEAL

TO OUR AMERICAN CITIZENS!

DEAR FRIEND:

In view of the delicate position in which the American citizen of German descent is now placed, it becomes absolutely necessary to take into consideration the attitude of the different candidates towards the most loyal and best elements of our population.

The attacks which Mayor Mitchel made in the Spring of this year against our most honored and eminent Senator, **Robert F. Wagner**, because of his German parentage, in conjunction with his campaign slogan, **Hearst, Hylan, and Hohenzollern**, are indisputable evidence that Mr. Mitchel has taken an inimical and partisan stand against us.

When we take into consideration our experiences during his administration, the raising of the tax rate, the squandering of the public's money in the purchase of real estate at exorbitant prices, his efforts in behalf of the interests of the large capitalists at the expense of the tax payer, there can be no doubt *that to support Mayor Mitchel would be against our principles as citizens of German descendants and as citizens of the City of New York.*

THE LITERAL TRANSLATION.
that we would neglect (lose sight of) our most sacred interests as citizens of German descent and citizens of the City of New York if we would support Mayor Mitchel.

On the other hand, the present times are too critical and our responsibilites too great to enter into any experiments by supporting the Socialistic Party, and would tend to substantiate the accusations of disloyalty against us in view of the declarations made by the candidates of this party.

The candidates of the Democratic Party are entitled without doubt to our undivided support. **Judge John F. Hylan** is a man of the people in the full sense of the word, having elevated himself from a farmer's son to a mechanic, and who by means of tireless and energetic work became a lawyer and then Judge. His career is undisputed evidence of his strong will and strong character.

The German Democracy, which, during its twenty-three years of activity under the leadership of its most worthy President, **William F. Grell**, has continuously worked in the interests of the citizens and particularly the citizens of German descent, now appeals to your patriotism and your loyalty as an American citizen and your sense of justice that you work for the success of and vote for all Democratic candidates, headed by **Judge John F. Hylan for Mayor.**

Respectfully,

GERMAN DEMOCRACY OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

SWANN CHARGES PLOT BY FUSION

Says 1,000 Men Have Been Hired from Strike-Breakers to Work at Polls.

HAS BEGUN AN INQUIRY

Fusion Managers Scoff at His Statement—Honest Ballot Association to Guard the Polls.

District Attorney Swann, candidate for re-election on the Tammany ticket, charged last night that the Fusion forces had hired 1,000 men "to do guerrilla work on Election Day in the interest of Mayor Mitchel." After an employe at Webster Hall, in Eleventh Street, of the name of Ellison had been questioned at the District Attorney's office last night, Assistant District Attorney Markewich said that he was going to find the head of a detective agency who had signed a contract to provide 1,000 men for the use of the Fusion forces on Election Day.

The District Attorney issued a statement in which he said that there was danger of there occurring in New York tomorrow such scenes as had marked the recent primaries in Philadelphia, where gangsters imported from New York killed a policeman, for the death of whom the Mayor of Philadelphia has been indicted.

"As the result of an investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office," said the statement, "Judge Swann late last night sent out subpoenas to the men who his detectives reported had been engaged by the Mitchel Fusion Committee to handle its election work on Election Day. Information has come to the District Attorney that more than 1,000 men have been provided to do work at the polls in the interests of the Mitchel committee. The character of the men employed was of such a nature that the District Attorney has felt it incumbent upon him to ascertain what the nature of the work expected of them may be."

Continuing, the District Attorney's statement said:

"I have determined to see that New York goes not suffer on Tuesday from the disgraceful disorder and murder that characterized the recent primary election in Philadelphia when men of the same type as I am informed are now being employed were taken from New York to Philadelphia with the result that disorders there created by gangsters around the polls resulted in the killing of a Philadelphia policeman, which work was alleged to have been done at the instigation of the Mayor of Philadelphia and one of his chief political Lieutenants, both of whom are now under indictment. The day for the employment of men of the 'Tough Jake,' 'Nigger Goodman,' and 'Desperate Benny' tyve around the polls on Election Day has passed. I wish to give notice that terrorism at the polls will not be tolerated."

Mr. Swann's statement went on to mention the name of the head of a strike-breaking agency as the man with whom, he said, the Fusion managers had signed a contract for 1,000 men. He said that this man had been seen frequently around the Fusion headquarters recently. Mr. Swann charged that the men employed were not the proper characters to be used for Election Day detective work.

Emory R. Buckner, head of the Fusion Committee, last night referred questions as to Judge Swann's statement to ex-Senator J. T. Newcomb, in charge of election arrangements for the committee, who said:

"No such things have taken place as Judge Swann says in his statement."

The Honest Ballot Association announced last night that at the opening of the polls tomorrow it would have a force of 1,500 trained workers on duty in every part of the city. Conditions in every election district had been investigated thoroughly, the association said, and wherever any evidence of irregularity or apparent fraud had been discovered or where there was reason to believe that attempts at repeating would be made there would be watchers.

Frank D. Shelley, President of the Young Men's Democratic League, said last night that he had received information that a formidable attempt would be made to interfere with voters. He said his organization had hurriedly arranged to place 1,000 watchers at the various election booths in the city, and that at the headquarters there would be a law committee prepare dto handle any trouble that might develop.

MITCHEL TRUSTS THE CITY.

Takes Up Wisconsin's Challenge and Says Loyalty Will Answer It.

Speaking at a meeting of the City Democracy at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, last evening, Mayor Mitchel said that a challenge had come to the City of New York from the loyal men of Wisconsin, "blushing under the reproach of La Follette," who had asked that the city give Wisconsin an example of patriotism.

"This challenge to the manhood of New York must be answered," said the Mayor. "It must be answered as the manhood of the world has answered the menace of Prussian autocracy. I call upon the men of New York to rise against the sedition in their midst as Belgium rose to protect herself from Prussian perfidy. I call upon them to rise, as France rose, to protect her hearth from the invader. I call upon them to rise as Americans have always risen to defend their homes, their traditions, and their honor.

"Will New York give Wisconsin a Hylan for a La Follette? Not if I know the city of which I have been Mayor. Will New York spurn the appeal of her soldiers in the shell-torn trenches of France? Not if I know the city where I was born. I speak, not as a candidate, but as a citizen of New York. We who are proud of our city will not trample her pride in the dust. We who love our country will not leave her naked to her enemies. Our country is at war. Our soldiers are on the field. Our flag is under fire. Three thousand miles away Americans are risking their lives for our ideals, offering their blood for us and for our homes.

"Our reply to the loyal men of Wisconsin is that we of New York are loyal to the men who are loyal to us. Before the call of the nation and the sacrifice of the nation's soldiers the barriers of party lines and petty prejudice melt into nothingness.

"Hilliquit, Hylan, and Hearst cannot seduce New York from its allegiance to the United States. The nation may rest easy as to Mr. Hilliquit. New York is not yet ready to secede from the nation or to surrender to Prussia. It may rest easy as to Mr. Hylan. New York has taken the measure of this creature of Hearst.

"This is a time for loyalty. Hearst's Hylan does not know its meaning. This is a time for truth. To each new proof of his unfitness, Hearst's Hylan has replied with falsehood more monstrous than the last.

"This is a time for sacrifice. Hearst's Hylan has sacrificed nothing but his self-respect.

"This is a time for courage. Hearst's Hylan has groveled in the mire rather than meet his opponent face to face.

"We of New York are tolerant and slow to anger. But with our tolerance shamefully abused, our wrath is kindled.

"Hearst cannot deceive us. Hylan cannot betray us. To Wisconsin and her sister States we shall prove that manhood has not departed from New York."

MAY MANDAMUS PHILIPP.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Some of the Wisconsin Democrats who have been holding conferences over the Senatorial situation believe that Governor Philipp can be compelled by law to call a special election if the Legislature refuses to give him the power to appoint a successor to Senator Husting. The Governor's close friends have declared that if the appointive power is withheld by the Legislature he will refuse to act and let the Senatorial election go over until the regular election of 1918. The Democrats who favor a special election have decided on mandamus proceedings if the Legislature refuses to grant the Governor power to appoint a Senator.

"He must call an immediate election as the Constitution provides," said Joseph Martin of Green Bay, Democratic National Committeeman from Wisconsin.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Vote for Mayor Mitchel

Cut this out and take it with you to the polls—

The first group (No. 1) on the official ballot includes the candates for Attorney General.

The second group (No. 2) includes the candidates for Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The next group (No. 3) includes the candidates for Mayor. John Purroy Mitchel's name appears fifth in this group. All the other Fusion candidates appear *at the head of their respective groups.*

To vote for Mitchel and the entire Fusion Board of Estimate put a cross (**x**) alongside of each name in the squares ☐ to the right of the Bull's Eyes as indicated by the eight arrows below.

For Mayor →

Vote in exactly the same way for all the other Fusion candidates running in the five Boroughs.

For Comptroller →

That is, put a (**x**) in the square to the right of each and every Bull's Eye.

For President Board of Aldermen →

DO NOT RUB OUT OR OTHERWISE ERASE YOUR BALLOT.

For President Borough of Manhattan →

If you make a mistake return your ballot and ask for a new one. You are entitled to it.

For President Borough of Brooklyn →

Remember—If you make a single error your ballot will not be counted.

For President Borough of the Bronx →

Be sure to cut out this announcement and take it with you to the polls tomorrow.

For President Borough of Queens →

Tell your friends to do the same. Otherwise your votes may be thrown away.

For President Borough of Richmond →

☞Vote for one!	ATTORNEY GENERAL. 1
	MERTON E. LEWIS.....Republican
★	DEVOE P. HODSON.....Democratic
	S. JOHN BLOCK.....Socialist
	WM. H. BURR.....Prohibition

☞Vote for two!	ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. 2
★	CHESTER B. McLAUGHLIN {Republican Democratic
★	BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO.. {Republican Democratic
	HEZEKIAH D. WILCOX.....Socialist
	LOUIS B. BOUDIN.....Socialist
	WALTER T. BLISS.....Prohibition
	COLERIDGE A. HART.....Prohibition

☞Vote for one!	MAYOR. 3
	WILLIAM M. BENNETT.....Republican
★	JOHN F. HYLAN.....{Democratic Progressive
	MORRIS HILLQUIT.....Socialist
	DAVID LEIGH COLVIN.....Prohibition
X	JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.. {Fusion Party City Party
	EDMUND SEIDEL.....Social Labor
	GEORGE WALLACE.....Single Tax

☞Vote for one!	COMPTROLLER. 4
X	WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST {Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. 5
X	ROBERT ADAMSON.....{Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. 13
X	MARCUS M. MARKS.....{Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. 9
X	LEWIS H. POUNDS.....{Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. 13
X	THOMAS W. WHITTLE.....{Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS. 8
X	ROBERT W. HIGBIE. {Republican Fusion Party City Party

☞Vote for one!	PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. 9
X	FRANK S. GANNON, JR.....Republican

Special Note—The name of Mayor Mitchel appears *fifth in the group of candidates for Mayor.* The names of all the other Fusion candidates appear *at the head of their respective groups.* Be sure to put your cross (**x**) opposite the Bull's Eye.

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Fusion Committee of 1917

W. H. CHILDS, Chairman Executive Committee

Keep Mitchel on the job!

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

BLAMES PRESIDENT FOR M'LEMORE MOVE

Roosevelt Says the Resolution Warning Americans Off Sea Followed Wilson's Course.

COLONEL ABSOLVES TEXAN

Bases Condemnation of Administration on Lansing Memorandum on Armed Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Congressman Jeff McLemore of Texas, best known for his resolution in the House of Representatives forbidding American citizens to travel on armed merchant vessels, which was decisively defeated after President Wilson had rallied the patriotic sentiment of the House in opposition to it, gave out for publication tonight a letter to him from Theodore Roosevelt, in which the latter admits the contention by Mr. McLemore that if he was wrong in his resolution the Wilson Administration was wrong, for the reason that Mr. McLemore had followed in the resolution a principle laid down by Secretary Lansing in a note proposing an agreement by the nations to take armament off merchant vessels.

Colonel Roosevelt in Wisconsin recently delivered a speech in which he scored Representative McLemore for his resolution against permitting American citizens to take passage on armed ships. Mr. McLemore took exception to the Colonel's statements, and wrote him that he had incorporated in the resolution the principle set forth in the Lansing letter. The letter of Colonel Roosevelt made public by Mr. McLemore tonight was in response to this, and was as follows:

Colonel Roosevelt's Letter.

Metropolitan, 432 Fourth Avenue,
Office of Theodore Roosevelt,
New York, Oct. 29, 1917.

Hon. Jeff McLemore, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. McLemore—I am greatly interested in your letter, and, of course, I read very carefully the Lansing note of Jan. 28, 1916, and your resolution, which, as I now understand, you introduced in consequence thereof. While, of course, I do not agree with you about your resolution, it is due you to say that it came logically from this note of Jan. 28, issued by direction of the President, and from his action in treating the sinking of the Lusitania as a closed incident. Moreover, I agree absolutely with you that the lives of American citizens traveling on the armed boats of the nations at war were no more sacred than the lives of American citizens who had gone to Mexico to work and live in consequence of their guaranteed treaty rights and their guaranteed rights under the Mexican laws and Constitution.

On these points I agree with you entirely and will very frankly say that in view of what you set out the blame I have ascribed to you for your action ought more properly be ascribed to the Administration. If the actions of the Administration at that time were proper, then your action was proper, and, of course, as a matter of fact, our action in going to war, which I deem so absolutely right, can only thus be considered right if we also frankly admit that our action was entirely wrong in not going to war after the Lusitania; that the President's declaration about armed ships, as made public in the Lansing note of Jan. 28, 1916, was absolutely wrong; and if furthermore we admit that our whole conduct on Mexico, in view of the murders of hundreds of our citizens and hideous outrages on our women and children in Mexico was also wrong. It is due to you that this statement should be made, and I take pleasure in making it, and you are welcome to publish it if you desire. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A Suggestion to Belligerents.

While Colonel Roosevelt refers to the Lansing note as dated Jan. 28, 1916, he apparently means an informal and confidential letter addressed by Secretary Lansing to the diplomatic representatives of belligerent nations in Washington proposing the formulation of a code that would give merchant vessels immunity from attack without warning if they were not armed. The Lansing letter, however, was merely a suggestion of an agreement sent at a time when German U-boats were creating havoc among merchant shipping, and was designed to afford a means of saving the lives of innocent people among the passengers and crews of these vessels.

The McLemore resolution sought to change international law by binding the United States to permit German submarines to sink armed merchant vessels without warning and without any agreement on the part of Germany to grant immunity to merchant vessels that were not armed. The McLemore resolution was vigorously supported by the pro-German element in this country. As understood here, Colonel Roosevelt has assumed that the Lansing letter committed the Wilson Administration to the principle that merchant vessels had no right to carry armament.

In his informal confidential letter of Jan. 18, 1916, Secretary Lansing reviews the right of merchant vessels to arm, but admits that, with the disappearance of piracy, it is not necessary for merchantmen to carry armament. In view of the ruthless German submarine warfare, he proposed an agreement that would give immunity from attack without warning to merchant vessels that did not carry arms. After this review of the historical reasons that caused the practice of arming merchant vessels, Mr. Lansing said:

"The placing of guns on merchantmen at the present day of submarine warfare can be explained only on the ground of a purpose to render merchantmen superior in force to submarines and to prevent warning and visit and search by them. Any armament, therefore, on a merchant vessel would seem to have the character of an offensive armament.

"If a submarine is required to stop and search a merchant vessel on the high seas and, in case it is found that she is of enemy character, and that conditions necessitate her destruction, to remove to a place of safety all persons on board, it would not seem just or reasonable that the submarine should be compelled, while complying with these requirements, to expose itself to almost certain destruction by the guns on board the merchant vessel.

"It would, therefore, appear to be a reasonable and reciprocally just arrangement if it could be agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should be caused to adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality, and removing the crews and passengers to places of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited and prevented from carrying any armament whatsoever.

"In presenting this formula as a basis for conditional declarations by the belligerent Governments, I do so in the full conviction that your Government will consider primarily the humane purpose of saving the lives of innocent people rather than the insistence upon a doubtful legal right which may be denied on account of new conditions."

Socialist Mayor Talks for Hillquit.

Thomas Van Lear, Socialist Mayor of Minneapolis, addressed an audience of 2,000 persons in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last night, and urged them to vote for Morris Hillquit. He said that he intends returning to Minneapolis as soon as possible for fear that the Democrats and Republicans may "turn a trick" on his administration in his absence.

FIFTY PER CENT

The 2% we pay on balances over $500 is 50% of the yield of the highest grade securities—like Liberty Bonds; yet your deposit is subject to check.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

Values of Unusual Importance in Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats

Chiefly coats obtained in an extraordinary special purchase, together with a rare ensemble of fine coats, trimmed with Hudson Seal, Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat, Opossum, Ringtail and other modish furs from our regular stock. At the following prices garments of this superlative character are most extraordinary values:

WOOL VELOUR COATS beautifully trimmed with Coney. Half or fully lined.....Special at **$22.50**

FASHIONABLE COATS OF KERSEY, Cashmere Burella, Cheviots, or Wool Velour, showing large fur collars. All colors.....Special **$28**

MODISH COATS OF WOOL VELOUR or Broadcloth. Some with borders of fur. All silk lined and warmly interlined.....Special **$37.50**

NEWEST COATS OF POM-POM and Wool Velour. Lined with plain or fancy silk and warmly interlined. Large fur collars and cuffs.....Special **$45**

FASHIONABLE COATS in all the most fashionable materials and colorings, lavishly trimmed with furs. Lined throughout with silk and interlined. Special **$55**

MODISH COATS OF BOLIVIA, Wool Velour, Two-toned Velour, or Silvertone. Many with deep border of fur. Beautifully lined and interlined. Special **$65**

EXCLUSIVE COATS OF SILVERTONE, Bolivia, Wool Velour, and other modish fabrics. Luxuriously trimmed with furs and handsomely lined. Special at **$75**

COATS OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER in the most cleverly styled models introduced by American and European couturiers. Fashioned of the most exquisite materials loomed for Winter and trimmed with the best of furs.....Special at **$95**

Women's Fashionable Velveteen Skirts at $6.95 and $9.75

Sport and dress skirts fashioned of exceptionally good Velveteen. Several very charming models to select from, in Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Taupe, and Black. Waistbands to 36.

New Velvet Corduroy Skirts at $4.50

In models suited to almost every occasion, displaying many pleasing style innovations. To be had in Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Taupe, Khaki and Black. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Higher Cost Dresses at Greatly Reduced Prices

In the Most Fashionable Materials for Present Wear

These dainty frocks were made by New York's most skilful men tailors. The size and color ranges are now incomplete, therefore we have reduced them to prices that should insure immediate disposal. Most of the models are among the best we have presented this season, and are made of materials now almost impossible to obtain at reasonable cost.

Broadcloth and Tricotine Dresses in exclusive models. Reduced from $69.50 and $75..... **$45**

Poiret Twill, Tricotine, and Broadcloth Dresses, in Beige, Navy Blue, and Black. Reduced from $45 and $49.50..... **$35**

Tricotine and Serge Dresses, beautifully hand-embroidered, draped or plaited. Reduced from $39.50 and $45 to..... **$29.50**

Embroidered or Man-Tailored Tricotine Dresses. Reduced from $35 and $39.50 to..... **$25**

Charmeuse and Satin Dresses in plaited or draped effects, with embroidered collars. Reduced from $25 and $29.50 to..... **$18.50**

All-Wool Serge Dresses in strictly tailored, plaited and embroidered models. Reduced from $25 and $29.50..... **$18.50**

Fur Coats in Individual Models

Will be offered today at the following remarkable low prices.

Hudson Seal Coats, in new 40 inch model **$85**

Hudson Seal Coats in exclusive 45 inch model..... **$100**

Hudson Seal Coats, with Skunk Collar or Jap Kolinsky collar and cuffs..... **$135**

Hudson Seal Coats in stunning 48 inch model. Made of selected full-furred skins..... **$175**

Hudson Seal Coats in a variety of the newest and most exquisite models, trimmed with Skunk, Kolinsky, Squirrel or Sable.....**$225** to **$350**

Natural Muskrat Coats in 45 inch model. Extraordinary value.....**$82.50**

Also—A most complete collection of coats developed in Mole, Jap. Mink, Caracul, and Nutria at prices which compare favorably with any in this city.

Wavy Grey Switches

of a quality which will meet the desire of discriminating women. All goods shown and sold in the privacy of our Hair Goods Salon, on the Third Floor.

20 inch Wavy Grey Switches.....**$3.95**
22 inch Wavy Grey Switches.....**$5.95**
24 inch Wavy Grey Switches.....**$7.95**

Featured on the Third Floor

Corduroy Lounging Robes at $3, $4, $5, and $6

New and very attractive robes in loose or belted models, some in coat styles. Some are silk lined; others skeletonized. The values at each price are well worth investigating. Obtainable in Rose, Cherry, Pink, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria.

600 Washable Satin Bodices Special at $1

The best we have seen at $1 and better than we can hope to duplicate. Made of excellent quality washable Satin with bands of Filet and Venise Lace insertion and Ribbon straps.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns at $4

Remarkable values. In five charming styles. One sleeveless with narrow lace edging. The other tailored or Lace-trimmed.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises at $3

Very special. Four styles to choose from. Trimmed with Filet, Val., or Venise Lace. Early selection will be advisable.

For Monday Only—Second Floor

Boys' Mackinaw Coats at $5.75

Warm, roomy Mackinaws in a large variety of bright Plaid effects. Made with shawl collar, deep pockets, and full belt that fastens with "Trench" buckle. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Suits with Extra "Knickers" Special at $7

Well tailored suits for school and general wear. Smart in line and may be had in Fancy Mixtures of the hard-wearing variety. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Sweaters for Boys and Girls, $2.65

Wool Sweaters in belted model for Girls in Copenhagen Blue and Rose. Also a splendid model for boys in Heather, Navy Blue, Maroon, or Oxford. Sizes 28 to 36.

A Most Important Special

Sale of Women's Suits

in which the models and materials are the most desired for immediate wear

$26 $36

At $26—Suits of Chiffon, Broadcloth, Velour, Duvet de Laine, Poiret Twill, Silver tone, Tweeds, Burella, and Jersey—in charming plain and fancy tailored models. Some trimmed with Mole-Coney, Nutria, Seal or Kerami. All wanted colors, including Navy Blue and Black. Silk lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $36—Beautiful man-tailored sport and dressy suits in Silvertone, Broadcloth, Velour, Suede Cloth, Duvet de Laine, Poiret Twill, and Twillback Velveteen in the much desired short coat, medium and three-quarter length models, displaying large collars, cuffs and borders of fur. All the new shades. Sizes 34 to 46, and several to 52½.

Suits for Women of Extra Size Special at $45

The most delightful models to be seen in *any* shop, fashioned of the choicest Winter materials. All colors and sizes up to 52½. *Fourth Floor.*

14 Karat Solid Gold Bracelet Watches Reduced to $19.50

Reg. $38.50, $32, and $28.50—Plain and engraved models in small size with 15-jewel movement. Also—

Women's Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches, $6.50

Splendid values. Convertible bracelet watches in 10-year gold-filled case. Gold dial.

Decidedly individual in model and tailored with unusual skill.

Misses' Fashionable Suits at $20

Will be featured in the Saks Dept. for Misses Today

Belted, pleated or fitted, graceful in line and as youthful as any suits designed for Winter. Fashioned of Burella, Broadcloth, and Wool Heather Mixtures in the following colors: Taupe, Green, Brown, Beet, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Street and Motor Coats for Misses, $25

Well-tailored models for street and general wear in Trench, Belted and Pleated effects showing large collars that button-to-neck. The materials: Wool Velour, Broadcloth, and Woolen Mixtures in all the new shades. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Smart Dresses Reduced

Only one or two of a style

55 Silk Dresses, formerly $18.50 to $25.....**$11.75**
40 Serge Dresses, formerly $18.50 to $29.50.....**$18.50**
60 Satin Dresses, formerly $18.50 to $35.....**$18.50**

The Season's Most Important Footwear Event

Women's Fashionable Boots, Special at $6.95

$6.95 $6.95

Seldom can boots of such rare beauty of line, and of this superlative quality in make and finish, be obtained at anything near this price. We have not known of any offering this season to equal it.

Seal Brown with Tan Kid Tops; "Coco" Russia Calf with Neutral Buck Tops; and All Beaver, Slate Grey or Seal Brown Kidskin are the colors and combinations.

Each pair has the 1½ inch Cuban heel—now very much in demand, and the sizes range from 2 to 8, and the widths AA to D.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Wintry Robes For All Kinds of Cars

The elegantly upholstered limousine, the car of more modest appearance, even the delivery car can be equipped here with robes at substantial savings.

"Steamer Rug" Style Robes, of all wool material, with fringed ends, in various plaid effects; some plaid on both sides, others with one side plain. Average weight about 4 lbs. Size 64x70 in. $10.74

Plush Robes; high pile, of good quality. Plain black on one side, green, brown, blue or maroon on the reverse side.
54x72 inches, $12.74
54x84 inches, $14.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full-fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clocks, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clocks. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sewing Kits, 89c

No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Contains buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoelaces, thread, comb and pencil.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Macy's

Shaving Cream

After using it you feel as if you had followed up the shave with a brisk massage. Antiseptic and refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold or soft water.

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Drug Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

The Sale of Cameras is Going Right Along

And hundreds of people are buying them for Christmas gift purposes. Come in and select one or more before it is too late. All are perfect, packed in the original boxes and use Eastman Roll Films.

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
(Catalogue Price was $2.00)
No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie Camera $6.74
(Catalogue Price was $9.00)
No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic $13.49
(Catalogue Price would be $25.00.)

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

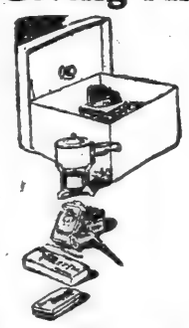
That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Gifts For The Boys Who Are Giving All



In addition to a store full of gifts for military men, here are *four Christmas boxes* specially assembled.

Every article in each box selected by Abercrombie & Fitch to meet the expressed ideals of military men.

The most comfort, in the smallest space, for the least money.

Put up in special boxes—red and white, with blue service star on lid.

Packed for safe carriage anywhere—mailed by parcels post to any address in France, England or America, without extra charge.

Christmas Box No. 1—$2.50

As illustrated at top of Column:—

Alcohol Stove, Cooking Pot, Canned Solid Alcohol Fuel
Beef Tea Cubes
Powdered Coffee
Tablet Tea
Malted Milk Tablets
Cocoa
Condensed Milk
Tobacco
Pipe, American Briar
Cigarette Papers

Christmas Box No. 2—$5.00

Contains everything in $2.50 box and additional:—

6 Blanket Pins
2 Olive Drab Handkerchiefs
1 Pair Wristlets
2 Pairs Heavy Service Socks

Christmas Box No. 3—$10.00

Contains everything in $5.00 box and additional:—

Lambskin Wool Vest
A very warm garment—worn under any coat—khaki colored—lined with fine lambskin, fleece side out. Price of vest alone, $6.

Christmas Box No. 4—$20.00

Contains everything in $10.00 box and additional:—

Trench Cigarette Case
Pair Knitted Wool Gloves
Cigar and Cigarette Lighter
Abdominal Band
Army and Navy Knife
Pair Waterproof Indian Tan Moccasins
Gun Metal Waterproof Matchbox

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Christmas Gifts for Military and Naval Men

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

SAY COURT HOUSE ATTACK IS FALSE

Mitchel, Prendergast, and McAneny Unite in Refuting Tammany's Charges.

SITE WAS THE CHEAPEST

No Value in Property Will Be Lost —Project Delayed by High Cost of Materials.

The Fusion Committee issued a statement last night signed by Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and George McAneny, defending the new Court House project and declaring that Tammany's attacks upon it had reached one of the high spots in its campaign of falsification.

The statement declares that the site selected was the cheapest and most convenient that could be found and was approved by everybody officially concerned, and the selection of plans for the building was left to the Court House Board appointed by Mayor Gaynor, with the Board of Estimate retaining the veto power on the cost. It was explained that the construction of the building has not been begun on account of the high cost of steel and other materials, which threatened to drive the total cost of the building to prohibitive figures. The statement in full is as follows:

"The campaign of falsification touches one of its high spots in the lies invented and recently revived about the new Court House project. The people of the city have been told that this is one of the proporals of the Fusion administration; that the new Court House was part of a plan to create an expensive and unnecessary 'civic centre'; that the site selected was found to be over the old Collect Pond and therefore useless, and that after $12,000,000 had been wasted the whole plan was abandoned.

"In these statements there is not one word of truth. The agitation for a new Court House to replace the dilapidated Tweed structure was commenced fifteen years ago. The legislative act providing for the appointment of a Court House Commission, and requiring the city to provide funds for a site and building, was Chapter 238 of the Laws of 1903. Amendments to this act, making its provisions more mandatory and setting a time limit of six months for the selection of a site, were passed in October, 1911, when Judge Gaynor was Mayor, and whatever has been done since was done in pursuance of legislative direction.

"The Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate, then composed of Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Mitchel, and Mr. McAneny, was opposed to the plan, and favored the reconstruction of the present building. The Judges, various citizen bodies, and a large portion of the press held the other view, and the Legislature, at their instance, ordered the work ahead.

The site taken was the cheapest and the most convenient that could be found. It was selected under the advice of a committee consisting of some of the best architects and engineers in the city, and approved by everybody else officially concerned. Later engineering investigations showed that the Collect Pond as an element in the foundation work was a myth. After several hundred borings had been made, the Chief Consulting Engineer, Daniel E. Moran, reported:

> I have no hesitation in saying that natural conditions at the site are favorable for a cheap and entirely safe foundation, and that the plans provide adequately for the support of the building. * * * Compared with conditions elsewhere on Manhattan Island south of Fourteenth Street, I have no hesitation in saying that for economical and satisfactory foundations no more advantageous site of equal extent could be found.

"In order to avail itself of the new principle of 'excess condemnation,' that had just been incorporated by the vote of the people in the Constitution of the State, the city deliberately took more land than it needed for the building itself, proposing to sell the 'excess' sections at the higher figures the improvement would create. It was to enable the city to save money in this business-like way that the constitutional amendment had been barred, although the Court House act expressly permitted it. Nothing, however, is to be held for 'civic centre' purposes and, so far as the Board of Estimate is concerned, nothing of the sort was intended to be held. The net cost of the site, after the sale of the remainders, has been figured by real estate experts at from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. The sites under consideration of the Court House Board before this selection was made were figured at from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000.

"The selection of plans for the building was left by the law entirely to the Court House Board appointed by Mayor Gaynor and to the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the manner the law provided they selected the round type of building, and appointed Mr. Lowell as architect. The Board of Estimate retained, however, the veto power on costs. When the estimates on Mr. Lowell's plans were reported to be around $15,000,000 the Board of Estimate served notice on the Court House Board that they must be cut to $10,000,000, the figure fixed at the time the act of 1911 was passed. This was done, the plans being entirely remodeled to permit it. Later the Board of Estimate insisted on a further cut to $7,500,000. At the time Mr. McAneny left the board this was the situation.

"When, in March, 1916, the Court House Board pressed for an appropriation in this amount, conditions had changed. The mounting costs of steel and other construction, due to the war, threatened to drive the total cost of the building to prohibitive figures. Coincidently, the city's borrowing margin became greatly reduced through demands of the Public Service Commission for further appropriations for subways, in excess of their original estimates. The Board of Estimate concluded that it would be good business to wait until these conditions had passed; and that the loss in carrying the idle land for a year or two would not be comparable to the loss that immediate construction would entail.

"These are the facts. No values in the property will be lost. The Board of Estimate was, however, required by law to buy a site, and it has been in no way responsible for the delays that have occurred in putting that site to use. As soon as it is possible, the work of building will, no doubt, proceed, unless the Legislature undoes what it has heretofore done. The site has not been abandoned, and could not be. When such a question was raised two years ago the Corporation Counsel, after calling attention to the power of the State to 'provide for and require the erection of a Courthouse for the use of the courts which are a part of the State Judiciary system' ruled that

> The act is not only mandatory in its terms with respect to the preliminary functions of the Court House Board, but also imposes a duty to erect a Court House upon the site which has been selected. * * * The act does not leave it to your board to say whether or not a Court House shall be erected. It requires only that the particular plans, specifications, and contracts prepared by the Court House Board under the mandatory provisions hereinbefore mentioned shall be approved by your board before the Court House Board shall proceed with the performance of the other mandatory duties imposed upon it. * * * Upon a careful consideration of the statute in question and of the principles, which, under the authorities, control the solution of the question presented, I cannot escape the conclusion that the State has imposed a mandatory duty to erect a Court House under this act, and that the project cannot now be abandoned.

"Those who have been falsifying the facts about the whole matter have not dared suggest that the expenditure of the millions required for the Court House building should have proceeded notwithstanding the war stringency and the other difficulties the board has encountered. They are perfectly well aware that no other course could have been taken than the course the board did take. But the lies fit in with the sort of campaign they are making, and that, for their purpose, is sufficient.

(Signed)
"JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
"WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
"GEORGE McANENY."

CITY'S PULPITS UPHOLD MITCHEL

Continued from Page 1.

that not one of those disloyal groups will give its support to our present Mayor.

"There is no one among us who does not know that the defeat of our present Mayor will give unbounded satisfaction to every disloyal citizen in this community, to every opponent of our Government at Washington, and to every enemy of our country, open or secret, at home or abroad."

At the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod said that he could not imagine any decent man in his sober senses voting for Tammany Hall. "We all know," he said, "the history of Tammany Hall, and we all know it is bad. It has an odor and the odor is not sweet. Everybody knows that if Mr. Hylan is elected, it is not Mr. Hylan who will be Mayor, but Tammany Hall. Mr. Hylan is only a marionette. Do the people of New York in these critical days want the Police Department of the city to be in the hands of a man controlled by Tammany Hall? Do the people of New York want as their Mayor a man hand in glove with William Randolph Hearst? I am not criticising Mr. Hearst personally, but I do say his influence today, (through his papers), is one of the most dangerous influences in our American life.

"Mr. Bennett's candidacy, of course, is hopeless. And a vote for him is a vote thrown away. I believe in throwing my vote away sometimes for a principle, but I tell you I want a bigger principle than that of party.

"Then there's Mr. Hilliquit. Mr. Hilliquit refused to buy a Liberty bond. He refuses to stand behind the Government of his country in a time of real peril. He wants what he calls a negotiated peace,' and every man with a normal head on his shoulders knows that this means a German peace. And a German peace means a German victory.

Should Go to Germany.

"Now I claim that a man who takes that stand is against the flag. He's for Germany, and he and La Follette ought to go to Germany to live. He is not an out and out American; and no one but an out and out American ought to be the Mayor of New York. Here we are in a holy war, fighting a conflict that is shaking the very foundations of civilization—with your boys offering their lives—and here is a man trying his best to hamper the Government that protects him. Mr. Hilliquit was openly pro-German before our entry into the war. His influence is pro-German still. His election would be an unspeakable calamity.

"Mr. Mitchel has given this city the finest, cleanest administration it has had in many, many years, and every red-blooded American who loves his country, who loves his flag, who loves his city, ought to go out bright and early next Tuesday and vote for him. I claim that the Mayor of the greatest city in America ought certainly to be a great American."

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, at Grace M. E. Church, gave some personal experiences of Socialist arguments he had heard while campaigning for Mayor Mitchel on the east side. "My heart is deeply touched," he said, "by the mental and physical condition of many of the people down there. One cannot blame them for listening to the vast numbers of Socialistic orators who constantly harangue them, usually in their own foreign tongue. But some day the short-sighted or hypocritical Socialists who make wild and senseless promises to these people to get their votes will face a terrible judgment.

"The brainy and patriotic Socialists are almost wholly against the present campaign. The two or three who have joined in from honorable walks in life have not been down on the east side and heard the things that are told the people there.

"Here are a few. A man claiming to be a Princeton graduate the other evening told them that when Hilliquit got in military training would cease in the public schools, hiding the fact that a State law provided for it. Another told them that Mitchel never gave them relief from high food prices, but that Hilliquit would at once cut sugar to 5 cents a pound, not once telling them that Mitchel never had any power to handle the situation until within three weeks, and never explaining to them how near food was exhausted in this country. Another vociferous speaker told them the other evening that he would send forty of the richest men of New York into a coal mine so that they be compelled to work. Even Mr. Hilliquit tells them that if he is elected he will see that the war ends, or at least they so gather from his speeches, and these folks actually believe that if he is elected all their soldier boys will be returned home again. What kind of an example does he set for them when by his refusal to buy a Liberty bond he tells them to forsake the boys who have gone across to fight for the flag?

"No administration in any city has brought in so many community serving methods as that over which Mayor Mitchel has presided. Will the genuine Socialist show his gratitude by allowing Tammany to come in and ditch them all?"

Pray with Your Ballot.

At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young said that, for the last twenty-two years, with a single exception, decency had triumphed one term and Tammany the next. "Tammany always selling the privilege of lawbreaking to such as would buy, every gross iniquity being turned loose under the paid-for protection of the authorities, the people rising in their rage at the end of Tammany's orgy and blasting them out, only to forget again the next time and again repent its forgetting.

"On Tuesday this city, the pivotal city of the globe, war thermometer in the war of wars, will proclaim its adherence to uprightness and Americanism or its perversion to corruption and foreign domination.

"Dare any man permit petty personal interests to determine his vote at a moment so big with destiny? Shall real or imaginary grievances of lesser groups of people outweigh the vast advantages of continuing the most efficient police force anywhere, the cleanest administration of every department, the leadership in patriotism among the cities of this Republic?

"Shall the fetich of party regularity loom larger than our duty to the cause of liberty throughout the earth? When you and I have gone our way forever the decision of Nov. 6, 1917, the bless or course 10,000,000 of inhabitants here and the whole race of mortals in all lands. If ever you prayed or expect to pray for New York, pray till the polls close—and vote a prayer that God would not be ashamed to answer."

Hilliquit a Calamity.

At the Central Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, after presiding over the dedication of the service flag of the congregation with seventy-five stars, one of which represented his only son, a Captain in the 165th, praised Mayor Mitchel in his attitude, and said that "it would be a calamity to have in the Mayor's chair a man who apparently glories in the fact that he refused to subscribe to a Liberty bond, while the Tammany candidate is of questionable loyalty."

At the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes made a general survey of the municipal campaign without expressing a preference for any candidate. He praised Mayor Mitchel as one of the best municipal officers America has ever known, but condemned his introduction of the patriotic issue into the campaign as "impudent and intolerant," and said that if Morris Hillquit were elected it would be not by the Socialists, but by voters of other affiliations, who disapproved of the war, conscription, and the high cost of living.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. cited the recent scandals in Philadelphia and warned his hearers of their duty to be on the watch constantly lest similar things happen here. He praised the present administration of the police, fire, health, and other departments, and said that in last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis the number of deaths had been greatly lessened by enforcement of sanitary regulations. "There are certain ignorant residents," he said, "who would not obey these regulations unless forced to do so, and it is natural that they do not want to vote for the authorities who made them live clean."

At St. Michael's Church the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters pleaded for the election of Mayor Mitchel, taking up his opponents one by one. "If you are in favor of the whisky element," he said, "Judge Hylan may be your man. If you are opposed to this element and all that goes with it, he is not. The associations of Judge Hylan are and long have been low. This is the sort of man who as Mayor is the most dangerous of all—low, common, and easily led. Do we want to return to the days of Devery and Van Wyck?

"In the question of the New York Central tracks and their relocation I differed from Mayor Mitchel, but there is not the least ground for doubting his honesty and sincerity or that of Controller Prendergast. Mitchel, Prendergast, and Marks are veterans of the Board of Estimate, long tried, and fearing right. It would be a disaster to the city to lose the services of these honest men."

At the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton in the course of an attack on Morris Hillquit's position, declared that he would disown his own father if he would not buy a Liberty bond.

At the Central Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild said:

"There is only one man in the running that is on the right side of this question. I believe now that the return of Mitchel for another four years will be a blow to Hohenzollernism. Mr. Hilliquit makes no bones of where he stands. He is desirous of an early peace. Judge Hylan declares himself a supporter of President Wilson, but is so entangled with the active friends of Germany, and so entangled with Mr. Hearst, who stands for a German peace, that we feel he does not come in the same category with Mayor Mitchel."

NEW YORK CLERGYMEN STAND BEHIND MITCHEL

Many Letters of Commendation and Support Come to the Fusion Candidatee.

Clergymen of every denomination have written Mayor Mitchel within the last few days pledging support, and praising his administration. Many of the letters tell of personal campaign work, including sermons to congregations or addresses on campaign platforms. The idea conveyed in all the letters is that a crisis, in which both good government and loyalty to the Government in war are at stake, exists that requires the hearty support of men who ordinarily do not deem it necessary to take part in a political campaign. Parts of some of the letters follow:

Theodore F. Savage, Christ Church House, 338-344 West Thirty-sixth Street.—We have realized, as never before, the great value to us of a clean Police Department and the effective public welfare work which your administration has been conducting. We plead above everything a return to the conditions when Tammany Hall is in power.

Stefano L. Tesia, Franklin Avenue Italian Presbyterian Church, 166 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.—Though a Republican, I work and pray for your re-election to office; first, because your administration has been the best this city or any other city ever had this side of the millennium, and secondly, because I should hate to see a change of personnel of the administration in these perilous times, when we should bend every effort to win the war.

E. S. Holloway, Broadway Baptist Church, 140 West 104th Street.—I should regard your defeat as a calamity to New York and to America at this time of the nation's colossal task, and sincerely trust that the people will renew your commission.

Christian F. Reisner, Grace Methodist Church, 121 West 104th Street.—You have served the people and have incorporated more helps for the people than any other Mayor New York has ever had. You knew crooks and so have not had anything to do with them as had Judge Hylan. For the first time in my life, and that, too, without a word of solicitation, I have gone out to make campaign speeches for you, and I have felt increasingly happy in doing so.

J. Clarence Jones, St. Mary's Rectory, 230 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.—I like your freedom from all partisan and secular restraint, and I heartily approve the manner in which you and your appointees have responded to the public will—consciously and courageously.

Antonio Mangano, Theological Seminary, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that as a Republican and as a Baptist clergyman I am anxious that you should be re-elected to the office of Mayor. I shall do my bit to keep you in office. My heart and my prayers are with you.

George Ritenhouse, Elmhurst Baptist Church, Whitney Avenue and Judge Street, Elmhurst, Queens.—We know that sinister forces are working for your overthrow, and enemies of the nation are using many well-intentioned people to unwittingly further the selfish purposes of the German Empire.

Minard L. S. Preper, M. E. Church, Carson.—This is no time for undivided loyalty to the city and the nation. You are loyal to both. You have my support.

Methodios Maurkaulis, Hellenic Orthodox Church of New York, 151 East Seventy-second Street.—I assure you of the support of all the good thinking Greek-Americans of New York, who are devotedly on your side.

Kyrillos Vasiliadakis, Hellenic Orthodox Church, 187 Greenwich Street.—I am particularly proud of my spiritual children, the Greek-Americans of New York, for their apprehension of the local political situation, by enthusiastically declaring themselves on the side of your Honor and the Fusion ticket in general, and thus condemning the corrupted political system existing till only four years ago.

H. B. Belcher, First Methodist Church, Elmhurst.—I feel that you ought to be re-elected because you have given the city the best administration within the memory of any of our citizens. You have administered the affairs of the city without fear or favor of any party or religion.

S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn, wrote from Ohio.—Out in the West here I find people unwilling to believe that in a time of war New York will displace a great patriot like the Mayor, or that after such a splendid administration as he had given, our city will stultify itself or retard municipal progress generally by allowing Tammany and Hearst to dictate. Hylan is negligible. Those behind him are the foes to defeat.

Robert Watson, Second Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, sent the Mayor a copy of a letter which he addressed to Mr. Bennett as follows—It seems most apparent that your candidacy at this time is unfortunate for you and unfortunate for the cause of good government. This is really a contest between Tammany Hall and the Fusion candidates and so far as I can now see, it is a question of Mitchel or Hylan. Ought you not even now to withdraw and throw your influence to Mr. Mitchel? By so doing you would receive the gratitude of all of the people who are seeking the best interests of our great city.

David Jas. Burrell, Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—This is to wish you a triumphant vindication at the polls. You are a Catholic and a Democrat, while I am a Protestant and a Republican; but you can have me—horse, foot, and dragoons—because you have given us a square Administration, and be for you personally, I rather like you.

Harold S. Rambo, Home Street Presbyterian Church, Home Street, and West Farms Road.—Believing that all citizens who have an interest in the welfare of our nation as well as our city should express themselves at this time, I am writing to let you know how heartily I indorse your Administration.

John W. Maynard, Fleet Street Methodist Church, 43 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.—How any one, at this crisis in the nation's life can, by not voting for you, run the risk of placing this city in the hands of a man, backed up by Hearst, O'Leary, Cohalan, and others of their like, a man, who has been proved to be, himself, a factor of the German propaganda in this country, is to me a mystery. Either the man cannot see straight or else he must be himself pro-German. With all my heart I wish your election.

The Fusion managers said last night that letters from clergymen indorsing the Mayor were being received in every mail.

MAYOR TROUBLED BY VOICE.

Forced to Abbreviate Address in Janes Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mayor Mitchel made patriotism the text of his address at the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn last night. The Mayor's voice, husky and uncertain during the afternoon, grew worse in the evening, and he was forced to abbreviate what he wanted to say. Dr. W. E. T. Dunscan, pastor of the church, seconded the Mayor's plea that during the balloting on Tuesday the country should come before party or even civic considerations.

Mr. Mitchel dwelt upon the telegram received from Wisconsin calling upon New York to prove its patriotism at the coming election. He considered it proof that the eyes of the nation, as he has insisted, were upon New York, and he begged the voters in his audience to answer emphatically in favor of America.

The Mayor's last political speech in the city was made late in the afternoon before the captains and workers of the Republican Party of the 19th Assembly District, in their clubhouse at Lenox Avenue and 126th Street. Mr. Mitchel was plainly affected as he thanked the workers for their support.

"There never was any doubt in my mind," he said, "that the Republican Party would support this ticket. Not that I am entitled to your support, or to that of any particular party, but because the members of this party in no crisis have ever deserted the nation."

If his voice will permit the Mayor will make the last speech of his campaign today to the soldiers at Yaphank, L. I.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN NEXT.

Thirty-Day Fight Will Be Made for National Prohibition.

A thirty-day Statewide campaign for the purpose of bringing all possible pressure to bear upon New York's forty-three representatives in Congress in the interest of the national prohibition amendment will be launched in this State immediately after election, according to announcement made by the Anti-Saloon League. The Sheppard prohibition amendment resolution, which was passed by the Senate during the recent extra session of Congress; is expected to come up for a vote in the House early in the December session.

Five of the foremost orators on the speaking staff of the National Anti-Saloon League will be brought into the State for a series of 138 public meetings, beginning on election night.

The Sheppard resolution providing for the submission to the Legislatures of the forty-eight States of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was passed by the United States Senate during the recent special session of Congress by a vote of 65 to 20. Because of a caucus agreement barring consideration at this session of all except purely war measures, the vote in the House on the Sheppard resolution was postponed until the regular session. The "drys" are hoping that the vote will be taken during or immediately after the session of the National Anti-Saloon League Convention, which will be held in Washington Dec. 10 to 13, and which will bring to the national capital thousands of prohibitionists from all parts of the country.

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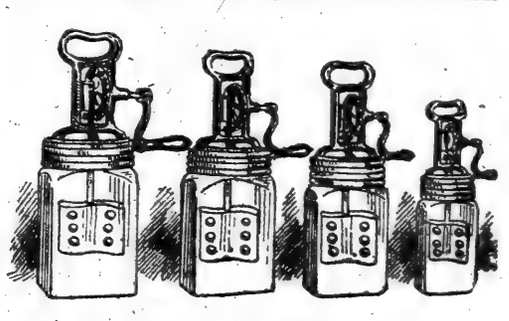

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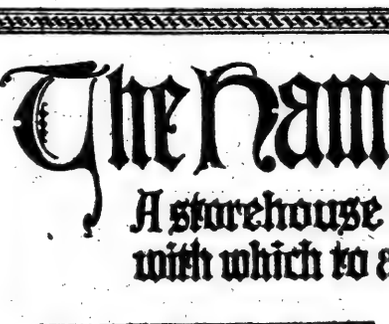

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" *WILLIAM C. WILSON
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55 WILLIAM H. PENDRY
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FOR A REFERENDUM ON CANADIAN DRAFT

Laurier Announces Platform Upon Which His Party Will Stand in Election.

WOULD CONSCRIPT WEALTH

Tariff Reform, Control of Food, and End of Profiteering on War Supplies Also Favored.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, veteran leader of the opposition in Parliament, issued a manifesto "to the Canadian people" tonight, in which he outlined the platform upon which his party will stand in the election next month.

On the all-important question of participation in the war, Sir Wilfrid contended that "a fundamental objection to the Government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service act."

The first duty of a Laurier administration, he asserted, would be "to find the men, money, and resources necessary to insure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war.

"As to the present Military Service act," he added, "my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself forthwith to submit the act to the people and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed."

As remedies for an economic situation "which is admittedly critical," Sir Wilfrid promised tariff reform, control of food supplies and prices, and a stop to profiteering.

The two increases in the tariff made since the beginning of the war are would remove. These are 7½ per cent. on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain and 5 per cent. on goods coming from Great Britain. He would also immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the western farmers.

In connection with the high cost of living, he said he would take drastic steps to bring under Governmental control all food production of the factories so that food might be sold at a fixed price under control of the Government. If satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the food producing factories, Sir Wilfrid declared he would not hesitate to commandeer.

"One of the most important contributions toward winning the war," the manifesto said, "is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The Government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to insure to the country which pays for war supplies the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers."

If necessary, Sir Wilfrid declared, he would not hesitate to take control of the factories engaged in the supply of war materials.

DON COSSACKS WARN PREMIER KERENSKY

Say He Must Not Pander to Workmen's Councils—He Makes Pathetic Reply.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—A Don Cossack deputation has visited Premier Kerensky and given him a bit of straight talk, telling him he must keep independent of the Soviets instead of subordinating himself to them, also that he must be careful how he accuses General Kaledines.

The Premier pathetically replied that in Soviet eyes "I am a despot, a tyrant, and a friend of the bourgeoisie, a betrayer of democracy." Incidentally Kerensky dropped the remark that he did not read the newspapers.

Ominous reports are published of a shortage of food and forage on the northern front. Petrograd at present is living from hand to mouth. Enough arrives to make day by day life possible without serious hardship, but disorders and fears of disorders are already disturbing the regularity of the supply of breadstuffs.

The probabilities of the eventuation, of a threatened Bolsheviki outbreak are incalculable. The Provisional Government has formally prohibited armed demonstrations and appealed to the garrison and population to keep order. Government armored cars are in evidence. On the other hand, at a Petrograd Soviet meeting last night Chairman Trotsky declared the demonstration would take place and that he had commandeered 5,000 rifles from the Government factory "to fight the counter revolution."

Perhaps Petrograd has more to fear from the amateur handling of their rifles and certain commandeered bombs and armored cars carrying machine guns than from a desire deliberately to produce chaos.

CAMP DIX TROOPS ARRIVE.

Several Hundred Join Contingent at McClellan, Near Anniston.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 4.—The population of Camp McClellan was further increased here this afternoon by the arrival of several hundred selected men from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Dr. Knowleton Mixer, who has been in charge of the Red Cross work here, leaves Monday on his way to France. He is a well-known lumber dealer of Buffalo and has been very popular here. The Rev. Carlton Barnwell and Judge C. S. Leyden of this city will continue the work he has been doing.

The good weather here today attracted thousands of visitors to the camp from Anniston and nearby towns. The excellent roads in the camp now make it a favorite drive for automobilists.

AVIATOR DROWNS IN FALL.

New York Man Plunges from Crippled Seaplane Into Water.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, L. I., Nov. 4.—John V. W. Reynders, 22 years old, attached to the United States Naval Station here, whose father is a consulting engineer of 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was drowned from a seaplane in Great South Bay, off here, today. He was flying about 2,500 feet in the air, over the bay, when something went wrong with his machine, and it started to descend rapidly. Reynders was thrown from his seat as the machine turned over and landed in the water. He struck with such force that practically all his clothing was torn from his body.

Flying about nearer the water was another aviator, who witnessed the accident. He quickly volplaned and struck the water near where Reynders had gone down. The other aviator, whose name is withheld by the officials at the naval station, dived overboard and after several attempts came to the surface with the body.

Sunday flying had not been permitted at the station until today, when the ban was lifted because of the large number of young men learning to be aviators.

DRIVE FOR CATHOLIC VOTE.

Socialist Appeals Pressed On Worshippers as They Leave Churches.

Supporters of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, began an eleventh hour drive for the Catholic and the Irish vote yesterday. Members of Catholic congregations when they left their places of worship had pressed upon them copies of The New York Freeman's Journal, containing a full front page appeal for votes for the Socialist candidate as a means of bringing about world peace.

"How New York Voters May Bring World Peace" was the headline across the front page of The Freeman's Journal, which came out for the Socialist candidates about three weeks ago. The central feature was an article under the heading "The Holy See and the Socialists," which was printed in heavy black type and presented what purported to be extracts from and comment on an editorial said to have appeared recently in the Osservatore Romano and culled by The Freeman's Journal from the columns of The Liverpool Catholic Times. Here is the article:

The Osservatore Romano, says a news agency's message from Rome, dated Monday, in a most important editorial, undoubtedly having, if not the inspiration, at least the approval of the Holy See, defends and declares itself in concert with Italian socialism in particular and socialism in general, in so far as either one or both honestly try to safeguard democratic liberty and protect or save parliamentary constitutional rights according to proper legal and Christian means.

Commenting on a leader published in the official Socialist organ, Avanti, wherein the Socialists claim they are fighting in defense of parliamentary and constitutional rights, the Osservatore Romano says: "We dispute the right of the Socialists to style themselves the exclusive champions of liberty, but, although fundamentally separated from the Socialists, we have jointly felt the rigors of the law on previous occasions when both have upheld the ideals of liberty against Governmental oppression. However, whereas Socialists had recourse to violence, Catholics remained strictly within the pale of the law." The Osservatore Romano continues:

"While a dictatorship is not yet rendered necessary by circumstances, we will join the Socialists in any legal and proper defense of whatever of the Parliament and Constitution is still left."

Vatican circles say that the article is aimed at any and all undemocratic imperialists wherever found and against any and all persons and parties who stand in the way of the earliest possible "just, Christian, and durable peace."

Another article reprinted from The Call, the local Socialist organ, recalls the refusal of the Federal Government to issue passports to Morris Hillquit and two political confrères, to enable them to attend the Stockholm peace conference, and comments on the relation of a Hillquit victory on Tuesday to this episode, and what effect it presumably would have on the men in the trenches, in the following language:

> Suppose word were suddenly flashed to every battle line that the greatest city in America had elected a Socialist ticket! Would that, do you think, have any meaning to these war-worn millions?
>
> And suppose they heard that the Mayor elected was Morris Hillquit—the same Morris Hillquit who had been denied passports to the Stockholm conference!
>
> Suppose they heard, also, that this was the first important election in America since the nation's entry into war! And that Hillquit had made his campaign on a platform demanding universal peace!
>
> Would that mean anything to you? What will it mean to them?
>
> My guess is that it will mean a Stockholm conference, or a conference of Socialists somewhere else to propose a way to peace. My guess is that the millions of fighting men across the ocean will see, all of a sudden, that the people of the United States may not be in full accord with the war policy. My guess is that they will hold their conference, whether one particular Secretary of State happens to like it or not. And I can't help thinking that such a conference, once held, would find the way to peace.
>
> Now, do you see a pretty close connection between the municipal campaign in New York City and the possibility of world peace? It must be remembered that Hillquit has not been standing for an immediate separate peace. He has been advocating, as the Socialists of Russia and the other countries have advocated, a general peace by understanding.

More space is occupied by appeals to Irish voters of the Friends of Irish Freedom who, these days, are featuring Miss Nora Connolly, daughter of James Connolly, "Commander in Chief" of the Irish revolutionary forces in 1916, who was court-martialed and executed by the British Government, and by Mrs. Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, widow of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, the Irish publicist, who also was executed as a result of the abortive Irish uprising during Easter week of that year.

"The Socialist Party of America has always supported Ireland's claim for independence," wrote Mrs. Skeffington. "It is now for Irish voters to acknowledge their debt and to support the only candidate of the only party that has come out in favor of a free Ireland. The result of this election, if Hillquit is returned, will be to put Ireland on the map as a nation and to make the question of her future an international one at the peace conference.

The distribution of copies of The Freeman's Journal was denounced at the 11 o'clock mass yesterday by the Rev. P. McCory, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church St. Catharine of Genoa, 153d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

"A most unfortunate thing happened this morning," said Father McCory as he stepped upon the altar after another priest had delivered the regular Sunday sermon. "A paper, which is by no means representative of Catholicity and known as The Freeman's Journal, was distributed at the 10 o'clock mass to my people. I consider this a most imprudent act, and I hereby enter my protest against such a procedure.

"The editorial in the paper stating that our Holy Father, the Pope, favors socialism is most mendacious, and an insult to the Catholic hierarchy. This is one of those contemptible things that are resorted to just before an election. As you probably know, The Freeman's Journal and The Irish World are issued by the same publishers. The Irish World does not express the sentiments of the majority of the Irish people, and I ask you to do everything in your power to keep these papers out of your home. If you happen to have them, particularly The Freeman's Journal, you will see by reading its pages that it is against the interests of our Government. The time is coming, and I believe it is not very remote, when the leaders of socialism, who are doing everything in their power to obstruct our Government, will be interned for the remaining period of the war. In my opinion, this would be a most wholesome procedure."

TAMMANY AND THE KAISER.

Henry Morgenthau Says City Campaign Is World War Miniature.

A parellel between Tammany Hall and its scheme to dominate New York City and the Kaiser and his plan to rule the world, was drawn by Henry Morgenthau at the Free Synagogue Forum in West Sixty-eighth Street last night. Mr. Morgenthau warned his hearers that unless loyal Americans took care, both Tammany Hall and the Kaiser might succeed.

Mr. Morgenthau and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were the principal speakers at the meeting, held under the auspices of the Woman's Committee for Non-Partisan Municipal Government. Mr. Morgenthau's topic concerned the war.

"This municipal campaign is a miniature of the fight now going on all over the world against the domination of Prussia," he said. "Here are a few men in Tammany Hall who get together—there are not over ten of them—and work together for years to attain their ends. They have been tireless in their efforts and have succeeded in mapping out a scheme which, they believe, will secure to themselves the rule over 6,000,000 people. And they will succeed unless independent citizens combine to defeat them. Those ten men in Tammany Hall are not unlike the Kaiser and his associates, who planned together to conquer and dominate the world.

"Those men in Tammany Hall know our unreadiness, just as the Kaiser knew the unreadiness of Europe. It is said that Tammany even had Democrats register as Republicans a year ago to be prepared to defeat Mayor Mitchel in the primaries. That is an illustration of how thorough has been Tammany's preparation."

Dr. Wise in his speech said:

"I can't help you to realize the contempt that will come over America for the spirit of this city if we elect Hillquit or Hylan over Mayor Mitchel. But I don't think Judge Hylan's election will be the unspeakable calamity that the election of Morris Hillquit would be."

MAKE ISSUE OF RED FLAG.

East Side Children Will Canvass Homes on Loyalty Errand.

Each carrying a red flag and an American flag, several hundred children of the east side will make a canvass of the homes in that section today and ask each family their choice—the red flag or the Stars and Stripes.

This was decided on at a meeting of the East Side American Forum Committee at 237 Second Avenue yesterday. The campaign will be in charge of Milton Schwartz, an east side business man. The action followed an address by Harry Schlacht, head of the East Side Protective Association.

"There are children on the east side being grilled to preach anarchy," said Mr. Schlacht. "They are told to say that in the event of Hillquit's election, the red flag will be unfurled in the City Hall as a substitute for the flag of Prussian despotism—in place of the American flag. These men are not content with preying on the ignorance of the people here, but they have come from every part of the city to run for public office on the east side, and they are now corrupting the morals of our children. These same men were responsible for the recent school strike outrages."

SOFT COAL MEN AGREE.

New Scale for 43,000 in Central Pennsylvania Field.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—Bituminous miners of the Central Pennsylvania field, numbering approximately 43,000, will remain at work as the result of a new wage scale formulated late last night in Washington at a conference of operators of the field and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 2. This was announced here tonight following receipt of word from Washington. Members of the union would be notified officially within a few days of the action of the Washington conference and orders would be issued to the men to remain at work, it was said by union officials here.

The terms of the new agreement as announced here are: Wage increases of $1.40 a day for day laborers, 10 cents a net ton for pick and machine mining, and 11.2 cents a gross ton. The advance is effective Nov. 1, 1917, and remains in force for the duration of the war, or not longer than two years from April 1, 1918. If approved by the National Convention at Indianapolis in January, the scale will remain in force until April 1, 1920.

The scale was agreed on after a conference lasting a week. Although no strike vote had been taken in the district, United Mine Workers' officials are said to have indicated that a strike would be called unless the miners received a wage increase equal to that recently granted miners in the central competitive field.

THINKS GERMANY LAGGARD.

Houston Denies She Has Been Foremost in Science.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Germany has never been supreme in science, and she has been lagging behind England, France, and the United States in discovery, in creative science, and in invention, Secretary Houston asserts in a discussion of "The Prussian Military Autocracy," appearing today in the Department of Agriculture's weekly news letter.

Secretary Houston attacks as largely wrong what he says is the world's impression that Germany stands for the maximum of efficiency in everything. Germany's particular merit, he states, has been that she has made a system of science, has organized it back of industry, and has intelligently and persistently applied it back of the industries that are fundamental to military pursuits, with industry organized through every possible form of State aid or support.

Describing Prussia as "a great public corporation for military and industrial purposes, a feudal estate writ large and well administered," the Secretary says the country is unwholesome economically, "strong at the top and weak at the bottom" in its organization, and never has been as efficient as the United States or Great Britain, whose organization, in the main, has been for peace, and not for war.

VERIFIES LUXBURG CABLES.

Lansing Versions "Correct in the Main," Berlin Paper Learns.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau says it learns from an authoritative source that the texts of the dispatches of Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, as made public by Secretary of State Lansing, were correct in the main.

It adds that the possibility of a German naval visit to Buenos Aires, in connection with which Count von Luxburg proposed that submarines be sent, was discussed by Germany and Argentina.

WANTS HILLQUIT 'EXTERNED'

Martin Vogel Says Socialist Is Making a False Appeal.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, says that Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, should be either interned or "externed" for making false appeals for votes on the allurement that his election would bring about peace. Mr. Vogel took exception especially to this feature of Mr. Hillquit's campaign speeches delivered on Saturday, and he replied in a statement issued last night, at his country home, at Chappaqua, Westchester County, in which he wrote:

"Although I feel there is no likelihood of the election of Mr. Hillquit, nevertheless I am greatly concerned as a citizen of this country lest his dishonest appeal to citizens may beguile a great number of people to vote for him and a large vote for him would have a disheartening effect on citizens throughout the United States, and on our soldiers, both here and abroad. It would be a most encouraging message to our enemy. When he says his election would bring about peace he is making a sham and false appeal, for he knows that we all are desirous of having peace, but peace with honor.

"Mr. Hillquit knows that President Wilson, with almost superhuman patience and ability, suffered the insults and barbarities of Prussian autocracy in the hope and endeavor to keep this country out of the war, and that only as a last resort our Congress declared a state of war. Mr. Hillquit knows that our soldiers are on the fields of France, some of them already in the trenches, and that this country must raise money to clothe and feed and care for them and send them ammunition and guns to protect them while they fight for us, yet he brazenly announces that he would not buy a Liberty bond, knowing full well that this announcement would influence others less intelligent than he.

"Mr. Hillquit knows that we cannot turn back without dishonor and ruination for our country. He knows, or should know, that the quickest way to peace is for us to aid the soldiers of our allies and to strike fast and hard. He knows that if we turn back and Germany should be victorious we would soon or late be forced to pay indemnities, which would leave us a bankrupt, starving, and dishonored nation. Mr. Hillquit's speeches are fomenting discord and disloyalty. I am not opposed to free speech, for free speech is a right to be safeguarded and vouchsafed to the citizens of our land, provided it is not used to foment disloyalty and work injury to our country or give aid to our enemy."

DEFENDS HILLQUIT ON WAR.

Mrs. Stokes Says His Attitude Is Not Exactly Understood.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who on Saturday issued a statement in support of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, said last night that she did not agree with Mr. Hillquit in his attitude toward Government war loans. She declared that she, like practically all Americans who want to win the war, had bought Liberty bonds.

"I think," she said, "that if Mr. Hillquit were to become Mayor he might be dissuaded from his peace attitude; he might become sensible on that subject.

"Mr. Hillquit's attitude is not quite understood," she continued. "He refuses to buy bonds, not because he doesn't want to support our soldiers exactly, but because he is against the whole war proposition. His attitude is the same as yours or mine would be if we thought the whole idea of going to war were wrong.

"If I thought Mr. Hillquit's victory really would in any way weaken the war," she continued, "I would not speak for him; I would not stand back of him under any consideration; but I feel that one of his great efforts will be to repress the business of war profiteering in all its ramifications, and that once the people at large feel that the profiteers are not gaining by the war at their expense they will support it far more solidly than they do now."

SAYS LUTHERANS ARE LOYAL

Prof. Remoser of Concordia Declares the Church Is for America.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The Lutheran Church is for America, Professor G. A. Remoser of Concordia College, told a congregation at the closing meeting tonight of the week's celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Reformation.

"The Lutheran Church is no foreign church," he said. "We are in America. We are of America. We are for America. The Lutheran Church is wedded to no language."

HILLQUIT'S LASTPLEA A CALL FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

of enlightenment and progress and opposed to him were all the powers of darkness.

"The campaign now coming to a close," he said, "has probably been conducted with greater intensity and partisan passion than any other political battle in the history of our city. It has engendered much bitterness, it has often descended to a low level, and sometimes bordered on the burlesque.

"But underneath it all has been a gigantic struggle for vital political principles and social policies. That struggle will not end next Tuesday. It will continue with ever-growing force and intensity, whatever the concrete election results may bring us. It will continue until the last vestige of human subjugation and social injustice will disappear from the face of the earth."

This brought repeated cheers for the man who has conducted the most important campaign the Socialists have ever conducted in this city, for Mr. Hillquit yesterday addressed more persons than voted for the Socialist candidate for Mayor in 1909. Mr. Hillquit next made his direct appeal to class hatred. He said:

"The outstanding feature of the campaign has been the clear line of cleavage which it has drawn between the contending camps. With us are aligned the men and women of toil, the workers of muscle and of brain, the great armies of the working people in the shops and mills, factories and stores, offices and schools, the men and women who carry the burdens of life but are excluded from its joys and pleasures—the poor and humble, the disinherited and oppressed of the world. With us are aligned the men and women of lofty social ideals, the high-minded partisans of fair play, liberty, and democracy among all classes of our population.

"Against us are arrayed all the powers that prey, all the preachers of reaction, and all apostles of lawlessness and repression. To the Socialists in this campaign belongs the great credit of having forced the hypocritical mask off the hideous faces of these base elements of our population, of showing them to their fellow-men in their brutal nakedness.

"The New York Chamber of Commerce has done us the great honor of singling out the Socialist candidate for Mayor for special and venomous attack. The Business Men's League has proclaimed the Socialist candidacy 'a dangerous menace,' and a most notorious ring of sweating cloak manufacturers has combined for the 'moral' and financial support of one of our opponents. In the closing hours of this campaign let us publicly extend our thanks to these predatory powers for the frank acknowledgment that socialism is a dangerous menace to their parasitic existence. We are!

"Arrayed against us is a coterie of professional and innocuous 'distinguished citizens,' whose special function in this campaign has been to frighten the good people of our good city with the specter of 'disloyal' socialism. This distinguished coterie is headed by my good friends, the Hon. Henry Morgenthau and the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, both former Ambassadors to Turkey. It is astonishing now very corrupting even a short residence in the benighted land of the Moslem can be to some weak-minded citizens of our Republic.

"Arrayed against us finally is the entire valiant band, whose 'patriotism' consists in urging lawlessness and lynch law upon their fellow-citizens—Colonel Roosevelt, who in the public press calls for the formation of vigilantes to stop public criticism and discussion, a thinly veiled appeal to mob law and lynching; Elihu Root, who publicly demands that opposition editors be shot at sunrise; the 'Reverend' van Dyke, who calmly advocates in a public speech that the Socialist standard bearer in this campaign be hanged. All these men and their associates are openly inciting to violence and murder, and in these days of passion and hysteria their propaganda may easily lead to bloodshed. The ordinary, common variety anarchist would be speedily jailed for milder incitement, but the anarchists of wealth and social position may carry on their nefarious propaganda with impunity."

After criticising the ejection of a disturber at the anti-disloyalty meeting held in Carnegie Hall, Mr. Hillquit continued:

"The grossest irony of this campaign has been that the men who brazenly and publicly trample upon every fundamental principle of Americanism in the best sense of the term have had the hardihood to parade their anarchism as Simon-Pure patriotism before the bewildered populace of this city and to claim a monopoly of 'Americanism.'

"If by the term 'Americanism' is meant a love not for the America of the despoilers and oppressors, but for the America of the despoiled and oppressed, not for the America of the privileged classes, but for the America of the masses, the America of the people, the America of the Americans, then we, the Socialists, represent the true principles of Americanism in this campaign."

Following Mr. Hillquit, Ella Reeve Bloor made an appeal for woman suffrage. A telegram from Helen Keller was read, saying that if she had a vote she would cast it for Mr. Hillquit because he was against militarism.

Mr. Malone, who was introduced as "a convert," received an ovation. There were prolonged cheers when he said that in two Presidential campaigns and one Mayoralty campaign in which he had taken part he had never picked a loser. Mr. Malone figured that Mr. Hillquit's election was assured.

Mr. Malone belittled the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt and Elihu Root.

"We hear them now," he said, "but remember they have never been for the policies of Woodrow Wilson. They are antediluvian statesmen, and the country is tired of their advice."

Mr. Malone lamented that Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Morgenthau, and others had advised Jews to vote against Hillquit. He closed his speech by saying that he worked for Mayor Mitchel four years ago to keep Murphy out of City Hall, and that he was working for Hillquit in 1917 to accomplish the same purpose.

SOLDIER ASSAILS BRUCKNER

Will Not Vote for Him Because of His Action in Congress.

The Fusion Campaign Committee gave out last night a letter from William Garrow Fisher, Jr., a member of Battery F, Field Artillery, Camp Upton, L. I., addressed to Henry Bruckner, Democratic candidate for President of the Bronx, explaining to the candidate his reasons for not voting for him. Mr. Fisher, whose home is in the Bronx, wrote in part:

"Your action in Congress on the McLemore resolution showed that you had the interests of Germany more at heart than those of the United States. It is further very clearly evident to me as well as to many others that the reason you received the nomination for the office of President of the Borough of the Bronx from the Tammany organization was in order that that organization might prove its good faith to the German, pro-German, and Americanand pacifist elements in New York City.

"Holding the views which I have here expressed, I do not think that you should be allowed to misrepresent any longer in any position the people of the Bronx."

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A smart model in the season's colors with tie-sash in front and large collar, cuffs and hem-border of Kit Coney. Lined throughout.

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Wonderful values that become more wonderful by actual comparison.
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BIG GUNS COVER GERMAN RETREAT

French Troops Are Harassed as They Advance Cautiously in the Ailette Valley.

MANY TRAPS DISCOVERED

Helmet On a Pole Was a Decoy to Cause Explosion of a Mine.

MILE AND A HALF OCCUPIED

Laon Is Reported Evacuated by Civilians—Germans Beaten Back on Meuse.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Notable artillery activity is continuing on the Aisne front, north of the Chemin des Dames, where the French are occupying advanced ground along the Ailette River, the War Office announced today.

In the Verdun area the Germans followed up their heavy bombardment with two attacks north of Chaume Wood, with both of which the French artillery dealt successfully, causing the Germans to sustain heavy casualties. A surprise attack in the Damloup region was repulsed, as was a similar German enterprise northwest of Rheims.

The text of the War Office statement reads:

To the north of the Chemin des Dames the artillery activity continued very marked in the region of Pinon and Vauxaillon.

Northwest of Rheims an enemy surprise attack was checked.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after the violent bombardment reported in the previous communiqués, the Germans delivered two successive attacks upon the front north of Chaume Wood. Our fire dispersed the assailants, inflicting heavy losses.

In the region of Damloup an enemy surprise attack was unsuccessful. Our patrols took a number of prisoners.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

There is nothing to report except certain artillery activity north of the Chemin des Dames, northwest of Rheims and in upper Alsace.

German Guns Cover Retreat.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Lively artillery fire and reconnoitring clashes along the Ailette river front in Northern France are reported in today's Army Headquarters statement. In the Verdun region German defensive fire prevented a French attack which was preparing at Chaume Wood.

The statement covering operations on the French front, reads:

From of the German Crown Prince—At the Oise-Aisne Canal and along the Ailette Valley region there were lively artillery activity and successful engagements between our advanced troops and French reconnoitring detachments.

On the east bank of the Meuse, (Verdun region.) the lively artillery duel which lasted throughout the day strengthened in the evening between Samogneux and Bezonvaux. Our concentrated defensive fire prevented an attack by the French which was in preparation at Chaume Wood.

The supplementary official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight says that no reports of important engagements have been received from any front.

French Beware of German Traps.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Nov. 4.—The retreat of the German Army, which I anticipated the other day, from the positions remaining to it on the Aisne heights after the battle of Malmaison, is an accomplished fact. During Thursday night the French patrols on the slopes beyond the Chemin des Dames were received with rifle shots, but at daybreak on Friday some chasseurs who were scouting found the trenches empty, and within a few minutes it became evident that a general withdrawal was being effected.

The French army was at once warned, and within an hour of the first warning troops were swarming down the hill in pursuit over the whole front, from Froidmont farm to Chevreux, below the eastern end of the ridge, a distance of thirteen miles. It happened that many of the battalions engaged had earlier experience of a German retreat, having recovered the Lassigny sector last Spring. It was well, for various traps were laid for them.

For instance, in Cerny Village a Boche helmet had been fixed on a pole with an arrangement so that if a trophy hunter lifted it off it would cause the explosion of a mine. The advance, therefore, had to be made with caution and if little was seen of the enemy infantry, his guns were maliciously active. A perfect rain of mustard-gas shells was thrown upon the village of Ailles, which we could not occupy until 6 P. M.

Cerny was reached at midday and Courtecon in the middle of the afternoon. Trenches, dugouts and two large tunnels were found to be almost intact, evidently because explosions would have given the alarm. The French have the advantage, therefore, of commencing their tenancy of the Ailette Valley under good cover.

Germans Were Warned Late.

The retreat must have been precipitate, and it would seem that the front lines were warned only at the last moment, for tins were found containing soup still hot. Probably the decision was suddenly arrived at Thursday night. A flank fire from the conquered ground to the west had made these positions intolerable, and the heavy bombardment seemed to promise an attack which might have produced a rout even worse than that of ten days ago in the district of Pinon.

During Friday night and yesterday the whole south bank of the Ailette from the canal to the outskirts of Corbeny was taken possession of and its reorganization was commenced—it is true enough that this marshy valley will not be the most pleasant ground during the coming Winter, for the Germans have broken the river bridges and seem to intend to hold the north bank; but the French have a heavy balance of advantage served by a continuous and incomparable series of observatories. The artillery will largely protect the foothills while raking the German trenches and lines of communication.

One of War's Bloodiest Fields.

Above all, the dreadful hand to hand struggle for the Chemin des Dames is at an end. I have explained many times the peculiar difficulties and peculiar value of this long, narrow crest. It is one of the bloodiest battlefields of the war, comparable to the hills before Verdun and the Flanders ridges. Its conquest is an unsurpassed story of heroic persistence, commenced in the middle of April under the commandership in chief of General Nivelle. This was completed after more than six months of ceaseless fighting under General Pétain.

The first offensive carried the French well on to the summit of the Aisne Hills. Then a deadly duel began. The enemy, whether by choice or necessity, never attempted a general offensive, but during the next three months delivered nearly forty local attacks with large bodies of shock troops and great concentrations of artillery.

At the end of July I gave reasons for believing that he had then lost at least 100,000 men in these savage but fruitless assaults. They did not cease, but died down somewhat until last month, when there was a recrudescence of the conflict.

Meanwhile Pétain had been preparing one of his characteristic blows, the main features of which are a limited front strategetically chosen, and an overwhelming artillery power and organization of attack so minute as almost to preclude failure in any part. We now see the results. Less than half of the front of the Aisne Hills was attacked, but the success in this field is so complete that the enemy has had to abandon the whole of it.

More than 12,000 prisoners, including 1,000 from the Prussian Guard and several regimental staffs, 200 cannon, over 700 Maxim guns, and 200 trench mortars—spoil like this means that a large army, indeed, has been broken, and if Pétain's method forbids risky attempts further to exploit the victory, it leaves such a situation that the enemy will retreat rather than wait for another blow. There are many interesting possibilities in the outlook, but the first question is, How far will the retreat extend?

French Advance a Mile and a Half.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (by The Associated Press.)—The French advance in pursuit of the Germans beyond the Chemin des Dames has attained an average of a mile and a half, the southern bank of the Ailette being reached everywhere. Altogether, since yesterday, about eighteen square miles of territory have fallen into French hands, the progress being necessarily slow, owing to the uncertainty as to where the Germans will make a stand.

It is uncertain whether the Germans intend to retreat further, although many movements of troops toward the north have been observed, and, it is believed, Laon has been evacuated by the civilian population. It is known that the Germans were busily engaged throughout the Summer in establishing field works at a considerable distance in the rear of their present position.

BRITISH RAID GERMAN POSTS.

London Troops and Irish Fusiliers Take Flanders Positions.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The fighting in Flanders today was of a minor character, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The text reads:

This afternoon a successful raid, in which we captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns, was carried out by London territorials east of Gavrelle.

During the night the enemy raided our trenches southeast of Epehy under cover of a heavy bombardment. Two of our men are missing. A hostile attempt to raid one of our posts north of Polygon Wood was repulsed.

There has been considerable artillery activity during the day on both sides on the battle front. The hostile artillery was more active than usual in the Nieuport sector.

GERMAN PRISONERS TELL OF GREAT LOSSES

British Shells Cut Off Reinforcements and Food from Front Line Trenches.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 4.—No great events have happened on our front during these first days of November. Both sides have been shelling fiercely across Passchendaele Ridge, and the fury of this great gunfire only slackens now and then, but never ceases during days and nights. The enemy seems to have a greater concentration of artillery opposite these battlegrounds, and is expending an immense amount of ammunition in barraging our forward areas and searching for our batteries and pouring shells into old graveyards, like those of Hooge and Battle Wood, and also out of Ypres, in order to make all this country unhealthy for our troops. It is war to the death between our gunners and theirs.

They are still nervous of fresh attacks about Passchendaele and Gheluvelt, and they are putting a strain on their guns and bringing up new batteries in order to make all work difficult behind our lines. At night they switch off from high explosives and take to gas shells, with which they try to dose our batteries and our assembly places. They get more than they give.

I have given up long ago the attempt to estimate the enemy losses. It at best is fanciful arithmetic with which the biggest optimist scores the greatest success, but, though no totals can be added up, it is certain that in the Flanders fighting between battles as well as during battles the German wastage in dead and wounded is high and ghastly.

Officers and men of a German battalion who were captured lately state that their losses in coming up to the line and holding the line, apart from the actual day of attack, was slaughter on a big scale. Out of one company of a Bavarian reserve infantry regiment, which was sent forward the other day to an assembly place for a counter-attack, only five remained unhit when they had covered two-thirds of the road, our long-range guns keeping all this track under fire.

Not only heavy shells, but machine-gun barrages at long range, cut off the men in the front lines from supports and supplies, so that reliefs cannot be made in time and rations do not get up and longer misery must be endured by the men, who already are living horribly among their dead and wounded.

"The English barrage on Oct. 30," writes one of the men of a Bavarian regiment in his diary, "was so effective that reinforcements were entirely cut off. Several attempts were made to get through, but proved unsuccessful, owing to the heavy fire of the English machine guns."

One Bavarian infantry regiment was completely cut off from its reserves by our machine-gun fire, and both the front-line and reserve companies had very heavy casualties. Seeing no reinforcements could be brought up, the men holding the forward positions surrendered.

This constant punishment is more than many of these men can suffer without loss of will power. It seems from statements of captured men who are not likely to invent these things that German soldiers in increasing numbers fail to report when warned for the trenches and that men in the front line wander back and hide. Ration parties lose heart when they see how far they have to go under fire, and take refuge in the nearest shell craters. So the poor devils ahead do not get food, but have to fall back on the cold comfort of iron rations.

German discipline and the courage of the average man have so far kept this moral rot from spreading enough to make a division worthless as a fighting force, and it is fair to say that in recent battles the enemy defended himself and counterattacked with stubborn spirit. It is a sign not of general demoralization but of the weakening of individual courage under the constant menace of our gun fire. It brings into our hands bodies of prisoners who have been long enough under our fire to desire with their whole soul quick escape from it.

Such an instance was seen the other night, when a party of four German officers and eighty men counterattacked us across low ground southeast of Graf Wood. They became bogged among the shell craters, and when machine gun fire opened on them they dropped down into holes and hid. Later their officers tried to rally them, but failed to get any support. Two of the officers ran back, and a party of twenty men surrendered.

Our position on Meetcheele Spur was counterattacked again yesterday by larger numbers of men, and one of our posts was taken after a sharp fight, but the Canadians repulsed this attack and drove the enemy out again, with heavy losses.

Little groups of prisoners filter down every day, and one seldom goes forward without seeing a body of them trudging along under escort. Only an hour ago I saw such a group captured in the night, and as they came through the village where the Sunday bells were ringing and old Flemish ladies and girls were on their way to church these haggard, lean, grayclad fellows stared curiously at this scene behind our lines like men who have awakened from some frightful dream of hell and see that life is still normal and clean.

The mud of the battlefields was plastered over them, and under their heavy shrapnel helmets their faces were gray and pinched, and they shambled forward between the mounted guards with no joy in their hearts, I guess, because of the German victories in Italy, but glad of this escape.

FRENCH GUNS MENACE NEW GERMAN LINES

In Position to Pour Cross Fire on the Foe—Washington View of the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—General Pétain's forces are consolidating and taking over the complete control of the important ridge lines of the Chemin des Dames, the abandonment of which by the Crown Prince's army has moved the French line northward an average distance of four miles along a ten-mile front.

Forty square miles of one of the most important ridges in the whole stretch of country between Rheims and St. Quentin have come solidly into possession of the French as a result of the forced German retirement. It has given the French a series of connected hills—those along which the Chemin des Dames winds—from which to pound with artillery fire the hills on the north bank of the Ailette River, where Fort Montberault is located, and to which the German forces have retired.

In their announcement of the relinquishment of the Chemin des Dames the German military authorities carefully refrained from any allusion to it as the Siegfried line. To have done so would have been as much a disillusionment to the German people as an admission that the Hindenburg line was being abandoned. The Siegfried line was, in fact, the southernmost part of the Hindenburg line, which was proclaimed by the German militiary leaders to be impregnable. With its pill boxes, cement fortifications, and thousands of machine guns and heavy artillery it was declared to be the buttress across which the Anglo-French forces would never pass. It ran from Flanders toward Rheims, but it ended at Craonne Hill, near the eastern swing of the Chemin des Dames toward the south.

Various sections of the Hindenburg line were named after mythological heroes of the Germans. Siegfried was to the Germans what St. George has been to the British, and the southernmost section of the Hindenburg line was named after Siegfried. It embraced all of the hills and ridges in the dragon-shaped series of eminences which the Chemin des Dames traversed from east to west. These ridges were protected with artillery and machine guns placed so close together and in such deadly enfilading fashion that they were considered impregnable. The French army has been trying to eliminate this dangerous thorn in their side ever since the conclusion of the battle of the Marne.

Until General Pétain's recent offensives of 1917 began in the region of the Aisne between Soissons and Neufchatel, the French lines have been along the southern banks of the Aisne. So long as the Germans held all their positions in the Siegfried line along the Chemin des Dames the French were unable to advance in force across the Aisne. Last April French forces, operating from the direction of Vailly, Chavonne, and Allemont, captured that part of the Siegfried line and of the Chemin des Dames, lying west of the Oise-Aisne canal, and west of Brave, on that canal. In May another section of the line was captured, which carried the French nearer the village of Filain, lying half way between the Chemin des Dames and the reservoir of the Oise-Aisne canal, near Chevrigny.

Immediately to the west of Filain is Fort De Malmaison, mentioned in today's Paris announcement as the place where sixteen German airplanes were downed and three enemy balloons burned, and where fifty German planes were so damaged that they fell within their own lines. Malmaison fort is on that part of the Chemin des Dames set of connected hills which extends furthest north from the road, and its situation is such that the French in possession of Fort Malmaison have been able to enfilade the German batteries along the whole ridge by firing southeastward toward Courtecon and Cerny, two important points along the ridge's centre.

The points mentioned in last night's official announcement in Paris—Corbeny, Craonne, Cerny, Courtecon, and Chevreux—all on the edges of the Chemin des Dames ridge are understood now to be in possession of the French advance from the direction of the river Aisne on the south, a distance of four miles, and tonight's news from the Aisne front confirms this impression. The French report covers only artillery exchanges, which are declared to be "very marked" and of consolidation by the French of the positions recently gained. This bears out what was expected to follow the German abandonment of the Chemin des Dames.

The German retreat, when viewed broadly, has accomplished the result of enabling the French to advance across the Aisne, northward into the Chemin des Dames hills of the Siegfried line, from which French gunners now look down into the valley of the Ailette River, running from east to west in the valley paralleling on the north the Chemin des Dames ridge. Northward across this valley is another series of hills and Fort Montberault, to which the Germans went when they evacuated their Chemin des Dames positions. The very marked artillery exchanges mentioned in tonight's French report are undoubtedly being conducted across the valley of the Ailette between French artillerists in the newly occupied Chemin des Dames ridges and German gunners in the hills flanking Fort Montberault.

After the Chemin des Dames positions have been fully consolidated the French objective will be to pound the Germans out of the Fort Montberault masif, capture its ridges and use them against German forces in the valley of the River Ardon, separating the Montberault masif from the great masif of the Forest of Gobain, which the Germans now control between Laon and La Fere. In their new Fort Montberault positions the Germans are not more than five miles from Laon, the objective of the series of operations General Pétain has been conducting since last May.

The French are now four miles nearer Laon. The distances from the new French positions in the Chemin des Dames region to Laon are: From Corbeny, 11 miles; from Craonne, 11 miles; from Ailles, 8½ miles; from Cerny, 8 miles; from Courtecon, 7½ miles, and from the fort at Malmaison, 8 miles. These points swing around, in the order named, from Corbeny on the east to Malmaison on the west of the Chemin des Dames and the air line distance along the Chemin des Dames ridge from Corbeny to Malmaison is thirteen and a half miles. This is the front from which the artillery of the new French positions on the Chemin des Dames Ridge will converge their fire on the eminences of the Fort Montberault ridge

The westernmost of the Fort Montberault hills is at Monampteuil, two miles northeast of Fort Malmaison, while the easternmost is at St. Thomas, six miles northeast of Corbeny. As the distance from Monampteuil to St. Thomas is eleven miles, measuring the span of the new German artillery front north of the Ailette, and the French artillery front from Corbeny to Malmaison is thirteen and a half miles, the latter will be able to converge a dangerous cross fire on the new German positions, especially since the nearest of them to the French lines are embraced in an eight-mile front.

All operations in the Aisne sector are considered of the greatest importance by the French, not only because of the effort they have been making for months to penetrate the Siegfried line, but because it was along the line of Laon-Soissons that the Germans hoped to be able to reach Paris. The battle front during the last Summer, in the region of Amisy-le-Chateau, 8.00 miles southwest of Laon, was the nearest to the German line on the western point to Paris. There has been a great bend of the line toward Paris, in the region between St. Quentin and Rheims, and Laon was the pivot of the circle and the base from which the Germans supplied every man and gun in their line around the masif of St. Gobain and the Chemin des Dames.

The Crown Prince of Germany has clung stubbornly to his very elaborate and complicated sets of trenches and gun positions in this region. So long as he held both St. Gobain and the Chemin des Dames, Laon and the valleys lying beyond to the northeastward were safe. Once the French are in possession of these two masifs of hills, and of Laon, whose evacuation would then be forced, it would be necessary for the German forces to relinquish the St. Gobain masif and give up the valley to the north, northeast, and east of Laon.

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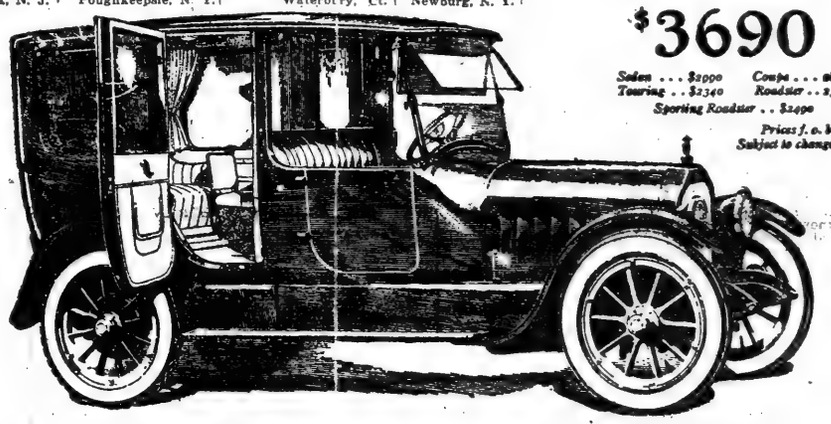

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HERTLING CONFERS WITH ARMY CHIEFS

Meeting with Hindenburg and Ludendorff Is Attended by Party Leaders.

TO FACE REICHSTAG NOV. 22

Berne Takes Hopeful View, Believing Parliamentarism Has Scored Big Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Count von Hertling, the new German Imperial Chancellor, conferred on Saturday with General von Ludendorff, Chief of the General Staff, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the presence of several leading parliamentarians, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Von Hertling will make his first appearance before the Reichstag on Nov. 22.

Swiss See Reichstag Victory.

BERNE, Nov. 4.—The appointment of Count von Hertling as Imperial German Chancellor is looked upon here as a revolution in the political life of Germany. In high official quarters the appointment is said to shift the centre of the peace fight away from the Prussian military circles toward Munich and Vienna, and consequently it is considered tremendously significant for the rest of the world.

A majority of the South German and Austrian newspapers reflect the general viewpoint of the Republican Germans of Switzerland, who are undisguisedly happy over the appointment of von Hertling, which they regard not as a Bavarian victory over the Prussians, but as a far-reaching good omen for a peace understanding.

Von Hertling is expected by them through his close Austrian connections to be able to enhance the peace ideas of Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in the German council, instead of discarding them, as another Chancellor might do.

The choice of von Hertling is hailed here as a victory for Parliamentarism. It is little known that Emperor William, and not von Hertling, took the initiative in the Parliamentary consultations. Emperor William, it is said, told von Hertling he could have the Chancellorship on condition that he showed that the majority in the Reichstag was behind him. The Emperor added that he was unalterably opposed to any one who, like Dr. Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor, was merely a pawn for one or the other groups and who would likely be obliged to resign soon.

Winning the Party Leaders.

Thereupon, it is said, von Hertling saw the party leaders and gained the assurance first of the support of the Centrists, whose particular head he had been. Then he swung around to the position of benevolent neutrality among the Liberals, National Liberals, and Socialists, whose opposition had been notably diminishing. He thus was left with only the Conservatives against him.

The appointment of von Hertling is considered the more remarkable as, it is said here, the military party, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, were not consulted, though they were sponsors for Dr. Michaelis.

While Emperor William and the Conservatives are known to have been satisfied with Dr. Michaelis, the Emperor none the less had made up his mind not to risk a Chancellorship crisis in a few weeks and took recourse in the nearest approach to parliamentarism which Germany ever has known.

Dr. August Müller, Social Democrat, the present Under Secretary of the War Food Ministry, will remain in office, though other Socialists have declined to support von Hertling actively by accepting posts offered them.

Fear of New Crisis Soon.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—Satisfaction of the Liberal elements of the German population and press with the new administration in Germany seems mixed and half way. It is based rather upon the assumption that Count von Hertling is entering office as the representative of the majority of Parliament than upon von Hertling's personality, and he evidently will last only so long as he conducts his administration as the representative of the majority party.

Von Herthing, notwithstanding his age and previous record, has shown pliability and elasticity toward the demands of the majority party which were scarcely expected. His success will depend largely on the ability of the Reichstag majority to hold together and agree upon a policy which he will be willing and able to represent.

The Pan Germans have answered the appointment of von Hertling with a straight declaration of war, based on his known and suspected attitude of peace terms. They believe that he is inclined to make peace on a basis which will permit later a rapprochement with the Western Powers.

Count von Hertling's views on Belgium, however, at least as late as his program speech before the Bavarian Diet on Oct. 23, were not those which the Entente Powers and the United States are considered likely to accept. He then said that a settlement of the Belgian problem probably would be obtainable under an "offer to guarantee that this land in the future be no longer the object or the means of hostile intrigues," meaning that Belgium's antebellum policy must be altered in favor of Germany, presumably by some checks inconsistent with its full independence.

A decision on the appointment of subordinate ministers in Germany will not be taken until the return of Count von Hertling from a trip to Munich, where he has gone to turn over the affairs of the Bavarian Premiership to his successor. Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, insists that he must appoint several Radical members of Parliament, preferably Friedrich von Payer and Heinrich Dove, to avoid the impression that the new administration will base its policy on the Centrist and National Liberal bloc, all the present Parliamentary Ministers having been drawn from those two parties. This newspaper suggests the advisability of appointing an outspoken advocate of democratic reform of the Prussian franchise to the Prussian Ministry.

BRITAIN BACKS UP BRAZIL.

Offers Coal and Other Necessities—Push Anti-German Legislation.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 4.—All the measures recommended to the Congress by President Braz as reprisals against German aggressions have been agreed to by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies. These included annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans; prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects; control of German banks and the eventual annulment of their licenses; extension of these measures to German commercial firms; prohibition of the transfer of ownership of German properties, and the internment of German suspects. In addition the committee action authorizes the Government to nullify all contracts with Germans.

At another meeting tomorrow further measures will be adopted by the committee.

Great Britain, according to the newspaper A Noite, has offered to supply Brazil with all indispensable products, such as coal. She has also offered the nation the use of pernal property, real estate and capital which the British own in Brazil, the newspaper states.

Millions Subscribed by Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced tonight that 122,456 of its employes subscribed to the second Liberty Loan, taking altogether $9,051,700. The company subscribed on its own account for $10,000,000 of the loan, making the total subscriptions for the company and its

STILL ARE FRATERNIZING.

Russians Mix with Germans Near Dvinsk, Fire on Them Elsewhere.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—Teutonic attempts at fraternization yesterday met with a mixed reception on the Russian front. There was fraternizing in the Dvinsk region, but in the Buzeo area patrols approaching the lines with proclamations were fired upon and driven away, the War Office announces. There were no military operations of importance, according to the statement, which reads:

Northern and Southwestern Fronts—There were fusillades and operations by scouting parties.

In the Dvinsk region, north of Kshahavs, there has been fraternization between Russian and enemy soldiers. In the direction of Buzeo, near the village of Krondoheni, enemy patrols attempted to approach our trenches with proclamations, but were driven away by our fire.

Our aviators bombed and set fire to Polizy Farm. We captured an enemy aviator in the region of the village of Solomno.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern War Theatre—The situation is unchanged. Along the Riga-Wenden road Russian raiding parties were dispersed near Segevold.

TO KEEP SPAIN NEUTRAL.

Marquis Prieto, New Premier, Will Take Foreign Portfolio.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto de Alhuemas, the new Spanish Premier, in a statement today, said that the new government would follow the policy of absolute neutrality as the previous governments had done. The Premier, it developed today, will take over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Señor Alvaredo having relinquished it.

The Epoca, organ of former Premier Dato, in its comment on the new ministry, a Monarchical-National-Coalition Cabinet, alludes to it as a "very heterogeneous" one.

ple ought to struggle again it, as this ernment offers a solution for none of the problems at issue, and that the people ought to struggle against it, as this is the "period for the democracy."

RAILROAD MEN WANT MORE.

200,000 Trainmen and Conductors to Seek Wage Increase.

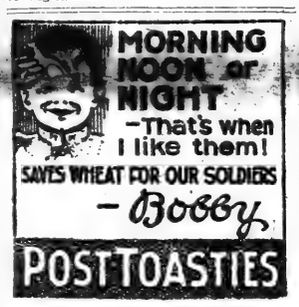
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A demand for wage increases for the 200,000 men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors will be submitted to the railroads of the United States, according to a decision today by the chief executives of both organizations at the end of a week's session here.

W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen's order, admitted tonight that the local Chairmen who had been attending the meeting had agreed on the demand, but declined to let it be known what increase was asked. He intimated that it was not more than 25 per cent. The members of the Switchmen's Union in session here a week ago gave notice of a demand for 50 per cent. increases at that time.

Mr. Lee intimated that today's action would be followed by the unions of the railroad engineers, firemen, and locomotive employes, who shared with the trainmen and conductors the advantages of the Adamson eight-hour law, enacted a year ago.

Peru Projects £4,000,000 Loan.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 4.—The Government has introduced in the Senate a bill for the issue of £4,000,000 in gold bonds. The money is for the use of the Board of Vigilance.



AMERICAN GUNS HAMMER AT FOE

Continued from Page 1.

troops. German shells were distributed impartially among the trenches, the American batteries replying in the same fashion.

The enemy is using both high explosive and shrapnel in sending occasional reminders of the war toward the American trenches. Reports reaching headquarters, however, are that the bombardment could in no sense be considered "lively," merely being a departure from the normal state of quietude at night on that particular sector.

A high officer in the United States Army on Saturday afternoon talked with the commanding officer of the first battalions visiting the trenches and obtained their statements of their experiences. It is believed that the information thus obtained will prove invaluable in the training of new contingents for their turn at the front.

The American soldiers in France will be treated to a genuine old-fashioned American Christmas in the Young Men's Christian Association, or "Red Triangle" huts. There will be celebrations, with Christmas trees, not only at the base camps in the American training zone, but also behind the trenches from which the American boys are now facing the Germans. France will supply a tree for every hut, and the Y. M. C. A., with the expected help from home, will provide a gift for every soldier. The movements of the troops make it impossible to guarantee that all the addressed presents will reach the persons to whom they are sent in every case, but the "Red Triangle" organization, as the Y. M. C. A. is now being called here, intends that every man shall be remembered, whether the Christmas package addressed to him personally from home is delivered.

The Christmas feast and Yuletide entertainments are being planned at the Paris headquarters, and it is intended to make the first Christmas of the American soldiers in France as much like the home festivities as possible.

AMERICANS TO AID WOUNDED.

Will Establish Hospitals in the American Academy in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The American colony is participating in the arrangements now being made in Rome to receive 15,000 wounded here, and plans are under way to establish hospitals in the buildings of the American Academy. Gorham Phillips Stevens, Director of the fine arts department of the academy, has cabled the trustees for permission. Marie Van Vorst is making the arrangements for the nursing department.

King Victor Emmanuel has signified Italian appreciation of the work of the American Relief Committee by conferring the decoration of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice on Lewis Morris Iddings, the President of the committee.

BUCKLEY IS A PRISONER.

Airman Had Been Reported Killed—Exploit by Two Americans.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—French and Americans, members of the Lafayette Flying Corps, are rejoicing over the news that Corporal Everett Buckley of Kilburne, Ill., was not killed, as reported on Sept. , but is a prisoner in Germany. He was wounded when captured. Buckley has a brilliant record as an air pilot. In the recent Verdun offensive he made five trips into enemy country in a single day.

While on air patrol late yesterday Sergeant Ray C. Bridgman of Chicago and Sergeant Henry S. Jones of New York had an exciting combat with two German biplanes lasting a quarter of an hour. Both Americans expended all of their ammunition and drove the enemy far into their own lines. The Germans fired several hundred rounds before quitting the fight. Sergeant Bridgman's machine was hit several times, one bullet piercing the frame six inches from the pilot's seat. An explosive bullet grazed the gasoline tank of Jones's machine.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED.

Von Berrer Shot While Inspecting Trenches Near Riga.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says General von Berrer, commanding the Württemberg armies on the northeast front, was shot dead Friday while visiting the trenches near Riga.

General von Berrer had a prominent share in the capture of the Russian positions in this region.

Prints Annals of War Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Committee on Public Information has published a summary of the legislation enacted by the first "war session" of the Sixty-fifth Congress. In each case there are given the dates upon which each act was reported and passed, the votes in the two houses, and a brief synopsis of the chief provisions contained in the act. For convenience an index is appended.

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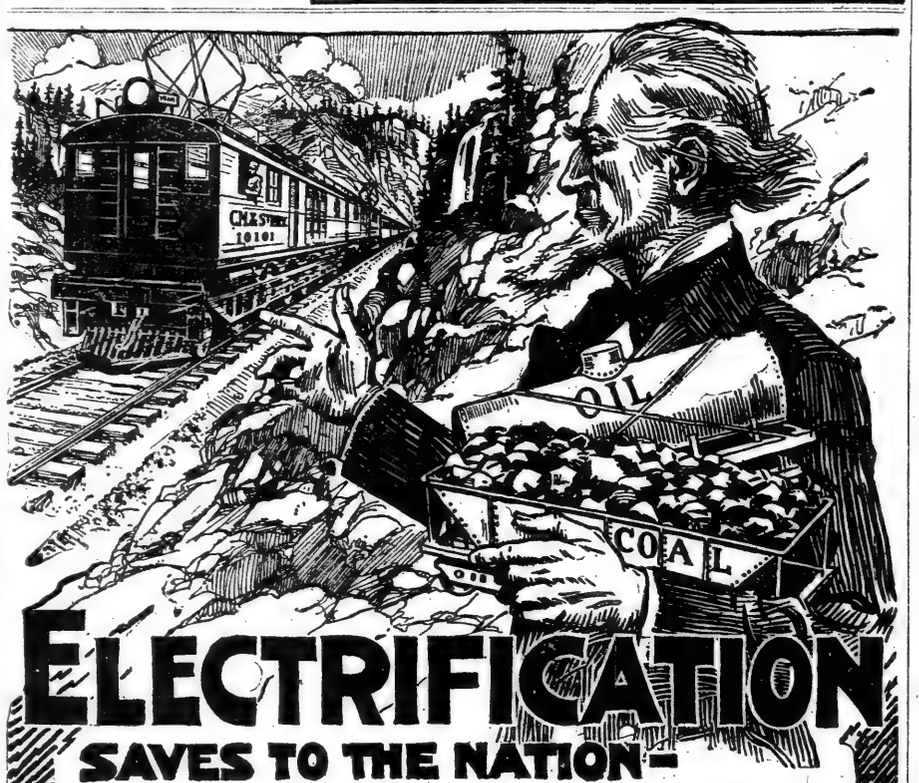

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Judge Hylan:
"I believe in Woman Suffrage and will vote for it this year, as I did two years ago."

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BAKER SEES ITALY NOW ON JOINT FRONT

Allied Line in West Extends from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

FOE'S CALCULATION WRONG

Expectation That French Line Will Be Straightened from Laon to St. Quentin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—"The western front today stretches from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Venetian plain has become part of the western battle front."

In this terse statement Secretary of War Baker summarizes the outstanding development of the last week in the military situation in Europe. Pointing out in his weekly review of military operations that the colossal drive of the Germans against the Isonzo front had forced the retirement of General Cadorna's forces to the western bank of the Tagliamento River, the Secretary of War emphasizes the fact that France and Great Britain have "dispatched large reinforcements" to the threatened battle area and makes it plain that England, France, and Italy will stand together in defense of the Venetian sector of the western battle front.

Secretary Baker warns students of the situation not to forget, however, that the principal battle front of the war remains as it has been since the beginning, the Flanders and French sections of the western front, where the overwhelming strength of the enemy is concentrated and where the American forces are fighting. He expects that the retirement of the Germans across the Ailette River in the Aisne sector will straighten the battle line in the region of Laon, La Fère and "even northward to St. Quentin."

The Secretary's statement follows:

"Our attention during the last week has been centred on the gigantic struggle now going on in the Friulian Plain. The Austro-German forces, breaking through the Italian defenses along the upper reaches of the Isonzo, have erupted into the lowlands and carried forward a series of rapidly co-ordinated operations which have resulted in the conquest of much territory. Trench warfare has, for the time being, been abandoned. Great troop masses are manoeuvring in open country.

"Under the direction of General Cadorna, the Italian armies have withdrawn to the west bank of the Tagliamento River. France and Great Britain have already dispatched large reinforcements to the threatened battle area. The western front today stretches from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Venetian plain has become part of the western battle front. No doubt the enemy calculated that Italy would be abandoned to her fate, or that the Allies would be unable to dispatch the necessary forces in time to be of effective value. England, France, and Italy stand firmly united, ready to oppose any further advance of the enemy in the Italian sector.

"The momentous events in Italy should not lead us to forget that the principal battle front of the war remains, as it has been since the beginning, the important sectors of the western front, in France and Flanders. Here the overwhelming bulk of enemy strength is concentrated. Here our forces are fighting. Steadily the Franco-British forces are pushing forward.

"In Flanders, allied attacks were particularly successful. The British have compelled the Germans to retire north of the Ypres-Roulers Road. They have penetrated within 400 yards of Passchendaele, where the Canadian troops distinguished themselves by capturing Bellevue Spur, after inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

"In the vicinity of Dixmude, the Belgians executed several successful raids, while the French, by a well-directed assault, occupied the eastern outskirts of the Houthulst Wood and captured several villages, including Marken and Kippo, as well as a number of strongly fortified farm houses.

"This success is of importance as marking an extension of the allied lines north of Ypres, which means a further sharpening of the blade of the wedge in Flanders.

"North of the Aisne the French have enlarged on the success of the preceding week by taking certain villages which they have successfully held in the face of strong counterattacks by the enemy. Though mentioned only briefly in dispatches, these operations are of great tactical importance.

"The Germans, unable to withstand the intense pressure of the French in this sector, have made a retiring movement. As yet no exact indications have been received as to its extent, though it is anticipated that it may result in a readjustment of the enemy line in the region of Laon, La Fère, and even northward to St. Quentin.

"In the Verdun sector the enemy, after violent bombardments, launched several sanguinary attacks, which were beaten off by the French. One attack in the area of Chaume Wood was temporarily successful.

"Along the eastern front there has been little change in the situation. The enemy is apparently continuing to draw in his outposts in the Riga sector, but no engagements of importance are reported. The Germans have evacuated the Werder Peninsula. This leaves the enemy without any foothold on the northern peninsula of the Gulf of Riga, and would indicate that he is contemplating no further advance on Petrograd for the time being.

"In Palestine the British have scored a distinct success by the capture of Beersheba, including a large number of prisoners. The Turkish forces, commanded by German officers and assisted by heavy artillery, put up a determined resistance. The British are extending their gains in this area and pushing northward toward Jerusalem, which objective is now less than forty miles distant."

ITALIANS CHECK TEUTONS' ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

Bersaglieri who held Monte Maggiore, gave this description of the infernal intensity of the battle and the undaunted valor of his soldiers:

"The Austro-Germans, who were above us on the surrounding mountains, poured down upon us a hailstorm of all kinds. It seemed as if the mountains were vomiting fire, like lava rushing down the slopes of Vesuvius. The first who dashed at this bank of fire with intrepid courage, were instantly mown down. Others at once took their places, shouting: 'Avanti Savoia! Avanti Savoia! Viva Italia!' He ended with tears in his eyes: "I am the only one left. I was shot through the leg at the beginning of the battle and couldn't go on. They were all such good fellows! I had got to love them like brothers. But they had the honor of dying for their country."

Tonight's bulletin mentions the employment of the cavalry, which has been waiting for two and a half years for the chance to show its efficiency.

The Plain of Friuli, which the Austro-Germans have invaded, is one of the most fertile regions in Italy. The small villages of white houses nestle cosily on the hilly slopes, surrounded by silver-leaved olive or poplar trees. Field upon field of golden grain stretches down to the plains, while grape vines cover the houses or old surrounding walls. Only a week ago the population continued its daily agricultural occupations, singing happily, as all Italians do, unconscious and undreaming of the enemy who was to attack them. The Austro-Germans made air raids upon these peaceful, undefended villages, which had no fortifications or munition factories, and whose only inhabitants were women, children, and old men.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS VISIT ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

dorna and his aids with respect to the development along broader and more definite lines of the plan of campaign to be adopted against the Austro-Germans.

The Rome conference is significant also as a prelude to the war conference of the Allies to be held Nov. 15 in Paris, in which the United States as well as Russia will have representation. The Italian invasion has created a situation, however, which makes it impossible to wait until the 15th for the shaping of plans for dealing effectively with the German menace confronting Venetia and possibly Lombardy.

The aims of the German campaign in Italy have not been fully disclosed. It has been the conviction of military men here that the main drive westward toward the Friulian plains would certainly be accompanied by a series of thrusts from the north against the left flank of the Italians. The first fear was that German and Austrian forces would move in strength through the Ploeckeh and other passes of the Carnic Alps down through Gemona into the Friulian plains for a flanking movement against the Italians, to prevent their making an effective stand on the Tagliamento. There have been engagements in the highways of the Carnic Alps, but neither Berlin nor Rome has indicated the extent to which these forces may have moved down toward the plains.

Call Cadorna's Position Good.

The position of General Cadorna's forces on the west bank of the Tagliamento is described in official and diplomatic dispatches reaching Washington as being satisfactory, and the Italians are represented as having the situation well in hand, having been strengthened by large reinforcements of British and French troops. But there has long been a fear that the Germans and Austrians might not make their main flanking movement through the Carnic Alps, but would seek to drive a wedge into Northern Italy much further west, from the Trentino region, and military experts here have asserted all along that every precaution must, and undoubtedly would, be taken by the Italians and their allies to prevent this Trentino wedge from being driven home to success.

Importance is attached to the statement in today's official bulletin from Rome that the Italians yesterday repulsed heavy attacks against advanced posts in the Daone and Giumella valleys of the Giudicaria zone on the Trentino front. There is also an element of considerable importance in the statement from Rome that the Italians replied with their fire and various counterattacks to intense fied enemy pressure on the left wing.

The Italian left wing is along the upper stretches of the Tagliamento, and this increased enemy pressure is probably being exerted from the direction of San Daniele del Friuli and Gemona. It may mean that Austro-German columns have advanced from the Carnic Alps or it may perhaps be only a feint for the purpose of leading General Cadorna to believe that the enemy is sending a strong force through these mountains to turn his left flank, when in reality this pressure could be exerted by reinforcement sent through Udine northwestward toward San Daniele del Friuli. It was suggested that the purpose of such a feint might be to divert attention from more important operations by the Germans from the direction of the Trentino.

Three Routes for Invasion.

There are three main routes of approach through the Trentino into Italy. One is from Innsbruck, in Tyrol, southward through Trent and the River. Trent there is a route which passes eastward along the River Brenta and the Val Sugana and, after crossing the frontier, follows the Italian valley of Aluge highways toward Verona. At the Brenta toward Citadella and Padua.

This is a considerable distance west of the Tagliamento River. The third route through the Trentino branches off toward the west from Trent and swings down the Giudicaria zone, to the west of the Lago di Garda, and emerges at Brescia, Italy.

According to the Rome reports, the Italians yesterday repulsed heavy attacks against their advanced posts in the Daone Valley in this Giudicaria zone. The Daone Valley shelters the course of the River Chiesy, which enters the Giudicaria zone from the west, near Daone, and flows into Lago d'Idro, on the frontier, north of Brescia.

If the heavy attacks against Italian advanced posts in the Daone Valley are consequently to be interpreted as meaning that the Germans are not now seeking the River Adige route, then the Austro-German objective in the west is more likely to be Brescia than Verona. Brescia is about half way between Milan and Verona, and on the main line of communications over which the British and French are sending guns and men from the Anglo-French front to the Tagliamento.

There have been allusions in Rome dispatches of the last two days to the demonstrations of a patriotic character made by the Italian civilian population at Brescia as British and French troops have reached the city. These are supposed to be en route of the Tagliamento line. Whether French troops are also to be utilized in reinforcing the Italian forces guarding the entry into the Trentino has not been disclosed for military reasons.

It is also suggested that the Austro-German demonstrations in the Trentino may likewise be a feint undertaken for the purpose of leading the allied commanders to believe that the Teutons intend to advance in force through the Trentino, and thus cause reinforcements to be sent into the region guarding the Trentino approaches instead of to the Tagliamento line.

Both sides are jockeying for position for the developments of the coming week, in which British, French, and Italian forces are engaged in military manoeuvring on a colossal scale against German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish forces, all of which are being utilized to carry forward their drive into Italy.

CRUSH AUSTRIA AT SEA, ITALIAN NAVY URGES

Experts Say Allied Fleets Could Hunt Out and Destroy Her Warships.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 3, (Delayed.)—A naval bulletin last night referred to intense activity in the Gulf of Trieste. In this connection it may be pointed out that, while attention is chiefly fixed on the two land fronts in Venetia and the Trentino, yet the authorities are not overlooking the fact that the navy has a sea front on the Adriatic which many experts believe is the key to the whole situation in the Austro-Italian war theatre.

This front has undergone a sweeping change within the last few days, as the withdrawal of the Italian Army to the new front west of the Tagliamento River brings the enemy into a long stretch of the upper Adriatic extending along the Gulf of Trieste from Monfalcone to the mouth of the Tagliamento.

The Italian Navy in the Adriatic, under command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, captured the important naval strategic point of Grado and its vast lagoon, thus effecting occupation by the Italian naval forces of the entire gulf front for twenty-five miles up to Monfalcone, whence they looked out upon Trieste as the great prize of the upper Adriatic, only a few miles away.

These facts give significance to the present intense activity in this quarter of the upper Adriatic, as it has been suggested that the naval front may yet become the turning point in the present titanic struggle. It is the view of the naval authorities that the Entente would do well to consider quickly and thoroughly the naval possibilities of the Adriatic, as it is maintained that it offers one of the surest fields for the Entente to deal a decisive blow.

The basis for this is that Austria cannot possibly receive naval reinforcements from Germany, as all the sea routes are controlled by the Entente, whereas these routes are open to permit the Entente to assemble a fleet which would make the reduction of the Austrian fleet a certainty.

The chief reliance of the Austrian Navy is in keeping its big ships under cover, and thus far no important unit has been destroyed; yet, with the Entente fleets reinforcing the Italian fleet in the Adriatic, naval experts say that hydroaeroplanes could drive the Austrian ships from their hiding and bring them within range of the combined Entente fleets.

Once the Austrian fleet was destroyed, it is pointed out, Austrian mastery of the Adriatic would disappear, as the whole range of the coast, including Trieste, would be under control of the Italian and other Entente fleets.

One of the last visits to the front permitted The Associated Press correspondent by the army authorities before the retirement of the Third Army began gave opportunity for an inspection of Monfalcone, on the edge of the Adriatic, where from a naval observatory Trieste was seen at sunset lying only a few miles down the coast of the gulf.

The sight was a notable one at any time, but was doubly so at that eventful moment, just on the eve of the issuance of an order forbidding any further visits by civilians owing to the terrific shellfire from the Austro-German guns, which had already begun. The naval observatory in itself was one of the strangest in the world, as it was set on the upper deck of an 18,000-ton transatlantic liner still unlaunched and left to rust on the stocks by the Austrians when they were driven from Monfalcone by the Italians.

The correspondent had first been conducted through the shell-torn city of Monfalcone with its handsome buildings blown to pieces and its streets long lines of jagged walls. Further destruction was going on at this very time, and during the trip through there was a huge explosion and the crash of falling walls.

In passing the shipyards the correspondent noted that the workmen's model dwellings had been shattered by the shellfire and lay in crumbling ruins. At the entrance to the shipyards there was conspicuously displayed the sign, "Austro-American Line," but the escort said that the line was not American in any respect. The shops of this steamship line are of vast dimensions, but all the machinery stood idle, curled and twisted by shellfire, and the roofs and walls of the mammoth establishment were sieved with shell holes. In the yards there stood three monster ships on the stocks, covered with yellow rust.

The largest of the three was the liner, already mentioned, through the interior of which one climbed from the cavernous stokehole to the hurricane deck. Here, in a cabin far aft, an observation post had been cunningly constructed, and here a view was afforded of the promised land of Trieste, lying in the blaze of the descending sun. The buildings of the city were distinctly visible, its steeples, towers and monuments and the long lines of wharves along the waterfront. To the left stood out prominently Duino, with its tall towers and massive Gothic walls. Back of Trieste were ranged the mountains of the Carso, which afford the reasons why General Cadorna had not taken the city long ago, as holding the town was a military impossibility with the Austrians commanding it from the heights of the Carso range.

All this sweep of the city, its buildings and monuments, was easily within range of the Italian guns, and yet the city had been spared.

As the correspondent stood in the observatory the bombardment from the height of the Carso increased in intensity, and within twenty-four hours the fateful offensive was in full operation.

VENIZELOS NOW IN ITALY.

Greek Premier Expresses Confidence in the Nation's Staying Power.

ROME, Nov. 3, (delayed.)—"I am sure of the final victory of the Allies, though the war may yet be a long one," said Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, to The Associated Press representative today.

"Also I am sure that Italy's morale will hold, and that she will keep in the fight. I am surest of all that if all the other countries quit, the United States and also England will stay in the fight until there shall be a final victory of democracy and freedom. The Russian situation still ends with a question mark. The Greek situation is improving all the time. The Greek morale is excellent. The Royalist Party has been dominated and now is submitting to the inevitable. All the same, I prefer that my absence from Greece shall be as short as possible."

ITALY HERSELF AGAIN SAYS BRITISH OBSERVER

Reports Cadorna's Forces More Formidable Than Ever on Their New Front.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 2, (Delayed.)—The Italian Army is now assembled on the line of the Tagliamento, toward which Austrian and German armed cars and cavalry patrols have been feeling their way. Since the moment the new line was established they have accomplished exactly nothing for the Lancers of Novara and Genoa and other Italian cavalry have gathered in the majority, if not the whole, of those adventurers, who are now prisoners.

As in Poland, they demonstrate that invincible vanity which sends them into the field with dolman and panache, like the cavalry of vaudeville. Their corpses are thick upon the mulberry fields, and all are handsome in their brass-bound uniforms.

The line of the Tagliamento is a phrase which is exact only as regards its southern end, since northward that dreary river, whose whole dull length is burnt into my brain, wriggles and writhes like a back-broken snake. It is ordinarily a mile-wide bed of clean shingle, with a mere trickle of water. Now the tempestuous rains of these last days have converted it into a boiling flood. When I crossed it in my fifty-mile tramp hither with the retreating army it snarled like a Severn "bore" (tidal wave) against the great piers of the bridge. The night made a vast background to that traverse of an army. Mr. Mowrer of The Chicago Daily News, who stood out with me in Udine till the Austrian machine guns were loud at the southern gate, walked alongside. We had a narrow steel plate to walk upon, with gaps between the rails into the frothing water on the right hand. While at least 10,000 men were crowding across he hung on my arm, and I hung to the outside hand-rail. I had been obliged to throw away my motor bicycle in order to get access to the bridge, having pushed the infernal machine over thirty miles, during which it was impossible to ride.

I know the Tagliamento, therefore, with singular and bitter accuracy, since it nearly killed us. It is such a line as the Thames might be if the Germans had landed in Kent, and that is what the present invasion means to Italians.

We, here, for the moment, are in the presence of an entr'acte of the war. The Italian cavalry is out keeping in contact with the enemy, gathering in his chance-met patrols and generally impeding his establishment on his new lines.

The Italian Army has vindicated itself by regaining its grip at the point where it made a stand after the Germans had driven back the middle Isonzo garrison.

No one in the allied countries need worry about Italy, since Italy is herself again. After ten months on the Italian front I can personally testify that I have never seen the spirit of these fine fighting men so exalted or so dangerous to the enemy.

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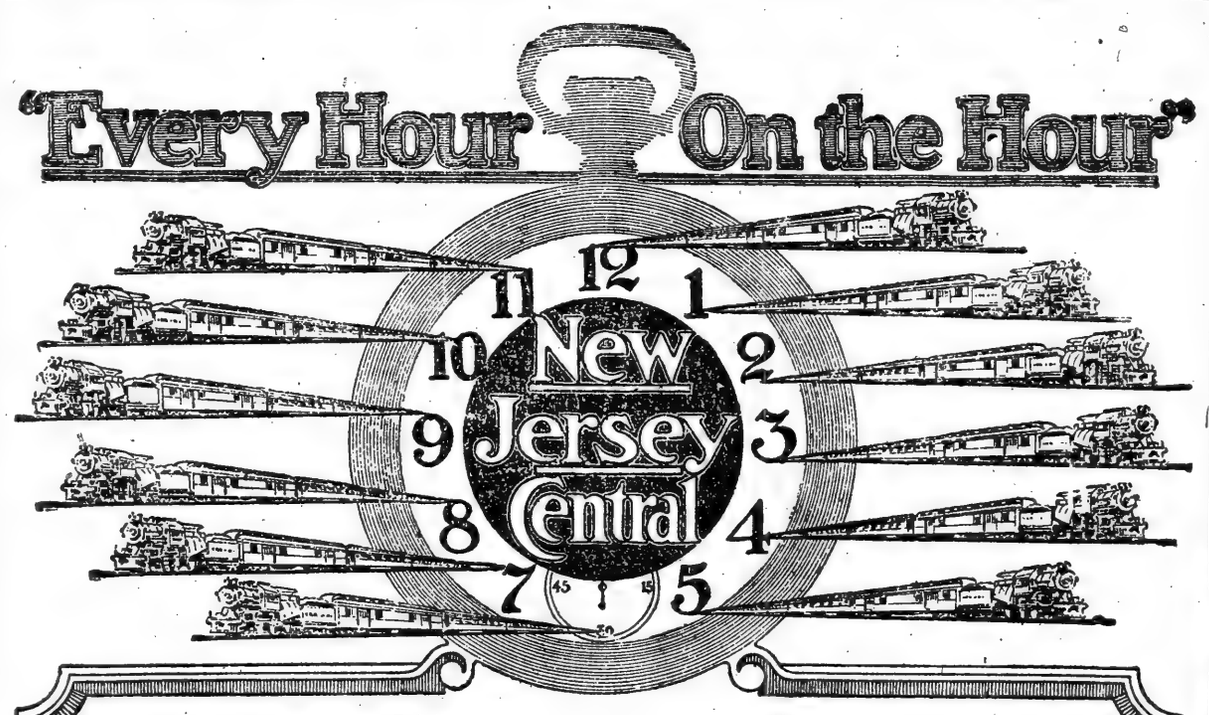

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Had enacted resolution for revenue bonds for after-care of children suffering from infantile paralysis.
Had enacted resolution appropriating money for the use of Board of Child Welfare called the "Widows' Pension Fund."
Led opposition in Board of Estimate and in Board of Aldermen to attempted increase in street car fares.
Re-elect F. L. Dowling
The Dowling Campaign Committee, NATHAN HIRSCH, Chairman, 1 W. 34th St.

DID YOU REGISTER?
If So This Must Interest You
We, the undersigned, urge the re-election of the Fusion Candidate for Mayor, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, for the following reasons:
1. The Mitchel Administration has *eliminated politics from the Police Department. Graft, corruption and official blackmail have disappeared. Gambling and prostitution are* no longer *protected*, as they were under the notorious Tammany control, when gangsters and cadets infested the East Side.
2. The Mitchel Administration has given us a Health Department which has labored zealously and effectively to the end that sanitation and hygiene might be improved, so that today the City of New York is the healthiest in the land. Infant mortality has been lessened. Complete supervision of all public places has prevented the spread of disease.
3. The Fire Department, under the Mitchel Administration, has reduced the hazards of life, limb and property through fire, educating the citizens to the needs of self-protection and modern fire prevention appliances, so that such catastrophes as the Triangle Fire cannot be repeated.
4. Realizing his responsibilities to all classes, and recognizing the wastefulness of strikes, Mayor Mitchel has used his influence effectively to bring about mutual understanding between employer and employee, as instanced in his settlement of the Cloak and Suit Strike.
5. The Municipal business has been conducted, under Mayor Mitchel's leadership, *without regard to race, creed, color or class*, but solely with the intention of obtaining the *highest efficiency, probity* and *economy* in the management of the public business.
6. Being in complete accord with Mayor Mitchel's policy of social progress, non-partisanship and efficiency, we *resent* the attempt of Mr. Hillquit or any other candidate to appeal for support from voters on *religious* or *racial* grounds, particularly as Mr. Hillquit has never been identified with such movements or organizations, having *deliberately disassociated himself* from either the religious, educational or communal interests of those to whom he makes his special plea. As we have always done, we VOTE as AMERICAN CITIZENS, REGARDLESS of CREED or ORIGIN.
Against the splendid record of the Mitchel Administration, Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, brings the false issues of pacifism and an early peace. Inasmuch as Mr. Hillquit has made the issue clear—AMERICA or AGAINST AMERICA—with the intent of CONFUSING the voters, we desire to express our *condemnation* of such *dangerous tactics*, and *trust that our citizens will leave* no doubt with regard to their position, first, as to their interest in *honest* and *efficient municipal government*, and second, as to their undivided loyalty to the *interests and the future of our beloved country*.
We *therefore call upon all good citizens* who believe in good government and in subordinating themselves to the highest interests of our national government to give their support to JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, the Fusion Candidate for Mayor.
ALBERT BEHREND — PROFESSOR RICHARD GOTHEIL
REV. DR. NATHAN KRASS — S. ROTTENBERG
BERNARD SEMEL — EDWARD WRIGHT
JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD — R. SADOSKY
MOE BERG — S. C. LAMPORT
JACOB ALBERT — JACOB FISHMAN
REV. S. R. COHEN

California
resort hotels are world famed

They are prepared for a big rush of winter travel.
And the Santa Fe is prepared to take you there.
Visit Grand Canyon and Castle Hot Springs in Arizona.
Hawaii afterwards.
Fred Harvey meals.
Booklets of trains and trip upon request.
Geo. C. Dillard, G.P.A. 377 and 1328 Broadway New York City Phone, Franklin 8200 and 8201.
"as usual"
four daily California trains including the California Limited also the Santa Fe de Luxe weekly in winter

18 DEAD, 4 DYING IN MISSION FIRE

Six Others Missing Are Believed to be in Ruins of Salvation Army Quarters.

VICTIMS HOMELESS MEN

Building Was Used for Storing Old Newspapers, as Well as for Lodging House.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Salvation Army Rescue Mission that was destroyed by fire here this morning, and the officials of the mission believe that the bodies of six missing men may be under ashes and water in the basement. Of the twelve men who were injured by leaping from the windows surgeons say four will die.

The cause of the fire remains unknown, but the explanation for the rapid spread of the flames to the four floors within ten minutes after the fire was discovered is that the flames gained great headway in a room where old newspapers were stored and that the interior construction of the building was entirely of wood. Most of the names on the rolls of the mission were those of old and homeless men who were wandering from city to city, and Major Simons, Superintendent of the mission, has been unable to find their addresses.

Several watchmen in the mill district surrounding the mission heard the cries of fire about 1 o'clock. The noise awoke hundreds in the tenement districts near the mills.

When the first apparatus reached the building after a delay of fifteen minutes a general alarm for the twenty fire companies from all parts of the city was sent in. Reserves who were sent to the district were unable to do the rescue work in the building and keep the crowds of thousands back, and about fifty soldiers and sailors aided in forcing the crowds outside the fire zone.

Policemen who were first to reach the fire rescued about twenty-five old and feeble men from the dormitories on the third floor. At every window on the fourth floor, where most of the men had been sleeping, the men held to the ledges while policemen and soldiers prepared life nets so that the men could leap to safety. About fifteen were saved in this way.

An hour after the fire was discovered all the floors and the roof had been burned out, and only the brick walls of the building remained standing. Joseph Quigley, Building Inspector, said the building met the fire regulations. Michael Dunn, Passaic County Prosecutor, is beginning an investigation.

The names of the eight identified dead are John Bremmer, Frank Costello, Henry Donnelly, Michael Grimes, Emil S. Lauser, William McNabb, Patrick Shell, and John Tighe.

BEERSHEBA TAKEN IN NIGHT CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

evidence of the Turks being taken completely by surprise. They had blown up a railway engine and burnt the engine house, but a train was standing in the station and warehouses full of corn were almost intact, though attempts had been made to fire them."

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British Army in Palestine captured fifteen guns in the recent attack which resulted in the taking of Beersheba, it was officially announced today. The statement says:

Fifteen guns were captured at Beersheba. Prisoners to the number of 444, including 26 officers, were captured at Gaza.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4. (via London.)—Five hostile cruisers in the Mediterranean have been bombarding the Turkish coast. The War Office announced today that they were replied to effectively by the Turkish shore batteries.

BRITISH DRIVE TURKS UP THE TIGRIS RIVER

Capture Intrenched Position a Score of Miles Beyond Samara —Cavalry Pursuing Foe.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia and showing that the British forces have made further progress up the Tigris River northwest of Bagdad, was made public by the War Office this evening:

Early Friday morning one of our reconnoitring columns, moving up the Tigris, engaged Turks holding a position on the right bank of the river opposite Duc, about twenty miles north of Samara.

The enemy hastily withdrew toward Tekrit, under the cover of a strong rearguard. Our troops drove the latter from successive lines of trenches and occupied the whole position. Meantime our cavalry harassed the retreating enemy throughout the day.

Eighty-nine prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured. Our troops fought with much dash and showed great power of endurance.

"Paris in New York"
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ.

NURSE
Salary $75 a Month
For temporary work, between the ages of from 21 to 50 years, who are graduates of a Training School for Nurses of approved standing. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 6; Duties, 4. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until NOV. 9, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

AS A POET INTERPRETS FIGHT TO RULE CITY

Fusion Committee Circulates Ballad Celebrating Knight Mitchel's Challenge to "Von Hylan."

The poets have not been idle in the campaign which is drawing to a close. From among the ballads contributed to the Mitchel cause the Fusion Committee has sent out these verses by Clare Martin:

From the lair of the mangy Tiger,
From the Spies-nest of Berlin,
With a slander-can and a wienie wurst
And a manuscript that had been re-Hearst,
The glory of Von Hylan burst
On the City in its Sin.

And the air was filled with Journals;
And a host of Yellow Pens
Dipped deep in a kind of German slush,
And darted out from the underbrush,
Till a Knight rode out from the City Hall
Straight and straightforward, bright and tall,
And drove them to their dens.

The Knight rode out from the City Hall
And planted down his spear:
"Von Hylan, come out and debate!" cried he,
"Ride out and shiver a lance with me;
Ride out with Murphy and Hearst—all three
Come out, and I'll meet ye here!
Oh, I'll meet ye fair in Union Square,
Or Harlem Heights in the upper air,
Or fair on Chelsea Pier!"

Von Hylan turned to the Mangy Beast,
Who purred in his accents sly:
"Go send your herald to say you cast
Debate with a man so petulant,
Then stick to your speech like adamant.
Be brave, your Boss is nigh."

Von Hylan, he went from the Tiger's hold,
And spake as the Beast had bid,
"I am sent by Heaven and Hearst," read he,
"To save the City from graft and gree——
Um— tiddy— um— tum— lemme see——
(Where can that page be hid!)
For the City ain't such as it might have been,
And the Tiger's whelps they are starved and lean,
For the evil that Mitchel did."

Then up from the marshes of the past,
With dank and dripping wing
A wild duck known as a Diamond Black
Cried "Quack!—hello John—quackety quack!"
And Hylan shivered, and said, "Alack!
What a ghostly note ye sing!

"What a ghostly note ye sing, dread fowl
Could ever ye be induced
To hush till election has come and gone——"
"Nay, I am your little Goslin, John,
And I am come home to roost!"

Then one by one from the dismal past
Crept horrible hosts of things:
A fragment of faith—a swindling ruse—
A check—a shyster—illicit booze—
Five hundred dollars (for campaign use)
From a purse with crooked strings—
Von Hylan gazed and his face turned green
As he called to Murphy to drop the screen.
But the Knight rode back to the City
And blazoned his Record there.
"Oh, this is my spear and my shield," quoth he,
"And this is the mail I wear.
It has blunted the points of your malice keen,
It has shattered your thousand lies,
So I'll hold the City 'gainst Hearst and Hell
And the Hohenzollern spies.
"I'll hold the City 'gainst Hearst and Hell
And the Hohenzollern, too,
And the hungry Cat with his rabble brood
That seek to feed on the people's blood:
I'll hold the City through war and flood,
If the Citizens want me to!"
He raised his arm with its shining sword,
And paused—for the People's answering word.

ADJUSTERS DRAFT SHIPYARDS SCALE

Continued from Page 1.

ident has ample time to review its appeal and decide upon it.

"The representatives of labor here will return to their respective homes and the unions will vote upon the new scale. The scale means an increase for the majority of workers over their old scale, but in Seattle there are 6,000 men who will receive less under this scale than they are getting now. To others the increase is very slight. The board found living costs had increased 36 per cent. The men want enough to meet this."

Members of the two employers' associations refused to comment on the decision. No statement would be given out, they said, until after meetings to be held tomorrow.

The scale rates are retroactive, going back in the Puget Sound district to Aug. 1. They must be put into effect on or before Monday, Nov. 12, the board ordered, and back pay must be paid within two weeks from that time. Rates of wages now being paid in excess of the minimum rates fixed are to be in no wise altered.

An eight-hour day was fixed for the San Francisco and Portland district.

Working conditions in the Puget Sound district are to be determined by agreements by employers and employes.

The minimum scale uniform for the Pacific Coast was fixed as follows:

Journeyman machinists, molders, blacksmiths, anglesmiths, pipe fitters, boilermakers, ship fitters, pressmen, angle and frame setters, riveters, chippers and calkers, acetylene workers, and electrical workers, $5.25 a day.

Painters and plate hangers, $5.

Sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, and flange turners, $6.

Heaters, foundry carpenters, furnace men, and punch and shear men, $4.50.

Patternmakers, $6.50.

Planer men, counter-sinkers, drillers and reamers and holders, $4.20.

Machinist specialist, $4.

Rivet heaters, $3.15.

Laborers, $3.25.

Helpers are divided in two classes, as follows:—

Machinist, pipe-fitters, sheet metal workers, ship-fitters, electrical workers, molders, helpers, $3.60.

Blacksmiths, coppersmiths, slab, plate hangers, hook tenders, flange fire and machine helpers, and casting cleaners, $3.90.

In yards where wooden ships are being constructed the minimum rate for calkers is fixed at $6.50, shipwrights, joiners, boatbuilders, and millmen, $6, and laborers and helpers, $3.25.

ACTS IN FORE RIVER STRIKE.

Navy Department Suggests Mediator for Shipyards Trouble.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 4.—The receipt of a telegram from the Navy Department by the officials of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and by a committee of their striking workmen suggesting that they submit their wage differences to Henry B. Endicott, Executive Manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was announced tonight. The strike, which began last week, has now affected approximately 4,000 men, and has so crippled work at the big plant that the launching of two Government vessels which had been planned for Friday was postponed.

Fore River officials have under consideration the proposal to have Mr. Endicott take a hand in the situation, and the Committee on Public Safety announced that the strikers would meet tomorrow to act on the matter.

Mr. Endicott has been called in to adjust many labor difficulties since his appointment to the Public Safety Committee, and in nearly every instance he has assisted in bringing about an understanding between employers and their help.

GERMAN AIRDROME BOMBED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Admiralty announced today that a number of patrols had been carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service. The statement reads:

One two-seater enemy machine was brought down in the sea and another two-seater was driven down damaged.

A scout was probably destroyed.

A bombing raid was carried out this afternoon on the Engel airdrome. Bombs were seen to fall among the hangars and sheds in the airdrome. Our formations were attacked by enemy machines, two of which were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely.

Bulgar Cabinet Escapes Defeat by Only 9 Votes

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—A Sofia dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that the opposition in the Bulgarian Parliament proposed on Thursday last a vote of want of confidence in Premier Radoslavoff and his Ministry, which was defeated by only nine votes.

A brief résumé of Radoslavoff's reply indicates that the Government was criticised for permitting Bulgaria to become a vassal of the Central Powers from a military standpoint and for sacrificing economic independence and advantages to serve Austro-German interests.

The Premier expounded the high importance of the Austro-German military aid, without which, he said, Sarrail (the French commander on the Macedonian front) would probably have been far more successful.

TRACING BOLO'S MILLIONS.

Swiss Report Points to Berlin Foreign Office as the Source.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—To the mass of material brought out in connection with the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the purchase of the Journal, originating with the Bolo Pacha case, the correspondent of the Matin at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, makes a contribution today. The 10,000,000 francs which Arthur Schoeller, of a Zürich textile firm, is alleged to have advanced to Pierre Lenoir, former employe of the Censorship Bureau, and now under arrest charged with trading with the enemy for the purpose of buying the Journal, came neither from the personal fortune nor the business of Schoeller, the correspondent says he is able to certify. Neither Schoeller's personal nor business accounts show a trace of such a disbursement, the correspondent declares.

PRAISES ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Paris Herald Commends Its Graphic Dispatches on the Italian Retreat.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Paris edition of The Herald, in an editorial today, says:

"In journalism, 'agency telegram' used to be a synonym for anything that is prosy and stereotyped; but the war has changed all that. The most brilliant and animated narratives of events at the front have been telegraphed by the correspondents of the news agencies, and among the agencies The Associated Press certainly takes first place.

"The dispatches sent in this momentous week from the Italian front by The Associated Press correspondent have supplied not only the first detailed news of the Austro-German offensive, but also the most graphic and vivid descriptions of fighting that have been received from any correspondent during the war. No praise could be higher or better merited."

Gustave Hervé, in La Victoir, quoting at length from The Associated Press correspondent's "tragical recital of the distressing retreat," says:

"It is a good thing for the French people thus to learn what such a retreat really was."

WAR MOVES IN BRAZIL.

Proposal to Use Merchant Marine Crews in National Service.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 4.—Various measures were presented today in the Chamber, one of which proposes that the crews of the merchant marine be utilized in the war.

The Chamber adopted by a vote of 97 to 12 a motion for the inclusion in the order of the day of all projects of a military nature.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Sperry Light

The biggest searchlight in the world will signal Election returns for the

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Here are the Signals. Watch for them.

MITCHEL:— Steady, white sweep slowly around the horizon.

HYLAN:— White flashes, slowly around horizon at 10 second intervals.

HILLQUIT:— Steady red.

BENNETT:— Red flashes.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.). Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.). Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES: Cor. Wall St. Broadway " Park St. " " 26th St. " " 42d St. Brooklyn, 585 Fulton St.

FOUNDED 1856

INVESTMENTS should be placed only after deep and serious consideration of their soundness. When you select one of our suits or overcoats, you place your clothing investments on the same basis, knowing their soundness is unassailable. Everything men, young men and boys wear for Autumn and Winter — generous variety, bounteous values.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Women's Reasons

We believe that the reasons for withholding suffrage from the women of New York State, which were valid two years ago, still hold good.

BECAUSE *more than half* the women of this State *do not want* the vote. They do not want political power in conflict with men. To impose the vote would be a *gross injustice* to the majority.

BECAUSE the adoption of woman suffrage will add nearly three millions to the electorate of New York, and the addition of so many voters, unused to judge of those problems on which they must vote, will produce inefficiency in government.

BECAUSE Woman Suffrage where adopted has neither improved government, purified politics, nor given better protection to women and children.

BECAUSE the State of New York does not want women politicians and agitators any more than it wants the militant feminist or picket.

BECAUSE the world war has shown that a Democracy must be strong to be safe. Many suffrage leaders are Pacifists. Every element now working to weaken our Government, *Pacifist, Socialist, Feminist,* favors Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage will weaken the Government.

Popular indifference is responsible for the adoption of Woman Suffrage. Except in Utah, it has never been carried by a majority of the electors; always by a minority, because many voters failed to vote. Suffragists hope that in this hour of trial, when patriotic men and women are concerned with the war, the men of New York will neglect to vote and Woman Suffrage will win by default.

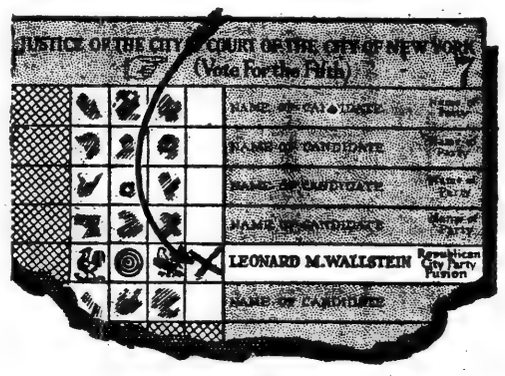
Every Vote Counts

Vote NO on Woman Suffrage

WOMEN'S ANTI-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
280 Madison Ave., New York.
MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Pres.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 8 of Series.



HOW I Shall Vote for COMMISSIONER

Wallstein

For Justice *of the* City Court

I SHALL look very carefully for GROUP 7 of my ballot. It is the longest group of names on the sheet.

I shall look very carefully for the FIFTH NAME in the group. It has three emblems before it, the Fusion bullseye, the Republican eagle, the City Party rooster.

I shall carefully mark an X in the blank space right in front of the name LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN.

And I shall know that I am voting for the man who fixed the blame in the RUTH CRUGER CASE; the man whose record as Commissioner makes me know he will make the *right kind* of judge.

Commissioner of Accounts

WALLSTEIN

The 5th Name in Group 7 on Your Ballot

Wallstein Campaign Committee

POLITICAL.

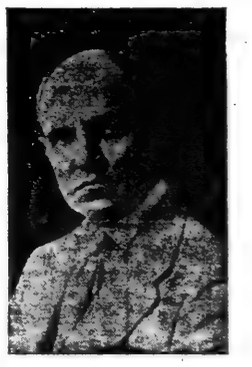
FOR JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
VOTE FOR

B. W. B. BROWN

ENDORSED BY
Bar Association of the City of New York
New York County Lawyers' Association
The Bronx County Bar Association

The 1st Name Group 7 on Your Ballot

ADVERTISEMENT.



ROBERT ADAMSON

Two *compelling reasons* require Robert Adamson's election as President of the Board of Aldermen.

First—His unequalled record as a city official for the past eight years;

Second—His election will insure defeat of Murphy-control of the Board of Estimate—the real prize which Murphy seeks.

"Mr. Adamson knows more about the City Government than any other man in New York," was the testimony of Mayor Gaynor.

Because of this unequalled knowledge, Mayor Gaynor chose him as the right arm of his administration.

Mayor Kline retained him.

Mayor Mitchel kept him in the city's service as Fire Commissioner.

His record in that office is a model of municipal administration.

He has saved life and property. He has made factories safe. He has reduced fires by 3,000 and fire loss by $6,800,000 in three years.

He has saved the people's money by presenting the *only two reduced fire budgets* in the city's history.

He has prepared against emergency by organizing a volunteer fire force of 5,000 men, and a fire-fighting fleet of 143 privately owned tug boats, equipped for fire-fighting.

He has *completely reorganized and modernized the entire department,* introducing hundreds of pieces of up-to-date apparatus, forming a Rescue Company, and constructing a new fire alarm system.

His great record is attested by *every big newspaper in the city,* nearly every one of which urges his election.

His great experience and the *three votes which he would cast* are needed in the Board of Estimate.

That Board appropriates every dollar spent by the city, fixes every salary, *completely dominates the city's policy.*

MURPHY NEEDS NINE VOTES IN THAT BOARD TO CONTROL THE CITY'S GOVERNMENT FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

If his candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen is elected, *he will have one-third the number of votes he needs.*

Defeat Murphy-control by voting for

ROBERT ADAMSON

Mark (X) in front of the first name in group No. 5

For President Board of Aldermen 5

X Robert Adamson {Republican Fusion City Democracy

Robert Adamson Committee, 1493 Broadway

LEADING ELEVENS ROUNDING INTO FORM FOR CLASHES WHICH WILL DETERMINE FINAL STATUS

GRIM GAME OF WAR TRIPS ARMY TEAM

Defeat by Notre Dame Proves Football Only Secondary at West Point.

SYRACUSE UPSETS BROWN

Overconfidence of Providence Eleven Forces Robinson's Squad from Title Class.

The effect of the grim game of war on the game of football was evident at West Point Saturday when the Army team bowed in defeat before Notre Dame. The gridiron pastime is a secondary matter with the cadets at Uncle Sam's service school. The mastering of military problems is foremost in the daily life of the young soldiers who are giving every available moment to a more serious game than chasing the pigskin. Football at the academy has taken a back seat. It can not have the attention it has received in other years.

The game is being played this year merely for its physical advantages. There is neither the time nor the desire to perfect a winning eleven. The team which fell before Notre Dame is a big, strong eleven, but the lack of practice and the absence of the incentive of an annual game with the Navy are evident. The soldiers have not had the extensive coaching they have had in former years. The players are too busy with other things.

There is a wealth of good football material at West Point this year, which, under normal conditions, would undoubtedly result in one of the most powerful teams the academy ever turned out. The veteran players of the eleven have not been coached to that point which shows them at their best, and the plebes are crude and green. Notre Dame has received the coaching and attention it has received in other years and was far ahead of the Army team development.

The uncertainty of the season and cancellation of the Navy game seem to have taken much of the ambition from the army team. The cadet corps has the enthusiasm and lends the support which has given to other elevens at the point, but the real object for a well-developed eleven is missing. The soldiers didn't know as much football as Notre Dame, and the knowledge they had was not utilized to its best advantage. It is a discredit to the Army team or its coaches that it does not come up to the standard of other years, in view of the fact that the attention which usually goes to its development is given up to more serious undertakings.

Notre Dame Checks Oliphant.

The West Point team is a one-man team. With a player of Oliphant's great ability it would seem reasonable that the cadets could go through an ordinary schedule of games without developing any great amount of team play. But against a team as well drilled and as spirited as Notre Dame the task was too much for one man to consider. Few football elevens have been able to stop Oliphant, but the quick charging line of the Westerners was able to stop him, but not until he had expended nearly all his strength in a sixty-yard march down the field.

Notre Dame, although light in weight, had a fast pair of ends in King and Rockwell, two well-drilled tackles in Philbin and Andrews, Madigan, Philbin, and King, on the right side of the Westerners' line, were able to outplay Price, Pulsifer, and March, West Point's left trio of forwards. West Point was weak at this wing, and Allison, the Notre Dame quarter back, was quick to see it. With the Notre Dame backs aligned in a diagonal formation, they were able to pierce this side of the Army forwards with deadly effect.

The game was a high tribute to the physical condition of Notre Dame, for it went through the game without making a substitution. A few weeks ago Army did the same thing against Nebraska. It is quite favorable to football this year that substitutions are less frequent than in former years. The new rule prohibiting substitutes from rushing into a game with instructions is partly responsible. Another enjoyable feature of football this season is the absence of fumbling. Players in most of the big games thus far this season have handled the ball cleanly, and the direct passing from the centre is more generally practiced.

With splendid material at West Point and the rapid strides that Coach Doble is making with the Navy eleven, the cancellation of the Army-Navy game is a matter of much regret among the men in both branches of the service. In the last four games the midshipmen have scored 307 points and have not been scored on. Their one defeat was the second game of the season, when West Virginia won 7 to 0. The Annapolis eleven reached the season's high scoring mark on Saturday when it ran up 65 points on Western Reserve of Cleveland. The hardest game the Navy has to play comes on Saturday, when Georgetown invades Annapolis.

Brown Also Is Jolted.

Next to the shock which the Army suffered at the hands of Notre Dame comes the unexpected downfall of Brown before Syracuse. The Providence eleven did not show the aggressive fight and drive against the Salt City team that it did against Colgate. After the Colgate triumph Brown undergraduates were so jubilant that they freely predicted their team would go through the season undefeated, as they considered Colgate the hardest opponent on the schedule. This overconfidence on the part of the undergraduates may have reached the players, for it surely seemed after its great work against Colgate that Robinson's fighting eleven would be able to beat Syracuse, an eleven which was easily beaten by Pittsburgh 28 to 0.

It is a certainty that the Brown team was not keyed up for as great a scrap as against Colgate. It failed to figure on the effect of that Pittsburgh defeat. Syracuse showed symptoms of running wild by running up 58 points on Tufts a week before, but Brown figured that this was due to Tufts' weakness rather than Syracuse's strength. As a matter of fact, Syracuse has been improving every day, and when it reached Providence it was playing a smashing game. The Brown line, which showed such fine charging ability against Colgate, failed against the heavier Syracuse players. The defeat squelched Brown's chances for high ranking this season, and its chances against Dartmouth later in the season do not look so bright.

Last season Foster Sanford, who coaches Rutgers, said that he considered Rodgers, the West Virginia fullback, one of the best football players in the country. After the way Rodgers turned a Rutgers victory into a 7 to 7 tie at New Brunswick Saturday, there is no reason to believe that Sanford's opinion will change. It was mainly through the individual work of Rodgers that West Virginia was able to come back and tie the score after Rutgers had outplayed the mountaineers earlier in the game.

The Rutgers line, which has shown itself formidable, failed to hold in a crucial moment in the third quarter, and a wave way before Whitehall was able to get away a punt. West Virginia blocked the kick, and that opened the way to a touchdown. It was the second time that the mountaineers have tied the Rutgers eleven.

Dartmouth Proves Position.

Dartmouth displayed that never-say-die spirit against Penn State in the first meeting of these elevens, which took place at Hanover Saturday. It isn't the first time that Dartmouth has shown that it has the necessary reserve strength to overcome great handicaps. Although Dartmouth's margin of victory was narrow, the result showed that Coach Spears has an eleven which is strongest in adversity. This victory for the Green will attract more than usual attention to the battle between Dartmouth and Pennsylvania at Boston on Saturday.

Penn has picked up a lot of confidence as a result of its fine showing against Pittsburgh, and it showed encouraging improvement in the Lafayette game. The Eastern eleven, however, is not up to the usual Lafayette standard, as Rutgers had no trouble defeating Lafayette 33 to 7. On the face of the records this season, the Penn-Dartmouth clash should furnish a close, hard-fought battle.

The prospects for a close game between Penn and Cornell, in their annual Thanksgiving Day engagement, grow brighter in spite of the big Red team's poor showing early in the season. Against Carnegie Tech on Saturday the Ithacans showed more real football than in any engagement thus far and there is every indication that Dr. Sharpe has his charges started toward better things.

Pittsburgh made the encounter with Westminster a practice session for the second and third string players. The first string men are being saved for Washington & Jefferson next week. The W. & J. forces got a peek at the Warner forces in Pittsburgh Saturday, while Sol Metzger was up at West Point to see Notre Dame, as his eleven has a date with the Westerners later on. The Pitt-W. & J. tilt on Saturday is attracting much attention, for Metzger's eleven is expected to give the Panthers stiff opposition.

The reputation which Georgia Tech has been making for itself in the South grows with leaps and bounds and, although no one expected that Vanderbilt would have a chance against the Golden Tornado, it was one of the surprises of the day when the Commodores trooped off the field after taking the worst beating ever experienced by a Vanderbilt eleven. Strupper and Guyon of the Yellow Jackets ran wild, especially in chasing back punts. The score was 83 to 0, which can be taken that Vanderbilt must have a weak eleven.

The South is already lauding Tech to the skies and ranks it as the strongest eleven in the country. This is rather a safe position to take as there will be no way to prove definitely to whom that honor belongs.

Wesleyan put up a stubborn battle against Williams by holding Cornell's conquerors down to 0 to 0 tie. Boynton played a great game at quarter for Williams, and while he couldn't win, his individual work went a long way in saving Williams from defeat.

Cupid Black's Newport Naval eleven proved as strong as predicted against the Maine artillery in the Yale bowl. The Newport sailors look like a hard proposition for any team to beat with Black, Barrett of Cornell, Elwood and Gerrish of Dartmouth and Schlacter, the All-America guard from Syracuse.

Columbia had one of its worst days against Amherst, and Coach Metcalf will put in much of his time this week trying to eliminate the attack of fumbling which has seized his players.

FORDHAM HAS FINAL DRILL.

Frisch May Not Play in the Game Against Georgetown.

The Fordham eleven had an hour's practice yesterday morning on the Maroon gridiron. Following the policy of the last two seasons Coach McCaffery gave the players only enough work to keep them on edge for tomorrow's game with Georgetown. Most of the drill was devoted to signals and then the squads lined up for a number of kick-offs.

Fordham is likely to present a greatly changed line-up for tomorrow's game. With his backfield forces badly crippled the Maroon coach has been trying out a number of men to carry the ball.

Frank Frisch, Fordham's best offensive player, was unable to leave his room yesterday. The little freshman tore a ligament in his back Friday and Dr. Spies, the team's physician, has advised absolute rest for several days. It is certain Frisch will be unable to play against Georgetown.

Walter Crovat, the quarter, was also unable to get into uniform. He has a similar injury to Frisch but was able to follow the team in civilian clothes.

Brennan, the fullback, worked out.

Although his ranks are shattered, Kendricks, the captain, is confident of success. Kendricks figures that Fordham's line will outplay Georgetown's and that even if Fewig should be the only regular to carry the ball that the fast Maroon runners will get away from the Georgetown defense.

STEVENS STILL UNDEFEATED

Delaware Eleven Is Next Obstacle for Hoboken Team.

Stevens' victory Saturday puts the Hoboken team in the undefeated class with Pittsburgh, Brown and Dartmouth. The team has a hard week before it. Coach McGall, with the help of his assistants, expects to whip into shape a team capable of defeating the strong University of Delaware team, which comes to Hoboken Saturday.

THREE IN WESTERN RACE.

Ohio State, Chicago, and Illinois Are Still Undefeated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—With the elimination of Minnesota, three teams—Ohio State, Chicago, and Illinois—remain undefeated in the race tonight for the "Big Ten" football championship. Wisconsin crushed Minnesota's hopes Saturday, Ohio State kept its record clean by triumphing over Indiana, and Chicago and Illinois played a scoreless tie. Neither Illinois nor Chicago has been scored on this season.

Defeat of the much-heralded Minnesota eleven was the biggest upset. Wisconsin, beaten by Illinois, 7 to 0, early in the season, staged a remarkable "comeback" and will be dangerous for its future opponents—Ohio State and Chicago.

The powerful Michigan eleven had no trouble burying Kalamazoo under a 62 to 0 score. The game virtually served as a practice game for the tilt with Cornell Saturday.

BETHLEHEM HELD TO A TIE.

Paterson Soccer Team Shows Power in 1 to 1 Contest.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—For the first time this season, the champion soccer team of the Bethlehem Football Club had to be content with a tie game, this afternoon, when the crack eleven of the Paterson Football Club held the steel-workers to a 1 to 1 score in the National League championship match at Olympic Park. The visitors led at half time by 1—0. A penalty against Fletcher, the Bethlehem right back, enabled Vandeweghe to even the contest after twenty minutes of play in the second period.

With the West New York Blues as their opponents in a Metropolitan League game, the Longfellows of this city registered a 5—0 victory at West New York, yesterday.

In addition to New York, the West Hudsons and Alley Boys of Newark and the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn, were winners in the first round of the United States Football Association Cup Tie series, yesterday. The following is the results in the first round:

New York, 2, vs. Clan MacDuff, 0, at Lenox Oval. Clan MacDonalds, 1, vs. La Sultana F. C., 0, at Hawthorne Field. West Hudsons, 7, vs. Jersey A. C., 0, at West Side Baseball Grounds. Alley Boys, 3, vs. Fulton A. C., 0, at East Newark. Babcock & Wilcox, 1, vs. Scottish Americans, 1, at Bayonne. Interborough R. T., 1, vs. White Rose, 0.

In the Metropolitan League match at Astoria, the White Rose eleven defeated the Prospect F. C. by 1 goal to 0, Jones scoring in the first half.

The Tyrconnell Soccer team won by 4 to 1 from the Queens eleven in the Metropolitan League games at Taft's Oval.

Morse Dry Dock triumphed over the Fifth Avenue Coach soccer team by 5 goals to 0 in the Metropolitan League game at Morse Oval in Bay Ridge.

Doderick McChesnie of the Canadian Signal Corps at Ottawa starred for the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn, in the U. S. F. A. Cup tie match, which the clansmen won from the La Sultana F. C. by 1 goal to 0 at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Soccer team gained a well-earned victory in the New York State League over the Greenpoint eleven by 2 goals to 0 at Flood's Oval. Edmondson shot both of the railroaders' goals, one in each half.

NEW PACING MARK FOR LIZZIE MARCH

J. H. Lawrence's Horse Sets Record of 0:57 for Harlem Speedway Course.

J. H. Lawrence, a late arrival to this year's trotting and pacing competitions on the Harlem Speedway, scored a triumph yesterday with his fast-stepping chestnut mare, Lizzie March, in the championship pacing class, at the seventh matinee of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association. Lawrence registered a victory in straight heats over the champion pacer of the speedway, Mittie Bedworth, owned by J. A. Murphy and driven by Jesse Smith. In addition it was announced that Lizzie March had created a new record for the course by pacing the first heat in 0:57. The best previous mark was 0:58¼, made a week ago by Mittie Bedworth.

The new record is a one-half second faster than the best time ever made in any event on the speedway. On Oct. 24, 1903, Don Derby paced the fastest half-mile in 0:57½, but this was a trial against time.

In the first heat yesterday the horses raced almost neck and neck from the start with both drivers urging their animals to their utmost. Lizzie March flashed past the judges' stand, a winner by a head in 0:57. The second heat found Murphy's Mittie Bedworth more convincingly outclassed, for Lizzie March was three lengths in advance of Mittie Bedworth at the finish. The time for the second heat was one minute flat.

Lawrence later carried off a second ribbon, this in the 1:05 pace, with his bay gelding, J. W. D. The race was won by Baron A., C. C. Cramer's bay of the last two seasons Coach McCaffer

The summaries:

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

The Earl, b. g., (J. Flaherty)	1 1
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. I. Aronson)	2 2

Time—1:13; 1:12.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—PACING.

Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	1 1
Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith)	2 2

Time—0:57; 1:00.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. F. Kennedy)	1 1
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2 2

Time—1:05; 1:04.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

David Busbee, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea)	1 2 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2 1 3
Libby Medium, br. m., (J. F. Dinan)	2 3 2
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	4 4 4

Time—1:07½; 1:11½; 1:06.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (Dave McCarty)	1 1
Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns)	2 2

Time—1:06; 1:08.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Princess May, b. m., (J. Callahan)	1 1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)	2 2
Miss Wiggins, b. m., (J. O'Shea)	3 3
Josephine B., br. m., (M. I. Aronson)	4 4

Time—1:12; 1:12½.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Baron A., b. s., (C. C. Cramer)	1 1
J. W. D., b. g., (J. H. Lawrence)	2 2
Countess Kohl, br. m., (S. Meckel)	3 3
Lillian W., ch. m., (J. Flaherty)	4 4
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	5 5

Time—1:02; 1:01.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1 1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	2 2

Time—1:02; 1:05¾.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Gunfire, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2 2

Time—1:07; 1:07¼.

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., gr. g., (J. Conroy)	2 1 1
Excitator, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	1 3 3
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	3 2 2

Time—1:08; 1:10; 1:11.

QUALIFY FOR SOCCER CUP.

New York Eleven Reaches Second Round Over Clan MacDuff.

With a 2-to-0 victory over Clan MacDuff at Lenox Oval yesterday, the eleven of the New York Football Club qualified for the second round of the National Challenge Trophy. New York scored a goal in each half. Hunziker, inside right on the winning team, shot both. The lineup:

New York, (2.)	Pos.	Clan MacDuff, (0.)
Ferro	G.	Mather
Robertson	R. B.	Robertson
Bletch	L. B.	Robertson
Meyerdierks	R. H.	Boyle
Adamson	C. H.	Winchester
Hager	L. H.	Steuart
O'Halloran	O. R.	Kennedy
Hunziker	I. R.	Connelly
Koelsch	C.	McLaughlin
Puxty	I. L.	McKenna
Petrie	O. L.	Shannon

Referee—W. Williams. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and H. Erskine. Goals—Hunziker, New York, (2.) Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

CYCLE GRIND BEGINS TODAY.

Six-Day Race in Boston Attracts a Goodly Field.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Tomorrow afternoon the cream of American and foreign cycling talent will begin the eleventh annual (ten-hour-each-day, six-day race in the Arena here. The event is regarded by the competitors as a training ground for the continuous international championship contest that will be staged in Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 2 to 8.

The teams that are scheduled to start are Corry and Madden, Spencer and Spears, Carman and Smith, Bowker Brothers, Sullivan and Grimm, Hanley and Magin, Thomas and Lawrence, Eaton and Cameron, Fardig and Webber, Madonna and Drobach. Reggie McNamara was scheduled to start, but was severely injured in a fall Saturday afternoon.

Shippell Leads Road Runners.

The St. Anselm's A. C. opened its road running season yesterday with a chase over its course of about three and one-half miles, which resulted in a victory for William Shippell, unattached. He covered the distance in 17:05, closely followed by Charles Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., who finished second. L. Constantine, also of St. Anselm's A. C., was third in 17:18.

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BROWN FIRST IN LONG RUN.

Harbrook Athlete Finishes in Front in Harlem Road Race.

H. Brown of the Harbrook A. C., with 3 minutes 30 seconds handicap, won the Harlem Athletic League's road race, held over the Alpha P. C. C.'s course of about five miles, yesterday. A field of twenty-seven harriers started and all finished. Brown scored his victory in 29:30 with a sprint, which carried him home about five yards ahead of Michael Tes, Glencoe A. C., who started from the same handicap. The fastest time of the race was credited to L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., who started from scratch and finished in thirteenth position in 29:06. The team laurels went to the Morningside A. C., with 35 points.

The first ten who finished were:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	3:30	29:30
2	M. Tes, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	29:35
3	C. Jackson, Alpha P. C.	3:30	29:37
4	E. Young, Alpha P. C. C.	4:00	31:40
5	F. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	3:00	31:12
6	E. Farrell, Glencoe A. C.	3:45	32:07
7	J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	1:45	30:18
8	J. Kruss, Morningside A. C.	3:45	32:20
9	G. Wright, Harbrook A. C.	3:45	32:30
10	J. McGee, Morningside A. C.	2:45	31:35

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	4	5	7	9	10—35
Harbrook A. C.	1	6	8	12	13—40
Alpha P. C. C.	2	3	11	14	15—45

VOSS LEADS BIG FIELD.

With Liberal Handicap He Captures Yorkville Run in 24:05.

L. Voss of the Hungarian-American A. C. outdistanced a field of fifty harriers in the weekly road race of the Yorkville Athletic League, held over the East Side House course of about four miles, yesterday. His time was 24:05, with a handicap allowance of 3 minutes, 15 seconds. All but three of the large field finished the journey.

The representatives of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. carried off the team prize with a low total of 29 points. The fast time laurels went to L. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C., who started from scratch and finished fourth in 21:10.

The order of finishing of the first ten runners was:

L. Voss, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:15,) 24:05; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., (2:30,) 23:28; T. Zopoksky, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (3:00,) 24:02; A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., (scratch,) 21:10; I. Feinberg, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (2:15,) 23:33; M. Katz, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (2:15,) 23:34; M. Ornstein, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (1:30,) 22:50; J. Falkenstein, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (2:30,) 23:49; L. Zimmerman, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (1:30,) 22:55; J. Horwin, Union Settlement A. C., (4:00,) 25:27.

TEAM SCORE.

92d Street Y. M. H. A.	3	5	6	7	8	—29
Hungarian-American A. C.	1	4	10	13	18	—47
Union Settlement A. A.	2	9	11	15	16	—51
St. John's Club	12	15	17	19	20	—83

HAVE HOT TILT AT CHESS.

C. C. N. Y.-Columbia Match Hinges on Unfinished Game.

Columbia and City College clashed in the opening round of the annual club series of the Metropolitan Chess League and when play stopped at 1 o'clock yesterday morning City College was leading by 4 to 3, with one game at Board 5 undecided. This game will be played off during the week, and thereon will hinge the result of the match. In any event, City College cannot lose. H. E. Leede won handsomely for Columbia at the top board, defeating Harry Borochow, who is also champion of the New York City Chess Club. C. B. Isaacson and S. A. Clapp also won for the Blue and White, while E. Finkelstein, A. Weissbord, C. Bachman, and N. Stern scored in behalf of City College.

In the other matches of the first round, Staten Island defeated the West Side Y. M. C. A. by 5 to 3 at Stapleton, and Central Y. M. C. A. made a brilliant début with a 5-3 victory over Ocean Hill.

A. Kupchik, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, won the first prize in the big invitation rapid transit tournament at the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club yesterday with a score of 9½ out of 10 games played. His draw was with F. J. Marshall, who, with 8½ points, took second prize. J. Bernstein, 8, and D. Janowski, 7, won the third and fourth prizes, respectively. A cash prize was taken for the soldiers' smoking fund.

GREAT FEAT BY TEN EYCK.

Veteran Syracuse Coach Rows 150 Miles from New York to Albany.

Word has been received from Syracuse that Coach James Ten Eyck of the Syracuse crews completed a pleasure jaunt of 150 miles in a row boat on last Monday, which took him from New York to Albany. The veteran rowing mentor left this city entirely unheralded, and took his time in making the trip. Apparently, he regarded the journey as no feat whatever, although Ten Eyck is already well past the three-score mark in years, and merely undertook the expedition for the love of rowing.

He used a craft built somewhat after the pattern of the lifeboats used at the beaches, although it was considerably lighter. Despite his years, Ten Eyck made time for which many younger oarsmen would envy him. On the last day of the trip up the Hudson, he left Coxsackie at 9 o'clock in the morning and reached Albany between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between Coxsackie and Albany is approximately twenty miles, which can hardly be regarded as slow when it is considered that the man at the oars is more than 60 years old.

ROBERTSON PIQUED AT FANS' CRITICISM

After Establishing a Batting Record in World's Series, Davey Threatens to Retire.

MADE 11 HITS IN 6 GAMES

No Other Player Ever Equaled the Mark of Local Right Fielder in Annual Classic.

Davey Robertson, the Giants' right fielder, threatens to give up baseball because of the criticism he has received through his fielding errors in the world's series. Robbie is sensitive to criticism, and last season he was the last member of the New York Club to sign his contract because he was piqued at the comments on his work in this city.

Manager McGraw has said on more than one occasion that if Robertson would take baseball seriously he would be one of the greatest players in the game. Robbie plays as he pleases, and it never worries him if he never makes a hit, while he gets no unusual thrill, as Benny Kauff does, when he bangs out a home run. Robertson is coolly indifferent about the game.

If Robertson does give up baseball, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his last performance on the diamond was one which will live for a long time in the history of world's series games. Robbie established a new batting record in the last world's series. He got ten hits in twenty-two trips to the plate, and was the only player who got into double figures in the number of hits. Robbie's hitting record was 500 in six games.

In the entire history of the world's series only six players have made ten hits or more, Robbie being the sixth. The other players who made more than ten hits, however, made them in longer series. The greatest number of hits made in any world's series, long or short, were accomplished by Charley Herzog in the 1912 series against Boston. Herzog made twelve safe hits in that series, but it required the final game of the long affair to do it. Next to Herzog, and tied with Robertson in the total number of hits, comes Jimmy Sebring, who played right field for the Pirates in 1904. Chick Stahl made ten hits in the same series. The only other players who have reached ten hits in the world's series are Jack Murray and Fred Merkle, both remaining that mark and stopping there in 1912.

Robertson, with his eleven hits in six games, and ten of these being made in the first five games, stands out as the best world's series hitter to date. No other player has done it, though Home Run Baker, now with the Yankees, almost did it in the 1913 series, when he got nine hits in five games. In 1910 both Baker and Collins got nine hits each in five games.

During the season just ended, Grover Cleveland Alexander, the great pitcher of the Phillies, equaled the phenomenal record which up to that time was held only by Christy Mathewson, the former Giant idol, in winning thirty games for three successive years. Alex the Great is the only twirler baseball has produced who has been able to equal this mark.

A year ago Alexander showed that he ranked with the greatest in the game when he established a newer record by winning sixteen of his 19 "stories by" shut-out route. This is one of the truly wonderful feats of major league pitching. Alexander has completed his seventh year as a major league twirler, and he is not through yet by any means. Before he lays aside his uniform it will not be surprising if he is hailed as Alexander the Greatest, instead of just the Great.

Old Cy Young, Ed Walsh, and Bill Dineen displayed great work in the box year after year, but none of the game's great pitchers have been able to win thirty victories three years in succession but Matty and Alexander. Toward the end of the season it was doubtful whether Alex would equal Matty's record, as the Quakers' winning streak was snapped and their pennant chances spoiled in the last Giant series in New York.

Then everybody was asking, "Will Alex equal Matty's great record?" During the final series with the Giants in Philadelphia Alexander had won 29 games and lost 13. The day before the season closed Alex pitched against the Giants and won his thirtieth victory. In 1915, with a pennant-winning club behind him, Alexander won 31 games and lost 10, and in 1916 he won 33 games and lost 12.

"Not only is Alexander great because of his pitching work," says Pat Moran, leader of the Phillies, "but he's an invaluable member of the team because of his splendid character. He is the easiest star pitcher to handle I have ever known. He is willing to work out of turn, no matter what the weather, no matter if he is feeling fit or not. He is always ready for the call of duty. He is a model athlete and one of the cleanest, manliest fellows I have ever known."

Clark Griffith, one-time manager of the Yankees and now leader of the Washington Club, says that he came closer to getting into the world's series without accomplishing that honor than any manager in the game. "I have always felt," says Griff, "that I was robbed of my share of the world's series by circumstances and a wild pitch. Away back in 1901, when the American League was fighting the National League tooth and nail, I was with Comiskey's team in Chicago and manager of the club. And I pulled them through a winner, but what good did it do? We were fighting the National League and making faces at each other, and they wouldn't play us any more than we would play them. Wasn't that a bitter pill to swallow, to win the first pennant on the American League circuit in a year when there wasn't any series?

"So much for the circumstances. I guess everybody remembers about the wild pitch. When I was managing the Yankees on the old Hilltop, it looked as if we had the pennant nailed to the flagpole. I was already working it out in my mind how I would use my pitchers in the world's series, when Jack Chesbro uncorked a wild pitch and beat us out of the pennant. Yes, sir, when that moist ball of Jack's went shooting over the catcher's head and caromed off in front of the grandstand I saw my little dream dissolve in smoke. It is pretty tough luck to come within one wild pitch of the pennant and then have it slip through your fingers. But that's what happened to me."

Although Red Faber, of the White Sox, won three games in the late lamented clash with the Giants, he falls short of the record for "iron man" pitching in the big classic. Faber pitched just twenty-seven innings in the four combats in which he participated. Back in 1903, when the Pittsburgh Pirates played the Boston Red Sox, Deacon Phillipe, of Pittsburgh, pitched forty-four innings.

Faber deserves a lot of credit for winning three games in the world's series, for few pitchers have accomplished this feat. Christy Mathewson established a record in 1905, when he won three games from the Athletics, all shutouts. It is doubtful if this record will ever be beaten in world's series play.

Bill Dineen, now an American League umpire, won three games against Pittsburgh in 1903. Phillipe won three from Boston in the same series. Babe Adams, of the Pirates, won three from Detroit in 1909. Jack Coombs won three from the Cubs in 1910, and Joe Wood, of the Red Sox, won three from the Giants in 1912. No pitcher ever assumed the burden of work that Phillipe did in that 1903 series. Of the eight games played, the Deacon started and finished five, the first, third, fourth, seventh, and eighth.

While Ty Cobb of the American League has monopolized the batting honors on that circuit for ten out of eleven years, there has been no one-man supremacy in the National League since Hans Wagner's reign, which extended from 1906 through 1909. The National League batting leaders since that time have been: 1910, Sherwood Magee of the Phillies; 1911, Hans Wagner of the Pirates; 1912, Heinie Zimmerman of the Cubs; 1913, Jake Daubert of Brooklyn; 1914, Jake Daubert of Brooklyn; 1915, Larry Doyle of the Giants; 1916, Hal Chase of Cincinnati; 1917, Eddie Roush of Cincinnati.

The oldest baseball in captivity has been discovered in Syracuse. A few years ago the oldest ball extant was found in Pittsburgh, and was insured for $1,000 against loss. This ball was used in a game played in 1864. George Geer of Syracuse now comes forth with a ball which he claims was used in a game between Utica and Syracuse on Aug. 22, 1861. Geer's father, Harry Geer, pitched for Syracuse in 1861, and in the game in which this particular ball was used, Utica was defeated, 30 to 20.

PLAY EXTRA-HOLE MATCHES

Amateurs Give Pros a Hard Tussle Over Richmond County Course.

Two fourball matches, involving the four leading golfers of Staten Island, interested a record gallery at the Richmond County Country Club yesterday and brought many dollars to the Red Cross fund. In a morning match of eighteen holes A. F. Kammer, runner-up for the Staten Island amateur championship, paired with Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills professional, and defeated A. L. Walker, Jr., the Staten Island amateur champion, and Jack Pirie, professional at Richmond County, at the nineteenth hole. In the afternoon Kammer and Walker played together against the professionals and this time it was not until the twenty-first hole was reached that the professionals were able to win.

In the morning affair Kammer and Boyd were never up on their opponents until Kammer dropped his tee shot at the nineteenth, six feet from the cup, and completed the excellence of his play by sinking the putt. The hole is a nice par 3 and seldom has been made in a birdie, since it is a dip of 212 yards, with several dangerous bunkers about.

In the afternoon all four players did much better than in the morning. The amateurs especially played well and were 2 up and 2 to play on the professionals, only to have the match squared at the eighteenth. At the seventeenth Boyd sank a long putt for a birdie 2 and at the home hole it was Pirie who cut under par to square the match. At the third extra hole Pirie got a par 4 and the amateurs were unable to match this effort and were defeated.

Kammer got three 2s during the day. At the eighth in the afternoon he sank a twenty-five foot putt for a 2 and at the first his tee shot landed dead to the hole, Pirie getting a 2 at the first of the afternoon. The best ball of the morning match found each pair approximating 80 and in the afternoon both cards were 72. The amateurs registered 36 out and in and the professionals had a 34 coming in to square the match at the eighteenth.

To Play Progressive Mixed Doubles.

In aid of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association's ambulance fund a progressive mixed doubles tournament will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club tomorrow. Five rounds will be played in the morning and four in the afternoon. Engraved certificates will be awarded to the winners, those who have won the largest number of sets during the day.

LINKS TO BE BUSY ON ELECTION DAY

Golf Clubs in Metropolitan District Plan a Variety of Holiday Contests.

OUIMET HAS ACTIVE TIME

Star Player Now at Camp Devens Scheduled to Compete in Another Match Nov. 11.

Golfers of the metropolitan district are preparing the season's swan song of their favorite recreation by a record invasion of the local links on Election Day. Practically every club of the 150 or more within the fifty-mile radius has arranged some kind of a competition, and at many there is to be a settlement of the year's play through championship finals.

At the Bayside links, the semi-public course at Bayside, L. I., there is to be an all-day celebration, the management having arranged a handicap medal play competition of thirty-six holes, to be followed by a dinner at night, when election returns will be announced to those present. Besides the thirty-six-hole affair there is to be a blind handicap, open to all comers upon the payment of an entrance fee of $1, which is to go to some worthy war charity.

Bayside is rapidly becoming a popular meeting place of local golfers. The course is maturing, and, with the advent of smooth fairways, it is bound to be attractive, since it is well laid out and already a sporty test of the game. There are many natural hazards and enough difficult shots to arouse the interest of the most exacting player. Bayside held several tournaments this season, and at all the patronage was good. Dr. A. T. Haight of Massapequa won the last contest, and declared as he reached the nineteenth hole that he never enjoyed so much pleasure in extricating himself from the mental and physical hazards which abound.

The management of Bayside is contemplating a change in some of the short holes. At the fifteenth a sand pit was to be built to the right of the green as an added hazard for those who attempt to drive the 285 yards off the tee. This trap never has been dug, and now the officials of the club believe that a bunker half as big as the trap was to have been, will add just the hazard that is needed and make the tee shot a trial for the most expert. As it is the front of the green is almost entirely open, and no great effort for good golfers to get on in one shot.

The fourteenth and fifteenth are short, level holes, and following each other detract somewhat from the enjoyment of the game, but the topography of the land makes it impossible to arrange the holes differently. The only method which could prevail, according to the management, is to add traps at the fifteenth. The next hole is a climb up a hill, and the seventeenth a pitch down, both attractive shots. The eighteenth is over a pond, which adds attraction to the round.

By adding Ned Sawyer and Jesse Guilford to the battle and making it a fourball match instead of the expected man and man affair, Braeburn disappointed a lot of interested golfers even if it did sidetrack any links warfare which might have developed out of a meeting between Chick Evans, the national open and amateur champion, and Francis Ouimet, the Western amateur champion. A comparison of the game of the two champions hardly does justice to either under the circumstances, but even an approximate score can be matched with certain results.

In the match Ouimet had an approximate 74, brought about by a sterling 34 on his inward journey. Evans attained 79 with 40 out and 39 in. On the outward journey the national champion beat Ouimet by two strokes, but the superlative finish of the woodland expert was too much for the redoubtable Evans. On the match the two pairs were even after the first nine, but Ouimet, with a bit of assistance from Guilford, managed to win six out of the last nine holes.

Evans again had too much difficulty with his putting to make the kind of a showing expected. He was wonderful off the tee, even getting better distance and direction than those two sterling drivers, Guilford and Ouimet. Even his iron shots were unmatchable, but once on the green Evans fell down. Several short putts were missed and his approach putts were wasted efforts.

The champion made one shot, however, which matched anything attempted by the other three. It came at the long fifth hole, after he had hooked an iron second into some woods. The only possible shot to get home was another hook, intentional this time. The champion elected to try and so skillfully did he execute the curved shot the ball rested only six feet from the cup when it stopped. To make it worth while Evans then sank this putt for a brilliant 4. Ouimet almost matched the spectacular shot of the champion by holding a mashie chip for a 3 at the short thirteenth after he had driven out of bounds off the tee.

On the first hole of the match Evans saved a half by a brilliant approach. At the second both he and Sawyer missed a putt under 4 feet for

PILL-BOX SMASHING JOY TO CANADIANS

No Long Faces Seen at the Front After They Solved the Latest German Riddle.

FEAR NO NEW TRICK NOW

Heroic Chapters Written by Over-Seas Men, Who Went Into the Trenches Untrained.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—I am just back from the British front. I didn't see a single long face there. Even among the Tommies, who, on previous visits, seemed to show traces of trench fatigue and hardship, I saw only contentment and expectancy. It may have been partly the weather, which was fine; or because I was thrown with the cheery Canadians mostly. In the main, however, I think the greatly improved tone was due to solid improvement in the position at the front. A great confidence has spread among all troops since the solving of the riddle of the pill-boxes. Everybody believes now that even if the cunning boche should put out something new there would be again a solution.

After three or four visits to the Lens neighborhood I am beginning to feel very much at home there. One of the most historic areas of the whole war is that through which flows the small stream dignified by the name of Souchez River. For the comparatively small territory drained by this spring branch, as we would call it in the South, the Allies have paid a price of hundreds of thousands of lives. As I stood near the ruins of the Souches Sugar Refinery I had a broadside view of the ridge of Notre Dame de Lorrette, taken from the Germans, who had it thoroughly intrenched and gunned, by the French with only the rifle and bayohet. It was costly, but it had to be done. Turning to the east, one sees within a mile the slope of the famous Vimy Ridge, where the best blood of Canada was spilled to drive the Germans out of a key position. A mile or two beyond the summit are the Labyrinth, Neuville St. Vaast, and to the northeast Vimy Village. The environs of Lens are also visible. The famous Souchez Wood, which consists only of dead trees and stumps, was filled with soldiers cutting and sawing wood for Winter use. They told me that the tree trunks and limbs were so full of shrapnel that it often broke the saw teeth.

Shell Shrieks Pierce the Air.

This part is teeming with Canadian soldiery. It is raucous with the sounds of war day and night. Enemy shells are shrieking through the air and bursting at uncomfortable distances, and the allied cannon, with sharper reports, reply vigorously. Nobody pays any attention. War is a settled business, and every one is too much absorbed in the routine of it to think about personal danger.

I spent a good bit of an afternoon walking about on the top of Vimy Ridge. Taking it from the Germans was a wonderful—on the face of it, an impossible—feat. The General who had me in tow said: "I never could understand why the boche let us push him off this ridge. It never seemed to me that he had to."

The hill ends in an abrupt slope to the northeast, affording perhaps the best observation point between Arras and Kimmel Hill, at Messines. We stood and watched the show—a very little one from the military standpoint, but indescribably wonderful measured by what we used to think in peace days—for almost an hour. The whole Lens landscape lay before us, the enemy front-line trenches within two miles of us. The electric station and the slag heaps, which have been fought over so fiercely, were well within view. The enemy was keeping up an energetic gunfire on the Canadian trenches in front of us and the observation balloons behind us. We counted a hundred shell-bursts in and around Vimy, about a mile from us, at the foot of the ridge. There must have been thirty shots at the observation balloons, whose task of watching him seemed to infuriate Fritz.

One balloon was the object of concentrated attack, and the observer was compelled to take to his parachute, as the Germans seemed to have the range, and shrapnel was bursting all around. We were at least two miles nearer the German guns than were the balloons, and we could hear the shrapnel falling all around, with an occasional shell-burst in the vicinity to make us understand that we were technically "under fire."

In February of this year I had visited the then Canadian trenches at the foot of Vimy Ridge on the southwest, in conditions of weather so vile that it now seemed a luxury to stroll about in the fine Autumn air, and with hard ground under your feet, instead of the bottomless mud of the trenches.

A squadron of six airplanes traveling high flew across our vision. At first they looked like big white pigeons. We guessed that they were out for a bombing expedition to some Channel port. They were the kind of planes that have been raiding London and made a beautiful picture in the almost cloudless sky.

The observation balloon which the Germans had singled out for attack was not permitted to escape. They sent a plane with a machine gun after it later in the day, and we saw it brought down while we were watching the baseball game an hour or two later. The relentless pursuit of this particular "sausage" was characteristic of the boche. Once he is started on a thing he keeps on, whether it is important or not. It didn't seem worth the ammunition to pursue these balloons.

While at the Canadian Corps Headquarters I took occasion to get the history of when and how the Canadian troops first went into the line, as bearing on the much discussed question of putting American troops into the trenches.

Canadians Trained Themselves.

The First Canadian Division had no organic existence until the Summer of 1914, although many of the men who enlisted in it had seen service in the militia, perhaps the majority of them. They had a month of what at that time passed for training, at Valcartier, and landed in England in October, 1914. The British, not being then equipped to supply training, the Canadians proceeded to train themselves. This process consisted mainly of submitting to discipline and getting used to hardships generally. In February, 1915, they crossed the Channel and went into the trenches, and no later than the following March they were placed on the flank at Neuve Chapelle.

When the Canadians first went into the trenches the British troops with them, but after one week they took over a line of their own measuring about 6,000 yards, and from that time they have had their front.

The first division came over 20,000 strong and when it was ordered to France four or five thousand were left in England, and a reserve was thus set up and drawn on as needed to replace wastage. Meantime other troops had been recruited in Canada and were on their way. The next division reached England in May, after having had three months' training in Canada. It took three months more in England and then went right into the trenches. Right on the heels of this lot came a brigade, then two others, and these were formed into a division in February, 1916. The fourth division came the following August and later there were reserves.

When the first Canadian troops arrived they were not allowed to build trenches lest the turf at Salisbury Plain should be spoiled thereby. Three-fourths of the time nominally devoted to training in those days was wasted owing to the inexpert ideas then prevailing. War is now standardized and everything travels a beaten path. The Canadians think that results can be got in half the time with present methods.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Elman Plays Beethoven's Violin Concerto—Other Concerts.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon the symphony was Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding." Mischa Elman was the soloist, playing Beethoven's violin concerto, and the program ended with Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz." There was nothing unfamiliar here, Goldmark's symphony, a symphony only in name, keeps its vitality remarkably for a piece that so nearly approaches naiveté, perhaps because of it. The instrumentation has richness and an expressive and appropriate quality of its own. It sounded particularly well yesterday in Mr. Damrosch's carefully prepared and well finished performance.

Mr. Elman's performance of Beethoven's concerto was in many respects beautiful. It was one of his better days, when his extraordinary powers celebrate the music rather than the executant. He approached the music with seriousness, with a view of its lofty eloquence, poetry and tenderness. There were some phases where greater simplicity would have had greater power; but the performance on the whole was marked by continence, dignity and repose. Technically, it was extremely fine, and Mr. Elman's tone was of great beauty. The gloomy spots were the cadenzas, which were in deplorable taste, constructed with a sole view to their technical brilliancy. Mr. Elman was enthusiastically applauded.

Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" is a mordantly brilliant piece, needing not only the brilliancy that was given it in the performance, but perhaps also a little more freedom in the languorous section.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, gave a well attended matinee in Carnegie Hall yesterday, announced as his only recital here this season since he is leaving soon on a tour all the way to Texas and California. Out there, by the way, his wife, Alma Gluck, was singing yesterday in San Francisco, while he played in New York. Formerly the youngest of Russia's group of stars of the fiddle, Zimbalist is now among the recognized favorites, and he was heard with manifest pleasure yesterday, not only in an unaccompanied Bach chaconne but in his opening sonata of Cesar Franck and the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole," with Samuel Chotzinoff at the piano, as well as in smaller pieces by Tor Aulin.

Hans Barth, an American pianist with a young man's fancy for honest volume of tone, and a technical equipment above the ordinary, was a newcomer yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. He presented himself as a serious artist in the Schumann fantasie, the scherzo from a Chopin sonata, and such interesting novelties as a caprice by Reger and a romance by Sibelius. His "Vienna Woods" waltz of Strauss in the elaborate Schuett version was encored, and there were also an original piece, "The Music Box," and a polonaise of MacDowell.

Mary Zentay, a native of Budapest, said to have appeared as violinist with orchestras in Vienna and Berlin, gave a recital last night at the Cort, choosing her music ambitiously for a player of her apparent years or present powers. She was heard in a concerto by d'Ambrosio, a Bach chaconne.

STARS IN NAVY BENEFIT.

$25,000 Realized for Dependents of Men Killed in Service.

An audience composed largely of navy men last night crowded the Hippodrome to witness a benefit program given under official navy auspices, the first public benefit for the dependents of those losing their lives in the service. The proceeds of the performance were $25,000.

The program included an address by Rear Admiral Usher and the repetition of "The Drawing of the Sword," the pageant recently acted here under Red Cross auspices. Among those who appeared in the latter were E. H. Southern, Maxine Elliott, Frances Starr, Elsie Ferguson, William H. Crane, and Marjorie Rambeau. Others who appeared on the program included Lew Fields, the Dolly Sisters, Ina Claire, Raymond Hitchcock, and Frances White.

Houdini to Perform in Times Square

Harry Houdini, who has several times been prevented by the police from attempting spectacular feats in public, will be strapped into a straight jacket and hauled aloft by the heels at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street at 12:30 o'clock today. Permission for the feat has been given by the Police Department, as the stunt will be done for the purpose of advertising a patriotic performance to be given at the Hippodrome next Sunday. Houdini will be hauled up by a derrick on the north end of the Times Square subway construction buildings. While in the air he will endeavor to escape from the straight jacket.

Shuberts Reduce Prices.

The Shuberts, in view of the tax on theatre tickets, yesterday announced a resumption of the $2 scale in all of their theatres, except the Winter Garden. Orchestra seats in most Shubert houses have sold for $2.50 for some time past, but in future this price will be in effect only on Saturday and holiday nights. The Winter Garden reduced its price from $3 to $2.50 several days ago.

Schumann-Heink Sells Home.

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the contralto, has sold her estate at Caldwell, N. J., to William Robischen, of 255 Fourth Avenue, New York. The place was valued at $175,000. It is said that Madame Schumann-Heink occupied the Caldwell home so seldom that she decided to dispose of it.

MUSIC NOTES.

Otto Goritz, baritone, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang at a matinee musicale in the Hotel Astor ballroom yesterday, assisted by Grace Kerns, soprano; Arthur Hartmann, violin; Edward Rechlin, organ, and Mrs. Josephine Vollmer, piano.

The Strand Orchestra, under Adriano Ariani, whose countryman, Mr. Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan, heads a patrons' committee in his honor, plays this week a program from Tschaikowsky and Wagner, with Mischa Violin, violinist, and Grace Hoffman, soprano.

Nina Varesa, who plays the nun in "Peter Ibbetson," made her debut as a concert artist yesterday in a harpsichord recital at 5 West Forty-fourth Street, to be repeated this afternoon.

The first of a series of song rallies for soldiers, sailors, and civilians was held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night by the Community Chorus. Next Sunday Major Gen. Bell is to speak.

MUCK BLAMELESS, HIGGINSON INSISTS

Sponsor Shoulders All Responsibility in Controversy Over National Anthem.

REQUEST NOT TRANSMITTED

Director and Boston Symphony Men Never Were Asked to Play Air, Major Says.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—A statement absolving Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the men under him of any disloyal or disrespectful intent to omit "The Star-Spangled Banner" from their programs was made tonight by Major Henry L. Higginson, sponsor for the orchestra. Major Higginson took upon himself blame for any mistakes made. The statement was brought forth by statements of citizens and certain patriotic organizations in Providence, who criticised the omission of the national anthem from the program of the concert in that city last week.

Major Higginson said he received a request from some Providence women unknown to him and not subscribers to the orchestra concerts to have the anthem included in the Providence concerts. The request was not communicated to Dr. Muck or the orchestra, Major Higginson said, and they knew nothing about it until they had returned to Boston, the concert having been, "as usual, quiet and well received."

After the publicity given the criticism of the orchestra in Providence the "Star-Spangled Banner" was made a feature of the regular public rehearsal of the organization in this city Friday afternoon. Referring to this, Major Higginson said tonight:

"The first time Dr. Muck and the orchestra were asked to play the 'Star-Spangled Banner' they played it, and, still further, the request had never been refused.

"The original object and plan of these concerts was the enjoyment and education of our fellow-citizens. On one point I may insist: The orchestra, under Dr. Muck, has given to the public from the Atlantic to the Pacific great comfort and happiness through many years, and this band of many nationalities has worked well and loyally under most trying circumstances for the good of us all. Each one of them deserves not abuse or suspicion, but hearty thanks, and I ask it for them—thanks, not in words, but in deeds and in trust."

EX-GOV. WARFIELD WOULD MOB MUCK

Volunteers to Lead Baltimore Citizens to Prevent Concert Conducted by German.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield, President of the Fidelity Trust Company and one of Baltimore's foremost citizens and financiers, who has arranged for a big patriotic meeting at the Lyric Theatre Tuesday afternoon to protest against Dr. Karl Muck leading the Symphony Orchestra at its concert here Wednesday evening, said today:

"Karl Muck shall not lead an orchestra in Baltimore. I told the Police Board members that this man would not be allowed to insult the people of the birthplace of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' I told them that mob violence would prevent it, if necessary, and that I would gladly lead the mob to prevent the insult to my country and my flag. I told them that I knew of a thousand others who would gladly aid in leading the throng.

"This is a time when our Government must stand indorsed. We should not and will not tolerate any dictation as to the patriotic feeling for our flag. Our people have only contempt for the man who utters a criticism of the demand to play our national anthem. We consider it a symphony incomparable at a time like this greater than anything ever composed in Germany, ignore glorious and befitting the hearing of true Americans than the works of any composer living or dead. We deny that our anthem jars with any harmony or symphony to which the American people should listen. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' will be sung when the others are long forgotten."

A band from Camp Meade with a guard of honor composed of 150 drafted men from Baltimore will participate in the patriotic demonstration, which will take place in the same hall in which the Symphony Orchestra is scheduled to play the following night.

CONTRASTS SCHOOL WORK.

Dr. Wile Compares Progress Made in West and East.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the Board of Education, spoke on the Gary system, and Miss Vida Sutton on woman suffrage at the University Settlement Forum at 184 Eldridge Street last night. Dr. Wile said that because of the introduction of the Gary system in the public schools the city for the first time in its history has approached the low level of part time that prevailed at the time of the consolidation of the greater city in 1898.

Explaining a visit made to educational centres in the West by a city committee four years ago, when visits were made to Gary, Ind., and Chicago, Dr. Wile took occasion to compliment the West on its educational progress, and contrasted conditions there with the East. "There hasn't been a new educational idea come out of the East in fifty years," he said.

Miss Sutton spoke in place of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice Chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, who was unable to be present. Answering a question regarding the picketing of the White House by suffragists, Miss Sutton said that picketing is tactless and hurts the suffrage cause, although to arrest the pickes is tactless, too, she added.

Play Given at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 4.—There was a special performance at the camp theatre tonight of "Romance and Arabella," the comedy from the Harris Theatre, New York, with Laura Hope Crews and the entire scenic production, the company coming here through the courtesy of Joseph Riter. The little theatre at the gymnasium was packed, there being 3,300 students, officers, and friends and relatives of the students who gave the players a warm reception.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louis K. Anspacher's comedy, "Madame Cecille," will have its first New York performance at the Harris Theatre a week from tonight. Kathryn Kidder, (Mrs. Anspacher,) will be featured in the cast.

Lou Tellegen is preparing to return to the stage in "Blind Youth," a drama written by himself and Willard Mack. The piece is now in rehearsal.

Tortola Valencia, instead of being in the cast of "Miss 1917," which opens at the Century tonight, will be featured in a series of special matinees. The first of these is announced for next week at the Century.

The Lieblers are about to return to the producing field with the presentation here of "Success," which had a few performances out of town last season as "The Chute" and "The Man Who Lost." Brandon Tynan will have the principal role, and Jess Dandy also will be in the cast. The piece will open in Poughkeepsie on Nov. 16, and will come into New York a little later.

The production here of the new Barrie play, "Dear Brutus," will be directed by Dion Peyna.

CARUSO RETURNS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD

Sang in Forty Performances, Receiving $6,666 for Each Appearance.

Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, returned yesterday from his six months' tour to Argentina and Brazil on a Swedish steamship belonging to the Commercial South American Line. When told that he looked thinner, Caruso smiled and replied that, on the contrary, he was slightly stouter, because he had eaten spaghetti twice a day on the voyage up from Rio de Janeiro. He purchased a stoc of spaghetti from an Italian importer at Santos, and the ship's chef prepared it very skillfully, the tenor said.

He did not give out one or two of his wonderful high chest notes, which has been his custom on arrival in America, but his voice was clear and resonant. Caruso was very much depressed to hear the bad news about the Italian setback in the war, which was received by wireless four nights ago, and it upset him so that he could not sleep and walked the deck all night, the passengers said. Rodolfo, his eldest son, 19 years, is in the army at the front with the Alpini, and Enrico, Jr., 15 years, is with the Boy Scouts.

On landing yesterday morning Caruso placed his hand on the ground by the pierhead, and then kissed it and said in English, "I am glad to return once more to my step-mother country." At that moment a moving-picture machine started to take his picture, and he asked the reporters to come into line, to give a realistic touch to the film, and waved his hat toward the operator, shouting "Buon Giorno!"

It was understood that the specie room of the liner was filled with the cases of gold coin which the tenor had taken away from Argentina and Brazil in exchange for singing in forty operas in the principal cities.

"I sang in forty operas instead of the thirty I was engaged to appear in and have enjoyed the tour very much," said Caruso. "I sang at the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires and the Opera House a Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos. The only incident occurred at Sao Paulo, where Massenet's opera, 'Manon,' had to be given in Italian instead of French on account of the sudden illness of the leading soprano. All the artists except myself sang it in Italian and I had to do it in French. In the middle of the second act a man shouted out in front: 'Why don't you sing in Italian?' After the act was over my manager went on the stage and explained that I had spent three months learning the rôle in French and did not know it in Italian. He also told the audience that I had always used to sing the opera in the original language, and that 'Carmen' was the only one which I had rendered in French and Italian."

On the voyage up the tenor said he studied the operas of "Le Prophete" and "Amore del Tre Rei," in which he will appear this season at the Metropolitan. Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, met him at the pier and told him that "Aida" had been selected as the opera for the opening night.

In addition to singing in forty operatic performances, for which he was paid $6,666.66 for each appearance, Caruso sang at twelve concerts organized for the benefit of Italian war sufferers, which realized $100,000.

The tenor said that the success of the operatic tour of Argentina and Brazil was so great that the impresario who financed and managed it made 2,000,000 francs, which is about $400,000, clear profit.

Vincenzo Bellezza, the second conductor of the Colon Theatre, also arrived to conduct concerts; also Mlle. Placide Battizzi, the premier danseuse from the same theatre.

"AIDA" TO OPEN OPERA SEASON

John McCormack Makes First Metropolitan Appearance Nov. 16.

Caruso in "Aida" and "Elisir d'Amore," Farrar and Martinelli in "Faust," John McCormack in "La Boheme," Matzenauer in "Boris," Hempel in "Traviata," are the opening week's bills of the Metropolitan opera season, announced last evening by General Manager Gatti-Casazza. "Aida" will be sung to the usual brilliant "first night" audience of representative New Yorkers a week from tonight. With Caruso in the cast will be Muzio, Matzenauer, Sundelius, Amato, Audisio, Ruysdael, and two newcomers, Mardones, bass, and Moranzoni, conductor.

The season's second night, in place of a return of Fremstad in "Isolde," now that all opera in German is abandoned, will present instead the historic Russian spectacle, "Boris Godunoff," with Matzenauer, Braslau, Sparkes, Howard, Mattfeld, Didur, Althouse, Rothier, De Segurola, Bada, Bloch, and others, Mr. Papi leading. In "Elisir d'Amore" on Thursday of next week will be Caruso, Hempel, Sparkes, Scotti, and Didur.

John McCormack makes his first appearance as a regular member of Mr. Gatti's company before the Friday subscribers in "La Boheme." Ruth Miller, as Musetta, will be first of nearly a dozen new American singers to be heard, and Thomas Chalmers, formerly of the Century, will also appear. Others in familiar rôles are Aida, De Luca, De Segurola, Leonhardt, Malatesta, Reschiglian, and Papi, the last named conducting his third successive opera in three days.

"Faust," with new scenery by Urban and new staging by Ordynski, will be the first of this season's revivals at the Saturday matinees, Nov. 17, sung by Farrar, Dalmolo, Howard, Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, and d'Angelo, and led by Monteux, the new French conductor. Galli and Bonfiglio will dance in the restored "Walpurgis Night" ballet. The first popular Saturday evening opera will be "La Traviata," with Hempel, Carpi, De Luca, and others, led by Moranzoni. The company also pays a Tuesday visit to Brooklyn, with Farrar, in "Tosca."

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Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone"; "The Avenue"; "Blind Alleys"; "His Widow's Husband."
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Mr. Fawcham Presents Bernard Shaw's
MISALLIANCE
with Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred
MONDAY, NOV. 12. Seats Thursday.
DONALD BRIAN
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By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
Mr. Herbert directing First Night.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW

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MATINEE TOMORROW (ELECTION DAY)
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—*Louis De Foe, World.*

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GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

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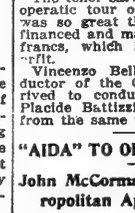

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1917.

THE CANDIDATES.

When the campaign began the people were but little acquainted with any of the candidates except Mr. MITCHEL, and with one, Mr. HYLAN, they were wholly unacquainted. They are now thoroughly acquainted with them all. All, except Mr. HYLAN, have taken pleasure in revealing themselves, and his reluctance has not availed to keep him a mystery. Mr. HILLQUIT has been the most candid of all the Mayor's opponents, as candid as the Mayor himself. He has made it as plain as words could make it that he is running as the candidate of those who do not wish to have the United States defeat Germany in the war. If elected, he will do all he can to prevent that outcome, and he will have the voice and authority of the elected Mayor of New York to give strength to the sayings and deeds which will proceed from him in preventing that outcome.

Mr. HYLAN'S nomination was a mystery, but he has unwillingly revealed its cause. Tammany needed a small man who would take orders, and the name of one was suggested. The subsequent revelation of how Mr. HEARST and the pro-Germans had been grooming this candidate ever since 1915 makes it practically certain that the suggestion came from them. Mr. MURPHY, with that genius for leadership which distinguishes him, seems to have been willing to take anybody who would obey orders, and to have been convinced on this point in Mr. HYLAN'S case. As the campaign has progressed Mr. HYLAN has shrunk and shrunk, till it has become evident that he is quite the smallest man ever named for Mayor in any election. The whole city is now perfectly aware that if elected he cannot possibly be Mayor, because he has not the capacity. Some one else will be.

Mr. BENNETT loomed larger the day of his nomination than he ever has done since. It is plain enough now that he has behind him not the Republican Party, but only a disaffected element in it which is willing to help in the election of a Tammany Mayor to feed its grudge. His candidacy has become so obviously a hopelessly fourth-place one that no one can vote for him with the slightest idea that he will be elected; and he has so conspicuously failed to produce any reason for his candidacy that no one can vote for him on the ground of his superior qualifications for the office.

Mr. MITCHEL has shown himself, as he has always been known, a frank, fearless fighter. He has given the city the best administration it has ever had. No one has ever succeeded in assailing it both truthfully and successfully. Only by misrepresentation and falsehood can its splendid record be attacked, and no other means than these have been employed. His work has been in the city's interest, without regard to the interests of any other thing or person, and it is in doing this work that he has made enemies of those whose interests were made subordinate to the city's. If the city wants an administration in its interest alone, it can have it by continuing it. If the city does not want this, it can get along without it by defeating Mr. MITCHEL; but the loss will not be his. It will be the city's, and it will not take the four years of the next Mayor's term to make that fact sorrowfully plain.

PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN.

There is a wrong idea about Congress. It has been fostered by a school of hardworking journalists who, finding that a joke sells better if it has a prominent name somewhere in it, foist their own quips upon Congressmen and, with their columns of "Heard and Seen in Washington" or "In Capitol Corridors," mislead the reader into the belief that Congress is an assemblage of gay dogs. It is not. Congress is bright in spots, dull in spots, heavily and soggily average in its average. When a Congressman does tell a story, which is much less frequently than the innocent newspaper reader supposes, it is likely to be Frenchman. Congress, as a whole, closely resembles a gathering of tired business men.

Hence the heart of Congress warms to anybody who can make it laugh. It is seldom that this occurs. After JOHN ALLEN and ADAM BEDE quit, there was nobody who could be relied on, except CUSHMAN of Washington, and CUSHMAN had the drawback that he was often in earnest and that you could not be sure, when he arose, that he was going to make you laugh. But there was never any doubt about ALLEN. Not that he always, or often, delivered a "funny speech," but that somewhere along in the most serious of speeches there was sure to be an unheralded, unexpected nugget. You could rely on ALLEN, rely on him absolutely and with childlike faith; you were never disappointed; and so, the moment your chum poked his head into the cloakroom and said, "ALLEN'S talking," you threw away your cigar, even if you had just begun it, or stopped in the middle of your own story, and followed him into the Hall of Representatives.

Now, there is no one toward whom we are so grateful as the man who can make us laugh. Nor can we be armed against him. So, when ALLEN wanted something done for Tupelo, of course you didn't vote No. That innocent bribery; the bribery of laughter, was the most effective ever seen in Congress; and no man ever represented the Tupelo district who got so much for it as ALLEN did. It would have kept him in Congress forever, if he would have stayed. Because he got so much for it? Not altogether that; the truth is that ALLEN had carried the bribery of laughter home, and with it he had bribed Tupelo, too.

HOW WOULD HE DEAL WITH IT?

If Mr. HILLQUIT or Mr. HYLAN should be elected Mayor it is by no means improbable that four years would not elapse without his having manifestations of violence to cope with. Both of their candidacies have encouraged a spirit of turbulence which reckons on their friendship. Tammany has appealed mainly to class hatred, and by stirring up the so-called children's riots has given them the kind of suggestion which violent-minded people are only too quick to recognize as a "tip," whether it is so intended or not. Mr. HILLQUIT is openly, as Mr. HYLAN is subterraneously, the candidate of those who oppose the nation's war policy. Mr. HILLQUIT is no longer a Socialist candidate; the 32,000 votes cast for RUSSELL four years ago will be the smallest part of HILLQUIT'S vote, and that minimum will be lessened by the desertion of the sincere Socialists who put their country first. His vote will be the vote of men who know nothing or care nothing for socialism, but care a great deal for Germany.

If HILLQUIT were elected by such votes, what would we have to expect? New York had a loyal Mayor in 1863, and the police were controlled by the State, and there was a loyal Governor at Albany; but even that did not prevent the disloyal from rising in the great anti-draft riots and holding the city in terror for a week. If they had had a Hillquit in the Mayor's chair and in control of the police, the devastation they created would have been increased a hundredfold. In those riots the police were loyal to a man, and Commissioner ACTON directed their activities in such a way as to hold the mob in check till the soldiers of the Union could get here. Despite all that, the massacres, plunderings, and burnings of that week make a dark page in New York's history. Suppose there had been a Mayor who had been elected on the very issue of disloyalty, who had won his place by appealing both to the mob spirit and the hatred of the United States, can the imagination conceive what would have taken place? How would Mayor HILLQUIT treat his followers if, after his election, they should be encouraged into action?

Tammany has not merely encouraged class hatred, but has labored arduously to stimulate it, to bring it into being where it did not exist. Tammany has done more; it has fostered the mob spirit for votes. But there is another side to HYLAN'S candidacy. He is not only the candidate of Tammany, but of the abler, more intelligent pro-German element which knows HILLQUIT cannot be elected and sees its only chance in him. Long before the entrance of America into the war HYLAN was catering to that element. The full story of his relations with it can only be surmised from Mr. HEARST'S offer, in 1915, to abandon the whole Democratic ticket in Kings County and support the Republicans, provided HYLAN, whom he was making use of in his pro-German movements, received their support.

HYLAN has already demonstrated clearly that he is not his own man. If elected, he will be some one else's man; and whoever that may be will "shuffle him and deal him like a pack of cards." The intelligent pro-Germans who are supporting him will have received in his election a blank check to fill out. We have already learned to our cost that pro-Germanism does not mean merely argument, appeals to the reason. It means violence. The smoke from our waterfronts and our munition plants has proved it, despite the fact that our Mayors and Governors are loyal. Will pro-Germanism mean less of violence in New York when a man in secret communi-

cation with pro-Germanism is Mayor, or will it mean more? Will it mean self-restraint on the part of pro-Germanism, or will it mean a burst of joy and confidence in which pro-Germanism will proceed to lengths it has never gone before?

We have asked how Mayor HILLQUIT would deal with such an outbreak. We cannot ask how Mayor HYLAN would deal with it, for Mayor HYLAN would be Mayor only in name. In his case, therefore, we ask not how he would deal with it, but how the secret influences that control him, that nominated him for their own purposes, would deal with it. If there is such an outbreak, how will the "Friends of Peace," with the police in their control, deal with it?

FOR HYLAN—AS GERMANS.

The United States is at war with Germany. German is the enemy's language. "The German Democracy of Greater New York, Inc.," sends out, in the enemy language, a letter of advice to "the American citizen of German descent," addressed through the mails to citizens coming under that head. It advises these citizens (in German) to vote as German-Americans. It seeks to create a German-American solidarity as against other American citizens of New York. It tells them (in German) that "we "would neglect our most sacred in- "terests as citizens of German descent "and citizens of the City of New "York if we should support Mayor "MITCHEL." It tells them that his attacks on a citizen of German descent, "machte in Verbindung mit "seinem Campagne-Slogan, 'HEARST, "HYLAN, und HOHENZOLLERN,' sind ein "untrüglicher Beweis das Herr "MITCHEL eine feindliche und keine "unparteiische Stellung uns gegen- "über einnimmt." Surely nothing in his attacks on HEARST and HYLAN indicate "an inimical and partisan stand against us." Is it his discourtesy to "HOHENZOLLERN" that has so roused the German Democracy of Greater New York?

This letter in the enemy language calls on "the citizens of German descent" to vote not only against MITCHEL, but for HYLAN. It is not safe to vote for HILLQUIT. To do so would "tend to substantiate the accusations of disloyalty against us." It will be shrewder to vote for HYLAN.

If this letter had been sent out urging a German-American solidarity for MITCHEL instead of against him it would have been just as detestable. Is this a time to line up citizens for any candidate because they were born in the country which is the enemy of the United States, or descended from its people? Is this a time for German-Americans to separate themselves from the main body of the people and vote as Germans? In this letter they coolly propose that Germans, as such, should unite to punish JOHN PURROY MITCHEL for attacking a Tammany politician who happens to be of German descent and for having brought the sacred name of HOHENZOLLERN into a political campaign. If those to whom the letter came have any sense of the position in which they stand they will refrain from allying themselves with any movement so fatal. As for the attempt of these German-Americans to punish MITCHEL and elect HYLAN, it should be a late but sufficient proof to real Americans, whether of German or other birth, of the real and sinister meaning behind HYLAN'S candidacy.

SAVE THE RAILROADS.

The railways have formally put upon the record that they have been able to meet the operating demands made upon them by war conditions only by co-operation among themselves and with their customers. While their traffic performance silences criticism of their operations, the financial results are so threatening that the critics of railway finances now admit that something must be done about it for the country's sake. It is a pity that they were so slow in reaching that opinion. The biggest crop of receiverships this country ever experienced left those of that way of thinking so unconvinced that they charged the railways with responsibility for their own embarrassment. All would be well, opponents of rate increases alleged, if only the railways would stop depreciating their own credit by overstating their necessity for the sake of strengthening their argument before the ratemakers.

How wrong this view is was shown by Mr. JAMES SPEYER'S statement to the Chamber of Commerce upon the eve of the reopening of the 15 per cent. rate case last week. Mr. SPEYER urged the railways to tell the whole truth in reliance that the American people would do the right thing when it was shown to them. Mr. SPEYER told the Chamber that before the war there were eighteen railways whose stock was above par, but now there are eight. The depreciation in railway stocks between New Year's and the first of this month has been $1,400,000,000. In other words, the railways can do no financing with shares or with bonds while the Liberty Loans absorb the usual supplies of free capital.

Fortunately, the case needs only another application of co-operation, such as has shown brilliant results to the customers of the railways. They have discovered that by helping the railways they helped themselves. The same discovery lies just ahead of the ratemakers and the lawmakers. They are facing the result of their policy. They thought they had a mandate to reduce rates at whatever cost, and with destruction of railway profits as an added attraction. They are discovering that those who gave the mandate, if it was given, did not mean that the railways should be deprived of profits enough to enable them to serve the country. They cannot shelter themselves behind the war as an excuse, because the case of the railways is worse than that of other enterprises, and is so specifically because of rate regulation. All public utilities are suffering disproportionately through their inability to raise their rates to meet their unregulated costs. The Federal ratemakers have reaffirmed their position since the war, although even before the war there was demonstration that the prophecies of ruin along their route were approaching fulfillment.

Although the war is not an excuse for rate reduction, it is both excuse and reason for rate increases. They should be liberal in proportion to the delay in allowing them. For instance, ratemakers have thought that the standard for rates was just short of confiscation. They now should substitute at least the standard of profits enacted by Congress as allowable before being taxable as excess. And they should not be too nice in their calculations. If they should overdo it, the remedy lies in their own hands. Rates are not standards of conduct, unchangeable as human relations. Rates are matters of business discretion, to be raised now and reduced then as occasion makes desirable, but not too easily or to extremes, except to correct excesses and errors.

That there have been both errors and excesses in rate reduction cannot be denied at a time when railway construction and maintenance have stopped because the railways have been deprived of funds. We now are building more miles of railway on foreign than on home soil, and building them with funds supplied with national credit to our allies. We are sending to Russia cars and engines bitterly needed for ourselves. Our railways must be given rates high enough to enable them to expand their facilities at their highest cost, and in competition with those whose funds are not limited by economic considerations. It is derisory to say that the railways are to blame for this. It is for those who are to blame to recognize it, and correct their error.

An equal duty lies upon State ratemakers and lawmakers. They have surpassed the Federal oppressors of the railways, even refusing for years to establish rates ordered by the supreme Federal control. State after State has sought discriminating advantage for its trade in the manner condemned when done by the worst of trusts, and with the result of piling a political problem upon an economic problem. One railway is compelled to obey 500 speed ordinances. The result upon traffic may be imagined. Many States have full crew laws, and train length laws, and locomotive headlight laws, and countless statutes designed to make trouble and expense for the railways. One railway is compelled by laws to make 400,000 reports. Three million reports were required for the year 1915. The tariffs filed by a single road were 113,965,747 pages, and they were annulled without being read. They had to be filed before they were allowed to be argued, and arguments were futile. In all the annals of our national waste and extravagance there is nothing to compare with our mistreatment of our railways, now recoiling upon ourselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All's Well That Ends Well.

It is a safe prophecy that the terrible tempest that has been raging around the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. MUCK as the pivot of cyclonic revolution, will now die away and that visitors to the scene of disturbance will find that it caused neither loss of life nor destruction of property.

The eminent conductor, having discovered many indications that the American nation faced with composure his warning that for him to order, or even to ask, his musicians to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" would cause the instant dissolution of the admirable organization built up by the toil of years, evidently came to the conclusion that the danger to the orchestra was as great from the outside as from the inside. Whether it was a request or a command that he issued to his aids is not for common folk to know, but—the anthem was played, with Dr. MUCK as leader, and nothing at all happened except that his auditors applauded with vigor. His Prussian heart did not break, the musicians did not revolt, and musical art, so far as has yet been reported, seems likely to survive for some time this granting by one group of its votaries of a slight concession to public sentiment as it exists in time of war.

That the doctor thus promptly and gracefully descended to earth from a horse of notable altitude is highly creditable to his common sense, and even if it was a little surprising in one of such iron rigidity as men of Prussian birth are supposed to be, we are all ready to accept as satisfactory his assurance that he loves us as much as—and no more than—he did before.

No great apprehensions will be excited by the news that coincidentally, or contemporaneously, with his coming down from the steed aforementioned Dr. MUCK placed his resignation in the hands of Major HIGGINSON. Everybody knows that between the action meant by that dear old phrase and the real resigning of anything there is a difference so large that between the two there is practically no relation at all.

As the end, if end it be, of an episode promising many agreeable excitements, this is a bit disappointing to sincere sportsmen, but there is enough of war going on elsewhere than in symphony orchestras to satisfy the demands of all except the morbidly militant, and about the best of advice that could be given to all concerned can be condensed into the inelegant but perspicuous locution, "Forget it!"

Conscience Took Its Revenge.

A man who had occasion on Saturday to buy himself a Christmas present of a new shaving brush went into a convenient drug store where he remembered having seen those utensils in large and attractive assortment. Being naturally of a frugal mind, and having at this time the reason of such widespread incidence to spend with more than ordinary care, he pointed to a brush of only respectable appearance and much smaller than many of its companions in the showcase, and asked the price. Something told him that he would hear as answer an amount considerably above the half dollar or so that he thought would be about right. What he did hear was, "Oh, that brush is $6."

Concealing as much of his pain and astonishment from the clerk as he could, the customer made further inquiries. He found that not a few of the shaving brushes in that case would cost him $30 apiece, and when he inquired who bought at that price he was told, "Oh, lots of people—rich people who don't care how much they pay." Not being in that category, the man—probably because he shares the masculine timidity about quitting a shop without making a purchase—finally selected a brush about half as big as he wanted—a brush that somehow managed to be notably simple without attaining a trace of the elegance supposed to go therewith—and paid for it $1.08, which isn't very much less than $2.

As that man walked away with his purchase he tried to keep his mind occupied with highly critical thoughts about the folk who at this time would pay $30, or half of it, or even a tenth of it, for something that is not at all a necessity—something which many men do, and all men could, if they would, get along without considerably better than fairly well. In spite of these efforts, however, there persistently intruded among his cogitations the inquiry whether he was himself appreciably better, appreciably more patriotic, in paying $1.98 for a mere convenience, than are those who throw away the additional $28.02 and buy the $30 brushes.

He vainly sought to quiet his conscience with the familiar phrases about giving employment to worthy workers who would be thrown into idleness if the trade waned, but the still small voice denied even that consolation to him. It insisted that the workers in question would be more worthy if they were engaged in any one of the innumerable occupations connected with winning the war—occupations every one of which is clamoring loudly for skilled hands and finding them not.

Non-Germans Working for Germany.

Serious consideration is deserved at this time by one of the statements made by Captain HORST VON DER GOLTZ in his curious and interesting book, "My Adventures as a German Secret Agent." As a man who, by his own confession, has been engaged in many nefarious activities, and as a spy who saved his own life by betraying his employers and accomplices, VON DER GOLTZ is not the best of witnesses on any subject, but he writes from much knowledge on the subjects of which he treats in this book, and a good deal of what he says is more than plausible.

Among other statements of his is one to the effect that though, before the United States went into the war, the spying and plotting done here for Germany were the work of Germans, now they are almost useless because of the suspicion under which they lie, and at least 90 per cent. of such work is done by men of other nationalities, including not a few Americans of the old stock.

Presumably the members of the Federal Secret Service know this. If it be true, as well as does Captain VON DER GOLTZ, but our general public, by which, after all, a good deal of the required detective work, and a very important part of it, must be done, has no such impression.

The Captain says, also, that more of the non-German tools of the Kaiser work for him out of fear than because they are paid. A comparatively innocent revelation carelessly made, he explains, puts them in the power of the higher secret agents, and such power is used with true German ruthlessness.

MRS. CATT'S VIEWS.

She Would Make Votes on Suffrage a Test of Loyalty!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express my appreciation of the fact that, no matter what the editorial attitude of THE TIMES may be on controversial subjects, its news columns are allowed impartially to reflect and stress not only the facts but the spirit of an occasion with truth and brilliancy? I am impressed anew with its fine point by today's report in your paper of the great suffrage rally at Durland's last night.

To that report suffragists could ask for but one addendum, namely, the point made by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw with regard to the disloyalty shown by the anti-suffragists in their paid advertisements. Those advertisements quote President Wilson's earnest advocacy of woman suffrage, and then urge voters of New York to do their utmost to nullify this advocacy.

Is this that loyalty of which antis prate so much?

Is this to hold up the hands of the President in the hour of his great need of a country unified under his leadership?

Let the voters of New York take notice that this disintegrating advice comes from anti-suffragists, who, by fair means and foul, have sought to impugn the loyalty of suffragists. Leadership is a fair test of a question. To vote "no" on woman suffrage Tuesday is to vote under the leadership of half a dozen men of minor importance who advocate dissension and discord at this hour of national peril. To vote "yes" is to vote to uphold the hands of the nation's leader, who puts woman suffrage in the front rank as part of that democracy the world is fighting for.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President National American Woman Suffrage Association.
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

Hillquit and Irish Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers tell me why the question of Irish "freedom," however laudable in itself, should be made a leading issue in New York's Mayoralty campaign? It is fair to presume that the voters who will go to the polls on next Tuesday are American citizens—at least so they must be legally. Why, then, should Mr. Hillquit feel it necessary to offer as an important plank in his platform the support of a question which belongs entirely to the internal policy of another nation? M. C. ALEXANDER.
New York, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1917.

THE ONE GREAT QUESTION.

Way to Victory Is the Road Pointed Out by Mayor Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the polls on Tuesday one thought should be at the top of the voter's mind and at the bottom of his heart—how to win the war. The monster that has come out of Germany is creeping about our stockade, which is too high for him to leap. At each door where dissension may lead to weakness he is stealthily pushing with the paw which forced the gates of Belgium and Serbia, Rumania, and Poland.

Within the stockade are politicians who cry out for regularity. But of what use will regularity be if the beast gets in and there are neither Republicans nor Democrats left? Within the stockade are women who serve their country gallantly and who are crying out for votes as their right; other women there are, too, who, as pacifists, are a menace. But of what use will the ballot be to women if the beast gets in and their property, their bodies, and their lives are given over to him. Within the stockade are pacifists-Socialists who would open the gates to the beast and tame him with words about Universal Brotherhood! As well read the New Testament to a tiger!

There is just one road to salvation, the road of loyalty to a single purpose of victory, the road which has been pointed out by John Purroy Mitchel.

EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

MR. HILLQUIT'S PEACE.

He Doesn't Believe in Punishing the Burglar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order that all voters native of "small and oppressed nations" may know exactly what the peace ideas of Mr. Hillquit are, I beg to submit the following exchange of correspondence between the Socialist candidate for Mayor and the writer, who sent him the following telegram:

Morris Hillquit, Socialist Headquarters, New York City:

As a voter in the coming Mayoralty contest I beg to ask you if you don't think that Germany should be punished for the crime she committed in taking Belgium and for her infamous conduct in Alsace-Lorraine? In other words, Mr. Hillquit, is it your maxim that might is right?

JONAS LIPPMANN.

In answer to the above I received the following letter:

30 Church Street, Oct. 31, 1917.

Mr. Jonas Lippmann, 605 West 184th Street, New York City:

Dear Sir—I do not want the people of the United States and of other countries punished because of the atrocious conduct of the Imperial German Government in invading Belgium. I do not wish to see the people of the United States and of other countries punished because Germany captured Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1872.

This, I believe, answers your question.

The German militarist party made Germany a burglar in Belgium. You do not end burglary by putting a burglar in jail. The way to end burglary is by wiping out the conditions that make for burglary. I am interested in wiping out the conditions that make for war. They are the capitalistic system, the competitive scramble for markets, imperialism, secret diplomacy, &c. You could kill every person of German blood and if you still left these conditions you would still have horrible wars.

I want the United States to tackle the big problem of ending wars. I want her to take the lead in moving for an early, just, and general peace, a negotiated peace, a peace without forcible annexations or punitive indemnities, based on disarmament and a close pact among the nations to end wars.

That will take the profit out of this war and deal a crushing blow to the junkers and militarists. It will prove to the German people that Kaiserism and junkerism are false gods. It will prove it to all nations. It will aid democracy through the world. Very truly yours,

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Mr. Hillquit does concede that the Germans have burglarized Belgium, but at the same time he does not wish to punish the burglar.

No punitive indemnities, no restoration of the wantonly destroyed cities and villages in Northern France and Belgium, no court-martial for the criminals who without reason have deported and shot and martyrized our brothers of Alsace-Lorraine! Let us shake hands all around, advocates Mr. Hillquit, and let us forget it.

The answer to such impudence must be a crushing defeat of that peace-loving candidate next Tuesday.

May I not appeal at this crucial moment to all citizens native of Alsace-Lorraine to forget their party affiliations in this election and to vote for the one man who has dared long before he was a candidate to expose Prussian infamy?

That man is John Purroy Mitchel. His defeat would be a calamity.

JONAS LIPPMANN,
(Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.)
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

Intercollegiate Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned are President and member of the Executive Committee, respectively, of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. As is the case with many of our associates on the Executive Committee of that society, we are supporting opposing candidates in the present municipal campaign—Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Hillquit—but our society as such is entirely non-partisan, its endeavor being merely to promote an intelligent understanding of the Socialist movement.

Any public misunderstanding that may have occurred in this matter we feel is due to a public misquotation of some private correspondence.

We should be pleased if you would permit us to make this joint statement in your columns. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
EVANS CLARK.
New York, Nov. 2, 1917.

The Flag for the Park U-Boat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES please concern itself to have a British flag run up over the submarine in Central Park? Our flag was on her today, but no other. But she is a British captive and ought, I think, to fly the Union Jack. E. S. MARTIN.
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

Socialists Should Get in Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Socialist Party will be immensely strengthened when it gets where it belongs—in the lineup with all America for victory over Prussian militarism.

ARTHUR W. BISHOP.
New York, Oct. 23, 1917.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Gayly I sent them out across the waters,
Pied, fluttering wings above a Summer sea,
Brave little butterflies of hope and longing,
And laughed to see them flying swift and free;

But they were driven back before a stormwind
That hid the sun and lashed the pallid sea;
In the wild dawn upon the shore I found them,
Bright, broken wings that fly no more for me.

WANDA PETRUNKEVITCH.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Mrs. Atherton Defends the Cause, but Condemns Pickets and Those Who Put Suffrage First—Some "Facts" Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I leave it to the leaders of the suffrage parties to produce the figures supporting their contention that they have over a million names on their suffrage banner. They have given the lie to all the other lies they have been accused of, and are so well able to take care of themselves that I feel rather superfluous in wielding the cudgels. They are extraordinarily able women, and if they lose their fight in New York State I believe it will be for three reasons only—the fatal mistake of Montana in sending such a woman as Miss Rankin to Congress, (sometimes I think the men did it on purpose, gambling that she was just the type to make a fool of women in general;) the conduct of those suffrage pimples at the White House gates—conduct repudiated by all the leading suffrage organizations; and, alas, not least, the unwisdom of some of the eminent leaders in stating for publication that suffrage was the most important issue before the world today.

There is only one issue of paramount interest in the world today, and that is beating the Germans. With what Dr. van Dyke calls the Potsdam Gang in power there would be no world fit for women to live in. They would never even make a fight for suffrage again, much less win it. Such intemperate remarks as this naturally antagonize men and also arouse their apprehensions. What, they naturally ask, will happen to poor us if women think that there is nothing in the world, not even the greatest war in history, of any importance but themselves? But I doubt if those men who have made a study of human nature, as well as of history, are alarmed; they know that in an unwon cause there is always a certain amount of fanaticism, even among the hard-working prosaic leaders. I have heard men say ever since I was born that, however they might oppose the election of a certain man to the Presidency, they would not have any real apprehension of his ruining the country if he won the election; the White House, (i. e., responsibility,) was notorious for trimming a man of explosive nonsense and picturesque radicalism. Why cannot men (and the satellitic females) give women the same benefit of the doubt?

As for the enormous increase suffrage would give the Socialist vote; the sane as well as the most influential of the Socialists have resigned from the party and taken thousands of less distinguished followers with them. Hillquit has only the rabble at his heels, and although Rose Pastor Stokes has proved her mental as well as patriotic deficiency in coming out for him, she stands alone; for, I repeat, the thinking women are for Mitchel and what he stands for; and many Socialists are able to think as well as the rest of us; so—odd as it may seem to Mrs. Rohlfs—are women who can neither read nor write. Sometimes they are the more acute and unprejudiced for their inability to read the sort of newspapers we, in our shortsightedness, permit to be circulated; certainly they must abhor the old-world tyranny from which they continue to suffer, while on every side they see the ameliorating results of democracy upon the lives of more fortunate women. It is to these women that subtle clever suffragists have been talking for the last ten or fifteen years, and they are easier to persuade that suffrage would improve their lot than the women who have led a smug little life for too many years to care about further emancipation. It is against this inert mass suffrage leaders find it so difficult to make headway, not among the poor women of many wrongs.

I notice that Mrs. Rohlfs, not being able to think of anything else to say, winds up by accusing me of intemperate emotionalism, and so being her dearest proof that women are too sure to be carried away by their feelings to be worthy of positions of public trust. That must have made the suffrage leaders smile. Until this war I never broke my rule that I would not be diverted from my own work by anything, and the majority of suffrage leaders have no use for me whatever. They resent the fact that, believing in suffrage, I do not drop everything and work for it. It has seemed to me that with so many brilliant women willing to devote themselves body and soul to the work they could get along without me, and that the cause would not be lost if I stuck to my own last. The war, however, is another matter. It not only makes inexorable demands, but is a few times more interesting than fiction. There, if Mrs. Rohlfs likes, I have been emotional, not to say murderous, and if I were a man I should have stuck a German or two long since. But I have never had a spasm over suffrage. I want it to win out, because I think women every bit as capable of good government as men, (in spite of centuries of bad examples,) and because so long as women are not allowed to vote we have an imperfect democracy. Just now, as I shall particularize later, I wish to Heaven we had an autocracy in this country, with President Wilson as absolute dictator. Then the end of the war would be in sight; but if we insist upon having in war time even the semblance of democracy, with traitors in Congress and millions of conscienceless men always going on strike and hampering the Government in its preparations, then by all means let us be consistent.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

A Test of Women's Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This letter is prompted by that paragraph in Mrs. Atherton's letter reading:

Does any one for a moment imagine that one of the thousands of loyal thinking women of New York City would vote for Hylan or Hillquit? They would turn out en masse for Mitchel, whether they liked him or not, whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

Mrs. Atherton evidently did not see the announcement of the straw vote taken at Columbia University a few days ago, when the large majority of the young men students voted for Mitchel and the large majority of the young women students of Barnard and Teachers College voted for Hillquit. Here are educated, thinking, up-to-date young women! What of the ignorant women of the east side? The Barnard and Teachers College women were evidently influenced by the promise of Hillquit that if elected he would end the war, a question he would have no control over.

FRANCIS W. KENNEDY.
New York, Nov. 3, 1917.

ABOUT SUFFRAGE "FACTS."

A Wide Divergence as to Just What They Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twenty thousand women recently marched for suffrage in our streets, yet if a reader of the editorial page of THE TIMES were asked to form his judgment from that page alone, he could hardly conclude otherwise than to assume suffrage for women to be a despised and rejected issue in this city.

Yet the facts are these: In New York every suffrage demonstration is actually backed and cheered by thousands and thousands of men; suffragists are everywhere doing war work and relief work second to none; the President of the United States has declared himself in favor of suffrage, and every candidate for election has a suffrage plank in his platform; any speaker for suffrage, man or woman, on public platform or street corner is listened to with respect and often applauded with enthusiasm, and, finally, the house-to-house suffrage canvass in many districts reveals the astonishing fact that the opposition to woman suffrage seems largely limited to the editorial policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

At this time your great paper and we suffragists have one point in common at least—our desire and need to help win the war. And as you have pointed out again and again, we shall win the war not only by fighting in the field but by action and sacrifice and effort and wise thinking at home, by our dollars, and even by our votes. No, to be exact, by the votes of you men. Now, there are two gibes continually thrust at suffragists today—the vote against the war by Miss Rankin and the picketing at Washington by the radical group of suffragists.

In the first place, granted that Miss Rankin voted against war, and also that she wept—and this last I have heard contradicted by eyewitnesses on that occasion—why should one lone woman in the halls of Congress be expected to represent all womanhood?

As to the picketing at Washington: THE TIMES claims that this has been vicious, dangerous, even treasonable. Personally, as an ardent suffragist, I feel that this picketing at this time has been a great tactical mistake; as such I heartily regret it. But that does not mean for one moment I doubt the integrity and loyalty and moral dignity of the women who have done the picketing. To be mistaken in tact is not necessarily to be guilty of high treason. If so, many great public men would have suffered the death penalty or been banished from their country instead of being elected to high office. Moreover, if this picketing has been so deadly, so dangerous, so unspeakably irritating to the President, and so fatal to the interests of woman suffrage, why is the President of the United States still backing suffrage for women? Why are members of his Cabinet still standing for the amendment? Why do the nominees at the coming election uphold suffrage as an issue squarely before the public, important to the world at large?

Like Anna Katharine Green, many anti-suffragists are gifted, charming antagonists, wedded to the ideals of the past, suspicious of present enthusiasms, doubtful as to future progress. These people are spiritual descendants of the men and women who fifty years ago denounced the higher education of women. They do not really want progress when it means fresh ideas, changes, a current of thought rushing like a stream of pure water through the world. They want the things they already have and know, a fact brought out in relief by Gertrude Atherton's brilliant letter to THE TIMES on Nov. 2.

Which brings me again to the greatest of all issues today, the war, and to the fact that to ignore the need of working women for the vote on Nov. 6 will not help defeat the Kaiser. In fact, of all leading anti-suffragists on this earth today the Emperor of Germany is perhaps the most prominent and defined. Neither political equality for women nor the higher education of women is any part of the Prussian ideal. In fact, to get a correct impression of the Prussian idea of what is due womanhood, let me refer my readers to the appendix of the Bryce report. This document, more than any other in the modern world, would suggest that Germany today is a land of mediaeval ideals, and more especially mediaeval, not to say barbaric, in all its dealings with women. Possibly a real modern world-education for all Germans, men and women, as a distinguished from a purely Prussian education, followed by a vote for German women, would do more to end the reign of Prussian autocracy than any other two remedies I could name.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.
New York, Nov. 3, 1917.

Suffrage Claims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent suffrage parade a banner was carried stating that the women of Indiana could vote.

This announcement seemed rather strange after the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana declaring unconstitutional the partial suffrage bill enacted by the Indiana Legislature. Moreover, it is generally conceded that the Indiana decision is the entering wedge for the testing of all other partial suffrage bills in States whose Legislatures have passed such a law in defiance of the popular will.

Suffragists may believe that they can fool some of the people all the time; but thoughtful men, noticing such things as that of deliberate misstatement carried up the avenue, are beginning to realize that the campaign "suffrage map" is fake geography in more ways than one.

It is not surprising that suffragists have refused to debate with anti-suffragists. In debates they have no chance to get their flimsy "facts" across.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN,
President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

A Count of the Suffrage Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was announced in all the evening papers of Oct. 26 that the suffragists planned to make Saturday's parade "the biggest of its kind ever held in the United States."

Expecting a comparatively large parade, this association asked R. M. Shurtz of the Buffalo Scale Company to count it.

Mr. Shurtz, with E. T. Lew

SUFFRAGISTS MAKE FINAL STATE APPEAL

Great Promise of Victory in New York, Says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

SOLDIERS GIVE APPROVAL

Whole Company of 71st Infantry Pledge Support and Attacks the Antis in a Letter.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issued the following appeal to voters yesterday:

"In the name of the 2,000,000 women who comprise the National American Woman Suffrage Association and who are straining their eyes toward the great promise of victory in New York State on Tuesday, I ask you to vote for woman suffrage Remember that more than 1,000,000 of your mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts want you to vote for it, and have said so over their signatures.

"Remember that our country is fighting for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government. Vote for woman suffrage, because it is part of the great struggle toward democracy. Vote for it as an earnest of our country's sincerity, when it says that it fights for democracy."

In order to show that suffrage is popular with the soldiers, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City gave out a letter yesterday written by members of the Seventy-first Regiment in reply to anti-suffrage literature sent out by Everett P. Wheeler. This letter said:

Company K of the Seventy-first New York Infantry wishes to go on record to say that its every member is in favor of woman suffrage. And allow us to tell you swivel chair polishers of the Man Suffrage Association that the real red blood of this country, the men who are today in khaki, are better able to judge whether or not the women of this country shall share the privilege of the franchise. We, who have sacrificed our positions in order better to serve our country and have clergy our lives that the same country might be safe and that democracy shall be made safe for the world, have seen, realize, and appreciate what the women of this country have been willing to do. Through their powerful influence laws for our betterment have been enacted. And, by the same token, we, the men of the United States Army, look forward to that same potent influence to enact proper protection for the wives and children that we are about to leave behind. We look forward to these future female legislators to properly enact laws that our progeny may be educated and raised in a manner that shall be a monument to the sacrifice that we are today making.

The American Red Cross, the big sister to the American soldier, has made the comfort of its strong arm felt through every branch of the service. This organization, as you know, my dear Sir, consists of and is managed mostly by our wives and mothers, and allow us to say right now that we are mighty proud of this fact. We appreciate what they have done for us. We feel the warmth of the woolen goods they have sent us, knit by the kind hands of a million women in this country. This is but one small fraction of what benefit we have received from womankind. It would be foolish to here recite the millions of perfectly good reasons that we feel give to our mothers their right to the franchise. But we, full, red-blooded American citizens, representative soldiers of the United States are willing to intrust at least an equal share of the destiny of these United States into the hands of the women who gave us birth, reared us, and gave us to their country for your protection. We say this without any mental reservations, as we have felt their benign influence in our midst.

This letter was signed by Sergeants George Lounsbury, Daniel J. Donovan, Edward Edwards, Erling C. Rosholdt, Charles A. Taylor, and Corporals George H. Hahn, Edward J. O'Shea, Donald P. Sherman, Victor R. Shackford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received a telegram from Lelia Stott of Albany, saying:

As Chairman of Albany County Woman's Suffrage Party, may I protest against a statement in this morning's TIMES that we gave up the campaign in Albany County and that it is hopeless in the cause hopeless in this section? On the contrary, suffrage activity here has increased many times over since 1915, in spite of the additional burden of war work, and our canvass of individual voters in Albany shows that the majority is for suffrage

A large number of telegrams were received yesterday at State Suffrage Headquarters from prominent men all over the State, predicting a victory for the suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Norman Dell Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, made her last pre-election statement yesterday and expressed herself as hopeful of the success of the suffrage cause.

"We have made careful canvass of the State," she said, "and we find that the sentiment is strongly in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment. We realize, of course, that many of the voters may express themselves on one side of a question and vote on the other, but in several cities men of affairs have altered their opinion since the last election. Mayor Stevens of Albany is one of these, and the Mayors of six other cities up-State have similarly expressed themselves."

WISE PLEADS FOR SUFFRAGE

Ridicules Argument That "Now Is Not the Time."

Declaring that the time had come for the people of the State of New York "to right a great moral wrong," Dr. Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, yesterday made a plea for the enfranchisement of women. He discussed all the arguments against woman suffrage, and said that none of the objections met the vital issue of equal suffrage either fairly or squarely. He ridiculed the cry that "now was not the time" for the women to press their claims, and pointed out that the women had been urging their cause for many years before the war began.

"If we continue to disfranchise the women," he said, "it will be because of the meanness and want of elementary generosity of the men. The men who vote against suffrage are cowards. They are guilty of cowardice, because they know that, whether the women get the vote or not, these women will continue to do their duty by their families and by their country. So far as the men are concerned, they lose nothing by depriving the women of the vote. But democracy loses, and will continue to lose, so long as men continue to perpetuate this injustice.

"The argument that equal suffrage will weaken the strength of our Government is an argument against democracy, and an argument for just that kind of Prussianism which we are now fighting against. Before we can make the world safe for democracy we must de-Prussianize our own country by admitting the women to the franchise to which they are entitled."

Discussing the contention that woman suffrage has not improved government in the States where it has been tried, Dr Wise said:

"Not more than 20 per cent. of the women are voting today, and yet they are expected to improve government. If woman suffrage has not purified politics already, it is because men have made politics so unclean, so filthy, that it will take 100 years of a deodorizing cleanser in the hands of the women of America to make politics clean."

Dr. Wise assailed a TIMES editorial, in which attention was called to the pickets at Washington, and to the fact that Congressman Rankin wept before she voted against the resolution declaring the United States to be in a State of war with Germany.

"Are we going to deny the women the ballot," he exclaimed, "because Miss Rankin cried before she voted upon one of the most momentous questions of history? I have far more respect for the woman who cries before she votes upon whether or not we shall have war than the man who goes to a saloon and takes three highballs in a similar situation."

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street and The Homestead, Glen Cove, L. I., announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Laura Cecelia Parsons, to Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn and Casa Barranca, Nordhoff, Cal. Mr. Pratt is a brother of Theodore Pratt, who married Miss Laura Merritt, sister of Mrs. Burton Parker Twitchell and of Mrs. Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis. Miss Parsons has a sister, Miss Mary M. Parsons, and W. H. Parsons, Jr., and John P. and Oliver W. Parsons are her brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Davidge of Short Hills, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy L. Davidge, to John B. Cotton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Cotton of Gladstone, N. J. Mr. Cotton is in the Eighty-fourth Aero Squadron at Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas.

Congressman White Marries.

Congressman Wallace H. White, Jr., of Lewiston, Me., and Mrs. Nina Lunn of Auburn, Me., were married on Thursday at Paterson, N. J. The ceremony, which was witnessed by only members of the family, took place at Asa Farm, the country home of Mr. White's cousin, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President of the United States. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Henry R. Rose, of the Church of the Redeemer, Newark

Miss Woodford to Wed on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Phelps Woodford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Emerson Woodford and William Ritter Cushman, a son of the late Dr. William Floyd Cushman of this city and Lakewood, N. J., and a grandson of Alonzo Cushman, will take place next Saturday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 317 West 105th Street, and the Rev. Dr. Alban Richey of Wilmington, Del., an uncle of Mr. Cushman, will perform the ceremony. Miss Woodford will have her sister, Mrs. Ralph Sawyer Howe, as her matron of honor, and Leslie Holbrook Cushman will be his brother's best man.

Cutler-Manley Wedding Nov. 7.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Manley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Manley of Maplewood, N. J., and Ralph H. Cutler, youngest son of Justice W. W. Cutler of the New Jersey Supreme Court, of Morristown, N. J., will take place on Wednesday at 4 o'clock in St. George's Church in this city. Both families being in mourning, none but relatives and intimate friends have been invited. Mr. Cutler was graduated this year from Princeton, and is an Ensign in the United States Navy.

Sport and Utility Sweaters for Men

The real sweater user—the yachtsman, the golfer, the motorist and the fisherman—the man who wants a lasting good-looking sweater, is the man who buys AMHO Sweaters. ¶ We make the rugged service garment of early days, merged with the niceties of modern merchandise. ¶ Starting with the best yarns we can buy, we knit-in the shape into garments on exclusive machinery so that it won't come out. Then we see to it that all the finishing operations are done by skilled operators so that there will be no poor seams, or loose buttons. Every button is sewed on by hand, and every buttonhole reinforced by a separate machine so that it won't tear out at ends. ¶ You can best appreciate AMHO quality when you know AMHO standards and personnel. Write for our interesting booklet "With the Camera Man Through a Modern Plant."

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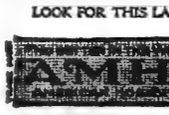

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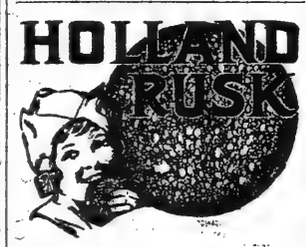

"Good for every meal"

Just imagine a rich, tasty dish—crisp—melting in your mouth—light as thistledown, with a nut-like taste and a tempting golden hue—the size of a saucer around and a half-inch thick—that's Holland Rusk.

Holland Rusk is *not* toast. It may look like toast at first *sight*—but the first *bite* will show you most convincingly that it is unlike and infinitely better than any toast you ever ate.

It's good at breakfast, luncheon, dinner, or in between with hot milk and a dash of salt, or sugar. With fruit, it's delicious. Served with poached eggs, it makes the dish taste far better than ever before; and even simply warmed in the oven and buttered, it's much more enticing than toast with your coffee or tea or milk.

It does not tire the taste as other foods which have only one or two uses—Holland Rusk has a hundred. There's a new way of serving it every meal for a month, and after the first taste of Holland Rusk *served in any way*, you'll agree that there's just one thing as good—and that's "more."

At your Grocer's or Delicatessen Dealer's

Made only by HOLLAND RUSK CO.
Holland, Mich.

NURSE

Salary $900 to $1080

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 to 50 years, who are registered nurses of New York State, to do field nursing and medical social service work in connection with supervision of the health of school children.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until **NOV. 9, AT 4 P. M.** For further particulars see the **CITY RECORD**, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Y.W.C.A. AGENTS TELL OF WORK IN FRANCE

Industrial Expert Suggests Plans for Spending Part of $1,000,000 Appropriated.

NEEDS OF OFFICE WOMEN

Rest Huts for Nurses Back of the Battle Front and Rest Rooms for Shellmakers.

Work in France done with the first installment of the $1,000,000 to be spent by the National Board of the American Young Woman's Christian Association in that country has been begun and reports have just been received from the workers sent over. Among these are Miss Mary A. Dingham, industrial expert, who has aided in putting through some of the best labor legislation in New York, who is assisted by Miss Henrietta Roelofs of Grand Rapids, Mich. The two have been visiting factories in Paris, Lyons and other industrial centres and report great need of assistance by the army of French women workers.

"We were interested to meet Mlle. Guilliman, a Government inspector for women working in offices in Paris and vicinity," writes Miss Dingham. "There are more than 13,000 of these and she is endeavoring to interpret their needs to their employers and bring them up to a higher state of efficiency. This is one of the indications of the new needs created by this great exodus of women from their homes into commercial and industrial life.

"Miss Roelofs and I had the good fortune to visit a very large shell factory on the outskirts of Paris. Its output is 45,000 shells a day and it employs many thousands of men and women. Very interesting in this establishment is the remarkable work done for its many employes in the way of health, comfort, and recreation. I have never seen a pleasanter, more attractive restaurant than the one they had there, which would accommodate 2,000 at a sitting.

"In a trip that we made to Lyons the management of a large new plant agreed to give up space for a foyer for women, and it seemed well to follow up our call. We had two days full of interest and were courteously received by three firms, who showed us what they had or what they had not done for women. Very little has been done, and the need is very great indeed.

"Lyons is a great city of almost 1,000,000 inhabitants; a large proportion of these are industrial workers. Smaller cities within trolley distance are entirely industrial. At noon the streets swarm with men and women. Never have I seen such motley crowds. Some of the men and women work in chemical factories, and the acids have turned their hands, faces, hair, and clothing yellow. When you realize what they are doing you know that they are as essential to the war as the men at the front, and yet almost nothing has been done for their comfort and health.

"Our first piece of industrial work will probably be the fitting up of a large rest and recreation room for a group of women employed in a powder factory and living in bare, unattractive barracks within a walled cantonment. The management promises a separate building in the near future and says that a very large room which they will now give is only 'provisoire' or temporary. Lyons has presented so many interesting possibilities from the industrial standpoint that it has seemed the ideal place to concentrate upon. There is a great need, I am convinced, of constructive work among the women of France. We have found them very responsive and I am eager to get into closer touch with them."

Putting up nurses' huts" as places for rest and recreation for nurses in the hospitals back of the trenches is the work of Miss Katy Boyd George, who is assisting in spending the Y. W. C. A. $1,000,000 in France. The great strain under which these nurses work makes something of the kind a necessity.

Miss George sends word that managing the huts is no simple matter.

"The huts are built here in Paris," says Miss George, "and, owing to the difficulty in securing lumber, there is always delay. Then they must be shipped to the front, and as the shipping facilities are tied up with army movements, there is still further delay. When they reach their destination at the hospitals they are usually put up by the German prisoners, and as they are leisurely workmen, one never knows when to expect results. However, we regard our blueprints of the buildings admiringly, and wonder how much furniture we can get into a clubroom 40 by 30 feet."

HEARS MORE EVIDENCE IN PRIMARY CHARGES

Bronx District Attorney Takes the Testimony of Republican Committee Secretary.

Examination of witnesses in connection with the alleged frauds in obtaining signatures to petitions nominating county and borough candidates in the Bronx continued yesterday in the office of District Attorney Francis Martin. Among the witnesses examined by Seymour Mork, Assistant District Attorney, was Charles Halberstadt, Secretary of the Bronx County Republican Committee. It is expected that Halberstadt, together with William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee; Coroner Timothy Healy, and Richard W. Lawrence, a member of the Fusion Committee on Vacancies, will be witnesses today before the Bronx County Grand Jury.

According to Mr. Mork, Halberstadt said that either Simon Beckerman or his representative brought the petitions gathered for Bronx county and borough offices to the Mitchel Fusion headquarters at 2,804 Third Avenue. Beckerman charges that he was offered $1,000 for obtaining signatures to petitions nominating Bronx candidates on the Fusion ticket, and that he received but $900.

John J. Knewitz, Chairman of the Bronx County Republican Committee, according to Mork, paid $560 to Beckerman. Halberstadt, it was said, told Mork that Beckerman obtained several hundred surplus signatures, which Halberstadt destroyed. The Bronx District Attorney asserts that a fraud was committed in shifting some surplus signatures to help out candidates who did not have sufficient signers.

Julius D. Tobias and John Boyle, Jr., Municipal Court candidates in the Bronx on the Fusion ticket, disregarded the District Attorney's request to appear before him yesterday, and probably will be served with Grand Jury subpoenas today. County Chairman Knewitz telephoned he was too busy to appear, but said he would be at his office today ready to accept service of subpoena.

KARL FREUND

Collection

LAST TWO days of exhibition of Mr. Freund's remarkable interiors, containing furniture, paintings, antiquities and objets d'art.

The rooms will be dismantled tomorrow night and the contents offered at unrestricted public sale on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

AT CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
5 WEST 44TH STREET.

"A fine sample of how an exhibition should be arranged to entice and educate the public."
—*N. Y. Times, November 2nd.*

FORCE BELGIAN GIRLS TO WORK UNDER FIRE

Germans Make Them Build Concrete Dugouts, According to Prisoner's Diary.

SCORN FOR IRON CROSSES

Cook, Carpenter, Clerk and Gardener Received Decoration, Though None Was Fighter.

BRITISH FRONT IN BELGIUM, Nov. 4.—(By The Associated Press).—Belgian women and girls are being compelled to build concrete dugouts under artillery fire. The statement that this form of slavery has actually been practiced is recorded in the diary of a German soldier who was recently captured. He belonged to a landwehr division and was personally in charge of a large number of these unfortunate Belgians, who were daily herded together and taken to a zone near the German lines to perform manual labor of the hardest kind, in constant danger of death.

The soldier's diary tells the story as follows:

"I am going to give another instance of the inefficiency of the German authorities. Since the eighteenth instant fifty women and young girls have been working in concrete dugouts at Leke. As Leke is in the zone of fire and was shelled no later than yesterday, this is another case in which we cannot understand the action of the authorities. If this isn't taken by way of reprisal, then it is a shameful deed on the part of Germany, which cannot be surpassed even in imagination. The civilian population of Leke was evacuated three or four weeks ago, and now women and children are compelled to work at the concrete dugouts of the village.

"It is a shame that such steps should have been taken, whether there is reason for it or not. I am sure of the facts which I state, for it is my duty to take a gang of forty-seven women to Leke every morning and bring them back in the evening."

An illustration of the German disregard for the laws of war and humanity can be found in an incident which occurred the other night near Houthoist forest. The British heard cries of "stretcher-bearers" from No Man's Land. It naturally was assumed that a wounded man was calling for help, and Red Cross bearers rushed out through the darkness to render assistance. They were shot down by German snipers, who used this ruse to entice them into the open.

There have been many other cases recently in which German snipers have shot down Red Cross workers deliberately, despite the fact that German Red Cross workers have been permitted to work unmolested.

There have been many humorous touches, even in the war. In the diary of a German prisoner the following notes have been found:

"At fixed periods fixed quantities of iron crosses are distributed to the troops. The matter little whether they are deserved or not—they must be distributed. To get one, all that is necessary is that the Sergeant-Major should be well disposed. It is unnecessary to deserve it; it is enough if one is present at the distribution.

"Today thirteen iron crosses were distributed in our company on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the division, and I should like simply to write down to whom they were distributed: First, the battalion cook; second, the battalion carpenter, who makes cases for the officers, which they send home filled; third, company clerk, who has been with us since the regiment has never set foot in a trench; fourth, company gardener, who has succeeded in growing some fine lettuces. Men who have been in the trenches for more than a year without missing a days are sent away empty-handed.

AERIAL MAIL FOR OUR MEN.

French to Connect Allied Forces by Air Communication.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Aerial postal service between the American troops in France and their British and French comrades, with an extension to Algeria and Morocco, is planned by the municipal postal authorities at Lyon.

A cablegram received here says a commission has been appointed to study the question of routes and sailing times for the service.

War Lecture at Salon de Annales.

The first conference of the Salon de Annales will be held this afternoon at 5 West Fiftieth Street. Colonel Dampjou of the French Medical Corps will relate his experiences as ambulance surgeon on the firing line. The salon is a branch of the famous one in Paris. M. Emile Villemin is President and Samuel Parrish, Vice President. Mme. Bernhardt is to appear at mid-season conference. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Nathaniel Potter, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. John Logan, Jr., and William E. Iselin, Lloyd Warren, and Prince Paul Troubetzkoy are among the patrons and patronesses.

Frank Morris Ramsay, Playwright.

Frank Morris Ramsay, an author and playwright, whose pen name was Ramsay Morris, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday. Mr. Ramsay was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and was graduated from St. Mary's College, Montreal. He first appeared on the stage with William Gillette in "French Flats." He wrote and played the leading part in "The Tigress," and was the author of the book of "The Irish Gentleman" and "The Last of the Rohans," in which Andrew Mack starred. In 1902 Mr. Ramsay wrote and produced "Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music.

Obituary Notes.

HUGH GALLAGHER long connected with the Brooklyn Highway Department, died on Saturday at his home, 52 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 42.

GEORGE BENSON, 40 years old, connected with the Mallory Steamship Company, died on Saturday in the Kings County Hospital.

LINDEN L. PARR, 78 years old, an instructor of music in the public schools of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 204 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

F. C. G. REINERT, 41 years old, in the grocery business in Manhattan, died on Saturday in the Southampton Hospital, Long Island.

Lieutenant JOSEPH C. DEVEAUGH, for twenty-five years a member of the Mount Vernon Police Department, died at a hospital there yesterday in his fifty-seventh year.

JASPER GORDON HILL, 63 years old, a messenger for the Columbia Trust Company, died at St. Mark's Hospital yesterday following an operation.

Dr. LEWIS A. W. ALLEMAN, eye specialist and formerly Professor of Ophthalmology at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home near Geneva, N. Y., in his fifty-second year.

ISIDOR METZGER, manager of Lehman Brothers & Co., bankers, at 16 William Street for thirty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 924 West End Avenue, in his seventieth year.

WILLIAM DWYER, a real estate operator, died on Friday at his home, 1,325 Madison Avenue, in his sixty-second year.

Ex-Judge HENRY H. LAZARUS died at his home in New Orleans, La., on Friday, in his fifty-fifth year.

CORRECT STATIONERY

Finest Die and Plate Stamping

The Complete Book Store
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave.

FARMERS WILL TRY TO CONTROL MILK

Dairymen's League Offers to Buy the Borden Shipping Stations.

WOULD DO ALL SHIPPING

R. D. Cooper Says Real Market with Competitive Buying Will Be Created in Cities.

R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, said yesterday that his organization had asked the officers of the Borden's Farm Products Company to sell to the league all their milk shipping stations. This is the first step on the part of the farmers to carry out a plan for obtaining all the creameries or receiving stations owned by the distributers in New York City. If its offer is accepted similar offers will be made to other distributers of milk. Before submitting the offer to the company Mr. Cooper talked the subject over with Charles Weiant, President of the Borden's Company, who said the offer might be favorably received by the Board of Directors.

The farmers believe there can be no permanent solution of the milk situation here until the farmers control the producing and shipping end of the industry, leaving the local dealers to distribute the milk. The Dairymen's League proposes to pasteurize the milk and ship it to the city. Mr. Cooper said that if the farmers were left alone to handle their product the companies would buy what they wanted and the farmers would have to care for the surplus. Thus, he thought, there would be created in the cities a real market for milk, with competitive buying and with prices varying according to the law of supply and demand.

Directors of the league and officers of the farmers' creameries companies carefully worked out the plan before presenting it, and they say that they will be able to finance it. They believe it means better conditions and closer cooperation between farmer and distributer, and will give the consumers cheaper milk. The plan is for the producers to have receiving and shipping stations at all advantageous points, and a central body controlling all. Already the farmers have a dozen or more creameries, and are shipping milk to this city and selling it through an organization of storekeepers in the Bronx and through the Modern Dairy Company in Brooklyn, which they recently bought.

When the big milk distributers here shut down more than 100 receiving stations, saying they were forced to do this because the decrease in the milk consumption following the raise in price, the farmers offered to take over the stations. They said their offer was withdrawn and the farmers prepared to open more creameries near the closed properties.

"The plan which we propose is really following out the idea of the National Food Administration," said Mr. Cooper. "It would put the handling and shipping of milk in the hands of the farmers, where it belongs, and leave the distributers free. If the farmers owned the shipping plants and had one central controlling agency they could utilize the surplus milk, and this would be to the benefit of the consumers. It would take away some of the expense of handling, and overhead expense, which now figure largely when costs are made up by the distributers. Up to a year ago the farmer got what the distributer was pleased to give him for his milk. Milk was sold to the consumer at 9 cents a quart, and from this amount the distributer took his profits and the farmer got what was left. The farmers were crowded to the wall and they had to organize or go out of business."

After the conference with Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, and other officials on Saturday the Board of Directors of the league met on Saturday night and stayed in session until early yesterday morning. While it was resolved to stand by the refusal to forego the raise of half a cent for November milk, it was decided not to raise prices in December.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, yesterday condemned the "complicated and extravagant systems of distribution with excessive profits that the city milk trust, fostered by the Board of Health, had built up."

SCHUYLER L. PARSONS DIES.

Noted Turfman Stricken with Heart Failure in His Apartment.

Schuyler Livingston Parsons, head of the firm of Parsons & Petit, wholesale chemical dealers, died suddenly yesterday from heart failure in his apartment at Sherry's, 524 Fifth Avenue, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mr. Parsons returned from the races at Pimlico, Md., late on Saturday night, apparently in good health. He became ill suddenly yesterday morning, however, and died before physicians reached his bedside. With H. K. Knapp Mr. Parsons was the owner of one of the finest stables of thoroughbred horses in this country. When fire swept the paddock at Belmont Park in April of this year, thirty of their horses valued at $200,000 were destroyed.

Mr. Parsons was born in this city Oct. 12, 1852, the son of William Barclay and Eliza Livingston Parsons. His grandfather came to this country in 1814 as an officer of the British Navy and was shipwrecked on the coast of Long Island. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Barclay, who was long the British Consul General in this city. Mr. Parsons's mother, Eliza Livingston, was a daughter of Schuyler Livingston, a direct descendant of Robert Livingston.

Mr. Parsons is survived by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, a son, Schuyler Livingston Parsons, Jr., who is with the American Ambulance in France, two daughters, Mrs. Richard Wharton and Mrs. Amos Hollingsworth, and three brothers, Colonel William Barclay Parsons, U. S. A., E. Barclay Parsons and Georges Parsons. He was a member of the Union, Players' Turf and Field Jockey, and Coney Island Clubs of this city, and the St. James Club of London.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Helena Johnson, daughter of Bradish Johnson.

New York Soldier Dies in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Joseph McFarrel, a private in the First New York Field Artillery, died tonight at the Post Hospital, where he had been ill since the departure of his regiment for the South. He was a resident of New York City.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TWOROGER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Tworoger, (nee Anna Kloski,) of Rockville Centre, L. I., a son, at Flower Hospital, on Nov. 4, 1917.

ADELBERG.—Nov. 2, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Adelberg, a son.

COHEN.—Nov. 2, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, a daughter.

KLEIN.—Oct. 29, 845 East 176th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Klein, a son.

Engaged.

ARNOFF—GREEN.—Bertha Green to Jack Arnoff.

BOSWELL—ROHRDANZ.—Grace M. Rohrdanz to Richard H. Boswell.

BRUSTEIN—GREENWALD.—Esther Greenwald to Simon Brustein.

COHN—WINKEL.—Millie Winkel to Abraham Cohn.

LEHMAN—RINGLER.—Lillian Ringler to Arthur A. Lehman.

LEVIN—BLUMENTHAL.—Gertrude Blumenthal to Lowell J. Levin.

LEVY—MICHAELS. — Helen Michaels to Charles Levy.

MARX—HEIMANN. — Bertha Heimann to Leo J. Marx.

MILLER—YOUNG.—Fannie De Young to Mortimer Miller.

MONDAY—LOWENFELD. — Nettie Lowenfeld to Mortimore Monday.

NICK—MORRIS.—Rose Morris to Jacob Nick.

SCHOLER—DELLERSON. — Evelyn Dellerson to Murray M. Scholer.

SIMON—LEVINE.—Adele Levine to Tobias S. Simon.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Lydia E. Barkin to Harry Steinberg.

STERN—COMACK.—Ida Comack to Nathan Stern.

ULLMANN—WEINBERG. — Bertha Weinberg to Max Ullmann.

Married.

GROSS — ABRAHAMS. — Mr. and Mrs. Max Abrahams of 1,391 Madison Av., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter, Dora, to Mr. Joseph Gross of Philadelphia, Penn., at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, Rabbis M. S. Margolies and Herbert S. Goldstein officiating.

BAUER—ROGERS.—Oct. 31, Mary E. Rogers to Joseph Bauer.

FELDMAN—HIRSH.—Nov. 1, Emily Hirsh to Henry Feldman.

HENRI—THOMAS. — Oct. 29, Blossom K. Thomas to Maurice G. Henri.

MICHAELS—LEVY.—Oct. 28, Marcella Levy to Henry J. Michaels.

Brooklyn.

HUME—MINTON.—Nov. 3, Lois Minton to Russell S. Hume.

SINSHEIMER—KODZIESEN.—Oct. 29, Myrtle Kodziesen to Walter J. Sinsheimer.

THOMSON—BIRDSALL.—Oct. 31, Elizabeth Birdsall to Charles E. Thompson.

Died.

ALLEMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, at his home, Geneva, N. Y., Lewis A. W. Alleman, M.D.

ATWATER.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 3, Emily A. Atwater, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Atwater and Mary Hull Day. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, 113 William St., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock.

BULMER.—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 31, 1917, Frederick T. Bulmer. Funeral services will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:03 P. M., Lackawanna Railroad.

CANDLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, James R. Candler, beloved husband of Mary Candler. Funeral from his late residence, 15 West 121st St., on Tuesday, 6th inst., 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARR.—At East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 2, 1917, William, husband of Sarah A. Carr. Funeral service at his late home, 76 Watson Av., Monday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment in family plot, Woodlawn, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

COLBY.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 4, 1917, Gardiner Colby, beloved husband of Fanny Curtis, in his 54th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 182 Harrison St., Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

COSTER.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at his late residence, St. Adrease, Westchester, Henry A. Coster, son of the late Daniel and Julia De Lancey Coster. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DALY.—On Friday, Nov. 2, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Richard J. Thompson, 30 East 56th St., Mary Adelaide Soffe, widow of the late Eugene F. Daly. Funeral service in the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5 West 55th St., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 12:30 P. M. Philadelphia and Los Angeles papers please copy.

DENNIS.—Ella, of 255 West 30th St., on Sunday, Nov. 4, of pneumonia. Funeral services at the Colored Mother Zion Church, West 136th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cypress Hills.

DE WITT.—Anna Isabella, wife of Clarence T. De Witt and daughter of the late George P. and Margaret Floyd, passed away after a lingering illness, at her residence, 389A Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services Monday evening 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

DREYER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, at Sound Beach, Conn., Charles W. F. Dreyer, beloved husband of Blanche Louise. Funeral from his late residence, Rocky Point, Sound Beach, Conn., Monday, Nov. 5, at 1 P. M.

DOOLEY.—Nov. 4, 1917, in her 82d year, Mrs. Mary Dooley, (nee Mary Dowd,) widow of Patrick J. Dooley and mother of Stephen F., Thomas J., and John R. Dooley, born in Maylough, County Galway, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 631 Park Av., Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Vincent Ferrer's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DWYER—William, on Nov. 4, in his sixty-second year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,235 Madison Av., on Monday at 9 P. M. Interment private.

ERSKINE.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on Nov. 4, Jane Drummond, infant daughter of James D. and Marion Rogers Erskine. Chicago and Rochester papers please copy.

GROTE.—Frederick, suddenly, on Nov. 3, aged 80 years. Funeral services Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 3:30 P. M., from his home, 1,411 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HAZELTINE.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, Martha B., widow of Robert H. Hazeltine and daughter of the late George A. and Martha Miller. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry and Clark Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

HILL.—Nov. 3, 1917, Jasper Gordon Hill, aged 63 years. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 Eighth Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HODGES.—Nov. 3, 1917, in Buffalo, N. Y., Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Hodges, U. S. A., retired, aged 86 years. Burial Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

LAMB.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, Kate Martyn Lamb. Funeral services at her home, 250 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, at [illegible] P. M. Interment private.

McGINTY.—On Nov. 4, 1917, James McGinty, in his 54th year, beloved husband of Margaret McGinty. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 315 West 139th St.; thence to St. Charles Borromeo Church, 141st St., between 7th and 8th Avs., where a requiem mass will be held for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MACY.—Clara Sutton, widow of Charles A. Macy, Jr., suddenly of pneumonia, Nov. 3, 1917, at her residence, 170 West 59th St. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Monday, Nov. 5, at 2:15 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MERGLER.—Conrad, on Nov. 3, beloved husband of Elizabeth Mergler, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 709 East 183d St., on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday at 10 A. M., Lutheran Cemetery.

MERRIAM.—Entered into rest Nov. 3, 1917, Frank A. Merriam, aged 71 years. Funeral from his old home, Goshen, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock.

METZGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, in his 70th year, Isidor Metzger, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Bernhard,) father of Samuel and Florence Rothzeiger and the late Mortimore Metzger. Relatives, friends, and members of Mount Neboh Lodge, 257, F. and A. M.; Masonic Veterans' Association, Mount Sinai Lodge, 270, I. O. B. B., and Sisterhood of the Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., Sunday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M.

METZGER.—Officers and members of Mt. Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late member, R. W. Brother Isidor Metzger, our esteemed Secretary for the past thirty-five years. Services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE METZGER, Master.
ABRAHAM LEVY, Acting Secretary.

METZGER.—Brethren of Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of Isidor Metzger, honored and beloved brother and Secretary for many years. Services at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 10

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The declines which were brought about in last week's severe slump on the Stock Exchange were the greatest which had been seen at any stage in this long bear market. There were numerous issues in which the week's net change on the losing side ran to 10 points or more, and hardly an issue on the board escaped declines running into several points. The increased activity indicated that the movement might be approaching its culmination. In past markets cycles have been closed with an extreme broadening of activity and wide price changes. Last week's dealings were nearly 100 per cent. greater than for the week before. Now, much of this business was in the nature of liquidation, and how much strictly professional work will never be known, but there was a marked swelling in the volume of trading done by the floor traders. They are quick to see the opportunity for a profit when signs read as clearly as they did last week, and their selling undoubtedly played a part in aggravating the decline. Yet it is placing too much importance upon their influence to describe to it the successive breaks which have been witnessed for nearly a year past. A short seller, as has been carefully explained over and over again through various channels in the last few days, must also perforce be a buyer. If he is not helped by liquidation his covering operations tend to bring about rallies as great as the declines for which he played. That the market has sagged day after day with few rallies of more than a day's duration, indicated pretty clearly that a great deal of what the Street calls real stock has been coming out for months past.

Looking at the net changes for the week without having followed the day-to-day developments one might easily reach the conclusion that the market had gone through a panic. As a matter of fact, conditions never approached those of a panic. A bear market almost finances itself, and consequently puts no strain upon the banks which lend upon Stock Exchange collateral. The break last week was only an aggravated repetition of previous slumps and so could not be said to have caught traders unawares. It is true that on Thursday a large number of margined accounts were closed out through inability of the owners to protect them further, but there was at no time anything to indicate that any firms were in difficulty, and the break did not arouse much uneasiness. The public mind has been so thoroughly instructed in the unfavorable aspects of war taxation that security owners have accepted loss after loss with a rare display of indifference. No one knows today whether stocks are cheap or not, although they seem to have discounted all of the unfavorable developments that can come along in the next half-year. When shares of established companies sell down to yield from 10 to 25 per cent. it must either be felt that dividends are to be reduced, or admitted that liquidation has gone too far.

If the stock market's interpretation of the change which has been worked in the affairs of both railroad and industrial companies by the requirements of war financing is correct, then the Treasury Department is going to be grievously disappointed in its collections of the excess profits revenue. When the new measure was under discussion a vain attempt was made to have legislators consider the necessity of so adjusting taxes as to enable companies to continue to earn a fair return. In Great Britain the Government put a premium upon increased activity, but in the United States the infliction of heavy tax burdens has operated to contract activity. Today the average manufacturer is unable to follow customary methods in estimating future costs because of rapid advances still taking place both in materials and labor. When officials try to estimate the cost of new business they find that they have none of the usual standards to rely upon. The labor question particularly is becoming difficult in view of growing discontent over the mounting cost of living. The stock market was painfully recording stockholders' revised views as to the problematical value of future business when the overwhelming Italian defeat last week and the hint of arbitrary interference with the course of trading brought about the bad slump which reached its greatest proportions on Thursday.

The Stock Exchange authorities fully appreciate that they are meddling with delicate machinery when they attempt to interpose artificial limitations on either buying or selling orders. Nevertheless, the situation had reached such a stage by the middle of last week that it was apparent that either the Exchange would have to take steps looking to the control of professional operations or accept regulation by Federal authorities. There has been a growing suspicion that groups of bear traders have been driving the market down by taking advantage of every weak spot to attack securities which they knew were vulnerable to heavy selling. It is highly desirable that the Stock Exchange should be kept free and open to facilitate liquidation, but the market for stocks has been undermined persistently by professional selling. When a seller is not satisfied to wait for an expected decline but adopts various devices to aggravate it he becomes a menace, and especially so at this time, when it behooves every one to govern his actions by considerations of their influence upon the nation's welfare. The practice of bear raiding, whether supported by the spread of unfavorable rumors or not, is reprehensible and should be ended. So far the Exchange authorities have not interfered with anybody's activities. What they have done is to put themselves in position to distinguish between bona fide selling and that which is designed to depreciate security values. Beginning today they will be able to check up every short sale, and if the implied threat does not serve to eliminate abuses, the Governors can quickly bring their almost unlimited powers to bear upon offending members.

It has been liquidation and not short selling that has accounted for the tremendous recessions in prices in the past ten months. That is proved by the steady shrinkage in bond prices, which has almost kept pace with the slump in stocks. There has been an unprecedented emptying of strong boxes of securities laid away in happier days for permanent investment. Much of the selling has been forced by the new scale of income taxes now in effect. Some of it has been due to the necessity under which both corporations and individuals are under of providing cash to meet the new taxes. Not a little of it has been done for the praiseworthy purpose of supplying funds to be invested in the Government's two war loans.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today takes up the 15 per cent. rate case to award, if necessary, additional relief to the railroads. That a further increase in rates will be allowed seems certain. If the railway executives submitted no other testimony than the 1917 income statements down through the month of September they would establish a prima facie case. That railway stocks and bonds have continued their declines since the announcement of the commission's request that the evidence be submitted immediately is due to the fact that costs are rising so fast that it is felt that the relief granted may prove only temporary.

DULLNESS IN LONDON MARKET.

Holiday and Italian Reverses Contribute to Cheerless Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Stock movements were restricted last week by the customary holiday on Thursday, and dullness was the chief characteristic of the market. The Italian reverses slackened public interest in stocks, and the sentiment was cheerless despite the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty in Parliament on Thursday regarding the U-boat losses, the mercantile construction program, and the country's naval power, which was considered very encouraging, but the effect of which was neutralized by the prediction that the war would be a long one.

An initial reaction in most sections of the market was followed by a steadier tone in some departments, but the market never rallied well and the closing tone was uncertain owing to further losses reported by the Italian Army. All prominent investment securities were weakened, including the war loan, consols, Italian rentes, and the French national loan, while second grade stocks, embracing British rails, declined moderately.

The more speculative securities displayed fair resistance after sharing in the opening decline, principally where there were special causes for recovery. Good dividend results helped motor, iron, and steel shares, movements in the latter including a smart jump of 17 points in Otis Steel.

Continued discussion of the amalgamation projects induced buying in insurance and shipping securities, and shares in the Hain Steamship Company were quoted nominally around 75, in contrast to the previous quotation of 34½ on announcement of the offer to purchase by the Peninsular and Oriental at £90 per £10 share.

The sale of national war bonds for the week ended Oct. 27 amounted to £13,927,750, as against £18,231,150 for the previous week. The decline was disappointing in view of the necessity to arrest the growth of the floating debt, which on Saturday last aggregated £1,219,945,000, including ways and means advances and war expenditure certificates.

FRENCH LOAN ANNOUNCED.

New War Issue to be at 68 Francs 60 Centimes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Monday's Bourse opened weak on news of the Italian reverses. Prices in the more speculative sections of the market tumbled somewhat, although nothing approaching a slump resulted. Tuesday the fall ceased and there was some timid repurchasing at the close. Wednesday showed a distinctly better tone, although the suspension of Bourse sessions until the 5th, owing to the sombre All Saints religious holiday, coupled with the end of the month settlement, rendered trading extra high.

Omnibus transport shares, metal values and Mexican eagles were firm, and Liquid Air made further advances. Ticapampa silver regained 10 francs, and the war loan sold at 88 francs 75 centimes. Rentes were weaker at 60 francs 75 centimes. The issue of Obligation Defense Nationale was suspended from Nov. 1 in view of the forthcoming loan. The loan is to be at a price of 68 francs 60 centimes, including 5 francs 83 centimes per cent. net. The lists will open on Nov. 26 and remain open until Dec. 16.

The transport companies have combined in lodging a petition with the Paris Municipal Council for permission to increase all tariffs owing to the heavy increase in upkeep charges.

Exchanges have been steady, business being done Saturday morning in sterling at 27 francs 37 centimes and dollars at 5 francs 74 centimes.

Gold holdings by the Bank of France total 3,290,377,468 francs, with 2,037,108,485 francs abroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 3, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,521,493	159,753,172
Same period a year ago..	6,473,152	172,127,877

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	69.56	63.55	89.30	63.55
Same period a year ago.	100.20	97.40	100.20	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400..	ADVANCE RUMELY	9	9	9	..
1,700..	Advance Rumely pf..	21⅝	19	20½	— 1½
1,600..	Ajax Rubber	58	50½	51	— 9
4,500..	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3¼	3¾	— ⅛
1,300..	Alaska Juneau	3⅝	3	3⅜	..
8,100..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21	17½	18½	— 3½
500..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.pf	74½	71	71	— 4
200..	Am. Agri. Chemical	79½	79	79	— 1¼
4,300..	Am. Beet Sugar	76½	70¼	72¾	— 4¾
33,520..	Am. Can	42⅝	35¾	37	— 6
500..	Am. Can pf.	98	96	96¼	— ⅛
12,100..	Am. Car & Foundry	66½	60	62	— 3¾
300..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf...	107½	106½	107¼	— ¼
1,200..	Am. Cotton Oil	29	28	27	— 2½
21,200..	Am. Hide & Leather..	14⅞	12	12	— ¾
25,900..	Am. Hide & L. pf....	63¼	52¼	53⅜	— 1¼
600..	Am. Ice	11	9¼	9¾	— 1½
8,000..	Am. International ...	59⅞	52¼	53	— 7
12,100..	Am. Linseed	24¼	21⅜	24	— ¼
6,500..	Am. Linseed pf.	60	56	58½	— 1½
10,500..	Am. Locomotive	57	50	50¼	— 9
800..	Am. Locomotive pf...	97¾	93¼	96¼	— 2¾
2,200..	Am. Malting	13½	11¾	12½	— 3
2,900..	Am. Malting 1st pf..	62	53¾	56¾	— 2⅞
57,300..	Am. Smelting & Ref..	86⅞	75	75	— 11
1,300..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104⅜	100½	102½	— 1½
200..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., A	94	93¾	93¾	— 2½
100..	Am. Shipbuilding	89	89	89	— 1
600..	Am. Snuff	105½	105	105	— 4
3,500..	Am. Steel Foundries..	62	53	55¼	— 6¼
20,100..	Am. Sugar Refining..	110	97	99½	— 7¼
300..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	110	103¾	108½	— 5½
13,800..	Am. Sumatra Tob....	59⅜	51½	55¼	— 4
100..	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	83	83	83	..
100..	Am. Tel. & Cable	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
11,940..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	113⅞	112	112⅝	— 1⅝
2,000..	Am. Tobacco	188	173¼	178	— 6
100..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	98	98	98	— 1¼
5,400..	Am. Woolen	44	40¾	40½	— 4¼
400..	Am. Woolen pf.	93	92½	93	..
800..	Am. Writing Paper pf	27	20	21¾	— 5⅜
3,200..	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14¼	12½	13	— ⅝
700..	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf..	45	40	40½	— 4½
91,910..	Anaconda Copper	63⅜	55	56¼	— 8⅝
100..	Assets Realization	1	1	1	..
180..	Associated D. G.1st pf	51	51	51	..
40..	Associated D. G. 2d pf	36¼	36½	36¼	—
200..	Associated Oil	56	56	56	— ½
15,700..	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	93⅛	85⅝	*86⅞	— 5⅜
1,450..	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	90¼	88	88¼	— 2
1,100..	Atlantic Coast Line...	101	98	98½	— 3
46,810..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	104	94	96	— 9½
1,300..	At., Gulf & W. I. pf..	60	59¼	60	+ ¾
78,900..	BALDWIN LOCO.	63	51⅜	54¼	— 8⅝
700..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	95⅞	94¼	94¼	— 2
16,945..	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅜	50	51⅜	— 6½
1,454..	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	61⅞	60	60¼	— 1¼
1,000..	Barrett Co.	94	90	90	— 5
400..	Barrett Co. pf.	101	100	100	— 3
1,200..	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1	..
4,400..	Bethlehem Steel	84½	76	79	— 5
362,500..	Bethlehem Steel Class B t. c.	85½	74½	78¾	— 6
100..	Bethlehem Steel pf...	91	91	91	— 2
21,800..	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub. rects. f. p.	100¼	95¼	96¼	— 3⅝
5,400..	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅝	47¾	50	— ⅛
100..	Brooklyn Union Gas..	90½	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
100..	Brown Shoe pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	— 6¾
900..	Brunswick Term. & Ry. Sec.	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
3,700..	Burns Brothers	106	100½	*102¼	— 1¾
100..	Butterick Co.	12¾	12½	12¾	— 1¼
3,000..	Butte & Superior	20	18	18	— 1½
2,300..	CALIFORNIA PACK.	38⅝	36¼	37	— 1
2,800..	California Petroleum.	13⅛	11¼	12⅜	— 1½
2,100..	California Petrol. pf..	37½	32	33¾	— 4½
100..	Calumet & Arizona	85	85	85	— 1¾
120,700..	Canadian Pacific	144	122	135	— 9⅞
100..	Central Foundry pf...	41	41	41	— 3
56,900..	Central Leather Co...	73⅜	64⅞	66½	— 7⅜
100..	Central Leath. Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
100..	Central R. R. of N. J.	236	236	236	— 4
5,500..	Cerro de Pasco	31⅞	31	31	— 1
10,700..	Chandler Motor	71	59¾	60	—11
17,000..	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	42	46	— 4
2,400..	Chi. Great West.	7⅝	6¾	6¾	— 1¼
1,600..	Chi. Great West. pf..	23	20½	22	— ½
37,350..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	47	42	42	— 5
3,900..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	85⅞	79	79	— 9
3,510..	Chi. & Northwestern.	99¼	96	96⅝	— 3⅝
200..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	142¾	142	142	— 3
25,225..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. c.	21½	17⅛	17¾	— 4⅝
8,000..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf., t. c.	56¾	50¾	52	— 5
5,900..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf., t. c.	48⅞	42	43	— 5⅜
14,700..	Chile Copper	16⅝	13½	13½	— 2⅞
16,775..	Chino Copper	44	38½	38⅝	— 4⅜
100..	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	82	82	82	..
300..	Cleve., Cin. C. & St. L	26	24	24	— 6
150..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	61⅜	61¼	61¾	— 1⅜
800..	Cluett-Peabody	58	50	52	— 7
100..	Cluett-Peabody pf.	97	97	97	— 4⅜
8,725..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	38⅝	33	35½	— 6¼
1,700..	Colorado Southern	23	20	20	— 5¾
10,700..	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34½	30	*30	— 3
300..	Computing Tab. Rec..	32	32	32	— 1⅞
7,400..	Consolidated Gas	89	85½	88¾	— 3¾
100..	Con. Interstate Cal. Min.	11¼	11⅛	11 ⅛	— ⅛
1,000..	Continental Can	94¾	83	87	— 7¾
47,580..	Corn Products Ref.	30¾	28	28¾	— 4
1,000..	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	91	89¾	89¾	— 1½
100..	Crex Carpet	44	44	44	— ¾
115,300..	Crucible Steel	67½	56	56½	—11¾
300..	Crucible Steel pf.	90¼	85	85	— 5½
23,600..	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	26⅞	27¼	— 4¼
2,400..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	82½	78	78	— 5
300..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150	150	—10
600..	DEERE & CO. pf.	99¾	99	99¼	— ¼
6,900..	Delaware & Hudson..	99½	95½	98	— 1½
300..	Del., Lack. & West...	192½	191¼	192¾	— 1½
200..	Denver & Rio Grande.	6½	6	6	— 2
1,800..	Den. & Rio Grande pf	15	13	14	— 1
75..	Detroit Edison	107½	107	107½	..
78,500..	Distillers' Securities..	35¾	34¼	35⅞	— 1⅜
1,200..	Dome Mines	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅝
200..	ELEC. STORAGE B..	50	50	50	— 3
100..	Elkhorn Coal	23	23	23	— 2
54,000..	Erie	16¼	15¼	15⅝	— 2⅝
9,800..	Erie 1st pf.	27	22⅞	22⅞	— 3½
3,100..	Erie 2d pf.	19	17⅜	18⅜	— 3½
200..	FEDERAL MIN. & S.	15	12	12	— 3
600..	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	36	30	32	— 6
100..	Fisher Body	25	25	25	— 5
200..	Fisher Body pf.	78	73	73	— 8
3,700..	GASTON, W. & W....	33⅜	29¼	*31⅞	— 1¼
100..	General Chemical	181	181	181	— 9
22,900..	General Electric	134½	125¼	128¾	— 6¼
117,500..	General Motors	93½	81⅝	86	— 7¾
2,200..	General Motors pf....	76	74	75	— 3
7,600..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	40¾	37	37¼	— 3
1,400..	Goodrich pf.	100¾	99	99	— 1
1,100..	Granby Consol.	99⅞	88¼	88¼	— 4¼
11,300..	Great Northern pf....	100	96¾	94¾	— 5¾
21,200..	Great Northern ctfs. for ore properties...	28	22¾	25⅜	— 3⅝
2,600..	Greene-Cananea Cop..	39¾	37	37	— 2¼
2,200..	Gulf States Steel	94⅞	81	85	—12
100..	Gulf States S. 1st pf..	101⅝	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
100..	Gulf, Mob. & Nor....	12	12	12	— 1
2,500..	HASKELL & B.....	31	29⅝	29⅝	— 1⅜
3,700..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100¼	97	97¾	— 3⅝
38,300..	Inspiration Copper ..	45¾	40¾	41	— 5
6,400..	Interboro. Consol.	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅜
4,000..	Interboro. Consol. pf.	47½	45⅜	46½	+ ½
1,700..	Internat. Agriculture.	10½	8¾	8¾	— 1⅝
1,600..	Internat. Agricul. pf..	28	21¼	21¾	— 6¼
3,200..	Internat. Harv., N. J.	104	101¼	104	+ ¾
1,900..	Internat. Harv. Corp.	59½	54	54¼	— 5¾
153,450..	Internat. Mer. Mar....	31⅝	25½	27¼	— 2½
523,600..	Internat. M. M. pf....	108½	98⅞	99⅜	— 4½
40,000..	Internat. Nickel	28⅞	24⅞	26¼	— 2⅝
3,400..	Internat. Paper	23	20¼	21⅜	— 1⅝
700..	Internat. P. pf., sta..	55	53	53	— 3
800..	Internat. Salt	60	60	60	+ ½
600..	JEWEL TEA	38½	36½	37	— 3
100..	Jewel Tea pf.	94	94	94	— 4
6,900..	KAN. CITY SOUTH..	17	14	14⅞	— 2⅝
400..	Kan. City South. pf..	49¾	47¼	47½	— 4½
2,100..	Kelly Springfield Tire	45¼	42	42	— 2¾
45,700..	Kennecott Copper	33½	29½	29⅝	— 4⅜
10..	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	97	97	97	..
200..	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf..	102	100	100	— 4
11,800..	LACK. STEEL	80	71¾	73½	— 7½
100..	Laclede Gas	80¼	80⅝	80¼	— ⅛
1,100..	Lake Erie & Western.	10	10	10	— 3
700..	Lee Rubber & Tire...	15⅜	13	13	..
9,700..	Lehigh Valley	58	54¼	55	— 3
200..	Liggett & Myers....	185½	185	185	+ 5½
1,700..	Liggett & Myers pf....	102½	101¼	102	— 1⅜
300..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	14⅞	12¼	12¼	— 2⅜
100..	Lorillard (P.) Co.....	172½	172½	172½	— 8½
200..	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf..	105	104	104	— 1
4,670..	Louisville & Nashville	117½	115¼	115¾	— 3¼
800..	MACKAY COS.	75½	73⅜	73⅜	— 1⅝
1,200..	Manhattan Elevated..	102	99	100	— 3½
6,600..	Maxwell Motors	31½	19½	19¾	—12⅝
2,700..	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	64⅜	56	56	— 8¼
1,900..	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	15⅞	13	13¼	— 3¼
100..	May Dept. Stores.....	49	49	49	— 1½
39,800..	Mexican Petroleum..	86⅝	77½	78¾	— 8½
100..	Mexican Petrol'm pf.	90	90	90	— 1
9,725..	Miami Copper	31⅝	27	*27½	— 1⅝
33,300..	Midvale Steel	46	41¼	42½	— 3½
900..	Minn. & St. L., new..	10⅝	9½	10	— 1
1,880..	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	90	84	85	— 8
1,100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
300..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	8	7½	7⅝	— 1⅜
33,900..	Mo. Pacific tr. certs..	27⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— 5⅛
1,900..	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. certs.	47	43	43	— 6
800..	Montana Power	72⅜	69	69½	— 4⅞
300..	Montana Power pf....	102	101	101	— 6
5..	Morris & Essex.....	75	75	75	..
1,400..	NAT. ACME	30¾	27	27	— 3½
600..	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	91	85¼	85½	— 7½
200..	Nat. Cloak & Suit....	59	58	58	— 4½
8,800..	Nat. Conduit & Cable.	24½	21	21⅛	— 2⅝
11,600..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	40	35	36½	— 4⅜
1,900..	Nat. Lead	45½	43	43	— 3
350..	Nat. Lead pf.....	102½	101	102¼	+ 2¾
11,400..	Nev. Con. Copper.....	18⅝	16½	17¾	— 1¼
200..	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	22	20½	22	..
5,300..	N. Y. Air Brake.....	114	98	101¾	—17¾
25,700..	N. Y. Central.....	72	68	68⅝	— 2¾
100..	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	44	44	44	— 1½
13,100..	N. Y., N. H. & H....	27¼	23½	24⅜	— 2¾
2,000..	N. Y., Ont. & Western	20¾	17	17	— 3
5,500..	Norfolk & Western...	107⅜	101	102½	— 4⅞
510..	North American.....	50¾	49¼	49½	..
16,750..	Northern Pacific.....	95¼	88⅞	88⅞	— 6⅜
1,400..	Nova Scotia S. & C...	79	75⅞	76½	— 1½
47,500..	OHIO CITIES GAS...	39½	34½	35⅞	— 3⅝
3,625..	Ontario Mining.....	4½	4	4	— ⅞
1,000..	Owens Bottle Machine	83	81	81¼	+ ¾
1,200..	PACIFIC MAIL.....	26¼	24¼	24¼	— 1⅝
100..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	89½	89½	89½	— 1½
39,700..	Pennsylvania R. R...	50¾	47⅜	*48⅝	— ¾
4,000..	People's Gas, Chicago	43½	40	42	+ 1
700..	Peoria & Eastern.....	6	4½	4½	— 3⅜
2,700..	Pere Marquette	18½	14¾	14¼	— 3
100..	Pere Marquette pf....	37½	37½	37½	— 2
100..	Pettibone, Mul. & Co.	25	25	25	..
2,000..	Philadelphia Co.	30	27	27	— 4
700..	Pierce-Arrow	33	31½	32½	+ ½
100..	Pierce-Arrow pf.....	92	92	92	— 1½
200..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	— 1½
6,200..	Pitts. Coal	49⅞	42	42⅜	— 6½
2,200..	Pitts. Coal pf.....	82¾	78	78⅝	— 4¼
200..	Pitts. Steel pf.....	95½	95	95	— 2
7,200..	Pitts. & West Va....	25½	22½	24	— 1¼
1,600..	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	57½	55	57½	+ 2
1,900..	Pressed Steel Car....	58	53	53	— 3
500..	Public Service, N. J..	113	110	113	— ¼
3,400..	Pullman Co.	135	128	*130⅝	— 1¼
100..	QUICKSILVER	1	1	1	..
100..	Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2,100..	RY. STEEL SPRING	42	37½	37⅞	— 4½
100..	Ry. Steel Spring pf...	96	96	96	+ ¾
18,850..	Ray Con. Copper.....	23	21	21½	— 1½
90,600..	Reading	74½	65⅝	66	— 9
100..	Reading 1st pf.....	38	38	38	..
615..	Reading 2d pf.....	38¼	35½	35½	— 1½
58,500..	Republic Iron & Steel	80¼	70¾	72½	— 8½
500..	Republic Iron & S. pf.	98⅝	96¾	97	— 1½
4,300..	Royal Dutch t. r.....	66⅛	64	64	— 2
1,900..	ST. L.-SAN FRAN...	16½	15	15¼	— 1⅜
300..	St. L.-San Fran. pf...	27	26½	26½	— ½
100..	St. L. Southwestern...	25	25	25	— 2½
100..	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	36	36	36	— 3
400..	Savage Arms	61	55	55	— 6½
400..	Saxon Motor	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¼
2,100..	Seaboard Air Line....	10	9½	9½	— 1
2,500..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	20¼	18	18	— 2¼
9,700..	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	152¼	137½	*140½	— 9⅝
100..	Sears, Roeb'k & Co.pf	118	118	118	— 1
1,500..	Shattuck-Arizona.....	21½	19⅜	19⅝	— 1¼
11,000..	Sinclair Oil	34	29⅝	*31	— 2⅜
2,025..	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I....	40	35	35	— 5¾
28,300..	Southern Pacific	88	81½	81½	— 6⅜
235..	Southern Pacific t. r.	115⅛	111	111	— 6¼
400..	South Porto Rico S...	156	148	148	— 2
100..	South Porto Rico S.pf	108	108	108	— 4
34,900..	Southern Ry.	27½	24⅜	25¼	— 2⅜
3,600..	Southern Ry. pf.....	62⅜	55½	*56½	— 2⅞
200..	Standard Milling	85¼	85	85¼	— 2¼
20,600..	Studebaker Co.	39	35¼	38	— 4⅛
100..	Stutz Motor	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
2,200..	Superior Steel	36⅜	32	34	— 3½
10,000..	TENN. COP. & C....	13½	11¼	13⅜	+ ¼
18,500..	Texas Co.	148	135¾	137	—10
2,000..	Texas & Pacific.....	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ½
200..	Third Avenue	18	17½	17½	— 1½
12,700..	Tobacco Products	55	45	*47¾	— 7½
200..	Tobacco Products pf..	93	93	93	— 2
200..	Transue & Williams..	38	38	38	— 1
600..

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RAILROADS TO SHOW COST OF WAR BURDEN

Commerce Board Begins Hearing Appeal of Eastern Lines Today for Rate Increases.

INCOME DROPS $57,000,000

Cost of Labor, Coal and Other Materials Represented as More Than Offsetting Increased Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Hearing in the appeal of eastern railroads for a general advance in the freight rates will begin before the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow. Representatives of the carriers appeared before the commission several weeks ago and then asked for sixty days' time in which to fully present their case, asserting then that the incomes for September and October would show a greater loss than any other months of the year.

The entire railroad situation will be covered by Presidents of the big carriers in the eastern territory. Samuel Rea, Daniel Willard and Howard Elliott, of the Railroads' War Board; Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central, James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine, and Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie will urge a general advance in freight rates to enable the roads to maintain their properties and meet the extraordinary costs of moving war traffic. Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hustis will deal with the New England situation and Mr. Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will make the chief argument for the trunk lines.

Since the carriers appealed to the commission, following the entrance of the United States into the war, requesting additional revenues to permit them to meet war costs for labor, coal and materials, it is estimated by counsel for the roads that the cost levels have increased the operating expenses by $235,000,000. Actual figures which will be available by December 1, they say, will show higher results.

According to railway authorities the prices of coal fixed by the order of the President are about double those paid by trunk lines last year. This item alone means a very heavy burden on the railroads. Wages have steadily increased since the enactment of the Adamson law and it is asserted that the increased payrolls have absorbed the increases granted by the commission last June.

Other items of cost as outlined by counsel for the roads are:

"Net income of the eastern roads for the first nine months of the year shows a decline of $57,000,000 as compared with 1916, despite the fact that the great increase in traffic produced $124,000,000 more gross revenue. War prices for labor, coal and materials are absorbing all new revenues and millions in addition.

"Two problems that will be discussed with the commission are the sustaining of the financial credit of the carriers and adequate maintenance of their physical property. The great decline in securities since America was drawn into the war has resulted in a depreciation in market value of railroad stocks and bonds throughout the country of $3,000,000,000. The market for new railroad stock has vanished, and bonds are unsalable excepting at very high rates of interest. Railroad financial officers point out that money now borrowed for the necessary development of the railroads will not earn enough to pay interest on it.

"The problem of maintaining railroad roadbed and equipment at standards demanded in the public interest is growing increasingly serious. Not only has there been a great rise in the cost of the labor and materials needed for maintenance, but it is almost impossible to get the labor and materials. The carriers cannot compete against private industries and Government contracts bidding unprecedented prices."

TRUST CO. RAISES PAY.

Guaranty Clerks Assisted to Meet Increased Cost of Living.

To meet the increased cost of living the Guaranty Trust Company has decided to give its employes extra compensation, calculated to pay for the 10 to 30 per cent. advance in prices. The extra compensation will be allowed to employes receiving $3,000 or less a year who have been in the company's continuous employ since July 2 of this year. Payments will be made quarterly for the period of one year beginning Nov. 1.

The percentages of these additions are as follows: Up to $900 inclusive, 30 per cent.; $901 to $1,200 inclusive, 25 per cent.; $1,201 to $1,800 inclusive, 20 per cent.; $1,801 to $2,400 inclusive, 15 per cent., and $2,401 to $3,000 inclusive, 10 per cent. It is said the usual increases in salaries will not be affected by this distribution, nor will the annual bonus, should the company decide to declare one.

SUGGESTS CREATING WAR SERVICE BOARD

National Chamber of Commerce Favors General Policy on Manufacturing.

CAUTION TO COAL HOARDERS

Garfield Says New York and Other Centres Have Bigger Stock Than Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has suggested that a War Service Board be created to decide the manufactures that are essential during the war period. In England such a board was created, and furniture, pianos, automobiles, and other products were placed on the non-essential list and manufacture prohibited.

The War Industry Board is now considering the problem, the first step toward eliminating non-essentials having been made last week, when automobile manufacturers were told that the manufacture of pleasure cars must be curtailed. A well-worked-out plan is proposed, so that business men shall not be taken unawares, as were the automobile men.

"When the occasion arises, what should be done seems clear to this committee," said Waddill Catchings of New York, Chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "No action, except emergency action, should be taken, except in accordance with some general plan based on a thorough survey of industry, which, no doubt, has already been made.

"In unnecessary hardship is to be avoided; if there is to be no discrimination, the Government should not act until a general plan has been formulated and made known to the business of the country.

Concentration of Energy.

"The motive of the Government—the concentration of industrial energy toward winning the war—appeals to all, and every industry can be relied upon to assist in bringing itself into adjustment with the war needs of the country.

"As has been frequently pointed out by the committee, if the Government acts in this connection with sufficient dispatch the industries of the country may be given an opportunity to meet the needs of the emergency in a gradual manner and after deliberate planning. With English experience as a guide and with the unhesitating support which business has given to the Government in the national effort full opportunity is afforded for deliberate planning and adjustment."

Where an industry is regarded as non-essential and must be deprived of labor and materials, it is pointed out, such deliberate planning may lead to the use of substitute materials or different processes of production. In this manner unnecessary hardship may be avoided.

It should be a cardinal principle that the normal structure of business should be maintained during these abnormal times as far as possible. Therefore, consideration should be given to the possibility of allowing non-essential business a proportion of its requirements of labor and materials, so that some organizations may be retained to be developed again on the return of peaceful conditions.

Furthermore, the bulletin goes on, when the Government is forced to deprive a business of materials and labor because it is non-essential, an effort should be made by the Government to place with the industry orders for product needed in the war. In this manner a helping hand may be given to business suffering solely through sacrifice for the common good.

Coal Hoarders Warned.

There is a greater supply of coal in the large centres—New York, Philadelphia, and the New England States—at present than in the same period of last year, according to figures prepared by the United States Fuel Administration. With this information compiled, Mr. Garfield today sounded a warning to the retailer and the consumer that any scarcity of coal this Winter would be due to hoarding by the retailer and not to a lack of supply. The Fuel Commissioner has power to prevent hoarding, and, therefore, it is anticipated that there will be no lack of supply and no exorbitant rates imposed during the severe Winter months.

The production of anthracite coal for this year is reported by the Fuel Administration to be 10 per cent. in excess of the production of 1916. No definite figures are available as to the bituminous production this year, it is estimated that the total tonnage will be in excess of the output in 1916. The demand for bituminous coal will be greater than that for hard coal owing to the greater activity of industrials.

The shipments of anthracite coal by tons for New York, Philadelphia, and the New England States for the first eight months of 1916, compared with the same period this year as given by the Fuel Administration, are:

	1916.	1917.
New York	12,996,650	13,012,380
Philadelphia	4,188,700	4,928,000
New England	5,700,237	6,453,941

"Shipments to Washington are approximately 40,000 tons in excess of the same period last year. It would appear, therefore, that any shortage of domestic coal would show hoarding—a practice the Fuel Administration strongly discourages, as being a matter difficult to deal with, and regards such action as unnecessary, unwise, and unpatriotic in this emergency," says a statement by Mr. Garfield.

Federal Action Hinted At.

"If the practice is indulged in to such an extent as to cause the redistribution of coal, the matter will receive prompt consideration, and such action as may be necessary to the general good will be taken.

"The Fuel Administration has information and is conducting a general inquiry in the direction of the storing of coal by industrial consumers and various manufacturing establishments.

"Through the co-operation of both shippers and consumers, the Fuel Administration hopes and believes that it will not be necessary to take drastic action in the direction of suspending shipments to such plants."

Natural Ice to Save Coal.

The Fuel Administration hopes to save millions of tons of coal by substituting natural ice for the supplies manufactured in the 5,000 ice factories and refrigerating plants. It is estimated that every ton of natural ice harvested will save 500 pounds of coal.

Figures obtained by a careful survey show that about 15,000,000 tons of coal are required to operate the plants. It is proposed to cut down by at least two-thirds the requirements of these plants and to start a campaign for the storing of much greater quantities of natural ice.

CUT OFFICE WORK FOR WAR.

Planned to Release Men for Duty by Simplifying Business.

A country-wide campaign to eliminate unnecessary office details so that more men may be spared for military service has just been launched by the War Committee on Office and Credit Economics of the National Association of Credit Men.

"Every duplication, every unnecessary movement in office administration, must be eliminated, so that business men can do their bit to help America win the war," says a statement issued last night by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men.

Practically every business man in the United States will be asked to co-operate in this movement, so that seven persons, girls, boys, or men over military age, can efficiently perform the duties of ten men. Curtis R. Burnett, Chairman of the War Committee on Office and Credit Economics, expects that as a result of the new campaign thousands of men will be spared for military duty. One of the reforms to be inaugurated will be the elimination of millions of unnecessary letters. It is planned to systemize correspondence so that communications not essential to the success of a business will not be written.

Thousands of rubber stamps bearing the word "Unnecessary" are to be made. These stamps will be sent to the heads of the principal departments in each business house, with the request that whenever an executive finds a letter not absolutely essential he shall send it back to the man who dictated it with the word "unnecessary" stamped upon it.

"Unquestionably," said Secretary Tregoe last night, "the trend of the last decade has been to overburden office administration with systems and methods that cannot be called strictly utilitarian, and it is these which must be eliminated. There must be developed the personal efficiency of the office workers, so that men may be released for service in the field and their aid assured to the Government, and all without disturbing the power of business to succeed and contribute its reasonable share to the public income."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 3, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,321,500	$855,395,450
Same period last year	31,660,000	953,911,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	79.23	78.21	86.39	78.21
Same period a year ago	88.85	88.70	88.85	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	47	47	47	1
Alabama Mid. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
Alleg. Valley 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Am. Ag. Chem. deb. 5s	90½	90	90	20
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	2
Am. H. & L. 6s	90½	90½	90½	2
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	35
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83	82	82	32
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96	95¾	95¾	3
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	97	96	96	210
Am. Thread 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	83	83	4
Ann Arbor 4s	57	57	57	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	88	86	86	4
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	85¾	84¼	84¼	914
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	77¾	77¾	77¾	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	86	86	86	1
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	91	90	90	20
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	96	96	96	10
At. C. L. 1st 4s	81½	81	81	21
At. C. L. & N. col. 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
At. C. L. unif. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	6
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	58¾	58¾	58¾	1
Balt. & O. gold 4s	80½	79	79	33
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	18
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	81¾	75¼	79¼	83
B. & O., P. L. & W. V. 4s	77	77	77	5
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s, reg	81	81	81	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96¾	96¼	96½	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	83	83	83	5
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	82	81¼	81¼	12
Braden Copper 6s	92	92	92	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96½	96	96	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
Can. South. con. 5s	97	97	97	5
Cent. Leather 5s	99	99	99	1
Central Leather 5s	95½	94½	94½	123
Central Pacific 4s	81	80½	80½	19
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	104	104	104	1
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	106	104¼	104¼	76
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79½	77	77	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	79	74	74	179
Ches. & O. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	72¾	72	72	11
Chi. & Alton 3½s	58	58	58	11
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93¾	93¾	106
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	84½	84	84	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	76½	76½	76½	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	92	92	92	8
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	99	99	99	21
Chi. St. West. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	4
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	101	101	101	2
M., M. & St. P. 4s	80½	80	80	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	78½	78½	78½	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	70	69	69	17
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	76¼	73½	73½	48
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & M. 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	86½	86½	86½	13
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Chi. Rys. 5s	87½	87½	87½	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67¾	62½	62½	123
Chi. Un. Station 4½s	92½	92	92	10
C. & E. I. con. 4s	66½	65¾	65¾	7
Chile Copper 7s	101¼	101	101	71
Chile Co. 6s, res., p.pd.	84	79¾	80	70½
C., C., C. & St. L. cleve. 4½s	83	83	83	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	62	61	61	2
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	83	83	83	1
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	85	85	85	8
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	75¼	74	74	12
Con. Gas cv. 5s	100¾	99½	99½	250
Cuba R.R. 1st 6s	74½	74½	74½	21
Cuban-Am. S. cv. tr. 6s	100½	100	100	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	95½	95	95	2
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	67¼	65	65	18
D. & R. G. 5s	82	82	82	7¾
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	76½	74½	76½	1
Det. United Ry. 4½s	75	75	75	30
Distillers' Sec. 5s	73	73	73	14
Dul., M. & N. gen. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
E. T., V. & Ga. c. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Erie gen. 4s	52¼	49¾	49¾	190
Erie consol. 4s	74½	74½	74½	7
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	44¾	42½	42½	96
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. C	46	44	44	11
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	53	50	50¼	28
Ev. & T. H. con. 6s	97	97	97	5
HUD. & M. ref. 5s	56	54¼	54¼	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13	12½	12¾	17
ILL. CENT. 4s	84			
L. & N. O. jt. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	79½	79	79¼	36
Ill. Cent. W. L. 4s	79½	79½	79½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74¾	74¾	74¾	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
Indiana Steel 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	17
Inter.-Met. 4½s	53¾	50¾	50¾	116
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¼	116
Int. Paper 5s	94	91¼	92¼	273
Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s	71¼	70½	70½	21
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95	95	95	3
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	43	41¾	41¾	10
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68	67	68	5
Kan. City So. 3s	60¾	60¼	60¼	4
Kan. City So. 5s	79	78½	78½	6
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	55	55	55	5
LACK. STEEL 5s, '50	91	89½	89½	42
Lack Steel 5s	97	97	97	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	88¾	88	88	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	87	86¾	86¾	13
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	80	80	80	1
L. V. R. R. gtd. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	7
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	93	93	93	1
Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	96½	96½	96½	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	113¾	111	111	12
Long Isl. deb. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¼	4
Lorillard 7s	114½	111	111	35
Louis. Gas. & El. 1st and ref. 6s	100	100	100	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	87½	86½	87	9
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	110	110	110	5
MEX. T. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	4
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	82	81	81	4
Mich. State Tel. 5s	90	89½	90	3
Midvale Steel 5s	88½	87	87	32
M. & S.L. 1st & ref. 4s	44	44	44	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	60	60	38
Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s	35	35	35	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	30	30	30	3
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100	99½	99½	19
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	91½	91¼	91¼	11
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89	88¾	88¾	30
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56¾	54	54	504
Montana Power 5s	91	90¾	90½	17
Morris & Essex 3½s	77½	77¼	77¼	5
NAT. TUBE 5s	94½	93	93	6
N. O. & N. E. 1st 6s	96	96	96	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97½	93¾	93¼	220
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	80	79	79	18
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	68	68	68	4
N.Y.C. & St.L. deb. 6s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
N.Y.L. & W. const. 5s	98	98	98	4
N.Y.N.H. & H. cv. 6s	85	84	85	4
N.Y.N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	52½	52½	52½	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	54	52½	52½	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51	51	51	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21	20	20	40
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94	92¼	92¼	146
Norf. & S. 1st & ref. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	87¼	87¼	87½	1
Norf. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	84½	84	84½	1
Northern Pacific 4s	84	82	82	494
Northern Pacific 6s	100	100	100	14
North. States Pow. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	12
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	85½	84½	84½	16
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	87½	82½	82½	9
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Penn. con. 4½s	93¾	93¼	93¼	25
Penn. gen. 4½s	92	91	91	116
Penn. gtd. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	83½	82	82	24
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	88	87	87	11
Public Service 5s	84	83	83½	16
READING gen. 4s	87¼	87	87	16
Rep. Iron & St. 5s, '40	93½	93¼	93¼	2
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	69	67½	67½	14
ST. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s	94¾	93¼	93¼	16
St. L. I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	73	73	73	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	93½	93½	93½	2
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	55¾	56½	56½	217
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s Series B	76	75	75	28
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	61¼	60	60	151
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	45	43	43	95
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	63	63	63	2
St. L. & S. W. cons. 4s	60	60	60	5
St. L. & S. W. 1st 5s, bd.	62	62	62	3
San A. & A. P. 4s	61	61	61	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	79	79	79	3
Seab. Air L. g. 4s	72¾	71¼	71¼	2
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	57½	57½	57½	5
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	47	45	45	42
Sinc. O. & R. & t. 7s	97	97	97	1
S. O. & S. Fla. w. w. 6s	97	97	97	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s	92½	89	89	204
So. Pac. conv. 4s	80¾	78	78	61
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84	82½	82¾	29
Southern Ry. 6s	91	91	91	45
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	61¾	60	60	144
So. R., M. & O. col. 4s	63	63	63	1
Stand. Milling 5s	93¾	93	93	19
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	89½	89½	89½	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	99½	99½	99	6
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Third Av. adj. 5s	35¾	33	34	28
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	90¾	89½	89½	10
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¼	40
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	81¾	79¾	78¾	830
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	101½	98½	98½	16
U. S. Steel 5s	100½	99½	99½	256
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	99½	99½	99½	½
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼	5
Va.-Car. Ch. deb. 6s	97½	97½	97½	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	92½	90	90	5
W. J. C. & C. 5s	83	85	85	2
WABASH 1st 5s	97¾	97	97¼	9
Wabash 2d 5s	89	89	89	6
Western Electric 5s	98½	97¼	97¼	7
Western Pacific 5s	84	83¼	83¼	6
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	91½	90	91	16
West Shore 4s	80¾	80	80	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	98½	98	98	25
Total sales				$6,734,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 4s, coupon	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
U. S. 2s, coupon	99	99	99	3
U. S. 4s, Reg	106¼	106½	106½	3
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.96	99.72	99.76	14,266½
U. S. Liberty 4s	100.02	100	100	1,070¾
Am. For. Sec. 5s	93¼	94¼	94¼	168
Anglo-French 5s	92½	91¼	91¼	86,654
City of Bordeaux 6s	89¾	89¾	87¾	323
City of Lyons 6s	90	87	87¼	286
City of Marseilles 6s	90	87	87½	275
City of Paris 6s	90¾	87	87	150¾
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	93¾	93¼	93¼	6
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	92	91	91¾	13
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	94	92¾	92¾	27
French Gov't 5½s	96	95	95¾	211
Japanese 4½s	88½	88	88	22
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	77¼	77¼	77¼	6
Japanese 4½s, 3d Ser.	88	87¾	88	4
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	97	97	97	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¼	97¾	97¾	583
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¼	99¼	99½	735
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95	94¾	94	252
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98¼	97¾	98¼	965
U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98¾	98½	214
Total sales				$30,441,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	103½	103½	103½	10
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1902-1960	100	100	100	12
Total sales				$22,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1957	94	94	94	2
4s, 1958	93¾	93¾	93¾	6
4s, 1959	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
4½s, 1960	98	97¾	97¾	9
4½s, 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
4½s, May, 1957	101¾	101¼	101¼	2
4½s, Nov., 1957	101¼	101	101	65
4½s, 1965	101¾	101	101	44
4½s, 1963	101¾	101¼	101¼	12
Total sales				$124,000
Grand total				$27,321,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	24,045	93,373	161,980	$156,000
Tuesday	35,175	77,372	135,600	491,000
Wednesday	27,070	80,400	174,550	395,500
Thursday	41,030	137,330	132,870	196,000
Friday	22,755	126,350	163,775	169,000
Saturday	10,737	73,485	80,545	58,000
Total	160,812	628,322	873,290	$1,403,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg's. Net
31,200 *Aetna Exp	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
300 *Am. pf., w. i.	40	40	40	— ⅝
100 *Aetna con. of d.	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
1,450 *Air Reduct'n.	80	75	75	— 3
3,150 *Car L. & P.	3	3⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
1,385 Carwen Steel	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30 Char. Mt. Co. pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8,400 C. M. C., w. i.	78	66	68	— 6
2,415 City Serv. pf.	79	77	77½	— 1
10,830 *City S., old	211	193	200¾	— 4½
5,400 Curtiss Aero	31	21	20⅜	— 5⅛
575 Emerson Phon.	5	4¼	5	+ ⅛
400 Ev. H., Inc.	23¼	21¾	21½	— ⅛
16,400 *Int.-Lube C.	3⅝	3	3½	— ⅛
200 Int. Rubber	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
200 Key. T. & R.	13	13	13	— ⅛
600 Lehigh C. & N.	4¼	3⅝	4	— ⅛
2,500 *Man. Tran.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
18,000 *Maxim Mun.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
400 N. Y. Trans.	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
1,600 N. A. P. & P.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
600 P. T. M. Corp.	11	10	10	— 1
1,037 *Prud. Pict.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1,300 Smith Motor T	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
11,450 Submarine B't	16	12	13⅜	— 3
305 *Todg Shipyds.	80	77	77	— 3
200 Tri. Film Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
500 *Un. Ev. Aero	4	4	4	+ 1
11,500 *Un. Motors	20⅝	13	18½	— 3
850 *U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,760 U. S. S'ship Co	4¼	3⅝

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BENZ MOTOR COMPANY, INC., New York City, has been dissolved.
WM. F. DIETZSCH.
Dated Oct. 22, 1917.

LOUISIANA SUGAR PRICES RESTRICTED

Maximum for Raw Now $6.35 and for Clarified Plantation Product $7.25.

WILL IMPOSE PENALTIES

Food Administration Warns Trade —Food Pledges Reach 6,469,467 on Way to 10,000,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Food Administration announced tonight that severe restrictions had been placed on the trade prices of Louisiana sugar. Any attempt on the part of the middleman to take advantage of the planters' price in resales would be vigorously prosecuted, it was asserted, and sugar manufacturers who have not as yet taken out their licenses were warned to do so without delay if they hoped to escape prosecution under the food control law.

This telegram has been sent to about 150 licensed sugar manufacturers in Louisiana by the Food Administration:

"Under power conferred by Section 5 Food Control act, I have determined that any sale of 1917 washed plantation, clarified seconds, thirds, or open kettle sugars at a price in excess of $7.25 per 100 pounds, less 2 per cent. free on board, New Orleans, or raw sugar in excess of $6.35 per 100 pounds free on board, New Orleans, will give manufacturers an unjust, unreasonable, and unfair profit. Any sale made after Nov. 2 at greater price will be cause for revocation of license and subject you to penalties of the act."

A further statement by the Food Administration read in part:

Establishes a Fair Price.

"Some time ago it was agreed upon between the Food Administration and representatives of the Louisiana planters that $6.35 was a fair price for raw sugar, and the Planters' Committee agreed to use its best efforts to secure for refiners contracts for raw sugar on that basis. The refiners buying this sugar must sell it under their agreement with the Government at an average margin of not to exceed $1.30 per 100 pounds, or $7.65 net.

"Under this arrangement a fair price for Louisiana sugars has been established. Under normal conditions clarified and washed plantation sugars have sold at an average margin of from ¾ to ½ cent a pound over the selling price of raw sugar. Owing to the unusual conditions now prevailing it is believed that a margin of 75 cents for these sugars over the value of raw sugar will result in a profit largely in excess of the profit earned under normal conditions.

"The Food Administration will not insist on any modification of contracts actually entered into prior to Nov. 2, and all sellers are hereby authorized to complete deliveries either in the eastern or western territory on the basis of contracted sales price, but no new business should be taken in any territory at over $7.25 for these sugars. Any contract made on Nov. 3 or thereafter shall be made in accordance with this determination of the Food Administration.

"This, it is hoped, will clear up the Louisiana situation definitely. Sales direct from the producers to the buyer should be on this basis. In case the sugar is purchased by a dealer or jobber at $7.25 New Orleans basis, his selling price to manufacturers or retailers shall not exceed the base price plus the usual freight added to destination, plus the profit charged by sugar jobbers in the territory in which sold, in no case to exceed 20 cents per 100 pounds."

The Transportation Division of the Food Administration denied tonight reports that large quantities of beet sugar were being stored in warehouses because freight cars could not be procured to haul them to eastern markets. The shortage of sugar, it was stated, was due to the fact, principally, that this country had not curtailed consumption, while the exports have materially increased, so that the remaining supply from last year's crops are not sufficient to last until Jan. 1, when the new Cuban crop will become available.

Food Pledges Total 6,469,467.

Thirty per cent. of all of the families in the country have signed pledges to join the food conservation movement. Reports received by the Food Administration put the total at 6,469,467, and estimates point to a steady increase of 1,000,000 each day until at least 10,000,000 families are recorded. New York City is still ahead of all other municipalities in reported registrations, with a total of 451,988, and it is believed that the 500,000 mark will soon be passed.

Reports of pro-German efforts to hurt the campaign came from Connecticut and Iowa. In the latter State the name of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, was signed to letters announcing that a Government inspector would call at the houses of those who signed pledge cards and take away a percentage of the articles canned. In Iowa fake food pledge cards were circulated asking housewives to list their canned goods and announcing that the Government would take over all in excess of 100 jars. The cases have been referred to the State District Attorneys for investigation.

Vermont is the first State to report that it has passed its goal, 50,000 pledges, representing 61 per cent. of the population, having been obtained. California still leads the States with a total of 446,562, its reported increase for the day being more than 195,000.

Food conservation exhibits are being prepared for display in Washington, D. C., and New York. The latter will be shown at the Hotel Exposition in the Grand Central Palace from Nov. 12 to 17.

PLENTY OF CARS FOR SUGAR

Railroads Not to be Blamed for Shortage, War Board Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Railroads' War Board issued a statement today saying that the carriers were not to be blamed for any sugar shortage, inasmuch as cars were now available to handle whatever crop there was to be shipped.

"The railroads are doing their bit to relieve the sugar shortage," the statement said. "Telegrams just received from the Sunset Central, the Texas & Pacific, and other railroads in the sugar cane belt state that a sufficient number of empty cars are available throughout Louisiana and other cane-growing territory to handle the entire crop.

"Hundreds of cars have also been moved into the Northwest to protect the sugar beet crop, which is already moving. An adequate supply of cars is also on hand to move the Northwest potato crop.

"In Texas the railroads are bending every energy to prevent waste of the available meat supply and to protect the cattlemen from loss of live stock because of drought."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oper. revs.	$4,454,754	$5,380,805	$1,043,949
Oper. exp.	4,415,441	3,002,683	812,757
Net op. revs.	2,019,313	1,788,121	231,191
Taxes	547,585	202,327	345,258
Oper. income	1,471,727	1,585,794	*114,067
Ratio of oper. exp. to oper. revs.	68.62%	66.83%	
Ratio of taxes to op. revs.	8.51%	3.75%	
Ratio of oper. inc. to oper. revs.	22.87%	29.42%	

For nine months ended Sept. 30:

Oper. revs.	36,678,847	47,195,989	3,482,847
Oper. exp.	38,384,714	31,053,651	7,331,063
Net op. revs.	17,294,132	16,142,347	1,151,784
Taxes	3,223,257	1,820,945	1,402,312
Oper. income	14,070,874	14,321,402	*250,328
Ratio of oper. exp. to oper. revs.	82.54%	65.80%	
Ratio of taxes to op. revs.	5.70%	3.86%	
Ratio of oper. inc. to oper. revs.	25.27%	30.34%	

*Decrease.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '23	..	June, & Dec.	72	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	54	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '26	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	3	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	91	93
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	96
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia, Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con. '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	87	93
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	..	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	87½	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	91	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	..
Eliz., Pfd. & C. J., '50	5	June & Dec.	..	93½
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	87
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	81
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '40	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	78¼	79
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	99
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	52	53½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	70	73
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan & July	89	90
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	85½	91
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	89	90
Kansas City Rys., '44	5	Jan. & July	98½	99¾
Do 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	86	99
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Lock. & Otc. R. 1st, '20	6	Jan. & July	..	95
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	90	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68	70
Motile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '52	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & Lis. con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	78	84
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	96	101
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	69	72
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Nor. & Ports. T. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	..
Nort. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	78	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '61	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	87	92
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	88	92
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	92
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	80
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	..	97
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) Ry., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	88	94
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	92
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	93
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	97
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	92
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	92
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	5	June & Dec.	77	79
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	76½	77¾
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	57	59
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98¼	100¾
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	73¼	78
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	96	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	90	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	.....	13	17
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	97
Do pf. ($50)	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	42	43

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	205	206
Do pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	99	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	50	53
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	..	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¼	4¾
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Aug 25,17	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	11	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	102
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	81
Car. Power & Light	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	31
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	82	89
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	70	74½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	.....	44	47
Cities Service	100	M	Nov 1, 17	205	206
Do pf.	100	M	Nov 1, 17	77	77½
Colorado Power	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	24
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	90
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	38	40
Do pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	69	71
Conn. Power pf.	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	88	92
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	..	71
Eastern Texas Elec.	25	S	July 2, 17	50	57
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	79	84
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
Eliz. & Trenton	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	25	S	Oct 1, 17	29	..
El Paso Electric	25	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	128	132
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	5	9
Do pf.	100	..	Sep 1, 14	30	38
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	80	84
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	124	130
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	.....	23	27
Do pf.	100	..	Aug 15,17	92	96
Int. Trac. pf.	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf.	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	55	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	34	36
Mobile Electric	100	Q	Aug 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	93
Nashville G. & L. pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	73
Newark Con. Gas.	100	S	July 1, 17	90	93
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	175
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	100	Q	Oct 20, 17	68	69
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	90	91
Nor. Texas Electric.	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	76
Pacific Gas & Electric	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	38½	39
Do pf.	100	Q	Aug 15,17	83	84
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	100	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Fr. & Lt. pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	28
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	80	85
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	14	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	28	..
Southern Cal. Edison	100	Q	Aug 15,17	83	85
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	.....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	122	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	29	30
Tampa Electric	100	Q	Aug 15,17	100	107
Texas Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do pf.	..	..	.....	10	14
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	28	32
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	61
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	24	25½
United Utilities	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	55	57
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	73	76
Western Power	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	47	48
West. States Gas & E.	100	Q	Aug 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30,'16	38	40

b—3½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*100	Q	Aug 15,17	..	220
American Chicle	100	..	Jan 20,16	43	45
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	69
Amer. Graphophone	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Do pf.	100	Q	Aug 15,17	85	86
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	33	38
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	89
Atlantic Refining	..	..	.....	11	17
Do pf.	..	..	.....	25	35
Atlas Powder	100	Q	Sep 10, 17	158	159
Atlas Powder pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	99
Babcock & Wilcox	100	Q	Oct 4, 17	109	111½
Bord. Cond. Milk	100	S	Aug 15,17	96½	98
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	98	100
Bucyrus pf.	100	Q	Oct 10, 17	52	56
By Products Coke	100	A	.....	143	150½
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	100	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct. 1, 17	90	99
Celluloid	100	S	Sep 29, 17	148	154
Central Aguirre Sugar	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	151	155
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	.....	..	61
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	65	93
Certain-teed Products	..	..	.....	47	47½
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Childs	100	Q	Sep 11, 17	69	71
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 11, 17	90	92
Crocker-Wheeler	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	100
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	102	104
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	172
Eastern Steel	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Eastman Kodak	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	475	500
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	105	110
Fajardo Sugar	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	98
Federal Sugar	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	82	85
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 20, 17	90	94
Gen. Western pf.	1100	Q	Oct 1, 17	114	116
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	49	51
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	237	260
Holly Sugar	..	..	.....	40	50
Do pf.	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	99	102
Int. Silver	..	..	.....	46	55
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	92
Kan. C. Stock Yards	100	Q	Nov 1, 17	80	91
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	79	81
Lanston Monotype	100	..	Aug 31,17	..	70
Manati Sugar	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	108
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	.....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	.....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	100	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	143
Michigan Sugar	100	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	80
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	..	91
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	118	120
Nat. Sugar Refining	100	Q	Oct 2, 17	97	99
New Jersey Zinc	100	Q	Aug 10,17	273	275
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	100	Q	Sep 20,17	100	115
Do pf.	100	Q	Aug 20,17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	45	48
Do pf.	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	72	74
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	100	110
Procter & Gamble	100	Q	Oct 15, 17	670	720
Remington Typewriter	..	..	.....	11	12

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	100	..	Oct 1, 14	62	64
Do 2d pf.	100	..	Oct 1, 14	42	45
Royal Baking Powder.	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	130	135
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	92	93
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	75	76
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.	..	..	.....	47	53
Shredded Wheat	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	118	123
Do pf.	100	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	100	Q	Oct 2, 17	192	193
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	38	42
Warner Sugar	100	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	190	205

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Motion calendar.
Adder<SS Nigoetia.
Bodart<Mutual Film.
Benwalds<US (2.)
Leonard<Maxwell.
Cole<US.
Orth<Meade.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Ince<Martin.
General calendar.
Kennerdell<SS Squire.
Preston<same.
Hackemer<same.
DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Court opens Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Dis-charges:
Harold R. Gladding.
Jesse Oberdorfer.
Meyer Krawitz.
Hilen D Sabine.
Magnus & Newetty.
Isaac Seidman.
James R. Valentine.
Henry L. Warren.
Clara L. Kellogg.
Note—Motion calendar Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 347, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Cymeryn<Cent RR NJ
Monk<L V RR.
US<Four Packages
Cut Diamonds.
Same<One Package
Cut Daimonds.
Same<Goldstein.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Landes<Klopstock.
Leibman<same.
Moriarty<NY & Cuba Mail SS.
Tompkins<NY,NH&H Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
O'Shea<Smylie.
Shenthar<Zell.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Pidcock<L V RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Criminal, 10:30 A. M.
US<Nardillo.
Same<Christaiano.
Same<Walnum.
Same<Fersail.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 223, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.
Re Camille Weidenfeld, bankrupt.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building, Brooklyn—Admiralty calendar.
Commercial Coal<CNY
Pearce<Cargo of Logwood.
Re Limitation of Pierrepont.
Doty<Margaret M.
Buckley<John D. Dailey.
O'Day<City of N Y.
Huntley<Warehouse Dock Co.
Moore<Jamburg-Am Line.
Talbot<SS Kathlamba
Jordon Ship Co<Adriatic.
Wright & Cobb<City of New York.
Norton Crossing Co<Quevlie.
Wells, as receiver<Cricket.
Note—Cases called in order and tried as reached.
Motion to vacate attachment.
Federal SS Co<Sho Sho Yoko SS Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.
US ex rel Stein<Bell.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Weeks and Finch, JJ.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Macrae Const Co<Lefkowitz.
Kegerreis<Van Zile.
Re Perfume Reveira, Inc.
Taub<Taub.
Derfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Just<Just.
Miller<Kremer.
Derfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Orth<Berkowitz.
Hidden<Freeman.
Birkin<Keeler & Wig.
Kottler<Onyx Blouse.
Newson<Hoggson Bros
Friedman<Friedman.
Municipal Liens Co<Ball.
Schantz<Peterson.
Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk.
Lewis B Preston, Inc<Rice.
Re Hayden.
Geller<Cash.
Comollo<Italian Nati Club.
Hofmann<Goelet.
McMillan<McMillan.
Bancus<Weatherall.
Mount<Isaacs.
Kelsey<Spaulding Plaster Co.
Davis<Morris & Willmarth.
Davis<Perpall.
Lauhin<Lauhin.
Ssamens Bank<Central Imp Co.
Speavak<Reid Ice Cream Co. (2.)
Zellenmyer<Spaulding.
Werner<J B Greenhut.
Allen<Hunter Arms Co
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Peck<Sommer.
Same<Balsam.
Straus<Guignieny.
Randolph<Randolph.
Colford<Heyland, (2.)
Dulka<Coke Gas Co.
Holland<Turner.
Lupico<Cons Gas Co. (2.)
Richardson<Sharff, (2.)
Henry<Totoro.
Feltner<Harte.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Davis<Motor Car Equip Co.
Paon<Schuchmacher.
N Y Motion Picture Co<Artcraft Picture.
Birch<Birch.
Sobel<Sobel.
Trustees Columbia University<De Camvnial.
Re Garner<Thomas.
Booklovers Sales Co<Hall.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Newburger, Motions.
Daltype Co<Tipple.
Rottenberg<Englander
Re East 115th St.
Re East 109th St.
Franklin Sav Bank<Gert—
Mabry Cont Co<105 W 82d St (2.)
Turnbloom<Internat'l Paper Co.
Sabland<Penn Silk Co.
Meaning<Loretta Corp.
Penn<same.
Maintenance Co<Tuven
Abel<Chesterfield Realty Corp.
Levy<Parisian R E.
Thorn<Farmers L & T
R D Smith Co<CNY.
Catuna<Bruce.
Rauch<Rauch.
Lipman<Lipman.
Hahn<Cohen.
Hirsch<Gillespie.
Noble<Crane.
Paul<Paul.
Hintz<Gutman.
Lewisohn<Wempatuck Rity Corp.
Strange<Rosenberg.
Gald<Gold.
Samson<Strook.
King<Becker Bldg.
Singer<Singer.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
74th St Holding Co<Purdy.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Atlantic Communication<Zimmer.
Solomon<Lowenstein.
Ferr<Padlavis.
Lmeschloon<Bitter de Wiele<Wyeffe.
NY Cent Iron Works<Jacobson Eng.
Barrett Co<Karr.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ins—Kane<Behrens.
Ins—Forbe<Dunn.
Tiernan<Birrell.
Pagonranis<Nouka.
Ella<Bloomingdale.
White<Fahnestock.
Horseck<Lapham.
Maltisanti<NY Rys.
Brown<Frankel.
Nielson<Hermanna.
Madden & Co.
Levy<Dierks.
Scharman<NY, O & W RR.
Kelly<King.
S Solomon<Waterhouse.
H Solomon<same.
McGrath<Heaney.
Thaler<Ficlix.
Abramowitz<Goldberg.
Bergstein<Gerinsky.
Cashman<Lavidoris.
A Bowman<Ostriche.
E Bowman<same.
Inukai<Inukai.
Demurrer:
Wilford Hall Laboratory<Schoenfeld & Co.
Sorg<Mitchell.
Humiston<Univ Film Mfg Co.
Undefended divorces:
Suhr<Suhr.
Lagrua<Lagrua.
Raiford<Raiford.
Mosar<Mosar.
Hahn<Hahn.
Preferred cause:
Trowbridge<Richter.
General calendar:
Berger<Alk.
Vivaudou<Myers.
P G Tiling, &c Co<Buchalter.
Kaidy<Jabbour.
Chapin & O'Donnell<Leonard.
P G Tiling, &c Co<Leslie.
Bernstein<Krohnberg.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Patterson Bros<Radford.
Trufaneff<Export & Import Film Co.
Hodge Picture Corp<Blumenthal.
Clear.
PART IV.—Call adjourned to 10:30 A. M.
Session.
PART V.—Call adjourned to 10:30 A. M.
Session.
PART VI.—Call adjourned to 10:30 A. M.
Session.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Simon—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Willis<Rosendorf.
City Real Estate Co<same (2.)
King<Norris.
Young<Smith.
Lightstone<Hofman.
CNY<Mutual Bank.
Westphal<Luongo.
Edgar<Barren.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Morris<CNY (2.)
Levy<Kerr.
Werbin<CNY.
Orbach<Orbach.
Rothenberg<Greenthal (2.)
Mann<CNY.
Watson Const Co<Delson Cont Co.
Levinstim<Nista Const
Schrandt<Int R. T.
Schmid<same.
Dakin<Sup Council of Royal Arcanum.
Minter<Mintz.
Franklin Sav Bk<Haft
People ex rel Clark<Seaman.
Bishop<Bishop.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger, J.
DeSurel<A Jacob Const Co.
Heiden<Union Ry, (2.)
Cahill<Gimbel Bros.
Rowley<Union Ry (2.)
Cantons<same (2.)
Riggs<3d Av RR.
Schilling<same.
Bottari<Sabella.
Greenfield<80 Blvd.
Turvak<Inter R T Co.
Eller<Union Ry.
Janos<Pahler Rity (2.)
Bilsky<Board of Education.
Phillips<Romagnoli.
Elnhorn<Simmons.
Hulter<Inter R T Co.
Sana<West Elec RR.
McCormack<Inter R T Co. (2.)
Keetmitzer<same.
Cletes<Klotzky.
Wishner<Bollenbock.
Slovak<McQuade.
Brand<Tunick.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Highest number reached in regular order 122.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:
Est—Joseph Katz.
Bridget A Murray.
Patrick V Murray.
Martin L Henry.
Wills for probate:
Anna T Wade.
Mary A Burke.
Guardianship:
Dorothy Cavanagh.
Ira Cavanagh.
Adoption:
Charles Weitzer by Samuel and Esther Libson.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Queen Mab Co<Angus—George Price.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam and Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Evanovitch<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Fal<Atlas Port Cem.
Re application of Bd of Sup of Rock Co.
Peop, &c<Gertenbach.
Bagdon<P & R C & I.
Thalheim<Sts.
Re J H Atkins.
Osborn<Cardeza.
Re application of J M Brown, &c.
Curry<Zitnell.
Re P Murphy.
Oligschlager<Connell.
Peo, &c<Wetzell et al.
Same<Cerulli.
Same<Richardson.
Same<Fagello.
Same<Stevens Co.
Trani<Gerard.
Martin, &c<Herzog.
T O'Connell.
Re W 37th St, Bklyn.
Re F W Defoe.
Hamilton, &c<Muncie et al.
Nat Cash Reg<Fruchterr et al.
Lewis et al<Butcher et al.
Marks et al<Bennett, &c, et al.
Re Judicial Settlement of the acct of C M Crum, &c.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Roseth<Roseth.
Hill<Meyer et al.
Davidson<Kramer & ano.
Bedell<McArdle.
New Age Cons Co<Hermelin et al.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Josias<Schwed et al.
Reiss<Deering.
Roseth<Roseth.
Silverman<Demolition Contrs.
Bull<Bull.
Brimberg<Kowalsky.
Weatherbed<Weathered
Glickman<Glickman.
Batriss<Holland.
Wilcox<Rensslaer (2.)
McNulty<Gritman.
Dalle<Dalle.
Mongiovi<Vinicombe.
McNamara<McNamara.
Re Margaret Murphy.
Re Union Bank of Brooklyn.
O'Connor<Nitro Powder Co.
PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretsen, J.
Troy<Nassau RR.
Molinaro<C I & B RR
Spagnola<Brower.
O'Gen<C I & B RR.
Thullen<Hall Switch & Signal Co.
Tavener<C I & B RR.
Cook<B H RR.
Shyphoon<same.
Kornfeld<Shore.
Kustzel<Rosenblath & another.
Ringelmann<Daniels.
Fuchs<Meyer.
Henson<Dederer.
Tullia<Franklin.
Pfeiffer<Cheron.
Bershadsky<Nag RR.
Nilson<Hunter & ano.
Hohorst<Nassau RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Reil<NY Cons RR.
Hammann<NY Con RR & ano.
Colombo<B H RR.
Miller<Andersen.
Delaso<Hicks.
Sheffield<Crescent Taxicab Co & ano.
Moran<Friedman.
Gelb<B, Q Co & S RR
Sakalausky<same.
Calesi<B H RR.
Leigh<NY Cons RR.
Helfreich<B H RR.
Santore<Reliable Auto Delivery Co.
Diamond<NY, O & W. Rwy.
Dunne<Wohl.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Nagourney<Nagourney
Katz<N Y Rys.
Cohen<same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2791.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Rebecca O'Brien.
S H Crane.
Patrick Mooney.
Almira Hineson.
Fred Hillemann.
Administration of:
Michael Hart.
William McDonald.
Accounting of:
Philip Oechsenreiter.
R F Gilman.
Louis Bonert.
Maria Gelson.
Honora R Sweeney.
William Protzman.
Jane B. Pittman.
Estates of:
Kate Miller.
E Coogan.
Thomas Bergen.
James Blake.
Maria Gelston.
Contested calendar:
Joseph Reebell.
Margaret Williams.
Owen Warnock.
Emma Limberg.
Phillip Abrams.
Eliza Verma.
Rosaline Stamm.
Mary Coombs.
Jennie Gorman.
Frank McManus.
Caroline Fuchs.
Rose Cassidy.
Herman Godecker.
Louisa Frank.
Delia Desrault.
Mary C Dugan.
Mary Reid.
Jennie Hanken.
Francis McManus.
Thomas Quinn.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part V.—Fawcett, J.—Civil calendar at 10 A. M.
Carr<Burke.
Fass<Nass RR.
Murdy<Levy Bros Rty Co.
Lagano<Nass RR.
Ratigan<Knight.
Levison<B, Q CO & Sub RR.
Wolf<B H RR.
Aguglia<Nass RR.
Norby<B H RR.
Indelicate<N Y Cons RR.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 578.
Otis<Gansau Thompson Co.
McDermott<Delarsso.
Geraghty<Liggett Co.
Manson<Nestrand.
Engel<McCann.
Frederick<Murphy.
Zukowski<B H RR.
Suckan<N Y Cons RR.
Noonan<same.
Mostew<Mitchell.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted. — Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

APPAREL Wanted.—Entire stocks and fixtures purchased for cash. "Aaronx," 742 6th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kersey, velours. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Botany, F. & H., or Stevens; can use quantity if price is right. K 199 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., cash. J. & E. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7428.

BURELLA Wanted. — Can use all colors, Style 700, Buckley & Cohen or similar cloth, at a price. Phone 4213 Farragut.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Meltons and thibets, ¾, blue, brown, black; cash. United Cloak Co., 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 7397.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Brown and blue. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 9850.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Navy, brown, gray, all good make. Gramercy 6518.

CHINCHILLAS, White, Wanted.—Salt's preferred, for cash. Franklin 2823.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

COATS.—Contractors wanted; styles for Spring; Infants', children's, and ladies'; bring samples. 11th floor, 115 W. 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at infants' 2 to 6 coats for Spring; white and colored. 9 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of children's coats. Call all week, 17 West 17th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits for Spring; call all week. 99 Madison Av., 16th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits. F. Miller, Prince George.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, 76-pick. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses ready to place orders. S. S., 204 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; must show their own styles. 151 West 25th St., 10th floor; ask for Mr. C.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Bell serges and silks at a price. I. B. Saudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles, immediate orders placed. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk and serge dresses for Spring, submit samples. 128 West 22d St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th.

FURS Wanted.—For special sale; fur stock; must be reasonable; will pay cash. Aarons & Co., 742 6th Av. Telephone 4165 Vanderbilt.

JEANS AND DRILLS Wanted. — 1,500,000 yards standard grades white jeans and drills; will pay spot cash. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Woolen, for cash; small or large quantities. H. RAGOVIN, 109 West 26th St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Woolen, for cash; small or large quantities. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

OUTING FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Large quantity for spot cash, light grounds, 27 and 36 inch goods, spot delivery. W. C., 274 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS, Wanted. —All makes, will pay spot cash for any quantity. Call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for large line of Fall cloakings of any description; also white chinchilla; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th. Stuy. 3757.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—99 serge, broadcloth, 11050 velour and K544. Chelsea 1288.

PLUSH Wanted. — Esquimette and Peco. Madison Square 2715.

POM POM Wanted.—Burgundy, Pekin, taupe, and mahogany 0359 taupe, also 13045, all colors. Farragut 3384.

POM POM Wanted.—Burgundy, rose, taupe, green. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

POM POM Wanted.—Reindeer and taupe; will pay spot cash. Chel. 7834.

POMPOM Wanted.—All colors except Pekin. Phone Farragut 3385.

POPLINS and Velours Wanted.—Open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity Whitman's 1210 or C. S. G. black. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7906.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, W. S. 878 and 235; cash; any other men's wear serges, overcoatings. Spring 6151.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301, 7301, 7614, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

SERGE Wanted.—7301; large, small lots. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SERGES, Poplins and Wool Velours Wanted. —Hammer, 432 4th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard's shade brown and sage. Franklin 1775.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles in silks, immediate orders placed. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes; fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 15020, 11050, 13045, 13046; Stoney Starkey 694 velour; spot cash. Madison Square 312.

VELOURS Wanted.—544 or other makes, burgundy, taupe, green, brown, if price is right. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight; all colors. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted, heavyweight; will buy for cash. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOUR Taupe Wanted.—Kelly's 701 or similar cloth; cotton warp. Greeley 5653.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for all wool, heavy weight velours. Farragut 5267.

VOILES Wanted.—Fancy, all white, striped, and corded voile; any quantity; will pay cash. E. A., 240 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash. Call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50169, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BEHRING SEAL.—Salt's; $4.10 net. Madison Square 3149.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7830, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 316, 5 pieces navy. Telephone Madison Square 7960.

BUCKLES. — Rhinestone buckles, about 150 dozen; elegant merchandise. Rose, 43 West 38th. Telephone Vanderbilt 2771.

BURELLAS 0810, 69057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2626.

BURELLA.—American 69057, all shades, $1.25 net; 0810, all shades, $1.35 net. Telephone Madison Square 7950.

CHECKS, black and white, all qualities, at price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

CHIFFON, mailnes, French crepe, large quantity, black, white, colors, at a sacrifice. Mad. Sq. 5159.

SUPREME COURT.
Richmond County.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 5.
TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHIFFON VELVET.—5 boxes imported black, 39-inch, $2.75. Schwartz, Stuyvesant 481.

CLOAKINGS.—30 pieces, assorted colors, 54-inch, $1.40. Call Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Have several sizes, seal collars, at a price. Phone Stuy. 1736.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pom poms; latest models; best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—High-grade flappers, 12-18 years, girls 5-9, and tots 1-4 years; broadcloth, velvet, velours, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—5,000 coats for immediate delivery; ladies', junior's, and children's, trimmed with Kit & Kol furs, in all seasonable cloths and shades. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' coats for immediate delivery; pom pom, velours, kerseys, broadcloth; all shades; fur trimmed especially. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS, juniors' and children's, for immediate delivery; wonderful values in all desirable cloths and shades; fur trimmed. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Ladies' broadcloth kerseys, mixtures, fur trimmed and plain, $4.75, $7.50, $8.85, $10.50, $13.75, $15.50, today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, 24-inch deep collar of natural raccoon fur, 6-inch border, 48 inches long, belted, at $13.75. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, 24-inch deep collar, 12-inch border, 48 inches long, trimmed with kerami, $10. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment colors, sizes; ready to be shipped. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechuman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Velour and plush; fur and plush trimmed; also juniors'; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th. Chelsea 9955.

COATS.—To the buyer who will buy quantity of plush coats we will close them out at sacrifice prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 36 West 28th St.

COATS.—Infants', sizes 2-6, all-wool cloth, all colors, plied and nicely trimmed, $24 dozen. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful values; broadcloth and velour coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom poms, velours; also plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 306 Madison Av.

COATS, 750, fur-trimmed, all materials, on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 146 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plushes in all fur trimmings, real values, for immediate delivery. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th St.

COATS.—Sizes 6-14, guaranteed seal plush, belted, quilted lining, and trimmed, $6.75. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, DRESSES, CLOTH.—Regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks, immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Better grade coats, variety material; immediate delivery. Garfunkel, 37 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.50, $16.50; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 54 W. 21st.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—500 coats for immediate delivery, $7.50 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Infants', 2-6, to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

CORDUROY, white, 52 inches wide, at sacrificing price. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 serge dresses for immediate delivery; excellent value. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—300 silk and serge, highest grade, latest styles; to close out cheap. Yale Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—70 high-grade silk and serges, at sacrifice. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 40 serge of the better kind, 43 East 20th St., second floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $18.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Let 25, close out; finest assortment. Welfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet; latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serges, close out, $3.25 up. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

EVENING DRESSES.—250 samples to close out; latest models, iridescent and net trimmings. La Roy Dress Co., 283 Grand St. Phone Orchard 9698.

FURS.—Good deliveries on seal nutria, Hudson seal and sealine collars. 151 West 23d. Chelsea 4985.

FUR COLLARS; immediate delivery; kitt, brown, and black coney. J. Kapian, 53 West 28th. Farragut 3918.

FURS.—Kit coney collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 43 W. 24th St., top floor.

JACKETS AND GOWNS.—Silk quilted, all shades; immediate delivery; popular prices. 1 Madison Av., Room 6015.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net. 10 days. Chelsea 9948.

KERSEYS, Wyandotte and American, 15020. Ben Kramer, 1,137 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9658.

MIDDIES, blouses, skirts in serges; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSHES.—40-40 and 50-50; 100 pieces at a reasonable price. B. Snyder, 56 West 22d St. Telephone Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES.—Pico, esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3384.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, also nutria 24-inch plush cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

POM-POM.—All shades, immediate delivery; $325, net cash; Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7559.

POM POMS.—Heavy and lightweight velours for sale. Hyman & Binder, Farragut 555.

POM POM.—2 pieces Pekin, $3.25 net. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1123. Farragut 3042.

POM POM.—Have one piece gold; will accept reasonable offer. Farr. 3452.

POMPOM.—Brown, wyth, reindeer, taupe, and mole. Madison Square 7427.

POM POM.—American 0816, plum, 2 pieces. Madison Square 5028.

POM POM.—American 0816, Pekin and green. Farragut 2616.

PUTTEES.—16-oz. worsted jersey, suitable for puttees. Spring 6655.

SATINS for suitings, coatings; specials crepe de chine; immediate delivery; all colors. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 0271.

SHOE LACES, all lengths, round mercerized, to close out. Gray, 488 Broadway.

SILKS.—Exceptional values for all trades; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILKS.—1,600 yards satins, all colors, to close out at a price. Phone Madison Square 925.

SKIRTS.—500 assorted serges, poplins, corduroys, velvets, and mixtures, $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS. — Jobbers', manufacturers' silk skirts, Spring; wonderful styles. Globe Skirts, 41 West 17th.

SKIRTS.—500 close out; assorted materials for holiday trade; opportunity. Albert Skirts, 110 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Taffeta and satin; also stripes, $2.25 up. G. P. C., 41 West 17th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Korami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th.

STRIPS, mole, all widths; big bargain. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits of broadcloth, poplin, burella to sell very reasonable. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 36 West 31st.

SUITS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 W. 34th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Black and navy; exceptional value; also full line of stripes and checked taffets; beautiful patterns; reasonable prices. Cordwain Mills, 59 E. 21st St.

TOILET KITS, fitted and unfitted, rubberlined; army color; money belts, cap covers. American Products Co., 4 West 37th St.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, burgundy, taupe, navy, brown, green; 50 pieces; immediate delivery. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway., Mad. Sq. 1265.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, Burgundy, taupe, Pekin, plum; 80 pieces in stock; immediate delivery. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

VELOUR.—Lightweight, green, black, brown, olive, all wool, $1.89. Call Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

VELOURS, Wyandotte and American, 11050. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

VELOURS.—Kerseys and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS.—0359, F. & H. botany, velours, pom pom. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR, American 0359; 5 pieces navy and green, $2 net. 4386 Greeley.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9700.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

VELVETEENS, all colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS, 24-inch, twill back, all colors, regular. Rackim & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 inches wide, Worrall dye, very cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN.—27-inch imported, Worrall dye, fine quality, $1. Schwartz, Stuyvesant 481.

VELVETEENS.—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin, Kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

WORUMBO.—991 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

Help Wanted.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on plain sewing; large orders given. Call all week; open Tuesday. Vantine, 115 West 28th St.

SALESMEN—Port

PRISON AND DEATH FOR READING NEWS

Russian Paper Dropped in Austria Costs 6 Lives and 91 Years in Jail Sentences.

PICKED UP BY A GIRL

Vienna Publication Exposes Cruelty of Military Courts That Brought About Amnesty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The cruelty of Austrian courts-martial against which the people of Austria-Hungary rebelled, forcing a general amnesty proclamation by Emperor Charles, is revealed in an article translated from the Post of Munich, Bavaria, on Aug. 18 last, given to the press today by the Committee on Public Information.

This article, which the Munich paper copied from the Wiener Arbeiterzeitung, (the Vienna Workingman's Gazette.) which is printing a series of "incredible penalties," discloses that six persons were condemned to death and thirty-three others, several young schoolboys, received prison sentences aggregating ninety-one years for merely reading a forbidden paper.

The "verboten" paper contained proclamations of the former Czar of Russia and General Rennenkampf which had been dropped by a Russian airplane on Austrian troops. A copy was found by a girl in a hospital, where she had been to visit a wounded soldier. She sent it to her uncle, who read it to others. Nearly all who heard the proclamation then or subsequently suffered the supreme or lesser penalties.

The story as published is in part as follows:

"Aurelia Kolik, clerk, 21 years old, sent her uncle, Vladimir Kolik, a letter in September, 1914, and inclosed in this letter a copy of proclamations by the Czar and General Rennenkampf which had been dropped by a Russian airplane on the Austrian troops and which she had picked up from the floor of a hospital where she had been to visit a wounded soldier. The girl was condemned to death on account of this copy. The uncle copied the proclamation into his notebook and read it aloud one day to one Hlasdik, an employe, at a session of the Directors of the Land Loan Company of Brunn and had him make a copy of it. For permitting this copy to be made Kolik was likewise condemned to death.

"The employe made three copies and passed them on to some of his acquaintances. He was condemned to death for this, and two of his friends who had merely read the proclamation and had immediately burned the copies were condemned to five and three years in the penitentiary. This third friend, Paral by name, loaned his copy to an office mate, Brezansky, who immediately made two copies. Paral was condemned to death for loaning his copy! Burch, an employe of an insurance company, read the proclamations on this occasion. He was condemned to three years in the penitentiary.

"Brezansky gave one copy to a woman employe named Psota, the other to his friend Toman, a confectioner. Brezansky was condemned to death. Toman read the papers through and, fearing harm, destroyed them. He was condemned to three years in the penitentiary. The Psota woman read the first proclamation aloud to her landlady, named Tichy, and expressed horror at it. After the Tichy woman understood the purport of the proclamation she became excited at the insult to the Czechs contained in it, and strongly urged the Psota woman to burn the copy. This she did in a candle flame after a short time. On the ground that she had undoubtedly contributed to the indignation against these proclamations she was not condemned, although she had read the document."

The article then goes on to say how the document got into a school and passed from one pupil to another, with the result that several children were sentenced to prison for long terms. The article concludes:

"And so the copy which Aurelia Kolik sent her uncle became the cause of the condemning of thirty-nine persons. Six death sentences and sentences aggregating ninety-one years of confinement in the penitentiary were brought about."

LIFEBOAT COMES ASHORE.

Waterlogged Craft Battered to Pieces on the Jersey Coast.

A water-logged empty lifeboat drifted ashore yesterday near Long Branch on the Jersey coast. The boat was first sighted by three fishermen, John Thompson, his son George, and another man, Sam Abramson, who were putting out to sea to haul up their nets. The wind was blowing fresh off shore, which made it impossible for them to haul the heavy craft to the beach. They made lines fast to the bow several times, but had to cast off, and eventually left the boat to drift with the seas. Shortly afterward the craft floated among some rock-filled jetties and bulkheads, where the heavy surf soon pounded it to pieces.

An hour later the fishermen returned and managed to collect a quantity of the wreckage from the craft. Farther down the beach boy picked up a number of life preservers marked "Liverpool" that had been washed ashore with a quantity of driftwood and other debris. The ribs of the lifeboat could be seen plainly from the shore hard and fast on the concrete piling where they had struck.

Shipping men said last night that they did not consider the finding of the lifeboat indicated that a vessel had been lost off the coast.

Because of the war the names of ships have been obliterated from all boats. It was regarded as probable that the craft washed ashore had been lost from the davits of some steamship, which had not stopped to pick it up. Many lifeboats are drifting about the Atlantic now which were abandoned after the crews had been rescued.

I. W. W. IN CAMP CONFESSES.

F. E. Wermk, Plattsburg Candidate, Will Assist Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The I. W. W. soldier-prisoner at the training camp today volunteered to turn State's evidence for the prosecution of the I. W. W. members arrested in the many raids in various parts of the country and against William D. Haywood in particular.

The prisoner admitted that Frank E. Woods was not his name, but that he was Frank E. Wermk of Montana. He denied that he had any hand in orinping about the sudden death of nearly twenty horses of Batteries A and B of the Sixteenth Artillery, and the army officials now do not believe that he was in any way responsible.

Wermk's arrest was caused by documents found in quarters occupied by the I. W. W. in Western cities. He has admitted that communications signed by him referred to "destructive materials," such as broken files, were ready for use in cogwheels of some high-power machinery, and that he was prepared to take care of farmers." One known charge against him is that he deserted from a Federalized regiment of Colorado just prior to enlisting in the Sixteenth Field Artillery Regiment.

The prisoner is tall, good looking and 31 years old. After talking with a Government operative he began to realize the seriousness of his position and volunteered to serve the Government as a witness. He is Secretary of a district lodge of the I. W. W. Disposition of his case is expected to be made known to him by Wednesday, according to information received from Washington today.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS LEVINE, doing business as NORVILLE CANDY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,638 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Candy, Shelving, Desk, Fixtures, &c.

J. FRED ALSGOOD, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, 320 Broadway, New York, HYAM ISRAEL, 32 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS & POPE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Stationery Fixtures, such as counters and glass tops, scales, brass and nickel trays, nickel glass holders, spoons, glass jars, four-hole hot water urn, office furniture, consisting of desk, typewriter, tables, chairs, safe, etc.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.

DAVID C. MEYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. HOFFMEYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MARTIN BLUMENFELD and MAYER BLUMENFELD, individually and as copartners, trading as MARTIN BLUMENFELD & BROS., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 751 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Clothing, Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Linings, Trimmings, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Power Tables, Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Desks, Fixtures, &c.

JAMES G. GRAHAM, Receiver.

MAURICE L. RHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADRIAN H. HORTON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Bedford Road, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Nine Horses, 4 Dump Trucks, 4 Millburn Wagons, 2 Buick Automobile, Large 5 ton Auto Truck, Buggy Sleigh, Harness, Plows, Forge, 2 Tower Pumps, etc.

CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Receiver, 51 Chambers St.

WILSON P. YARD, Attorney for Receiver, Pleasantville, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 253 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Chinese Goods, Art Objects, Curios, Silks, China, Rugs, Safe, Fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. ZIMMERMAN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 9 P. M., at 63 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of Office Furniture, Typewriter, Adding Machine, Safe, etc.

ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, Trustee.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 66 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COMFORTS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furniture, consisting of desk, typewriter, tables, chairs, safe, etc.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.

DAVID C. MEYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. HOFFMEYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MARTIN BLUMENFELD and MAYER BLUMENFELD, individually and as copartners, trading as MARTIN BLUMENFELD & BROS., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 751 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Clothing, Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Linings, Trimmings, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Power Tables, Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Desks, Fixtures, &c.

JAMES G. GRAHAM, Receiver.

MAURICE L. RHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADRIAN H. HORTON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Bedford Road, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Nine Horses, 4 Dump Trucks, 4 Millburn Wagons, 2 Buick Automobile, Large 5 ton Auto Truck, Buggy Sleigh, Harness, Plows, Forge, 2 Tower Pumps, etc.

CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Receiver, 51 Chambers St.

WILSON P. YARD, Attorney for Receiver, Pleasantville, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 253 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Chinese Goods, Art Objects, Curios, Silks, China, Rugs, Safe, Fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. ZIMMERMAN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 9 P. M., at 63 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of Office Furniture, Typewriter, Adding Machine, Safe, etc.

ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, Trustee.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 66 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS LEVINE, doing business as NORVILLE CANDY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,638 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Candy, Shelving, Desk, Fixtures, &c.

J. FRED ALSGOOD, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, 320 Broadway, New York, HYAM ISRAEL, 32 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS & POPE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furniture, consisting of desk, typewriter, tables, chairs, safe, etc.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.

DAVID C. MEYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. HOFFMEYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ARGUS BADGE CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lane, the receiver, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J., a complete stock of groceries, office fixtures, store fixtures, automobiles, horses, and wagons, and the right, title and interest in leases, and contracts for the purchase of merchandise, located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J., and in eighty-two stores located in New Jersey and New York City. Sealed bids are invited for the said property as follows:

1. For the Arctic Stores, Inc., as a going concern, or all the assets, consisting of the stock of merchandise, fixtures, automobiles, horses, wagons, and all the right, title, and interest in leases and contracts for the purchase of merchandise.

2. For any one or more of the said stores enumerated in the catalogue.

3. For the automobiles, horses, and wagons, separately or in bulk.

4. For the merchandise in the warehouse located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J.

5. For the fixtures located in the warehouse and in the stores, separately and in bulk.

6. For the merchandise in the warehouse and in the stores, separately or in bulk.

7. For all of the leases or any one or more of the said leases.

8. For the contracts for the purchase of merchandise, or any or more of the said contracts.

9. For the good-will of the concern and the right, title, and interest of the Receiver in the name of the Arctic Stores, Inc.

Said bids to be submitted in writing and accompanied by a certified check in the amount of ten per cent. of the bid and which said check should be payable to the order of Harry Lane, the Receiver herein, and all of which said bids will be considered on November 7, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the United States District Court Room, Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

The Receiver herein will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Hon. Lewis H. Rome, U. S. District Court Room, Post Office Building, Jersey City, N. J., on November 8, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

For further information apply to the Receiver, or his attorneys, or the Chairman of the Creditors' Committee.

HARRY LANE, Receiver,
75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

ELMER W. DEMAREST, Referee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, Chairman Creditors' Committee, 91 Wall Street, New York City.

LEON KACHMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COMFORTS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furniture, consisting of desk, typewriter, tables, chairs, safe, etc.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.

DAVID C. MEYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. HOFFMEYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, the Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability for the loss, damage or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight at appraised value, $96,976, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING CO., owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $14,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, Room 849, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 500 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato puree. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 29, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3061 and 3062, R. S. of U. S., I have seized and hold 3 Emeralds, Cut 247 Ct.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22¼ Ct.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 6 Emeralds, Cut 425 Ct.; 2 Emeralds, Cut 320 Ct.; Emeralds, Cut 78 Ct.; 9 Fancy stones, 50¼ Ct.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Ct.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 45½ Ct.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Ct.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8½ Ct.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 63 Ct. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 27, 1917.

THOMAS G. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—SMITH NAVIGATION CORPORATION against 1930 LOGS OF LIGNUM VITAE.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing Logs upon a libel filed in a cause of Civil and Maritime, for Freight and Storage, $1,989.50. Process returnable and cause heard on openig of said Court on November 12, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

AUSTIN, McLANAHAN & MERRITT, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY against SCHOONER "GRACIE" CHAMBERS, her tackle, &c.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of Civil and Maritime, on Contract, $5,815. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 12, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, November 5, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Proctors for Libellant.

TO HELP BUILDING AND WAR NEEDS TOO

Building Material Men Will Confer at Washington on Co-operation Plans.

MILL EMPLOYES HOUSELESS

Independent Mills Can Supply Steel, but Deliveries Are Hampered by Railroads—Price Changes.

Overtures will be made in Washington by building material manufacturers to help the Government in the matter of facilitating war shipments, and at the same time to discuss ways and means of getting important building material shipments though to the Atlantic seaboard in order to help win the war by speedily solving the housing problem which is approaching an acute stage, according to The Dow Service Daily Bulletin Reports today.

It has developed that there is a way to remove practically the last obstacle to a general building movement by helping the railroads to solve their problem of congestion by loading to capacity, following the lead of the Portland cement manufacturers, and by routing their shipments eastward over lines taking more circuitous routes. With the purpose of laying before the proper authorities their plans for helping to speedily end the war, along with other lines that have been called in conference, definite steps will be taken almost immediately.

Directly involved in the overtures will be the order of the Priority Board prohibiting furnishing of cars for material to build or repair roads and construction work. Among those who are interesting themselves in the matter are the sand, stone, moto, truck, highway and street officials, building material manufacturers, distributers, and others.

Two factors concern themselves with the pilgrimage. One is that in times when railroads are congested, which will doubtless continue during the tenure of the war, highway development is the one salvation of the manufacturer and distributer of all sorts of materials and supplies. By motor trucks reasonably long distance hauling can be done. The other is to provide adequate housing for workers. Economic conditions in this vicinity are making the tenement more desirable as a solution of the housing problem than myriads of small 4 to 6 room houses that the average worker cannot maintain without taking in boarders.

The elasticity of the modern tenement permits the tenants to rent suites in accordance with their financial ability to maintain them alone. If tenements are demanded adequate quantities of structural steel and equipment must be made available as soon as possible. These tenements, it is said, can be erected at a great saving over the wholesale individual house plan, and conditions are rapidly ripening that will force action if the vast floating population of workers now here is to be retained by employers.

In the meantime, as metal prices recede, other materials are being forced to higher price levels. If railroad freight rate increases are allowed, lighterage advances become effective on Dec. 1, cotton and wood containers move up, and coastwise shipping is not speedily increased, basic material prices will be very much higher. In fact, the trend is already shown.

The New York Lumber Trade Journal's official wholesale price list affecting this market shows some advances as of November. Red cedar six inch is now quoted at $31.50, representing a dollar increase, which is a true "A" classification of the same wood. Ash is up $6 and $3 on 4/4 inch first and second, basswood 4/4 inch first and second is up $3; beech has advanced $8 and $10 on 4/4 inch first and second; birch has advanced $5; red gum $8, and red gum, quartered, $2. In a few lined prices have fallen off. No. 1 common flat, long leaf yellow pine is now quoted at $38, a drop of $2. Cedar shingles have dropped back slightly.

Bar lead shows another drop this week of a cent to a cent and a half, and pig lead 1/8 off once half to a cent and a half. Mexican paving asphaltum, which has been quoted at $21 in wood barrels, has gone to $25, and to contractors in tank cars it is now $19 instead of $18. Common brick, Portland cement, plaster, and all calcined products are fairly steady on present price levels, although manufacturers are operating on very narrow margins.

Illustrative of the general disposition on the part of the building material manufacturers to adjust their prices as far as possible to the advantage of those who can build now the National Fireproofing Company is at present making general readjustments of their prices. Some of the items will show a very slight increase, many of them will stay where they are and others will show a slight decline in prices. These prices will be officially announced next week. The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today advises contractors, prospective builders, and architects that help for the railroads will soon be forthcoming. This was the assurance given by very high authorities late Saturday. It is possible that relief will come before Dec. 1, it says, adding:

Building material prices will not reflect freight rate increases to an appreciable extent. In other words, no matter what advance is made, it will have no bearing whatever on an owner's decision to proceed with or refard his contemplated operation.

But it will have the effect of strengthening present price levels, and in view of the meagre profits most manufacturers of building materials have been taking for some months, no change in prices downward may be expected until there is sufficient building activity to absorb in many orders the overhead charges at manufacturing and distributing points that must now be borne by few orders. Once building construction gets under way it will be found that prices on many commodities will stop advancing.

The structural steel situation, which has been a serious retardant in building construction, is somewhat relieved in that respect. The main difficulty now is to assure financiers that deliveries can be made promptly. It is with the idea of ascertaining this point officially that manufacturers plan to take their problems to Washington.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3061 and 3062, R. S. of U. S., I have seized and hold 3 Emeralds, Cut 247 Ct.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22¼ Ct.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 6 Emeralds, Cut 425 Ct.; 2 Emeralds, Cut 320 Ct.; Emeralds, Cut 78 Ct.; 9 Fancy stones, 50¼ Ct.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Ct.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 45½ Ct.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Ct.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8½ Ct.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 63 Ct. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 27, 1917.

THOMAS G. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—SMITH NAVIGATION CORPORATION against 1930 LOGS OF LIGNUM VITAE.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing Logs upon a libel filed in a cause of Civil and Maritime, for Freight and Storage, $1,989.50. Process returnable and cause heard on openig of said Court on November 12, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

AUSTIN, McLANAHAN & MERRITT, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY against SCHOONER "GRACIE" CHAMBERS, her tackle, &c.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of Civil and Maritime, on Contract, $5,815. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 12, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, November 5, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Proctors for Libellant.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE

Modern cottage; seven rooms and bath; full cellar; heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain, Box 275 Times Down town.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 521 5th Ave.

Country Home, 4½ Acres,

ten rooms, two baths, toilets, hot-water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new. Owner out of town, will sacrifice.

Phone 1516.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly

buys it; everything new; six rooms; handsome bath; open fireplace; hardwood floors; decorations in ivory; electric lights; steam heat; fine plot; hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 834.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

HOUSE TO RENT
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Substantial and commodious 20 room house, adjoining the estate of George J. Gould, Esq.; furnished throughout; moderate rent. Z 218 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE.

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave. Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE

540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed

ABERNETHY

540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon

5 Large All Outside Rooms $50

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of HENRY MARQUET, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 25,160.—The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 3rd, 1917.

NO. 24048.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ROYAL FUR DYEING COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on September 24th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 21st, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,198.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL RUTT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 30th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 21st, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,188.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT MUNDORFF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 29th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 21st, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 26208.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES ALBRECHT, Bankrupt.

Charles Albrecht was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 31st, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,99.—In Bankruptcy. — HAROLD G. WOOD, Bankrupt.

Harold G. Wood was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25189. —In Bankruptcy.—FRANCOIS DE SASSO, Bankrupt.

Francois De Sasso was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

THE BOSTON NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY, INC.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Take notice that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned will sell at auction at the Granite Street warehouse of the Box on Wharf Company, Granite Street, South Boston, Mass., on the 16th day of November, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder therefor, all the property and assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of scenery, costumes, electrical effects, etc.

Said property may be inspected at the place of sale at any time before the sale.

The sale to be had is subject to confirmation by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Dated, New York, Nov. 3, 1917.

DAVID COHEN, Trustee.

Magnificent Office Suite for Banking, Brokerage or Ticket Office

About 2,000 sq. ft. on the ground floor of

American Surety Building
100 Broadway

can be leased on attractive terms. Entrances from Broadway, Wall St. and Pine St. Good Broadway frontage with prominent window sign space. Millions of persons pass this corner annually. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall
255 W. 90th St.

Northwest Cor

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large and small; also room with private bath; newly decorated and attractively furnished; light, sunny, select apartment; home comforts.

104TH, 239 WEST.—Newly decorated, elegant rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment; French surroundings. Apartment 35, Ducolomb.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, clean, heated rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Dowd.

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; warm and comfortable; seventh floor.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Large, light room, lavatory, every convenience; modern apartment; references. 4A.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Front suite, elegantly furnished, or separately; electricity, phone, elevator, shower.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium size outside rooms; private family; references. Apt. 7.

116TH ST. and Claremont Av., (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor and bedroom. Morningside 6487.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private house, near Morningside Park.

125TH, 604 WEST.—Small, sunny room, overlooking park; gentleman preferred. Apt. 61.

126TH, 255 WEST.—Large room; improvements; gentleman, business couple; telephone; references exchanged.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, light room, private family; elevator apartment; references required. Apt. 20.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room; elevator apartment; $6. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room. Telephone 3623 Audubon.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, two blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3180.

143D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 55.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 580 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

148TH, 402 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, adjoining bath; every convenience; modern apartment.

150TH, 400 WEST.—Large outside room, all conveniences; modern apartment, near St. Nicholas stage, elevated line. Bachrach.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $8.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 9776.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Front suite, single room, phone, "L," gentlemen preferred. Fryer.

DESIRABLE gentlemen can secure one large room with private bath, also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment, in exclusive neighborhood, breakfast optional; references required. Address Box S 277 Times Downtown.

Lady of means can share beautifully furnished home. 2490 Circle, Apt. 8B.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (Cor. 118th.)—Nice corner room; $4; elevator. Apt. 51.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Parlor bedroom, artistically furnished, sunny, reference exchanged. L 31 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Cor. 97th.)—Attractive, sunny room; convenient to 96th St. subway. Apply Sunday or any evening after 8. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547, (near 127th.)—Delightful separate newly-furnished outside rooms; independent; comfortable; absolutely sanitary; gentlemen; $6. 2-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large front room, accommodate couple, running water; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (Apt. 1.)—Connecting rooms; running water; large room, facing river.

RIVERSIDE, (341 WEST 77TH.)—ROOMS AND BATH; VERY HIGHEST TYPE OF HOME.

VERY ATTRACTIVE small room and bath for refined business woman; $8 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome, large, corner room; running water, electricity; semi-private bath; gentleman, $10; attractive front basement, street level, $7.

WEST END AV., 828, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Choice room; elevator; gentleman. Telephone Apt. 5 west.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath, telephone; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

WEST END AV., 896.—Room and alcove; private bath; $12.50. Phone 5892 River.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Dorchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private porch; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2937 Flatbush.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JEWISH gentleman wants room; board optional; cultured family, home atmosphere; below 116th, West; subway. S 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wants room with private family; permanent; best references; 30s or 40s; private. S 24 Times.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN wants pleasant, steam-heated room. T 132 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

85TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than in boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive, large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences.

West Side.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

52D, 57 WEST.—Two very attractive single rooms; two table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

57TH ST., 351 WEST. — First-class large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, parlor dining, excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, dressing rooms, private baths, electricity, ample closets; suit particular people; Southern cooking; open fire if desired; also large rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 8890.

72D, 226 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent Southern meals; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Delightful front room; southern exposure; also table guests.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; excellent table; also one unfurnished parlor.

72D, 268 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 302 WEST.—Double front room, private bath; small front room; phone.

74TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table.

75D, 131 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two nice rooms, adjoining bath; separate; congenial, homelike surroundings.

75TH, 20 WEST. — Large, front room, 2d floor; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; or entire floor; electricity, steam heat; excellent table; references.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; moderate.

79TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

79TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms; rate with bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7888.

81ST, 128 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; Columbus 7381.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

83D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $3 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

118TH, 409 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; subway, "L"; reasonable. Henry.

119TH, 369 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent board; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, North Corner, 104th St., (Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room, 8 windows, Riverside Drive, and bath, telephone, and elevator service, table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can feel right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Beautiful large room in exclusive boarding house, facing Drive; suitable for couple. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 9867.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Elegant rooms, with board, $12-$15 weekly, exceptional. Payne.

ST. FRANCIS COURT, (Riverside Drive, 135th.)—Suite facing Hudson; one single outside room; southern exposure; board. Apt. 31.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single room with board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths, medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV., 524, (82d.)—Rooms, suites with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV. 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath; board; also single. Columbus 1747

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman (35) desires single room, running water; board, home-cooked food served in liberal portions; shower in bathroom indispensable. V 25 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND BOARD.
Lady having modern home will rent to one or two people; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN.—1917, Sedan, Springfield body, in absolute perfect mechanical condition; fully equipped, nothing wanting; must sacrifice for quick sale. Gersten, 105 Times.

BUICK, coupe, excellent condition, 1916 model; no reasonable offer refused. C. Ward, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917 Little 6 roadster; brand new; many extras; very liberal discount to quick purchaser. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

BUICK Little Six Runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLACS
We offer four cars at a substantial saving.

1917 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., has been gone over and in wonderful condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
1917 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 55; has had very little mileage, natural wood wheels; been driven with great care.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted, 1917 Cadillac blue with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, model 53, 8 cyl., 4-pass., closed car, repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1916, TOWN CAR.
Thoroughly overhauled and repainted, condition like new; fully equipped; guaranteed. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th St. Tel. 6052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, eight, like new; must be sold at once; no dealers. Apply Standard Iron Works, 508 East 74th, between 9 and 12.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; seven-passenger, four-cylinder touring; perfect condition. Owner, G 17 Times.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; also Sedan and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC Landalet, first-class condition; extra equipment; for sale cheap. Schuyler 9727.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring; $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new; sell $475. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5-passenger touring car; sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON super-six, for sale, $750; fine condition; just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 81 Broadway, 135 Rector.

LEXINGTON sedan, used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell, guarantee same as new car, at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 6-46 roadster for sale; Dunbar body, special built; 6 new tires; a beautiful car; run only 4,000 miles; owner going to war; cost with special equipment, over $5,400; will be sold for $2,000. Write J. Carr, 327 Hallman St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOCOMOBILE for sale, run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (mornings) Riverside 2108.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 limousine; also Marmon Chummy Roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, late model touring car, perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. C. Ward, 32 Nassau St., New York.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in town; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 35th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLANDS, WILLYS-KNIGHTS, GUARANTEED.
All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Priced exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 60th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 6322.

PACKARD.
Must sacrifice my 2-35 7-passenger touring car; fully equipped; fine condition. Room 310, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD landaulet body, at a bargain. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

PACKARD, late model; special Winter body; like new; will sacrifice. Stuyvesant 3627.

PACKARD 1448, 7-pa senger limousine body. Columbus 7381.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine; also Touring Car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $2,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 235 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6314 Riverside.

REO.—Doctor's 4-passenger Reo Sedan for sale; good condition, any demonstration; sold account war service; complete extras. E 444 Times Annex.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH—Special clearing sale of runabouts, 1915, '16, '17, and '18; these cars are in perfect condition and must be sold; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring; 1916 model; 7-passenger; Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD, 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD, 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 "8" Landaulet for sale; run less than 8,000 miles; mechanically perfect, but needs varnish; tires good, including two new extras; a bargain for quick sale. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STEVENS DURYEA, 6-cylinder, "A. A." model, in first-class mechanical condition, complete with limousine and touring bodies; owner leaving city will sacrifice for $450. Hawthorne Garage, 1,187 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $575.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
226 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,360 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
FLAT TOWN CAR.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
217 WEST 59TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 867-868.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
3 G. V. FLEETWOOD TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ BL. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

3 EXCEPTIONAL OFFERINGS,
By the Stearns-Knight Used Car Dept.
Each rebuilt, overhauled, repainted by Stearns Mechanics.
Sold with NEW CAR guarantee.
STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car.
STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels.
STEARNS-KNIGHT town car, painted thistle green; imported lining; very smart town or city car.
J. H. DRISCOLL, 417 W. 55th St., mgr. Stearns Used Car Dept.

CLOSED CARS.
Cadillac "8" Land., $1,250; S. G. V. Town Car, $1,300; Willys-Knight Coupe, $550; Cadillac Land., $650; Cadillac Coupe, $650; Mercer Lim., $700; Pierce "6-36" Land., $700; Pierce Baby 4 Taxi, $500; Lancia Taxi, $250; also Limousine and Taxi bodies.
P. D. ROMAN, 211 WEST 76TH ST.

1916 twin six NATIONAL, real bargain. 1916 BUICK little six roadster, like new. 1916 BUICK little six touring, perfect. 1916 DODGE touring, excellent condition, $425. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LIMOUSINE BODY to fit Packard, Pierce or any other large or medium-sized car; in perfect condition; cost new $1,600 and has been used only six months. Price $375. Lewis, 205 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 4895.

HANDSOME pair fur automobile robes; $30; also gentleman's Hudson seal lined overcoat; large seal collar, $30; never worn. 842 West End Av., private house.

TOURING, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Body.
20th Century Co., 1,790 Broadway, cor. 54th.

WILL exchange high-class new model car for diamonds. Mack, 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeure. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, Landaulets.—Ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC limousine; lady going South will rent car, including chauffeur, for Winter to responsible party. 930 Breslin Hotel.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; moderate; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 234-235-236 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 56th.

PACKARD, Limousine, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or preferably month. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

PACKARDS, limousines, alxes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly $350. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD limousine, newly painted, perfect condition; quiet running. Knople, 205 W. 106th St.

PACKARD limousine, 1916; like new; month, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Lenox 6892.

Automobiles Wanted.

BENZ touring 18 or 30, 1912, wanted, or small Isotta, cheap. Gordon, 7 West 22d. Phone Gramercy 5033.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile storage for dead cars; reasonable rates. Nassau Garage, Long Beach, L. I.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 226 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 58th, through instruction. Ladies' and gentlemen's. Tel. Circle 1764.

Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1764.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young lady, (22,) high school graduate, has five years' experience as bookkeeper and stenographer, desires to connect with a commercial house where ability is appreciated; $20; can furnish unquestionable credentials. G 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, six years' thorough experience, highest references. S 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, monthly balance; excellent references; salary $20. E 469 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID.—Irish girl, do mending, parlor maid, assist waiting, best references. 244 East 56th, care Quinn. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Woman wishes position, chambermaid, by day or week. M. B., 208 East 34th St.

GIRL wishes position; upstairs worker; sleep home. Gruner, 347 East 92d.

ITALIAN.

Young lady, having four years' business experience as correspondent in Italian, good knowledge of English, capable to fulfil responsible position, offers her services for development Italian department; salary, $30. Write H 12 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—High-class; family wash, take home; references. Saxton, 4,521 Carpenter Av.

MAIDS.—A lady wishes to place her two reliable maids at once; cook and waitress; friends, who wish to be together; highest references. Address E. T. S., L 47 Times.

NURSE.—Infants' nurse wants position, city; understands bottle feeding, care of infants; best city references; salary $40; no cards. 566 Amsterdam Av., cars Kerolis.

NURSE, experienced, (to child only,) city or country. M. H., 217 East 62d St.

STENOGRAPHER and Bill Clerk.—Slight knowledge of bookkeeping, 3 years' experience; Christian; $18. D. N., Times, 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; bond, engineering experience; familiar advertising; executive ability; references. C 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Law, export, educated, executive ability, American, Christian; $25. D 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced law, technical, desires connection with responsible firm. F 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — General office work; four years' experience; best reference; $16. C 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $14. R. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' practical experience, high school education; $12. S 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $15. S 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bright, neat; one year's experience; no agency; $10. S 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, 16 years, Christian; salary, $10 to $12 start. S 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, efficient, understands office details; $15. E. F., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; college graduate; experienced; $16. 2896 Morningside. Apt. 22.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; thoroughly experienced; valuable assistant; $18. Brach, 188 Wadsworth Av.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches, coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

TYPIST.—Knowledge of stenography, little bookkeeping, high school graduate. I. Jacobson, 25 East 99th. Telephone 6251 Lenox.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, with places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Excellent cooks, neat, competent, serve nicely; other domestics supplied; references carefully investigated. Telephones Columbus 5185-5186 Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, butlers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SERVANTS. — Bertha Carlson Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9163.

COLORED HELP; city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5635.

AGENCY.—Specialty man, Christian, seeks reputable manufacturer's agency for St. Louis, with small weekly advance against commissions. T 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer. — Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; quick, accurate, reliable; good penman; references; $16. T 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23.)—Draft exempt; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; can take full charge; N. Y. U. (evening) student. G 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Salesman, Buyer.—Man, 35, executive ability, desires position. C 386 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, systematic, accurate, modern methods; selling ability; $25. R 349 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese, experienced, desires position; sober, honest, speaks good English; references. Sumire, 148 East 55th St.

BUYER or assistant, 28, exempt, 9 years' experience, hosiery, underwear, notions; good correspondent. David Gross, 27 Morningside Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Engineers, 1,247 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. — Japanese; mechanic; eight years' experience; careful driver; no objection long hours; city, country; salary $25-$30 week. Y., 22 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, good mechanic, wishes position, private, ten years' experience, five years last employer. Janchovich, 414 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; very careful driver; any make of car; own repairs; highest written and personal references. V 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swede, wants private position; three years last place. Nelson, 251 East 78d St. Phone Lenox 5397.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29; expert driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; reliable; salary $25. 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough mechanic; Cadillac expert; others; temperate, reliable; city, country. V 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Excellent, six years' experience driving; references. John Bodner, 226 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, long experience; best references. J. Herman, Tel. Riverside 247.

COOK, VALET.—Japanese desires position in small, nice family or bachelor's apartment; best references. Kaye, 330 East 57th.

COOK, Butler.—Japanese; very good cook and butler. H 15 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Secretary, Office Manager.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; executive ability. S 206 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, expert, connected past 12 years with large manufacturing concern, would like to hear from manufacturing establishment requiring the services of such a man—one who is not afraid of hard work, a hustler; long experience and thorough executive. M. B. S., 196 Times.

CREDIT MAN, correspondent and manager experienced, seeks position; 28; salary small matter, but opportunity advancement essential. S 319 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, SUPERINTENDENT open for engagement; experienced concrete and general mill construction, equipment, and maintenance, design, detail, and erection. Box 507, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

FACTORY MANAGER, expert cost accountant, estimator, purchasing agent, seeks connection with reliable manufacturing concern; will relinquish present position for one of this nature offering good prospects. H. B. L., 174 Times.

FOREMAN, thoroughly experienced Government uniforms, desires connection. Gordon, 1,519 59th St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN, elderly but active and capable, thoroughly familiar and experienced with all office detail, wishes position as office assistant, stock room assistant, or employment of this character, with reasonable salary. L 10 Times.

GENTLEMAN, refined, cultured, will coach high school pupil for board and room; only congenial family highest standing considered; references exchanged; interview arranged. V 21 Times.

JAPANESE.—Long experienc as butler, valet; most reliable, competent man in every way; careful phone attendant; good city references. Y. S., 340 West 58th St.

MAN'S SIZE JOB WANTED.—Executive, secretarial, confidential, or other capacity, requiring initiative, sound judgment, versatility, common sense, by American civil engineer, 32, accustomed positions responsibility; technical education; excellent correspondent, fair knowledge of Spanish acquired in Mexico; superlative recommendations; location immaterial; now employed supt. const. Box 113, North Stonington, Conn.

MANAGER.—Departmental or office manager desires to change position; 9 years with manufacturing concern; experienced in handling help, correspondence, books, records, &c.; 32 years old; Christian; married. T 128 Times.

MAN, 25, married, exempt, head of shipping, packing, receiving and stock dept., thorough knowledge of office work, wishes permanent position; $22. S 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, alive, ambitious, selling ability, not afraid of hard work, desires connection with reliable concern offering a future; at present employed. S 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married; exempt; banking six years, salesman one year; cashier, office manager; general office work three years. Hilger, 708 East 166th St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, intelligent, fairly educated, desires to learn a trade and can work while doing so; an interview will convince you. H 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, ambitious, desires connection with reliable firm; references. Marshall, 321 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) desires position wholesale concern with future; any capacity; best references. Harry Goldscher, 68 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, clerical experience, bright, willing, seeks position; small salary. 1,666 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position with mfg. concern, several years' office and shop experience. V 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) educated, energetic, wishes position with future; references. E 452 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (21.)—Reliable; selling ability; showroom experience; references. G 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3 years' experience stock, shipping. M. S., 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) former student, wishes responsible position. G. N., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes responsible employment evenings. F. N., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position chance advancement. Write G. M., 14 Av. A.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Apartment hotel; $65 a month and meals; must have front office experience. Call, between 11 and 1, Columbus 4500.

CHEMISTS.—Large Middle West manufacturing concern wishes to secure women analytical chemists; congenial surroundings; good salary, agreeable hours. Address Z 274 Times Annex.

GIRLS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and order filing in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas-Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL in filing department of large corporation; must be over 16 years. T., P. O. Box

TROOPSHIP PLOTTER SILENT AS TO AIDS

Man Caught Carrying Bomb Aboard U. S. Transport Refuses to Reveal Accomplices.

PENALTY ONLY 20 YEARS

Grand Jury Returns Indictment in Record Time—Will Be Arraigned in Court Today.

Matthews Vallilekounos, the Lithuanian arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday as he was boarding a large United States Army troopship, carrying in his pocket a powerful bomb, which he is charged with having intended to use in an effort to destroy the ship, was indicted by a Federal Grand July in Brooklyn late Saturday afternoon, and will be arraigned on that indictment in the United States District Court this morning. It is said that this is probably a speed record in procuring an indictment in any Federal Court. The indictment charges a violation of Section 3 of the Espionage act, and if Vallilekounos is found guilty he may be sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for twenty years.

Vallilekounos has been subjected to examination by the Federal authorities, but has refused to give the names of persons associated with him in the crime of which he stands accused. The offense is one of the most serious that has been charged against any one since the United States declared war on Germany. Had the prisoner been put on trial before a naval or military court charges with spy activities against the United States conviction might have been followed by the death penalty if the court had so recommended. Under the civil law the punishment provided in the espionage act is the most serious that can be inflicted, and this maximum is twenty years in prison, a fine of $10,000, or both.

The case of Vallilekounos is the second within two weeks wherein an alien has been charged with an attempt to destroy an American army transport. The first man arrested gave his name as Charles W. Wallnuh, and he is now awaiting trial charged with having entered into a plot to put a bomb aboard one of the German liners seized by the Government at the outbreak of the war. Wannuh was a member of the crew of Harry Payne Whitney's yacht, the White Away, and, according to the evidence in the possession of the Government, tried to bribe a local American employe of the Government to get him on board the ship, the destruction of which had been plotted.

Wannuh is also indicted under Section 3 of the espionage act. Assistant United States District Attorney V. H. Smith of Brooklyn said last night that he expected to put Wannuh on trial this week.

An important coincidence was held in New York yesterday by a representative of Attorney General Gregory with United States Marshals Thomas D. McCarthy of the Southern District and Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District. The purpose of this conference was not disclosed, but is believed once was not disclosed, but is believed to have had to do with the enforcement of the enemy alien regulations along the New York and Brooklyn waterfronts.

One result of the arrest of Vallilekounos will be it is believed, a complete census of the men employed in any capacity along the waterfront or in Government plants in any part of the city. That the German spy system is working day and night in New York and in every part of the country is admitted by Federal officials, and there is every reason to believe that in many instances the spies are men of other than German birth or ancestry. Austrians and Turks are believed to have important parts in the enemy espionage service.

Referring to Vallilekounos, a Federal official said yesterday afternoon that the man, in trying to explain how the bomb came to be in his possession, had picked it up, not knowing what it was; then he said that somebody must have put it into his pocket, and finally he said it been given to him, and that he had taken it not knowing what it was. Vallilekounos will be subjected to another examination today in an effort to get from him the names of persons concerned in the plot.

GERMANS HERE PLOT TO CLOG U. S. MAILS

Many Endless Chain Letters Started With View of Overloading Postal Facilities.

A German plot, the purpose of which is to clog the United States mails, both the domestic and foreign, is under investigation by the secret service. The scheme, which calls for flooding the mails with millions of letters, each letter a link in one of a dozen or more chains, is said to have originated in Berlin. Some of the letters which have fallen into the hands of the Government are found to carry German propaganda documents, while others are on their face harmless affairs, usually prayers for peace, or for the protection of American soldiers and sailors in Europe.

In some instances the receiver of the chain letter is asked to remail only one copy of the letter, in others the recipient is requested to mail six or seven and in at least one instance nine copies.

Several letters which are going through the mails as a part of a chain are addressed to members of the Masonic order, others to members of such fraternal organizations, while another letter which has been mailed in all parts of the country appeals to Catholics. What indicates that all of the letters are part of the same plot is the fact that most of them are worded alike.

One of the "Masonic" chain letters is a prayer which the recipient is asked to mail to nine other persons. This letter says that "Masons of old are said to have used this prayer" and that those who say or write it to another person will be blessed with good fortune, while the person who ignores it need not be surprised if misfortune overtakes him. Then follows the prayer, which is short and easy to write and is a supplication for peace. The letter addressed to Catholics includes a prayer almost identical with that mailed to Masons. Several Masonic lodges are said to have taken official notice of the chain scheme and to have instructed their members to ignore it.

Here is one of the out and out German propaganda letters mailed from Boston:

In his war message, April 2, Wilson spoke of Germany's "promise" to end the U-boat warfare. At Madison Barracks Lansing said: "The immediate cause of the war was the announced purpose of Germany to break its promise as to submarine warfare."

Germany never made any such promise. In the note of May 4, 1916, containing the so-called promise, Germany carefully stated that as to the future she must "reserve complete liberty of decision."

For brief but adequate statement of diplomatic notes that led to war send to your Congressman for La Follette's speech of April 4, 1917, which was suppressed. See pages 11, 25, and 30.

Endless chain. Please write at least one copy and send this and that to friends of immediate peace.

Another mail plot involves the circulation in this country, through the mails, of newspaper clippings from Japanese newspapers, criticising the faith of the Allies, particularly the United States and Great Britain. These Japanese letters are for the most part mailed in Tokio, Honolulu and San Francisco.

TO SAVE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Chesapeake Bay Vessels Only to be Commandeered in Emergencies.

The Merchants' Association has written to Secretary of the Navy Daniels saying that, while it approves of the use of fishing boats or anything else for war purposes where necessary, every possible care should be taken to preserve the fishing industry. The letter continues:

"It has been reported to us that up to the present time approximately 60 per cent. of the fishing capacity of the Chesapeake Bay has been taken over by the Government, and that the commandeering of further boats is contemplated. The withdrawal of a large proportion of the fishing fleet has decreased the size of the catch to such an extent, we are told, that the fertilizing, chemical, and oil industries are suffering perilous shortages as a result. The lack of fertilizer in the agricultural sections of the United States would bring about serious results at the present time or in the near future.

"In the light of these facts, the Merchants' Association is writing to urge that, if consistent with the needs and plans of the Government, sufficient boats be left in the fishing service in the Chesapeake Bay and in the fishing waters of the United States to continue the taking of fish in as great a volume as possible."

The association has received a reply from Secretary Daniels saying:

"Special arrangements have been made with the fishing companies in the Chesapeake whereby their vessels which are suitable for naval use are to be sent to the navy yards as opportunity offers, where they will be fitted out for service and then returned to the owners. These vessels will only be called into active service in case an emergency arises which makes such action necessary."

MEMORIAL FOR HYMAN.

Louis Marshall Eulogizes Character and Life of Philanthropist.

Louis Marshall, speaking yesterday at the memorial services of Samuel I. Hyman in the Central Jewish Institute at 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, urged the necessity for patriotism and loyalty among the Jews in America. He made this appeal in the course of a eulogy upon the character and life of Samuel I. Hyman, philanthropist and founder of the Central Jewish Institute, whom Mr. Marshall held up as "an example of what a real Jew should be in this country."

"He was a loyal American as well as a loyal Jew," said Mr. Marshall. "He was loyal, honorable, and faithful to his government as he was to his religion. I have frequently imagined what would have been his indignation if he had witnessed some of the things that have taken place in this city during the last two weeks. What would have been his anger if he had seen how ignorant people had allowed themselves to be misled by falsehoods to make riots upon schools?

"He would have recognized in all that something contrary to the soul and spirit of America, and he would have taken steps at once to put an end to such an exhibition. If any one of us desires to do anything that might lead to the perpetuation of his work, let us help this institution to carry on the work of Jewish education on American lines. Let us not be separatists. Let us not live in physical or spiritual ghetto. Let us enter into the spirit and reality of American lives and to all in our power to live up to and be ever loyal to American ideals."

Other speakers at the services were Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. J. L. Magnes. Israel Unterberg presided. Rabbis M. Hyamson and H. S. Goldstein officiated at the religious ceremonies.

Speaking at a meeting of the Institutional Synagogue in the Mount Morris Theatre yesterday, Mr. Marshall urged the need of a revival in the ancient Hebrew religion. "I am going to shock you when I say it," he declared, "but I feel I must. There are too many books. The worst thing in this city is the number of Carnegie Library books—books with no thought in them! Get back to the Bible and its wonderful teachings and you will be better for it."

Mr. Marshall said it was time for the House of Israel to take an account of itself. Jews should be faithful, he declared, to their ancient religion and to the country which had given them asylum. He referred to the fact that it was the Jew who kept the torch of intellectual and spiritual life lighted throughout the dark days of the Middle Ages. But, he pointed out, the Jew in America had not yet fully adapted himself to his environment.

5,429 OF HARVARD SERVING.

University Publication Shows Over 2,700 in Army and Navy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—According to an official university publication just issued, 5,429 Harvard men are in war service of some sort. Nearly 2,000 are in the army and 713 in the navy. Officers' training corps and other military bodies have nearly 1,000 more, and there are 422 in foreign armies and 420 in the ambulance service. On national or State war committees there are 408, and 229 are engaged in Red Cross field work.

Of the university teaching staff, 116 are devoting their time to war work for the Government, and another 100 are engaged in national service while continuing their classes here.

PROBLEMS FACING NEW PORT BOARD

Control of Harbor Here to Expedite Shipping Will Be Taken Up at Once.

BAKER CALLS A CONFERENCE

Board Members Go to Washington to Outline Plans for Conscripting Pier Facilities.

Coincident with the departure of three members of the New York Port War Board for Washington last night, it was learned that Secretary of War Baker will hold a conference today to work out a plan whereby the newly organized board will be in a position to conscript the facilities of New York harbor for the transportation of soldiers and supplies abroad. Under the operation of this plan, the details of which are still to be formulated, all docks, piers, terminals and storage houses on the Jersey and New York sides, owned either by the city, State or private interests will be brought under the centralized Federal control of the New York Port War Board.

Technically speaking the Government will not seize or commandeer these facilities. In effect, however, the New York Port War Board, invested as it is with Federal authority, will assume control of these facilities and will co-operate with the Government and the shipping and railroad interests centered around New York. These interests are represented in the membership of the board, and an effort will be made to eliminate all interference of private enterprises with the shipment of troops and supplies for the prosecution of the war.

Members of the board who left for Washington were William R. Willcox, chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission; E. H. Outerbridge, head of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and Julius Henry Cohen, secretary of the new board.

As soon as the board takes up its duties it will proceed to relieve the congestion of shipping that has resulted from inadequate lighterage, pierage, and storage facilities. This condition has been aggravated not only by lack of resources to handle the enormous increase of business which the war has created at this port, but more so by the lack of co-ordination between the various shipping interests in utilizing the present facilities of the port to their maximum extent.

A member of the board said yesterday that the port, even at its present development, could be made to increase its shipping facilities by at least 25 per cent. To accomplish this he said it would be necessary to obtain co-operation of all the shipping and railroad interests in New York, eliminating the competition that has existed among these intereats heretofore.

"The Government has seen the urgent necessity of such a step," he said. "From 80 to 90 per cent. of American exports must pass through New York. The transportation of soldiers and food to Europe alone requires the utilization of the maximum energies of the port, and every obstacle in the form of private interests must be removed in order that the shipping channels be kept clear for the speedy, efficient, and uninterrupted flow of supplies to Europe."

It was said yesterday that a succession of conflicting orders from the War Department, on one hand, and the Navy Department, on the other, with reference to the use of certain piers around New York, had recently resulted in so much confusion and delay that the Federal authorities, as well as the shipping interests, were forced to consider a plan of co-ordination. The organization of the New York Port War Board was the result. Co-operating with the shipping and railroad interests, the board will actually manage and control the Port of New York.

The board will exercise a strict supervision of the storage terminal, freight, and lighterage facilities. To avoid congestion of supplies at some piers, while others are idle, the board will have all the necessary information with reference to capacity and facilities, and will thus be able to assign the shipping to the points where it can be best handled.

Several days ago, with the accumulation of supplies at the port greater than it has ever been before, more than twenty boats were found lying around the harbor idle, with bottoms worth about $1,000 a day. Such condition, it is hoped, will hereafter be avoided. A record of all available bottoms will be kept and utilized whenever needed. The board also will make an effort to improve the storage facilities of the harbor, so that a large supply of food may be kept on hand ready for shipment, without causing congestion of freight cars, as has previously prevailed in the various terminals around the port.

CARDINAL ADVISES VOTERS.

Opposes Cutting Off State Aid to Sectarian Institutions.

BOSTON, Nov 4.—Catholic citizens were again urged in an address by Cardinal O'Connell today not to lend their support to the proposed "anti-aid" amendment to the State constitution, which is to be voted on at the election next Tuesday. The measure would forbid the appropriation of State money for sectarian institutions.

Asserting that the amendment was an insult to Catholics, the Cardinal referred to his address in opposition to it a week ago, and continued:

"The Catholic position has been stated too clearly to require repetition, and now let me say it has been stated so clearly that any man calling himself a Catholic who, after the clearest light poured on the whole situation, persists in advocating the passing of the amendment or votes for it himself, is guilty of an action of which, I hope, he may have the grace some day to repent. But the effects of his action will work out an incalculable wrong which one day he will rue."

Cardinal O'Connell declared that Catholics who advocated the amendment were being deceived. "If further proof were needed to demonstrate the falsity of their position," he said, "they certainly have it in the fulsome compliments now being paid them by the very same group who until yesterday could not find epithets vile enough to hurl at them."

BLOWS UP PRIEST'S HOME.

Bomb Thrown Into German Catholic Parish House in St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—The parish house of St. Agnes's German Catholic Church was wrecked this afternoon by a bomb. The five occupants of the house barely escaped injury. The police have no clue to the bomb thrower, but every detective in the city is working on the case.

Letters sent out by Archbishop Ireland advising support of the Food Administration and the Liberty Loan have been read in the church recently. Father Schaben suspects that a pro-German fanatic may have been responsible for the bomb outrage.

The Rev. Anthony O. Mullin, pastor of the church, was sleeping in a room not five feet from where the bomb struck, and his assistants were sleeping on the second floor just above him. They were awakened by the smashing of the hall window, this being closely followed by the explosion. Heavy oak doors were torn out and hurled across the room. The interior of the building was demolished.

The police have placed a guard around the home of Archbishop Ireland.

All-Day Expresses for Elevated.

On next Wednesday the all-day express service on the Third Avenue elevated railroad will go into effect on weekdays, with the exception of Saturday. The last express train will leave the Bronx Park Station at noon, and the first express train will leave the City Hall Station at 12:48 P. M. On Saturdays the last express downtown will leave the Bronx Park Station at 11:21 A. M. and the first express will leave City Hall at 12:09 P. M.

20,918 CAN VOTE AT WADSWORTH

Nearly a Third of the Soldiers Are Disqualified, Chiefly on Account of Youth.

WILL CAST BALLOTS TODAY

Victory for Mitchel Predicted—4,200 New Yorkers at Camp Gordon Vote Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 4.—Voting among the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division will start at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and continue until 3 in the afternoon at 300 polling places situated at ends of the company streets. Official figures disclosed that of the 32,000 men, 20,918 have been registered as eligible to vote, of whom 11,545 will vote in the New York City Mayoralty contest.

Despite vigorous Tammany campaigning it is predicted that Mitchel will carry the camp, but not by more than a few hundred votes.

There are 4,200 New York City drafted men at Camp Gordon, outside Atlanta, Ga., who were transferred there recently from Yaphank. These men will vote Tuesday. State Deputy Charles W. Taft, Election Supervisor, said that 90 per cent. of them had registered and would vote. It was said that their vote would go principally to Hillquit, with Hylan next, and Mitchel and Bennett trailing.

The men will be marshalled on their company streets and the ballots, arranged for voting by counties, will be distributed by the Captains who will be in charge of the polls. Four privates, two Democrats, and two Republicans, will be chosen to act as Election Inspectors.

After the men cast their ballots, the votes will be turned over to the Inspectors, who will place them in steel boxes. When the returns are all in, the Inspectors will lock and seal the boxes under the supervision of a Captain, and Deputy Taft will bring the sealed boxes into Spartanburg.

Some of the ballot boxes will be shipped out Tuesday morning and by Wednesday noon all will be on the way to Albany by fast express. At Albany the vote will be sorted out and the ballots forwarded to the soldier-voters' home election districts.

Number of Voters by Counties.

The former guardsmen will vote in the State's sixty-two counties as follows:

Albany	719	Niagara	221
Allegany	23	Oneida	345
Bronx	929	Onondaga	475
Broome	381	Ontario	105
Cattaraugus	117	Orange	380
Cayuga	155	Orleans	90
Chautauqua	156	Oswego	102
Chemung	111	Otsego	125
Chenango	24	Putnam	17
Clinton	8	Queens	1,898
Columbia	123	Rensselaer	408
Cortland	11	Richmond	192
Delaware	110	Rockland	85
Dutchess	175	St. Lawrence	54
Erie	1,375	Saratoga	150
Essex	24	Schenectady	197
Franklin	116	Schoharie	18
Fulton	93	Schuyler	8
Genessee	47	Seneca	21
Greene	85	Steuben	71
Hamilton	7	Suffolk	104
Herkimer	103	Sullivan	23
Jefferson	97	Tioga	8
Kings	3,618	Tompkins	17
Lewis	10	Ulster	159
Livingston	106	Warren	104
Madison	24	Washington	110
Monroe	531	Wayne	31
Montgomery	111	Westchester	893
Nassau	176	Wyoming	37
New York	4,009	Yates	17
Total			20,918

The plan of the election and the methods of ascertaining who were eligible to vote was arranged according to a system worked out by State Secretary Francis M. Hugo. Deputy Taft's task was made difficult by the mingling of troops caused by the reorganization order. This practically tripled the extent of investigation necessary.

Almost One-third Ineligible.

The most surprising thing brought out by the canvass was the discovery that nearly one-third of the soldiers could not vote. Deputy Taft said that 80 per cent. of the non-voters were found to be under 21 years of age, which places the average age of the men in the Twenty-seventh Division at 20 to 22, about the same as the age of the soldiers in the Union armies toward the close of the war.

When the Fusion and Tammany workers wound up their campaigning today, it was evident from the talk of the men that the race here is to be directly between Mitchel and Hylan. No attempt is made to win votes for Bennett, and the balloting for him probably will be inconsequential. As for Hillquit the men say he will be lucky if he gets a single vote among soldiers who volunteered for war and are anxious to get over.

While the Tammany men are sure that Hylan will poll a great vote among the soldiers, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Fusion representative, who personally tacked to trees or gave to soldiers 50,000 pieces of Mitchel Fusion literature, expressed himself as optimistic that the "fighting Mayor will get the fighting vote."

Lining Up for Mitchel.

"There are three reasons why the New York City soldiers are going to vote to re-elect Mayor Mitchel," said Colonel Waterbury. "First, these men are, for the most part, business men or engaged in professional pursuits. They have had four years of Mitchel, and their businesses have not been hampered or disrupted by extraordinary legislation, graft, or wild, ruinous methods of taxation. They are now going away from their business for two years, maybe longer, and while they are away they do not want a man at the head of the city who might work havoc with business.

"The second thing I think the men are considering deals with the attraction that youth always has for youth. The soldiers here at camp are young, and they like to see young men 'get on'; Mitchel is young, and the men are going to 'stick' to him.

"And the last and biggest thing of all," Colonel Waterbury concluded, "is the Mayor's attitude on the war. He is for it to the last trench; he is a soldier and has soldiered. He is all American, and the soldiers like his independent, fighting outlook on things.

"These men at Wadsworth volunteered for the war, because, like the Mayor, they think it a righteous cause. The men regard Mitchel in New York as their home base commander, and the soldiers to whom I have talked said they weren't going to let the 'Hylan-Hearst Hussars' detach them from their home base."

Both Lieut. Col. Waterbury and William A. Cokeley, the latter here for Tammany, said that only during the last week had the men been aroused regarding the campaign. Prior to that they were too engrossed in the severe training schedule to give heed to the issues. Some of the soldiers, Colonel Waterbury said, remarked that they "didn't care who was elected in New York, for we'll be over in France and it makes no difference." These men were prevailed upon later to register.

HOSPITALITY FOR OUR MEN.

French Authorities Prepare to Entertain Americans on Leave.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The French Government is preparing to co-operate with the American authorities in entertaining American soldiers on leave. An unofficial committee of French deputies has been organized to make plans for taking groups of soldiers during their leave to the principal regions and show-places of France.

The committee will obtain co-operation by the local authorities in entertaining the men in the places visited.

Hanauer To Aid Loan Allotment.

Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has gone to Washington at the instance of Secretary McAdoo to assist Treasury Department officials in allotting Liberty Loan bonds. He acted in a similar capacity for the Government last June on the occasion of the first Liberty Loan apportionment.

FAMOUS BOXING STARS HELP TO TRAIN TROOPS

Pugilists and Moving Pictures Employed to Teach the Men Shiftiness and Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Announcement was made tonight that expert boxers have been employed to serve as boxing instructors for men undergoing training in the army training camps. The arrangements for the utilization of such instructors, including such experts as Kid McCoy and Bennie Leonard, have been made by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, which tonight issued this official bulletin dealing with the plans for boxing in the army camps:

"The commission, through Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton University, has arranged for expert boxers to teach groups of men in training camps, who will in turn instruct other groups. Thus, every one will receive some certain amount of training, which will teach them confidence, aggressiveness, shiftiness on their feet and the boxer's coordination of eye and hand. This will make these men better bayonet fighters. That is the real purpose of the boxing work. Exhibition matches are strictly secondary. Dealings with boxing promoters outside or inside the camp is to be entirely avoided. The training will be principally shadow boxing. Matches will take possibly ten minutes of the hour's training. Classes will be from seventy-five to one hundred men. The plan of instruction is based on a scheme worked out by Sergeant Billy Armstrong of the Canadian Army. This scheme was found to be not only practicable but highly successful. The men are placed in lines or files, three or four paces apart, facing the instructor's platform. The motions taught are very nearly the same motions used in actual bayonet fighting.

"In addition to the regular lessons in boxing the recruits will be shown the relation between boxing and bayonet fighting, by motion pictures, in which the fundamental movements in the two methods of fighting will be displayed. A film has been made showing Kid McCoy, Jim Corbett, Johnny Kilbane and Benny Leonard going through these blows, slowly, for education purposes, and more rapidly for match work. Ten Broeck and Lamarche in a bayonet duel show the similarity in the leads and the foot work between boxing and actual bayonet fighting. Some of the men appointed instructors are Benny Leonard, Kid McCoy, Battling Levinsky, Johnny Schieft, Richie Mitchell and Packey McFarland.

"The athletic trainers of the American troops are teaching that initiative and daring must be tempered with caution and self-control. Boxing contests will be used as an object lesson to illustrate this."

SINN FEIN PARADES QUIET.

Men March Without Uniform or Arms and No Trouble Develops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—Notwithstanding rumors that there would be trouble if the advertised Sinn Fein demonstrations took place today, no disturbances occurred in Dublin or elsewhere.

The Sinn Feiners marched, but without uniform or arms.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.—A rumor, one of many circulating in Ireland on Saturday, to the effect that De Valera, M. P., the Sinn Fein leader, had been arrested while returning to Dublin after addressing a meeting at Limerick, has been proved untrue. Valera is still at liberty.

A meeting that was to have taken place at Newbridge yesterday was proclaimed under the Defense of the Realm Act and abandoned by the Sinn Fein leaders. The police and military authorities have taken precautions to prevent breaches of the peace, but these are not of a more unusual character than during the last eighteen months.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Absurd rumors were current in London on Saturday hinting at events that were supposed to have happened or were likely to happen in the United Kingdom. There was no ground at all for these insinuations, although they were repeated again and again in different forms."

FOR TRAINING YOUNGER MEN

Charles E. Hughes Approves Proposed Amendment to Draft Law

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—H. H. Sheets, Secretary of the National Association for Universal Military Training, today made public the following letter from Charles E. Hughes:

My Dear Mr. Sheets: I heartily favor the proposed amendment providing for the immediate registration and training of young men between the ages of 19 and 21. We should spare nothing in prompt and intelligent preparation for the vigorous conduct of the war, and we ought to begin at once with the training of these young men. It will do them good and make them available to the country as soon as they are needed. The way to end the war in complete victory is to prepare adequately. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes's letter is an indorsement of the following amendment to the draft law proposed by the association:

"All male persons resident in the United States who are 19 years of age and not more than 31 years of age, on the date when this amendment shall go into effect, and who were not registered in pursuance of the act of May 18, 1917, shall be registered at such time and place as the President may by proclamation direct; provided, that none of the men affected by the law so amended shall be called for active military service before reaching the age of 21 years."

CONFER ON COTTON CROP.

Problem of Moving It Will Be Discussed in Washington.

A conference will be held in Washington on Wednesday between representatives of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, the United States Shipping Board, and the railroads to lay plans for the movement of the year's cotton crop and all other cotton crops while the country is at war. Explaining the purpose of the conference, the manufacturers issued a statement yesterday that the abnormal conditions resulting from the U-boat warfare and the shipment of war supplies had seriously reduced the space available for the export and coastwise shipment of cotton, and, as a consequence, the Northern manufacturers were concerned over their supply from the South.

"Unless cotton mills; both North and South, 30 per cent. of whose productive capacity is now engaged on Government contracts, are not to be greatly reduced in their output," the statement said, "present shipping facilities must be conserved to the utmost and efforts made all along the line to increase the efficiency of our transportation methods so far as they affect the movement of cotton."

NO TRACE OF STOKES GEMS.

Wife of Ansonia Hotel Proprietor Lost Jewels on Train.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, wife of the proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, revealed yesterday morning the theft of her valuable collection of jewels, and said later in the day that she had been unable to get any trace of them, although her husband had employed several detective agencies. She declined to give the value of the jewels, intimating that it was not desirable for the thieves to know.

The jewels and two fifty-dollar bills were stolen from a suitcase in her stateroom on the Lake Shore Express from Chicago to New York on Oct. 31. The lock of the suitcase had not been tampered with, and Mrs. Stokes believes that the gems were stolen by some one with a key. There were forty pieces in all, among them a string of diamonds, numerous rings, pearls, and several hairlooms.

EX-QUEEN OF GREECE KAISER'S CHIEF SPY

Her Activities Divulged by Translation of Secret Correspondence Between Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 1, (Delayed.)—The ex-Queen's pro-German activities are being brought to the light of day by the translation now going on of secret correspondence between her and the Kaiser. It is revealed, for example, in her telegrams that a whole system of espionage had been organized against the Allies.

The German Military Attaché, Colonel Falkenhausen, used to go incognito to the allied front and even as far as Lake Perspa, where he practiced espionage with the Greek authorities. Thence he used to proceed to Larissa and communicate the allied movements to the ex-Queen by telephone. She in turn transmitted this information to Berlin, mentioning the source thereof.

Another telegram, which was addressed to the Royal Palace by Theotoki, the Greek Minister in Berlin, says that all his efforts with the Kaiser, General Staff, and German Government for the launching of a Balkan expedition had failed. A telegram which was sent by the ex-Queen to Berlin after the events of December, was drawn up in most insulting terms toward Admiral Fournet and the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's, Ltd., from Athens contains the texts of telegrams secretly exchanged between Queen Sophie and her brother, Emperor William. One dated Nov. 23, 1916, from the then Queen reads:

"By a miracle we are unhurt. The Allies bombarded the palace for three hours with the French fleet, which opened fire without warning. We took refuge in the cellars.

"There was lively street fighting today, revolutionaries firing from houses on the army and people, who fought magnificently. It was a great victory against four great powers, whose troops fled before the Greeks and withdrew, escorted by Greek soldiers.

"There is great anxiety as to the demands which the Entente will make, but we are prepared for anything. Please tell us when the army of Macedonia will be sufficiently strong to take the offensive definitely."

Emperor William replied to his sister as follows:

"I thank you cordially for your telegram, which has caused me deep emotion. I know the dangers through which you and Tino have passed. I admire your courage at this difficult time.

"I also note with pleasure the magnificent attitude of the army and their loyalty to the royal house. May God deliver you from your horrible position.

"The Entente once more has shown its hand, and nothing remains for Tino to do but to take open action against these brutes. The intervention of Tino, with his forces co-operating against Sarrail's western flank, would bring about a decision in Macedonia and the liberation of poor Greece. Tino knows that."

Former Queen Sophia of Greece was a sister of the Kaiser and was married to Constantine, whom she is said to have dominated, on Oct. 27, 1889.

FIRES ANTI-GARY BROADSIDE

Hylan, Craig, and Smith Call School Plan a Failure.

In a joint statement Judge John F. Hylan, Charles L. Craig, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, launced a new broadside yesterday against the Gary system. The three candidates declared that the plan was a failure, that what good features it embodies had already been applied in the public schools prior to the Mitchel administration, and that the money spent for experimentation with the Gary plan might better have been used to supply additional school buildings.

"In the year 1914 Mitchel, Prendergast, and Pounds appropriated $798,194 for new sites and schools," the statement reads in part. "In 1915 the same trio appropriated $1,500,000 for new sites and schools. In the first two years of Mitchel's 'efforts to provide seats for all' his Board of Estimate appropriated only $1,149,847 a year. Whereas, under Gaynor $5,000,000 a year was appropriated and under McClellan $7,170,000 a year was appropriated. Even under Van Wyck $4,981,213 a year was appropriated. The administrations of these three Democratic Mayors were the progressive years of school development, school extension, and the building of much needed schools in rapidly growing parts of the Greater City."

"Mr. Mitchel's Gary plan is only a makeshift plan for temporarily relieving congestion," the joint statement says in conclusion. "But his fanatical promotion of this kind of schooling in New York City has arrested the development of New York's splendid school system and deprived temporarily the young people of the city of what is their birthright—adequate schools in number and kind."

WANTED TO KILL PRESIDENT

College Professor's Son Accused of Threat Freed on $10,000 Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Ewald Pietsch, 24 years old, a "conscientious objector," son of Karl Pietsch, professor of philology and teacher of modern languages at the University of Chicago, has been released from jail on bond of $10,000. He is charged with threatening to kill President Wilson. The case is to go before the Grand Jury.

"I'd stick a knife into the President if I got the chance," Pietsch is alleged to have said. Some of his fellow-members of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity testified that he made the threat, and that on one occasion he was thrown into a tub of cold water with his clothes on by fellow-students whose ire had been aroused by his utterances.

Pietsch claimed exemption from the selective draft because he had cousins in the German Army and an uncle on the Berlin police force. His claim for exemption was denied by the local Exemption Board.

Pietsch did not deny making the threat against President Wilson, but says it should be overlooked because it was made in anger.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2991 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—Moonstone brooch surrounded by diamonds, "K. S. S" engraved on moonstone, between White Plains, Harlem Station, Columbia College, and 8th Av. and 54th St. Liberal reward if returned to George M. Eidenberg, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 29, about 7:30 P. M., on 3d Av. South Ferry "L" train, straw dress suit case containing bank books, tools and jewelry. Mary Cammareto, Ideal Hotel, Sand Lane, South Beach, S. I.

LOST.—Brown skunk neckpiece from auto Sunday morning north and Riverside Drive. Please return to F. E. Barrett, Apt. 22, 41 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 252. Reward.

LOST.—Saturday, solitaire diamond ring and five stone circle diamond ring. Liberal reward; no questions, for return or information leading to return. L 48 Times.

LOST.—Brown sable fur muff, Riverside Theatre or vicinity Broadway, 96th St., last Thursday night. Liberal reward if returned to box office, Riverside Theatre.

LOST.—Oct. 21, in subway, gold watch and chain, initials "D. F. C." and inscription on inside case; liberal reward; no questions asked. K 166 Times.

LOST.—A diamond platinum bar pin, Friday. Liberal reward, no questions asked. C. B. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST.—Wrist watch, Claremont Av. or Broadway, 120th-122d St.; reward. Return 90 Claremont Av., Apt. 402.

LOST.—On Edgecombe Av., opposite Jumel Mansion, child's beaver muff. Reward for return. Crocker, 612 West 178th, city.

LOST.—Fur muff on Broadway car. Return [illegible] West 4A, Gramont Annex, 307 West 98th St. Reward.

$75 REWARD.—Return barpin, pearls and small diamonds, platinum setting, clover-leaf design, lost Nov. 1, between West 71st St. and Booth Theatre; no

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow fair; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,836. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PERSHING'S MEN FOUGHT HAND-TO-HAND AGAINST OVERWHELMING GERMAN FORCE, BATTLING FIERCELY WITH AID CUT OFF

OFFICER CAUGHT BY BARRAGE

20 Americans and Two Frenchmen Assailed by Over 200 of Foe.

ATTACK FROM TWO POINTS

Enemy Lost Some Men, but Carried Off All but One of Their Wounded.

ARMY THRILLED BY AFFRAY

And Eager to Avenge the Blow —Washington Gives Out List of Casualties.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 5.—A small detachment of American infantrymen was attacked in the front line trenches early Saturday morning by a much superior force of German shock troops.

The Americans were cut off from relief by a heavy barrage in their rear. They fought gallantly until overwhelmed, solely by numbers.

The fighting in the trenches was hand to hand. It was brief and fierce in the extreme.

As a result of the encounter three Americans were killed and five wounded. A Sergeant and Corporal and ten men were taken prisoners.

Two French soldiers, who were in the trenches, also were killed. The enemy lost some men, but the number is unknown, as their dead and wounded were carried off by the retiring Germans.

In the handling of the engagement both the officers and the Americans lived up to all the traditions of the American Army, the records showing the bravery of the detachment and the individual members.

Second Contingent Attacked.

The German raid on the American trench was carried out against members of the second contingent entering the trenches for training. These men had been in only a few days.

Before dawn Saturday the Germans began shelling vigorously the barbed-wire front of the trenches, dropping many high explosives of large calibre. A heavy artillery fire was then directed so as to cover all the adjacent territory, including the passage leading up to the trenches, thereby forming a most effective barrage in the rear as well as in the front.

The young Lieutenant in charge of the detachment of Americans started back to the communicating trenches to his immediate superior for orders. The barrage knocked him down, but he picked himself up and started off again. He was knocked down a second time, but, determined to reach his objective, got up again. A third time he was knocked down and badly shell-shocked, and was put out of action.

Soon afterward the Germans, to the number, according to the report, of 210, rushed through the breaches and wire entanglements on each side of the salient, their general objective barrage in the forefield having lifted for a moment.

The Germans went into the trenches at several points. They met with stout resistance. Pistols, grenades, knives, and bayonets were freely used.

Combatants Stalked Each Other.

For many minutes there was considerable confusion in the trenches, the Germans stalking the Americans, and the Americans stalking the Germans. In one part of the trench an American private engaged two Germans with the bayonet. That was the last seen of him until after the raid, when a dead American was found on the spot. Another was killed by a blow on the head with a rifle butt from above.

Some of the Americans apparently did not realize at the beginning of the attack just what was going on. One of the wounded, a private, said:

"I was standing in a communicating trench waiting for orders. I heard a noise back of me and looked around in time to see a German fire in my direction. I felt a bullet hit my arm."

The Germans left the trench as soon as possible, taking their dead and wounded with them. An inspection showed, however, that they had abandoned three rifles, a number of knives and helmets.

The raid was evidently carefully planned, and American officers admit it was well executed. As a raid, however, there was nothing unusual about it. It was just such an affray as is happening all along the line.

There is reason for believing that the Germans were greatly surprised when they found Americans in the trenches instead of the French. The French General in command of the division, of which the American detachment formed a part, expressed extreme satisfaction at the action of the Americans, for they fought bravely against a numerically superior enemy, the handful of men fighting until they were smothered.

Americans Eager for Return Blow.

The bodies of the American dead were brought back to divisional headquarters

Continued on Page 2.

Formation of Allied General Staff Predicted; Move to Co-ordinate Campaigns On All Fronts

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—The morning papers today give prominence to dispatches from Washington and Paris which predict the creation of an Allied General Staff to co-ordinate the control of operations on all fronts.

The Daily Express says that one of the chief objects of the present visit of the British and French Premiers to Italy is the formation of such a staff. The paper adds that there have been certain difficulties in the way of doing this in the past, but it is hoped these now may be overcome.

An allied conference is to be held in Paris on Nov. 15, in which the United States will be represented, and at which this question will undoubtedly be taken up.

TEUTONS PIERCE CADORNA'S LINE

Cross Middle Tagliamento in Force Near Pinzano and Take 6,000 Men.

ROME ADMITS A REVERSE

Says "Some" Austro-Germans Crossed; "Intensified Pressure" on Left Wing.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—Austro-German troops have crossed the middle Tagliamento River, in northeastern Italy, and taken 6,000 prisoners, the War Office reports. They are advancing toward the west.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

German and Austro-Hungarian divisions have gained the crossing on the middle Tagliamento and are advancing westward.

From the Italian brigades defeated in this engagement more than 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns have been taken.

"In upper Italy good progress is being made," says the night report.

ROME, Nov. 5.—The War Office announces that Austro-German troops have crossed the Tagliamento, north of Pinzano, the enemy having increased his pressure against the Italian northern wing.

The text of the report follows:

The enemy, who has succeeded in bringing some of his forces on to the right bank of the Tagliamento, north of Pinzano, has intensified his pressure against the left wing of our line.

On Saturday night and Sunday our airplanes and airships effectively bombed hostile troops in the basins of Caporetto and Tolmino and along the left bank of the Tagliamento. On Saturday, in addition to the two machines mentioned yesterday, our aviators brought down three enemy airplanes. One fell in the vicinity of Caldonazzo and the other two near the lagoon at Grado.

NOW "A FIGHTING RETREAT."

Correspondent Sees Gain in Tagliamento Stand, Even if Not Permanent

By WARD PRICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 4, (Delayed.)—Enemy patrols are across the Tagliamento River on the Italian left wing at Pinzano, among other places, but, as General Cadorna says in his report, they are being "contained," [i. e., held in check by countermanoeuvres.]

The position has thus to this extent improved, that, even if the Italian withdrawal has been carried further back to a stronger line, it has now become a fighting retreat. The enemy is being opposed as he advances.

That has been the advantage gained from the delay which the crossing of the Tagliamento caused to the Austro-Germans.

The heavy rains have ceased, and the floods due to the last few weeks have now unfortunately subsided.

All this time one hears avowals of unaltered determination from the civilian population, and fresh proclamations of encouragement drawn up by different societies and leagues appear almost every hour.

Says Crossing Isn't a Victory.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—The British correspondent accredited to Italian Headquarters, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The crossing of the Tagliamento does not imply a fresh Austrian victory, for the river is only the first line of defense upon which depends the arrest of the invasion of Northern Italy. The enemy has established a bridgehead at Pinzano and also is shelling the Italian Army's side of the river. But he has not had time yet to bring up his biggest guns.

"The struggle will be largely a race between the enemy's heavy artillery

Continued on Page 8.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass.—Advt.

GERMAN SOLDIERS TOLD OF BUTCHERY

Their Protests to Gerard Against Massacre of Prisoners Are Made Public.

SHOT IN MASSES, THEY SAID

Wholesale Slaughter of Helpless Russians and Killing of Captured English Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Three letters from soldiers of the German Army showing that they considered it necessary to protest to Ambassador Gerard against certain German war practices, among them the unnecessary slaughter of Russian soldiers, were made public by the United States Government today through the medium of the Committee on Public Information.

These letters were written to Ambassador Gerard as "the representative of a Christian State" with the expressed hope that he might be able to accomplish something toward putting an end to butcheries which the writers of the letters said they were forced to witness or to participate in. They are to be published in a forthcoming pamphlet on "German War Practices," to be issued soon by the Committee on Public Information.

Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eyewitness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Masurian lakes and swamps:

"It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians: 'Oh, Russians! Oh, Russians!'—but there was no mercy. Our Captain had ordered: 'The whole lot must die; so rapid fire.'

"As I have heard, five men and one officer on our side went mad from those heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless Russians shrieked for mercy, while they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: 'Close up and at it harder.'

"For days afterward those heart-rending cries followed me, and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God here, is no humanity and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism!

"This was the experience of a Prussian soldier. At present wounded; Berlin, Oct. 22, 1914.

"If you are a truth-loving man, please receive these line sfrom a common Prussian soldier."

Here is the testimony of another German soldier on the east front:

"RUSSIAN POLAND, Dec. 18, 1914.

"In the name of Christianity I send you these words. My conscience forces me as a Christian German soldier to inform you of these lines.

"Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders, and Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders in spite of their heart-rending prayers.

"In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian State, will protest against this, I sign myself

"A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN.

"I would give my name and regiment, but these words could get me courtmartialed for divulging military secrets."

The following letter is from a soldier on the western front:

"To the American Government, Washington, U. S. A.

"Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterward? Is that chivalry in battle?

"It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge.' Is there, then, no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right.

"A SOLDIER AND MAN WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

IMPOSE $2,000,000 FINE.

Germans Tax East Flanders for Not Providing Laborers.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that, according to a frontier correspondent, the German authorities in Belgium have imposed a fine of 10,000,000 francs on the Province of East Flanders because it failed to place 40,000 laborers at the disposal of the Germans by Nov. 1.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

Convoy Survivors Murdered in Their Boats; Norway's Story of Recent North Sea Massacre

LONDON, Nov. 5, (by Canadian Press.)—An appalling story of cold-blooded massacres by Germans of crews of British North Sea convoys in a recent battle is told by the Norwegian newspapers.

The Tidenstegn said the German cruisers were observed at 6 o'clock in the morning and were thought to be British vessels, but at 7 o'clock, when there was more light, they suddenly began shooting, and the convoy was terrified to see the British destroyer at the stern of the convoy begin to sink, although it fought to the end. The German cruisers, after signaling the vessels to stop, advanced on each side of the convoy, which they swept with all their guns at a range of less than 200 yards.

The German destroyers came up and helped to spread death and destruction on the defenseless ships, shells falling thick and fast. The Germans were not content to sink the ships, but shelled the lifeboats, and every living thing coming their way was mercilessly slaughtered. The survivors owed their lives to the high sea which was running, making the boats a difficult mark.

In the midst of the massacre another British destroyer came up and immediately attacked, but was soon sunk in the unequal struggle. The German flotilla then cruised backward and forward among the sinking steamers, pouring a fresh and terrible rain of shells at a range of 100 yards. One shell went through the Swedish ship Wirnuar, exploding in a lifeboat on the other side and killing all its occupants, fourteen men and three women.

The other lifeboat rowed back to rescue the Captain and two waitresses from the wreck. A shell struck the boat and killed five of her occupants, only the mate escaping by swimming. The Wirndar was a mass of flames and the two girls jumped into the sea. The Captain was saved by clinging to wreckage. As the two young women were sinking, an English ship hoisted the white flag. The answer of the Germans was a shot which killed both girls. Twelve men of another ship had just got into the lifeboat when a shell killed them all.

WE AGREE WITH JAPAN ON CHINA

Announcement Is Made at Peking of Arrangement by Ishii and Lansing.

NEW PLEDGE OF 'OPEN DOOR'

Lansing Silent on Report of Acceptance of Monroe Doctrine for the Far East.

PEKING, Nov. 5.—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, today informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese mission in the United States, and Secretary of State Lansing signed an agreement Nov. 2 by which the United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China, and under which Japan and the United States reaffirm the "open door" policy in China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Lansing declined to authorize any statement for publication tonight concerning the news from Peking that the Japanese Minister had informed the Chinese Foreign Office of the signing of an agreement by the Secretary and Viscount Ishii respecting China. It is known that the Chinese question was discussed at the conferences between the Japanese mission and the State Department, but there has been no announcement on the subject.

If the news from Peking proves to be true, it apparently means that the United States has recognized the application of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine for China, and that Japan has given in return a pledge to observe the "open door," for which this country has been consistently contending. It also means the establishment of good relations between Japan and the United States.

For a long time the questions of the open door for trade in China and Japan's claims to special interests in that country have been the sources of great diplomatic activity between the United States and other powers and Japan. Since the Russo-Japanese war Japan has sought to extend her sphere of influence in China, both commercially and politically, which has resulted in considerable diplomatic controversy, in which China herself took part in opposing Japan's ambitions in great measure.

The high point in the controversy came early in 1915, when Japan, after the establishment of a republic in China, put forth her group of demands, which called for a predominating influence in China. Originally there were twenty-one of these demands, but later, after much argument, these were cut down to eleven.

This controversy was waged mainly between China and Japan. China's principal objection was to Group 5 of the original demands, which had to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war. This demand was withdrawn.

The Japanese demands also provided for the transfer complete to Japan of the German lease on Kiao-Chau, a pledge not to alienate any of the territory of the Shantung Province, consent to a Japanese railway joining Kiao-Chau with Chefu or Lung Kow, and the opening of certain treaty ports to be selected later.

They also embraced the extension of the Port Arthur lease to ninety-nine years, the right of Japanese to lease or own land or work mining concessions in South Manchuria and East Mongolia, and that the consent of Japan should be obtained before China granted any railway concessions, borrowed money on taxes, or appointed advisers in South Manchuria and East Mongolia.

In May, 1915, treaties were signed between Japan and China settling the questions at issue.

During his visit to this country Viscount Ishii has asserted that the objects of the mission were to seek closer cooperation between the United States and Japan in a military sense and also to settle questions between the two countries pertaining to the Far East. In a speech in New York Viscount Ishii

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WILD TUMBLE AGAIN HITS WALL STREET

Active Stocks Decline from 3 to Over 6 Points in Another Million-Share Day.

J. P. MORGAN AT EXCHANGE

Governors Deny It Will Close—Short Sale Rule Not Directly Applicable to Floor Sales.

Stocks and bonds jolted downward yesterday in another million-share session on the Stock Exchange, with declines running from 3 to more than 6 points among the active stocks and from 1 to 2 points among representative bonds. High grade bonds received the worst setback which has been recorded for any day since the liquidation of securities began in mid-Summer, even New York City issues showing considerable weakness. With the brakes set against short selling with the purpose of depressing quotations, the day's result indicated that a tremendous outpouring of "long" stock, investment, and speculative holdings had been the prime factor in forcing quotations down.

The heaviest shock to prices came in the first two hours, when such issues as Great Northern preferred, Reading, Union Pacific, and Steel common were let go in lots running as high as 5,000 shares and with a disregard to quotations which indicated urgency on the part of the sellers. Shortly after the list began to grow steady toward noon J. P. Morgan visited the Stock Exchange and conferred with President H. G. S. Noble and several other Governors. It is seldom that Mr. Morgan goes to the Exchange, and rumors, which spread after the conference closed, mentioned the possibility of establishing minimum stock quotations and apparently helped bring about a secondary decline near the close.

President Noble's Statement.

Neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Noble discussed the purpose of their meeting further than to say it dealt with general stock market conditions. Governors of the Exchange said the conference had nothing to do with the minimum price question, and a story that the leaders were considering the possibility of closing the Exchange if prices should become demoralized was scoffed at. In respect to the market itself Mr. Noble said after the close:

"The heavy liquidation progressed in an orderly manner. The day's business was entirely free from bear raids, due to the precautions we have taken to limit short selling to legitimate operations."

The best the Street could surmise from Mr. Morgan's appearance at the Exchange was that he, with other bankers, is keeping a close eye on the course of securities and of the underlying factors promoting liquidation. It is believed that, while stocks and bonds have been poured into the market from all parts of the country, there have been unusual sales of American securities held abroad. The fixing of minimum prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange is thought to have deflected liquidation of Canadian Pacific to New York, while the unsettlement of investors' minds, due to the action in Montreal, has hurried sales of other issues in Canadian hands.

Many International Issues Sold.

Brokers in a position to know said yesterday that the selling of such international issues of Erie, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, and Steel, had increased noticeably since the Government announced that a custodian had been appointed to segregate enemy-owned cash and securities. This is taken as a partial support of the theory that big blocks of German-owned stocks have been liquidated by banking houses with which the securities had been deposited. Substantial sales for Dutch and Scandinavian account have also been reported.

Yesterday's decline was not accompanied by rumors of a disturbing character, such as those last week which hastened the Governors' decision to limit short selling as a war measure. At the opening stocks were pressed for sale and the demand was by no means adequate to the task of absorbing the outflow. New low records were quickly established all along the line, with the railroad list particularly weak. Great Northern preferred, a usually steady stock even in difficult times, melted down from 93¾ to 89¼ by 11 o'clock. Then bids appeared to be absent for a while, with the result that the next sale brought a decline to 87¼, from which a rapid rally to 91 occurred. Reading fell from 65½ to 60¾, recovering later to 62. Steel, from 94¾ ran down to 99⅞, moving back toward the end of the day to 92¼.

The setback of the rails was a "the

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Bourtseff Starts Peace Rumor in Russia; Prompt Denial of Offer by War Minister

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—Vladimir Bourtseff recently started an evening paper which contained last night an obviously hastily written, at-last-moment statement, in large type, that General Verhovsky, Minister of War, had proposed a separate peace with Germany unknown to the Allies. Terestchenko is reported to have said "This is a madhouse." Alexieff wept.

Today it is officially stated that this extraordinary news item was unfounded. Prosecution by Verhovsky is promised and the offending journal has been suppressed. The affair is very unfortunate as both the accuser and accused are valuable assets of the revoution. Bourtseff has performed inestimable service by innumerable accurate denunciations of German spies and other influences working here, while Verhovsky's patriotism generally is felt to be as undoubted as his loyalty to the new order.

Club de Vingt—Thes dansants open to public daily, 4 to 7. Best dance music in town.—Advt.

After Election go to Lakewood for Golf, rest and recuperation. Telephone Laurel House, Lakewood 430.—Advt.

PREDICT RECORD VOTE FOR MAYOR TODAY; FUSION CLAIMS 50,000 FOR MITCHEL; SOLDIER VOTE MAY HOLD UP RESULT

Mayor Mitchel's Final Appeal to Voters — to Do Their Duty to Their City and Country

Mayor Mitchel last night issued the following pre-election declaration and appeal to the voters of New York City:

Today we prove our right to keep the American flag over the City Hall.

Hearst and Hylan shall not tear it down. Hillquit shall not stain it with surrender.

The eyes of the nation follow each citizen today as he steps into the both to mark his ballot. There, alone with his conscience, let each man be true to himself, to his city, and to the nation.

Bad government can be suffered and endured. Disloyal government would leave a stain that could not be erased.

We who take pride in our city will protect the good name of New York.

We who love our country will uphold our country's cause.

Before going to Yaphank yesterday to close his campaign Mayor Mitchel gave out this statement:

Tomorrow the loyal people of this city will vindicate the honor of New York. The reports that have reached me from all parts of the city show that New York is thoroughly awake to the menace of Hylan and Hearst.

The wave of patriotism which is sweeping over the city received new impetus this morning from General Pershing's dispatch showing that German guns have claimed American lives on the firing line.

New York will not join in the onslaught of the Prussian by stabbing American soldiers in the back.

ENEMY ALIENS MAY BE MOVED INLAND

Secret Service Proposes That Barred Zone Extend 100 Miles from Coast.

GERMAN OUTRAGES GROW

Government Officials Are Determined to Make Regulations More Drastic.

As a result of suspicious fires which have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of war supplies, the detection of German agents in the act of placing bombs on American transports, explosions in munition plants, and numerouse other outrages, believed to have been the work of spies in the employ of Germany, drastic regulations which will revoke all permits previously granted to enemy aliens and which may require them to quit the zone within 100 miles of the coast line will probably be promulgated within the next few days. That the Government has been entirely too generous in its treatment of enemy aliens and that hundreds of them have violated the trust the Government placed in them is the statement of Federal officials familiar with the situation now facing the country, and these officials are understood to be of the opinion that the 100-mile coast zone regulation should immediately be put into effect and that if that fails to curb the activities of enemy agents internment in prison camps should follow.

The detection by the Secret Service yesterday of a man believed to be a German agent on board one of the largest of the American militray transports, the arrest of two men in Brooklyn, both bomb suspects, the burning of warehouses along the Brooklyn waterfront, the Baltimore fire of last week, and the fatal explosion in a munition factory at New Kensington, Penn., yesterday, indicate the peril facing the country as a result of the activities of enemy spies. A large number of persons, said to be citizens of countries with which Germany is allied, but with which the United States is not at war, are said to be active in the German spy system. Some citizens of neutral countries are also suspected.

Hoover Gave Plot Warning.

A statement made by Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Food Administration, in which Mr. Hoover said that he was in possession of reports which indicated a nation-wide enemy plot to destroy food and to kill or injure animals, was recalled yesterday, and it was pointed out that since Mr. Hoover made his announcement several disastrous fires, which have cost the United States and its allies great quantities of needed food supplies, have occurred in New York and other cities.

That enemy aliens have been able since war was declared to get employment from the Government in capacities which made it possible for them to see everything that was done at some of the most important embarkation points is well known. Several weeks ago Secret Service agents discovered in forty-eight hours more than 300 German subjects at work on the piers from which troopships sailed. These men were all dismissed following the report of the Secret Service and many of them interned.

"Our soldiers are at the front now, and some of them are giving their lives, and it is up to us here to see to it that they are imperilled from this end," said a Government official yesterday, "and we expect to give them that protection, even if it called for the internment of every enemy alien in the United States."

The entire alien enemy situation so far as it affects the Port of New York is said to have been the subject of a conference held in New York on Sunday which was attended by representatives of the various departments of the Government charged with the control of enemy activities in this part of the country. Another conference was held yesterday at which were present police officials and the United States Marshals whose jurisdiction includes part of the area of New York City.

Urges 100-Mile Zone.

The 100-mile zone regulation is said to have been recommended by one of the most important of the Government's Secret Service agencies, and it is under-

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MITCHEL'S APPEAL STIRS DRAFT MEN

Yaphank Cheers Him as He Flays Opponents for Their Pacifist Views.

PATRIOTISM THE BIG ISSUE

Reminds Soldiers That Division at Home Will Encourage Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Nov. 5.—As a fitting climax to his campaign, Mayor Mitchel delivered his final assault against "Hearst, Hylan and Hohenzollern" tonight before 2,000 cheering soldiers of the New York City Division. Previous political meetings at Camp Upton were slimly attended, with little enthusiasm shown by the men, but tonight's gatherings exceeded all expectations. At the two street meetings at which the Mayor spoke, he had the same enthusiastic greeting as when he entered the Y. M. C. A. tent, where 1,500 soldiers had crowded, filling up the aisles and entrances.

The Mayor attacked his opponents, with the exception of Mr. Bennett, who was ignored entirely, just as vigorously as he did in New York. Entering the Y. M. C. A. tent, the Mayor passed through a lane of military police, many of whom were former New York policemen, standing at present arms.

"We're with you, Jack, get in the fight," a soldier shouted when the cheering subsided, and then the men shouted once more.

Mayor Mitchel said: "Men of the national army, I am going to speak to you on one issue tonight, although the municipal campaign involves every issue. All other issues must be brushed aside, however, in favor of the great issue which affects not only the city but the whole country.

"When, five weeks ago, on the steps of City Hall, I declared that the chief issue of the campaign would be 'Hearst, Hylan, and Honenzollern,' many thought these phrases to be a mere figure of speech. The people of New York now know that there is an issue of loyalty in this campaign. One candidate declares that he wouldn't serve his country, that out of his great wealth he would not give one dollar toward supplies which you need. A man who declares that he wouldn't serve his country in this great cause is not an American citizen. But if I had to choose between the two candidates, I would choose an outspoken pacifist, despicable and contemptible as his opinion may be, rather than a man who is the creature of Hearst. Behind Judge Hylan are such men as Cohalan, O'Leary, and Bruckner, all hoping for his election through the votes of disloyalty. That is what makes the issue of loyalty and disloyalty in this campaign.

"Hylan not only appeals to the disloyal, but he is one of them himself. He was Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace, that most disloyal of all organizations which, in its Chicago meeting, cheered the sinking of an American ship. When confronted with the evidence, Judge Hylan sought to evade the issue by a lie. I dared him to make his denial in the form of an affidavit that I might proceed against him for perjury. After forty-eight hours had elapsed I submitted proof in the form of an affidavit of a man who had talked with Judge Hylan back in 1915, proving that Judge Hylan not only knew of his connection with the Friends of Peace, but discussed it.

"Added to that, I proved, and Judge Hylan did not deny it, that he was connected with the Printers and Publishers Association, a $2,000,000 organization aiming to spread sedition throughout the country. This group was made up of German spies, one of whom is now in a Federal prison. What kind of a Government do you think the City of New York would have from a man like Hylan? Befriended by Hearst.

"Mr. Hillquit says that his election would be a mandate for peace. You are now soldiers of the United States, and you know that we are in this war to the end, until we win. This national army will never be called back by the elec-

Continued on Page 3.

Watch for the dependable election extra of New York Evening Post tonight as soon as conclusive returns are in. On sale in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark.—Advt.

HYLAN MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Tammany Candidate Will Win by 100,000, His Manager Declares.

CLOSE GUARD AT THE POLLS

Police Take Extra Precautions and Party Watchers Will Be Numerous.

MITCHEL STIRS SOLDIERS

Cheered at Camp Upton When He Attacks Pacifists—Hylan Closes Campaign in Brooklyn

Today's Election

Polls open 6 A. M.; close 5 P. M. Weather: Fair and warmer, with gentle to moderate shifting winds.

The fight for the Mayoralty ended last night with expressions of confidence regarding the outcome in the camps of the four leading candidates, coupled with predictions that the vote today would be bigger by far than that cast in any previous municipal election in New York City. A grand total of 700,000 votes as a result of the balloting today is the prospect held out by political workers. This includes the absentee soldier and sailor vote.

As justification for this forecast the campaign managers point to the record-breaking registration of 696,800 voters and to the hotly contested fight waged on issues of national, not to say international, interest and importance.

There is a prospect that the result may remain in doubt practically until the last ballot has been counted, and that it may not be known even then should the contest between the two leading candidates prove to be close.

The votes of soldiers and sailors absent on military duty, but entitled to vote under a recently enacted law, has injected in this year's Mayoralty contest a new element of doubt. There are about 60,000 of these men, who, had they remained at home, would have had their opportunity to register and vote in one of the 2,068 election districts in the city. Now they will vote, some of them on naval vessels in European waters, some of them behind the allie i front in France, some in military training camps in this country. Approximately 20,000 soldier and sailor votes have already been polled which will be a factor in the Mayoralty contest, but in what proportion these votes will go to the various candidates will not be known for many weeks. Under the law governing the polling of the soldier and sailor vote, this will not be canvassed until the sixth Tuesday following election. With the plurality given the leading candidate by the voters who cast their ballots at home less than 25,000, it is not impossible that the absentee soldier and sai or vote might change the result.

Guarding the Polls.

Extraordinary measures are being taken to guard against repeating and other illegal practices at the polls, which will be open from 6 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The police protection at the polling places will be greater than in any previous election in this city. It was estimated last night that in the aggregate the watchers who will be assigned to the voting places by parties and candidates will outnumber the police guard by many thousands.

Even Tammany this year has raised the ante-election cry of fraud, and it was predicted last night that for every Mitchel watcher there would be three official or unofficial watchers for Tammany Hall.

The Socialists, who never have had watchers at the polls except in a few scattered districts, will man the polls generally. The number of watchers will be further increased by the suffragists and "antis," who under a recent ruling by Attorney General Lewis have the right to have two watchers each in every polling place to see that the vote on the woman suffrage amendment is honestly counted.

Final Appeals to Voters.

Mayor Mitchel made his final appeals to the voters yesterday in speeches before the drafted men at Camp Upton.

His Republican opponent, William M. Bennett, read a "funeral oration" over Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany rival, in front of Tammany Hall at noon yesterday and last night addressed a series of open-air meetings in Harlem.

Judge Hylan, the Tammany nominee for Mayor, spoke briefly to an audience of longshoremen at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, but rested last night from the labors of his campaign.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, vanished shortly after his Sunday afternoon address at Madison Square Garden and, according to the campaign workers at Socialist Headquarters, will remain in seclusion until after the result of today's balloting is known.

Figures were forthcoming for the first time from the Fusion camp, where it was

predicted that Mayor Mitchel would have a plurality of 50,000. At the headquarters of Judge Hylan every one seemed supremely confident, but it was admitted by those possessing "inside" information that the forecast made on Saturday when Judge Hylan's election by a plurality of 100,000 or better was predicted, might have been a trifle high. Some of the Hylan workers who have had access to secret reports expressed a belief that from 40,000 to 50,000 would afford a more likely estimate of his prospective plurality. With apparent assurance predictions were made that Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidates for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, would come out of the contest victorious, too, and that the next Board of Estimate would be a solid Tammany board.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, spent the afternoon and evening at Delmonico's receiving reports from "his secret service" agents, who were last week were sent out on a city-wide mission to ascertain the effect of Mayor Mitchel's onslaughts on the loyalty of the Tammany nominees. If the Tammany Chief had received any disquieting reports, there was nothing in his manner or appearance to indicate it.

Predicts 50,000 Plurality for Mitchel.

The Mitchel-Republican-Fusion campaign managers said last night that not only would Mayor Mitchel be re-elected, but that the entire Fusion ticket would be swept to victory. For the first time in the campaign Emory R. Buckner, manager of the Mitchel campaign, gave figures. He declared that the Mayor's plurality would not be less than 50,000. In a statement last night Chairman Buckner said:

"It now seems certain that Mayor Mitchel will be elected by at least 50,000 plurality. The Fusion leaders in every borough have been telephoning the results of reports coming from every Assembly district, and the swing to Mayor Mitchel is steadily gathering great strength. For example, district leaders who expected to carry their districts for Mitchel by a small plurality are now reporting that the Mitchel sentiment has so developed that his plurality will be double that estimated a few days ago.

"In Brooklyn, particularly, the swing to Mayor Mitchel has been spectacular during the last three days. Brooklyn will not permit the Tammany Tiger to cross the bridge. Brooklyn Republicans are coming to Mitchel in order to defeat Tammany Hall.

"The Democratic support for Mitchel in Brooklyn is also very strong. There is no question whatever but that Mayor Mitchel will carry Brooklyn, as well as the other boroughs.

"In the Bronx the false issue of the Gary school has been largely corrected during the last week by our educational campaign. We have had 200 speakers in the Bronx explaining the merits of the Gary school, and nothing else. We have distributed thousands of pamphlets in the Bronx telling the truth about the Gary schools. A prominent Fusion leader in the Bronx this morning reported that the Gary school issue in the Bronx was dead. Opposition to the Gary school has been based upon ignorance of what the Gary school really is.

"Last week we investigated eighty-six complaints from parents concerning the Gary school and we found that in every case but one the school complained of was not a Gary school at all, but was either a part time school or a school where certain local conditions had caused irritation which the parents thought were due to the Gary system."

John T. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the City Democracy, and for the whole conducting a quiet campaign among the enrolled voters of Tammany Hall in the interest of Mayor Mitchel, said last night that the Mayor would carry four of the five boroughs. He predicted that Mayor Mitchel would carry Brooklyn.

"At least 150,000 enrolled Democrats," he said, "will vote for the Mayor. Every opposite the emblem of the Rooster, the emblem of the city democracy, and for the whole Fusion ticket as a final protest against the rule or ruin policy of Mr. Murphy."

Hylan Exhorts the Voters.

The last word from Judge Hylan was a warning to the voters to "be vigilant and on the lookout for the thousands of thugs hired by a notorious strikebreaker to work for Mitchel." A cry of that sort coming from a Tammany candidate gave rise to much comment from politicians in the other camps. In other campaigns it has been in the anti-Tammany camp that warnings against such methods, fostered by Tammany, have been sounded on the eve of an election.

"I make this final appeal to the voters of all parties to be alert and watchful to insure an honest election and an honest count," said the Tammany candidate.

"Mr. Mitchel's backers tried to steal a primary. They are planning to make another attempt in the election booths, in the sanctity of the ballot lies the safety of our free institutions. Protect the ballot, regardless of party affiliations. We must all be vigilant and on the lookout for the thousand thugs, hired by the notorious strikebreaker to work for Mitchel.

"Be particularly careful about the pencil you use in the voting booth. The law requires the use of a black pencil. Information has come to us that among the tricks which will be tried by Mitchel's backers is the substitution of pencils of another color, the use of which will make void the ballots of voters. Watch the pencil you use, and be sure to insist upon your right on Election Night to see that the 'eraser gang' are not on the job while the votes are being counted.

"I want to make an especial appeal to the Democratic watchers to be vigilant. Make sure that you see every ballot. Don't let them entice you from the polling place for an instant while the ballots are being counted.

"I appeal especially to the young men to assert their rights and be in the polling place outside the rail to aid the official watchers and thwart any attempt that may be made to practice fraud.

"This appeal is made not alone to Democrats, but to the young men of all parties. Mr. Mitchel's backers tried to steal the Republican nomination for him in the primaries. They have tried to gain, too, votes by fraud and deception. They have used fraud in the preparation of Fusion nominating petitions. Finally the District Attorney has discovered that they had been rounding up a band of thugs and gunmen to terrorize voters in a last attempt to win by fraud.

"From men who will do these things which have been exposed there is nothing that may not be expected.

"My last word to the people of the city is to safeguard the ballot box and make sure we have an honest election."

MacBride Expresses Confidence.

James E. MacBride, Executive Secretary of the Democratic-Fusion Committee, who virtually has been in charge of the Hylan campaign, predicted the victory of his candidate again last night.

"I am absolutely confident that Judge Hylan will win by about 100,000 plurality, but I would not be surprised if it went as high as 125,000," said Mr. MacBride. "Mayor Mitchel in all likelihood will run second, but Hillquit, should he get fewer votes than Mr. Mitchel, will be a very close third. Mr. Bennett will run fourth.

"This campaign which now is ended has been in progress for three years. Mayor Mitchel, through the acts of his administration, has forced the issues on which Judge Hylan will win to the foreground by his policies and his official conduct since shortly after he took office."

Tammany Leader Murphy said last night that he would stand on his statement made last Saturday, when he declared that Judge Hylan and all the Tammany candidates would win by handsome pluralities. The Tammany chief had no figures to give.

Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, predicted that Judge Hylan would win by 70,000, and then grew subtly sarcastic in commenting on the use of eraser in the Republican primaries and deceptive paster ballots in the soldiers' camps.

"Those novel stunts for the promotion of higher civic standards have excited the wonder and admiration of our humble workers in Fourteenth Street," said Secretary Smith. "They feel humiliated in realizing that they failed to think of so simple and novel a device."

William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, set his typewriters to work on a denial of reports that he had been financed in his campaign by Tammany.

"I do not think that it is necessary for me to deny this statement further than to say that it is an absolute, unqualified, and malicious lie. The long line of criminal and fraudulent acts on the part of the Mitchel Fusion managers, in my opinion, has so aroused the voters that tomorrow I shall receive 275,000 votes and carry every borough in the City of New York."

Chief Candidate Bennett declined in his final statement was made in an open letter to him and to Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, who has been a conspicuous figure in the Bennett campaign. The letter was written by Daniel M. Widdi, a Republican, who, at the beginning of the campaign, supported Mr. Bennett, but declared that he was forced to repudiate him on account of what had come to his knowledge through a statement from Roger Doyle, assistant campaign manager for Mr. Bennett. The statement was made, according to Mr. Widdi, in his own home, 2,079 Daly Avenue, in the presence of his wife. Roger Doyle is the son of Edward P. Doyle, a Tammany Hall Democrat.

"Edward P. Doyle," wrote Mr. Widdi in his open letter to Bennett, "has been associated with you in business enterprises, and I am now informed by his son that he is in daily communication with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and is receiving from him due credit for keeping your campaign alive. Edward P. Doyle will be rewarded if your candidacy succeeds in Electing John F. Hylan. He has been promised the office of Tax Commissioner."

Mr. Bennett said he did not know Widdi and had never seen Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, or been in communication with him.

"No efforts have been made to keep me in the race by any one, but I have received all sorts of crooked offers from the Mitchel men to get out of the race," said Mr. Bennett.

Socialists Give No Figures.

At Socialist Campaign Headquarters no figures were made public, but confidence was expressed by the leaders. There seemed to be a realization among the more experienced and soberminded, however, that there had been a steady drift from Hillquit during the last days of the campaign and that his chances for election were slim.

"Our campaign has called forth a remarkable popular uprising," said a statement that was made public on the authority of Mr. Hillquit. "It has been an uprising of democracy, for human happiness, and for lasting peace. Under the pressure of the terrible burden of war and high prices the people are turning from the old parties that have failed them."

The Hillquit Campaign Committee announced that a full corps of watchers had been organized and that 100 lawyers, many of them non-Socialists, had volunteered to help.

"We shall make every effort to prevent all attempts to steal the election by fraud and vraguras, as the Republican primaries were stolen," the statement said. "Our watchers are instructed to see that an honest count is given to candidates of all parties. In case of frauds, we are prepared, with the best legal assistance obtainable, to land all the perpetrators in jail."

Where Candidates Will Vote.

Mayor Mitchel, who lives at Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street, will cast his vote today at a garage, 346 Amsterdam Avenue, the polling place of the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, will vote at Public School 75, Evergreen Avenue and Grove Street, Brooklyn. Judge Hylan will vote at 8 o'clock this morning. He will spend the rest of the day motoring in the country. At night he will go to his headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street, where, with Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, his running mates on the Tammany city ticket, and other Tammany candidates he will listen to the returns.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, who lives at 214 Riverside Drive, will vote at the polling place of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Ninth Assembly District. This is in the basement of an apartment house at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street.

William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, who lives at 234 Central Park West, will vote in the polling place of the Second Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, a furniture store at Columbus Avenue.

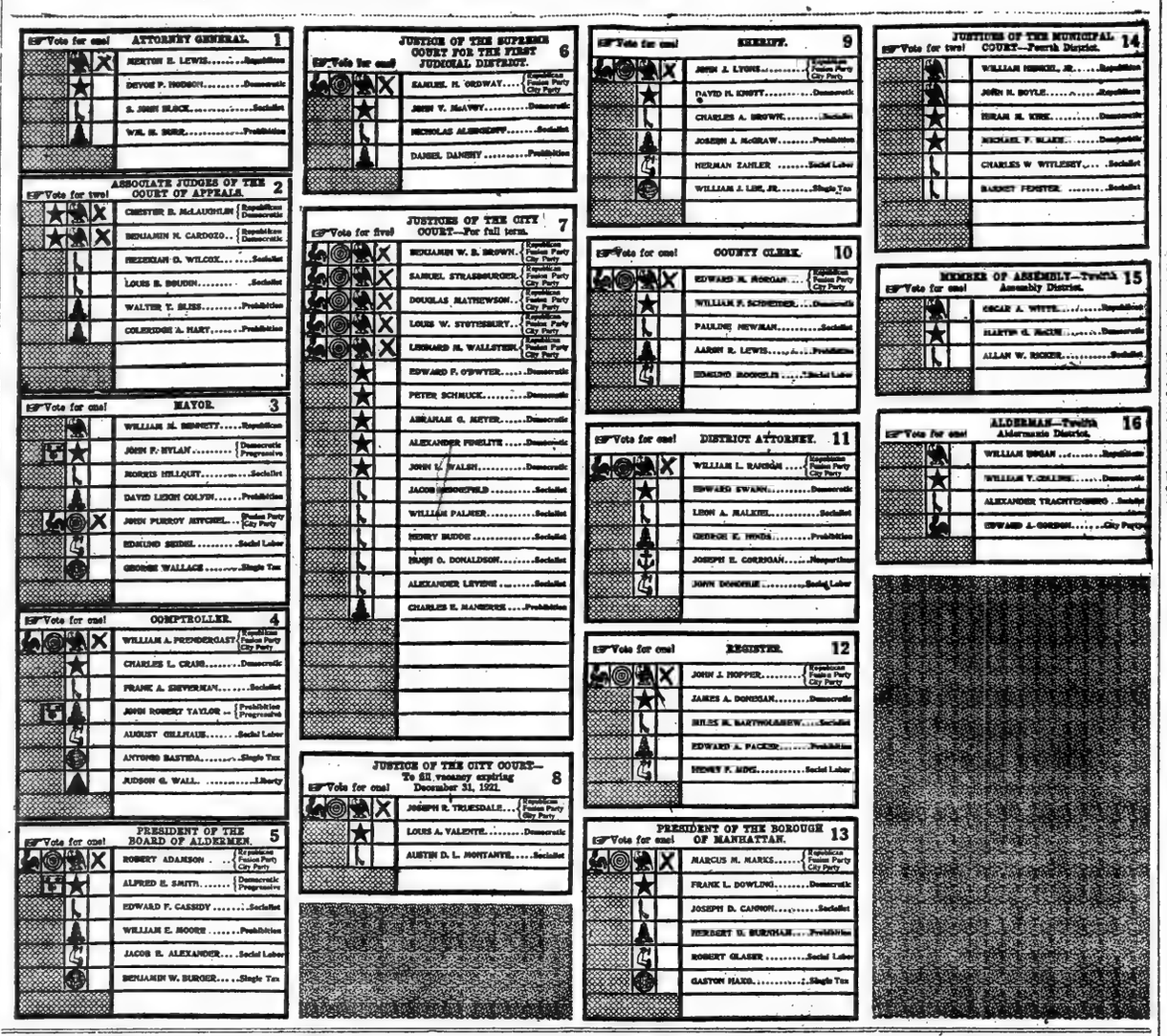
Governor Whitman arrived in this city last night from South Carolina, where he has reviewed the New York troops at Camp Wadsworth as the guest of Governor Manning. The Governor went to the St. Regis. He said he had no comment to make on the election except that he would vote for Mayor Mitchel early today.

Nathan Hirch, campaign manager for Frank L. Dowling, Tammany candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, said last night that his candidate would win.

"We have had a straw vote taken in those sections of the city where the support for Hillquit and the other Socialist candidates is the strongest and the result is surprising. The votes recorded for Mr. Dowling show him to be a great favorite in such districts, and the same is true of Harlem, Washington Heights, and other parts of the Borough of Manhattan. A very conservative estimate of his plurality is 50,000."

HOW TO VOTE FOR THE FUSION CANDIDATES

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross (x) mark in one of the squares to the right of an emblem opposite his name.
2. To vote for a candidate not on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.
4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.



AMERICANS FOUGHT BIG RAIDING FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

and buried with honors today. The wounded are at the base hospitals.

The whole American Expeditionary forces are thrilled by the fight put up by their comrades and all are anxious to get a chance to deal a blow.

CASUALTIES MADE PUBLIC.

Most of the American Victims of Raid Are Westerners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Baker's announcement today that he had received from General Pershing an official report and casualty list showing that an American outpost on the French front had been cut off by a heavy German artillery barrage fire, with a loss of twenty in killed, wounded, and captured or missing, contained no statement of the scene of the first American contact with the enemy. But the Pershing report was accepted as confirmation of the Berlin Government's report of American soldiers captured by a German reconnoitring party on the Rhine-Marne Canal.

Association of the two reports indicates that the capture of these Americans took place in the region of the Vosges Mountains, and that it was probably very close to the point where the canal connecting the Marne with the Rhine crosses the border between France and Lorraine. This route runs from Nancy via Saarburg and Zabern to the city of Strassburg.

The region where the first contact between the Americans and the Germans was established has not figured in extensive fighting since the earlier days of the war. It was through this region, as well as from the direction of Belfort, toward the south, that the French pushed their lines toward Strassburg, only to be driven back into the Vosges Mountains very soon afterward by the Germans.

The official casualty list is as follows:

Killed.

ENRIGHT, THOMAS F., private; sister, Mrs. Mary Irwin, 6,641 Premo Street, Pittsburgh.

CRESHAM JAMES B., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Dodd, 1,001 West Ohio Street, Evansville, Ind.

HAY, MERLE D., private; father, Harvey D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa.

Wounded.

SMITH, JOHN J., private; brother, F. D. Smith, Box 82, Ludington, Mich.

HOPKINS, CHARLES J., private; brother, James W. Hopkins, Stanton, Texas.

BOX, GEORGE L., private; father, James L. Box, 700 North Grady Street, Altus, Okla.

GIVENS, HOMER, private; father, William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.

ORR, CHARLES L., private; mother, Mrs. Sarah Regnell, R. F. D. No. 5, Lyons, Kan.

Captured or Missing.

HALYBURTON, EDGAR M., Sergeant; father, George B. Halyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

MULHALL, NICHOLAS L., Corporal; mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, 189 Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

HAINES, EDWIN H., Corporal; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Route No. 4, Woodward, Okla.

GODFREY, HERSCHEL, private; father, William C. Oberst, 709 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

KENDALL, VERNON M., private; father, Sam Kendall, R. F. D. No. 2, Roll, Okla.

GRIGSBY, WILLIAM P., private; mother, Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, 1,273 Willow Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

McDOUGAL, FRANK E., private; father, R. L. McDougal, 822 East First Street, Maryville, Mo.

GALLAGHER, DANIEL B., private; father, Neil Gallagher, Blockton, Ala.

LESTER, JOHN P., private; father, William Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.

LANGHAM, HARRY, private; emergency address, Ada R. Langhman, 461 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

KERN, DEWEY D., private; mother, Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Iowa.

KECKON, ——, private; cannot be identified.

How the Barrage Works.

It has been customary for French, British, or German raids to be carried out with an intense barrage fire used to isolate the small sector of the enemy line which it was planned to invade. As additional protection for the raiders, the artillery fire usually covers a far wider portion of the front than that which constitutes the real objective of the raid. The object of the fire is to conceal from the defenders the exact point of attack until the raiders arrive there.

Presumably the American trench raided was an advance post. Possibly it was the head of a sap driven out into No Man's Land at the angle of the general trench lines, to be used as a listening and observation post. In that case the barrage fire of a few guns could cut the sector off from its support. The thin line of communicating trench would be impassable under a shrapnel shower.

With a small force on a narrow front, provision would be made for relief of sentries posted on the fire step of the trench watching for an attack. Under shell fire the rest would seek shelter in dugouts. It is thought here that the three men killed and five wounded may have been the sentries overwhelmed by the rush of German raiders in the dark, and that the other twelve were in their shelters when hailed by an unseen enemy and told to come out or bombs would be hurled among them. There would be no choice for them but to surrender.

Secretary Baker would make no comment today on the affray. The facts made public were all that had reached the department, he said, and spoke for themselves. As to treatment of prisoners and reports of brutality in the German camps, Mr. Baker's only comment was that the United States was bound by the Geneva conventions and would live up to them so far as any prisoners falling into American hands were concerned.

Arrangements for supplying captured Americans with food and clothing in German prison camps have been made through the Red Cross, which has a committee in Switzerland to send rations and other necessaries at regular intervals. As the number of Americans in Germany's hands increases it may be necessary to make further provision for their comfort through the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, who is caring for American interests there.

A SIGNIFICANT SACRIFICE.

Daily Mail Sees Us Consecrated Now to World Purposes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Taking as its text the announcement of the first American casualties in the world war, The Daily Mail prints an editorial on American participation in the hostilities, in which it says:

"The first lives of their countrymen offered in this greatest of all America's crusades (greater than the War of Independence, greater than the civil war) have a significance all their own and seem to write in letters of blood a new and tremendous page in the world's history.

"Never again will it be possible for Americans to think they have one set of interests and Europe another. They have been drawn into a conflict which is transforming the destinies of the whole world, and in the fashioning of whatever dispensation is to be evolved from it, American power, American ideals, and American disinterestedness will play a great part.

"But, as Ambassador Page insisted in his speech at Edinburgh, it must be a co-operative and not a lonely part."

Quoting Mr. Page's statement that the safety of the world hereafter depend on the English-speaking peoples, The Daily Mail adds:

"Truer words never were spoken, and when their truth is recognized and acted upon by Mr. Page's countrymen, the peace of the future will have received its one sure and lasting guarantee."

"IT'S HARD," SAYS MOTHER.

But Indiana Woman Is Proud of Her Boy for Sacrifice.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Alice Dodd, the mother of James Gresham, one of Pershing's men killed in a German raid in France, was found today bending over a washtub at her little home, 907 Lemck Avenue.

She talked freely about her son as she looked through a pile of photographs seeking one of his. He joined the army four years ago, she said, when he was 19. Yes, she was proud of him, of course, but "it's awfully hard to have him gone," she said.

"Don't you think any mother would be glad to have her boy give his life for a cause like that?" she was asked, and she answered "Yes" with a smile.

Then she broke down and said, "God help me to endure!" Afterward she added:

"Yes, he's a hero, and for his sake I ought to be brave. But I'm not a hero, I'm just a mother."

MEMBER OF 16TH INFANTRY.

Enright Had Served Eight Years in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Mary Irwin of 6,641 Premo Street received word today of the death of her brother, Thomas F. Enright, of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.

Enright was a veteran of the Philippine service, was at Vera Cruz, and went with Pershing into Mexico. He was 30 years old and had served eight years in the army. His last letter received by his sister was dated last May from El Paso, and she did not know that he was in France.

He was born in this city, and leaves, besides Mrs Irwin, another sister, Mrs. Charles Trusser, and two brothers, James and John Enright.

FATHER OF DEAD YOUTH PROUD

Has Enlisted Soon After War Was Declared Against Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

GLIDDEN, Iowa, Nov. 5.—"I am proud of my boy if he has given up his life for his country," said Daniel Hay today, father of one of America's first soldiers to die for his country.

Mrs. Hay collapsed when told of her son's death.

"Young Hay enlisted in the army on May 9.

"He had my consent to go, and I am not sorry," said his father. "I won't object to his brother going, though just now he is too young."

Special to The New York Times.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 5.—Frank E. McDougal, captured by Germans in France, is a son of Judge and Mrs. R. L. McDougal of this town. He enlisted in May, leaving high school, where he would have been graduated this year. He is 19 years old. His parents received two letters from him Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Sarah Regnell, living on a farm near Lyons, when told today that her son, Charles L. Orr, was among those wounded in the clash with the Germans, said:

"I have not heard from Charles since Sept. 19, when I got a letter, written when he was nearing France. I'm so glad to hear he's not killed. He is in the machine gun division of his regiment, a part of Pershing's second expedition. He enlisted on April 16."

BETTER TAKE CARE OF "NICK."

Mrs. Mulhall Sceptical of Germans Abusing Her 200-Pound Son.

Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, one of the American soldiers reported missing or captured by the Germans, has been in the army fourteen years, his mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall of 507 Grove Street, Jersey City, said yesterday, after she had received this brief notice from the Adjutant General: "Regret to report that Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, your son, of —— Infantry, is missing or captured."

Corporal Mulhall is 35 years old. He served his first two enlistments in the Philippines and in Pacific Coast stations with the Eighth Infantry. He was mustered out in the Philippines at the end of his second enlistment with the rank of Sergeant, but when he reached San Francisco on his return he re-enlisted. He was at Columbus, N. M., when Villa made his raid on the town, and his regiment was sent into Mexico with Pershing. When the column was withdrawn he was enrolled in an officers' school at El Paso, but illness ended his studies there.

Mrs. Mulhall said that she saw her son for the first time since his first enlistment just before his regiment embarked for Europe.

"If the Germans captured my boy Nick, they'd better take good care of him," she went on. "He is about 6 feet in height and weighs 200 pounds, and he used to whip all the boys in the neighborhood."

PERSHING SEES LLOYD GEORGE

Comes to Paris to Confer with Him and General Haig.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Before leaving Paris for Rome David Lloyd George, the British Premier, had a long interview with General Pershing. The American commander came especially from American Army Headquarters to meet the British Prime Minister.

Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, also was present at the conference.

A Reminder to the Lokal-Anzeiger.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung remarked yesterday in its editorial columns:

"The tone assumed by the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger in connection with the capture of the first 'North Americans,' reminds us of the time when the people over there also joked so scornfully about the English. And today the German people recognizes in the Englishman the most dangerous adversary and the one that he most respects."

UNTERMYER DEFENDS HIS APPEAL TO JEWS

Replies to Dr. Schulman, Who Criticised Lawyer's Stand Against Hillquit.

TELLS OF HIS SUPPORTERS

Objects to Being Called Politician and Says Rabbi Is Not In Touch with Rank and File of His Race.

Samuel Untermyer called upon leaders of the Jews in a letter to Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El yesterday to do everything in their power to avert "such a catastrophe for my race" as the election of Morris Hillquit by the votes of Jews.

His letter was in reply to a sermon by Dr. Schulman last Saturday assailing Mr. Untermyer for appealing to the Jews as Jews to vote against Mr. Hillquit. Mr. Untermyer in his letter criticises Dr. Schulman, and states that he has received numerous letters from patriotic Jews from all sections of the country commending his frank exhortation to Jews to save themselves from the "odium" which he predicted would be visited upon them should Hillquit be elected. Mr. Untermyer's letter follows:

Nov. 5, 1917.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, 55 East Ninety-second Street, New York City.

Dear Dr. Schulman: I am sure you will realize that it is far from pleasing to me to engage in a newspaper controversy with a spiritual leader of my own church, but your references to me in your Saturday's sermon and the widespread publicity you have insisted upon and succeeded in securing, leaves me no alternative, since I refuse to be misquoted or misunderstood.

You are in error in referring to me as a "politician," unless by that term you mean to include every citizen who takes an active interest in public affairs, and who believes that in a republic government by party is essential to the expression of the popular will. Except in that sense, I am no more of a politician than you are, for I have never held or sought public office. May I be pardoned for suggesting that if in that sense you are not a politician, you should lose no time in qualifying. To go to the polls on Election Day is but a small part of the duty of citizenship. You should become a full-fledged "politician," unless you intended that characterization by way of offense or reproach, which I am sure you did not.

It is manifest from the text of your sermon, as distributed by you to the press on Saturday, that you could not have carefully read the (somewhat incomplete) report of the subject you rashly assumed to criticise. You are reported as having said:

This politician (referring to me) is interested in his own particular candidate, and he appeals to voters, as Jews, not to vote for a candidate other than his own, because if they did, he held above their heads a dire threat of a possible race hatred and anti-semitism to burst forth upon their heads, and from which their children and their children's children would suffer.

I regret to have to say that this assertion is directly contrary to the facts. Permit me to quote the following extract from my speech:

For which of the three candidates you cast your vote is a matter of indifference as compared with the catastrophe to our race that may follow the election of the Socialist candidate by your votes upon the seditious issue he has created. * * *

You owe it to your race to seize this opportunity that is held out to you next Tuesday to send forth the message that you have put aside your politics, whatever they may be, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialist, or independent, or what not, remembering that this year, first, last, and above all other things, you are Americans, loyal to your Government in this, its time of need. * * *

I am here to plead with you, as American citizens, who treasure the honor, reputation, and future of the Jews in this country, who have proper faith under normal conditions, to safeguard them all by voting against the Socialist candidate on the war issue that he has unfortunately injected into this campaign.

Vote any way you please as between the other candidates, but do not permit yourselves to be persuaded to put this disgrace upon your race and country. * * *

Do you consider this plea, which was the keynote of my speech, consistent with the assertion you made to the members of your congregation?

The Jews are the bulwarks and constitute the main voting body of the Socialist Party in this city. Their candidate happens also to be a Jew. You are as well aware of this as are the rest of us and of the community at large. The Jews will be held largely responsible in the public estimate for the seditious creed that is masquerading in the respectable habiliments of that party if they support that creed by their votes. It is idle to attempt to blink at that fact.

If I can do anything toward averting such a catastrophe for my race, I believe that I am performing a far greater service than by keeping silence whilst they are blindly plunging into an abyss. Your counsel of blindness and timidity can result only in disaster where courage and honesty applied in time will save the situation.

The mental attitude of the ostrich who, with his head hidden in the sand, is too dull to know that his body is in plain sight, is the only charitable explanation that occurs to me of the refusal of a man with responsibilities to our people to come to their rescue in such an emergency. The situation is pre-eminently one for the spiritual guardians of our race. If, through their neglect, timidity or inability to appreciate the situation it has been left to the laymen to take up the task, I am sure I am gratified to have had the opportunity, in common with many distinguished men of my race, not only to perform the distasteful work but to be assailed for it besides by one of the men whose mission it was to relieve me of that burden. I can conceive of no more solemn or exalted duty than for a minister of the Church in these perilous times to guide his flock in the path of loyalty and patriotism to the country to which they owe all that they are and have.

If you could see the flood of letters from the patriotic Jews of your profession from all sections of the country commending the action that you criticise, you would doubtless be surprised to find how very much you are apparently out of touch with the sentiment of the rank and file of your own people on this subject.

I need hardly say that, unlike yourself, I do not for a moment question the sincerity or intended public spirit of your attitude, although I emphatically take issue with its wisdom and soundness. I do, however, deprecate the unfortunate key in which you have pitched your sermon from your pulpit and the inaccurate assumptions on which your ill-founded strictures were predicated. Sincerely yours, SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

Samuel Untermyer's appeal to Jews on last Thursday was followed on Friday by similar appeals by Oscar S. Straus and ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau to reject Morris Hillquit's pleas for their votes.

PREPARE FOR BIG DRIVE.

Red Cross Work Most Important, Says William Allen White.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross gave out a statement last night by William Allen White, who recently went to France on a tour of inspection for the Red Cross. Mr. White visited the French, American, and British forces while in France, and had conferences with General Pershing and General Pétain.

"It is not possible," said Mr. White, "that our army in France will get into the fighting to any large extent until next Spring. The real war work that should interest the people of America this Winter is of an economic rather than of a military character. It will be carried on by the Red Cross in France, its purpose being to relieve needy conditions in the homes of French soldiers who are in Winter quarters in the trenches at the front.

"It is felt by the military officers of both nations that nothing could do more to keep up the morale of the French soldiers during the coming Winter than to bring comfort to women and children at home."

Nicaragua Claims Islands in Canal Defense Zone

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Nov. 5.—It is reported here that Nicaragua has put in a claim to the Colombian Islands of San Andres and Providence, lying off the Mosquito Coast at about latitude 12 north and longitude 80 west.

It is pointed out that these islands would be useful in the protection of the Panama Canal, as Providence Island would make a good coaling station and San Andres provide a suitable wireless site.

REFUSES TO PAY GERMANS.

Boston Woman Denies That Hoboken Company's Claim Is Valid.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—In defending a suit brought by the Sailors' Toy Company of Hoboken, N. J., to recover $1,020 alleged to be due for goods, counsel for Margaret J. Stout of this city contended today that the company was organized and financed by the Imperial German Government, that the plaintiffs were German citizens and enemy aliens, and, therefore, the action could not be maintained.

The company was formed, counsel said, to give employment to German sailors interned in the United States, and the German Government received a share of the profits. The court reserved decision.

AGREE TO JAPAN'S INTEREST IN CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

outlined Japan's policy toward China. In it he reiterated the pledge and promise that Japan would not violate the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and would at all times regard the high principle of the open door and of equal opportunity there.

On Sept. 6 a formal discussion of American and Japanese co-operation in the war was begun between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii at Washington.

PROTEST JAPANESE LOAN.

Chinese Provincial Governors Warn Officials at Peking.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—The military Governors and other military leaders of Kiang-si, Kiang-su, and Hupe Provinces have sent strong protests to President Feng Kwo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui against the proposed Japanese arms loan, carrying control of the Nanking iron deposits and the employment of Japanese military advisers. The protest warns the Peking officials against negotiations designed to prevent nationalization of China's remaining iron.

Kwang-si and Kwang-tung officials, acting through the independent Parliament at Canton, also have protested to Peking against the arms deal, but the action of the seceding provinces is less vital than the protests from the Yangtse-Kiang Valley provinces, which are still loyal, although apparently wavering.

The arrival in Peking of Eki Hioki, former Japanese Minister to China, and his conference with the Premier and the Cabinet have prompted editorials in many papers, in which it is charged that M. Hioki really is helping to force through the most important of the Group 5 demands presented to China in May, 1915, and subsequently withdrawn for the time, although the former Japanese Minister ostensibly is here to investigate the prospects for oil developments.

The widespread opposition to the arms deal has brought conflicting statements from Cabinet members who are anxious to avoid responsibility. It is reported that the original terms of the agreement have been modified greatly. The plan under consideration provides for co-operative development of the Nanking iron mines by Japanese and Chinese, but many newspapers denounce the scheme as a subterfuge to overcome public opposition.

BET 3 TO 1 ON HYLAN AS CAMPAIGN CLOSES

1 to 12 on Hillquit and 1 to 20 on Bennett, with Even Money on Suffrage.

Final betting odds on the Curb yesterday indicated that Hylan's chances of election as Mayor were believed to be growing stronger. Starting at 2½ to 1, the odds went to 3 to 1 on Hylan. Percy Guard, who handled a large part of the wagers, estimated that about $75,000 had been put up when the market closed.

The declining stock market apparently put a damper on betting. One operator who bet $50,000 in last year's Presidential election, put up $15,000 on Hylan, it was reported, saying that he had too much to do in taking care of his margins to make further bets. Mitchel money was reported scarce in the afternoon, and his supporters sought 3½ to 1. One Stock Exchange house bet $12,000 on Hylan to $4,000 which had been left with Guard by several Mitchel men. Another wager of $9,000 to $3,000 was reported, and a third of $4,800 to $1,600.

At the close of business $15,000 Hylan money was offered against $5,000 without takers. Even money was offered without takers that Hylan would carry Manhattan

ALL PARTIES WATCH FOR BALLOT FRAUDS

Police Have Nearly 1,000 Warrants for False and Irregular Registration.

MAYOR ISSUES A WARNING

Prompt Arrest and Punishment Is Promised to Those Who Attempt to Vote Illegally.

Seldom in a city election have so many precautions been taken to insure an honest count of the ballots as will be today. Charges of fraud have been made by every Mayoralty candidate and each party has made unprecedented plans to have the polling places manned by watchers. The Police Department has already applied for hundreds of warrants for false and irregular registration, and they have been issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Deputy Commissioner Godley said that between 700 and 1,000 warrants had been made out. He added that about 700 irregularities had been discovered by the police investigators, and about 200 were for fraudulent registration. The warrants are for men in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. No warrants have yet been made out for Brooklyn or Queens. There will be at least two uniformed patrolmen on duty at each polling place, one inside and one out. The inside of the polling places will not be without a policeman from the time the polls open until the canvass is completed.

Careful disposition of the detective force and special squads have also been made. Persons suspected of repeating will be kept under surveillance all day. Flying squadrons of detectives assigned to different parts of the city will go from polling place to polling place.

"There will be no wholesale shifts of police officers as used to be the case," said Commissioner Woods. "When the police officer knew that he owed his position to the local district leader he naturally felt under obligation to do whatever favor he could for that leader on Election Day, as well as at other times. Now every policeman knows that he owes his place to no one except the Police Commissioner, and he knows that nothing is expected of him in connection with the election or any other duty except to do honest and efficient police duty."

Thirty-three Warrants Issued.

Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, said last night:

"On Friday last a Deputy State Superintendent of Elections appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and, on the strength of affidavits and supporting testimony furnished by witnesses, twenty-seven warrants of arrest were issued for false registration. Yesterday afternoon six additional warrants were issued by the Magistrate, three persons being held in $1,000 bail, while one person who registered and voted at the last Presidential election and later claimed military exemption on the ground of being under 21 years of age was held under $5,000 bail for further action.

"Names have been furnished by the various exemption boards showing those who were to appear for physical examination, but failed to do so. With the co-operation of the Police Department, when such persons present themselves at the polls they will be arrested. The Police Department has turned over a great many cases of apparent illegal registration, which have been investigated. Where the evidence warrants it these persons will be arrested when they attempt to vote."

Mayor Mitchel issued this warning on his own account:

"Good citizens need not fear that their determination to prove New York loyal will be frustrated by the sinister forces of fraud and corruption. The forces of good government, well and highly organized for Election Day and those who attempt fraud at the polls will promptly be arrested and punished. There is one warning I will give to the men who, through weakness or depravity, have agreed to accept corrupt money to cast an illegal vote. To these men I say:

"'Against you personally no one entertains the spirit of hostility. All men pity you while they despise you. This much, however, you should understand. You are known. What you have done and what you intend to do are facts already in the possession of the Police Department. Retrace your steps before it is too late. However, if you insist upon taking chances with your liberty remember that when you set out for the polls tomorrow to cast an illegal vote, you are on the road that leads directly to State's Prison.'"

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that Assistant District Attorneys Olcott and Wallace will be in charge of the Election Bureau in his office all day and late into the night. To each magistrate in the city courts two Assistant District Attorneys have been assigned, and they will have two subpoena servers. In addition, six subpoena servers will be ready in the Criminal Courts Building to go to any part of the city where they may be needed. District Attorney Swann said:

"I have in my possession a confession made by one of the men employed as such that thugs and strong-arm men, 'gorillas,' as he terms them, have been hired to assault voters at the polls tomorrow. In the words of this individual, men have been hired to put voters in the hospital so as to prevent their casting their ballots. The District Attorney and his assistants have been tracing the movements of these men, and the man employing them was followed by county detectives yesterday afternoon to the Fusion headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel, and then to an east side hall, where his gang had assembled, waiting for him.

"They have employed this individual to intimidate the voters of the city. His instructions to his men, as related to me by one of them are to pick quarrels with the supporters of Judge Hylan as they stand in line waiting to vote and put them out of business. Their instructions are not to kill but to disable. If the plans are carried out according to schedule there will not be enough ambulances in New York City to carry their victims to the hospitals."

Buckner Accuses Tammany.

Assistant District Attorney Talley said he had seen an advertisement in a Sunday newspaper a week ago calling for men five feet 8 inches or over to do special work on Election Day at good pay, and directing applicants to appear at 6 o'clock in the evening at Astoria Hall 62 East Fourth Street. District Attorney Swann said he had traced this advertisement to a man whose principal business is furnishing strike breakers, and that yesterday about a dozen answered the advertisement and were taken to Fusion Headquarters. They all denied knowing anything about any planned violation of the law, he said, except one man, whom he quoted as saying: "Judge, you got me wrong. I never killed anybody and never intend to. All I do is put 'em in the hospital."

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Fusion Campaign Committee issued this statement last night:

"That Tammany has maintained for years machinery for the debauching of the ballot through the use of repeaters and what are termed 'tin soldiers' is a matter of common knowledge and even official record. The many hundreds of convictions of Tammany Hall repeaters by honest District Attorneys in the past furnish sufficient evidence to warrant all honest voters taking every precaution against fraud at the polls tomorrow. The best evidence of the capability of Tammany Hall's machinery for debauching the ballot can be found in the records of Mr. Hylan's own backer, Mr. Hearst, in the campaign of 1905, when Mr. Hearst not only charged, but proved, that his electio was stolen by Tammany Hall.

"Realizing the efficiency of Tammany Hall henchmen in fraudulent practices, and particularly in certain districts of the city, this committee will undertake to cause a complete investigation of the registration in these districts to be made through the use, not of guerrillas or gunmen, but of high-class detectives of known and proved ability. That this committee was required to conduct such investigations was made necessary by the fact that it could look for little or no protection from Tammany's District Attorney, Mr. Swann. The statement made by him that he has under way what he chooses to call an investigation of the activities of these detectives is convincing proof that he is continuing to misuse the powers of his office as an aid to Tammany Hall."

DETECTIVE SUES FOR SLANDER

J. C. Baum Seeks $50,000 from American and Evening Journal.

Jerome C. Baum, head of a detective agency, who was charged with having hired "guerrillas" to work in behalf of Mayor Mitchel at the polls today, announced yesterday that he had instructed his attorneys to institute suit against The New York American and The New York Evening Journal for $50,000 for slander. Mr. Baum said:

"I have no connection whatsoever with the hiring of men to work at the polls Election Day, nor do I know of one man, let alone 1,000 men, that was hired to do guerrilla work in behalf of the Fusion Committee. I do not hesitate to say there was not one man hired for that purpose in the City of New York, and I defy any one to connect me in any manner with any election work or the hiring at any time of any strong-arm men for strike work or any other purpose. The Journal did not think I was a strikebreaker or a hirer of thugs when they retained my agency in 1915 to do some detective work for them."

SOCIETY WOMEN READY TO WATCH THE POLLS

All Suffrage Organizations Prepared for a Busy Day in City and State.

Suffragists will be busy today. The State and city headquarters will be open from early in the morning until the returns are all in. There will be women watchers at the polls in all the sixty-two Assembly districts in the city and in the large cities and towns throughout the State. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will be at her desk at 5 A. M. at the headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, will be on hand at 5:30 A. M. Special wires have been put in at both places for the returns. Officers of the National Suffrage Association, with headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue, will be guests at dinner at the State headquarters, where 100 guests will be served, including the office staff. The City Party announces the following watchers and inspectors:

Watchers at the Polls.

Miss Charlotte Delafield, 1,035 6th Av.
Miss Mercedes de Acosta, 957 Madison Av.
Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, 309 Madison Av.
Mrs. Victor Sorchon, 309 Madison Av.
Dr. Katherine B. Davis, 580 3d Av.
Mrs. John Blair, 170 E. 77th St.
Mrs. William H. Wachams, 170 E. 77th St.
Miss Euphremia Wittridge, 142 W. 36th St.
Miss Edith Morgan, Lexington Av. & 68th St.
Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, 87th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Mrs. Sumner Gerard, 121 E. 51st St.
Mrs. William Wood, not assigned.
Mrs. Willard Straight, 1,350 Madison Av.
Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, 121 E. 51st St.
Mrs. W. H. Sage, 6-8 6th Av.
Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Lexington Av. and 68th St.
Mrs. Herbert Croley, 743 Madison Av.
Mrs. Raymond Brown, Amsterdam Av. and 93d St.
Mrs. Gordon Glass, 753 7th Av.
Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
Mrs. Percy Jackson, 8th Av., near 38th St.
Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 924 6th Av.

Inspectors for Manhattan.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 83d St. north to 135th St., west side.
Miss Lillian Wald, Battery to West 3d St. east of Broadway.
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Houston St. up to E. 16th St.
Miss Mary Dreier, 16th St. up to E. 77th St.
Miss Katherine D. Blake, E. 73d St. up to W. 125th St.

At Headquarters All Day.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Thomas W. Wilcox, [illegible] officers of the New York City party.

Mrs. Catt, the National Suffrage President, will be an inspector in her own district and will take two meals from her own house to the watchers of the Second Election District of the Ninth Assembly. Lady Ethel Lever, wife of Sir Samuel Lever, English Cabinet officer, will act as Inspector at Large, with Mrs. F. Robinson Jones, and answer emergency calls.

Many prominent women will watch at the polls in the big cities throughout the State. Westchester County will have the following: Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip of Scarborough, Mrs. William Belknap of Oscawana, Mrs. Francis Scott Key of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Rupert Hughes of Bedford Hills, Mrs. Edwin Holter of Mount Kisco, Mrs. Edwin Totham, Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham and Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays of New Rochelle, and Mrs. Frederick Collins and Mrs. Benjamin Howes of Scarsdale.

Open house will be kept by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at its headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue, until after midnight today. There will be a special leased wire for the returns. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden last night said:

"I am confident the suffragists will be defeated, for the voters realize that this is no time for political experiments when the energies of the country are needed for the successful carrying forward of the war. Moreover, I think the voters will respect the wishes of the majority of the women. Even granting the million vote-wanting women claimed by the suffragists, we know that that is less than half the women of voting age in the State."

GOOD WISHES FROM RUSSIA.

"Citizenesses" Hope American Sisters Will Win in Election.

Among many good wishes for their success in today's election, the suffragists of New York have received a cable message, dated Petrograd, Nov. 4, addressed to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and signed by Dr. Scheiskina Yawein, head of the Russian Women's League for the Defense of Women's Rights. It reads:

"We free Russian citizenesses salute our American sisters. We hope America will right the existing injustice to her women citizens by giving them immediately all rights of participation in the country's program of lawmaking."

The organization of which Dr. Yawein is head is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Aliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is also President.

JOFFRE WRITES TO MAYOR.

French Marshal Expresses Appreciation of His New York Welcome.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday received the following letter from Marshal Joffre, "the hero of the Marne."

"French Republic, Paris,
"Sept. 23, 1917.

"Mr. Mayor:

"I have already thanked your Ambassador, Mr. Sharpe, for the tribute which the citizens of New York have shown me by the gift of the golden oak leaves to me on the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, but I wish to express my gratitude to you directly, and to tell you that this seventh day of my visit to you will remain one of the most valued of my career.

"The welcome that I have received from your municipality and the whole New York population has demonstrated to me with incomparable splendor the affection that you bear the soldiers of France. I never cease to tell of it again and again on all occasions, of this fervent friendship you bear them, and in the midst of their real battles, this is for them a powerful moral support to know that the United States now stands for the common cause and is in the battle for humanity.

"I am confident the suffragists will be defeated, for the voters realize that this is no time for political experiments when the energies of the country are needed for the successful carrying forward of the war. Moreover, I think the voters will respect the wishes of the majority of the women. Even granting the million vote-wanting women claimed by the suffragists, we know that that is less than half the women of voting age in the State."

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"Have the kindness, I beg of you, to be once more my interpreter to the citizens of the great City of New York and transmit to them my grateful thought.

"For you, Mr. Mayor, receive the expression of my sympathetic and most devoted sentiments. "J. JOFFRE."

Election Results to be Signaled From the Times Building Tower

The progress of the election will be indicated tonight by steadily burning lights of different colors around the flagpole of the Times Building, the definite results by searchlight flashes.

Progress of the Election.

MITCHEL LEADING—Circle of white lights around flagpole.
HYLAN LEADING—Circle of red lights around flagpole.
HILLQUIT LEADING—Circle of green lights around flagpole.
BENNETT LEADING— Circle of white lights above circle of red lights around flagpole.

Results of the Election.

MITCHEL ELECTED—White searchlight swings around horizontally.
HYLAN ELECTED—White searchlight moved up and down to north.
HILLQUIT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the south.
BENNETT ELECTED—Steady white searchlight to the west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS—White searchlight moved up and down to west.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES—White searchlight moved up and down to east.

New York Times Bulletins.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be a TIMES bulletin board for election returns at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway.

BRONX JURY DEFERS ACTION IN FRAUD CASE

Adjourns Till Thursday, as Indictments Were Predicted in Petitions Inquiry.

None of the indictments predicted last week in the office of District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx was returned yesterday after the Bronx County Grand Jury examined half a dozen witnesses in connection with the investigation into cases of alleged fraud in the obtaining of petitions for certain Bronx County and borough candidates. The witnesses were examined before the November term of the Bronx County Grand Jury which was sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick. Adjournment was taken until Thursday morning at 9:30 without action having been taken.

Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork last Saturday said that he had sufficient evidence on which to ask for indictments on a misdemeanor charge against practically all of the Fusion and Republican candidates on the Bronx County ticket, in addition to John J. Knewitz, Chairman of the Bronx County Republican Committee. The fact that the Grand Jury failed to act yesterday and will not meet again until Thursday gave rise to the belief among many that the cases against these men would eventually be dropped.

Mr. Mork, in explaining last night why Emory R. Buckner, Fusion campaign manager, was asked to sign a waiver of immunity before going into the Grand Jury room yesterday, said: "Mr. Buckner was called to explain who handled the petitions. The fact that he was asked to sign a waiver of immunity was a mistake. He is not suspected of any wrongdoing."

The witnesses who testified yesterday were William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee; Emory R. Buckner, Fusion campaign manager; Richard W. Lawrence, Treasurer of the Bronx County Republican Committee; Samuel Moss, a notary; Simeon Beckerman, and Isadore Wolichok. Beckerman and Wolichok are the men who obtained signatures in behalf of Fusion and Republican candidates in the Bronx. The District Attorney charges that it was illegal for these men to receive pay for their work.

F. Carter Childs, a member of the Fusion Committee on Vacancies, and Mr. Knewitz were on hand ready to testify, but were not called. All of the witnesses complied with the request to sign waivers of immunity before testifying. In the Grand Jury ante-room Mr. Knewitz declared that it was true that Beckerman was engaged to obtain signatures to petitions. Mr. Knewitz maintained that this was perfectly legal and that Beckerman was engaged by the individual candidates to do the work. He said that he had nothing whatever to do with Beckerman except in so far as the man was employed by the various candidates at a meeting which was held in his, Knewits's office, in the Municipal Building. Knewitz further said that Beckerman was engaged on the strength of references he had from other candidates, both Democratic and Republican.

Mr. Buckner said he had no knowledge of the alleged fraud. F. Carter Childs was unable to account for the reason that his testimony was wanted, as he said that he was only a member of the Committee on Vacancies, and that matters concerning the petitions of candidates had been handled by Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to the Fusion Committee. William Hamlin Childs also said that the Fusion Committee had nothing to do with the filing of petitions.

DEPORT BOGUS COLONEL.

Macklem, Lionized as Hero in Detroit, Sent Back to Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—"Colonel" Omar L. Macklem, who for several days has been lionized locally as a war hero, and who has figured prominently in military demonstrations here, today was ordered deported to Canada. Official action was taken after several official telegrams were received from Ottawa stating that Macklem was not an officer.

Macklem had received numerous courtesies from the city and local business organizations. He was introduced as a military inventor, whose hand grenades and big guns had wrought wonders for the British forces.

Telegrams from Ottawa said that Macklem served as a private in a Canadian company and was wounded at Ypres.

MITCHEL'S APPEAL STIRS DRAFT MEN

Continued from Page 1.

tion of any Mayor. What Hillquit and Hylan would do is to prolong the war. Germany is weakening. The way to encourage Germany is through division here at home. Tell Germany that the greatest community in the United States is disloyal, and the war will be prolonged and more lives must be sacrificed on the western front. Germany encouraged means a longer war, harder services, and a Government not united.

"You read tonight of some of our soldiers taken prisoners in trench raids, with twenty casualties. There will be more deaths and more prisoners taken. When the casualty lists come back and people read them there will be no place among honest Americans for Vice Chairmen of the Friends of Peace. There will be no place for Hylan, the candidate of Hearst, or for Hillquit, the candidate of retreat. They would be driven from the society of decent and loyal citizens."

Others who spoke in behalf of Fusion at Camp Upton tonight were Henry Morgenthau, Job E. Hedges, Coroner Timothy Healy, Luther Little, and Henry A. Wise Wood. As Mayor Mitchel was leaving the Y. M. C. A. tent one of the soldiers cried: "Company A is for you, Mr. Mayor." "Company A!" exclaimed the Mayor, recalling his company at Plattsburg. "That sounds familiar."

The Mayor's voice showed the strain it has been subjected to the last few weeks. Between meetings his automobile slowed down in order for a specialist to spray the Mayor's throat, and except for a slight huskiness, his voice was as strong as ever.

Tomorrow the polls at Camp Upton will be open from 8 until 6. Four election inspectors will be elected by every company just before voting begins. About 17,000 men are registered to vote.

All civilians not workmen actually engaged in cantonment construction will be barred from camp tomorrow. It is estimated that nearly 300 automobile loads of workmen temporarily employed at the camp left tonight in compliance with this order.

VOTES CAST ABROAD BY AMERICAN UNITS

New York Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Interested Chiefly in Mayoralty Fight.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 5.—American soldiers, sailors, and marines stationed in Paris, in other French cities, and at the American General Headquarters who are legal residents of New York State voted today for State, county, and city officers. New York voters with units in other parts of France cast their ballots last week.

The voting in Paris was done at the Hotel Sainte Anne, which is now used for American barracks and offices. The polls opened at 8:30 o'clock this morning and will close at 5 tonight. The hotel office is being used for the polling booth. A Captain of marines and two marines, who are residents of New York, were sworn in as election officers.

Each voter received an envelope inclosing the ballot of his district. After the marking of the ballot it was placed in the envelope and sealed by the voter, who wrote thereon his name, place of residence and command, and signed an oath that he was a legally qualified voter. The ballots were deposited in a cardboard box.

The first voter was a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary, whose home is in New York City. His vote was accepted conditionally, pending a ruling whether members of the Y. M. C. A. attached to the expeditionary forces are entitled to vote in this election.

The second voter was a marine, a resident of Utica. The third and fourth were marine officers, who live in New York City. Fifteen votes were cast in the first hour.

The interest here centres in the New York Mayoralty fight. Little attention is given to the suffrage amendment.

Distribution of ballots began last Tuesday. All the ballots were in advance at a Regimental Headquarters, by the Election Commissioners, with the assistance of General Headquarters.

The votes of one American railway engineering unit in a British sector were taken in a field which was under a bombardment by German guns. The engineers nonchalantly marked their ballots in a shack behind the lines as German shells whistled intermittently overhead.

The voting was interrupted for a few minutes while the voters and election officers witnessed a thrilling air fight between English and German machines at a point nearly over the voting place. When the German machines had been driven behind their own lines, hotly pursued by Entente allied aviators, the voters resumed marking their ballots against the side of the shack.

The ballot boxes are being placed in sealed mail bags by the commanders of the units, and they will be taken to the United States by way of England by the Election Commissioners, who expect to be home not later than Dec. 1. The ballots will be counted in the election districts in which the men live.

FULL VOTE AT WADSWORTH.

Former Seventh for Mitchel—Hylan Strong with Brooklyn Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 5.—Voting by the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division started promptly at 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded rapidly and smoothly until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The ballot boxes were then sealed and will be sent to Albany tomorrow. Deputy Charles W. Taft said that practically every one of the 20,918 men who registered for voting in New York State cast a ballot today.

Because of the method of voting any attempt to forecast the result would be purely speculative. Canvassing indicated that the former Seventh Infantry, voting about 1,000 men, went overwhelmingly for Mitchel. The Brooklyn regiments, the former Twenty-third and Fourteenth, apparently favored Hylan.

In all 11,545 votes were cast in the New York City Mayoralty contest.

CAMP ADJUTANT ACCUSED.

Major Baer of Plattsburg Charged with Political Activity.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Charges of political activity against Major J. A. Baer, Adjutant of the Officers' Training Camp here, had been sent to Secretary of War Baker at Washington, by Ernest C. Gordon, Democratic State committeeman, it was announced here tonight.

Major Baer has filed an answer with Secretary Baker, it was said, in which he stated he spoke only of the morality of the city at a meeting that he did not know was of a political nature. The meeting was held in a church.

2,000 SOLDIER VOTES SAVED

Jersey Ruling Decides Civilian Affidavits Are Legal.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Because James Merner, a Democratic member of the Passaic County Board of Elections, declared today that he would reject all soldiers' votes not sworn to by military and naval officers as prescribed in the act allowing soldiers to vote, Republican State Chairman Newton A. K. Bugbee obtained tonight an opinion from Assistant Attorney General Theodore Backes overruling Merner's contention and stating that affidavits made by authorized civilians were adequate. About 2,000 Jersey soldiers at Camp Dix would have been disfranchised, it is said, by an adverse ruling.

Mr. Bugbee sent tonight the opinion to Mr. Merner, informing the latter that he would not be complying with the spirit of the law, which was intended to allow soldiers to vote in the field, if he permitted technicalities to interfere. Mr. Bugbee said in his letter that politics was not involved, and that Democratic State Chairman Grosscup joined him in requesting that the opinion of the Attorney General's Department be complied with, unless, he added, there was evidence of fraud in connection with the preparation of the ballots.

SHOUTS OF 'TREASON' AS MALONE SPEAKS

Fight Interrupts Debate Between Ex-Collector and Misha Appelbaum.

SOCIALIST STRIKES USHERS

Hecklers on Both Sides Break in on Speakers—Police Guard Carnegie Hall Aisles.

Cries of "Treason, treason," mingled with some cheers greeted Dudley Field Malone last night when he attempted to describe to a crowd in Carnegie Hall what he defined to be the policy of the National Administration regarding street corner discussions of the war and conditions of peace. Mr. Malone declared that the United States Government really favored public peace meetings in order that the German people might be encouraged to revolt.

"The view which I know is the view of the National Administration," said Mr. Malone, "is that we shall not only do everything in our power by force of arms, and army and navy, to beat the Kaiser and the military clique, but that we shall permit the free discussion of war aims and peace terms even on any corner in New York in order to encourage the German people to assert their freedom."

Mr. Malone was upholding his side of a debate which had been scheduled to take place at a meeting between him and Misha Appelbaum, leader of the Humanitarian Cult. The debate was to be on the issues of the campaign and Mr. Malone was to uphold Mr. Hillquit, while his opponent took the side of Mayor Mitchel. Each speaker had been permitted to send out 1,400 tickets for seats for his own adherents, and after the debate there was to be a decision rendered by the crowd in a rising vote.

Fells Two Ushers.

But these plans were as far as the planned debate went. The result was that while one speaker was trying to discuss the issues friends of his adversary were so vociferous in their heckling that the speech became a rebuke against the crowd and a bitter argument for free speech.

During the course of the "debate" there was one fistfight between an ardent supporter of Mr. Malone, who got up from his seat in the second row and refused to let Mr. Appelbaum continue his appeal for free speech. An usher, one of the Humanitarian Cult, rushed down the aisle to make the heckler sit down. And while one-half the house applauded and the other half groaned the Socialist interrupter—his name was B. L. Heinrich of 133 Second Avenue—knocked the usher down. Another usher who rushed up was also knocked down, and then Heinrich was overpowered by a squad of a half dozen policemen.

At the end the crowd had been worked to such a temper that no attempt was made to obtain a decision. Mr. Malone declined to go on with his argument, and the meeting closed, with Mr. Malone's Socialists in the gallery hurling epithets upon Misha Appelbaum who then occupied the platform.

Mr. Appelbaum was the first speaker. He was heckled from the moment he rose until he finished.

Hecklers Break In.

"If Socialism comes ahead of the flag of the world, the American flag," Mr. Appelbaum said, "then I say 'To hell with Socialism.' And if it is not humanitarian to protect the flag that protects me, then I will change the name of the Cult from Humanitarian and call it what it is good enough for me, 'The American Cult.' Smiling said blinking, my friends, are not issues of the campaign. I shall talk to you something about the personality of a man without attacking him. I shall not attempt to defame Mr. Hillquit because he is fortunate enough to live in a $2,000 apartment on Riverside Drive. Neither will I attempt to condemn him for sending his boy to the snobbiest school in the city."

"I have asked Mr. Hillquit a plain question: 'Brother Hillquit, I am not saying that you had no right to receive the money; I am not saying that you received the money. I say, Brother Hillquit, did you or did you not take $40,000 from the striking cloakmakers? I want an answer. The Humanitarian Cult spent almost $40,000 trying to stop the cloak strike, and during that time they were hiring corporation attorneys."

At this point a man in the gallery shouted to Mr. Appelbaum: "What did you get out of it?" The speaker, continuing, said:

"My friend Mr. Hillquit has given to understand that when he is elected there will be a signal for peace. I will tell you for what kind of peace there will be a signal. The boys in the trenches in France now will have peace, for they will never come back alive. [Cries, "Right for you!"] I will tell you the kind of lower food you will have if you have a pacifist victory; you will have that kind of cheap food, but you will have no country in which to eat it.

"It is like the Russian revolutionist when he gains his freedom; he stands on a corner in St. Petersburg, debating like the Socialists all over town, debating whether they shall work three or four or six or nine hours a day, and while they are debating how long they shall work, Germany is marching through, and by the time the Socialists have decided that they want to work so many hours they will have no work and no country to work in. Why, I saw a hundred school boys on strike against the Gary system. I said, 'What are you striking for, Sonny?' They said, 'Striking against Mitchel.' 'Why?' 'We don't want him.' I said: 'What do you want?' and they said 'Hillquit.' I said: 'What is going to happen when you get Hillquit?' And they said, 'No schools.'.

"In 1915 Morris Hillquit defended the Socialists of Germany and France and Russia with the following words—they may not be his exact words, but this is what he said: He said it is perfectly proper for the Socialists of Europe to fight for war, for the reason that some things in this world cannot be obtained without war, and, he said, if the Socialists believe that they are fighting for freedom, they are perfectly right. Well, then, Americans, I say to you that, if it is right for a German Socialist to fight for German freedom, how much more right is it for an American Socialist to fight for the Socialists of the whole world?"

Women Heckle Malone.

In opening his speech, Mr. Malone declared that it was he who was responsible for John Purroy Mitchel ever being Mayor. He declared he had given Mayor Mitchel's name to the President to be made Collector of the Port, which had led to his first nomination for Mayor. But the continuous interruptions caused the speaker to discuss the war.

"My fellow-citizens," he said, "this is not the first time that I have had an audience differ with me in a large proportion, but I always recognize your right to differ, and it is because I am opposed to the arrogant judgment of certain people that we may not in this country discuss war aims or peace terms unless we are to be dubbed cowards and traitors, but I am in this campaign for Hillquit and free speech."

A woman's voice: "Traitor! Traitor! Traitor!"

Woman's voice from box: "You are a pro-German."

Another woman from audience: "How's your friend the Kaiser?"

"I came into this campaign for very definite reasons, which I shall very definitely state. If it had not been for the novel national policy which was introduced by the chief advocates of Mr. Mitchel in this campaign I would not be in it. If it had not been for the attempt of the Mayor and Roosevelt and Root to claim that anybody who saw fit to disagree with their judgments in national or international affairs were disloyal to the country I would not be in this campaign."

CLERGYMAN LAUDS MITCHEL

Bishop Wilson Says Mayor's Administration Has Been Honest.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday concluded an account of his recent trip to the war fronts in Europe at the Methodist ministers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue, by denouncing seditious utterances of "so-called American citizens and newspapers" and expressing the fervent hope that Mayor Mitchel will be re-elected to continue "an administration which has been honest and a credit to the citizens of the metropolis."

Bishop Wilson made his trip as Chairman of the Co-operative Committee of the Y. M. C. A. He praised the work that is being done by that organization for the comfort of soldiers, and also the spirit of the troops of the Allies, particularly of the Italians, whose recent reverses he attributed to lack of coal and munitions. In going through the war zone on the Isonzo front, he said, he had seen a village which was untouched by war, in contrast to those around it, and had expressed surprise to the Italian officers that it had escaped devastation. The officers informed him that it had been leveled to the ground and rebuilt by its own people. "As a whole," he said, "the great American nation is loyal, and I must express pity for the few who must be referred to as men without a country."

PADEREWSKI DENIES HYLAN.

Pianist Repudiates Use of His Name to Influence Polish Vote.

Paderewski, the pianist, issued a statement yesterday repudiating attempts to make it appear that he favored the election of Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. The statement, issued over his signature, reads:

"The attention of Mr. Paderewski has been called to the fact that his name is being quoted in connection with the forthcoming municipal election in order to influence the Polish vote. He begs to state that he considers himself by no means entitled to take any part in the internal political affairs of this country. Were he asked by any citizens of Polish origin who honor him with their confidence, his answer would be that the attitude of the Polish Americans being that of absolute loyalty to this country and Government, their votes, at this moment when American lives are lost in the defense of the flag, should go to those who are for victory and for the Administration."

SUSPECTS LUXBURG SCHEME

Washington Hears of Move for Chilean-Argentine Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Echoes of German efforts to disturb the political balance in South America were traced by State Department officials in unofficial reports received today from Buenos Aires that an alliance between Chile and Argentina was being negotiated.

All information reaching the department indicates the improbability of any such radical realignment, but it was regarded as possible that Count von Luxburg, the expelled German diplomat, had taken advantage of a recent diplomatic controversy between Chile on the one hand and Bolivia and Peru on the other to set at work forces which might weaken the solidarity of Latin America.

The Argentine Foreign Office is given credit in South America for averting by mediation a conflict over disputes arising from the retention by Chile of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, taken from Peru in 1878, and the insistence of Bolivia upon an outlet to the Pacific. The incident is not regarded here as having been of sufficient importance to warrant an assumption of an alliance between Chile and Argentina, traditionally separaed and allied respectively with Brazil and Peru.

Mayor to Hear Returns at Home.

Mayor Mitchel will receive election returns tonight at his home in the Peter Stuyvesant Apartment, Riverside Drive and 96th Street. Returns will also be received at the Mitchel headquarters, Manhattan Hotel, and at the Fusion headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue.

DRAFTED MEN REASSIGNED.

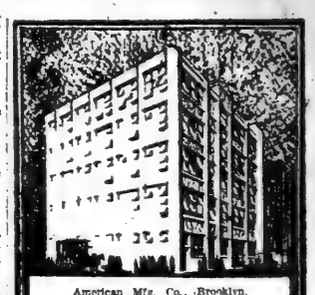
Distributed Among the Different Units at Camp McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 5.—While there has been little cold weather at Camp McClellan so far, the nights have been cool, and there has been considerable discomfort at rising time owing to the lack of heat. The stoves for the tents authorized some time ago have arrived, however, and are being installed.

The men who arrived from Wrightstown Sunday have been assigned to the different units at Camp McClellan and tonight are comparing a tented camp with their former quarters in the barracks at Camp Dix. The men were distributed among the machine gun, motor truck, and heavy field artillery outfits.

The majority of the men who arrived from Camp Dix have had five weeks of initial training, which is considered enough to take off the "rough edges."



American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.
Wm. Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Before you place the contract for your new building, suppose you find out why the Bush Terminal gave Turner repeat orders 21 times.

TURNER Construction Co

Established Advertisers

SOME established advertisers have established ways of advertising.

But advertising methods are progressing month by month.

Before you establish your advertising policy for another year ask us if there is not some newer way to sell more goods at a lower cost per sale.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

LIBERAL REWARD
offered for information as to whereabouts or that would lead to recovery of Albert Armstrong, aged 11 years, missing from No. 7 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J. Last seen near his home Friday afternoon, Nov. 2. Has fair hair, blue eyes, prominent teeth; dressed in brown knickerbocker suit, black stockings, black shoes. Had Wanamaker bicycle with him. Communicate A. J. Armstrong, above address, or Chief of Police, Montclair, N. J.

Tan Cape Gloves $2.00 The Pair; Plump, Pliable Skins

FOR intrinsic value, this is an exceptional offering, if you have been following the antics of leather.

Complete stock of Adler's, Fownes', Dent's, Perrin's and Wash-Rite Gloves, $2 to $3.50.

Stein-Bloch Overcoats, $25, $30, $35 and Up to $65

FOR spruce style and top value; for splendid variety and extreme luxury this is the *Premier Overcoat Display.*

Comparison callers just as welcome as intending buyers, with no pressure to purchase.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Don't let distress from overeating destroy your pleasure tonight. Take Old Reliable

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

"Known the World Over" **Rector's** 48 STREET AND BROADWAY
Special Election Day Table d'hote Dinner
$2.00
In the Famous Futurist Ball Room

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO
Automobiles received on Dead Storage and properly cared for.
Lexington Ave. and 42d Street — Seventh Ave. and 52d Street

If you sometimes doubt who will win the war—

HEAVY GUNS IN DUEL ALONG THE AILETTE

Paris Reports Futile Surprise Attacks by Germans at Some Other Points.

MANY RAIDS IN FLANDERS

British and Belgians Are Keeping the Foe Stirred Up by Their Activities.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—This has been a day of small events on the western front, although the artillery has been fairly active at several points.

This is true especially of the Aisne region near Corbeny, which adjoins the area given up by the Germans on Thursday night along the Ailette River.

On the front held by the Belgian troops in Flanders there has been considerable heavy gunfire, and night raids have been numerous. Raiding is the chief activity on the British front as well.

The official announcement of the French War Office tonight reads:

The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the region of Corbeny.

Enemy surprise attacks against our small posts northwest of Bezonvaux and in the Vosges, near Frapelle, east of St. Dié, were of no advantage to the enemy, who suffered losses.

The day's report of the French War Office says:

There was intermittent artillery activity in Belgium and Upper Alsace.

An enemy attack on our small posts west of the Upper Coucy Forest was repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands. Everywhere else the night was calm.

The British War Office report today reads:

Further details concerning yesterday's raid by London troops in the neighborhood of Gavrelle show that fourteen prisoners, four machine guns, and two trench mortars were captured by us. In addition, a large number of the enemy, estimated at nearly 100, were killed, and all dugouts in the raided area were destroyed or left in flames. Our casualties were very light.

Yesterday evening a party of Sherwood Foresters raided the enemy's trenches northeast of Loos, capturing a few prisoners and killing a number of Germans. Our casualties were again light.

Hostile reconnoitring parties were dispersed by our fire last night in the neighborhood of Hollebeke and Peutel.

The British War Office communication issued this evening says:

On the battle front we advanced our line of posts slightly during the night southeast of Poelcapelle. West of Besseinere a hostile bombing attack upon one of our posts was repulsed.

The hostile artillery has shown great activity against the sector of our front immediately north of the Ypres-Roulers Railway. Our own artillery activity has continued.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, reads:

The night of Nov. 3-4 was marked by lively artillery fighting, in the course of which the enemy made use of gas shells. A bombing action was fought near Dixmude.

On Nov. 4 our batteries shelled the enemy batteries at Beerst, Keyem, and Eessen, as well as his works. The enemy reaction showed itself in the form of violent fires of dispersion against our trenches and communications.

There was vigorous artillery action along the whole front last night and bomb fighting near Dixmude. Reconnoitring parties which pushed north and south of Dixmude on the east bank of the Yser have given us reports on the situation of the enemy. A reconnoitring party south of Dixmude engaged in grenade fighting with the occupants of the enemy trenches.

Today, because of the fog, the artillery was a little less active. We continued systematically our various fires against the enemy batteries at Beerst and Eessen and the works at Dixmude and Woumen. The enemy reaction was especially lively in the region of Dixmude.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The official report today on military operations in France and Belgium reads:

In Flanders, the visibility being bad, there was only lively artillery firing, notably in the Yser lowland, in the evening. A powerful and destructive fire was directed in the course of the night on the latter area and on the fighting district between Houthoist Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal.

British reconnoitring detachments many times pushed forward. They were repulsed everywhere.

With the other armies on the western front there was little activity generally on account of the fog.

The statement issued this evening says:

In Flanders there is variable artillery activity.

MAJOR LEWIS DIES ABROAD.

Oakleigh Thorne, His Father-in-Law, Gets News, but No Details.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 5.—Word was received here today of the death in France Saturday of Major Birdseye Blakeman Lewis of Millbrook of the aviation service, a member of General Pershing's staff.

Major Lewis was a son-in-law of Oakleigh Thorne, and a resident of Millbrook. The cablegram which Mr. Thorne received, announcing his death, gave no details, and it is not known whether Major Lewis was killed in action or through an accident, or died from natural causes.

Major Lewis was 29 years old and an all-around athlete. He was a member of the Millbrook Hunt Club and an expert huntsman. He was a grandson of the late Blakeman Lewis, one of the organizers of the Iverson Book Company, now the American Book Company. Three years ago he married Miss Thorne, who survives him.

19 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Losses in October Aggregated 34,577 Tons—43 Sailors Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Norwegian Legation here announces that during October nineteen Norwegian vessels, aggregating 34,577 tons, and forty-eight Norwegian seamen were lost.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE CONTINUE GAZA ATTACK

Pursue Turks North of Beersheba —Italians Take Part in the Operations.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Continuation of the aggressive campaign by the British forces in southern Palestine is shown in an official statement tonight. Pressure against the Turks is being steadily exerted, notably against the coast city of Gaza and also north of Beersheba in the interior. The statement reads:

The operations against Gaza are continuing, and we are in contact with the enemy north of Beersheba.

The total number of prisoners captured by us from the commencement of these operations is now 207 officers and 2,429 men.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters in Palestine, describing the recent attacks on Gaza, says three tanks participated, adding:

"These leviathans were not entirely at home amid the shifty sands, but nevertheless nosed their way into the enemy lines with pachydermatous indifference to machine gun and rifle fire. They lumbered over entanglements and parapets of trenches. The moonlight exaggerating their huge, unwieldy bulk, the Turks must have regarded them as veritable Sons of Eblis."

The correspondent credits the Turk with putting up a stubborn resistance, saying:

"He hangs on to his positions to the last. For instance, a case is reported of a single machine gunner, although completely surrounded, refusing to yield, and it was impossible to knock him out when last heard of."

The Italians attached to one British brigade, says the correspondent, fought with the greatest gallantry.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Capture Positions on Black Sea Coast of Asia Minor.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—In the region of the Black Sea coast the Russians have driven the Turks from their first line, and advanced in some places to the third line, the War Office announces. Much booty was captured. The announcement follows:

In the Black Sea coastal region, in the Kalkit-Ichiftlik sector, one of our detachments ejected the Turks from their first-line trenches and at some places advanced to their third line. We took large quantities of arms and munitions.

In the Kemah region, southwest of Erzignan, small Turkish detachments attempted to take the offensive, but were repulsed.

In the Belimur region our scouts dispersed several parties of Kurds.

POLISH PARLIAMENT SHAPED

People to Elect Lower House and Half of Upper.

BERLIN, Sunday, Nov. 4, (via London, Nov. 5.)—The Constitution being framed for the new Polish State provides that the Parliament shall consist of two chambers, the lower house to be elected on the basis of a general, secret, direct ballot for one deputy to every 60,000 inhabitants. Half of the Senate will be elected, the remainder to be appointed by the King.

Deputies will serve five years and Senators ten.

BOLSHEVIK PERIL ACUTE.

Russian Radical Pacifists Expect to Come Into Power.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—At a meeting in Petrograd on Saturday, as reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city, representatives of the whole Petrograd garrison passed under the guidance and influence of the Bolsheviks (the radical pacifist group.) Leon Trotzky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, spoke with great confidence, saying the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would come into power on Sunday (yesterday.) Many meetings were organized by the Bolsheviks.

On the other hand, the Cossacks held a religious procession, carrying the cross and their banners, and inviting the public to participate. There was the most intense excitement in Petrograd on Saturday, the dispatch says.

Measures to curtail the activities of medical organizations, including the Red Cross, have been undertaken by a committee at Army Headquarters with the object of eliminating all those whose employment is not absolutely necessary. This action has been taken on account of the difficulty in obtaining the food supply.

No further passports will be issued to Russians who desire to leave the country, according to the Novoe Vremya.

Anti-Peace Speech Arouses Anger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Russian Embassy was advised today in dispatches from Petrograd that the Russian National Constituent Assembly would probably be convened late in December or early in January. As it is felt that the security of the capital is not now immediately threatened, the sessions are to be held in Petrograd instead of Moscow.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been aroused in Russia, evidenced particularly in the newspapers, by the address of Foreign Minister Terestchenko before the Provisional Parliament, in which he denounced the peace aspirations of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as expressed in the resolutions of instructions to M. Skobeleff, named by the unofficial executive council of the workmen and soldiers as the representative of Russian democracy in the inter-allied conference at Paris on Nov. 15.

Want Paris Street Named 'Wilson.'

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Seine Federation of the Radical Socialist Party today asked its representatives in the Paris Municipal Council to propose naming a street in the capital after President Wilson.

SEEKS AID FOR RED CROSS.

Mrs. August Belmont Touring France to Get Information.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sunday, Nov. 4, (by The Associated Press.)—Mrs. August Belmont is touring Eastern France and other sections where American workers are gathering material for the Spring Red Cross campaign in the United States. With her husband and others interested in Red Cross activities she motored from Paris to headquarters and later inspected the base hospitals.

At many places Mrs. Belmont stopped her car along the roadside, where she was the object of much interest to the soldiers. She was the first American woman many of the men had seen since they left the United States. Mrs. Belmont visited places damaged by bombs, where the families were being cared for by the Red Cross. She also visited an American canteen. She expects to enter Rheims if the bombardment is not too heavy.

The primary purpose of Mrs. Belmont's visit is to obtain first-hand information in order that the people of the United States may know what the Red Cross is doing.

Two Companies Reduce Dividends.

Two important dividend reductions were announced yesterday. The International Nickel Company ordered a quarterly disbursement of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 15. Three months ago $1.50 was voted.

The General Development Company declared a dividend of $1 a share against $2 a share in the preceding payments this year. The dividend is to be paid Dec. 1 to share owners of record Nov. 15. The company has an interest in Miami Copper Company, Kerr Lake Mining, and other metal corporation stocks.

Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

THE STORE IS CLOSED TO-DAY (ELECTION DAY)

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Women's Winter Coats

for to-morrow (Wednesday) will present four new, distinctive models

(all silk-lined throughout)

at prices that represent very remarkable values.

WOOL VELOUR COATS

in two different models; one in green or brown, with beaver collar; the other in black or reindeer, with collar of dyed opossum; either style $42.50

HABIT CLOTH COATS

(belted model) in taupe or tete-de-negre; with collar of Hudson seal . . $58.00

VELVET VELOUR COATS

(in black only), silk-trimmed; with beaver collar $58.00

Interesting Reductions have been made in the prices of many of the High-cost Coats and Wraps.

(Women's Coats, Third Floor)

175 Misses' Tailored Suits

in smart, desirable styles and materials, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the exceptionally low prices (considering values) of

$25.00 & $32.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

A Sale of Linen Handkerchiefs

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will offer unusual price advantages for to-morrow.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed (all white), per dozen $2.75 & 3.00
With colored initial, . per dozen 3.00

Plain, hemstitched,
per dozen . . $2.10, 3.50 & 5.00
With tape border . . per dozen 3.00

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed, per dozen $1.50, 1.80 & 2.50

Plain, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . $1.50, 1.90 & 2.50
With 1/16-inch hem (fine quality)
per dozen . . : $4.50 & 5.70

Hemmed, with tape border, per dozen 2.00

Hemstitched, with embroidered corner,
per dozen . . . . $2.10 & 2.75

Also Novelty Handkerchiefs of crepe de Chine, per dozen $2.10

Men's Handkerchiefs, in all the wanted varieties, are a special feature in the Handkerchief Department. Among them are handkerchiefs of fine linen with hand-hemstitched hems, with tape borders, or with hand-embroidered initials.

SPECIAL NOTICE

It is requested that orders for the initialing or monograming of handkerchiefs or silverware intended for Christmas gifts be placed as early as possible, inasmuch as the facilities of the Embroidering and Engraving Departments will be taxed to the utmost as the holiday season approaches.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Offer for Election Day

Men's Fine Shirts at $1

¶ Soft and stiff-cuff shirts in a splendid selection of new materials and patterns.

Men's Sample Nightshirts, 95c

¶ Winter nightshirts in Flannelette, mercerized cloths, Muslin or Cambric, Plain White, Stripes and Plain colors.

Men's Pajamas, $1.65

¶ Tailored in Madras, Lustrant Cloth, Cheviots, and Flannelette, trimmed with mercerized frogs.

Men's Sample Pajamas at $1.95

¶ Garments made to sell at $2.50 to $7.50. French Flannel, Madras, Crepe Cloth, Lusterette, or Flannelette. Both regulation and the new military styles. Plain colors and striped patterns.

1,000 Men's Silk Cravats at 55c

¶ English square cravats and four-in-hands in beautifully colored Silks. Stripes, Brocades, Figures.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for $2.95

¶ When we say *linen we* mean fine count linens of excellent quality. All initials, in white or color.

Egyptian Cotton Hand'chiefs, 6 for 55c

¶ Packed in holiday boxes. Soft, silk-like 'kerchiefs with satin or corded borders.

Fine, Mercerized Knitted Reefers, 50c

¶ Fancy stitch with Fibre Silk fringe, White Pearl.

Artificial Silk Knitted Reefers, $1

¶ Choice of White or Pearl with Silk fringe.

Broad-Silk Reefers, 95c

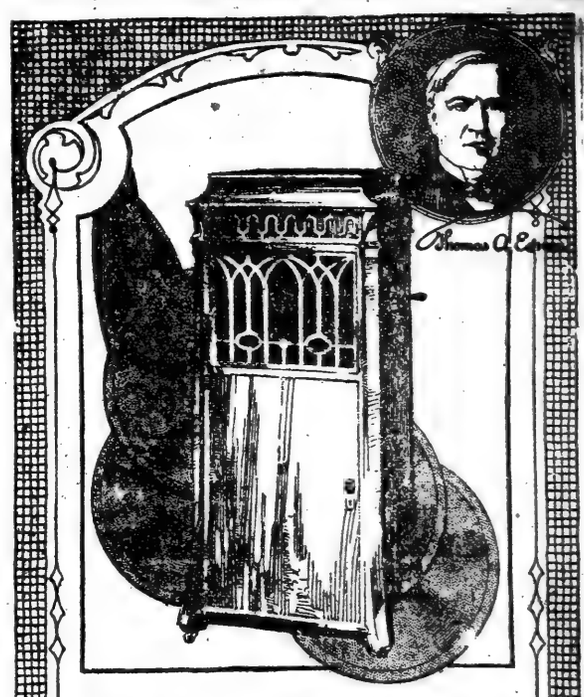
¶ In a variety of striped and shepherd check patterns.

Men's Blanket Robes, $4.95

¶ Made of fine soft Blanket materials in Navajo Indian, Jacquard figures, and Shepherd Check designs. Convertible notch collar; shawl and robe models.

Khaki Army Blanket Robes, $6.50

¶ Button-to-neck model, with belt that fastens with buckles. Made of heavy weight blanket.



This Outfit

Delivered for Price of A Few Records

(a year and a half to pay)

The Official Laboratory Model of The New Edison with a selection of records of your choice, will be sent to your home at once by paying a small amount down to cover the cost of the records.

Nothing to pay on the instrument for thirty days. Then small monthly payments as arranged—a year and a half to pay.

By this liberal plan you may own Mr. Edison's great musical instrument for the Re-Creation of music, scarcely feeling the expense.

Come In and Hear *The* NEW EDISON

We invite you to come in and hear a program of Music's Re-Creation in our recital hall. Concert from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Judge why five hundred music critics have endorsed Mr. Edison's new art.

Then if you wish, ask us to explain our special easy payment plan.

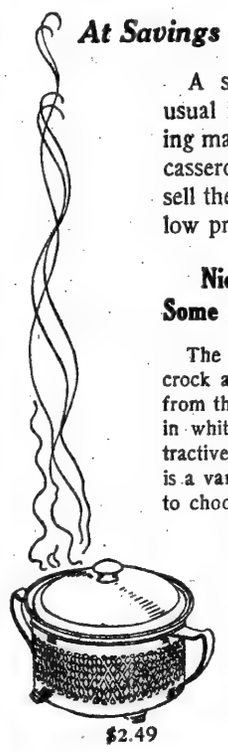
The Edison Shop

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop.

473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library

A Special SALE of 500 Casseroles

At Savings of About One-half



$2.49

A special purchase of unusual importance from a leading manufacturer of high grade casserole dishes, enables us to sell these practical dishes at the low prices quoted.

Nickel Plated on Brass
Some Are Coppered on Brass

The covered dishes of brown crock are guaranteed not to crack from the heat. They are all lined in white. The frames are in attractive, pierced designs and there is a variety of patterns and shapes to choose from.

$1.74, $1.91, 2.14, 2.24, 2.49

Round ones and oval ones, deep ones and shallow ones, priced according to size and shape.

Basement, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Officers' Overcoats and Uniforms

SPECIALLY PRICED

Uniforms, $32.50
Overcoats, $37.50

OTHERS,

By The House of Kuppenheimer

16 oz. O. D. Uniform, $42.50
14 oz. O. D. Uniform, $37.50
30 oz. O. D. Overcoat, $55.00

Also Raincoats, Hats, Caps, O. D. Flannel Shirts, Spiral Puttees, Leather Puttees, Wrist Watches, Comfort Kits and Field Lockers Specially Priced.

By The House of Kuppenheimer.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 1456 Broadway, Broadway at 49th St., 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 125th Street at 3d Avenue, 44 East 14th Street 47 Cortlandt St.

AIR BOOKS

By Richard W. Mollov, M. D.

Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.

Loss of Hair and the Quarts lamp treatment. Illus. (Author's translation.)

Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.

At All Book Stores.

A BARGAIN.

1917 Case 4 Cyl. 7 pass. tour. Latest model, never run a mile. LIST PRICE $1400. WILL TAKE $1005

Also

1917 CASE 4 CYL. 4 PASS. ROADSTER Latest model, used less than 1000 miles WILL SACRIFICE AT $995.

Both cars carry a full factory guarantee.

STEWART AUTO CO., 225 West 57th St., at B'way.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS — 15 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Pretty Lamp Shades

—to brighten home—excellent value.
8, 10 and 12 in. silk-covered shades—pretty colors—trimmed with galloon, as pictured. Also 14 in. Japanese shade, silk-lined. $2.49.

14 to 22 in. Empire shades edged with fringe, $3.98 to $6.98. Other choice floor lamp shades—to $22.50.
Second Floor.

Store open Today, Election Day.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Av.

HOME OF
CARTER'S INX
For the largest ink manufacturers in the world, we built this reinforced concrete factory. A subsequent contract for a storehouse was also placed with us.
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

KAISER IN COUNCIL; PEACE TALK REVIVES

Ruler Presides Over Conference of His Chief Political and Military Officials.

CZERNIN ON BERLIN MISSION

Copenhagen Expects New Teuton Proposals—Pan Germans Aim to Detach Italy.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Advices from Berlin say that a Crown Council was held today, with Emperor William presiding.

The council was attended by the Prussian Ministers, the Imperial Secretaries of State, and other prominent personages, and also by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and others.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—Considerable importance is attributed by the Berlin newspapers to conferences that are being held by Count von Hertling, the new Imperial Chancellor; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General von Ludendorff.

The newspapers are silent regarding the subjects to be discussed. The reserve of foreign office representatives and of a number of influential members of the Reichstag possibly indicates that the subject of peace terms and questions bearing on the continuance of the war are to be talked over. General von Ludendorff has conferred with representatives of the war industries in an attempt to improve the unsatisfactory labor situation.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is also in Berlin. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles in Copenhagen that his visit may be preliminary to a new peace offer by the Central Powers.

An attempt is being made by the Pan German forces to use the victory in Italy as a lever to overturn the previous decisions on peace terms, and particularly to coax or bludgeon Count Czernin and Chancellor von Hertling into a revision of the attitude taken in the replies to Pope Benedict's peace note. The Isonzo offensive has been revealed as being even more political than military in character, designed not only to induce sentiment which, Germans hope, will force Italy to abandon the war, but also to bolster up the very shaky war spirit in Austria and relieve the pressure which Count Czernin has steadily exercised upon the German Government to conclude peace at almost any price.

The uncompromising class of the German newspapers, notably the Lokal-Anzeiger, are backing the game by a publicity campaign in which the suggestion is introduced that the revision they desire is already a decided fact. The Lokal-Anzeiger alleges that even the Radicals are now backsliders on the peace program, while the Tageszeitung attempts to dazzle the Austrian fancy with a view of a transalpine kingdom giving the Hapsburgs the mastery of the Adriatic, if Austria will only support a similar program for Germany in the west.

The Austrians show no signs of responding to the bait, and Emperor Charles, knowing the difficult interior situation, has avoided, in his various telegrams regarding the Austro-German victories, encouragement to the aspirations for Austrian extensions in the indicated direction.

HERTLING NOW ALOOF FROM PARTY LEADERS

Distrust of New Chancellor's Attitude on Parliamentarism Grows in Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—First doubts as to whether all would be as rosy for parliamentarism under the von Hertling régime as was generally assumed are beginning to be expressed in parliamentary circles in Germany. The report is in circulation that the new Chancellor in conversation with members of the Bundesrat said that his personal views on parliamentarism were unchanged and that he had conducted negotiations with the party leaders only for information and to quiet their minds.

An authorized denial of such remarks by the Chancellor is published, but the fact that von Hertling has as yet made no effort to get in touch with the Radical and Rational Liberal candidates for the posts of Vice Chancellor and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry—although Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Minister, was understood by the party leaders to have promised definitely on behalf of the Chancellor that these posts would be filled by parliamentarians—has nurtured a certain amount of suspicion.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Chancellor has found no time to confer personally with any of the leaders since his appointment, although various leaders have asked to be received, and that the view is expressed in circles close to von Hertling that the post of Vice Chancellor, for which Friedrich von Payer had been slated, will perhaps be left unfilled.

The National Liberal Press Bureau has issued a statement saying that it will withhold judgment until the appointments are actually made and a program is definitely formulated. The National Liberal Leader, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, in an article on the shifting of Chancellors, says that the appointment undoubtedly will be received in wide circles in Germany with deep discontent. The Radical Party has formally requested von Payer to accept the Vice Chancellorship.

The German radical Socialist Party, it is learned here, rejected party peace overtures made by the majority Socialists at the recent Würzburg Convention because the basis of the proposed reunion involved complete surrender on the part of the radicals.

TESTS MAIL EXCLUSION.

Berger's Paper Sues to Compel Restoration of Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company, publisher of The Milwaukee Leader, of which Victor L. Berger is editor, brought proceedings today in the local courts to compel Postmaster General Burleson to restore the paper to the second-class mailing privileges. The publishing company challenged the constitutionality of the Espionage act and the Trading with the Enemy act. The Postmaster General will be required to answer by Nov. 16.

It is charged that the provisions of the Espionage act and the Trading with the Enemy act granting power to the Postmaster General and his assistants to determine when the laws are violated are unconstitutional. They do not, the publishers contend, afford the accused persons trial by court and thus violate the rights of free speech and a free press.

The Leader says it has been the organ of the Social Democratic Party and several labor unions, and although advocating international peace, has at no time published any articles violating any of the provisions of the Espionage act or similar enactments. Denial of the right to use the mails, it is set forth, has caused the paper to lose 15,000 subscribers.

FORE RIVER STRIKE ENDED.

Shipyard Workers Respond to Appeal to Their Patriotism.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 5.—Work at the great plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, which has been badly crippled by a strike since last Wednesday, will be resumed tomorrow.

The three labor organizations concerned responded today to an appeal to their patriotism by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, and voted amid demonstrations to return at once to work and leave the matters in dispute to be arbitrated by Henry B. Endicott, Executive Manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The company also accepted Mr. Endicott as arbitrator.

The decision to resume work hinged on the action of the crane men, who numbered only forty, but who were indispensable in carrying on operations. The machinists had voted to accept Mr. Endicott as arbitrator and to return to work, provided the step was acceptable to the reamers and boilers. This union promptly called a meeting and expressed a willingness to accept the proposition if it proved agreeable to the crane men.

For the crane men to return meant that they would work for a cent an hour less than they received before the strike was called, under a new wage scale put into effect on Government ship contracts Nov. 1. Leaving this matter to be adjusted later, the men with an outburst of cheering put through the motion to get back to their jobs tomorrow.

Approximately four thousand skilled mechanics were involved in the strike. Mr. Endicott is expected to begin his hearings as arbitrator Wednesday morning.

Eliminates Study of German.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The Board of School Commissioners today decided after a heated debate to eliminate the study of the German language at the Polytechnic Institute and to substitute for it French.

Established 1723
Specimen
Blue Fox Skins
from Greenland and Alaska
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street

AIDING FRENCH LOAN.

American Artists' Poster First to be Displayed.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The first poster to appear on the walls of Paris and throughout France for the new loan is a reproduction of a painting by an American artist, Ridgway Knight, entitled: "French Woolen Stocking."

It represents an old peasant seated at a table, with his wife leaning over him. Piles of money are arranged in front of them and a woolen stocking is alongside. The old peasant is engaged in filling out a loan subscription.

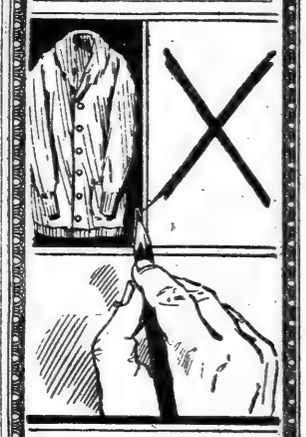
Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Feature to-day—
Fashionable Coats trimmed with Seal, Nutria, and Natural Raccoon—of fine velours, suede cloth, platinum coatings and imported novelty materials—at $65 and $75

UNTRIMMED MODELS AT $45 TO $95
also
Smart Tailored Suits
in soft velours, silvertones, glove cloth, Oxford suitings and smart men's wear weaves—*plain tailored or fur trimmed—at* $75.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Sweaters That Win the Popular Vote

You will cast your ballot for these the moment you see them. They are just as warm and comfortable as they look—and cost less than you would pay elsewhere for sweaters of equal quality.

Men's All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39

Other Sweaters, same as above but lighter weight. $7.39

Men's Brushed Wool Sweaters, in new heather mixtures, V-neck or shawl collars. $7.74 to $10.39

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Sudden Shower Sticks, 97c

Don't carry an umbrella downtown every morning the sky is clouded. One of these umbrellas, waiting for a chance to get wet, should be part of your office outfit. That's the convenient way.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Imported Motor Coats at $34.75

Designed along military lines, with a military collar. Double breasted, slanting, slash pockets. Worn with or without a loose belt, though much smarter with it. Well tailored of genuine Scotch Tweeds in gray, green and heather mixtures, finished inside with serviceable silk yoke and sleeve linings.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Made-to-Measure Shirts

ordered here are made in our own workroom on the premises by skilled custom shirt makers, insuring good wearing quality and perfect fit.

Plain Negligee Models
Domestic Madras, $3.24
Imported Madras, $3.74
Tub Silks, $6.89
Other Silks, $9.74
Pleated Models made of madras 50c extra, of silk $1.00 extra.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St.

Men's Ribbed Underwear for Fall Wear

Medium weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves and sateen facing. Drawers, ankle length, with sateen waist band and suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment 89c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Those Who Commute may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains, and they will find everything ready for them when they start on the trip back home in the late afternoon.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Fifth Floor Broadway Front
Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Vote Early—and Then Select Your New Overcoat

We purchased these goods last March and had them made to our exacting specifications. If we were to purchase them to-day, they would cost you much more.

Men's Winter Overcoats

Specially Priced for Election Day at

$21.50

Chesterfield Model
Silk Lined Throughout

Practical, all round overcoats in a semi-conservative style — well tailored of all wool dark Oxford and Cambridge overcoatings, with velvet collars and linings of silk. Single breasted, flyfront model that reaches the knees.

You will be doing your duty as a citizen—and following it up with a duty to yourself as well, particularly if you select one of these.

ANOTHER ELECTION DAY SPECIAL
Young Men's Suits at $18.75
All wool flannel, single and double breasted, in blue, green, brown, Oxford and Cambridge. Some with belts all around. Sizes 34 to 42.

Open All Day To-day
Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
Election Day Special

Store Open All Day To-day

Men's $25 Suits and Overcoats at $18.50

Everything conspired to make this Election Day the big day of the fall and winter season.

We prepared broadly. We had all our makers help to the limit in producing values. We escaped many of the market advances by foresighted buying in great quantities. Now:

The Suits at $18.50
Two and three button sacks; Blue Serges, blacks, browns, oxfords, stripes and good mixtures; all sizes, 33 to 50; a vast assortment of altogether surprising values.

The Overcoats at $18.50
Full silk-lined, fall or winter weights; quarter silk-lined, also serge lined; Chesterfield, double-breasted or ulster models; blue and good patterns; all sizes, 34 to 44 if you're prompt.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

$1.25 for Men's Shirts in Very Fine Percales
In a great range of fast colors. Handsome stripes on white grounds, plain negligee or coat styles, stiff cuffs, in all sizes from 14 to 17 inclusive.

Flannel Pajamas, $1.50
Good heavy domet flannel in pretty stripes with military collar and loops and buttons, small, medium or large sizes, all cut full and roomy. Many women wear these men's pajamas.

Open-End Four-in-Hands, 35c
A fine assortment of new stripes, Persian scroll figures and novelty effects, at a price suggesting the purchase of all winter's supply. Three for $1.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

2,500 Men's Hats at $1.95

Soft hats and derbies. You can pay election bets calling for $3 and $4 hats with these—that's what they'd be if bought today.

Derbies, black or brown, up-to-the-last-minute, as fine for wear as any hat you ever had.

Soft hats in new rough and heather finishes—half of them silk-lined—dozens of models—all the new fall colors.

The hats themselves urge "Buy now" in the strongest terms.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Shoes at $8
In Mahogany Ko-Ko Calf or Soft Black Calfskin

"Welbreds!" When shoes bear this stamp, buy with confidence of their quality and length of life.

These have all the earmarks of custom shoemaking—in selection of leathers, in design, in fine points of making, in wear.

$8 Pair

$8 a pair is less than they'll be marked when these are gone.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Comforts for the Man in Service

Sleeveless Sweaters, olive drab,	$5 to $6.00	Canvas Folding Buckets,	95c
Dark Oxford and gray,	$5.50	Canvas Folding Wash Basin,	95c
Army Coats, 3 button style, olive drab,	$9 to $9.50	Pneumatic Pillow,	$1.75
Quilted Vest, to be worn under coat, olive drab color; can be washed.	$1.50 and $2.50	U. S. Army Folding Cot,	$5.25
Knitted Helmet, all wool,	$2.75	Waterproof Cover for U. S. Army Cot,	$3.25
Knitted Wristlets, long,	95c	Telescope Cot,	$3.25
Sheepskin Vests, warm and comfortable,	$6.50	Cot Mattress, brown canvas covered,	$5.95
Corduroy Sheepskin Lined Coats,	$12.50 to $15.50	Sleeping Bags—	
Leggings, canvas,	$1.25	Waterproof Single Blanket without hood,	$20.00
Leather Puttees,	$4.50 to $7.50	Waterproof Double Blanket without hood,	$25.00
Trench Boot, tan leather, 17-inch upper,	$11.50	Waterproof Single Blanket with hood,	$29.50
		Waterproof Double Blanket with hood,	$34.50

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

Lane Bryant
designs everything for the
Mother *and* **Baby**
The Expectant Mother can select in privacy and comfort, every article necessary for the coming baby at the
"Loveliest Baby Shop"
the most beautiful and complete in town
MATERNITY APPAREL
For Every Occasion
The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. *Prices are higher than elsewhere for normal wear.*
Dresses 7.95 to 135.00 Blouses 2.95 to 34.5
Coats 19.85 to 135.00 Skirts 3.95 to 25.
Suits 22.95 to 94.75 Corsets 3.85 to 10.
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Pipe Smokers

Your cigarette

LUCKY STRIKE

the real Burley cigarette

It's toasted

11 10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

A Help in Keeping the Scalp Healthy

Is found in the use of Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin. These fragrant super-cream emollients do much to keep the scalp healthy, clear the skin and meet many wants of the toilet. For sample of each free by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Notice to Pilots
SPECIAL MEETING
Harbor No. 1,
A. A. of M. M. & P.
Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1917, 8 P. M.,
MOOSE HALL
114 W. 14th St., New York City

GARFIELD WILL TAKE 10% OF COAL OUTPUT

Fuel Administration Will Distribute It to Households and Industries.

WAR WORK TO GET PRIORITY

Plants Will Be Classified According to Importance—Ruling on Mine Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Ten per cent. of the total coal output will hereafter be taken over by the Fuel Administration under the powers granted in the food control law for distribution to households and industries where the temporary shortage has worked a hardship.

An order to that effect probably will be issued tomorrow by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and he expects all of the mines to co-operate in making the plan for a great "free coal pile" a success. The order will extend over an indefinite period, and if continued for a year would affect about 50,000,000 tons. Anthracite and bituminous coal will be included.

Mines which have contracts for all of their output will be asked to scale down the contracts to meet the request for the 10 per cent. the Government wants and will be permitted later, as conditions warrant, to fill these contracts with output over which the Government has control.

In using the "coal pile" the Government will consider only emergency requirements, and probably will give no supplies to industries not essential to the conduct of the war. The distribution will be made after consultation with the State fuel administrators who have received and investigated reports of coal shortage in various cities and districts.

It is the intention of the Fuel Administration to use a large quantity of coal to supply the needs of New York City, if requests are found to be justified. New York, it is understood, has received more coal than was shipped there last year, and if definite evidence is found of hoarding, this coal also will be seized and distributed.

In connection with this plan the Fuel Administration is making a complete survey of the industries, and will shortly have them classified as to their usefulness in the active conduct of the war. It is understood that shipments under the priority regulations will first attend to the needs of the essential industries, and that the others will be supplied as far as the available coal permits.

This program will be worked out in co-operation with the Priority Board, of which Judge Robert S. Lovett is Chairman, and the War Industries Board, which has long been making a study of the situation. As far as possible the normal business of the country will be left undisturbed.

Operators and miners were informed tonight by the Fuel Administration that they must co-operate with the Government in settling all disputes, and that the Government was ready to offer its aid. A statement issued read:

"To further assure continuous production of coal during the period of the war, the United States Fuel Administration directs that no independent action be taken by either the operators or mine workers to force any settlement in dispute without submitting the matter in controversy to the United States Fuel Administration.

"This applies to all districts, whether joint relations have been established or not. Where joint relations have been established the regular machinery prescribed in the contract for adjustment of disputes shall first be used and remedies exhausted. Work at the mines shall continue without interruption pending the final settlement of the question in the manner indicated."

An announcement tonight stated the Fuel Administration had received word that the strike at Perry County Coal Corporation mines at Coulterville, Ill., had been settled, and that the mines had resumed operation. Conditions are not so favorable in Kansas, and a communication has been sent to F. J. Hayes, International President of the Mine Workers Union of Indianapolis, asking him to use his influence with the miners to settle the disputes.

In the Michigan district representatives of the operators and miners in convention at Saginaw have come to a deadlock on the readjustment of wage advances and the penalty clause. A joint committee has been asked to come to Washington for consultation with the Federal Fuel Administration. It is expected that the mines will continue operation pending a settlement.

An early revision of coke prices was forecast today, when Warren S. Blauvelt of Detroit was named as a special assistant to Fuel Administrator Garfield in charge of coke. Coke is now selling at prices fixed in the steel-price agreement made recently by steel producers with the War Industries Board.

The Fuel Administration has received from the Federal Trade Commission estimates on the cost of producing fuel oil and gasoline and soon will announce the measure of control it will assume over oil production and distribution.

THIRD FIRE AT CAMP DEVENS

Barracks Occupied by Workmen Destroyed—Cause Is Unknown.

AYER, Mass., Nov. 5.—The third serious fire within a few weeks at Camp Devens tonight swept two barracks buildings on the drill field occupied by workmen. The carpenters, steamfitters, and other members of the construction force lost all their tools and clothing. Twenty-seven nearby buildings were saved by the camp's fire department. The cause of the fire is not known.

Cross-country running will become an important part of the training of the members of the depot brigade, it was announced tonight. The best runners will be picked as dispatch bearers, to be used when other means are not available.

VOTED "THE FAVORITE"
ASK for
DUCA D'ALBA
BRUT
CHAMPAGNE
WITH
SILVER CUP SOUVENIR
AT ALL LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
ELECTION NIGHT

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

For To-day—Election Day—Only

Sale of
Men's High Shoes
$4.35
FORMERLY SOLD TO $8.00

Included are Mahogany Russia Calf Shoes, Gun Metal Calf Shoes, Black Kid Shoes, Patent Leather Shoes, with Dull Leather Tops. Lace and Button Models. English and conservative lasts.
Incomplete Sizes.

A Sale for Election Day Only
These Shoes Formerly Sold In Our Regular Stock to $8.00
Reduced to
$4.35
For Election Day Only

All Sales Final. No C. O. D.'s No Exchanges. No Credits.

Cast a Ballot for Economy To-day!

The polls will be open all day at the Seven Conveniently Located Busy Brill Stores to accommodate the thousands of Men and Young Men who will take advantage of the Election Day Holiday to "cast a ballot" for economy by selecting their new Winter overcoat or suit, or both, from the most remarkable assortments we have ever displayed and from among the most wonderful values that can be had anywhere—First and foremost—

Kuppenheimer Overcoats & Suits at $25

They offer greater all around quality for the money than any other clothes at this price. Quality is a factor in every step of their making—quality fabrics, quality tailoring, quality fashioning, quality finish, quality linings and quality fit.

Among the Overcoats—Ulsters, ulsterettes, single and double breasted form-fitting coats and box back models, with patch, flap or slash pockets and in an almost unlimited variety of patterns and fabrics.

Among the Suits—The very smartest of this season's models with plain back, belt back and belt all around.

Election Day Clothes Specials at $15 & $20

Brill Overcoats at $20—New trench models, box, form-fitting and belt-back models; patch, slanting or flap pockets, and with velvet or self collars.

Brill Overcoats at $15—Ulsterettes, Balmacaans, box, form-fitting and Chesterfield models, in black or Oxford Melton and in smart mixtures.

And in Brill Suits at $15 and $20 an almost endless variety of patterns, fabrics and models.

Brill Stores Will Be Open All Day To-day

Election Day Special Silk Neckwear At $1.00

Brill Brothers

Election Day Special Men's Shirts At $1.50

The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14 h Street, 47 Cortlandt Street; Broadway, at 49th Street, 125th Street, at 3d Ave.; 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 279 Broadway.; 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Stores at 1456 Broadway, 125th Street, 14th Street and in Brooklyn Open Saturday Evening.

FREE—The new Kuppenheimer style book, at Brill stores, or by mail, on request.

Store Open All Day Today—Election Day

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

A Reminder: All Special Sales Advertised in Sunday's Papers Are Extended to Today

As was clearly indicated in our Sunday advertising, wherever the quantities of goods advertised for Monday's selling lasted, the extraordinary values will be offered on Tuesday,—Today.

Fortunately, all the assortments of advertised goods were big and broad, and today your selection will be choice and varied.

"Buster Brown" Hosiery for Women and Children
Sale, Pair, 16c, 18c, 20c and 32c

More than 360,000 pairs of hosiery were in the assortments announced for Monday's sale, and though the selling has been enormous the choosing is still very attractive. (Though this hosiery is classified as "seconds," the hurts are imperceptible,—there is certainly nothing to affect the wear.)

WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUITS

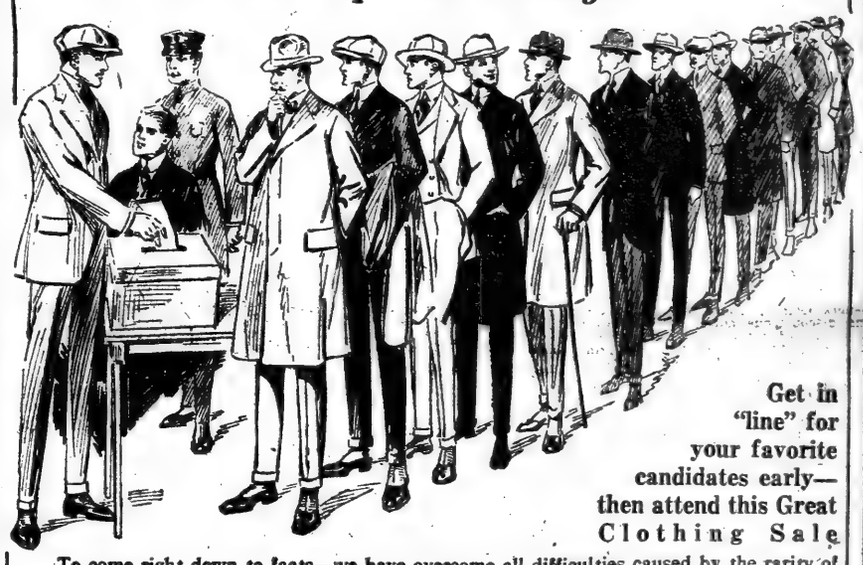
Suits Regularly Priced at $16.50 and $19.50—Sale..... $14.75
Suits Regularly Priced at $27.50 and $29.50—Sale..... $22.50

The season's most popular fabrics and fashions for your choice.

Other Big Sales Extended to Today Are:
FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERIES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, FANCY AND DOMESTIC LINENS, EIDERDOWNS AND TABLE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
This will be a record day at Greenhut's. Come.

Greatest Clothing Sales of The Year for Men Will Be Held Here Today

Despite high prices everywhere we equal last year's Election Day plans with a remarkable list of special offerings.



Get in "line" for your favorite candidates early—then attend this Great Clothing Sale

To come right down to facts—we have overcome all difficulties caused by the rarity of special offerings in the clothing market. Farsightedness and ready cash did the trick, and today we will spread a feast of clothing bargains, the like of which cannot be matched in any store in New York.

Vote early for your favorite candidate and then completely outfit yourself for the Winter at Greenhut's.

"Over the top" with this sensational offering of

Men's Winter Overcoats, Values to $20; Today at $12

Hundreds of handsome, serviceable, stylish, faultlessly tailored Winter Overcoats in newest Trench and belt models—also conservative styles in attractive array.

Grays, Browns, Neat Mixtures—in a word, the most popular materials, including Fancy Overcoatings, Cheviots, and Meltons. Self or velvet collars. All sizes.

A clear saving of $3 to $8 on an overcoat in this lot—it all depends on your choice.

Heaps of Winter Overcoats and Suits for Men and Youths Today at $15

Enormous assortments, embracing the season's best styles in most wanted fabrics. An overcoat or suit for every man or youth, and at a bargain price. All sizes.

Hand-Tailored Overcoats On Sale Today at . . $20 & $25

Here is "the cream" of the new styles and materials submitted by leading manufacturers of highest grade ready-to-wear apparel in New York, Rochester, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The best clothing names you know are represented. Up-to-the-minute styles in staple and dress overcoats. Hundreds of these coats are lined throughout with satin. Choice of self or velvet collars.

The new Trench models—roomy ulsters, "belters," box-backs, single or double-breasted shape-fitting and military overcoats are here. Any number of these are made of imported materials.

There Are No Finer Overcoats Than Those We Show at $30, $35 and $40

No custom tailor can improve on the quality of the workmanship, for these garments are hand-tailored throughout and faultlessly worked down to the minutest detail.

The Richest of Materials—the Choicest New Styles

A wealth of overcoats, such as no other clothing store in town will equal at these prices. Compared with the quotations of other stores these garments should be priced $40 to $55.

This Extra Special Sale of $20 and $25 Winter Suits, Today $16.75

473 handsome, high-class suits for men and youths in this assortment.

This is one of the many surprises we have in store for the crowds who will visit the men's clothing department Today.

Suits in newest single and double breasted styles, in Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. All sizes. Get here as early as you possibly can.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2½C Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 2½C Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double 2½C Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2½C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

RULER OF VENEZUELA CALLED PRO-GERMAN

Young Caracas Lawyer Denounces Gomez in a Pamphlet Published in London.

HOPES FOR A REVOLUTION

Says Nation Is Pro-Ally, but Is Under Dictator's Heel—Wireless and U-Boat Plotting.

Charges that the Government controlled by General Juan Vicente Gomez, commonly known as the dictator of Venezuela, is notoriously pro-German are repeated and amplified in a twenty-eight-page pamphlet written in London in July last by Rafael de la Cova, a young lawyer of Caracas, copies of which have just been received in New York.

Señor de la Cova's work is addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, and concludes with an appeal to his countrymen at home and abroad to continue the campaign which he hopes will vindicate the good name of Venezuela before the judgment of history and punish the "little group of criminals who sold out to Germany, has wished to lead the country into paths that are blocked by both national honor and our most vital interests." The writer evidently hopes for the successful promotion of a revolution which would overthrow General Gomez's Government and line Venezuela up on the side of the powers fighting against the Kaiser.

After giving numerous reasons for his assertion that the great majority of the people of Venezuela are pro-Ally in sentiment, and that, consequently, the Gomez Government is acting in opposition to the wishes of the nation, Señor de la Cova asks the cause of the Government's pro-German attitude, and continues:

"Why, nothing but the personal interests and sympathies of General J. V. Gomez, President of the republic, and of his adherents. In fact, General Gomez has several million marks on deposit in a Berlin bank. This is one reason, and another is that, dazzled by the pomp of the German military organization, he has wanted to implant a similar system among us, merely succeeding in creating a ridiculous caricature of powerful armies. * * * These two facts form the key of the pro-Germanism of General Gomez and his men; to which should be added the German gold that flows generously in the direction of the hands of treacherous Ministers and high officials."

Bustillos a Man of Straw.

Señor de la Cova characterizes Dr. Marquez Bustillos, the Provisional President of Venezuela, as a mere straw man, through whom General Gomez, who bears the title of Commander in Chief of the Army and Constitutional President, exercises a despotic authority over the affairs of the country. In enumerating alleged pro-German acts of the Gomez Government, the author begins by telling how, following the outbreak of the war, all citizens of Venezuela were forbidden to enlist in the armies of any of the belligerents, something which was manifestly in favor of the Central Powers, as there was no way by which would-be supporters of the Kaiser could reach Germany, while the route to the allied countries was open, and goes on:

"Some time later a German ship in Venezuelan waters made improper use of its wireless apparatus to furnish information to one of the German cruisers which at that time were still plowing the Atlantic. As was natural, the British Minister demanded that the ship's wireless be dismantled while it was in Central waters. The Government of General Gomez, after a series of evasive and discourteous notes, did not grant this justified demand, and the German ship remained in full action in our principal port, violating our neutrality rights.

"After a little while another ship flying the German flag cast anchor at La Guayra. A report was made public at once that it lacked papers and was fleeing from one of the Antilles. The German Minister, in connection with the house of Blohm & Co., a powerful German concern associated with the Government in all sorts of speculative transactions, negotiated with the Government to have the ship cleared. The vessel, supplied with papers properly made out in the main custom house of the republic, put to sea. Captured by a French cruiser in the Caribbean Sea, it turned out to be laden to the hatches with coal and munitions of war. The Government of General Gomez knew this perfectly well and also knew that its value was more than $500,000, but that Government was fulfilling its functions as an agent of Germany."

Negotiation for U-Boat Base.

Señor de la Cova then cites several cases in which the Gomez régime is charged with having persecuted the pro-Ally press of Venezuela and favored the pro-German publications at the request of the German Minister at Caracas, severely criticises the Venezuelan Government for not having accepted President Wilson's invitation to join in a moral league against the German Government following the latter's inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare, and says:

"Through credible reports I have learned that the German Government has been holding pourparlers with the Government of General Gomez for the purpose of seeing if it could acquire for a base for its submarines in the Caribbean and the Atlantic the beautiful Island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela.

"It is also a fact that in a certain point in the eastern part of the republic there has been secretly installed by German agents a powerful wireless station that has been sending to Germany the news that was formerly sent to it by its spies from the United States. * * *

"In proceeding as it has proceeded the de facto Government directed by General Gomez has betrayed its official declaration of neutrality, has scorned the sentiments of the majority of the Venezuelans, and has shown itself to be a sorry instrument of Germany, personified in its Minister, who takes part in our public affairs as if the country of Bolivar were already a rosette in the unstable Imperial Crown."

When the story of the reported negotiations for the acquisition of the Island of Margarita was printed in this country last June, it drew prompt denials from the Venezuelan Minister in Washington and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Caracas, who at once attributed the rumor to enemies of the present régime and asserted that Venezuela would do nothing to violate its neutrality. On July 27 Major C. A. Smith, U. S. A., formerly Military Attaché in Bogota, returned to this country after having made an investigation of the German propaganda in Colombia and Venezuela, and went to Washington to report.

WOMAN HELPS IN HOLDUP.

Gets Away with Jewels, but Her Male Companion Is Arrested.

Thieves held up and robbed Mrs. Vera Carroll of 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday of several hundred dollars' worth of jewels in her own home. Several days ago an advertisement saying that a young man wished to buy a diamond ring appeared in a newspaper. Mrs. Carroll, who had a ring to sell, answered the advertisement, and yesterday a young man and woman called at her home. Mrs. Carroll showed them two rings and a bracelet.

While the man pointed a revolver at Mrs. Carroll the young woman ran from the house with the gems. Mrs. Carroll struggled with the man, who struck her with a blackjack and then ran from the house. He was arrested by Policeman Walsh of the Classon Avenue Station, who saw him running. The prisoner said he was George M. Burnham, 22, of 213 East Sixty-second Street. He said that he did not know his accomplice. The police are looking for the woman and the jewelry.

SENATORS MEET SIMS.

Kenyon Later Says He Is Convinced U-Boats Will Be Overcome.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Having completed their tour of the English shipyards, Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Kendrick of Wyoming this morning went into conference with Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American destroyer squadron. After the conference Senator Kenyon said:

"We are convinced destroyers are the best weapon against submarines. We have confidence in them. The additional destroyers and the hundreds of chasers which are now being built in this country will in time overcome the U-boat."

Every facility was given to the Senators for obtaining first-hand information regarding England's shipbuilding efforts, which, they said, were colossal. They were especially interested in the new standard ships, which are being turned out rapidly.

On their way back to London the Senators were taken to a munitions plant, where they saw a group of thirty-six Americans making munitions with American machinery.

Tonight the Senators dined with Vice Admiral Sims and Ambassador Page at the Ambassador's home. Tomorrow they will investigate the workings of the British censorship in all its phases.

EX-QUEEN CALLED THE ENTENTE "PIGS"

More of Sophie's Telegrams to Her Brother, the Kaiser, Show Greece's Attitude.

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 5.—Lengthy telegrams which passed between ex-Queen Sophie and Emperor William during December, 1916, and the early part of this year, similar in tone to others that have been deciphered, are now made public and show that the then Queen again and again urged that the Germans take the offensive on the Macedonian front. Queen Sophie assured the Emperor, her brother, of Greek co-operation.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, it appears, could not agree, however, on the time the attack should be made, while the blockade of the Allies, causing a shortage of food and munitions in Greece, prevented Greek action.

On Jan. 10 the Queen telegraphed the Emperor telling him of this food and ammunition shortage and concluding:

"May the infamous pigs receive the punishment they deserve."

In other telegrams the Queen promised that the Greek artillery would be destroyed if there was danger of its falling into the hands of the Entente. She also kept her brother informed of the actions and intentions of General Sarrail, commander of the Entente forces in Macedonia.

The former Queen in a telegram dated Dec. 2 referring to the Allies' blockade said:

"I consider the game lost. If an attack is not made soon it will be too late."

On another occasion she said: "In despair. Hope your counsel will once more help us improve the situation."

When the Crown Council decided against an attack in Macedonia she wired: "It is too stupid that mistakes have been made," and expressed the belief that the allied control would not interfere with "this telegraphic service."

In a telegram signed "Tino and Sophie," the Kaiser was congratulated on the victories in Rumania, and told: "The Entente's note is impertinent. They want to drive us to death."

And in her last dispatch the former Queen concludes: "Your exiled sister, who hopes for better times, Sophie."

TELL OF THREAT IN TRIAL.

Cases of Men Accused by Girls Taken from Magistrate's Court.

Six men whose trials were pending before Magistrate Cobb on charges of imprisoning two girls in a back room of a saloon in East Eighth Street were taken from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate yesterday by order of the District Attorney, and each of the defendants was indicted by a Grand Jury.

"We took the cases of these men from the Magistrate's court because the two girls had come to this office and complained that threats had been made to force them to drop prosecution and, further, because we had learned that a certain politician was trying to protect at least two of the defendants," said Assistant District Attorney Smith.

Two of the six indicted men were Frank Barbareri and Carmen Falotice, said to be owners of the saloon. The others indicted were frequenters of the place. The complainants—Christine Keron and Mary Neumuller—said they went into the saloon with an escort, who left the place to go to a telephone, whereupon the door was locked and the girls held prisoners there until 6 o'clock the next morning. The addresses of the girls were withheld by Mr. Smith.

Menocal Urges Compulsory Service.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—In his message to the Eighth Cuban Congress, the second period of which opened this afternoon, President Menocal recommended the passage of a law at an early date mak-

RELEASES GERMAN SAILORS

Crocodile's Survivors Regarded by Danish Government as Shipwrecked

LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times, German sailors from the auxiliary cruiser Marie, which apparently is identical with the steamer Crocodile, will not be interned, being regarded as shipwrecked. Nine of them already have gone to Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—It is officially announced in Berlin that a small auxiliary cruiser has been sunk by destroyers, but no other warships are missing.

The British Admiralty on Saturday announced the sinking of eleven armed German ships, including an auxiliary cruiser, by British naval forces in the Cattegat. Copenhagen dispatches on the same day reported that the German auxiliary cruiser Marie had been destroyed in the naval action, and that several German patrol boats, including the Crocodile, were also sunk.

STERLING SILVER.
UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

TRADE MARK ® STERLING

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Election Day Presentation
London Coats for Men

Georgian Country Clothes Direct from London
The new
Delmeny
model Overcoats in Single and Double Breasted styles.
New Ideas In Raglans
$35 to $70

JUST received—Shown Today for the first time.

Those new Swagger effects—decidedly smart

Overcoats

Introducing our own exclusive ideas designed especially for men of individual tastes, who want something distinctive.

Made in Shetland Homespuns and warmth-without-weight materials.

Burberrys'—London Coats—Coats that epitomize correct style for dressy men. Conditions abroad limit the supply of these Coats—therefore early selection is advised.....$50.00 to $75.00

Fourth Floor.

Saks' Winter Overcoats for Men

are shown in a variety of models and woolens which no man can afford to overlook

¶ If you would realize fully what *variety* means at Saks, come to our large daylight floor and see there displayed a collection of overcoats such as may be seen under no other roof.

¶ We could keep the pen a-going for hours listing both models and fabrics, and then we'd not be through. But what we *can* bring home to you is the *individuality* of our models and the principal reason for their *being* individual. We do not retail another man's product.

Saks overcoats are made and sold exclusively by Saks

wherein lies the secret of their inimitable grace of line, and their superiority of tailoring. And the fact that Saks models are bought-to-be-copied from coast to coast proves conclusively that they *must* be better than any alternative choice, for average productions are never the envy of tailors *anywhere*.

Cast your vote—then go through the campaign ticket in overcoats at Saks. You never met better candidates in your life.

Prices: $23 to $70

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lord & Taylor Announce for Today—Election Day

The Most Important Sale of the Season

300 Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Actually Worth up to $50.00 $24.50 *Specially Purchased for this Event*

Smartest of Models Trimmed with the Season's Most Fashionable Furs Faultlessly Tailored

In Wanted Shades of Taupe Beet-root Cocoa Brown Navy Blue Green Plum and Black

A Leading Tailoring Organization's Best Models—In Superior Quality Velour Cloth, Broadcloth, Oxfords, Burella Velours, Silvertone Burellas.
All Sizes.

Coats warmly interlined and richly lined with matching Silks. Skirts—in the correct straight line effects, so modish. Furs—of absolutely dependable quality, lavishly used.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Third Floor.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Sales Specially Planned for Election Day

These Price-Cuts in FURS for Election Day

HUDSON SEAL COATS

Value $300.00.....Election Day 225.00
With Taupe Fox border, collar and cuffs, or with deep cape collar and luxurious cuffs.

Value $235.00.....Election Day 195.00
With Chinchilla Squirrel collar and cuffs.

Our reg. $135.00.....Election Day 105.00
All coats have most effective silk linings.

Smartly Shaped Muffs | Open Animal Scarfs

Black Lynx
Our reg. $39.97..... 31.50 | Our reg. $45.97..... 35.50
Taupe Wolf
Our reg. $31.97..... 26.50 | Our reg. $31.97..... 26.50
Skunk
Our reg. $49.97..... 39.50 | Our reg. $34.97..... 29.50
Black Fox
Our reg. $21.97..... 17.75 | Our reg. $29.97..... 22.50
Taupe Fox
Our reg. $49.97..... 39.50 | Our reg. $39.97..... 31.50
Red Fox
Our reg. $39.97..... 31.50 | Our reg. $29.97..... 22.50
Hudson Seal
Our reg. $23.97 and $25.97. 20.00 | Our reg. $23.97 (stoles). 20.00
Natural Raccoon
Our reg $21.97..... 17.75 | Our reg. $15.97..... 13.50
Black Skunk
Our reg. $19.97..... 16.50 | Our reg. $19.97..... 16.50

Special Prices in Smart Frocks For Election Day

Dresses Very New That Were $26.75 and $31.50—Special...22.50

This group includes serges, velveteens, tricotines—a navy serge frock features stitching in wine red—other serge models—one-piece—and pleated dress—are of excellent quality serge unusually fine—a velveteen dress, designed in Cuban brown, is trimmed with water mink—the tricotine frocks are trig tailored dresses—featuring rows of self buttons—and cleverly managed drapery—and still contriving utter simplicity—all dresses so likable you never expect them to be marked at such reductions.

Other Becoming Frocks

Values $17.94—Election Day...12.50

Serges Satins

Any number of serge frocks—simple belted styles showing roll collars of satin—gracefully draped skirts—pleated skirt—then a most effective pleated tunic dress—with loop buttonholes down the side-front of the apron-like tunic—one piece braid embroidered models—some navy or black, brown or green. As for satins—one box pleated design shows a buckle finished belt—white georgette collar—colors—green, taupe, navy, plum and black—all these frocks are designs one expects to see marked $18.00, but never hopes to find at as little price as $12.50—and probably they wouldn't be in any other dress department.

Warm Underwear For the Children

Children's Union Suits—
Part wool—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length—
Sizes to 10 yrs.....1.23
Larger 1.37
Boys' Union Suits—
Part wool—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length—well made—all sizes..Special 1.17
Boys' & Girls' Union Suits—
Fleece—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length—
Sizes to 10 yrs..... .73
Larger ..... .85

Warm Outfits For Little Folks

Specially Priced for Election Day

Outfits of Brushed Wool
Sweater Coat, Cap, Mittens and Leggings, Colors—White, Tan, Copenhagen, Oxford and rose. Sizes 2 to 6 yrs. Our reg. $7.95.

Special 5.94

MEN!—Overcoat Week

And it is not a week to be missed. This is a new department—and we are making records in Overcoat events. Our opening Specials were so noticeable—and brought such response that our Overcoat Chief planned a whole "get-acquainted-with-the-department" week.
Needless to say—that with our established reputation for low prices and best values—this required skillful planning. We offer these prices in Overcoats—for this week only. They represent values not to be duplicated elsewhere. We do not want you to take some one's word for our values—we want you to examine critically these coats for yourself—we have so fully investigated the overcoat situation—that we know you will agree with us on "our-best-value-in-town" statement.

THE DEPARTMENT IS ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

For This Week Only, the Following:—

OVERCOATS.....Special, 31.50
All wool cheviots and worsteds in brown, Oxford and black—Chesterfield or semi-form fitting styles. These coats are silk lined and show careful workmanship in every detail. This represents a value not equaled in town, for elsewhere these coats would be marked $40.00.

OVERCOATS.....Special, 23.75
Regularly $29.50.
Semi-Form Fitting
Form Fitting
Box Styles
Of excellent quality wool mixtures—Oxford as well as brown or blue mixtures and black—single or double breasted—half or full lined—Coats carefully tailored in every detail.

TOPCOATS 12.95
Of medium weight—regulation or trench styles—Oxford and black—all sizes—also stouts.

OVERCOATS 12.95
Winter weights—gray mixtures—Oxford and black—box and trench models—single and double breasted—all sizes.

These Prices Are Made for This Week—and Election Day Affords You the Opportunity to Shop Advantageously.

OVERCOAT DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

BIBLE VERSES CLUE IN JERSEY MURDER

Printed in Newspaper Found Covering Headless Body of Man in Paterson.

LEGS WERE ALSO SEVERED

County Physician Says the Victim Was Slain Shortly Before Body Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Herman Hoeck, a mill worker here, cut through a vacant lot in a residential district at Sixth Avenue and East Seventh Street on his way to work this morning, and stopped when he saw a large bundle wrapped in newspapers among some bushes. Investigating, he found that the papers contained the trunk and arms of a man, the head and legs having been severed.

Police Chief Perry and several detectives began a search of the lot a few minutes later, and discovered the severed legs lying a short distance from the parts of the body that were found, but near the spot were discovered a man's shirt, a man's collar with a laundry mark, and some woman's clothing.

The only thing found to throw the slightest light on the class and condition of the man was the hands. They were small, soft, and well shaped, with the nails carefully manicured. The body was evidently that of a man about 5 feet 5 inches in height, fairly stout, with dark hair and complexion indicated.

Dr. Walter Dunning, county physician, who examined the body, said that the flesh was still flexible, indicating that the man had been killed less than twenty-four hours before. He said that the head had been severed with several strokes of a knife. The flesh had been cut away from the bones of the legs between the knee and hip, and the bones evidently chopped through with a hatchet. Dr. Dunning said that the dismemberment had taken place after death, and as there were no wounds which would have caused death on the body, he assumed that the death wound had been inflicted on the head.

No bloodstains were found near the spot where the body was found. This and the other facts were taken as certain proof that the man had been killed indoors, stripped, and dismembered, with a view to greater convenience in disposing of the body.

The laundry mark, which the police say, is their sole clew, was as follows: "J-L-r-4." All of the Paterson laundries were canvassed, but none of them had used such a mark. It was reported by a laundryman that such a mark was used in New York, and laundrymen there will be asked tomorrow if they can identify the mark.

One of the newspapers wrapped around the body was The New York Evening Journal of June 14 of this year, and the other a Paterson paper of Oct. 30 of this year. The police found a quotation from one of the Psalms in large type on the editorial page of one of the papers. This led them to think that the murder might have been the result of religious mania, and they arrested a man in the neighborhood who was noted for his extravagant piety, but turned him loose when he was able to account for his time in detail for several days past.

TEUTONS PIERCE CADORNA'S LINE

Continued from Page 1.

and the arrival of allied reinforcements. The Italian Army is sorting itself out again.

"The inevitable shortage of ammunition and the loss of guns will, of course, be grave drawbacks, but the Italian positions are naturally strong and capable of being made stronger. It is thought likely that the latest Austrian attack in the Trentino is only a feeler, but that the Italian wing there must also be ready for severe trials."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at headquarters, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says:

"The continuance of rainless weather, while good for the morale of the troops, has prevented the expected flood which would have made the Tagliamento a formidable obstacle. The comparatively dry conditions have enabled the enemy to carry out operations both in the riverbed and one the western bank of the stream."

The Daily Mail's Milan correspondent, telegraphing Sunday afternoon, says the situation is growing serious, and that the Milan evening papers insist on the greatest possible aid from the Allies.

Attack from the North Foreseen.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 5.—The reports of heavy artillery fire on both sides of the Tagliamento, with chief pressure on the Italian left wing, shows that Austro-German patrols have crossed the river, as foreseen, and that the enemy is trying to throw his main body into the plain of the western Friuli region.

The enemy attack in the Giudicaria Valley on the Trentino front also shows clearly his purpose to make a mass attack from the north.

The Italian authorities highly appreciate the work of the American Red Cross, which is supplementing the conspicuous service the British Red Cross rendered during the recent retreat.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 4, (Delayed.)—The situation is still grave. Attention is now centered on the strength of the defenses west of the Tagliamento River and on the ability to effect the vast reorganization and oppose the whole force of the concentration of Italian troops and allied reinforcements against the tremendous pressure the enemy is exerting.

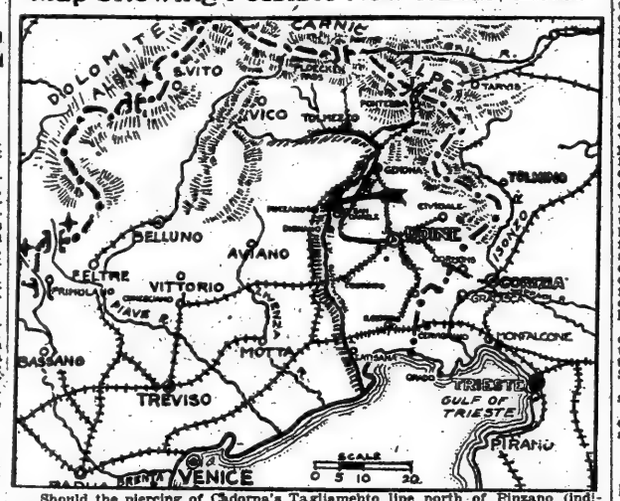
All the Allies should realize that one of the supreme trials of the war has reached the final stage.

The chief pressure of the enemy advance is now being exerted against the newly constituted left wing of the Italian army in an attempt to throw the bulk of the hostile forces across the Tagliamento River and then resort to the enemy's favorite device of a turning movement. The Tagliamento is the boundary between the eastern and the western Friuli region; and, having overrun the eastern region, it is the evident purpose of the enemy General Staff to profit by speed in throwing its masses into the western region before the Italians are able to carry out their reformation process.

Time is the chief factor for Italy in reconstructing her lines, and speed is the chief factor for the enemy, although the Marne furnished the warning of the danger in pushing an army ahead too fast.

The Tagliamento is something more than a military obstruction, as it is also relied upon to give time for reorganization. This involves not only fighting, but feeding, and it is a colossal task to re-establish the deranged subsistence service of a vast army, so that rations may be supplied with that unfailing regularity which keeps up the morale of the troops.

Map Showing Possible New Italian Lines



Should the piercing of Cadorna's Tagliamehto line north of Pinzano (indicated by the arrow), make necessary the abandonment of the Italian defenses along the right bank of that river, military critics have been discussing the possibility of his withdrawal behind the Livenza, which flows into the Adriatic about ten miles to the west of the Tagliamento, or even behind the Piave, the month of which is nearly the same distance west of that of the Piave.

Many Canals West of Tagliamento.

The natural defenses west of the river are also strong, as the region is known as the Holland of Italy, being a network of canals and rivers, most of them running straight across the line of the advancing enemy wave.

The French troops received an enthusiastic welcome, and the presence of the French and the English supplies inspiration throughout the Italian ranks. The American action also was noted with the deepest satisfaction.

It is felt that the Allies are now keenly alive to the Italian front, and that the legend that there is only one front, on the Flanders line, is ended.

The co-operation of the Allies is being watched and accompanied by a patriotic wave throughout Italy. The walls everywhere are covered with patriotic declarations for the defense of the country. The workmen of the great Ansaldo gun and ammunition works united in a telegram to the Government asking permission to leave their work and take arms in the field.

The Novara and Genoa cavalry regiments, which General Cadorna has conspicuously thanked for the rear-guard services they performed, are everywhere heroes of the hour, and may be considered worthy of all praise. The correspondent's party saw them last Sunday during the pell-mell retreat, witnessing the inspiring spectacle of these troopers spurring forward across the fields.

REFUGEES THRONG ROME.

Mrs. Page Active in Work of Relief Started in the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 4, (Delayed.)—The first exchange of shots between the Italians and the enemy on the Tagliamento is considered by the public the initial phase of a struggle leading to a big battle, even a decisive one; but experts warn the people not to be too sure of this. The Tagliamento suffices as a line of protection, and the Italian Army has admirably carried its orders to gather behind it. The river, with its fortified bridgeheads, has served to arrest the march of the enemy temporarily, but it is asserted that it will have to be crossed when the hour for a decisive battle comes.

One of the most pitiful sights here is the arrival of the wounded from the front, with heartrending stories of their escape from the invaded towns. The Austro-German advance was so unexpected that no order of evacuation had been given to the towns near the border, and thus hardly any conveyances were available for the transportation of the wounded. Those who were able to stand were told to get up and walk away, while those too seriously wounded were left behind with the doctors, nurses, and others who volunteered to remain. Others, who had attempted to walk, after a few miles had to give up through faintness and exhaustion.

Therefore in the torrential rain could be seen pitiful, forlorn groups of wounded, sitting worn out by the roadside and imploring already overloaded motor cars and trucks to give them a lift.

All the hospitals, convents, schools, municipal buildings, and even churches in the towns and villages between the Tagliamento and the Piave are filled with wounded, some lying on the floors, in the corridors, and in the courtyards—wherever there is the smallest space—while the doctors are working indefatigably day and night, with a scarcity of surgical instruments and dressings, great quantities of which have been lost in the retreat.

Rome has offered to find room for 15,000 wounded, while committees are working feverishly to send to the front surgical dressings and articles of clothing. Among those working most strenuously are the embassy workrooms directed by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, who has always lent herself untiringly to the service of the Italian wounded. She has received an urgent message from the Third Army, asking for any aid that can be given.

The Eternal City, immediately on hearing of the retreat, set to work to find shelter, food, and clothing for the refugees. Crowds of women, children, and old men, half clothed and without shoes or stockings, which had been worn out in their flight, carrying the bundles containing the few possessions they had time to colect, alight from the crowded trains and look around with frightened, hunted looks, as if they expected the enemy to be upon them at any moment. Others, so stunned by the confusion and sorrow that they seem to have gone out of their minds, have to be led away, while children cling to their mothers' skirts, crying pitifully.

The Government has taken over several hotels and buildings near the railway station for the housing of these poor people, while committees have been formed to meet the refugees and conduct them to hotels and procure them clothes and other necessities. Young women visit the buildings, noting the name of each person and trying to reunite the members of families which have been divided by the disorder of the flight. All the newspapers have opened subscription lists, and the Giornal d'Italia raised more than $20,000 in one day. Some of the subscriptions range from 25 cents to $1, showing that every one is giving, even the poor who can hardly afford it.

A touching incident happened the other day. An American woman entered a shop in which a clerk came up to her bowing profoundly. "Thank you, Signorina," he said.

"For what?" asked the customer in surprise.

"For the help your nation is so generously offering my nation," was the answer.

AWAITS INVADERS' MOVES.

Italian Military Critic Calls Discussion of Defense Lines Premature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Among the semi-official dispatches on the Italian situation received from Rome today is the following:

"General Corsi, military critic of the Rome Tribuna, writes that, if Italy is compelled to reorganize her military position, the enemy is compelled to undergo a similar necessity, as the Italian armies have withdrawn to their natural bases, while the Austro-Germans must create their bases and prepare lines, bridges, and roads, which work is anything but short.

"The intervention of the cavalry shows the distance which already exists between the bulk of the enemy forces and the Italian masses. The Tagliamento line is excellent for co-ordination, covering and a rest, and permits us to compel the enemy to draw up his lines, thus revealing to us his intentions.

"It is premature now to speak of definitely chosen defensive lines while the Franco-English reserves are still coming and a general decision on future actions is being agreed upon. The intentions of the enemy will find expression in their manoeuvres, and from their manoeuvres will be determined the action of the Allies.

"General Robertson has arrived in Rome together with Premier Orlando, who has just visited the front. They immediately visited Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who today returned their visit.

"The Corriere della Sera of Milan declares the intention of Germany was to compel Italy to change her attitude toward the Entente in order that Germany might impose a separate peace upon each enemy independently of England.

"The paper says:

"'Germany brutally boasts of counting upon Italy's internal struggles in order to carry out her campaign; but the attack upon Italy represents a menace against which the Entente nations must defend themselves with the most rapid and energetic measures, because by striking Italy Germany aims to hit at the heart of the Allies.

'In the presence of such a serious menace every delay, every tergiversation, is a crime toward the motherland and toward civilization. The offensive against Italy signifies the supreme effort of the enemy, and the pressure on our front will undoubtedly be renewed with even more power and determination.

"'Now the decision which is imposed upon the Allies with imperious urgency can be only one, namely, to concentrate the largest numbers of soldiers and of guns in order to sustain the shock of the greatest and probably the last effort of the enemy.'

"Premier Venizelos of Greece has arrived in Rome, accompanied by Secretary Maresandonachis and the Prefect of Salonika, Argiropoulos, and Deputy Caraqueno, Papadaki, ex-Minister Gounaris, and the English naval Admiral Talbot.

"The Tribuna says Venizelos will visit also other allied capitals, as before her general mobilization, Greece desires to assure herself the necessary military refurnishments and equipment. In an interview Premier Venizelos declared he had followed with great admiration the progress of Italy in all fields. The great strides made by Italy in the last fifty years, he said, would have been impossible without those virtues and qualities of race which characterize the Italian people.

"He knew, Venizelos said, that on his landing in Italy he would not find prostration nor confusion. He declared he felt real joy in noticing that the country was united in the transitory adversity. He observed, also, that there was an absolute absence of discord in political circles, and stated that with such fine solidarity Italy would condemn the plans of the enemy to failure.

"Venizelos believed the Central Powers aimed at exploiting the internal political situation in Italy and breaking the national resistance, and consequently eliminating Italy as a factor in the war. Venizelos concluded: 'All my good wishes shall accompany the Italian Army to an unfailing recovery. The enemies are united, and we, also, should be united in the common interest.'

"The Young Catholic Society has published an appeal urging all Italian Catholics to accomplish their duties as citizens and Christians, either as fighters or in the work of civil assistance, redoubling their efforts and sacrifices.

"The Tribuna states that through the initiative of several Deputies belonging to different political parties, Luigi Luzzatti has circulated an appeal to the country containing an exhortation for unity so that the present serious moment may be confronted with serenity. More than 150 Deputies have already signed the appeal.

"The City of Milan continues to give an example of admirable unity, firmness, and confidence. The population, with actions and with words, shows unwavering faith in the destiny of the motherland. The subscriptions by the citizens for war relief, which had already reached 18,000,000 lire, ($3,600,000,) has had a new, vigorous impulse, the enemy menace having increased the number of subscriptions.

"Innumerable placards posted by workingmen express good wishes for the army and cheer it on to victory, and there are continually touching episodes, such as when mutilated and wounded soldiers convalescing ask to be returned to the front immediately.

"Socialist Minister Berenini, in a speech before the Teachers' Federation in Milan, urged the teachers to give all their co-operation. He reaffirmed complete faith in the army and victory. He read several telegrams from teachers from Friuli villages which have been invaded, many asking to be permitted to enlist in the army and all encouraging the Government."

ITALY GETS FIVE SHIPS.

Washington to Transfer Rest of 100,000 Tonnage Before Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Five ships with a tonnage of about 25,000 thus far have been placed by the United States Government at the disposal of Italy for the transport of supplies. Before the end of the month another 75,000 tons, it was said today, would have been turned over.

The Italians are chiefly in need of coal, steel, and grain, and the first ships given them are carrying coal. Later an arrangement will probably be worked out by which Italy's coal requirements will be met by Great Britain. Under this plan some 6,000 miles of transportation would be saved.

While America is shipping coal to Italy, Great Britain is sending it to South American countries, and the vessels thus are crossing each other and going twice through the submarine zone.

KILLED A PRUSSIAN GENERAL.

Italian Carabinieri at Udine Shot Him and Captured His Aid.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Two Italian carabinieri fired into the automobile of the General commanding the Third Army Corps of Brandenburg while it was in the suburbs of Udine on Oct. 28. The General was killed and his aid was desperately wounded and made prisoner.

The Italian carabinieri, a crack corps of national military police, are recruited from the army. In times of peace they are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice; in times of war, under the Ministry of War and employed to guard lines of communication, to take prisoners to the rear, and to destroy all military material in case of a retreat.

POETS' AID REACHES CADORNA.

50 American Ambulances, with Equipment, Now at the Front.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 4, (Delayed.)—The first installment of hospital equipment provided by the American Poets' Ambulance, organized by H. Nelson Gay, an American author living in Rome, has arrived here. It consists of fifty ambulances, seven barrack hospitals and thirty tent hospitals, with a capacity of more than 600 beds.

ENEMY ALIENS MAY BE MOVED INLAND

Continued from Page 1.

stood that the proposal has advanced to a point where final action as to whether such a regulation shall be placed in force will have to be taken.

But whether the 100-mile zone regulation goes into effect, it is said to be certain that new regulations, more drastic tha nany yet put in force, will become operative within a very short time. These new regulations, it is stated, will require every enemy alien now resident anywhere near the waterfronts of the city immediately to move to some other place far removed from Government docks and private properties devoted to the war business of the Government.

The new regulations, it is understood, will not only apply to New York but also to all New Jersey ports and every place on Long Island which fronts on the waters of either the Atlantic or the Sound. It became known yesterday that a few days ago a bomb was found on the shore at Oyster Bay, where it is supposed to have been hidden by an agent of Germany. At that time several naval patrol vessels flying the flag of a nation with which the United States is allied were anchored in nearby waters.

In the event the 100-mile zone proposition is disapproved and enemy aliens are permitted to continue to live in and near New York, it is likely a new rule which will make it impossible for them to use the ferries, except at certain times and on certain designated vessels, will be issued. The police, it is understood, will to a large extent see to it that the ferry regulations are lived up to by enemy subjects. Not only will the police watch the ferries, but they will be required to keep a record of the movements of all alien enemies resident within the various police precincts. Each Inspector in charge of a district will be given a list of all enemy aliens, and he in turn will furnish the precinct Captains with the names and addresses of the aliens resident in their precincts, while policemen on patrol duty will be furnished with lists of those who live or do business on their beats.

SPY SUSPECT TAKEN FROM A TRANSPORT

Believed to Have Boarded Ship to Damage Machinery—Found Near Wireless House.

A man who is believed to be a German spy was found on board one of the American army transports and removed to an army post near New York by Government agents. It was said that he is suspected of having gone on the vessel intending to damage the machinery. After the arrest inspectors went through the ship, examining the boilers, engines, and other machinery to ascertain whether any damage had been done or metal or other pieces of hard material placed in the cylinders or other vital parts of the machinery with the intention of wrecking them after the transport got under way.

At the time of his capture the man was near the wireless house on one of the upper decks. When taken into custody he failed to give a good excuse for his presence on the ship and was immediately ordered turned over to the Secret Service. His name is withheld by the authorities pending an investigation as to his nationality and his previous activities.

A man who gave the name of Frits Oerundahl was brought to the Federal Building yesterday, where he was arrested on a charge of having attempted to smuggle out of the United States, with the aid of two other men, thirty-two cases of tungsten, a steel-hardening material which is greatly needed by the Germans at the present time. Oerundahl was arrested on complaint of Emmett Kye, a Customs Inspector, who discovered the tungsten on board a neutral steamship in New York Harbor.

The Government has started an investigation of the activities of one Ben J. Salmon, Secretary of the Denver branch of the so-called People's Council of America, an organization which is agitating for a peace such as Germany is said to be ready to negotiate. The investigation of Salmon, who gives his address as the Guardian Trust Building, Denver, followed the receipt in New York of the following letter:

Denver, Col., Oct. 29, 1917.

Dear Friend: This letter will be short; sweet or sour according to how the inclosed circular impresses you.

We want to outwash the nation with three scholars. Five dollars will bring all copies to your address, express prepaid. Will you kindly persuade a few friends to click you a simoleon, send me an order for $5 worth? The object: Flood Congress with a demand that wealth be taxed to pay for the war, and that the United States strive for an early peace.

I hope you will not think me too optimistic when I tell you that three days after tomorrow I will receive your reply. Many thanks.

Sincerely, BEN J. SALMON.

Address envelope: Ben J. Salmon, 222 Guardian Trust Building, Denver, Col.

The circular inclosed, under the caption "Ours is the land of tyranny and injustice," says:

America is the land of pauperism. Destitution reigns supreme. To first correct the evils at home, thus setting Germany an example, is a surer way to "make the world safe for democracy" than by entering our neighbor's domicile demanding he adopt rules that we ruthlessly disregard in our own household. Forcing democracy on Germany while we stifle it at home! Ridiculous.

While President Wilson was leading the line of conscripted poor men's lives down Pennsylvania Avenue, the Senate was voting it to 1 against the conscription of rich men's dollars. Democracy?

Salmon in the circular urges the agitation for an immediate peace on the terms proposed by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

BOMB CARRIER HELD IN TRANSPORT PLOT

Russian Consul Announces That His Government Will Not Appear in His Defense.

Matthews Vallekounos, who was indicted on Saturday after his arrest on Oct. 15 was announced by United States Marshal James M. Power, was arraigned yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn charged with violation of the Espionage act, in that he attempted to board a United States troop transport with a high powered infernal machine. Because the prisoner professes to be a Lithuanian he was represented by Victor E. Gartz, attorney for the Russian Consul General, who entered a plea of not guilty in his behalf.

United States District Attorney Melville J. France asked that bail in the sum of $25,000 be set in the case. Judge Howe said he thought that amount was excessive, but Mr. France insisted that as the bomb was of a highly expensive type the prisoner must have had help from outside agents in securing it, and that the only agents who would be desirous of harming an American transport would be Germans. The [illegible] Building, Brooklyn, would be searched. Because the Broadway and Wall Street [illegible] would be further investigation could be made, when the [illegible] would again consider an application for bail.

Mr. Gartz explained that the nature of the charge against Vallekounos precludes any possibility of a defense by an attorney representing the Russian Government, which is allied with this Government in the conduct of the war against the Teutonic Allies. This will necessitate the assignment of counsel to the prisoner. Mr. Gartz said that Vallekounos told him that he found the bomb in the shipyard where he was employed.

Vallekounos displayed utter indifference during his arraignment and simply shrugged his shoulders when taken back to prison. Despite the fact that he was again questioned by the authorities concerning the origin of the bomb and his possible confederates he refused to throw any further light on the case.

CUT OFF RADICAL PRESS.

Masses and Other Publications Barred by News Companies.

News companies anticipated the Government yesterday in enforcing the Trading to the Enemy act, one provision of which makes it a crime to transport or circulate publications which are of a "non-mailable" character under the Espionage act.

News companies sent out word yesterday to several radical publications which have been in trouble with the Government that the danger of violating the Trading with the Enemy act was so great that they could not afford to deal in magazines which had been in conflict with the Federal authorities.

The first radical publication to be hit heavily was The Masses, whose November issue had just left the press. Practically all newsdealers refused to handle this number, although the tone of the publication has greatly moderated since a promise was offered to the Government by the publishers, who have been seeking a renewal of the mailing privilege, that the policy of the magazine would be revised.

In spite of the apparently harmless character of this issue of The Masses, newsdealers declined to take the responsibility for handling it. This was due, according to Merrill Rogers, publisher of The Masses, largely to an erroneous impression that if the Government once determines an issue of a publication to be non-mailable all its future issues are non-mailable.

Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes said yesterday that the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act made it unlawful to handle or distribute the particular number of a magazine which had been declared in violation of the Espionage act, but did not make it unlawful to handle copies of the magazine as such.

The position of the newsdealer is, he explained, not unlike that of the Post Office, which, under the Trading with the Enemy act, has it interpreted, a newsdealer may today sell a magazine on the supposition that it is inoffensive, but that newsdealer is liable to prosecution if the postal authorities the next day come to the decision that the magazine violates the Espionage act. The result of this is that the newsdealer handles all newspapers and publications at his own risk and is not excused for handling non-mailable or seditious matter because he handled it before it was declared non-mailable or seditious.

TRY TO ENTER LABORATORY.

German Suspects Sought For in Attempting to Rob Inventor.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Two middle-aged men, thought to be Germans, on Friday night last attempted to rob the laboratory of Alfred C. Crehore, an inventor, of 499 North Broadway, it became known here today when Secret Service agents asked the local police to co-operate with them in running down the would-be robbers.

But for the fact that a neighbor, with a revolver, tried to arrest the two men unaided it is probable they would now be in custody. But the man who intercepted them received a blow on the head from a blackjack, before he could use his revolver, and as he lay stunned on the ground the two men escaped.

Two months ago an attempt was made to rob the laboratory of the inventor, which is in the rear of his home. It is said in this city that Crehore is working on some sort of a device that will combat submarine warfare.

James O'Neill of 48 Lincoln Terrace, a neighbor, heard a noise in the yard Friday night and, looking out, saw the two men trying to break into the laboratory. He hastily dressed, got his revolver, and surprised the men at their work. He gave the police a good description of the men.

NEW POISON GAS AIDED AUSTRIANS AT GORIZIA

Vienna Professor's Invention Said to be 100 Times Deadlier Than Others.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—According to the Gorizia correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Pesti-Hirlap, the Austrians made their attack upon Gorizia with a new poisonous gas, the invention of a Viennese professor.

The rain which fell during the attack, it is explained, kept the fumes close to the ground and rendered the [illegible] against the new invention, which the correspondent declares, is one hundred times stronger and more deadly than the gas used in former attacks on the same front.

NEW GERMAN WAR BUDGET.

Appropriation of 15,000,000,000 Marks to be Asked of Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—A new war appropriation bill will be submitted in the German Reichstag at its opening Nov. 22

The bill calls for 15,000,000,000 marks.

The Joy—the Dash—the Life—the Vigour—the Vivacity of Champagne

From France

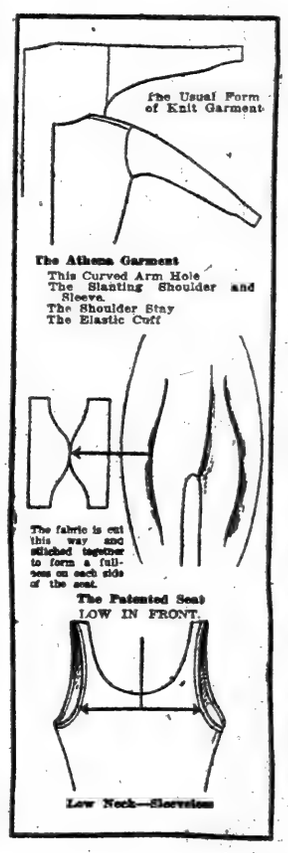
Perrier

"The Champagne of Table Waters"

DRINK TODAY

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children



Correct tailoring gives Athena underwear comfort and daintiness that you will appreciate.

Instead of hanging like a bag, it fits snugly all over without stretching or binding anywhere.

Athena underwear is cut to match the lines of your figure. It is the only underwear that is made in this way.

When you put on a suit of Athena underwear you will find that you can raise and bend your arms without hindrance.

You can stoop in Athena underwear without causing a strain on any part of the garment.

Athena underwear fits your figure as a glove fits your hand, and may be had with either high or low neck.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York.

Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, Makers.

Prices:

Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2

Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary Come—Look!
109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Resinol
helps sick skins quickly

Don't wait for time to help that eruption. "Oh, it will ge well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors prescribe the Resinol treatment constantly, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually stops irritation readily.*

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that its use doesn't attract attention. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present.

The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample.

In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly.

Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, November 3rd, averaged as follows: Dressed Beef, 14.48 cents per pound.—Advt.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

THREATENED TIEUP IN HARBOR AVERTED

Federal Arbitration Board Arranges a Marine Settlement Said to be Satisfactory.

TUGBOAT OWNERS GAVE IN

Decision Is Expected Tomorrow in the Dispute Over Wages and Working Conditions.

After a conference yesterday in the Governors' room of the New York Produce Exchange between representatives of the New York Towboat Exchange and the Arbitration Board recently appointed by the Government, Captain W. B. Baker, U. S. A., the Chairman, announced that there would be no strike of marine workers in the New York harbor. Captain Baker added that the board probably would render its decision in the dispute over wages and working conditions for the towboat workmen tomorrow afternoon.

Thomas V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, confirmed the statement made by Captain Baker and declared that he was in full accord with what had been done. He added that there was nothing to do now but for the National Board of Arbitration to begin its work.

Sessions were held here last week by the Arbitration Board at which the representatives of the tugboats were heard at one conference and the leaders of the marine workrs at another. Mr. O'Connor told Captain Baker yesterday morning that, while the composition of the board was satisfactory to the men, they did not consider it arbitration when only one side was heard at a time.

"We demand," he said, "that our representatives appear before the Government's Arbitration Board at the same time that the committee representing the boat owners is presenting their case. That is all we are asking, and we are willing to abide by the Government board's decision."

Mr. O'Connor asserted that if the request made on behalf of the marine workers was not granted the longshoremen would go out on strike to force that issue.

At first the towboat owners would not agree to the demands of the men which was put to them by Captain Baker, but they gave in when Captain Baker explained how serious a matter it would be for the Government if there was any delay in shipping supplies from New York to Europe.

Richard Butler, head of Local 866 of the International Longshoremen's Association, which has more than 900 members working on the Chelsea piers, attended the conference and declared that the longshoremen were not going out, as they had signed their new contracts with the steamship lines and were contented. He questioned the right of O'Connor to interfere with the men belonging to the local unions.

It is said that the reason some of the smaller towboat companies could not afford to pay their employes higher wages was because they were carrying out contracts made before the war, and the work was being done at a loss when compared with present prices for fuel and cost of labor. Big towboat concerns, which have plenty of work on hand, it is said, have given the Captains a bonus of from $25 to $35 a week in addition to the regular monthly salary of $140, with their food and sleeping accommodations on the tugboat if desired.

101 AND STILL SMOKES.

Oldest Pensioner of Pennsylvania Railroad Observes His Birthday.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Thomas Paine yesterday spent almost his whole day receiving those who called on him to wish him success on his one hundred and first birthday. As he received his friends he was brisk and happy. Mr. Paine reads a newspaper every day and also spends much time reading the Bible. He is especially interested in propnetic books and matches many things happening today with what was foretold. He is an inveterate smoker and enjoys his pipe hugely.

He lives alone, but his daughter, Mrs. Harry Boardman of Boardman's Ferry, on the Delaware River, keeps in close touch with him. One of his keenest enjoyments is to have her take him out for an automobile ride. Every year he goes down to Trenton, takes a look over the capital city, and then goes to Newark to visit his son there. Unless the weather is very bad, he attends all services at the Episcopal Church. When he wants anything in the centre of the town he walks in and gets it. Every month he meets the pay car of the Pennsylvania Railroad and draws his monthly pension. He has been on the road's pension list since it was established almost.

Mr. Paine was born in Ireland Nov. 4, 1816, and came to America when but 7 years old. He has lived about where he does now ever since.

WOMEN TO CARRY MAIL.

Post Office Department to Begin Experiment in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The first women letter carriers to be employed by the Government will appear on the streets of the capital tomorrow as an experiment by the local Post Office to meet the shortage of men.

They will be Mrs. Permelia Campbell, widow of a former carrier, and Mrs. Nellie McGrath, wife of a carrier drafted into the army. They will not be uniformed, but will wear a carrier's badge and be assigned to routes where the mail is not heavy.

Two Acting Inspectors Promoted.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday promoted as permanent inspectors Captain John J. Collins and Captain James J. Savage. Captain Collins has been Acting Inspector in the Seventeenth District and will remain there. He was appointed to the Police Department Jan. 21, 1897. Captain Savage has been Acting Inspector in the Fourteenth District, which includes the northern section of the Bronx, where he will stay. He was appointed to the force on Jan. 8, 1898.

MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

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COLLARS

20 cents each
3 for 50 cents
have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

BARGAIN.
Allen 1917 5 pass. tour., brand new, with full factory guarantee. Price $795.
Allen cars now sell at $1,095. Customer compelled to sacrifice. Your Opportunity.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
228 West 57th St., at B'way.

ROOSEVELT GIVES MEDALS.

Praises Boy Scouts Who Sold Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Just always be Uncle Sam's team, was Colonel Roosevelt's comment today as he presented medals to twenty-three Boy Scouts of Nassau County for the work they did in selling Liberty bonds.

As the boys marched into the trophy room of the Colonel's home on Sagamore Hill, they looked around in amazement. Here and there were heads of animals the Colonel had shot and on the floor were skins of others. Mr. Roosevelt told the boys that they had done wonderful work in selling the bonds and that all America was proud of their work. Then the medals were presented, and as the boys appeared before the Colonel they stuck out their chest with pride. As the boys left they gave three cheers for their host.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

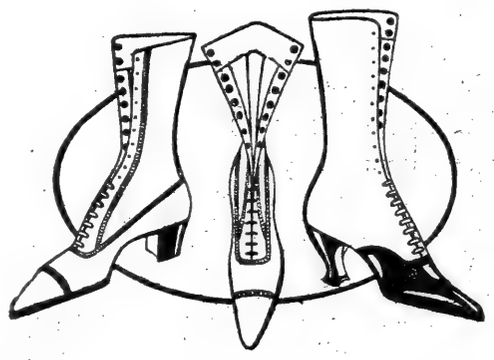
BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Announce Extraordinary Shoe Sale

To-day (Election Day)



Tuesday Only

1500 Pairs of Fashionable Boots

Exclusive with Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

All Black Kidskin, with Louis XV Heel
Tan Calfskin, with New Military Heel
Patent Vamp and Black Kidskin Top, Louis XV Heel
Black Kidskin with New Military Heel

All the new models *Welted soles*

Sale Price 5.50

No Exchanges *All Sales Must Be Final* *No Approvals*

Now Showing at the
HOTEL PLAZA
"The Gold and White Room"
and continuing but a short time
First Semi-Annual Offering
of
Gowns : Wraps : Suits
at from
FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT
below their original markings.
Every model an origination designed by

Harry Collins

CREATOR OF
ART IN DRESS

COMPRISING for the most part, models displayed for five or six weeks at the New York Salons of Harry Collins.

There is not a new theme, or a truly Fashionable Silhouette that is not represented for you here.

The New York Salon of Harry Collins is at 29 West 38th Street

Paris Best & Co. *London*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

ELECTION DAY SALES!

Opportune Investments in the Face of Coming Winter

Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits

Suits taken from our regular stock desirable for dress, street or sport wear. Many fur trimmed. Extreme values today. $34.50

Coats for street or afternoon wear of duvet de laine, Bolivia, Broadcloth or Velour, with handsome fur collars of nutria, seal or raccoon. Price today, $27.50 and $40.00

2nd Floor.

Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses

We have taken from our regular assortment of dresses a collection of plain tailored, bead embroidered or satin or serge compose dresses, which, for today's selling, regardless of regular values, will be

$15.00 and $18.50

100 "Best" Hats, Election Day Sale, $5.00

A typical group of Best Hats—smart, medium, small, and large shapes, displaying colors and trimmings in effects designed late this present season. This special value features hats originally priced as much as $15.00, offered for today, *Election Day, at $5.00*

3rd Floor.

A Sale! Misses' Suits and Coats, $28.50

A Special Purchase—Extreme Value

These suits and coats, although of wool fabrics, possess the fine soft velvet feeling for which one is accustomed to paying much more.

The lines—the tailoring—will identify the garments also as those of fine make. Sleeves, belts, details of finish will be found as they should be—correct and of the latest of this new winter season.

Rich fur trimmings enhance the graceful effect of these suits and coats; and every one will be found a notable value which cannot be duplicated. Simultaneously we will sell specially fur trimmed Filette Suits, radically underpriced at $28.50.

Girls' and Misses' Hats

Tailored Hats *Dress Hats*

Smart shapes, some sailor, some turban or drooping brim, and some those girlishly shirred effects liked equally by the wearers and their mothers. Unusual assortments grouped for today's selling at $5.00 and $7.50

SALE!

Outing Flannel Night Drawers 75c

Almost every night from now on will be cold, and small tots should be thoroughly protected so that they may benfit from and enjoy the fresh air. Today we will sell night drawers of flannelette in pink or blue stripes on white. Some are made with feet, others without. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Special for this occasion only 75c

A Spencer Jacket to "Make Your Suit Warm"

If you wear one of these light affairs under your suit you will be surprised at the warmth it will provide.

These are all wool, with long sleeves, and button down the front, and you may have your choice of fascinating shades of rose or Copenhagen as well as tan, black and Oxford. They are special at $1.75

Little Girl's coat as illustrated, $7.90. Hat as illustrated, $5.90.

Bring the Small Tots To-day LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR *Benefit by These Savings*

Established 1879

Occupying the entire 4th floor.

Sale of Children's Coats

Sizes 1 to 3 yrs.

Four new models specially made up to Best & Co. standards have been purchased in a sufficient quantity, we think, to last all day. Careful mothers and fathers who realize the importance of buying dependable and smart merchandise of this character will come early to select one of these.

Broadcloth Coats Cheviot Coats
Corduroy Coats Zibeline Coats

Some of them are trimmed with beaver, some with nutria, Hudson seal or grey squirrel. Our best winter colors. Underpriced for today only, at $7.90

Little Boy's coat as illustrated, $7.90. Hat as illustrated, $5.90.

Snuggles and Other Soft Bedtime Toys

These dogs, cats, rabbits and snuggles dolls will not have to be surreptitiously withdrawn from baby's arms after she has fallen asleep.

They simplify the problem for all mothers who are teaching their little children to go asleep alone.

They are made without hard or sharp corners, without anything to scratch, and in curious animal shapes and features. Grouped at 50c. and $1.00.

The First Hats for Little Children

Little girls up to three years of age can be fitted today with soft velvet hats in colors to harmonize with their coats. Some trimmed with ribbon, others with touches of fur. They have been purchased from our regular manufacturer in a quantity for today's selling only, at $3.95.

Every Little Girl or Boy Will Want a Musical Chair.

They come from France and they are just in. We ordered several times the quantity we received.

On this account mothers who desire these for Christmas gifts had best come in today and make their reservations.

They are practical chairs, made of bent wood and reed. When a child sits in them they are taken into Fairyland, for sweet music most mysteriously is heard. These are in sizes for children up to 7 years of age. $9.75.

Sale!
Boys' and Youths' Pajamas of Soft, Warm, Fleecy Flannelette

White with fancy stripes, of the quality that experienced buyers and thoughtful mothers look for. Such a garment and value as this has made many a mother content to say she always shops at "Best's." Sizes 6 to 18 year.

Heretofore $1.25. *Today's Sale Price, 89c*

Proper Sanitary Hair Cutting

The style of the cut is important in having little children's hair cut, but more important still is the use of clean, fresh towels and instruments sterilized for each child. No better day than this, Election Day.

A Sale of 200 Boys' All Wool Suits

Every piece of wool which goes into any of our suits is chemically tested, by boiling out process, so that you may be assured that *every thread* is *ALL WOOL.*

These suits include both the rough and ready Norfolks that boys like, as well as new single-breasted styles full of style and character.

Tans, greys, browns, warm woven cheviots and mixtures.

Every suit in this lot is an investment in the face of the present and future wool conditions.

Sizes 8 to 17 yrs.

No mail orders. *Heretofore $15.00 and $16.50.* Sale Price $11.50

A Sale of Children's Hose
29c a pair
A Decided Price Saving

These fine ribbed cotton hose in pure white, new tan, or fast black, are made extra long and full width. They are a hose suitable for general school wear, as their elasticity goes far toward preventing holes.

IMPORTS RELEASED FOR AMERICAN FIRMS

List of Concerns That Will Receive Goods Bought in Enemy Lands Before April 17.

WAIT NOW ONLY FOR SHIPS

Large Consignment from Germany and Austria Have Been Held Back at Rotterdam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—By agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Netherlands, with the assent of Great Britain, large quantities of German and Austrian made goods bought by American importers before the United States entered the war, which have been detained at Rotterdam because the British Government would not promise that they should have free passage, will be released as soon as ships are available for the purpose.

These goods are valued at $1,725,030, and 116 American firms are directly benefited. The goods embrace toys, Christmas novelties, scientific instruments, and other products in the exportation of which Germany and Austria led the world before the outbreak of the war. Negotiations covering several months preceded the consent of the British Government to the exportation of the goods, to which immunity from confiscation had been refused because they were of enemy origin. In its final note to the United States Government the British Government said that it would offer no further objection to the shipment of certain lots of German and Austrian products at Rotterdam paid for by American importers prior to April 7, 1917, the day after the United States entered the war. Proof of payment was required.

A small number of cases, about which full proofs of payment were unavailable when the list was submitted to the British Embassy on Sept. 29, have been reserved for later consideration.

List of Importers.

The names of the importers, their addresses, the class, amount, and the approximate value of the goods are as follows:

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 cases of paper, eggs and ironware, valued at 160 marks.

American Bead Company, New York, 6 cases of glassware, valued at 16,880 florins.

American Import Company, San Francisco, Cal., 1 case of cotton yarns, valued at 450 florins.

Basket Importing Company, New York, 35 cases of paperware, toys, and earthenware, valued at 3,080 florins, and 346 cases of basketware, woodenware, paperware, &c., valued at 13,796 florins.

Gustave G. Berger, New York, 7 cases of woodenware, valued at 1,593.87 marks; 1 cases of wooden goods, valued at 685.40 marks; 1 case of china goods, valued at 179.40 marks; 6 cases of clocks, valued at 1,648.20 marks; 4 cases of china, valued at 887.40 marks; 11 cases of china, valued at 1,863.50 marks; 2 cases of woodenware, valued at 129.77 marks; 1 case wooden goods, valued at 344.60 marks, and 4 cases of earthenware, valued at 400.50 kronin.

Richard Best, New York, 35 cases of stationery, valued at 18,722.65 marks.

Birn & Wachenheim, New York, four packages of paper, gelatine, valued at 140 florins.

L. D. Block & Co., New York, 2 cases of chinaware, valued at 94 florins.

S. Blumenthal & Co., New York, one cases of buttons, valued at [illegible] kronen.

Buhl Bendy, New York, twenty-two cases of gloves, valued at 101,000 florins.

Carl Borgfeldt & Co., New York, large number of packages of toys, crockery, cottonware, &c., valued at 1,211,455 marks.

George H. Bowman, Cleveland, Ohio, 103 cases porcelain, valued at 8,960 florins.

C. Bruno and Son, Inc., New York, 131 cases of accordions and harmonicas, valued at 45,000 marks; two cases of violin accessories, valued at 1,658.65 marks; eleven cases of accordians, valued at 4,798.30 marks; twenty-one cases of brass band instruments, valued at 1,071 marks.

Buegeleisen & Jacobson, New York, twenty-nine cases of musical instruments and parts, valued at 8,727.75 kronen, and fifty-five cases of musical instruments and parts, valued at 51,672.05 marks.

Richard C. Burns, New York, four cases of gloves, valued at 8,590 florins.

Butler Brothers, New York, 109 cases of toys and crockery, valued at 10,900 florins.

H. B. Claflin Corporation, New York, 27 cases needles, pins, and ribbons, valued at 13,000 florins.

Dieckerhoff & Co., New York, 6 cases of buttons and leatherware, valued at 978,171 marks, and 254 cases of cotton goods, hardware, celluloid ware, glass beads, cotton yarn, kid curlers, and buttons, valued at 9,164 kronen.

M. Doob & Co., New York, 6 cases of cotton laces, valued at 22,980.95 marks, and 82 cases of cotton and linens, laces, cotton and silk laces, valued at 139,442 marks.

Ebeling & Reuss, New York, 24 cases of porcelain, valued at 2,914.20 marks.

Marshall Field Consignment.

Marshall Field & Co., New York, 1,378 packages of linenware, toys, glassware, ironware, paperware, buttons, porcelain, cotton goods, steelware, ribbons, leather goods, tinware, gloves, stockings, perfumery, soap, mercery, carpets, stationery, silverware, knives, basketware, needles, strawboard, bronzeware, metalwares, wall paper, and fancy goods, value to be ascertained.

Carl Fischer, New York, 39 cases of musical instruments valued at 24,646.15 marks; 1 case of paperware, valued at 362.00 marks, and 1 case of music ware, valued at 342 marks.

Flexity Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 20 cases of paper, valued at 1,992.25 marks.

W. S. Flory & Co., New York, 9 cases of glass beads, valued at 6,826.15 kronen, and 2 cases of scissors, valued at 555.50 marks.

S. Gabriel & Sons, New York, 8 cases of chromos, valued at 5,022 florins.

Rudolf Gaertner, New York, 58 packages of porcelain and toys, valued at 1,360 florins.

Gimbel Brothers, New York, 34 cases of toys, valued at 5,022 florins.

Henry Glass & Co., New York, 3 cases of linens, valued at 2,072 florins.

Otto Goetz, New York, 463 cases of crockery and 154 cases of hollow glass, valued at 101,544.48 marks and 36,822.34 kronen.

Graham & Zenger, New York, 211 cases of hollow glass and 173 cases of porcelain, valued at 110,350 florins.

William R. Grats Import Company, New York, 7 cases of violins, valued at 2,311 marks; 2 cases of musical instruments, valued at 1,880 marks, and 2 cases of accordions, valued at 682.70 marks.

Wolf Gruenbaum, New York, 100 cases of wine, valued at 2,400 florins.

Adolph Hartung & Co., Philadelphia, 14 cases of paper, valued at 10,133.60 florins.

A. S. Hermann, New York, 143 cases of woodenware and cigarette paper, valued at 56,850 florins; 9 cases of ironware, brushes, and linenware, valued at 4,250 florins, and 198 cases of linenware, cotton goods, brushes, gloves, knives, clocks, and ironware, valued at 115,020 florins.

Hollander & Sons, New York, 2 cases of artificial flowers, valued at 500 florins.

Cornelius Kahlen, New York, 16 cases of parchment paper, valued at 5,307.50 marks.

S. Katz & Co., New York, 7 cases of glass buttons, valued at 1,310 florins.

Kaufmann Brothers & Bondy, New York, 2 cases of pipes, valued at 1,522.55 kronen; 2 cases of woodware, valued at 965 kronen, and 3 cases of tobacco pipes, valued at 1,191.44 kronen.

Keuffel & Esser Company, New York, 20 cases of drawing paper and stationery, valued at 3,300 florins, and 318 packages of instruments, drawing paper, steelware, mercury, colors, machinery parts, books, and measuring rods and rules, valued at 43,300 florins.

The Kinney & Levan Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 184 packages of porcelain, valued at 19,498 florins.

The Kny-Scheerer Company, New York, 12 cases of bone apparatus, tinware, porcelain, ironware, and glassware valued at 1,800 florins.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, 7 cases of ironware valued at 5,420 florins.

The William Koch Importing Company, Baltimore, 95 cases of toys valued at 9,278.67 marks.

S. S. Kresge Company, Detroit, Mich., 1,300 packages of harmonicas, porcelain, woodware, glass pearls, toys, knives, paperware, brushes, steelware, earthware, mercery, tinware, pins, slate pencils, and metal ware valued at 123,522 florins.

J. & D. Lehmann Company, New York, 87 cases of cotton goods and gloves valued at 250,829.68 marks.

Lehman, Meiss & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 cases of gloves valued at 1,010 florins.

Lewis & Locke, New York, goods, nature not stated, valued at 164,737.60 marks.

Los Angeles Notion Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case of stockings valued at 360 florins.

A. H. Mansbach, New York, 18 cases of gloves valued at 36,570 florins.

Charles Meyer & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 4 cases of toys valued at 1,299.95 marks; 5 cases of china valued at 2,621.90 marks, and 2 cases of glass and baskets valued at 547 marks.

M. and C. Mayer, New York, 4 cases of gloves valued at 6,067.50 marks.

Moller, Koketitz & Co., New York, 29 cases of cigar bands, labels, and strips valued at 22,683.65 marks.

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, 2 cases of filter paper valued at 540 florins; 5 cases of pepton valued at 13,500 florins, and 2 cases of filter pandles valued at 5,115 florins.

Hamm & Singer, New York, 31 cases of buttons valued at 5,400 florins; 15 cases of glass buttons valued at 3,900 florins, and 3 cases of cotton goods valued at 900 florins.

Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York, 80 cases of linenware valued at 60,537.25 kronen 59,675.35 marks and 4,388.24 francs.

New York Merchandise Company, New York, 9 cases of steelware, harmonicas, and glassware valued at 2,750 florins.

William R. Noe & Sons, New York, 278 cases of hollow glass valued at 8,420 florins.

Joseph L. Porter Company, Inc., 3 cases of pins valued at 467 florins.

The Prager Company, New York, 929 packages of paper valued at 27,814.01 marks.

Cases of Machinery.

Robert Reiner Importing Company, Weehawken Heights, N. J., 233 cases of machinery valued at 179,300 florins.

J. M. Robinson Norton Company, Louisville, Ky., 4 cases of gloves valued at 2,008.75 florins.

F. Rossner & Brother, New York, 7 cases of linens valued at 6,800 florins.

J. L. Rossman & Co., New York, 5 casks of wine and 100 casks of liquors valued at 2,273 florins.

J. H. Roth & Co., Peoria, Ill., 1 case of decorated porcelain valued at 128 marks and 3 cases of decorated chinaware and 43 cases of chinaware, (11 cases of white and the remaining decorated,) valued at 8,534.23 kronen.

Samstag & Hilder Brothers, New York, 193 cases of fashionery hairpins and needles, glassware, &c., needles, mercery, and cotton goods, glass and pins, and commercial glassware, valued at 107,500 florins.

Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, 5 cases of thermometers valued at 500 florins.

William C. Schoenemann, Philadelphia, 10 cases of toys valued at 1,650 florins.

Schofield & Walters, New York, two cases of linen valued at 1,505.70 marks.

Schussel & Manly, New York, three cases of umbrella handles valued at 3,400 kronen.

F. A. O. Schwartz, New York, nineteen cases of toys valued at 3,003 florins.

Scientific Materials Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., three cases of pipenttes, filterware, and glassware, valued at 3,073.85 marks, and three cases valued at 349.63 marks.

C. Silverman, New York, fifty-four cases of porcelain valued at 7,000 florins, and 823 cases of toys and crockery, &c., valued at 47,182 florins.

M. Silvermann & Co., Philadelphia, fourteen cases of toys, gloves, and paperware, valued at 2,000 florins.

Steinberger & Kalisher, New York, 109 cases of leather gloves, valued at 265,500 florins.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y., thirty-eight cases of toys, crockery, glassware, linen, and laces, valued at 3,640 florins.

Strauss Brothers & Co., New York, 32 cases of harmonicas and musicware, valued at 9,400 marks, and 7 cases of needles, valued at 5,350 marks.

L. Strauss & Sons, New York, 2,571 packages of porcelain, crockery, earthenware, glassware, metalware, toys, and ironware, valued at 226,129.91 marks, 197,914.67 kronen, and 12,135.75 florins.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, linenware, valued at 52,900.47 marks.

Strobel, Wilken & Co., New York, 450 packages of toys, dolls, and porcelain, valued at 76,780 marks.

Sullivan & Co., Philadelphia, four packages of cotton goods, valued at 2,000 florins.

C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 case of barometers, valued at 57.40 marks.

S. Thanhauser, Philadelphia, 170 cases of toys and glassware, valued at 23,529.22 marks.

B. Tomby, New York, 170 cases of porcelain valued at 18,175.78 marks.

Prescott Townsend, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 motor cycle valued at 800 florins.

Bernhard Ulmann Co., Inc., New York, 15 cases of needles and linen ware and cotton goods and needles valued at 23,195.50 marks.

A. & H. Veith, New York, 227 cases of posaments, glass pearls, glassware, and glass buttons, valued at 61,100 florins.

J. Ernest Wagner, Philadelphia, 60 cases of linens valued at 114,204.63 marks.

F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, 5 cases of glass pearls valued at 54.50 kronen.

Jules Wellens Sons, Ltd., Philadelphia, 8 cases of linen ware valued at 8,468 marks.

Charles H. Werner & Sons Co., Detroit, Mich., 2 cases of earthenware valued at 70 florins.

David White, Milwaukee, Wis., 14 cases of toy weather houses valued at 1,300 florins.

Julius Wile & Co., New York, two cases of wines valued at 306 florins.

Alexis Witte Cutlery Company, New York, four cases of steelware valued at 11,217.06 marks.

Max Wocher & Son Company, Cincinnati, one case of glassware valued at 85.50 marks.

Wolf & Co., Philadelphia, five cases of chromos valued at 1,000 florins.

Toys for New York.

Louis Wolf & Co., New York, 4,771 cases of toys, chinaware, &c., valued at 683,038.31 marks.

Rudolph Wurlitzer, Cincinnati, sixteen cases of musical instruments, music goods, musicware, and violin bows, valued at 9,899.25 marks.

Dohrman, Commercial Company, San Francisco, 111 cases of porcelain, valued at 7,982 florins.

T. J. Foley, Philadelphia, 118 cases of tinware valued at 20,415.90 marks.

L. Mendleson & Co., New York, forty-six cases of glassware, glass buttons, cotton goods, and ironware, valued at 35,823.30 marks and 3,385.35 kronen.

T. Buettner & Co., Chicago, five cases of notions, (crochet and embroidery cottons,) two cases of dry goods, (linen towels and toweling,) two cases of notions and one case of notions, (embroidery scissors,) valued at 2,100 florins.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, six cases of linenware, valued at 7,605.60 marks, and forty-five cases of toys and crockery, valued at 5,648.33 marks.

Kellogg Switchboard Supply Company, Chicago, two cases of telephone parts, valued at 2,880 florins.

Kuehl Clock Company, Chicago, 127 cases of clocks and seven cases of cuckoo clocks, valued at 93,342.82 marks, and five cases of weatherhouses, twelve cases of clocks, anl two cases of watches, valued at 2,401 florins.

William Lewis & Son, Chicago, two cases of musicware, valued at 895 florins.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, 132 cases of musical instruments valued at 67,448.37 marks.

Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, 20 cases of chemicals valued at 970 florins, and 1 case of newspapers valued at 160 florins.

Louis Merkel, Chicago, 2 cases of mosaic panels valued at 3,200 florins.

John D. Tash & Son, Chicago, 1 case of paprika valued at 100 florins.

Tonk Brothers Company, Chicago, 21 cases of string instruments, musicware, and accordeons valued at 4,786.45 marks.

F. Witt & Co., Chicago, 10 cases gramaphone records valued at 1,[illegible] florins.

N. Wormser, Chicago, 2 cases of postcards valued at 621 marks.

Pitkin & Brooks, Chicago, obtained a permit for the movement of goods of so-called enemy origin, the nature of which was not stated.

Henry Heil Chemical Co., St. Louis, 86 cases of glassware, filter paper, chemical apparatus and chemical instruments valued at 12,401.10 marks from Germany, and 12,442.23 kronen from Austria.

Francis T. Simmons & Co., Inc., Chicago, 5 cases of gloves valued at 8,025 florins.

PLAN TO BUILD UP RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Most of the Men Graduated From Camps to be Called as Needed —Plattsburg Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Men recommended for commissions at the close of the second series of officers' training camps will be called into active service only as there is actual need for them. Explaining the War Department's policy today, Secretary Baker said it had always been the purpose to build up a reserve of officers by means of the camps, and while some of the second camp will be needed at once, the indications are that a majority of them will be held on the inactive list until the next increment of the national army is organized.

Mr. Baker said he did not know when that would be. The understanding has been that the next call will come soon after the first of the year.

The requirements of the second 500,000 will take up all the graduates of the second series of camps, the officials believe, and also a part of those from the third series, to be supplied mainly from the ranks. The remainder of the third camp men will then constute the main body of the officers' reserve corps, to be called out for duty as needed.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—There is bitter disappointment at the training camp here over a new order concerning the commissioning of the students of the second camp, the order, on its face, showing that only about 30 per cent. of the men will receive commissions in the line. It was announced at the beginning of the camp that the Government wanted for training men of more mature years than those in the first camp and promised commissions to all who were recommended.

Tonight, however, there is an indication that commissions will be awarded to about 75 per cent. of the men, army officers composing boards from the Signal Corps and Ordnance Department having arrived here to enroll men for these two units. The men accepted will receive commissions for administrative and technical positions. Next week a Board of Officers will be here to select men for commissions in the Quartermaster Department.

These administrative positions are not to the liking of the students, who desire commissions in the line. Rather than go home and resume civilian life, however, a large number tonight signified their intention of accepting places offered with the Signal Corps and the Ordnance Department.

It is believed commissions will be offered in the line to men who are willing to go on in active duty and await a call. Colonel Wolf tonight stated that he thought before the camp closed on Nov. 26 all would receive a square deal.

Last Honors for 2 French Soldiers.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Joseph Vasseur and G. Fronier, two French soldiers, who after being wounded on the French battlefields and sent to this country with the French officers and soldiers to instruct the American troops, were overcome by illuminating gas in their lodgings here. The services were conducted in an undertaking establishment at 75 West Forty-seventh Street. Chaplain Smith of Governors Island, officiated. Among those present were Colonel Raymond and Lieutenants Girard and Blair of the French Army, H. P. Drowne, and a delegation of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a representative of the French Consul's Office. The coffins were draped in American and French flags. Interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

INTERFERE WITH WAR TESTS

Shipmasters Said to be Violating Restricted Area Law.

Captain W. G. Cutler, United States Naval Supervisor of the harbor, said yesterday that many complaints had been made to him by Colonel C. L. H. Ruggles of the Ordnance Department, in charge of all experiments at the proving grounds, of serious interference in the testing of war materials within a restricted area off Sandy Hook by commanders of ocean craft.

As the interference with the operations of the military authorities violates the act of Congress of last August, providing for a restricted area in the waters southeasterly from Sandy Hook, Ben Matthews, Assistant United States District Attorney, was engaged yesterday to prepare criminal proceedings against the shipmasters complained of by Colonel Ruggles.

The list of offenders is said to include masters of foreign steamships, coastwise passenger steamships, steam yachts, motor launches, houseboats, fishing steamers, and other craft. The maximum punishment is a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. The war regulations provide that no vessel shall enter or remain in the designated restricted area from sunrise to sunset.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If You Feel "Below Par"

your blood is probably deficient in red cells, and is thin and sluggish, your general health is not good and you probably have many "off" days.

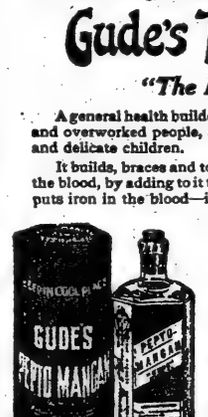
When your vitality is thus lowered, you are easy prey to any disease that comes along, because your resistance is feeble.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

A general health builder for convalescents, weak, run down, anemic and overworked people, and a desirable tonic for invalids, the aged, and delicate children.

It builds, braces and tones. It reconstructs the very stream of life—the blood, by adding to it thousands of new, rich, red blood cells. It also puts iron in the blood—in an easily digested form that is acceptable both to the palate and the stomach.



Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

If you are listless, nervous and lack force, if your appetite is poor, and your energy is low, take a course of Pepto-Mangan. It has brought back the full joy of living to thousands and should do the same for you, unless you have a serious organic disease. Pepto-Mangan has a pleasantly aromatic taste, and cannot impair the digestion or injure the teeth. Its beneficial results are usually soon apparent.

Friendly Warning: *Gude's* is the one genuine Pepto-Mangan, it is sold only in bottles and packages as shown here; never sold in bulk. Reject substitutes. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Highest Class Talking Machine In The World

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

The Assistant Music Master

THE Sonora, because of its extraordinarily clear, rich, natural tone, is widely used by singers who find it useful to compare their voices with those of world famous artists; by students of the piano and violin to get the correct tempo and expression, and as a partner for duets.

At the Panama Pacific Exposition Sonora won highest score for tone quality.

$50 $55 $60 $80 $105
$110 $140 $155 $175 $200
$250 $375 $500 $1000

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTON, *President*
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
279 Broadway at Reade Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
*Brooklyn, 1235 Fulton Street
*Open evenings

Please do not ask the Operator for ELECTION RETURNS

IN THE PAST it has been the practice of many subscribers on Election Night to ask the telephone operator for the latest election returns.

UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS this company has endeavored to secure this information by means of special equipment and a special organization gathered for that purpose, and to furnish it to subscribers on request.

UNDER THE PRESENT WAR CONDITIONS neither the equipment nor the organization is available.

IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE, therefore for the company to furnish election returns.

To help keep the lines open for more important calls, *please do not ask the operator for returns on Election Night.*

You can still further help to avoid congestion of the lines at this critical period by refraining from calling the newspapers for returns.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Two Problems Solved

War's waste of horses and the delays of railroad freight congestion are disorganizing local and interurban transportation. In the emergency more and more business men are finding the solution of the problem in the Pierce-Arrow Motor Truck.

We undoubtedly have available operating records of Pierce-Arrow trucks which have solved the very transportation problem that is now troubling you.

Pierce-Arrow
Motor Trucks

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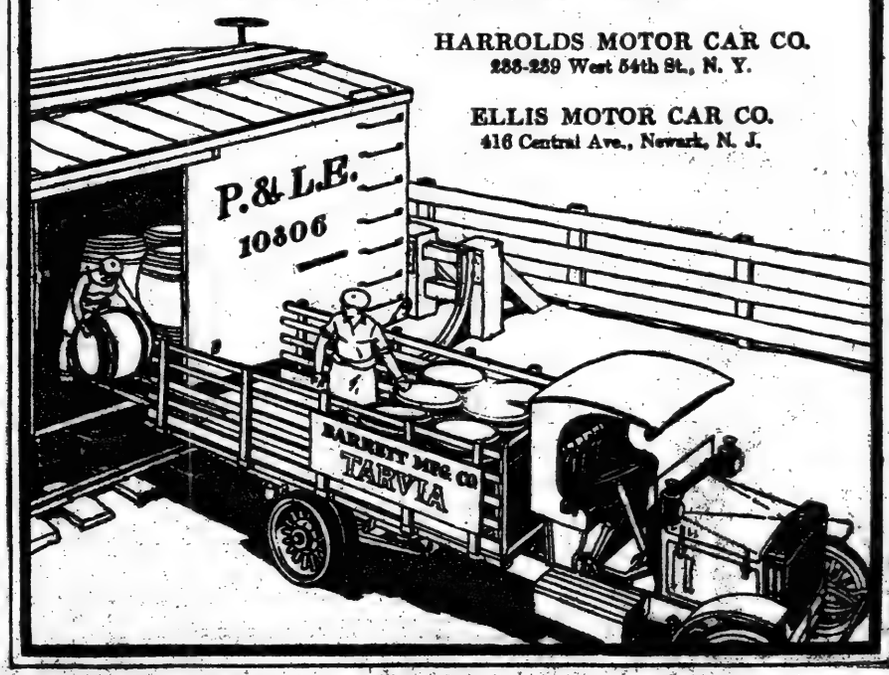

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WILD TUMBLE AGAIN HITS WALL STREET

Continued from Page 1.

more disconcerting for the reason that Wall Street had plenty of hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission would listen to the pleas of the railroad men with kindly ear in the hearings opened at Washington. The news of German troops across the Tagliamento River was received when the liquidation was almost at its height and appeared to stimulate the burst of selling which occurred toward noon, from which the recovery noted was slow.

How Prices of Stocks Fell Off.

The prices at the close for a number of active stocks, with comparisons, are presented in this table:

	Yesterday's Close.	Year's High.	Yesterday's Net Dec.
American Can	53	53	0
Am. Smelting	71¼	112⅝	4⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	51¼	76½	3
Bethlehem Steel (B)	75	153½	3¼
Central Leather	61¼	101½	4⅛
Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	31¼	51¼	5
Great Northern pf.	81	118½	3¼
Inter. Marine pf.	96½	108½	3½
New York Central	66½	103⅝	2⅝
Northern Pacific	84⅝	110¼	4
Reading	82	104¼	2
Southern Pacific	79½	98½	2⅝
Union Pacific	110⅝	142¼	3½
U. S. Steel	92⅛	134⅝	3½

The Committee on Business Conduct of the Stock Exchange began late in the afternoon to examine the envelopes filed by the various firms since Friday noon, containing the names of customers for whom stocks were borrowed. The result is expected to be reported to the Governors tomorrow or next day. While short selling played its part in the decline of prices yesterday, it was the general opinion of brokers that none of it represented deliberate attacks on stocks. The covering of short contracts was thought to have helped in the late recovery, with banking support, perhaps, having some influence. Odd-lot houses reported considerable buying for investors. On the curb the oil shrares, particularly Standard Oil issues, were dumped over in quantity, resulting in losses extending from 5 to 20 points, which continued in most cases until the end of the day.

Attention of Stock Exchange Governors was brought yesterday to the fact that the resolution to limit short selling did not apply directly to trading on the floor. The new rule requires that the borrowing of stocks to be used in deliveries on short sales be reported to the Committee on Business Conduct, while thousands of shares could be sold short on the floor and covered before the end of the day without necessitating the borrowing of any stock at all. The operations of big "floor traders" have frequently been factors of importance in falling markets. The reply was that the authorities have let it be known with emphasis among the members that selling of whatever character is to be watched closely, and this is believed all that is necessary to prevent illegitimate drives at stocks.

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Sunday	3.00	1.75	.30

Remittances must be accompanied by name of soldier, the number of his company and that of his regiment. Name of ship must be given if The Times is to be mailed to a man in the United States Navy.

'MISS 1917' A HIT AT THE CENTURY

The Dillingham-Ziegfeld Show Sets a New Mark in Its Kind.

BESSIE McCOY COMES BACK

Lew Fields, Irene Castle, Tortola Valencia, Adolf Bolm, and Scores of Others.

"Miss 1917," a revue in two acts and twenty scenes. Book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Victor Herbert and Jerome Kern.

PRINCIPALS: Lew Fields, Irene Castle, Bessie McCoy Davis, Adolf Bolm, Tortola Valencia, Ann Pennington, Elizabeth Brice, Charles King, Cecil Lean, Cleo Mayfield, Vivienne Segal, Harry Kelly, Arthur Cunningham, George White, Emma Haig, Gus Van, Joe Schenck, Andrew Tombes, Bert Savoy, Joe Brennan, Vera Maxwell, Marion Davies, Leavitt James, Joseph Sparks, Eugene Revere, Gus Stevenson, and Louis Hart.

It is the ambition of all purveyors of popular spectacles to set a new mark annually. And sometimes they succeed. Last night at the Century was one of the auspicious occasions. Under the Dillingham-Ziegfeld management this house aims to be in the world of the "revue" what it once aspired to be in another world; and with its second annual production it has succeeded beyond question. In sheer area, "Miss 1917" is stupendous; and there is no square foot (or pointed toe) in its vast and multitudinous regions that does not show intelligent, tasteful study brought to a happy issue.

The comedy end of the business, always a ticklish point in such enterprises, is mainly in the hands, and feet, of Lew Fields. And Meyer has come back into his own again. He figures first as proprietor of a pickle farm, the chief products of which are neatly attired "Peaches" and a satire on "Turn to the Right." Then he is proprietor of the Deluge saloon, mixing war-time drinks and collecting the shot from a dummy—who turns out to be quite the most remarkable tumbler in recent memory. Finally he is proprietor of a hotel beauty parlor, where he puts a permanent wave into the red top of the female impersonator, Bert Savoy, in the same classic manner in which of yore he shaved Vernon Castle in "The Hen-pecks." It is Fields enlarged and extended to the dimensions of the Century, but still Lew Fields, and at his most excruciating.

But the great surprise and delight of the evening was the coming back of Bessie McCoy Davis. As far as could be seen last night, her years of retirement have passed very lightly over her. After a first faltering moment, she was the old Bessie McCoy again. She is still what she was at first, a dancer as original and unapproached as Fred Stone, with whose style of graceful, fantastic, eccentric disporting hers has very much in common.

She appeared first in a singing dance, "The Old Man in the Moon," and the odd beauty and agile rhythm of her steps made one catch one's breath. The house literally rose to her. As her part in the finale of the first act she did her well-remembered Yama Yama dance, in which the smooth grace and exquisite abandon of her steps run riot in the most bizarre and original of phantasy. And finally she appeared in an imitation of Joe Jackson, in low comedy makeup and baggy, voluminous trousers, revealing a delicious sense of burlesque humor.

The much-heralded Spaniard, Tortola Valencia, had a single number, a Maja dance. The report of her would doubtless be more enthusiastic if it were not for the recent appearance of the Valverde company across Columbus Circle. Tortola avoids the abrupt rhythms and the tang of native character that gave those humbler Spanish dancers their appeal of quickening novelty. Her manner is larger, smoother, and more sustained—if you will, more beautiful. But while it moves one to admiration, it does not stir the pulse.

Irene Castle improvised a "dream-land" dance in waltz measure, in a scene tuned to moonlight and a velvet blue sky. Always the lightest of dancers, with a touch as airy as thistledown, Mrs. Castle here rose into the realms of pure fancy—a disembodied joy, softened to the mood of a nocturne.

Adolf Bolm presented a choreographic poem of the falling leaf, with music by Victor Herbert. The huge disk of the revolving stage was set as a grove of leafless trees, which turned as the dance progressed, always revealing new beauties of landscape, costume, and motion. The scene, by Josef Urban, was of intense and highly colored beauty, and the effect in the ensemble was startlingly magnificent.

These are only a few of the features of the evening which carried the audience, unwearied and alert, from shortly after 8 o'clock until nearly midnight. Hereafter the program will perhaps be curtailed, but it is hard to guess what numbers will be sacrificed. Seldom has an entertainment of this sort been so profusely liberal, so evenly balanced and sustained.

MISCHA LEVITZKI PLAYS.

Young Pianist Excels in a Recital of the Old Masters.

Mischa Levitzki, a young pianist who has won solid admiration early in his career, played the old masters, Beethoven and Schubert, with a beauty unmistakably unadorned, save for the last few, like "Eri King," arranged by Liszt, before an audience of uncommon quality and size at Aeolian Hall last evening. The young artist's oddly mature composure was tested by mishaps with pedals and a broken chair, that had to be remedied in pauses of the program. Some distinguished rivals in New York's international wartime colony heard him, as did the deans of the musical faculty of both Columbia and the Institute.

Among the Beethoven pieces, after the interrupted C minor variations and F major andante, a charming bit from the "Ecossaises," with its borrowed Scotch airs, was enthusiastically encored. The sonata "Apassionata," Op. 57, was a performance illuminating in its clearness and devotion to ideals of the elder days of art, its breadth of style gained by simple means, its passion pianistic, never torn to tatters of orchestral imitation. In the Schubert afte rpieces were two of the "Musical Moments," the B flat impromptu, and arrangements of a "Gallop March" and "Soirée de Vienne."

Houdini Feat for Antilles Benefit.

To advertise the benefit performance at the Hippodrome next Sunday for the families of the Antilles' victims, Harry Houdini, a performer of trick magic, let himself be tied in a straitjacket yesterday noon and raised thirty feet in the air by a subway derrick at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. Then he wriggled out of the jacket and scattered handbills announcing the performance upon the heads of the crowd.

James Lowell Putnam, Colonel Harry Day, Lieutenant John Donovan, and other speakers had also been expected to address the crowd on the double subject of Mayor Mitchel and the Antilles victims, but, having understood that the meeting was to take place four blocks further south, they arrived after the crowd had disappeared.

BEATRICE HERFORD AGAIN.

Inimitable in Two of Her New Monologues at the Palace.

Beatrice Herford, whose genius for characterization has been proven many a time and oft, reappeared at the Palace yesterday afternoon with a trio of new monologues. Two of them are excellent—one dealing with the intricacies of choosing wallpaper and the other having for its central character a garrulous woman at a boarding house table. In the third Miss Herford ventures into the higher social strata, and is not quite at her happiest. She has always been at her best in delineating the ways and weaknesses of the folks next door, and her first two offerings, in which she clings to this field, are inimitable.

Evelyn Nesbit returns to sing and dance with a new youth, one Bobby O'Neill, and Maurice and Miss Walton are present for a second week. There are also the Misses Campbell and a mystery melodrama entitled "In the Dark."

50 MORE SALOONS CLOSED.

Dry Zone Extended Again in Hoboken and Weehawken.

Fifty more saloons in Hoboken and Weehawken were closed at midnight for the duration of the war by an order extending the "dry zone" around the army piers to those of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. An official order for the extension of the zone was sent from the Department of Justice through District Attorney Charles F. Lynch of Newark, who went to Hoboken yesterday and told the saloonkeepers that they would not be allowed to open after midnight.

Only sixty saloons are now left open in Hoboken of 338 in business last week before the enforcement of the orders establishing a "dry zone" around the army piers. No saloon has been closed yet in West Hoboken, although the last order extends the zone within its limits. About forty saloons in Weehawken are closed by the extension. Saloonkeepers will protest against the extension.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Brooklyn Men Meet Instant Death When Car Strikes Pole.

Two men were instantly killed at Glen Cove yesterday morning when an automobile containing four men and a woman struck a trolley pole at what is known as The Place. The others in the car escaped injury. The men killed were Frank Sosmoski of 576 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, and Adam Seltick of 134 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn. Others in the car were Miss Lillian Latite of 134 Greenpoint Avenue, George Malevito of Glen Cove, and John Moss of 95 Russell Street, Brooklyn. The latter was the driver of the car.

The occupants of the car had been visiting a Mrs. Sherley at Glen Cove, and started for home about 2 o'clock. They were taking Malevito to his home, when something went wrong, and the car crashed into the pole.

Mrs. Cone-Baldwin's Recital.

Mrs. Carolyn Cone-Baldwin, a pianist new to New York concert halls, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon in which she presented an ambitious program. There were Liszt's arrangement of Bach's G minor organ fugue, MacDowell's "Sonata Eroica," Schumann's "Papillons" and pieces by Chopin, Rubinstein, Liszt, Ganz, Balakireff and MacDowell. Mrs. Baldwin gave an unaffected and pleasing performance, often sympathetic, as was especially the case in MacDowell's sonata. In Bach's fugue she did not show all the grandeur of the proportions in which it is built; there was more of the romantic imagination in her playing of the fugue.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace George's production of "The Heights," the new Bernstein play, will be made at the Playhouse on the night of Tuesday, Nov. 13.

"The Star Gazer," the score of which was composed by Franz Lehar, had its first performance last night at New London, Conn. John Charles Thomas, Beth Lydy, and John T. Murray are featured in the cast.

A benefit performance for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children, at Arverne, L. I., will be given at the Strand Theatre on Friday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M.

The three hundredth performance of "Oh, Boy," at the Princess Theatre, will be reached at tomorrow's matinee.

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The figures are signalling "L. T."
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Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. All Seats 50c to $2.
All That's Best in Musical Comedy.
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The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ROOF

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
JULIA SANDERSON Last 5 Times in
JOSEPH CAWTHORN The Musical Comedy
GEO. COHAN THEA. B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20
M. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY
THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way at 38th St. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GEORGE is in his new play
ARLISS 'HAMILTON'
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BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
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With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

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"The Wooing of Eve"
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Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON
THE LOVE DRIVE
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824 Balcony Seats at..... $1
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EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY
"Another real American play."—Herald.
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COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK 59TH ST., CIRCLE
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
New York's Musical Sensation
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
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Greatest of All Spanish Dancers
SEATS NOW FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:15
FIRST VALVERDE CONCERT

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30
Mts. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:30.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY
Polly With a Past

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barnes Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed & Sat.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2
THE MOST WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
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39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Tom'w, Sat.
Faversham In a new Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

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48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2:25. Extra Mat. TODAY.
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BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN
"Finest play in years."—De Foe, World.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2.
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Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
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Evgs 8:20. Mat. Today LAST WEEK
Mr. Faversham Presents Bernard Shaw's
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NEXT MONDAY. Seats Thursday.

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Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
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MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
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Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cd. Papi.
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Alda, Miller (debut); McCormack, De Luca, Chalmer (debut), Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1917.

BENNETT'S PART.

The enemy of the United States in this war has lent a hand to every candidate but MITCHEL. The more intelligent and far-seeing supporters of the Kaiser are for HYLAN, because, as the German-American Democracy points out in its circular, they cannot afford to tie themselves up to HILLQUIT. Those who pray for immediate peace, a German peace, support HILLQUIT. Mr. BENNETT has been gently dealt with in the exposures of subterranean activity, because his candidacy is not important enough to attract much attention; but there was a time when it was of use, and that was when it was employed to defeat MITCHEL for the Republican nomination. After the primary one of the exultant friends of Kaiserism was so overjoyed that he sent this taunting telegram, signed "G. WENTE," to Mayor MITCHEL:

> Primary results in Kings County indicate that Brownsville anti-conscription Republicans and Williamsburg's pro-German Republicans have practically resolved that so expert a soldier as Mayor MITCHEL shall be detained no longer from France.

This impudent boast of the influence of the nation's enemy in deciding the affairs of New York was no exaggeration. BENNETT got 20,588 votes in Brooklyn and MITCHEL 13,401. BENNETT got that majority just where "G. WENTE" said he did, from the "Williamsburg pro-Germans." The great German wards of Brooklyn are the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second. In the Nineteenth BENNETT got 919 votes and MITCHEL 97; in the Twentieth, BENNETT got 2,262 and MITCHEL 549; in the Twenty-second BENNETT got 1,593 and MITCHEL 596. As for the Brownsville anti-conscriptionists, "G. WENTE" gave them too much credit, for most of them stayed home. BENNETT got 581 votes in that district and MITCHEL 596. It was not the Russian Jews but the "Williamsburg pro-Germans" who swept Brooklyn for BENNETT. The Brownsville men stayed home, but the Germans went to the polls by the thousand, armed with knives for MITCHEL. That is how BENNETT was nominated.

Any one who votes for BENNETT today should do so with the clear understanding that in so doing he is helping the "Williamsburg pro-Germans" to complete the work for the Kaiser that they began so efficiently when they used the Republican Party to punish MITCHEL for his Americanism. He probably will not have their company. Having accomplished their purpose of beating MITCHEL with BENNETT, they have no further interest in BENNETT. No doubt many of them will take the advice of the German-American Democracy and vote for HYLAN on the ground that "citizens of German descent" must stand together. For the citizen who does not wish his vote to count in aid of the nation's enemy there is only one way open—to vote for the only candidate who has not been used by the disloyal, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

A WEAPON FOR THE NEXT WAR.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette announces that Germany must take over the colonies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal in Africa. The first impulse is to laugh at this solemn announcement and to dismiss it as mere braggadocio. But a reading of it shows that it is put forth in all seriousness and is based on a consideration of Germany's needs. The German state of mind toward the rest of the world was never better revealed, nor the intolerable menace under which other nations must continue to lie until the German terror is laid.

The argument is that the efficiency of the African soldier under European management has been demonstrated by the war. If Germany had had a colonial army five times the size of the one she had, the Entente would not have been able to bring large colonial forces to Europe. Germany, therefore, overlooked a potential source of strength, and must not overlook it in preparing for the next war. This next war is simply taken for granted, as it is in all similar German pronouncements. [illegible] after the war is over Germany must have a strong colonial army, to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her enemies, who must never again be allowed to bring colored troops to their aid in Europe." The fact that this war is merely preliminary to Germany's next stride is not argued, but assumed, as a matter past discussion. To prepare for the next stride, it is necessary to prevent the Allies, in their next defense against Germany, from using this particular weapon; Germany must learn the lessons of this war in preparing for the next, and this is one of them. In order effectively to nullify this source of Entente strength in the next war, it is necessary that "such of these natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign colonies which have made war against German colonies must become German property."

The fact that Germany will not be able to carry out this intention is of no moment. The momentous thing is her view of colonies as simply weapons in the endless series of wars which her ambitions involve. There is no arguing with such a state of mind; it is necessary to disarm it by force. The way to do that is to take away from her the colonies she thinks of only as weapons in her wars of the world and put them in the hands of nations which will think of them as breeding places of civilization and peace.

TWO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Two constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people today. Amendment Number Two gives the other cities of the first class the right now possessed by this city of excluding water supply bonds in reckoning the constitutional debt limit. Only two cities, Buffalo and Rochester, are of the class in question, and Buffalo was a first-class city when the present constitutional provision, limiting the exemption to New York, was adopted. The plan found good for New York should be extended to Buffalo, which needs the relief proposed, and to Rochester. Vote Yes.

Amendment Number One is the woman suffrage amendment, beaten in 1915. There was sound reason to beat it then, and there is more and sounder reason to beat it now. It is an impertinence, a distraction, and a division, when the country should be united on the cardinal and sole purpose of winning the war. The additional cost of doubling or more than doubling the electorate is a sufficient reason in itself. Already it costs this country as much to put one soldier in the field as it costs Germany to put fourteen soldiers and three-tenths. And wherever female suffrage prevails the cost of State government has been greatly increased.

The State has troubles enough without admitting a lot of new voters. Judging the feminine suffragists by their leaders, they have been, as a class, pacifists and enemies of preparedness. Remember that Mrs. CATT said in September, 1914, that "we are loath to recognize the Red Cross because it comes from war"; that in December, 1915, she told the State Suffrage Association to "have a printed card to give to people who ask you to do any other work, saying that on account of the deferred enfranchisement of women you must refuse." Only last May she was complaining that "women are asked to mobilize their forces in aid of a Government which has wronged them." After Miss RANKIN had wept because she couldn't stand by her country, Mrs. CATT said that "if Miss RANKIN voted for war, she would offend the pacifists; if she voted against it, she would offend the militarists."

This year of all years these doubtful and not at all doubtful recruits to the electorate must be refused. Too many of the active workers in the cause are pacifists. Hillquitism and pacifism and pro-Germanism must not be doubled. The men are doing the fighting. They should do the voting.

The majority in 1915 in New Jersey against woman suffrage was 51,108, in Massachusetts 133,467, in Pennsylvania 55,686, in New York 194,984. In Maine last September it was 18,234, almost 2 to 1. The East will have none of it. Even Iowa beat it in 1916 by 10,341. Judging by other States, it should be worse whipped in New York today than it was in 1915. Michigan gave a majority of only 760 against it in 1912, of 96,144 in 1913. Ohio's adverse majority of 87,455 in 1912 was swollen to 182,905 in 1914. A good example for New York. Be sure to vote No.

AIDS TO GERMAN THINKING.

American soldiers are in the trenches in France, confronting the soldiers of Germany. Evidence of their presence at the battle front is to be found in the list of casualties given out by the War Department and published yesterday. In a sudden German attack upon this line, three American soldiers were killed, five were wounded, twelve are reported captured or missing.

Why are American soldiers on French soil fighting against Germans? President WILSON told the reason in his address to Congress on April 2. He told of the many protests we had made against the lawless methods of submarine warfare adopted by Germany, of the broken pledges of the abandonment [illegible] from Berlin, Feb. 1., that all restrictions would be cast aside. He told Congress that "vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their destination, their errand, had been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents." He declared that Germany was waging war against all nations, that "the challenge is to all mankind." In deciding upon our course of action the President said that there is one choice we cannot make; "we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and of our people to be ignored or violated." Then he said:

> With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and the people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

That explains why we are at war with Germany, why American troops are in France.

The sector of the French trenches where the American troops are doing their duty is more than 3,000 miles away. How did our soldiers get there? They were conveyed on American transports, convoyed by vessels of the American Navy, under American command. There are many thousands of American soldiers in France, and every one of the transports conveying them reached its destination, not a soldier was lost. Yet these transports traversed the German "barred zone," passed through waters included within the limits of the submarine blockade declared by Germany against France and Great Britain. This is absolute proof, proof beyond all contradiction, that the German submarine blockade is ineffective against the transporting of troops and munitions to France, just as it is ineffective against the transporting of foodstuffs and supplies to Great Britain. German submarine warfare has failed. But it was Germany's "last throw," it was resorted to in desperation when military defeat on land was foreseen. It was adopted in violation of law, of the law of nations and the law of God. But Germany was desperate. It was her "last throw."

We recite these facts as an aid to German processes of thought, which are often perverse. We ask Germans to observe that we went to war because of her intolerable provocations, and second that we are able to make war against her, to send troops to France, in spite of her submarine blockade, which was her last desperate resort.

Even the ordinary German mind should be capable of completing the process of reasoning. With three-quarters of the world against her, with the United States ready to add two millions of men to the allied forces and to spend billions of money to conquer her, with this demonstration that her last measure of defense has failed her, what hope has she of any issue of the war save disastrous defeat for herself?

The Allies are not expecting her speedy defeat, they do not count on that. But they are marshaling their forces to make her defeat sure. We are not considering how the Germans are going to get through this Winter. It will be hard, there will be suffering, distress, and starvation. But we may admit that somehow they will get through. What we ask the Germans to think about is how they are going to get through the second Winter, the Winter of 1918-19.

A GERMAN PEACE AND CONFISCATION.

In Madison Square Garden Mr. FRANK A. SIEVERMAN, Socialist candidate for Controller, tried to explain the refusal of Mr. HILLQUIT to buy a Liberty bond. It was not "because he wished to withhold ammunition and supplies from the boys who have been torn from our homes to fight the battle of capitalism." Unfortunately, that was just why Mr. HILLQUIT refused. This war for democracy is to the Socialists "a crime." Sophisticating the Socialist opposition to the war, Mr. HILLQUIT and the Socialists wish to leave "the boys" naked to the Germans. Mr. SIEVERMAN went on to preach confiscation:

> The stand of Mr. HILLQUIT and of the Socialist Party is that we say to the capitalists, "You capitalists, your capitalistic Government, that comes into our homes and conscripts the lives of our sons, so shall you conscript wealth." We would summon Mr. CARNEGIE and say to him, "ANDY, how much do you require to live? Not on the east side, not in the Bronx, but just where you are, on Fifth Avenue? We would not take from you one lump of sugar, but how much, $15,000 or $20,000 or $25,000, do you require yearly to keep your antiquated soul in your capitalistic body?" Then we would take the rest of his income. That is not being done, and that is why we Socialists do not buy war bonds.

Thus do the Socialists defend their attempt to destroy patriotism and help the enemies of their country, if they have any country but Germany, by attempting to destroy thrift, enterprise, progress, the free opportunity of the honest to rise in the world, to create industries, to employ labor, to add to the productive wealth and resources of the nation. Mr. CARNEGIE was as poor as the poorest when he began his career. By hard thought and hard work, by the imagination to foresee and the capacity to use the great future in store for the iron and steel industry, by a quick perception of inventions and new processes, he built up an enormous industry, created productive wealth, which is still at work, which has distributed and is distributing vast sums to labor. He succeeded splendidly, though he was more than once on the edge of failure. He was one of a thousand, of a hundred thousand, of a million, of all the men who try to make something grow where nothing grew before, who adventure boldly into unbeaten paths.

If many or most of them fail, each one has found employment for some of the otherwise unemployed, has had his part in encouraging the opportunities and the advantages of others, in bettering the community. Without such men America would be a stagnant and lifeless country. Instead of howling at all those better off than themselves, as the Socialists do, instead of ranting on platforms, nursing and disseminating the discontent of ignorance, laziness, and envy, these men work and plan. They make. They create legions of new tasks, new chances of economic and social advancement rise in their footsteps. Few of them reach great wealth, but, be their wealth small or great, it is productive. It is used in trade and business. It feeds and clothes. Their prosperity is scattered and shared by millions of men and women.

If somebody should say to Mr. HILLQUIT, "How much do you require to live?" what would be his answer? How would he like to have, let us say "the capitalists," ask him: "How much do you require yearly to keep your socialistic soul in your socialistic body?" No, these thunderers at capitalism are mighty careful to hang on to their own piece of it, in Mr. HILLQUIT's case a fat one.

Mr. SIEVERMAN's little excursion into confiscation "evoked wild cheers." The patriotic and thrifty citizens of New York should be grateful for this final demonstration of socialism. The Socialist theory of the war is exactly that of the Leninites. The Socialist attacks on "capitalism" are worthy of the Soviet. This is a "bourgeois" city. So it will show itself to be at the polls today.

ELECT JUDGE ORDWAY.

Judge SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District to fill a vacancy, is a candidate for re-election. No man deserves it more. In his brief service on the bench he has won even greater laurels than his distinction at the bar had led it to expect. His intellect has a sort of crystalline clearness. He is courteous, learned, fair, impartial, industrious, just. He has won the respect and the confidence of the bar, suitors and jurors in his court, and of the public. He has shown an unusual fitness for the bench, and should be kept on it.

THE STOCK MARKET DECLINE.

The continuance of the decline of security prices disturbs many who think more of securities than of commodities, and more of profits through prices than of winning the war. Those who are alarmed by the fall cannot fail to observe, if they reflect, that the fall in security prices has least effect where it might be thought to have most, and most effect where it is of the least importance. Wholesalers in securities have incomparably more to lose than others, in both money and professional credit, but are indifferent to the fall in security prices. The spokesman for all of them said publicly the other day, in time for all to take notice and apply the remedy, if they were wise enough, that the price of securities counted for nothing in comparison with winning the war. The war is not won by securities, whether they are high or low. The war is won with goods which come out of factories as much as by the men in the trenches.

There is nothing the matter with the production of goods. The factories and mines are all right, and there is still room to believe that the workers are all right. There have been too many strikes, more than the leaders have countenanced. That is the true weak spot in the situation, but it has encouraging signs. If labor is as true to its country as it is to its class—and there are signs that is true, or will be true when labor appreciates that putting class above country is disloyalty—then the security market can be left to its vagaries with certainty that all will come right. It is not to be forgotten that in times like these as much money is made as is lost. The common saying that there must be as many buyers as sellers means also that there must be profit for every loss in security speculation.

Another thought of reassurance is the comfortable working of the Federal Reserve system. This may seem a hard saying, in the face of recurrence of conditions which it is said should not recur, now that the old system is replaced. It never was claimed by the well informed that the Federal Reserve system would prevent fluctuations of securities. The claim was that it would go far to separate trade from disturbance by security declines. That is now being done. There is no lack of currency, as in 1907. There is no necessity to sacrifice securities in order to get trade credit. There is no disturbance of trade for lack of funds. It might be said that there is no disturbance of either commercial or security markets for defects of the machinery. No technical excellence of any financial machine will prevent an economic disturbance. That must go its course regardless of statutes or of war conditions. But also it is true that a good financial machine will reduce and control economic disturbances. The Federal system is now doing that useful work.

But for the Federal system we might now be in the throes of a panic, instead of observing with comparative calm what some call panic, although it lacks the true symptoms. No one who has ever observed a true panic can mistake another. It is as unmistakable as a flash of lightning. The so-called rich man's panic of 1907 is now seen not to have been a panic at all. It was a mere market phenomenon, without the relief afforded by the present Federal system. There are now no wild-eyed men worth millions watching their possessions crumble without the possibility of aid. There are now accommodations for all solvent men wishing to conduct genuine business. The decline of prices is orderly, and sufficiently explained. Almost it might be said to be too well explained, and to be due to unnecessary causes. Explanation rather than relief comes from the effect of our laws, and from the working of the influences of war. But there is in this no cause for gloom. Rather is it the part of wisdom to take counsel from those strong men whose brave hearts and clear heads take note of facts when others are moved by fears. These are hard times for margin dealers, but the country will be neither lost nor saved by or with them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Translator Does Some Editing.

It should not be a matter of surprise, of course, that, when Germans do a thing, they do it in a German way, but in so many instances the German way is so nearly like the way of other people that the departures—also many—from what might be called human normality still cause something of astonishment as well as of indignation in the many cases when the latter emotion is excited. This phenomenon was illustrated in the manner of issuing the "Appeal to Our American Citizens" that was drawn up by the rather mysterious organization which has been doing business of late under the style of the "German Democracy of Greater New York, Inc."

The document is printed in two languages, German and English, and the English is for the most part an honest translation of the German. The translator, however, when he came to a line which told why those to whom the appeal was addressed should not vote for Mayor MITCHEL, with the assertion that to do so was against "unsere heiligsten Interessen als Bürger deutscher Abkunft und Bürger der Stadt New York," found himself confronted by a delicate problem. On the one hand, he presumably thought the statement of the German text correct. On the other hand, something told him that to say in English that the "holiest interests" of German-Americans were dependent on defeating Mayor MITCHEL would too strongly imply that those "holiest interests" were different from those of the not unimportant remainder of the American population.

He solved the difficulty promptly and easily by replacing "heiligsten Interessen" with "our principles," and calmly let it go at that!

The expedient, to anybody but a German, would have been obviously unsafe—certain to excite adverse comment, and so to destroy any benefits that otherwise might be derived from the promulgation of the appeal. But the German translator didn't see the certainty even as a probability. Either he thought "military necessity" justified him in falsifying the English version, or else he didn't credit others than Germans with enough knowledge or intelligence to discover that to one set of his readers the appeal was to German interest and to the remainder to principles common to all good citizens.

A Suggestion Worth Considering.

MARTIN VOGEL, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has a name that presumably was "made in Germany," but the fact that its bearer is not a slave of racial origin is shown plainly enough by the soundness of his views with regard to the municipal election here.

Every vote for HILLQUIT, he says, is in effect a vote for the Central Powers and a condemnation of the reasons that impelled the United States to go into the war. Holding that opinion, he has been moved to suggest that the Socialist candidate and a lot of his followers should be, not interned, but externed.

The latter word has at least the air of novelty, and perhaps it is not needed for the expression of what Mr. VOGEL had in mind, but it is a convenient word, nevertheless, and, with a little good luck, it might come into fairly common usage.

Its significance is, or ought to be, exactly what "exterminate" meant, to begin with, and means no longer. Therefore there is a place for "extern" in our vocabularies, even though its etymology is a bit dubious.

Constantine's Friends for Hylan.

There are probably several ways by which the two factions into which, as is well known, the Greek residents of this city are divided could be collected in two groups, each of which should contain only those who are of the same opinion. Of all those various ways, however, none could be quite as significant, from the standpoint of New York politics, today, as was the one that filled the Amsterdam Opera House Sunday evening with Greeks who vehemently regret the deposition of King CONSTANTINE and crowded a meeting held under the auspices of the Greek Independent Club with auditors of the same origin, but of the very different opinion that VENIZELOS is a great and good man.

All that was required to accomplish this was the news that at the former place Judge JOHN F. HYLAN was to read one of his manuscripts, and that at the other Mayor JOHN PURROY MITCHEL would make a speech.

That was enough. Naturally and inevitably the friends of the pro-German CONSTANTINE—of the man who, to serve the Kaiser, was willing to imitate his master by tearing up a treaty as a mere scrap of paper, and, under the disguise of neutrality, plotted month after month against the nations to which Greece owed her existence as a nation and he his crown—naturally and inevitably they all flocked to hear Judge HYLAN. For reasons as good, the Greeks of the other kind—the Greeks who rejoice that their country is no longer a vassal State and appreciate VENIZELOS as a hero and patriot—they went to hear the man who in this city so worthily represents liberty and democracy and is willing and able to fight for both.

The line was distinctly drawn between the pro-Germans and the pro-Allies. In the one place they cheered a King—and such a King! In the other the applause was for the courageous antagonist of autocracy.

THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

The Uprising a Blow to German Prestige and a Lesson for Brazil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As far as Germany is concerned, the uprising in Southern Brazil will hurt her more commercially than twenty Marne defeats, and to Brazil it will be a good lesson as, after all, if there is German sentiment in South Brazil, nobody is more at fault than the Government of Brazil.

As a Brazilian and knowing the so-called German colonies pretty well, I must state that in these settlements the Portuguese language is, so to say, unknown altogether, not because the population does not want to learn it, but on account of the failure of the Brazilian Government to take the necessary steps to provide suitable schools in which to teach the descendants of Germans the language of Brazil. As the colonies are entirely neglected as far as instruction in the Portuguese language is concerned, they naturally continue to talk and read German and, of course, there is nothing to wonder at that many of them should have pro-German sympathies.

It is true that as a general rule the members of the German colonies are very good shots, but for that matter far greater numbers of loyal Southern Brazilians are equally skillful in the handling of firearms, and if the matter should have to be settled by the use of arms then the loyal element of South Brazil alone is sufficient to put an end to the Kaiser's manoeuvres. With the uprising of the German element in Brazil, Germany has committed commercial suicide, and now is the chance for the United States to step in and conquer the friendship of every Brazilian as the uprising has given the final touch to Germany's defeat.

The uprising is a sad lesson for Brazil as, after all, it is inconceivable that Brazil should have allowed the foreign language to predominate in some sections for centuries, as in many of the German colonies some of the settlers are of the third and fourth generation, and still they do not know any other language but German.

ALBINO FLECK.
New York, Nov. 3, 1917.

Mitchel for Real Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a difference between the peace which every right-thinking man desires and that which Hillquit and his following clamor for—stopping the war now. The brand of misguided thinking which makes it possible for a body of men to believe that stopping this war now means peace is impossible to conceive. Every American of New England, as strongly as those of New York, believes that Mayor Mitchel stands for real peace, which means the continuation of the war until Germany has been forced to a position where such a peace is possible. What interpretation of the Hunnish acts and positions makes possible thinking that stopping now will do it? Let us have peace as speedily as possible, but not a mere shadow which provides a brief period of repreparation by the Hun until he is again ready to sweep aside all treaties and attempt the rape of the world once more.

H. GORDON ROWE.
New Haven, Nov. 2, 1917.

Good Americans Watching Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For three years New York has given a demonstration of intelligent response to the call for war service. Many of us feel that this was largely due to the magnificent leadership of Mayor Mitchel. His defeat would be a sickening blow—the sounding of a retreat. This is a national question, not local. All good Americans are watching New York. Our heart is with your great Mayor.

KATHERINE WICKER.
Washington, Nov. 4, 1917.

Germany's Idea of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is high time that we all realize that peace overtures by Germany are in reality disguised war manoeuvres, that we are fighting the most brutal and the most treacherous nation since the dawn of history. Germany aims at nothing less than world domination; she has no thought or care for peace, save as a breathing spell for the renewal of her fight for a world empire. Let the terrible import of this purpose sink thoroughly into our minds, and unite us for a thorough and effective prosecution of the war.

BENJAMIN CARLOS KEELER.
Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 4.

JOHN P. M.

You don't know how to vote? You think
The Mayor spends too much for ink?
You don't quite like the way he tangoes?
You call his Gary Schools "fandangoes"?
You think a Mayor should be older?
And not so bold? Or maybe bolder?
The Force might be improved, you charge?
There still are criminals at large?
After four years? A man like you
Would bring millennium in two.
But John is just a mortal man
Who works and fights the best he can.
He's not a seraph, nor a saint.
Is that the core of your complaint?

I know a sight you ought to see!
Open your eyes, and watch with me.
Look! Now the city streets fade out.
Familiar walls fade roundabout;
And, strong in battle, sword in hand,
Behold a naked fighter stand!
Out of the earth corruptions rise,
With human shapes and serpent eyes;
Out of the ground like maggots spill
Ten thousand hands to thieve, to kill;
Ten thousand lips that lie and lust
Cry foul confusion from the dust,
And crashing on the heads abhorred
A single fighter swings his sword!

Indeed, you have a just complaint.
He is no seraph and no saint.
He smites the liars and the lies
And others roar and others rise.
He knows no magic word, no spell,
To keep the devils all in hell,
Or draft the angels, foot and horse,
To serve forever on the Force.
He's not a wizard with a wand,
He's not the Deity's right hand—
But Lord, when all is said and done,
A MAN, a mighty MAN, is John!

HERMANN HAGEDORN.

THE GERMAN PEACE DRIVE OF THE SOCIALIST

A Comparison of the Stockholm and Soviet Programs—A Division of Responsibility for Impossible Terms.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We know that the Dutch-Scandinavian Organization Committee and the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers co-operated for four months in a common effort to summon a so-called "international" conference of "Socialists" in the "neutral" city of Stockholm. They issued a common manifesto, but two separate programs of peace terms on Oct. 18 and 21. On most points these two programs were identical, and we cannot doubt that they were compared and that a division of responsibility for some of the most aggressively pro-German points was agreed upon. It was necessary to divide the odium and to allow the Dutch-Scandinavians, the larger part of them avowed partisans of the German Socialists, to pronounce for certain measures, which the Russians, who claim not to be directed by the Berlin Socialists, apparently agreed to pass over in silence.

In return some of the most impossible terms, which even some of the Germans would not dare to ask for, are left to be demanded by the Russian anarchist-Socialists. They speak in the name of a theoretical internationalism; however, they apply this dogmatic doctrine in each case exclusively for German ends, and in no instance for the ends of the democratic nations.

STOCKHOLM PEACE TERMS NOT IN SOVIET PROGRAM.	SOVIET PEACE TERMS NOT IN STOCKHOLM PROGRAM.
Autonomy to Flanders and Wallonia, (Belgium.)	
Plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine "based on voting list of the latest election before the war."	Plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, "the voting being arranged by local civil authorities."
An independent Finland.	
An independent Poland, (applies to Russian Poland only.)	Autonomy of Poland, (applies to Russian Poland.)
"Autonomy as complete as possible to the Polish districts in Germany and Austria."	
The "restoration" of Armenia to Turkey, with a "guarantee" of its economic development.	Autonomy of Turkish Armenia, (under Turkey.)
"Personal autonomy" of Jews in Palestine.	
"Cultural autonomy" for Italian Provinces of Austria.	"A plebiscite" in Italian Provinces of Austria, (see Alsace-Lorraine, above, for probable nature of this plebiscite.)
Bulgaria to be given a share in the control of Saloniki and exclusive control east of the Vardar.	Plebiscites in disputed Balkan districts, (see above.)
Restoration of all territories laid waste from an international fund.	Restitution of all colonies to Germany.
	Restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro from an international fund.
	"Neutralization" of all straits leading to inland seas and also the Suez and Panama Canals.

It will be noted that every use of the word "autonomy" means a refusal of independence, or even of a plebiscite, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants. "Independence" is bestowed exclusively upon Entente territories, such as Finland and Ireland, while the Dutch-Scandinavian-Germans grant independence to "Poland," but do not include German or Austrian Poland. Moreover, where nothing is said about a territory, it is covered by the phrase "no annexations," which is interpreted to mean no right to any people to choose its own sovereignty. Thus there is complete agreement between the two programs that the Slavs and Rumanians of Austria are not to be consulted as to their future government, the Scandinavian-Dutch-Germans even specifying this point.

"Autonomy"—under the two Kaisers (!), the Czar of Bulgaria (!), and the Sultan of Turkey (!)—is bestowed with lavish hand.

On some points the two programs simply reinforce one another. In Alsace-Lorraine two German conditions are made to the proposed plebiscite. Together they would make a German result absolutely certain. But it would have looked much worse for both programs to have favored both of these conditions. The word phrase "restoration of Armenia to Turkey" would seem a little bloodthirsty in Russia, so the Russian branch of the German Socialists favor the same measure under the milder word autonomy. For people so directly under German Socialist influence as the Dutch and Scandinavians to advocate the restitution of the German colonies to the Kaiser, the "neutralization" of the Suez and Panama Canals (Shades of neutralized Belgium!), and also of "straits leading to inland seas," thus leaving the Kiel Canal out of this grand international readjustment, while the Dardanelles and Bosporus would remain under the potential control of the nearby Turks—for these thinly disguised agents of the German Socialists to advocate such terms would look bad. So this task was left to the infatuated anarchist-Socialists of Russia, humbly exalted to be allowed to be of such service to the German Socialist supermen.

On the other hand, the Germanized Russians are somewhat modest in the drafts they propose to make out of "the international fund." This is a method by which Germany's victims (France, England, Italy and Russia) and their defender (America) are to repay the larger share for the destruction done by the German armies, air-ships and submarines. But the "Russians" are unwilling to give Rumania or Poland, Lithuania, Livonia, or France anything out of this imaginary fund—apparently wishing to punish these peoples. The Dutch-Scandinavians seem rather to wish to swell the fund, which would mean the punishment of America, the rich but innocent bystander.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

Mr. Hillquit's False Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a remarkable feature of this campaign of maledictions that speakers who attack Mr. Hillquit's candidacy and his policies hardly ever fail to begin with expression of entire confidence in his personal honesty. But just how honest is Mr. Hillquit? If business means that he wants not steal or connive at the stealing of the public money, that he would try to give the city what he regards as a good government, Mr. Hillquit's integrity is unquestioned.

But Mr. Hillquit is not too honest to get votes on the ground of his advocacy of municipal ownership—votes of the ignorant, the un-Americanized, who understand nothing of the complications that this program involves. When Judge Hylan talks of municipal ownership we assume that he doesn't know any better, or that he did not know what was in his speech before he took up his manuscript. But Mr. Hillquit knows better. He knows that the Mayor of New York could not attempt municipal ownership without a State Government behind him; and if he proposes to take over the public utilities by confiscation, a method perhaps more consonant with Socialist doctrine, he would have to amend the Constitution of the United States—in other words, a two-thirds Socialist majority in Congress and Socialist control of three-fourths of the Legislatures. But Mr. Hillquit is not too honest to leave all this unexplained, and to gather in the votes of men who honestly believe that if he is elected they can ride on the subway without paying a fare.

Nor is Mr. Hillquit too honest to get votes on his peace issue. He knows that the election of a Socialist Mayor of New York would not stop, or even shorten, the war; indeed, it might conceivably lengthen it if the news got through to Germany. The east side of New York has made some valuable contributions to American life, both of persons and of ideas, but it is not America. Mr. Hillquit as Mayor of New York might hamper and inconvenience the Government and the people of the United States, but he would not stop the war. Mr. Hillquit knows it, but he does not explain it on the east side. He is quite willing to take the votes of men who really believe that if he is elected he will get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas.

SALOMON TOLEDANO.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

French Not for Hylan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some recent remarks make me think that it is believed that the Courrier des Etats-Unis has a political following of some kind among the members of the French colony, and reasonable surprise is expressed at the finding. But such is not the case. I know a good many Frenchmen who are voters, and will not follow the French newspaper in question. In fact, I should say that the readers of that publication are not, for the majority, citizens of the United States, so that its chances to lead Frenchmen to the polls are, in my opinion, infinitesimal.

The German and pro-German newspapers must laugh in their sleeves, so to speak, when they see the Courrier des Etats-Unis, a French publication, go hand in hand with and uphold Black Diamond Hylan, and coax its readers to vote for that notorious pro-German candidate.

For my part, I advise all my friends, known and unknown, American and French, to vote for that fearless candidate, our fighting Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel.

GUSTAVE S. PERROT.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

The Suffrage Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the 1,013,503 signatures of woman asking for the vote in New York State, the first stand taken by the opponents of woman suffrage was that this enrollment did not exist. After the signatures all marched up Fifth Avenue and it became necessary to abandon the hypothesis of their nonexistence, the next stand taken was that many of the signers were not suffragists at all. Obviously, I shall not attempt to refute the statement that under the declaration which stands at the head of all our signature sheets, "I, the undersigned, believe that the vote should be given to the women of New York State," some women have signed who do not so believe. If their own spokesmen bring such an accusation against them, it can surely not be the part of a suffragist to defend them against the charge.

ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

A Lesson in Budget Making.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The well-deserved honor recently conferred upon Dr. Baruch by giving his name to the Rivington Street bathhouse recalls the interesting incident in city budget making connected with that institution. Several years before it was opened the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with the advice and co-operation of Dr. Baruch, had established in Central Market Place the first railwater bathhouse in this country. This bathhouse served as a model for the one in Rivington Street and contributed to illustrate Dr. Baruch's contention for the hygienic and social advantages of such an institution.

When the Rivington Street bathhouse was about to be placed in operation, the city official then in charge, the Commissioner of Public Buildings I think he was entitled, made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the sum of $52,000 to cover the cost of operation for the ensuing year. The board was without any specific information with which to gauge the reasonableness of this estimate of cost, and, with the indifference to ascertained knowledge characteristic of those days, it allowed him $15,000. The board simply took it for granted that the official estimate was padded and made a horizontal cut in total ignorance of actual requirements. But the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had learned from its Centre Market Place bathhouse the cost of operating such an establishment. Its general agent, Frank Tucker, immediately addressed an open letter to the Mayor offering to operate the Rivington Street bathhouse for the city for the sum of $17,500 for the following year, and to give bonds for the fulfillment of this contract. The Board of Estimate now had before it for the first time expert information upon the cost of bathhouse operation, and, in view of the offer of the A. I. C. P., it recalled its appropriation of $35,000, and finally allowed the Commissioner $22,500 for the year's expenditure. Accurate knowledge had thus enabled the Board of Estimate to save the city $12,800, or more than 40 per cent., in a single item of the budget. Had the Commissioner's estimate been adopted, the saving would have been $39,500, all of which would have doubtless been consumed in unnecessary salaries and other superfluous expenditure.

This incident served to illustrate the essential importance of a scientific basis for city budget making, and was largely the inspiration for the establishment of the Bureau of Municipal Research, an institution that for the last twelve years has been co-operating with city authorities in New York and throughout the country in bringing expert talent to bear upon the various problems of the organization and business methods of municipal administration.

R. FULTON CUTTING.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

The Ire of the Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow an appreciative re

MRS. R. H. THOMAS IS PRINCESS VLORA

Widow Weds Albanian at Municipal Building, with Her Mother a Witness.

THIRD MARRIAGE FOR HER

Former Wife of Frank J. Gould Is Now the Sister-in-Law of Djellalleddin Pasha.

Mrs. Helen Kelly Thomas, widow of Ralph Hill Thomas, and former wife of Frank J. Gould, was married to Prince Mouseddin Vlora of Albania yesterday by City Clerk P. J. Scully in his office at the Municipal Building.

Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, mother of the bride, and George J. Gillespie, a lawyer, acted as witnesses.

The Prince and Mrs. Thomas arrived here from abroad on Oct. 21, and shortly afterward Mrs. Thomas announced that they would be married within a few weeks. Their engagement was announced early in the Summer from abroad.

In making application for their marriage license, Mrs. Thomas gave her age as 33, and her address as 150 West Seventy-second Street. The bridegroom said he was 28. He has been staying at the Biltmore since his arrival in the city.

The Prince was born in Constantinople, but is a resident of Valona, Albania, where his ancestral estate is located. He is a son of his late Highness, Ferid Vlora Pasha, Vizier of Turkey under Abdul Hamid. Mrs. Thomas, through her marriage, is now the sister-in-law of Djellalleddin Pasha, who married the daughter of the ex-Khédive of Egypt.

She first met the Albanian Prince last January while at St. Moritz, Switzerland, through a mutual friend.

This is Mrs. Thomas's third marriage. When only 17 years old she was married to Frank J. Gould. They were divorced in 1909. There are two children by this marriage, Helen and Dorothy Gould, who have been looked after by their aunt, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. A year after her divorce Mrs. Gould married Ralph H. Thomas, who was in the sugar trade and wealthy. By marrying the second time she sacrificed half of her $40,000 alimony.

Mr. Thomas died of pneumonia on New Year's Eve, 1914. At that time it was reported that he had left his wife a $2,000,000 estate, but recently Mrs. Thomas declared that she had received nothing from her late husband.

Her father was the late Edward Kelly, and her grandfather, Eugene Kelly, a prominent financier of his generation. She is a sister of Mrs. Al Davis, formerly Miss Eugenia Kelly.

Prince and Princess Vlora will spend the Winter in New York.

MISS CODDINGTON A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Coddington Weds William H. Williams.

The marriage of Miss Emily M. Coddington, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Coddington of 24 West Fifty-eighth Street, and William Henry Williams, who lives at the Hotel St. Regis, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Malcolm J. MacLeod in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride wore an afternoon gown of gray chiffon banded with fur and a black hat topped with gray plumes. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. There were no attendants.

After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Williams will reside at 24 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The bride is a member of the Badminton, Tuxedo, Sleepy Hollow, and Woman's Cosmopolitan Clubs. Her engagement was made known last week.

Mr. Williams is Vice President of the firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of this city, and was formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce of Queens. He is a brother of Mrs. Anmuth C. Vandivoet of New York, and only recently returned from a trip to China and Russia.

LIEUT. H. W. CHILDS MARRIES

Son of Former New York Lawyer Wed Miss E. McNaughton.

Announcements have been received here telling of the marriage of Lieutenant Harold Winthrop Childs, son of Daniel B. Childs, a lawyer formerly of this city, and Miss Elizabeth McNaughton of Chicago, which took place on Oct. 29 at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Tacoma, Wash.

The marriage date was advanced owing to the probability of Mr. Childs going to France shortly.

His father was a member of the law firm of Childs & Hull of this city and practiced law here for nearly fifty years, residing at 25 East Eighty-first Street until about two years ago. Mr. Childs was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, and received his commission at the first Officers' Training Camp at San Francisco. He first met his bride at Los Angeles, where his parents are now living.

Miss Fletcher Weds E. A. Richard.

Miss Adelaide Fletcher and Edwin A. Richard of 636 Fifth Avenue were married yesterday at the Central Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith. The bride is a sister of Andrew Fletcher, President of the American Locomotive Company, and resides at the Chatsworth Apartments in West Seventy-second Street. Mr. Richard is a graduate of Columbia, class of '96, and belongs to the Automobile, New York Athletic, Merchants', and New York Yacht Clubs.

Breen-Reid.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Ruth Eleanor Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Andrew Reid of this city, and Eugene Lowry Breen, which took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral last Saturday, with a breakfast afterward at the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. Breen is a son of O. P. Breen of the Hotel Savoy, who was manager of the Netherland Hotel for twenty years.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Several interesting engagements have just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow of 4 East Tenth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Winslow, to Assistant Paymaster R. Gordon Williams of Baltimore, Md., who is now stationed at the British West Indies. Miss Winslow is a member of the Colony Club, and is prominently identified with the activities of society. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement of Miss Mary Mendson Leland, youngest daughter of Frederick A. Leland of Newark, N. J., to Ernest Lewis Nye of East Orange, N. J., has been announced. Mr. Nye is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Freeman & Co., and belongs to the Morristown Field and Bankers' Clubs. He is a direct descendant of Benjamin T. Nye, who settled in New England in 1635.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Brugerhoff of Norston, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Bradford, to Charles Stewart Smith, son of Mrs. Stewart Woodruff Smith of Stamford. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Wesleyan University, class of '17, and is a member of the Naval Reserve.

Freea Leon Daudet of Plot Charges.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The charges brought against Leon Daudet of L'Action Française and Charles Maurras of the same newspaper were dismissed today by the Judge who was investigating the alleged Royalist plot. He found no evidence to substantiate the charges.

WILD TRUCK KILLS WOMAN.

Two Others Injured When Motor Crashes Into Store.

The chauffeur of a motor truck loaded with coal lost control of his machine as it was traveling through Clinton Street, near Broome Street, on the east side last night, and it ran along the sidewalk, knocked several persons down, and crashed into a millinery store at 135 Clinton Street. Three persons were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and Rose Ginsberg, address unknown, who was looking into the show window of the shop, died from her injuries.

Clinton Street was crowded with persons listening to the last appeals of street orators for candidates when the truck came down the street. As it approached the corner the wheels struck an obstruction, and the truck broke up a gathering around a campaign orator and plunged into the shop.

Isaac Nadler, 5 years old, of 188 Broome Street, was cut by glass, and the truck struck Frank Koptel of 344 Cherry Street and hurled him into the shop. His body struck Mrs. Minnie Daniels, the proprietor, and the two fell through a heavy glass showcase. The chauffeur, Louis Seller of 52 Bond Street, was held on a charge of homicide.

The brakes of an automobile standing on the steep hill in West 153d Street, near Riverside Drive, loosened last night and the machine, without passengers, ran through the traffic on the Drive, demolished a section of the heavy iron rail on the viaduct over the New York Central tracks, and then plunged seventy feet to the grounds of the Cob Web Yacht Club. The gasoline tank exploded when the machine hit the ground, and flames spread to four motor boats, causing a total damage of about $5,000. The automobile was a heavy touring car owned by Charles Walsey of 676 Riverside Drive.

MRS. DE SAULLES' TRIAL SET

Case Against Woman Charged with Murdering Husband Begins Nov. 19.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 5.—District Attorney Weeks announced today that the trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, charged with the murder of her husband, John H. De Saulles, would start on Monday, Nov. 19. The prosecution will present about fifteen witnesses and the defense is expected to call about half that number. A special panel of 150 prospective jurors will be drawn.

The trial of Dominick Damasco of Lynbrook, charged with murder, will begin next Monday. It will take the most of the week, and if it runs over into the following week it may put the De Saulles case back a day, but this is not expected. Mr. Weeks said there was another possibility of delay as the father of the dead man is critically ill at South Bethlehem, Penn. In any event Mr. De Saulles would not be called as a witness, said Mr. Weeks.

Mrs. De Saulles, who is in jail here, is confident she will be acquitted. She will take the witness stand.

WOODS PRAISES POLICEMAN

Commends Thompson for Stopping Runaway in Times Square.

Patrolman Burtis E. S. Thompson of Traffic Squad C, on duty in Times Square, was commended yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods for stopping a runaway horse at the risk of his life on Oct. 22, after he had been dragged 200 feet. The horse, attached to a wagon of the Stancourt Laundry, became unmanageable at Broadway and Fifty-third Street and ran south. Thousands of persons were on the street at the noon hour and the frightened animal caused a panic. Approaching Forty-third Street Patrolman Cahill of Traffic Squad C jumped toward the horse's head, but was shaken off. A few feet away Thompson seized the horse and clung to his neck, bringing him to a stop. Commissioner Woods in his letter to Thompson said:

"A letter has been received laudatory of your action in stopping a runaway horse in the vicinity of Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue on Oct. 22, 1917. I am glad to learn that you performed your duty in this case in such a manner as to cause this favorable comment."

FELIX DIAZ JUNTAS FORMED.

Revolutionary Plots Along Border and Arms Smuggling Reported.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—Juntas of the new revolutionary movement headed by Felix Diaz are being formed along the border and in the principal cities that are in close touch with Mexico. It became known here tonight that these juntas had been formed here and in San Antonio, New Orleans, and Los Angeles, with agents in the smaller towns.

The New Orleans junta is said to be under General Manuel Velasquez. Arms and ammunition for the new movement are being smuggled into Mexico from New Orleans in ships plying to east coast Mexican ports, according to reliable information received here. Material also is being obtained across the Guatemalan border.

Information has been received that the new movement is directly connected with the Yaqui Indian uprising in Sonora.

ETHEL MURRAY MARRIED.

Actress, Noted Minister's Daughter, Wed T. C. Beach July 27 Last.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—Announcement was made here today of the marriage in New York City on last July 27 of Miss Ethel Esther Murray of the Winter Garden chorus to Thomas Coffing Beach, son of Charles Edward Beach of West Hartford, a prominent State official in dairy and agricultural matters. The marriage was performed at the New York City Hall by City Clerk Scully, and Mr. and Mrs. Beach are reported tonight as spending a holiday in Florida.

Mrs. Beach caused a sensation several years ago by her daring impersonation of Joan d'Arc in the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage parade. Her father, William H. H. Murray, was a widely known clergyman, frequently called the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray. He was the author of several books of the Adirondacks, and has held pastorates in Greenwich, Boston, and Meriden. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beach are related to several prominent Connecticut families.

MINERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE.

Convention Called for Kansas City Will Affect 35,000.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—Whether the 35,000 coal miners of the Southwestern district, which includes Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, shall go out on a general strike depends on the decision of a convention of miners to be held in Kansas City, Nov. 12, according to Alexander M. Howat, President of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America. The call for the convention was being sent out now, Mr. Howat said.

On his arrival here today from Washington, where he and other union officials had been in conference with the Federal Fuel Administration, Mr. Howat sent telegraphic instructions to the striking miners of the Kansas district to return to work immediately and abide by the decision of the convention. About 85 per cent. of the 14,000 miners of the Kansas District were out, he said.

The so-called automatic strike penalty clause continued to be the chief obstacle in the way of an amicable agreement, Mr. Howat explained.

New Ice Skating Club.

Mrs. Seton Porter of 907 Park Avenue has organized an ice skating club, which is to meet at the St. Nicholas Rink on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 8 o'clock. Among the members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Maud B. Wallach, Mrs. Seton Beresford, Mrs. Edward Arnold, Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, and Miss Dorothy Porter.

BALTIMORE FORBIDS DR. MUCK'S CONCERT

Boston Symphony Is Barred for Leader's Antipathy to Our National Anthem.

GRAND JURY WARNS POLICE

Public Demonstration Against the Orchestra Feared—Patriotic Protest Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Dr. Muck and the Boston Symphony Orchestra have been barred from performing in Baltimore Wednesday night. As a result of threats of mob violence and indignant protests in which agitation former Governor Edwin Warfield, descendant of a distinguished Revolutionary family, took a leading part, the Grand Jury today notified the Police Commissioners that, owing to the state of the public mind and the fact that the appearance of Dr. Muck might lead to grave disorder, even bloodshed, the Prussian conductor should not be permitted to appear before the public in Baltimore, and that the concert should be called off. The Police Commissioners accordingly notified the manager of the Lyric that the concert would not be permitted.

Police Marshal Carter said this afternoon that he was opposed to the concert's being given by the Orchestra, whether under the direction of Dr. Muck or not. The Marshal declared that because of the intense feeling that has been aroused he was fearful of a public demonstration should the concert be permitted.

On learning the action of the Police Commissioner former Governor Warfield, who has arranged a big patriotic meeting for tomorrow, said:

"The action of the Commissioners follows, of course, upon a tremendous wave of popular sentiment against Muck, and is in the interest of peace and order. Whether the commissioners had acted or not, Muck would never have conducted the concert. He would never have reached the theatre, and he will never conduct another concert in Baltimore. We never had any objection to the orchestra. We would have been willing for the concert to take place if somebody else had conducted. The man we were after was the Prussian who said, 'To hell with your flag and your national anthem.' We were after the man who said our 'Star-Spangled Banner' was not fit to be included in an artistic program.

"The Grand Jury's protest and the Police Commissioner's action will be read from the stage at the meeting tomorrow, and resolutions will be passed for the playing of the anthem in the future."

"The many devotees of music and lovers of the symphony concert are very much disappointed," Director Randolph of the Peabody Conservatory of Music said. "It should not be lost sight of that the Boston Symphony is strictly a reputable organization. A distinction should be made between it and Dr. Muck. Cancellation of the concert is nothing short of a catastrophe."

EXPECTS NEW SEA WEAPON.

J. H. Hammond, Jr., Thinks Germans Are Testing Electric Control.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 5.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., whose wireless-controlled boat is being developed with the assistance of the Government, today expressed the opinion that the recent attack on British patrol ships off the Belgian coast by an apparently similar device was in the nature of an experiment by the Germans and the beginning of more serious attempts on their part to use shore-controled craft against the enemy. From the meagre details of the attack contained in London dispatches, he said, it was impossible to judge whether the German craft was operated by cable or by radio.

"Reports from London concerning the attack on the British patrol by an electrically controlled torpedo indicate," Mr. Hammond said, "that the Germans are today proceeding more seriously on the crude development which I witnessed a few years ago near Berlin.

"From the report of the manner in which the attack was carried out, I believe that this development has by no means progressed as far as that of our own. The tactical mistake of endeavoring to attack a group of warships with one surface torpedo in the daytime is as ridiculous as would be an attempt to carry out a torpedo attack by a single torpedo boat against a squadron of capital ships. It is evident, therefore, that the reported attempt was some form of experimental trial, and it is very probable that it is only a precursor to future attacks when the controlled torpedoes will be operated simultaneously in large numbers."

JUDGE DEFIES PAROLE BOARD

Refuses to Send Three Boys Back to Penitentiary.

In imposing sentences yesterday in General Sessions Judge Rosalsky announced that he would not permit the Parole Board to interfere with the judicial perogatives of his court. Three youths who had been paroled from the Elmira Reformatory were before him for sentence because their parole had been violated by crimes committed since their release.

"I had intended to send you boys to the penitentiary for a short term, but I have changed my mind," said Judge Rosalsky. "The Legislature has put in the power of a body of laymen the prerogatives of a Judge. Under the law this body of laymen can keep you in the penitentiary for three years. You do not deserve a sentence of that length, so I am going to send you to the Tombs for one day each. If this Parole Board—the layman body—interferes with your release I will instruct the District Attorney to appear before a Supreme Court Justice and secure your release on a mandamus. I will not surrender my prerogatives as a Judge to the Parole Board."

BEGIN PORTO RICO DRAFTING

Governor Yager's Daughter and Officials Draw the Numbers.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 5.—The drawing of numbers to determine the order in which the men registered for military service shall be called to fill Porto Rico's quota was held today in the Municipal Theatre.

Miss Diana Yager, the Governor's daughter, drew the first number, which is 1,435. Governor Yager drew the next, 5,666. Numbers were then drawn by the President of the Senate, the President of the House of Delegates, Lieut. Col. Townshend, Commander of Henry Barracks, and by the members of the Senate and the House.

Of the first twenty numbers all were in the thousands, 1,340 being the lowest. This eliminated many men registered in the smaller municipalities from early call.

After the officials had finished drawing the others of the 8,000 numbers were drawn by two little girls. From the numbers thus selected 12,854 men are to be called.

Speeches were made before the drawing by Governor Yager and Adjt. Gen. Wilson.

5 KILLED IN WAR PLANT FIRE

German Agents Blamed for Blaze in Pennsylvania Factory.

NEW KENSINGTON, Penn., Nov. 5.—Five men are known to have been killed, two are missing, another is reported dying, and forty-seven workmen were burned by an explosion and fire today which destroyed the bronze powder plant here of the United States Aluminum Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America.

In a statement issued tonight, R. A. Hunt, General Superintendent of the company, said: "There is a possibility that German agents are responsible for the fire."

The plant destroyed, employing about 2,500 men, is said to have been engaged in the making of materials for liquid fire for an allied Government. For this reason it was impossible to fight the flames with water, and the only recourse was the use of sand.

Fire was discovered in the plant shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. Five explosions followed in rapid succession, wrecking the powder plant and damaging the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company near by. Some damage was done in the town of Parnassus, a mile distant.

The loss is unofficially estimated at $300,000.

STEURWALD KILLED IN AUTO

Noted Race Driver Found Crushed Under His Motor.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—John E. Steurwald, the auto racer, was found crushed to death under his automobile late tonight near Livingston. He was 39 years old, and lived at 506 West 150th Street, New York City. Steurwald was driving alone in the car at the time of the accident, and no one could tell how it happened. As far as could be learned he was passing through Livingston in a heavy motor, and the car was seen to zigzag across the street. It finally turned over, the driver was thrown out, and the machine fell on him. The body was taken to Kunz's Morgue in Orange.

Steurwald had been to Philadelphia, and had stopped in Plainfield at the Elks Club, of which he was a member. He stayed there for a while, and toward evening left for home. The dead man represented an automobile concern in New York City. He formerly lived in Plainfield.

Colonel Robert W. Huntington.

Colonel Robert Watkinson Huntington, U. S. M. C., retired, a veteran of the civil war and the Spanish-American war, died at Charlottesville, Va., on Saturday in his seventy-seventh year. Colonel Huntington was born at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3, 1840, and enlisted in the Union forces at the outbreak of the civil war. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run as a Second Lieutenant of Marines, was a member of the Dupont expedition for the capture of Fort Royal, S. C. He was in command of a unit of the first marines to land in Cuba in 1898, and took part in the bombardment and surrender of Manzanillo. He was promoted to be Colonel of Marines in the same year. He retired from active service at his own request Jan. 11, 1900.

Howell Hansel.

Howell Hansel, an actor and motion picture director, died yesterday at his home, 210 West Twenty-first Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Hansel formerly played Shakespearean rôles with road companies, and was under the management of Charles Frohman in "Sowing the Wind" and "Lady Windermere's Fan." While connected with the Thanhouser Company he directed the "Million Dollar Mystery." Later he was a director for the World Film Company and the Famous Players Film Company.

Sir David Caldwell M'Vail.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sir David Caldwell M'Vail, former Professor of Clinical Medicine at St. Mungo's College, died last evening in Glasgow, aged 72 years. He was the author of many contributions to the literature of medicine, notably regarding diseases of the respiratory organs. He was formerly Crown Member for Scotland of the General Medical Council.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY POWELL, Sr., 78 years old, a former resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Westfield, N. J., on Sunday. He was born in this city, and came of Revolutionary stock.

SOUTHWICK WHITE SHERMAN, a retired shirt manufacturer, and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, Albany Avenue and Lenox Road, Flatbush. He was for many years Treasurer of the James M. E. Church Sunday school and was one of its teachers. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA CLARK LANE, widow of Augustus R. Lane, for fifty years a shipsmith in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 912 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. ANNA ISABELLA DE WITT, 50 years old, an active member of the Church of the Ascension and wife of Clarence T. De Witt, died on Saturday at her home, 369A Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE ZETTLER, wife of Bernard Zettler, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 106 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. and Mrs. Zettler celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a year ago.

Mrs. AVIS BRINDLEY DANIELS, widow of Joseph Daniels, who was map custodian in the office of the Register of Kings County, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 835 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Daniel was born in Audley, England, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. She was one of the oldest members of the James M. E. Church.

WALTER J. CROAK, for seventeen years a blacksmith in Floral Park, L. I., and a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, died at his home in Floral Park, aged 50 years.

HARRISON T. SMITH, 64 years old, well known among racing men on Long Island, died at his home in Islip on Sunday.

The Rev. WILLIAM ICHABOD NICHOLS, formerly for several years General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, died at his home in Hingham, Mass., on Saturday in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Nichols was a native of Maine, and a graduate of Harvard University. At a time he was pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Chicopee, Mass.

EZRA ARMSTRONG TUTTLE, for many years a practicing lawyer in this city, and widely known for his interest in farming, died at his home in Eastport, L. I., on last Saturday from blood poisoning, resulting from an abscess on his neck. He was 65 years old. Mr. Tuttle was formerly an officer of the New York State Agricultural Society, and in 1911 Governor Dix appointed him a member of the New York Food Investigating Committee. He was one of the organizers of the South Side Grange, and was formerly a Trustee of the Long Island Agricultural School.

WILLIAM H. H. JAMES, formerly in the wholesale spice business in this city, is dead at his home, 1,411 Bond Street, Brooklyn. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

JOSEPH W. D. MERSHON, Secretary of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Trust Company, died suddenly at Denver, Col., on Wednesday.

WALLACE CLAY HORTON, a member of the Home Defense League of Chatham, N. J., died on Sunday in the Overlook Hospital.

WILLIAM CARR, formerly in the pottery business in this city, is dead at his home, East Orange, N. J.

GARDNER COLBY, Chief Examiner and Secretary of the Civil Service Commission of New Jersey, died on Sunday night at his home, 132 Harrison Street, East Orange, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a cousin of Everett Colby and managed the first independent campaign of the original Progressive Party.

JASPER GORDON HILL, 63 years old, who died on Sunday at St. Mark's Hospital, was a messenger for the Colonial Trust Company, and had served in a similar capacity for the Trust Company of America and the Equitable Trust Company.

CHARLES M. OWENS, a salesman employed by the Republic Motor Truck Company, died at his home, 201 West 102d Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Owens was a native of Seaford, Del.

THOMAS McWHINNIE, for many years a wheelbarrow manufacturer in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died suddenly there last night. He was 75 years old.

FREDERICK T. BULMER, Assistant Secretary of Phelps, Dodge & Co., died on last Friday at El Paso, Texas, while on his way to Phoenix, Ariz., for his health, according to word received yesterday at his home in Madison, N. J. Mr. Bulmer was 53 years old.

ADAM EDWARD BURKHARDT, known internationally as a furrier, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Burkhardt had business connections in many parts of the world and traveled much abroad in quest of furs.

MARIE DORO WINS IN POETIC 'BARBARA'

Arthur Hopkins Presents a Kindred Play to "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

STAR'S ACTING A TRIUMPH

This Starved Child of the Rich Dreams of Children and Dreams True.

BARBARA. A comedy in three acts by Florence Lincoln. At the Plymouth Theatre.

Andrew MacKenna	Frank Bacon
Sarah Rand	Lillian Dix
Dr. Richard Long	John Miltern
Barbara Craydon	Marie Doro
Mary Holt	Margaret Fealy
Ellen Holt	Helen Tracy
Sidney Holt	Robert Hudson
Dr. Morton Harniss	Walter D. Greene
Ruth Dean Holt	Edna Baker

Being the most original and authentic play of the season thus far, "Barbara" may run the year out; for, in spite of all croaking, novelty and truth are very generally recognized. But, being at the same time a rare and exquisite thing, not very strong in technique and ill adapted to the mood of the casual playgoer, its stay with us may be brief. In either case it is the part of wisdom for those who care for things rare and exquisite to see it soon.

Barbara is another Poor Little Rich Girl, but she is somewhat older and maturer, and the land to which her dreams take her is nursery-land—the dream children being her own. The ward of rich dull people, whose arid conventionality crushes her, she has been engaged to the boy of the household. For her 'marriage means one thing—children.

Already she lives largely in a world of the imagination, peopled by three of them, whom she speaks of by name, as she prepares for them little garments and toys. Of the husband-to-be she thinks not at all. That is natural; for, when he appears, he is obviously not worth a thought. In fact, he has come to break the engagement, having discovered that he loves some one else. The commonplace point of view obtruding itself, it may occur that this is very natural on his part. Few young fellows could bear it, being only a negligible incident in a young girl's maternal visions. Be that as it may, when Barbara realizes that her dreams have vanished she is overcome, falls against the fender and awakes in a world in which the three children eagerly wished and so tenderly imagined seem real. It is a case of amnesia, verging upon secondary personality. In the second act we see Barbara with her dream children and in the third her return to soundness of mind and to children that are real in fact.

In the bare recital this story must seem preposterous, and it would be so with any but the most perfect setting and cast. Mr. Arthur Hopkins has invested it with a very beautiful scene for its three acts and has cast it with his usual discretion and fineness of touch. Miss Marie Doro, who plays Barbara, has quite found herself—has found a self, in fact, which few even of her warmest admirers can have suspected.

By some magic, her girlish prettiness and charm have been touched with the flame of a real beauty, a beauty that is of the inward spirit. Her lips frame the smile of a madonna, and her starlike eyes float in a heaven of the tenderest womanhood. Inexpert as the play is, verging at times upon the preposterous and derisible, the central character and situation have the rich gift of inspiration, and Miss Doro touches them everywhere with an art that is compelling and exquisite and unaffected. Part and performance blend into a mood of poetic beauty so rare as to be in fact unique. One searches the memory in vain for a parallel.

It is only for a brief interval in the second act that one is permitted actually to see into Barbara's dream world. It is the twilight hour, and little Elizabeth and Jane and Dan do what any children might. Curiously enough, they are the most convincingly real people in the play, the characterization of which is elsewhere rather shadowy and incredible. They actually make you laugh, even though your eyes are brimming with the pathos and loveliness of it all. This scene is to the theatre what Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" is to literature, a moment of the most haunting, the most caressing tenderness and wistful charm.

How Barbara in the end comes by her three real children and how a happy marriage is foreshadowed promising more real children of her own is best told in the theatre, where it is very well told. Miss Lincoln has the true instinct for the scene, and it is strange that her apprenticeship under Professor Baker at Harvard and the experience of winning the annual prize have not given her an even better technique in minor matters.

John Miltern plays the doctor hero admirably, and two old servants of Barbara's are well rendered by Frank Bacon and Lillian Dix.

SEEKS MISSING HUSBAND.

Charles H. Stout Went Fishing on Thursday and Then Vanished.

general alarm was sent out yesterday by the Bureau of Missing Persons for Charles Henry Stout, 35 years old, of 251 Windsor Street, Arlington, N. J., who has been missing since last Thursday when he left his home to go on a fishing trip with several friends. Mrs. Lillian Stout, his wife, told the police her husband may have been stricken with aphasia. Mr. Stout was General Superintendent for the Crown Optical Company in Rochester, N. Y.

He took a party of friends in his automobile to Highlands on Thursday, and at 2 o'clock the following morning, after complaining of pains in the head, left his cousin, Howard Seeley, of Arlington, fishing on the beach. That was the last seen of him, although the automobile was found in front of a boarding house close to the beach.

Mrs Stout described her husband as five feet seven inches tall, weight, 142 pounds, light hair, blue eyes, with dark eyelashes, and fair complexion. He wore an Oxford gray overcoat, black cap, black suit mixed with gray, gray sweater, blue flannel shirt, white shirt collar and tie, black shoes, dark socks, and an old pair of brown trousers.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

Two Slightly Injured When Jersey Central Cars Leave Track.

A fast passenger train running from Philadelphia over the Jersey Central Railroad was derailed yesterday near the end of its journey at the Communipaw station in Jersey City, and, although four cars left the tracks, only one passenger was injured.

The locomotive overturned and the first coach demolished the cab. Sylvester Alpaugh, the engineer, was injured slightly. Passengers in the steel cars were shaken up, but they walked to the cars that had not left the rails and rode into the station. Henry Brady of 2,543 North Howard Street, Philadelphia, was taken to the St. Francis Hospital, suffering from shock and contusions. No cause for the derailment is known.

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at 32nd Street

SING SING CELLS' LAST DAY.

Unsanitary Prison Structure Will Be Torn Down.

This is the last day of Sing Sing Prison's old cell block. The gloomy, unsanitary structure that for a generation has stood as an anachronism in the State's prison system is to go at last. The convicts themselves will lay hands on the old block tomorrow, and stone by stone they will demolish their cramped, ill-lighted home. While they are at the job, new structures, convict-built for the most part, will be rising to take its place.

Governor Whitman, Judge Charles C. Nott of the New York County General Sessions bench, Eugene Smith, President of the State Prison Association; George W. Wickersham, and Warden Moyer will make speeches at the exercises tomorrow marking the tearing down of the dungeon house. Plentifulness of employment has resulted in depleting the population of the State's prison institutions to the number of 1,000 or more from their average at this time of the year, a fact that is attributed directly to the war and its stimulation of manufacturing industries.

The cell block was erected in 1825, and for nearly a hundred years has housed the most notorious criminals from New York City and its environs. The Westchester County Grand Jury in June, 1913, made a presentment, recommending, as had many previous bodies and individuals, that it be destroyed in the interest of humane and enlightened prison administration. The cells were 7 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and 6 feet 6 inches high, providing less than half the cubic air space required in a lodging house. There are 1,200 of these cells, and at times overcrowding has made necessary the doubling up in them of inmates, to the great detriment of both health and morals. The cells are in tiers of 200 each, each tier containing two rows of 100 each, built back to back.

In front of each tier is a gallery, and between gallery and outer wall runs a corridor eight feet wide, so that no cell is directly open to the outside air. Many cells even face the solid wall instead of being opposite one of the small, old-style windows in the outer wall. There are many cells where the sunlight never has entered since the prison was built, and many more where it penetrated for but a few minutes each day. All the cells are damp and chilly. The whole structure is built but a few feet above tidewater, and adjacent to the river, of porous stone, so that the building is saturated with moisture all the time.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ROSENMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosenmond, (nee Blanche Tisbler,) 560 West 144th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Nov. 4, at Lying-in Hospital.

RUBIN.—Nov. 2, East 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rubin, a son.

Married.

GRANDIN—HOW (GRANDIN).—Nov. 5, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Egbert H. Grandin, M. D., to Josephine Wells How (Grandin.) The civil ceremony was performed by the Deputy City Clerk on Oct. 29, 1917.

ILL—WHITE.—On Nov. 3, at Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., by Rev. William Hawkes Pott, Archdeacon of Westchester County, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Douglas Matthews, Eleanor Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White of Nutley, N. J., to Edmund W. Ill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ill of Newark, N. J.

RICHARD—FLETCHER.—On Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. W. Merle-Smith, Adelaide Fletcher and Edwin A. Richard.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—At his home, Milford, Penn., on Sunday, Nov. 4, after a long illness, in the 62d year of his age, Clinton O., beloved husband of Elizabeth Spearing Mott.

ATWATER.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 3, Emily A. Atwater, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Atwater and Mary Hull Day. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, 115 William St., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock.

BOYLAN.—At 10:30 Monday night, at his home, 1,055 College Av., Bronx, Thomas B. Boylan, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, 11 A. M., at St. Angela Merici Church, 183d St. and between Morris and Grant Avs. Please omit flowers.

BRAGG.—On Nov. 5, 1917, Louisa Bragg. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 137 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BULMER.—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 31, 1917, Frederick T. Bulmer. Funeral services will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:08 P. M., Lackawanna Railroad.

BURKHARDT. — Adam Edward, Monday morning, Nov. 5, in his 73d year. Funeral services at residence of his son, Webster B. Burkhardt, 619 Cleveland Av., Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday, 2:30 P. M. Interment Spring Grove Cemetery. Burial private.

DE HOOG.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 4, 1917, K. Louise de Hoog, beloved wife of Julius W. de Hoog and daughter of Charles A. and Lillian Horn. Funeral services will be held at her father's home, 1,425 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

DELAFIELD.—On Nov. 5, 1917, at his residence, Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Maturin Livingston, son of the late Major Joseph and Julia Delafield, in his 82d year. Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

DOOLEY.—Nov. 4, 1917, in her 82d year, Mrs. Mary Dooley, (nee Mary Dowd,) widow of Patrick J. Dooley and mother of Stephen F., Thomas J., and John R. Dooley, born in Maylough, County Galway, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 681 Park Av., Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Vincent Ferrer's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ERSKINE.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on Nov. 4, Jane Drummond, infant daughter of James D. and Marion Rogers Erskine. Chicago and Rochester papers please copy.

FARNHAM.—At his home in Clinton, Conn., Nov. 4, Henry Harrison Farnham. Funeral service in Clinton, Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 8:45 A. M. Interment Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., at 11 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—By accident, Nov. 4, 1917, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Elizabeth, aged 4 years 7 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Flanagan.

FOEHRENBACH.—On Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, Michael Foehrenbach, aged 90 years. Services Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 334 Audubon Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

GOTTLIEB.—On Nov.

MILLER HUGGINS, YANKEES' NEW LEADER, PLANS TO STRENGTHEN TEAM

HUGGINS PLANNING IMPORTANT TRADES

New Manager of Yankees Expected to Make Sweeping Changes in Team.

CALDWELL LIKELY TO GO

Erratic Twirler and Gedeon, High, Nunamaker, Miller, and Hendryx Will Probably Be Put on Market.

When Miller Huggins, the new manager of the Yankees, goes to the big baseball conclave in Louisville on Nov. 12, it will be with the intention of starting plans which will result in several trades by which he hopes to strengthen the Yankee club next season. Huggins has been in St. Louis recently finishing up his affairs there and has sounded the management of the St. Louis Browns about a possible trade which will involve Ray Caldwell.

It is stated that the Yankee owners are disappointed in the erratic pitcher, for he received liberal treatment even after he had knocked the club's training rules to pieces. While Caldwell has pitched good ball here, he seems to be pursued by a mysterious jinx which prevents him from winning games. He can lose them by the narrowest of margins, but whenever he turned in a high-class performance here the Yankees fail to hit behind him.

It is believed that Caldwell would pitch better ball in new surroundings. As the Yanks are anxious to get a good second baseman and as Pratt seems to be about the most desirable man in the market, it is not unlikely that Huggins will engineer a deal by which Caldwell and some of the other Yankee players will go to St. Louis for Pratt.

Among the Yankee players who are likely to be placed on the market are Gedeon, High, Nunamaker, Miller, Hendryx, and several of the recruits. Huggins has shown himself to be a pretty shrewd manager in trading ball players. When he first took over the management of the St. Louis club he surprised the baseball world with a sweeping trade, which sent Ed Konetchy, Bob Harmon, and Mike Mowrey to Pittsburgh in trade for Jack Miller, Robinson, Wilson, Dolan, and Butler. At the time it was stated that Huggins had wrecked his club, but later events proved that the wee manager's judgment was sound. He is sure to negotiate a big deal for the Yankees before another season starts.

In Need of Outfielders.

Huggins also wants some outfielders, for, with the team strengthened in the outer garden and at second base, the new manager will be able to develop what ought to be a pretty fair club. He is sure to hold on to Pipp, Baker, Peckinpaugh, Gilhooley, Walters, Shawkey, Fisher, Russell, Shocker, Cullop, and Mogridge. Ruel, Thormahlen, and Lamar are some of the youngsters who will also have a trial in the spring.

The Yankees are especially well off in pitchers, and it is certain that Huggins, as manager of the Cardinals, handled his pitchers to better advantage than Donovan did as manager of the Yankees. This New York pitching staff, if handled properly, should be one of the best in the American League, according to the judgment of shrewd baseball observers. It has been pointed out that one of Donovan's chief faults was that he kept his pitchers in the box too long after they were hitting. This same charge cannot be brought against Huggins, because he works in exactly the opposite direction and derricks a pitcher the minute he shows signs of weakening.

There can be no doubt about Huggins's ability to make the most of the material he has on hand, for in developing such high-grade players as Doak, Meadows, Hornsby, Jack Smith, Walton, Cruise, and Betzel he has shown his ability as a manager.

Huggins's salary here as manager of the Yankees is said to be $12,500 a year for two years. In spite of his success with the Cardinals the management there refused to meet his terms. The best offer they made was $10,000 a year and 10 per cent. of the net profits above $25,000 a year. In spite of the denials to the contrary, Huggins was not permitted full control in managing the club last season. It is known that on several occasions President Rickey interfered with his plans. He will be in full charge here, however, and this state of affairs alone is a great incentive for an ambitious, hustling manager of Huggins's type.

Christy Mathewson, formerly the pitching idol of the Giants and now manager of the Cincinnati Reds, doesn't like sea voyages. They do not agree with him, and it was this aversion to the salt water that was indirectly responsible for Urban Faber of the Chicago White Sox remaining in the major leagues. If Matty had gone to Japan with the McGraw-Comiskey tourists in 1913-14 there would have been no vacancy on the Giants' pitching staff and Faber would have been left behind and shipped back to the minor leagues.

Mathewson accompanied the tourists from Chicago and played with them in several of the exhibition games on the coast. He had practically assured McGraw that he would make the trip around the world. However, Matty remembered some of the trips he made to Texas by boat on the Spring training trips, and he suspected that if the trips along the coast didn't agree with him, a trip across the Pacific would be much worse. When the tourists reached Vancouver Matty informed McGraw that he would not take the trip to Japan so he started back home. This left McGraw minus a pitcher.

Callahan Discards Faber.

Red Faber had been with the White Sox during the season of 1913, coming from Des Moines, after he had been formerly with Pittsburgh, and shipped back to the minors. Jimmy Callahan, who was managing the White Sox, decided that Faber wouldn't do, so he asked for waivers on him. Faber, however, was taken on the trip to the coast. When the tourists reached Portland Callahan sent for Faber and said: "Red, I'm sorry, but I don't think we'll need you. I'll buy you a ticket home from Portland." Faber was all broken up over the announcement, and especially so when he heard that he was to be sent back to the minor leagues.

"We remained on the coast a few days before sailing," says Faber, "and I did not say a word to anybody. But I did want to make that trip around the world and I prayed for something to happen."

"John McGraw came to my rescue. When Mathewson refused to go along across the Pacific, the New York manager told me he had to have another pitcher, so he asked me to go along as a member of the Giants. I jumped at the chance and was overjoyed.

"But baseball is a queer game," averred Faber, "for after all that McGraw did for me in saving me from the minor leagues, it looks like rank thanklessness, doesn't it, to beat him out of three games in the world's series?"

When President Charley Comiskey of the world's champion White Sox invited a party of Woodland Bards and baseball officials, including Manager Rowland, to his shooting lodge in Wisconsin after the world's series games they got a big surprise. They found on their arrival that there was a big potato crop which needed harvesting, so the crowd pitched in and played the rôle of farmer for a few days. Rowland led the wheelbarrow brigade, and they all worked so faithfully that the crop was put away in short order.

George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves, attended the State Fair in Macon, Ga., recently and carried off ten prizes with the short-horned cattle from his Haddock plantation. On the way home from the fair Stallings was arrested for speeding and was fined $25.

Bill Hinchman, the hard-hitting veteran of the Pirates who broke his leg last Summer in Philadelphia, will be back in the game next season. Hinchman is spending his vacation near Williamsport, and a few days ago he was able to lay aside his crutches and went on a hunting trip. In 1915 and 1916 Hinchman batted in the 300 class.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club has received additional support in his campaign for Sunday baseball. In a letter to him, J. A. Livingston, Chairman Executive Committee Republican County Committee of Kings County, states:

"I find no good objection to the playing of baseball on any day of the week, professionally or otherwise, provided it is done in an orderly manner, which will in no way interfere with the religious feelings of any one."

Daniel F. Farrell, Democratic nominee of the Seventh District, also expressed his favor, saying: "I heartily indorse Sunday baseball. During my eight years as a member of the Assembly I have worked hard to have a bill passed that would permit such an innocent and clean-cut pastime for our young men on Sunday, and if re-elected will continue to do so."

Charles C. G. Spreiger, Republican candidate for Assembly, Fourteenth District, states: "It was not necessary to send your request to me to co-operate with my colleagues if elected to the Assembly to have the blue law regarding Sunday baseball playing amended or repealed. It is my opinion that that piece of antique legislation on our statute books should have been repealed years ago."

Marshall Snyder, Republican candidate for Assembly, Eighteenth District, writes: "Personally I favor a liberal observance of the Sabbath and see no objection in playing the game of baseball, provided, of course, that the acts of those indulging do not unlawfully interfere with the religious observance of others."

John J. Ryan, Alderman, re-nominated in the Fifty-first District on the Democratic ticket, says: "I wish to state I am in favor of Sunday baseball." Alexander S. Dreschler, nominee of both parties in the Fifty-ninth Aldermanic District, writes: "I am heartily in accord with your efforts in behalf of Sunday baseball." Joseph W. Sullivan, Democratic nominee for Alderman, Forty-ninth District, says: "I am heart and soul with any movement that has for its motive the permission of professional baseball and other forms of harmless amusements on Sunday."

DUNDEE TO MEET MOORE.

Philadelphia Boxer and Italian at Pioneer S. C. Tonight.

Johnny Dundee, the bounding Italian lightweight, should be forced to his best ability to gain the popular decision over Pal Moore, the veteran Philadelphia boxer, in their ten-round bout at the Pioneer S. C. this evening. Moore just now is displaying better form than at any other time in his long career and is attempting to fight his way to a position entitling him to consideration as a lightweight championship contender. Dundee has trained hard for tonight's bout.

Silent Martin, a deaf mute middleweight boxer, and Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn will be opponents in the star ten-round bout at the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn tonight. Both boxers are known for their ability to exchange heavy blows, and both are reported in good condition. The club management announces that election returns will be received at the ringside during the bout.

A program of amateur boxing exhibitions will be staged this evening at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. During the bouts announcements of the trend of the Mayoralty election will be made. Competition will be held in four classes. A number of the district's leading boxers have entered.

COFFEY TO BOX BRENNAN.

Heavyweights Again Matched for Bout at Harlem S. C.

Once again Jim Coffey and Bill Brennan, the Irish heavyweight boxers, have been matched and indications point to the contest materializing this time. The present articles, signed by the representatives of both boxers, call for their appearance in a ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night. This is the fifth time the men have signed for a bout. Each time in the past that they have consented to a match something happened to cause a cancellation. Their most recent agreement, several weeks ago, was abrogated because of an injury Coffey sustained to his right hand. The injury has disappeared now, however, and both boxers are training for the Friday night contest.

PLAN HORSE SHOW EVENTS.

Many Prominent Horsemen to be Entertained During Exhibit.

Social activities of many kinds have been arranged by prominent horsemen for horse show week. First of the series will be the annual reunion of the Directors, judges, and exhibitors, as the guests of John McE. Bowman at a horse show breakfast to be given in the music room at the Biltmore next Sunday, the day preceding the opening of the exhibition at Madison Square Garden. Three hundred invitations have been sent out for the breakfast, which has taken the place of the old-time luncheon given by the association at the Garden.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt will give a dinner at his home on Tuesday evening to the officials of the newly organized association of American Horse Shows, of which he is President. The organization has been formed to standardize the rules at all horse shows in the interest both of the exhibitors and the associated shows.

Also on Tuesday, earlier in the day, the members of the Horse Show Cripples Club will foregather for their second annual luncheon at the Horse Show Club in the Garden. To qualify for the Horse Show Cripples Club a participant must have broken his or her arm, leg, rib, shoulder, nose, or neck, while in pursuit of the blue ribbon. At one of the largest luncheons of the week Mr. Vanderbilt will entertain on Wednesday in the Horse Show Club the members of the American Hackney Horse Society.

MANY SCHOOL GAMES TODAY

Four Undefeated Brooklyn Elevens to Play in Double Attraction.

New York and Brooklyn scholastic football teams will be unusually busy today. A number of games are carded, all but one of them being scheduled for Brooklyn fields. In Manhattan, High School of Commerce and Morris High School will battle for supremacy at the Polo Grounds. The rivalry between the institutions is keen, and the elevens should furnish an interesting game. Play will be started at 2:30 P. M.

In Brooklyn six games are down for decision, two of them being scheduled as a double-header at Ebbets Field. The contending teams there will be Erasmus vs. Manual Training and Boys' High vs. Commercial High Schools. This twin bill brings into combat the leaders of the Brooklyn high schools in the chase for the season's championship. The Erasmus-Manual Training contest promises to furnish the feature, as neither eleven has been defeated this season. Boys' High has been beaten once, and Commercial twice.

Other games scheduled are Poly Prep vs. Adelphi, at Washington Park; New Utrecht H. S. vs. Brooklyn Prep, at Ulmer Park; Hamilton Institute vs. Flushing H. S., at Flushing, and Freeport H. S. vs. St. John's Prep, at Commercial Field, 10 A. M.

Shoemaker Wins at Snooker Pool.

J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur pocket billiard champion, defeated George Barton by a score of 130 to 82 in a handicap match of snooker pool, played last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy. Shoemaker conceded his opponent a handicap of 30 points. The winner had two high breaks of 27, while Barton's best efforts netted 15 and 13.

Miss Lange Is Best Athlete.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 5.—Miss Ruth L. Lange of Scranton, Penn., today was awarded a silver cup as the best athlete in Wellesley College. Miss Lange also is known as the best baseball pitcher in the college.

SPUR SETS RECORD IN BEATING ROAMER

James Butler's Speedy Colt Breaks Track Mark in Feature at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 5.—One of the greatest upsets of the meeting occurred today when Andrew Miller's Roamer failed to get in the money in the Monumental Handicap, won by James Butler's Spur. Mr. Miller's geiding had not only shown good form in his recent races, but had run a fast trial on Saturday in preparation for the event. With a field of only six he was considered almost a certain winner. Only a few tickets were taken on Spur and Crimper.

Roamer had all his speed at the start and cut out a killing pace that resulted in a new track record for the distance of a mile and three-sixteenths. The fast pace just suited Spur, who was kept far behind Roamer in the early stages, with the lightly-weighted Walnut Hall keeping the top-weight busy. In the last quarter of a mile Butwell called on Spur and the son of King James responded so that he was on even terms with Roamer in the last eighth. Roamer did his best to fight off defeat, but went to pieces in the last sixteenth. Spur had to be ridden out to finish to beat Walnut Hall, while Peak brought Hendrie up in time to take third place from Roamer. The time of 1:55 4-5 clipped four-fifths of a second from the old track mark.

The third race, at six furlongs, also resulted in a surprise. Top o' th' Morning, after a long rest, was warmly supported. The great sprinter had plenty of early foot, but after leading his field until well in the stretch weakened under his burden of 133 pounds and was beaten by P. Sheridan's Back Bay.

F. Ambrose Clark and Gifford Cochran, who have not been very successful this year, had a turn of luck in their favor. The former won the steeplechase with his imported filly Pigeonsthorpe, while Mr. Cochran's Nepperhan defeated a smart field of two-year-olds at six furlongs.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.
The Porter, S. Ross's b. c., 117 pounds, by Sweep-Belle Girl, $9.40, $3.70, and $2.90. (M. Buxton) 1
Eyelid, A. L. Aste's ch. f., 114, by Eyebrow-Raiment, $2.70 and $2.70, (E. Haynes) 2
Tenone Bons, J. E. Widener's b. g., 112, by Verwood-Hanbanera, $7 third, (F. Keogh) 3
Manuella, First Troop, Millerace, Japhet, Decisive, Dame Rock, Gwyn Roe, O'Neil, Winning Card, Blackhouse, and Blazonry also ran.
Valerius and Lindsey scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:58 4-5.
Pigeonsthorpe, F. Ambrose Clark's br. f., 4 years, 142 pounds, by Crackenthorpe-Blue Pigeon, $12.30, $4.50, and $2.90. (N. Kennedy) 1
Max Meadows, Mr. Willing's br. g., 147, by Moharib-Gin Fizz, $3 and $2.60, (D. Byers) 2
Captain Parr, Ral Parr's b. g., 5, 147, by Ogden-Ocean Tide, $2.80 third, (M. O'Connor) 3
Burgrave, Dolly Madison, Altar Fire, My King, Strongheart, The Carmet, and Kitty Quince also ran. Kitty K. and Jimmy Boy scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Back Bay, P. Sheridan's b. g., 9 years, 108 pounds, by Rubicon-Genus, $22.80, $7.60, and $3.80, (Hendrie) 1
Top o'Th' Morning, F. Powers's ch. g., 5, 113, by Peep o' Day-Balgowan, $4.10 and $3, (M. Buxton) 2
Widow Bedotte, E. Trueman's b. f., 8, 109, by Hidrim-Annus Luctus, $3.10, third, (T. Rice) 3
Buzz Around, King Worth, Corn Broom, Silk Bird, Harvest King, Appleton Whiske, and Swift Pool also ran. Senorita Vega, Cuddle Up, Alex Gets, and Nigel scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monumental Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $2,000 added; one mile and three-sixteenths. Time—1:58 4-5.
Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4 years, 118 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, $11.20, $5.70, and $5.30, (J. Butwell) 1
Walnut Hall, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 108, by Sunflower II.-Waterwood, $10.20 and $7.40, (M. Buxton) 2
Hendrie, F. D. Weir's ch. c., 4, 116, by Star Shoot-Orange and Blue, $6.50 third, (C. Peak) 3
Roamer, Manister Tot, and Crimper also ran. Daddy's Choice and Straight Forward scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.
Nepperhan, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 110 pounds, by King James-Price, $19.90, $13.90, and $6.20, (W. Obert) 1
Cavan Boy, George W. Loft's ch. c., 110, by Medick-Naughty Lady, $13.00 and $6.20, (J. Butwell) 2
Paddy, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 110, by Irish Lad-Mintheria, $4.90 third, (M. Buxton) 3
Kashmir, Malvolio, Matinee Idol, Red Sox, Kewpie O'Neil, Highest Appeal, Seafarer, Quietude, Reveler, Mary Maud, Man o' Th' Hour, and Lady Dorothy also ran. Colonel Cluff scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:43 2-5.
Right, W. H. Congdon's b. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Fair Play-Mirth, $3.00, $2.60, and $2.40 (M. Buxton) 1
Lazy Leu, W. Smith's br. f., 3, 107, by Jack Atkins-Mrs. F. G. Hogan, $3 and $2.50 (N. Shuttinger) 2
Ringdove, G. W. Beardmore's b. f., 3, 103, by Stanhope II.-Rings, $3.20 third, (J. McTaggart) 3
Military, Ask Ma, Mother Machree, and Ariana also ran. Greetings, Wild Thyme, Enterpe, King's Oak, Marianao, and Miss Represent scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.
Queen of the Sea, B. Williams's ch. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, $11.80, $4.30, and $3.80, (E. Haynes) 1
Torchbearer, Kentucky Stable's br. c., 3, 114, by Radium-Mackler's Pride, $3.80 and $3.20, (O. S. Collins) 2
Dan, W. R. Insell's b. g., 4, 106, by Bryn Mawr-Margaret T., $3 third, (W. Collins) 3
Eagle, Monomoy, Amalgamator, Starter, and Tarquin also ran. Right, Goldcrest Boy, Air Man, and Thorn Bloom scratched.
Weather clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Whippoorwill, 104 pounds; *Kokohl, 102; Svengall, 107; King of the Wind, 104; June Bug, 114; Green Grass 104; †Tumble In, 100; Phalerian, 104; Sunny Hill, 107; Top Boots, 104; Garrone, 107; Fuzzy Boots, 104; Heather Belle, 104; Lady Small, 101; Tea Party, 101.

SECOND RACE.—The Manly Memorial Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two miles and a half. Cherry Malotte, 158 pounds; Brooks, 139; Early Light, 140; Sharpshooter, 136; †St. Charlcote, 160; †Belle of Bryn Mawr, 144; ‡Martian, 149; Reddest, 138; ‡Silver Dart, 150; Bet, 142; ‡Wolferton II., 136; Plaisir d'Amour, 138; King Simon, 136. †W. A. Prime entry. †Glen Riddle Farms entry.

THIRD RACE.—Selling handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Alvord, 111 pounds; Master Karma, 111; Sea Beach, 114, The Decision, 110; Widow Bedotte, 110; Gloaming, 105; Bond, 100; Old Pop, 103; Sister Emblem, 108; Top o' the Wave, 108; Zouave, 105; Genesis, 93; Lohengrin, 115; Omega, 95; †Broomvale, 110, †Nigel, 106; Cuddle Up, 107. †R. F. Carman entry. Three excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap Steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; two miles. †Shannon River, 148 pounds; Cari, Infidel II., 140; Otto Floto, 143; †Royal Spinner, 140; New Haven, 149; Superhuman, 132; Melos, 130; Rhonb, 143; Meshach, 145; Garter, 136; Northwood, 143; ‡King Simon, 144; ‡Hackbrook, 148. †Captain Parr entry. ‡A. J. Davis entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Lucius, 105 pounds; Shooting Star, 111; *Venetia, 98; Woodward, 115; Kilmer, 106; Holiday, 116; *Jack Mount, 103; Judge Wingfield, 98; Polroma, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lanuis, 120 pounds; Ballymooney, 108; Game Cock, 102; †Nightwind, 100; †Tracksend, 112; Jack Hare, Jr., 127; Fragonard, 111; Gold Tassel, 110; Valerius, 110; ‡Wyoming, 111; ‡Annchen, 108; Recount, 114. †A. K. Macomber entry. †R. T. Wilson entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Hendrie, 126 pounds; Jack Mount, 98; Daddy's Choice, 105; Gen. 113; King Neptune, 106; Pierre-a-Feu, 98; Crimper, 112; Goldcrest Boy, 108.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Penn to Play Military Academy.

Two gridiron contests, aside from the Fordham-Georgetown and New York University-Trinity College games, are on the program today. The Pennsylvania eleven will play Pennsylvania Military Academy at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and the University of Buffalo will have Westminster as an opponent at Buffalo.

FORDHAM VS. GEORGETOWN.

Rivals of Twenty Years' Standing Meet Here Today.

Fordham and Georgetown, gridiron rivals for twenty years, will clash today on Fordham Field in their annual game. Both teams after being primed for the supreme test are fit and ready, although the Maroon will be without the services of Frank Frisch, the most valuable player in the backfield. This game has attained a due prominence in the last few years and the students of the two colleges view it as the Yale rooters regard the annual clash with Harvard.

Coach McCaffery gave the players a rather long session at signals yesterday afternoon. Brennan and Crovat had a comparative rest, although both players appear in the final lineup announced by Coach McCaffery last night. Galligan, who played at the High School of Commerce last season, will take Frisch's place in the backfield. Golden will start at centre and Gulick at right tackle, McGrath being shifted to right guard. The rest of the line is the same as faced Rutgers, although Coach McCaffery's constant drilling at the forwards ought to bear fruit this afternoon.

Georgetown, with Gilroy and McQuade in the backfield, is not expecting much difficulty this afternoon. Coach Exendine thinks his players will readily fathom the Fordham offense and expects little trouble from the Maroon backfield. The Blue and Gray team, with a squad of twenty-three players and a complete entourage of trainers and rooters, arrived at the Hotel Cumberland at 7 P. M. last night.

Fordham has not defeated Georgetown since 1908, when Frank Gargan's team, with Coach McCaffery at right end, routed the Southerners at American League Park, by a score of 22 to 0. In 1909 and 1914, scoreless ties were played and Georgetown took the other two games that were played.

A large crowd is expected this afternoon, for the visitors are the best drawing card at Fordham. The game will start at 2:30 P. M.

The lineup is as follows:

Fordham.	Position.	Georgetown.
Fitzpatrick	L. E.	Connell
Christiansen	L. T.	Ahearn
Kendricks	L. G.	Dudack
Golden	C.	Heaphy
McGrath	R. G.	Zuger
Gulick	R. T.	Smeach
Dumoe	R. E.	Whalen
Crovat	Q. B.	Maloney
Erwig	L. H. B.	Gilroy
Galligan	R. H. B.	McQuade
Brennan	F. B.	Gross

Referee—W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—E. Thorp, De La Salle. Head linesman—L. H. Andrews, Yale.

TRINITY AT N. Y. U. TODAY.

Violet Eleven to Resume Football Relations with Rivals.

The New York University football team finished its preparation for the Trinity game with a long signal drill, which culminated in a short dummy scrimmage. As there was no game Saturday, the Varsity, through the courtesy of the Columbia management, saw the Amherst-Columbia game.

Each play in the Violet repertoire was carefully rehearsed, and the new plays received special consideration. The dummy scrimmage was thorough, and the defensive and offensive measures to be taken rehearsed finally.

When the Violet meets Trinity the contest will mark the first game of the two colleges in athletic competition since 1914. In 1915 the game was canceled because Trinity refused to substitute another player in the place of George Brickley, whose amateur standing was doubtful. When they last met, in 1914, Trinity won by 19 to 8.

The Violet Varsity is not the only N. Y. U. team to be busy today, for the freshmen journey to Rutherford and play the high school team there in a morning game. The Varsity lineup will be Finley, left end; Fernandes, left tackle; Sulzer, left guard; Erin, centre; Goldberg, right guard; Schlolever, right tackle; Gardiner, right end; Egan, quarter back; Christopher, left half back; Baker, right half back, and Ebenfeld, full back.

BROWN STILL UNDAUNTED.

Defeat by Syracuse Forgotten as Drive for Green Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The morale of the Brown camp at Providence is still good, in spite of the defeat at the hands of Syracuse Saturday. Brown players have no excuse to offer with regard to the game; they claim no alibis. For them, now, the big and only real contest on the horizon is the Dartmouth game, on Nov. 24, at the Braves Field, Boston. Dartmouth and Brown are old rivals, but a slight difference, some eight years ago, causing a severing of athletic relations between the two colleges. This year will see the first football contest between the colleges since the burying of the hatchet, and special interest is shown in the game for that reason.

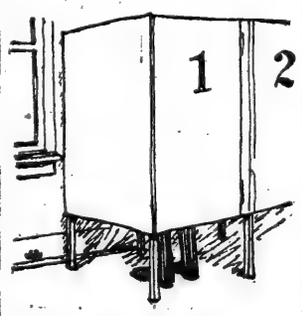
Trainer Huggins is optimistic over the hospital list. Shaw's dislocated knee is fast rounding into shape and the star will be back will be ready for the Dartmouth game, at least. Sinclair will not be kept out of the tackle position for long, while Albright's broken rib is practically mended. Bruises and lameness prevail for the most part now in the ranks of the Brunonian squad, and yesterday's easy workout was intended to take those kinks out of the men.

RUTGERS SQUAD HAS REST,

Football Eleven Sore but Intact After West Virginia Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Rutgers football squad had a rest this afternoon after the hard game with West Virginia on Saturday. Although no member of the team was injured, the men are stiff and sore from the battering of the heavy Virginia backfield, which outweighed even the Rutgers line. Tomorrow scrimmage will be held with the scrubs in preparation for the game with Springfield on Nov. 10.



At one we've a date with Booth 1.

But until one we're here with everything one wants for wear on Election.

Big, roomy motor coats with windproof wristlets and collars.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HERMAN CLEARLY OUTPOINTS BURNS

Bantamweight Champion Successfully Defends Title at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Pete Herman, the bantamweight champion, successfully defended his title in a twenty-round bout here tonight with Frankie Burns of New Jersey. The Easterner was clearly outboxed and outpointed by the clever title holder, but Herman disappointed a huge gathering by displaying a lack of aggressiveness. Burns forced the fighting most of the way, and tried desperately to get over a finishing punch, but his efforts were nullified by the defensive art of the champion.

In the first three rounds the speed and cleverness of the champion easily offset the experience and ambitious rushes of Burns. Herman, during this time, used a left jab, followed by a short right hook with effect, and bewildered Burns. The Jersey bantam tried desperately to land an effective right to the champion's jaw, but Herman guarded well and avoided all difficulties.

Burns changed his tactics starting the fourth round, and began a systematic attack on Herman's body which brought results, as Herman was forced on the defensive, and the fourth round ended evenly. In the next two rounds, however, Herman managed to smother the jabs of Burns even before they could land, and placed a smart right hook in a vital spot several times. Once in the fifth round Burns was staggered and on the point of falling from a right smash to the jaw, but managed to right himself in time, and by fast fighting kept Herman from doing serious damage.

Encouraged by his success with a fast attack, Burns took the aggressive in the seventh round and backed Herman about the ring with a rain of left jabs and right crosses, none of which, however, had any great effect on the champion. Burns worked industriously and won the seventh round by a good margin, and managed to make an even affair out of the eighth by continuing his terrific boxing. Herman picked up a clever defense for the body attack of Burns and forced the Jersey man to slash for the jaw instead.

Burns continued his rushing tactics in the ninth, but nearly paid dearly for his efforts as Herman caught him coming in with a slashing right, which shook up the Jersey boxer and forced him to hold to keep from being knocked down. Burns apparently was in a bad way when the round ended.

Apparently suffering from the blows of the champion, Burns had to hold and run away to get through the tenth round. He made no great attempt to fight back, and was on the defensive during the greater part of the round. Herman tried hard to put away Burns, but was unable to land a solid blow during the round. In the first half of the battle Burns won one round, two were even, and seven easily belonged to the champion.

Burns was too tired to make much of an effort out of the eleventh round, and Herman seemed content to loaf. However, Herman landed often enough to win the round by a wide margin.

Burns recuperated quickly and managed to again force the fighting often enough to keep the champion dancing about in doubt. In the next three rounds the Jersey man attacked toward the body and once he hit so low that the partisan crowd yelled for a foul, but the referee did not even caution Burns. Two of the rounds were even; and the thirteenth went to Herman. In the fifteenth round Herman had no great trouble hitting his opponent, but the champion's blows lacked power, and the Jersey man easily survived.

There was little difference between the two in the last five rounds. Herman continued to hold the whip hand, and Burns was content to stall along and stay the limit. Herman had no knockout punch, and Burns knew it well enough to slash away to the vain hope of landing a vital punch, which, however, did not materialize.

TIGER CUBS GET ATTENTION

Princeton to Hold Annual Festivities Before Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Princeton freshmen and the Harvard youngsters will play their annual contest here next Saturday and there is a strong possibility that a game will be arranged for the Tiger informal team, making the day the big football Saturday of the year for Princeton. The Fall festivities which are usually held in the evening previous to the Yale or Harvard game in Princeton will be held on Friday night, and in addition to the crowd which this will attract it is thought that many visitors will be here to see the two cub elevens clash.

No announcement has been made as yet concerning the plans for the informal Varsity. There is a possibility that a game will be arranged with the Maine "heavies," but in case this falls through some other military organization may be engaged. Because today was one of the two afternoons reserved for drill the informal Varsity did not hold any practice.

Coach Rush spent most of his time with Fred Dawson, the freshman coach, attempting to correct some of the bad features which were much in evidence on Saturday when the Blair Academy eleven defeated the cubs. The 13 to 7 victory for the prep school was somewhat unexpected, but it has served to remove any overconfidence on the part of the youngsters and put them on edge for the more important game this week. The Harvard freshman contest is attracting more than usual attention, as there is no regularly organized Varsity on which Princeton football followers may centre their interest.

CORNELL TAKES ON WEIGHT.

Coach Sharpe Makes Changes in Line for Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Cornell football squad and coaches held a long conference today over the game with Michigan to be played next Saturday at Ann Arbor. All of the Varsity men reported in good shape except Vanhorn, left half back, whose knee was thrown out in last Saturday's game with Tech, and who will not be able to play next Saturday. Harriman, right tackle, will return to the game tomorrow, and Nethercott, Pendleton, and Ackerknecht, who were slightly injured last week, will also be fit to play.

In place of Vanhorn, Dr. Sharpe said today he would use Cross, who performed brilliantly last Saturday, and is one of the fastest backs seen here this year, although light.

Realizing that Michigan has a heavy, powerful team, Dr. Sharpe will attempt to increase the weight and add to the brawn of his scrimmage line for the game with the Wolverines. He will do this by replacing Eisenbrandt at right guard he will use Swanson, who weighs 195 pounds. These changes will put more beef and endurance into a line that, while fast, is considered too light to face the Wolverines.

Jackson to Play Moore Tonight.

Tonight and tomorrow night New Yorkers will get a line on the play of Clarence Jackson of Detroit, who is the next challenger to meet Alfredo de Oro for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards. The schedule of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League brings Jackson to New York on these nights to play George Moore, who represents this city. The league games will be played at Thum's Academy.

Honors of Bout Go to Cline.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Irish Patsy Cline had the better of Willie Jackson in a fast six-round bout here tonight. Both men are from New York, and are lightweights. Cline was the aggressor in all except the third round, which went to Jackson by a shade.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie

The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

Six Special Values in Sportsmen's Shoes!

INVENTORY is responsible for these splendid footwear opportunities. These are all out of our regular stock—perfect in every way—and the productions of the best manufacturers of shoes for hunters, campers and out-of-door folk.

I.
Light Weight Sport Boot
Soft tan upper, unlined, soft toe, very durable for its weight, a serviceable all-round high boot with staunch wearing qualities. $7.75 per pair.

II.
"Boomok" Moccasin Boot
Built in moccasin style but with sole and heel, thus combining the sturdiness of the sporting boot with the pliability of the moccasin. Made of soft tan cow hide, with large eyelets and raw hide laces, double viscolized sole. 14 inches high. $9.50 per pair.

III.
Skiing Shoe
Specially designed for skiing, but may be used for all sorts of outdoor service. Back of heel is concave to receive ski binding, with loop just above for the back strap of the ski harness. Our price is very low for this popular model. $8.50 per pair.

IV.
Ranger Wing Toe Boot
A rough service model with full bellows tongue and wing toe. Uppers of drab calf skin, with oak-tanned outer and white elk inner soles. These boots resist dampness and remain soft after repeated wettings. 12 inches high. $10.25 per pair.

V.
Bungalow Moccasin
A real comfort shoe for camp use. Similar in style to the moccasin but of neater and shapelier design. Made of oak-tanned leather, suede finish. $2.75 per pair.

VI.
"Stillhunter" Moccasin
A moccasin boot made with vamp and bottom in one piece with an additional outer sole for extra service. Very soft, comfortable footgear, of chrome tan leather. $6.25 per pair.

10-15-17 WARREN STREET

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

"Never Mind, Thank You! I Reckon I'll Stick To The Old Management"

FOLKS know that Nature never makes a mistake and that's why VELVET, Nature's own tobacco ain't just usually good—but is always good.

Velvet Joe

We trust to natural ageing to give VELVET its mellow smoothness. That is why each tin of VELVET gives the smoker the *same* hearty flavor, coolness and mildness.

VELVET never disappoints you.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

CALLS ON HOTEL MEN TO SAVE MORE FOOD

City Administrator Williams Speaks to Big Gathering at the Waldorf.

SUGAR FAMINE CONTINUES

Danger of Butchers' Strike Lessened by Action of Many Retailers in Signing Contracts.

Progress was made here yesterday in the development of food conservation and the elimination of the profiteers by a meeting of hotel and restaurant men in the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, spoke and John McE. Bowman, head of the Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Car Division of the Food Administration, told his audience that the food slacker should be put on the "unclean" list and his place shunned by the patriotic. Other features of the day were a continuation of the sugar famine, with officials reticent to discuss it and not much relief in sight; an attack by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, on the forces that are now handling the food situation here, and by a lessening of danger of a butchers' strike by a number of the retailers signing the union contracts. Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, has made an analysis of complaints received, and finds that many grocers are disregarding a price agreement on sugar. Commissioner Moskowits has also discovered another threatened famine. This time it is the supply of salt that is running low.

Food Administrator Williams found time from his many duties to talk to the members of the Hotel Association, the Society of Restaurateurs, and cooks and chefs. His audience represented 350 restaurants in this city, and 1,150 restaurants and hotels throughout the State. Thomas D. Green, head of the Hotel Association, presided. John McE. Bowman said that he had received many telegrams from men in the business asking about wheatless and meatless days as observed here. He asserted that Mr. Hoover had given the trade sixty days in which to put these days into practice, and he warned that if they did not do so before the first of next month the Federal authorities would take action to make them do so. He read from the telegraphic reply he had sent. In this he warned that any one not helping forward the food-saving campaign was a food slacker, and his place should be put on an "unclean" list and shunned. He, the main, however, he said, the hotel and restaurant men of the country were giving the Food Administration loyal support. One thing in which there was room for improvement, he added, was in the reduction of waste. He urged reducing the size of portions.

Emphasize Need of Saving.

The need of saving was emphasized by Mr. Williams. For one thing he advocated a discontinuance of the practice of serving bread before the meal was put on the table. Doing this, he said, made for unnecessary waste. He thought that butter should not be served until it was asked for, and he advised the restaurant men to form a committee to handle complaints growing out of high prices, and a revision of the menus.

Some of these present gave accounts of experience in food saving in the kitchens. They favored serving more beans, cornmeal, and other cheaper food on the menus. Some advised against serving peeled potatoes, and other advocated the elimination of French fried potatoes, saratoga chips, and similar articles of food because of the amount of fat required in their preparation.

Notwithstanding the immediate help promised by George M. Rolph of the International Sugar Commission, the shortage in that commodity has become more acute. Many of the retail stores are without sugar or are down to a very limited supply, and those that have sugar are in many cases disregarding the agreement to sell at 10 cents a pound. In the sugar trade there is a belief that no great measure of relief will be afforded until the first of next month. Beet sugar from the West and Louisiana sugar should be finding its way into the market, and the Food Administration is now bending its efforts to see that incoming stocks are equitably distributed.

The disregard of retailers of the injunction to sell sugar at the price agreed upon by the committee of retailers and wholesalers is shown by an investigation conducted by Commissioner Moskowitz. During the last week the Complaint Bureau investigated thirty-nine complaints of overcharge, ranging from 12½ to 20 cents a pound. There have been more than forty complaints from citizens that they have been unable to buy sugar at all unless they purchased a specified amount of other groceries. In thirty-two instances they were told that they had to spend from $1 to $2 for groceries to obtain one pound of sugar. These complaints have been referred to City Food Administrator Williams, who will investigate them and take the needed action.

Dillon Criticises Method Here.

Mr. Dillon criticised yesterday "the people who are handling the food situation in New York." He said the trouble was that they did not know how to handle it.

"They do not want to know how to eliminate the cost and distribution of food," he said. "If they did they would be taking some of the profits away from the milk trust. Dr. Moskowits came to me the other day and asked my opinion on a plan to open stores and have the city sell milk. I told him the plan was not practicable. I want to bring the milk down from the country and sell it at reduced prices to the poor. The country is full of milk that can be brought here and sold to the

Auctions.

Real Antiques
Fine Modern Jewelry

One of the Chances of a Lifetime.

E. F. EBLE, Antique Collector of more than forty years, retiring from the Antique Business, has placed his entire collection,

Valued at $100,000
To Be Sold at Public Auction
WITHOUT RESERVE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer
Will Sell, Commencing
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th, 1917
at 17 E. 48th Street,
at 10:30 A. M.

Stock removed for convenience of Sale. Entire stock, consisting of Diamond Set, Antique, Modern Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silverware, English, Dutch and Modern Cutlery, Sheffield Plate, Brica-brac, Bronzes, Old China, Glass, Tapestries, Hangings, Camelshair and Cashmere Shawls, Laces, etc., etc. Fine old Rings, Scarf Pins, etc.

Also large collection of loose precious and semi-precious stones, such as Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Amethysts, Topaz, etc., etc. Entaglie, Cameos, Mosaics, Scarabes, Wedgwood ware.

This sale is without reserve to the highest bidder.

INSPECTION THIS DAY.

Catalogues on application to E. F. Eble, 105 W. 42d St.; or Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, 549 Broadway.

E. F. Eble, retiring from the antique business, will still continue with order work at 105 W. 42d St.

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 324-328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

poor 2 cents cheaper than the price proposed by the city. Why don't the food administrators stop holding conferences and reduce prices.

Dr. Moskowitz, who has been investigating the threatened salt shortage, gave out this statement:

I have been informed that there is an abnormal demand upon the wholesalers by the retailers for salt. There seems to be an idea among the retailers that there is a salt famine, and they are purchasing salt in abnormal quantities. The panic among the retailers is absolutely unnecessary. Last week, on account of a temporary car shortage, there was a little scarcity, but that car shortage has been overcome and there is a normal supply of salt available at the present prices. It is important that both retailers and consumers keep cool and do not disturb normal conditions by abnormal purchases, which always affect market and price conditions unfavorably. This is especially true in wartime. I have been reassured by the Independent Salt Company, which is the source of supply for the New York market.

It looked yesterday as though New York was not going to have the added thrill of a strike of butchers added to its other troubles. The strike of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Working Men of America went into effect in the morning, but before noon 100 butchers had signed the union agreement and the men went back to work. Two hundred shops settled with the union before the strike was called. In all, there are probably 1,500 butchers out, with the indications that the retail butchers, acting as individuals, will sign contracts one or more at a time. The offer to make Commissioner Moskowitz and J. B. Buel, Chairman of the Committee on Industry and Employment of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, act as arbitrators was accepted by the union at a meeting held in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. The officers of the Master Butchers' Association say that the strike is not a matter for action by the association, but is one for each individual member to settle. For this reason the offer to arbitrate was not accepted. The strike is localized in Manhattan and the Bronx.

August F. Grimm, Treasurer of the Master Butchers' Association and President of the east side branch of the organization, said that the butchers were mostly inclined to give the men the wage advance asked for and the days off wanted, but they did not look with favor on a recognition of the union, which included the closed shop.

A total of 51,186 pledges to conserve food were obtained throughout the city yesterday, according to Mr. Williams. This makes a grand total of 513,372 pledges since the start of the campaign. Today the army of 13,000 to 14,000 canvassers will be augmented to 19,000, and it is expected that every voter will be asked to sign a food conservation pledge, although it was originally expected that 1,200,000 pledges would be obtained. Mr. Williams has announced that he will be satisfied with 700,000.

The canvassers report that they find a much greater co-operation on the part of superintendents of apartment houses to allow canvassing. They were hampered in many instances during the first few days of the campaign, but the help of the Police Department has aided the canvassers materially.

FAILS TO INCREASE GERMAN GRAIN CROP

Lack of Labor One of the Causes, Says Waldow—Farm Workers Flock to Cities.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (via London, Nov. 5.)—In the course of a debate on food conditions by a Prussian Diet Committee, Herr Hösch, Conservative, said that for various reasons it could not be expected that the grain production of Germany could be increased materially during the war or for some time afterward. He suggested that the Government devote its attention to increasing the production of potatoes, to provide food necessary for the population, and that the Government immediately announce a minimum price for the potato harvest of 1918, coupled with assurances to producers that all potatoes above those necessary for human consumption would be released for fodder purposes.

Herr von Waldow, President of the Food Regulation Board, confirmed Herr Hösch's statement regarding grain, saying that a lack of labor, draught animals, artificial fertilizers, and fuel hampered increase in production. He warned against advanced estimates of the grain and potato crops, as statistics in the past had not proved reliable.

While this debate was proceeding in the Diet, the Berlin Common Council was complaining that no adequate measures had been taken to reserve adequate supplies for more than a month, and to prevent the feeding to cattle of supplies necessary to feed the people. It also entered a general complaint that even the short supplies of vegetables had been diverted from the cities, where there was a virtual vegetable famine.

The Tageszeitung complains of the prohibitive prices charged in the country districts for clothing for farm workers. It prints a table of comparison showing that socks costing in peace time 40 pfennigs now cost 4 marks; boots that cost 12 to 15 marks now sell for 120 marks; overalls that cost 2 marks 50 pfennigs now cost 17 to 21 marks; women's aprons that were formerly 1 mark 20 pfennigs now cost 15 marks. Material for dresses, made from the new nettle cloth, costs 27 marks.

The farmers say that these prices, which the farmhands are unable to pay, are driving the laborers to the munition works and the cities, and are threatening a tie-up of agriculture.

REFUSES GRAIN TO AUSTRIA.

Hungary Declines Proposals—A Crown Council to be Called.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—Austria's food difficulties, the Allgemeine Zeitung of Vienna says it learns, have become notably sharper in consequence of Hungary's flat refusal of Austrian proposals for a supply of grain.

An extraordinary Crown Council will be called, the newspaper says, to discuss the extent of Hungary's obligation to supply food to Austria.

REVENUE AGENT HELD.

Federal Commissioner Sends Field's Case to the Grand Jury.

Harry Field, the special Internal Revenue agent who was accused of having accepted money from Julius Dessner to aid him in escaping punishment on a charge of illegally dealing in drugs, was yesterday held for the action of the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. Dessner was arrested by Field in September. Dessner testified that he paid Field $250 as part payment of $500 which Field is alleged to have demanded as the price of testifying that Dessner had served the Government in the work of rounding up dealers in habit-forming drugs.

Detective McCloy and Strutzsen testified that when they arrested Dessner last month for dealing in drugs, Field had told them that he was "one of my stool pigeons," and asked them to drop their complaint against him. Dessner denied that he had served Field as a spy or informer.

Burlaps Sell Pretty Well.

There was a fair degree of snap to buying in the local market for burlaps yesterday, in which light goods figured to a greater extent than heavy ones. This was due to the interest the Government has been showing in these sorts of late, via the sandbag route. Prices continued to rise. Eight-ounce 40s were quoted at 13¾ cents, with 10½-ounce goods of the same width held at 17¾ cents. For 7½ and 10-ounce 40s, the respective prices were 13¾ and 17¾ to 17½ cents, respectively. Late reports tell of still further advances in the primary markets, which keeps them higher than the local one in spite of the steady rise in quotations here.

Captain Resnatti Postpones Flight.

MINEOLA, Nov. 5.—Captain A. S. Resnatti of the Royal Italian Flying Corps set out at noon today with ten passengers in his Caproni airplane, hoping to make a second flight to the Langley Field at Hampton, Va. Trouble developed in one of the three engines, however, just as the machine was beginning to increase its altitude passing over Coney Island. Captain Resnatti decided to return to Mineola and to make the flight to Hampton tomorrow.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—Entire stocks and fixtures purchased for cash. "Aarons," 742 6th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kersey, velours. Madison Square 8690.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Exchange brown, green, burgundy for black, navy; also buy quantity black and navy. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Botany, F. & H., or Stevens; can use quantity if price is right. K 199 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and burgundy. Farragut 9589.

BURELLA Wanted.—372 Buckley & Cohen, brown. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for quantity Salt's white chinchilla. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

COATINGS, Velours, Wanted.—$50,000 coatings, velours, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of children's coats. Call all week, 17 West 17th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits. P. Miller, Prince George.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale corduroy, dark red, Burgundy, and brown. Chel. 9688.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' and children's; low price; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses of the better kind, ready to place orders mornings only. 29 West 35th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses ready to place orders. S. S., 204 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; must show their own styles. 151 West 25th St., 10th floor; ask for Mr. C.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th.

FURS Wanted.—For special sale; fur stock; must be reasonable; will pay cash. Aarens & Co., 742 6th Av. Telephone 4165 Vanderbilt.

INFANTS' KNITWEAR Wanted.—Will look at infants' knitwear for both Spring and Fall Tuesday from 9 till 4, placing large stock orders. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

JEANS AND DRILLS Wanted. — 1,500,000 yards standard grades white jeans and drills; will pay spot cash. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 35th.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Woolen, for cash; small or large quantities. H. RAGOVIN, 109 West 26th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for large line of Fall cleanings of any description; also white chinchilla; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th. Stuy. 3757.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe and reindeer; will pay cash. B Lasker, 122 West 26th.

POPLINS and Velours Wanted.—Open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301, 7301, 7814, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

SILKS Wanted.—Silk buyer from large Western department store will look at samples Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 1,261 Broadway. S. M. Goldberg. Office open especially for goods to be sold at bargain prices.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS, (Silk,) Wanted.—Jobber is placing Spring orders. S. H. Straus, 1,133 B'way.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes; fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

SUITS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Moscovics, open for jobs of cloth suits; quantity no object; spot cash. Call Tuesday morning 10 o'clock at 1 E. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3462.

VELOUR Wanted.—6859 or other makes; Peking 544 or other makes; burgundy and taupe. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050 green and navy or will give brown in exchange. Louis Hammer, Madison Square 7742.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted, heavyweight; will buy for cash. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—Shaw's Shetland 4800, navy and green. Neugass Bros., 71 W. 23d.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 6859 taupe; also American 544, all colors. Far. 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all wool, all colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 1648.

VELOUR Wanted.—Gray and Burgundy, for cash. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th St.

VOILES Wanted.—Fancy, all white, striped, and corded voile; any quantity; will pay cash. E. A., 240 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash. Call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes; any colors. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th, or phone Farragut 602.

WOOL PLUSH Wanted. — All makes, at a price for cash Madison Square 2339.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50139, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7890, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., all colors, at $2.10 net. Farragut 2616.

BURELLAS 0316 and Treco Knits 06062, all shades, at a price. Farr. 8595.

CHECKS, black and white, all qualities, at price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

CHEVIOTS or miltons, ¾, 6-4 width, all colors; also ⅞ black thibets; any quantity. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pom poms; latest models; best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St. Chelsea 3788

COATS.—High-grade flappers, 12-16 years, girls 5-8, and tots 1-4 years; broadcloth, velvet, velours, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 133 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. S. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Chicken coats in taupe, Pekin, Burgundy, and other colors, the newest models, on the racks. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Velour and plush; fur and plush trimmed; also juniors'; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th. Chelsea 9955.

COATS.—Plush coats; special bargains for Election Day; fur trimmed, 48 inches long, belted; $10-$15-$25. Ratner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 53 East 11th.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pom poms, velours and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 185 Madison Av.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Horostoff, 39 West 20th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 28th St.

COATS.—Cloth coats, all kinds, plain and fur trimmed; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—90 coats, 40 suits; immediate delivery. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS for immediate delivery; all shades. Duberstein, 51 West 13th. Chelsea 405.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats. Immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-class afternoon, evening, and dinner gowns; also serges for immediate delivery; very low prices. Queen Costume & Dress Co., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 serge dresses for immediate delivery; excellent value. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES,, 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet; latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRILLS.—50,000 yards heavy navy blue drills at 22½ cents per yard. V 41 Times.

EVENING DRESSES.—250 samples to close out; latest models, iridescent and net trimmings. La Roy Dress Co., 233 Grand St. Phone Orchard 9698.

FUR COLLARS.—This season's patterns; black opossum collars, coney collars, muskrat sets, racoon sets, and mouflon; good values. Greeley 4378. Mr. Wiener.

FURS.—Good deliveries on seal nutria, Hudson seal and sealine collars. 151 West 23d. Chelsea 4885.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net, 10 days. Chelsea 9048.

MALINES, Chiffon, French Crepe, large quantity, black, white, colors, at a sacrifice. Madison Square 5150.

MIDDIES, blouses, skirts in serges; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PANNETTE. — Have all colors, half pieces, at opening price. Farragut 3486.

PILE FABRICS.—Salts, peco plush, pony skin, Worumbo and Botany, broadcloth; will sell reasonable. 115 West 30th, ninth floor.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9899.

PLUSHES.—40-40 and 50-50; 100 pieces at a reasonable price. B. Snyder, 56 West 22d St. Telephone Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES. — Esquimette, $3.60; Peerless, $3.40; Dobson 1164, $3.25; Pearson mercerized. Farragut 3812.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $2.50; genuine kerami, $3. I. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3894.

PLUSHES. — Peco, Esquimette, guaranteed Sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSH, peco and esquimette, for sale. Farragut 3377.

POM-POM.—All shades, immediate delivery; $325, net cash; Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7359.

POM POM.—Have one piece gold; will accept reasonable offer. Farragut 3462.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—54274, all shades; prompt delivery. Stuyvesant 1247.

SKIRTS.—Plaids and striped silks, $2.25 up; new striped silk crepes. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Keramí; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

STRIPS, mole, all widths; big bargain. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—100 better grade misses' and ladies' sizes in broadcloth and other materials. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

TOILET KITS, fitted and unfitted, rubberised; army color; money belts, cap covers. American Products Co., 4 West 37th St.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Bergundy, taupe, navy, brown, green, 50 pieces; immediate delivery. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

VELOURS. — Lightweight Burgundy, taupe, Pekin, plum, 80 pieces in stock; immediate delivery. Levensohn & Satz. Madison Square 1265.

VELOURS, lightweight; also broadcloths, taupe, Pekin, brown, green. Madison Square 6685.

VELOURS.—Kerseys and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS.—6859, F. & H. botany, and pom pom. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—American K 544, all shades. Farragut 2285.

VELOUR.—Navy, green, and brown. Farr. 9805.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy; 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

VELVETEENS, all colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS. — Plushes, silk and cotton poplin, Keramí. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WORUMBO.—891 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Jobber will buy over $1,000,000 worth coats and suits in 1918; there is an opening for an assistant buyer; answer with full particulars, experience and ability; immediate position. Z 283 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to cover New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania States with lines of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps; only those with former experience need apply; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN with following; children's coats only; salary or commission; chance for a permanent future. Theodore Weil, 122 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....5½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Skating Shoes in Demand.

Manufacturers of skating and other Winter sports shoes report having booked a large volume of orders for these products. Though in numbers of pairs, the total business of this kind so far this season is not quite up to the high mark reached a year ago, in actual money it is said to amount to more. The skating fad of the last two years is expected to be repeated this Winter, and already retailers are reporting a fair amount of sales. Prices are high and, while in some instances merchandise is hard to get, it is not expected that such a shortage will develop as that of two years ago.

"Officers' Tan" Proves Popular.

With the great number of officers in uniform both at teas and receptions and on the street since the entrance of this country into the war, a new color has come into prominence for women. It is olive drab, more elegantly referred to by salespeople as "officer's tan." A great many elaborate waist models in this new shade are actively sought, and in coats and sweaters it is said to be even more popular. In skirts it is no longer confined to the hunting variety, but is exhibited in many of the finest garments for morning and afternoon wear. Suit manufacturers are making quite extensive use of officer's tan in their Spring creations, and there seems good reason to believe that for the 1918 season it will be one of the leading colors.

What Effect Will Spugs Have?

While department store heads are predicting and preparing for one of the largest holiday seasons in their history, they nevertheless look with some apprehension on the activities of the "Spugs." Those who wish to abolish the practice of exchanging expensive presents at Christmas have a set of conditions this year, it is pointed out, which put them in an unusually strong position. The effect of the declaration, that it is unpatriotic to spend one's money for useless gifts and luxuries, will be keenly watched. While the stores do not take the unpatriotic stand of favoring extravagance, they do not believe that a general swing to the other extreme would be for the general benefit of the country.

The Weather Is Helping Some.

While the coming of cooler weather has done quite a little to stimulate the repeat business in children's clothing in this city, manufacturers admit the demand could be more active. In the business that is passing now velvet coats are quite a factor in the higher-priced lines. Fine broadcloths and serges also are being bought, while there is some run on corduroy in the more popular-priced goods. As to colors, black, green, brown, and old rose stand out strongly. Military effects are taking pretty well, especially in navy broadcloth with detachable capes and garnitures of braid and brass buttons. Dresses are doing well, all things considered, the orders placed for them running the gamut from the filmiest party dresses to sturdy play dresses of chambray.

Corset Sales Are Keeping Up.

There is little fault to be found with the corset business that is being done for Fall. Especially active are corsets embracing special figure-conforming features, particularly models designed to meet the needs of stout women. The season's styles of outer garments require that most of the work of conforming be done below the waistline. This has called into play corset models that make use of long skirts, as well as elastic inserts and various gore arrangements. Many women, who object to the "stiffness" of the regular type of corset, are going in for tricot and other models that have a measure of give to them. The continuance of the vogue for skating presages another good season for the so-called athletic corset. Misses' corsets are selling well.

Some Spring Prices Are Made.

The first inkling of what Spring lines of carpets, rugs, and linoleums are going to cost at wholesale was given yesterday when some of the leading concerns made their prices to buyers. The only advances shown by the lines sold through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane were in Aussels and Wiltons, which went up from 4 to 10 per cent. over the prices quoted at the opening of the Fall season last May. All of the other lines remained at the levels then quoted. The present prices are subject to advance without notice, and all orders are taken subject to ability to fill up to March 30, inclusive. Linoleums were opened by the Sloane department at the prices which prevailed on June 1. The carpets and rugs made by Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., will bear the same prices for Spring that they were given on April 30 last. The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company will probably make prices tomorrow, while on Monday the Spring lines of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company will be priced.

Bandeaux Lead Brassiere Demand.

There can be no doubt of the strength of the position of bandeaux and the different variations of the bandeau idea in the brassiere field this season. Many of them are extremely natty in appearance. Inserts, bandings, and deep under-arm cutouts are features of the newer brassieres, most of which are designed to produce a smooth-fitting garment. Silks, satins, and linens are seen in the better ones, with strong cotton fabrics used where the ones of which utility is required. Several attractive combinations of neat laces and colored fabrics are seen, principally in pink and blue. Cluny, Irish, and Venise are the most-used laces. Other features are the return to vogue of the back-fastening brassiere, the increasing use of the so-called "strap" bandeaux of plain materials in conjunction with fancy garments of this kind.

Gray Goods Opening Good.

The local gray goods market opened the week well in spite of the nearness of election and the firm condition of prices. Quite liberal sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were put through in the course of the day, they having sold at 11 cents for shipment through the remainder of this year and at 10¾ cents for delivery through the first quarter of next. Spot business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 12¾ cents, and November 38½-inch 60-48s sold at 9¾ cents. In the sheetings 40-inch, 44-40, 12¼-yard goods brought 12¾ cents for shipment through January, February, and March next. The same price was paid for similar deliveries, 48-square, four-yard sheetings. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15¼c	8 4-inch, 64-60s	11c
39-inch, 72-76s	14¼c	38½-inch, 68-56s	10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	12¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	8c

BUYING GOODS MADE EASY.

The trouble of making a round of wholesale houses and factories to discover goods needed by owners of stores and buyers obviated by dispatching letter-gram to The New York Times, giving descriptions of articles needed. Next day a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times and this will be read by those who will at once respond. Cost of service, 50 cents an agate line of 6 words.

Replies may be sent direct to advertiser, or to box number provided by The Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MORRIS KAUFMAN, manufacturer of furs, 27 East Fourth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Bertram Oehs, $239; Jacob Wertzbaum, $820, and H. April & Co., $60. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Percival Wilds receiver. Liabilities are stated to be over $25,000 and assets $7,500.

GOLDBERG PRINTING COMPANY of 344 West Thirty-eighth Street has made an assignment to Max E. Sanders. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by Stella Rubenstein, a creditor, for $5,150. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000. Simpson Rubenstein is President.

JOHN L. PETERSON, a salesman of 37 Bank Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,154 and assets of fifty lots at Egg Harbor and May's Landing, N. J. Among the creditors are R. N. Building Company, $1,500; Welmore Realty Company, $1,066, and George Simon, $1,000.

RUDOLPH F. VOGT, an advertising solicitor of 26 Washington Square, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,210, mostly contracted in Louisville, Ky., and no assets.

HENRY SALINSKY & SON, manufacturers of underwear at 137 Fifth Avenue, John L. Lytle has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand.

HENRY PENETSKY, a baker at 135 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Jurin.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Schantz Brothers, manufacturers of waists, of 850 Fourth Avenue and Tarrytown; liabilities, $15,279.

Alex Ostrow of Friedman, Ostrow & Joseph, dress manufacturers, of 93 Greene Street.

Magnus & Newelit, 27 East Twenty-second Street.

Harold R. Gladding, department manager, Mount Vernon.

Ike Seidman, 332 East 10ist St.

James R. Valentine, bookkeeper, of 132 West 104th Street.

Clara L. Kenegg, real estate agent, of 201 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Gustave A. Lutz, confectioner, of 61 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Appointment of a receiver for the All-Package Grocery Company, which operates a string of 149 stores, warehouses, and bakeries between Chicago and New York, was asked in a bill filed today in the United States Circuit Court by the Grand Legge Milk Company, a Michigan corporation, which has a claim of $8,000 against the concern. The liquid assets of the concern are said to amount to $400,000, while the liabilities aggregate $300,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Albee, Fred H.—Arnold, Constable & Co. $358.85
Arnstein, George, as treasurer, &c.—S. Fridenberg 225.41
Allen, Franklin W.—A. Green 174.83
Brown Exav. Co. and Thomas Brown —Fisa, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. 635.14
Boag, Gailland T.—I. Schmal 112.22
Bristol, Kathleen—D. C. Judson 511.15
Browning, King & Co.—B. Cohen 129.32
Co-operative Syndicate, East Jersey Match Co., William L. Tucker, and Warren B. Hutchinson—J. B. J. Herreshoff 16,285.62
Commercial Del. Co.—F. Seilg 386.41
Cronk, Lewis M.—J. F. Power, Jr. 1,414.38
Diamond, Louis—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., costs 131.55
Driscoll, J. Frank—Alexander Hamilton Institute 112.49
Donnelley, John—H. Brandt 117.42
Fraser, T. Cumming—Hecla State Co. 276.65
Gutman, T. Vois; W. F. Fischer 826.61
Griffiths, Richard A.; E. Cyriax 214.40
Greenwald, Max—S. F. Boyle et al., costs 104.75
Greenberg, Jacob—H. Cohen 1,642.60
Greenberg, Hyman—S. K. Lichtenstein et al. 100.37
Helnstein, Joseph—I. Goldberg 134.50
Herreshoff, J. B. Francis—M.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX APPLIED

A digest showing how various industrial companies will be affected by the new Excess Profits Tax has been prepared by our Statistical Department, and will be sent to investors on request.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LOW PRICES AND TAXES

To the investor of moderate means, the comparative freedom from taxation and the low prices prevailing in some of the safest and best investments offer the opportunity of a lifetime.

Be sure and send for our free Combination T-315, "Is Interest Return an Index of Safety?" and our 12-page monthly, "Bond Topics."

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Chicago
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Cleveland
Washington
Members New York Stock Exchange

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Company
INCORPORATED.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Heavy Offerings Swamp Limited Buying Demand, Causing a Record Slump.

None of the explanations brought forth by yesterday's bad market adequately accounted for the rapid melting away of values, and no two of them were based on quite the same grounds. The slump which has been going on without the usual interruption by rallies put prices down yesterday just as easily as though they had not already receded by from 20 to 70 per cent. from the levels held a little more than a year ago. What have long been regarded as the premier shares on the Stock Exchange ignored the smaller fractions yesterday and were not much in demand even after one of the widest breaks that has ever been seen on the board. The market contained almost no supporting orders near Saturday's price level and much of the selling was done without regard to the prices obtained. By mid-day Steel common was off nearly 5 points; Union Pacific, 4; Great Northern preferred, 7; Marine preferred 5 and many other issues as much or more. Up to that point activity was running at a high rate but the bulk of the selling had then been taken care of and with the lightening of pressure the ticker slowed down almost abruptly. Before the close there was a moderate recovery but the day's losses were again general and in most cases wide.

Once more the declines puzzled no one so much as brokers who were handling orders. They reported that there was no confusion and no rumors to account for the severe weakness. One theory which gained support in many quarters had it that a large amount of selling had been done by order of the Public Administrator in order to close out German accounts, but in banks which should be familiar with an operation of this kind the suggestion was ridiculed. The total dealings amounted 1,127,000 shares, a surprising burst of activity for a session preceding a holiday and one to indicate that liquidation played a much larger part than professional selling.

The moderate rally which took place in the early afternoon was presumably due to a conference between the President of the New York Stock Exchange and J. P. Morgan, although both men indicated afterwards that no measures looking to stabilizing of prices had been seriously discussed. Leading authorities believe that the liquidation should be allowed to run its full course, controlled only by restrictions against pernicious bear selling. The hope was expressed in prominent banking offices that the process of liquidation has been nearly completed.

The atmosphere yesterday was favorable to lower prices with depressing news of the first American casualties, the disquieting report of the crossing of the Tagliamento River by the Teuton forces, and the discouraging picture of the railroad situation drawn by the executives at the opening of the rate hearing. On the other hand, there was cause for gratification in the complete absence of any signs of disturbance in the financial situation other than those supplied by breaking prices. Security holders are discounting the prospects for a long and costly war, and making a thorough job of it.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Dealers More Confident—Money is in Good Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The reopening of the Stock Exchange today found dealers in a more confident mood and with the execution of fair investment orders, the markets were generally firmer, notably Argentine rails and shipping and allied stocks. Speculative issues remained dull and undecided.

Money was in good demand and there was a fair supply available. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, (unofficial,) 27 francs 36½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 50 centimes, ex coupon.

Southern Pacific Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Southern Pacific Company declared its usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 2, 1918, to stockholders of record Nov. 30.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4
Low	4
Last	4
Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5½@5½	Sixty days	5½@5%
Ninety days	5½@5%	Ninety days	5%@6
Four months	5½@5%	Four months	5%@6
Five months	5½@5%	Five months	5%@6
Six months	5½@5%	Six months	5%@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5%

Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	..
Cables	5.74¾	5.74½	5.74½	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.35	13.35	13.35	..
Cables	13.60	13.60	13.60	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.75¾	5.74½
China—		
Hongkong	71.50	71.75
Peking	107.00	107.25
Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.296 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	44.00	44.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	33.00	33.50
Calcutta	33.00	33.50
5.1824 Italy	7.96¼	7.95½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.35	13.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	43.00	43.50
Copenhagen	35.75	36.00
Christiania	35.75	36.00
19.295 Spain	23.80	23.70
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.37	25.47
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.0	45.18
5.1826 Switzerland	4.46	4.43

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $458,978,362; balance, $57,626,185; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,522,608; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,555,388.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 150c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.75 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44½d, off ⅝d; in New York, 87¾c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 67c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,398,272	$61,965,994
Ord. int. revenue	8,906,663	195,300,029
Income tax	327,503	28,068,856
Miscellaneous	1,147,445	51,756,715
Total receipts	$11,780,886	$335,090,596
Exc. of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	29,059,868	1,002,545,655
Exc. of total disburs. over total receipts	67,504,142	174,206,414
Expenditures	40,840,555	1,337,636,253

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,127,440	1,463,978	976,855
Year to date	160,880,612	174,591,855	147,652,390

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	100	Advance Rumely	8	8	8	8	—1
3	3½	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/8
3	3½	500	Alaska Juneau	3	3	3	3	— 1/8
16	16¾	3,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	18	15½	16⅞	—1⅜
70	78	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70	70	69⅞	70	—1
72	75	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	69	71	—1¾
175	188	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	162	162	162	162	—25
31¾	32	15,100	Am. Can	37	37	30	32	—5
..	85	400	Am. Can pf.	96	96	93	93	—3½
56½	59	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	60	60	58	59	—3
100	107	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	107	107	106	106	—1½
25	26½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	26½	26¼	26½	— ¾
11½	12	500	Am. H. & Leather	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
11½	12	50	Do. 2d pf.	11	11	11	11	..
50½	51½	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	50½	53	50½	52	—1¾
40	44	300	Am. Ice pf.	40	40	40	40	—4½
50½	51½	900	Am. International	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	—1¼
23⅞	24	6,200	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23	24½	+ ½
58½	60	2,000	Am. Linseed pf.	59½	60	57⅝	59⅝	+1¼
49	49½	3,100	Am. Locomotive	50	50	47¼	49⅝	—1½
92	96	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	—1⅝
10	10¼	200	Am. Malting	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—2⅛
56⅜	57¼	300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58¼	58½	57⅜	57¼	—1½
71⅝	72	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	75⅜	75⅝	71	71¼	—4½
101½	103	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	101½	101⅞	—1
88	92	100	Am. Shipbuilding	88	88	88	88	—1
53½	53⅝	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	54⅞	54⅞	52	53⅜	—1½
93½	96	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	98	98	95	95	—4½
108	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	52⅜	53⅜	51½	51¼	—2
110¾	111	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	112¼	112¼	110⅜	110⅝	—1⅝
170¾	171½	1,600	Am. Tobacco	175	175	169½	170¼	—7⅛
37¾	38	1,800	Am. Woolen	40	40	37¾	37¾	—2⅝
15	20	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	21¼	21¼	21½	21¼	..
12¼	13	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
40	42	50	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	40	40	40	40	..
53⅞	54	23,800	Anaconda Copper	56⅛	56⅛	53	54	—2⅛
55	59	100	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	..
85	85¼	6,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86½	86¼	84¼	85½	—1⅝
85	89	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	88	88	88	88	— ½
91¼	92	5,000	At., Gulf & West I.	95½	95⅝	91	92½	—3⅝
59⅜	60	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	56¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	—1
51	51¼	12,800	Baldwin Loco.	53⅝	54¼	50	50⅜	—3½
50⅜	51	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51	50	51	— ⅞
..	..	20	Bank of Commerce	156	156	155	156	—2
87	88	800	Barrett Co.	90	90	88	88	..
100	102	100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	..
1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	..
75	78	2,600	Bethlehem Steel	74	75⅝	74	75⅝	—3⅝
74½	75	57,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.o.	78⅝	78⅝	73	75	—3¼
85	95	100	Beth. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
95½	96	2,900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.l.p.	96	96¼	95	95⅝	—⅝
48¾	50	1,300	Bklyn. Rapid Tran.	48¾	48¾	48	48½	—1½
87½	95	100	Brown Shoe pf.	88	88	88	88	— ¼
6	7	300	Brunsw. Ter. & Ry S.	7	7	6¾	7	— ¼
99½	101	400	Burns Brothers	101½	102⅞	100½	100⅝	—2
16	16½	1,300	Butte & Superior	17	17	16	16⅜	—1⅝
36½	37	300	California Packing	36⅝	38⅝	36¼	36½	— ½
11	12	600	California Petrol.	12	12	11½	11½	—1⅛
30	32	500	California Pet. pf.	32	32	29½	29¾	—4
61⅞	67	100	Calumet & Arizona	65½	65½	63½	63½	—1½
134	134½	19,200	Canadian Pacific	134	135	133½	134½	— ⅞
..	82	100	Case (J. I. Co.) pf.	90	90	80	80	..
..	28	200	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	—6
38½	45	100	Central Foundry pf.	38	38	38	38	—5
61	62	12,100	Central Leather Co.	65⅝	65⅝	60	61¼	—5¼
100	102½	100	Central Leather pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
30½	30¾	2,800	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
57½	60	4,700	Chandler Motor	59¼	60	56	59	—1
45	45½	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46¾	44⅜	45⅞	— ⅛
..	6¾	400	Chi. Great Western	6⅝	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
19	20	800	Chi. Great West. pf.	21	21	19⅞	20	—2
39¼	39⅝	11,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	40¼	40¼	38	39⅜	—2½
76	77½	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	78½	78½	75½	76	—2⅝
94½	95	1,600	Chi. & Northwest'n.	96	96	94¼	95	—1⅝
17	17¼	5,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	17⅝	17⅝	16½	17	— ¾
50¼	51	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	51½	51½	50	50⅜	—1⅞
41½	42¼	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	43½	43¼	41	41⅜	—1⅝
13	13⅜	5,800	Chile Copper	13⅝	13⅝	11¼	12⅝	— ⅝
38½	38¾	4,500	Chino Copper	39	39	37	38⅜	— ⅞
45	50	100	Cluett, Peabody	49	49	49	49	—4
..	..	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31½	30½	31½	—2
19	21	500	Col. & Southern	20	20	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
27½	28	4,900	Columbia Gas & El.	30¼	30¼	25⅞	27⅝	—2⅝
84	85	3,800	Consolidated Gas	86½	86½	82⅝	85	—1½
101	104	200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	102	102	102	102	—1½
77	85	500	Continental Can	85	85	76¼	76¼	—10¼
93	110	100	Continental Can pf.	97	97	97	97	—6½
25⅞	26¼	13,500	Corn Products Ref.	26⅝	26⅝	25½	26	— ⅝
88⅝	89½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	89¼	89½	89	89	— ⅝
51½	51⅝	20,400	Crucible Steel	56½	56⅞	51½	51⅝	—4¾
25⅜	27	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	27⅛	27⅛	25⅛	26	—1⅞
78	79½	900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	76¾	78¼	76⅜	78	..
99¾	100	200	Deere & Co. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99½	..
97½	98	1,800	Del. & Hudson	97½	98	95½	98	..
188⅝	190½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	192	192	189	189	—3½
32½	32⅝	12,200	Distillers' Secur.	35⅝	35⅝	31	32⅜	—3½
7½	7⅝	200	Dome Mines	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
47	49	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	49	49	45	45	—2
14⅜	15	11,100	Erie	15⅞	16	14	14⅜	— ⅝
21	21½	2,800	Erie 1st pf.	23	23	20	21¼	—1⅝
16	16⅜	400	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	16	16½	—2¼
30	31	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	32	32	30½	31	—1
31	32¼	1,000	Gaston, W. & W.	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅝
..	..	200	General Chemical	165	165	165	165	—16
129	130	4,950	General Electric	128⅝	150	124⅞	129	+ ½
83½	85⅜	18,000	General Motors	84⅝	87⅜	82	85¼	— ⅛
73¼	75	400	General Motors pf.	74	74	73½	73½	—1½
33¼	36½	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	38	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ¼
98½	99	100	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	99	99	99	99	..
62	65	700	Granby Consol.	65	65	65	65	—3½
90¼	91½	6,950	Great Northern pf.	93¾	93¾	87¼	91	—3½
23	23½	4,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25¾	25½	22¾	23	—2¾
35½	36	400	Greene-Cananea	36½	36½	35½	35½	—1½
75	82	400	Gulf States Steel	81	81	80	80	—5
28	29	2,500	Haskell & Barker	29¾	29¼	28¼	28½	—1¼
93¾	94	800	Illinois Central x d.	94	94	93	93⅜	—1¼
38⅞	39¼	8,100	Inspiration Copper	40½	40½	38½	39	—2
6½	6¾	3,100	Interboro Consol.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45	46	1,700	Interboro Con. pf.	46½	46½	45	45⅞	— ⅛
8¾	10	100	Int. Agricultural	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
30¾	31½	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	32½	32½	31¼	31¼	—1
103⅜	104	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
105	107	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf.	110	110	110	110	..
51½	53	400	Int. Harvester Corp.	54	54	52	52	—2½
25	25⅞	15,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	27½	24	25	—2½
96	96½	59,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	100	100	94¼	96¼	—3½
25¾	26	8,500	Int. Nickel	26	26	25	25⅞	— ⅝
20½	21	700	Int. Paper	21½	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
50	51	500	Int. Paper pf. sta.	53	53	50¾	50½	—2½
36	38	100	Jewel Tea	38	36	36	36	—1
12¾	14	1,500	Kansas City South.	14½	14½	13½	14	— ⅞
45	50	100	Kan. City South. pf.	46	46	46	46	—1½
38¾	40	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	41½	41⅝	38¼	38¼	—3½
80	85	100	Kelly Spring Tire pf.	80	80	80	80	—5
28	29½	26,200	Kennecott Copper	29½	29⅝	28	28¼	—1⅝
90	100	100	Kress (S. H.) pf.	98	98	98	98	—2
69½	70	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	72½	72½	68	69⅞	—3⅝
9	10¼	300	Lake Erie & West	9½	9	9	9	—1
14	14½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
52	52½	3,100	Lehigh Valley	54½	54½	51½	52	—3
165	185	200	Liggett & Myers	179¾	179¾	179½	179½	—5½
101	101¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	101	101	101	—1
114	115	2,900	Louis., & Nash.	115¾	116	113¾	114¾	—1
70½	74	700	Mackay Cos.	73	73	71	71	—2⅝
..	..	100	Manhattan El.	70	70	70	70	—7
21	22	3,700	Maxwell Motors	20⅝	21¼	19¼	21	+1½
54	56	1,300	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	54	55	52⅝	54½	—1½
13¾	14	400	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	14½	14½	13¾	13⅞	—1⅛
48	52	100	May Dept. Stores	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
75¼	78	5,200	Mexican Petroleum	76¾	75¾	73	75½	—2⅜
26½	26¾	4,000	Miami Copper	27	27	25	26⅝	— ⅝
41½	41⅞	6,400	Midvale Steel	42⅜	42⅜	40¾	41⅛	—1⅜
9	10	200	Minn. & St. L., new	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4½	4¾	400	Mo., K. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	—1⅝
6½	8¾	200	Mo., K. & T. pf.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	—2¾
20¾	21	13,900	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	22⅜	22⅜	20½	20⅝	—2
40	41	2,100	Mo. P. pf. tr. ctfs.	42⅞	42⅞	40¼	40¼	—2⅜
65	72½	100	Montana Power	69	69	69	69	— ½
26½	28½	100	Nat. Acme	26½	26½	26½	26¾	— ½
80	90	400	Nat. Biscuit	85	85	80	80	—5½
56	60	100	Nat. C. & S.	57	57	57	57	—1
20¾	20¾	2,500	Nat. Con. & Cable	21¾	21½	20¼	20¼	—1⅜
3¼	3½	2,900	Nat. Enam. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	—3
41	42	1,200	Nat. Lead	43	43	38½	38½	—4½
..	5⅜	200	Nat. R. of M., 2d pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
16⅜	16¾	3,400	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅞
101	102	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	101	101	99	101	— ⅞
66½	67	7,100	N. Y. Central	68½	68½	65½	66⅜	—2
24	24½	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	..
17	18	200	N. Y., O. & W.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
101½	102	2,900	Norfolk & West.	103¾	103¾	100	101⅜	—1½
78½	85	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾	—2⅜
47	52	100	North American	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	—2¾
74	85	8,300	Northern Pacific	87¾	87¾	83	84¾	—4
73	74	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	75	75	74	74	—2½
9,200	Ohio Cities Gas	35⅞	35⅞	33½	33⅝	—2⅝
4	4	200	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	4	..
80	81	800	Owens Bot. Mach.	81	81	80	80	—1¼
600	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¾	23	23½	—1¼
100	Pan.-A. P. & T. pf.	88	88	88	88	—1½
7,000	Penn. Railroad	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	— ⅝
200	People's Gas, Chi.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41½	—1⅝
300	Pere Marquette	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
100	Philadelphia Co.	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅛	—1⅞
100	Pierce Arrow pf.	88	88	88	88	—4
100	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	..
3,300	Pittsburgh Coal	40	40	39	39⅞	—2⅝
400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	79	79	77	77	—1½
500	Pitts. & West Va.	21⅝	22⅛	21¼	22¼	—1½
400	Pitts. & W. V. pf.	56	56	54½	55	—2½
800	Pressed Steel Car.	52	52	50	51½	—1½
100	Pressed S. C. pf.	90	90	90	90	—6½
100	Public Serv., N. J.	110	110	110	110	—3
700	Pullman Co.	130	130¼	130	130	— ¾
100	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	..
100	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
1,300	Ry. Steel Spring	37	37	36¼	36⅞	—1½
8,000	Ray Con. Copper	21	21	19⅝	20	—1½
30,800	Reading	65½	65½	60¾	62	—4
200	Reading 1st pf.	35	35	34¾	34¾	—3½
100	Reading 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
9,500	Republic I. & S.	71⅝	71⅝	68½	70¾	—2¼
100	Republic I. & S. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
61	63½	400	Royal D. tr. rights	63½	63½	61¼	61¼	—2¾
1,600	St. L. & San F.	15	15	14¼	14¼	—1¼
100	St. L. & San F. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
400	Savage Arms	55	56	55	56	+1
100	Saxon Motor	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
600	Seaboard A. L.	10	10	9	9	— ½
200	Seaboard A. L. pf.	18	18	18	18	..
1,500	Sears, Roe. & Co.	138	138	133	133	—7½
200	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	118	118	117	117	—1
700	Shattuck-Ari.	19	19¼	18⅜	19¼	—5
1,400	Sinclair Oil	31	31	29⅞	30⅝	— ⅜
1,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	35	35	33¾	34½	— ½
9,150	Southern Pacific	80½	81	78½	79½	—2⅜
100	South P. R. Sugar	152½	152½	152½	152½	+4½
100	So. Rwy. 1st pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	..
8,300	Southern Railway	25	25¼	23¾	23⅞	—1¼
2,000	Southern Ry. pf.	56	56	54¾	54¾	—2¼
200	Do., S. 30f.	55	55	54	54	..
7,200	Studebaker Co.	35¾	36	34½	35¾	— ⅝
900	Stutz Motor	37½	37½	37½	37½	..
1,300	Superior Steel	33¾	32⅞	30¾	33½	—2
100	Superior S. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	—2
1,200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13	13	11½	11⅞	—1⅝

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.99	55.95	56.84	—1.77
25 industrials	69.83	66.56	67.99	—2.27
50 stocks	63.91	61.25	62.41	—2.02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 5	63.91	61.25	62.41	—2.02
Nov. 3	65.34

Canadian
Government, Municipal and Corporation
Bonds

A. E. AMES & CO.
Established 1889
74 Broadway
Toronto NEW YORK Montreal
Telephone 8045-6 Rector

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York

Municipality.	Rate	Maturity.	Yield.
*White Plains, N.Y.	5.00%	1922	—4.40%
†N. Tonawanda	5.00%	1918-27	—4.40%
†Northport, N. Y.	4.75%	1918-26	—4.45%
*Bronxville, N. Y.	4.75%	1921-23	—4.50%
*Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	4.75%	1921-26	—4.50%

†Coupon bonds. *Registered bonds.
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I. T. BUSH HEADS PORT WAR BOARD

Will Mobilize at Once All Facilities of New York and New Jersey Sides.

SECRETARY BAKER PLEASED

Says Experience Now Gained Will Show How Port Should Be Managed in Peace Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Irving T. Bush, founder and head of the Bush Terminal Company, today accepted the position of chief executive officer of the newly created New York Port War Board, which will mobilize every facility of both the New York and New Jersey sides of the port in the interest of war maritime efficiency.

The New York Port War Board was created in a conference held in New York City on Saturday, which was attended by Secretary Baker and Generals Baker, Shanks and Abbott. Following this conference Secretary Baker met at his office today Chairman Edwin N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board; William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port Commission; Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Commission, and Julius Henry Cohen, the Commission's counsel and Secretary of the new War Board.

These gentlemen, with Secretary Baker as Chairman, constituted a committee to request Mr. Bush to take the post of Chief Executive Officer under the new Port War Board. Secretary Baker summoned Mr. Bush to Washington this morning to meet the committee, and explained to him that it was the unanimous opinion of all who participated in the conference that the situation called for a business man familiar with the port and experienced in administering large affairs who would take hold immediately and mobilize every available resource of the port. He told Mr. Bush that he was the unanimous choice of the conference in New York, and that the Government required his services for the performance of this National war duty. Mr. Bush accepted, and will begin work at once.

Secretary Baker, commenting on these conferences, said today:

"Great things will come out of this project. Not only will there come about the intensive use of the port for war purposes with the mobilization of every utility and its employment at its full capacity, but through the experience gained New ork and New Jersey will learn how the port should be managed in times of peace. The splendid manner in which New ork business men are rallying to the support of the GYovernment in this as well as in other departments of the war work is most gratifying to us."

MORE STEEL PRICES FIXED.

Sheets, Pipe, Wire, and Tinplate Quotations Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Announcement was made today that the President had approved an agreement made by the War Industries Board with the principal steel industries of the United States fixing maximum prices, subject to revision Jan. 1, 1918, on certain steel articles, as follows:

Sheets—No. 28 black sheets, $5 a 100 pound, f. o. b. Pittsburgh; No. 10 blue annealed sheets, $4.25 a 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh; No. 28 galvanized sheets, $6.25 a 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

The above prices to apply to both bessemer and open hearth grades.

Pipe—On ⅜-inch to 3-inch black steel pipe, discount 2 and 2½ per cent., f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

Cold Rolled Steel—17 per cent. discount from March 15, 1915, list, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

Scrap—No. 1 heavy melting, $30 a gross ton, f. o. b. consuming point; cast iron borings and machine shop turnings, $20 a gross ton, f. o. b. consuming point; No. 1 railroad wrought, $35 a gross ton, f. o. b. consuming point.

Wire—Plain wire, $3.25 a 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

Tin Plates—Coke base, bessemer and open hearth, $7.75 a 100 pound box, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

In connection with the above, the iron and steel manufacturers have agreed promptly to adjust the maximum prices of all iron and steel products other than those for which prices have been agreed upon to the same general standards as those which have been announced. It is expected that this will be done promptly and consistently in line with the basic, intermediate, and finished products, for which definite maximum prices have been established.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles A. Hinsch of Cincinnati, President of the American Bankers' Association, will be the guest of the Forum of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at a dinner to be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Nov. 28. Mr. Hinsch will deliver the principal address of the evening.

The Ohio Service Company has executed to the Bankers Trust Company a mortgage securing $35,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds. A total of $1,750,000 of the bonds, Series A, has been issued for refunding purposes.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot			45.50	....
Lead	6.12½	6.37½	6.00	....
Spelter	....	8.00	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminium	*36.00	37.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 Fdy.	....	33.50	....	....

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	260	10	0	257	15	0
Tin, futures	260	10	0	257	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Nov. 3, 1917.	Increase
Circulation	$5,504,000	$2,000
Loans, discounts and investments	457,682,000	4,982,000
Individual deposits, including United States	408,413,000	2,545,000
Due to banks	138,533,000	6,161,000
Time deposits	25,994,000	326,000
Exchange for clearances	23,046,000	6,027,000
Due from banks	89,765,000	748,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	60,908,000	165,000
Cash, excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	16,853,000	716,000

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	16	18	Iron Bloss.	60	75
B. S. Gas.	7	9	Jerome V.	92	97
Bing. Min.	9⅝	9¾	La Rose	40	50
Begole	50	75	Majestic	24	27
Bohemia	85	95	Mex. Mol.	26	28
Bost. Ely	45	55	Mojave T.	32	35
Bost. & M.	50	51	New Balt.	1	1¼
Butte & L.	10	12	New Doug.	1¼	1½
Butte & D.	25	35	N. U. Bing.	70	74
Bute & A.	1¼	1⅜	Nixon	13	14
Calaveras	2½	3½	N. Cornelia	13⅛	26
Crown R.	20	28	N. Z. & L.	85	100
Con. Ariz.	1⅛	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	35	50
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	16	20
Champ. C.	4	6	Onondaga	10	17½
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝	Plor. Con.	1¼	1⅝
D. & B. B.	2	2½	Ray Herc.	3	3¼
Earl Eagle	10	15	Rilla	4	4
Fortuna	3	7	S. W. M.	75	1¼
Gold Lake	2	4	S. W. M.	75	100
Gila C. S.	17	17⅛	Truro	75	100
Houghton	75	100	U. V. Ext.	32	32⅝
Iowa Oil	100	1¼	Victoria M.	1⅞	2
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon G'd.	1¼	2
Iron Cap	14	14¼			

†Full paid. ‡Part paid.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$2,728,677	$2,247,054	$481,623
Net aft. taxes	673,871	671,209	2,162
9 mos. gross	22,859,268	19,870,135	2,489,133
Net aft. taxes	5,002,098	5,885,930	*883,840

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD—

Sept. gross	6,519,993	6,198,556	312,853
Net aft. taxes	1,629,853	1,621,001	5,952
3 mos. gross	19,960,416	18,063,652	1,896,764
Net aft. taxes	5,523,449	4,394,508	1,128,941

Public Utilities.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for September—

Sept. gross	237,257	908,099	34,258
Net aft. taxes	58,701	68,668	*10,552
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,518	19,855	*11,837
9 mos. gross	2,030,089	1,856,228	173,862
Net aft. taxes	608,521	606,023	*401
Sur. aft. chgs.	165,812	170,396	*4,584

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC and subsidiaries, inter-company items eliminated—

Sept. gross	172,806	142,000	30,805
Net aft. taxes	97,612	96,089	1,423
Total income	97,901	96,789	1,172
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,263	32,038	*775
9 mos. gross	1,508,506	1,103,606	404,910
Net aft. taxes	831,731	673,879	157,852
Total income	836,534	693,415	147,119
Sur. aft. chgs.	303,949	234,392	69,557

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT CO.—

Sept. gross	583,468	446,666	136,802
Net	280,415	206,282	1,153
Sur. aft. chgs.	132,910	116,144	15,766
Bal. aft. pf. div.	108,460	92,144	16,316
9 mos. gross	4,736,522	3,780,743	955,779
Net	1,823,787	1,892,170	*68,383
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,122,419	1,054,649	67,770
Bal. aft. pf. div.	906,562	838,225	68,337

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., including Western Colorado Power Co.—

Sept. gross	440,010	368,128	71,882
Net aft. taxes	236,147	193,491	42,656
Sur. aft. chgs.	115,535	80,874	34,662
12 mos. gross	4,956,890	4,107,069	849,821
Net aft. taxes	2,588,313	2,104,662	483,651
Total income	2,618,313	2,104,662	513,651
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,298,166	976,588	322,583

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	6,044,495	5,645,158	5,109,622
Oper. exps.	2,941,293	2,676,179	2,469,074
Net earnings	3,103,202	2,968,979	2,640,548
Other income	98,891	96,610	80,919
Gross inc.	3,201,683	3,065,589	2,721,467
Taxes, &c.	387,672	327,631	296,551
Fixed charges	1,429,285	1,415,037	1,337,867
Other charges	192,449	68,804	62,546
Depreciation	359,904	100,000	100,000
Balance	832,183	1,764,117	922,503
Pref. divs.	476,352	472,752	472,752
Com. divs.	358,482	358,482	358,482
Deficit	2,651	‡322,883	†91,268

*Decrease. †Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	64½	5.65	5.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.55	5.35
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	6.00	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.65	5.35
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	5.75	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	6.25	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½	6.10	5.40
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.80	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Penn. Gen. Fyt.	1917-'23	4	5.40	4.90
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½	6.50	5.50
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'28	5	6.50	6.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.0
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Gillette Safety Raz.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Gt. Lakes S.S.	5	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Internat. Nickel	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Iron Cap Copper	.50	Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
T. H. Sym'ton pf.	2	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do	2	Ext	Nov. 15	Nov. 5

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94½	94½	9.60
Argen. Gv. dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99¾	100¼	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	91	94	8.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94¼	8.70
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94¾	95	9.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	104	106	4.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	104	106	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	64	66	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '26	124	126	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	93½	8.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	99¾	4.20
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97½	6.40
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	99½	6.25
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97⅜	97⅝	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	94	96	11.00
Bute & A.	4	July, 1921	93	93½	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	4	Sep., 1918	97⅜	98¼	7.80
Canada Nor.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97½	98½	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99	99½	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	100⅜	5.10
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	4	Aug., 1920	97	97¾	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99¼	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	90	95	7.60
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	95	98	5.85
Sep. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¾	101¾	5.60
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96	97¼	7.60
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.70
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98¾	100	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97¾	5.90
Hocking Val.	4½	Nov., 1919	98¼	99	5.00
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.40
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	95	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97¼	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1919	99½	99¾	6.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	90	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	101	4.10
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 15, '17	99¾	99⅞	6.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	97¾	98½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	96¾	97⅞	5.20
P. S. C., N. J. S.		Mar., 1919	89	90½	..
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	6	Feb. 1, '18	83	86	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	97½	6.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	89	90¼	8.25
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98	97½	..
W. U. T. & T.	6	May, 1919	97	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Wm E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Michigan State report for November made the condition 84, against 86, and said farmers had marketed 277,000 bushels of wheat during October. The visible supply for the week increased 304,000 bushels. The crop in the three Northwest States, according to a prominent elevator company, is estimated at 174,000,000 bushels compared with 190,400,000 bushels by the Government. They made the average yield in the four States 11½ bushels, against 11.2 bushels last year. Cables were steady. Broomhall reporting world's shipments moderate and arrivals inadequate.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western $1.35 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

Strengthened by reports that the Food Administration had placed a minimum price of $15.30 on hogs for 100 pounds, the corn market was active and decidedly higher, closing at 1⅜c to 2⅝c net advance and practically at the best point of the session. The visible supply decreased 215,000 bushels for the week. Cash corn was unsettled here with No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed at $2.13, both nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	117⅛	115¼	117¼	115¼	86¼	
January	113⅜	111⅝	113⅝	110⅞	83¼	
May	112⅝	110	112⅝	110	83¼	

OATS.

There was sympathetic strength in the oats market, which closed ⅛ to ⅜c net higher. The cash market was a little higher. An increase of 688,000 bushels was shown in the visible supply, while the Canadian visible increased 2,696,000 bushels. Cash oats in the local market were firm, with standard quoted at 65¼@66c; No. 2 white, 65¼@66c; No. 3 white, 65@65½c. No. 4 white, 64½@65c; fancy clipped white, 67½c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¼	54¾	
May	.60	59¾	60	59¾	57¾	

PROVISIONS.

Responding to the announcement that a minimum price of $15.50 per hundred pounds of hogs had been fixed by the Food Administration, the provision market was strong and higher yesterday, with packers and shorts good buyers. Some of the late reports said it was understood that the rumors of price fixing were without foundation. Live hogs were 10 to 10 cents lower early, with receipts at Chicago estimated at 40,000, with 20,000 on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard— November	25.67	25.10	25.67	25.22	..	
January	23.12	22.85	23.10	22.70	15.62	
Ribs— January	22.77	22.57	22.75	22.45	13.92	
May	..	..	22.42	22.12	..	
Pork— January	42.80	42.40	42.55	42.05	26.15	

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was further evening-up of outstanding contracts yesterday, and the market acted rather irregular, closing 5 points net lower to 4 higher. The reported fixing of a minimum price for hogs was considered somewhat bullish, although it is understood that the price mentioned was not permanent. Crude oil was reported offering at $1.30. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.50@20.00	18.00
November	18.64	18.61	18.60@18.65	18.01
December	18.40	18.40	18.40@18.50	18.45
January	18.25	18.10	18.15@18.25	18.11
February	....	....	18.15@18.20	18.20
March	18.20	18.10	18.20@18.35	18.29
May	....	....	19.00@	....

COFFEE.

There was further scattering liquidation in the coffee market yesterday, which may have reflected the unsettled ruling in the stock market, or uncertainty as to overbidding developments in Brazil, as there were no official quotations from primary sources. General business remained too quiet to suggest any material change of sentiment, however, and price changes were comparatively narrow, with the close showing a net loss of 3 to 4 points. The local spot market was quiet, on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.06@7.07	7.10
December	7.18	7.15	7.14@7.18	7.20
January	....	..	7.24@7.26	7.28
February	....	....	7.32@7.34	7.36
March	7.39	7.39	7.40@7.42	7.44
April	....	....	7.49@7.51	7.53
May	7.60	7.60	7.59@7.59	7.62
June	....	....	7.67@7.69	7.70
July	7.77	7.74	7.75@7.77	7.70
August	....	....	7.83@7.85	7.85
September	7.90	7.90	7.91@7.93	7.94

SUGAR.

There has been little or no relief in the general sugar situation, but there has been some encouragement from the fact that the Government has announced that the railroads will furnish cars in the Louisiana cane territory and that the Western beet sugar districts, in order to hurry shipments to the East. In the meantime the market here is practically bare of stocks of sugar. The local market for raw sugar remained quiet and unchanged, with quotations nominally unchanged, at 6.90c for centrifugals; molasses at 6.02c, and 5½c, cost and freight. Normal conditions will not be in effect until the last of December, when the new Cuban crop begins to move.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,692 pkgs. Continued shortage of high grades of fresh creamery and prices about ¼c higher. Medium qualities are moving slowly and values are unchanged. Storage creamery exceedingly hard to move. Ladles and packing stock have very little demand and feeling is weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45¼@45¾c; extras, (92 score), 44½@44¾c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 42½@44c; seconds (83 to 87 score), 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43¼@45c; seconds, 41¼@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 43@43¼c; firsts, 41¾@42½c; seconds, 40@41½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41@43½c; common to fair, 39@40c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 34@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@37½c; No. 2, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 4,627 cases, not including 1,000 cases in transit for export. The scarcity of new-laid qualities continues increasing, and there is a decided shortage of such for the needs of the trade. Any fresh gathered stock containing a fair to large proportion of full-strong-bodied new production is meeting prompt sale at higher prices. There is still a little accumulation of ordinary and lower grade stock, consisting chiefly of held fresh, for which values are irregular and unimproved, with sales of common to very good qualities ranging chiefly from 32c up to 35c. Storage eggs about steady, with a fair movement; some exceptionally fancy marks are held above present quotations. Nearby eggs in very light supply; fancy new-laid qualities, either white or brown, are at extreme prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 49@50c; extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 43@46c; seconds, 38@42c; third and poorer, 32@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 28@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35@35½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32½@33½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@73c; ordinary to good, 69@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 60@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby bennery browns, 62@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 44@56c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Close from 3 to 31 Points Net Higher After Rather Dull and Heavy Opening.

The cotton market was rather dull and heavy at the opening yesterday morning, prices sliding down hill during the morning, rather from lack of demand on a narrow market than on any strong pressure. Later, however, trading rallied, and the close was from 3 to 31 points up from Saturday's close. January continued the leader of the market, closing at 26.74. There was some peace talk around the ring, but it had little effect. Many observers declared that the market was in an extremely oversold condition, and that this was responsible for its heaviness and the general waiting attitude.

The market opened steady at a decline of 10 to 23 points under a renewal of local and Wall Street selling, with the disposition to liquidate long contracts increased by prospects for continued good picking weather over today's adjournment. Buying by Liverpool and trade interests checked the decline and caused moderate rallies, but there was scattered Southern selling on the early bulge, and the market eased off again early in the afternoon. After showing net losses of about 16 to 25 points, prices steadied on covering and trade buying, houses with Wall Street connections being particularly active buyers to cover in the afternoon. The firmer turn in the stock market may have promoted this demand, which carried active months about 21 to 33 points above Saturday's closing figures.

Advices received here from the South indicated that foreign buyers, particularly those operating for Liverpool and Japanese account, were buying spots wherever obtainable without regard for the basis or the immediate shipping situation. They were said to be storing this cotton until ocean freight room should become available, and that such buying accounted largely for the absence of spot pressure in the South. Receipts at the ports continue very small, which doubtless reflects the difficulty of exporting while ocean transport remains so scarce. One of the messages received here from Memphis said that stocks were accumulating as a result of this condition, and were becoming unwieldy. On the whole, however, the spot news was bullish as to the attitude of holders, and the Southern selling here during the day came chiefly from New Orleans. Both Liverpool and New Orleans will be open today, while the local market will be closed. Exports for the day were 34,019 bales, making 1,358,078 so far this season. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 18 points lower to 15 points higher, generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
November	....	....	....	26.41 bid	28.38
December	27.20	27.50	27.10	27.41@27.45	27.28
January	26.38	26.80	26.34	28.74@28.77	26.59
February	....	....	....	26.47 bid	26.23
March	25.94	26.40	25.90	26.38@26.40	26.07
April	....	....	....	26.27 bid	25.96
May	25.85	26.21	25.74	26.20@26.21	25.81
June	....	....	....	26.03 bid	25.94
July	25.58	25.84	25.56	25.9?@25.95	25.69
August	25.16	25.28	25.16	25.60 bid	25.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 28.90 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 27.38; Savannah, 27¾; Augusta, 27.38; Galveston, 27.15; Memphis, 28.50; Houston, 27.15.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	34,019	41,962	75,035
Exports	15,644	....	77,198
Exports, season	1,358,078	1,269,561	1,880,339
Port stocks	986,497	927,636	1,280,376
Interior receipts	43,644	44,676	71,521
Interior shipments	28,894	22,792	55,744
New York arrivals	8,290	8,597	6,406
New York stocks	110,517	113,377	107,

ROAD MUST EXPLAIN POLITICAL EXPENSES

Supreme Court Sustains Commerce Board in Louisville & Nashville Hearing.

SWEEPING POWERS DEFINED

Separation of Whites and Negroes by Law Unconstitutional—Other Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court today made quick work of the case of Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and other officials of that corporation, in deciding that they must answer questions put to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the use of funds of the railroad company for political purposes.

The case arose under the investigation ordered by the United States Senate in November, 1913, into the affairs of the Louisville & Nashville system. The President and various officials of the company refused to tell what they did with various amounts of money taken from operating expenses or construction funds for use for political purposes with the legislators of Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee.

This occurred in a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington in May, 1917. Access to the books or records of the various corporations to learn how he money was spent or where it came from was denied examiners for the commission.

In phrasing the decision in the case Justice McKenna said it was perfectly clear that the power to get the answers from the witnesses was incident to the powers of the commission generally as to carriers and admitted or no discussion whatever. President Smith had made his defense on the ground that there could be no relation between the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates, and the expenses of carriers for political purposes.

"The Interstate Commerce act confers upon the commission powers of investigation in very broad language, and this court has refused by construction to limit it so far as the business of the carriers is concerned and their relation to the public," Justice McKenna said.

"And it would seem to be a necessary deduction from the cases that the investigating and supervising powers of the commission extend to all of the activities of the carriers and to all sums expended by them which would affect in any way their benefit or burden as agents of the public.

"If it be grasped thoroughly and kept in attention that they are public agents we have at least the principle which would determine judgment in particular instances of regulation or investigation, and it is not far from true—it may be it is entirely true, as said by the commission—that 'there can be nothing private or confidential in the activities and expenditures of a carrier engaged in interstate commerce.'

"We are not disposed to say that a carrier may not attempt to mold or enlighten public opinion, but we are quite clear that its conduct and the expenditures of its funds are open to inquiry. If it may not rest inactive and suffer injustice, it may not on the other hand use its funds and its power in opposition to the policies of government. Beyond this generality it is not necessary to go.

"The questions in the case are not of broad extent. They are quite special, and we regard them as but incident to the amount of expenditures and to the manner of their charge on the books of the companies. This is within the power of the commission."

The decision is the first definition of the wide powers conferred on the commission by Congress in 1910, which the railroads have always denied.

RACE SEGREGATION INVALID.

Louisville Restriction of Property Rights Is Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Compulsory separation of the negro and white races in residential districts was a violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court held today in a unanimous opinion declaring invalid the Louisville, Ky., segregation ordinance. The measure, which prohibited persons of either race moving into blocks in which a majority of residents were of the opposite color, is similar to ordinances now in effect in St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and many other Southern cities.

Such laws, the court decided, would not prevent the amalgamation of the races, as was contended by the Louisville authorities, or prevent race conflicts.

"Desirable as this is and important as is the preservation of the public peace," said the opinion, "this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the Federal Constitution."

Laws providing for the separation of races in public conveyances and in the public schools where equal privileges were given, the court pointed out, had been upheld, but such legislation must have its limitations and could not be sustained where the exercise of authority exceeded the restraints of the Constitution.

The court's action was a reversal of the lower court, which held the ordinance to be a reasonable exercise of the State police powers. The ordinance was enacted in 1914 and the case was argued twice in the Supreme Court.

TAX IN TWO STATES UPHELD.

Kentuckians' Bank Deposits in St. Louis Liable to Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In the case of the Fidelity and Guaranty Company versus the City of Louisville, the Supreme Court today rendered a decision of great importance to taxpayers. The trust company, as administrator of the estate of L. P. Ewald, of Louisville, protested against the assessment of deposits of Ewald in a St. Louis bank, Ewald being in business in St. Louis and being in the habit of keeping large sums on deposit there which he did not return to his business nor invest. The question involved was whether Ewald could be taxed in Louisville for property that he kept in St. Louis.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held that the property in the form of ordinary bank accounts could be taxed in Kentucky. The opinion of the Supreme Court, rendered by Justice Holmes, is that while the deposits could have been taxed in Missouri it is also very clear that liability to taxation under the laws of one State does not preclude taxation under the laws of another State. The tax rests on the same principles of law as the tax that may be levied on debts owing a citizen of one State by a citizen of another State. Chief Justice White dissented.

The Kansas corporation tax law requiring foreign and domestic corporations to pay annual taxes on their capital stocks for the privilege of doing intrastate business was upheld by the Supreme Court.

New York State court opinions holding that a life insurance policy held by a person who becomes a bankrupt is not an asset when not payable to himself or his estate were reversed by the Supreme Court. The proceedings were begun by Samuel C. Cohen as Trustee in bankruptcy to compel Elias W. Samuels, a bankrupt, to turn over to him five policies. Samuels contended they had no surrender value and were not payable to himself, his estate, or personal representatives.

Federal decrees dismissing habeas corpus proceedings brought by Guy B. Biddinger, former Chicago policeman, to prevent his return from New York to Illinois, were sustained by the Supreme Court. Biddinger's extradition was sought for trial on indictments charging bribery, larceny, and permitting a prisoner to escape.

North Dakota's law of 1915 permitting the State Insurance Commissioner to furnish official bonds for county, city, and other officers in competition with private surety bonding concerns was put into effect by the Supreme Court, which dismissed, because of lack of jurisdiction, an appeal of the Dakota Trust Company of Fargo, N. D., attacking the law's validity.

The court declined to disturb Federal opinions upholding the Oregon act establishing a towing and-pilotage service at Portland and making the city liable for damages resulting from a collision between the steamer Thode Fagelund, under charge of a pilot employed by the city, and the bark Thielbek. The act was proposed by an initiative petition in 1908 and adopted by Portland voters.

DOES NOT APPLY TO SEAMEN.

Supreme Court Decides Suit Based on Contract Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Federal decrees holding that the Contract Labor law was not intended to apply to seamen were today upheld by the Supreme Court. Paul Scharrenberg, a San Francisco labor leader, had sued the Dollar Steamship Company for penalties for alleged violation of the act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Paul Scharrenberg said today:

"I brought suit against a steamship company on grounds that nineteen Chinese had been brought from China to this country on a British ship for service on American ships. If the Supreme Court says that seamen are excluded from the provisions of the Contract Labor law it simply means that there will be no restriction placed upon the importation into this country of Chinese for service on American ships. In view of the country's call for young Americans to man the nation's ships the situation is rather unusual."

WAR TAX PUZZLE UNSOLVED.

Washington Delays a General Ruling on Cabaret Imposts.

Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city were kept busy yesterday trying to smooth out kinks in the war tax law, which became effective last week. All of the offices were thronged by taxpayers desiring to meet their dues or make inquiries regarding the procedure to be followed in complying with the law. The cabaret feature of the new law remains about as much of a puzzle for the administrative officers as it was a fortnight ago, despite the conferences of the Internal Revenue officers and the cabaret men. The Society of Restaurateurs, through its counsel, William H. Hirst, recently filed recommendations to govern the enforcement of the law, which it had been hoped might be accepted by the Government.

A telegram received yesterday by Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third, or uptown, Revenue District, in which most of the cabarets are situated, from Commissioner Roper, indicated that the revenue authorities in Washington desired further information before handing down a general ruling to cover the collection of the cabaret tax. Collector Roper directed that Collector Eisner should investigate each cabaret and treat each individual case separately when the monthly return was made. The first monthly return will be for the month ending Nov. 30.

The law with regard to the cabarets merely says that a tax of 1 cent shall be paid for each 10 cents or fraction paid for admission to the cabaret, whether the price paid is represented in the price paid for refreshment, service, or merchandise, or in the shape of coveur charge or special admission. Collector Eisner said last night that as some restaurants made no cover charge, and others made a disproportionately high one, it was very difficult to arrive at a basis of taxation which would be uniform. Mr. Eisner said he wanted to correct an erroneous impression that had gained wide circulation regarding the payments on floor checks.

"Many taxpayers who were required to pay floor tax," the Collector said, "seem to be under the erroneous impression that the ruling of Commissioner Roper to the effect that they may make payments of tax due in monthly installments of 20 per cent. is in lieu of a bond. That is not the case. The bond must be filed conditioned upon the payments of 20 per cent. per month being made."

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second District yesterday received replies to questions forwarded to Commissioner Roper for settlement. One of the questions related to a firm which purchased the chasses of Ford automobiles, extended such chasses, and used them as bases for their cars. Should such a firm be treated as a manufacturing firm and pay monthly on the value of the bigger cars produced, or as a wholesaler, subject to the floor tax, on the Ford chasses in stock Oct. 4 last?

The Commissioner ruled that if the firm attached a car of its own make to a Ford chassis and sold the combined product, it would be regarded as a manufacturer thereof, and would be required to pay the sales tax on the price of the completed car. If the automobile body or attachment was sold separately to its customers, there would be no tax.

HEARING ON CUSTOMS LAW

Tariff Commission Gets Suggestions for Changes in Them.

Dr. Frank W. Taussig, Chairman, and Edward P. Costigan of the United States Tariff Commission yesterday gave a public hearing at the Custom House to receive suggestions for changes in the customs administrative laws. The Tariff Commission has made a preliminary report on this subject, which later may form the basis of recommendations to Congress. The commission desires, however, to obtain the ideas of manufacturers, importers, and customs attorneys before going to Congress.

One of the subjects taken up was whether the present system of assessing ad valorem duties on foreign market values should be changed in favor of the American, or domestic selling price. William Burgess, Vice President of the United States Potters' Association, spoke in favor of the change. On proposition to abolish the present additional duties in undervaluation cases it was set forth that many honest importers are heavily penalized for undervaluations for which they are not responsible. The discussions brought out a wide difference of opinion regarding the advisability of the proposed changes. Among those at the conference were James B. Reynolds, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frank Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department; B. A. Levett, representing the Merchants' Association, and John Francis Strauss, who appeared for the customs bar of the city.

NATION'S FACTORIES BUSY.

Reserve Bank Districts Report an Upward Trend of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Federal Reserve Board's monthly bulletin for November shows an upward trend of general business in all the Reserve Bank districts. Kansas City says business averages 25 per cent. over last year. Boston alone gives a sign of less than the general advance by saying business is "hesitant, except for war orders."

Industries everywhere are busy, with factories running full time in most districts. In all districts but that of Boston, railroads are enjoying an increase of traffic. Money conditions are firm, with ample funds for legitimate requirements.

Boston says labor is "unsatisfactory"; Philadelphia, "unsettled"; Cleveland, "restive"; Richmond, "scarce and wages high"; Atlanta, "fair"; Chicago, "shortage"; St. Louis, "scarce and unsettled"; Minneapolis, "good"; Kansas City, "increased shortage"; Dallas, "acute shortage," and San Francisco, "disturbed."

The construction report shows dull spots. Cleveland, Atlanta, and Chicago speak of it as slow, or very dull, while St. Louis, Dallas, and San Francisco show a decrease in operations.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	90	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
2s, registered, 1936	98	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¾	..	100¾
4½s June, 1963	99¾	..	100½
4½s Mar., 1963	99¾	..	100½
4½s Nov., 1967	99¾	..	100¾
4½s May, 1967	99¾	..	100¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97½	..	98
4½s April, 1965	95¾	96¼	96¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95	96½	95½
4½s Mar., 1964	95¾	96½	95½
4½s Mar., 1962	95¾	96¾	95½
4½s Sept., 1930	95¾	96¼	95½
4s May, 1960	92	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1958	92	93½	92½
4s May, 1957	92	..	92½
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	..
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¾
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
3s Nov., 1954	81	..	81½
3s May, 1954	81	82½	81½
3s Nov., 1955	80½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s 1918-1922	4.40	4.20	4.23
4s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
3	Am. Light & Traction	208	202	204	205

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17
	Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	66	68
	Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
	Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	42	43
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100
	Am. Power & Light	50	51
	Am. Power & Light pf.	78	79
	Am. Public Utilities	30	35
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
	Am. Water W. & Elec.	4	5
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	64
	Carolina Power & Lt.	30	34
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94
	Cities Service	199	201
	Cities Service pf.	77	77½
	Colorado Power	21	22
	Colorado Power pf.	95	100
	Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
	Commonwealth P. & L.	38	41
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	68	71
	Conn. Power	87	92
	Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
	Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	80	82
	Duluth Edison	70	80
	Eastern Texas Electric	14	20
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
	El Paso Electric	100	104
	El Paso Electric pf.	90	93
	Electric B. & S. pf.	92	98
	Electric Securities	22	23
	Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
	Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
	Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42
	Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	60
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300
	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
	Idaho Power	7½	8
	Int. Mt. Hy. L. & P. pf.	86	98
	Interstate Electric	36	42
	Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

	Alabama Water Co. '20	97	98¼
	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	68	80
	Appa. Power L. & R. 5s	72	80
	Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98
	Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s	95	97½
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
	Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95
	Conn. River Pr. 5s, 1937	95	98
	Cum. Cb. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
	Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93
	East Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
	East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	90	100
	Ft. West. Pow. 5s, '46	73	84
	Ft. West. Pow. 1st 5s	94	98
	Inter-Mt. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	84	85
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
	Miss. River Power	5	9½
	Miss. River Power pf.	34	36
	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	54	59
	Northern States Power	65	70
	Northern States P. pf.	89	91
	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
	Pacific Gas & Electric	38	35½
	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82	83
	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98
	Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	75½
	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	14	15
	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	56
	Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	87	92
	Republic Ry. & Light	23	25
	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	58	61
	Southern Cal. Edison	84	85
	South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	100
	Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	7½
	Standard Gas & El. pf.	27	29
	Tampa Electric	..	105
	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	2	3
	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	..	15
	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	70	80
	United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
	United Gas Improve.	80	89½
	United Light & Rys.	28	32
	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	59	62
	Wash. I. W. Lt. & P. pf.	81½	84
	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	45	48
	West. Penn. P. pf.	93	100
	Western Power pf.	45	48
	Wisconsin Edison	33	43
	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	106

Bonds.

	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
	Mu. Lt. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	68½	70½
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96
	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	73	83½
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	94	98
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	89	93½
	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
	Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	89
	Tenn. Ry. Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88
	U.S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
	Union L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	80	87
	U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	60	70
	United Rys. 4s, cash	43	44
	Utah Securities 6s	89	90½
	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	93	98
	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
	West. U. L. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arun.S.& G.	33	33	50
20	Balt.Tube pf.	93	93	93
20	Balt.Elec.pf.	40½	40½	40½
182	Con. Power.	103	102	102
150	Ctl. Nat.Bk.	43	43	43
1,769	Coaden	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
229	Davison Ch.	25	24	24
100	Houston Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s.	100	100	100
3,000	City 4s, 1938	95	94¾	94¾
2,000	Con. 6s, A.	80	80	80
16,000	Do, B	81	80	80
10,700	Con. Power 5s notes	95¼	95	95
2,000	City & Sub. 5s.	100	100	100

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Zinc	12¾	12¼	12½
20	Do pf	40	40	40
11	Ahmeek	83	81½	83½
170	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3½
112	Allouez	33	50½	50½
207	Arcadia	56½	53¼	53¾
895	Ariz. Com'l.	9	8½	8¾
85	Cal. & Ariz.	63½	62½	62½
25	Cal. & Hecla	435	425	435
20	Chino	37¼	37¼	37¼
337	Con. Copper Range	44½	43	43¾
600	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾
850	Davis-Daly	3¾	3¾	3¾
510	East Butte	9½	9	9
50	Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
209	Hancock	9¾	9	9
185	Isle Royale	23	22½	22½
100	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
175	Mass Con.	6	5¾	5¾
100	May-Old C.	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Mohawk	61	61	61
610	New Idria	11	10¾	10¾

Miscellaneous.

95	Boston Elev.	40	38	38
25	Bost. & Me.	21	21	21
10	Bos. & Prov.	160	160	160
15	Mass. El. pf.	14½	14	14

Miscellaneous.

7	Am. Ag. Ch.	78¼	78	78½
5	Do pf.	93½	93	93
140	Amoskeag	64	63½	63½
10	Am. Pn. T., 2d pf.	10	10	10
37	Am. Sugar	98	96¾	96¾
30	Do pf.	109	109	109
693	Am. T. & T.	112¾	110½	110½
250	Am. Wool pf.	93	91¼	92
300	A. G. & W. I.	83¼	91¼	91¼
55	Do pf.	60	59	59
10	Edison	160	160	160
1	Ga. Ry.	123½	123½	123½
35	Mass. Gas	80	79¾	79¾
180	Do pf.	17	17	17
35	Mass. Gas.	80	79¾	79¾
65	N. E. Tel.	105¼	105	105
115	No. Sco. Steel	75½	75	75
15	Pullman	130	130	130
473	Swift	124¾	120¼	120¼
8	Torrington	49	45	46
271	Unit. Fruit	114¾	113¼	114¾
1,120	United Shoe	41¾	40½	40½
105	Do pf.	25	23	23
1,927	Ventura Oil	5¾	4¾	5¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 5s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	77	77	77
7,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90	90	90
$2,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½
16,000	Liberty 3½s	99.70	99.50	99.50

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Rad'r.	280	280	280
335	Booth Fish.	20½	20	20
255	Chi. P. Tool.	45	40	45
145	C. Rys., S. 3.	9	8½	9
191	Chi. T. & T.	180	175	180
635	Cudahy	111	108	110
238	Com. Edison.	106	104	104½
58	Dia. Match.	108	108	108
5	H., S. & M. pf.	109	109	109
33	Midwest pf.	60	60	60
97	Pub. Service.	75	75	75

Bonds.

$2,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	87¾	87½	87¾
1,000	Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	30	30	30
1,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	91	91	91

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alliance Ins.	19¼	19	19
28	Cambria Iron	43	43	43
56	Con. T., N. J.	67	67	67
450	Elec. Stor.	50	47	47½
20	Gen. Asp. pf.	54½	54½	54½
60	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22	22
200	Keystone T.	10	10	10
4,275	Lake Superior	11¾	10¾	10¾
1,044	Lehigh Nav.	58	56	56¾
665	Do war. w. i.	7¾	6¾	6¾
254	Lehigh Val.	54½	53¾	53¾
10	Penn. Salt	90	90	90
145	Phil. Co.	27	27	27
9	Do 6% pf.	32	32	32
2,455	Phil. Elec.	25¼	24¾	24¾
3,350	Phil. R. T.	24	22¾	23¼
85	Phil. Trac.	70	70	70
90	Rys. Co. Gen	4¼	4¼	4¼
650	Ton. Belm't.	3¾	3¾	3¾
275	Ton. Mining.	5	4½	4¾
100	Union Trac.	40	40	40
194	U. G. Imp.	70	69	69
245	Cramp	74	71	74

Bonds.

$6,000	City 4s, 1946	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	E. & Pen. 4s	74	74	74
1,000	L. V. C'l 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
18,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	98	97¾	97¾
4,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	87	87	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	38	42	45
American Brass	240	220	240
Atlas Powder	135	130	136
Do pf.	96	98	97
Babcock & Wilcox	169	171	170
Bliss	400	450	375
Do pf.	75	83	78
Canadian Explo.	350	450	330
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found'y F.	150	160	155
Colt's Arms	55	65	65
Du Pont	280	284	278
Hercules	255	260	257
Do pf.	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	110	115	125
Scovill Mfg.	390	410	400
Winchester Arms	700	..	750

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Md. Trust	100	100	100
10	Mt. Ver. Mills	14	14	14
15	Do pf	65	65	65
100	North. Cent.	58	57	57
12	Penn. W. P.	69	68	69
270	U. Rys. & El.	25	24½	25
10	U. S. Fidel.	100½	100½	100½
3	Wayland	3	3	3

Bonds.

$3,000	Con. Gas 5s.	100	100	100
3,000	Elkhorn 6s	97	97	97
1,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	95½	95½	95½
6,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	58	57¾	58
6,000	Do 1st 4s	77¼	77	77
1,000	Wil. & Wel. 5s.	100	100	100

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
530	Nipissing	8	7¾	7¾
530	North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
215	Old Dominion	35½	33¾	33¾
100	Osceola	58	58	58
355	Pond Creek	16¾	16	16½
140	Quincy	65	62	62
70	Ray	20½	20	20
200	Santa Fe	75c.	75c.	75c.
5	Shannon	5¾	5½	5¾
485	Shannon	5¾	5½	5¾
25	South Lake	2	2	2
10	Superior	4½	4½	4½
1,430	Sup. & Bos.	3½	2¾	3¼
255	Trinity	73	72¼	72¾
335	U. S. Smelt	45	42¾	43½
115	Do pf.	47¼	46¾	46½
50	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
160	Utah Con.	11½	10¾	10¾
25	Utah Metals	73	72¼	72¾
870	Utah Metals	3¼	3	3¼
100	Victoria	2	2	2
50	Wolverine	34	32	32

Railroads.

17	Maine Cent.	90	89	89
167	New Haven	34½	34	34
16	West End	37½	37½	37½

Miscellaneous.

10	Int. Por. Cem.	6	6	6
180	Do pf.	17	17	17
35	Mass. Gas.	80	79¾	79¾
65	N. E. Tel.	105¼	105	105
115	No. Sco. Steel	75½	75	75
15	Pullman	130	130	130
473	Swift	124¾	120¼	120¼
8	Torrington	49	45	46
271	Unit. Fruit	114¾	113¼	114¾
1,120	United Shoe	41¾	40½	40½
105	Do pf.	25	23	23
1,927	Ventura Oil	5¾	4¾	5¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½
16,000	Liberty 3½s	99.70	99.50	99.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market was subjected to pressure and counter impulses from various quarters, and prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange after a violent early break moved irregularly and closed about midway of the day's range. In the last hour, after many stocks had reached their early

MOUNT ESTATE $2,610,215.

Public Bequests $300,000—Relatives Get Bulk of the Property.

The estate of Miss Susan Mount, last surviving member of an old New York family, who died on May 21 last and who in her will made public on May 29 left more than $300,000 in public bequests, was appraised yesterday at $2,610,215. She gave $15,000 each to seven institutions, $10,000 each to four societies and institutions, and $25,000 each to two. She left $50,000 to Protestant Episcopal Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri to erect a memorial church in his diocese. Her servant, Katie E. Cottrell, got a canceled mortgage for $3,800 and a check for $20,000. The bulk of the estate went to Edward H. and Harold K. Mount, grandnephews, who got $1,117,055 each.

Miss Mount had nearly 100 realty holdings appraised at $1,359,790, the most valuable being the following: Southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, $97,000; 2,637 Broadway, $200,000, and 119 to 125 West Twenty-fifth Street, $110,000. Other assets are: Cash, $189,573; mortgages, $279,563; jewelry, $6,203, and securities, $781,483. Her largest holding was 558 shares of Mercantile and Metals National Bank, $161,400. The Federal inheritance tax on the estate was $225,000.

DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—192—P. Schierenberg, pet., v. The Dollar Steamship Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded to U. S. Dist Court for Northern Dist. of Cal.

426—G. B. Biddinger, aplt., v. N. Y. C. Police Commissioner.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

411—S. F. Kelley, Trustee of the Gibraltar Investment and Home Building Co., bankrupt, aplt., v. T. Gill.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

437—W. T. Hendricksen, Judge of the County Court of Taylor Co., Ky., pet., v. L. Aggerson; 428—Same v. Elizabeth Yeager; 429—Same v. H. S. Gardner; 430—Same v. M. E. Hocker, and 431—Same v. Sterling Land & Investment Co.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, causes remanded to U. S. Dist. Court for Western Dist. of Ky.

146—The U. S., as Trustee and guardian of the Omaha Tribe of Indians and of Rose Wolf Setter, member of said tribe, pet., v. E. Chase.—On writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment of Circuit Court reversed and judgment of Dist. Court for Neb. affirmed, and cause remanded to said Dist. Court.

671—L. Eichel et al., applts., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Dist. Court for Western Dist. of Penn.

33—C. H. Buchanan, pltf., v. W. Warley.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

94—Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Park & Tilford, pet., rule discharged, and petition for writ of mandamus dismissed.

497—R. Gauson, applt. and pltf., v. Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and appeal dismissed.

424—Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., as executor and trustee of the estate of L. P. Morehead, pltf., v. City of Louisville.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

337—M. H. Smith, applt., v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

339—A. R. Smith, applt., v. Same.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

340—G. W. Jones, applt., v. Same—Decree affirmed, with costs.

356—C. Coe, as trustee in bankruptcy of E. W. Samuels, bankrupt, pet., v. E. W. Samuels.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

349—The contributors to the Penn. Hosp., plaintiffs, v. City of Philadelphia et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

110—L. Wilson & Co., applt., v. the U. S.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

28—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. The State of Kansas ex rel. S. M. Brewster, attorney general, &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

280—R. V. Moore, plain., v. W. C. Taylor, Commissioner of Insurance o. N. Dak., et al.—Per curiam; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

586—The U. S. et al v. Woo Jan.—Motion to advance granted; cause assigned for argument on Jan. 7.

678—K. P. McNaughton, applt., v. W. D. Stephens, Governor, et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

679—L. E. Nickell et al., applts., v. W. D. Stephens, Governor, et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

220—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., plain., E. Dutton, as adrx., &c.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

373—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., plain., v. the City of Newport, Ky.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

476—Steamship Bowdoin Co., plain., v. Industrial Accident Commission of State of California et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

662—Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co. et al., plain., v. Mrs. C. J. Mullins, adrx., &c.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari herein postponed to hearing upon the writ of error.

696—S. D. Barrett, pet., v. Virginian Ry Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit granted.

442—E. Terrell, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

516—Corrugated Bar Co., pet., v. Trussed Concrete Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

680—E. W. Blum, pet., v. the Bumiller-Ramalin Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

682—F. F. Doane, pet., v. Cal. Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

686—City of Chicago, pet., v. White Transportation Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

688—Woo Vey, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

695—T. Dendinger, pet., v. A. L. Bear, tutor, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Louisiana denied.

698—Miller et al., pets., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

706—The Port of Portland, pet., v. W. Wilhelmsen.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

708—J. E. Sanner, pet., v. the Western Md. Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of State of Maryland denied.

710—Sundh Electric Co., pet., v. Cutler Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ARCTIC STORES, INC., a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lane, the Receiver, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, on November 7, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J., a complete stock of groceries, office fixtures, store fixtures, automobiles, horses, and wagons, his right, title, and interest in leases, and contracts for the purchase of merchandise, located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J., and in eighty-two stores located in New Jersey and New York City. Sealed bids are invited for the said property as follows:

1. For the Arctic Stores, Inc., as a going concern, for all the assets, consisting of the stock of merchandise, fixtures, automobiles, horses, wagons, and all the right, title, and interest in leases and contracts for the purchase of merchandise.

2. For any one or more of the said stores enumerated in the catalogue.

3. For the automobiles, horses, and wagons, separately and in bulk.

4. For the merchandise in the warehouse located at No. 110 Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J.

5. For the fixtures located in the warehouse and stores, separately and in bulk.

6. For the merchandise in the warehouse and in the stores, separately or in bulk.

7. For all of the leases or any one or more of the said leases.

8. For the contracts for the purchase of merchandise, or any or more of the said contracts.

9. For the good-will of the concern and the right, title, and interest of the Receiver in the name of the Arctic Stores, Inc.

Said bids to be submitted in writing and accompanied by a certified check in the amount of ten per cent of the bid and which said check should be payable to the order of Harry Lane, the Receiver, and all of which said bids will be conveyed on November 7, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the United States District Court Room, Post Office Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

The Receiver hereby will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Fisher W. Demarest, Referee in Bankruptcy, at the U. S. District Court Room, Post Office Building, Jersey City, N. J., on November 8, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

For further information apply to the Receiver, or his attorneys, or the Chairman of the Creditors' Committee.

HARRY LANE, Receiver,
75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
ELMER W. DEMAREST, Referee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Receiver, 184 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
EDWARD MAY ALLEN, Chairman Creditors' Committee, 91 Wall Street, New York City.
LEON BASHEW, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

CONTINUATION SALE,
Starting with Lot 901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. A Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1917, by order of the court at 10 A. M., at 253 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Chinese Goods, Art Objects, Curios, Silks, China, Rugs, Safe, Fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate has resold 2,132-2,136 Daly Avenue, at the northeast corner of 181st Street, two five-story apartment houses on a plot 83 by 109, to Joseph Benjamin and another. H. Anapolsky was the broker in the sale.

The selling company acquired the property several days ago from Lowenfeld & Prager. Last week it also purchased the five-story apartment house adjoining at the northwest corner of Vyse Avenue and 181st Street. The properties are in the Botanical Garden section of the Bronx, where there has been recent activity.

Frederick Brown Buys West Harlem Corner.

John B. Simpson sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 3,136 Broadway, a seven-story elevator apartment. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 75 on the northeast corner of 125th Street. It is well rented, and was held at $175,000.

Tenement Sales.

Thomas J. O'Brien sold the four-story tenement, 544 Tenth Avenue, on lot 24.8 by 100. Joseph F. Feist & Co. were the brokers.

John R. Davidson sold for Emma Cook Rayburn the three-story Queen Ann dwelling, 126 Manhattan Avenue, on a plot 17 by 70, to Frederick W. Seybolt. The same broker also resold for the Westbrook Realty Company the five-story double flat, 320 West 117th Street, on a lot 26.3 by 100 to Mrs. Jenny W. Adams for investment.

Brooklyn.

Artee Realty Corporation, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family dwelling at 1,541 Forty-third Street, Borough Park, to Mary Pines for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased the four-story frame house at the southwest corner of Twenty-first Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, on plot 40 by 100.

William G. Rehbein sold the two-story dwelling, 266 Seventeenth Street, for T. J. Evens; the two-story dwelling, 82 Windsor Place, for M. Pines; the three-story house, 20 Prospect Park Southwest, for M. Karlin, and also a plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Avenues.

Queens Borough Sales.

G. Muller sold to G. Ciccone the dwelling and plot 75 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Witter and Ferry Streets, Woodhaven.

H. T. Primrose sold to H. Rabe the tract 122 by 239 feet on the southeast corner of Springfield Road and Clifton Avenue, Springfield.

L. F. Rasmo sold to J. F. Macdonald of Cambridge, Mass., a plot 70 by 110 on the northeast corner of Glenn and Park Avenues, Jamaica.

Old Staten Island Roadhouse Sold.

Charles A. Tecklenberg, owner of the Tecklenberg Tavern, at Stone and Pearl Streets, Manhattan, purchased from Mrs. Rose Kruse and the Rev. Dechtel estate the roadhouse property at the southwest corner of Amboy Road and Clarke Avenue, Oakwood Heights, comprising about five acres, a frame hotel, pavilion, and athletic field.

J. Sterling Drake was the broker in the transaction. Mr. Tecklenberg will improve and enlarge the hotel and open it next Spring.

New Jersey.

Armour & Co. bought from William Dohlmann the plot at the southeast corner of Coles and Seventeenth Streets, Jersey City. Julius I. Kislak negotiated the transaction. The same broker also sold, at Hoboken, 204 Garden Street, for Anna M. Bantie and Claudine Dettman, to Julia Valbert, and 439 First Street for Morris Salzman to Bilus Brothers.

Westchester.

The Conger Estate sold the Colonial residence with garage and two and a half acres of land, in the Grange at Scarsdale, N. Y. The property adjoins the Sohmer estate and was held at $35,000. Griffen, Prince, & Ripley, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Dr. William Daubney Riggs purchased from L. D. Garrett his property at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, formerly occupied by J. W. Moffatt. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the transaction.

Miguel Rabassa of the sugar brokerage firm of Ferrer & Rabassa has purchased the estate of Albert J. Norton at Crest Place and Rockland Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers. George Howe was the broker in the sale.

Leases Eighteen-room Apartment.

Joseph Clendenin leased furnished, for the Winter season, from V. Everit Macy, his apartment containing eighteen rooms and five baths, occupying the fourteenth floor at 420 Park Avenue. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the lease. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt occupied this apartment last Winter, having leased it through the same brokers.

Commercial Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company leased for Mortimer Van Cott, Jr., Cornwell, and others, to the Forty-first Street Garage, the buildings at 137-145 East Forty-first Street, for a term of twenty-one years at a total aggregate rental of about $175,000. The Forty-first Street Garage, Inc., has been organized by William A. Larney, proprietor of the Lotus Garage, for the purpose of operating a garage at the above address.

The twenty-five-foot store at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street has been subleased by the Bruck-Weiss Millinery, Inc., to Louis Livingston, Inc., shoe dealer, for a long term at an annual rental of about $10,000. William A. White & Sons negotiated the lease.

Realty Note.

Shape, Brady & Peterkin, architects, have filed plans for the erection of a two-story store and office building on the south side of 149th Street, comprising the block front between Gerard and Walton Avenues, for the estate of Edith C. Bryce. The estimated cost is $120,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Bowery, 12, w s, 96.11 ft n of Doyers St, 22x101x irregular, four-story building, with store; Rector, &c., Grace Church against J. F. Geis et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $16,290.60; taxes, &c., $1,374.87; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

126th St, 207 and 209 East, n s, 108.9 ft e of 3d Av, 32x99.11, two two-story houses; Lewis Friedman against Loretta Corporation, et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $8,613.20; taxes, &c., $230.12; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Samuel Marx.

134th St, 63 West, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Edwin Sternberger, executor, against James Byrnes et al.; Clifford Seasongood, attorney; due, $8,064.25; taxes, &c., $534.86; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hall Place, w s, 93.9 ft n of 165th St, a five-story brick tenement, 70.7x87.10; Galveston Building Company, Philip Herschowsky, 1,202 Vyse Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Company, 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

149th St, s s, from Gerard to Walton Av, a two-story brick store and offices, 204.6x80; estate of Edith C. Bryce, 50 East 42d St, owner; Shape, Brady & Peterkin, Inc., 220 West 40th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

West St, 409 and 411, a four-story brick factory, 62.6 and 64x80.9; Stephen Ransom, 401 West St, owner; Everett N. Garnsey, 37 West 39th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

30th St, 146 and 148 West, a three-story stable altered to three-story garage; Isaac Stern, owner; Andrew Nicola, 50 Church St, architect; cost, $30,000.

3d Av, 968, to a five-story stores, offices, and dwelling; August Dilger and others, 143 East 60th St, owners; George and Robert Lamber, 968 3d Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Madison Av, 31 to 41, to a clubhouse; Manhattan Club, Ltd., Edward G. Whittaker, President, owner; Walter T. Daub, 341 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHERINE ST, e s, 33x104.4x33x102, s s; Nathan and Esther Silver to Esther Silver, 1,675 58th St, Brooklyn; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway $100

DOWNING ST, 54 and 56, s s, 153.7 ft e of Varick St, 33.2x73.7x34.7x65.2; William C. Beck to Domenico Rovegno, 13 Bedford St, Sept. 17; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

HAMILTON PLACE, w s, 19.10 ft s of 140th St, 17.3x81.8x16.4x68.7; Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, guardian, to Cath. M. Sanders, b. and s., Oct. 6, 1902; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HAMILTON PLACE, s w corner 140th St, 19.10x68.7x18.3x76.4; Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, guardian, to Cath. M. Sanders, b. and s., Oct. 6, 1902; attorney, same $1

MANHATTAN AV, 128, e s, 51.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Emma C. Rayburn to Frederick W. Seybolt, 2 St. Nicholas Place, mtg $9,000, h. and s., Nov. 3; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway $1

PARK AV, s e corner of 70th St, 60.8x100.5; Robert S. Brewster to Mabel T. Brewster, Mount Kisco, N. Y., Nov. 5; attorneys, Murray, F. & H., 37 Wall St $1

1ST AV, 424, e s, 36 ft s of 25th St, 18x62, foreclosure, Oct. 5, 1917; Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Thames Building and Contracting Co., 42 Broadway, Nov. 3; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St. $4,000

6TH AV, e s, 59.3 ft s of 33th St, 29.6x75; Mathilde Baer to Lilliane Cosel, 1,720 East 22d St, Brooklyn, June 21; attorney, Nathan B. L. Cosel, 302 Broadway $100

5TH ST, n s, 207.1 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x97; Tina Simon to Emanuel Levy, 25 West 112th St, ½ part, mtg $22,500, Oct. 31; attorney, Arthur Leventhal, 51 Chambers St. .$100

34TH ST, s s, 232 ft e of 8th Av, 21.10x98.9; Mathilde Baer to Lilliane Cosel, 1,720 East 22d St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 24; attorney, Nathan B. L. Cosel, 302 Broadway. $100

52D ST, n s, 345 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Sophie and Fred Kaiser to Nicholas F. Ryder, 345 West 52d St, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 6; address, 280 Broadway $1

62D ST, 202 and 204 East, s s, 61 ft e of 3d Av, 44x50.5; Emma L. Fitch to Anna T. Sparks and another, 502 East 72d St, Nov. 5; attorney, Alfred Ekelman, 217 Broadway. $3,420

125TH ST, 456 West, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x25.2, mtg $38,000; Arden St. 22, s s, 269 ft e of Nagle Av, 27x100, mtg $26,500; Richard A. Henriquez et al. to Jeannette Henriquez, 13 West 88th St, all title, Nov. 2; attorney, Jacob Wals, 271 West 125th St. $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 203.9 ft n of 179th St, 18.8x125; Harry Waxman to Chas. Waxserman, 435 West 40th St, mtg $2,800, Oct. 27; attorney, Louis Diamont, 96 2d Av. .$1

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x100; John W. Farrington to Robert L. Irving, Oct. 26, 1907; attorney, B. H. Irving, 150 Nassau St. $100

COLLEGE AV, 1,023, w s, 20.5x84.9; B. F. & G. Realty Co., Inc., to Hiram Elliott, 417 Riverside Drive, mtg $9,159, June 15; attorney Hiram Elliott, 417 Riverside Drive $100

CRESTON AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Annie Kaplan to G. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 455 East 173d St, Nov. 1; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av. $100

GRAND AV, s w corner of 190th St, 276.11 to 188th St x 106x287.11x106; Annie Waters to E. Waters, 2,401 Walton Av, April 23; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St. $1

GRIFFING CREEK, abutting land of late of Lavinia Jones, contains about three acres of salt meadow; J. Hadley McCullough to Virginia Milligan, 1,912 Arthur Av, June 27, 1914; attorney, Virginia Mulligan, 1,912 Arthur Av. $1

KELLY ST, 747, w s, 25x100; Frank C. J. Becker to Clara M. Erbsmehl, 806 East 156th St, mtg $6,000, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LIND AV, s e s, 162 ft n of 165th St, 28x112.6; Rose M. Devine to Thomas Devine, Aug. 16, 1902; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av, and 148th Street $1

LIVINGSTON AV, s s, 280 ft e of 246th St, runs e 153.6 x s 81.5 x w 125 to avenue x n 80; Delafield Estate to Anne Sutherland, 260 Convent Av, Oct. 31; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 32 Nassau St. $1

LOTS 53 and 54, map of Paul estate; Elizabeth King to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Oct. 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Gass, Inc., Elizabeth King and another, 1,433 Zerega Av, Oct. 16; same attorney $1

LOTS 1 and 2, map of William B. Ogden; Annie Waters to Edw. Waters, 2,401 2d Av, Apr. 28; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St. $1

LOTS 175 and 176, map part Schieffelin Estate, Joseph F. Vien to Rosario Gangi, 228 East 110th St, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 31, map 107 lots, Hudson Park, also plot begins 100 ft w of White Plains Road at point 100 ft along same from Morris Park Av, runs n 50x w 45x s 50x e 45; Herman Hebestreit to Clara F. Beyer, 451 Willard Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 46 and 47, map of Joel Wolfe Estate; Frank A. Becker to Bartorius Realty Co., Nov. 5; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 470 Tremont Av. $100

LYON AV, s s, 175 ft e of Parker Av, 25x100; Charles E. Lawrence, Jr., to Adelaide M. Jones, 2,846 Newbold Av, Nov. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $100

PLOT 11, map subdivision Lot 1, map Clason Point; Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, to Hudson F. Rose Co., 9 West 45th St, mtg $4,500, Oct. 31; attorney, Hudson F. Rose Co., 9 West 45th St. $1

WALTON AV, e s, 2,401, w s, 19.10x90.6; Amelia Waters to E. Waters, 2,401 Walton Av, March 9, 1914; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St. $1

175TH ST, s s, 191.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 45x141.10; Alexander Maurocordato to Fembing Realty Co., Inc., 117 East 114th St, mtg $48,750, Nov. 5; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $100

187TH ST, n s, 56.8 ft w of Park Av, 44.4x100x33.4x100; Frank A. Becker to Bartorius Realty Co., Nov. 5; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 470 Tremont Av. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 921, e s, 47.10 ft s of 100th St, 25.6x100, ½ part, all title, Nov. 5; Mary K. Holly to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg, $7,500 .....$2,500

BOWERY, w s, 100.1 ft s of Canal St, 50x200 to 0 s of Elizabeth St, leasehold, chattels, &c., Oct. 31; Maria and Feliciano Acierno to Angela Maggio, 89 Walker St, due May 1, 1918, interest as per notes; attorney, Cosmetic Co., 83 Park Row .$3,296

DOWNING ST, 54 and 56, s s, 135.7 ft e of Varick St, 33.2x73.7x34.7x65.2, P. M., Nov. 15; Domenico Rovegno to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ % $4,000

1ST AV, 424, e s, 38.1 ft s of 25th St, 18x6.2, P. M., Nov. 5; Thames Building and Contracting Co. to Florence Lockwood, 924 West End Av, 5 years; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St. $5,500

17TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 19x92x irregular; Avenue C, w s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 25x88; Avenue C, w s, 89 ft s of 17th St, 25x88, Nov. 1; Charles J. F. Behlen to John Monsees, 530 West 157th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. $7,000

88TH ST, 340 West, s e, 462 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.5, Nov. 2; Drafue Realty Corporation to Emile Utard, on the premises, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Putney, T. & P., 2 Rector St. .$10,000

126TH ST, 520 to 526 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $131,000; 136th St, 522 to 534 West, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $143,000, Nov. 2; West 136th Street Realty Co., 70 R. L. & S. Realty Corporation, 105 Hudson St., installments, $1,000 quarterly, first installment due December, 1919; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway. .$4,000

181ST ST, s s, 23 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs s 100x w 25 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x n 19.6x n 100x n 11.6 to street x w 75 to beginning, leasehold, all title, Nov. 1; Samuel E. Jacobs to Dumbia Realty Co., 309 Broadway, installments, 310 mo., 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorney, A. Rabinovitch, 200 Grand St. $17,250

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 1; same to same, installments, 203 mo., 6 p. c., prior mtg $33,250; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $8,700

Bronx.

LIND AV, s e s, 162.2 ft n e of Dewe St, 37.7x159; Rose Kennedy to Alex B. Crane, Scarsdale, N. Y., extended Nov. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alex M. Crane, 14 Wall St. $1,000

LIND AV, s e s, 162 ft n of Devoe St, 25x112.6; Thomas Devine to Wallace H. Faliner, 1,074 University Av, Oct. 29, due Jan. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. J. Suelwin, Willis Av and 148th St. $600

LOT 175, map Schieffelin estate; Rosario Gangi to Leandro Casario, 341 East 149th St, Nov. 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $200

136TH ST, 473 East, s s, 48x100; Rose Lipman to Charles Lipman, 86 Haven Av, prior mtg $32,000, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

116TH ST, 3 and 5 West; Charles M. Gray Marble & Slate Co. against Louis Hyman et al; June 9, 1917 .....$550

SAME PROPERTY; Gerard Flooring Corp. against same; June 12, 1917 .....$916.61

SAME PROPERTY; Weinberg-Baer Co. against same; June 15, 1917 .....$486

SAME PROPERTY; Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc., against same; June 11, 1917 .....$105

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of rented bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. P. B. S., 343 West 54th St., New York City.

ALL-YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND.

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1786 Flushing.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE

Modern cottage; seven rooms and bath; full cellar; heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME

Nine rooms; overlooking the Sound; magnificent in every detail; in restricted park; handy to depot; 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell for a bargain. Apply M. Rizza, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

Country Home, 4½ Acres,

ten rooms, two baths, toilets, hot-water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new. Owner out of town, will sacrifice.
Phone 1518,
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION.

54 front, six-story with stores, small apartments; excellent location; rental nearly $13,000; asking price $80,000; very easy terms; must be sold; your bargain.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

FURNISHED

One of the smaller houses in Bronxville, cheerful and sunny, near stations, schools, churches and stores; owner gone to Washington and will rent till May or June, possibly longer; rent under $100 per month.
Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Genuine Sacrifice—Sale or Rent

Owner will sacrifice his beautiful eight-room Dutch Colonial home; every modern improvement, including sewers and gas; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New—Never Occupied.

Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900—very easy terms. Call or write at once. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Gresley 2745, or on the property, 'Phone Saringfield 1984-R.

SEMI-BUNGALOW,

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000. $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

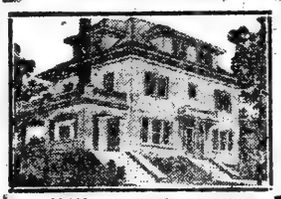
FARMER'S FARM—50 ACRES.

40 acres rich land; good house and barns; adjoining permanent Camp Upton; 50,000 people; wonderful opportunity; sell produce direct; out-of-town owner; sell big sacrifice. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d) N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

READY TO LIVE IN NOW.
$8,500 STUCCO HOME,
VERY EASY TERMS,



$5,000 can remain on permanent mortgage. Small amount of cash, balance like rent, buys it. A fine, large, livable year round home. Plot 1-3 acre; ready for occupancy; convenient to station, schools, stores. House has 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, pantry, all conveniences, veranda, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, actual water; 100 feet. Select neighbors—cultured people. Express service. Easy commutation to N. Y. City.

Write for photographs or call

P. WORCESTER, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.

House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. H. E. White, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE.

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street

STORE & BASEMENT
Rental $3630.
LOFTS
50 x 100
Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Woester St.
Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on premises, or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
One large double suite
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

HOUSE TO RENT
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Substantial and commodious 20 room house, adjoining the estate of George J. Gould, Esq.; furnished throughout; moderate rent. Z 216 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANH

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Two acres good farm land in farming country; will sacrifice for $400; you can pay for them at the rate of $35 on signing of contract and $5 per month thereafter; perfect title. FARMING LAND, Box 288 Times Downtown.

$1,850 buys cozy home with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

125TH ST., 244 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; large, pleasant rooms, in private house, facing Stuyvesant Park; no housekeeping.

167TH ST., 139 EAST.—Distinctive, artistic six rooms; no elevator; references; $85; immediate possession.

39TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

47TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, 2, 3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

51ST ST., 75 EAST. (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seaton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 36 East 32d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clients. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4384. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartments, 3 to 8 rooms; personally investigated; best locations; particulars upon request. Lelands, One West 34th. 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

A BARGAIN.

Near Carnegie Hall.—Attractively furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; heretofore offered $4,500; will consider $3,000. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4630 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

Park Av.—7 rooms, 2 baths.....$3,500
Park Av.—9 rooms, 3 baths..... 450
Park Av.—9 rooms, duplex..... 3,000
Park South—4 rooms, bath..... 250
East Forties—5 rooms, bath..... 200
AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHERS, BOTH EAST AND WEST SIDE.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4630 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42.)

MURRAY HILL SECTION.—4 rooms, bath, all sunshine; elevator; sixth floor; lease $125 month; highest references exchanged. Murray Hill 4188. Apt. 16. No agents.

PARK AV., 829.—SELECT ACCOMMODATIONS; persons appreciating choice furnishings, extra large living rooms, will desire this 7-room apartment, 2 baths, $350 monthly. Mrs. H.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; part or all year. Columbus 2974.

VERY attractive, well-furnished, 2-room, kitchenette apartment, near 34th St. subway. Telephone 3429 Greeley.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 133 WEST.—Modern, 8-room apartment; east and southern exposure, well furnished; rent $200. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

16TH, 51 WEST.—3-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

43TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service, $55; unfurnished, $40.

43TH, 241, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens, or kitchenettes, $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely, furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful two-room modern apartment, bath, steam, electricity, $80.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4282.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 6th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished non-housekeeping apartment, with private entrance to street, for six (6) months or until Oct. 1, 1918; two large rooms and hobby, dressing room, bath; exquisite meal service in rooms; also maid and valet service; telephone; service; can be rented, furnished or unfurnished.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished for bachelors; price reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New Rodin Studio Building; light, exquisitely furnished, four-room apartment, two bedrooms, kitchen, refrigeration, $250 monthly, not less than 8 months; $2,400 yearly. Call Sunday, Monday, 2-4, Apt. 4-I. Telephone Owner, Circle 1456.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New Rodin Studio Building; light, exquisitely furnished four-room apartment, two bedrooms, kitchen, refrigeration, $250 monthly, not less than 8 months; $2,400 yearly. Call Sunday, Monday, 2-4, Apartment 4-I. Telephone Owner, Circle 1456.

58TH, 106 WEST.—Unusually attractive 3-room private house, 2d floor; or unfurnished.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny duplex apartment, six rooms, large, north light, studio, grand piano; two months. Telephone Columbus 3092.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

70TH and BROADWAY, (Nevada.)—72d express subway; exclusively furnished seven-room apartment; all rooms facing Broadway; family leaving city; will rent $250 a month. Apt. 2B.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, private bath and hall, including Steinway grand if desired. Munger. Phone 1763 Columbus.

72D, 167 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Whitney, 3d floor.

72D Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

87TH ST., 340 WEST.—Handsome suite; exceptional opportunity; club men; references; other rooms. Also rooms 303 West 78th St.

107TH, (West End Av.)—High-class eight rooms, three baths; southern exposure; grand piano, Oriental rugs. Particulars, 745 West End Av.

90TH, 55 WEST, (Central Park West.)—One beautifully furnished light front room, or entire second floor, with private bath.

90TH, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths; new building. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

92D, 76 WEST.—Four to seven newly decorated rooms; "L" subway. Davenport.

96TH ST., (Near Park.)—Well furnished floor, private house; two rooms, two baths; electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

96TH, (738 West End Av.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchenette; all improvements; subway; telephone.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Large living room, small kitchen, also bedroom adjoining bath. Phone 458 River.

98TH, 315 WEST, (Riverside Court.)—Near subway express station and bus lines, in high class apartment house, 7 light rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished; balcony, with view of river; grand piano, silver, linens; good library.

115TH, 606 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, elevator; seen afternoon. Jacobs.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and mirrors, furnished to suit applicant. J. E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Small apartment six rooms and bath, all facing front; long view, to rent furnished for season. S. S., K 180 Times.

116TH Subway.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new, attractively furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

120TH, 423 WEST.—New, completely furnished elevator apartment, Morningside Heights; 4 rooms and bath; lease 6 months or longer. Call mornings. Morningside 8070, Apt. 5B.

127TH, 609 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; $75; elevator, references. Morningside 5290.

127TH, 609 WEST.—Attractive 3-room, kitchenette apartment; nicely furnished; references required.

130TH ST., 709 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette; clean and comfortably furnished; southern exposure; magnificent river view. Superintendent.

261ST, 405 WEST.—Attractive eight-room apartment; Winter months; adults only; best of references required. Tel. 312 Kingsbridge. L. Persons.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 16 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished. 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH. Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $40 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th Subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT, furnished, entire floor, consisting 2 cr 3 large, connecting rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. 22 West 63th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive renting. 1,482 B'way. Bryant 7773.

ADJOINING Riverside, seven desirable rooms, substantially furnished. Apartment 62, 122 West 113th.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone 273 Circle.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private house; West Nineties, near park; front living room, 22x18; back bedroom, twin beds, bath, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 12-room house; electricity; four baths. West 100th. River 417.

BLOCK 191st subway, seven sunny rooms; opportunity. Apartment 6-E, 382 Wadsworth Av.

BROADWAY and 72D.—Beautiful bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, all conveniences; $125 per month. Columbus 1813.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette, living room, 18x32; restaurant in building; piano; maid service included in rent; overlooking Park. Edwards.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished; to sublet Dec. 1, $175. J. Collins, Apt. 6E.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT. —Own home; 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; very large living room. Telephone Maynard, 9681 St. Nicholas. $100 month.

FIFTH AV. shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; 6 months, $325 monthly. E 407 Times Annex. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms, bath, up-to-date; telephone; only young couple with best references. Write or call J. Anderson, 1,265 College Av.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS.—Large, beautifully furnished living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette. Southeast exposure. Every room overlooks Park. $300 month. Lease. HALLAM, 222 W. 59th.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Sunny, well heated, corner, lovely view, 3 rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, china, linen. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished nine-rooms, three baths; grand piano, Oriental rugs, linen, silver; superb view; sublet. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, (79th.)—The Rio Vista non-housekeeping apartment; 1, 2 rooms, suite, furnished or unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet six-room, attractively furnished corner apartment; southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (72d St.)—A beautifully appointed, completely, newly furnished 4-room apartment; convenient to transportation. Columbus 2596.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

55TH, 158 EAST.
Single flat, 6 rooms, steam; $47.

APARTMENT, STUDIO,
127 East 34th St. two rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 54th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
5 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 6 rooms; $70; all improvements.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 62 and 64 East 34th St., (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath; rentals $900 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

60 WEST 10TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, elevator, $60.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes," five rooms, bath, steam; $50; for people of refinement; no small children.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

77TH ST., 44 WEST,
(adjoining Central and Manhattan Square Parks.)—Eight rooms, three baths, $3,000; eleventh floor; living room, 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building. Superintendent, on premises.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $63.

85TH, 353 WEST.—Sublet 6 rooms, 2 baths, desirable, $1,100. Superintendent.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
180 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

LENOX AV., 318-320, (Crescent Apts., n. e. corner 126th.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, 1, 2, 3 room suites, private bath; electric light, steam heat; telephone in every room; maid service; half a block from subway; rate, $5-$20 a week.

WEST END AV., 855.—Sublet attractive, modern apartment, very light; 3 baths; 3-year lease; rental, $2,050 annually. Academy 3167.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes to communicate with congenial young gentleman having small apartment or rooms to share; moderate. H 43 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

77TH.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Vanderbilt 1452.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Small, sunny apartment, near Columbia University; reasonable rent; refined. L 33 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 1,482 B'way. Bry. 7773.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished. [illegible]

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

A FIVE OR SIX ROOM unfurnished apartment on sublease, 70th St. to 110th St., west side; only modern apartment considered. J 202 Times Downtown.

FOUR or five room apartment within 30 minutes Wall St. D 273 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 8 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 9a.)—Opposite Union Square Hotel; unique accommodations 2-3 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, $50; separate bedroom, $25 monthly; bath; steam heat; electricity; telephone; handsome fireproof building; subway.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite or single room; elevator apartment; phone; private family. Henderson.

17TH, 334 EAST.—Front, back parlor; running water, heat; private apartment. Hubert.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms; private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Artist's private home, beautiful, large, south room; residential block.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

34TH ST., 48 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive, large, front room, bath adjoining; telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room, bath; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electric light, running water; references; phone.

56TH, 133 EAST.—(Near Park Av.)—Exclusive house; large and medium rooms, running water, adjoining baths; breakfast if desired; reasonable.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with running water; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Third, private bath, $8.50; first two, $17; second, $7.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th St.)—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam, hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 174, (334.) VANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Several furnished rooms, $35 to $75 monthly; elevator; references. Murray Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished; elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—1, 2 unusually large, baths, en suite; twin beds; steam heat; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large room, private bath, open grate fire; also other rooms.

33D, 309 WEST, (Near Penn. Station.)—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; heat.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished, large second-story rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

50TH, 38 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, well-kept rooms, with baths or without, in private house. Circle 179.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

130 WEST 57TH ST.—
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 990.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

58TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large front room, furnished; also single room; fourth floor; private house.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; refined surroundings; electricity; investigate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, sunny room, charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; reference. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy front room in private French family; $10 weekly.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One-two large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, open fireplaces; breakfast optional; unusual accommodations; men only, exclusive.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Studio; large room facing north and south; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large, airy room, private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful front room and bath; electric lights; private family.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

73D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

73D, 162 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, bath; back parlor; telephone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Two newly furnished large rooms; running water; skylight; electricity.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 113 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; kitchenette if desired; all conveniences.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and single room; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Gentlemen will appreciate these beautiful, attractively furnished rooms, with bath, without; comfortable; desirable. Phone 2595 Columbus.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Elegant suite, single rooms, with or without bath; valet service; breakfast optional. Columbus 2595.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with refined surroundings.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; single rooms; electricity; $4.50-$12.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large sunny room; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman; $6. Wheeler.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, bath, phone; select residence; $7-$9.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable square room, well heated; electricity, telephone; exclusive residence.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Excellently furnished comfortable rooms; suitable couple or two gentlemen; electricity, running water, telephone, maid service; call after 4:30 P. M., Columbus 4587.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms; convenient bath; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; lavatory, dressing room, bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large room and bath; also large room, lavatory; electricity, phone; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large sunny rooms, baths; electricity, steam; single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Business woman has two attractively furnished rooms in well heated apartment; private lavatory; private telephone; moderate rates; best transportation facilities; kitchen privileges; ladies only. Call evenings, or see janitor, Apt. 2 East.

80TH ST., 133 WEST.—Homelike furnished, large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house, well heated, large, sunny rooms; electricity; $10.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside room, running water, electricity; elevator apartment; gentlemen. Schuyler 4898.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, fine private house; smaller room; $6.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, small room; near Drive; running water.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Medium, small rooms; baths; refined house.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, sunny rooms; single or suite; elevator apt.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; twin beds; also single rooms; exclusive house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; select house; permanents desired; references.

92D, 288 WEST.—One or two rooms, lavatory; private family.

94TH, (696 West End Av.)—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; bath, electricity. River. 5807.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Desirable room in high-class apartment; central location.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny parlor; reasonable; modern improvements. Apartment 3A.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

96TH, 204 WEST.—Two front, bath; heat; piano; neatly furnished; $7. King.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, $8; also smaller room, near bath, $5; one block from 96th St. subway express. Phone 458 River.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelor accommodations; luxurious suite, bath; exclusive home; apartment.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; $5.50. Palmer.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Front suite, elegantly furnished, or separately; electricity, phone, elevator, shower.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished; overlooking Hudson; exclusive. Morning 5056. Apartment 42C.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Couple would rent room, private bath; no other roomers; gentleman.

113TH, 806 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; running water; references. Apt. 6 west.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Room, bath; French teacher's family; high-class apartment. Clement.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte Hotel.)—Delightful location, opposite Columbia. University campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; transients, $1 daily up.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Comfortable light outside room, facing Columbia; ladies. Apt. 67.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private house, near Morningside Park.

141ST ST., (3,456 Broadway.) The Rotklysse.—Comfortable, airy rooms, elevator, newly decorated; convenient stage, subway, surface. Martin, Apt. 12.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room; elevator apartment; $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room. Telephone 2523 Audubon.

142D, 603 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath; elevator apartment; $5; subway, Scott.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, two blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3180.

143D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 55.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 4T.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room; elevator, subway. Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

157TH, 530 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; strictly private family of two; business woman. Apt. 4E.

158TH, (cor. Broadway, 3,800.)—Large, sunny corner room; every convenience; elevator. Trevison.

162D, 446 WEST.—Large front room in private house; breakfast if desired.

BUSINESS WOMAN.—Desirable room or share apartment; every convenience; reference. Apartment 53, or Superintendent, 501 West 156th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—From suite, single room, phone, "L," gentlemen preferred. Porter, exclusive.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

CONVENT AV, 431, (148th.)—Desirable room, private house; modern conveniences; reasonable. Audubon 5309.

DESIRABLE gentlemen can secure one large room with bath, also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment, in exclusive neighborhood, breakfast optional, references required. Address Box 277 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT.—Very attractive, large robm, for refined lady, furnished or unfurnished; $10 weekly; unusual. Phone 7687 Schuyler.

LADY of means can share beautifully furnished home. 2490 Circle. Apt. 8E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Cor. 97th.)—Attractive, sunny room; convenient to 96th St. subway. Apply Sunday or any evening after 8. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 506.—Comfortable, attractive room; refined, private home; high-class apartment. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large front room, accommodate couple, running water; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE, (341 WEST 77TH.)—ROOMS AND BATH; VERY HIGHEST TYPE OF HOME.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Choice room; elevator; gentleman. Telephone Apt. 5 west.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath, telephone; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

WEST END, 543, (86th.)—Room, adjoining bath; dressing room; quiet, refined house.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Dorchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private porch; one block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

GATES AV., 133.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—Beautiful, large room, connecting bath; steam, electricity; 10 minutes from Wall St. Main 7209.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CLAREMONT AV., 160. — Large room for business girl in business girl's apartment; use of kitchenette; elevator, telephone. Apt. 6F.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young Japanese gentleman desires a sunny room with small refined family, upper west side; no other roomers; references exchanged. F 351 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 151 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

67TH ST., 351 WEST. — First-class large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, parlor dining, excellent table.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable small, sunny rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST. (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent cuisine and service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 263 WEST.—Second, front, private bath, unusual accommodations, other rooms, reasonable

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; excellent table; also one unfurnished parlor.

72D ST., 117 WEST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

78D, 181 WEST. (Broadway.)—Two nice rooms, connecting or separate; congenial, homelike surroundings.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, private baths; small room; excellent table.

74TH, 1 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; gentlemen.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 20 WEST. — Large, front room, 2d floor; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; or entire floor; electricity, steam heat; excellent table; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Exceptional, pleasant home; refined people; private family. Wells.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Beautiful room, bath adj

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, CORRESPONDENT, ORGANIZER, SYSTEMATIZER, ACCOUNTANT; AMERICAN, 29; MARRIED; COLLEGE EDUCATION; BROAD EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENCY, $ 335 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Position wanted by neutral subject, university graduate; five years' experience in largest firms in Europe; eight languages; knowing all office work; references. Z 279 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT cost accounting expert, would like to connect with manufacturing concern or export house; am hustler, not afraid of hard work; 12 years with present concern. P. O. N., 104 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 26; convincing talker, hard worker; possesses good personality, common sense; has ability to sell by using individual judgment in making each sale. Sherman, 1,580 Bryant Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 25, single, exempt from service, one year's cloak experience, desires connections any reliable mercantile house. V 34 Times.

SALESMAN and buyer, dry goods department, wishes steady position. H 3, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMAN would like to connect with reliable silk concern; knows trade; best reference; at present employed. G 93 Times.

SALESMAN.—Ten years with specialties; high-class; can qualify for any sales position; excellent credentials. T 31 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive hustler, 32, seeks house that has the goods; city, road. Mahrer, 655 West 177th St. St. Nicholas 2886.

SALES MANAGER.—Ten years' experience in merchandising, seeks connection in East; excellent record; should interest manufacturer looking for broader distribution. T 62 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 24, exempt, six years' experience, desires position with good prospects; salary, $25. D 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Competent college man desires good opportunity; salary, $18. S 244 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wants position, apartment or office building, where efficiency is appreciated; handy with tools; not afraid of work; five years last position. V 29 Times.

VALET or BUTLER.—Well trained Japanese; best references. So, 340 West 58th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES EXPERIENCE, ACQUAINTED WITH MANUFACTURING MARKET, DESIRES POSITION WITH RELIABLE FIRM WHERE ABOVE EXPERIENCE WILL BE OF USE; PREFERABLY WITH RESIDENT BUYER OR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF DEPARTMENT STORE. V 32 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, now employed, silk house experience, desires position with silk or woolen concern where hard work will merit advancement. Sincere, T 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, present employed, desires to make change; selling and office experience. D 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, intelligent, initiative, ability, correspondent, desires responsible position; A 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, wishes position at anything. S 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year's college training, desire, clerical position. D 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) educated, energetic, wishes position with future; references. E 452 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19; high school graduate; office experience; knowledge Spanish. H 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced, wishes position in real estate office. D 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position at anything with opportunity. H 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN having executive ability would like position during evenings. H 51 Times.

YOUNG RUSSIAN, Christian, experienced Russian correspondent, speaks English, Polish and Ruthenian, wishes position. V 21 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our art embroidery, camera, candy, glove, notion, shoe, stationery, and umbrella departments, and can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting the opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid while learning, and when proficient to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

AGENCY NEWSPAPER CHECKER.

EXPERIENCED IN CHECKING AND FILING NEWSPAPERS; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M. ASK FOR MISS COLLEDGE, H. E. JAMES ADV. AGENCY, 110 WEST 19TH ST.

A1 STENOGRAPHER.

ALSO GIRLS FOR AUDITING OFFICE (OVER 16 YEARS.)

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH ST.

ASSISTANT at factory books; experience unnecessary; must be good at figures and write legible hand. P 161 Times Downtown.

BILLERS

in Bookkeeping Section, those with department store experience preferred. Wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BOOKKEEPERS

on customers' charge ledgers, those with department store experience preferred. wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced. Write stating references and salary expected. L 51 Times.

CASHIER.—Young girl, about 17, required as cashier; previous experience not absolutely necessary, but would be an advantage; must be a good writer and quick at figures. Apply by letter. Walnut Bros, 373 5th Av.

CASHIER, restaurant and cigar stand; best reference required. Apply after 9 A. M., Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CHEMISTS.—Large Middle West manufacturing concern wishes to secure women analytical chemists; congenial surroundings; good salary, agreeable hours. Address Z 274 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—High school graduates, those having a knowledge of mechanical drawing preferred; $12 to start. Write, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 403 West St.

CLERK.—Young lady as sales ledger clerk, large automobile concern; state salary expected. Box 241, 852 Columbus Av.

COOK wanted in small family in suburbs, very near station; convenient, sunny kitchen and comfortable maid's room and bath; other maid is an American girl. Apply Tuesday afternoon, between 4 and 7, to Mrs. Dutcher, Wolcott Hotel, West 31st St., near Fifth Av.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT on women's magazine; stenography required. Phone Bryant 2606.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
TYPISTS
LISTING MACHINE OPERATOR
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
MESSENGERS

We can use 100 clean-cut, energetic girls in the positions above. Good penmanship is necessary.

Positions are permanent, with liberal starting salary and rapid advancement if you make good.

APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER, NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRL with knowledge of typewriting, with Christian firm; salary $7 per week. Address letter own handwriting, J 203 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper; efficient, dependable woman who is a good old-fashioned cook and manager; middle-aged preferred; must be of agreeable disposition, willing, in good health, and thoroughly capable; good wages, fine living conditions, and considerate treatment; small family; house, New Rochelle, near car line; no laundry, chauffeur-gardener looks after furnace, &c.; unquestionable references required. Phone Murray Hill 7842 and arrange for New York interview.

HOUSEWORK.—White woman, good plain cook, no washing; references required; family of two; call any day, 2 to 5 P. M. Fitz-Gerald, 36 Gramercy Park. No mail.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY.

Must be polite and courteous; box office experience essential. Call Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway at 11 A. M.

LADY'S MAID of neat appearance, who sews well, writes well, understands massage, manicuring, hairdressing; must have best references; permanent position for right person; $45 month, board and room. Apartment 6C, 1 West 64th. Columbus 8500.

LAMP MAKERS WANTED.—We require the services of several hand stem makers; those having had experience in manufacture of street series stems particularly wanted. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LEDGER CLERK.

Large mercantile house; quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. W. D. R., 139 Times.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $8 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 3677, or call 620 West 122d St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

We can use a girl, 17 years of age or over, who has had some experience on a multigraph machine.

Position is permanent, with splendid chance for advancement.

APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER, NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

NURSE.—7 year old girl; good sewer; willing to be generally useful. Call before 1, Goldman, 420 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED AND ACCURATE, CAPABLE OF DISCOUNTING BILLS AND OPERATING TYPEWRITER; PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE CONCERN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED, J 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; must be accurate at figures; salary $12. Apply by letter, giving full particulars. King & Applebaum, 39 West 22d.

SALESGIRL, EXPERIENCED IN CONFECTIONERY; REFERENCES. SCHRAFFT'S, 383 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week, salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking young woman, high-class, permanent position, $30-$50 (salary, commission) week. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced saleswomen:

Housefurnishings.
Fancy Metal Goods.
Silverware.
Leather Goods.
Books.
Jewelry.
Ribbons.
Gloves.
Shoes.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMAN wanted; experienced corsets and brassieres or allied lines, with traveling experience; salary and commission with most unusual opportunities; healthy, good appearance, strong, 25 to 35; territory near New York City; position open now; exclusive front lace line; high grade, long established business; consideration only to those giving all details in first letter; send photo. K 167 Times.

SALESWOMAN.
WE REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY, CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. APPLY SUPT. GARNETT BROS., COLUMBUS AV. & 74TH.

STENCIL CUTTERS. — Several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply Miss Carlock, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER in educational institution, young woman of refinement, preferably college graduate, with knowledge of bookkeeping; part time now, full time later; must be willing to leave city during Summer. L 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, intelligent young woman to take charge of a large card index system; must understand follow-up work; advertising experience desirable. Apply immediately by letter stating qualifications. D 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady of good address, experienced, neat, well recommended, wanted as general office assistant; $12 to start and advancement if proven capable. F 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, fully familiar with office routine; must be good at figures and write a legible hand; good opportunity for advancement. Call Knitwear, 114 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position; good salary; call today. City R. E. Improvement Corp., 347 5th Av. (34th St.)

STENOGRAPHER.—Young; Remington machine; Ford salesroom; wages $8 to start. 2 2 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — State references, age, experience. Box P. D., 104 East 14th.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of public speaking; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McRaynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER.—Stenography, typewriting; day and evening. Write L., 298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.

WE REQUIRE A NUMBER OF NEAT, QUICK, AND ACCURATE TYPISTS FOR OUR CIRCULARIZING DEPARTMENT. APPLY AFTER 9:30 AT THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA CORPORATION, 120 WEST 32D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TYPEWRITING.—Young lady to do typewriting, (no stenography); salary to start, $9 week; steady position; state experience; references required. Address Wholesale, S 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.

Quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. T. L., 158 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, typist, high school education, energetic and ambitious, who can call on architects and contractors in New York; no selling work; immediate employment. Call up, Wednesday, Mad. Sq. 1998 for appointment.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of employes' lunchroom for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 to start. M 264 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS. — American; beginners and experienced; high-class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Numerous desirable positions; register free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER FREE; excellent positions for superior stenographers and clerks. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES. — Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, bill clerks; investigate. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 887 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 90 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, TO REPRESENT AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN MANUFACTURING A HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY USED IN COST SYSTEMS FOR MANUFACTURING PLANTS; THIS POSITION OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A HIGH-GRADE MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN FACTORY COST ACCOUNTING; TERRITORY UNASSIGNED; YOUR REPLIES MUST STATE FULLY YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE, PRESENT CONNECTION, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor wanted by large manufacturing and jobbing house; one that is experienced, energetic, and capable of handling the department; must be familiar with general ledger, controlling accounts, and audits; salary to begin, $35 with advancement. Address Electric, D 294 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, exempt from draft, with executive ability and thoroughly familiar with modern accounting methods, wanted by fast-growing concern; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $25 a week. Apply to Z 276 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT required, competent man to take charge full set books; good salary, export, import. L 54 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—8 high-class for a first-class magazine proposition; small salary and commission. F 346 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMAN for established corporation in metropolitan district; comfortable employment for energetic, active young man; outside work; salary and commission. Address, stating experience, J 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Large wholesale house requires the services of an experienced bookkeeper and expert accountant; state age, experience, and salary expected. A. A., 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, rapid. Address, stating age, references, and salary required, E 470 Times Annex.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENTS. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted over 16, good at figures, good penman; excellent opportunity; salary, $40 per month. L 58 Times.

BOYS.—Two for office legal department, large corporation; salary, $30 per month to start; advancement according to ability. Apply by letter, giving all particulars, references, &c., L 53 Times.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy, between the ages of 15 and 17; salary $9 to start; give details; state age, &c. J 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Alert, bright, for editor's office; excellent place for right youth; hours 9:30 to 5:30; salary to start, $7. Apply, after 10 o'clock, Room 7, Ninth Floor, 229 West 43d Street.

BOY wanted for publisher's office, to learn the business; salary to begin, $7 a week; state previous business experience, if any. Address Reliable, P. O. Box 654, New York City.

BOY—Bright, ambitious boy can secure unusual opportunity to learn advertising agency business by calling before 10 A. M. today on Marx & Angus, Inc., 9 East 40th St.

BOY, neat appearance, about 15, good wages and opportunity for advancement; references. Apply 9 West 56th St.

BOY wanted in downtown office; American, about 16; experience unnecessary. D 266 Times Downtown.

BOYS in stock department of large mercantile house; also boys to assist shipping clerk. Call 8 East 22d.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOY.—Bright boy, 15, to work in electrotype foundry. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY, about 15. Call 5 Beekman, Room 406.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced in city driving and having individual city reference, second man in private garage; wages $100 per month, and steady employment. Address P. O. Box 372, Madison Square.

CHAUFFEUR handy with tools, to demonstrate new invention; chance for advancement. G. G., Box 41 Times.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE, LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDERS AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COPPERSMITHS, 3, wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refining Co., foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COST ACCOUNTANT, TO BE JUNIOR SALESMAN IN REPRESENTING AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN SELLING HIGH-GRADE MACHINE USED WITH COST-KEEPING SYSTEMS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY; WRITE FULLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT. — Wanted, by large firm of accountants, man who can devise and install cost systems in manufacturing plants; must have had previous experience; give full information regarding former employers, &c. S 339 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR or stenographer for credit department of large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. T. D. S., P. O. Box 97, Madison Sq. Station.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory appartus, circuits, switchboards, for testing and experimental mechanical apparatus, &c.; steady positions, advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, design, and layout work. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, details of experience, salary expected, and references.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman for shop detailing of steel and carpentry work; state experience and salary expected. Building Contractor, J 204 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, with technical training and experience, in structural and mechanical lines. M 399 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS, first class, wanted; lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position; short distance from New York. Z 283 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS USED TO HIGH SPEED TRACTION MACHINES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY TO "ELEVATOR," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT WANTED BY IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE, AGES BETWEEN 30 AND 35; MUST HAVE HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HARD WORKERS; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED OILERS AND ENGINE CLEANERS; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN LARGE POWER PLANT; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY TO "ENGINEER," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND GRINDER OPERATORS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. POST OFFICE BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FREIGHT CHECKERS.—Good salary to competent men; must have experience with railroads or water transportation companies. Apply between 9 A. M. and 11 A. M., Stone & Webster, Room 217, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

FOREMAN.—Opportunity with well known factory for man experienced in the manufacture of bedspreads, pillow cases, table linens, &c., with a knowledge of Singer sewing machine embroidery and its application, also cutting up material. In replying state experience and past employment. H 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

JUNIOR LAW CLERK.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH A LARGE, OLD-ESTABLISHED AMERICAN LAW FIRM WITH OFFICES IN LOWER NEW YORK; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR LEARNING AND ADVANCING; EXCELLENT ENVIRONMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING GIVING DETAILS AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; NO OFFICE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY, BUT A WILLINGNESS TO START FROM THE BOTTOM, STUDY AND LEARN. M. L. B., 440 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LEDGER CLERK.—THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 45TH ST. AND MAD. AV., HAVE AN OPENING FOR A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED INDIVIDUAL LEDGER CLERK. APPLY TO MR. HAWLEY, 6TH FLOOR.

MAN WANTED TO ASSIST IN HANDLING LARGE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Must have had a college education, with thorough special training in higher mathematics, as well as a theory of statistics; practical experience, common sense, good judgment, tact, and executive ability are essential; only those of good personality and exceptional all-around ability will be considered. Write only, giving full details regarding education, training, experience, salary, references, &c., to The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., 59 John St., New York, N. Y.

MAN WANTED to do newsstand promotion work for a weekly periodical, visiting all medium-size cities east of St. Louis; must have a good record and not object to traveling; salary, $20 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary to the right wide-awake man. Address, stating age, former employer, length of service, &c., W. K., Box 56, 1,364 Broadway.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, familiar with design of auto-engines, foundry practice, and capable to simplify articles of manufacture; state experience and salary expected; opportunity for the right party. G. B., Box 40 Times.

MEN for band, Jersey City Protestant church; state instrument played. S 322 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18 years; bright, neat, careful; $9 start. Williams Printing Co., 36th St. and 11th Av.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY.—Chance for advancement; bright, quick boy; salary to start, $8. Gillies Coffee Co., 235 Washington St.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Bright, energetic, not over 18; engineering dept. railroad company. D 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply with references, Room 2010, 220 Broadway.

OFFICE MAN between 30 and 35 years; must be well up in office detail and have some experience in transportation, able to assist in absence of manager and handle staff; experience with construction company a recommendation. Apply telephone, Hoboken 3000, extension 260.

PHYSICIAN, registered New York, must be capable contractor, for busy G-U office; splendid opportunity for experienced, capable man. V 33 Times.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS on commission for patriotic benefit. Call Armory, 125 W. 14th.

RODMEN AND TRANSITMEN wanted for general surveying work; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, one to five years' experience. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.

Large corporation of national importance requires three salesmen for local office; selling experience an advantage, but not a necessity; state past experience and if employed at present. Box L 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman; one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis; this is a first-class, high-grade proposition and demands in return that calibre of man. Apply Sidney & Montague, 54 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. G 54 Times.

SALESMEN.—High class, clean cut salesmen who can or have earned $5,000 or more yearly; commission; rapid and sure advancement for those who can qualify. Address with particulars, F 326 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell paints to large consumers, factories, shipyards, &c.; liberal commissions paid; give particulars as to experience. address Paint Salesman, S 336 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, must be acquainted with New York physicians and dentists, to introduce specialty; sells at sight; state full particulars as to previous employment; salary and commission. Hustler, L 3 Times.

SALESMAN.—Soap salesman, capable acting as sales manager small factory, preferably man who has had some operating experience; state age, experience, salary desired. L 63 Times.

SALESMAN for a manufacturer of high-class artificial silk ribbons and trimmings; must have experience; salary. Address Art Ribbons, L 59 Times.

SALESMAN (young) wanted, acquainted with dry goods and housefurnishing trade; no side-liners wanted; salary or commission. M 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following; children's coats only; salary or commission; chance for a permanent future. Theodore Weil, 122 West 27th St.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to earn big money; commission. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN on ladies' silk underwear for city department store and office trade; one with a following of trade should apply; commission basis. L 64 Times.

SALESMEN for South and East, experienced, to handle line of glove silk underwear on commission. H. H., 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—ARE PREPARED TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR SEVERAL DESIRABLE TERRITORIES; APPLICATIONS ARE WANTED ONLY FROM MEN WHO CAN CONTROL SUBSTANTIAL TRADE AND SHOW RECORDS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. STAR SKIRT CO., 15 EAST 26TH STREET.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—An experienced motor truck salesman wanted; salary or commission. Z 278 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Mature, competent stenographer and correspondent, willing to extend every effort to save energy busy executive engaged in war work. H 50 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK. — OPPORTUNITY IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE

FOR A MAN WHO KNOWS AND CAN HANDLE VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND IS USED TO HARD WORK AND CAN USE HIS BRAIN AND WANTS TO HAVE A FUTURE; IF YOU ARE THAT MAN AND WANT BETTER YOUR PRESENT POSITION, STATE IN THE FIRST LETTER SALARY, REFERENCES, AND WHERE EMPLOYED; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. E 449 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young man, 18 to 20, neat and tactful. Underwood machine-state experience, references, and salary. L 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Machinery experience, chance for advancement; state salary and qualifications. J 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young, Remington machine; Ford salesroom; wages, $10 start. 232 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STOCK BOARD CLERK by New York Stock Exchange firm; experience and references required. Write A. A., 442 Columbus Av.

STOCK CLERK,
experienced, large woolen house; good opportunity for strong and willing worker; state age and salary. Z. A. C., 115 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR.—Who can secure subscriptions for a weekly financial publication of wide circulation; splendid opportunity for resourceful, energetic man; salary and commission. A. S., Box 50, Times Annex, The New York Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Must be familiar with carpentry and mason work on alterations. Call after 5, Room 408, 45 John St.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for office in the Partridge Inn; pleasant Winter position; must have good references. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, and jigs fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; call or write, giving age, experience, and salary. J. F. Stull, 208 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS.

48-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open for man with ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 289 Times Annex.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

VARNISH SALESMEN wanted by a varnish manufacturer, on commission basis; state age, experience, and references. Z 263 Times Annex.

WANTED.

A specialty salesman who can tell the truth. A permanent connection is open to a man of the right caliber.

We prefer a man who has been selling life insurance, real estate, or stocks and bonds.

We will allow a moderate drawing account against a substantial commission.

A high-grade man with good personality should make from $5,000 to $20,000 per year.

In applying give us details as to your sales record—do not merely write for an interview.

Address Box S 334 Times Downtown.

WANTED, SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WITH GOOD EDUCATION for statistical work; college graduates preferred; initial salary $50 to $60 monthly. Write only, giving full details, &c., to The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd., 59 John St., New York, N. Y.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT;
YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. G. D., 222 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR MANAGER.

Time, opportunity knock at every man's door. If you know the art of handling help and getting the best out of them and know the glove business thoroughly, both kid and fabric, and want to advance yourself, from a run that you may be in at this time, apply, and state in first letter, which will be held strictly confidential, where employed, salary at present, references. This is a man's position. If you are not qualified do not apply. L 18 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer wanted, in the City of Altoona, Penn.; must be a live wire; bring samples of work to my office at 5 30 P. M., Wednesday. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, energetic, ambitious, total abstainer liquor, to call on New York architects and contractors; no selling work; immediate employment. Call up Wednesday, Mad. Sq. 1808 for appointment.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, good penman, preferably high school graduate, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; splendid opportunity for ambitious, willing worker; write fully age, religion, salary expected. Opportunity, S 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of price potential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. R. P., 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a large wholesale house as office assistant; must be good at figures; good chance for advancement to right party; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, "Advancement," 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, clerical work in Bronx; experience unnecessary; state age, salary, religion. Box 260, 163 East 125th St.

YOUNG MEN, 15 to 18; light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling; references. C 357 Times Downtown.

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MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.

3 months' course	Easy payments
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DENTISTRY	DAY OR NIGHT
No book study.	Write for Booklet 19.

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PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

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RAILROAD HEADS MAKE RATE PLEA

Willard, Smith, Rea, and Others Declare Need of Increase Is Imperative.

ADVANCE IS PREDICTED

Commission Expected to Act Favorably Within 30 Days as a War Necessity.

SHIPPERS ENTER CONSENT

Controller Williams Issues Statement Supporting Increase—Special New England Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Arguments made today by the Presidents of the Eastern railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of 15 per cent. in all commodity and class rates indicated that the advances must be granted if the carriers were to serve the Government effectively and meet the increased operating costs, including wages and fuel. The executives, declaring that the railroads were approaching exhaustion, asserted that the increase asked for constituted only a minimum of the needs of the roads.

Developments indicated that the commission would act promptly and favorably. No opposition was registered against the application. To the surprise of the railroad representatives, after they had stated their case, counsel for shipping interests present who, it had been expected, would oppose the application, informed the commission that they would make no objections if the increases were made uniform.

Clifford Thorne, representing oil companies, grain dealers, and livestock interests, told the commission that, while his clients opposed any increase, they were entirely willing to abide by the result of the investigation. Ross D. Ryndor of Chicago, their spokesman, said the packers would not object to a percentage increase on all traffic, including their own, if the commission found it necessary, and would postpone until after the war emergency passed any request for action on complaints. Other shippers took virtually the same position, although representatives of the Indiana Limestone Association wanted their rights to protest reserved.

Another surprise was caused by the action of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, in issuing a statement in favor of a rate increase. This statement, issued after the stock market had shown marked weakness, especially in the rails, and during a recess in the hearing, was as follows:

An Administration Statement.

Three weeks ago this office announced that instructions had been issued to National Bank Examiners that they need not at this time require national banks holding high grade bonds of unquestioned intrinsic value and merit to charge such investments down to present abnormal figures, but that intelligent and conservative discretion should be exercised as to the prices at which national banks can safely and reasonably be permitted to carry such high-class securities, and as to what proportion of the depreciation should be charged off in any six months' period.

"That statement was issued in the confident belief that the credit and welfare of the railroads of this country, whose securities had sustained the heaviest shrinkages, and which had been the leaders in the downward movement of values, would be safeguarded and protected, and that they would be permitted to charge such rates for transportation of freight and passengers as would, with honest and efficient management, enable them to meet their expenses and yield a fair return upon the billions of dollars of capital, whether represented by bonds or shares, which was invested in them.

"I have no sympathy for the unreasoning and selfish critics of the Interstate Commerce Commission who have been so ready in times past to question the decisions and rulings of that body, and I have admired the firmness with which the commission has refused to permit itself to be swayed by an artificially created public pressure or moved in any way by unjust abuse or criticism. Those who are best informed know that the commission has proved itself to be the best friend of the railroads, as well as the guardian and protector of the public, and one cannot review the old days of cutthroat competition among the railroads or remember the gross discriminations in rates in times past, when railroads used their rate-making and rate-cutting powers to create fortunes for favored shippers and to ruin others, without appreciating this great power for good which the commission has so beneficently exercised.

"When the railroads shall have laid frankly before the commission the facts and figures which will show so conclusively the extent to which the rates now in force are insufficient to maintain the credits of the roads and to enable them to perform efficiently their public functions, under the present unusual and extraordinary conditions, we have no right to doubt but that the decision which the commission will reach will be one which its superior knowledge and painstaking study of the whole situation will in every way justify, and that the relief needed will be accorded promptly.

"It a way cannot be found now to reduce the prices of materials and the cost of labor to a normal basis, and this for the present is hopeless, it seems clear on the facts before us that a revision and modification of the fabric of rates to meet these new conditions has become imperative. If the relief which is manifestly required at this time is granted I believe that confidence in our railroad securities will be revived and a basis established for new financing and for proceeding with new development and construction work which is now so greatly needed. The beneficient influence and effect of such action would be felt instantly throughout the entire country."

Finances of the Carriers.

In presenting the case of the Eastern carriers to the commission George Stuart Patterson, as counsel, said for the first nine months of this year gross earnings had risen $123,789,000, but an increase of $168,431,000 in expenses had left the roads $57,291,000 worse off than in 1916. The three great Eastern systems—Pennsylvania, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio—were $38,492,000 behind last year, notwithstanding they had done $70,497,000 more business. For the year ended June 30, 1917, the net operating income of all the Eastern carriers fell $44,996,000 in spite of an increase in traffic of $154,336,000 over the previous year.

It was estimated in May last by the railroads, when they asked for an increase, that the increase in cost of materials, labor, and taxes would increase their operating expenses by $225,000,000 a year. This figure, Mr. Patterson asserted, was too conservative. He said it was now estimated that the increase would be $278,000,000, based on the 1916 volume of business, while the increased revenues from advances in rates since January, 1917, were estimated at $97,000,000.

The higher costs to the Eastern carriers are itemized as follows:

Advance in coal	$68,000,000
Advance in wages	100,000,000
Advance in materials	90,000,000
Total	$278,000,000

"The labor problem," said Mr. Patterson, "is becoming increasingly serious because of the inability of the railroads to hold their men against the competition of private industries offering better wages. The Adamson wage advance to the train brotherhoods is costing the Eastern roads $30,000,000 for the same labor, while advances to other classes of employes have swelled the payrolls by $65,000,000."

It was announced that hearings by an examiner would be held most of this week, and that next Tuesday the railroad Presidents would be cross-examined, followed by final argument in the case on Nov. 14. It is estimated that within thirty days after the hearing is concluded the commission will render a decision.

Throughout the day's hearing emphasis was laid by the railroad executives upon the assertion that the increased price of fuel and the wage advances would immediately absorb the proposed increase.

Warns of Material Exhaustion.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, told the commission that the railroads were operating under maximum strain and that it was essential that more funds be made available to be expended upon maintenance. He laid emphasis upon the statement that the wastage of railroad machinery without adequate replacement could not continue indefinitely.

"Last May," he said, "representatives of the railroads appeared before this commission to present an application for a general advance in freight rates. To prove the necessity for such an advance, it was shown that there had been a general and heavy increase in operating costs. For the New York Central it was stated that a 15 per cent. advance in freight rates, which we then asked for, would be insufficient to cover more than three-fourths of the expenses which had been put upon us by new laws and changed economic conditions. Notwithstanding this, the commission granted only a part of the relief then sought.

"The experience of the six months proves that the estimates submitted in May were too low, and the inadequacy of the relief granted is greater now than it was then. Moreover, since May, the money markets of the world have become practically closed to the railroads, and a new situation has developed with respect to our needs for capital.

"It is of the utmost importance that these railroads be kept in good condition. They constitute the first line of communication with our armies.

"Does it not appeal to you that to ask any business to absorb the enormous increases in cost of operation that have come to the railroads in the last year, without in any substantial way increasing their rates, is to require them to do the impossible? The railway companies cannot accomplish what the Government itself has never been able to do—keep labor at pre-war wages and hold prices down to pre-war levels. A government may conscript capital and it may impress labor to carry on its work—an extreme measure to which we hope ours will not have to resort—but private corporations are powerless to do this and must compete in the markets for their capital, labor, and supplies.

"We came here in May showing an increased cost of operation and taxes of about 25 per cent. We may say the average operating ratios increased by the percentages then shown would make a dollar earned this year cost us in operating expenses alone 18.6 cents more than in the preceding year. We received 5 cents with which to pay 18.6 cents, and we cannot even approximate economies which will make up the difference between this 13 cents additional outlay and the 5 cents on the dollar which the new tariffs afford. And that does not take into account the additional taxes that have been imposed, nor the needs of the carriers for additions and betterments.

Efficiency Not a Remedy.

"Can we offset the additional cost imposed upon us by this war through increased efficiency? Efficiency is largely a matter of trained, energetic men, equipped with the best of tools, but we cannot, if we would, compete with the 'cost plus' contractors, and the Government, or the special industries fostered by it, are constantly taking away railway employes. In one shop, since Jan. 1, we employed 213 per cent. of the number of men required, and that force is still short. Many of our old men remain with us, and, frankly, many of them are underpaid. If present conditions continue, we shall undoubtedly have a further increase in expenses on account of the wages which require adjustment. New men are constantly being broken in, and efficiency, which we may try ever so hard to maintain, is not gained by this process.

"We estimate that at the close of the current year the New York Central Lines will show that they have earned approximately $83,000,000 more in gross revenues than they did in 1915. That of itself ought to mean prosperity, but the changes have been so great in these two years that they will have, after doing all this extra work, actually less net corporate income by several millions than they had in 1915.

"The railroad situation is serious. The railroad companies cannot secure any substantial sum through the sale of bonds, and the sale of stock is utterly out of the question.

"It is submitted that this commission should, at least for the duration of the war, adopt a policy of permitting generous earnings for this purpose. If this is not done, the railroads generally, in my opinion, cannot possibly obtain that maximum efficiency which the situation demands."

Must Avert Transportation Collapse.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Council of National Defense, sounded a warning against the United States allowing its transportation system to approach exhaustion. He said that this had been the experience of France. The American railroads, he declared, needed additional revenues to insure against a collapse of transportation facilities.

He said he had advised the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio, and they had unanimously agreed with him that, as between maintaining dividends and maintaining the property, they should take the latter course. He still believed that dividends ought to be maintained to support railroad credit, but he said that winning the war was more important than dividends, and all earnings spent to maintain the railroads would help win the war.

He said that the Baltimore & Ohio was not handling as much tonnage as a year ago. The less essential repairs are being postponed, orders for new equipment cannot be placed with an expectation of having them filled promptly, and railroad labor is less efficient because it is less experienced. He said that the railroads, unable to control their revenues, found it impossible to compete for labor with industries fostered by the Government.

Commenting upon the financial status of the Baltimore & Ohio, Mr. Willard said that earlier in the year he had made two mistaken estimates. He then estimated the increased annual cost of labor, coal, and materials to be $11,000,000. Ten months of actual operation, he said, had shown the increased expenses of the Baltimore & Ohio would be $24,000,000. He said that when the railroads decided to ask for a 15 per cent. advance in rates some executives thought 20 per cent. or more should be requested, but he thought 15 per cent. ample. He was mistaken, he said, in not agreeing with them. The advances so far granted would increase Baltimore & Ohio revenues about $9,500,000. If the further advances were approved the total addition to the revenue would be about $14,000,000. In other words, if the railroads get all they ask for the Baltimore & Ohio will still find itself short $10,000,000 of the increased labor, coal, and material costs.

Interest rates have advanced and made a further drain upon railroad revenue, he said. The Baltimore & Ohio recently borrowed $15,000,000 at 7 per cent. Mr. Willard said that $5,000,000 more must be obtained shortly after the first of the coming year to pay for construction work now under way. He said the railroad, despite high prices, ought to purchase 5,000 cars and 100 locomotives, but it was useless to place the orders because they could not be filled, car and locomotive plants being occupied with prior Government orders.

"Our equipment is better than a year ago, but we cannot do as much with it," said he. "We are getting less out of labor."

Day before yesterday, he said, the road moved 5,000 carloads less than on the same day a year ago, and yet the road was handling all the business it could. He said he was not sure the road would earn enough for a 5 per cent. dividend on the common stock this year, and he added he was confident there would be no surplus.

Mr. Willard offered the suggestion that, in addition to the proposed increase, there should be an increase of 1 cent a hundred pounds. This increase, he advised, should be known as a war emergency rate which could be removed or reduced when the emergency disappeared.

"If this 1 cent a hundred pounds should be granted in addition to the 15 per cent.," said Mr. Willard, "our road would obtain revenues of about $16,000,000 a year. This might last for two years, as two years is generally fixed as the time the war may last."

Disaster in Mistakes.

"We cannot afford to make mistakes," declared Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "It is not a time for panic, but neither is it a time for disregarding the facts of increasing expenses, of diminishing net operating income, of deferred maintenance, of lack of present facilities and inability to provide future ones."

He gave as the annual coal consumption of the Pennsylvania system 18,325,489 tons and stated that the average cost per ton from April 1 to Sept. 30 this year had been $2.40 or $1.17 per ton more than last year.

In addition to the wage advances granted to trainmen under the terms of the Adamson law, Mr. Rea pointed out that the increased cost of labor had swollen the payrolls of the Pennsylvania $13,900,000 a year, exclusive of increases given to the trainmen.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, thus summarized his argument for an advance:

"Are the railroads at this time to wither, and thereby fail to perform the physical functions demanded by inexorable conditions? Are the weaker ones to default on their interest payments, and the stronger ones to pass or cut their dividends with the consequent effect on the financial fabric of the entire country?

"The return on the property investment of the Erie Railroad was 2.88 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1917, as compared with 4.86 per cent. in 1916. Upon that showing—which is the crux of all cases it is vain to expect buyers for railroad securities. These results admit of no argument.

"It is not a healthy state of affairs for the Erie Railroad to earn $83,900,000 in gross, and after exercising all possible economies—making parsimonious and efficiency, which we may try ever so hard to maintain, is not gained by this process—to have a balance of only $2,111,000 to apply to betterments and sinking funds. It is a dangerous thing from several standpoints for this small margin to continue.

"There is no time to lose. The end of the next two months will be a trying period for many of the weaker lines. With the lessening and passing of dividends, and the probable defaults of interest, the investing public will set anew their face against railroad securities."

Should Not Be Harrassed.

Howard Elliott, speaking for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, pictured the increased cost of operating the system.

"Increased rates are asked," he said, "not only as an economic right but because of conditions prevailing in this section of the country, and most especially as a war measure. Railroad owners and managers should not be harassed during this war in attempting to curtail necessary expenditures for the purpose of keeping the property solvent, but should be made secure on that score, so as to devote all of their time and energies to increasing the efficiency of their property and giving every aid to the Government in winning the war. The rights of railroad security owners should also be protected so that they in turn will be relieved of anxiety on account of their investments and be able to devote their energies toward supporting the Government both financially and in other ways."

Mr. Elliott said the increased New England rates would total: Passenger rates, $3,700,000; increase in coal rates, $500,000; class rates, $1,250,000, and the total 15 per cent. increase already authorized and unauthorized as involved in this proceeding, $2,750,000. Mr. Elliott said this would leave only a small fixed return to the road.

James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine, told the commission that a 15 per cent. increase would not provide for the single item of increase in the payrolls of the road. George S. Hobbs, Vice President of the Maine Central, told of the loss in revenue from trolley and automobile competition.

John B. Kerr, President of the New York, Ontario & Western, urged the commission to vacate its order which had refused increased rates on anthracite.

New England's Local Needs.

In connection with the application of the Eastern roads, increases of a quarter of a cent a mile in one-way tickets and in mileage rates and increases in class freight rates ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. were asked in applications filed with the commission today by the railroads entering Boston. Railroads in other New England territory have also filed or will shortly file applications for authority for similar increases. This is additional to the 15 per cent. increase now being asked.

W. J. Cunningham, Professor of Transportation at Harvard University, presented statistics in behalf of the New England roads which showed that the increases in fuel costs for the year were $12,456,000 and in labor $8,950,000. The former would absorb 11.6 per cent. of the proposed 15 per cent. increase and the latter 8 per cent. This, he said, made it imperative that the New England roads have more revenues, which they hoped to get from increased passenger rates and advances in local freight rates.

CARRIERS SUBMIT PLAN TO READJUST RATES

Seek to Conform with Order of Commerce Commission to Eliminate Discrimination.

Attorney Examiner Henry Thurtell of the Law Department of the Interstate Commerce Commission held the first of a series of hearings in Room 1809 of the City Investment Building, at 165 Broadway, yesterday on the application of the transcontinental railroads to readjust the existing rates of transcontinental freight. The representatives of the carriers submitted a proposed scale of revisions whereby they planned to conform with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate discrimination between seacoast and intermountain freight by advancing the freight rate level of the seacoast ports to that of the intermediate points.

In view of the protests filed against the proposed increases, the examiner declared he would call witnesses to ascertain whether the application of the carriers conformed with the spirit and letter of the order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 30, 1917, directing an equalization of rates. Testimony was also taken as to the reasonableness of the rates, several representatives of the shippers objecting to some of the specific increases on the ground that they were more than the particular traffic concerned could bear.

W. A. Toll and William A. Poltee, both members of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau's Tariff Committee, were the principal witnesses in support of the proposed revisions. Mr. Toll declared that the withdrawal of bottoms from the ordinary channels of commerce by reason of the war had justified a revision of rates on all freight that had previously been affected by the competition of water traffic. It was to hold business against this ocean competition, especially with the opening of the Panama Canal, that the carriers were compelled to give a materially lower rate to seacoast traffic than to intermountain traffic, so that it would cost more to ship certain commodities to Phoenix, Arizona, than to ship the same commodities to San Francisco. As to those commodities, however, where severe water competition had existed in the past and would again exist in the future, Mr. Toll said, the carriers desired to disturb the rates at this time just as little as possible and only sufficiently to comply with the letter and spirit of the commission's order.

Mr. Toll explained with considerable detail the rates which the carriers purposed to publish on their understanding of the commission's order. Generally speaking, the carriers planned to leave in effect the present rates from the Missouri River zone to intermountain territory, grading rates from Chicago 15 cents higher, from Pittsburgh 25 cents higher, and from New York 35 cents higher than from the Missouri River. It is the purpose also to cancel all less-than-carload commodity rates from these tariffs, leaving a scale of reasonable class rates to apply. The intermountain rates, known as the base intermediate territory from the Missouri River, were carried on scheduled items over to the Pacific Coast.

On less than carload rates the commission differed in their treatment widely from that on carload rates. Mr. Toll said it was difficult to ascertain just where the new system should apply, commodity tariffs having been a stumbling block for years. The adjustment of these rates in any circumstances, he thought, would involve considerable discrimination, and the carriers, therefore, decided to cancel all less-than-carload commodity rates. The propsal to cancel these rates, however, evoked so much opposition and discussion on the part of the shippers that Mr. Toll promised yesterday that the carriers would reconsider the step.

Among the opponents of the plan to eliminate less-than-carload commodity rates from the tariff was C. L. Hilary, Traffic Manager of the Woolworth stores.

"The traffic to the Pacific Coast," he said, "was built up and established on a basis of less-than-carload commodity rates which were largely made with relation to class or commodity carload rates. It is now proposed to cancel all commodity rates on less than carload shipments, and to apply in lieu thereof the regular class rate bases, which will have the following results: First, it will create an unreasonable spread as between carload and less-than-carload rates. Second, it will make rates so high that many of the commodities will not move in less than carload lots. Third, it will place the control of all business in the hands of jobbers, who can ship in carload lots, and will thereby force shippers in less than carload quantities to go out of business."

The testimony of H. C. Burnett, who appeared for the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and other Eastern trunk roads, developed an unexpected controversy among the various carriers. Although the roads which he represented had previously subscribed to the proposed scale of revisions, Mr. Burnett declared that on behalf of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and other lines east of Pittsburgh, he would urge an equalization of the freight rate on iron and steel materials from New York to Pittsburgh, even though it involved a reduction of the proposed increase. He wanted no differential from the various eastern points, and insisted that New York and Pittsburgh should ship on the same basis. The amount of the rate was of no concern to the roads he represented, so long as it was maintained on the same level for iron and steel, from the eastern points of origin.

The hearing will be continued today at 10 A. M. After he has collected the testimony of shippers and carriers in New York, Examiner Thurtell will go to Chicago for a similar hearing there on Nov. 12. He will conclude his tour of investigation with a final hearing in Portland, Ore., on Nov. 21.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Friday night in taxi in street near or inside Biltmore, McAlpin, or Martinique, diamond bar pin, set in gold; big reward. Mrs. Stuart Henry, 255 West 97th St.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 29, about 7:20 P. M., on 3d Av. South Ferry "L" train, straw dress suit case containing bank books, tools and jewelry. Mary Cammaroto, Ideal Hotel, Band Lane, South Beach, S. I.

$75 REWARD.—Return barpin, pearls and small diamonds, platinum setting, clover-leaf design, lost Nov. 1, between West 71st St. and Booth Theatre; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—Pearl scarfpin surrounded by small diamonds; suitable reward, no questions asked. William F. Muenster, Criterion Theatre.

LOST—Brown sable fur muff, Riverside Theatre or vicinity Broadway, 90th St., last Thursday night. Liberal reward if returned to box office, Riverside Theatre.

LOST.—Black velvet handbag, containing Brick Church R. R. and Soldiers' French Course tickets; reward. Mark A. Hammond, 100 West 80th St.

LOST.—Lady's black chiffon velvet handbag, between 173d and 168th Sts., St. Nicholas or Audubon Avs. Will finder please return to Room 1801, 299 Broadway?

LOST—Small jet and steel bag, between 86th and 111th Sts.; suitable reward. L. C. Rosenberg, 99 East 67th St.

LOST—Gray beaded bag, Friday night, in taxi, between 32d and 89th Sts.; kindly return. Mrs. G. G. Freeman, 216 West 89th.

LOST.—Friday, Nov. 3, lady's gold watch, closed, Elgin; monogram; liberal reward. 281 Metropolitan Tower. Gramercy 1084.

LOST.—Muff, black, Cort Theatre, Sunday. Corinne Markey, Fernald Hall, Columbia University.

LOST.—Gold-handled knife, William, Cedar, or Pine Sts. Return Room 612, 27 Cedar St.

REWARD $5.—Lady's umbrella, silver crook handle, Oct. 12, 67th-80th, probably 79th pharmacy or surface car; valuable by association. Tryon, 1 East 49th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—On Park Av., between 73d and 74th Sts., a small Pekingese brown female dog; answers to name of "Wuff"; liberal reward offered. Sir Edgar Speyer, 123 East 73d St. Phone Rhinelander 9612.

LOST.—Dog, Pekingese, female, red and black. Liberal reward. Mooney, 51 Bonnet Av., Larchmont. Telephone 4M Larchmont.

LOST—Saturday, young Pekingese, white and reddish; reward. Dasoust-Galisdo, 2,403 Broadway.

LOST.—Airedale male dog; Pelham Manor license 77; liberal reward for return. F. Y. Robertson. Phone 4772 Pelham.

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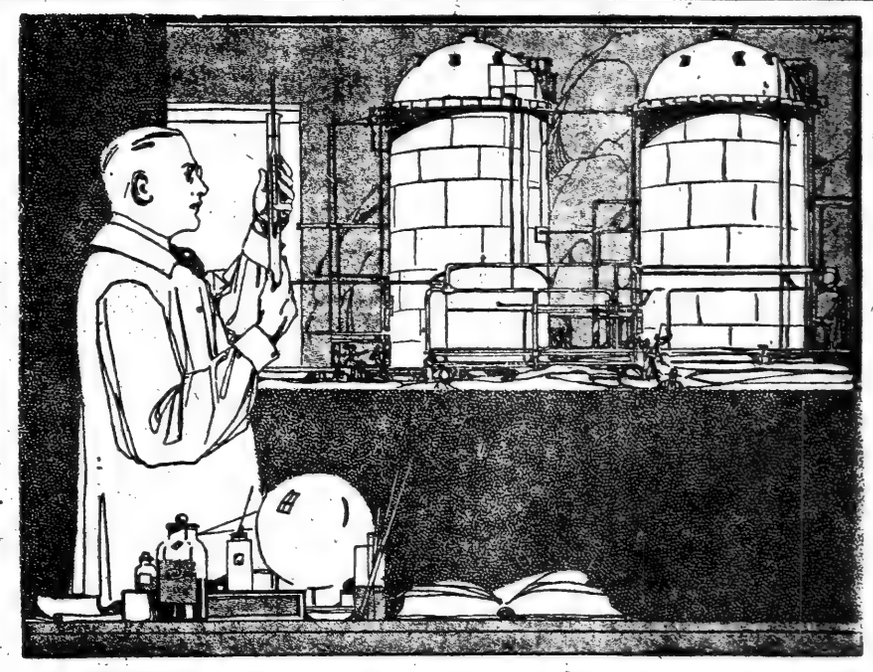

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THE cleanest gasoline gives the most power and the most miles per gallon. It keeps the spark plugs, inlet and exhaust valves free from soot, thus avoiding engine troubles from excessive carbon.

Tydol is clean. It passes many times through the apparatus shown above, where it is treated with special preparations until its purity conforms to the high and unvarying standards set by our tests for quality.

In spite of the heavy cost of this special process of manufacture, Tydol sells at the same price as lower grade gasolines.

Try Tydol today. Get it from dealers showing the orange and black Tydol sign.

To reduce friction and wear, use Veedol, the automobile lubricant that resists heat. Reduces sediment by 80% and increases power and gasoline mileage.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Manufactured by
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
11 Broadway, New York
Tel. Bowling Green 8000

TYDOL THE NEW ECONOMY GASOLINE

Distributed by
PLATT & WASHBURN REFG. CO.
11 Broadway, New York
Tel. Bowling Green 8000

FIGURE straight as a ramrod, yet lithe as a whip; half indolent, half insolent, but wholly irresistible in its mingled knight-errantry and fight-like-the-deviltry—that's the U. S. Army Officer. I'm tailoring Uniforms which perfectly fit the inches, ideals and indomitable spirit of the new Militant America.

Military Tailor Shops upstairs. I don't turn your order over to some contractor. I do the whole job, and I'm right on the job every minute. Top-quality materials and journeyman benchwork, together with my slashing soldierly swank and splendid soldierly set-up.

Heavy-weight O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $36.00
Melton Overcoat (cloth-faced buttonholes) to measure, $45.00

Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

Civilian Clothes $20 to $45 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
10 Years On This Corner

Statler's Fourth Hotel

The newest Hotel Statler is in St. Louis and will be opened Saturday, November 10th.

Like the Statler Hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, it will be operated on the theory that "the guest is always right;" and it will give you the "more than your money's worth" which is a cardinal principle of Statler policy.

There you will find as in the other three Statler Cities, a complete hotel—complete in every detail: Every room has private bath; circulating ice-water and many other comfort-features—down to such details as pin-cushions with thread, needles and buttons and a morning paper under your door.

Well-selected library; luxurious lounging rooms; excellent restaurants; ample space and equipment for handling meetings and conventions; convenient and pleasant sample rooms.

Above all you will find a courteous, interested service—*Statler Service.*

Room rates in all Hotels Statler are well-balanced; more than 60% of the 3100 rooms are $3.00 a day and less.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO - CLEVELAND - DETROIT - ST. LOUIS

The Fifth will be in New York
Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated. With its 2200 rooms, 2000 baths, it will be the world's largest hotel and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

HOTEL STATLER
ST. LOUIS
Washington and Ninth Streets
650 Rooms
650 Baths
Opening Nov. 10th 1917

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and somewhat cooler Wednesday; fair Thursday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,837. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HYLAN CHOSEN MAYOR, PLURALITY 147,000; WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS PROBABLY BY 80,000; PROHIBITION CLOSE, SUFFRAGE LOSES, IN OHIO

AMERICAN PATROL BOAT TORPEDOED; 21 MEN MISSING

The Alcedo, a Converted Yacht, Attacked by a Submarine in War Zone.

SANK WITHIN FOUR MINUTES

Several Vessels Searching for Survivors, of Whom More May Be Found.

12 OF LOST FROM NEW YORK

Lieut. J. T. Melvin Is Among Those Missing—First of Our War Vessels Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The American patrol boat Alcedo has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The following statement was issued by the Navy Department tonight:

"The Navy Department has been advised by Vice Admiral Sims that at 1:30 A. M., Nov. 5, the American patrol boat Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and twenty men are missing. The ship sank in four minutes after being struck.

"Several vessels were searching for possible survivors at the time the report was made. The Alcedo carried a crew of seven officers and eighty-five men."

List of Missing Men.

The Navy Department announced that the following members of the Alcedo's crew were still unaccounted for:

MELVIN, JOHN T., Lieutenant; next of kin, Bishop Stewart Melvin, (father,) Church Street, Selma, Ala.

GOZZETT, E. R., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. A. G. Gozzett, (mother,) 100 Vandeventer Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

CLEARY, JAMES J., seaman, second class; next of kin, Alberta Cleary, (mother,) 29 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

WESCHE, R., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. E. Wesche, (mother,) 1,212 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIKER, R. W., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. Harriet S. Riker, (mother,) 578 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLLER, W. R., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. K. Holler, (mother,) 740 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

BRUNKHARDT, J. W., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. E. Brunkhardt, (mother,) 314 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEAVER, LUTHER O., seaman; next of kin, E. W. Weaver, (father,) 25 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

WINNE, JOHN, JR., seaman; next of kin, Mrs. J. Winne, Jr., (wife,) 534 West 124th Street, New York City.

HARRISON, E., mess attendant; Henry Pool, (uncle,) Tyler, Ala.

FINGERLING, F. W., fireman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. C. Temourin, (mother,) 250 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

EDWARDS, ALLEN T., seaman, second class; next of kin, Lydia M. Edwards, (mother,) Jackson, N. C.

GAUS, C. F., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mary Gaus, (mother,) 65 Longfellow Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

HARRINGTON, V. E., seaman, second class, next of kin, Mrs. Mattie Harrington, (mother,) Ashland, Okla.

SURRATT, W. U., seaman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. W. B. Witt, (mother,) North Fork, W. Va.

SMOCK, W. W., seaman, second-class; next of kin, D. R. Smock, (father,) 400 South E. Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

TOWLE, S. J., seaman, second-class; next of kin, Mrs. Mary Vanderwall, (mother,) 165 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, L. I.

DANIEL, J. R., seaman, second-class; next of kin, J. A. Daniel, (father,) Darlington, S. C.

PACCIANO, M. A., boilermaker; next of kin, Mrs. Teresa Paccuino, (mother,) 3-6 Squires Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.

HIGGINS, FRANK W., yeoman, second-class, (U. S. N. R. F.;) next of kin, Bertha E. Higgins, (mother,) 987 Richmond Turnpike, S. I., N. Y.

McCRAY, ROBERT, (colored,) seaman, second-class, (U. S. N. R. F.;) next of kin, Capus McCray, (father,) care Harry Brown, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Twelve of the men missing from the Alcedo are from New York. Later reports may show that some of those now reported missing have been picked up by patrol boats.

The Alcedo is the first American war vessel to go down in the war. The destroyer Cassin, on patrol duty, was torpedoed recently, but she made port safely with the loss of only one man.

The Alcedo was an auxiliary gunboat which prior to the war was the steam yacht Alcedo, her owner having been George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, a son of the late Anthony J. Drexel. Anthony J. Drexel-Paul, a Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve, was on board the Alcedo. Lieutenant John T. Melvin, U. S. N., reported as missing, was a retired officer of the navy who was recalled to active service when war was declared against Germany.

The Alcedo was the flagship of one of the patrol flotillas which arrived recently in British waters. She was 275 feet long and was one of the best-known yachts flying the American flag.

Lieut. Commander William T. Conn, Jr., who commanded the Alcedo, was born in Maryland Feb. 13, 1881, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1902. The executive officer was Lieutenant Melvin.

Lieutenant H. R. Leonard, the navigator of the Alcedo, went into the Navy from civil life several months ago, as did also Lieutenant H. Peterson, the chief engineer, and Ensign W. F. Harrison. Ensign Cassidy, reported as a junior officer of the ship, is probably Thomas M. Cassidy, a recently commissioned warrant officer, while Dr. Andrea, the surgeon, is also a recent appointee to the service. Assistant Paymaster Hunter is a recently commissioned officer of the Pay Corps.

Kaiser's Health Is Poor; His Doctors Advise a Rest

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague says a message received there from Cologne asserts that Emperor William canceled his visit to Gorizia.

"The doctors have ordered the Emperor not to overtax his strength," the dispatch adds. "Although not ill, the doctors say the Emperor needs more rest and less traveling. The last six months have been particularly strenuous for him."

ITALIANS ABANDON THE TAGLIAMENTO

Austro-Germans Push the Pursuit Along the Whole River Line.

ADVANCE FROM NORTH, TOO

Occupy Mountain Positions on 93-Mile Front in Carnics and Dolomites.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via London.)—The whole line on the Tagliamento River has been won by the Austro-Germans, it is officially announced by the General Staff. The Italians have evacuated all their positions along the river to the Adriatic Coast, and the Austro-Germans are pressing the pursuit.

The afternoon statement says that from the Fella Valley to the Colbricon, north of the Sugana Valley, the Italians are retreating. [This region includes the front along the Dolomites and the Carnic Alps.]

Conflagrations indicate that the route being taken by the retiring Italians is between the mountains and the sea, through the upper Italian plain.

The afternoon announcement reads:

The Tagliamento line has been won by us. The Italians are again in retreat between the mountains and the sea. Conflagrations indicate their route of retirement through the upper Italian plain.

The military operations which secured a crossing at the mountain edge by a German and Austro-Hungarian division, which was eager to advance, drove a wedge into the naturally strong defensive positions of the enemy on the western bank of the river. The rapid widening of the bridgehead thus gained by successful fighting compelled the enemy to evacuate the whole river line to the Adriatic Coast. Up the river to the Fella Valley Italian brigades still held out yesterday.

The pressure of our advance has also compelled the Italians to give up their mountain front. From the Bella Valley to the Colbricon, north of the Sugana Valley, on a width of more than 150 kilometers, [ninety-three miles,] the Italians have had to give up zones of defense which they have consolidated for years past, and are in retreat.

Further operations of the [Central] allied armies have been begun.

The supplementary statement issued from General Headquarters this evening says that the Teutonic forces have crossed the Tagliamento River along the whole front. It adds that pursuit of the retreating Italians is in progress.

Rome Admits Mountain Retreat.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Italians have been compelled to evacuate territory in the mountainous area north of the plains of northern Italy in order to establish their new line, the War Office reports. The enemy occupied this territory after the Italian withdrawal.

Following is the text of the official report:

Besides persisting in intensified pressure from the zone of the upper Tagliamento against our left wing, the enemy has pushed various detachments toward the middle and lower course of the river. Some hostile vanguards which came into contact with detachments of a grenadier brigade southeast of St. Vito-al-Tagliamento were repulsed.

To establish our new line we were compelled to evacuate portions of the territory in the mountainous area, which has been occupied by the adversary after the withdrawal of our troops.

This morning an enemy airplane was brought down at Nervesa.

Retirement Is Methodical.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 6.—The Italian retirement to new lines is being methodically carried out. The morale of the troops is good in all ranks. The cavalry is again acting as a rearguard

Continued on Page 6.

The Shoreham, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

OHIO MAY GO WET

Prohibition Doubtful After Two Defeats; Suffrage Loses.

LOYALISTS WIN CHICAGO

Defeat Socialist and German Alliance by 80,000

McCALL CARRIES BAY STATE

Philadelphia Keeps Vare Machine In—Louisville Elects Republican Ticket.

Ohio voted yesterday on two questions, prohibition and woman suffrage. The vote on prohibition was close, the negative leading by about 8,000 in three-quarters of the State. The plurality against suffrage, with about one-third of the vote counted, at midnight, was 94,500, with about one-third the State still to hear from. Ohio has voted twice before on both questions, and each time has voted in the negative.

In Chicago the issue of loyalty was squarely made, and the result was a victory for the upholders of the Government. The election was for Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts. The Socialists appealed to the anti-war sentiment and conducted a campaign paralleling that of Mr. Hillquit in New York.

The other parties combined, and a nonpartisan ticket was nominated. The Socialists got the support of the Germans without regard to party in the county towns outside Chicago. This Socialist and German combination was defeated by a majority of 80,000 for the nonpartisan ticket.

In Philadelphia the Vare ticket has apparently been elected by a small majority. In other words, the machine won over the reformers. The Philadelphia campaign aroused great feeling because of the indictment of Mayor Smith, a Vare adherent, for murder.

In the primaries a gang of gunmen from New York terrorized the Fifth Ward in the interest of the Vare candidates, and killed a policeman who tried to interfere. It was for alleged complicity in this crime that the Mayor was indicted The issue thus raised seems to have failed to stir Philadelphia to overthrow the Vare organization, although Senator Penrose, who supported the Town Meeting Party, as the reform party was called, was claiming the election of its ticket last night.

The Republican majority in the New York Assembly will be cut down to about eighty-five. They held their own up-State, but the sweep in the city weakened their hold. Four Socialists were elected.

In New Jersey the local option issue has resulted in great Democratic gains. Essex County seems to have swung over from the Republican side, but is in doubt and the Republicans still have a chance to hold the lower house. The Republican majority in Newark has been heavily cut.

Governor Samuel W. McCall, Republican, was re-elected in Massachusetts by a majority much larger than that of last year.

In Virginia Westmoreland Davis, Democrat, was elected Governor. This was the only Gubernatorial election in the Union yesterday aside from that in Massachusetts.

Louisville (Ky.) elected a Republican Mayor for the first time in ten years. It also elected the entire Republican ticket.

Three elections to Congress were held to fill vacancies. In each case the vacancy was caused by the death of a Republican Congressman, and in each case a Republican was elected to fill it, so that no change is made in the complexion of the House. The districts were the Four Connecticut, the Sixth Massachusetts, and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.

WOMEN LOSE IN OHIO; PROHIBITION CLOSE

Suffrage Amendment Decisively Beaten—"Wets" and "Drys" Both Claim Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Returns from 3,589 precincts out of 5,756 in Ohio give woman suffrage 250,516, against 354,054. Estimates of the majority against suffrage run above 150,000.

The fight over the prohibition amendment is one of the closest in the history of the State, and both sides are claiming a victory.

Returns from 3,807 out of 5,756 precincts gave: For prohibition, 337,272; against prohibition, 338,793. Included in this vote are 350 precincts from Cuyahoga County, giving 26,763 for prohibition and 46,711 against, and 406 precincts from Hamilton County giving 17,750 for prohibition and 62,451 against it.

With 4,428 precincts heard from out of 5,756 in the State the vote stood: For Prohibition, 390,502; against Prohibition, 397,979.

Soon after midnight the anti-prohibition vote took a jump, and with 4,346 precincts out of 5,756 the "wets" had a majority of 8,278, the vote being 584,042 for prohibition and 592,320 against prohibition.

Ohio's answer to the propaganda of disloyalty and treason, conducted by the Socialists in many city campaigns in the State, has been given. The cities in which an issue was made of the war there was a flat repudiation of the Socialist propaganda.

This was notably true in Dayton which the Socialists carried in the August primary, but in which they are now beaten two to one. In Hamilton, a former Socialist stronghold, they have also been defeated, and in Toledo, where there was a Democrat, Cornell L. Schreiber, pitted against them, Schreiber won by a big majority. In Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Socialists made gains, but they have nowhere proved to be the menace that some politicians credited them with being a few days ago.

In reviewing this phase of the election, Governor Cox, who practically led the fight against socialism, said:

"The most reassuring thing in the election is the widespread repudiation of Socialism wherever the issue was raised. Notwithstanding the Socialists drew from a greater number of disappointed groups than ever before, the red flag of destruction aroused communities to real sense of moral, religious, and patriotic duty. America is patriotic and reverent as well, and the Socialist leaders who inveighed against both God and the Government have had their lesson. It is most earnestly hoped that the Federal Government will adopt vigorous methods now to repress open treason. Liberty of speech never intended an outlaw's license to destroy the base of our institutions, and the average soapbox orator who has attempted to poison public thought in the most trying hour the world has known for an economic factor save as a consumer, and the Federal authorities, with profit to the cause and peace to the communities, might well intern him and put him to work.

"The Governors of the States who are administering the universal service law and moving the boys from homes to camps are able to observe at close range the active currents of society, and speaking from the experience of Ohio, I certainly recommend measures that will remove the conflicting circumstance of patriotic compliance to the law that is to raise the national army and open sedition in the same community.

"This war cannot be won by applying parlor methods to the traitors."

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Cornell Schreiber, non-partisan, was elected Mayor today over the Socialist candidate, Robert T. Haworth. With more than one-half of the precincts counted Schreiber's majority is estimated at a little more than 18,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—On the basis of returns from two-thirds of the

Continued on Page 2.

Dewar's Pure Wines at meals mean added pleasure, better digestion, and health. 124 Fulton St., N. Y. [c. Trade Mark Reg.—Advt.

After Election go to Lakewood for Golf, cut 4-96 recuperation. Telephone Laurel Store, Lakewood 600.—Advt.

Officials Elected.

STATE TICKET.

Attorney General.
MERTON E. LEWIS, (Rep.)

Judges of Court of Appeals.
C. B. McLAUGHLIN, (Dem.-Rep.)
B. N. CARDOZA, (Dem.-Rep.)

CITY TICKET.

Mayor.
JOHN F. HYLAN, (Dem.)

Controller.
CHARLES L. CRAIG, (Dem.)

President of Aldermen.
ALFRED E. SMITH, (Dem.-Prog.)

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Manhattan.
FRANK L. DOWLING, (Dem.)

Bronx.
HENRY BRUCKNER, (Dem.)

Brooklyn.
EDWARD RIEGELMANN, (Dem.)

Queens.
MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, (Dem.)

Richmond.
CALVIN D. VAN NAME, (Dem.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

District Attorney.
EDWARD SWANN, (Dem.)

Sheriff.
DAVID H. KNOTT, (Dem.)

County Clerk.
WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER, (Dem.)

Register.
JAMES A. DONEGAN, (Dem.)

BRONX COUNTY.

Sheriff.
JAMES F. DONNELLY, (Dem.)

County Clerk.
JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN, (Dem.)

District Attorney.
FRANCIS MARTIN, (Dem.)

Register.
EDWARD POLAK, (Dem.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Register.
RICHARDSON WEBSTER, (Dem.)

Sheriff.
DANIEL J. GRIFFIN, (Dem.)

QUEENS COUNTY.

District Attorney.
DENIS O'LEARY, (Rep.-Fus.)

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Clerk.
C. LIVINGSTON BOSTWICK, (D.)

WOMEN CARRY CITY

It Was Majority Here That Won the Day.

UP-STATE BARELY CARRIED

New York's Five Counties Give It a Lead of More Than 70,000.

AT LEAST 34 COUNTIES FORIT

Majorities Against It in Many Cases Cut Down Where Not Reversed.

The woman suffragists of New York seem to have won at last. The men of the State have apparently given them the vote by a plurality estimated at 3 A. M. at 80,000. At that hour returns from 3,922 election districts out of 5,772 in the State were: For suffrage, 454,440; against, 390,272, a majority of 64,168, indicating a majority when all returns are in, of 80,000 or more.

The suffrage leaders were greatly rejoiced last night and now plan a campaign for a Federal amendment, as is told on Page 3 of this issue.

Suffrage carried thirty-four counties and probably three or four more. It apparently carried all the counties embraced in New York City—New York, Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. Among the up-State counties it carried were these:

Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Cortland, Chenango, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Fulton, Genesee, Jefferson, Montgomery, Nassau, Niagara, Orange, Onondaga, Oswego, Saratoga, Steuben, Schenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, and Westchester.

The cities, as a whole, did better for suffrage than the country districts. Erie County, in which Buffalo is situated, broke even outside the city, but Buffalo itself gave 6,000. The last time the amendment was before the people Buffalo voted it down by 9,000.

Albany County gave a severe blow to suffrage, going against it by 2 to 1, or 9,000 majority. On the other hand, Westchester County went for suffrage by 2 to 1, or 5,000. The biggest majority in that county was cast by Yonkers, and was over 2,000.

The following table shows the vote by counties:

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE VOTE.

County.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
Albany	12,270	17,478	9
Allegany	3,148	2,409	10
Bronx	26,342	19,502	117
Broome	5,909	4,202	22
Cattaraugus	4,108	2,900	29
Cayuga	5,237	4,406	0
Chautauqua	5,856	5,198	6
Chemung	3,328	3,895	22
Chenango	2,275	1,565	15
Clinton	1,758	1,837	20
Columbia	795	1,305	8
Cortland	3,633	2,539	0
Delaware	2,389	1,847	20
Dutchess	4,008	4,462	22
Erie	29,405	25,254	12
Essex	963	861	20
Franklin	1,992	2,082	0
Fulton	2,475	1,919	17
Genesee	2,226	2,184	8
Greene	1,693	1,774	10
Hamilton	119	116	7
Herkimer	3,213	3,701	16
Jefferson	3,961	4,675	42
Kings	104,893	75,429	116
Lewis	612	1,011	24
Livingston	1,485	2,805	2
Madison	3,531	3,736	7
Monroe	18,208	21,551	2
Montgomery	2,069	1,951	34
Nassau	7,393	5,538	2
New York	90,402	64,488	182
Niagara	5,598	5,423	15
Oneida	2,497	3,768	79
Onondaga	11,881	11,014	53
Ontario	2,752	3,612	15
Orange	6,239	6,000	30
Orleans	2,134	3,024	0
Oswego	3,629	2,852	50
Otsego	2,004	2,164	32
Putnam	...	...	...
Queens	28,514	22,711	22
Rensselaer	5,349	6,650	23
Richmond	7,440	5,629	...
Rockland	896	902	33
St. Lawrence	3,696	4,771	39
Saratoga	5,881	4,548	15
Schenectady	5,261	4,225	17
Schoharie	708	568	25
Schuyler	1,200	1,710	...
Seneca	1,460	947	22
Steuben	3,328	2,888	50
Suffolk	5,006	3,999	31
Sullivan	1,202	1,148	28
Tioga	1,887	1,780	...
Tompkins	2,464	1,611	12
Ulster	838	1,628	68
Warren	1,725	1,643	14
Washington	1,961	1,906	27
Wayne	2,987	5,813	...
Westchester	9,217	6,108	132
Wyoming	347	479	30
Yates	873	1,147	10
Total	454,440	390,272	1,850

Majority with 1,850 election districts missing out of 5,772, 64,168.

Estimated majority in all districts, above 80,000.

MAYORALTY VOTE BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
Manhattan	12,027	106,518	48,542	63,063	4
Bronx	5,275	38,874	29,545	18,670	2
Brooklyn	27,651	105,580	46,133	50,283	16
Queens	5,919	33,908	13,118	13,220	0
Richmond	1,956	8,506	1,455	2,824	0
Total	52,828	293,386	138,793	148,060	22

Plurality for Hylan, 145,326.
22 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
1	483	6,869	2,150	1,264	0
2	312	4,118	2,948	1,305	0
3	651	8,700	1,033	2,471	0
4	84	2,529	3,699	309	1
5	897	8,337	1,104	1,621	1
6	366	2,185	3,767	834	0
7	645	3,855	709	4,929	0
8	292	2,715	4,347	994	0
9	618	3,865	977	5,578	0
10	562	4,050	853	5,323	0
11	503	4,228	1,287	4,868	0
12	596	8,639	1,822	1,821	0
13	558	4,153	1,223	3,460	0
14	597	6,281	2,833	1,673	0
15	404	3,536	1,667	4,747	0
16	474	6,861	3,981	1,551	0
17	270	2,494	4,332	1,700	2
18	313	4,197	2,647	1,429	0
19	1,051	3,387	1,831	2,873	1
20	383	3,621	1,289	1,218	0
21	778	2,837	1,374	3,183	1
22	509	4,401	1,393	4,058	0
23	681	4,660	1,716	5,854	0
Total	12,027	106,518	48,542	63,063	4

4 election districts missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
1	790	6,461	3,657	1,905	2
2	908	7,094	3,567	3,222	0
3	407	3,302	4,867	1,586	0
4	383	3,016	4,967	1,519	0
5	402	3,303	5,684	2,120	0
6	860	5,213	1,701	1,967	0
7	583	4,362	3,596	2,046	0
8	942	6,123	1,506	4,305	0
Total	5,275	38,874	29,545	18,670	2

2 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
1	1,109	4,853	615	2,407	0
2	1,114	3,292	3,562	2,154	0
3	788	4,411	569	767	0
4	1,327	4,993	1,873	1,318	1
5	1,696	5,328	1,233	2,799	1
6	1,019	3,265	4,050	1,328	0
7	1,137	5,425	951	1,556	0
8	1,058	5,443	540	907	0
9	1,417	4,912	1,609	2,899	0
10	1,343	5,082	1,030	3,312	0
11	1,496	5,544	842	4,386	0
12	1,681	5,796	1,298	3,399	0
13	721	3,243	2,025	551	2
14	470	2,817	3,157	502	2
15	967	5,579	1,066	1,058	0
16	1,085	4,330	2,005	2,609	0
17	1,341	4,096	1,152	3,423	0
18	976	4,130	3,224	3,372	1
19	757	2,734	2,723	534	5
20	2,139	8,274	3,260	2,048	3
21	1,350	4,559	1,448	6,003	0
22	2,178	5,584	3,939	2,134	3
23	520	2,046	3,957	823	1
Total	27,651	105,580	46,133	50,283	16

16 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
1	794	6,339	2,024	1,808	0
2	930	6,027	3,023	880	0
3	707	5,778	2,038	2,133	0
4	920	4,503	1,160	3,720	0
5	1,267	5,404	1,419	1,886	0
6	1,301	5,857	3,454	1,793	0
Total	5,919	33,908	13,118	12,220	0

No election district missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	BENNETT. Republican.	HYLAN. Democrat.	HILLQUIT. Socialist.	MITCHEL. Fusion.	E. D. Missing.
1	842	4,649	720	1,623	0
2	1,114	3,857	735	1,201	0
Total	1,956	8,506	1,455	2,824	0

No election district missing out of a total of 48.

Tammany Calls It a Murphy Triumph; Hylan Pledges City to Aid War

Leader Declares "Loyal Citizens Have Indorsed the Administration of President Wilson."

Mayor-Elect Protests His Loyalty and Promises Earnest Support of the Government.

Tammany came back last night after eight years with a whoop and a yell that resounded through the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, but it was markedly and unmistakably a Charles F. Murphy triumph and not a Hylan triumph. Officially it was a Democratic triumph—city, State, and national—Mr. Murphy adding some lines to his official statement to emphasize the last-named phase of the victory. But the victory song of the rank and file, who swarmed all through Tammany Hall, and even of such leaders as expressed themselves, had as its chief refrain: "Murphy's put him across!"

Mr. Murphy's statement, one of the longest he ever has issued, in its original version was as follows:

The result of the election is a gratifying victory for the people over campaign deception and fraud. It demonstrates that they are quick to detect

Continued on Page 5.

Mayor-elect Judge John F. Hylan received the news of his election last night at headquarters of the Business Men's League, 50 East Forty-second Street, and also at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee on the floor below The Judge was in great good humor, and smilingly received the congratulations of friends as early as 7 o'clock. An hour later, when there was no doubt of his election, Judge Hylan gave out this statement:

"The result speaks for itself. The people have spoken, and in no uncertain manner. Democracy once more has been restored to power. The people and not the corporate interests will rule for the next four years. I am grateful for the confidence thus reposed in me by the citizens of the City of New York."

The successful candidate had dined

Continued on Page 5.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Has a cure, dirt cannot get admitted.—Advt.

A TAMMANY SWEEP

Hylan Can Get Every Vote in the Board of Estimate

CARRIES EVERY BOROUGH

His Vote Is 293,382, Mitchel's 148,060, and Hillquit's 138,793

LEWIS, ATTORNEY GENERAL

Beaten in This City, but Had a Big Plurality Up-State—Hylan Promises Loyalty.

Pluralities of N. Y. Mayors Elected Since Consolidation

Name.	Term.	Plurality.
Van Wyck, (Tam.)	1898-1901	80,316
Low, (Fus.)	1902-1903	29,994
McClellan, (Tam.)	1904-1905	63,000
McClellan, (Tam.)	1906-1908	3,485
Gaynor, (Tam.)	1910-1913	72,016
Mitchel, (Fus.)	1914-1917	121,209
*Hylan, (Tam.)	1918-	145,326

*With 22 election districts missing; estimated plurality about 147,000.

John F. Hylan was elected Mayor of New York City yesterday by an overwhelming vote.

His plurality at 3 o'clock this morning was 145,326, with 22 election districts in the city missing. It indicates a probable total plurality of about 147,000.

This is the largest plurality ever given to a Mayoralty candidate in the city's history. Van Wyck won in 1897, the first city election after consolidation by only 80,316. Mayor Mitchel, now defeated for re-election, carried the city four years ago by 121,209.

The above figures and those following are exclusive of the soldier vote in this election, which will not be known probably for some weeks.

In the general Democratic sweep there was one slight rift. Merton E. Lewis, Republican, the only State officer running this year, is reelected Attorney General. Though Devoe P. Hodson, (Dem.,) carried the city for that office about 73,000, Mr. Lewis's up-State majority is not less than 156,000, leaving him a victor by at least 83,000 plurality.

Carried Every Borough.

Judge Hylan swept every borough in the city, and he carried in with him the entire Tammany ticket. By boroughs his pluralities were:

Manhattan	45,455
Brooklyn	55,297
Bronx	20,294
Queens	20,698
Richmond	5,582

Mayor Mitchel's city vote was 148,060, against 293,382 for Hylan and 138,793 for Morris Hillquit, Socialist, and compared with the 355,885 votes he polled in November, 1913, when he ran alone on the Fusion ticket against Judge McCall.

William M. Bennett, Republican, polled 52,828 votes, or about 18,000 more than he received in the primaries.

Outside of the overwhelming Tammany sweep, the most interesting feature of the election was the large increase produced in the Socialist vote by the addition of the ultra-pacifist element. Charles Edward Russell, when he ran for Mayor on the Socialist ticket in 1913, polled 32,100 votes. The city's vote for Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President last year, was 21,788. Hillquit's total vote will probably exceed 139,000. He carried twelve Assembly districts, three which will return Socialist Assemblymen to Albany.

The above figures and those following are exclusive of the soldier vote in this election, which will not be known probably for some weeks.

Murphy Gets Board of Estimate.

Absolute Tammany domination of the Board of Estimate is the other outstanding feature of the election result. Alfred E. Smith is elected President of the Board of Aldermen by 91,453 plurality. Charles L. Craig wins the Controllership by a plurality of over 100,000. The five borough Presidents will be Frank L. Dowling, elected by about 32,000 over Marcus M. Marks, in Manhattan; Henry Bruckner, elected in the Bronx over Thomas W. Whittle, by about 12,000; Edward Riegelmann, elected in Brooklyn, by about 15,000 over Lewis H. Pounds, (Rep. and Fus.;) Maurice M. Connolly elected in Queens over

R. W. Higbie, (Rep. and Fus.,) by over 17,000, and Calvin D. Van Name, elected in Richmond over Frank S. Gannon, the Republican nominee in that borough, by about 4,000.

Victory for Murphy.

It was notable when the result became certain last night that the crowds, in Manhattan at least, seemed to regard the result as a Tammany rather than a Hylan victory. The cheers were all for Murphy. The Tammany chieftain himself announced that the result was "a gratifying victory for the people over campaign deception and fraud." Later, Mr. Murphy even proclaimed it as an indorsement of the National Administration!

"It is gratifying to note," he said, "how emphatically the Administration of President Wilson has been indorsed by the loyal citizens of New York."

Judge Hylan himself, in his formal statement, laid stress upon his loyalty to the President.

"The result," he said, "is a complete justification of the fight we have made for honesty, efficiency, and economy in the public service. That was the sole issue upon which the election was decided.

"I want to make it plain to the world that there was no issue of Americanism or loyalty so far as I am concerned. There could be none, for I am as good an American as any man, as loyal to my flag, as loyal to my country, and as firm and determined in support of every act of the Government in this war as any man."

Mitchel Calls for Unity.

Mayor Mitchel accepted his defeat calmly, bespeaking for the new city administration "the same co-operation which all good citizens have accorded the present one.

"With our nation at war," he said, "there is no room for division at home. The people of this city have selected Judge Hylan as their representative to co-ordinate the city's energies with those of the nation. Every one will wish Judge Hylan the largest measure of success in discharging the great responsibility which now is his."

Mr. Bennett issued a statement blaming Mr. Mitchel for "turning the city over to Tammany."

Mr. Hillquit rejoiced in "the crushing of Mayor Mitchel on a platform of militarism," but took comfort in the "tremendous Socialist gains" he noted in the returns. Taking no account whatever of the pacifist addition to his party's showing, he figured that "the Socialist vote shows a gain of 500 per cent.," and announced that he was "highly gratified."

Swann Re-elected.

District Attorney Swann returns to office on the Tammany wave, although late last night Mr. Ransom, the Republican-Fusion candidate, still refused to concede his own defeat. Mr. Swann apparently was re-elected by about 39,000 on the early returns, but his plurality was increasing as missing districts were tabulated.

Late returns seemed to indicate that although Mr. Hillquit had carried twelve Assembly districts in the whole city, the Socialist vote for Assembly would not follow the head of the ticket in every case. The Socialist gains will probably not exceed three Assemblymen and three Aldermen.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	MARKS, R. & F.	DOWLING, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,251	4,441	15
2	1,111	2,429	15
3	2,156	8,228	5
4	633	1,433	9
5	1,983	5,304	15
6	518	984	15
7	3,445	2,185	12
8	902	850	16
9	3,211	1,815	16
10	2,852	2,341	14
11	2,475	1,726	19
12	1,937	6,367	9
13	1,875	2,884	16
14	912	2,422	22
15	3,414	1,870	14
16	1,628	4,027	13
17	576	182	26
18	457	1,000	21
19	1,539	1,243	20
20	489	986	16
21	2,752	1,352	13
22	1,536	1,149	24
23	1,874	1,168	27
Total	38,810	56,806	371

Plurality for Dowling, 17,496.
371 election districts missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	WHITTLE, R. & F.	BRUCKNER, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,942	7,007	3
2	4,372	6,331	4
3	1,570	2,671	1
4	2,194	2,927	2
5	2,353	2,888	1
6	3,376	4,919	1
7	2,447	3,526	6
8	5,048	4,123	8
Total	24,302	34,392	38

Plurality for Bruckner 10,090.
38 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	RIEGEL-POUNDS, R.&C.P.	O'LOUGHMANN, Dem.	LIN, P.&Non-P.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,970	3,745	559	3
2	3,007	3,039	490	3
3	1,877	3,920	561	1
4	2,935	4,405	677	0
5	4,050	45,86	773	0
6	2,564	2,839	568	2
7	2,431	4,153	836	2
8	1,786	4,697	655	0
9	3,898	4,131	1,076	0
10	4,193	4,112	790	1
11	4,745	4,218	770	6
12	4,031	4,690	1,293	1
13	1,302	2,770	983	2
14	1,100	2,722	1,288	0
15	2,013	4,737	535	0
16	3,591	3,804	496	2
17	4,467	3,416	703	1
18	4,092	3,619	675	2
19	1,365	2,720	412	2
20	4,757	1,122	1,250	1
21	4,056	3,853	656	3
22	4,743	4,647	645	3
23	1,473	1,750	454	1
Total	74,327	89,761	16,363	33

Plurality for Riegelmann, 15,434.
33 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	HIGBIE, Rep.	CONNOLLY, Dem.	BURKLE, Soc.	MAGER, Ind.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,985	6,000	1,160	1,622	0
2	1,039	4,561	788	3,288	0
3	1,740	7,050	994	829	0
4	3,809	4,788	583	1,040	0
5	3,383	4,754	803	1,722	0
6	2,437	4,484	2,628	2,771	0
Total	14,384	31,646	6,956	11,273	0

Plurality for Connolly, 17,262.
No election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	GANNON, Rep.	VAN NAME, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,603	4,392	1
2	1,925	4,367	1
Total	4,528	8,759	2

Plurality for Van Name, 4,231.
2 election districts missing out of a total of 48.

BRONX COUNTY SHERIFF.

A. D.	McGUIRE, Rep.	DONNELLY, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	4,791	5,282	2
2	5,548	5,580	3
3	2,239	1,995	9
4	2,411	2,625	3
5	3,282	2,985	4
6	3,484	4,712	1
7	2,580	3,408	1
8	4,291	4,801	8
Total	28,626	30,804	34

Plurality for Donnelly, 2,268.
34 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan.

CONTROLLER.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
Manhattan	72,823	109,273	5
Bronx	17,929	38,629	14
Brooklyn	73,469	104,092	19
Queens	16,805	33,863	8
Richmond	4,074	8,681	...
Total	189,110	296,538	46

Plurality for Craig, 107,428.
46 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,660	6,984	...
2	1,622	4,166	...
3	2,806	8,711	...
4	550	2,706	...
5	2,471	8,466	...
6	1,229	2,120	2
7	5,057	4,068	1
8	1,418	2,649	...
9	5,508	4,073	1
10	5,068	4,143	...
11	5,147	4,458	...
12	2,359	8,729	...
13	3,752	4,261	...
14	2,189	3,673	...
15	5,295	3,630	...
16	1,883	7,155	...
17	2,280	2,531	1
18	1,712	4,283	...
19	5,980	3,515	22
20	1,587	3,771	...
21	4,056	3,664	...
22	4,381	4,650	...
23	6,230	4,759	...
Total	72,833	109,275	5

5 election districts missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,694	6,406	2
2	3,739	7,140	1
3	1,922	3,951	3
4	1,863	3,068	1
5	2,430	3,258	2
6	2,354	4,801	3
7	2,462	4,617	...
8	4,465	6,188	2
Total	21,929	38,629	14

14 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	3,147	4,949	...
2	3,132	3,473	2
3	1,276	4,710	...
4	4,518	5,092	1
5	4,272	3,216	1
6	2,503	3,084	...
7	2,302	5,355	...
8	1,584	5,483	...
9	3,904	5,030	...
10	4,371	4,980	...
11	5,049	5,225	3
12	4,544	5,855	1
13	1,333	3,298	1
14	1,016	2,978	...
15	1,783	5,469	...
16	3,592	4,631	...
17	4,545	4,059	...
18	4,057	4,087	2
19	1,245	2,633	6
20	4,804	7,019	1
21	6,631	4,777	1
22	4,425	5,947	...
23	1,438	1,972	...
Total	73,468	106,092	19

19 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,022	6,492	1
2	1,886	6,065	0
3	2,432	5,987	1
4	4,021	4,397	2
5	3,542	5,166	3
6	2,902	5,756	1
Total	16,805	33,863	8

8 election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	PRENDERGAST, R. & F.	CRAIG, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,191	4,713	...
2	1,739	3,732	2
Total	3,930	8,445	2

2 election districts missing out of a total of 48.

BENNETT'S VOTE

Probably About 18,000 More Than He Received in the Primaries.

Comparison of the number of votes cast for William H. Bennett in the Republican primaries with those in yesterday's election shows that he gained yesterday probably 18,000.

He received 35,527 at the primaries, according to the first count, but a recount gave him 359 more, a total of 35,086.

Yesterday, with 72 election districts missing, Mr. Bennett received 51,956 votes, indicating a total vote for him of 53,747. In other words, the indications are that he received 17,661 more votes in the election than in the primaries.

PRESIDENT OF ALDERMEN.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
Manhattan	73,910	106,413	10
The Bronx	24,462	38,511	8
Brooklyn	78,442	105,118	2
Queens	17,896	32,665	4
Richmond	4,159	7,618	1
City total	198,869	290,325	25

25 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,467	7,197	...
2	1,521	4,246	...
3	2,842	8,666	...
4	556	2,745	...
5	2,457	8,556	...
6	1,490	2,175	...
7	5,282	3,979	...
8	1,533	2,653	...
9	5,576	2,763	2
10	5,732	4,126	...
11	5,334	4,326	...
12	2,345	8,599	...
13	3,852	4,103	1
14	2,228	6,112	...
15	5,345	3,648	...
16	1,963	6,801	1
17	2,390	2,454	2
18	1,793	4,153	...
19	4,008	3,548	...
20	1,616	3,759	...
21	4,104	2,989	...
22	4,563	4,487	1
23	6,043	4,530	3
Total	73,910	106,413	10

10 election districts missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,843	6,280	2
2	4,130	6,832	1
3	2,321	3,243	1
4	1,907	2,764	2
5	2,902	3,324	1
6	2,727	5,028	1
7	2,683	4,484	...
8	4,949	6,567	...
Total	24,462	38,511	8

8 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	3,207	4,912	0
2	3,215	3,383	1
3	1,391	4,374	0
4	2,747	5,094	0
5	4,670	5,059	0
6	2,445	3,029	0
7	2,408	5,382	0
8	1,714	5,306	0
9	4,089	5,061	0
10	4,437	4,955	0
11	5,698	5,589	0
12	4,801	5,967	0
13	1,450	3,349	0
14	1,972	2,887	0
15	1,917	5,218	0
16	3,697	455	0
17	4,782	3,851	0
18	4,417	4,154	0
19	1,510	2,913	1
20	4,982	7,820	0
21	7,101	4,874	0
22	4,857	5,502	0
23	1,547	1,954	0
Total	78,442	105,118	2

2 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,161	6,371	0
2	1,633	5,304	3
3	2,514	5,854	0
4	4,317	4,272	1
5	3,168	5,214	0
6	3,103	5,650	0
Total	17,896	32,665	4

4 election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	ADAMSON, R. & F.	SMITH, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,254	4,389	...
2	1,905	3,229	1
Total	4,159	7,618	1

1 election district missing out of a total of 48.

QUEENS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

A. D.	O'LEARY, R. & F.	DALY, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	3,970	5,109	...
2	3,637	4,257	...
3	3,838	4,687	...
4	6,052	3,096	...
5	5,403	3,637	...
6	4,678	3,688	...
Total	27,568	24,494	...

Plurality for O'Leary, 3,074.
7 election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND COUNTY CLERK.

A. D.	BRANIFF, Rep.	BOSTWICK, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,817	5,359	...
2	1,495	4,492	...
Total	3,312	9,851	...

Plurality for Bostwick, 6,539.
No election districts missing out of a total of 48.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NEW YORK STATE VOTE.

County.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	E.D. Mag.
Albany	21,149	8,948	43
Allegany	4,193	1,210	7
Bronx	24,121	38,916	2
Broome	6,564	2,775	12
Cattaragus	3,625	1,297	2
Cayuga	7,115	3,608	...
Chautauqua	10,092	2,495	5
Chemung	3,961	3,104	19
Chenango	2,209	849	16
Clinton	1,442	860	25
Columbia	4,096	2,596	9
Cortland	5,444	1,297	...
Delaware	4,005	2,089	18
Dutchess	7,194	5,160	20
Erie	39,075	26,047	4
Essex	1,764	521	17
Franklin	3,062	1,417	0
Fulton	3,921	1,415	16
Genesee	4,858	1,589	0
Greene	2,932	1,804	9
Hamilton	119	186	7
Herkimer	5,427	2,705	14
Jefferson	6,151	2,775	32
Kings	83,971	96,083	8
Lewis	2,464	1,653	7
Livingston	3,117	1,297	1
Madison	5,074	2,202	9
Monroe	34,221	20,469	1
Montgomery	3,416	2,151	34
Nassau	9,055	4,218	0
New York	71,060	104,828	1
Niagara	7,539	4,168	15
Oneida	13,366	9,949	25
Onondaga	19,062	9,462	42
Ontario	5,512	2,452	9
Orange	7,845	3,949	36
Orleans	3,119	1,851	...
Oswego	5,469	2,543	24
Otsego	4,637	2,938	12
Putnam	...	...	...
Queens	20,072	39,270	3
Rensselaer	13,739	10,654	1
Richmond	4,386	8,400	0
Rockland	512	331	36
St. Lawrence	3,873	979	55
Saratoga	6,305	3,344	18
Schenectady	5,892	3,278	17
Schoharie	407	421	27
Schuyler	1,800	1,250	0
Seneca	3,078	1,979	3
Steuben	6,594	3,112	38
Suffolk	5,646	3,010	28
Sullivan	1,838	1,212	21
Tioga	2,345	1,031	0
Tompkins	3,322	2,191	7
Ulster	5,725	3,229	35
Warren	2,285	1,157	12
Washington	6,772	3,243	0
Wayne	6,317	2,439	0
Westchester	15,083	8,055	119
Wyoming	...	...	...
Yates	2,230	749	0
Total	569,461	483,191	1,006

Plurality for Lewis, 86,270.
1,006 election districts missing out of total of 5,772.

CITY FOR HODSON BY 83,897.

Democratic Candidate for Attorney General Ran Way Ahead of Lewis.

The vote for Attorney General in New York City, with 14 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068, shows a plurality for Devoe P. Hodson of 83,897 over his Republican opponent, Merton E. Lewis. The vote in detail follows:

Borough.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
Manhattan	71,060	104,828	40,832	1
Bronx	24,121	38,916	24,139	2
Brooklyn	83,971	96,083	38,845	8
Queens	20,072	39,270	12,213	3
Richmond	4,386	8,400	1,024	0
Total	203,610	287,507	117,053	14

Plurality for Hodson, 83,897.
14 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,459	6,763	1,828	0
2	1,454	4,063	2,526	0
3	2,651	8,424	793	0
4	631	2,690	3,400	0
5	2,173	8,019	821	1
6	1,450	1,937	3,301	0
7	4,849	3,953	520	0
8	1,363	2,542	3,811	0
9	5,657	3,973	710	0
10	5,313	4,021	608	0
11	4,911	4,287	982	0
12	2,216	8,333	1,420	0
13	3,613	4,034	973	0
14	2,023	6,140	2,394	0
15	5,092	3,535	1,279	0
16	1,821	6,884	3,450	0
17	2,482	2,396	3,748	0
18	1,840	4,096	2,047	0
19	3,989	3,243	1,195	0
20	1,553	3,558	1,075	0
21	4,033	2,787	817	0
22	4,388	4,340	967	0
23	6,119	4,850	2,111	0
Total	71,060	104,828	40,832	1

1 election district missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,809	6,653	3,196	0
2	3,854	7,490	2,554	1
3	2,328	3,212	3,948	0
4	2,059	3,029	4,069	0
5	2,978	3,265	4,584	0
6	2,632	4,945	1,272	1
7	2,589	4,455	2,960	0
8	4,892	6,327	1,156	0
Total	24,121	38,916	24,139	2

Two election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
1	3,148	4,474	9	1
2	3,249	3,200	2,887	1
3	1,491	4,391	486	0
4	3,094	4,390	1,439	1
5	5,115	4,429	1,000	0
6	2,903	2,635	3,410	0
7	2,652	5,060	728	0
8	1,922	5,004	402	0
9	4,352	4,644	1,235	0
10	4,511	4,614	577	0
11	5,820	5,134	617	0
12	5,298	5,242	927	0
13	1,604	3,004	1,838	0
14	1,122	2,949	2,710	1
15	2,063	5,071	852	0
16	3,877	4,231	1,451	0
17	4,821	3,485	831	1
18	4,739	3,674	2,712	1
19	1,766	2,726	2,696	1
20	5,870	6,960	312	0
21	7,238	4,311	1,105	0
22	5,522	4,892	3,975	0
23	1,734	1,783	3,821	1
Total	83,971	96,083	38,845	8

8 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,967	6,630	1,666	0
2	1,788	5,487	2,427	2
3	4,682	12,144	2,933	0
4	4,169	4,375	845	1
5	4,073	5,217	1,437	0
6	3,393	5,417	3,205	0
Total	20,072	39,270	12,213	3

3 election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	LEWIS, Rep.	HODSON, Dem.	BLOCK, Soc.	E.D. Mag.
1	2,186	4,884	503	0
2	2,200	3,716	521	0
Total	4,386	8,400	1,024	0

No election district missing out of a total of 48.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

A. D.	RANSOM, R. & F.	SWANN, Dem.	CON. RIGAN, Ind.	E.D. Mag.
1	1,472	6,816	256	1
2	1,543	3,668	287	3
3	2,665	8,434	642	...
4	502	2,980	75	2
5	2,123	7,750	894	1
6	939	1,947	68	3
7	4,746	3,565	538	2
8	1,234	2,524	221	3
9	4,803	3,274	454	5
10	3,530	3,586	...	3
11	4,266	3,664	502	4
12	2,061	7,990	601	2
13	1,931	1,847	297	3
14	3,448	4,617	788	10
15	3,912	2,555	439	9
16	1,552	5,696	441	8
17	1,378	1,781	187	12
18	863	2,132	228	13
19	2,532	2,553	274	10
20	1,073	2,487	318	6
21	3,745	2,465	534	3
22	3,426	3,519	422	7
23	4,964	3,831	695	7
Total	59,208	90,631	9,564	125

Plurality for Swann, 31,423.
125 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

SEVEN SOCIALISTS IN NEW ASSEMBLY

All from New York City Districts—Some Elected by Narrow Margin.

FEWER REPUBLICANS WIN

Two-thirds Majority Lost to Republicans—Democrats Gain in New York City.

There will be seven Socialists in the next Assembly unless the result in some districts where the contest was close should be upset by the soldier vote. This is a net gain of five in the representation of the Socialist Party in the lower house of the Legislature and a larger representation than the Socialists ever had. Four of the new places won by the third party were captured from the Republicans and one from the Democrats.

The makeup of the next Assembly will be as follows: Republicans, 95; Democrats, 48; Socialists, 7.

The Republicans held their own above the Bronx, but the rising tide of Democracy and Socialism in the City of New York carried Democrats and Socialists from districts represented by Republicans in the present Assembly into office. Where the Republican delegation from this city to the Assembly numbers twenty in the present Legislature, there will be only twelve Republicans from New York City districts in the next. The Democrats who have a New York City representation of forty-one in the present Assembly will have forty-three in the next. All the Socialists were elected from city districts. Here is a list:

MANHATTAN.
4. W. Karlin.
6. Elmer Rosenberg,
8. Louis Waldman.

BRONX.
3. Benjamin Gitlow.
4. Samuel Orr.

BROOKLYN.
6. W. M. Feigenbaum.
14. J. A. Whitehorn.

Of the two Socialists who hold seats in the present Assembly was defeated for re-election through a fusion of the Republicans and Democrats on a candidate to oppose him. The defeated Socialist is Abraham S. Shipiacoff, who represented the Brownsville district in Brooklyn in the present House.

In the Borough of Queens, where under the new Assembly reapportionment there are six districts as against four under the old, the Democrats made a clean sweep, though the result in the Fourth was so close that it may be upset by the soldier vote.

In Richmond, which has had added one Assembly district to the one it had under the old reapportionment plan, both districts sent a Democrat to the next Assembly.

Only six Democratic Assemblymen were elected above the Bronx, but small as this figure is it represents a net gain of one seat for the Democrats in up-State districts. Republicans sustained losses in Delaware County and in the Third Westchester District, both of which have been regarded as safely Republican.

Three vacancies in the State Senate were filled in yesterday's elections. These were caused by the retirement of Senators Peter M. Daly of Queens and Ogden L. Mills of New York and the death of Senator George E. Spring of Chautauqua. Senators Mills and Spring will be succeeded by Republicans and Senator Daly by a Democrat.

LEGISLATORS ELECTED.

SENATORS.

Dist.
2. A. Farrenkopf, D.
17. C. Nicoll, R.
51. J. S. Fowler, R.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Dist.	ALBANY
1.	C. F. Welsh, R.
2.	J. G. Malone, R.*
3.	J. M. Gaffers, R.
	ALLEGANY
	W. Duke, Jr., R.*
	BRONX
1.	E. H. Miller, D.*
2.	E. J. Flynn, D.
3.	B. Gitlow, S.
4.	S. Orr, S.
5.	W. S. Evans, D.*
6.	T. J. McDonald, D.
7.	J. V. McGee, D.
8.	J.F. McLaughlin, D.
	BROOME
1.	E. B. Jenks, R.*
2.	F. E. Whitcomb, R.
	CATTARAUGUS
	D. H. Ames, R.*
	CAYUGA
	L. F. Hagar, R.*
	CHAUTAUQUA
1.	H. L. Ames, R.
2.	J.A. McGinnies, R.*
	CHEMUNG
	J. J. Richford, R.*
	CHENANGO
	Bert Lord, R.*
	CLINTON
	W. E. Pierce, R.*
	COLUMBIA
	W. J. Alvord, R.
	CORTLAND
	G. H. Wiltsie, R.*
	DELAWARE
	J. C. Nesbitt, D.
	DUTCHESS
1.	J. C. Allen, R.*
2.	F. L. Gardner, R.*
	ERIE
1.	A. Taylor, R.*
2.	J. W. Slacer, R.*
3.	N. J. Miller, R.*
4.	J. M. Mead, D.*
5.	A. A. Patrzykowski, D.*
6.	G. H. Rowe, R.
7.	H. A. Zimmerman, R.*
8.	N. W. Cheney, R.*
	ESSEX
	R. T. Lawson, R.D.*
	FRANKLIN
	W. T. Thayer, R.*
	FULTON & HAMILTON
	B. Z. Kasson, R.*
	GENESEE
	L. H. Wells, R.*
	GREENE
	H. Showers, R.*
	HERKIMER
	E. O. Davies, R.*
	JEFFERSON
	H. E. Machold, R.*
	KINGS
1.	P. H. Larney, D.*
2.	W. H. Fitzgerald, R
3.	F. J. Taylor, D.*
4.	P. A. McArdle, D.*
5.	J.H.Caulfield, Jr., R*
6.	W.M.Feigenbaum, S
7.	D. F. Farrell, D.*
8.	J. J. McKeon, D.*
9.	F. S. Burr, D.*
10.	M. R. Matheson, R.
11.	T. E. Brownlee, R.
12.	W. T. Simpson, R.*
13.	M. T. Donnelly, D*
14.	J. A. Whitehorn, S.
15.	J. F. Twomey, D.*
16.	K. F. Sutherland, D.
17.	F. A. Wells, R.*
18.	M. Snyder, R.
19.	B. C. Klingman, D*
20.	G. J. Braun, D.
21.	W. E. Youker, R.
22.	J. J. Morris, D.
23.	W. Elermann, R. &D.
	LEWIS
	A. A. Crowley, R.
	LIVINGSTON
	G. F. Wheelock, R*
	MADISON
	M. B. Tullett, R.*
	MONROE
1.	J. A. Harris, R.*
2.	S. L. Adler, R.*
3.	H. R. Crowley, R.*
4.	F. Dobson, R.*
5.	F. W. Judson, R.*
	MONTGOMERY
	E. C. D. [illegible] R.*
	NASSAU
1.	T.A.McWhinney, R.*
2.	F. A. Coles, R.

Dist.	NEW YORK
1.	P. J. Hamill,

SUFFRAGE MADE GAINS UP-STATE

Syracuse Reversed Its Verdict of Two Years Ago and Gave Majority to Amendment.

ROCHESTER STILL AGAINST

Westchester Gave Votes for Women 5,000 Majority—Suffrage Won 5,000 Majority—Suffrage Won Schenectady County.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Syracuse today reversed itself on suffrage, carrying by 1,016 the amendment it defeated two years ago. The vote was: For, 10,024; against, 9,008. The 1915 vote was: For, 11,212; against, 13,731. Suffragists are surprised that they failed to get within 1,188 as many votes for the amendment as two years ago, but well satisfied with the big slump in the anti vote. Campaign work is thought to have lessened opposition, if it did not make actual converts.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Suffrage was hotly contested in this city, a big vote being polled in the residence wards and sharp lines drawn by the women workers. The vote was 13,186 for and 15,747 against, with seventeen districts missing from country towns. It is believed the majority against suffrage will be increased. It is expected that Monroe County will give 4,000 against the proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Schenectady County carried suffrage by approximately 1,300 majority—about the same given the amendment two years ago. In view of 3,000 fewer registered voters, suffrage workers consider this a great gain. Schenectady City gave the amendment 1,077 majority. The increased employment of women by both the American Locomotive Company and the General Electric Company is believed to have helped the cause.

Suffrage workers were busy at the polls, one woman being assigned to each voting place. They received every courtesy and assistance. It is believed that the majority for suffrage would have been much larger but for the fact that the campaign was linked to a certain extent with the Socialist platform. Socialist candidates had strongly espoused the suffrage program, and in rebuking the Socialists Schenectady voters in many cases voted "No" on the suffrage amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Broome County approved suffrage. Indications are that complete returns will show a majority of 1,500 for the proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Ulster County voted against suffrage, but the probabilities are that the majority of 5,000 given two years ago against the amendment has been reduced. The majority may not be more than 4,000. Kingston City showed a gain of about 400 in favor of suffrage. Women workers were at the polls all day.

Westchester 5,000 for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The members of the Suffrage Party in Westchester County were jubilant tonight when they received figures showing that the county had gone for suffrage by about 5,000 majority. Two years ago they lost the county by 3,000 votes.

Mrs. Donald Brown of White Plains and Mrs. Frank H. Bethel of Scarsdale, prominent suffragists, expressed pleasure over the result. The suffrage cause in Westchester was greatly aided by the excellent work of the members in taking the military census in the county and their service in selling Liberty bonds. The whole county was canvassed, and the results show that 26,850 voted in favor of suffrage and 22,465 against. In every polling place throughout the county suffragists were on duty as workers or watchers, and they worked like old-time politicians.

The biggest vote in favor of suffrage was cast in Yonkers where the majority was 2,041. Mt. Vernon gave 831 majority, and New Rochelle rolled up 400, while the White Plains majority was 451. Two years ago Yonkers voted against suffrage by 167.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The first district of Ossining, that of Mrs. Frank A Vanderlip, wife of the banker, and a State leader in the woman suffrage campaign, returned a plurality of 77 in favor of suffrage. The vote was 175 for and 98 against, showing a gain over two years ago.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Oswego City reversed itself on suffrage today, giving a majority of 343 in favor of votes for women. Two years ago Oswego gave an adverse majority of 67. Scattering returns from the county indicate that suffrage will carry the county by about 400. Many rural districts show pronounced opposition to the cause. Credit for the Oswego victory is given to the suffrage organization, headed by Mrs. Luther W. Mott, wife of Congressman Mott; Mrs. James Dunlap, and Mrs. Helen Hyde Carlson. Girl students from the Oswego Normal School acted as watchers for suffrage in all city districts, and every voter was asked to vote favorably. They reported tonight that they had been treated very courteously.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Although definite figures are not available, it appears that suffrage was defeated in Albany County, 2 to 1. Suffragists were very active from the opening of the polls. There was a watcher at hand at nearly every polling place, but there were no challenges from the women. The anti-suffragists, confident as to how Albany County would vote, made little effort to discuss campaign issues in the vicinity of the polls.

Buffalo's Big Overturn.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—None was more surprised at the result of the suffrage vote in Buffalo than the suffrage leaders themselves. They were confident that the city could be carried, but they had no idea the majority would be so substantial, although their campaign had been vigorous. The city gave 23,835 votes for suffrage and 19,615 against it. That represents 42,000 voters. The total number of votes cast for Mayor was 65,000. In the 13,000 who did not vote the anti-suffrage leaders find their explanation for the reversal of opinion in this city as compared with the vote two years ago.

Surprising also was the vote on suffrage in the country districts of Erie. At 9 o'clock there were indications that the anti-suffrage lead would not be more than 100 votes out of more than 4,000 cast.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Chemung County gives 7,100 for suffrage and 7,500 against.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Suffrage carried Auburn by 89 majority. The amendment was repudiated two years ago by 782. The women did not make as aggressive a campaign this year as previously, and contented themselves with advertising in the newspapers, with occasional meetings among workingmen outside the factories.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Newburgh suffragists were jubilant tonight over the great change of opinion shown at the polls today. Two years ago, although there was no organized opposition, the vote cast was 606 against suffrage. This year the antis formed a strong opposition and the vote showed 1,007 against suffrage and 1,228 in favor, a majority of 450 against. The women were at every polling place and were treated with the utmost courtesy and respect.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

Borough.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
Manhattan	78,040	58,673	255
Bronx	26,365	19,410	118
Brooklyn	104,893	75,429	116
Queens	28,514	23,711	22
Richmond	7,509	5,029	0
Total	245,321	182,252	511

Majority, 63,069.
511 election districts missing out of a total of 2,068.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
1	3,366	3,208	7
2	1,780	1,374	18
3	5,029	4,398	5
4	1,403	581	15
5	4,140	3,904	9
6	2,275	1,144	10
7	4,446	3,456	5
8	3,371	1,622	7
9	4,561	3,458	7
10	3,493	2,922	15
11	4,081	2,780	11
12	4,837	4,968	5
13	2,935	1,956	13
14	3,627	3,067	12
15	4,048	3,533	9
16	5,202	4,729	8
17	2,251	814	19
18	1,383	947	18
19	2,436	1,705	17
20	1,134	1,011	14
21	3,311	2,208	10
22	3,509	2,348	13
23	5,420	3,327	10
Total	78,040	58,673	255

255 election districts missing out of a total of 782.

BRONX.

A. D.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
1	4,124	3,995	13
2	5,535	4,306	11
3	3,484	2,072	12
4	3,601	1,420	12
5	2,175	1,017	21
6	1,754	1,807	17
7	2,552	1,856	15
8	3,140	2,937	17
Total	26,365	19,410	118

118 election districts missing out of a total of 267.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
1	3,181	2,857	6
2	4,856	2,289	11
3	2,799	2,506	2
4	4,589	3,446	1
5	5,282	4,622	2
6	5,273	3,610	3
7	4,100	3,561	1
8	2,876	2,954	2
9	5,719	3,586	2
10	4,483	3,916	3
11	5,910	4,816	2
12	5,868	4,740	2
13	3,145	2,594	1
14	3,420	2,080	2
15	4,095	3,258	0
16	5,692	3,501	0
17	5,462	3,868	0
18	6,531	3,538	4
19	678	323	26
20	1,752	1,508	38
21	6,589	4,787	4
22	7,654	5,038	4
23	4,959	2,031	0
Total	104,393	75,429	116

116 election districts missing out of a total of 780.

QUEENS.

A. D.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
1	4,740	3,939	2
2	4,287	3,899	3
3	3,552	2,974	8
4	4,670	3,598	4
5	5,347	4,005	2
6	5,918	4,296	3
Total	28,514	23,711	22

22 election districts missing out of a total of 191.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Msg.
1	3,875	2,753	0
2	3,634	2,276	0
Total	7,509	5,029	0

No election districts missing out of a total of 48.

NEW SUFFRAGE DRIVE PLANNED BY WOMEN

Leaders, Heartened by Victory, to Devote Labors to Federal Amendment.

TIMES GIVES FIRST NEWS

Dr. Shaw Says Result in New York Will Have Big Influence on England and France.

News that the Woman Suffrage Amendment had won in this State, which was conveyed by the signal lights of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was received with excitement last night by national, State, and city leaders of the suffrage campaign at the city headquarters at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. The cheering over the success of this campaign had hardly died down when the suffrage leaders began to lay plans for a new campaign for the Federal amendment.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, when she was asked last night if the headquarters were to be closed, said:

"No, indeed. We have leased our headquarters for another year and we shall go right on with our work. Now we have to educate women for the full rights of citizenship. We are going to start tomorrow night with a meeting at Cooper Union to work for the Federal amendment. Our work has only begun."

Later Miss Hay gave out the following formal statement:

Another battle has been won in the great war for political equality. The men of New York City and State have proved themselves to be as broad-minded and as just, as loyal to the principles of democracy as I have always thought they were. Although we have won the battle we must keep marching along the suffrage road, keeping our organization in good working order, so that we can fight for the Federal amendment. We have always championed it, but because of our too strenuous campaign we have not been very active in its support. Now all our forces will be allied with the National American Woman Suffrage Association to win the Federal amendment, and then to see that our New York Legislature ratifies it, and we shall use our great organization also to further civic work and to perform war service work in the City of New York.

There is plenty of work to do for a body of women as energetic, public-minded, and as well organized as the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York. Now that we have the same influence in public affairs as the men, we shall endeavor to keep to safe and sane policies, to walk in the middle of the road politically, and to demonstrate to the world that women are as competent to use the ballot as are our men.

Leaders Jubilant Over News.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and many other women who have been working in the cause of suffrage for most of their lives filled the second floor of the city headquarters and were growing more and more optimistic over early reports, when a woman came in exclaiming:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES signals that suffrage has won."

"Three cheers for THE NEW YORK TIMES!" said James Lees Laidlaw, President of the men's suffrage organization in this State. They were given heartily and then repeated for Mrs. Catt and other leaders who had played their part in bringing about the victory for suffrage.

When The Associated Press estimate that the amendment had carried by 40,000 was announced, Dr. Shaw ceremoniously pinned on herself the brooch bearing the suffrage flag in gold and diamonds which was given to Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her eightieth birthday by the women of Wyoming. There were two diamonds on the pin when Miss Anthony received it. A new diamond has been added with each new suffrage State until there were thirteen last night. New York will be the fourteenth. Dr. Shaw said:

"Since December I have not slept nine nights in my own home, but I have said to myself, 'If New York will only vote for suffrage I will be willing never to sleep there as long as I live.'

"New York has gone over the top today for the whole world by this great suffrage victory. The New York election will have a decided influence upon the British Parliament in granting the extension of suffrage to the women of Great Britain. It will also have an influence with the French Parliament."

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman for Manhattan Borough of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, who has been an indefatigable worker in the campaign, issued this statement:

The splendid returns from the vote on the woman suffrage amendment are most gratifying to all suffragists who have worked for the success of their cause. I feel that the psychological moment has come and that the great wave of approval that swept over the State was part of the world movement toward democracy. New York voters who promised us their support stood nobly by their pledges, and we are grateful for their loyalty. Suffragists will rest for a bit and then gird on their armor for the rest of the battles that must be fought throughout the country for woman suffrage. We congratulate the men of the State that they have proved themselves worthy of our faith in them, and we congratulate ourselves on the fact that the men thought us worthy to take over the important duties of a voting citizenship.

Antis Slow to Admit Defeat.

Early in the evening the offices of the New York State Association Opposed to Suffrage, at 280 Madison Avenue, were crowded with many men and women are still positive that the woman suffrage movement would be defeated, although from the beginning the totals were against them. Later they were not so confident, but until the last Mrs. Alice Hill Chittenden, the President of the association, refused to concede the victory of the Woman Suffrage Party. She said:

"I will not concede the victory of the Suffrage Party until the last return is in. If socialism and radicalism are to prevail we will have suffrage. Under normal conditions I do not believe that woman suffrage could carry the State this year. But enormous amounts of money have been spent in the suffrage campaign this year in advertising and in display."

12,000 Women Worked Here.

Women workers in the cause of suffrage yesterday were more numreous, better organized, and more energetic than they have been at any previous election in this city. Largely on account of the number and the activity of the women, the scenes about polling places all over the city were more animated than has been the case in elections for many years.

More than 12,000 women took an active part in the practical work of carrying on the election. Hundreds were busy all over the city getting out the vote and making sure that 100 per cent. of the known pro-suffrage voters reached the polls.

There is plenty of work to do for a body of women as energetic, public-minded, and as well organized as the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York. Now that we have the same influence in public affairs as the men, we shall endeavor to keep to safe and sane policies, to walk in the middle of the road politically, and to demonstrate to the world that women are as competent to use the ballot as are our men.

Leaders Jubilant Over News.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and many other women who have been working in the cause of suffrage for most of their lives filled the second floor of the city headquarters and were growing more and more optimistic over early reports, when a woman came in exclaiming:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES signals that suffrage has won."

"Three cheers for THE NEW YORK TIMES!" said James Lees Laidlaw, President of the men's suffrage organization in this State. They were given heartily and then repeated for Mrs. Catt and other leaders who had played their part in bringing about the victory for suffrage.

When The Associated Press estimate that the amendment had carried by 40,000 was announced, Dr. Shaw ceremoniously pinned on herself the brooch bearing the suffrage flag in gold and diamonds which was given to Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her eightieth birthday by the women of Wyoming. There were two diamonds on the pin when Miss Anthony received it. A new diamond has been added with each new suffrage State until there were thirteen last night. New York will be the fourteenth. Dr. Shaw said:

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The suffrage organization was highly democratic. Women of nearly every race and class were represented, rich and poor, and of all political faiths and religions. There was a large number of negro women at work in districts in Harlem, where they have a strong organization. The suffragists had extended their organization even into Chinatown, and Chinese women, who have taken a picturesque part in the campaign in their district, were busy in stimulating the vote.

Italians, who previous to this year had not been enthusiastic for suffrage, had been converted in numbers in this campaign, and a big vote for the amendment was expected from them. Many Italian women watchers were on duty.

The women watching in Tammany strongholds grew enthusiastic as it was reported again and again that hardshell anti-suffragists had cast pro-suffrage votes. Watchers at the polling place at the corner of Henry and Oliver Streets in the Sixteenth Election District sent word with great enthusiasm that "Big Tom" Foley, who had been considered an anti-suffrage mainstay, had confessed that he voted in favor of the amendment. At his desk just around the corner in Madison Street, however, the ex-Sheriff modified the report by 50 per cent. He had made a bargain with Miss Louise Gross, the woman leader in the district, that he would vote for suffrage if she got the signatures of half the voters in the district in favor of it. Miss Gross did not succeed, but she did make Foley a neutral. He said:

"I was willing to agree to vote for suffrage, even if one-third of the people here could be got to write themselves down for suffrages. ..t that, I didn't vote against the amendment. I did not vote yes or no."

Dr. Davis a Watcher.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis of the Parole Board, acted as watcher in a little cigar store at 580 Third Avenue, in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Tenth Assembly District, where a big and early vote was cast, 323 of 409 votes being cast by 2 P. M. Dr. Davis had applied scientific efficiency methods to precinct politics. She had before her a list of voters with a little red cross opposite the names of those who had promised to vote for the women and no other voter who stood in her book marked with this insignia was allowed to forget that it was Election Day.

Lady Ethel Lever, wife of Sir Samuel Lever, was out all day with Mrs. F. Robinson Jones, who acted as Inspector at Large and watcher where any vacancy was to be filled. In the Second Election District Mrs. Jones found a polling place where the voting furniture was placed contrary to law. She made a spirited request for immediate changes. After some hesitation and growling from the election officers the changes were made. Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw were among the active workers yesterday.

Window Shades

We prefer competition on a specification basis, as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.

We will assist you in obtaining bids.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

PITTSBURGH FOR BABCOCK.

Lumberman Elected Mayor in Non-Partisan Contest.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—E. V. Babcock, millionaire lumberman, was elected Mayor of Pittsburgh in today's non-partisan election over William A. Magee, former Mayor, by a plurality of approximately 6,000. With only 22 of the 414 election districts in the city missing the vote stood: Babcock, 37,785; Magee, 31,396.

The official vote of Pittsburgh troops at Camp Lee, Va., and Camp Hancock, Ga., had not been received at midnight, but according to reports the soldier vote would not materially change the result. Both Babcock and Magee are Republicans.

SOCIALISTS LOSE IN READING

Fusionists Poll Twice as Many Votes as Their Rivals.

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—The American Party, a fusion of Democrats and Republicans, won today in the fight for four Councilmen over the Socialists. The victors polled about 10,000 votes and the losers 5,000.

The Councilmen elected were Jacob H. McCannell, Peter S. Hull, Democrats, and G. Frank Ruth and J. K. Stauffer, Republicans.

REPUBLICANS WIN YONKERS.

Mayor Lennon Easily Defeated for Re-election by Wallin.

The Republican city ticket won a victory at Yonkers yesterday that broke all records. William J. Wallin, the Republican nominee for Mayor, beat by 2,700 votes Mayor James T. Lennon, the Democratic candidate, who was running for election for the fifth time.

In addition to the Mayor the newly elected officials are James M. Lynch, Republican, Controller; William Halloy, Republican, City Treasurer; Assessors, Frederick Breithack and Lewis Klein, both Republicans, re-elected. City Judge William A. Walsh, who was running on the Democratic ticket for re-election, was defeated by William F. Bleakley, Republican.

PUTTING THE ENGLISH IN

CLOTHES

FOR MEN

The conspicuous feature of English models is straight lines—almost destitute of padding in the shoulders and fronts, and more vertical than waisted in the back, they hang as straight as a rope from the gibbet.

But it takes hand-tailoring to do it properly—to round out the collar, to give convexity to the fronts, to shape an unwrinkled armhole, and to reconcile straight lines with a perfect fit.

Franklin Simon English Models in Men's Clothes are the pink and pattern of perfection as it is understood in Piccadilly.

They fit without appearing to try!

Men's Ready for Service
Suits and Overcoats . $25 to $60
London Overcoats . . $26 to $60

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Dance and Dine at

"Known the World Over" **Rector's** *48th St. and Broadway*

Enjoy the Food, the Service, the Luxurious Surroundings and the Entertainment that Sets the Standard All Others Follow.

IN THE FAMOUS FUTURIST BALLROOM
The Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner 1.50
a la Carte Service in Main Dining Room
Rector's Beauty Show
At 7.30 In Main Dining Room At 11.30
Afternoon Tea Dansants
MAIN DINING ROOM, 3 TO 6

WOMEN LOSE IN OHIO; PROHIBITION CLOSE

Continued from Page 1.

precincts in Cleveland, Mayor Harry L. Davis, Republican, has been re-elected by from 12,000 to 13,000 plurality over William A. Stinchcomb, Democratic candidate. C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled a surprisingly large vote. The Socialists elected two members to the City Council.

SOCIALIST TICKET BURIED IN CHICAGO

Cook County Registers Its Loyalty by 80,000 Plurality for Fusionists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Chicago registered its loyalty to Uncle Sam with emphasis today. It snowed the "anti-war, anti-Wilson, anti-American" judicial ticket of the Socialists under at the polls in a blizzard of ballots. Estimates from the early returns indicate that the Fusionists swept Chicago with a plurality of at least 80,000. The bulk of the Socialist ticket was beaten almost three to one.

Even the low man on the joint ticket, Anton T. Zeman, won by a vote of two to one. The extent of the defeat administered to the Socialists may be measured by what happened to William A. Cunnea, who ran against Zeman. Twice, in 1912 and in 1916, in running for State's Attorney, Cunnea piled up a vote in excess of 100,000 in Cook County. Five years ago he got 106,227 votes in Chicago alone. Today, however, Cunnea, on the basis of the incomplete figures, got a vote in Cook County of less than 75,000. Zeman's indicated vote, with three-fourths of the precincts in, was 150,000, and at that Zeman appears to be low man.

The raising of the war issue brought the electors to the polls in unusual force for a judicial election. Ordinarily a bench election draws a small poll. Today the incomplete figures indicate that the total vote in Cook County is about 125,000, of which about 15,000 was cast in the country towns.

The independent ticket polled an almost negligible vote.

In their "anti-war" campaign, the Socialists made a drive that coalesced all the forces that are against President Wilson—the pacifists, the peace-at-any-pricers, all groups and factors that are against the war, openly or surreptitiously. And Chicago on the showdown outvoted them two and three to one.

In some spots there were surprises. The first figures of the night came from the First Ward, Sixteenth Precinct, where all the Fusionists got 108 votes and the Socialists one solitary ballot. In some Republican wards where little work had been done the Socialist vote was unexpectedly large. One precinct in the Twenty-fifth Ward was carried by the Socialists. In quarters where the German-American vote is strong the Socialists were claiming large support. In some of these localities they got a heavy poll, but not one that came up to their pre-election forecasts. In the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the German section, the Socialists piled up a large vote. The Twenty-second is a Socialist stronghold—last April that party almost elected an alderman in this ward.

In the country towns there were great fluctuations in the vote. The first precinct reported from the town of Maine gave the Fusionists 9 votes and the Socialists 25. The first returns from Proviso, like those from Maine, indicated that the solid German vote in those districts went to the Socialist ticket. Contrasting with this, the first returns from Cicero, a township also largely populated by foreigners, showed the Fusion ticket running away from the Socialists. German-American voters took advantage of the Socialist anti-war issue to register their enmity to the Government by supporting the Socialists. In practically every German stronghold the Socialists ran ahead of the Fusion candidates.

Reiterated advice by pro-German leaders that the German-Americans demonstrate their political strength and throw it in the balance against the war was evidently followed by a big majority of the voters of this race. It was practically the only support the Socialists got outside their own regulars, however.

Citizens of foreign extraction from other countries generally voted for the Fusion candidates, and apparently greatly outnumbered the disaffected sympathizers with the Central Powers. Swedish districts sided with the Germans.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Governor McCall Re-Elected—"Anti-Aid" and Other Constitutional Amendments Carry.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Governor Samuel W. McCall was re-elected today with a lead over Frederick WMansfield, Democrat, unofficial figures of 89,812. Lieutenant Governor Calvin Coolidge led Matthew Hale, Democrat, Prohibitionist, and Progressive candidate, by 101,217. The whole Republican State ticket was re-elected by a big majority. The Republicans gained seven seats in the House of Representatives and lost one in the Senate.

The "Anti-Aid" Amendment was approved by a vote of 206,362 to 130,581, an affirmative majority of 75,781.

The chief interest in the election was centred in the so-called "anti-aid" amendment to the Constitution, which has stirred up bitter animosity throughout the State, especially in Boston, where the Catholic element is exceedingly strong. This amendment provides for the withdrawal of all State appropriations from institutions which are controlled by secular bodies, including Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

At the last moment, two days before the election, Cardinal O'Connell, in a remarkable appeal to the diocese, declared that any Catholic who voted for the amendment would be virtually a traitor to the Church. He had previously, in a public letter, denounced the amendment as "an insult" to his Church. In spite of this the "anti-aid" amendment was carried by at least 60,000, the majority in Boston, where the Cardinal's appeal was most strongly felt, being about 25,000.

The proposed Constitutional amendments permitting citizens absent from home on Election Day to vote, and allowing cities and towns to trade in the necessaries of life in times of public stress, also were adopted by a big majority.

Matthew Hale's showing for the Lieutenant Governorship proved a surprise, because he had been expected to run far ahead of his ticket. The fact that he was one-time leader of the Progressive forces in the Bay State was thought sufficient to draw to him a large number of votes formerly loyal to the Moose, but as he fell many thousands behind the head of his ticket it is regarded as certain the Progressives have finally returned to the Republican fold.

DAVIS VIRGINIA GOVERNOR.

Democrats Have Usual Majority on Light Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The Democratic State ticket received the usual majority in today's general election, scattering returns tonight from the State indicated.

Westmoreland Davis is believed to have a majority of 30,000 for Governor over Thomas J. Muncy, Republican, and Frank A. Smith, Independent Socialist.

Indications tonight are that the total vote in the State will probably not exceed 100,000.

VARE TICKET LEADS IN PHILADELPHIA

10,000 Ahead of Town Meeting Party—City Councils Close—Soldier Vote May Decide.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Returns from 1,277 districts out of 1,336 show that the city ticket, supported by the Vare brothers, who control the regular Republican organization, has apparently won over the Town Meeting Party candidates, who had the backing of United States Senator Penrose. With 59 districts missing, the regular ticket had 108,252 votes and the leader of the Town Meeting candidates 97,420.

The Town Meeting Party elected many Councilmen, but whether the Vare faction has lost control of City Councils cannot be determined until final figures are computed. The Vares claim the Councils.

An important political development was the turning in of the supporters of State Senator James P. McNichol for The Town Meeting ticket. Until Tuesday Senator McNichol had maintained silence, but after he voted he said:

"All my friends are with Senator Penrose."

Senator Penrose said: "I voted a straight Town Meeting ticket."

The Town Meeting Party was organized by independents and others as a protest against the political methods of the regular Republican organization in the Fifth Ward. There were two Republicans and two Democrats on the Town Meeting city ticket.

Not all the Penrose-McNichol ward leaders followed the example of their chiefs in bolting the regular ticket. Charles Seger, leader in the Seventh Ward, stuck to the regular organization.

Election Day here passed off quietly. In the Fifth Ward, where a policeman was killed at the primary in the row between the two factions of the Republican Party, there was a calm. Mayor Smith, who is under charges of conspiracy to murder in connection with the killing, made a trip over the ward in an automobile. William H. Wilson, Director of Public Safety, made the rounds on foot.

James A. Carey, the Penrose-McNichol candidate for Select Council and leadership of the ward, also went through the ward. His head was still bandaged from the blackjacking he received at the primary. The ward was heavily policed.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Nov. 6.—More than 20,000 Pennsylvanians voted at the national army cantonment here today. Unofficial returns indicated that the Philadelphia reform ticket was making a strong run and that if the ratio continued the reform ticket would poll a majority of the Philadelphia soldier vote.

LOUISVILLE IS REPUBLICAN.

Party There Elects Mayor for the First Time in Ten Years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—For the first time in ten years the Republican Party has elected a Mayor of Louisville.

Complete unofficial returns show George W. Smith, Republican, 22,425; Charles H. Cronan, Democrat, 19,196. Smith carried the entire city and county Republican ticket with him.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

TODAY—Will Offer

A Rare & Luxurious Collection of

Twenty-Five Selected

Baby Caracul Coats

In the most exquisitely marked and perfectly matched pelts

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED AT

295.00 to 650.00

Exclusive modes expressly designed for this Shop after the most successful and distinguished Paris models. Individualized types—there being but one kind of a style—which crystallize all the elegance and grace of the season's fashions in fur coats. These coats are 45 to 48 inches long and are accentuated with combinations of Kolinsky, Sable, Squirrel and Skunk.

C 1917

"taking their own medicine"

The publishers of SYSTEM are among its most diligent readers. As business men, they avail themselves frequently of the money-making plans which as publishers they spread broadcast. What have been the results of their thus "taking their own medicine"? SYSTEM itself has developed from a minor magazine to something like a national business institution, three other important business magazines (one of them published in London) have grown up, and the A. W. Shaw Company has at the same time built an enormous book business. It is now the largest publisher of business literature in the world. It has duplicated the financial success of hundreds of its own customers because, like them, it has been a faithful reader of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches a rising market

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN NEW JERSEY

Have Probably Carried Assembly Ticket in Essex County on Local Option Issue.

LOWER HOUSE IS CLOSE

But Republicans May Control It —Have Big Lead in the Senate.

The Republicans lost heavily in yesterday's elections in New Jersey, but will have a large majority in the Senate and may control the Assembly, although early returns indicated that the Democrats had obtained a small majority in the lower house.

The pivotal point of the election was in the Essex County vote. Early reports showed that the Republican vote was being cut heavily all along the line, and it looked as if the twelve Democratic candidates for Assemblymen would be elected.

There are sixty Assemblymen in the lower house in New Jersey, and the Democrats at midnight seemed to have twenty votes outside of Essex County. With the twelve Assemblymen of Essex County they would have a majority of the House and could obstruct Governor Edge and his policies.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning, however, the Republicans claimed the county, and the Democratic lead was evidently dropping. Democrats maintained confidence, and the result was evidently close.

Late in the morning it seemed likely that the Democrats had lost two Assemblymen in Monmouth, which they had counted upon before. Even with the Essex Assemblymen this would leave them with only 29 votes, according to late and admittedly incomplete returns.

The Republicans gained unexpected aid in Middlesex, where they apparently elected two candidates, and in Sussex, where they elected their one Assembly candidate. Both counties had been put in the Democratic column. These gains, if confirmed, would give the Republicans thirty-two votes in the next House, against 28 for the Democrats of the later carry Essex, but it does not insure the passage of a local option bill, as the five Republican Assemblymen from Passaic are opposed to such a measure.

The cutting of the Republican vote in Essex County was due to the fast that the Republicans made their campaign in favor of local option. The usual Republican majority in Newark was greatly reduced, due to the opposition of the brewing interests.

Returns from Hudson County up to a late hour last night showed that the entire Democratic ticket had been elected, but by a reduced plurality.

John Magner, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, ran ahead of John Kaiser, who was making an independent race because his Republican nomination miscarried. John Gough, who also ran independently as a protest of the alleged ballot-box stuffing of Oct. 16 under the commission government administration, was another losing candidate.

Five of the eight State Senators balloted for were elected by the Republicans and they may have carried six, (Pilgrim in Essex.)

The Democrats have elected Senators in Monmouth and Warren Counties. The counties electing Republicans were Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Somerset, Union, and possibly Essex.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Passaic County went Republican, electing five members of the Assembly, all of whom, although Republicans, are anti-local optionists. In the first fifty districts heard from the Republicans an five to two as compared with the Democratic vote. In this city Mayor Amos Radcliffe, Republican, was re-elected.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 6.—On a light vote the Republicans appear to have elected both candidates for members of the House of Assembly, Jacob J. Vreeland and Arthur W. Whitney. Vreeland is against local option and Whitney in favor.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Bergen County went Republican today, electing three Assemblymen and two Freeholders and a Surrogate. The Assemblymen elected, all favoring local option, are Addison B. Burroughs, Irving Glover, and Walter G. Winne. The Freeholders elected are E. B. Gorham and Charles Kallen. Blauvelt J. Hopper has been elected Surrogate.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

CAMDEN	**SALEM**
J. C. Hauser, R.	C. B. Allen, R.*
ESSEX	**SOMERSET**
C. C. Pilgrim, R.	C. E. Case, R.
M. J. Quigley, D.	**UNION**
GLOUCESTER	W. N. Runyon, R.
E. L. Sturges, R.	**WARREN**
MONMOUTH	T. Barber, D.*
H.E. Ackerson, Jr., D.*	*Re-elected.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

ATLANTIC	**GLOUCESTER**
W. A. Blair, R.	H. M. Fooder, R.
U. Cochran, R.	**HUNTERDON**
BERGEN	D. H. Agans, D.
A. L. Burroughs, R.	**MERCER**
W. I. Glover, R.*	J. T. Allinson, R.*
W. G. Wynne, R.*	J. E. Gill, R.
BURLINGTON	C. H. Read, R.
E. Roe, R.*	**MIDDLESEX**
CAMDEN	A. Kirkpatrick, D.
R. N. Kenan, R.*	W. J. Reilley, D.
C. A. Wolverton, R.*	W. Smith, D.
P. N. Lichtfield, R.	**MONMOUTH**
CAPE MAY	T. L. Lewis, R.
Mark L[illegible], R.	D. G. Young, R.
CUMBERLAND	**MORRIS**
P. M. R[illegible], R.	A. Whitney, R.*
ESSEX	J. J. Vree[illegible]d, R.*
J. J. Cross, D.	**OCEAN**
P. Del Vecchio, D.	H. T. R[illegible]d, R.*
W. J. Eagan, D.	**PASSAIC**
L. R. Freund, D.	T. Foxhall, Jr., R.
E. C. Greaves, D.	H. G. Hershfield, R.*
J. C. Robertson, Jr., D.	W. R. Rogers, R.
M. F. Judge, D.	Albin Smith, R.
S. I. Kessler, D.	F. J. Ta[illegible]ll, R.*
J. Wright, D.	**SALEM**
W. MacBrair, D.	C. B. R[illegible] Sr., R.
J. J. McCloskey, D.	**SOMERSET**
J. Seigler, D.	I. S. A[illegible], R.*
HUDSON	**SUSSEX**
H. J. Gaede, D.	F. S. W[illegible], R.
D. J. Gallagher, Jr., D.*	**UNION**
W. J. Handley, D.	A. E. Warner, R.
S. L. Hirschberg, D.	A. N. Pierson, R.*
J. E. Hurley, D.*	C. L. Mo[illegible], R.*
J. J. McAteer, D.	**WARREN**
W. J. McGovern, D.*	A. D. Herrick, D.*
A. E. Nolan, D.	*Re-elected.
A. Simpson, D.	
G. W. Snow, Jr., D.	
E. F. Stout, D.	

NEW MEXICO GOES DRY.

Prohibition Headquarters Claims Majority of 20,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 6.—Prohibition Headquarters late tonight claimed that New Mexico had joined the prohibition ranks by a majority of 20,000.

Semi-official returns were available from only 57 of 638 precincts in the State. They gave for prohibition 6,277, against prohibition 3,355.

Included in the official returns were those from Albuquerque, which went dry by 449; Santa Fé, which went dry by 470; East Las Vegas, which went dry by 200, and Gallup, which went dry by 38. Roswell gave a dry majority and Silver City gave a wet majority.

FISKE CLAIMS RE-ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In Mt. Vernon Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, Democrat, was defeated by Dr. E. F. Brush by fifty-eight plurality today, after one of the hardest fought political battles in the history of the city. Mayor Fiske claims his re-election by a good margin, however, as there are 300 soldiers from that city who have voted in the various camps, and the Mayor expects to get at least 200 of them.

In New Rochelle Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing, Republican, was defeated by Frederick Waldorf, Democrat, by 171 plurality.

WHITMAN SAYS RESULT WON'T COMFORT ENEMY

Governor Asserts That Hohenzollern Issue Didn't Figure in the Campaign.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, at the St. Regis Hotel, last night issued this statement:

"Like all good citizens I regret the return of Tammany to power. I supported Mr. Mitchel at the primaries and at the election. There was no Hohenzollern issue in this campaign. This city and this State are enthusiastic and sincere in support of the President and of the cause to which the country is committed. The enemies of our country have no reason to rejoice and they can openly obtain no comfort on account of the election or defeat of any of the candidates for municipal office.

"Our people were quick to discern and eager to resent a false issue. Had Mr. Mitchel and his advisers confined their campaign to the Tammany issue, which was the only issue, the result might have been different. I believe that Mr. Hylan and the hundreds of thousands who supported him, opposed, as many of them are, to the Republican Party and to me, are loyal to the country and to the flag. The people of New York State are patriotic. There is no Hohenzollern here."

HEARST SAYS RADICALS WON.

Asserts Reactionary Policies Belong to Age That Is Gone.

William Randolph Hearst, over his own signature, says in today's American:

"Judge Hylan won on his merits, and Mr. Mitchel lost on his demerits. Furthermore, radical issues prevailed against reactionary issues, for we are in a radical period of the world's development, and reactionary policies belong to an age that is gone. Finally, the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Mitchel showed the deep resentment that the people of this city feel at the shameful attempt of one man to arrogate to himself and to his followers the loyalty and patriotic devotion which belong to the whole community and are shared by every citizen.

"Three-fourths of the citizens of New York voted against Mr. Mitchel, and those three-fourths are just as loyal as Mr. Mitchel and his followers, and considerably more judicious.

"All Americans are loyal, and I can imagine nothing more mischievous, nothing more sinister than a selfish and squalid attempt to spread dissension among our people in time of national crisis by calling one or another class disloyal when they are in truth patriotically united in support of our country and in defense of our flag.

"The success in New York State of the long, hard fight of brave women for the ballot is equal in importance to the victory for true radicalism and true patriotism. It marks a great advance toward equal and universal suffrage in the United States and toward the genuine democracy which is coming fast in this country and throughout the world."

SCHUYLER MERRITT WINS.

Fourth Connecticut District Sends Republican to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—Schuyler Merritt of Stamford, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, was elected over his Democratic opponent, Lynn W. Wilson of this city, by an estimated plurality of 5,500.

Twenty-one towns out of twenty-three in the district gave Merritt a plurality of 4,965, the missing towns being Greenwich and Sherman, which are expected to increase his plurality at least 200. The only town in the district that gave the Democratic candidate a majority was Danbury, where Wilson ran more than 100 ahead.

MAYOR ASKS CITY TO BACK UP HYLAN

Mitchel Says That with Nation at War There Must Be No Division Here.

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Fusion Headquarters Concedes Defeat Early—Buckner Not Surprised at the Result.

The atmosphere of defeat settled early upon the Mitchel-Fusion headquarters on the twelfth floor of the Manhattan Hotel. Returns were received there throughout the evening, but little attention was paid to what was taking place after the first indications showed that it would be a Tammany sweep.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Committee, candidly admitted that he was not surprised at Judge Hylan's election, although he said he did not expect such a sweeping result.

Mayor Mitchel did not appear at the headquarters, but received the returns at his home, at 258 Riverside Drive, with Mrs. Mitchel and a party of friends, which included his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Assistant Corporation Counsel Stanley J. Quinn, Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell and Fire Commissioner Adamson. The Mayor appeared to be in good spirits and evinced little interest in the returns after it became apparent early in the evening that he was defeated. At 9:30 o'clock the Mayor sent this telegram to Judge Hylan:

Hon. John F. Hylan:
Congratulations on your election.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

At the same time the Mayor gave out the following statement:

"There is nothing to be added to the mandate which the city has given Judge Hylan. All good citizens owe to the new administration the same cooperation which they have accorded the present administration.

"With our nation at war there is no room for division at home. The people of this city have selected Judge Hylan as their representative to co-ordinate the city's energies with those of the nation. Every one will wish Judge Hylan the largest measure of success in discharging the great responsibility which now is his."

The Mayor retired early after stating that he would make no further comment upon th result.

The Fusionists, including a number of Republicans had prepared to entertain many visitors at the Manhattan Hotel headquarters, but only a few arrived, and nothing they could do could lend cheerfulness. Each bulletin was received in dead silence, and not once during the evening was there a cheer.

Chairman Buckner said he could say nothing that would throw light upon the Democratic sweep, and wanted to get away somewhere and think things over. Commissioner Robert Adamson dropped in to offer condolences to Mr. Buckner, and said he had no comment to make on the result.

At the other Fusion headquarters at 244 Madison Avenue a handful of the Mitchel supporters gathered early, but when George Malin, head of the Publicity Bureau, could not cheer them up, and they left early. The large Hylan plurality seemed to thoroughly stun all the campaign managers. Across the street from the Manhattan Hotel, at 30 East Forty-second Street, where the City Democracy had its headquarters, Martin W. Littleton, head of the organization, found little comfort in the returns, but he made this statement:

"We have been vigilant and earnest in an effort to insure a continuance of intelligent, decent, and distinctly American government in New York. As an organization begun only two months ago and as the only political organization supporting Mayor Mitchel we have done very well. We shall continue to be vigilant and unswerving in behalf of intelligent, decent American government. The community may have need of us."

Mayor Mitchel was asked last night to make a statement on a report that he had signed a ten-year contract of employment with the Rockefeller Foundation at an annual salary of $30,000.

"I have not," said the Mayor with vigor. "Furthermore, I do not intend to do any such thing."

The Mayor said he could make no statement at present regarding his future plans.

HILLQUIT SAYS RESULT IS BIG PARTY VICTORY

Believes Socialism Is Established as Permanent Factor in the City's Politics.

When the victory of Tammany Hall in electing Judge John F. Hylan became evident Morris Hillquit, the defeated Socialist candidate, at his home, 214 Riverside Drive, declared last night that the outstanding features of the campaign were the "crushing defeat of Mayor Mitchel, on a platform of militarism, and the tremendous Socialist gains." Mr. Hillquit said the indications were that ten Socialist Assemblymen had been elected and an equal number of Aldermen.

Mr. Hillquit's statement is as follows:

"The latest returns seem to indicate Judge Hylan's election and a very close race between Mayor Mitchel and myself, with the chances favoring me. They also seem to indicate an unexpectedly strong vote for local Socialist candidates on the east side, in the Bronx, and in several sections of Brooklyn. I should say we will elect probably as many as ten Assemblymen and as many Aldermen from this city.

"Personally I am highly gratified with the results. The election has shown an increase in the Socialist vote of about 500 per cent., I should estimate, and has established the Socialist Party as an important and permanent factor in the politics of the city. Returns from other places in the State, and from other States, indicate that the Socialist wave is general throughout the country where elections are held.

"The outstanding feature of our own campaign as it appears to me is not the election of Judge Hylan, if he is elected, for there have been Tammany victories before, but the crushing defeat of Mayor Mitchel and the tremendous Socialist gains. Mayor Mitchel ran on a platform of militarism, both in his conception of democracy and war policy. He had the great advantage of being the incumbent in office, of having the prestige of the tremendous vote which he polled four years ago, and the support of practically every daily paper in the city, as well as the support of the strongest man in what for a better term I should call America's War Party, and he had unlimited campaign funds.

"With all that he seems to have lost more than one-half of his vote of four years ago. He has deliberately made the issue upon his own brand of fire-eating patriotism and upon the issue of the aggressive continuance of the war to a finish. The citizens of New York have repudiated that policy in no uncertain manner. Socialists on the other hand have made the campaign to a large extent on the issues of democracy and a speedy world peace. The unprecedented and striking vote which we have received in the face of the most embittered opposition on the part of the press and all agencies of expression of public opinion and in the face of all other handicaps, including an inadequate organization and insufficient funds, clearly indicates that our program has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the great masses of the people.

"The economic promise of socialism has also no doubt played a large part in rolling up the Socialist vote. The city campaign was but an episode in the Socialist work of public education. We expect to continue the work right along with increased intensity. Socialism will hereafter have to be reckoned with as a potent factor in the public life of this country, and it will be a purifying and a salutary factor in politics and in the social policies of the country."

Mr. Hillquit was asked along what lines the newly elected Assemblymen and Aldermen would work, and he replied:

"They will work primarily in the direction of labor and social legislation and the democratization of political forums. One other point in this connection—we Socialists take the credit, in a large measure, of the passage of the woman suffrage amendment. From all indications, the Socialist vote in the State will exceed 200,000, and all of these will be votes for woman suffrage."

Among the guests at Mr. Hillquit's home last night were Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Thomas, the Rev. Allen McCurdy, and Eugene Schoen.

BENNETT BLAMES MITCHEL FOR DEFEAT

Says the Mayor Is Responsible for Turning the City Over to Tammany.

RECALLS HIS STATEMENT

Declares Republicans Must Reorganize and Abide by Principle of Direct Primaries.

William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, after he had received reports of Judge Hylan's election, issued a statement last night in which he placed all responsibility on Mayor Mitchel for "turning the city over to Tammany Hall." Mr. Bennett declared that he would have won the election had he received the united support of the Republican organization at any time within ten days after the discovery of frauds in the primaries, and he asserted that the result made it certain that the Republican organization must be reorganized in New York County, and in future it must abide by the principles of the direct primary. His statement was as follows:

"It must be remembered that directly after the primary I stated that the one great lesson of the primary was that Mr. Mitchel could not defeat Tammany Hall, and I offered to abandon my plans for a recount if Mr. Mitchel would withdraw, and we would let the Republican City Committee select a candidate who could defeat Tammany Hall. This offer of mine to withdraw, if Mr. Mitchel also would retire, was made in good faith in the interests of the city and to save it from Tammany. Mr. Mitchel contemptuously waived aside this offer and in an interview he called it 'bombast.'

"The election figures show that I was correct in that view, and that, by not accepting my offer, Mr. Mitchel and his backers have turned the city over to Tammany Hall.

"The election figures also show that the citizens have been practically unanimous in their determination to defeat Mr. Mitchel. The primary frauds, followed by the attempts of the Mitchel backers to steal the soldiers' votes, so infuriated the voters that their sole desire was to defeat Mitchel. In carrying out this desire many of the voters, who would otherwise have voted for me, voted for Mr. Hylan as the surest means to defeat Mr. Mitchel.

"Had the Republican organization in the five boroughs indorsed me within ten days after the discovery of the primary frauds, I could have been elected and Tammany Hall would have gone out of existence.

"Mr. Mitchel's independent candidacy, launched two weeks after his defeat in the primary, with the backing of a great aggregation of wealth and fostered by a series of fraudulent and criminal acts to steal the election, like the attempts that had been made to steal the primary, is responsible for the return of Tammany Hall to power.

"The Mitchel backers, by these frauds and the use of money, have brought the Republican organization in this city, especially in Manhattan and the Bronx, down to the level of the organization under Jake Patterson twenty years ago.

"The one outstanding fact is that the Republican Party in this city must be and will be reorganized as a result of this election. And the party must in future adhere to the principles of the direct primary."

Mr. Bennett spent the evening with his family at 234 Central Park West. The only election returns received were furnished to him by newspaper reporters and from a few friends in touch with him by telephone. But he soon lost interest in the vote when a telephone message from Brooklyn announced that Mayor Mitchel was running ahead of him in districts there which Mr. Bennett had hopes of carrying.

Late in the evening a few friends called to see Mr. Bennett. Only one election worker appeared during the day at the Bennett headquarters in Twenty-third Street.

Mr. Bennett declared that when the reorganization of the Republican Party begins he will have a hand in it, and should there be any delay in beginning this Republican reform, he said, he would see to it that the work was hastened.

Democrats Sweep Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 6.—For the first time in forty-two years this city went Democratic in its municipal election, Moise Verette, a provision dealer, defeating the present Mayor, Harry W. Spaulding, (Republican,) for re-election by a plurality of 141 votes. The Democrats elected eight of the thirteen Aldermen and Overseer of the Poor.

HOOSIER REPUBLICANS WIN.

Indianapolis Elects Jewett Mayor—Shanks Runs Third.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Complete unofficial returns from Indianapolis show that Charles W. Jewett, Republican, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 3,578. The vote was: Jewett, 21,057; Miller, Democrat, 12,131; Shank, Home Rule, 17,479.

Interest in the election was heightened by the candidacy of "Lew" Shank, one-time Mayor of the city and former vaudeville performer, who, defeated in the Republican primary last March, became the candidate of a home rule party.

Because of the adverse ruling of the Supreme Court recently women did not vote, as they had expected, following the passage of the Suffrage bill by the Legislature. The law was declared unconstitutional by the courts. Indiana's soldiers who are away from home also were deprived of a vote, although an Absent Voters' bill was passed by the Legislature last Winter. The bill as passed did not take municipal elections into consideration.

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Papers in Other Cities Do Not Like New York Election Results

NEW YORK CITY.

Following are editorial ocmments of this morning's newspapers in other cities concerning the New York City elections, which were received by telegraph:

From The World.

Tammany has come back to power. By the irony of fate it has come back to power under the most unfit, incompetent candidate for Mayor that it has nominated since consolidation.

The story of Tammany's triumph is the old story of a divided opposition. That is what elected Van Wyck and gave New York over to the most shocking era of corruption that it had known since Tweed. That is what has elected Hylan and given New York over to whatever calamities Murphy and Hearst may have in store for it. * * *

Judge Hylan's election can be regarded only with the gravest apprehension. The man has shown no capacity whatever for administering the affairs of this city, least of all in times like these, and the influences behind him could hardly be more sinister. He has shown no intelligent understanding of the city's complex problems of government. Nevertheless, New York has elected him and New York must take what it gets.

Four years of Hylanism, Murphyism, Hearstism—and Hilliquitism—may teach New York some of the lessons that it is so evidently determined to learn only through bitter and shameful experience.

Wishes Hylan Good Fortune.

From The Sun.

By a plurality so tremendous as to amount nearly but not quite to an absolute majority over all competitors the people of New York have voted to give Tammany another chance. The one thing certain is that the old fellow in the horn spectacles and the three-cornered hat will survive, serene and smiling, anything that can be done to him in the coming years of Tammany's trial. So let us keep out of the wailing place for the present. * * *

Good fortune and good behavior to Mayor Hylan's administration of the affairs of our always beloved town; and for the new administration a fair show under eyes peeled for the least manifestation of wickedness!

Assails Mitchel in Defeat.

From The New York American.

Mayor Mitchel was defeated by hundreds of thousands of citizens who sternly resented his effort to claim as his sole property the loyalty that is inherent in every American heart, and in time of war overshadows every other sentiment that Americans can feel.

Stripped of his pretensions and his futile camouflage, Mr. Mitchel is beaten and on his way to political oblivion. But the people of New York still stand firmly behind the President in the war against the common enemy, and have fully vindicated their patriotism by brushing from their path the charlatan who proclaimed to the country and to the world that by refusing him a reelection this great city of six million people would become a city of traitors.

For Mr. Mitchel and his friends to hang their selfish cause like a millstone about the neck of the nation in this hour of trial was an act which richly deserved the overwhelming repudiation it has received.

In no genuinely patriotic quarter did Mitchel and his corporation backers find support.

Still, to the humiliating end, they continued their pretense of patriotism, disloyal as it was, and dangerous as it was in such an hour as this, to seek to stir up strife and hatred with false charges of sedition and treachery against a great body of citizens.

Now Mr. Mitchel has had his answer. He is removed from the field of politics for all time.

"New York Has Shamed Itself."

From The New York Tribune.

One has to believe deeply in democracy not to find in disappointments like yesterday a cause for permanent distrust. A campaign of misrepresentation, appealing to passion and holding out a covert invitation to disloyalty, has succeeded in the face of the most transparent truth and the most inescapable fact. New York has shamed itself and the country at a time when the eyes of the country and of the world were fixed upon this city. In 1917—as in 1864—New York City has shown itself lacking in national patriotism and local self-respect. Conceivably, it has failed on the side of patriotism through a lack of understanding of the issue, but on the side of local self-respect there could be no misunderstanding.

If cities, like countries, have the governments they deserve, no citizen of this town can say hereafter, however faithfully the new Tammany administration follows in the footsteps of the last, that his city has not deserved the government which it has.

Strength in Party Solidarity.

From The New York Herald.

Judge Hylan's election to the Mayoralty means a return to power of the Democratic organization in a city normally Democratic. The result of yesterday's contest shows that with a plurality of citizens sufficiently large to control, the patriotism issue in its possible bearing upon Judge Hylan cut little or no figure. Perhaps many of them recalled that in the heat of the Presidential contest of last year many of those who have been questioning the Americanism of the Democratic nominee for Mayor were attempting to make it appear that one of Mr. Mitchel's leading supporters, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, was "pro-German."

Says Mitchelism Was the Issue.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

There was but one issue before the voters of the city yesterday: John Purroy Mitchelism. Whoever voted for Mitchel voted for what he has stood for during the last four years and what he gave promise of standing for during the next four. Whoever did not vote for Mitchel voted against him and those things for which he stands—against extravagance in office, supine obedience to moneyed interests, and a general conduct of contempt toward the rights of the people—against the Mitchel, Roosevelt, Jimmy Beck type of personally conducted "Americanism"—against the further culture in our midst of a malignant germ whose sponsors seek to conceal its poison by wrapping it in the flag.

Yesterday's overwhelming repudiation of Mitchelism, which can only be measured by the number of votes cast against it, is the best possible proof that the vast majority of the city's electors could have given of their loyalty to democracy, country and flag, and of their contempt for those who seek to use them as a cloak for incompetence in office.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Owing to its strangely mixed population and confused political division into parties and factions, the City of New York has to undergo the humiliation of being subjected again to the incapable and corrupt rule of Tammany Hall. It comes at an unhappy time, on account of the inevitable misconstruction of it in regard to its influences upon the attitude of the National Government. Much mischief has been done by the partisanship which made a Republican candidate for Mayor in Mr. Bennett, who has a vote that ought to humiliate him. Still more harm came from Hillquit, who by his mixture of Socialism and pacifism brought together all the unpatriotic and disloyal elements. All this counted for Tammany, but it is evident that the cause of honest, capable, and non-partisan local administration was not strong enough to carry the day over adverse forces, with the ardent devotion of Mayor Mitchel to the national and international cause to back it.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Significance of Socialist Vote.

From The Burlington Free Press.

The only remarkable features of the contest are the small support given Mitchel and Bennett and the large Socialist vote. Before the war a Socialist vote in the American metropolis like this would have been declared as a tremendous menace. At the present time a large Socialist minority served an excellent purpose, especially in Germany. As regards the international aspects of the situation, it, of course, remains unchanged by the verdict of New York. Hillquit said a victory for him would mean peace—per contra, his failure would mean war.

BOSTON.

Moral Defeat of First Magnitude.

From The Boston Herald.

Tammany Hall sweeps back into power again, under one of the most discredited candidates whom it ever put into nomination, and it does so by a combination of Hearst and Hohenzollern influences which makes its success in this hour of national crisis a moral defeat of the first magnitude.

Better Hylan Than Hillquit.

From The Boston Post.

The election of John F. Hylan as Mayor of New York is unfortunate in that it puts an end to an honest, clean, and efficient administration of the largest city in the world and brings in a man little known, of no executive experience, and an adherent of Tammany Hall, with everything that that implies. But in the larger sense the election of Hylan is far less deplorable than the election of Hillquit would have been. Both Hylan and Tammany as a society have themselves on record as standing by the Government, the administration, and the vigorous prosecution of the war.

NEW HAVEN.

Lesson New York Teaches.

From The New Haven Journal.

New York City has delivered itself in spite of past experiences back into the hands of Tammany Hall, with Hearst and Murphy as patron saints. Mitchel has been beaten, and with him into defeat has gone the yesterday hope of all serious-minded citizens that honest endeavor in municipal government would receive a hearty indorsement.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Setback for Good Government.

From The Hartford Courant.

New York City has put itself in the hands of Tammany Hall. It is hardly fair to say that New York has deliberately repudiated decent government, although in effect that is what the defeat of Mayor Mitchel amounts to. The division of the anti-Tammany vote had no doubt much to do with Mitchel's defeat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Most Important Issues.

From The Providence Journal.

Though the result was discounted, it will seem not the less deplorable to the American people, whose interest has been focused on the campaign because of issues that were more important even than the question of indorsing a clean and efficient administration of their greatest municipality.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Bennett the Sorriest Figure.

From The Springfield Republican.

New York City clings to Tammany, but Mayor Mitchel drove Boss Murphy's candidate vigorously to declare his allegiance to the flag and the nation. There is at least so much comfort in the situation. The sorriest figure in the spectacle is William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, obstinately proof against the pleadings of his own party leaders, who achieved only what he was warned he would achieve—the return of Tammany to misrule. It remains for New York and the rest of the country as well to hope that Hylan will somehow be made a larger man by his responsibilities and opportunities and to study the ways of dealing most sanely, calmly, and wisely with what is represented by the Hilliquit vote.

BALTIMORE.

Blow to Cause of Americanism.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It cannot be denied that the election of Hylan in New York is a blow to the cause of Americanism, as is the large vote polled by Morris Hilliquit. This does not mean that all the supporters of either are to be classed as pro-German or as immediate peace advocates. Yet after all is said and done and after all allowance is made, the fact remains that there were not enough loyal and disinterested citizens in New York to swing the election to the one man who represented Americanism in its purest form and who has given New York City the best administration it has ever had. Fortunately New York is not the nation.

WASHINGTON.

Time to be On Guard.

From The Washington Post.

Hilliquit's vote confirms fears of a bad situation in which soapbox orators hold an unfortunate power in molding the views of the unthinking Americans. Hylan kept war issues out of the campaign except in defending himself against insinuations against his loyalty. But Hilliquit kept war issues to the fore and fought openly for early peace very much along the lines of the Made-in-Germany propaganda brand. New York must wake up to the significance of the vote polled for Hilliquit. It is time for Americans to be on guard.

ST. LOUIS.

Hilliquit Vote "a Disgrace."

From The Globe-Democrat.

The election of John F. Hylan as Mayor of New York is a disappointment in many ways. It is not, let us say at once, a victory for disloyalty, although that complexion may be placed upon it. Hilliquit, the Socialist, no doubt drew to himself virtually all the disloyal elements of the city. The size of his vote, upon such an issue, is a disgrace to the first city in the country. * * * The country was beginning to be proud of New York, and even enlightened New Yorkers were beginning to feel themselves inhabitants of no mean city in the political sense. But Tammany is once more upon the neck of the metropolis, and the outlook is not pleasant.

DES MOINES.

Satisfaction Kaiser Will Get.

From the Des Moines Register.

Since the [New York] election has gone as it did, it was a good thing that Hilliquit made his anti-war campaign. Whatever satisfaction the Kaiser gets out of the election will be due to the large majority vote cast for the Socialist candidate.

LOS ANGELES.

Blames "Great White Way."

From The Los Angeles Times.

The returns from the New York City election indicate one great, glorious thing, and that is the defeat of the Socialist candidate for Mayor, and it also indicates one inglorious thing, and that is the election of Judge John F. Hylan to succeed John Purroy Mitchel. In the defeat of Mitchel virtue has received no reward. Mitchel was defeated because the "Great White Way" hates a white ribbon.

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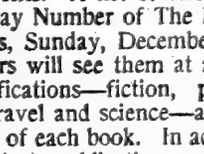

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CHRISTMAS BOOKS

Good books are highly esteemed by the fortunate recipients. A list of two hundred will appear in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, December 2, so that intending purchasers will see them at a glance under the different classifications—fiction, poetry, history, biography, art, travel and science—and brief descriptions will be given of each book. In addition, there will be reviews of latest publications and literary news from all quarters.

Circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

WOMEN SOCIALISTS KEPT POLICE BUSY

Most of the Disorder at Polls Occurred on the East Side.

USE BABIES AS SHIELDS

Scores of Arrests Made, but Little Evidence of Fraud Reported—Panken, Agitator, in Trouble.

Despite the predictions of fraud by all the candidates, and the bitterness of feeling engendered in the campaign, Election Day was comparatively free from disorder. In fact, many of the arrests made appeared to be the result of too much caution on the part of watchers, in scores of instances it appearing that the persons arrested were perfectly innocent of wrongdoing. What disorder occurred was caused principally by the Socialists. The greatest provocation the police had came from women on the east side acting in behalf of the Socialist ticket, who insisted on getting within the polling places and buttonholing voters with importunities to vote for Hillquit. Many of them had babies in their arms and resented the action of the police in performing their duties.

The Election Day weather was perfect, and was considered instrumental in bringing out the big vote.

The most important arrest of the day was that of Jacob Panken, a labor agitator, who was a candidate for the Municipal Court on the Socialist ticket. A man entered the polling place of the Thirteenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, Ridge and Broome Streets, and had been ordered out. Later he returned with a watcher's certificate. It was alleged that Panken still objected to his presence, when Murry Stand, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, arrested Panken on a charge of interfering with the work of the board.

Soldier Complains of Fraud.

There was considerable excitement caused early in the afternoon when Sergeant F. J. Quigley of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chairman of the board at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, was told by Sergeant Charles Steffens that the ballot given him had been marked already for the Fusion candidates. Sergeant Quigley notified the Board of Elections and Sergeant Steffens telephoned District Attorney Swann that his ballot had been tampered with. In the meanwhile Sergeant Quigley received several more complaints about marked ballots and examined all the soldiers' ballots, which had been sent from Albany. He found that nine had been marked, most of them for the Fusion candidates.

District Attorney Swann went to the armory, and after making an investigation said that he had received no evidence that showed who had marked the ballots.

"The ballots came down from Albany and were sent directly to the armory," he said. "The ballot box unfortunately was not locked, and I understand it was kept in an unlocked closet last night."

According to Sergeant Quigley there had been a guard over the ballot box from the time it reached the armory.

About 600 warrants were issued for arrests for fraudulent voting and registration, many of which were not served. Such warrants are issued at every election to guard against the voting of persons suspected of having been wrongly registered.

Police reserves from the Clinton Street Station were called out in the morning to suppress a riot at the polling place of the Fourteenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, at Rivington and Ridge Streets. Patrolman Lipski said that Gussie Weilstein of 15 Eldridge Street went up to the line of voters and shouted:

"What's the use of you men voting? All of the votes are being bought up!"

The woman refused to obey the police man's order to move on, and was arrested. By this time a large crowd had gathered. Women screamed and men shouted at the policeman, until he sent in a riot call. The reserves arrested three other women, who said they were Sarah Loaferm of 92 Ridge Street, Esther Saranoff of the same address, and Esther Ploxin of 96 Cannon Street. Esther Ploxin was charged with assaulting the policeman.

Later, in Essex Market Court, Miss Weinstein was sentenced to five days in the workhouse, Sarah Loaferm was fined $10 or three days, Esther Saranoff received the same sentence, and Esther Ploxin was fined $20 or five days. The women did not pay their fines, and were sent to the city prison.

Nine men who were arraigned before Magistrate Brough in Essex Market Court on charges of illegal registration were discharged after they had given explanations satisfactory to the Magistrate.

Paul Guidditti, 178 Mulberry Street, Chairman of the Election Board in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District, was arrested on complaint of Frederick Taylor, a watcher for the Honest Ballot Association. Taylor told Magistrate Koenig in Tombs Court that he had seen Guidditti take a number of ballots from the bottom of a package, put them in his pocket and go out of the room. Taylor said a policeman refused to make the arrest. The Magistrate held Guidditti in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Demanded Draft Cards.

Rocco Volino, 227 Mott Street, was arrested on a charge of illegal voting because he was under age. The young man produced a draft registration card, but, nevertheless, was held by Magistrate Koenig in $500 bail for further hearing. The complainant against him was Joseph Solomon, a watcher for the Honest Ballot Association.

There were many complaints, especially from the east side, at the alleged action of watchers for the Honest Ballot Association in asking voters between the ages of 21 and 31 to show their draft registration cards. The complaints were made to Police Headquarters, to the Board of Elections, and to the District Attorneys of the Bronx and New York County. District Attorney Martin of the Bronx called up Police Commissioner Woods and said that the Honest Ballot Association had sent letters to inspectors and watchers all over the city asking them to refuse to permit men of conscription age to vote unless they could show a registration card.

Inspector O'Brien, in charge of the lower east side, reported that there had been less disorder than usual. There were several complaints from the polling place at Public School 7, Hester and Chrystie Streets, that votes were being bought. Inspector O'Brien sent two detectives there, who reported that they could find no grounds for the reports.

There was some disturbance at the Twenty-seventh Election District polling place of the Twenty-second Assembly District, when A. J. Sorrentino of 1,113 Washington Avenue, who had served in the army, failed to get permission to vote. He went to Justice Tierney in the Supreme Court, the Bronx, and said that he had been drafted and sent to Camp Upton, where he had been registered and later discharged for physical disability. The Justice issued an order of mandamus compelling the election officials to allow him to vote.

A polling place for soldiers and sailors from the State of New York who were not in posts where there was a regularly constituted Board of Elections was established at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and 249 voters representing districts all over the State cast their ballots there yesterday.

Sergeant Francis J. Quigley of the Signal Corps, a United States regular, was Chairman of the Election Board. The ballots came down from Albany last night and were sent at once to the armory. There they were put under guard until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when the Sergeant and his men opened the polls.

SUCCEEDS COL. A. P. GARDNER

W. F. Lufkin, Former Congressman's Secretary, Is Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—The only Congressional election of the State was in Essex County, the one-time stronghold of Colonel Augustus P. Gardner, who resigned to join the army.

Wilfred F. Lufkin of Essex, for fifteen years Colonel Gardner's private secretary, was elected for the unexpired term, beating Judge George A. Schofield of Ipswich, a veteran Democrat, by a ratio of about 3 to 1. The vote was larger than was given Gardner a year ago.

Schofield was and is the Democratic war horse of Essex County. He is the editor of a small paper in the Sixth District, and has held practically every office available in Essex County except that of Congressman.

Lufkin's campaign was of the fine tooth comb variety. His political acumen was perfected as the result of the many contests he engineered for Colonel Gardner. That he received a bigger vote than his former employer is attributed to the unusual interest taken in the referendum on the anti-aid amendment.

HOW HYLAN REACHED THE MAYOR'S CHAIR

Came Here from the Farm and First Worked as a Tracklayer.

TO SCHOOL AFTER MARRIAGE

Long Active in Civic Affairs in Brooklyn—Mayoralty Said to Have Been His Ambition.

Until he was put forward as the Mayoralty candidate of Tammany Hall and its allies, County Judge John F. Hylan was practically unknown outside of his own home borough of Brooklyn, where he had risen from obscurity to a local prominence. Judge Hylan was born at Hunter, Greene County, on April 20, 1868. The old farm where he spent his childhood still remains the property of the Judge, and he frequently goes there for rest during the Summer. As a boy he helped out on the farm, and later worked as a waterboy for a section gang on the Stony Cove, Catskill & Kaaterskill Railroad. At 18 he was promoted to be a trainman and later to be a fireman on that railroad.

He first came to this city when he was 19 years of age, making the trip on borrowed capital and with little more than the proverbial dollar in his pocket. He got a job as tracklayer on the old Kings County Elevated Railroad. In a few months he became a fireman, and after two years at that work was promoted to be an engineer with wages of $100 a month. Then he returned to his home in Greene County and married Marian O'Hara, who lived on a farm adjoining that of his parents.

It was soon after his marriage that Hylan became dissatisfied with his place in life, and went in quest of an education. He took a course at the Long Island Business College in the daytime and ran his locomotive at night. After being graduated he took a two-year law course at the New York Law School. He was graduated in June, 1897. A month earlier he lost his job with the elevated railroad company for rounding a curve too quickly. His savings were exhausted by October, when the time came to go to Syracuse for his bar examination and he was compelled to use his union card to back up pleas for free rides in locomotive cabs to his destination. He passed his examination, succeeded in getting a free ride back to this city and began practicing law in Brooklyn.

First Political Activities.

In 1906 Judge Hylan made his first political venture. At the request of neighbors in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn he prepared legislation providing for an additional Magistrate's Court in that neighborhood. This legislation was enacted, and Mr. Hylan was appointed to sit in the new court by Mayor McClellan. In 1914, when a Constitutional amendment gave Brooklyn two additional County Judges, Mr. Hylan was appointed to one of these places by Governor Glynn. In the Fall of 1914 he was a candidate for the office which he held by appointment, and was elected by a plurality of 27,000. This was 7,000 more than any of the other candidates on the Democratic county ticket received that year. His term is not yet at an end.

At the time Judge Hylan was named for Mayor it was reported that this was a goal beyond his ambitions and that he would have been well satisfied with a nomination for the Supreme Court. Friends of Judge Hylan who have observed his rise in politics and his public activities assert, however, that he had his eyes on the Mayoralty many years ago and had worked steadily with a view of winning the prize.

For years Judge Hylan has been active in matters affecting the development of his home borough. He has been a member of many civic organizations, as well as trade and taxpayers' associations. In the year preceding his nomination he made scores of addresses at dinners and meetings of such organizations not only in his home borough, but in other parts of the city. On all such occasions he bitterly assailed the present city administration.

At the same time he had assured himself of a strong following in Brooklyn by fighting for transit improvements for that borough. His most recent fight was to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to provide new cars and against a proposal to charge 2 cents extra for transfers. He also took a conspicuous part in fighting the proposed agreement between the city and the New York Central in connection with the so-called west side improvement.

Takes Campaigning Easily.

Judge Hylan is physically robust. He is six feet tall, has a square jaw, and weighs 200 pounds. Persons who have been with him during the campaign assert that he finished in better condition physically than he began, while his rivals of other parties were much worn. From a dozen to fourteen meetings left Judge Hylan still fresh and ready for more work without a protest.

Aside from the fact that he was able to qualify for the bar, there is nothing in Judge Hylan's career to indicate intellectual force. His friends, when questioned on this topic, readily admit that Judge Hylan is "not brilliant." He is known as a plodder, and it was said during the campaign that the Judge spent hours in writing and revising his speeches. That these were not wholly of Judge Hylan's own workmanship was a suggestion which his friends emphatically and indignantly denied.

Judge Hylan does not drink or smoke. He has no hobbies. He attends a baseball game occasionally, and a horse race now and then. He takes his recreation with his wife and daughter, Virginia, who is 21. In Winters he goes with his family to Palm Beach for a short stay. His Summer vacations are spent either on the old farm in Greene County, at Saratoga, or in the Adirondacks.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS CAST VOTES ABROAD

"Regular Half-Holiday" for Men in the Field—One Goes 60 Miles to Polls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—American soldiers from New York State today have shifted their military activities to the zone of politics. It was a pleasant change—"a regular half holiday," as one of them expressed it—for, although ballot boxes were sent to every centre where American troops are established, it took in many cases a great part of the morning or afternoon to reach and return from a polling booth.

In one case a ballot box was sent to a spot where only two New York State soldiers were stationed. Both did their duty as citizens, one after a ride of sixty miles on an army truck.

In Paris polls were held at the Hotel Sainte Anne, opening at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 5.

The only difference from the procedure at home was that every voter had to place his ballot—ascribed to each according to his home residence—in an envelope which he sealed and marked with his name, address, and regiment. Then he signed an oath that he was a legal voter, and deposited the envelope in the ballot box. All the ballot boxes must be sent back to America for the votes to be counted and authorized as valid in the voters' respective electoral districts at home.

SOCIALIST VOTE LIGHT AT CAMP AT YAPHANK

Few Paster Ballots of That Party in Demand—Hylan Said to Have Carried Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Nov. 6.—Election passed off quietly in Camp Upton. The men voted at the polling places in every company barracks and then continued their military training. The ballot boxes were sealed promptly at 5 o'clock and were taken to Division Headquarters and turned over to representatives from the office of the Secretary of State, who took the ballots to New York, where they will be sent to their proper precincts.

Outsiders were not permitted in the polling places, consequently there is little news as to how the men voted. There were several instances where certain polling places did not have a full supply of paster ballots. In some barracks there was a lack of Fusion pasters, in others Democratic pasters were short, and at one polling place the Socialist Party pasters did not arrive until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Where these instances occurred, the voters desiring to vote the regular ticket had to go over the official ballot and mark the name of every candidate of their choice. According to some election Chairmen, the majority of the soldiers did not use the paster ballots, preferring to split their tickets.

The large Socialist vote, which caused so much concern to both Fusion and Tammany workers at Camp Upton, evidently did not materialize, for few Socialist pasters were taken by the men at the polling places. While there has been a noticeable socialistic sympathy among some of the soldiers of this division, it is held that few of these men are voters.

A canvass through the barracks in different parts of the camp late this afternoon resulted in an estimate that Judge Hylan might carry the camp. From surface indications resulting from questioning nearly 200 men, Hylan may have received 7,200 votes, Mitchel 4,700, Hillquit 1,600, and Bennett 1,500.

COLONEL REGRETS RESULT.

Roosevelt Finds Some Comfort in Vote for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Commenting on the returns of the New York City vote, which showed the election of Hylan, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt tonight said:

"I exceedingly regret Mr. Mitchel's defeat. I am very much pleased that Merton E. Lewis was elected Attorney General of the State of New York, and that Schuyler Merritt was elected Congressman in the Bridgeport district of Connecticut."

Suffrage secured an overwhelming victory in this township today, and Colonel Roosevelt was greatly pleased with the result. In the two election districts in this village 397 votes to allow women the privilege, and 148 voted against it. Colonel Roosevelt was an early voter, and when he left the booth he expressed the hope that the women would be voting at the next election.

TAMMANY CALLS IT MURPHY'S TRIUMPH

Continued from Page 1.

the difference between the true and the sham.

The returns evidence the fact that unscrupulous newspapers no longer represent the opinion or sentiment of the people; that the latter do their own thinking and refuse to be misled by misrepresentation or suppression of the real issues.

The victory also shows that the injection of false issues failed in its design to hide the scandals of the Mitchel administration; that the voters understood the situation, and that they recognized the ability of the Democratic Party to reform present abuses and to give the city an honest, economical, and efficient administration.

The Mitchel management of the city's affairs has been repudiated, also by the people because of its reactionary record. The Democratic ticket, in my judgment, has been accepted because the Democratic candidates and platform are progressive and in accordance with the world-wide progressive tendencies of the day.

In an interview last August I said that all the wealth of the moneybund behind the Republican-Fusion forces, and they had nearly a million and a half to spend, could not buy this election.

A lamentable feature of the campaign was the injection of a spurious issue by defaming some of our most loyal citizens in hysterical attempts to impugn their patriotism.

It is regrettable that such eminent citizens as Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Root should have been induced to lend their names to such a contemptible campaign conspiracy.

But it must gladden the American heart now to note that the great loyal American citizenship of New York City, the first city in the land, believe, as do all fair-minded men, that Mr. Mitchel's assumption of a monopoly of patriotism was a false issue, designed to distract attention from the shortcomings of the present administration.

After all is said and done, it is refreshing to all of us to know that in the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Hylan, and Mr. Bennett, every voter had the pleasant opportunity of voting for a loyal American citizen.

An hour or so after Mr. Murphy had issued this statement, while the Hylan figures kept piling up, Mr. Murphy made this typewritten addition to the original statement:

"It is gratifying to note how emphatically the administration of President Wilson has been indorsed by the loyal citizens of New York."

"Good Boy, Charley!" Leaders Cry.

It was a readily-smiling Murphy who sat last night behind an improvised rail in the speakers' bureau at Tammany Hall, where the elect of Tammany always receive the returns, a Murphy as quick to applaud a favorable woman suffrage figure or the announcement that some up-State town had elected a Democratic Mayor, as he was to nod his satisfaction as some one passed him a slip on which were figures denoting that Tammany had control of the Board of Estimate. The leaders of the organization crowded about to shake his hand, to say "Good boy, Charley!" if they were on familiar terms with him, and to whisper words that set him nodding his head in emphatic affirmative.

That it was Murphy night he evidently knew, as did those about him, and that his satisfaction was ready to bubble over at any moment was shown when a reporter managed to crowd close enough to ask:

"Mr. Murphy, how about the story in a paper this morning that you would quit and would be succeeded by Al Smith if you lost today?"

"If I'm licked," he answered, "if I'm licked, ha, ha, ha! Well, my written statement has expressed all I care to say, but I may point out to you that that prediction was written yesterday, my boy, it was written yesterday."

Just then the guard let the door to the bureau swing open long enough to admit one of the faithful and from the crowd outside came a cheer: "Ray, Murphy, Murphy, Murphy!"

The street doors of the wigwam stood wide open and up the stairs to the assembly room poured a crowd of men, women, and boys to hear the returns. As one passed groups on the stairs or elbowed his way into the jam around the announcer reading returns from the stage he heard again and again such exclamations as, "How did he do it?" and "Hurrah for Murphy."

Upstairs it was the same. The crowd cheered the band, it cheered the returns, it cheered Tammany long and often, but for "Mayor Hylan" there came only a fitful outburst now and then which never gained much headway with the celebrators.

Judge Hylan Stays Away.

Judge Hylan himself did not appear at the Hall during the evening. As Secretary Thomas F. Smith laughingly put it, "Why, you couldn't expect the people's Mayor to come to this place. I never remember a Mayor coming here after election."

The Judge's absence didn't seem to bother the noisy gathering in the assembly room. It was figures they wanted—figures that told of one local triumph after another, and it was in the name of Tammany Hall and of its leader that they seemed quite satisfied to rejoice.

Tammany, elated and happy, was ready to talk last night as it has not talked in many years. One after another, the successful candidates were asked for an expression of their sentiments and one after another, those who had not prepared them in advance dictated statements to the little knot of newspaper men. Mr. Murphy's came first. Then Judge Swann, confident of ultimate victory, despite the closeness of early figures, arrived. Judge Swann, as did many others present, asserted that the Tammany victory showed that the issue of loyalty in the election was false. He backed up Mr. Murphy's statement.

Regarding the pre-election charges of fraud, Judge Swann said that his determination, without regard to party, was to follow out the evidence in every instance of fraud, either at the primaries or in yesterday's election. "We have a well-equipped bureau for such work," he said, "and we propose to prosecute vigorously every person, no matter what his political affiliations, who has violated the law."

Launch Boom for Smith.

Then came Sheriff "Al" Smith, newly elected President of the Board of Aldermen, the popular idol of the braves, who had been mentioned as the next leader of Tammany Hall "if Murphy was licked." His voice hoarse, his hair rumpled, the Sheriff found himself at once the centre of a back-slapping, hand-shaking crowd, while a dozen men struggled to get his ear at the same time. He sat at a desk to compose a requested statement for the reporters, but just then a long, thin man, who refused to be known as other than "a Democrat all the way from Jersey," burst in, shouting:

"Hurrah for 'Al' Smith! Three cheers for the next Governor of New York!"

The boom got under way at once, man after man taking up the call and greeting Mr. Smith as the next Chief Executive of the State. When at last he managed to get a free moment Sheriff Smith wrote:

"The people of New York have expressed their confidence in the Democratic Party. It will be our aim to so conduct the affairs of our great city that they will never have cause to regret it."

David H. Knott, the successful candidate for Sheriff, another of the visitors to Tammany Hall, in discussing the result, said:

"Mr. Lyons, the Fusion candidate, and I had a good scrap. He's a good fellow, and we played a clean game. I have no fault to find. He has a host of friends, and I found that many of his warm personal friends were my friends, too. The Democratic Party will give a good, clean administration."

Samuel Untermyer, another of the visitors, as he left the Hall made the following statement:

"The election result is a fitting rebuke to a campaign of humbug and false pretense. Apparently the people believe that the Democratic Party, which has so magnanimously proved its efficiency for government in the nation, is well qualified to administer the affairs of this great democratic city. Incidentally it can demonstrate that the people and not the newspapers govern New York."

HYLAN PLEDGES CITY TO AID WAR

Continued from Page 1.

at his home in Brooklyn and then went to his headquarters to receive the returns, which came in over a direct wire under the supervision of James E. MacBride, the Judge's campaign manager. A large crowd had gathered in the rooms of the Democratic Fusion Committee and there was much noise and enthusiasm. Word was sent to Judge Hylan on the floor above that the crowd wanted to see him and he appeared a few minutes later. Three cheers were given and Judge Hylan shook hands with every one present, smiling broadly all the time. The Judge then retired to a private room and later gave out this more complete statement:

"The result is a complete justification of the fight we have made for honesty, efficiency, and economy in the public service. That was the sole issue upon which the election was decided.

Protests His Loyalty.

"I want to make it plain to the world that there was no issue of Americanism or loyalty involved, so far as I am concerned. There could be none, for I am as good an American as any man, as loyal to my flag, as loyal to my country, and as firm and determined in support of every act of the Government in this war as any man.

"I ask the editors of the newspapers in this city and in other cities to give prominence to this declaration, so that there may not go abroad to the people of this country who have no appreciation of our local situation the slightest intimation that the question of the war or the war policies of President Wilson and the United States Government are in the slightest way involved.

"My first utterance in this campaign in response to a question put by a reporter of The New York Herald was that I stood uncompromisingly behind the President in support of the acts and policies of my country and that the war must be fought to a conclusion which would bring an honorable peace to America. That statement was made before the primaries and the day after my designation as a candidate by the Business Men's League and the Democratic Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seventy.

"A few days later, in response to questions of newspaper men, I issued a statement in which I said that, while I would be ashamed to attempt to make political capital out of my loyalty to my country, I did not want the vote of any man who did not hold the interest of America to be the supreme consideration. I said at that time that for any man to question my patriotism or my loyalty would not prove to be a healthy pastime. In my formal speech of acceptance I repeated:

"'I do not want the support of any man who does not hold the interest of America to be the supreme consideration,' and I added: 'Nor will I permit the issues of the campaign to be obscured. Rottenness and wrong doing must not seek to hide behind the flag. I have not found that any man has a monopoly of patriotism. I would be ashamed to make political capital out of the noble sacrifices of men who are giving up their positions, their homes, and in many cases their lives to answer our country's call in her hour of need.'

"At the opening of the campaign in Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, I said:

'My country is my first consideration. It is the country for which my father fought to preserve the Union in the dark days of '61. Corporal Thomas F. Hylan, Company K, Eighteenth New York Volunteers, was one of the first to answer Abraham Lincoln's call. This is the country to whose institutions and opportunities I owe all that I am. It is the country for which I now stand ready to give all that I have. Where my father stood in '61 I stand today, ready to uphold the hand of the President as he champions the rights of mankind.

"These sentiments I constantly reiterated during this campaign. Two weeks ago The New York Tribune sent me a telegram asking me where I stood in the war. I replied then in substance as I had replied to all such questions.

"On Oct. 30 The New York Herald submitted to me three questions. It asked for my definition of Americanism; my views toward the war policies of this country; my idea of the kind of peace America should make. I answered them all with the same unwavering directness with which I have answered every question which has been put to me on that subject."

Among those who were first to congratulate the successful candidate was Representative Murray Hulbert, who had charge of the campaign for Charles L. Craig, the Tammany candidate for Controller.

"I am going back to Washington," he said, "and resume the speech I was making on Oct. 14, which was to the effect that patriotism was not an issue in the municipal campaign, and that good government only was an issue."

Craig on the Result.

Controller-elect Craig also appeared at the Democratic Fusion headquarters and made this statement:

"The election is a triumph of democracy. It conclusively demonstrates that no amount of misrepresentation can mislead the people of Greater New York. The beneficial influence of an un-Garyized public school system is reflected by the intelligence with which the people have discriminated against a volume of falsehood, calumny and misrepresentation unparalleled in an American election.

"A systematic attempt with an unlimited campaign fund to mislead the people as to the controlling issues of the campaign has failed completely. The controlling issue in this campaign was whether New York should re-elect unscrupulous and incompetent officials. Patriotism was never an issue. It was a mere cover or disguise behind which the defeated candidates sought to avoid discussion of their iniquitous record.

"There are no more patriotic men in America than those elected on the Democratic ticket. There never was, there is not now, and there never can be any question as to the wholehearted loyalty and unreserved devotion of these men to the cause of Americanism as represented by President Wilson and Congress in their efforts to make the world safe for democracy."

LEADER McCOOEY JUBILANT.

Predicts the Best Administration in the City's History.

Brooklyn Democratic headquarters last night had a celebration second only to that in Tammany Hall. Leader John H. McCooey, Charles F. Murphy's lieutenant across the bridge, was particularly elated at the election of a Brooklyn man once more to the office held only a few years ago by William J. Gaynor.

"Naturally, I am gratified," he said. "I anticipated this result and if you will look back at my predictions, you will see that I was right, except in one particular, and even there I hope to prove right in the end, for I believe final figures will show that Judge Hylan has got as many votes as all his opponents put together.

"Judge John F. Hylan and his associates on the city ticket will give New York City not only as good an administration as it ever had, but positively the best it ever had. Judge Hylan has always been a plain man of the people. The people realize that he is one of them, and this is the result. The people realize that a man of simple origin who has pushed himself ahead to this triumph is one who can give them a truly representative government."

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

SALE BEGINS TODAY, 9 A. M.

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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

2000 ALL SILK BLOUSES

We Would Usually Sell Most of These Blouses for $4.69. The Others in This Lot Would Sell for $6.49.

$2.97

All Sizes from 34 to 48 Included.

These Blouses are well cut, carefully finished, and embody the season's desirable fashion touches. Trimmings include beading, filet and Venise laces.

CREPE DE CHINE — SUIT BLOUSES

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STRIPES AND PLAIDS

Saks' Winter Overcoats for Men

Have all those elegancies of finish embodied in the highest-priced merchant-tailored garments, and exhibit an ease and grace of line found only in overcoats of Saks creating.

At $23 to $70

We have assembled a collection of overcoats wherein will be found more models, more patterns and more original colorings than either Saks or any other house ever presented to the men of Manhattan. Woolens are scarce—and high—but our big assortments show no *big* increase in price. We have no corner on the woolen market, but by selling *direct* to you minus middlemen's profits we are able to give you more in both tailoring and woolens than is possible in overcoats that are burdened with the rakeoff of a middleman.

If you are not quite decided as to what style of overcoat you want, just take a peep at these:

Shapely Coats

Two and 3 button, both single and double-breasted—following the figure as snugly as a comfortable fit will allow. Self or Velvet collars, and a *finesse* in the finish that would please a banker.

Great Coats—Ulsters

Roomy military models with full belts and large pockets; military-collar Raglans with buckled belt and muff pockets; Raglans in double-breasted effects, with yoke back and inverted pleat in the rear.

Conservative Models

Correct, but not conventional. *Different*, yet thoroughly in keeping with the requirements of the man of quieter taste. The assortment is *great*—and as individual as it is inclusive.

—and these are but a sprinkling from those models now awaiting your selection at Saks. We'll show you more overcoats in two minutes than most shops show all told. And no matter what the price may be—the tailoring will be *there*—and the Woolens too!

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Did The Election Go Your Way?

If so, tell the other man you want a good, smart looking hat—if it didn't, buy him one that is as good as you would expect him to buy for you. In either case make it a

"Lansdowne" Hat at $3.24

Your choice of gray, brown and olive green hats in the new shapes. The "Lansdowne" is made exclusively for us, and measures up to the standard we set for our own merchandise.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Custom-Stock" Dress Shirts, $1.98

Made in our own custom shirt workroom according to the same specifications as made-to-measure garments. Bosoms and cuffs of imported linen, body of soft cambric, hand-made buttonholes. Sizes 14 to 17, with 34, 35 and 36 in. sleeves.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St. Rear.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned, with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Winter Overcoats For Men $16.50 to $64.50

All styles, from the loose fitting box coat to the smart coat with belt all around. Well tailored, for men of conservative and extreme tastes, of dependable overcoatings that will give warmth and wear. Of course, they are priced much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way. Front.

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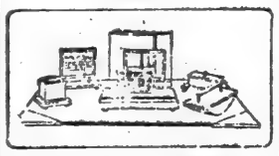
It is far better to find an honest joy in the wrong thing than to affect a false love of the right.

Desk Set



Of black glass, gilt mounting; ink stand, letter rack, calendar, stamp box, pen brush, hand blotter, morocco desk pad, 17x22 inches.....$31.00

Chocolate Set

Of white Royal Worcester porcelain, with colored rim and rose medallion decoration; pot, six cups and saucers, sugar bowl and cake plate. Complete $85.50

Manicure Case

Of frosted leather, for women, folding design, velvet and silk lining, pearl fittings; button hook, buffer, nail file, cuticle knife, cleaner and scissors; 7x3¾ inches folded...$8.00

Initials stamped on case, extra..25c

Motor Robes

An unusual assortment of motor robes in plush, whipcord, covert cloth, mohair, broadcloth and Jersey, from.....$12.50 to $95.50

Monograms of hand-sewn leather, to order, from.....$5.00

Canine Accessories

Collars of every kind, harness, leashes and whips. Brushes, combs and sleeping baskets. Blankets, sweaters, bags, etc., for travelling.

For National Economy
No goods accepted for return after seven days.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store
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694 Fifth Ave. (At 54th Street) — 353 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
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Dealers Throughout the World

THRONG BROADWAY FOR ELECTION NEWS

Tammany Victory Heralded by Many as Coming of Wide-Open Town.

RESTAURANTS MAKE MERRY

Pictures of Candidates Cheered Impartially While Crowds Eat, Dance, and Watch Bulletins.

The circle of red lights around the flagpole of the Times Building that announced Judge Hylan's early lead was greeted as a cheering omen by the crowds that had gathered along Broadway toward nightfall to wait for the election returns.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the circle of red lights showed the probability of Judge Hylan's election, and at 6:20 the white searchlight was swung up and down, indicating the certainty of his election. Not long after 7 the late extras of evening papers were on the street bearing a summary of the first returns from election districts on which the report was founded. It was 9:20 when Mayor Mitchel sent his telegram of congratulation to the victor, by which time returns from all over the city had established the certainty that Hylan had won.

It was a quiet crowd for election night in the earlier part of the evening, and though from 9 o'clock on it grew more boisterous the behavior was generally good; but there was plentiful indication that a large percentage of the throngs was convinced that the election of the Tammany candidate meant a policy more nearly approaching the wide-open town. In crowded bars men were drinking to it cheerily, and while the restaurant crowds were more conservative and showed a trend in favor of Mitchel the outcome of the election seemed to be received in general, in the district of bright lights, with a gladness that could not be accounted for by the ordinary willingness of an election night crowd to cheer for anybody who had had the good fortune to be elected.

Jubilation Ended at 1 o'Clock.

Still another feature was the fact that election night had to close at 1 o'clock, the same as any other night. Applications for the licenses permitting revelry till morning in the cafés and restaurants which have in past years served those who wanted to celebrate till sunrise were not granted by the Mayor this year, and with the cold fact in mind that any jubilation that might be begun would have to cease an hour after midnight the confirmed celebrators were unable to get up much of the old-time enthusiasm.

Before darkness had fallen the crowds began to gather in front of the bulletin boards and to drift in masses along the Broadway sidewalks. But they were preternaturally still, even in that stage of the evening; and the overwhelming victory of Hylan gave them no opportunity to work up a gradually growing enthusiasm through an evening of fluctuating fortunes. The red lights on the Times Building flagstaff showed the trend of the vote shortly after 6 o'clock, and at a little after 7 the white searchlight swinging back and forth to the northward told the crowd that it was all over. Then there came isolated cheering from one group and another of noisy Tammany adherents, but the first real contribution to something like the ordinary noises of election night came a few minutes later when newsboys began to wiggle through the crowds with late editions of the evening papers.

"Hylan elected!" they shouted.

Cheers, Cheers for Everybody.

The newspaper bulletin boards were as always the centres of eager crowds, whose interest did not seem much diminished by the early settlement of the Mayoralty question. Friends of the candidates for minor offices, members of political clubs interested in the success of the whole ticket, followed the returns for the various positions on the Board of Estimate with keen interest. Women in the crowd cheered joyfully whenever a new bulletin showing the progress of the suffrage cause was flashed, and each new return of any sort caused a momentary outburst of applause. Notable everywhere was the cheering for Al Smith as evidence of his election as President of the Board of Aldermen became unmistakable.

Around the Times Building the crowds were wedged tightly from 6 o'clock on. If persons who had had their curiosity satisfied as soon as they learned that Hylan was elected wanted to move on, they had but little chance, for the throng everywhere was packed so tightly that it was next to impossible to get out. In addition to the searchlight and the circle of lights on the flagpole which told of the most important results, bulletins of figures were flashed from a window in the north end of the Times Building on a canvas supported above the subway construction shack in Times Square above Forty-third Street.

The Herald bulletin boards drew big crowds to Herald Square, and at Columbus Circle The American's bulletins were watched by people packed on all the streets leading into it. Other papers had bulletins flashed against window screens along Broadway, and the congestion caused by the crowds that stopped to look at these, while those just behind them wanted to push on, was one of the most uncomfortable features of the evening.

Restaurants Thronged All Night.

Restaurant crowds, both in the fashionable hotels and in the more bohemian places, seemed to favor Mitchel. Almost every restaurant and hotel in the centre of the city was turning people away from the dining rooms by 8:30, and while the early closing meant a decline in the total business of the evening, the dinner crowds could hardly have been larger.

Election returns were thrown on screens in many of the dining rooms, and hundreds of men and women by turns ate, danced, and cheered their favorite candidate. The pictures of the various candidates for the Mayor's office were shown early in the dinner hour, before figures on the election were available, and the picture of Hillquit was hissed here and there. Army and navy officers were numerous in the dining rooms. Their presence in large numbers, of course, tended to reduce the quantity of liquor consumed, and there were no scenes of boisterous merriment unbecoming to a war election.

At one well-known hotel three dancing men had been made up into as passable imitations as possible of Mayor Mitchel, Judge Hylan, and Morris Hillquit, and a young girl dressed in white and wearing a sash lettered victory was ready to do an exhibition dance with the winner. It had been expected that she would have to wait till late in the evening before she would get a chance to show her ability, but by 7:30 o'clock the pseudo-Hylan was waltzing with her.

While Times Square, of course, was the centre of the biggest crowd and of the principal celebrations, the mild evening brought out enormous throngs at other centres in the residential districts. The police estimated that 100,000 residents of Harlem had gathered on 125th Street, between Third and St. Nicholas Avenues, and pedestrian traffic on each side of the street was restricted to one direction.

CAPT. LYONS FOR CONGRESS.

Indication Republican Has Won in 28th Pennsylvania District.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns indicate that Captain U. G. Lyons of Warren, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District. His plurality will be less than that of Republican candidates in normal years owing to the fact that the vote was light and that his Democratic opponent, B. H. Beahlin, had the indorsement of the Prohibitionists.

The soldiers' vote at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., went heavily for Lyons, who was formerly an officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

ITALIANS ABANDON THE TAGLIAMENTO

Continued from Page 1.

in a screening movement and fighting heroically.

The general situation is likely to continue grave for several days while the operation of reconcentration along the new lines is proceeding.

An observer who returned this morning from a tour along the Tagliamento front told the correspondent that conditions were much better than had been generally understood. The men were displaying a good morale, the impending menace to the country having stirred the fighting spirit of all, even of those few who had been disheartened by their recent trials. Instead of disorganization, there was every evidence of a systematic getting together.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Monday, Nov. 5, (Delayed.)—The crossing of the Tagliamento at Pinsano by a considerable force of the enemy should not be a surprise, as this has been foreseen from the heavy pressure the Austro-Germans were concentrating on the Italian left wing. The River Tagliamento is only one of a series of defenses. Its main purpose was to retard the enemy advance and to gain time for the Italians in which to rehabilitate and reconcentrate.

The Tagliamento has served that useful purpose, and the enemy now is faced by another main line of defense and other water-courses. What line the Italians have chosen for their final stand cannot be indicated.

Two theories prevail concerning the outcome of the present operations. One is that the Italian Army will concentrate along a chosen line with the French and British reinforcements. The other is that the Austro-Germans will not push on much further because of the coming of Winter.

FORDED THE TAGLIAMENTO.

Fall of Flood Water Made the Austro-Germans' Task Easy.

BY PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Nov. 5, (delayed.)—The Tagliamento is less a river than a geographical expression. Ordinarily, when no rains avail to swell it to the proportions of a river, it is practically a road about a mile wide from bank to bank, with an interval of slumpy single. Therefore, the passage by the Austrians of the dry cartographic river has no more importance than their advance against any other point of the Italian lines.

Day before yesterday they forded the river by a ford close to Pinsano. This is a point where the river has no fewer than five channels in its shingle bed, each one of which is ordinarily passable by automobile. Pinsano is a meagre village of about 500 inhabitants, and the enemy gained no material or strategic advantage by this adventure. His shelling across the river has been exclusively by field guns.

Indicating that the recent rains which ceased that the recent rains which fought so obviously in favor of the Italians have hindered the bringing up of the invaders' overwhelming mass of great artillery. Their superiority of gunfire was the key to the retreat. They shelled the Italians to rags with everything from gas shells to high explosives, holding half their fire until the infantry was in the open in order to get a surprise effect. Then they turned loose the whole unholy force of their guns and blew the Italian counterbattery arrangements out of existence.

In every knot there is a single strand which releases the tension. In the European knot that strand is the German divisions of Silesian infantry and Schleswig-Holstein grenadiers, who crossed the river at Pinzano and maintained the crossing, so that their baggage and supply trains are still crossing. They have been in action with the Italian covering troops, who have taken a few prisoners.

The roads to the front show a resumption of normal discipline. A proclamation has been published reminding the soldiers who do not rejoin their units after the retreat that they will be considered as deserters in the face of the enemy. Committees have been established everywhere to receive and dispose of refugees. Reorganization is the order of the day on the Italian front. The single query is whether the Austro-German full strength will develop itself here before allied reinforcements arrive in force.

EXPECT RETREAT TO PIAVE.

Washington Experts Believe Cadorna Plans to Defend That River.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—All the Italian armies in the invaded region are engaged in what Washington regards as a gigantic retirement to the banks of the Piave River, where General Cadorna has decided to make his next stand against the Austro-Germans.

This retirement embraces a westward movement of the Second, Third, and other Italian army forces from the west bank of the Tagliamento River, which they have been occupying for the last five days. It also embraces a withdrawal southward of all the Italian forces in the mountain region of the Carnic and Dolomite Alps toward the Piave.

The Berlin official announcement that the line of the Tagliamento was being abandoned by the Italians and the Rome official bulletin saying that "in order to establish our line we evacuated portions of the mountainous area," dovetail exactly into confidential information reaching Washington indicating that the line of the Piave River is the one where Cadorna's most determined stand is to be made.

It was learned tonight that it had not been at any time the Italian commander's intention to make a real stand at the banks of the Tagliamento, but merely to prolong by its resistance there the first phase of the Italian retreat from the Isonzo. The second stage of this retreat—now in progress—is expected to take the Italians to the line of the Piave. The defense along the Tagliamento was undertaken for the purpose of effecting the withdrawal operations as effectively as was possible, so as to cover the planned retirement of the Italian outposts in the Carnic and Dolomite Alps. These mountain units were guarding 150 kilometers (about ninety-five miles) of the Austro-Italian border extending westward from Pontafel and Montebba, the frontier crossings thirty-one miles due north of Udine, to the Colbricon, an Alpine peak in the Trentino, thirty-three miles in an air-line northeast of the Austrian city of Trent.

In danger of being isolated by strong Austro-German columns moving from the Udine region on the east and also from the direction of the Trentino on the west, the Italian forces guarding the passes and highways of the northern mountains were placed in a most dangerous position. Those in the Eastern Carnic Alps were unable to retire down the Tagliamento and Fella River valleys toward Gemona without being captured or annihilated by the German forces operating between Udine and the middle Tagliamento. The only exit for these Italian forces was westward through Carnia over routes bringing them out at Belluno, on the Piave; and, as this region was more difficult to traverse than the plains through which the Austro-Germans would travel after crossing the middle and lower Tagliamento, it was a matter of vital military necessity that caused General Cadorna to hold the Tagliamento line as long as possible in an effort to save his northern armies.

7 SHIPS FOR ITALY'S NEEDS.

Washington Turns Over to Her Two More of 10,000 Tons Each.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The United States Government will do everything in its power to help Italy and will continue to supplement with shipping, the financial aid extended. Today two more large merchant ships of 10,000 tons each were turned over to the Italian Government, and it was announced that Italy would have preference, so far as shipping was concerned, even over France.

The United States has promised Italy twenty-five ships aggregating 100,000 tons, and every effort is being put forth to supply them without delay. The two ships assigned today make a total of seven which have been rushed into the service to carry food, fuel, and munitions.

ROME CONFERENCE TO BE OF WIDE SCOPE

Advisability of Creating an Inter-Ally War Committee May be Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The coming meeting in Rome of the Premiers of England, Italy and France, is indicated by official dispatches received here today to be of greater scope than the consideration of military measures to meet the German drive into Italy.

M. Painlevé, the French Premier, was accompanied to the Italian capital by Franklin Bouillon, the French Minister of Missions Abroad. General Foch, French Chief of Staff, and General Robertson, British Chief of Staff, were awaiting the Premiers in Rome, and in the meantime have been concerting measures for the co-operation of French and British troops with the Italian armies. General Smuts of South African fame, is also in attendance with Lloyd George, the British Premier.

An explanation of the general purposes of the gathering of the statesmen and soldiers is given in the cablegram as follows:

"It is necessary that there should be a large plan of concrete action be ween the Governments themselves in addition to technical military actions and orders, hence the call to the Premiers and political heads of the Entente."

The advisability of creating an inter-ally war committee may possibly be discussed and attracts much attention here.

MILAN'S COURAGE HIGH IN FACE OF DISASTER

Times Correspondent Finds No Disposition to Blame Cadorna or the Allies.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 5, (Delayed.)—At Turin I had my first chance of seeing how Italy was taking the crisis. Crowds lined the route for miles to see the soldiers off for the front, but there was no excitement.

I occupied a compartment with an Italian officer returning from Petrograd, and as we were invaded in the free Italian way by fresh sets of passengers going short distances, with whom the officer conversed freely, we got a good line on the feeling of this part of Italy. The people had been shocked to the core. They were unprepared. The very worst they had been reckoning on was the halting of the Italian advance for the Winter, which was causing considerable grumbling.

When Cadorna's frank communiqué was read by the crowds assembled in the Milan Galleria Vittorio Emanuele [the famous arcade] last Sunday night scores momentarily gave way to their grief, weeping hysterically, but soon a common instinct of courage and loyalty asserted itself, and the whole crowd joined in shouts of acclaim for Italy and the King. The latter possesses the love and confidence of the people, who also trust Cadorna absolutely. Reasons for the loss in a few days of all that has been taken with such sacrifice and cherished so passionately as the homeland free from alien rule are sought elsewhere than at the Commando Supremo.

Milan, which is Italy's chief commercial city, is also the centre of the war spirit. The public here is uninformed about details of the military operations, not even knowing the present Army Headquarters, but faith is pretty general in Cadorna and in allied co-operation. I have not heard one word of criticism of any ally except Russia. I feel safe in saying that this part of Italy and, so far as I can gather, other parts have stood the shock of the disaster well, and that there is not going to be the kind of collapse which alone could make Italy put an eventual allied victory in danger.

$250,000 FOR REFUGEES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Supplementing its offer of aid to Italy made to the Rome Government last Saturday through Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, the War Council of the American Red Cross has authorized the Ambassador to draw on the Red Cross War Fund for any amount up to $250,000, the money so drawn to be used for emergency relief work in Italy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:
"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

Men from every community are drilling for Military Service. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburgh Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes today from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy?

ITALY NEEDS NAVY SUPPLIES

Steel, Gasoline, and High Explosives Among Urgent Requirements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The problem of the Adriatic has now become vitally important. The Italian Navy has urgent need of supplies to refit the torpedo fleet, which has now been at sea nearly three years, and to complete the ships on the ways. Here is a list of the objects and raw materials it needs most:

Steel plates.	Gasoline.
Sheet iron.	Anchors.
Telemeters.	Cranes.
Field glasses.	Steel cables.
Brass in discs.	Searchlights.
Glycerine.	Trinitrotoluol.
Wax.	Ohlsworth powder.
Pine tar.	Torpedoes.
Old-process lubricating oil.	Submarines, complete.
Naphtha.	Motor boats, complete.
Benzine.	Marine motors.
	Machine tools.

PEACE KAISER'S "ONLY AIM."

So He Wires the Sultan Who Felicitated Him on His Italian Victory.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—To a telegram from the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him on the Austro-German successes against the Italians, the German Emperor answered:

"May our armies soon bring peace—our only aim in this righteous fight."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Early to bed—Early to rise—and never stirred all night! "Hall's" pure horse hair mattresses and box springs induce peaceful sleep—they are so comfortable. The best of materials and workmanship make

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

for everything in bedding at prices to suit. When furnishing or refurnishing your dealer can supply you, or call at our salesroom.

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Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

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Are showing smart models in
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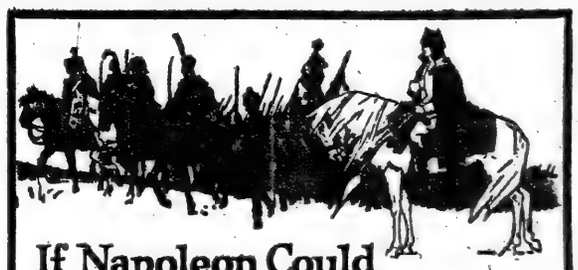
Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps



If Napoleon Could Have Sent a Telegram

He might have recalled Grouchy from his fruitless attacks on the Prussian rear guard and protected his own right flank. But communication was slow—and the battle of Waterloo was lost.

In times of war, as in times of peace, speed in communication is an important factor—*often the deciding factor.* Whatever the need or special emergency, The Western Union's fifty thousand employees and one million, five hundred thousand miles of wire are at your disposal at any hour of any day or night.

Telegrams—Day Letters—Night Letters
Cablegrams—Money Transferred by Wire

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

"Told You So!"

And it isn't a case of "being wise after the event," for it was a foregone conclusion that Greenhut's would be elected unanimously by the suffrages of the people faithfully served for twenty-one years as the permanent candidate for public favor. Our duty is clear—to this policy we shall consistently adhere as in the past: To give

"BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE."

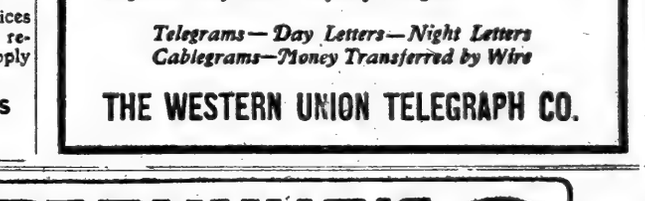
Food Is Ammunition —Don't Waste It

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Premium Parlors, Third Floor.
As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

You Will Find Some Fine Bargains in
China and Glassware
Ready for You Today—Here Are Specimen Values—You Can't Beat Them:

$9.50 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—56 pieces; 2 styles for choice; dainty floral decorations; at.. $8.50

$18.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; beautiful pink rose decoration, with gold line; at..... $16.50



$21.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of three decorations in conventional border design; at..... $18.95

Imported Nippon China—values to 75c. Sale today at..... 29c

Values to 75c

Choice at 29c

Choice of the following, in various dainty decorations:
Footed Bon-Bons, Nut and Fruit Dishes, Low Salad Bowls, Olive Trays, Oatmeal Dishes, Teapots, Sugars and Creams; also Horseradish Dishes, Mustard Pots, Tobacco Jars and Ash Trays.

Glassware at Special Prices

Prism Water Sets—consisting of 3 pint jug and 6 tumblers; regularly $1.59; sale, at..... $1.39

89c Tumblers—at..... 69c

69c Water Bottles—at..... 49c

$2.25 Cocktails—at..... $1.69

15c Vases—8 and 10 inches; Sale..... 10c

Rugs of Quality
Specially Low Priced Today
Choice selections from our stocks, markedly reduced.

Description.	Size.	Formerly.	Sale Price.
Velvet Rugs	8.3x10.6	$36.50	$29.50
Axminster Rugs.	4.9x 6.6	14.50	10.75
Pro Line Rugs.	7.6x12	5.75	3.75
Axminster and Tapestry Rugs (Mill Samples)			
Axminster.	4.6x6	$6.25	$4.50
Tapestry Brussels.	4.6x6	4.75	3.35

Adjustable Window Ventilators

A necessity for the Winter, permitting the ingress of fresh air, without dust, draft, rain or snow. Sizes as follows:

Height	Adjustable to	Price
9 in.	23 to 37	35c
9 in.	31 to 49	40c
9 in.	34 to 60	50c
15 in.	23 to 37	45c
16 in.	31 to 49	55c

$1.85 Family Scales—weigh up to 20 lbs., can also be used for parcel post, at... $1.49

$4.50 Pair
Plaid Blankets at 2.95 a Pair
We are obliged to limit each customer to one pair and will not fill mail or telephone orders. These blankets, of which we only have 400 pairs to sell, are 66x80-inch wool finished cotton. A splendid bargain offering.

$1.95 to $2.50
Bed Spreads Each $1.49
Hemmed white crochet bed spreads for ¾ and full size beds. In the lot are light and heavy weights. They have slight mill imperfections.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S. & H. Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double S. & H. Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Thanksgiving Table Linens *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade-Mark

Beautiful Linen lends an added charm to any table, but never more than when family and friends gather to celebrate the year's great festival of Thanksgiving.

For sixty-two years McCutcheon Table Linens have been famous for their beauty and durability. "Linen" at this store means, now as always, *pure* Linen, the most reliable in quality and exclusive in design. Notwithstanding the fact that present-day conditions have greatly increased the difficulty of securing supplies, our stocks will be found equal to the most exacting requirements.

The prices at which they are offered represent real economies for the reason that our purchases were made many months ago when prices were much lower than at present.

An early selection is earnestly advised. Stocks of many desirable patterns are limited and cannot be replaced.

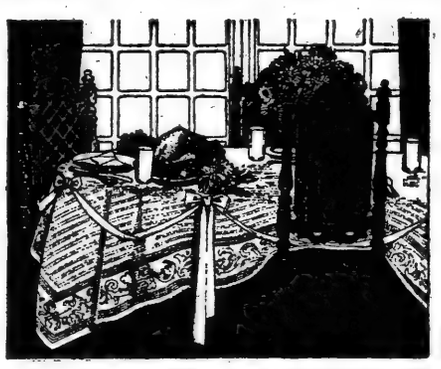


Table Cloths
2x2½ yds. up to 2x4 yds., $5.50 up to 30.00 each.
2¼x2½ yds. up to 2¼x5 yds., $7.50 up to 35.00 each.
2½x2½ yds. up to 2½x8 yds., $6.75 up to 125.00 each.
3x3 yds., $19.50, 28.50, 32.50, 45.00 and up.
3½x3½ yds., $47.50, 75.00, 80.00, 83.00 each.
Smaller and larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Napkins
22x22 in., $6.75 to 21.00 doz.
24x24 in., $7.75 to 14.00 doz.
27x27 in., $14.00 to 42.50 doz.

Food Will Win the War

The soldiers need meat, wheat and sugar. Let us all help by using as far as possible such foods as fish, chicken, turkey, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, rye, corn, barley, syrups, and any *perishable* foods which cannot be shipped abroad.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

HERTLING DELAYS REFORM PROGRAM

German Majority Parties Restive Over Failure to Make Expected Appointments.

DOUBT OF PROMISES GROWS

Socialists Demand Fulfillment of Terms as a Condition of Support in the Reichstag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5, (via London, Nov. 6.)—The question continues to be raised in the press which speaks for the German majority parties as to whether Count von Hertling intends to fulfill his promises regarding the majority program.

The Vossische Zeitung says that Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, in pleading von Hertling's cause, spoke of the parliamentary system and the filling of the Vice Chancellor's post in a way which the party leaders considered binding. The paper does not consider that the concession made was on von Hertling's side, but, on the contrary, on the side of the majority party.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung asserts that von Payer's, Friedberg's, and Dove's nomiations are not yet decided upon and cannot be decided before von Hertling has conferred with Hindenburg and Ludendorff. The paper asserts that at Saturday's inter-party discussion the leaders discussed the introduction of the parliamentary system, and that, apparently, difficulties presented themselves. It adds that the press generally seems to consider von Hertling's promises questionable. "Von Hertling," it remarks, "was to be the majority's confidential man, but the majority doesn't seem to have confidence in him."

The Social Democrats have stated that they are ready to support the Chancellor only if he adheres to the majority program, so that if he swerves from this in the statement he is expected to make to the Reichstag Nov. 22 the Social Democrats will probably refuse to vote the new war credit.

The Lokal-Anzeiger alludes mysteriously to an important conference of a secret nature and further states that von Hertling has reserved the right to negotiate freely, but speaks of a "certain disappointment" in the majority party.

Conrad Hausmann, in a long editorial on recent political events, emphatically states that history will show clearly that von Hertling was appointed by the Kaiser, even if he consented to confer with the party leaders.

The Austro-Hungarian press is particularly pleased with von Hertling's acceptance of the Chancellorship.

Liberal Parties Seriously Alarmed.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—The fear of the progressive elements in Germany that they may have been cheated in their bargaining with Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann for a Government of a Parliamentary nature is plainly evident in this morning's German newspapers. The new administration, they find, is seriously considering letting the post of Vice Chancellor die with the retirement of Dr. Karl Helfferich, should his resignation be accepted, instead of filling it with Deputy von Payer or another Radical member of the Reichstag.

The Reichstag party leaders, in counting up the assurances given them by Secretary von Kühlmann, now discover that among these was no promise regarding the Vice Chancellorship. On the contrary, they recall that Dr. von Kühlmann, although himself suggesting the possibility of a Parliamentary Vice Chancellor, was careful to say he was not authorized to promise this and could not negotiate about a new appointment because his colleague, Dr. Helfferich, had not yet resigned.

Deputy Ebert, President of the Socialist group in the Reichstag, called upon Chancellor von Hertling Sunday to remind him that the Socialists had made it a condition of their support that a Radical Deputy be taken into both the Imperial Cabinet and the Prussian Cabinet. They say they laid down this condition as absolutely indispensable.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, takes a firm stand today against any legerdemain with the Ministerial posts. It says that the Socialist Party, while renouncing office for itself, considers the appointment of Radical Deputies to leading posts in the Imperial and State Governments absolutely necessary, the more so in view of the possibility of the nomination of Herr von Kardorff, a Free Conservative member of the Diet, to the chief post under the Chancellor. The party, it is set forth, will wait to see what the new Government looks like before bestowing its support.

Deputy Packnicke, a Radical, also visited Chancellor von Hertling, presumably on the same mission. The Radical Party, although less insistent than the Socialist, is in a way committed to the appointment of Deputy von Payer, having labored with the Socialists to bring them to see the political necessity of his entrance into the Government.

The Tageblatt reports very strong opposition to von Payer's appointment from the forces of reaction. The question has now become a burning issue, affecting the further development of the situation.

The appointment of Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberals, to the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, on the other hand, is now a settled fact. Friedberg conferred with the Chancellor on Sunday, and it is understood he accepted the post.

HOPE TO SATISFY ALLIES.

Hertling Will Be Held to Liberal Pledges, Says Scheidemann.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—In an address on Sunday at Elbing, West Prussia, Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, said his party would support the new German Government if it kept its promises, including those for equal franchise rights in Prussia, abolition of political censorship, and concessions to labor.

The support of the Socialists also was conditioned, he said, on the carrying out by the Government of a clear and firm foreign policy in furtherance of everything compatible with Germany's honor and future for the attainment of a speedy and lasting peace. Otherwise, said Herr Scheidemann, the Socialists would fight the new Government as they had fought the Michaelis régime.

Once equal franchise rights in Prussia were granted and control of the Reichstag majority over the make-up of the Government and its policy were established—developments which, he said, were springing into being before their eyes—there would be no excuse, Herr Scheidemann asserted, for refusing to negotiate peace with Germany on the pretext that she was ruled autocratically.

GERMANY LIBERALIZED, ERZBERGER ASSERTS

In Five Days Changed from an Autocracy to a Democracy," Says Centrist Leader.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 5, (via London, Nov. 6.)—"While the troops of the Central Allies were forcing their way across the Tagliamento, Germany at home quietly crossed the political Rubicon and in the space of five days changed from an autocracy to a democracy," said Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Centrist Party, in an interview today with The Associated Press correspondent.

"This has been the most momentous week since the founding of the empire," said Herr Erzberger in a recital of the incidents leading to the solution of the recent political crisis. "Its achievements represent a permanent political gain for the German people.

"In view of the July and October happenings the majority leaders were convinced of the hopelessness of permitting the old system to prevail. Through the chief of the civil cabinet they imparted their conviction to the Crown, urging the imperative need of a co-ordinated, cohesive governmental policy in foreign and domestic issues and harmonious governmental collaboration with the Reichstag during the war, at least."

Herr Erzberger then told of Count von Hertling reserving his decision to accept the Chancellorship until he had conferred with the party leaders. On the advice of these leaders the Emperor's plan for separating the Chancellorship and the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, he said, had been dropped.

Foreign Minister von Kühlmann had also participated in the conferences, Herr Erzberger said, urging the need of instituting a parliamentary procedure because it was the only solution of the crisis and because of the unfavorable impression that would be made abroad if the current attempt failed. Dr. von Kühlmann was desirous that the outside world should know, Herr Erzberger added, that a new political era had set in in Germany, and that his intercession was not in vain, as it was decided to take parliamentarians into responsible positions.

"I desire to say," concluded the Centrist leader, "that not only are the majority leaders and Chancellor von Hertling in complete working harmony on foreign and domestic issues, but that the pact has the full sanction of the Emperor, who has given Count von Hertling a free hand."

The Clerical Party now has the Chancellor, and the Progressives, in all probability, will be awarded the post of Vice Chancellor and one other important Secretaryship, while the National Liberals will be represented in the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet.

GERMANY AT CRISIS IN HER MAN-POWER

Washington Estimates That Foe Lacks 500,000 Men to Keep Up War Pace Another Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Cable reports reaching here from Switzerland say that Germany has reached the crisis so far as her man power is concerned. For three years, according to these dispatches, Germany has lost on an average 1,200,000 men annually, and this number will at least be equaled in 1918.

It is contended that to continue the war on the same scale for another year the Germans must have at their command a reserve of at least 2,000,000 men, whereas they actually will have a reserve of only 1,500,000, including youths of the class of 1920.

GERMANS WORRIED OVER FUTURE TRADE

Exultation Over Successes Is Dampened by the Warnings of Business Men.

UPHILL FIGHT AFTER WAR

Breaks with China and Latin Republics Viewed in Relation to World Commerce.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—In the midst of the general exultation in Germany over the victories on the Isonzo and Riga fronts and the demands for revision of the peace program in accordance with the new war map, German business classes are beginning to obey the injunction to consider the commercial map as well.

An increasing amount of attention is devoted by the newspapers to the growing difficulties of re-establishing German foreign trade after the war. Articles in serious newspapers, even the Pan German views, are found almost every day in which it is pointed out that diplomatic breaks with China and Central and South American republics, instead of being a source of amusement on account of the military unimportance of these nations, mean the loss of Germany's hard-won commercial position in these markets and increase the difficulties of the uphill fight to rebuild the foreign trade after the war.

Protest of Business Men.

Business men protest that these difficulties will be virtually insuperable if the Government persists in its plan of establishing control of imports and shipping after the return of peace and of restricting private initiative. Some of them go further and demand indemnification by the State of men engaged in foreign trade for war losses, and State financial assistance in the post-bellum offensive against foreign markets.

The thought that German shipping might be barred or restricted in the ports of Germany's present enemies, which has long been scoffed at by shipping and export experts, has now come home to the business world as a real menace. Discussions of peace conditions, even in the most virulent Pan German war organs, emphasize the necessity of again procuring for German shipping the most favored nation treatment in foreign harbors, which was formerly enjoyed, as a vital condition of the settlement after the war.

Considerable attention is devoted to the reform of the British consular service, and the demand is voiced that measures be taken without delay to bring the German consular and trade intelligence services up to date, and that all preparations be made during the war so that the German trades may have a favorable start in the race to obtain raw materials the instant peace is concluded.

Purchasing Monopoly Opposed.

The situation is realized with especial keenness in Hamburg, where in repeated articles by business experts the Government has been warned that the plans to promote the recovery of German exchange and keep down prices by establishing an official purchasing monopoly would merely result in rival nations getting the scanty world-supply of foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is a well-authenticated story of a conference between Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, last Summer in which the Hamburg shipping magnate, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the Emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the slough of ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

PRESSES SPY CHARGE AGAINST PAINLEVE AID

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Captain Mangin Bocquet, Judge Advocate, attached to the second Paris court-martial, dissatisfied with the explanations made by M. Paix-Seailles, one of Premier Painlevé's subordinates, has charged him formally with having communicated confidential State documents to an unauthorized person.

M. Paix-Seaille's name was mentioned last week in connection with a secret document concerning the situation of the Saloniki army, which was found in the safe of the Bonnet Rouge, whose editor, Miguel Almereyda, died in prison after being arrested on the charge of sedition. In view of the position occupied by M. Paix-Seailles as one of the Premier's principal assistants, the case is regarded as grave, and the Government will be interpellated on this subject as soon as the Premier returns from Italy.

A charge of misappropriation of some 40,000 francs has been made by Bolo Pacha, one of the principal figures in the recent exposé regarding pro-German propaganda against Senator Humbert, owner of the Journal, in which an interest was acquired by Bolo. His attorneys today applied to the Senate for authority to institute prosecution.

Another arrest was made in the Bolo Pacha case today, when an accountant named Porchère was taken into custody. He is accused of having been the intermediary between Bolo Pacha and the former Khédive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, who, it was charged, turned over to Bolo money furnished by the German Government.

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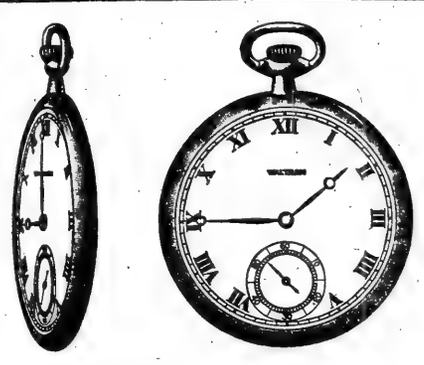

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Values if sold in our regular stocks of Real Filet Laces, 60c to $8.

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It's like visiting a score or more of Chinese shops, selecting at will and paying about HALF for any of the thousands of pieces in the entire collection!

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Many of the fine, striking, individual pieces are going for gifts. Can you think of a more delightful Christmas remembrance?

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Old Chinese Bronzes, Incense Burners, Vases, Candlesticks, Handwarmers, Buddhas, etc., $2.50 to $90

A very interesting collection of Chinese Bells, $1.50 to $50

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Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Louis Graveure

is appearing at Aeolian Hall on Nov. 8th.

During the past year, Louis Graveure has won deserved recognition as one of the great baritones of the present day.

Possessed of a voice of rich and resonant lower range, clear and powerful as a *bel canto* tenor in his higher notes, he has proved his ability to sing with equal charm all the wide range of vocal music, from operatic arias to simple ballads.

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KERENSKY OUSTS HIS WAR MINISTER

Indefinite Leave Granted to Gen. Verkhovsky and Gen. Manikovsky Takes His Place.

RUSSIA TO STAY IN WAR

Premier Amazed at Interpretation Placed in England on Recent Statement of Country's Position.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—Indefinite leave of absence has been granted to General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, by a Government order which relieves him of his office. General Manikovsky has been appointed Acting War Minister temporarily, while the department will be under the general direction of Premier Kerensky.

Serious differences had arisen between General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, and his colleagues, according to the evening newspapers. It is said that the Minister's associate disapproved of his actions and especially of his views on Russia's foreign policy, which, they said, had something of an internationalist tinge.

The newspapers say the Government requested General Verkhovsky to leave Petrograd, and that he departed this evening for the Island of Valaam, in Lake Ladoga, which is situated between Finland and Russia, northeast of Petrograd.

Russia is still doing her utmost to carry on the war. She will continue to do her duty. These are the views of Premier Kerensky, whose secretary, in his name, protested today against any other interpretation of his recent interview with The Associated Press.

David Soskice, the Premier's secretary, made the following statement today regarding "the misinterpretation by some of the London press" of the interview.

"I have seen M. Kerensky with reference to the interview and shown him quotations from the English press. He was very much astonished at the manner in which his plain statements were received in London. Whoever reads the whole interview can draw but one conclusion from it—Russia was doing, is doing, and still will do her utmost in carrying on her share of the common cause against the enemy, having devoted all her might from the very first days of the war, when England only began her vast preparations and America was still neutral.

"Russia, which always was much poorer economically than her mighty allies, now naturally feels the pinch of war more than England and America, and therefore is justified in the contention that her allies now should shoulder the heavier burden and should assist her unstintedly with war material and finances in the matter of her requirements.

"The Minister-President in this interview pointed out that not every one of the allied countries appreciated fairly the great part Russia had played and still was playing in the war, and that some were inclined to attack her bitterly because of the great difficulties with which she was confronted now. She will continue to do her duty."

M. Soskice said the interpretations of the American press of his interview were pleasing to him. He recently recovered from a serious illness, and in a few days is going to England on official business.

General Verkhovsky, the Russian War Minister, had been a member of the Cabinet since Sept. 3. He has been a strong advocate of better discipline in the Russian Army and has endeavored to introduce reforms. On Sept. 28 he told the Democratic Congress that a final victory over Germany was certain if discipline was restored in the Russian Army. In an address to the Preliminary Parliament on Oct. 25 he urged reorganization of the army and the authorization of severe punishment for delinquents.

TROSKY DEFIES KERENSKY.

Asks Petrograd Garrison to Obey Only Maximalist Orders.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—Leon Trotzky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, yesterday sent a request to the Petrograd Garrison not to execute any military orders except those approved and signed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Revolutionary Military Committee. Simultaneously the committee sent Military Commissioners to all the important points in and around Petrograd.

At this afternoon's session of the Preliminary Parliament Premier Kerensky referring to the Maximalist attempt to seize power and provoke civil war, said amid applause from the Right and Centre and part of the Left: "The people who dare raise their hands against the will of the Russian people and at the same time threatening to open the front to Germany."

The Premier asked the Preliminary Parliament to reply immediately as to whether the Government could rely on its support. The House is now discussing the question.

Three hundred thousand workmen in the district of Ivanovo-Voznesensk have gone on strike. The town is one of the chief centres of the Russian cotton industry, and there are a number of large textile factories there.

REPUBLIC FOR FINNS FAVORED BY RUSSIA

Provisional Government Accepts Draft Plans Providing for Cordial Relations.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Provisional Government at a sitting last night accepted draft plans regarding the Government of Finland. These aim at direct establishment of cordial relations between Finland and Russia, Finland to remain annexed to Russia, but to have its own legislative institutions and government. Also it is to be declared a republic, with the supreme executive power intrusted in an elective ruler.

"War and peace-making power is to be vested in the State jurisdiction conformably to the Russian fundamental laws. Foreign treaty-making power is conceded to the Russian Government. The legislative power will be exercised by the Diet, in conjunction with the ruling head. The general administrative power will be exercised by a Ministerial Council."

Since the Russian revolution in March the Finns have been clamoring for independence, although the latest advices from Helsingfors show that, to achieve it, they were ready to let their international relations be shaped by the Russian Government. Complete independence was neither desired by the more intelligent Finns nor countenanced by the Petrograd Government.

Aside from the form of local administration of affairs, which will be republican, the political designation of the new Finland will probably be similar to that of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, or the Dominion of Canada, and if there is a Governor General his functions will probably be to interpret the international aspirations of the republic and to explain Russia's attitude toward them.

In other words, save in the form of administration, Finland is to have a Government like that pledged to her in 1809, when Alexander I. took over the Grand-duchy, then enjoying the Swedish Constitution, from Sweden. From 1809 until the day of his abdication Nicholas II. little by little repudiated the covenant of 1809.

WILL FEED AMERICANS TAKEN.

Ample Rations to be Sent to Prison Camps in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Arrangements for supplying food and clothing to American prisoners of war in Germany have been worked out in detail by the War and Navy Departments and the American Red Cross. Since the beginning of the war England and France have supplemented Germany's inadequate care of its prisoners by sending supplies of their own, and in the main the system has operated successfully.

As the first step in the American plan the disbursing agent of the Red Cross at Berne, Switzerland, will be supplied with 4,500 tons of food immediately. This will comprise 1,800,000 individual rations, or enough to feed 10,000 men adequately for six months. From Berne the food will be sent at stated intervals in ten-pound packages to the several prison camps in Germany. Food for our captured men will be the same in quantity and quality as that supplied by the Government to those in fighting service.

In addition to the regular ration a special ration for invalids is being worked out. This special ration will comprise broth, malted milk, jellied chicken and other foods.

The question is frequently raised whether such food supplies reach prisoners in Germany. The records of the English and French systems show that the percentage of loss from any cause has been practically negligible.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 21,891.

Those Who Met Death in the Last Week Total 5,217.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—British casualties reported during the week ending today totaled 21,891 officers and men, as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 241; men, 4,976.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 813; men, 15,861.

AMERICAN WOUNDED ALL CONVALESCENT

Some of Trench Raid Victims in Hospital Suffering from Painful Injuries.

ARTILLERY FAIRLY ACTIVE

Congressional Party Sees Troops in Training — Campaign Hats Discarded at Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—The American soldiers wounded in the German raid on a trench last week are all doing well in the base hospital. Some of them are suffering from painful wounds.

Artillery fighting continued fairly active on the American sector today.

The American Congressional party today visited the zone in which the troops are billeted, and are receiving war instruction. They first visited headquarters in the town, but did not meet General Pershing, who is at present in Paris. They went to Major Gen. Sibert's headquarters, and were taken out to see the American troops in practice—going over the top, bayonet work on dummy Germans, and an exhibition of their skill at sniping and with hand and rifle grenade, mortars, and the smoke barrage.

During the hand grenade instruction pieces flew close to the Congressmen, who were enthusiastic over the energy displayed by the troops, and when one Congressman called for three cheers for the boys the party cheered itself hoarse.

Later the visitors went among the troops shaking hands, chatting, and asking questions regarding the training. They especially commented on the physical fitness and cheerfulness of the American soldiers. They were told of Saturday's trench fight, and each was presented with shellcases of the first day's artillery firing against the Germans.

The Congressional party came from Verdun, where the members inspected the defenses and were entertained by the French commanders.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 6.—The wide-brimmed campaign hats have been abandoned by the United States Army for troops actually in the field. In their place hats like the fatigue headgear of the French Army have been adopted. Numbers of them have been purchased and hurried to the troops now in the trenches.

The new hat is a sort of fore-and-aft arrangement made by sewing two heavy pieces of khaki cloth together with the seams front and back and adding to the sides other pieces of material which fold up on the side of the hat, or may be drawn down to cover the ears. The hat is most comfortable. It also can be rolled up to pocket size or worn under a shrapnel helmet.

The old campaign hat to fold was cumbersome for troops in the field, and officers recommended a change. It was so unwieldy that some of the troops discarded it entirely when they were changing to the shrapnel helmet.

The campaign hat is still worn at billets and in barracks, but many officers are recommending its complete abandonment on the ground that it was designed for service in tropical countries and is unsuited for operations under present conditions.

Memorial to Private Gresham.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Memorial services for Private James B. Gresham, who was killed with two other American soldiers in France last Saturday, will be held Saturday. Mrs. Alice Dodd, mother of Gresham, and his two brothers and sisters will attend. There will be a patriotic parade, followed by a mass meeting. Citizens have started a movement to have the body of Gresham brought back after the war and a monument erected to his memory in one of the local parks.

RUSSIANS DRIVE TURKS.

Push Vigorously Attack Begun Recently on Caucasus Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The attack recently begun by the Russian troops on the Caucasus front is being continued vigorously, and further successes are reported by the War Office. The statement follows:

"We ejected the Turks from their trenches and pressed them back in the direction of Komah. In the Tchovlin region, in the Ognott sector, our scouts overcame Turkish advanced posts.

Elsewhere there were only fusiliades and scouting operations.

WAR LIFE INSURANCE DRIVE BY GOVERNMENT

Nation-Wide Campaign Undertaken to Sell Policies to Our Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The greatest insurance selling campaign in history will be undertaken soon by the Government to induce soldiers and sailors to buy insurance policies provided at low rates under the recent act of Congress. Thousands of insurance agents and other citizens will be enlisted to preach Government life insurance among the civilian population, on the theory that pressure from home will be necessary to persuade many soldiers to subscribe and that most of America's future soldiers still are civilians.

Secretary McAdoo on his return to Washington tomorrow from a vacation will decide whether the nation-wide campaign can be directed legally by the Treasury's War Risk Insurance Bureau, which has charge of the administration of the insurance. If he decides the bureau's function should be limited to operating the insurance machinery, the solicitation work probably will be turned over to a committee of leading citizens, with headquarters in Washington.

The War Department will have exclusive charge of distributing application blanks in camps and arranging meetings of soldiers to hear expositions of the Government insurance scheme. Moving pictures, posters, and pamphlets already are being prepared for the campaign.

About 20,000 applications for insurance have been received, mainly from the Rainbow Division of National Guardsmen. Officials believe this number will be doubled within a few weeks.

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DE PINNA

Tailored dresses for young ladies of from 14 to 18 years should in design and fabrics accent the same style features noticeable in tailored dresses for older women.

But it is altogether important that the tailored dress for the young lady shall express in all its lines the youthful girlish figure.

For this season, the fabrics should be Velvets, English Navy Serge, Poiret Twills, Imported Wool Plaids and closely knitted wool Jersey cloths, while the lines should sharply silhouette the figure.

De Pinna enjoys an enviable reputation for producing for young ladies of these ages, tailored coats and dresses which are clever adaptations of the most successful models produced by European designers.

Misses' Town and Country Coats—in rough Tweeds, Homespuns, Velours and Llama Cloth. $28 to $95.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—in Velours, Bolivia Cloth and Tweeds. $45 to $75.

Misses' Trench Coats—of regulation Army cloth. $55

Misses' Tailored Dresses—in Poiret Twills, closely woven wool Jersey Cloth, English Navy Serge and Imported Wool Plaids. $28 to $75.

New De Pinna models in Fur Trimmed Suits. $58 to $82.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Pick Another Winner!

Over twenty-five thousand (25,000) Winter Overcoats and Suits for Men and Young Men, and each one of them a "winner" from every standpoint—Quality, Style, Service, Satisfaction, and above all, Value. First and foremost among them, the famous

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Overcoats $22.50 to $65.00—Suits $22.50 to $45.00

And Brill Suits and Overcoats Specially Priced at $15.00 and $20.00 which are easy winners over any others at these two very popular prices.

Brill Brothers

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47 Cortlandt Street 125th Street, at 3d Ave. 279 Broadway, at Chambers Brooklyn
1456 Broadway, 125th Street, 14th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening

FREE for the asking—Kuppenheimer Style Book of Men's and Young Men's Winter Fashions

1895

A Custom that started 22 years ago and today is growing faster than ever—

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instead of coffee

"There's a Reason"

THE WORLD'S MASTER PIANISTS HAVE PERPETUATED THEIR ART THROUGH

The DUO-ART PIANO

Rudolph Ganz

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CANADIANS TAKE PASSCHENDAELE

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ALL THEIR OBJECTIVES WON

Considerable Number of Prisoners Taken — Germans Told to Hold on at All Costs.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In a quick and daring drive which began at dawn today Canadian troops seized the village of Passchendaele, northeast of Ypres, dominating the plain of Roulers, and penetrated 800 yards beyond it, where at last accounts they were maintaining their positions.

All their objectives were gained before noon. A considerable number of prisoners, as yet uncounted, was taken.

The capture of Passchendaele was announced in the official communication on the operations in Flanders, issued this evening. The communication reads:

Operations were undertaken this morning by the Canadian troops with complete success against the enemy's defenses in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north-northwest of the village. The assembly of our troops for the attack was carried out successfully. At 6 A. M. the assault was launched as arranged.

The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs. Hard fighting took place at a number of points, particularly on the high ground north of the village and for a collection of fortified buildings and strong points on Goeberg Spur.

None the less, our troops made steady progress, and at an early hour the village of Passchendaele was captured, together with the hamlet of Mosselmarkt and Goeberg. Before midday all our objectives had been gained and a number of prisoners taken.

During the day the weather was unsettled. The rain, which fell at intervals, improved the visibility, however, and assisted the work of our artillery and aircraft, and, combined with valuable observation gained by our advance, has enabled our guns to deal effectively with the enemy's batteries and with concentrations of hostile infantry.

Field Marshal Hindenburg had issued a special army order recently commanding that Passchendaele be held at all costs, and had rushed up his best troops to replace the forces which formerly held the position. He had also sent new guns to that sector.

Gained Three-quarters of a Mile.

A late dispatch from the British front in Belgium says:

"The Canadians, in today's drive against the German lines, have advanced about 800 yards beyond the centre of Passchendaele, having battled their way to their final marks. A considerable number of prisoners has already reached the cages.

"Passchendaele Village was the scene of hard fighting this morning. The Canadian troops, who at dawn attacked this most vital of all the German remaining defenses in the Passchendaele Ridge system, were this afternoon, according to the latest reports, resting on the northern tip of the crest. Meetcheele Spur, just northwest of Passchendaele, was also entirely behind the Canadian lines.

"Contrary to expectations, the overseas men got through to their objectives with comparatively light opposition from the defending infantry, although the enemy machine guns were very active and the artillery poured a heavy fire against the advancing troops. The Germans fled or surrendered at many points when they came face to face with the grimly determined Canadian riflemen.

"Shortly before noon reports were received from the airmen that the enemy was concentrating, apparently for the purpose of attempting to carry out Hindenburg's order that if Passchendaele were lost it should be retaken at all costs. At the time of the filing of this dispatch no counterattacks had actually been launched.

"The Canadians moved forward at dawn from a line about 2,000 yards in length. At 7:15 the observers said that the Germans were shelling Passchendaele, indicating that the Canadians had got at least that far. Shortly afterward flares were sent up from the advanced Canadian line announcing that they had battled their way to their final marks. If held, this represents a gain of about 1,100 yards at the centre. The new line forms the arc of a circle about Passchendaele and Mosselmarkt.

"Again the German losses were heavy."

Fresh German Troops Beaten.

A dispatch tonight from Canadian headquarters in France says:

"Possession of Passchendaele, dominating Roulers and the Roulers Plain, gives the allied forces a firm footing on the series of great spurs extending from Gheluvelt, on the south, including Bellevue spur and Passchendaele Ridge, and running northeast for miles. Its capture marks a great triumph in the long struggle to secure this higher ground.

"The allies now have the advantage of position in the salient and have relegated the enemy to the lower levels dominated by our guns.

"Knowing well the vital necessity of maintaining the Passchendaele position securely, Hindenburg, after the successful Canadian advance on Bellevue Spur and the capture of Crest Farm and Meetcheele, issued a special army order commanding that Passchendaele should be held at all costs, and if lost must be retaken. For days the enemy had been rushing up guns and new formations of troops to insure his hold on the position.

"His efforts proved unavailing. The enemy's best troops have given ground before our forces, who have moved steadily toward their objective since the beginning of the Passchendaele operations, Oct. 25.

Effective Work by Artillery.

"At 6 o'clock this morning our guns opened a tremendous barrage fire, and two minutes later men from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Western and Eastern Ontario were out of their shell holes and temporary mud wall trenches in an advance which, by 7:30 o'clock, had carried them beyond their objectives. It was an artillery and machine gun battle. For an hour and a half our guns were never silent.

"Protected by a splendid barrage, our infantry moved slowly forward, while our counterbatteries dominated the enemy's guns and swept his assembled artillery positions with their fire. Full details of the fighting are not yet to hand, but our forces on the right, plunging toward Passchendaele, advanced well beyond the ruined village, overcoming the fortified enemy shell holes and concrete strong points in advance, and capturing numerous machine gun positions which threatened our attack from the Passchendaele-Zonnebeke Road to the village itself.

"To the left our infantry met with desperate opposition seventy-five yards in front of Meetcheele, where the enemy stronghold formed the key to his whole left position, as Meetcheele did to ours. Mosselmarkt was the scene of another determined resistance."

Berlin Reports the Attack.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via London.)—After drumfire this morning, says the German official statement regarding the western front, strong English infantry forces attacked the German positions on both sides of Passchendaele and at the Menin-Ypres bend. The announcement follows:

Early attacks today by the English led throughout the day to fighting around Passchendaele. At Gheluvelt an enemy assault broke down without having achieved any success and with heavy losses.

FRENCH RAID GERMAN LINES.

Succesful Surprise Attacks Near St. Quentin and Auberive.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The French broke into the German lines at several points last night, the War Office announced this afternoon. A German attack near Carnillet, on the Champagne front, was repulsed. The War Office communication reads:

We carried out several surprise attacks against the German lines, especially west of Auberive and south of St. Quentin.

A German attack on our small posts west of Carnillet was repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting was rather vigorous in some sectors.

CLIMAX OF STRUGGLE ELATES CANADIANS

At Last Able to Dominate German Positions on the Plain of Flanders.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 6.—It is with thankfulness that I can record today what I believe will prove to be the capture of Passchaendaele, the crown and crest of the ridge which made a great barrier around the salient of Ypres and hemmed us in flats and swamps.

In an heroic attack by the Canadians this morning they fought their way over ruined Passchendaele and into the ground beyond it. If their gains are held, the seal is set upon the most terrific achievement attempted and carried through by British arms in this war.

Only we out here, who have known the full and intimate details of that fighting valor and sacrifice which have carried our waves of men up these slopes, starting at Messines and Wytschaete, at the lower end of the range, in June last, crossing Pilkem Ridge in the north and then storming the central heights from Westhoek to Polygon Wood, through Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, from Zonnebeke to Broodseinde, from Gavenstafel to Abraham Heights, from Langemarck to Poelcapelle, can understand the meaning of today's battle and the thrill of the heart which comes to all of us because of the victory.

At and around Passchendaele is the highest ground on the ridge, looking down across the sweep of the plains into which the enemy has been thrust, where he has had his camps, where from this time hence, if we are able to keep the place, we shall see all his roads winding like tapes below us and his men marching along them like ants and the flash and fire of his guns—all the secrets of his life—as for three years he has looked down on us.

What is Passchendaele? As I saw it this morning through the smoke of gunfire and the mist, it was just one ruin. Only the ruin of its church, a black mass of slaughtered masonry and nothing else, not even a house was left standing. Because of its position as the crown of the ridge that crest seemed to many men to be the prize for which all these battles of Flanders had been fought, and to get to this place and the slopes and ridges on the way to it, not only for its own sake, but for what it would bring with it, great numbers of our most gallant men have given their blood. Thousands, scores of thousands, of British soldiers of our own home stock and from overseas have gone through fire and water, the fire of frightful bombardments, the water of swamps, and of shell holes in which they have plunged and waded.

To defend the ridge of Passchendaele, the crest of it, the enemy had massed a great number of guns, an incredible number of machine guns, and many of his finest divisons. To check our progress he had devised new systems of defense and built his concrete blockhouses in formation at every cross-road and in every bit of village or farmhouse. Our men had to attack that chain of forts through girdles of machine-gun fire and, after paying a great price in life, mastered it.

The weather fought for the enemy again and again on the days of our attacks and the horrors of the mud and bogs in "crater land" extending over a wide sweep of country, belong to the grimmest remembrances of every soldier who has fought in this battle of Flanders.

The enemy may brush aside our advance as the taking of a mud patch, but to resist he at one time or another put nearly a hundred divisions into this arena of blood, and the defense cost him a vast sum of loss in dead and wounded. I saw his dead in Inverness copse and Glencorse Wood.

Over all this ground the young manhood of Germany has spent itself. It was not for worthless ground that so many of them died and suffered agonies or fought desperately and came back again in massed counterattacks that were swept to pieces by our guns and our rifle fire.

True, Passchendaele is but a pinprick on a fair-sized map, but so that we should not take it the enemy has spent much of his man power and his gun power without stint, and there flowed up to his guns tides of shells almost as great as the tides that flowed up to our guns. Throughout these months he has never ceased by day or night to pour out hurricanes of fire over all these fields in the hope of smashing our progress.

A few days ago orders were issued to his troops in the name of Hindenburg that Passchendaele must be held at all costs, and if lost must be recaptured at all costs.

The Canadians have had more luck than the English, New Zealand, and Australian troops who have fought battles on the way up with the most heroic endeavor, and not a man in the army will begrudge them the honor they have gained, not easily nor without the usual price of victory, which is some men's death and many men's pain.

For several days the enemy had endeavored to thrust us back from the positions we held around Crest Farm and on the left beyond Paddebeeke, where all the ground is a morass. The Naval Brigade, which fought there on the last days of last month, had a very hard and tragic time. It was grim stoicism in holding on to the exposed outposts—small groups of men under great shell fire—which enabled the Canadians this morning to attack from a good position.

A special tribute is due to two companies of British infantry, which, with Canadian guides, worked through a large plantation, drove a wedge into the enemy territory and held it against all attempts to dislodge them.

Heavy German counterattacks had been made during the past few days to drive us off Crest farm and Meetcheele spur, but they only made a slight lodgment near Crest farm and were thrust back with great loss.

Meanwhile there was the usual vast activity on our side in making tracks, carrying railroads a few hundred yards nearer, hauling forward heavy guns out of the slough in which they deeply sank, and carrying up stores of ammunition and supplies for men and guns. All this work by pioneers, engineers, transports, men, and infantry was done under an infernal fire and in deep mud and filth.

Last night the enemy increased his fire as if he guessed his time was at hand. All night he flung down harassing barrages and scattered shells from his heavies and used gas shells to search out our batteries. He tried hard by means of every devilish thing in war to prevent the assembly of the Canadians, lying out in shell craters and in deep slime and mud under this fire. Though there were anxious hours and a great strain upon officers and men and casualties here and there the spirit of the men was not broken, and in a wonderful way they escaped great losses.

The weather was moist and soft last night, with a stiff wind blowing. The weather prophets in the evening had shaken their heads gloomily and said: "It will rain beyond all doubt," but luck was with our troops, for the sun rose in a clear sky. There was great beauty in the sky at daybreak, and I thought of the sun of Austerlitz and hoped it might presage victory for our men.

As I saw Passchendaele this morning, the long ridge to which the village gives its name appeared black and grim below the clouds right around to Polygon Wood and the height of Broodseinde. Below the ridge all our field guns were firing, and the light of their flashes ran up and down like jack o' lanterns with flaming torches.

Far behind me were our heavy guns and their shells traveled overhead with a great beating of wind. In the sky around was the savage whine of German shells and all below Passchendaele Ridge monstrous shells were flinging up masses of earth and water. Now and then fires were lighted and blazed and then went out in the west smoke.

The Canadians had then been fighting in and beyond Passchendaele. They had been fighting also around the village of Mosselmarkt. It was reported that they had carried all their objectives and were consolidating their defense for counterattacks, which were sure to come.

The enemy had put new divisions into line before our attack. A division had come up from Champagne and, judging from the prisoners taken today, they were a smart and well disciplined crowd of men, but they did not fight much after the Canadians were close up on them.

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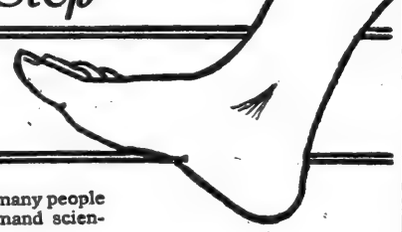

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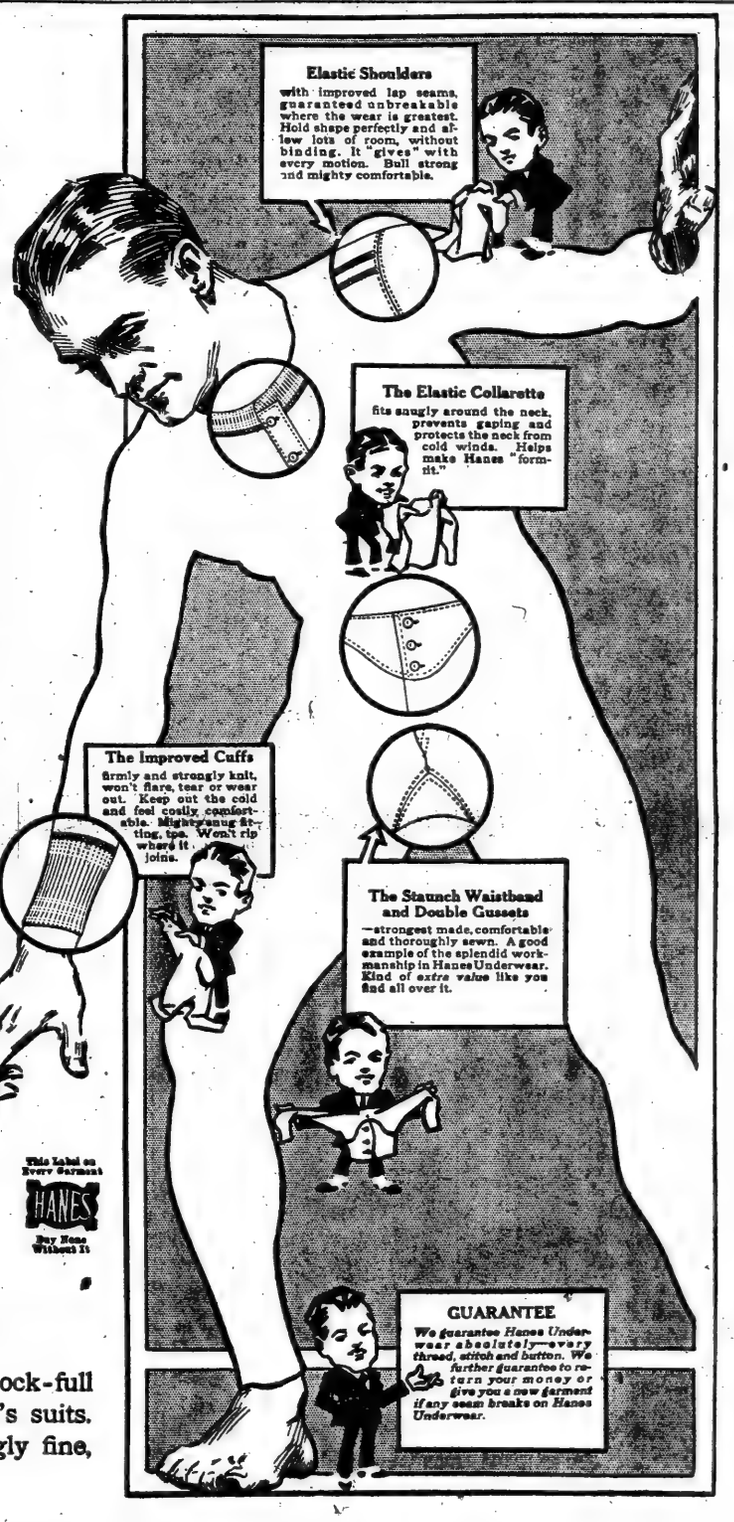

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L. Silver, 595 Crescent St.
L. Dantzig, 1,787 Madison Ave.
B. Markowitz, 1,448 5th Ave.
M. E. Scott, 215 10th Ave.
B. Burschon, 1,001 2d Ave.
L. Maipero, 1,056 1st Ave.
D. G. Strauss Co., 1,494 1st Ave.
B. Siegfried, 1,322 1st Ave.
R. & W. Green, 262 Avenue A.
M. Weiselberg, 865 1st Ave.
B. Rosansky, 1,491 Brook Ave.
C. Nelson, 1,470 Washington Ave.
J. Caputo, 2,395 Hoffman St.

BROOKLYN.

D. Brown, 669 De Kalb Ave.
Sam Gold, 90 Moore St.
B. Schachger, 39 Reed Ave.
Genatt & Sachs, 62 Moore St.
I. Meyers, 1,521 Pitkin Ave.
C. Woll, 899 Knickerbocker Ave.
K. Turoff, 65 Graham Ave.
S. Posner, 104 Graham Ave.
P. Berlyn, 220 Franklin St.
S. Barsky, 175 Greene St.
Gensloff & Hoffman, 892 3d Ave.
M. & H. Goldman, 675 3d Ave.
M. Kassdam, 31 Hamilton Ave.
D. & C. Meyerson, 1,033½ De Kalb Ave.
A. Rosenstein, 137 3d Ave.
D. Solomon, 297 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Swardloff, 17 Hamilton Ave.
M. Sole, 38 Flatbush Ave.
S. J. Schreiber & Son, 3,601 Atlantic Ave.
Chil Cohen, 377 Sumner Ave.
D. Benjamin, New Utrecht Ave. & 59th St.
Weissman Bros., 376 Grand St.
J. C. Mendlowitz, 581 Grand St.
Max Nadelbach, Grand & Olive Sts.
D. Weiner, 426 Graham Ave.
M. Ponemone, 453 Graham Ave.
M. Seidner, 1,048 Manhattan Ave.
S. Wehner, 1,102 Manhattan Ave.
M. Miller, 1,065 Manhattan Ave.
Goodman & Heinrich, 919 Manhattan Ave.
J. Greenfield, 389 Knickerbocker Ave.
S. Rothe, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
L. Kesselman, 235 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Nurnberg, 359 Knickerbocker Ave.

Brooklyn—Continued.

I. Freiman, 2,158 Fulton St.
H. Schoem, 352 Van Brunt St.
M. Allison, 70 5th Ave.
M. Allison, 3,314 3d Ave.
J. Danto, 1,834 Fulton St.
M. Ellentuck, Gates Ave.
W. Greenwald, Sumner Ave.
M. Iseral, 284 5th Ave.
S. Kramer, 391 Knickerbocker Ave.
I. Sterner Sons, 765 Manhattan Ave.
W. J. Nutting, Fulton St.
Moore Street Bargain House, 65 Moore St.
S. Kaminsky, 150 Sutter Ave.
J. Rosenthall, 450 Christopher Ave.
D. Friedman, 157 Havemeyer St.
J. Kaminsky, 58 Moore St.
H. Schoen, 352 Van Brunt St.
A. Cohen, 1,669 Pitkin Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Classon Ave.
William Rainer, 57 4th Ave.
M. Kamenstein, 279 Grand St.
Spero & Cooper, 3,209 Fulton St.
Leon Nadel, 2,045 Fulton St.
S. Nitnick, 1,988 Fulton St.
H. Rosenbloom, 35 Tompkins Ave.
J. Heilman, 86 Siegel St.
N. K. Buchwald, 2,155 Fulton St.
J. Salsney, 591 De Kalb Ave.
W. Levy, 414 7th Ave.
Jos. Tortorici, 145 Hamburg Ave.
A. Gottlieb, 1,485 Myrtle Ave.
J. Goldburg, 36 Seigle St.
N. Kleinman, 804 Nostrand Ave.
B. F. Kane & Bros., 51 Columbia Ave.
C. A. Burns, 156 5th Ave.
Lurie & Rosnmoff, 4,909 13th Ave.
Jos. Kaiser, 185 Flatbush Ave.
William Pelzer, 124 Smith St.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
Jos. Stein, 1,242 Flatbush Ave.
Samuel Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Speishandler, 287 Flushing Ave.
Charles S. Rosenblatt, 223 8th Ave.
M. H. Ramsey, 328 Manhattan Ave.
Hines & Letzeisen, 1,603 Broadway.
Gussie Resnnicoff, 48 Manhattan Ave.
F. J. Stander, 693 Knickerbocker Ave.
F. Land, 93 Cedar St.
Susie L. Pilliner, 1,247 Flatbush Ave.
J. Simon, 541 5th Ave.
S. Waldman, 1,095 Flushing Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Glasson Ave.
M. Blumenkopf, 324 Franklin Ave.
Cooper & Rappaport, 1,901 Bath Ave.
Sam Engelke, 173 Wythe Ave.
J. Jacobs, 221 Grand St.
Kurber & Ferris, 2,025 Bath Ave.
A. Shoan, 959 3d Ave.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
I. Stein, 419 Grand St.
S. Stein, 545 Grand St.

Brooklyn—Continued.

M. Tauber, 192 Bedford Ave.
E. Pollock, Inc., 391 Columbia Ave.
B. Waldman, 536 Court St.
S. Firestein, 138 5th Ave.
H. Setzmer, 573 3d Ave.
I. Friedman, 3,920 3d Ave.
J. Neckritz, 7,619 13th Ave.
V. Levy, 8 Sumner Ave.
S. J. Schrieber & Son, 2,603 Atlantic Ave.
D. Rosen, 1,617 Pitkin Ave.
M. Leiberman, 1,525 Pitkin Ave.
M. Gerxnowitz, 1,492 Pitkin Ave.
Ress & Klein, 1,462 Pitkin Ave.
M. Derz, 693 Broadway.
A. Patt, 174 42d St.
L. Coleman, 4,402 3d Ave.
B. Bazhr, 7,412 New Utrecht Ave.
R. Cooper, 76 Hamburg Ave.
J. Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave.
N. Vogel, 133 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.
C. Steuer, 554 Knickerbocker Ave.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Buchwald, 2,943 Fulton St.
I. Riner, 3,395 Fulton St.
A. Kesselman, 2,026 Fulton St.
F. Silver, 1,179 Liberty St.
H. Nevin, 449 Ralph Ave.
G. Abraham, 1,502 Broadway.
John Schneider, 240 Grandview Ave.
H. Geller, 566 Woodward Ave.
I. Goodfriend, 582 Woodward Ave.
S. Seeman, 657-659 Woodward Ave.
I. Tessler, 684 Woodward Ave.
N. Gonan, 634 Covert St.
J. Goodman, 1,855 Myrtle Ave.
E. Morris & Bro., 143 Smith St.
S. Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Sanzo, 312 5th Ave.
P. A. Wakefield, 600 3d Ave.
M. K. Benimowitz, 4,004 8th Ave.
M. Cantor, 1,427 Nostrand Ave.
D. Kuntz, 531 Marcy Ave.
H. Avenius, 101 Manhattan Ave.
G. Henry, 606 5th Ave.
H. Cohen, 225 Columbia Ave.
H. Hersog, 4,624 3d Ave.
C. A. Goldstein, 349 Driggs Ave.
Wm. Goebel, 122 Nassau St.
S. Goldstoff, 187 Manhattan Ave.
Prensky & Fau, 80 Graham Ave.
J. Bag, 1,027 Flushing Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.

Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Perkins, 1,802 Bath Ave.

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J. Silk, 1,924 Richmond Terrace.

Staten Island.

S. Neisner, Tompkinsville.
Est. of I. Kutscher, Stapleton.
S. Schmolka, Stapleton.
H. J. Weisburg, Port Richmond.

W. New Brighton, S. I.

C. Gottenberg, 1,067 Castleton Ave.

Yonkers.

A. M. Goldstein, 209 Nepperhem.
J. Kaplan, 178 Riverdale Ave.

Long Island City, L. I.

Edward Laherty, 71 Jackson Ave.
H. Loeb, 168 Academy St.

Long Island.

J. G. Pineau, Woodhaven.
J. Rubin, Ozone Park.

Jamaica, L. I.

N. Lowenberg, 448 Fulton St.
J. Avenia, 101 Smith St.

Long Island.

J. A. Deakin, College Point.
A. Jaffe, Fort Washington.
J. Kransler, Farmingdale.
H. Wolf, Front St., Hempstead.
J. W. Hirschfeld, Huntington.
F. Gerber, Sayville.

Astoria, L. I.

J. F. Zevre, 447 Steinway Ave.
S. Feinman, 575 Broadway.
H. Blum, 322 Flushing Ave.

Winfield, L. I.

J. Wirth, 35 Fisk Ave.

Elmhurst, L. I.

S. & H. Woltera, Broadway.

Maspeth, L. I.

S. Saldinski, 139 Clinton Ave.

Rockville Centre, L. I.

H. Widlitz, 196 Merrick Road.

Glen Cove, L. I.

W. Bernstein.

Lindenhurst, L. I.

H. Salomon.

Winfield, L. I.

F. Krupcia, 31 Woodside Ave.

Glendale, L. I.

M. Shaffran, 1,961 Myrtle Ave.
J. G. Theise, 2,518 Myrtle Ave.

Union Course, L. I.

E. Rosenbaum, 1,179 Jamaica Ave.

Woodhaven, L. I.

L. Shaffran, 4,057 Jamaica Ave.

Richmond Hill, L. I.

M. Lichtenberg, 2,621 Jamaica Ave.
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GERMAN PLOTS THWARTED

Lansing Announces Text of Momentous Document and Explains Its Meaning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Supplementing the cabled advices from Peking, announcement was made today by the Secretary of State of a far-reaching agreement between the Governments of Japan and the United States, which appears to furnish the groundwork for clearing away all the misunderstanding that has existed between the two nations.

The agreement reached between the special Japanese mission to the United States, headed by Viscount Ishii, on the one hand, and Secretary Lansing and other officials of the American Government on the other, pertains to China and, in effect, commits this Government to a recognition of Japan's special interests in Chinese territory, and at the same time commits Japan, as well as the United States, to the principle of the "open door," which the agreement defines as "equal opportunity for commerce and trade in China." This agreement was completed with a thorough understanding of Japan's earnest desire to co-operate with the United States in waging war against Germany.

But beyond these things the agreement pledges the United States and Japan to uphold the independence or territorial integrity of China. No alliance has been entered into between the Governments at Tokio and Washington and there is no understanding concerning any resort to force to prevent China from falling a prey to the cupidity of other nations. At the same time the agreement insures China against aggression. It marks the fruition of the efforts of John Hay, begun at the outbreak of the Boxer uprising seventeen years ago, and makes known to all the world that China must stand as a political and territorial entity. The concluding paragraph of the agreement proper contains this momentous declaration:

"Moreover, they (the Governments of the United States and Japan) declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government or any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China."

Application to the Great War.

The importance and far-reaching character of this agreement are emphasized by a statement by Secretary Lansing pointing out the application of the pact to the great war. It not only sweeps away the mutual suspicion that has tended to produce ill-feeling between the two Governments, but embraces an understanding, made known through Secretary Lansing's statement accompanying the formal documents, that the Japanese Government "desired to do their part in the suppression of Prussian militarism, and were eager to co-operate in every practical way to that end."

One of the questions asked since the arrival in this country of the special Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii was why Japan had not taken a more active part in the war. The Japanese Commissioners have answered it in a way that is entirely satisfactory to the United States, and there now appears to be no doubt that if Japan is called on to furnish men and means to help in German defeat, she will respond readily.

Japanese military activity in the effort to drive out Prussianism has become effective already, for Secretary Lansing announced that "complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is attached to the special mission of Japan, and the representative of the United States Navy."

The arrangement between Japan and the United States took the form of an exchange of identical notes dated Nov. 2 between Mr. Lansing as Secretary of States of the United States and Viscount Ishii, the Special Japanese Ambassador, who came to this country at the head of a mission of distinguished Japanese military and naval officers and civilian officials for the ostensible purpose of making known to this Government the satisfaction of the Japanese Government over the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany. But the notes, which were given to the press today along with an explanatory statement of Secretary Lansing and a statement by Viscount Ishii, show that the purpose of the Japanese Government in sending a special mission here had a wider significance.

The notes were exchanged between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii on the day of which they bore date—last Friday. Almost immediately thereafter Viscount Ishii and the members of the special mission left Washington on their return to Japan.

Important Part Played by Press.

While there is a rule among newspaper representatives against quoting the Secretary of State without his consent, Mr. Lansing will not be offended by a reference to the tribute he paid to the American press today for the patriotic part it had played in helping to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations that led to the agreement with Japan. This part played by the press was negative in the sense that the Washington correspondents refrained purposely from comment or speculation as to the points of discussion between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii during the progress of their conversations.

It was understood among the correspondents that reference in their dispatches to possible differences between Japan and the United States and the mutual suspicion that had appeared to prevail might serve to embarrass the negotiations, particularly as German agents would be quick to take advantage of such reports and by subtle spreading of rumor create the impression among officials of each Government that good faith was not being observed by the other. In a talk with newspapermen today Mr. Lansing expressed his gratitude, and indicated that through co-operation of this character from the American press an arrangement of the utmost importance to Japan and America, and in fact to all the nations at war, had been accomplished.

How important this repression of press comment had been was brought out by Mr. Lansing in the statement that he furnished explanatory of the reasons and purposes of the agreement. He told in the statement of the campaign of misrepresentation that had threatened to undermine the friendly relations of the two nations, and added that "the attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fostered and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood, which for a long time had been adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans, whose Government, as a part of its foreign policy, desired especially to so alienate this country and Japan that it would be at the chosen time no difficult task to cause a rupture of their good relations."

German Plotting Nullified.

The Germans have depended on this propaganda of falsehood to hamper the participation of both Japan and the United States in the war. They have sought to create the impression that Japan was seeking a favorable opportunity to strike the United States. This opportunity was expected to come when American territory was stripped of troops sent to join their British and French brothers-in-arms on the battlefields of France. The German idea seemed to be that, with fear of Japan present at Washington, a large number of troops would be kept at home, most of them along the Mexican border, for Germany had endeavored to have it appear that Japan would strike the United States through Mexico. In line with German hopes or pretended hopes of involving Japan and the United States was the direction given by Dr. Zimmermann, then German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Admiral Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, to seek to bring about an alliance between Japan and Mexico which would net both substantial gains of American territory.

These efforts have fallen to the ground through the agreement concluded between the representatives of Japan and the United States on Nov. 2. Whatever fears may have been held in some quarters in this country with respect to supposed Japanese desires they have now been allayed. The danger of excesses in Mexico such as those of the Villistas is ever present, but it is realized that only a small number of troops need be kept on the border. If any large number of troops should be required to meet a situation in Mexico they could be obtained from the hundreds of thousands of men who will be constantly under military training in this country while the war is on.

Text of the Agreement.

Following is the State Department's announcement:

"On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, the Secretary of State and Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese Ambassador, exchanged at the Department of State the following notes dealing with the policy of the United States and Japan in regard to China:

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 2, 1917.

Excellency: I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

The Governments of the United States and Japan recognise that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that, while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.

The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door," or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

I shall be glad to have your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

His Excellency, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, on special mission.

The Special Mission of Japan,
Washington, Nov. 2, 1917.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, communicating to me your understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

I am happy to be able to confirm to you, under authorization of my Government, the understanding in question set forth in the following terms:

[Here the Special Ambassador repeats the language of the agreement as given in Secretary Lansing's note.]

K. ISHII,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, on special mission.

Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

In his statement accompanying the announcement Secretary Lansing said:

Secretary Lansing's Statement.

"Viscount Ishii and the other Japanese Commissioners who are now on their way back to their country have performed a service to the United States as well as to Japan which is of the highest value.

"There had unquestionably been growing between the peoples of the two countries a feeling of suspicion as to the motives inducing the activities of the other in the Far East, a feeling which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation. Rumors and reports of improper intentions were increasing and were more and more believed. Legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motive were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises was aroused in the other country.

"The attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fostered and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood, which for a long time had been adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans, whose Government as a part of its foreign policy desired especially to so alienate this country and Japan that it would be at the chosen time no difficult task to cause a rupture of their good relations. Unfortunately there were people in both countries, many of whom were entirely honest in their beliefs, who accepted every false rumor as true, and aided the German propaganda by declaring that their own Government should prepare for the conflict which they asserted was inevitable, that the interests of the two nations in the Far East were hostile, and that every activity of the other country in the Pacific had a sinister purpose.

"Fortunately this distrust was not so general in either the United States or Japan as to affect the friendly relations of the two Governments, but there is no doubt that the feeling of suspicion was increasing and the untrue reports were receiving more and more credence in spite of the earnest efforts which were made on both sides of the Pacific to counteract a movement which would jeopardize the ancient friendship of the two nations.

"The visit of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues has accomplished a great change of opinion in this country. By frankly denouncing the evil influences which have been at work, by openly proclaiming that the policy of Japan is not one of aggression, and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage commercially or industrially of the special relations to China created by geographical position, the representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by our enemies and by misguided or overzealous people in both countries. In a few days the propaganda of years has been undone, and both nations are now able to see how near they came to being led into the trap which had been skillfully set for them.

"Throughout the conferences which have taken place Viscount Ishii has shown a sincerity and candor which dispelled every doubt as to his purpose and brought the two Governments into an attitude of confidence toward each other which made it possible to discuss every question with frankness and cordiality. Approaching the subjects in such a spirit and with the mutual desire to remove every possible cause of controversy, the negotiations were marked by a sincerity and good-will which from the first insured their success.

Principle of Non-Interference.

"The principal result of the negotiations was the mutual understanding which was reached as to the principles governing the policies of the two Governments in relation to China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now made public. The statements in the notes require no explanation. They not only constitute a reaffirmation of the 'open door' policy, but introduce a principle of none-interference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which, generally applied, is essential to perpetual international peace, as clearly declared by President Wilson, and which is the very foundation also of Pan Americanism, as interpreted by this Government.

"The removal of doubts and suspicions and the mutual declaration of the new doctrine as to the Far East would be enough to make the visit of the Japanese Commission to the United States historic and memorable, but it accomplished a further purpose, which is of special interest to the world at this time, in expressing Japan's earnest desire to co-operate with this country in waging war against the German Government. The discussions, which covered the military, naval, and economic activities to be employed, with due regard to relative resources and ability, showed the same spirit of sincerity and candor which characterized the negotiations resulting in the exchange of notes.

"At the present time it is inexpedient to make public the details of these conversations, but it may be said that this Government has been gratified by the assertions of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues that their Government desired to do its part in the suppression of Prussian militarism and was eager to co-operate in every practical way to that end. It might be added, however, that complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is attached to the special mission of Japan, and the representative of the United States Navy.

"It is only just to say that the success which has attended the intercourse of the Japanese Commission with American officials and with private persons as well is due in large measure to the personality of Viscount Ishii, the head of the mission. The natural reserve and hesitation, which are not unusual in negotiations of a delicate nature, disappeared under the influence of his open friendliness, while his frankness won the confidence and good will of all. It is doubtful if a representative of a different temper could in so short a time have done as much as Viscount Ishii to place on a better and firmer basis the relations between the United States and Japan. Through him the American people have gained a new and higher conception of the reality of Japan's friendship for the United States, which will be mutually beneficial in the future.

"Viscount Ishii will be remembered in this country as a statesman of high attainments, as a diplomat with a true vision of international affairs, and as a genuine and outspoken friend of America."

Statement by Viscount Ishii.

The following statement by Viscount Ishii was given out by the Japanese Embassy:

"My final departure from Washington affords a fit occasion for me to express once more to the American people my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to the special mission of Japan. The spontaneous and enthusiastic manifestations of friendship and good will toward us on all hands have profoundly impressed not only the members of the mission, but the whole Japanese people. The kindly feeling and fraternal spirit always existing between the two nations have never been more emphatically testified to.

"Believing as I do in frank talking, I have tried as best I could in my public utterances in this country to tell the truth and the facts about my country, the aspirations and motives which spur my nation. For, to my mind, it is misrepresentation and the lack of information that allow discordance and distrust to creep in in the relationship between nations. I am happy to think that at a time when the true unity and co-operation between the allied nations are dire necessities, it has been given me to contribute in my small way to a better understanding and appreciation among the Americans with regard to Japan.

"The new understanding in regard to the line of policy to be followed by Japan and America respecting the Republic of China augurs well for the undisturbed maintenance of the harmonious accord and good neighborhood between our two countries. It certainly will do away with all doubts that have now and then shadowed the Japanese-American relationship. It cannot fail to defeat for all time the pernicious efforts of German agents, to whom every new situation developing in China always furnished so fruitful a field for black machinations. For the rest, this new understanding of ours substantiates the solidity of comradeship which is daily gaining strength among the honorable and worthy nations of the civilized world.

"It is a great pleasure for me to add that this declaration has been reached as an outcome of free exchange of frank views between the two Governments. I cannot pay too high a tribute to the sincerity and farsightedness of Secretary Lansing, with whom it was my privilege to associate in so pleasurable a way. It is my firm belief that so long as the two Governments maintain a perfectly appreciative attitude toward each other, so long as there is no lack of statesmanship to guide public opinion, the reign of peace and tranquillity in our part of the world will remain unchallenged."

The present agreement is an extension of the Root-Takahira "gentlemen's agreement" of Nov. 30, 1908, which engages the United States and Japan mutually to respect the possessions of the other in the region of the Pacific Ocean and to support the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. By the present agreement the United States recognizes the principle of Japan's special interests in China, which already has been recognized by treaty between Great Britain and Japan and Russia and Japan. According to Japanese diplomats other nations have tacitly assented to this principle.

Not Another Monroe Doctrine.

There was a disposition in some quarters here today to attribute to the agreement the recognition of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine, but in authoritative quarters this was corrected, with the assertion that the agreement applies rather the principle that on this hemisphere is known as Pan Americanism. The Monroe Doctrine, it was contended, was based on the principle of national safety—the national safety of the United States—while Pan Americanism was altruistic in that it was based on preserving the integrity of all the nations involved, and was therefore international. The principle of the Monroe Doctrine, it was said, was not applied to China by the Lansing-Ishii agreement, but it contained a recognition of the principle that all the nations concerned were to see that the territorial integrity of China was respected.

It should be explained, however, that there is no authoritative statement embodying this interpretation. High officials preferred to let the agreement, with Secretary Lansing's accompanying statement, speak for itself. Japan's special interests in China were likened to the special interests the United States has in Mexico, on account of the geographical proximity of the two countries.

Officials at the Chinese Legation declined to comment on the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Special Ambassador Ishii.

WAS ESCAPED PRISONER.

German Cruiser Marie's Captain Commanded Emden's Collier.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen says Captain Lauterbach, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, which was sunk by British warships in the Cattegat last week, commanded a collier which accompanied the famous German raider Emden at the outbreak of the war.

Lauterbach was captured at the time the Emden was destroyed on Cocos Island, in the Pacific, by the Australian cruiser Sydney, but succeeded with a number of other Germans in escaping from an internment camp in Singapore and returned to Germany by way of the Philippines, Japan, and America.

MAGYARS FEAR A BREAK.

Have Expected Hostilities with Us Ever Since the Invasion Began.

GENEVA, Nov. 6.—A Swiss citizen connected with the consular service has just arrived here after having been held up for three weeks on the Tyrolese-Swiss frontier.

He says the Hungarians fear more than the Austrians a declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy by the United States because the Hungarians, Poles, and Slavs in the United States greatly outnumber the Austrians and own far more property than the latter. He said hostilities between the United States and Austria-Hungary had been expected daily since the Austro-German offensive against Italy began.

Red Cross to Aid Italian Refugees.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 5, (Delayed.)—Carl Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of the American Red Cross in Italy, is making arrangements to render assistance to Italians made homeless by the Austro-German drive in Northern Italy.

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By HUGH GIBSON
First Secretary

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THE old adage "Time changes all things" does not obtain as applied to present day clothes buying. Quality and value still remain the paramount issues. Quality and value are the outstanding attractions of our Winter showing of everything men, young men and boys wear just as they always have been and always shall be while quality-fabrics and skilled workmanship are available.

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There is a swing of line about the low-set, square-cornered Liberty that differentiates it from other broughams. Men of affairs as well as women find it appealing in a new and different sense. And it *is* different in the way it rides and drives.

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In the gasoline that goes into your tank may lie all the difference between a perfect day's touring and a trip ruined by motor troubles.

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COMMONS SPURNS PACIFIST MOTION

Proposal by Lees-Smith Looking to Negotiations Is Rejected Without Division.

BALFOUR EXPLAINS AIMS

Allies Do Not Intend, He Says, to Take "Admittedly German Territory."

WANT ALSACE RESTORED

Parleys at Peace Table Useless at Present, Asserts British Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in the House of Commons today to a peace motion proposed by H. B. Lees-Smith, Liberal Member for Northampton, which was afterward negatived without a division. Mr. Balfour said:

"The aims for which Great Britain entered the war were not and are not either imperialistic or vindictive, but one and all are needed for the double purpose of the emancipation and security of Europe."

Mr. Balfour asked the House to show by an overwhelming majority that "we believe in the cause in which we are struggling and which we know we can bring to a successful termination. Great as are the sacrifices already made we are ready to continue them, and continue them indefinitely, until the great, righteous and unselfish objects we have in view are finally secured."

Balfour Denies Secret Treaties.

Discussions of this kind, Mr. Balfour said, did little to assist the object that those who started them had in view—the attainment of an honorable peace at the earliest possible date. He ridiculed the idea that secret treaties existed, as suggested by Mr. Lees-Smith, and said that Great Britain was not a party to any such treaty. He did not believe any such treaty existed.

He regretted that the member had used such an argument, which, of course, would be repeated in Germany without contradiction, and which had for its basis the false fiction that there were not those they had loudly proclaimed, of freeing small nationalities and making the constitution of the States in Europe as far as possible harmonious with the wishes of the inhabitants.

"It never was, and is not, the object of the Allies to take from the German Empire admittedly German territory," said Mr. Balfour, "but, of course, the Allies desire the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France."

The Allies, continued the Foreign Secretary, were not fighting for that alone, or as an isolated object of their war aims.

"We are fighting, in the first place," said he, "that Europe might be free from the perpetual menace of the military party in Germany."

Ridicules Plan of Parley.

It was not Europe alone that had to be considered, he continued, and he asked whether the author of the motion and his party had no care for the misgovernment and the most brutal and barbarous cruelty in Armenia and Arabia. The pacifist members seemed to think that all these matters could be satisfactorily settled, he remarked, if they could only bring the European powers to talk together around a table.

"Is that common sense?" he asked. "Is it supposed that Germany would ever consent to restore, as has been publicly suggested, the ancient kingdom of Poland? Of course she would not. It is no use waiting to meet around a peace table to determine that.

"Is it imperialistic to desire to see an independent Poland? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Alsace-Lorraine restored to France? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Italy embrace those of her own race, civilization and language? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Rumania under Rumanian rule? Is it imperialistic to desire to see the Serbian community again a great and flourishing united power?"

Mr. Balfour said that for members of Parliament to forget the official statements of the Government about the war aims of the Allies and misrepresent them in Parliament, knowing that their misrepresentations would receive currency among the Allies' enemies, was "one of the greatest disservices any man can render his country at this time."

War Psychology of Germans.

In examining the situation, the Foreign Secretary said, the psychology of the German people must be considered. It was not prejudice to say that the Germans had an entirely different view of international morality and the rights and duties of a powerful State from any other community in the world. While that remained unchanged, it was quite impossible for other nations to sleep comfortably in their beds. He contrasted the observations contained in the German reply to the Pope with the doctrine preached and practiced before the war, and added:

"England and America had been slowly getting these means adopted between the nations who resisted Germany. Never did Germany accept a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her power to strike at any rival she desired to coerce."

Lees-Smith Supports Motion.

The motion of Mr. Lees-Smith read:

This House is of the opinion, providing satisfactory guarantees can be obtained with regard to the independence and restoration of Belgium and the evacuation of occupied territory, that no obstacle should be placed in the way of preliminaries toward negotiations for a peace settlement which ought to embody an equitable solution of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine and devising the inforcement of effective international machinery for the avoidance of future wars.

Mr. Lees-Smith, in offering his motion, maintained that successive secret agreements among the Allies had carried their war aims far beyond the original aims. He said the recent rumor that Germany, in addition to losing Alsace-Lorraine, was to be deprived of territories on the left bank of the Rhine had been confirmed in a secret session of the French Chamber by M. Ribot.

Mr. Balfour interjected that there never was such an agreement.

Mr. Lees-Smith retorted that it was an agreement made between France and Russia while Nicholas II. was Emperor. If this were carried out, he said, there would be a new series of causes of discontent, discord, and hatred which would once again drench Europe in war and blood.

Continuing, Mr. Lees-Smith advocated a league of nations and the abandonment of the Paris conference resolutions and imperialistic designs in all parts of the world. He contended that it would be impossible to get peace without a solution of the Alsace-Lorraine problem which both sides would be willing to accept, and in conclusion pleaded for a conference for the discussion of peace terms.

After Mr. Balfour had spoken, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said loud cheers, moved the closure, which was carried by 282 to 33. Mr. Lees-Smith's motion was then negatived without a division.

TEUTONS TO CONFER ON PEACE AT BERNE

Prominent Delegates Going to Arbitration Meeting, but Allies are Holding Aloof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 6.—Germany is sending fourteen influential delegates, including Mathias Erzberger, Philipp Scheidemann, and Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, to participate in a conference at Berne Nov. 12. Austria-Hungary is sending a dozen, including Count Karolyi and Professor Jassi, who has arrived at Berne.

The Entente Allies so far have not issued passports to any delegates to the conference, and there is every likelihood that the Central Powers and the neutrals will be forced to discuss matters among themselves at the assembly, which is officially named a conference for the arrangement of international conflicts by arbitration.

The Teutons, in spite of their recent successes in Italy, are employing vainly every means of obtaining a hearing with the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company cables that wild peace rumors were current on the Bourse there yesterday, it being reported that the Central Powers would make offers of peace before December in the shape of a proposal for a preparatory conference at Berne. According to these rumors, each belligerent would be asked to send two delegates, Germany selecting Prince von Bülow, former Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich.

DR. MUCK PLAYS ANTHEM AT CAPITOL

Boston Symphony Conductor Warmly Greeted Before Playing "Star-Spangled Banner."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The reception accorded the Boston Symphony Orchestra by official and social Washington this afternoon was only a little less gratifying than in former seasons, while the applause greeting the much-discussed leader, Dr. Carl Muck, as he stepped on the stage at the National Theatre was long and earnest, with special emphasis from the music-loving gallery.

Although not named on the program, "The Star-Spangled Banner" opened the performance, with Dr. Muck leading and the entire orchestra standing.

This was followed by Tschaikowsky's symphony No. 4. The program closed with the overture to Tannhauser, which received the applause of the entire house.

Only one box remained empty and less than fifty seats, although some former patrons of the orchestra have relinquished their tickets since the controversy arose over the inclusion of the National anthem in the performance.

The diplomatic attendance was smaller than usual, which, with the absence from town of President and Mrs. Wilson, robbed the opening performance of some of its interest. Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, General and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Richard Townsend, and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle were among the box holders.

DENOUNCE MUCK AT RALLY.

Big Crowd at Baltimore Indorses Protest—Gibbons Sends Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—A big crowd turned out this afternoon to attend the meeting called by ex-Governor Warfield to protest against Dr. Muck's being allowed to lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A regimental band from Camp Meade was present and fifty men from Company I marched into the hall.

When the resolutions were read declaring that Dr. Muck should not be allowed to lead the orchestra in this city whether he played "The Star-Spangled Banner" willingly or unwillingly, the applause was deafening. When ex-Governor Warfield, in referring to the musician, said he should be in an internment camp," the applause lasted almost a minute. At its end a woman who had been waving a flag from a box near the stage shouted: "Muck should have been shot when he said that."

After the anthem was sung Mr. Warfield shouted: "The day is coming when that anthem will be sung by every nation on the globe. Talk about your musical art—what does art amount to when it is in competition with patriotism?"

"This isn't Philadelphia," shouted a man in the front row.

"Thank God, no," shouted the ex-Governor.

Then Mr. Warfield read a few out of a sheaf of letters written to him, commending his stand. He read this communication from Cardinal Gibbons:

"I regret that I cannot attend the meeting arranged in honor of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' but shall be with you in spirit, and approve with all my heart of the efforts being put forth to surround this sacred emblem of our country with all the respect which it should command. In the first place, the anthem was composed in Baltimore. Secondly, it is the national song of the Republic. Thirdly, the flag itself is the embodiment of our political faith, and he who sings this anthem is making a profession of fidelity to the country. As with the Ark of the old covenant, he who touches it with profane hands shall suffer."

PITTSBURGH MAY BAR MUCK.

Patriotic Societies Also Object to Kreisler's Appearance There.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Trouble is brewing for the promoters of the Ellis series of concerts here, patriotic societies objecting to the appearance of Fritz Kreisler and Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Kreisler is booked for Carnegie Hall on Thursday night and the Union Arcade Auditorium on Saturday afternoon.

Protests are pouring in to the Director of Public Safety asking him to cancel the license for the Kreisler concert, the latest one being from the Daughters of 1812, who call him an alien enemy. They also called on ticket buyers to stay away from the Kreisler concert if the Director of Public Safety did not stop it. Mrs. William Ralston Crabbe, President of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. John S. Heron, President of the local chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, are leading the fight.

Ditrichstein in "The King" Coming.

Leo Ditrichstein's New York season will begin at the Cohan Theatre on Monday night, Nov. 19, when he will be seen in "The King," a comedy by G. A. Caillavet, Robert de Flers, and Emmanuel Arene. Among those in the supporting cast will be Betty Callish, Fritz Williams, A. G. Andrews, Ben Johnson, William Ricciardi, Earle Mitchell, John Bedouin, and Miriam Doyle. The first performance of "The King," was given in Cleveland on Monday.

Hobart Farce for 39th St. Theatre.

William Faversham's engagement in "The Old Country" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre will be brought to a close this week, and Gorge V. Hobart's farce, "What's Your Husband Doing?" will be produced there next Monday night. Among those in the cast of the new piece are Hale Hamilton, Virginia Hammond, Charlotte Ives, Jane Cooper, and Jed Prouty.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance or the new Bernstein drama, "L'Elevation," will be given at the Playhouse on Wednesday of next week instead of Tuesday.

The complete cast of "Six Months' Option," which Dorothy Donnelly is producing, includes Jane Marbury, W. T. Clark, Stanley C. Ridges, David Quixano, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Florence Martin, and Miriam Warring Manley. The piece is a comedy by Ancella Chalee.

The first matinee of "Miss 1917," at the Century, will be given today.

'THE PIPES OF PAN' AN IDYL OF SPRING

A Comedy of Middle Age by the Clever Author of "The Cinderella Man."

NORMAN TREVOR DANCES

A Play of Delicate Charm Well Cast and Very Ably Interpreted.

THE PIPES OF PAN, a comedy in three acts by Edward Childs Carpenter. At the Hudson Theatre.

"Sally"	Henry Travers
Max Benson	Reginald Mason
Ann Redford	Rita Stanwood
James G. Higbee	Burton Churchill
John Redford	Norman Trevor
Mrs. Bruce Monroe	Florence Pendleton
Mildred Monroe	Rosalie Mathieu
Esther	Edith King
Valentine Ferris	Janet Beecher
Donald Ferris	Burford Hampden

What "The Cinderella Man" was to the romance of youth, "The Pipes of Pan" is to the romance of middle age—slender dramatically, but well mannered, witty and instinct with atmospheric charm. Phoebe Foster and Shelley Hull are replaced by Janet Beecher and Norman Trevor.

The three acts take place in the studio of a fashionable portrait painter, who, in the routine of a very trying profession, has lost the inspiration of youth. In his odd moments he is attempting an idyl of Pan and a Dryad; but it won't go.

It is Spring, and through the open window a flute-like tune is heard, played by a neighbor across the court. To the artist's daughter and her young man, it is the voice of the great god himself; but to the dulled ear of the painter it is only an alien distraction. The clever little model whispers that what he needs is a touch of romance—preferably with a lady whose hair is red. The lady romps in, in an aura of copper bronze. She is the lost love of his youth, and she sweeps him away to a costume ball, transfigured and dancing like a faun.

In the morning they are still in costume, and in the mood of their escapade. Again the reedlike tune is heard through the window, and this time the artist knows it for the breadth of Pan. In the odd moments of their duet of reawakened Spring he paints like one inspired. The husband comes in and, in a scene of drama, or near drama, almost forces the two to transform a moment of innocent abandon into the facts of divorce and remarriage. And then the son appears, and the honest truth of the situation is manifest. Middle age comes into the foreground, and the lady departs with her son. But the painter has found himself again as an artist and hurls himself upon his work with rejuvenated vigor.

To the portrayal of the moods of this painter Mr. Trevor brings an art at once richly colored and exquisitely delicate. Few actors today are so abundantly endowed with a mingling of right masculine temperament and intelligence at once subtle and firm. His brain-fagged painter has testy humors, but they are always tempered by a not unkindly wit and a fundamental good sense.

When the first moment of his exaltation comes he capers and dances like the spirit of Spring; but even in his wildest bandon there is definite measure and restraining grace. In the hour when it seems that his love is triumphant and the lady forever his he is ardent, impassioned; but he never loses the fine dignity of intelligence that is confident. It is a performance worth seeing again and again for its basic solidity of conception and its richly colored, delicately shaded modulations

Miss Beecher is almost equally happy. Her mood of rejuvenate wildness is a trifle less airy, but it is genuine and full of grace. When her husband appears to misconceive her and affront her, a fine dignity mingles with her fire of resentment. Most of all in the scene with her son, which ends her brief moment of romantic abandon, her art rings true and clear. It is a performance very different from that in "The Concert," but it is on broader and larger lines, and it is every whit as fine.

Every part was admirably cast and every actor, in the measure of his opportunities, scored. As the artist's sober and practical daughter, Rita Stanwood was admirably true and sustained. As her fiancé, Reginald Mason was delightfully characteristic, and his wit was as alert and sparkling as Mr. Trevor's best. The scenes of the first act, in which he figured largely, were by all odds the most refreshing of the play.

Mr. Carpenter may say in his heart that the wit and charm of all the characters are really his. So they are! And the fact that one instinctively attributes them to his puppets is the final proof of the lifelikeness of his characterizations. With Clare Kummer—whom in other things he nowise resembles—he stands quite alone today in portraying delicate, graceful, and well-bred people.

C. B. DILLINGHAM IN ARMY SERVICE

As Captain in Aviation Signal Corps, Theatrical Manager Is Called to War College.

Friends of Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, received yesterday their first intimation that Mr. Dillingham had responded to his country's call when word came from Washington calling him into active service as a captain in the Aviation Signal Corps. Through Mark Luescher, manager of the Hippodrome, Mr. Dillingham said last night that he had offered his services on April 2 of this year, the day that the President's war message was made public. He enlisted as a private in the Aviation Corps at Fort Myer, Virginia, but asked that he not be called, if possible, until his theatrical productions had been made.

Mr. Dillingham's commission as a Captain was received in June. The Washington dispatch calls him into immediate service at the War College, and Mr. Dillingham will leave for Washington tomorrow. The last of the three productions which Mr. Dillingham expected to make during the present season was the Century Revue, which opened on Monday. He also controls the Globe Theatre and the Hippodrome.

Charles Cooper, Pianist, Plays.

Charles Cooper, a pianist already familiar here, appeared in Aeolian Hall yesterday, playing Bach's prelude and fugue in C minor, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 27, No. 1; Schumann's fantasie in C major, Rachmaninoff's G major prelude, and numbers by Chopin and Liszt.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY GEM
Nothing More Delightful Than the Myriad Charms of Such an Afternoon Can Be Imagined
RIVIERA GIRL
Theatre pays Government Tax on all $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN Last 6 Times in The Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE.

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Friday Eve. Seats Now NEXT
Laurette Taylor
IN A NEW COMEDY
'The Wooing of Eve'
by J. HARTLEY MANNERS
Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
THE LOVE DRIVE
with FRED NIBLO & VIOLET HEMING.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. SATURDAY 2:25.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY
THE PIPES OF PAN
By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:30.
LAST 5 TIMES ROMANCE and ARABELLA
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

Century BROADWAY & 62D ST., NIGHTS, 8:15.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY
REDUCED PRICES
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD ANNUAL REVUE
"Miss 1917"
A TRIUMPH!
SUNDAY EVE., NOV. 11. First Sunday Concert with all the artists of "MISS 1917." POPULAR PRICES. Seats on Sale.
ALWAYS:
824 Balcony Seats @.....$1.00
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Seats Now on Sale for 8 Weeks.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY and Sat.
"Another real American play."—Herald.
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEE TODAY, 2:15
"Nothing like this entertainment has ever been enjoyed in New York before."—Globe.
Valverde Musical Enterprises, Inc., offer Velasco Brothers'
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH!
Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Review.
The Land of Joy
with
L'ARGENTINA
Greatest of all Spanish Dancers
A HIT
STUPENDOUS GLORIOUS GLITTERING SINGING & DANCING
SEATS ON SALE FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:15.
FIRST VALVERDE CONCERT
With the Artists now appearing in "The Land of Joy."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Polly With a Past
EXTRA TUESDAY MATINEE NOV. 13

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.

BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 25c TO $1.
THE MOST WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
CHU CHIN CHOW MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE COMPANY of 300
NOW IN ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON.
Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$3. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1
Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50.
(Except Saturday Nights.)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
EVELYN NESBIT BEATRICE HERFORD "IN THE DARK." Miss CAMPBELL, others and MAURICE & WALTON
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
Harry Fox, Morton & Glass, Whiting & Burt, and 2nd Big Week, CAMERON SISTERS.

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats for the entire week of the Show (Nov. 12 to 16) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15.
"LINCOLN OF THE U. S. A." All Seats Reserved
Adrian Middleton & Spelmeyer, Ryan & Joyce and 6 others. $2, $1.50, $1

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Mat. Today. BEST SEATS $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15.
At the HIPPODROME

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evgs. at 8:15; Sat. Mat. 2:15.
'Das Dreimaederlhaus'
Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

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ANNOUNCE THE FIRST AMERICAN EXHIBITION of the Works of
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Thirty-one Canvases
Portraits Views Along the Hudson
New York Street and Park Views Venetian Views Still Life
Until November 22d inclusive
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WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
A DAZZLING ANNIHILATOR OF GLOOM
Irons Out Wrinkles & Banishes The Blues.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza Of Superlative Splendors.
Radiant With Youth and Beauty.

CASINO B'way & 39th. TONIGHT 8.10 Beginning
ALICE NIELSEN in Kitty Darlin
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'y. Bryant 40 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
FIRST POPULAR MAT. TODAY.
Marie Doro
"The central character and situation have the rich gift of inspiration, and Miss Doro touches them everywhere with an art that is as compelling as it is exquisite and unaffected."—Times.
"Barbara"
"Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS
"In the Zone"; "The Avenue"; "Blind Alleys"; "His Widow's Husband."

39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
LAST WEEK Faversham In a new Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
MONDAY NEXT, SEATS NOW.
What's Your Husband Doing?
New Farce by GEORGE V. HOBART.

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday, 2:25.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE
IN Peter Ibbetson
MONDAY, NOV. 12 Seats Tom'w

JOHN DREW—MARGARET ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN
"Finest play in years."—De Foe, World.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
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BROADHURST 44th, W. of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64.
Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. LAST 5 TIMES
Mr. Faversham Presents Bernard Shaw's
MISALLIANCE
with Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred
NEXT MONDAY, Seats Tomorrow.
DONALD BRIAN
in "HER REGIMENT,"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
Mr. Herbert directing First Night.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER LAST WEEK

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

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DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
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"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15.
Mats. Today and Saturday, 2:15.
SPECIAL POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY—BEST SEATS $1.50.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
"DELUXE ANNIE"
with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
"Barbara is another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

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Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
Mother Carey's Chickens with Edith Taliaferro

MOTION PICTURES.
THE FEAST OF ISIS

A FEAST OF EYESEES
A Lotus Bud,
The Nile;
A woman's vile,
And smile;
A kiss—
A wait awhile;
A longer kiss,
A little guile;
A serpent's kiss—
A thud—CLEOPATRA.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
THEDA BARA in
CLEOPATRA
CAPTIVATING MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT.
LYRIC Theatre, W. 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30 25c to $1.50. All Reserved.
You can make a date with Cleopatra 6 weeks in advance.

STRAND MAE MARSH in 'SUNSHINE ALLEY' Soloists, Comedy. B'way at 47th. Concert Today, 2:15. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH. A. Ariani, Cond.
RIALTO B'way, 42d JULIAN ELTINGE in "The Clever Mrs. Carfax." New Bennett Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 20-30-50
NOW PLAYING—LOIS WEBER'S "THE PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"
BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st St. CONTINUOUS — 25c-20c-50c.
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NORMA TALMADGE "Secret of the Storm Country."
81 at St. Theatre, on B'way, Tel. Schuyler 3930
MAXINE ELLIOTT in "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" Dee"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE

SPECIAL DUO-ART RECITAL
AT AEOLIAN HALL
Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance)
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7th, 3:30 o'Clock
The assisting artist will be
AURELIO GIORNI
pianist
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others.
ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE
The Aeolian Company
29 West 42nd Street

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Important Announcement
The Management has made the contention that all war taxes collected on any subscription or season tickets purchased before Nov. 1 are illegal and is glad to inform its subscribers that a ruling to that effect has just been received from the Treasury, Dept. The management will therefore return all such taxes to the Society's subscribers.
Aeolian Hall, Sat., Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
Mr. Damrosch will explain and illustrate especially the stringed instruments of the Orchestra.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 10, SYMPHONIE FRANCAISE-DUBOIS (first time in New York)
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 11, BRAHMS, GLUCK, LEKEN, MacKENZIE, CESAR, FRANCK, HORATIO PARKER.

MME. Louise Homer
Soloist at Both Concerts.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 15. Soloist
HEIFETZ
(First appearance with orchestra in America) Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE
OPENING NIGHT, MON., NOV. 12, at 8.....AIDA
Music, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Martinelli (debut), Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni (debut).
WED. EVE., Nov. 14, at 8.....BORIS GODUNOW
Matzenauer, Braslau, Foward, Sparkes; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
THURS. EVE., Nov. 15, at 8:15..L'ELISIR D'AMORE
Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cd. Papi.
FRI. EVE., Nov. 16, at 8:15.....LA BOHEME
Alda, Miller (debut); McCormack, De Luca, Chalmers (debut), Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
SAT. MAT., Nov. 17, at 2.....FAUST
Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux (debut).
SAT. EVE., (75c to $3.) Nov. 17, at 8:15.....LA TRAVIATA
Hempel, Carpi, De Luca, Bada. Cond. Moranzoni.
SEAT SALE for all performances begins Tomorrow at 9 A. M. at Box Office. Tel. Bryant 7172.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUES., NOV. 13, at 8, TOSCA, Farrar, Braslau; Martin, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

TONIGHT at 8:30
Sir Geo. H. Reid
M. P., Former Premier of Australia, Speaks at CARNEGIE HALL On "What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire"
With a word on Home Rule for Ireland Chairman Hon. Geo. W. Wickersham.
Tickets 25c to $2 at Box Office.

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Adolf Philipp
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA.
"New York"
With Mizi Gizi & an Exc. Company
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance

FIRST BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Nov. 9, at 11.
GERALDINE Farrar RITA Fornia
RICHARD Buhlig HERMAN Sandby
Prices $3. Box Seats $5. Now at Biltmore Box Of. Management R. E. Johnston, Knabe Piano.

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RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
Modest Altschuler.....Conductor
Subscriptions $9 to $2.50. Boxes $100 & $75. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc., Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 13
WAR-FUND RECITAL—Mme. Frances
ALDA
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin). For benefit of "Le Bien Etre Du Blesse" and the poor and sick children of the American soldiers. Seats at Box Office and at 527 Fifth Ave., Room 510. 'Phone Vanderbilt 2784.

STRAND SYMPHONY
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
ORCHESTRA, ADRIANO ARIANI, Cond.
TSCHAIKOWSKY—WAGNER.
Soloists: Mischa Violin, Violinist. Grace Hoffman, Soprano.
STRAND THEATRE, B'way at 47th St.
20 & 30c (Incl. War Tax & Reg. Prog.)

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL
EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Astor Ballroom, Mon. Aft., Nov. 12, at 2.
First of Five Historical Recitals by the Great French Organ Virtuoso, JOSEPH BONNET
$2, $1.50, $1. Management Louden Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 10. Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 12, at 2.
PIANO RECITAL Dorothy BERLINER
Seats 50c to $2 for sale at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Steinway Piano.)

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HEIFETZ

Carnegie Hall SAT. AFT. DEC. 1 At 2:30. Second Violin Recital
SEATS AT HALL. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tuesday Aft., Nov. 13. Piano Recital—MOSES
Boguslawski
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. (Steinway.)

Aeolian Hall, Tomor'w (Thurs.) Aft. at 3.
GRAVEURE
Program of Songs by Bryceson Treharne. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

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BEGINNING NOVEMBER 12 & 13.
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Our PACIFIC COAST.....Nov. 26-24
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917.

THE NEXT FOUR YEARS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Of the qualities and capacities of JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor-elect of New York City, it is unnecessary now to speak. His standing in his profession of the law, his record upon the Bench as County Judge, his associates, the interests and the influences that brought to him the nomination for Mayor—all these were made known, perfectly well known, to the voters and to the people during the campaign. Knowing what there was to know about Judge HYLAN, some 288,000 of the qualified voters of the city expressed yesterday their will to make him Mayor. By a very unusual plurality, by a vote substantially double that cast for the Fusion candidate, they made known their preference for him over Mayor MITCHEL.

The chief concern now is to consider what the new Mayor can do. That is in truth a matter of very grave concern, for he was the candidate of Tammany—the solid, irreducible minimum of the Tammany vote was given to him—and we know the desires and purposes of that organization. In respect to some matters of high importance the people of the city may enjoy a sense of security, for irrevocable decisions already made and the laws of the State protect them against the worst consequences of Tammany audacity. The dual subway contracts are beyond the reach of the Mayor and his associates upon the Board of Estimate. The work under those contracts is nearing completion. The pay-as-you-go policy is secure, the debt limit shelters the city against the extravagant issuing of obligations, and the new administration would be bold indeed should it venture upon any large increase in the budget, since the present budget was one of the chief points of the attack made by its supporters upon the present city government.

The great transformation, the worst consequences of the decision of the voters to discard a Fusion administration devoted to the public interest for a Tammany administration certain to be largely affected by Tammany interests, will appear in the new Mayor's appointments of heads of departments. First of all there is the Police Department. So long as Commissioner WOODS remains in office he will be the city's shield of defense against some of the most serious of the possible evils that may result from the decision made yesterday. As the guardian of public order and of public safety, Commissioner WOODS should resist all persuasions that he resign office. He may be removed, there will be a general fear that Mayor HYLAN will not be able to resist Tammany persuasions, Tammany demands, for his removal. But Commissioner WOODS has the opportunity to increase his already great reputation by sticking to his post until he is forced out of it.

The incoming Mayor will have the appointment of the seven members of the new Board of Education. It is disquieting to look forward to that consequence of the choice made yesterday, but there is no help for it. Mayor HYLAN will also have the appointment of the heads of all the departments, Docks, Parks, and the others. The electorate has so willed it, and if any of those who gave the successful candidate their support yesterday have cause to regret it, let us hope that the next municipal election will bring forth the fruits of their repentance. We are to have a Tammany Government for the next four years, including the Board of Estimate; Tammany throughout, the Mayor, Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of all the Boroughs.

The causes of this surprising change in the temper of the voters will be diligently sought for and variously identified. Mr. BENNETT did not defeat Mayor MITCHEL, Mr. HILLQUIT did not defeat him. It would appear that of the great vote that carried Mr. MITCHEL to triumph four years ago, some part was lost to each of his competitors. Mr. BENNETT'S entire support, we may suppose, was abstracted from Mr. MITCHEL'S vote of 1913. A very large part of what he lost went to Mr. HILLQUIT. He lost also directly to Mr. HYLAN, and that chiefly, we take it, for two reasons. In the first place, every effort was made to secure the German-American vote for the Tammany candidate, all the influences that controlled that vote were exercised in his behalf. There have been many indications, too, that resentments growing out of the State Board of Charities' investigation of city aid to institutions worked against Mayor MITCHEL, and Mr. HYLAN reaped the benefit of that.

While it would be wide of the mark to assume that Mr. MITCHEL'S defeat is evidence that the majority of the people of New York are not loyal to the Government of the United States or are opposed to its policy in the prosecution of the war against Germany, it would be a still greater mistake to ignore the evidence that causes related to the prosecution of the war did materially influence the vote. We have been engaged in the war long enough for large numbers of people to become conscious of the burdens and the sacrifices, not long enough to bring their hearts and minds to a noble realization of the objects for which we are fighting, of the disaster that would befall us should we be defeated. In thousands of families where sons or brothers have been taken by the selective draft, perhaps no member as yet feels the pride of service patriotically given, or realizes what would have befallen us had it not been given.

A year later, with time to understand what the war means, with rejoicing over victories or the firmer resolve that comes of defeat, the temper of this part of our population will be changed. Germany will greatly rejoice over the result, and misinterpret it, as usual. We know that; and the pacifists, all opponents of the war, will say that New York has voted against war. The loyal people of the city will have to bear with what patience they may those flings. Against them they will be strengthened by the knowledge that New York City's great contributions to the support of the Government in carrying on the war, contributions of money, of counsel, of service given without thought of personal reward, through pure patriotism, will be continued in unstinted measure.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The as yet incomplete returns indicate that the woman suffrage amendment in this State was carried yesterday, its success being due apparently, to the failure of a great many voters to vote. The general absorption in the war, the limitation of the State officers to be chosen to two Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals and the Attorney General, the indifference of the opposition and the enthusiasm of the faithful, account for the result.

By a great vote in 1915 this change in the electorate, this startling innovation in the polity of the State, was rejected. By a much smaller one, when the world is afire, it seems to have been adopted.

THE TIMES will not pretend to rejoice at the result to which it made no effort to contribute. May the experiment, if it is to be made, disappoint the fears and predictions of its adversaries. May the women justify by their behavior their fitness for the ballot. And, all division removed, may the feminists give henceforth the full measure of their strength and energy to the cause of freedom and democracy!

LOYAL CHICAGO.

Although Chicago had a judiciary election yesterday, it was of a national character. The city voted for twelve Judges of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the Circuit Court, a Fusion (Republican-Democratic) against a Socialist ticket. The Socialists, who had nominated representative lawyers of good standing, made a vigorous campaign. To their banner flocked the pro-German voters, Mayor THOMPSON'S personal following, pacifists, and anti-Wilson men of both the old parties. They made no secret of the issue. It was anti-war and a negotiated peace, with all the changes that could be rung on them. Socialism was the backbone of the conspiracy. The Fusionists accepted the challenge. As the polls opened they declared:

> We are fighting Germany today in Chicago just as surely as PERSHING'S men are fighting Germany in the trenches.

Governor LOWDEN in his last appeal to the voters summoned them to show their patriotism, and they did. Should Chicago hold up her head again and look America in the face? Should the message be flashed to Berlin that the people in Chicago were not at heart for the war and did not stand behind their President? The answer may be read in the returns. The shouting and the tumult of the confident Socialists were stilled by an avalanche of Americanism. The Fusionists elected their ticket by a plurality of more than 80,000, most of their candidates receiving three votes for every one cast for the Socialist; and there was no doubt that the pro-Germans rallied in force against the American ticket to the last man.

The rebuke to the disloyal, the treacherous, and the political demagogues was tremendous. In no sense can the arch demagogue THOMPSON be now regarded as representative of Chicago. The stain on her escutcheon "I Will," is gone. To the Fusionists of the Western metropolis the Mitchel Fusionists, who fought a battle along the same lines, send their heartfelt congratulations.

A THIRD TERM FOR MR. M'CALL.

The Governor of Massachusetts is constitutionally entitled His Excellency, an honorific phrase, beloved of JOHN ADAMS. That eighteenth century courtesy applies felicitously to the Hon. SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, yesterday elected Governor for the third term. He was excellent in peace. He has been even more excellent in war. In all work for preparedness and mobilization, in food administration, in co-ordinating the resources of the State, he has been singularly energetic. He has devoted himself without partisanship to the prosecution of the war. He has proved himself a worthy successor of the Bay State's other War Governor, JOHN ALBION ANDREW. And he has stuck to his patriotic task so faithfully that if he has made more than one campaign speech we have failed to hear of it. His achievement was a sufficient orator.

Of his Democratic opponent, Mr. FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, it is enough to say that he doesn't recall WILLIAM E. RUSSELL or DAVID I. WALSH. Many Democrats objected to his nomination, and many Democrats voted for Mr. MCCALL, as so many Republicans got in the habit of doing for Mr. RUSSELL.

Mr. MANSFIELD, abetted by some unwise friends of the Administration, tried to persuade the electorate that his election would mean support of Mr. WILSON. Massachusetts knew better. Not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans, are we in this war to the uttermost. The triumph of Mr. MCCALL, a particularly able war worker, is a triumph of proved capacity and effective, fruitful patriotism.

THE LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT.

The permanence and practical working of the agreement between Secretary LANSING and Viscount ISHII, respecting the relations of Japan and the United States and China, depend upon the equal and faithful observations of all its provisions. A misplacing of emphasis might make the agreement a cause for difference and discord instead of that bond of harmony, of friendship, and of mutual interest which we cordially hope it may become.

"The Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous"—so runs the first structural and important clause of the agreement. Then, immediately following, we find these two self-denying ordinances, equally of the very structure and binding obligation of the covenant:

> The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers.
>
> The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

The two provisions must be read together—that in which we recognize Japan's special interest in China, and that in which both Governments pledge themselves to respect the territorial integrity and the independence of China and to adhere to the principle of the "open door," of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. The one must not be put above the other. We may plainly see, and Japan cannot fail to see, that this agreement might become a menace to the friendly relations of Japan and the United States if there were any failure on our part or on the part of Japan to observe in absolute good faith the stipulation concerning the territorial integrity and independence of China or the principle of equal trade opportunity. Unquestionably, the agreement has its dangers as well as its advantages. We must remember that China is a sovereign nation. It is a very delicate matter for two nations to execute agreements recognizing the special interests of either in her affairs. Our Monroe Doctrine gives us no special interest in the internal affairs, no shadow of control over the foreign relations, of the other republics of the western world, save in the case of Cuba. The Government of Japan, of course, understands that our recognition of its special interests in China concedes no right or authority of that kind over the destinies of the Chinese people, and does not, cannot, in any way impair the sovereignty of their Government. If through any misunderstanding of this fundamental fact China, feeling herself aggrieved, should be forced to appeal to us for protection against Japan, or to Japan for protection against us, the Lansing-Ishii agreement, as we have said, would become a source of danger to the friendly relations existing between the two parties to it.

For our part, we can have no intention of trenching upon the territory or upon the sovereign rights of the Chinese Republic. We accept this agreement as a solemn engagement on the part of Japan to respect the territory and the sovereign rights of China as we shall respect them, and it is a reassuring pledge, opportunely given at a moment when Germany, the common enemy of the two countries, has been busy sowing the seeds of suspicion and mischief, deliberately intended for embroilment.

The spirit of the instrument is admirable, the spirit in which this agreement was reached was most friendly, and these mutual covenants should remove all causes of difference between Japan and the United States, and any anxiety that may have existed on one part or the other concerning the interests of either in China or elsewhere. The agreement will be put to the test, not at once, but when the commerce of the world resumes its flow in the usual volume and through natural channels after the war. Our trade with China will be important. Japan enjoys the very great advantage of nearness to that market, and she will understand that she has no need, in addition to that, of any policies or methods contrary to the principle of the "open door." That principle means what it says, and any practice or the use of any influence intended to restrict the free and equal opportunities of any nation trading with China would be contrary to the principle and to the understanding.

It is necessary that these considerations should be brought into view, and kept steadily in view on both sides, for it must be recognized that the Lansing-Ishii agreement is an exceedingly delicate matter, since it so manifestly involves the interests of a third nation not a party to it. So far as the interests and the relations of the United States and Japan are concerned, the agreement is a good one; it nullifies hostile efforts to create dissension, it brings the two countries together in mutual and friendly understanding, which the people of the United States sincerely trust will long continue.

ANOTHER GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

It was announced yesterday that another war credit for 15,000,000,000 marks would be introduced in the Reichstag on Nov. 22, although the seventh loan closed only a few days before our own Liberty Loan. That loan brought up the total of German war loans to something over eighteen billion dollars, without covering all that Germany has spent. Germany's war costs approach thirty billion dollars, the difference being represented by issues of paper. There are outstanding over five billion dollars of Treasury bills. The issues of notes of the Reichsbank exceed two billion dollars. The issues of the war loan banks are neither known nor understood, but it is through them that the Government issues the currency which is subscribed for the imperial bond issues in an endless chain. There is no apparent reason why Germany should not issue "money" so long as the paper and presses hold out, but there is difficulty about getting goods for the money.

The mark has so depreciated that Germany's nearest neighbors decline it, and such trade as remains is by barter of goods for goods. This depreciation of German paper proceeds within Germany itself, some bonds of the German mortgage banks selling in Germany above the imperial bonds. Apparently even Germans see the impossibility of paying out for interest more than the amount of the imperial income. It was a German financier who said that would mean bankruptcy, and added that victory would come before Germany was in that condition. Victory is invisible, but the interest burden now exceeds $900,000,000, while the imperial income, according to the budget of last March, is $700,000,000. About one-sixth of the proceeds of the war loans is now necessary to pay the interest on the preceding issues.

Germany has expended about one-third of its national wealth, thus using up its capital by living beyond its income. It is using up its manhood even faster than it prints marks. It was stated in the Reichstag last month that the war had cost Germany six million men, an item which it causes a shudder to translate into marks or to calculate in terms of cost to the national vitality. It is even more horrifying to think that Germany imposes upon other nations costs and losses larger than her own. The total war costs exceed one hundred and fifty billions of dollars and fifteen million casualties. It is a modern Golgotha, worse for Germany than for any other nation, it is true, but without German perception of the futility of the waste.

Germany is much better satisfied with its own finances than with those of other countries. The world lacks the cue to German psychology which might enable it to devise something more ruthless and frightful than the facts of the German record. Germany is seemingly unaware of either its moral or financial bankruptcy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

As Evidence, Entirely Worthless.

There is as much difficulty in understanding as there is in approving the giving out at Washington by the Committee on Public Information of three anonymous letters that described the massacre of war prisoners by German soldiers acting under the orders of their officers. As these letters came straight from the State Department, there can be no doubt that they were received by our Ambassador in Berlin. It is a fair assumption, too, that in his opinion, they were written by Germans who had been horrified by the dreadful work imposed upon them. Further, the statements made in the letters, apart from what might be called the personal reaction of the supposed authors, are sufficiently corroborated from other sources, some of them official, to be accepted as substantially correct.

When this has been said, however, the fact remains that the letters are quite without evidential value in any court, and, out of court, they neither confirm existing beliefs as to the possibilities of German ruthlessness nor weaken the confidence of those who deny the truth of such stories. They contain nothing not often printed before; they could have been written, therefore, by alien enemies of the German Government as easily as by the Prussian soldiers to whom they are ascribed, and there is rather more reason for suspecting that such was their origin than for thinking that any Prussian soldiers would be so unlike their kind as to appeal for aid to a person so uninfluential with the German Government as the representative of the United States.

Everything considered, the giving out of these or any other anonymous letters, unrough the publicity bureau of the State Department, seems to be a tactical error. Anonymous letters are not always worthless, but in the few instances when they have real value it is always as the basis of investigation, never as proof of anything whatever. The intention of the department officials, probably, was not to increase or justify hatred of Germans as a race. The chances are that the purpose was to reveal the existence of Germans, even in Prussia, who share the sentiments of common humanity and hate "atrocities" as much as anybody does. But everybody with common sense knew that already, so it was useless effort.

Sing Sing Falls Into Line.

When the cell block at Sing Sing was built, away back in 1825, it carried out perfectly the theories and desires entertained by the penologists of that time. The man convicted of crime they viewed wholly as a person deserving of punishment. They wanted him to suffer, and they took good care that he did. Incidentally, they thought that the severer his pains the less likely was he to sin again, and the more unlikely were others to invite his fate by imitating his bad example. The punitive effects of imprisonment they realized and efficiently brought to bear by putting convicts in stone cells like those that formed the Sing Sing block. The deterrent effects of it they believed in, though every lesson of experience through all the ages was against them. That imprisonment could be made a reformative agency was practically unknown in 1825, and long after that year the few advocates of what is now quite widely recognized as the most important of penological objects were treated with something between contempt and indignation.

But the world does move, metaphorically as well as literally, and one proof of the motion is the fact that today the destruction of Sing Sing's cell block is to begin. Of course it should have been destroyed long ago, but there is a little consolation for the disgraceful delay in the knowledge that the construction of another such building for the confinement of human beings has become impossible and almost unthinkable in any part of the United States.

Here and there, throughout the country, there will linger for some years more prisons of the ancient type—prisons that turn sentences of confinement behind walls into sentences to disease if short and to death if long. We now have the grace, however, to be ashamed of barbarity that is also stupidity, and henceforth all of our new prisons will at least pretend to be reformatories, and constantly more and more of them will gain increased efficiency in that direction.

The old system was very thoroughly tried out during the centuries when the only aim was punishment. Its invariable failure is now widely realized, and in theory, if not in practice, the old formula, "punitive, deterrent, and reformative," is now reversed, with ever less and less emphasis placed on the word that used to stand first.

Exploiting Public Generosity.

When our estimable and highly esteemed Government is a little less busy than now with activities of the very first importance, it might well devote a portion of its attention—and power—to restraining the now unlimited ambitions to get rich quickly of the men who deal in articles of comfort and convenience for soldiers as distinguished from articles of necessity.

Great numbers of people are eager to mitigate the inevitable hardships of war by providing for our defenders things of the kind not supplied by the quartermasters and commissaries. These things are of many kinds. They range all the way from warm undergarments to the innumerable devices that have been invented to meet the special requirements of men herded off by themselves and obliged in their clumsy way to do their own mending. Then there are the inventions designed to facilitate the making of toilets under difficulties, and the foods of various sorts put up in containers that at least inspire hope of improving and varying somewhat the monotony of military diets.

These are the things that people are trying to get for friends in one or another branch of the service, and they find them marked with prices often absurdly, and sometimes abominably, above what must be the cost of production.

There is worse "profiteering" than this, but none, probably, that causes more of irritation. Everybody who tries to fit up a "comfort kit" runs up against it—hard. And too often it is the soldiers and sailors who have to pay—by going without what they would otherwise have.

Port Chester's Fine Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hats off to the village of Williamsville, N. Y., whose allotment to subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan was $7,500 and whose subscription was $86,450, according to an article which recently appeared in your paper. The village of Port Chester, N. Y., had an allotment of $884,000. Subscriptions received totaled $2,309,800. Out of a population of 15,129 there were 6,230 subscribers. Is there any place in the country with an allotment in excess of $200,000 which can beat Port Chester's record?

A. B. WILCOX.

Port Chester, Nov. 5, 1917.

Barnard's Lincoln.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a long resident of London engaged in art matters, I beg to indorse thoroughly your article in today's issue of THE TIMES anent the placing of a replica of Barnard's statue of Lincoln before the British Houses of Parliament.

To my mind the Saint-Gaudens conception of our great martyr President as seen in Lincoln Park, Chicago, is the only one of the many effigies in this country capable of adequately perpetuating the memory of a great man amid such historical surroundings.

G. FRANK MULLER.

New York, Sept. 28, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Architecture Exhibition at the MacDowell Club.

The Committee on Architecture of the MacDowell Club has arranged an instructive exhibition; not quite so exclusively instructive as at first was intended, as it was feared that members of the club would weary of an exhibition dedicated entirely to educational features, but with at least one exhibit planned to show the working out from the beginning of an architect's idea for a building. The building chosen is the McKinley Birthplace Memorial, and the plans were chosen in competition. The first part of the exhibit shows the pre-competition drawings and then the plans submitted. The public sees for itself that an "elevation" is the technical term for a drawing of the façade, and that the plans and elevation are accompanied by drawings of sections cut through the different parts of the building to show the interior. The next step is to make the drawings in full size of different details, such as moldings and ornaments. Next come photographs of the models made from these drawings, from which the actual details are formed. Finally we see photographs of the finished result. The architects have made it all look very easy, and the public will remain, it may be feared, quite ignorant of the elaborate brainwork that goes on in planning proportions and calculating problems that do not appear to the uninitiated eye. The exhibition lasts until the 13th, and includes photographs and drawings of many buildings, as well as a couple of interesting models that say more about their subject than the best drawing that can be made of it.

New Work by Allen Tucker.

The exhibition of paintings by Allen Tucker at the Montross Galleries shows a marked advance on the part of this gifted artist, whose activities have again been transferred to the fields of France. Mr. Tucker always has possessed a singularly direct vision and a sensitive appreciation of the patterns made by the outlines of forms against a simple background. He apparently has felt the danger of letting such sensitiveness lapse into the feebleness of delayed impressions and uncertain values, and has directed his talent toward mastery of the sturdier facts of nature. His landscapes in the present exhibition are strongly modeled, giving the true values of hill and field, pasture and tree. The earth is solid and the sky has depth.

The portraits, however, are the most arresting features of the exhibition. The standing figure with the red sash which is given the place of honor on the wall is a daring version of what the Japanese see in pattern and what the French see in physiognomy. A man's portrait is well posed and quiet in color, and the picture of a girl reading has a plastic quality that seems to be dependent upon the finely accented bounding line with which the artist has detached his principal masses of color from the adjacent masses. Where many artists use this device schematically and get only a rigidly formal effect, he makes it serve an artistic purpose and fully justifies it.

Decorative Screens.

At the Folsom Galleries until Nov. 15 are a number of decorations for the stage by the Russian painter, John Wenger, which combine practical details with artistic effect. The same artist is showing several painted screens intended for music or reception rooms or small theatres. In these there is somewhat too much of the theatre set and not enough sense of the object as part of a larger decorative scheme. The autumnal coloring and tapestry pattern of the "Elegie" form a decoration pleasanter to live with and less insistent than the other compositions.

Revenue in the Barber Shop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a barber with a clientele of over a hundred customers a week. It has occurred to me that it might be an excellent idea to have a tax on shaves, haircuts, and shampoos. This might be so arranged that the customer paid a minimum tax of 1 cent for a shave, 2 cents for a haircut, and 3 cents for a shampoo, and even as high as 4 cents for a face massage. The necessary work would be charged the least and the luxuries the most. We are all anxious to do our share in the way of helping the finances of the country, and I feel sure that the barbers would contribute a million a year if the taxes I suggest were made a law.

ARTHUR V. RAYMOND.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

Let the Punishment Fit the Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that a Lithuanian by the name of Vailliekounos has been indicted for carrying a bomb aboard an army transport, and that if convicted he will be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Goodness gracious, how awful! Why not slap him on the wrist and send him back to that dear Lithuania? By the way, what was the name of the country that talked war when the Lusitania was sunk? H. W. BRIDGES.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

"THE BIG GUNS THUNDER ON THE FLANDERS FRONT."

The headline stabs one from the printed sheet,
In spite of nerves long since to horror strung;
Its thunder echoes down the quiet street,
And stoic calm is to the four winds flung.
How go about small things, one's being set,
Through life's routine, to that titanic rune,
When you, beloved of many hearts, are met
Where, noon to midnight, midnight back to noon,
The big guns thunder on the Flanders front!

One sees you mantled in cascading flame.
In that terrific urge where rivers lap
The life-blood freely shed to sign the name
Of holy freedom ever on the map.
Splendor of life proclaimed in every breath,
With years of your youth's heyday still to run,
Your deathless victory spells bartered death
For mound recaptured, mile of frontage won
Where big guns thunder on the Flanders front!

So, be the mourning-badge for you who fall
Our service flag, white-starred upon the breast;
Our song, the final courage that you call
When Heaven puts you to the final test.
Unmarked, your graves make consecrated ground
Of blood-soaked land where now war's demon shrieks,
For there white peace shall be anointed, crowned,
And there the certain voice of godhead speaks—
Where big guns thunder on the Flanders front!

MARGUERITE MERINGTON.

DANES GETTING RICH.

A Story of High Living on the Proceeds of Trade with Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing an extract from a letter sent to me by a diplomat in Copenhagen which throws some light on the true conditions in Denmark, and answers the assertions of interested neutrals.

R. T. S.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

Copenhagen, Aug. 26, 1917.

Dear R. * * * Here in Denmark we are so occupied in spending the money that Great Britain was so kind as to allow us to have that we have hardly time for any business. Palatial flats are springing up in all directions, to say nothing of villas which abound like mushrooms. * * *

This is the land flowing with milk and honey, yet a carefully sustained yell of poverty and general scarcity is maintained in the press. There are some artful rogues here, I assure you. First of all, we hear that the farmers are slaughtering their cattle and pigs because they cannot get foodstuffs for them; then we learn with surprise and dismay that there is no coal or coke in the country, and as a result we shall have to sit all Winter long in cold and darkness; next it is announced that the harvest has failed owing to drought, and that our bread ration is to be reduced by one-half. Again, the awful disclosure is made that tobacco and wine are running short and that we shall die of thirst because we cannot get any more champagne. Yet, somehow or other, no doubt by divine interposition, we continue to live like fighting cocks. There must be a special Providence that watches over this country and provides us with necessaries, like the children of Israel in the wilderness. Perhaps the presence in our midst of certain people who have more to gain by being pro-Danes than pro-Allies has something to do with it.

Prosperous, indeed, we are. The sale of benzine is restricted and we cannot drive on Sundays and after 9 o'clock at night, otherwise there are plenty of cars going. * * *

The racing season is now at its height. Never have so many new and expensive race horses been seen in Denmark before. Mr. X. [here the name of a well-known importer who has amassed a large fortune through his dealings with Germany] has no less than —— horses in training. Many other "goulash barons" [name commonly given in Denmark to people poor before the war and who have made their fortune by selling food to the Germans] have acquired strings of horses of their own, and after the races entertain their guests in princely fashion in gorgeous villas on the sea front. * * *

We are not making money so quickly as a few months ago, but there is no occasion for that, as we made so much that we require a little breathing space to count it. In spite of the screams and yells in the press, all the knowing cards here are preparing for another rich harvest. As soon as the Yankees get over their first burst of severity "poor little Denmark" will then be brought on the stage with beautiful limelight effects, and probably with the same long run of success as it attained in England. Already the stage manager and impresarios have gone over to the United States to arrange for the setting of the new play to be acted for the first time in America, and soon we shall be ordering a few more thousand tons of lard, bacon, and cocoa, and other trifles from your part of the world, under "guarantee," of course, that they will not be reshipped to Germany. * * *

Yours, &c. X.

The Providence Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a statement made yesterday and published in the papers this morning Major Higginson is reported to have said that he "received a request from some Providence women, unknown to him and not subscribers to the orchestra concerts, to have the anthem included in the Providence concerts." Similar statements have been made by others during the past week, referring to "those women from Providence," as if we were unworthy of notice by the Symphony management and never had been interested in the concerts given by the orchestra.

As the one who asked the officers of the different musical organizations to unite in sending the telegram I desire to state, first of all, that our request was sent to Mr. Ellis as manager of the orchestra and not to Major Higginson.

Concerning the statement that we were unknown "and not subscribers," I submit the following facts: We have all been enthusiastic admirers and supporters of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and seven of the eight women who signed the telegram have been subscribers; one of our number is a subscriber for the current year and has been a subscriber for fifteen years or more; one has attended the Symphony concerts here and elsewhere for twenty years, having been a subscriber most of the time until the present season; one has the programs from 1887 to 1916, having attended as a subscriber during most of these years; one has been a subscriber (until the present year) since 1906; two were subscribers up to three years ago and have since attended many of the concerts; and I myself have been a subscriber for nine or ten years out of the past thirteen, having decided to give up my seats for the present year because I was not satisfied with the program offered.

As officers of the different musical organizations for the women of Providence, we represent a large number of present as well as past subscribers to the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. We believe that we have a right to be known as those patriotic, music-loving women of Providence who made a reasonable request when they asked that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be played at the Symphony concert on the evening of Oct. 30. We are lovers of art in the best sense, but we put loyalty to our country first.

MARION E. MCCONNELL,
(Mrs. James Ell McConnell,)
President of the Chaminade Club.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1917.

Autocracy in Venezuela.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pro-German tendencies of the present Government of Venezuela might be exaggerated by the political opponents of General Gomez, but there can be no doubt as to where the Venezuelan dictator stands in a struggle between autocracy and democracy. For many years my country has seen the systematic implantation of German methods in our political life, and through his personal bravery and cunning General Gomez has managed to keep himself in power through the effective organization of a little army which might be a caricature of the Germans, but which serves its nefarious purposes in connection with a people mostly peaceful, easy-going, and unprepared to assert their rights. For many long years the unscrupulous heel of autocracy has weighed as heavily upon us as it has upon the German people, but while there is hope for the latter of getting rid of that scourge through the intervention of the allied powers, we Venezuelans have not even the right to foment a revolution, at least in this free country of America. You have found out that autocratic militarism can only be destroyed through the force of arms, and your gallant troops are now fighting the Germans. How otherwise can we overthrow our little tyrant?

A VENEZUELAN.

New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

"L'ITALIA FARA DA SE."

Confidence That She Will Meet the Present Test.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the hysteria over the Italian reverses has about subsided, let us take a serious view of the situation and its possibilities. No one denies the value of Italy as a factor in the war, not even Germany. We all know what efforts she made, what inducements she offered Italy in return for her absolute neutrality. L'Italia Irredenta, long coveted, was to be the prize for her alignment with the descendants of Attila and Genseric. But those who shaped the destinies of Italy knew the ultimate choice which their land must make.

The entrance of the Germans into France was a calamity, but not so much as when they began to approach Paris with an almost certain prospect of taking it. When the French realized that once again their beloved Paris was to fall into the hands of the Huns, they came to their true senses as to what they had to contend with. And Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and atheist, as well as royalist and republican, joined hands with one solemn bent—that of repelling the invader. The result was the Marne.

Italy had not been entirely a unit as to this war. Let us not labor under any delusion on that score. The Socialists viewed the matter in the usual light, the Clericals were somewhat on the fence in some matters, and those Italians who had profited by the German exploitation of Italian industries were none too keen to have Italy get into the fray. All of these divided elements had to disappear or Italy was to be at the mercy of the Germans sooner or later. The German propaganda in Italy would have only one result for Italy—defeat and humiliation. Was it to be?

The invasion of the Friuli is not a defeat, nor a disgrace, nor even a repulse. It is the decoying of the Germans into the open. It is to be the best thing that has happened to Italy, for it has caused the Italians to come to the defense of their native soil, not the Italia Irredenta alone. With the prospect of Venice, or Milan, or Ferrara and other monuments of a golden age meeting the fate of Liége, the valiant sons of a united Italy will fight the Hun with renewed ardor, not on the snow-capped peaks of the Carnia but in the open fields of the Friuli, where they can again show the world that the spirit of Garibaldi still lives.

Let not Americans of Italian extraction nor the Italians in the United States who are still subjects of Italy feel that the United States or its allies are blind to Italy's urgent needs. They have been so, perhaps, but the public is not always informed of the reasons for many apparent neglects, and will not be until diplomacy is an open book. As Chairman of the Italian Committee on the Liberty Loan in this district I am in a position to know to what extent the Italians have responded to the appeal of this country for support of its financial program. And the response from Italians has come not from citizens alone, but from aliens, who knew that in aiding the United States they were aiding their beloved Italy and her allies in their fight for humanity and democracy.

Festina lente. Let us not despair. The Italians are united in Italy, and the Italians of the United States will be all the more united in the sacred bond of sympathy for the land which gave them birth. They will support their adopted land with renewed vigor. Let us remember that, as in the days of its youth, "L'Italia fara da se"; Italy knows its part, and let us have no doubts on the score that it will give a good account of itself.

LUIGI CRISCUOLO.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

ITALIA DOLOROSA.

[These lines are published in the hope that they may be of use to the fund of the American Poets' Ambulances in Italy, the author being a member of the General Committee, of which Robert Underwood Johnson, 70 Fifth Avenue, is Chairman.]

We sought her for her beauty and her grace,
For the unfading wonder of her face
That lured us overseas from myriad lands,
And always there was kindness in her eyes,
And welcome in her hands.
O Italy! whose beauty was our creed,
Shall we, thy lovers, fail thee in thy need?

Long since her beauty drew us overseas;
How may we go today with hearts at ease,
Keeping the little comfort we might give,
Withholding that poor talent we might lend
That aids her sons to live.
O Italy! whose heart is torn today,
Shall we, thy lovers, hear—and turn away?

THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Courtesy That Might Be Returned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express through your paper my thanks as an Englishwoman to E. S. Martin for his suggestion to put the Union Jack on the submarine now in Central Park? It certainly ought to have been there all the time as a British possession.

In Great Britain in all the churches, after praying for King and country, prayers are asked for the President of the United States and "all that rule in that country." At all gatherings, especially those held for American functions, after playing the English national anthem, the American and allied airs are played. At the English Church of Rio de Janeiro, after praying for the King and country of the British Empire, we next pray for the President of the United States and "all that rule in that land," and then for the Allies and Brazil. I do not go so far as to ask for that in this country, but I do think at concerts and lectures where British subjects take a leading part in entertaining the audience, after playing the national air of America, they might play ours. At Harry Lauder's entertainment, for instance, it was not done, and I am wondering if they will play it at Sir George Reid's lecture on Wednesday night. Personally, I think both the American and English national anthems should be played. In my country this would be done if the speaker were an American.

I am sure that other British subjects here in America would also appreciate hearing their national anthem played on such occasions, as we all know how good it feels when far from home to hear one's own country's airs played or sung.

ANNIE K. PUSHEE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 5, 1917.

Twenty Billion Marks at Par.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A calculation of the equivalent of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in marks at their par and also at their present exchange value would be consoling to our German friends.

R. C. COOLEY.

Central Aguirre, Porto Rico, Oct. 25, 1917.

MISS ALICE PAUL ON HUNGER STRIKE

Suffragist Leader Adopts This Means of Protesting Against Washington Prison Fare.

NOW IN JAIL HOSPITAL

Threatens to Starve to Death Unless Better Food Is Provided for Six Companions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, now doing a seven months' sentence in jail here for picketing the White House, has gone on a hunger strike, and tonight she had been in the jail hospital without food for the preceding twenty-four hours, stolidly threatening to starve herself to death unless her six companions, serving time for the same offense, got better food.

So far the jail officials are taking the strike calmly and waiting for Miss Paul to get hungry enough to eat. Forcible feeding has not been discussed as yet. But inasmuch as Miss Paul made somewhat of a record for herself as a hunger striker in an English jail several years ago, while militating with Mrs. Pankhurst, headquarters of the Woman's Party is quite confident that she will give the prison officials a surprise of they expect her to yield quickly.

Miss Paul, a slight, little woman, weighing about ninety pounds and of delicate constitution, was taken to the jail hospital last night because she was ill. Miss Paul said she was ill because of bad food, bad air, and no exercise. Woman's Party officials say she and the other militants have been getting a coarse diet principally of salt pork and cabbage at the rate of eighteen times in thirteen days. When Miss Paul was taken to the hospital a diet, including milk and eggs and without the salt pork and cabbage, was offered her, but she announced she would have none of it unless her sisters got the same.

Tonight Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Paul's physician, who was permitted to attend her, issued a bulletin saying Miss Paul was much thinner than when she entered the jail, Oct. 22, was refusing food, and would not touch a morsel until she and her companions received the same treatment as seventeen murderers, who have the privilege of special food, air, exercise, and the newspapers.

"If we are to be starved, I prefer to be starved at once," was the message Miss Paul sent out to the workers. "There is no use giving us special food today and not tomorrow simply to keep us alive as long as possible."

Although the militants have announced they will not resume picketing the White House until Congress reconvenes in December, they consider that a hunger strike is a sufficient climax, for the present at least, to their efforts to force President Wilson to indorse woman suffrage by Constitutional amendment.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST PROTEST.

Objection Made to Suffrage Propaganda in Official Bulletin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Opponents of woman suffrage said tonight that they would demand of Congress an investigation into the publication in the Official Bulletin of a propaganda favoring giving women the vote. Objection is made by them to the publication from time to time in the Official Bulletin of statements of the President and most of the members of his Cabinet advocating the enactment of the suffrage amendment in New York.

The Bulletin, they say, was created to give information to the public on Governmental matters. It is maintained as a Government paper, with editors instructed to edit the Bulletin along approved Governmental lines.

E. S. Rochester, who is the editor, working under the direction of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, explained tonight that the statements had been issued by the committee, and that the Official Bulletin was accustomed to publish all matters so issued. When asked what bearing these had upon the affairs of the Federal Government he said that the statements were utterances of the President and Cabinet members, and therefore had place in the publication.

Senator Penrose, who has a resolution pending demanding to know what the duty is of the 200 men connected with the publication and the committee, will be asked to embody the protest in his resolution.

MRS. ERIC WINSTON HELD.

Charged with Failing to Stop Auto After Striking Man.

Charged with failing to stop her automobile after it had struck John F. McHugh, a laborer on the Queensboro Bridge, Mrs. Eric Winston of Westbury L. I., was arraigned before Magistrate Doyle in the Long Island City Court yesterday. Mrs. Winston, who was formerly Maude Kennedy, appeared in court in a hunting costume. She said she was on her way to Westbury at the time of the accident, and did not stop because she did not believe that McHugh had been injured.

Magistrate Doyle held her for examination on Nov. 19. Mrs. Winston was obliged to wait until her mother came to court and offered the city home, at 40 East Fifty-second Street, as security for the $500 bail. McHugh was taken to Flower Hospital suffering from contusions.

NEW DECREASE IN BIRTHS.

Situation in Hamburg Becomes More Alarming.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—The birth rate in Hamburg, according to the latest weekly statistics, has fallen below 7.7 a thousand, as compared with 9.1 during the first week of June, which itself was highly alarming as indicating a serious decline in the number of births.

There were more than 50 per cent. more deaths than births during the week, although the mortality is still somewhat lower than June, owing to the improvement in food conditions through the availability of fresh vegetables.

TOOK CAPTIVE AND LOOT.

Daring Robber Turned Loan Broker Loose, but Kept His Jewels.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—While hundreds of shoppers were passing, an unmasked man today entered the loan office of M. Cooper, forced him to open the safe, took jewels valued at $4,000, marched Cooper across a crowded sidewalk into a motor car driven by a confederate, and drove off with Cooper and the loot.

Cooper was taken to a remote section of the city, where he was thrown from the car.

Caproni Flight Postponed Again.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 6.—The Caproni airplane which flew here from Virginia several days ago, piloted by Captain A. S. Resnati of the Italian Army, gave up its proposed return flight to Hampton, Va., with ten men today after three starts. Captain Resnati turned back from the first two on account of foggy conditions over the ocean which would have prevented observation and photographic work, and on his third effort motor trouble forced him to return. Another attempt will be made on Saturday.

SAVE 53 IN HOSPITAL FIRE.

Women Nurses Assist in Rescuing Tubercular Patients.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Fifty-three patients, some assisting one another, were rescued from the Tuberculosis Hospital of the Municipal Colony at the rear of the Mercerville Road here tonight by nurses and orderlies when a fire, which is believed to have originated in the boiler room, destroyed the building. Five women patients on the second floor of the building were carried down the fire escapes through blinding smoke by Miss Ethel Wilson and Miss Harriett Matthews, nurses.

The rescued patients were well wrapped and placed in cots on the lawn until they could be transferred to the other buildings of the institution. No one was seriously hurt, although there were many narrow escapes.

The fire attained headway because of an inadequate water supply. The high wind drove the flames to other buildings, but hard work on the part of the firemen prevented them from igniting. Many of the patients collapsed because of the excitement and exposure.

Almost the entire Fire Department of Trenton and three companies from Hamilton Township fought the fire. One hundred and seventy-five tons of coal in the cellar were consumed. The kitchen, steam laundry, and servants' home in the building were also destroyed. The loss was about $45,000, partly insured.

PATRICK HAYES DIES AT 73.

Supervising Warden of City Prisons Was Democratic Politician.

Patrick Hayes, Supervising Warden of City Prisons under the Department of Correction, died yesterday in his quarters in the Queens County Jail, Long Island City. Mr. Hayes had been in the public service for twenty-eight years and was known as the oldest prison warden in the United States. He was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago, and when the civil war began he enlisted in the first company of Williamsburg troops. After the war he was a policeman and became active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn. He was made Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary in 1889 for faithful political services under the McLaughlin régime, and when the penitentiary was torn down he was transferred to Blackwell's Island. He remained there until July, 1915, when he received a four months' leave of absence during the investigation of the Blackwell's Island institutions by the State Prison Commission, and on his return he was appointed Supervising Warden.

Mr. Hayes was the founder of the Iroquois Club in Brooklyn and years ago was Democratic leader of what is now the Fourth Assembly District. He sided with Hugh McLaughlin in the latter's contest with Patrick H. McCarren with the result that Hayes was ousted in favor of William E. Melody, who was Sheriff for a term. The reorganized Hayes faction formed an independent club, and for years was one of the most comfortably housed political organizations in Brooklyn. Mr. Hayes's city home in Brooklyn was at 24 Palmetto Street.

DAVID BISPHAM'S SON DEAD.

Young Aviation Officer Reported Killed in Practice Flight.

David Bispham, the baritone, cabled yesterday to his lawyer in London for confirmation of the report that his son, Lieutenant David Charles Bispham of the Royal Flying Corps, had been killed in a practice flight at the Hendon course in England. Mr. Bispham had no word directly of the death, his only information being a telegram from Mrs. Bispham in Philadelphia.

"My only regret is that he did not die killing Germans," said Mr. Bispham last night, in speaking of his son.

Mr. Bispham added that he was proud that his son had the pluck "to go in." He was unaware that the young man had received a Lieutenant's commission last week, but knew that he was in line for a commission.

Lieutenant Bispham joined the Royal Flying Corps last May. He had been anxious to go to France before the United States entered the war. Becoming discouraged when he saw that there was little opportunity for an American flier to go to the front with American troops within a short time, he went to England and joined the British forces. On the Hendon Field he soon made a reputation as a skillful and daring pilot.

Young Mr. Bispham was a graduate of the Choate School of New York and had planned to enter Princeton University. His mother, who was in Philadelphia when she heard the news of her son's death, collapsed and was placed under the care of a physician.

Mother Mary James.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Mother Mary James, first assistant to Mother Katharine Drexel, founder and superior of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, died last night at St. Elizabeth's Convent, the mother house of the congregation at Cornwells, Penn.

She was 51 years old and had been in the sisterhood twenty-eight years. Before she entered the convent her name was Nora Otis. She was a pupil in the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Omaha, when she applied for admission to the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament, which Pope Leo XIII. had just given Miss Katharine Drexel, of this city, permission to organize to evangelize the Indians and negroes of this country. Miss Otis was the first applicant.

Dinner to Lord Reading Postponed.

The Lotos Club announces that the dinner which was to have been given next Saturday evening in honor of Lord Reading has been postponed.

Miss Edith Gross to Wed Tonight.

The wedding of Miss Edith Winifred Gross and Frank Robert Schumann will take place this evening at the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, the Bronx. The ceremony will be performed at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. A. A. Forshee. Afterward a reception for the relatives and intimate friends will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Speers Gross, 1,744 Clay Avenue. Mr. Schumann is in the banking business at 141 Broadway.

Mrs. Zilver Weds Harry Meyers.

Mrs. Hilda D. Zilver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deutsch of New Rochelle, and Harry Meyers of this city were married last evening at the Hotel Ansonia. The bride, who wore a gown of taupe chiffon velvet, was unattended. A. L. Meyers was best man for his brother. The couple have gone South on their honeymoon.

Two in Heilbroner Family to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Ray J. Heilbroner, daughter of Mrs. Sarah R. Heilbroner, of 634 West 135th Street, to Harry H. Hertz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hertz of this city, has been announced. Simultaneously the engagement has been announced of Mrs. Heilbroner's son, Irwin R. Heilbroner, to Miss Bessie Baumann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann, of 51 West Eighty-ninth Street. No date has been set for the weddings.

Van den Toorn-Gardiner.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Marjorie E. Gardiner, daughter of Mrs. Sidney H. Gardiner and the late Dr. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, to William H. Van den Toorn of Rotterdam, which took place last Saturday at the home of the bride. Mr. van den Toorn is a son of the late W. H. van den Toorn, who was former Director and Manager of the Holland-America Steamship Company, and has been associated with the company in New York.

The marriage was hurried as Mr. van den Toorn has been called to Holland. He and his bride are to sail shortly, and will make their home at The Hague.

Rossiter-Dunn.

The marriage of Miss Hildreth Marjorie Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dunn of Rochester, N. Y., to William W. Rossiter, Jr., of 950 Madison Avenue, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Rochester. The Rev. Dr. Ferriss Hildreth performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Mr. Rossiter is a graduate of Williams College, class of '99, and is a member of the University and St. Antony Clubs of this city.

BROKEN MAIN FLOODS WASHINGTON SQUARE

Women and Children Bowled Over as Swift Current Suddenly Sweeps Park.

BIG ARCH IS UNDAMAGED

Engineers Unable to Say Whether Break Was Caused by Increased Pressure on System.

Washington Square was closed to all traffic by the police last night after a deluge from the breaking of a thirty-six-inch water main had swept over all its walks and lawns, shutting off the electrical connections in homes and hotels and imperiling the foundations of the Washington Arch.

Engineers of the Department of Water Supply said that this second breaking of thirty-six-inch mains since the opening of the new Catskill Aqueduct might have been caused by the increased pressure necessary to force an adequate water supply to the top floors of the skyscrapers, but were unable to state so positively last night. After a careful examination, Inspectors of the Building Department said the foundations of the Washington Arch had not been weakened, although the swift streams swept around the foot of the arch.

Several hundred pedestrians were in the square at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the main broke about 100 feet south of the arch and with a rumbling noise forced a geyser through the pavement. A Fifth Avenue bus had just passed over the spot where the pavement broke, but it was not far enough away to escape the geyser, and the passengers on top of the bus were soaked with water. Spectators said the stream was forced as high as the arch.

All those who were in the Square immediately began to run toward Fifth Avenue, University Place, Waverley Place, and other adjoining streets, but the flow of water overtook them and many women and children were bowled over by the swift current and had to be carried to safety by police reserves from the Mercer street station. Baby carriages were carried away by the flood after mothers and maids had abandoned them and run away with the babies. Frank Leone, seventeen years old, of 107 Sullivan Street, was painfully injured as he was trying to rescue a child from the water. The current swept his feet from under him and his head struck the curb. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Other persons received minor injuries.

As the water continued to pour from the hole more of the pavement was torn up until a crater about fifty feet wide had been formed. Engineers and workmen from the Department of Water Supply were unable to find a gate to shut off the flow, and it continued full force for about forty-five minutes. Finally the main was shut off in Fifth Avenue, about 200 feet north of Washington Arch.

About a foot of water stood on the pavements in Washington Square North, and some had run into the cellar of the home of Philip M. Lydig, at the corner of Fifth Avenue, and other houses along the row. Persons who wished to enter Hotels Peabody and Earle in Waverley Place had to cross small bridges built for temporary use. The water had also flowed into the basements there. Trolley traffic in Sixth Avenue, a block west of the Square, was impeded when water got into the slot of the third rail. Some houses were also in darkness for a few hours, and the Fifth Avenue buses were sent up University Place.

The water damaged the pavement around Washington Arch so badly that for about 200 feet south of the monument it may have to be torn up. The police kept all pedestrians and vehicles out of the square last night by stretching ropes across the entering streets, and extra policemen were put on duty.

A main of the same size broke at Lafayette and Leonard Streets early Sunday morning and flooded the subway so that traffic between Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth Street was stopped for nine hours. There was no lack of water in houses near Washington Square, because that supply comes from other mains. The broken main furnished water for the low-pressure fire hydrants, but it was said that other mains would be able to furnish an ample supply of water for possible fires in the district.

All "Arctics" to Go to the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—All the manufacturers of rubber overshoes in the country met today with an auxiliary committee of the Council of National Defense and agreed to turn over to the Government for the army the entire output of four-buckle "arctics" from now until Jan. 5, about 300,000 pairs.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL JAMES GANLEY, secretary of the New York Roofing Company, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Ganley was also Secretary and Treasurer of the International Roofers' Association and was active in the Catholic societies and fraternal organizations in Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATHERINE LOUISE DE HOOG, wife of Julius W. de Hoog, manager of the Hope Natural Gas Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Horn, 1,425 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

JOSHUA HORROCKS, a wire works manufacturer and inventor of the steel door mat, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 39 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Horrocks was born in Manchester, England, seventy-seven years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-three years. For many years he was in business in California and Chicago, but came East in 1871 when his plant in Chicago was destroyed by fire. The business was incorporated in 1908 with his son, Edward E. Horrocks, as President and another son, Frederick H., as Treasurer.

CHARLES J. SINGER, a stenographer in the employ of the Postal Savings Department at Washington, D. C., died on Sunday, and the funeral will be held from his home, 626 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, today. He was 22 years old and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Singer.

Dr. LEWIS A. W. ALLEMAN, for many years an eye specialist in Brooklyn, and formerly Professor of Ophthalmology at the Long Island College Hospital, died at his home near Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday aged 56 years.

ALBERT BRAYSHAE, 29 years old, civil engineer, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Monday. He was a member of Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, A. O. U. W., and lived at 237 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET SCHENCK, a resident of College Point for fifty years, died at her home there on Sunday at the age of 83 years. She is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. JANE M. LOGUE, 67 years old, widow of Neil Logue, who was an officer in the civil war, died at her home, 391 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Mary Logue, a teacher in Public School 5.

Miss GERTRUDE O. SORGENFREE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Sorgenfree of Irvington, N. J., and granddaughter of former Councilman Henry O. Osborne of that place, died suddenly yesterday at her home.

WILLIAM A. VAUGHN, a bookbinder of Whitestone, L. I., died in the Bellevue Hospital on Sunday. He was 61 years old.

THOMAS A. BOURKE, for fourteen years a letter carrier in Brooklyn, died at his home, 170 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, on Sunday, aged 44 years.

GEORGE F. CHAPLIN, a native of London, England, and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on Monday at his home, 140A Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

JAMES NELSON HYATT, a civil war veteran and for twenty years a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday at his home, 1,210 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city seventy-eight years ago.

LOUIS HUTT, City Solicitor of Philadelphia and a former member of the Select Council of that city, died in Philadelphia on Monday as the result of an automobile accident.

JAMES R. CANDLER, an owner of extensive realty properties in this city, died on Monday at his home, 18 West 121st Street, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Candler was a native of this city and was an active member of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-eighth Street.

JOSHUA STANLEY, one of the best known gypsy leaders in this country, died at his home in Roslindale, Mass., on Monday in his eighty-first year. He was one of the few remaining leaders of the old Stanley band which broke off from the old Romany tribe in Europe and came to this country many years ago.

WILLIAM JOSEPH MINTON, employed for many years as a paymaster by the Standard Gas Company, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his forty-seventh year.

MAJOR F. C. GRUGAN DEAD.

Retired Veteran of Civil and Spanish-American Wars Was 75.

Major Frank C. Grugan, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil war and the Spanish-American war, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, in his seventy-sixth year. Major Grugan received his early education in France, and, returning to this country in 1861, enlisted with the Union forces. He received rapid promotion, and took part in twelve important battles of the war, among them the battle of Gettysburg.

He remained in the regular army after the civil war, and later saw service in the wars against the Indians in the West. His health failed shortly after he had landed in Cuba in 1898, and he was retired. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Agnew of this city.

Capt. Bell of Black Prince Drowned.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 6.—Captain J. F. Bell of the British steamer Black Prince was drowned off the Atlantic Coast Sunday when he fell from the deck of his ship while taking in the lifeboats preparatory to entering port. Captain Bell in many trips through the war zone in the last two years had successfully eluded German submarines several times.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CLEARWATER—BODRERO.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av., New York, by the Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles K. Clearwater, Mrs. Catherine Spalding Bodrero, daughter of Colonel Spalding of Kealia, Hawaii, to Mr. William M. Clearwater of New York.

MAHONEY—O'BRIEN.—John J. Mahoney to Eleanor D. O'Brien, on Nov. 6, 1917, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary.

MEYERS—ZILVER.—On Nov. 6, at Hotel Ansonia, by Rev. Dr. A. S. Anspacher, Hilda Deutsch Zilver, daughter of Charles Deutsch, to Harry Meyers.

ROSSITER—DUNN.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris Hildreth, Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dunn, to William W. Rossiter, Jr.

Died.

ABEL.—On Nov. 5, Frederick Abel, formerly Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 79, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Ulrich, Montclair, N. J. Funeral Nov. 7 at 2:30 P. M., from 1,508 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn.

ADAMS.—On Monday evening, Nov. 5, John Adams, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 346 Ovington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BACOT.—The Huguenot Society of America announce with regret the death of one of its early members, William Sinclair Bacot.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, President.
Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Secretary.

BAER.—Monday morning, Nov. 5, at her residence, 555 West 173d St., Fannie Baer, widow of Henry Baer and mother of Mrs. David Nieuhaus, Jerome, Mrs. David, William, and Harry Baer. Services at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M.

BOGARDUS.—Nov. 5, 1917, Helen M. Ten Broeck, widow of Abram Bogardus, in her 91st year. Funeral from her late residence, Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30.

BOND.—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Wednesday, Oct. 31, Henrietta P., wife of Alexander Curtis and daughter of the late Isaac C. Pray.

BOYLAN.—At 10:30 Monday night, at his home, 1,055 College Av., Bronx, Thomas B. Boylan, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, 11 A. M., at St. Angela Merici Church, 168d, between Morris and Grant Avs. Please omit flowers.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the Home for Incurables, William Brady, for many years a faithful employe of the Old Florence House, 4th Av. and 15th St. Funeral services will be held in the funeral parlors, 14 East 39th St., Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRAGG.—On Nov. 5, 1917, Louisa Bragg. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 137 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

CORT.—Suddenly, at Fort Worth, Texas, on Nov. 3, 1917, Nicholas Leonard, son of Joshua Henry and the late Mary Emily Hooper. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

DELAFIELD.—On Nov. 5, 1917, at his residence, Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Maturin Livingston, son of the late Major Joseph and Julia Delafield, in his 52d year. Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

FARR.—On Nov. 6, 1917, Lydia Amanda Farr, at her residence, 1,402 Union St., Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. Mae Kew and Mr. H. S. Voorhees and Mr. A. Gordon Voorhees. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private. New Jersey papers please copy.

FOEHRENBACH.—On Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, Michael Foehrenbach, aged 90 years. Services Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 334 Audubon Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

GRIFFIN.—Nov. 5, Mary Griffin. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223-8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 8 o'clock.

GRUGAN.—Nov. 6, 1917, in the 76th year of his age, Major Frank C. Grugan, U. S. A., (retired.) Services 10 o'clock Thursday morning at his late residence, 129 East 69th St. Interment Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, at convenience of family.

HANSEL.—Howell. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

HAYES.—On Nov. 6, Susanna Sheridan, beloved wife of Meredith Hayes. Interment Canada.

HOLDERNESS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 6, Alice Stillwell Holderness, wife of Captain R. W. Holderness and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Stillwell of Yonkers.

HOLMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, Sarah J., widow of the late Thomas Holman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 8 West 46th St., Thursday, 11 A. M., Nov. 8. Interment private.

JOHNSTON.—Nov. 5, 1917, Addie C., widow of the late Oliver Johnston. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 141 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

KERESEY.—Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Minnie Egan Keresey, beloved wife of the late James Keresey. Funeral from her late residence, 518 Hudson St., Hoboken, on Friday morning at half-past nine o'clock; then to Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

KRIETE.—Suddenly, on Nov. 4, at her residence, 62 West 102d, Anna Kriete, (nee Reese,) widow of August Kriete, in her 68th year. Funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher St., Wednesday, 2 P. M. Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church are requested to attend. Automobile cortege.

LEWIS.—In France, Nov. 3, in his 29th year, B. Blakeman Lewis.

McGRATH.—Katherine, wife of Thomas E. McGrath, at her residence, 2,022 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, on Nov. 6. Funeral services Church of Holy Innocence, Brooklyn, Thursday, 9 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MAASS.—In Atlantic City, Nov. 4, 1917, Jeanette, wife of the late Frederick Maass, in her 83d year. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, at 12 noon, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

MILLER.—On Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, William McKeen Miller, at his late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

MINTON.—Nov. 6, William Joseph Minton, aged 46 years. Funeral at his late residence, 204 West 122d St., Friday morning at 9:30 and at St. Joseph's Church, West 125th St., at 10 o'clock.

MURPHY.—Nov. 6, Celia. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

NAEGELI.—Marie Josephine, beloved wife of Jean R. Naegeli, entered into rest at her residence, 381 Central Park West, Nov. 6, 1917. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

PALMER.—Herman L. Funeral from John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Time later.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 4, Schuyler Livingston Parsons, son of Eliza Livingston and the late William Barclay Parsons. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment 12:30 P. M. in Oakwood Cemetery, Islip, L. I. Kindly omit flowers.

REA.—George A., in his 47th year, son of Hugh Rea, residence, 4,515 Park Av. Services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

REYNDERS.—Suddenly, on Nov. 4, at the United States Naval Air Station at Bay Shore, L. I., John V. W. Reynders, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John V. W. Reynders. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROSS.—Edward J., formerly of East Orange, N. J., passed away, suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 5, at Clearwater, Fla. Services Thursday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 P. M., at 27 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

RUTAN.—At Asbury Park, N. J., on Nov. 5, John J. Rutan, formerly of Newark, N. J., beloved husband of Laura H. Rutan, in his 74th year. Funeral 11 o'clock Wednesday morning in the chapel Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

SEVENOAK.—On Nov. 5, 1917, Francis G. Sevenoak, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 939 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

SIMON.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, Fanny Simon, beloved wife of Emanuel, devoted mother of Clara, Joseph, Louis, Sophie, and Emma, in her 84th year. Funeral from her late residence, 929 West End Av., Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.

SKIDMORE.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, 1917, at Boston, Mass., Edward Skidmore, in his 69th year. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SMITH.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Jane Hamilton Smith, widow of John Augustine Smith and daughter of the late William and Hamilton Steel. Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VANDERBEUGLE.—Suddenly, in Detroit, Jacob J. Vanderbeugle, father of Emanuel, Janet, and Margery. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VINNEDGE.—Alvin, aged 63. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

WENIGMANN.—On Nov. 6, 1917, Ernest Wenigmann, beloved husband of Christine Bernhard, in his 68th year. Services will be held at his late residence, 400 West 152d St., Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M. Brethren of Guiding Star Lodge No. 565, F. and A. M., and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

WENIGMANN.—It is with regret that I announce the death of my brother Ernest Wenigmann of Guiding Star Lodge No. 565, F. and A. M., at his residence, 400 West 152d St. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening at 8 P. M. Brethren will assemble at 7:45 P. M.
WILLIAM T. LEAR, Master.
R. M. BACKUS, Secretary.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Maria Margaret Frances Wilson, sister of the late Rev. Epiphanius Wilson, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Bronxville, Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10:25 A. M. Interment private.

CARNEY.—Elizabeth, 286 9th Av., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CREIGHTON.—Sister Sara Angela, Foundling Hospital, Nov. 5. Funeral today.

GRAHAM.—John F., 2,674 Valentine Av., Bronx, Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HASLETT.—Agnes, 1,553 Av. A, Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEITMAN.—Nancy, 452 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUSSING.—Frederica, 19 Perry St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorow, 2 P. M.

KOSTER.—Ernest H., 515 West 166th St., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAWSON.—John F., 240 East 123d St., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCRANE.—Catherine T., 153 West 97th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today.

MEAGHER.—Francis, 9 Bank St., Nov. 4.

PFOHL.—Christina, 458 West 41st St., Nov. 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Frederick, 334 East 92d St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BEGINNING TO-DAY AT 2:30
"Notable Collections"
AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
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TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESTRICTION
Friday Afternoon of This Week,
at 2:30
An Important and Very Interesting Collection of
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Being the Private Collection of
Mr. Thomas Sutton
OF ESTHALL, NEAR EASTBOURNE
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
A Collector, Connoisseur and Antiquary
—AND—
Saturday Afternoon of This Week,
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CHOICE EXAMPLES OF
EARLY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FURNITURE
Sheffield Plate, Oriental Rugs and Other
Objects of Household Utility
Belonging to
Mrs. Edward McCoy
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And in addition to which a quantity of
COSTLY ITALIAN AND FRENCH
FURNITURE
Including
A BEAUTIFUL
SUITE IN TAPESTRY
BELONGING TO TWO ESTATES
ON FREE VIEW
From 9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.
CATALOGUE mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
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Died.

TREACY.—Alice, 212 East 126th St., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—Richard, Nov. 5. Funeral 348 1st Av.

WHITE.—Catherine, 201 East 63d St., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BURNS.—Elizabeth, 645 Manhattan Av., Nov. 4.

CARROLL.—Clara, 1,743 45th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

COFFEY.—John, 452 Humboldt St., Nov. 4, aged 69. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

COOTS.—Freda M., 830 Caton Av., Nov. 5, aged 36.

DIETRICH.—Hermine J., 357 Evergreen Av., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DULINSKI.—Leon W., 733 6th Av., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRANKS.—Sarah, 18 1st Place, Nov. 5.

GEORGER.—Elizabeth, 280 Flatbush Av., Nov. 5, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow

FORDHAM BATTLES GAMELY, BUT LOSES ANNUAL FRAY TO ITS ANCIENT RIVAL, GEORGETOWN

M'QUADE IS POWER IN FORDHAM DEFEAT

Gilroy of Georgetown Stopped, but Teammate Smashes Way to 12 to 0 Victory.

MAROON TEAM CRIPPLED

Frisch Unable to Play and Crovat Injured Early in the Battle—Game Is Hard Fought.

The Fordham eleven, which was left in a pretty mussed up condition by Rutgers a little over a week ago, pulled itself together yesterday at Fordham Field, but was defeated by Georgetown by a score of 12 to 0. Fordham put up a game fight against a superior team and held the Washington team closer than the score indicates. While Georgetown hasn't the crushing scoring machine it had last year, Fordham did well in keeping the score so low and accomplished something in suppressing Gilroy, the fleet Georgetown back, who ran wild over the gridiron last season and had the distinction of being the highest individual point scorer of the year.

Gilroy broke out early in the game and threatened to be as great a menace as ever. Three or four times he ripped through the Fordham team for big gains, but after that the Fordham players watched him so closely that he was successfully boxed and didn't score a point. McQuade, Georgetown's other half back, scored the two touchdows, and the one chance Gilroy had to make a point, on a try at goal after the first touchdown, failed by a wide margin.

The Fordham players were pretty well used up in the grueling battle with their old rivals. Early in the game Crovat, who started the game at quarter, had to retire because of injuries. This necessitated a big change in the Fordham lineup. Brennan, who started the contest at full back, had to go in at quarter and Coletti took the full back's burden. Frisch, Fordham's fastest back, was unable to get into the game because of injuries.

It was a hard, bruising contest from the start. The two lines smashed into each other with a terrific impact, which will leave the players sore for a week. The rivalry between the elevens was intense and there was much roughing in the scrimmage which the officials did not see.

Nine Plays to Score.

The Georgetown attack swept Fordham off its feet soon after the game started, and McQuade went over the line for a touchdown in nine plays. Golden kicked off for Fordham and Gilroy caught the ball, dodging his way back on a pretty 25-yard romp before he was thrown. Gilroy shot a forward pass to Maloney for a 30-yard gain, and he was not tumbled over until he had reached the 10-yard line. Gross and McQuade banged their way through the Fordham line and brought the ball to Fordham's four-yard line. Gilroy then took the ball and fumbled, but he recovered, and as Fordham was off side the ball went to Gebrgetown for a first down. McQuade slipped through the heap of players for a touchdown. Gilroy missed the try at goal.

On the next kick off Erwig caught the pigskin and made the prettiest run of the game when he galloped through the Georgetown team on a 50-yard dash, planting the ball on Georgetown's 42-yard line. Fordham tried several plays, and even resorted to three forward passes, in a vain effort to gain, and finally lost the ball on downs. The first quarter ended with the ball in Georgetown's possession on the 50-yard line.

When the second quarter began the burden of the Georgetown attack was taken up by McQuade, who tore the Fordham line asunder with a series of rushes which carried him ahead ten or twelve yards at a jump. In three charges McQuade rushed the ball within striking distance of the goal line, and Fordham was helpless before his terrific rushes. McQuade's final charge went through a wide hole in the right side of the Fordham line, and he bowled the Fordham tacklers right and left in a splendid rush which carried him along fifteen yards to a touchdown. Dudack tried to kick the goal and failed.

Erwig Best for Fordham.

Late in the third period Fordham rallied and had Georgetown on the run. Galligan, who was doing the kicking for Fordham, sent away several long punts, which gained many yards for the Maroon. Erwig was Fordham's best ground gainer. He romped through the opposition for several substantial gains.

After an exchange of kicks, Fordham had the ball on Georgetown's 45-yard line, and then began a steady march down the field. The Maroon line found itself, and for a time held Georgetown at bay. Brennan got away a beautiful forward pass to Dumo, which netted twenty yards, and then followed another pass, Brennan to Erwig, for an eight-yard gain.

Coletti smashed his way along for fifteen yards, and the crowd became wildly excited as Fordham pushed down the field. Galligan went through for five yards just as time was called for the third period, with the pigskin on Georgetown's 20-yard line.

Erwig pried through an opening for ten yards, and Galligan ripped off four more through the centre. Coletti and Erwig worked like Trojans, and Fordham had the ball now on the three-yard line. Fordham smashed into the Georgetown line four times in vain, and Erwig made one final desperate attempt to go over the goal line, and failed, Georgetown taking the ball on downs.

The lineup:

Georget'n, (12.)	Position.	Fordham, (0.)
Connell	L. E.	Fitzpatrick
Ahearn	L. T.	Gulick
Dudack	L. G.	Kendricks
Heaphy	C.	Golden
Zuger	R. G.	McGrath
Smeach	R. T.	Christensen
Whelan	R. E.	Dumoe
Maloney	Q. B.	Cravat
Gilroy	L. H. B.	Erwig
McQuade	R. H. B.	Galligan
Gross	F. B.	Brennan

Score by periods:

Georgetown	6	6	0	0	—12
Fordham	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—McQuade, Georgetown, 2. Substitutions. Georgetown—Duggan for Gross, Sullivan for Duggan. Fordham—Coletti for Crovat, Abbott for Kendricks, Crowley for Christiansen, O'Connor for Brennan, Christiansen for Crowley, Fogarty for Christiansen, Mullen for McGrath, Ryan for Galligan. Referee—W. G Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle. Linesman—L. H. Andrews, Yale. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

LONG DRILL FOR W. AND J.

Coach Metzger Prepares Squad to Face Pitt's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 6.—Rese, end, out for two weeks with a bad knee, reported for practice with the W. & J. squad today. He had a displaced ligament snapped into place and says now he will be available for use in the Pitt game of next Saturday.

W. & J. had a long drill in defensive work against Pitt's attack today, with especial attacks on the Panther lateral and forward passes. Indications are that every regular will be able to play against Pitt next Saturday, and W. & J.'s chances appear to be better than they have been before this season.

Westminster Victor in Close Game.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Westminster and the University of Buffalo met here today in a close football contest. Westminster managed to cross the university team's goal line once and won by the score of 7 to 0.

PENN REGISTERS VICTORY.

Military College Team Is Defeated by Three Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Bob Folwell's fighters gave the Penn Military College a defeat as a reception for their first appearance here this afternoon. The Red and Blue tallied three touchdowns and a goal from field, winning by the score of 23 to 0.

The first two Penn touchdowns were scored by Bill Quigley. Bell seemed to be saving Quigley as a scoring weapon, for he rarely used him at the centre of the field, but when he got near the goal line he called on him for line plunges, and the Exeter boy came through in great shape. The other Penn touchdown was made by Joe Straus. Berry kicked a field goal, his effort traveling from the twenty-seven-yard line.

For three periods the Chester eleven was outclassed, but in the fourth session they bracced, and several times threatened Penn's goal line. No fewer than four times did Cy Pauxtis's proteges get within the ten-yard-line, but they either fumbled or lost the ball on downs.

The lineup:

Penn., (23.)	Position.	P. M. C., (0.)
Van Ginkle	L. E.	Davis
Maynard	L. T.	Felin
Cleary	L. G.	Leet
Wray	C.	Cramp
Deiter	R. G.	Giles
Thomas	R. T.	Fried
Miller	R. E.	Irvin
Bell	Q. B.	Horlacher
Quigley	L. H. B.	Sweeney
Straus	R. H. B.	Pool
Berry	F. B.	Campuzano

Touchdowns—Quigley (2,) Straus. Goals after touchdowns—Berry, (2.) Goal from field—Berry.

Substitutions. Penn—Well for Van Ginkle, Cresswell for Well, Jemuld for Deiter, Cook for Quigley, Van Ginkle for Miller. P. M. C.—Swift for Davis, Richards for Cramp, Kennedy for Horlacher, Voskamp for Richards, Brogden for Sweeney, Horlacher for Kennedy.

Referee—C. J. McCarty, Germantown. Umpire—Mr. Palmer, Swarthmore. Head linesman—Mr. Merritt, Yale. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

AVIATORS WIN AT FOOTBALL.

Mineola Soldiers Revive Game at Travers Island with Victory.

Football was revived yesterday at Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club, after a lapse of twenty years, with a game between representatives of Mineola Aviation Corps and Fort Totten, and the first named won by 9 to 7. Fort Totten got away to a lead with a touchdown by Thompson and a goal by Draper, but the Mineola pigskin chasers came through with a touchdown in the second period and added to this a field goal in the third quarter.

The lineup:

Mineola, (9.)	Position.	Ft. Totten, (7.)
Rouerter	L. E.	Buert
Prezona	L. T.	McLoughlin
Gates	L. G.	Beam
Neubig	C.	Caldwell
Weber	R. G.	Klefofer
Redfield	R. T.	MacKenzie
Loucks	R. E.	McDonald
Watkins	Q. B.	Lamar
Moore	L. H. B.	Draper
Clark	R. H. B.	Thompson
Laurie	F. B.	McCullon

Touchdown — Thompson, Watkins. Goal from touchdown—Draper. Goal from field—Watkins. Substitutions—Lawson for Roberts; Perks for Weber; Simmons for Moore; Abrams for Buert; Greenbaum for McLoughlin; Buert for McDonald. Referee—C. J. Kilpatrick, Union College. Umpire, Mr. Butterfield, Yale. Head linesman—C. J. Farrell, New York A. C. Time of quarters—10 minutes.

SIX BRUNONIANS REST.

Only Five Regulars on Field in Scrimmage with Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The Brown 'Varsity, presenting a crippled lineup, trimmed the scrubs by two touchdowns to one this afternoon. Herriott and Albright carried the ball over the line, while a prettily played forward pass, Samson to C. Huggins, registered a tally for the seconds. For the most part the first string backs and line outplayed the scrubs, but toward the end of the 35-minute scrimmaging the seconds showed a change of form, advanced the ball to within striking distance, and tossed over the forward.

Only five of the regulars played with the first team during the workout. Armstrong and Brooks of the backfield taking it easy on the side lines, together with Weeks, Bowman, and Nichols, regular linemen. Gordon was not able to show up at the field on account of minor bruises and a general lameness resulting from the Saturday game.

HARVARD GIVES UP GAME.

Naval Teams Now Able to Meet for Service Championship.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Harvard informal football team today cancelled the game scheduled with the Newport Naval Reserves for Nov. 15, so that the eleven of the First Naval District of this city and the Newport team can play here on that date. The Newport team is captained by "Cupid" Black, the 1916 Yale Captain. Former Harvard stars are on the first district eleven.

The game between the two navy teams will virtually decide the football championship of the service elevens of the Northeastern Department.

GREEN CORRECTS ERRORS.

Coach Spears Shows Dartmouth Mistakes of Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6.—After resting one day, Coach Spears spent an hour of today explaining the mistakes of the Penn State game, after which a long signal drill was held. Eastman was used in place of C. F. Holbrook, who is suffering with a charley horse. Phillips took Lehman's place, and Presson, a freshman, who has been showing up well, was used in S. W. Holbrook's position.

It was announced that Murphy, the big freshman tackle, will in all probability be eligible again by Saturday, as his academic difficulties have been adjusted. His presence in the line will be a helpful addition, as his playing in the early season games has been the equal of any lineman on the squad.

ROBIN HOOD SHOOT HELD.

Magnus Victor in First Fall Meet of Staten Island.

A fifty-target event marked the opening of the Fall season of the Robin Hood Gun Club yesterday at the traps of the Robin Hood Hotel grounds, Concord, Staten Island. E. B. Magnus took full advantage of the ideal weather by breaking all but two of the blue rocks. His score of 48 gave him a margin of two over G. F. Hutchings, C. Smith, and G. Maurer, who tied for second place. In the competition at double birds for the G. F. Hutchings prize C. Smith was the victor with twelve pair smashed.

The scores:

Fifty Targets.—E. B. Magnus, 48; G. F. Hutchings, 46; C. Smith, 46; G. Maurer, 46; G. Conelley, 45; L. Scofield, 43; W. Ralph, 37; F. Sterner, 36; W. Behne, 35; J. Wilbur, 33; J. E. Merk, 33; G. Smith, 31.

SUNDAY SHOOTS ARRANGED.

New Rochelle Y. C. Will Conduct Contests Until April.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club clay target shooting season which opened Sunday will be continued thereafter on Sunday afternoons and holiday mornings until April. Owing to the discontinuance of Sunday shooting at the New York Athletic Club many of the athletic club shooters will compete at the New Rochelle traps on that day, and the club expects the biggest season since its entrance into this sport.

VIOLET AND TRINITY IN SCORELESS DRAW

N. Y. U. Within Striking Distance of a Tally Three Times, but Is Driven Back.

Three times the New York University football eleven forced its way within the ten-yard line of Trinity at Ohio Field yesterday, but each time the visitors fought back with such excellent defensive strength, that the Violet was held scoreless. Once Trinity lined up on the Violet five-yard line with a first down and a touchdown imminent, but Ramsay, the Trinity half back, made a fumble and Brin, for the N. Y. U. recovered. Thus was Trinity denied a score and the game ended 0 to 0.

There was little to choose between the two teams. N. Y. U. had the better forward line, but its backs were too light and too slow to make much headway. Trinity had two kickers and a clever spread formation for forward passing which twice caught N. Y. U. unawares, but the offense of the visitors was weak.

The two tackles of Trinity, Nordstrum and Shepard, played smashing games. Nordstrum appeared the heaviest man on the field and he made his weight tell by charging into the N. Y. U. plays and most of the time spilling the play before it could reach the secondary defense. Shepard, on the other side of the line, broke up the N. Y. U. attack consistently enough to rob the Violet of all chance for touchdowns and besides Shepard punted and threw forward passes accurately.

Egan was the outstanding star of the game and the only Violet back who could negotiate any distance whatever. For that matter N. Y. U. appeared to be only an Egan team, for he did the punting, carried the ball two out of every three times, made the forward passes, and ran the team from the position of field general. Alone Egan almost defeated Trinity, but his power was sapped before the big chance of the game came for the Violet.

Neither team could advance the ball with any consistency which resulted in a punting battle for the first half, and a futile forward passing duel during the second half. N. Y. U. tried eleven forward passes, eight of which were grounded, two intercepted, and one, Egan and Gardiner, brought about a thirty-five-yard gain and put N. Y. U. on the Trinity fifteen-yard line. Following this completed pass, which came only a few seconds before the contest ended, N. Y. U. desperately tried to score through another aerial attack, but this time the ball was intercepted and punted far enough down the field to keep it out of danger thereafter.

N. Y. U. made three first downs by rushing in the first half but never got near enough to the Trinity goal to excite the crowd of rooters. Trinity made only one first down by rushing and appeared content to punt the ball at every opportunity. Shortly after the second half started Trinity completed its first forward pass, Shepard to Lynch, and placed the ball on N. Y. U.'s twenty-five-yard line. Nordstrum made an attempt at a drop kick but the ball fell many yards short. Egan punted to Lynch, and the little quarter back of Trinity sprinted from midfield, through the Violet's team to the five-yard line before he was downed. On the next play Ramsay of Trinity fumbled and Brin recovered for N. Y. U., which killed the only chance for a touchdown for Trinity.

Only a twenty-five-yard sprint around the end by Egan enlivened the third quarter from the standpoint of N. Y. U., but the fourth brought its hopes and also despair, as it began with N. Y. U. on Trinity's fifteen-yard line. Trinity held here, however, and took the ball on downs. Sokolower blocked Trinity's attempt at a punt and Brin fell on the ball on Trinity's seven-yard line and again N. Y. U. started a rush for a touchdown, but again Trinity checked every rush and took the ball away.

The lineup:

N. Y. Univ., (0.)	Position.	Trinity, (0.)
Finley	L. E.	King
Fernandez	L. T.	Nordstrum
Sultzer	L. G.	Reitmeyer
Brin	C.	Puffer
Goldberg	R. G.	Jackson
Sokolower	R. T.	Shepard
Gardiner	R. E.	Murtha
Egan	Q. B.	Knox
Christopher	L. H. B.	Lynch
Ebenfeld	R. H. B.	Kingeler
Baker	F. B.	Ramsay
		Hyland

Substitutions: N. Y. U.—Goff for Sultzer, Johnson for Baker, Covello for Johnson, Storch for Johnson. Trinity—Bruce for Ramsay, Ramsay for Hyland, Hyland for Bruce. Referee—Fred Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Head Linesman—Lawrence Perry. Time of Periods—Eleven minutes.

WOMEN IN TITLE MATCH.

Baltusrol to Meet Dunwoodie for Golf Leadership.

What may be the deciding match for the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association team championship for 1917 is to be played today at the Dunwoodie Country Club between a team representing Dunwoodie and one from Baltusrol. Last week the Baltusrol women defeated the Dunwoodie team 10 points to 0, and should Baltusrol be successful again today the title will go to the New Jersey club. Baltusrol was the winner of the New Jersey division, while Dunwoodie was in the Westchester section. Nassau gained supremacy in the early rounds of the Long Island section but defaulted in the final round robin. Should Dunwoodie win today another match will be necessitated and it will be played Friday at Scarsdale.

AMATEUR CHAMPION LOSES.

Walker Goes Out of His Class and Is Beaten.

Archie Walker, the Irish-American A. C. 108-pound amateur champion boxer, last night received his first setback of the present season. At the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn young Walker faced A. Hirschberger, the rangy boxer of the Union Settlement A. C., in the final for the prize of the 118-pound division, and at the end of three rounds the judges decided in favor of Hirschberger. The latter had every natural physical advantage over the 108-pound champion, and this size and weight handicap proved to much for Walker.

James Sullivan, the Union Settlement A. C. metropolitan champion at 135 pounds, carried T. Stapleton, All-Around A. C. of Paterson, through three interesting rounds in the 140-pound class and won the judges' award.

MONTCLAIR TIES AT SOCCER.

Plays One Man Short, but Averts Defeat.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 6.—Although playing one man short, the soccer team of the Montclair A. C. averted defeat in its championship game in the series of the Field Club League against the Bensonhurst team here today, when a 1 to 1 tie resulted. One goal was scored in each period, Hall, playing at centre forward for Bensonhurst, shooting the first tally. Gardner, at outside right for Montclair, tied the score.

The lineup:

Montclair, (1.)	Position.	Bensonhurst, (1.)
Mills	G.	King
Murray	R. B.	Muir
Snook	L. B.	Cantrell
Williams	R. H.	Barriskill
Wimpenny	C. H.	Taylor
———	L. H.	MacPhee
Gardner	O. R.	Knox
Martin	I. R.	Thyne
Maskell	C. F.	Hall
Paterson	I. L.	Barclay
Raetzer	L.	Mowatt

Goals—Bensonhurst: Hall; Montclair: Gardner. Time—Halves of 45 minutes. Referee—Henry Dunn, Newark.

The Field Club League game played at Livingston between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Staten Island Club was won by Crescent by the score of 4 goals to 0. The Crescents are now in the lead in the league competition.

An exhibition match played between the New York and Scottish-American Soccer Clubs at Lenox Oval yesterday resulted in a victory for the former by 3 goals to 2. All the scoring was done in the first period.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Metropolitan Players Crowd Courses of District on Holiday.

Golfers turned out in large numbers yesterday to celebrate the holiday and the result was that the club competitions in the metropolitan district received well-filled fields. At the Baltusrol Golf Club the play of most importance was the final for the Irving K. Taylor Cup, and in this W. A. Phillips triumphed over Dr. E. S. Morton by 3 up and 1 to play. An eighteen holes handicap play against bogey was also decided and resulted in a victory for Dr. C. W. Granberry, who finished one down. F. D. Mooney was the runner-up, two down.

About forty golfers participated in a thirty-six holes selected score event at the Ridgewood Country Club, the winner turning up in W. G. Phillips. His card showed 78, 7—71. M. B. Raesche was second with a card of 82, 7—75.

T. V. Birmingham and E. H. Hart won a four-ball best-ball competition at the Wykagyl Country Club with a card of 74, 2—72. J. M. Byers and W. E. Dunnell were second with 81, 12—75, and three combinations tied for third at 78 net. They were A. H. Brown and D. O. Wright, 80, 11—78; D. E. Widener and H. V. Gaines, 81, 3—78, and A. B. Huhn and J. S. Thompson, 90, 12—78.

Class A prize in the Election Day Handicap over eighteen holes at the Haworth Country Club went to C. K. Godfrey, with a card of 94, 21—73. C. D. Newell, 88, 12—76, tied with W. C. Gefter, 87, 11—76, and W. H. Covington, 91, 15—76, for second place. Class B laurels went to L. J. Fiorentino on a card of 100, 29—71. Three players tied for second with net scores of 75 each. They were C. H. Williams, 115 40—75; W. H. Stoop, 107, 32—75, and D. F. Geyer, 110, 35—75.

A score of 80, 12—68, gave C. D. Hammesfahr the place of importance in the eighteen holes handicap at the St. Andrew's Golf Club. A. W. Howard was second, with 83, 12—71. The play over thirty-six holes for golfers with handicaps of nineteen or over resulted in a victory for F. J. Moses, with 215, 48—167. Play for the Vice President's Cup, best selected net over eighteen holes, gave C. H. Jennings a triumph with a card of 60.

Twenty-two golfers played in a thirty-six holes selected score event at the North Jersey Country Club, and the best of this field was E. M. Mendell, whose card showed 78, 5½—72½. L. R. Fontaine, 81, 7½—73½, was second; G. A. Leal, 84, 9—75, was third; C. E. Sweeny, 79, 3—76, and R. R. Chiswell, 84, 9—75, tied for fourth.

On the Montclair Golf Club's links about 100 golfers participated in a sweepstakes event in two classes. Class A laurels went to J. I. Simmons, who tied with J. R. Noyes at a net 74. Simmons had a card of 78, 5—74, and Noyes showed 86, 12—74. Simmons won the draw for the prize. R. S. Carmichael was next, with 90, 15—75. In Class B the best card was returned by R. W. Scott, with 95, 24—71. Dr. L. W. Batten, 92, 20—72, and George Letterhouse, 95, 23—72, tied for second place.

A best ball handicap attracted twenty-one golfers to the links of the Upper Montclair Country Club. The morning honors went to R. M. C. Glenn, with a net of 74, and in the afternoon the best net was 76, turned in by M. A. Sinsheimer. A thirty-six holes handicap medal play event J. Bartlett led with 149.

A four-ball foursome was the attraction at the Knollwood Country Club. In the morning a tie resulted between the combination of E. T. Fox and W. H. Brown and S. K. Evans and E. F. Wilcox, both teams having a score of 64. This necessitated a play-off, which was held in the afternoon, Fox and Brown winning with a card of 67. The Evans-Wilcox combination returned a card of 75.

C. Green and S. McHea carried off Class A laurels in a four-ball best ball event at the Engiewood Country Club, with a card of 75, 6—69. Class B honors went to Dr. Charles Bestewille and W. J. Spayn, with 81, 13—68.

L. M. Hart led a large field in eighteen holes medal-play handicap competition at the Siwanoy Country Club, with a card of 98, 23—75. G. L. Conley, 81, 3—78, was second, and C. E. Bruckner, 95, 16—79, tied for third with C. E. Lloyd, 116, 36—80.

The sum of $286 was realized for the Red Cross by the play at the Fox Hills Golf Club. The events were an eighteen holes medal play handicap for the Benjamin Starkey prize and a four-ball best ball competition. The latter went to the team of H. A. Saffer and T. W. Tannock with 80, 8 2-3—71 1-3. A. F. Kammer and D. C. Armstrong finished second with 74, 2½—71 2-3. In the eighteen holes event F. T. Reynolds led with 85, 27—68. E. F. Keating, 86, 12—74, tied for second place with L. A. Graham, 92, 18—74, and G. H. Turner, 90, 15—75 and H. E. Franks, 103, 28—75, tied for fourth place. W. I. Cooper returned a card of 87, 11—76.

A novelty tournament was held at the Richmond County Country Club, officially termed a Penalty Handicap. The par for the course is 74 strokes and any golfer whose net score was above this figure was penalized the sum of 10 cents for every stroke higher than par. The winner, R. Catlin, escaped without taxation, for his card showed 86, 12—74. Other scores were H. A. Murphy, 101, 23—78; A. L. Walker, 99, 20—79; A. E. Goddard, 97, 18—79; F. P. Short, 99, 19—80; W. C. Van Clief, 92, 12—80; F. S. Bancroft, 105, 23—82; C. W. Pierson, 95, 12—83; Arthur Man, 91, 8—83; P. S. Little, 97, 14—83; M. S. Walker, 103, 20—83; O. L. Williams, 92, 8—84; K. E. De Planque, 98, 14—84, and J. B. Elliman, 96, 12—84.

Six matches out of a total of seven scheduled were played in the first round for the club championship at the St. Albans Golf Club, only one going by default. In this C. W. Dunn defaulted to L. J. Parsons. M. Vickers defeated A. T. Blackball, 3 up and 2 to play; H. Haines defeated W. C. Connors, Jr., 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Curtis defeated F. L. Hawes, 8 up and 7 to play; H. N. Warbasse defeated A. M. Murray, 2 up and 1 to play; J. F. Curtis defeated H. S. Benedict, 1 up, and M. P. Murray defeated J. E. Fiore, 4 up and 3 to play. In an eighteen-hole medal play handicap E. M. Johnston led with a card of 106, 36—70. Other scores were: W. C. Izor, 103, 35—71; H. W. A. Dixon, 97, 20—77, and J. I. Wheaton, 90, 12—78.

S. L. Davis won a leg on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Cup at the Apawamis Club when he led the field with a card of 91, 15—76. Last year the play was won by J. L. Downey. A golfer has to win three legs on the cup before it becomes his permanent property. Other scores were: H. Dearborn, 92, 14—78; W. M. Oler, 97, 18—79; H. G. Catty, 97, 18—79; C. H. Dickinson, 96, 16—80; W. C. Lefter, 96, 16—80. Oler won a special handicap with a card of 97, 20—77, and Catty was second with 97, 18—79. In a sweepstakes Dearborn's card of 92, 14—78 gave him the leading place, with George V. Haggerty second with 104, 18—86.

H. H. Hardenberg had a successful day on the links of the Gedney Farms Country Club, winning one sweepstakes even and finishing second in another. In the morning he led a large field with a card of 96, 21—75, with E. B. Bozer second with 102, 25—77. In the afternoon O. A. Woodruff was first with 85, 13—72 and Hardenberg was second with 99, 21—78.

Play for the Fall Cup at the Plainfield Country Club resulted in a victory for H. J. Cochran. He gained 16 points during the season, two points better than his nearest rival. H. L. De Forest, who had 14½. H. D. Hibbard was third with 14 1-3 points. Three of the point winners yesterday tied for leading honors in M. H. Long, 92, 17—75; H. D. Hibbard, 91, 16—75, and H. H. Craig, 84, 9—75. The other point winner was H. J. Cochran, 92, 14—78.

W. R. Townsend was the chief winner at the Hydewood Golf Club. He won the President's Cup with a total of 27 points, and led a large field in the afternoon sweepstakes with a card of 93, 27—69. In this event R. M. Smith was second with 92, 21—71 and A. A. Cannon third with 96, 23—73. In the morning sweepstakes, Class A, laurels went to Walter Whitehead with 98; 24—74, and Class B to Clarence B. Hand with 105, 30—75.

VICTORY TO MORRIS BY ONE-SIDED SCORE

Commerce Swamped by 40 to 0 in Battle with Bronx Team —Other Results.

Morris High School's football eleven registered its third victory in as many years over the High School of Commerce yesterday at the Polo Grounds when it buried the blue-sweatered players under a 40 to 0 defeat. A crowd of about 4,000 fellow-students and admirers of both teams saw the Bronx students completely outclass the lads from Sixty-fifth Street. In every department of the game Morris showed to advantage. That the score was not larger was due to fumbles at critical moments.

Morris played a straight line-plunging game from start to finish and seldom varied this style. Plenty of good gains resulted. The backfield showed good interference, protecting the man with the ball well.

Shortly after the start of the game the Bronx students got the ball near the Commerce goal with steady and consistent line plunges and Adler went over for a touchdown. Captain Carney failed on the try for goal, however, but he retrieved himself later by going over for another touchdown, and this time his attempt for goal was successful. In the second quarter Ingrassia broke through the Commerce line for a touchdown and Carney kicked another goal. Before the half had ended Morris tallied another touchdown and goal.

In the third period Kaminsky, left half back for Morris, ran forty yards for a touchdown. Kaminsky kicked the goal after several line plunges had been tried. Carney and Bleeker made the other touchdowns in the final quarter. Fuchman made a spectacular seventy-yard run for the final touchdown of the game, Carney kicking the goal.

The lineup:

Morris, (40.)	Position.	Commerce, (0.)
I. Krasner	L. E.	Videll
Williams	L. T.	Gleason
Waldt	L. G.	Hartzenstein
Pachman	C.	Levowitz
Waterbury	R. G.	Schneiderman
Carney	R. T.	Kobritz
D. Krasner	R. E.	MacLaughlin
Ingrassia	Q. B.	Dupuy
Kaminsky	L. H. B.	Ryan
Adler	R. H. B.	Tyne
Mulligan	F. B.	Sampson

Touchdowns—Pachman, Carney, (2,) Ingrassia, Kaminsky, Adler. Goals from touchdown—Carney, (4.) Referee—E. H. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—A. Maier, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Head linesman—Dr. H. C. Newton, C. C. N. Y. Substitutions—For Morris: Valentine, Weisberg, Braunstein for Kaminsky; for Commerce: Dowdall for Videll, Videll for Dowdall, Quinn for Schneiderman, Wagner for Quinn, Deitz for Dupuy, Chalaire for Ryan, Mitchell for Tyne. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Forward passes and long end runs figured prominently in the two scholastic football games decided yesterday at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. The victorious eleven were Erasmus Hall H. S. and Boys' High School. Erasmus downed Manual Training H. S. by 26 to 0, and Boys' triumphed over Commercial H. S. by 21 to 0. The 5,000 spectators were inconvenienced by lack of proper facilities for handling the crowd. Delay in collecting the war tax caused many to miss the opening period of the first game between Erasmus and Manual Training.

The victorious eleven in the initial conflict scored most of its tallies in the first half. After that the Manual Training athletes tightened their defense and kept their goal well guarded. In fact, at the call of time the Erasmus boys were vainly trying to break through the Manual line about one yard away from another touchdown. In the Boys' Commercial game the latter team showed up strongly in the first two periods, but crumpled after that, and Boys' High came on with a rush.

The lineups:

Erasmus, (26.)	Position.	Manual, (0.)
Whiton	L. E.	Lattimore
Francken	L. T.	Daisley
Wilkinson	L. G.	Ward
Hasmott	C.	Cooper
Moeller	R. G.	Schwartz
Wolf	R. T.	Warren
Souville	R. E.	Zeitz
Meistrall	Q. B.	Sparks
McPhee	L. H. B.	Kaminez
Schlinger	R. H. B.	Tobey
Mahr	F. B.	Moschenski

Touchdowns—Mahr, (2,) Meistrall, Whiton. Goals from touchdown—McPhee, 2. Referee—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Mr. Hennessey, Brown. Linesman—Mr. Bolger, Boys' H. S. Time of quarters—Twelve and one-half minutes.

Boys', (21.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Spiers	L. E.	Shuter
Smith	L. T.	Manley
Rambush	L. G.	Ludewig
Quail	C.	Chasin
Balish	R. G.	Sontag
Blank	R. T.	Bonnamo
Henricks	R. E.	Waller
Bloomgarten	Q. B.	Korinsky
Blair	L. H. B.	Dickman
Crane	R. H. B.	Downing
Palmer	F. B.	Jonassohn

Touchdowns—Palmer, Daniels, Spiers. Goals from touchdown—Daniels, (2,) Bloomgarten. Referee—Mr. Sarrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Hennessey, Brown. Linesman—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson. Time of quarters—11 minutes. Substitutions—Daniels for Palmer, Palmer for Blair.

Freeport High School's eleven was smothered yesterday morning, at Commercial Field, Brooklyn, by the St. John's Prep football team, by 64 to 0. Long runs featured the game for the victors. Never after the opening quarter did the Freeport lads have an appreciable chance to score. The St. John's full back, Casazza, tallied five touchdowns. He intercepted five forward passes and converted two of them into touchdowns for his team.

The lineup:

St. John's, (64.)	Position.	Freeport, (0.)
Mack	L. E.	Callan
Specht	L. T.	Smith
T. Campbell	L. G.	Nygen
Mulligan	C.	Hottenroth
G. Campbell	R. G.	Tlump
McMurer	R. T.	Laux
Cotter	R. E.	Jenkins
Conroy	Q. B.	Schwab
Baldwin	L. H. B.	Spencer
Damico	R. H. B.	Cacalizi
Casazza	F. B.	Calvin

Touchdowns—Specht, Conroy, Baldwin, Kelly, Damico, Casazza, (5.) Goals from touchdown—Damico, (3.) Baldwin. Referee—Mr. Sheerar, Commercial H. S. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan, Commercial H. S. Head linesman—Mr. Peters, St. John's. Time of periods—Two of twelve and two of fifteen minutes each. Substitutions—McCormack for Mack, Burgess for T. Campbell, Mulholland for Burgess, Kelly for Mulligan, Woods for G. Campbell. O'Brien for McMurer, Tierney for O'Brier, Kelly for Baldwin, Casazza for Kelly, Baldwin for Casazza, Fanning for Baldwin.

Flushing High School's eleven swamped the Hamilton Institute representatives in a one-sided game on the former's gridiron, the final score being 77 to 0. Hamilton Institute was outclassed. With effective offensive playing Flushing was able to pile up the biggest score of the season thus far for a scholastic eleven. Hallock, Flushing's half back, was the individual star, making three spectacular touchdowns. He also had three goals from touchdown to his credit, while Alford accounted for four touchdowns. Bleeker, quarter back, made two touchdowns, and Horns, centre, one.

New Utrecht High School was defeated by the Brooklyn Prep eleven at Ulmer Park, L. I. The score was 25 to 0. O'Rourke, at quarter back, was the big cog in the Brooklyn Prep victory. His best effort was a run of ninety yards through centre for a touchdown in the second quarter. Moore, the Brooklyn Prep full back, also had a touchdown, while Hehl scored a touchdown and goal from touchdown.

Poly Prep found Adelphi Academy an easy victim at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and without serious opposition carried the honors by a margin of 60 to 0.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO FUND.

Directors of National Horse Show to Meet Expenses Themselves.

In describing the National Horse Show, which begins on Monday at Madison Square Garden, as a benefit for the Red Cross, the Directors of the annual exhibit have not made any of the qualifications that generally attend this description. The entire receipts, without any deductions whatever, will be turned over to the American Red Cross, and the Directors have volunteered to meet every expense themselves.

Among those who will foot the bills, amounting to some $60,000, are James McLean, William H. Moore, Robert A. Fairbairn, Alfred B. Maclay, Edward T. Stotesbury, John R. Townsend, I. J. R. Muurling, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John McE. Bowman, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr. No war tax will be added to or taken from the price of tickets to the Horse Show, as the new revenue law has no application to this Red Cross benefit.

ANGLER MAKES NEW RECORD

Elingshausen Beats Own Mark with Surf Cast of 435 Feet.

A new surf casting record for the longest single cast of three in an open field with three or four ounce lead was established yesterday, when J. Charles Elingshausen, Midland Beach Bait and Fly Casting Club, won this event at the election day tournament of the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, held at Weequanic Park, Newark, N. J. Elingshausen's cast of 435 feet eclipsed by more than 5 feet the best previous record, made by himself last August. This old mark was 426 feet 6 inches.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Sorcerer II., 110 pounds; Hickorynut, 107; Puts and Calls, 116; Tarquin, 110; Beau of Menlo, 116; Valais, 116; Conduit, 107; Trumpeter, 116; John Douglas, 110; Bar of Phormio, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles. Tropaeolum, 145 pounds; High Flyer, 145; Otto Floto, 145; Chancey Maw, 145; Abdon, 145; Garter, 145; Racebrook, 145; Kitty K., 145; Cynosure, 145;

FIRST DUTCH SHIP GETS LEAVE TO SAIL

Release of Others Expected to Result from Agreement Over the Nieuw Amsterdam.

WILL CARRY MANY REFUGEES

Holland Gives Assurances Steamer Will Not Be Interned for Safety. —Diversion of Other Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An early agreement between the United States and Holland on the disposal of Dutch tonnage in American ports was seen here today in the release by the War Trade Board of the Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam for a return trip across the Atlantic.

The vessel will leave an American port shortly carrying package freight for Holland, 10,000 tons of corn for Belgian relief, and several hundred Dutch refugees as passengers. Wire cable badly needed for the operation of Dutch coal mines will make up a part of her cargo.

Licenses for the Nieuw Amsterdam's cargo were held up by the American authorities when the Dutch Government refused to give assurances that she would not be interned for safety as soon as she reached the other side. In the negotiations that followed the American Government refused to recede from its position and finally the Dutch yielded.

A final agreement as to the operation of the other Dutch vessels held in American ports was believed tonight to be in sight. The principal clauses of this agreement, it is reported, will provide that a large number of Dutch ships shall enter the American coastwise trade to release American vessels for overseas service, that part of the tonnage be placed in trade to the Dutch East Indies for the benefit of Holland and the Allies, and that a limited number of ships be permitted to ply between America and Holland, carrying cargoes to be approved by the War Trade Board.

Refugees who will sail on the Nieuw Amsterdam have gathered in the United States from many ends of the earth. Some came from the Dutch East Indies and many from the Orient. All have been awaiting an opportunity to reach Holland safely.

ENROLLS ALL SHIPBUILDERS.

Chamber of Commerce Listing Every Man That Has Worked at Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—To aid the shipping Board in carrying out its shipbuilding program the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has launched a movement to corral all men formerly engaged in the shipbuilding trade so that they may be called to the yards as needed.

The Chamber announced today that local committees were being formed in various cities to make a survey of labor resources and to obtain the consent of employers to release former shipbuilding workers when necessary. To hasten the campaign posters calling for volunteers will be distributed throughout the country. Men enrolling will be supplied with service badges to be worn until they are called.

Cities in which recruiting committees have been organized include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, New Orleans, Newport News, Savannah, Charleston, Tampa, Houston, Seattle, and Augusta, Ga.

Reported Food Mission Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A report printed today that Major Sir Arthur H. Lee, Director General of Food Production, would go to the United States shortly to confer with Herbert C. Hoover and other American officials with reference to food supplies brought a denial from Sir Arthur. "Neither I nor any other officer of the Food Department is going to the United States," the Director General told The Associated Press.

CANADIAN LOAN TERMS.

Subscriptions Begin Monday to Victory 5 1-2 Per Cent Issue.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, today announced that Canada's victory loan would be floated under the following terms:

"Subscription books will open Monday, Nov. 12, for five, ten, and twenty year bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1917, with interest payable half yearly, on June 1 and Dec. 1. Bonds will be in denominations as low as $50. The price of the new loan is to be par—100 cents on the dollar—for 5½ per cent. bonds with the privilege of spreading the payment over a period of five months in monthly installments.

"In view of this privilege of spreading the payments, and as a full six months' interest will be paid the purchasers on June 1, 1918, the bonus of interest thus allowed will reduce the price, so that the bonds yield the investor 5.61 per cent. on the twenty-year bonds, 5.68 per cent. on the ten-year bonds, and 5.81 per cent. on the five-year bonds. This loan will carry conversion privileges into future issues and will be free of any present or future dominion taxes, including income tax.

"Holders of Dominion of Canada debenture stock, due Oct. 1, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada war loans, due 1922, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:

"Debenture stock, due Oct. 1, 1919, at par and accrued interest.

"War loan bonds, due Dec. 1, 1925, at 97½ and accrued interest.

"The two foregoing will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.

"War loan bonds, due Oct. 31, 1931, at 97½ and accrued interest.

"War loan bonds, due March 1, 1937, at 96 and accrued interest.

"These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity only of this issue."

RETAILERS OBJECT TO TAX.

Fight Addition of 3 Per Cent. Made by Manufacturers.

The attempt on the part of some manufacturers to pass the new 3 per cent. Internal Revenue tax on the retailers, with the possibility that the latter might under the circumstances, feel under the necessity of placing the burden on the buying public, was deprecated yesterday in a statement issued by E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

"Complaints are coming into our offices," Mr. Howe said, "from members throughout the country, stating that some of the manufacturers are adding, or notifying retailers of their intention to add 3 per cent. to their invoices to cover the war revenue tax. Such action on the part of manufacturers is entirely out of keeping with the spirit of the revenue law. In addition, our counsel advises that retailers need not pay this tax.

"It seems unfortunate that at this time any manufacturer should seek to evade his direct obligation by passing it on to somebody else. If the retailers should take this same action, which I am sure they will not, the consuming public would eventually pay all of the taxes, which would result in intolerably high prices."

BUSINESS W.ORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 7614, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—Entire stocks and fixtures purchased for cash. "Aarons," 742 6th Av.

BEAVERS, Felts, and Kersey Wanted.—Suitable for overgaiters. H. Jacob & Son, 780 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kersey, velours. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Botany, F. & H., or Stevens; can use quantity if price is right. L 70 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Exchange brown, green for black, navy; also buy quantity black and navy. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash bolany and F. & H. broadcloth. Chelsea 9048.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 black, and U. S. 153, all colors. Farragut 2616.

CHEVIOTS or MELTONS Wanted.—¾, 6-4 width, all colors; any quantity. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—American Woolen Co., 11033 Pebble, all shades. Phone Chelsea 2657.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—30-inch wide gray and navy; big quantities; will pay cash. Spring 259.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Salt's white only, quantities, spot cash. Spring 6882.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—Open to buy Salt's or similar quality. Call, Chelsea 7836.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

COATINGS, Velours, Wanted.—$50,000 coatings, velours, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers making juniors' and girls' coats of the better kind for Spring. Z 285 Times Annex.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits. P. Miller, Prince George.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring styles. 57 West 31st, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring coats. 11th floor, 32 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on popular line silk dresses for Spring samples. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale corduroy, dark red, burgundy, and brown. Chelsea 9688.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, any width; spot cash. Spring 6882.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces at $1.03 per yard; flesh, no other but Eagle quality. Phone Stuyvesant 2770.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring styles of misses' and women's dresses of the better kind, ready to place orders mornings only. 29 West 35th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses in taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, and georgettes. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles and silk poplin, taffetas, and serge dresses; immediate orders placed. Trussel Waist Co., 137 West 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber open for big job of silk, satin, Georgette, serge, and broadcloth dresses. Telephone 280 Madison Square for appointment.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; must show their own styles. 151 West 25th St., 10th floor; ask for Mr. C.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of silks and serges, small and large quantities. 20 West 27th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted with new Spring styles. 158 West 23d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DUVET DELAINE Wanted.—F. & H. 7375, all colors, for cash. Farr. 2616.

FURS Wanted.—For special sale; fur stock; must be reasonable; will pay cash. Aarons & Co., 742 6th Av. Telephone 4765 Vanderbilt.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Nursery stripes, quantity no object; cash. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

KERAMI Wanted for cash; mole color wanted, not taupe. Gramercy 5124.

KERSEY Wanted.—American brown, taupe, black; also 0359 taupe. Farr. 2616.

KERSEY Wanted.—Open for black 15020 or similar. Chelsea 8018.

KERSEY Wanted for cash; 13052, 15020, 5050. Farragut 9075.

MILTONS Wanted.—¾ width, heavyweight. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for large line of Fall cloakings of any description; also white chinchilla; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Feinblatt, 57 East 11th. Stuy. 3767.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—A quantity at a price for cash; all colors. Chelsea 5060.

POPLINS and Velours Wanted.—Open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Burgundy and taupe. Farragut 4340.

SERGE Wanted.—Cotton warp, cash. Call with samples, Kleinberger Bros., 261 West 36th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 104, cash. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash Nos. 9 and 99 Whitman. Chelsea 9048.

SILKS Wanted.—Silk buyer from large Western department store will look at samples Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 1,261 Broadway. S. M. Goldberg. Office open especially for goods to be sold at bargain prices.

SILK Wanted.—Printed Tussah, printed silk and cotton poplin, to close out. Farragut 677.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, green and navy, or will give brown in exchange. Louis Hammer, Madison Square 7745.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 15020, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, spot cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, heavyweight, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VOILES Wanted.—Fancy, all white, striped, and corded voile; any quantity; will pay cash. E. A., 240 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash. Call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes; any colors. Hall Frank & Frank, 141 West 25th, or phone Farragut 602.

WOOL PLUSH Wanted—Chaser, all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th.

YOSEMITE CLOTH Wanted.—Style 2665, Russian green, 3 pieces. Mad. Sq. 4152.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50168, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BEAVER.—Chase's, all widths; also plushes, Peerless, Salt's, and Dobson's. Chelsea 7259.

BEAVER FUR TRIMMINGS, 1½" and 3" wide, to close out at a price. Farragut 6224.

BLANKETS.—2,000 army blankets, 4 lbs., 66x84, gray wool; quick cash sale. Box L 69 Times.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7830, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTH.—Black, navy, brown, green, and Burgundy; also velours, Oxfords and vigeaureaux. Gramercy 2991-2.

BURELLAS, 0810, 00057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLAS, 0310, and Treco knit, 08062, all shades, at a price. Farragut 8963.

CHECKS AND LAWN.—28" cotton woven shepherd checks and 36" fast black lawn. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

CHECKS, black and white, all qualities, at price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

CHIFFON VELVETS, French, 100 pieces, at a reasonable price. Columbus 1887.

COATS—For Saturday delivery, all shades. Doberstein, 21 West 12th St. Chelsea 405.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pom poms; latest models; best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—High-grade flappers, 12-16 years, girls 5-9, and tots 1-4 years; broadcloth, velvet, velours, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—5,000, immediate delivery; ladies', juniors', children's, trimmed Kit and Kol furs, desirable cloths and shades. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Velour and plush; fur and plush trimmed; also juniors'; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th. Chelsea 9955.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Pom-pom and fur-trimmed plush coats on racks; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th Street.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, 48 inches long, for sale purposes, belted, fur trimmed, $10.50 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 103 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed ladies', juniors', and children's; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—Velour coats, from $8.75 up, in all shades, fur trimmed. Horwitz, 26 East 20th St. Telephone Gramercy 5498.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS. — Plushes in all trimmings; real values, for immediate delivery. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, kerseys, broadcloths; all shades; fur trimmed especially. Klepper Bros., 48 W. 21st.

COATS.—Thousands infants' and children's coats on hand; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Cloth in leading shades and styles, fur trimmed, $7.50 to $15.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' coats, close cut cheap. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in fur-trimmed coats; big values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—90 coats, 40 suits; immediate delivery. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.50, $16.50; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 54 W. 21st.

COATS. — Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—500 coats for immediate delivery. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—High-class afternoon, evening, and dinner gowns; also serges for immediate delivery; very low prices. Queen Costume & Dress Co., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Garfield and botany serge dresses direct from contractor, sold to New York's foremost manufacturers, at a price. 151 West 19th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 serge dresses for immediate delivery; excellent value. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—To close out at a price, in taffeta, satin, Georgette, and serge; $3.50-$5. Lawretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Serge, $3.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5.00; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, velvet and evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, Panamas and silks, to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES., 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet; latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and Jerseys; will sell at price. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk and serge. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 serge to close out at a price. Windsor, 148 West 24th St.

FUR COLLARS.—This season's patterns; black opossum, natural, coney collars, muskrat sets, raccoon sets, and mouflon; good values. Greeley 4378. Mr. Wiener.

FUR COLLARS.—Immediate delivery; kit brown, and black coney. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th. Farragut 3918.

FURS.—Good deliveries on seal nutria, Hudson seal and sealine collars. 151 West 23d. Chelsea 4985.

FURS.—Dogskin and assorted furs to close out, reasonable. Farragut 2648.

MOLE STRIPS.—3-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

PILE FABRICS.—Salts, peco plush, pony skin, Worumbo and Botany, broadcloth; will sell reasonable. 115 West 30th, ninth floor.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices, Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9896.

PLUSHES.—40-40 and 50-50; 100 pieces at a reasonable price. B. Snyder, 56 West 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES. — Esquimette, $3.60; Peerless, $3.40; Dobson 1164, $3.25; Pearson mercerized. Farragut 9812.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, H. & H. 400, Peerless, Dobson's 1164, Pearson's 8041, cheap. Farragut 9810.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3384.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Hudson Bay tipped black, $6.45 net. Chelsea 9784.

POM-POM.—All shades, immediate delivery; $325, net cash; Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7559.

POM POM.—Tarpe pom pom for immediate delivery. Chelsea 6018.

POMPOM.—American, all colors. Telephone Farragut 4717.

SERGES.—French & Storm serges, all wool and cotton warp. CSG—WSG—SSGI.—1210 2854—XX.—57—1855—Amesbury—PGI.—MSI.—5500—4040—FSG. WF. WFX. & 104. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54280, Gera 7008, Garfield 328, for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

SERGES.—Brightwood 4632 and Gilbert 9240. Madison Square 4124 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILKS.—Specially priced crepe de chines, taffetas, georgettes; immediate delivery. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS, Satins, and Duchess meteors, georgettes, crepes, taffetas, and glace specials. Harris Handman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILVERONE.—3 pieces Burgundy to close. Orchard 745.

SKIRTS, taffetas, and satin; also stripes, $2.25up. G. P. C., 41 West 17th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SKIRTS.—Jobbers, manufacturers' silk skirts, Spring, wonderful styles. Globe Skirts, 41 West 17th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00,/000, extra quality, lowest quotation; light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Kerami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—100 better grade misses' and ladies' sizes in broadcloth and other materials, Fine and Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits of broadcloth, poplin, burella, to sell very reasonable. S. Kurian & Co., 65 West 36th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS of a better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaur, 19 West 34th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Black and navy; exceptional value; also full line of stripes and checked taffeta; beautiful patterns; reasonable prices. Cordwain Mills, 30 E. 21st St.

TILE FABRICS.—Peco plush, pompom, velour, broadcloths; reasonable. Far. 2648.

VELOUR.—Heavy weight U. S. 153, navy, brown, twilight, green, taupe, burgundy, pompom, American O 816, plum and green. Madison Square 6550.

VELOURS.—Light weight taupe, Pekin, burgundy, beetroot, &c., $2.27½. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Holden-Leonard's quality 600 black only. Merchants Fabric Exchange, Stuyvesant 3410.

VELOURS.—544, Metcalf 9190, broadcloth, Lymansville 313, astrachan, Pearson 8041. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, all wool, taupe and other colors; immediate delivery. Chelsea 9866.

VELOURS. — U. S. 153, American 15020, Wyandotte 422; all colors. Phone 4234 Farragut.

VELOURS, lightweight; also broadcloths, taupe, Pekin, brown, green. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS.—Kerseys and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe coating; weight, quantity. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

VELOURS.—H. & H. velours, all colors, for sale. Chelsea 9868.

VELOURS.—Navy, green, and brown. Farragut 9805.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 36 W. 25th St. Farragut 3464.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9780.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

VELVETEENS, 24-inch, twill back, all colors, 60c.; regular. Rackim & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETEENS. — Plushes, silk and cotton poplin, Kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

WORUMBO.—991 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Jobber will buy over $1,000,000 worth coats and suits in 1918; there is an opening for an assistant buyer; answer with full particulars, experience and ability; immediate position. Z 283 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for popular line of dresses; commission and drawings; experienced only need apply. D. C., 209 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT BUYERS. — Young man seeks opening as assistant buyer; experienced in silks, ribbons, linens, etc.; highest credentials. H 32 Times.

SALES MANAGER in building specialty line open for proposition. A. K., 222 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—L. G. Federman, clothing, hosiery, gloves, 116 B'way; Imperial.

AKRON—Federman Dept. Store; L. G. Federman, children's, misses', girls coats' silk, flannel waists; 116 W. 32d.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks' Sons; Chas. Marks, S. Behr, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; M. Sterne, Jr., fancy goods; Woodstock.

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, coats, suits; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. F. Cogan, notions; F. Quellmals, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss M. A. Campbell, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytinge, ribbons; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hertheimer Bros.; L. Goodman, dry goods; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; F. M. Bush, clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; P. E. Josselyn, holiday goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; V. P. Ring, serge piece goods, (basement;) H. Koch, millinery, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Milligan, infants' wear; Miss Jantzen, toilet goods; Miss Nudd, toys; Mr. Aronson, women's shoes, slippers; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Miss Horan, petticoats, aprons, negligees; Miss Lyons, women's handkerchiefs; Mr. Lyford, furs. Basement buyers—Mr. Ashael, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Tripp, shirts; Mr. Ring, serge, piece goods; Mr. Koenigsthal, clothing; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; Mr. O'Brian, coats, suits; Mr. Hilton, leather goods; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Whipple, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, cotton underwear, petticoats; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; J. F. McLaughlin, men's hosiery, underwear; Miss J. Rowell, corsets; P. J. Cutliffe, linens; F. C. Kimball, women's costumes; J. O'Donnell, tailored suits; Bridges, rep.; Miss Feely, misses' wear; Miss Maidock, children's millinery; F. M. Averill, lamps; Miss E. F. Woodman, umbrellas; W. McClain, jewelry; Miss Hurtibise, tailored suits; Miss A. Chaloux, corsets; Miss A. V. Burn, dresses; Miss M. G. Cronin, infant's wear; Mrs. S. Grant, coats, suits, dresses, waists, stouts; Miss L. Altemus, women's coats; Stack rep.; F. Keefe, misses' coats; Miss Sweeney, mdse., ready-to-wear; Houghley rep.; E. A. Finney, furn. goods; D. W. Walsh, wash goods; Mulhern rep.; G. Guest, kitchen goods; S. Campbell, tidkfs, 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; J. J. Smith, men's furn. goods;; Mrs. C. Z. Mulcahey, umbrellas; Room 902, 200 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; F. O. Densan, millinery, trimmings; 2 W. 37th.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—O. J. Morrison; Mr. Morrison, coats; 72 Madison Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Spartong, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper; Mr. Cheshire, rugs, carpets; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Edenheimer-Stern Co.; S. Stern, woolens; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; E. Beck, flowers, feathers; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. R. Palmer, rugs; F. W. Pomeroy, carpets; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. Freyhoff, carpets; 350 B'way; Latham.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; T. A. Davis, pictures, talking machines; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Bros.; J. Wolpaw, woolens; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss R. Largman, gloves; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; 1,140 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Texas D. G. Co.; M. Fols, jobs serge dresses; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs coats, suits, waists, skirts; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, waists, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

DES MOINES—Carley's; W. Carley, jobs coats, suits, waists; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES—M. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

EL PASO—J. Stolaroff; M. J. Borets, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; E. J. Brandt, carpets; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, ladies' and children's coats; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. M. Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, coats, suits, skirts, millinery; 404 4th Av.

JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; R. E. Kennington, general mdse.; 351 4th Av.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. E. E. Mitchell, coats, suits, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. G. Garvin, Mrs. Ream, coats; 72 Madison Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. C. Travis, clothing; 432 4th Av.

LEBANON, Penn.—Hook Brothers; W. Hook, dry goods; Breslin.

LEBANON, Penn.—Bon Ton; J. S. Boulder, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—S. Smith & Co.; B. B. Smith, women's wear; Imperial.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss S. Gettelson, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—H. P. Selmon & Co.; C. J. Osborne, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

MARION, Ind.—Boston and Big Store Co.; Mr. Kinnear, coats; 72 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. B. Brisbane, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Mrs. M. R. Collins, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; B'way and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Sageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, general mdse.; Mrs. E. J. Simon, coats, suits, waists; 23 East 26th; Imperial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Old Hickory Mfg. Co.; J. H. Reeves, piece goods; 75 Leonard.

NASHVILLE—Beckett Value Co.; G. W. Beckett, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Imperial Clothing Co.; W. J. Munsey, clothing; Grand.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; S. Muhlfelder, wash goods; ribbons; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Leon Fellman; S. G. Keller, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 43 Leonard.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; L. R. Sabine, rugs; 1,133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; Broadway and 10th St.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss L. Baker, jobs coats; Miss Weiss, jobs cotton waists; I. Blauner, jobs silk waists; Miss Cohen, jobs coats, suits; H. Kamholz, furs; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenburg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Boehm, leather goods; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss J. B. Lerner, waists; Miss G. Newman; jobs ladies' dresses; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, misses', juniors' coats; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. N. Kerr, coats; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss D. Her

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MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

Sixty-two Charters Granted in Last Four Months, Controller Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, today said that for July, August, September, and October, this year, he had received 75 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of $2,800,000, as compared with 70 applications received during the corresponding period in 1916, with capital of $3,420,000.

In these four months of 1917 62 charters were granted, with capital of $5,145,000, as compared with 49 charters granted during the corresponding period in 1916, with capital of $3,025,000. In the same period 45 national banks increased their capital stock $6,180,000, against 30 banks increasing their capital by $7,832,500 during the same period in 1916.

There were no reductions of capital in 1917 in the four months under consideration. During the same period last year five banks reduced their capital $357,560. Seventeen national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during July, August, September, and October, 1917, their aggregate capital being $1,500,000 as compared with twenty-four such banks liquidating during the same period in 1916, with an aggregate capital of $1,765,000.

During July, August, September, and October, 1917, the Controller of the Currency refused seven applications for charters for new national banks. During the same period last year the charters were refused for five new national banks.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The stock market was quietly firm today. Low priced shipping shares were active and strong features on amalgamation rumors, and Scandinavian bonds and copper and other metal issues were in good demand. Gilt-edged securities and gold mines were inclined to ease off. Americans were dull.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were quiet. The sales of war bonds last week amounted to £12,000,000. There was a good demand for Treasury bills.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes, for cash. Exchange on London, (unofficial,) 27 francs 40 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$1,952,400	$82,509,181
Ord. internal revenue.	12,301,944	198,704,310
Income tax.....	410,489	26,151,842
Miscellaneous	1,850,782	52,260,052
Total receipts.....	$16,315,677	$339,625,387
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. receipts..	43,902,470	1,017,388,457
Excess of total disbur. over total receipts..	41,423,596	148,125,868
Expenditures	60,218,147	1,357,013,844

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Wed and Thurs.

Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle n. e. winds.

Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

La.—Wed. fair. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Ark.—Wed. and Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Wed. fair. Thurs. unsettled and colder

Texas—Wed. fair. Thurs. cloudy.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 6.—Charters filed: Kant County Oil and Gas and Coal Corp., $2,000,000; G. M. Buckley, A. M. Cornwell, E. B. Ryerson, all of New York.

Tropical Rubber Co., rubber tires, &c., $400,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.23
Andes	.13	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.07
Chollar	.04	Savage	.04
Confidence	.06	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Virginia	.12	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.96
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.		Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Ext	.15
McNamara	.21	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Mizpah	.64	Spearhead	.05
Monarch Pitts	.01	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.22
North Star	.06	Morning Glory	.15
Rescue	.11	Red Top	.05
Tonopah Ext	.15	Union Amal	.13
West End	.67	White Caps	.97
West Tonopah	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.25
Booth	.03	Rochester	.55
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.22
Goldfield Con	.40	United Eastern	3.50
Goldfield Merger	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crescon	4½	4¾	Granite	30	40
Dr. J'pot	3¾	3¾	Isabella	7½	9
Elkton	2¾	3¼	McKinney	6	8
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	120
Fanny R	2	5	Vindicator	25	38
Golden Cy	16	17	U. Gold M.	15	17
Gold Sov	2¼	3			

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10 Wall St. Tel. 9976-7-8-9 Rector, New York

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1917.
Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Hampden," Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 3 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($225,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "Hampden," dated December 1, 1913, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on December 1, 1917, to wit:

Bonds numbered 26 to 225 inclusive, maturing from December 1, 1917, to December 1, 1925.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 1, 1917, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to December 1, 1917.

Bonds must carry the coupons due December 1, 1917, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on December 1, 1917.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREAS.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Kingsbridge Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2405 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing inspectors of election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Corporation, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will open at 11 A. M. and will close at 11.30 A. M.

New York, October 25th, 1917.
WALTER C. BROWN,
Assistant Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF MEYER-STOLLER CO., INC.

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of MEYER-STOLLER CO., INC., will be held at Room 701, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of November, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time there will be submitted the question of changing the name of this corporation from the present name MEYER-STOLLER CO., INC., to the proposed name FAIRFAX TEXTILE MILLS, INC.

VICTOR E. MEYER, President.
SIEGFRIED ARNOLD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING CO. 6% SERIAL GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the bonds hereinbelow specifically have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement dated August 25, 1915, between Westfield Manufacturing Company and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee. The numbers of the bonds drawn are as follows: 341, 342, 345, 348, 349, 350, 353, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 364, 365, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394 and 395.

Upon presentation of said bonds at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, No 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after December 1, 1917, all of the bonds hereinabove specified will be paid at 101% and accrued interest. Interest on said bonds will cease to accrue on December 1, 1917.

Dated: October 31, 1917.
WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
By WILBUR C. WALKER, President.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York hereby certifies that bonds specified in the foregoing notice for redemption on December 1, 1917, were determined by lot in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement hereinabove referred to.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By SAMUEL ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated: October 31, 1917.

PORTLAND RAILWAY COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Due November 1st, 1930.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the issue of bonds described above, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on November 15th, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described under the terms of the said Mortgage sufficient to use the sum of $72,987.79.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 5th, 1917.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 15th day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $85,340.60. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, Due October 1st, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock noon on November 30, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice-President.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 5, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable December 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 15th, 1917. Books will not close.
SAM'L A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

LOST!
3 City of Bordeaux 6s, Nos. 641, 2, 3; 1 Anglo-French 5s, No. 88017. If found please notify G. M. Dougherty & Co., 85 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Stockholders and Registered Owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds of Third Avenue Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 2396 Third Avenue, corner of 130th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the last Annual Meeting of the Corporation, including the adoption by the Board of Directors of an amendment to Section 7 of Article 2 of the By-Laws, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on November 13th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on November 15th, 1917.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, only such persons shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy at said meeting, as appear as Stockholders upon the stock transfer books of the Corporation or as registered owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds upon the bond registry book of the Corporation for at least ten days immediately preceding said meeting.

New York, October 1st, 1917.
WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A SPECIAL Meeting of the Members of the National Child Welfare Exhibit Association, Inc., will be held in the Board Room of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The purpose of said Meeting is to change the name of the Association to National Child Welfare Association, Inc.

The present name of the corporation or association is the "National Child Welfare Exhibit Association, Inc.," and the name it proposes to assume is "National Child Welfare Association, Inc."

Dated New York, October 15, 1917.
W. M. KINGSLEY, President.
CHARLES F. POWLISON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the A. N. LEVENTHAL & CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. N. Leventhal & Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 8-14 West 30th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, on November twentieth, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 1, 1917.
JULIUS FRANK, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company at No. 31 East 17th Street, New York City, N. Y., Wednesday, the 21st day of November, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing three (3) directors for the ensuing year and two (2) inspectors of election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from November 11, 1917, to November 21st, 1917.

Dated New York City, November 3, 1917.
EDWARD H. BAILEY, Vice-President and Managing Director.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on TUESDAY, November 13th, 1917 at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, October 27th, 1917, at Noon, and reopened on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY E. McGOWAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE WAWBEEK LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wawbeek Land Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Room 1811, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of November, 1917, at three-fifteen (3:15) o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT S. KEARNEY, Secretary.
Dated New York City, October 31st, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company.

323 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5, 1917.

A dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Saturday, December 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, November 23d, 1917.

For purpose of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 5 P. M. Friday, November 23d, to 9 A. M. Monday, December 17th.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Friday, November 23d.
L. E. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Nineteenth Quarter) of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1917, to stockholders of record November 15, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
MAX ZAHN and LOUIS WEINSTOCK do hereby certify that they will continue to conduct and transact business under the name of INTERNATIONAL DRESS & SKIRT CO., to which name Isidor Rabinowitz, a former copartner, has released and relinquished all right, title, and interest, and further certify that the real and true full names of the persons conducting and transacting such business are as follows:

MAX ZAHN, 1,018 East 163rd Street, New York City.
LOUIS WEINSTOCK, 1,417 Grand Concourse, New York City.

MAX ZAHN.
LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

State of New York; County of New York, ss.:
On this 30th day of October, 1917, before me personally appeared MAX ZAHN and LOUIS WEINSTOCK, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

MARTON M. MANDEL, Com. of Deeds, City of New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Fontaine & Vaillant, Inc., of New York, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 1st day of November, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

GARFIELD DEPLORES DISPUTES AT MINES

Points Patriotic Duty of Both Workers and Operators to Munition Output.

DEFENDS PENALTY CLAUSE

Increased Prices for Three Ohio Counties Announced by Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Operators and miners in the coal industry were told today by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Coal Administrator, that it was their patriotic duty to join with him in keeping up maximum production and in avoiding disputes which might embarrass the nation. The people, he said, were willing to pay a reasonable price for coal, but expected patriotic action on the part of the miners and operators in return, instead of quarrels over wage increases which defeated the very objects in view.

Dr. Garfield issued his statement on receiving official confirmation that Alex Howatt, a leader of the United Mine Workers of America, had ordered the striking miners in the Kansas district back to work pending the action taken by the Kansas City convention called for Nov. 12, at which the automatic penalty clause will be discussed. He said:

"The spirit of the understanding between the operators and mine workers, on the one hand, and the Fuel Administration, on the other, is, namely, that mining operations shall be continued without interruption during the period of the war. At the conference held here last Saturday night with the representatives of the operators and mine workers of the Southwestern districts I undertook to make plain that I recommended the inclusion of the automatic penalty clause in the President's order because of the fact that the great majority of the miners of the country had agreed to it as a suitable and useful way of protecting themselves against the extreme, radical, and disorderly element.

Rule of the Majority.

"Mine workers are, for the most part, good American citizens. They resent as much as any other class an unwarranted interruption of work, especially in the present national crisis. So long as the great majority of the United Mine Workers of America favor the automatic penalty clause, it is entirely proper and, indeed, in accordance with the principle of the majority rule that it should be made a condition of an advance in price of coal.

"The people of the United States are willing to pay a reasonable amount more for coal at the present time if they can thereby be sure of the supply. They realize that the demands of the Government because of the war are enormously increased, and believe that it is only fair to ask operators and miners to agree to keep production at a high point as a condition of increase of price or wages.

"Under the circumstances I can have but one object in view, namely, to do everything in my power to keep the mines in operation and to increase production. This I conceive to be also the bounden duty of every loyal American engaged in the mining of coal. Of course, the automatic penalty clause must not be made the occasion for oppression either on the side of the operators or the men.

"If honest differences arise, they must be thrashed out by the representatives without disturbing the operation of the mines. All the machinery provided for in agreements between operators and miners must be used and every effort exhausted to reach an agreement. So, among the nonunion mines, operators and mine workers must use every means possible to agree.

"If in either case agreement is not reached, the facts must be laid before me for decision. I will act promptly, and, I hope it is unnecessary to say, with justice to the contention of each party."

Increased Prices Authorized.

Coal prices in the Palmyra, Massillon, and Jackson fields of Ohio were increased today by the fuel administration as follows: Run of mine from $2.35 to $3.75, on prepared sizes from $2.60 to $4, slack and screenings from $2.10 to $3.50.

Modification of prices also was announced for certain counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Prices not to exceed for run of mine, $2.40; prepared sizes, $2.65, and for slack or screenings, $2.15, were announced for coal mined in McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Jackson, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Lawrence, Johnson, Martin, Whitley, Laurel, Owsley, Clay, Knox, Bell, Breathitt, Perry, Leslie, Harlan, Magoffin, Boyd, Carter, Pike, Floyd, Knott, and Letcher Counties in Kentucky, except coal produced from the thick vein Elkhorn district in the three last named counties; for mines in the counties of Scott, Campbell, Claiborne, Anderson, and Morgan in Tennessee, and for coal mined near St. Charles, Lee County, Va., by the Darby Coal Mining Company, Black Mountain Mining Company, Virginia Lee Company, Old Virginia Coal Company, United Colliers' Company, and the Benedict Coal Corporation.

Special prices were fixed for the Blue Gem seam in Campbell County, Tenn., and the same seam in Whitley, Knox, Clay, and Bell Counties, Ky., as follows: Run of mine, $4; prepared sizes, $4.25; slack or screenings, $2.75.

The fuel administration has agreed on the prices to be fixed for the Jackson, Ohio, field, and they will be announced soon.

SEEK HIGHER COAL RATES.

Railroads Present Pleas for an Increase on Anthracite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Rates on anthracite coal were considered today at the continuation of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the application of the Eastern railways for a general 15 per cent. increase.

H. A. Taylor, general counsel for the Erie, representing a railway committee on anthracite rates, presented the case for the proposed increases, which he said were necessary to enable the roads to give adequate service and earn a fair return on invested capital. Supplementary statements were made by L. H. Kentfield of the New Haven, and George H. Eaton of the Boston & Maine. Other witnesses were: John B. Kerr, President of the New York, Ontario & Western; H. B. Hobart, General Freight Agent of the same lines; H. M. Griggs, general coal and ore agent of the New York Central Lines West; A. K. Morris, general coal agent of the Erie Railroad, and George H. Parker, assistant to the President of the Delaware & Hudson.

It was urged that even a decision granting more than the 15 per cent. increase would hardly restore an equilibrium in this traffic. Mr. Kerr endeavored to show by tables that the traffic in anthracite coal was conducted at a loss. In September of the present season, he said, the increase in operating revenue had been $198,000, while the operating expenditures had shown an increase of $198,000.

The railroads seek an increase of 15 cents a ton from Pennsylvania mines to points within the trunk line territory, except 5 cents a ton on small sizes shipped to New York tidewater and 25 cents a ton on prepared sizes and 20 cents on small sizes to New England. Twenty-five cents a ton additional increase is asked for all shipments into cities and towns in the Central Freight Association territory from Buffalo to Chicago. There are no increases proposed from the mines to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Southern points. The carriers agree that the additional revenue would aggregate approximately $9,000,000.

Cement, petroleum, lumber, and similar commodities will be taken up within the next few days.

BUSH ASSUMES DUTY AS PORT HEAD TODAY

War Board Executive Will First Gather Data to Facilitate Shipping.

Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal Company, who was appointed executive head of the New York Port War Board by Secretary of War Baker, will enter upon his new duties today, by establishing headquarters for the board and working out a plan of operation. The first step of the board will be to make a survey of all the shipping and railroad facilities centered around the New York port. All information relating to pierage, storage, and terminal conditions will be collected and classified, so that the board will be in a position to direct and regulate without difficulty or delay the shipment of supplies abroad.

Mr. Bush, as the executive Director of the board, will be practically in supreme control of the harbor's shipping facilities. His work will be similar to that which he has done as head of the Bush Terminal Company, only of a more extensive nature. The representatives of the various departments of the Government on his board will give him a free hand to direct the control of the harbor's resources, as a war utility. Shipping and railroad interests have given the board every assurance of co-operation in the handling of war supplies.

CARRIERS ASK EQUAL RATES.

Railways Call Differential Between Pittsburgh and Coast Unfair.

Considerable testimony was produced at the hearing before Attorney Examiner Henry Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission at 165 Broadway yesterday on the opposition of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway and other trunk lines east of Pittsburgh to certain differentials in the scale of revisions by which the carriers have proposed to equalize transcontinental freight rates to conform with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In view of the fact that these roads had originally subscribed to the proposed scale, their representatives were called on yesterday to explain the reasons which caused them to seek a change. The trunk lines concerned in this sudden change of front centred their objection upon a proposed differential of ten cents in the rate from New York over that of Pittsburgh.

A. R. Russell, general freight agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway speaking for the iron and steel interests in his territory, opposed the ten-cent difference from Eastern seaboard points and Pittsburgh to Western coast terminals. For many years, he argued, the rates in the Eastern defined territory, based on the Pittsburgh group, had been blanketed. He said the same policy should be continued.

When asked why the trunk lines had originally joined the transcontinental lines in the present application for an increase, Mr. Russell said the trunk lines had not asked for the establishment of the proposed scale but had merely joined in the proceeding in order that all rail interests might be considered in any action which the Interstate Commerce Commission would deem fit to take.

Examiner Thurtell desired to know why business originating on the Atlantic seaboard destined to Western coast points should enjoy the same rate as business originating in Pittsburgh and within its group. Witnesses for the shipping interests in the territory of the trunk lines explained that the water traffic which had enabled them to compete with Pittsburgh traffic before the war had since been eliminated, thereby placing them in a position where fair competition would be impossible unless the freight rates from Pittsburgh and points east were placed on the same level.

Further testimony was brought out to show that the roads had been accustomed to fix a lower rate for a long haul from terminal to terminal than that fixed for business originating some 500 miles in the interior. It was generally admitted that this practice was based not on the principle of a reasonable rate but on the necessity of meeting water competition at seaboard points.

The hearing will continue today.

RULING ON NEWSPAPER TAX.

Levy to be on Bulk Weight of Packages, Roper Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Newspaper publishers were told by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today that the war tax of 1 cent on each 20 cents or fraction of that amount charged by express companies would be assessed according to charges based on bulk weight of newspaper bundles, and that it would not be necessary to weigh each package separately to determine the individual charge and tax.

This ruling, which is subject to review by Secretary McAdoo, will mean a saving of time and money to publishers using express companies for distribution.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOHAWK FILM COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Oscar Lowenstein, the Trustee, at public auction, at the office of Hon. Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, at No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

1. All the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to films consisting of five (5) reels known as "Hearts of Oak," subject to whatever right, title and interest the Paramount Picture Corporation may have by virtue of an agreement entered into between the bankrupt and the said Paramount Pictures Corporation and by virtue of an agreement entered into between the Trustee herein and one Catherine C. Herne, and also

2. All the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to an agreement entered into between the bankrupt and the Paramount Pictures Corporation including the right to collect all moneys due thereunder, and also

3. All the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to an agreement entered into between the Trustee and one Catherine C. Herne.

The said property may be inspected at the office of Weschler & Kohn, attorneys for the Trustee, at any business day prior to the sale, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from said sale unless it shall bring at least 75 percentum of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, October 20th, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
WESCHLER & KOHN, Attorneys for Trustee, Office & P. O. Address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—725—J. E. Baldwin, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and respondent.

252 and 253—The Hartford Life Ins. Co., plain., v. R. Barber.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

454—Phila. and Reading Coal & Iron Co., plain., v. J. Gilbert.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

16—B. F. Looney, Attorney Gen. of Texas, aplt., v. Crane Co.—Reargued.

407—The People of the State of New York ex rel. New York and Queens Gas Co., plain., v. E. E. McCall et al., Commissioners, &c.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 7: Nos. 407, 17, 18, 19, 26, (and 27,) 30, 34, 35, (and 38,) 38, 39, (and 40.)

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Smith<Toshevin. Austro-Am SS Co< Thomas. Am Cone & Wafer Co< Cons Wafer Co. Beard<Tug Flannery. White<Upper Hudson.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Woyciechowski<Erie RR. Delaney<C RR of NJ. Cymerys<Cent RR NJ Monk<L V RR. U&I Pkg Cut Diam. Same<Goldstein. Landes<Klopestock.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 2 P. M.—Equity calendar.

Argument—Bayley & Sons<Stand Art G Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Motions:
Ed J O'Brien, 35% Auto Supply Co, NY Shoe Findings Co, Ferguson Nov Co, Moses Draplin, Lichtman Waist Co, M Zimmerman, Saul B Newman, Belle Bryce G Co, Regina Hat Blocking Co, Consol Motors Co, Bernard Geist, Schiff & Greenhaus, Louis F Winckler, David Greenspan, Bay Dredging<same. General Accident< Pacific Coast Co. Hamburg-Am<US. Barbalatt<same. P & R Ry<Sherman.

Leibman<same. Tompkins<NY,NH&H Re Independent Mach & Tool Co. Pidcock<L V RR. US<100 Bellycut Fish Carney<Erie RR.

Pope & Cheppu, Indept Tool, &c, Co, Sol Wolfson, Earnest & Kling, Infantine Rty Co, Berk & Hartstein, Charles Saperstein, Sellwell Dress Co, Hanson Studios, Loretta Corp, Louis Brownstein, Lafayette Baths, Albert Mundorf, Healy Box Corp, Regina Holding Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Criminal, 10:30 A. M.

US<Wall, Same<Mahoney, Same<Plaut, Same<Chedister, Same<Walsh, Same<Rochlin, Same<Kiesler, Same<Corse, Same<Brown and De Sio, Same<Wintringham, Same<J. Fetzer, Same<Mary Fetzer, Same<Sumberino, Same<Canavan, Same<Rosenberg, Same<Goldberg et al, Same<Cohn, Same<Miller.

Same<Forsythe, Same<Phillips and Tworger, Same<Hamann and Tworger, Same<Lewis and Tworger, Same<McLoughlin and Tworger, Same<Walnum, Same<O'Connor, Same<Nordillo, Same<Hufcut, Same<Sister, Same<Collinge, Same<Schmidt, Same<Hecht, alias Finkelstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building, Brooklyn. Equity calendar.

Karasik et al, as Trustee<People's Trust Co et al. First, as Trustee< Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co at al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M. Common law.

John O'Connor<Coast wise Dredging Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Motions.

Doehler Die Casting Co<Acme Die Casting Corp et al. Morse D D & Repair Co<SS Henry Tegner,&c. Potter et al<Annie F. Conlon and Cargo, &c. Egerton Towing Co< Steamer New London, &c.

Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co<SS Dassai Maru, &c. Colgan<Ferryboat Tuxedo, &c. Greenwood<Boat Greenwood Bros. Greenwood<Capt. John Greenwood. Greenwood<A. M. Harris.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Davis, Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

McCormick<Walker, Jr Re CNY, (Blondell Av.) Re Hines, Rector, Ch Wardens & Vestrymen of St A's Ch of Morr<Cusak. Mills<Withers. Nat Surety<Steaich. East Asph Pav<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Weeks and Finch, JJ.—Appeals from judgments of the City Court and from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Belden<Gramont Hold. Cass<Wood. Housselle<Volz. CNY<Weinstein & Co, Inc. Edw'd H Rogers, Inc< Matthew Payne Dental & Surgical Mfg. Larkin<Modern Woodmen of America. Mueller<Mueller. Keenan<Wilson. Ehret. Wolf<NY Cons RR. Straus<Parker, S & S. Schwartz<Meyer. Washburn<C E &S. Blossom<Chisholm. Fiorenza<B H RR. Hasbrouck Flour Co< United Cork Co. Voght<Voght. Martin<Glick. Vlakos<Smith. Ray<Richard. Litwin<Litwin. Lomuscio<Cyr Rys. Re Valley Forge Co<Cornell. Wischner<NY Rys. Volk<same. Greenberg<same. Hall<same. Havey<same. Frederick<same. Magriso<same. Wolfe<same. Bernstein<same. Weiss<same. Volk<same. Smith<same. Saunders<same. Grohe<same. Duchleclik<same. Frank<same. Sparkus<same. Englander<same. Warrington<same. Hennessy<Erie RR. Moore<same. Limberger<Wechsman. Kappel<NY Cons RR. Berman<same. Kapp<same. Kasper<B H RR. People<Nas El RR. Collins<Gubelman. Best<Nathan, (2.) Lippman<Greenhaus. Hollinger<Palmer. Herbert<Herbert. Allgaze<Hyman. Pessah<Schwartis. Siff<McCann. Lawyers Mtg Co< Levison.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld. Vorhaus<City Nat Sec Josephthal<Schnitzer, Granoe<Granoe. Waxenkorn<Weitzenkorn. Parshelsky Brothers< Gold Theatre Corp. Hull<Weldenfeld. Deemsterber<same. Wilford Hall Laboratories<L. B. Schoenfield & Co. Undefended divorces: Garshkowich<Garshkowitz. Monypeny<Monypeny. Schlissselberg<Schlissselberg. Schmidt<Schmidt, Statton<Statton. Kass<Kass. Preferred cases: Shaine<Cosmopolitan Bank. General calendar: Vivaudou<Myers. Kaldy<Jabbour, P G Tiling, &c Co< Leslie. Bernstein<Krolnberg. Patterson Bros<Radford. Rieger<Rieger. Knopf<Gurney Elevator Co. Cohen<Cohen. Axler<Axler. Adler<Adler. Kaufman<Clausen. Flanagan Brewery.

W. A. Ives Mfg Co< Smith & Hemenway Co, (2.) Tucker<Fidelity T & T Co. Kobre<Kobre Assets Corporation, (2.) Kahn<Saperstein, (2.) Landvoe<Landvoe. Dean<Dean. Schmid<Neuborger. Ell<Fuchsman. Clark<Hoes. Dempsey<Mount Sinai Hospital. Pizzutiello<Raisler. Gabrielle<Gabrielle. Rafel<Maurer. Lewis<Portale. Timmer<Timmer. Am Wet Wash L'dry Co<Richter. Levine & Posner, Inc< S. L. Davis Const. Taub<Taub. Montagna<Caesareo. Stone<Town & Co Est. Punch & Judy Theatre Co<Sayre. McNeill<McNeill. Henningsen<Henningsen. Rieger's Sons Co<Castellanos. Farrell<Tennle. Loucks<Silver Motor. Gouert<Mechanics and Metals Nat Bank. Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cheres<Schwartz. Goldman<Scheuer, (2) Cohen<Shlanowsky. Parker<Foote. Friedman<Wasserman Rty Co. Bechér<Outerbridge. Brody<Storch. Haberman<C Wagner Litho Mach Co. Abelson<Kaplan. Steinman<Rodman. Israel<Glass. (2.) Wexler<3d Av RR. Schneider<Goldman. Gens<Tuscany Rty. Metzler<NY Rys. Blaumer<Davis. Landes<Kutenkian. Jacobs<Gurmansky. Wolff<M Kaempfer & Sons. Madero Bros<Harris Warehouses. Aichelle<Tisdale, (2.) Bernard<Farrington & Evans Co. Bronston Bros<Vogel. Schmertzler<Harrisetta H Co. Fenster<Mozar. Lenkof<Siegel. Amster<NY Rys. Greenberg<Langman.

Gibeel<Borden. Brooks<Mendell. Levittsky<Abramowitz Levine<Newmark. Pollack<Spencer. Cheshko<Hartley. Hannon<Stewart. Katz<Empire City Subway Co. Grabel<Bramson. Payton<State Leasing. Karasch<Int R T. A T Corp<Pathe Exchange. Seigel<Giant Silk Mfrs Smalinski<Dillon. Beverly<NY Rys. Rosenblatt<Horowitz. Bayard<Colgate. Kaminsky<Wellman. Davison<Doyle. Josephson<Int R T. Duboff<Weinstein. Greenberg<Abrams. Feldman<Singer. De Matteo<NYC I Ry. Zase<Goldstein. Cravatta<Rodman. Vigeillo<J H & C K Eagle. Jos Tino & Co<P Patrizio Concrete Co. Farbman<Beaver. Hartstone<McDuffie.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Wolf<Cohn. Tuck<Tuck-Tomethaum Co Sondheim<Weiss. Rinaldo<Tobacco Corp of Am.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosenberg-Neigass Co<Bischoff. Cross & Beguelin, Inc< Boston Rty. Rosenblatt<Taylor. Fine<Miller. Hoffman<Easenfeld. Gordon<N Y Mineral Plaining Co. Gerstman<Rabbi Elchanan Theological Seminary, Inc< Leader to. Zipker<Keban

Cohen<Korastoff. Siegbert<J Hyman. Davidow<Perlman (4.) Regul Rty Co<Rosenzweig. Pearsall<Shore Bathing Suit Co. Brody<Bohbag. Du Moulin<Newman. Kaplan<S & C Cloth. Friedman<Katz. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estates: Samuel Lasker, Henry Belden, Ethel Smith. Wills for probate: Joseph Damsen.

S.—At 10:30 A. M. George Finck, Oscar Kechele, Kate C. Brown, Phoebe M. Adams, Mary L. Castane, J. Arthur Wheeler.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Leifer<Eckman & Comord. Marshall<Burgin. Jacobson<Mass B & L Krautwald<Pugh. Casablanca<Manowitz. Lorenzen<Martin. Joyce<S Aronson & Co. Gellman<Gellman. Schmidt<Ireland. Odea<Tribune Assn. Am Gas Governor Wks <Hoelscher. Pittsburg<Chase. Harris<Miner, (2.) Pittsburg<Chase. Brueghre<Murphy Const Co. Purdy<McGann. Gimbel Bros<Levy. Baer Bros<Halbren. Seaborn Hotel, &c. Co<Dickstein. Cohen<5th Av Coach. Weisebrot<NY Rys. Greenberg<same. Sutton<same.

Gugasian<same. Scherer<same. Grossman<same. Jantzer<same. Schwalbendorf<same. Solomon<same. Weiss<same. Vogel<same. Bobbink<Larser. Levy<Rosenthal. Myerson<Hesdorfer. Andrews<Bklyn Cooperage Co. Dorfman<Brown. Hecht<Melville Shoe Corp. Simon<Schoenfeld Rty Lo Barto<Hellinger,(2) Hulowitz<Nat Biscuit. Miller<Broter. Huhn<Irving Cunningham Pictures. Ascher<same. Karsh<Paley. Atlantic Macaroni Co< Pepe. Hopkins<Northeastern Const Co.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cheres<Schwartz. Goldman<Scheuer, (2) Cohen<Shlanowsky. Parker<Foote. Friedman<Wasserman Rty Co. Bechér<Outerbridge. Brody<Storch. Haberman<C Wagner Litho Mach Co. Abelson<Kaplan. Steinman<Rodman. Israel<Glass. (2.) Wexler<3d Av RR. Schneider<Goldman. Gens<Tuscany Rty. Metzler<NY Rys. Blaumer<Davis. Landes<Kutenkian. Jacobs<Gurmansky. Wolff<M Kaempfer & Sons. Madero Bros<Harris Warehouses. Aichelle<Tisdale, (2.) Bernard<Farrington & Evans Co. Bronston Bros<Vogel. Schmertzler<Harrisetta H Co. Fenster<Mozar. Lenkof<Siegel. Amster<NY Rys. Greenberg<Langman.

Gibeel<Borden. Brooks<Mendell. Levittsky<Abramowitz Levine<Newmark. Pollack<Spencer. Cheshko<Hartley. Hannon<Stewart. Katz<Empire City Subway Co. Grabel<Bramson. Payton<State Leasing. Karasch<Int R T. A T Corp<Pathe Exchange. Seigel<Giant Silk Mfrs Smalinski<Dillon. Beverly<NY Rys. Rosenblatt<Horowitz. Bayard<Colgate. Kaminsky<Wellman. Davison<Doyle. Josephson<Int R T. Duboff<Weinstein. Greenberg<Abrams. Feldman<Singer. De Matteo<NYC I Ry. Zase<Goldstein. Cravatta<Rodman. Vigeillo<J H & C K Eagle. Jos Tino & Co<P Patrizio Concrete Co. Farbman<Beaver. Hartstone<McDuffie.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Wolf<Cohn. Tuck<Tuck-Tomethaum Co Sondheim<Weiss. Rinaldo<Tobacco Corp of Am.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosenberg-Neigass Co<Bischoff. Cross & Beguelin, Inc< Boston Rty. Rosenblatt<Taylor. Fine<Miller. Hoffman<Easenfeld. Gordon<N Y Mineral Plaining Co. Gerstman<Rabbi Elchanan Theological Seminary, Inc< Leader to. Zipker<Keban

Cohen<Korastoff. Siegbert<J Hyman. Davidow<Perlman (4.) Regul Rty Co<Rosenzweig. Pearsall<Shore Bathing Suit Co. Brody<Bohbag. Du Moulin<Newman. Kaplan<S & C Cloth. Friedman<Katz. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Bird<Bird—Maurice H Gottlieb. Re Strongin (Goldemberg)—Vincent L Leibell. Tripaldi<Societa Co-operative Degi Italiano in America—Lessler A. Rissenberg. Mat May Bank<Eisenauer—Lawrence Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Endle< Levy—William Allen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Louis Marshall<Leonia W. Clark<John C Hertle. Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co<Charles Pierce.

Am Brass & Copper Co<Pipe Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Van Emberg<Vinci. Wilson<Laub. Green<Maas. Harris<Rose. Dorn<Schweiser. McCormick<Direct Realty Co. Briar Hill Steel Co< Lehr. Roth<Cent Un Gas.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRI

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
6 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Sounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

Westchester.

Boston Post Road, Rye.—Attractively furnished cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, good furnace, open fireplace, sleeping porch; garage; moderate rental; November to May. Axtell, 18 East 90th. Telephone 7493 Lenox.

Miscellaneous.

For Rent, Furnished, 4-story and basement house; Carnegie Hill section, just off 5th Av.; side windows, with view at Central Park, 14 rooms, 4 baths, elegantly furnished, hardwood floors, Oriental rugs, dumb-waiter to bedroom floor; for season or longer. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 222.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
3 Stories and Basement.
Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

458 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story, 24 rooms; possession $3,500.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st St.

53D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; $2,500. CARETAKER.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and store; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 238 Times Downtown.

$850 FOR small old house, with large plot of ground, near town, trolley and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs makes this a fine year-round home. Write or call, B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forced to sell my three-room bungalow and two full acres of good soil; a great bargain for $1,350; must have $200 cash at once, balance very easy terms. Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Two-acre hilltop home; great view; commuting zone; 7 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; cleanout, attractive; $4,500; opportunity. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y., and Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
$7,500, to close estate. New residence; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; excellent location. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant rooms, garage, beautiful grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles R. Thomas, New Bern, N.C.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Storage or factory site, corner plot 100x100, 107th St., Harlem River; dock facilities; will erect building to suit tenant. Inquire M. T. Beyer, 79 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

BOWERY.—Full lot, old buildings, but good income; small amount of cash; price very low. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. PHONE JOHN 5700.

West 39th St.—Plot 75x100, suitable for garage. Nechols, 418 West 39th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a fine time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Kensington, Great Neck, war-time bargain; I am forced to sell; I offer corner plot at big sacrifice; no agent; no trades; cash only. E. E. Wenck, 176 Broadway. Phone 8800 Cortlandt.

Owner must sacrifice beautiful plot of ground at Huntington, near depot and trolley; need some ready cash; genuine bargain; price $125. Mrs. Paton, 33 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors; open fireplace, veranda on two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, built-in pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,300, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4583.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CONNECTICUT EXCLUSIVELY.
John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good shooting and hunting, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A power plant, engine and boilers in working order, with 10 lots fronting 2 streets; best location L. I. City; would take tree and clear income property or Liberty Bonds in exchange. Address Kirchner, 532 2d Av., Astoria.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment houses improved on lease for a term of years. T 130 Times.

Country House, large rooms; garage; acre, more; within forty miles. H 38 Times.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
In the Santa Cruz Mountains, Jamaica, West Indies; Stanmore, consiting of 1,800 acres of parklike lands, with two dwelling houses; an ideal place for consumptive patients; temperature in Summer 82°. Winter 68°. For particulars, apply to Hon. J. V. Calder, Swarton P. O., Jamaica, West Indies, or Gillespie Bros. & Co., 11 B'way, N. Y. City.

MEXICAN TAXES.
Threatened sales avoided; substantial reductions secured; owners must act promptly. Kerr & Kerr, Association Building, Chicago.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

MARKET CORNER.
Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Wonderful opportunity for milliner or any ladies' wear shop; large, modern, up-to-date store in heart of business section, 113 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., opposite Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store. Rent $75. Population 20,000.

Three lofts, each 4,800 square feet, in fireproof building; Bushwick Av., near Flushing; low insurance; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address G 169 Times.

FIFTH AV. OFFICE TO SUBLEASE; FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK; TWO WINDOWS OVERLOOKING PUBLIC LIBRARY. T 152 TIMES.

LOFT—LIGHT M'F'G.
11 East 22d, at Broadway; 28x100; vacant.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, or Janitor.

51st, 17 West.—Space in parlor, high-class ladies' tailoring, for dressmaker, corsetiere, lingerie, or millinery.

Light, medium-sized office to sublet at 25th St. and Broadway; cheap. Farragut 2724.

To rent, desk room, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,350 buys cozy home with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE—141 acres located in Westchester County, 1¼ hours from New York City by way of New Canaan, Conn. State road all the way. Has an elevation of 700 feet. Farm is well watered and its woods contain an abundance of game. Have raised bumper crops this year. For further particulars apply to W. H. Arthur, Stamford, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57H AV., 311.—Opportunity; suite for bachelors; extra large rooms; $100 month.

157TH ST., 244 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; large, pleasant rooms, in private house, facing Stuyvesant Park; no housekeeping.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; piano; eight rooms, bath; $175 month.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

58TH, (near Madison Av.)—Attractively furnished apartment, two rooms, bath. Telephone 4120 Plaza.

31ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4934. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartments, 3 to 8 rooms; personally investigated; best locations; particulars upon request. Lelands, One West 34th. 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

Park Av.—7 rooms, 2 baths	$3,500
Park Av.—9 rooms, 3 baths	450
Park Av.—9 rooms, duplex	3,000
Park South—4 rooms, bath	250
East Forties—5 rooms, bath	200

AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHERS, BOTH EAST AND WEST SIDE.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42.)

PARK AV., 829.—SELECT ACCOMMODATIONS; persons appreciating choice furnishings, extra large living rooms, will desire this 7-room apartment, 2 baths, $350 monthly. H. H.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GLUCK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 123 WEST.—Modern, 8-room apartment; east and southern exposure, well furnished; rent $200. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

16TH, 51 WEST.—3-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, single or suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service, $55; unfurnished, $40.

45TH, 341, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens, or kitchenettes, $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $90-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 132 WEST, "Felix-Portland."—Desirable suites 2 rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful two-room modern apartment; bath, steam, electricity, $80.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well-furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4383.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished non-housekeeping apartment, with private entrance to street, for six (6) months or until Oct. 1, 1918; two large rooms and lobby, dressing room, bath; exquisite meal service in rooms; also maid and valet service; telephone; service; can be rented, furnished or unfurnished.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath; elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished for bachelors; price reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New Rodin Studio Building; light, exquisitely furnished four-room apartment, two bedrooms, kitchen, refrigeration; $250 monthly, not less than 8 months; $2,400 yearly. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 2-4. Apartment 4-I. Telephone Owner, Circle 1456.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny duplex apartment, six rooms, large, north light, studio, grand piano; two months. Telephone Columbus 3092.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms, two baths, completely furnished, well laid out, and well fitted up; two rooms face park; $2,000 per annum.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST.—Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Apartment, furnished, entire floor, consisting two or three large, connecting rooms; private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, private bath and hall, including Steinway grand if desired. Munger. Phone 1733 Columbus.

72D Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

79TH.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths. $250 month. Vanderbilt 1452.

80TH ST., 100 WEST, Cor. Columbus Av., (Overlooking Central Park.)
1 room and bath apartment, $40 up.
2 rooms and bath apartment, $100 up.
Handsomely furnished; complete service. Restaurant, excellent cuisine. Hotel Orleans.

90TH, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths; new building. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment. No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Large living room, small kitchen, also bedroom adjoining bath. Phone 458 River.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; $65 month. Apply on premises or main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

110TH, 214 WEST, (Broadway).—High-class apartment, furnished; exceptionally attractive; flooded with sunlight; subway. Apply 1221.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment, comfortable home; $125. O'Connor.

115TH, 606 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, elevator; early afternoon. Jacobs.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and mirrors, furnished to suit applicant. J. E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Small apartment, six rooms and bath, all facing front, long view, just rent furnished for season. S. S. S., K 180 Times.

116TH Subway.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new, attractively furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

120TH, 423 WEST.—New, completely furnished elevator apartment, Morningside Heights; 4 rooms and bath; lease 6 months or longer. Call mornings, Morningside 8070, Apt. 56.

160TH, 400 WEST.—Four rooms, all outside, south; new. Apt. 9H.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three room suites and baths; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th Subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Exclusive renting. 1,482 B'way. Bryant 7773.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences, apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone 273 Circle.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

FIFTH AV. shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartments; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; 6 months, $225 monthly. E 407 Times Annex. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms, bath, up-to-date; telephone; only young couple with best references. Write or call J. Anderson, 1,265 College Av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5563.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS.—Large, beautifully furnished living room, bed rooms, kitchenette. Southeast exposure. Every room overlooks Park. $300 month. Lease. HALLAM, 222 W. 59th.

High-class elevator apartments; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, furnished with great care and complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 5240 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 8 room apartment, 2 baths, nicely furnished, overlooking Hudson; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished nine-rooms, three baths; grand piano, Oriental rugs, linen, silver; superb view; sublet. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Sunny, well heated, corner, lovely view, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, china, linen. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet six-room, attractively furnished corner apartment; southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $300 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, (70s.)—handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; river view; immediate possession; five months, longer. Particulars Vanderbilt 1452.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 140-142 EAST, Gramercy Park Section; housekeeping apartments, 6 rooms and bath with studio, $540; 7 rooms and bath, $840; 9 rooms and bath, $1,020. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.,
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

55TH, 158 EAST.
Single flat, 6 rooms, steam; $47.

93D, 67 EAST.—Six or seven room flat; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

APARTMENT, STUDIO,
137 East 34th St, two rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
5 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

IRVING PLACE, 77, S. W. Corner 19th St., (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two room and bath non-housekeeping apartment, $840, with service; open fireplace, electric light, steam heat; meals served in rooms if desired; also studio, $300. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

823 Park Avenue, adj. Corner 76th Street.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS.
12-13 Rooms, 4-5 Baths, $4,500 to $5,500.
Servants' Dining Room and 3 Servants' Bedrooms, self-contained, in apartments.
Open fireplaces. Individual laundries.
One apartment with private roof garden.
Southern, Western, and Eastern Exposures.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc.,
9 East 44th Street. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 6 rooms; $70; all improvements.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Attractive bachelor apartments, studios, unfurnished. Spring 6340.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

60 WEST 10TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, elevator, $60.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

70TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; extension; bath; for permanent tenant; quiet tastes; (no smoking.) Room 30, 1,371 Broadway.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath; steam, hot water; single apartment; $65. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 W. 125th.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $90.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

113TH, 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 5240 Morningside.

124TH ST., 527-539 WEST, (near B'way and Columbia College.)—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $43 month up.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class, elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 10th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (115th.) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl., $65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

WASHINGTON PLACE.
In the new home of a sculptor, beautifully arranged duplex studio; apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, studio double height ceiling, north light, open fireplace; elevator; see by appointment only. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

WEST END AV., 885.—Sublet attractive, modern apartment, very light; 3 baths; 8-year lease; rental, $2,050 annually. Academy 3167.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.
large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.
Exclusive Renting, 1,482 B'way. Bry. 7773.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, private entrance, not over $35 per month. V 67 Times.

Unfurnished.

FOUR or five room apartment within 30 minutes Wall St. D 273 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 8 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms; private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Artist's private home, beautiful, large, south room; residential block.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room, bath, references.

45TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opposite Union Square Hotel; unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower; steam, electric light, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electric light, running water; references; phone.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with running water; telephone.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) YANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Several furnished rooms, $35 to $75 monthly; elevator; references. Murray Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

23D, 253 WEST.—Single room; steam heat, running water; $3.50; gentlemen.

33D, 309 WEST, (Near Penn. Station.)—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; heat, telephone 5240 Morning.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

52D, 250 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; gentlemen preferred. Phone Circle 2238.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES, CIRCLE 990.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, sunny room, charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; reference. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights, telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy front room in private French family; $10 weekly.

71ST, 16 WEST.—One-two large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, open fireplaces; breakfast optional; unusual accommodations; men only, exclusive.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; telephone.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private home. Phone 1265 Columbus, mornings.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, near bath.

72D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful front room and bath; electric lights; private family.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone; electric light.

73D, 162 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, bath; back parlor; telephone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Two newly furnished large rooms; running water; skylight; electricity.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; also medium front, $8.50, $5.50.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and single room; references.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; TWO MEN OR COUPLE.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2595.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites, electricity, steam, private baths. Wheeler.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with refined surroundings.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; single rooms; electricity; $4.50-$12.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful large room in private house; bath, electricity, maid service.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Excellently furnished comfortable rooms; suitable couple or two gentlemen; electricity, running water, telephone, maid service; cafe after 4:30 P. M., Columbus 4587.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity, private house; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very pleasant, warm room; private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms; convenient bath; references.

77TH, 115 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large front, connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone. Hazelwood.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, warm rooms; excellent maid service; investigate.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large room and bath; also large room, lavatory; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference.

78TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; subway.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor. Schuyler 7280.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Business woman has two attractively furnished rooms in well heated apartment; private lavatory; private telephone; moderate rates; best transportation facilities; kitchen privileges; ladies only. Call evenings, or see janitor, Apt. 2 East.

80TH ST., 133 WEST.—Homelike furnished, large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 347 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house, well heated, large, sunny rooms; electricity; $10.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Two connecting or single rooms; piano; one flight. Baldwin.

86TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, tine private house; smaller room; $6.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Medium, small rooms; baths; refined house.

86TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, sunny rooms; single or suite; elevator apt.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; running water; private; one or two gentlemen.

92D, 259 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, dressing room; private family. Riverside 8651.

92D, 245 WEST.—One or two rooms, lavatory; private family.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

94TH, (696 West End Av.)—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; bath, electricity. River. 5637.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, large corner room; permanent desired. Apt. 2 North.

95TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, light, well furnished; running water, elevator, telephone, subway. Knittle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, $8; also smaller room, near bath, $5; one block from 96th St. subway express. Phone 458 River.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; private family; apartment near subway. Walker.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Lady with refined home would rent two outside connecting rooms, or singly, adjoining bath; suitable for 3 gentlemen; references exchanged; strictly private.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; $5.50. Palmer.

108TH, 361 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Manhasset. High-class, elegantly furnished, large, sunny, front room; private bath. Dickson, Aca. 1500.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Front suite, elegantly furnished, or separately; electricity, phone, elevator, shower.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Warm, sunny room, facing vacant lot; lavatory, telephone; $3.50. Willford.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room, running water; references. Apt. 6 west.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, wash room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Comfortable light outside room, facing Columbia; ladies. Apt. 67.

121ST, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny sitting room, bedroom; attractively furnished. Apt. 51.

122D, 540 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Newly decorated outside rooms; kitchen privileges. Gray.

123D, 360 WEST.—Second floor front room; business man, woman; $6.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, 24, capable office manager, controlling accounts, double entry, trial balance expert; 8 years' practical experience; exempt military duty; highest credentials; salary $30. Address B. L., 854 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—29; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, and trustworthy, correspondent; college graduate; excellent references; investigate. D 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, college education in accounting; good correspondent, seeks to connect with large concern. H 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, married man, (35,) 15 years in present position, can typewrite, desires change with chance of advancement; salary $35. F 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit, and office man, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced, financial statement, controlling accounts, &c. F 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, accurate, controlling accounts, trial balance. H 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Salesman, Buyer.—Man, 35, executive ability, desires position. C 386 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, seeks position with opportunity to learn the business. D 294 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, American born, at present employed, desires position with established concern, with room for advancement; two and one-half years' experience at general office, tabulating machine, and clerical work; salary $9. Address Christian, F 33 Times.

BOY, bright, wishes position in office with chance for advancement. W 63 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese, competent butler, valet; honest, sober; has best references. Take, 339 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4086.

CHAUFFEUR. —Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional temperate chauffeur; 15 years recommendations. Henderson, 125 West 90th. Telephone 1186 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private; 6 years' experience; references; anywhere; useful; moderate salary. C. A., 142 West 132d St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
Married, 12 years' experience, 5 years former employer; private family. L. Rack, 437 West 126th. Morn. 7910.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, careful driver, mechanic, wishes position; city or country; 8 years last employer; private family preferred. Walter Dermeway, 429 East 65th. Plaza 7600.

CHAUFFEUR.—English; age 32; single; 10 years' experience; prompt, reliable, careful driver. Tom Brown, 154 East 66th, care of Mrs. Donohue.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, white, 26, neat, obliging, 10 years' experience, 3 years last employer, wishes position. Charles, care Hill, 76 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Cadillac, expert others; temperate; anywhere; respectable; accommodating; unquestionable recommendations. V 45 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, German, single, careful driver, wishes position, city or country; make himself useful, (housework, furnace.) H 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Desires position, private family; 11 years' experience; references, Chester Rogers, 225 West 83d. Tel. Schuyler 3900.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single Swede, 30, wishes private position; drive any make car; do all repairs; best reference. Carlson, 203 East 65th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants position; long experience; city, country; private references. H 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Japanese, 8 years' experience; mechanic; no objection long hours; salary $25-$30 week. Y., 23 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Eight years' experience; first-class references. Becker, Morningside 5400.

COLORED COUPLE.—Position in city; competent cook and butler; sober, honest, reliable; references. Wilmot Davis, 33 West 90th St.

COOK to bachelor or small family; English; age 43; 5 years last place; town or country; personal references. W., care Mrs. Smeaton, 128 West 67th St.

COOK, &c.—Japanese cook, butler, general housework, valet. K. John, 23 West 60th St.; Columbus 8336.

COST ACCOUNTANT, expert, connected past 12 years with large manufacturing concern, would like to hear from manufacturing establishment requiring the services of such a man—one who is not afraid of hard work, a hustler; long experience and thorough executive. M. B. S., 196 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (22,) timekeeper, paymaster; exempted; Government experience; unquestionable reference. H 38 Times.

DESIGNING ENGINEER or superintendent of construction; mechanical and industrial efficiency. V 52 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN.
strictly highest-grade work, broad and varied experience, especially in factories, wants live job. Box M, Woodmont, Conn.

ENGINEER PILOT AVIATOR
of many years experience with all the principal English and French machines, good automobile driver and mechanic, knows engines thoroughly, speaks French and Spanish, desires good, responsible position with airplane or automobile firm of good standing. V 50 Times.

ENGINEER, SUPERINTENDENT open for engagement; experienced concrete and general mill construction, equipment, and maintainance, design, detail, and erection. Box 507, 1,069 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER.—Mechanical, efficiency engineer, designing, supervising, practical development; intricate machine construction. V 68 Times.

EXECUTIVE
OR
RESPONSIBILITY.
Manufacturing plant successfully sold; junior partner with general commercial experience, costs, advertising, selling, system, and purchasing, solicits connection with large organization where sobriety, initiative, and application will be rewarded; immediate salary secondary, but future must show promise. A. C., 110 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER, expert cost accountant, estimater, purchasing agent, seeks connection with reliable manufacturing concern; will relinquish present position for one of this nature offering good prospects. H. B. L., 174 Times.

FOREMAN, thoroughly experienced Government uniforms, desires connection. Gordon, 1,519 59th St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN, elderly but active and capable, thoroughly familiar and experienced with all office detail, wishes position as office assistant, stock room assistant, or employment of this character, with reasonable salary. L 12 Times.

INTERPRETER.—Young man, 20, speaking fluently Spanish, French, Italian, and English, a knowledge of foreign trade, capable of operating typewriter and general office work; first-class references. D 267 Times Downtown.

MAN'S SIZE JOB WANTED.—Executive, secretarial, confidential, or other capacity, requiring initiative, sound judgment, versatility, common sense, by American civil engineer, 32, accustomed positions responsibility; technical education; excellent correspondent, fair knowledge Spanish; acquired in Mexico; superlative recommendations; location immaterial; now employed supt. const. Box 113, North Stonington, Conn.

MAN, aged 50, at present employed; Christian; long experience in handling cash and accounts; initial salary not less than $30; best references. D 284 Times Downtown.

MAN, single, (42,) of good address, wishes lucrative position. Phone Academy 2280, Apt. 62. L 76 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Position wanted by neutral subject, university graduate; five years' experience in largest firms in Europe; eight languages; knowing all office work; references. Z 279 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT cost accounting expert, would like to connect with manufacturing concern or export house; am hustler, not afraid of hard work; 12 years with present concern. P. O. N., 164 Times.

RESIDENT BUYERS. — Young man seeks opening as assistant buyer; experienced in silks, ribbons, linens, etc.; highest credentials. H 32 Times.

SALESMAN for New York and vicinity; experience selling manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, white goods, millinery, laces, furs, &c.; commission or drawing basis; excellent references. V 65 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in silk, woolen, and cotton goods, wishes to connect with reliable concern; inside preferred. Z 282 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Have had 14 years' experience traveling salesman, whiskey business; am desirous of handling another line; can furnish best references. H 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling man, with good sales record, desires to connect with reliable concern. V 51 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, single, exempt from service, one year's close experience, desires connections any reliable mercantile house. V 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—Inside or road; well appearing, capable young man, 28, desires to locate with established house; long experience. D 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive hustler, 32, seeks house that has the goods; city, road. Mahrer, 656 West 177th St. St. Nicholas 2890.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; well appearing; thorough business education; refined; adaptable; highest credentials. L 52 Times.

SALESMAN.—10 years' traveling for one import woolen-ware house, wishes to change on account war conditions. G 178 Times.

SALESMAN. — Commission; part time; good specialty, Philadelphia territory. Box 4211, Germantown, Penn.

SALESMAN, flour, experienced, desires position with importer or exporter. S. S., 25 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN. — WELL-KNOWN DOMESTIC LACE SALESMAN, SELLING FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 MONTHLY IS OPEN TO REPRESENT AND SELL ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF LEVERS LACE PLANT THAT CAN PRODUCE THREE TIMES THIS AMOUNT. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN IN THE LINE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS THE MANUFACTURING AS WELL. L 73 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER IN BUILDING SPECIALITY LINE OPEN FOR PROPOSITION. A. K., 222 TIMES.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 24, exempt, six years' experience, desires position with good prospects; salary, $26. D 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, correspondent; married; nine years' experience; executive ability; excellent references. D 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, accurate, seeks position with advancement; excellent references. D 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, energetic, two years' experience, wishes position with future. D 303 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Several years' experience in construction work; receiver of building material; unquestionable reference; will travel. G 147 Times.

VALET or BUTLER.—Well trained Japanese; best references. So, 340 West 58th.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, college graduate, desires connection. D 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires to connect with a downtown brokerage concern; have had several years' experience in stocks, grains, and cotton; am at present employed and can furnish best references. S 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) competent; neat; hustler; convincer; capable assuming office charge; correspondent; expert penman, figurer; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; selling experience; highest references. H 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27) desires position; ten years' business experience; good correspondent and systematiser; sales, accounting, and management knowledge; New York University training. C 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college, 7 years' banking experience, 5 years with large financial institution, (foreign department,) A1 references, desires position; name your own salary. Zahn, 354 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, draft exempt, 7 years' business experience, knowledge stenography and typewriting, seeks connection with reliable concern; unquestionable references; moderate salary. S 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, energetic, capable, high school, one year college education; office experience, wishes position offering good opportunity. N. Shlossman, 95 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 3½ years with large mail order house manipulating help of inventory department, desires position where conscientiousness and ability count. H 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, six years' office experience, capable of assisting employment manager, will consider position offering good future. D 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; large business experience wholesale or manufacturing line; qualify any capacity; thoroughly reliable; references. V 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (exempt,) handle correspondence; shipping knowledge, clerical; excellent recommendation. H 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, energetic, desires years' office and business experience, desires position with advancement. S 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position traffic department; experienced claim clerk and investigator; at present employed. C 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, school education, business experience, wishes position with advancement. S 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, intelligent, ambitious, having good reference, wishes to learn a well-paying trade. D 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt; executive ability; clerical and construction experience. D 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, honest, energetic, desires permanent position; any capacity. S 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as assistant bookkeeper; best references. D 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position in office with advancement; experienced. S 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, clerical experience, bright, willing, seeks position; references. K. C., 101 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 19; high school graduate; office experience; knowledge Spanish. H 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, clean-cut, reliable; six years' experience. V 59 Times.

YOUNG RUSSIAN, Christian, experienced Russian correspondent, speaks English, Polish and Ruthenian, wishes position. V 31 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT AND COMPANION wanted for feeble elderly woman; some knowledge of nursing desirable. Address Companion, S 324 Times Downtown.

BILLERS
in Bookkeeping Section, those with department store experience preferred. Wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted by clothing house; must be experienced and capable; salary good. Apply in person, Rosenthal & Goldberg, 380 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; write, stating references and salary expected. H 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced. write stating references and salary expected. L 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— Steady position, good salary; must be first class. D 297 Times Downtown.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT and usher; young lady of good appearance in high-class theatre. 77th Street Theatre, B'way and 77th.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
TYPISTS,
LISTING MACHINE OPERATOR,
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS,
MESSENGERS.

We can use 100 clean-cut, energetic girls in the positions above; good penmanship is necessary.

Positions are permanent, with liberal starting salary and rapid advancement if you make good.

APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRL with knowledge of typewriting, with Christian firm; salary $7 per week. Address letter own handwriting, J 203 Times Downtown.

GIRLS in stock dept. of large mercantile concern; good steady position. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Small apart. hotel; sleep home; good position. City Real Estate Imp. Corp., 347 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—White woman, good plain cook, no washing; references required; family of two; call any day, 2 to 5 P. M. FitzGerald, 86 Gramercy Park. No mail.

HOUSEWORKER (white) in family of three; good home, good wages. Apply before noon, Apt. 11C, 2 West 86th St.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY.
Must be polite and courteous; box office experience essential. Call Audubon Theatre, 166th St. and Broadway, at 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID of neat appearance, who sews well, writes well, understands massage, manicuring; hairdressing; must have best references; permanent position for right person; $45 month, board and room. Apartment 6C, 1 West 64th. Columbus 8500.

LADY'S MAID wanted, also help with child, 10; must be very competent and have best personal references; prefer visiting maid at present. Call Wednesday between 11 and 1 or 5 and 7 o'clock, 16 East 50th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—YOUNG LADY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE WITH FIGURES. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING SALARY, CUSHMAN, 49 MANHATTAN ST.

SALESLADIES, neat, intelligent, over 18, to secure members for national organization; chance to travel whole United States; big commission; opportunity to earn $50 weekly and upward. Write, giving particulars, H 76 Times.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week; salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESWOMEN to interview wholesalers and manufacturers for old established credit reporting agency; highly remunerative; salary and commission; state business experience. Z 290 Times Annex.

SALESWOMAN of neat appearance, accustomed to high-class trade, to represent us on the outside in women's apparel line; commission basis; references required. H 72 Times.

SECRETARY to business man; must be rapid stenographer and typewriter; thoroughly experienced; very accurate; intelligent, neat; references. H 71 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Large department store has positions open for experienced shoe saleswomen accustomed to handling high-class trade. Address P. K., Box 205 N. Y. Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; speed, accurate, intelligent. H 72 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, intelligent young woman to take charge of a large card index system; must understand follow-up work; advertising experience desirable. Apply immediately by letter stating qualifications. D 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with knowledge of Spanish; capable of translating English business letters into Spanish; perfect English necessary; state full particulars. F 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Must be good penman, accurate at figures; references required. M. Freudenberg, 689 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young lady, neat and intelligent; salary $12. Apply Franco-American Lamp Co., 141 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — State references, age, experience. Box P. D., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; start $8; good position. Duncan Fraser, Inc., 603 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge bookkeeping; permanent position. City Real Estate Imp. Corp., 347 5th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of elementary school subjects; must be college graduate or training school girl with experience. Apply personally, 82 West 115th St., 4:30 P. M.

TYPIST who can assist with children in settlement house. Apply after 1 P. M., 329 East 62d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS, teacher or student, speaking French, who is willing to exchange room and board for care of two girls afternoons after 3 and evenings. Schwarz, 269 West 72d.

WOMAN, energetic, pleasing appearance, personality, as personal representative, city or suburbban; opportunity advancement to managerial position. V 48 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with experience double-entry bookkeeping, general office work, stenographer and Remington operator. Call Manheimer & Kasse, 11 East 26th St., 17th floor.

YOUNG LADY wanted to do general office work in a publishing concern. Surgery Publishing Co., 92 William St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, TECHNICAL, $22.50.
EDITORIAL, $20.
HOTEL, $60 monthly.
COMMERCIAL, $75 monthly; downtown.
A great many at $15.
Typists, good figurers, $12; downtown; (hours 9 to 5 P. M.)
BOOKKEEPERS, $20, $18, $15.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $10, $8.
Call 9-1 o'clock.
ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Excellent cooks, neat, competent, serve nicely; other domestics supplied; references carefully investigated. Telephones Columbus 5165-5166 Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; stenographers, knowledge Italian and French, $22; many other positions open. Business Opportunity Co. Agency, 203 Broadway. Coultaus & Masterson, proprietors.

DICTAPHONE OPERTORS, $13-$18; Bookkeeper, (double entry,) $20; Stenographers, $15-$18; Typists, $10-$12. Miss Griffin, Terminal Employment Exchange, 154 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Numerous desirable positions; register free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

COMPETENT stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway, (424 St.)

F. X. GOGGIN AG'CY, 280 B'way. Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1838.) Broadway at 72d St.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

WHAT is "Your Market Value" in business? Send for this free booklet and determine for yourself. Ask also for outline of evening courses in accountancy and business administration now opening. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor wanted by large manufacturing and jobbing house; one that is experienced, energetic, and capable of handling the department; must be familiar with general ledger, controlling accounts, and audits; salary to begin, $25 with advancement. Address Electric, D 294 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANTS by firm of C. P. A.'s; must have had practical bookkeeping experience and be of good appearance; good penmanship absolutely essential; state age, experience, and salary. V 56 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on big military proposition; men who can make good; references necessary; commission. Apply Room 308, 527 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—About nineteen years old; must be experienced. Apply in own handwriting. Address Treasurer's Dept., Savage Arms Corporation, 50 Church St.

BILL CLERK.—Young man for office of large printing establishment as bill clerk; capable of billing on typewriter; salary $12; give full particulars as to experience, reference, age, &c. L 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 19, familiar with double entry bookkeeping in office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; salary $12 to start; good chance for advancement. J 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant of large furniture house; must be thorough and quick at figures; give reference, age, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry and typist, in manufacturing concern; state age, experience and salary wanted. H 61 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENTS. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—Two for office legal department, large corporation; salary, $30 per month to start; advancement according to ability. Apply by letter, giving all particulars, references, &c., J. 53 Times.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPT. OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d St.

BOY for errands and office work; state experience, wages expected, and religion. D 290 Times Downtown.

BOY, neat appearance, about 15, good wages and opportunity for advancement; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 50th St. and Broadway.

BOY, 16 to 18 years old, wanted in mailing department. Address L 75 Times.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDER AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COPPERSMITHS, 3, wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refining Co., foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, who can write polite yet forceful letters; good opportunity; send with application a one-page letter addressed to Imaginary South American merchant offering services of commission house for own judgment. Diamond, V 49 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, TO BE JUNIOR SALESMAN IN REPRESENTING AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN SELLING HIGH-GRADE MACHINE USED WITH COST-KEEPING SYSTEMS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY; WRITE FULLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN.
HIGHEST WAGES PAID TO DRAFTSMEN OF ABILITY ON GIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. APPLY AT ONCE, M. S. SCHOENBOERN, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 133 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman for shop detailing of steel and carpentry work; state experience and salary expected. Building Contractor, J 204 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS, first class, wanted; lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position; short distance from New York. Z 283 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS USED TO HIGH SPEED TRACTION MACHINES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY TO "ELEVATOR," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

EXPERIENCED OILERS AND ENGINE CLEANERS; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN LARGE POWER PLANT: NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY TO "ENGINEER," BOX 622, G. P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

FREIGHT CHECKERS.—Good salary to competent men; must have experience with railroads or water transportation companies. Apply between 9 A. M. and 11 A. M., Stone & Webster, Room 217, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

FOREMEN.
WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

INSPECTORS, men with high school training and familiar with the fundamental laws of electrical current, for inspecting and testing of insulated wires and cables; must be able to make tests with volt meter, amperemeter, Wheatstone bridge and galvanometer; steady positions and excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MAN AND LADY wanted, experienced in bookkeeping and stenography by chain store corporation; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected at start. Z 284 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Bubre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC LAD. WHOLESALE, L 71 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Bright, energetic, not over 18; engineering dept. railroad company. D 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply Room 2008, 220 Broadway.

OFFICE MAN between 30 and 35 years; must be well up in office detail and have some experience in transportation, able to assist in absence of manager and handle staff; experience with construction company a recommendation. Apply telephone, Hoboken 3000, extension 280.

ORDER CHECKERS AND PACKERS.

Experienced in handling medicinal and toilet articles; firm just moving to New York; permanent position.
G. A. PFEIFFER, 5th floor, 113 W. 18th.

PHYSICIAN, registered New York, must be capable contractor, for busy G-U office; splendid opportunity for experienced, capable man. V 33 Times.

SALESMEN. — A corporation handling a product universally recognized as the greatest in its field requires a few high-grade salesmen for New York City and New England; good character, education, and references absolutely essential; thorough training and co-operation, transportation and drawing account against commission. Box T. B., 78 Times.

SALESMEN, three for automobile specialty; must be well acquainted with garages and supply stores above 125th St. New York City; also Brooklyn and Long Island; commission basis; satisfactory reference necessary. Automatic Carbon Eliminator Co., Inc., 2,010 Broadway, at 68th St.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, successful, and substantial; experienced in selling factories, power plant, and similar equipment; present sales expansion affords opportunity; New York and Pittsburgh territories; salary or commission. Apply Room 312, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Must be honest, courteous, efficient, and energetic; good real salesman, 25 to 50 years old, who has earned or can earn $5,000 or more per year; commission; advancement sure. Address, with particulars, D 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to take interesting side line for sale among lunch rooms; a new product; salesmanship; salary good acquaintance in that line and excellent reference; commission basis. H 42 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade specialty salesman; no canvassing; leads furnished; commission only; automobile experience preferable, but not necessary. Call before 1 P. M., 2,120 Broadway.

SALESMEN to interview credit men on credit service for old established house; highly remunerative for high-calibre men. Box Z 280 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, now traveling, calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 135 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN (young) wanted, acquainted with dry goods and housefurnishing trade; no side-liners wanted; salary or commission. M 382 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to make big money; commission. Room 701, 66 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

High-grade forceful, energetic men, specialty experience preferred, for New York and New England territory capable of earning $5,000 or more per annum.

Commission—backed up by extensive cooperation; to those who qualify a rapid and sure advancement is assured.

Reorganization of selling force presents opportunity for permanent and profitable future with old-established company; applicants must be of good education, able to handle large propositions; state full particulars in first communication. K 193 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, men of character, determination, ambition, and not afraid of work; age 25 to 50; salesmanship ability will count more than experience in the line and a wonderful opportunity is offered not only to earn big money on commission, but also for advancement to life positions paying handsome incomes, if you can qualify; a clean, worth while proposition; references required. Address V 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—Business extension affords an opening for several top-notch traveling salesmen; an opportunity for high-calibre men to earn more than the average traveler; experienced salesmen only, possessing intelligence, personality, and the ability to produce on initial trip; American, 30 to 45 years old; commission basis, with liberal drawing account. L 74 Times.

SALESMEN.—To the man who has never sold but is desirous of entering that field we offer a splendid opportunity and rapid promotion. Integrity of character and good references essential. Must be at least 25 years of age. We give thorough training and all possible co-operation. Transportation and commission, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d, 6th floor.

SHOE SALESMEN.
Large department store has positions open for experienced shoe salesmen, accustomed to handling high-class trade. Address O. D., Box 214 N. Y. Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large wholesale house requires the services of several stenographers, bookkeepers, and typers; good positions; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Z 288 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Machinery experience, chance for advancement; state salary and qualifications. J 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant, competent with business ability; state salary, experience. Box 75 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR.—Who can secure subscriptions for a weekly financial publication of wide circulation; splendid opportunity for resourceful, energeitc man; salary and commission. A. S., Box 50, Times Annex, The New York Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for office in the Partridge Inn; pleasant Winter position; must have good references. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

TIME KEEPERS, CONSTRUCTION CLERKS, INSPECTORS.—Forty men wanted immediately. Apply Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Av., New York City. Bring references, work in Greater New York and vicinity.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, and jigs fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; call or write, giving age, experience, and salary. J. T. Stull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted, who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED.
A specialty salesman who can tell the truth. A permanent connection is open to a man of the right caliber.
We prefer a man who has been selling life insurance, real estate, or stocks and bonds.
We will allow a moderate drawing account against a substantial commission.
A high-grade man with good personality should make from $8,000 to $20,000 per year.
In applying give us details as to your sales record—do not merely write for an interview.
Address Box S 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Familiar with freight handling inbound and outbound, to take charge of shipping department, stock and freight record must be experienced. Mutual Chemical Co. of America, West Side and Fulton Avs., Jersey City.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; THOSE HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. J 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 15 to 18; light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling; references. C 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well recommended, in watch and chronometer business; advancement. T. G. Medinger, 16 Beaver St.

YOUNG MAN assistant in office manufacturing concern; typist; state age, experience and salary wanted. H 62 Times.

YOUNG MEN experienced in the repair of automobile starting and lighting equipments. 125 West 51st St.

Employment Agencies.

CLERKS for cashier's cage, (brokerage,) $18; Stenographers, $25; Bank Clerks, experienced, trust, paying tellers departments, $1,800 yearly; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. P. HASSON, Prop.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.

F. X. GOGGIN AG'CY, 280 B'way.—Register free; official and technical positions.

Instruction.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

WHAT is "Your Market Value" in business? Send for this free booklet and determine for yourself. Ask also for outline of evening courses in accountancy and business administration now opening. Ask for Booklet 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 50, giving details of Secretarial Courses, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesman's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

Sp

Mrs. Fiske's Fortunate Experience.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, 128 West 59th St., New York City, wife of Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, U. S. N., recovered a lost sealskin muff through an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times.

Mrs. Fiske writes:

"I was delighted to get back my sealskin muff. I advertised for it in The Times on Monday and I got a telephone message at ten saying it had been found in Central Park by a little girl, who saw it under a bench that I had been sitting on when I was feeding the hungry squirrels. At first the little girl was afraid to touch my muff, because she thought it was a wild animal.

"This is the fourth time that I have got a lost thing back by advertising in The Times. Every time I have advertised in The Times I have got back what I lost. The first time was when I was a little girl and lost a gold necklace my father had given me for Chrisumas. It was quite expensive for a child's necklace, but it came back as soon as I advertised in The Times. The second and third times were when I lost McMicken. McMicken was a pretty terrier who came from Scotland, and he got lost three times. The first two times I got him back by advertising in The Times, but the third time my father wouldn't advertise for him because he said McMicken was a stupid dog or he wouldn't get lost so much.

"Thank you for finding my muff.

"Sincerely,

"Josephine Harper Fiske,
"(Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske)."

If you have lost anything, advertise for it in

The New York Times

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre orchestra or Knickerbocker Hotel, Monday night, gold bar pin with onyx and pearls; reward. 2398 Intervale, Apartment 51, or 7367 Murray Hill.

LOST—Brown sable fur muff, Riverside Theatre or vicinity Broadway, 96th St., last Thursday night. Liberal reward if returned to box office, Riverside Theatre.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet bag, at Briarcliff Lodge or between Briarcliff and New York, Sunday; finder return contents and keep money. 5 East 58th St.

WILL PARTY who picked up $60 in fives Nov. 6, 9:30 A. M., at Flatbush and Vanderbilt Avs. telephone Prospect 7689? Money represents savings of workingwoman.

LOST.—Friday, Nov. 2, gold bracelet, Japanese dragon design, set with diamonds; liberal reward. Equitable Trust, 218 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, marked "C. A. L.," Saturday evening; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 7352.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, initials J. R., Sunday, 5th Av. bus or near East 61st St; reward. Childs, 8 West 9th St.

LOST.—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward $100 and no questions asked. Little shop of T. Azeez, 561 5th Av.

LOST.—Wrist watch, Sunday; 123d Street, 7th Av. Apt. 12, 439 West 123d.

$100 REWARD for return to Theodore B. Starr, 5th Av.-47th St., diamond bar pin, set in gold filigree; lost Friday night in taxi in street near or inside Biltmore, McAlpin, or Martinique; no questions asked.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dog, Pekingese, female, red and black. Liberal reward. Mooney, 51 Bonnet via Larchmont. Telephone 4M Larchmont.

LOST.—Airedale male dog; Pelham Manor license 77; liberal reward for return. F. Y. Robertson. Phone 4772 Pelham.

Tea Rooms.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 694 Madison Av., nr. 62d St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00. Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. Telephone 7034 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 40c.; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
Vegetable lunches and dinners a specialty. Old-fashioned cooking a la carte. Table d'hote Lunch, 40c. Dinner, 60c. Lunch a la carte.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c. 7in. and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
Breakfast 25c, Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 50c. Chicken Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET.
Table d'hote and a la carte. Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00. Tea Room in New York.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc 23 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Sunday Dinner Today.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d
Luncheon, 50c. Dinner, 75c. Table d'hote, with Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c. Home-baked Bread and Pies.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 39 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon, Dinner, Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St.
A la carte breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Table d'hote Dinner. Open Sundays.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street, (Financial District.)
Homelike tea room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 328 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 26 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St. (Just off Columbus Av.)
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 40th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 65c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 42d St. (Open Sundays.)
Breakfast. Luncheon. Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER.

Olde Alexandria Coffee is use
Luncheon & Olde Fashioned Dinner.

GOVERNMENT READY FOR ENEMY ROUNDUP

Washington Forecasts Drastic Course Toward All Dangerous Germans in the Country.

ITS PATIENCE EXHAUSTED

President Said to Have Concluded for Strong Military Measures—Cabinet Soon to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—This Government is about to take the most sweeping and drastic action against dangerous enemy aliens in the United States. All the agencies charged with the investigation of the activities of spies and the guarding of property have been busily engaged in obtaining evidence for a new plan of preventing the destruction to property.

Although the order has not been issued, it is believed that interned Germans and those under surveillance will be removed 100 miles from the seacoast, while a considerable number of new detention camps to contain German suspects may be authorized. Attorney General Gregory, in denying today that the order for the removal of interned Germans from the coast had been issued, indicated that the general subject was under careful consideration.

Attorney General Gregory is expected to take up the matter with President Wilson and Secretary Baker very soon. While the utmost secrecy is observed at the Department of Justice as to the course that will be pursued, no attempt is made to conceal the fact that the patience of the Government has been exhausted, and German spies and suspects will be rounded up. It is feared that unless this is done another wave of sabotage will occur similar to that conducted by direction of the German Embassy agencies.

As Custodian of Enemy Property, A. Mitchell Palmer has called attention of the Department of Justice to the great amount of property belonging to Germans which might be destroyed to prevent it coming into the Government's possession. Mr. Palmer became cognizant of such a probable movement through the destruction of such property at Baltimore. Secret Service agents furnished a list of German goods, including a vast amount of cotton in New York. Since the Baltimore fire and the frequent fires in Brooklyn, Mr. Palmer has asked that extraordinary precautions be employed by the Secret Service agents in New York to guard against the destruction of cotton there, valued at several million dollars.

Officials of the Government are insisting that the policy of permitting Germans to have their liberty as before the war should be discontinued. The only steps taken to overcome German activities have been the internment of German suspects in camps, while the great body of German citizens have been allowed to have considerable freedom. President Wilson himself wished to try out this policy, but in some quarters the opinion prevails that he is now satisfied that strong military measures must be employed. The wholesale destruction of supplies at Kansas City, Brooklyn and Baltimore, occurring in the last few weeks, has convinced the Government that leniency toward enemy aliens must end.

It is estimated that there are nearly a million enemy aliens in the United States. That it will be impossible to adopt measures to carefully observe all these is apparent, but that many of them will be forced into detention camps or compelled to leave war centres where war supplies are being manufactured and concentrated is now certain. There may be an exodus from the Coast States to Southern and Middle Western States. Such a plan is practicable, for if enemy aliens were forced to leave the coast cities and placed in camps in the South they could be guarded easily. One official suggested that it would be cheaper to build camps for enemy aliens similar to the army cantonments.

While plans for handling the situation have been worked out by Secret Service and Department of Justice agents, announcement will not be made until after conferences with President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Action is expected soon after the next Cabinet meeting.

ACTION EXPECTED HERE TODAY

Federal Agents May Begin Seizure of Germans at Once.

An important announcement with reference to the control of the enemy alien situation in New York City and at other Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf ports may be made today by the Federal authorities. This was not denied yesterday by the officials; but they would not say whether the recommendation of one of the important Secret Service agencies that a 100-mile zone be created into which enemy aliens may not enter will be approved by the authorities in Washington.

German subjects in New York awoke to the realization yesterday that the Government of the United States is determined to brook no interference with its war activities by enemy agents and spies, and that for the first time since Congress declared war on Germany the situation has reached a point where it may be necessary to compel every enemy alien to leave the coast, in order that American and allied war supplies may be properly protected and American troop movement and naval operations safeguarded.

By the end of the week the Police Department will be working with the Government in the efforts which are being made to control enemy alien movements and to protect the interests of the United States Government. It is understood that within the next few days every policeman on patrol duty in New York City will receive a list of all enemy aliens resident on his beat and it will be his duty to make regular reports to his superiors regarding those persons.

Census of Government Workmen.

It is also understood that a complete census of workmen employed in every factory or other establishment engaged in filling Government or allied contracts is now being taken, and that all Germans found working in these places will have to be discharged and ordered to move if they live in a prohibited zone.

The status of certain residents of New York and vicinity who are subjects of Austria-Hungary are also the subject of investigation. The United States is not actively at war with Austria, and this part of the problem is proving hard to solve. It is known that the German spy system working in the United States includes a large number of Austrians and Hungarians, as well as Turks and Bulgarians, and it is realized that something will have to be done to curb their activities before the enemy spy system can be destroyed.

A man, known to be a German who masqueraded as a loyal American citizen, is held incommunicado in a fortification near New York. This man is said to be an out-and-out spy, and it is not denied that he may be the first enemy agent to be execpted in this country.

It was said yesterday that the activities of certain Sinn Fein agitators who have been at work in this country will probably be called to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York today. The names of the men whose activities have been the subject of Secret Service investigation were not disclosed.

BLAMES TEUTON PROPAGANDA.

Staats-Zeitung Says Removal Would Be Due to Useless Agitation.

Referring to the possibility of the removal en masse of enemy aliens to points at least 100 miles from New York and the New Jersey ports as a matter of self-protection by the Government, the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"That is such a mighty task that it could only be considered as the very last measure. But the fact that it is being considered should at last be a warning to those who have not yet been able to accustom themselves to the fact that America is engaged in a grim war with Germany; that words and actions that a year ago would perhaps have been passed over, even in the case of a foreigner, are interpreted quite differently today; that, above all, the unhappy propaganda in which the Germans have thrown away millions without accomplishing anything except to sow the seeds of hatred toward themselves all over the world, is bound to end thus. It leads to absolutely nothing except to a still more bitter determination on the part of the United States to fight the enemy to the bitter end. And, first of all, it leads to the drastic regulations that affect hundreds of thousands of innocent persons."

Enemy Alien on Submarine Work.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 6.—Henry J. Bessler, employed on submarine construction at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, was arrested today as an enemy alien. Bessler had registered under the alien enemy proclamation, but, according to Federal officials, his permit did not allow him to go within a half mile of the shipbuilding plant.

Higbee to be Palmer's Aid.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 6.—Edward G. Higbee, an attorney at Connellsville, today received notice of his appointment as first assistant to A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy property in the United States. It was announced here that Mr. Higbee would take charge of the legal action involved in the transfer of property to the Government.

NO CLUE TO IDENTITY OF MURDERED MAN

Collar Found Near Dismembered Body in Paterson Not Recognized in Laundries.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Detectives of Paterson today visited more than 100 laundries in Newark and the Oranges with a collar bearing a laundry mark that lay near the dismembered body of the man found in some bushes in a vacant lot here yesterday.

No one in any of the laundries recognized the mark or could give any aid in identifying the murdered man. Under a microscope the mark, which was somewhat unintelligible, was found to be different from the first reading of it. As the police make it out now the mark was "s-t-i-r-4." The collar was size 15 and the shirt found near it was size 34.

The search for the head of the body continued yesterday without success. Dr. William MacAlister, who performed the autopsy, found no indications of poison and no serious wounds on the body, except those inflicted probably after death, when the head and legs were severed. Dr. MacAlister decided that death probably had been caused by cutting the arteries of the throat, as the veins and arteries had been drained of blood. The skin had been washed after death.

Dr. MacAlister said that, while no occupation could be definitely assigned to the man from the results of the autopsy, the hands were so soft and well manicured that they might be those of a barber.

The police discovered near the spot where the trunk was found a small quantity of sand which appeared to be whiter and of a different quality from that in the soil of the lot. They thought that the sand was like that prevalent on the beach, and believed that the man might have been killed near the ocean. Descriptions of two men reported missing did not tally with that of the dead man.

GERMAN BUSINESS TRICKS.

Commerce Bureau Tells How American Goods Were Imitated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—German business trickeries to dominate the Turkish markets are described in a bulletin issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Germans are master imitators, according to the author of the report, Consul General G. B. Ravndal, formerly at Constantinople, who, dealing particularly with hardware, says American products in normal times are sold not directly to Turkish distributors, but through a few firms in Hamburg and Bremen, which have branches in New York.

Sometimes the catalogues of these concerns show American articles on one page and German imitations on the other, with the advantages of reduced price and quick delivery of the German goods conspicuously indicated.

Despite these conditions, the American products gained an important position in Turkey before the war, solely on their merits.

REACH MINE AGREEMENT.

Concessions Made by Arizona Operators Satisfactory to Workmen.

BISBEE, Ariz., Nov. 6.—Complete agreement was reached today between the President's Mediation Commission, now investigating labor unrest in the West, and the mine operators of the Warren district. Judge Ernest W. Lewis of Phoenix has been appointed a mediator to go to Jerome and put into effect an agreement similar to that entered into in the Warren district, the Globe-Miami district, and the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district.

The plan adopted provides that no man shall be refused employment because he does or does not belong to a union, and makes provision for adjustment of disputes through grievance committees composed of men actually employed by the companies, disputes which cannot be settled through the committees to be adjusted by a Federal mediator, whose decision shall be final. The plan is to be in force for the period of the war.

Felix Frankfurter, Secretary of the commission, said tonight that, although organized labor was not a party to the agreement, Charles H. Moyer, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, had agreed that his organization would be bound by the agreement.

CONSTANTINE'S AID TO FOE.

More Correspondence Shows He Cooperated with the Kaiser.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, from Athens, says another series of telegrams which were dispatched to Berlin during the régime of King Constantine have been published, and that they show the secret efforts of the former King to help the Germans win the war. One of these dispatches, dated Jan. 21, 1916, follows:

"The King of Greece pledges his word to the German Emperor that in no circumstances shall any soldier or native be employed by the royal Government against the German troops or their allies. Greece consents to the use of the Drama-Seres Railway by Germany and her allies."

Another telegram dated two days later, says the correspondent, explains the journeys of Prince Nicholas and Prince Andre to Peterograd and London had no political character. It says the visits were intended "to draw closer the bonds which existed between the royal house of Greece and the courts of London and Petrograd—bonds which of late have very much relaxed."

In later telegrams, the correspondent concludes, King Constantine bewailed that he could not do what he wanted to do because of Entente pressure and the blockade.

Two Women Killed in Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Two women were instantly killed and two men seriously injured in a collision between an automobile bus and a freight train on the New Jersey Southern Branch of the New Jersey Central at Oceanport this afternoon. The dead are Mrs. Ida E. Waite, widow of George W. Waite of Deal, and Mrs. Emma B. Reynolds, wife of Emanuel Reynolds of Asbury Park. The injured are Joseph Cocuzza of Long Branch, driver of the bus, and Ernest Nicholas of Long Branch, an occupant of the bus.

4 BUREAUS NAMED TO SUPERVISE FOOD

State Commission Authority Is Extended to Every County Under the New Plan.

THREE LEADERS ARE PICKED

C. J. Huston, Professor H. E. Babcock, and Cyrus Miller Decided Upon for Branch Heads.

Governor Whitman, who came to New York to vote, spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis in conference with John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Food Commission. They perfected a plan whereby the authority and supervision of the new commission will extend into every county in the State. The Governor announced that the work of the commission had been divided into four bureaus to be know as the Bureau of Production, the Bureau of Conservation, the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution, and the Bureau of Publicity.

Calvin J. Huston of Dresden, N. Y., was appointed chief of the Bureau of Production. He is president of the State Fair Commission and former State Commissioner of Agriculture. Professor Howard E. Babcock of Ithaca is the chief of the Bureau of Conservation. He is State Director of Farm Bureaus of the State College of Agriculture. Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx and an independent Democrat in politics, is head of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution. The head of the Bureau of Publicity has not been named.

With the establishment of a branch of the commission in every county in the State, a survey will begin to show just how much food there is in this State and in other places outside of the State, but within a zone where it could be transported quickly if an emergency arose.

One problem to be taken up immediately will be the milk conditions in the State. Through its county branches the commission will be able not only to get into touch with the Dairymen's League, but it will be able to investigate the up-State creameries or receiving stations maintained by farmers, as well as those operated by the dealers.

It is the intention of the commision to ascertain what can be done to lower the price of milk and how best the surplus milk supply can be absorbed. At the present time it is said the consumption of milk has fallen off in New York City because of high prices to such an extent that 10,000 cans are being turned back daily and the contents converted into by-products.

The commission will redouble its effort to supply the farmers with sufficient seeds for the new crop, and with more farm labor. This subject was discussed with Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover when the commission went to Washington a week ago. With the sanction of the National Food Administrator, the commission has asked the Secretary of War to release from military duty skilled farm laborers. Until this is done the commission intends to recruit workmen for the State farms.

Another problem that is facing the commission is that of seeing that the farmers received enough to run their threshing machines and for their other needs. The commission has appealed to Dr. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and he has promised that coal in sufficient quantity to meet present needs will be distributed as soon as possible.

Members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workingmen's Union, now on strike, were informed yesterday that 418 individual shops had signed the union agreement, and a call was sent out for more than 500 men to return to work. Among those who were reported to have accepted the union contract were David Stakewald, who employs 80 men; the N. A. Eisler Packing Company, employing 250 men, and Blank Brothers, employing 125 men. James Butler & Co. notified the union, it was said, that the firm would sign the union contract today.

George Sheppard, business agent of the union, denied the statement of the employers that their organization, the United Butchers Association, was not taking a hand in the strike, but that it was being handled by each individual member. Sheppard said that the association at a recent meeting voted as an organization not to recognize the union. L. Oppenheimer, who employs twenty-five men, and Aaron Bushbaum, who employs forty butchers, were cited by Mr. Sheppard as being the leaders in the opposition to the union. He said that about forty bologna makers have gone out in sympathy with the strikers.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Coal Exchange, which is composed of the largest dealers in the borough, yesterday sent a letter to R. J. Wuiff, Chairman of the Fuel Committee of the exchange, requesting him to suggest to Frederic R. Gunnison, Fuel Administrator of Kings County, that he seek the aid of the Police Department in discovering such cases of shortage of fuel in homes that might mean distress, in order that dealers may not be imposed upon by those who might not hesitate to use deceptive methods to obtain a supply of fuel.

7,406,544 FOOD PLEDGES.

One Family Out of Every Three Supporting Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—One family out of every three in the United States has pledged support to the Food Administration's plan for voluntary food conservation. Reports tonight at headquarters show that the total enrollment for the country is 7,406,544, but returns are coming in and officials expect that the 10,000,000 mark will be reached.

Although Alaska was not included in the food pledge campaign on account of its isolation, it has taken a part with 656 families enrolled. The campaign is being continued.

New York City has passed its goal of 500,000, and the committee there announces that it is going after 1,000,000 signatures. Its total at headquarters here tonight was 513,472.

Oklahoma has joined Louisiana, Alabama, and Vermont in the group of States that have passed their goal. California still leads the States, with New Jersey second, and Michigan third.

More than 90 per cent. of the country's better class hotels have signed pledges and the others are coming into line. Although the movement for a meatless Tuesday and a wheatless Wednesday was not started until late in September it has been generally accepted by public eating houses everywhere.

TURKEYS TO BE PLENTIFUL.

Food Administration Promises That Prices Shall Be Reasonable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A plentiful supply of Thanksgiving turkeys at reasonable prices was promised to the American people today by the Food Administration. Stocks on hand in cold storage houses are large and the Food Administration will require their sale under provisions of the food control act which prevents hoarding.

"With a large volume of the product going on the market for sale," it was announced, "consumers may soon look for an abundant supply at reasonable prices."

FEARS BRITISH RATIONING.

Sir Arthur Yapp Appeals for Pledges Against Waste.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sir Arthur Yapp, in a speech tonight, appealed to the people to enroll in a league of national safety and pledge themselves to avoid and discourage waste and extravagance in eating and drinking.

"The position regarding food supplies," he said, "is very serious. There is no bluffing. I am speaking of what I know. We must win through with this thing by Christmas, else in all probability we shall have compulsory rationing."

Sir Arthur added that he wanted 10,000,000 pledges signed before Christmas.

W. J. BRYAN CHASED BY AN ARIZONA BULL

Loses Part of Hunting Suit, but Is Saved by a Tree and Fellow Hunters.

CHANDLER, Ariz., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, was saved from a wild bull by the presence of a mesquite tree on the desert near here yesterday.

Mr. Bryan and R. A. Hayward, Superintendent of the Pima Indian Reservation, were duck hunting when they were chased by the bull and succeeded in reaching the mesquite tree. Other members of the hunting party shot and killed the bull. Mr. Bryan was unhurt but lost part of his hunting suit in the flight from the animal.

FOUR ELECTRIC-DRIVEN BOATS ARE DESTROYED

British Admiralty Regards the Enemy's New War Craft as Freaks.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Press Association, "on the highest authority," says that four electrically controlled boats, similar to the boat the destruction of which was announced by the Admiralty Saturday, have already been destroyed.

The Press Association adds that the naval authorities have known of the existence of these boats for some time and regard them as freak craft. It is asserted that the first of them came to grief some time ago by running into a pier on the German coast.

BARS IMPORTS OF LIQUOR.

Gregory Decides That Food Law Is Not Superseded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A plan to import great quantities of distilled spirits into the United States by taking advantage of a technicality based on the wording of the recently enacted war revenue law has been nipped by Attorney General Gregory in a decision submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The food conservation law provides that from and after thirty days from the date of the law's approval distilled spirits shall not be permitted to be imported into the United States. This clause was tucked away in Section 15. Efforts were made to defeat it as it cut off all supplies of spirits from Europe.

When the War Revenue bill was passed, Section 301 of that legislation provided: "That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country or from the West Indian Isiands, recently acquired from Denmark, (unless produced from products the growth of such islands,) and not then in any State or Territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited."

This measure became a law on Oct. 3. The contention was that this more recent legislation superseded that contained in the Food Conservation act, and that, under such conditions, the importation of distilled spirits produced before the passage of the act would be permitted.

It is understood that the Treasury Department was inclined to look with favor upon this contention of the importesr, which would bring a considerable amount of revenue to the Treasury. The broad interpretation as urged by the importers was that they could import, without reference to the time when the physical act of importing might occur, any and all distilled spirits actually manufactured before the law became operative.

In view of the fact that the bulk of distilled spirits are produced several years in advance of consumption, and that the warehouses of many parts of Europe are doubtless filled with supplies for future years, the importations into the United States, in view of the prohibition placed upon the manufacture of whisky here, would have been enormous.

Before going to the Attorney General a decision had been requested of the Solicitor for the Treasury Department, and he is understood to have ruled in favor of the importers. A different view is taken by the Attorney General of the application of the law to the importation of distilled spirits produced in the Virgin Islands. The law of Aug. 10 (the Food Conservation act) is held to be a bar to the importation of distilled spirits whenever produced and intended for any purpose under the provisions of the Revenue act. The decision of the Attorney General is to the effect that the War Revenue bill does not repeal the provisions of the Food Conservation act governing importation of distilled spirits.

FIRE TRUCK HIT CAR; 7 HURT

Men Caught in Wreckage Further Injured by Frantic Horses.

A fire truck drawn by three horses crashed into a trolley car under the viaduct of the Corona elevated line at Queens Boulevard and Herald Avenue, Long Island City, last night and six firemen and a pedestrian were injured and several passengers received minor bruises and cuts. James Ryan, the driver of the truck, was taken to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition with internal injuries and a probable fracture of the skull. The three horses were severely cut by glass.

The truck was racing to a fire on the Queens Boulevard about a block from the viaduct and the driver was unable to see the car because of the structure over the tracks of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company. The trolley also was traveling at full speed and the motorman did not have a view of the cross street, but he had sounded a warning to vehicles approaching the crossing. Ryan was unable to check his horses and they reared and crashed into the side of the car. The impact broke all the windows and smashed the side of the car, and several of the thirty passengers received minor bruises and cuts from the glass flying from the broken windows.

Six firemen on the truck were caught when the apparatus turned over, and the struggles of the horses to free themselves from the wreckage injured the men still more by dragging the weight on their bodies. James Robinson, who was turning the tiller wheel at the rear of the truck, received a fracture of the leg and probable internal injuries. Joseph Weeks of 823 Chaffee Avenue, Glendale, a pedestrian who was unable to get out of the way when the truck struck the car, had his foot crushed when the heavy apparatus turned over. Four other firemen of Truck 116 were sent to their station at Steinway and Jackson Avenues after surgeons had treated them for minor injuries. All the passengers were able to continue their journey in another car.

TIME BOMB IN EXPRESS.

Explosive Discovered Among Packages at Sea Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., Nov. 6.—A time bomb found to contain explosives was included in express packages received here today. It was consigned to a man at Monmouth Beach whose name is withheld by Prosecutor Charles F. Sexton. Later it was learned that no such person lived at Monmouth Beach.

Before the train reached its destination it was intercepted at Sea Bright, and later an officer from the Ordnance Department, Fort Hancock, took the shell to the laboratory for examination.

British Food Official Coming.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Major Sir Arthur H. Lee, Director General of Food Production, according to The Daily Chronicle, will go to the United States soon and confer with Herbert C. Hoover and other American officials with reference to food supplies.

NEWSDEALERS WON'T SELL THE MASSES

Big Agencies Fear Violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

PUBLISHERS STILL HOPEFUL

Find Comfort in Decision of Circuit Court of Appeals and Expect More Liberal Ruling.

No attempt has been made yet to circulate the November issue of The Masses, which has been printed, but not placed on newsstands because of the fears of the dealers that they might be acting in violation of the Trading with the Enemy act. It was said at the offices of Ward & Gow yesterday that that company had refused to handle The Masses, Bull, and similar publications, and that other large news companies were taking the same course.

Merrill Rogers, the business manager of The Masses, said yesterday that it was expected to place the November issue on sale in a few days. The publishers were able to find a good deal of comfort in the decision of Judge Rogers of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which denied them the right to use the mails. Mr. Rogers said:

"The Masses has, of course, lost out in the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, which has upheld Postmaster Burleson in his declaration that the August issue was non-mailable, and overrules Judge Hand's order of preliminary injunction against the Postmaster General. At the same time the decision is so worded as to constitute a tremendous victory for the public and the suppressed publications, and is an important step in the fight for a free press in this country.

"The basis on which the court rests its decision against The Masses is one entirely different from what might be expected. The Postmaster, it says, has a right to determine whether or not a publication is in violation of the law, and the burden of proof to the contrary rests on the publication. In other words, so long as there is any doubt the decision of the Postmaster General cannot be overruled by the courts.

"The members of the court agree that there was nothing in the August issue in violation of Title XII. of the Espionage act, which forbids the mailing of any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, and that there was nothing which might cause insubordination, disloyalty, or mutiny. The court is of the opinion, however, that some portions of the issue were intended to obstruct recruiting and enlistment. But even though there were doubts as to intent, the principle that the Postmaster General has a doubtful case cannot be overruled still held.

"The big point of the case is the concurring opinion of Judge Ward, who for the first time has laid down some sort of an interpretation of the Espionage act which will serve as a guide for the people until The Masses can obtain, as it confidently expects to obtain, a still more liberal ruling from the Supreme Court. He says:

"'Advice to resist the law may be indirect, as well as direct, and the conclusion of the Postmaster General in matter of fact, whether we agree with him or not, is final. I think it is important, however, to say that not every writing, the indirect effect of which is to discourage recruiting or enlistment is within the statute. In addition to the natural effect of the language on the reader, the intention to discourage is essential. Arguments in favor of immediate peace or in favor of repealing the Conscription act do this indirectly. It is notwithstanding the constitutional right of every citizen to express such opinion both orally and in writing and Congress cannot be presumed to have intended by the Espionage act to authorize the Postmaster General to exclude such articles written honestly and without the intention of advising resistance to the law.'

"Another big point raised is the following:

"'Congress has not attempted to prevent the transportation of this publication as merchandise by the railroads or by the express companies, and it has not authorized the confiscation of it, neither has it in any way prohibited publication.

"'That is to say that the Court has left itself free, if it seems wise, to declare unconstitutional that clause of the 'Trading With the Enemy act' which prohibits the circulation in any form, or even the publication of any matter declared non-mailable.

"The whole fault with this decision and all decisions of its kind lies in the fact that it interprets the free speech clause of the Constitution as meaning that one can say anything one pleases so long as Congress has not specifically passed a law forbidding you to say it. In other words, Congress can prohibit and make unlawful the utterance of any sentiment it chooses. The guarantee of free speech in the Constitution, under this, amounts practically to nothing."

NEW SPURT IN RECRUITING.

1,002 Men Enlisted Monday Following News of Action in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Just as the sinking of the Antilles was followed by a spurt in recruiting, so the news of the capture of American soldiers by a German raiding party along the Marne-Seine Canal in France had the effect of stimulating recruiting yesterday, when 1,002 enlisted in the service.

The rush to enlist was especially notable in Pennsylvania, where 235 recruits were obtained, New York stood second in the day's work with 98 recruits. Maryland furnished 11 men and reached its quota of 2,590 men.

Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia have now raised their army quotas, but are still recruiting at a steady gait. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Nov. 5.	Since April 1.		Obtained Nov. 5.	Since April 1.
‹Conn.	25	2,022	N. Hamp...	..	173
*Delaware.	1	573	*N. Jersey.	19	7,185
*Dist. of C.	1	1,000	*N. York.	88	26,795
Maine	..	1,800	‹Penn.	233	28,514
*Maryland..	11	2,590	*R. Island..	12	1,304
*Mass.	71	11,060	Vermont ..	1	172

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained throughout the country on Nov. 5, 1,002.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 242,893.

Fifteen Miles of Grass Ablaze.

Many persons in Manhattan noticing an unusually lurid glare beyond the North River last night thought that there might be a dangerous fire in Jersey City or Newark. The glare came from fifteen miles of meadow grass between the two cities which had been set fire by a locomotive spark. No damage was done to property.

War Board to Fix Zinc Prices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Members of the War Industries Board today began consideration of prices to be fixed for zinc. Figures on production and the nation's war demands are being studied preliminary to conferences with producers at which an agreement will be formulated.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 8 P. M. (N. Y. C. R. R.)

Lackawanna Railroad

Ar. Chicago 4:50 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Park St.
" " 25th St.
" " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

BARGAIN.

Allen 1917 5 pass. tour., brand new, with full factory guarantee. Price $795.
Allen cars now sell at $1,095. Customer compelled to sacrifice. Your Opportunity.
STEWART AUTO CO., 320 West 57th St. at 8th Ave.

FREE 6-LESSON FRENCH COURSE
ALSO FREE SIX-LESSON SPANISH COURSE
Commencing Tuesday, November 13th

The great GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE will give only one more of its wonderful free six-lesson French Courses this season. Also it will give only one more of its justly celebrated free six-lesson Spanish Courses this season; so, if you would benefit by one of these exceptional courses, which have been attended already this season by over ten thousand progressive New York business men and business women, you must avail yourself of this last opportunity.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, this last free six-lesson conversational French Course will open under the celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, just opposite City Hall Park. There will be lessons on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and you may attend at 10:15 A. M. or 12:15, or 2:15, or 3:15, or 5:15, or 7:15, or 8:15 P. M., as best suits your convenience.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, the last free six-lesson Spanish Course will open, also in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, and you may attend at 11:15 A. M., or 1:15, or 4:15, or 6:15 P. M. Class also meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

These special courses will be exactly like our former free courses to which tickets were distributed by the EVENING GLOBE. Our remarkable system eliminates syntax and dry rules of grammar, and at the end of six lessons you should have a vocabulary of about three hundred words, one hundred idioms in every day use, and be able to engage in simple conversation.

The lessons are all entirely free. Your only cost will be for a cloth-bound copy of the 200-page Justice B. Detwiler Instructor, which sells in book stores for $1.50, but which will be sold to you in class room for the reduced price of $1.00.

The ticket supply will not last long, therefore, to avoid disappointment call today at Gordon-Detwiler Institute and get yours.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday, fair, slightly warmer; north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,838. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE STATE BUILDINGS, DEFYING KERENSKY

Premier Posts Troops in Capital and Declares Workmen's Council Illegal.

NORTHERN ARMY OFFERS AID

And Preliminary Parliament, Forced by Rebels to Leave Palace, Supports Him.

WOMEN SOLDIERS ON GUARD

Petrograd Conditions Generally Normal Save for Outrages by So-Called Apaches.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7. — An armed naval detachment, under orders of the Maximalist Revolutionary Committee, has occupied the offices of the official Petrograd Telegraph Agency. The Maximalists also occupied the Central telegraph office, the State Bank and Marie Palace, where the Preliminary Parliament had suspended its proceedings in view of the situation.

Numerous precautions have been taken by Premier Kerensky to thwart the threatened outbreak. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee has been decreed an illegal organization. The soldiers guarding the Government buildings have been replaced by men from the officers' training schools. Small guards have been placed at the Embassies. The women's battalion is drawn up in the square in front of the Winter Palace.

The commander of the northern front has informed the Premier that his troops are against any demonstration and are ready to come to Petrograd to quell a rebellion if necessary.

No disorders are yet reported, with the exception of some outrages by Apaches. The general life of the city remains normal and street traffic has not been interrupted.

Leon Trotzky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has informed members of the Town Duma that he has given strict orders against outlawry and has threatened with death any persons attempting to carry out pogroms.

Trotzky added that it was not the intention of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to seize power, but to represent to a Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, to be called shortly, that the body take over control of the capital, for which all necessary arrangements had been perfected.

In the early hours of the morning a delegation of Cossacks appeared at the Winter Palace and told Premier Kerensky that they were disposed to carry out the Government's orders concerning the guarding of the capital, but they insisted that if hostilities began it would be necessary for their forces to be supplemented by infantry units. They further demanded that the Premier define the Government's attitude toward the Bolsheviki, citing the release from custody of some of those who had been arrested for participation in the July disturbances. The Cossacks virtually made a demand that the Government proclaim the Bolsheviki outlaws.

The Premier replied:

"I find it difficult to declare the Bolsheviki outlaws. The attitude of the Government toward the present Bolsheviki activities is known."

The Premier explained that those who had been released were on bail, and that any of them found participating in new offenses against peace would be severely dealt with.

The Revolutionary Military Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demanded the right to control all orders of the General Staff in the Petrograd district, which was refused. Thereupon the committee announced that it had appointed special commissioners to undertake the direction of the military, and invited the troops to observe only orders signed by the committee. Machine gun detachments moved to the Workmen's and Soldiers' headquarters.

In addressing the Preliminary Parliament yesterday Premier Kerensky charged the Military Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates with having distributed arms and ammunition to workmen.

"That is why I consider part of the population of Petrograd in a state of revolt," he said, "and have ordered an immediate inquiry and such arrests as are necessary. The Government will perish rather than cease to defend the honor, security, and independence of the State."

The Preliminary Parliament, in response to the Premier's appeal for a vote of confidence, voted to "work in contact with the Government." The resolution, which originated with the Left, was carried by a vote of 123 to 102, with 26 members abstaining from voting. A resolution offered by the Centre calling for the suppression of the Bolsheviki and a full vote of confidence failed to reach a vote. The Cabinet, however, considers the resolution adopted as expressive of the Parliament's support.

The reported resignation of Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, was denied after the Cabinet meeting. It was stated that all the ministers had agreed to retain their portfolios.

TROTZKY TURNED DOWN.

Military Headquarters Refuse to Give In to Him.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (Delayed.)—Trotzky's cleverness is quite exceptional.

Reprisal on Germans Voted by the Brazilian Deputies

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted all the measures recommended to the Congress by President Braz as reprisals against German aggressions, as well as supplementary measures, including a state of siege.

These measures include the annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans, prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects and of the transfer of ownership of German properties, control of German banks and German commercial firms, and the internment of German suspects.

General Silva Faro, it is announced, will be appointed Military Governor of Rio Janeiro.

NEW ITALIAN LINE REACHED BY ENEMY

Berlin Reports Several Thousand Prisoners Taken in Pursuit to Livenza River.

ROME ADMITS RETREAT

Says Army Withdrew in Good Order from the Tagliamento—Real Stand at the Piave.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—Austro-German troops advancing in Northern Italy have reached the line of the Livenza River, Army Headquarters announced in a supplementary statement tonight. It says:

On the Venetian plain the Livenza line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken.

The earlier statement read:

In the mountains and on the Venetian plain the pursuit is being continued. Some thousands of prisoners have been brought in.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Italians have withdrawn in good order from the Tagliamento River toward the Livenza, it is announced officially. The announcement follows:

As the low water in the Tagliamento rendered difficult defense of the river, we have withdrawn our line toward the Livenza. The retirement was accomplished in good order, under the protection of northward covering units and of rearguards toward the south.

Yesterday and last night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by our aviators.

An Associated Press dispatch from Italian Army Headquarters says:

"The retirement is being accomplished in good order from the Tagliamento line toward the Livenza River on the plains west of the Tagliamento. This is part of the foreseen plan of the supreme command, which is systematically developing.

"Italian rear guards, airplanes, and dirigibles are harassing, blocking, or destroying the enemy. The British batteries have been withdrawn intact after a terrible experience. They lost three men, not at the hands of the enemy but as a result of accident and exposure.

"A monster gun nearly broke through a bridge across the Piave River.

"A messenger from B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, arrived at headquarters today. The messenger said conditions in Venice were fairly calm. Shops were open and business was proceeding. There had been no air raids against the city owing to effective defenses."

The reference to a gun being taken across the Piave River is the first indication that the Italian retreat had reached so far west. This may mean that no great stand is to be made along the Livenza River, the next behind the Tagliamento.

CADORNA MAY SAVE VENICE AT THE PIAVE

Ultimate Objective of Invaders the Great Industrial Centres of Northern Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — The real crisis in the Italian situation is rapidly approaching. It is believed that despite General Cadorna's stand along the Livenza, his real line of defense against the invading hosts will be the Piave River, which is, generally speaking, twenty-five miles west of the Tagliamento. If this line can be held Venice will be saved. Failure to hold the Piave will hand over Venice as a trophy of war to the Teutonic forces and perhaps mark for destruction or loot such of its rich art treasures as cannot be removed before the Germans, Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians reach its gates.

It is learned in an authoritative quarter that General Cadorna merely intended to hold the Tagliamento temporarily in an effort to gain time for Italy and her allies to rush to the Piave guns, munitions, and men. It is true that there was much said in dispatches from Rome about the intention of the Italians to make their "real stand" at the Tagliamento, but this was merely part of the plan of those in control of the military situation to conceal their real purpose. General Cadorna knew in the beginning that continuation of the offensive by the Germans would force him beyond that river.

It is not merely that the Piave is considered a stronger line for defense that the stand has to be made there. The real crux of the situation is that the Italians have plenty of men in the field,

$4,617,532,300 TOTAL OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Government Will Issue $3,808,766,150 Bonds, Including Half of Immense Oversubscription.

9,500,000 PERSONS RESPOND

Soldiers and Sailors Took More Per Capita Than Civilians—Full Allotment Up to $50,000.

NEW YORK LEADS DISTRICTS

Took $1,550,453,450, and All Exceeded Quotas—New Loan in January Made Needless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Complete figures showing the result of the Second Liberty Loan campaign were made public tonight by Secretary McAdoo upon his return to Washington.

The official announcement shows that the minimum figure of $3,000,000,000 sought in the drive was oversubscribed 54 per cent., but that the maximum of $5,000,000,000 was missed by a bare $382,467,700. The total amount of the subscription was $4,617,532,300, which represents an oversubscription of $1,617,532,300.

Secretary McAdoo also disclosed the plans of the Government with respect to allotments. Fifty per cent. only of the oversubscriptions will be accepted, which mans that the amount of oversubscriptions accepted will be $808,766,150, and that the total amount of bonds to be sold will be $3,808,766,150. Under this arrangement $808,766,150 of the oversubscription will not be accepted. This will not affect the millions who took $50 and $100 bonds. All their applications for bonds will be accepted, because it has been decided to allot the full amount of bonds to all who bought not more than $50,000 of bonds. Those who subscribed for more than $50,000 of bonds will have their bids scaled down. The largest individual subscription was that of $50,000,000 by the Du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. Approximately 40 per cent. of this subscription will be accepted, amounting to $20,407,600.

9,500,000 Persons Subscribed.

Every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quota, and 9,500,000 persons subscribed to the loan. In announcing the complete figures Secretary McAdoo said that "the success of the second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," and "augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government."

The Secretary contradicted reports that the third loan would be launched next January. That would not be necessary, he said, "in view of the large oversubscription of the second loan."

The New York Federal Reserve District subscribed nearly three times as much as the next largest district on the list, Chicago. The subscriptions in the New York district totaled $1,550,453,450, as against a quota of $900,000,000. The oversubscription for the district was 72 per cent., being larger than that of any other district.

Subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan, which closed June 15, were $3,035,000,000, a 50 per cent. oversubscription of the $2,000,000,000 offered and allowed. There were more than 4,000,000 subscribers, and allotments were made in full on subscriptions of $10,000 and less.

On the second Liberty Loan payment of 2 per cent. of the subscription amount was required with the application, and thousands of purchasers of the smaller bonds, particularly of $50 and $100 denominations, paid cash in full. From these payments $151,000,000 already has been received by the Treasury. The second installment of 18 per cent. will fall due Thursday, Nov. 15; 40 per cent. additional will be due Dec. 15, and the last installment of 40 per cent. will be due Jan. 15, 1918.

Text of Official Statement.

Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"On Oct. 1, 1917, in Treasury Department Circular No. 90, the following announcement was made:

"'The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States, for $3,000,000,000 of United States of America ten-twenty-five-year 4-per-cent. convertible gold bonds, of an issue authorized by Act of Congress approved Sept. 24, 1917, the right being reserved to allot additional bonds up to one-half the amount of any oversubscription.'

"I congratulate the American people upon the phenomenal success of the Second Liberty Loan. The final returns, just received from the twelve Federal Reserve banks, show that the total subscriptions were $4,617,532,300—an oversubscription of $1,617,532,300, or approximately 54 per cent. of the amount offered. This is a more gratifying result even than was the first Liberty Loan, when $2,000,000,000 of bonds was offered and a subscription of more than $3,000,000,000 was received.

"These financial operations, greater in magnitude than ever attempted by any other Government in the world, were not too great for the American people. They not only absorbed readily the full amount of the first and second Liberty Loans, but in each instance oversubscribed the loan by more than 50 per cent.

"It is an immensely gratifying fact that the Second Liberty Loan was subscribed for by approximately 9,400,000 men and women of the country. In this number, it is estimated that 9,306,000 or 99 per cent. subscribed in amounts ranging from $50 to $50,000, the aggregate of such subscriptions being $2,488,409,350. The fact that such a vast number subscribed for bonds is significant of the widespread interest of the people in the purposes of the war, and of their determined support of the Gov-

Continued on Page 24.

Club de Vingt—Thes dansants

U-Boat Sinkings Lowest Since War Began; 12 British Vessels Lost, 8 Over 1,600 Tons

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A marked decrease in the British merchant shipping sunk during last week is noted in the Admiralty report issued tonight.

Only eight vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine, and four vessels under that tonnage. No fishing vessels were sunk.

The summary given in the Admiralty report reads:

Arrivals, 2,384; sailings, 2,379.

British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including two previously, 8; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 4.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 6.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The losses to French shipping by submarine or mine in the week ended Nov. 4 were one vessel over 1,600 tons and one under that tonnage.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Italian shipping losses from submarines in all seas for the week ended Nov. 4 were two steamers under 1,500 tons and three sailing craft under 100 tons.

Next Lowest Record, 13 Sunk.

The sinkings of British merchant ships recorded in the latest Admiralty report are the smallest in point of number since the unrestricted submarine warfare began. They are the smallest also probably in tonnage, for, while in the week ended Sept. 16 only eight vessels of 1,600 tons or over were sunk, twenty vessels under that tonnage were destroyed.

The next best record in point of number was in the week ended Sept. 30, when thirteen vessels were sunk, eleven large and two small.

HOUSE IN EUROPE, HEADS WAR ENVOYS

President's Adviser, Gen. Bliss, Admiral Benson, and Others Arrive for Paris Conclave.

LANSING TELLS OF MISSION

Essentially a War Conference to Devise Ways to Push the Conflict, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing announced today the safe arrival at a British port of the American Commissioners to the allied war conference to be held in Paris on Nov. 15.

He also disclosed for the first time the personnel of the commission, which is headed by Colonel E. M. House and includes Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; a representative of the Treasury in the person of Assistant Secretary Crosby; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Administration, and Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priority Board.

The personnel of the commission shows that the conference will deal with army, navy, shipping, food, and other problems of the successful prosecution of the war. In making his announcement Secretary Lansing was careful to emphasize that the Paris conference was to be primarily a "war conference"—that its main purpose was to make plans for the co-operation of the Entente nations so as to increase the efficiency of their efforts and bring about a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The conference will go into the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the problem, among them the Italian situation, but these issues will be supplementary and collateral to the discussion of military and naval operations to be undertaken.

The Announcement.

Secretary Lansing's announcement follows:

"The Government of the United States will participate in the approaching conference of the powers waging war against the German Empire, and has sent as its representative Edward M. House, who is accompanied by Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priority Board, and Gordon Auchincloss, as secretary.

"The conference is essentially a 'war conference' with the object of perfecting a more complete co-ordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and a more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs, in order that the joint efforts of the co-belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency. While a definite program has not been adopted, it may be assumed that the subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war.

No Conflict of Interests.

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interests among the participants; and there is every reason to anticipate that the result will be a fuller co-operation and consequently a much higher efficiency and more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The United States in the employment of its man-power and material resources desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentation of requirements by the allied Governments have been more or less conflicting on account of each Government's appreciation of its own wants, which are naturally given greater importance than the wants of other Governments. By a general survey of the whole situation and a free discussion of the needs of all the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give to the demands of the several Governments their true perspective and proper place in a general plan for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast and though there is every purpose to devote them all, if need be, to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater they should be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents.

"It is the earnest wish of this Government to apply to its military and naval forces and its resources and energies where they will give the greatest returns in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference and the conclusions which will be reached will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activities of the na-

FOE RAINS SHELLS ON OUR TRENCHES

Another Barrage for a Raid Is Indicated at One Time, but None Develops.

POUND ENEMY BATTERIES

Americans Return Bombardment —Dugouts Pumped Out in Continual Rain.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 7, (by The Associated Press.)—The German artillery was very active all last night and today, shells of various calibres raining down around the American positions. So thickly did they come at one time in the early hours this morning that it was thought another barrage was about to be placed for a second raid on the American trenches. The Americans were ready for the enemy and hoping he would try another raid. But none developed.

The American artillery gave the Germans back shell for shell and added a few for good measure, pounding the enemy battery positions and breaking shrapnel over their trenches.

Rain has continued for days and vast seas of mud now extend in every direction. At some points the water running down the mountainous hills has flowed into the dugouts, the occupants being forced to pump out repeatedly in order that the dugouts shall remain tenable.

Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, visited the billets of the American troops and the instruction grounds today and watched the men go over the top. He also visited the school in which new reserve officers are learning the methods of warfare. Later he called on General Pershing at headquarters.

TEUTON CONFERENCE IS HELD AT BERLIN

Hungarian Foreign Minister There —Hertling's Position Is Now Reported to be Shaky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—There have been repeated conferences at Wilhelmstrasse in which Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary; Chancellor von Hertling, General von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorf, Dr. Kühlmann, Dr. Helfferich, and Count Wedel, German Ambassador to Austria, participated.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—There are signs that the whole political situation in Germany is about to be thrown back again into the melting pot of a crisis, and fears are expressed that von Hertling's chancellorship is in serious danger of suffering shipwreck.

Hertling came to an agreement with the Reichstag majority parties with regard to the home and foreign policy, and it was also arranged that deputies from the Progressive People's Party and the National Liberal Party should be appointed to the posts of Vice Chancellor and Vice Minister President of Prussia, respectively. In the meantime, however, Hindenburg and Ludendorf have been in Berlin to support the military party in their campaign to defeat the Democrats on the very morrow of victory. Dr. Helfferich with his influence has been hard at work, too.

It was reported yesterday that Hertling could not see his way to do any more in the way of carrying out the arrangement than by appointing a parliamentarian to the post of Vice Minister President, and in political circles it was reported that the arrangement with regard to the new Chancellor's policy generally has been pushed into the background.

Confirmation of this retreat of Hertling and of the successful "queering" tactics by the Pan-Germans may be regarded as provided by the statement which the Cologne Volkszeitung prints today that Friedberg, the National Liberal Deputy, who was to have had the post of Vice Minister President, has refused it. That would appear to mean that a Parliamentary Vice Chancellor is to be appointed, for Friedberg made his acceptance conditional on that being done.

The majority insists on the posts being filled as indicated and on the policy of the last being carried out; otherwise their opposition to the new Chancellor becomes such that he may as well retire forthwith.

There is even talk of the Reichstag Conservatives receiving Ministerial posts and against that the majority is united.

Day-by-al. (Part. Olive Gilliland live.) 11:25

WOMEN CITIZENS PLEDGE VOTES TO NATION'S WELFARE

Great Victory Mass Meeting Dedicates New-Won Suffrage to Loyal Service.

FEDERAL AMENDMENT NEXT

Thousands in Cooper Union Cheer Call to Battle for National Enfranchisement.

GRATITUDE FOR THE MEN

Congressmen Promise Help — Lincoln Paraphrased in Name of Universal Freedom.

The first day of rejoicing by the women of New York over their newly won enfranchisement reached its climax in a mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, which probably set a new high-water mark in enthusiasm and elation for even Cooper Union, where emotion is not usually mute or unexpressed. The suffragists were cheering nearly all the time—cheering loudest, perhaps, for President Wilson and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; hardly less enthusiastically for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, James Lees Laidlaw, Judge William H. Wadhams, and other men and women who have worked for their victory.

But it was not only celebration, though there was plenty of that from the moment when Mrs. Catt, the Chairman, opened the meeting by addressing the crowd, four-fifths of whom were women, as "fellow-citizens," until the gathering reluctantly dispersed after singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the battle hymn of the Republic. Almost every speaker made it clear that New York was only a great step toward national victory, and that the National Woman Suffrage Association, the organization which was in charge of the meeting, was going to work as hard for the Federal amendment at the next session of Congress as its members had done for the victory in New York. And the meeting closed with a solemn address by Dr. Shaw, pledging the newly won citizenship to the service of the country, earnestly and loyally, in war and in peace, after which she went back to Washington to resume her work as Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Biggest Crowd Union Ever Held.

It was probably the largest crowd that ever got into Cooper Union. Not only was every seat filled, with lines of standing late-comers on the platform and around the rear of the room, but the policemen who stood guard to keep the entrance to each aisle clear were again and again pushed halfway down to the rostrum by the steady pressure of the incomers behind them, And this in spite of the fact that the doors were closed at 8 o'clock and that for an hour after that about two thousand people surged around both entrances to the hall trying to wheedle, bluster, or push their way in.

Captain Dennis Sweeney had sent for sixty reserves to help his forces keep out the crowd, which threatened to storm the doors and overwhelm the meeting, when a messenger from inside wriggled out and announced that an overflow meeting would be held in a hall at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street. This announcement, shouted loudly many times in front of both doors, finally had the result of drawing away a good part of the surplusage. Eventually an outdoor meeting was staged in Astor Place, with hundreds of those who could not get in waiting in the cold outside to listen to the speakers, one after another, who came out as soon as they had said their say on the platform.

Three resolutions were adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously, in the course of the evening. The first, proposed by Mrs. Arthur Livermore, read:

"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York State, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the Federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several States in order that the suffrage campaign, stretching over a period of more than half a century, may be brought to a speedy close thereby releasing the energies of the women of the nation from the struggle for political justice, so that with singleness of purpose we may work for worldwide democracy."

The second, moved by Mrs. F. Lewis Slade, called for the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt as a committee "to carry to the President of the United States expressions of our gratitude for his assistance in the New York State woman suffrage campaign, and to urge him to extend further aid to our cause by recommending in his annual message to Congress the Federal amendment be submitted to the States."

The third, proposed by Mrs. John Blair, expressed the thanks of the suffragists to the press of the State for "its valuable service," and expressing the hope and confidence that it could be relied on for the further support of the Federal amendment.

All of which was joyfully voted, in the intervals between speeches from veteran suffrage workers. The meeting had been planned before the election and was to have taken place no matter what the outcome; but victory naturally raised the temperature considerably. Theoretically, the purpose of the gathering was to extend an invitation from the national Association to the State Association to join it in the national fight, but in practice it developed into something very like a general "boorah."

And in the general jubilation the only really serious speech was contributed by Dr. Shaw at the end of the meeting. The veteran leader, herself an expert platform humorist, was not at all in a humorous mood last night. She began by quoting Susan B. Anthony's prophecy in 1906 that by 1920 the women of

Continued on Page 3.

Important Election Results Shown by Latest Returns

Hylan's plurality over Mitchel for Mayor of New York, 147,975.

Woman Suffrage carried in New York State by 94,292 majority, (395 up-State districts missing.) City majority for, 92,696; upstate majority for, 1,500, (estimated.)

Woman Suffrage beaten in Ohio by probably 120,000.

Prohibition probably carried in Ohio.

New York Legislature—Senate, 36 Republicans, 15 Democrats; Assembly, 98 Republicans, 41 Democrats, 10 Socialists, one doubtful, (tie vote in one district.) The ten Socialist members represent New York City districts.

New Jersey Legislature carried for local option.

Reform organization, backed by Penrose, beaten by Vare machine in Philadelphia by 2,500 to 9,600.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT WON IN CITIES

Up State Gave a Bare Majority for the Amendment, but New York Clinched the Victory.

TOTAL, 94,000 IN FAVOR

Complete Vote in Metropolis Is 334,011 For, 241,315 Against —92,692 Majority.

The victory for woman suffrage was clinched in New York City when up-State wavered. The city's boroughs gave a vote of 334,011 in favor of equal suffrage to 241,315 against, a majority of 92,696 votes. Outside the city, with 395 out of 3,704 districts missing, and thus slightly complicating the figures, equal suffrage got a favorable vote of 307,470 to 305,874 against—that is, a majority of 1,596 for suffrage. The city's majority of 92,696 made the victory decisive.

In the election of 1915 equal suffrage was defeated by 194,684, about equally divided between New York City and up State. While the overcoming of almost 100,000 adverse majority up State indicates a general drift of sentiment in favor of women voting, the votes of Socialists and of Tammany Hall in New York City added the impetus which gave the women victory.

In the city, Manhattan, while casting a smaller total vote than Kings, gave the suffragists the larger majority. The vote in Manhattan was 121,328 for to 85,124 against—that is, a majority of 36,204. The vote in Kings was 122,429 for to 89,789 against—a majority of 32,640. The Bronx gave suffrage a majority of 14,850; Queens, a majority of 6,522, and Richmond a majority of 2,480.

Albany Had the Most Antis.

Up State, the heaviest vote against suffrage was in Albany County, bailiwick of William Barnes, which gave a margin of 5,000 votes against it. Buffalo reversed its 1915 vote and gave a majority of 4,000 in favor of suffrage. Onondaga County, in which is Syracuse, went for suffrage by the narrow margin of 1,400 votes. Monroe County went against it by nearly 4,000. Westchester County gave it a favorable margin of 4,500. Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Niagara, Orleans were among the counties that went against suffrage, as they did in 1915, but this time with greatly decreased margins.

The following table gives the vote by counties for suffrage:

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

County.	YES.	NO.	E.D. Maj.
Albany	12,270	17,478	0
Allegany	3,592	2,791	5
Bronx	50,281	35,413	0
Broome	9,155	6,554	1
Cattaraugus	6,640	4,852	0
Cayuga	5,237	4,406	0
Chautauqua	9,238	5,655	0
Chemung	5,383	3,442	0
Chenango	3,178	2,404	0
Clinton	3,971	3,822	0
Columbia	1,573	2,456	18
Cortland	3,633	2,539	0
Delaware	4,992	4,274	0
Dutchess	5,990	6,209	2
Erie	29,356	25,416	11
Essex	2,270	2,028	10
Franklin	1,992	2,082	0
Fulton	3,804	3,457	0
Genesee	3,019	3,012	0
Greene	2,815	3,262	0
Hamilton	119	116	7
Herkimer	4,139	4,832	1
Jefferson	6,412	5,838	0
Kings	122,429	89,789	0
Lewis	612	1,011	24
Livingston	1,595	2,919	0
Madison	4,121	3,858	0
Monroe	17,087	20,035	0
Montgomery	2,289	2,330	21
Nassau	7,642	5,648	0
New York	121,328	85,124	0
Niagara	9,581	10,202	0
Oneida	3,856	3,364	67
Onondaga	16,888	15,421	8
Ontario	3,728	4,962	0
Orange	7,651	6,816	20
Orleans	2,240	2,684	0
Oswego	6,400	5,027	0
Otsego	4,323	4,419	15
Putnam	1,338	1,002	0
Queens	32,482	25,960	0
Rensselaer	5,480	7,148	19
Richmond	7,509	5,029	0
Rockland	896	802	33
St. Lawrence	6,224	8,066	1
Saratoga	5,913	4,712	0
Schenectady	5,547	4,423	13
Schoharie	708	568	25
Schuyler	1,385	1,797	0
Seneca	2,180	2,092	0
Steuben	4,840	4,218	38
Suffolk	6,963	6,621	0
Sullivan	3,164	3,606	0
Tioga	1,888	1,774	0
Tompkins	3,307	1,782	7
Ulster	5,473	9,120	2
Warren	1,728	1,643	14
Washington	3,865	3,777	8
Wayne	4,043	5,780	0
Westchester	24,861	17,081	0
Wyoming	2,716	3,144	0
Yates	1,010	2,164	0
Total	641,481	546,169	395
Majority in State, with 395 elec-			

Continued on Page 3.

SMOKE TRIUMPHATO CIGAR. 4

TAMMANY SEES AN ORGY OF JOBS WITH HYLAN IN

Its Wildest Dreams of Patronage Surpassed, the Hall Considers Appointments.

'BREAD LINE' IS FORMED

Hungry Applicants Seeking Places Henceforth Will Besiege Murphy.

DISCUSS POLICE HEAD

Joseph Johnson, Marshal McCarthy, and Leader McAvoy Suggested to Succeed Woods.

Although they had not fully recovered from the surprising results of Tuesday's election when Tammany was swept into power in every borough of the city, Tammany leaders began yesterday to take stock of the "plums" in the way of city patronage. Not even in their wildest dreams did the most enthusiastic Tammany men picture the possibilities that now confront them.

The "breadline" which used to form in front of Charles F. Murphy's desk in the old days has already been revived. From now on the line of applicants for city jobs is expected to form every morning.

The district leaders will be taken care of first. It is expected that by the time Judge Hylan takes office all the best jobs in the various city departments will be allotted, so that the Tammany Mayoralty candidate will have little left except to fill the most important places. These most important places include the Commissionerships, and it is expected that, following the old-time custom, Leader Murphy will have his list to submit whenever the new incumbent of City Hall is ready to receive it.

"Big Appointments" Discussed.

Between periods of speculation over Tuesday's result, the groups about Tammany Hall indulged yesterday in speculation regarding the "big appointments." It was taken as a foregone conclusion that there would be a clean sweep in all the departments and that every Fusion office holder whose job was not protected by civil service rules would "walk the plank." As a matter of course, the question of the next Police Commissioner was the main topic of conversation. Several names were suggested for the place. First came that of Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner, who worked hard for Judge Hylan's election. It was said that Mr. Johnson's ambition was to go back to the Fire Department and replace Commissioner Adamson.

Ex-Police Inspector George F. Titus and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, were mentioned as among those most likely to be considered for the Police Commissionership. Titus is on the retired list, and maintains a private detective agency, but is a close friend of Leader Murphy. His knowledge of old-time police affairs, it was said, might win the office for him. Marshal McCarthy worked hard for Judge Hylan, for it was his opportune interference with the Mayoralty boom of William E. Ellison that cleared the way for Judge Hylan's nomination. After he had made a bitter attack upon Mr. Ellison the latter retired from the race and came out in support of Mayor Mitchel.

There was also talk that Thomas F. McAvoy, once a police inspector and now a Tammany district leader, as well as a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and a close personal friend of Murphy, might be slated for Police Commissioner. It was said at Tammany Hall yesterday that Mr. Murphy was most anxious to get control of the Police Department again and would like to see Mr. McAvoy replace Commissioner Woods.

For Corporation Counsel the names most under discussion were those of William P. Burr of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, who took an active part in the campaign, and Representative Murray Hulbert, who managed the campaign of Charles L. Craig, the Controller-elect. Mr. Burr was formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and testified against the present city administration before the Thompson Committee. Other persons mentioned for this office were Senator Robert F. Wagner and Senator James A. Foley, both of whom stand high in the Tammany councils. They are ineligible under the Constitution unless they first resign their Senatorships.

Tax Board Likely to Go.

It is generally understood that there is to be a clean sweep in the Board of Tax Commissioners and Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, is mentioned to succeed Lawson Purdy. The board is bi-partisan and it is expected that Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, who fought the renomination of Mayor Mitchel and stood behind the candidacy of William M. Bennett, will be selected as one of the Republican members. Mr. McGuire has been an open critic of the present administration's policies of assessments and budget making. Edward P. Doyle of Richmond Borough is being considered as a representative in the tax board from that borough.

As Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to succeed William Williams the only name mentioned yesterday was that of John F. Galvin, also a close friend of Mr. Murphy, who is now a member of the Board of Water Supply which is soon to go out of existence. Mr. Galvin was a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Gaynor ticket in 1910, and after his defeat was appointed to his present office.

Tammany leaders also hear longer

Charities, now occupied by John A. Kingsbury, who brought about the investigation of charitable institutions and figured in the charge of tapping of telephone wires. Nathan Straus was mentioned yesterday as being the most likely person to succeed Mr. Kingsbury. Mr. Straus supported Judge Hylan, and he has clashed with Mayor Mitchel over his philanthropic work in the public parks for the distribution of pasteurized milk.

For Park Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond, Henry Smith, who formerly occupied that post, and who also assisted Judge Hylan in his campaign, was mentioned. Ex-Senator Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx was discussed yesterday as a candidate for his former job as head of the Board of Assessors. Joseph F. Schwab, former State Tax Commissioner, who was one of the workers at Judge Hylan's headquarters, was said to be in line for one of the seven Tax Commissionerships. Frank J. Prial, head of the Civil Service Employes' Association, who was also active against Mayor Mitchel, is expected to be appointed a Deputy Civil Service Commissioner.

John H. McCooey, leader of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Judge Hylan by the Business Men's League, is expected to take entire charge of the Brooklyn patronage. Mayor-elect Hylan and Mr. McCooey have been close friends for years, and as Mr. McCooey is anxious to fortify his place as leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, it is expected that Judge Hylan will consult him regarding all Brooklyn appointments. The Democratic leaders of Queens and Richmond, which made such a good showing for Judge Hylan on Tuesday, are also looking for rich pickings.

Hundreds of Jobs to Fill.

Mayor-elect Hylan will have several hundred jobs to fill by Jan. 1, and from now until then it is expected that his entire time will be taken up in apportioning the patronage to the various boroughs. The patronage ranges from Commissionerships paying from $10,000 to $5,000 a year down to clerkships at $1,000. Most of the city jobs are protected by the civil service law, but the list of exempt places includes hundreds in all parts of the city. In the Mayor's office among the appointments are a secretary at $7,500, assistant secretary at $5,000, executive secretary at $4,800, assistant secretary at $3,000, and executive stenographer at $2,100. There is also a commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures at $5,000.

The salary of the Commissioner of Accounts is $5,000, and there are two deputies at the same salary. In the same office an efficiency engineer receives $5,000, while ten examining accountants receive from $3,000 to $4,000. There are also two stenographers to the Commissioner at $1,800 and others respectively an executive assistant at $2,700 and seven examining accountants and two examining inspectors.

In the Board of Aldermen there is an assistant to the President at $4,500 a year, an examiner at $7,000, a secretary to the President at $3,000, a legislative secretary at $3,000, and three other places. The Secretary of the Armory Board received $4,000 and the assistant secretary of the Art Commission receives $3,600. In the Board of Assessors there are six clerks at $1,000 each, while in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals there are a secretary to the President at $2,820, nine chaplains, a general superintendent of training school, a superintendent of nurses and an assistant superintendent of nurses.

One of the best plums in the office of City Chamberlain at $12,000 a year, now held by Milo R. Maltbie. A Deputy Chamberlain receives $5,000. In the City Clerk's office there are a First Deputy at $5,000, an assistant clerk for Brooklyn at $3,000, and a deputy clerk for Queens at $1,800. The Supervisor of the Board of City Record receives $5,000, while a Deputy Superintendent receives $3,000, an editor $2,700, and a stationer $2,500.

The Commissioner of the Department of Correction, now B. G. Lewis, receives $7,500, and there are a secretary and private secretary. In the Dock Department there is a Commissionership at $7,500, now held by R. A. C. Smith. Besides, there are a first and second deputy, a secretary to the Commissioner, and a Chief Engineer.

In the Board of Elections there are a chief clerk at $3,000, a deputy chief clerk, secretary to the Commissioner, and a chief clerk and deputy clerk for Brooklyn and Queens. In the Board of Estimate there are a secretary at $7,500, a chief clerk, and a clerk. The Finance Department has four deputies at $7,500 each, and a large number at $5,000 and over, cashiers, &c. The Fire Department and Health Department also have many good jobs not under civil service rules.

The Law Department contains many fine pickings. Besides the Corporation Counsel at $15,000 a year, the job now held by Lemar Hardy, there are thirty-six assistants besides several secretaryships. Other departments which have many available jobs are the Department of Licenses, the Municipal Service Commission, Department of Parks, Department of Plant and Structures, Police Department, Department of Public Charities, Department of Public Markets, recently established, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Street Cleaning, Tenement House Department, Board of Water Supply and Water Department.

Lewis's Majority Now 124,653.

The majority of Merten E. Lewis, Republican, over Devoe P. Hodson, Democrat, in the contest for Attorney General of the State, was 124,653, with 247 districts missing. The vote was: Lewis, 656,325; Hodson, 531,672.

SOLDIERS MAY CHANGE PHILADELPHIA RESULT

Vare Pluralities From 2,747 to 9,640 — Penrose Announces Contest, Charging Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Under the handicap of a low registration as compared with that of the last two years, the Town Meeting Party was defeated in the city in Tuesday's election by the Smith-Vare combination by an approximate plurality of 3,000 votes, a figure which looks exceedingly slight beside the normal Republican majority of from 90,000 to 100,000. This plurality may be wiped out when the full returns of the soldiers' and sailors' vote are received.

Senator Penrose and Town Meeting Party leaders charged tonight that the election in the city had been "stolen"; that legal ballots had been thrown out, and they said that the result would be contested in the courts. No word came from the Vare-Smith camp, but its leaders were preparing for the legal battle to come.

E. L. D. Roach, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, an independent body of citizens, said he had received more than 300 complaints and that more than fifty warrants would be sworn out.

Senator Penrose said that if the ballot boxes were opened it would be found that the Town Meeting Party ticket was elected by 20,000 plurality.

"By all means," he said, "a searching investigation should be instituted and legal proceedings taken to expose and correct the fraudulent returns. An especially careful scrutiny should be given the returns of the soldiers' votes taken by Vare men."

W. Freeland Kendrick, Smith-Vare nominee for re-election as Receiver of Taxes, carried the city, according to the police returns, by a plurality of 9,640. Therefore he stands a good chance of surviving the Town Meeting vote among the soldiers. But it would not be surprising if the official returns and the soldier vote showed final James B. Sheehan and Frederick J. Shoyer, Smith-Vare candidates for Register of Wills and City Treasurer, respectively, had been defeated and that Walter George Smith and William R. Nicholson, Town Meeting Party nominees, had been elected.

Sheehan's plurality in the city was only 2,670, and Shoyer's plurality was 2,747.

The eight sitting Judges in the Orphan's Court and in the Court of Common Pleas who were candidates for re-election, were successful. The question as to which party, Republican or Town Meeting, will win four instead of three magistrates will not be determined until

HYLAN'S VICTORY IS A TAMMANY RECORD

Won Over Mitchel by 147,975, Which Is 23,713 More Than Mayor's Last Plurality.

PRENDERGAST DESERTED

And Adamson by Republicans on Whose Ticket They Ran—Hillquit's Candidacy Elected Seven Aldermen.

Complete returns show the result of Tuesday's election in this city to be the greatest Tammany victory on record. Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's successful candidate, received a total vote of 297,288 and a plurality over Mayor Mitchel of 147,975. Both the vote and the plurality are likely to be swelled when the 65,000 absentee soldiers' and sailors' votes are canvassed in December.

The pluralities of Charles L. Craig, Controller-elect, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, who was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, while not as large as that received by Judge Hylan, were regarded as even more startling in view of the fact that their opponents, Controller William A. Prendergast and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, had the support of the Republican organizations in the five boroughs. Mr. Craig's plurality over Controller Prendergast was 109,104, and that of Sheriff Smith over Fire Commissioner Adamson 93,235. That the Fusion candidates for the city offices below Mayor were the victims of wholesale Republican desertion is the only possible explanation, for in the Assembly elections, which are the real index of party strength, the Republicans virtually held their own in the city.

Biggest of Mayoralty Pluralities.

The plurality of Judge Hylan is the biggest ever received by a candidate for Mayor in this city. The next biggest was the plurality of 124,262, which Mayor Mitchel received four years ago.

Of the sixty-two Assembly Districts in the city, Judge Hylan carried 51; Mayor Mitchel carried 8. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, received a plurality of the votes in three Assembly Districts.

The districts carried by Mayor Mitchel were the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third in Manhattan, and the Twenty-first Assembly District in Brooklyn. The Manhattan districts carried by the Mayor embrace the territory west of Central Park from Fifty-ninth Street north, including the Riverside Drive and West End Avenue apartment section, Washington Heights, the Twenty-third District in the central part of Manhattan, and the territory immediately east of Central Park, which under the old apportionment lay within the "silk stocking," Twenty-ninth. The Brooklyn district is in the Flatbush section and within the political bailiwick of F. J. H. Kracke, Mayor Mitchel's Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

The three Assembly districts carried by Morris Hillquit include some newly settled sections of the Bronx where the Jewish element is dominant.

Seven Socialist Aldermen Chosen.

An outstanding feature of Tuesday's election was the big gain in the Socialist vote caused by the addition of the ultra-pacifists. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, received a total of 142,178, running only 7,129 behind Mayor Mitchel in the Mayoralty race. Charles Edward Russell, who ran for Mayor on the Socialist ticket in 1913, received 32,-057 votes. Edward F. Cassidy, who was the Socialist standard bearer in the municipal campaign of 1909, polled only 11,168. But the really substantial part of the Socialist victory was the election of ten Assemblymen and seven Aldermen in this city.

Though the Republicans virtually held their own in the Assembly elections, losing only four seats in a year when the city was swept by the Democrats, there were rumblings of a coming storm in Republican circles. It was predicted that the differences engendered through the Mitchel-Bennett fight in the Republican primaries and the repudiation of the Republican nominee by a majority of the most influential leaders were likely to be warmly discussed at the meeting of the Republican County Committee a week from tomorrow.

Judge John F. Hylan spent yesterday afternoon meeting friends and receiving congratulations at his headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. To reporters he said that he would keep his present position on the bench until the end of the year. Judge Hylan added that he had some court work to do whith would prevent him from going out of town for a rest just now.

Murphy Quit? Not He.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, smiling and jovial, spent a couple of hours at his desk in Tammany Hall. He was asked whether, now that Tammany and his leadership had received vindication through a sweeping victory, he would relinquish his place at the head of the organization, as rumored. "Not a chance of it," said the Tammany chieftain.

"Have you seen Judge Hylan?"

"No," said Mr. Murphy. "I do not know that there is any occasion for seeing him."

"Will you be at City Hall to see Judge Hylan inaugurated on Jan. 1?"

"Oh, well, that's six weeks off yet. I may be and I may not."

CITY VOTE IN DETAIL.

Complete figures on the city vote, exclusive of the soldier vote, not yet counted, show these results:

MAYOR.

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
Manhattan	32,193	107,514	49,704	68,578
The Bronx	5,348	39,218	29,710	18,781
Brooklyn	28,294	10,139	48,191	50,904
Queens	5,819	33,908	13,118	13,220
Richmond	1,958	8,506	1,455	2,824
Total	53,678	297,282	142,178	149,307
Hylan's plurality, 147,975.				

Manhattan.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	483	3,909	2,150	1,264
2	312	4,115	2,548	1,705
3	862	8,700	1,077	2,471
4	55	2,592	3,797	825
5	934	6,591	1,138	1,670
6	1,506	3,153	1,787	854
7	845	3,855	706	4,929
8	292	2,735	4,347	994
9	674	3,896	977	5,678
10	552	4,050	853	5,397
11	807	4,293	1,287	4,961
12	396	3,679	1,822	1,821
13	559	4,153	1,223	3,460
14	507	2,983	2,577	1,878
15	417	3,595	1,673	4,919
16	479	4,981	3,991	1,551
17	397	2,892	4,800	1,720
18	497	2,997	2,647	1,466
19	1,074	3,545	1,899	2,971
20	394	2,954	1,331	1,270
21	298	3,009	1,410	2,906
22	599	4,401	1,392	4,079
23	691	4,600	1,716	5,854
Total	12,161	107,514	49,704	68,578
Hylan's plurality, 47,878.				

Bronx.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	908	6,402	3,922	2,016
2	998	7,994	3,567	3,252
3	467	3,802	4,867	1,586
4	393	3,916	4,967	1,519
5	402	3,908	5,681	2,120
6	869	5,218	1,701	1,967
7	583	3,972	3,596	2,316
8	912	6,122	1,508	4,305
Total	5,348	39,218	29,710	18,781
Hylan's plurality, 9,508.				

Queens.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	791	6,339	2,024	1,808

MAYOR, (Continued.)

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	1,109	4,953	615	2,407
2	1,114	3,292	1,562	2,154
3	733	4,411	589	767
4	1,354	5,130	2,137	1,372
5	1,319	5,265	1,272	2,283
6	1,019	3,265	2,050	1,328
7	1,187	5,425	951	1,556
8	1,058	5,453	545	907
9	1,417	4,912	1,609	2,899
10	1,128	4,982	1,080	3,312
11	1,196	5,544	842	4,386
12	1,681	5,796	1,298	3,399
13	784	3,524	2,207	625
14	512	3,098	3,142	528
15	967	5,579	1,066	1,058
16	1,085	4,320	2,003	2,609
17	1,311	4,096	1,152	3,124
18	976	4,130	3,224	4,372
19	993	3,262	3,037	658
20	2,293	8,921	3,574	2,153
21	1,350	4,559	5,148	6,003
22	2,251	5,356	4,861	2,196
23	888	2,218	2,992	883
Total	28,294	108,139	48,191	50,901
Hylan's plurality, 57,235.				

Richmond.

A. D.	Bennett. (Rep.)	Hylan. (Dem.)	Hillquit. (Soc.)	Mitchel. (Fus.)
1	842	4,619	720	1,623
2	1,114	3,857	735	1,201
Hylan's plurality, 5,682.				
Total	1,956	8,506	1,455	2,824

CONTROLLER.

	Prendergast.	Craig. Dem.	Sievernman. Soc.
Manhattan	73,392	109,658	41,606
The Bronx	23,380	41,170	25,344
Brooklyn	74,922	108,028	41,806
Queens	15,015	35,018	10,945
Richmond	4,074	8,681	725
Total	193,448	302,552	120,426
Craig's plurality, 109,104.			

PRESIDENT OF ALDERMEN.

	Adamson. Rep.	Smith. Dem.	Cassidy. Soc.
Manhattan	36,501	103,326	40,709
The Bronx	25,046	39,550	24,948
Brooklyn	78,482	105,122	42,419
Queens	18,182	33,121	11,042
Richmond	4,446	8,054	230
Total	201,237	294,472	119,408
Smith's plurality, 93,235.			

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Manhattan.

A. D.	Marks. Rep.	Dowling. Dem.	Cannon. Soc.
1	1,882	6,824	1,664
2	1,955	3,685	2,308
3	2,487	9,131	677
4	1,101	2,405	3,226
5	2,272	8,598	759
6	1,902	1,872	3,062
7	5,256	3,957	441
8	2,047	2,386	3,527
9	6,342	3,812	530
10	5,532	4,500	647
11	5,631	4,048	803
12	2,406	5,545	1,326
13	4,023	4,040	804
14	2,448	6,175	2,202
15	5,798	3,317	1,111
16	2,875	6,850	3,149
17	3,945	1,744	3,346
18	2,139	3,946	1,962
19	4,643	3,088	1,083
20	1,720	3,572	983
21	4,516	2,693	376
22	4,597	4,064	772
23	6,888	4,668	950
Total	82,256	108,691	36,028
Dowling's plurality, 21,435.			

Bronx.

A. D.	Whittle. Rep.	Brucker. Dem.	Schlueter. Soc.
1	3,209	7,597	2,556
2	4,520	7,071	2,519
3	2,579	7,737	3,579
4	2,381	3,317	3,912
5	3,227	3,771	4,205
6	3,541	5,062	944
7	3,220	4,451	2,653
8	6,476	5,521	826
Total	29,553	40,437	21,190
Brucker's plurality, 10,884.			

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Pounds. Rep.	Riegelmann. Dem.	O'Loughlin. Nonp.	Fraser. Soc.
1	3,192	4,355	500	404
2	3,223	3,152	508	2,832
3	1,463	4,100	576	284
4	2,572	4,773	712	1,530
5	4,725	4,820	824	970
6	2,564	2,879	566	4,342
7	2,615	4,455	869	687
8	1,798	4,697	653	377
9	3,898	4,131	1,076	1,162
10	4,385	4,229	819	526
11	5,508	5,068	874	556
12	4,781	4,565	1,282	870
13	1,440	3,054	310	1,861
14	3,100	2,722	235	2,775
15	2,013	4,737	811	1,372
16	3,752	4,162	574	1,372
17	4,602	3,490	722	900
18	4,238	3,753	695	3,529
19	3,390	2,854	353	2,631
20	4,848	7,233	1,277	3,019
21	7,281	3,960	997	1,030
22	5,003	5,006	703	3,994
23	1,514	1,792	493	3,649
Total	77,486	94,204	16,184	40,123
Riegelmann's plurality, 16,715.				

Queens.

A. D.	Higbie. Rep.	Connolly. Dem.	Burkle. Soc.	Mager. Ind.
1	1,945	5,967	1,132	1,574
2	1,029	4,561	1,788	3,238
3	1,740	7,050	994	529
4	3,300	4,788	533	2,049
5	3,363	4,754	803	1,722
6	2,437	4,484	2,628	2,771
Total	14,234	31,504	7,928	11,224
Connolly's plurality, 17,180.				

Sloan, (Soc.,) 1,440. McCall's plurality, 3,447.

2—Baum, (R.,) 18,007; Farrenkopf, (D.,) 32,928; Briehl, (Soc.,) 1,222. Farenkopf's plurality, 14,921.

ASSEMBLY.

Manhattan.

Dist.

1—Barry, (R.,) 1,562; Hamill, (D.,) 6,527; De Witt, (Soc.,) 1,974. Hamill's plurality, 4,553.

2—Ellmann, (R.,) 1,273; Barra, (D.,) 4,131; Axelrad, (Soc.,) 2,731. Barra's plurality, 1,400.

3—Feldhaus, (R.,) 2,409; McElligott, (D.,) 8,812; Hoe jer, (Soc.,) 1,00. McElligott's plurality, 6,403.

4—Greenberg, (R.,) 251; Dickstein, (D.,) 2,697; Garlin, (Soc.,) 3,836. Karlin's plurality, 1,139.

5—Kubil, (R.,) 2,102; Donohue, (D.,) 9,547; O'Reilly, (Soc.,) 505. Donohue's plurality, 6,445.

6—Perlman, (R.,) 1,664; Beier, (D.,) 1,624; Rosenberg, (Soc.,) 3,685. Rosenberg's plurality, 2,021.

7—Ellenbogen, (R.,) 5,106; Donnelly, (D.,) 3,936; Karp, (Soc.,) 477. Ellenbogen's plurality, 1,122.

8—Greenberg, (R.,) 1,196; Kahan, (D.,) 2,575; Waldman, (Soc.,) 4,091. Waldman's plurality, 1,536.

9—Bourke, (R.,) 5,761; Kaveny, (D.,) 3,864; Vogel, (Soc.,) 695. Bourke's plurality, 1,797.

10—Tuckerman, (R.,) 5,561; Grier, (D.,) 4,277; Eastman, (Soc.,) 715. Tuckerman's plurality, 1,284.

11—Amos, (R.,) 4,832; Shalleck, (D.,) 4,546; Marsh, (Soc.,) 955. Amos's plurality, 286.

12—Witte, (R.,) 2,133; McCue, (D.,) 8,664; Ricker, (Soc.,) 1,462. McCue's plurality, 6,531.

13—Brewster, (R.,) 3,876; Havican, (D.,) 4,014; Gundlach, (Soc.,) 947. Havican's plurality, 138.

14—Mallee, (R.,) 2,117; Goldberg, (D.,) 6,279; Volk, (Soc.,) 2,337. Goldberg's plurality, 3,942.

15—Meyer, (R.,) 5,204; Natter, (D.,) 3,639; Lichtschein, (Soc.,) 1,301. Meyer's plurality, 1,565.

16—Vogel, (R.,) 1,763; Bloch, (D.,) 7,205; Phillips, (Soc.,) 3,222. Bloch's plurality, 3,973.

17—Budner, (R.,) 1,717; Levy, (D.,) 2,834; Claessens, (Soc.,) 4,430. Claessens's plurality, 1,596.

18—Cohen, (R.,) 1,623; Kiernan, (D.,) 4,063; Kaplan, (Soc.,) 2,405. Kiernan's plurality, 1,658.

19—Johnson, (R.,) 3,863; Molony, (D.,) 3,540; Dutton, (Soc.,) 1,297. Johnson's plurality, 323.

20—McWhorter, (R.,) 1,869; Winter, (D.,) 3,374; Gaa, (Soc.,) 1,069. Winter's plurality, 1,505.

21—Mitchell, (R.,) 4,070; Horowitz, (D.,) 2,854; Hanson, (Soc.,) 808. Mitchell's plurality, 1,216.

22—Tannenbaum, (R.,) 3,867; E. Smith, (D.,) 4,581; H. Smith, (Soc.,) 988. E. Smith's plurality, 714.

23—Bates, (R.,) 5,963; Burston, (D.,) 5,178; Feuerstein, (Soc.,) 1,206. Bats's plurality, 785.

Bronx.

1—Miley, (R.,) 2,502; Miller, (D.,) 6,757; Lundheim, (Soc.,) 3,203. Miller's plurality, 3,554.

2—Dananher, (R.,) 3,810; Flynn, (D.,) 7,419; Warshafsky, (Soc.,) 2,831. Flynn's plurality, 3,609.

3—Wachtel, (R.,) 2,068; Mullen, (D.,) 2,857; Gitlow, (Soc.,) 3,647. Gitlow's plurality, 790.

4—Solomon, (R.,) 1,504; Fertig, (D.,) 3,318; Orr, (Soc.,) 4,663. Orr's plurality, 1,240.

5—Picker, (R.,) 2,323; Evans, (D.,) 3,054; Garfinkel, (Soc.,) 4,345. Garfinkel's plurality, 691.

6—Nordheim, (R.,) 2,682; McDonald, (D.,) 5,305; Laing, (Soc.,) 1,148. McDonald's plurality, 2,623.

7—Fankin, (R.,) 2,052; McKee, (D.,) 4,831; Friedman, (Soc.,) 3,108. McKee's plurality, 1,723.

8—O'Reilly, (R.,) 4,564; McLaughlin, (D.,) 6,656; Scheier, (Soc.,) 1,272. McLaughlin's plurality, 1,062.

Brooklyn.

1—Petrella, (R.,) 3,131; Larney, (D.,) 4,652; Eslanger, (Soc.,) 882. Larney's plurality, 1,521.

2—Fitzgerald, (R.,) 4,093; Planding, (D.,) 3,235; Zucker, (Soc.,) 2,450. Fitzgerald's plurality, 858.

3—Ort, (R.,) 1,329; Taylor, (D.,) 4,383; Wodicka, (Soc.,) 407. Taylor's plurality, 3,059.

4—O'Brien, (R.,) 2,879; McArdle, (D.,) 4,805; Glassberg, (Soc.,) 1,736. McArdle's plurality, 1,926.

5—Caulfield, (R.,) 5,314; Eaton, (D.,) 4,314; Lorentz, (Soc.,) 920. Caulfield's plurality, 1,000.

6—Shapiro, (R.,) 3,172; Solomon, (D.,) 2,217; Feigenbaum, (Soc.,) 3,094. Feigenbaum's plurality, 922.

7—Sweeney, (R.,) 2,401; Farrell, (D.,) 5,143; Lichtenfeld, (Soc.,) 678. Farrell's plurality, 2,742.

8—Walter, (R.,) 2,041; McKeon, (D.,) 4,782; Harris, (Soc.,) 388. McKeon's plurality, 2,741.

9—Dowling, (R.,) 4,182; Burr, (D.,) 4,629; Richardson, (Soc.,) 1,244. Burr's plurality, 447.

10—Matheson, (R.,) 4,328; Smith, (D.,) 4,192; Passage, (Soc.,) 576. Matheson's plurality, 136.

11—Brownlee, (R.,) 5,524; Donlan, (D.,) 5,317; Miller, (Soc.,) 650. Brownlee's plurality, 207.

12—Simpson, (R.,) 5,326; Link, (D.,) 3,380; Laue, (Soc.,) 862. Link's plurality, 34.

13—Lennon, (R.,) 1,957; Donnelly, (D.,) 2,303; Perle, (Soc.,) 1,718. Donnelly's plurality, 816.

14—Sprenger, (R.,) 1,122; Gompers, (D.,) 2,549; Whitehorn, (Soc.,) 2,978. Whitehorn's plurality, 429.

15—Goldberg, (R.,) 1,379; Twomey, (D.,) 5,514; Peales, (Soc.,) 616. Twomey's plurality, 4,135.

16—Abrahamson, (R.,) 3,497; Sutherland, (D.,) 4,984; Feigenbaum, (Soc.,) 1,290. Sutherland's plurality, 1,487.

17—Wells, (R.,) 4,454; McGrath, (D.,) 3,886; Hughan, (Soc.,) 1,080. Wells's plurality, 568.

18—Snyder, (R.,) 4,376; Friedman, (D.,) 3,809; Eakenazi, (Soc.,) 2,203. Snyder's plurality, 667.

19—Brisbois, (R.,) 1,896; Klingman, (D.,) 2,598; Weil, (Soc.,) 2,598. Klingman and Weil tied.

20—Hamman, (R.,) 5,538; Braun, (D.,) 7,425; Lore, (Soc.,) 3,015. Braun's plurality, 1,887.

21—Youker, (R.,) 6,711; Esquirol, (D.,) 4,803; Riley, (Soc.,) 1,241. Youker's plurality, 1,908.

22—Barfield, (R.,) 4,511; Morris, (D.,) 5,713; Robinson, (Soc.,) 4,063. Morris's plurality, 1,202.

23—Eiermann, (R. and D.,) 2,592; Shipiacoff, (Soc.,) 4,536. Shipiacoff's plurality, 1,974.

Queens.

Dist.

1—Van Alst, (R.,) 3,260; Leininger, (D.,) 5,650; Waldheim, (Soc.,) 1,519. Leininger's plurality, 2,390.

2—Hahn, (R.,) 2,067; McGarry, (D.,) 5,051; Palm, (Soc.,) 2,551. McGarry's plurality, 2,500.

3—Oggins, (R.,) 2,093; Kennedy, (D.,) 6,453; Brooks, (Soc.,) 1,464. Kennedy's plurality, 4,360.

4—Hopkins, (R.,) 5,161; Decker, (D.,) 4,689; Keith, (Soc.,) 862. Hopkins's plurality, 472.

5—Case, (R.,) 4,528; Brackley, (D.,) 4,773; Katz, (Soc.,) 1,008. Brackley's plurality, 245.

6—Wickert, (R.,) 3,306; O'Hare, (D.,) 5,238; Biedenkapp, (Soc.,) 3,655. O'Hare's plurality, 1,583.

Richmond.

Dist.

1—Richardson, (R.,) 1,935; Curley, (D.,) 4,975; Dearing, (Soc.,) 472. Curley's plurality, 3,040.

2—Ritz, (R.,) 2,324; Seesselberg, D.,) 3,866; 2—Ri[illegible] 2,224; Seesselberg, (D.,) 3,866, ity, 1,542.

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan.

1—Day, (R.,) 935; Donnelly, (D.,) 3,800; Landman, (Soc.,) 590. Donnelly's plurality, 1,971.

2—Asofsky, (R.,) 746; Stapleton, (D.,) 4,310; Kramer, (Soc.,) 2,350. Stapleton's plurality, 1,960.

3—Matteo, (R.,) 1,510; Roberts, (D.,) 4,992; Pratt, (Soc.,) 811. Roberts's plurality, 3,482.

4—Schenkel, (R.,) 251; Schimmel, (D.,) 2,682; Held, (Soc.,) 3,930. Held's plurality, 1,248.

5—Wilson, (R.,) 1,977; McCourt, (D.,) 5,349; Smith, (Soc.,) 580. McCourt's plurality, 3,372.

6—Weiss, (R.,) 1,572; Fassler, (D.,) 1,546; Beckerman, (Soc.,) 4,303. Beckerman's plurality, 2,731.

7—Ginch, (R.,) 1,840; McManus, (D.,) 5,637; Richter, (Soc.,) 663. McManus's plurality, 3,797.

8—Berkowitz, (R.,) 1,809; Tolk, (D.,) 2,177; Lee, (Soc.,) 4,149. Lee's plurality, 1,972.

9—Engel, (R.,) 2,019; McCann, (D.,) 4,510; Mead, (Soc.,) 426. McCann's plurality, 2,491.

10—Hanlon, (R.,) 1,359; Kenneally, (D.,) 4,584; Beardsley, (Soc.,) 1,286. Kenneally's plurality, 3,225.

11—Quinn, (R.,) 6,740; Newman, (D.,) 3,867; Copstein, (Soc.,) 572. Quinn's plurality, 2,873.

12—Hogan, (R.,) 1,674; Collins, (D.,) 5,592; Trachtenberg, (Soc.,) 893. Collins's plurality, 3,918.

13—McInnes, (R.,) 4,535; Williams, (D.,) 4,620; Weinstein, (Soc.,) 702. Williams's plurality, 85.

14—Herrman, (R.,) 1,148; Farley, (D.,) 4,931; Berger, (Soc.,) 1,316. Farley's plurality, 3,615.

15—Bourke, (R.,) 4,872; Shields, (D.,) 3,945; Oberderfer, (Soc.,) 971. Bourke's plurality, 927.

16—Ferry, (R.,) 1,180; Cassidy, (D.,) 4,283; Braun, (Soc.,) 1,897. Cassidy's plurality, 2,386.

17—Bostwick, (R.,) 4,870; Kane, (D.,) 4,195; Burger, (Soc.,) 1,015. Bostwick's plurality, 675.

18—Koehler, (R.,) 1,632; Gilmore, (D.,) 4,811. Steinhardt, (Soc.,) 2,254. Gilmore's plurality, 2,557.

19—Friedman, (R.,) 6,066; Roche, (D.,) 5,014; Lyons, (Soc.,) 1,188. Friedman's plurality, 1,052.

20—Gutman, (R.,) 980; Delaney, (D.,) 2,415; Calman, (Soc.,) 2,504. Calman's plurality, 89.

21—Hatch, (R.,) 5,485; Begg, (D.,) 4,087; Maily, (Soc.,) 626. Hatch's plurality,

PROHIBITION AHEAD IN OHIO RETURNS

Gains by the "Drys" in Belated Precincts Indicate Victory by Small Margin.

ERROR IN CINCINNATI COUNT

"Wets" Gain Hope in Seesaw Fight When Mistake of 10,000 Is Disclosed, But This Is Overcome.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Although the "wets" were stoutly claiming victory tonight it seemed apparent at midnight that prohibition had won in Ohio by a slender margin.

With only 46 precincts to be heard from, the drys were leading by 1,443, the vote standing: For prohibition, 515,430; against, 513,984.

With a great many precincts still missing the returns so far show that suffrage has been defeated by more than 100,000.

The fight see-sawed all day, and through a sensational disclosure of a mistake alleged to have been made in the Hamilton County tabulation, the anti-prohibition forces claimed the lead in the afternoon by a majority of approximately 7,000 votes. The switch came late in the day when, after the wet forces had claimed that a mistake had been made, Ray J. Hillenbrandt, a member of the Board of Elections, admitted that an error occurred in the tabulation and that when the official count was made the wet majority would be 10,000 votes more than the unofficial majority announced last night.

Much of election night the drys were in the lead. With the small hours the wets forged ahead, in their turn and kept at it for hours though their advantage steadily dwindled, and at noon today the drys overtook them. With more than 1,000 apparent majority the drys were bombed from their hard-won trench by the report of the mistake. The bomb was exploded by H. L. Gibson, manager of the wets, who asserted that an error which cost the wets 10,000 votes had been discovered in the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) tabulation.

It was not long before the assertion of the wet leader was verified by Hillenbrandt.

"I am very sorry," he said, "that this mistake occurred. The form on which the returns are brought in to the Board of Elections are not official, and we order them sent in purely for the purpose of giving the public all the information possible relative to the election at the earliest moment. In tabulating the returns one of the tabulators recorded 7 instead of 8, and it was not found until we checked up. I have been besieged with demands for an explanation from all parts of the State, and the only answer I can give is that the mistake was made, and will be rectified in the official count. The official count of the ballots will be public, and both sides will be represented when the count

NEW SUFFRAGIST APPEAL TO WILSON

President Will Receive Delegation Friday and Hear Plea for Federal Amendment.

PLAN A BIG DEMONSTRATION

Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, and Other Leaders from Ohio and Indiana Going to White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson will receive a delegation of suffragists at the White House at 4:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon and will listen to their request that he recommend the adoption of the Federal amendment on suffrage in his message to the next session of Congress. The delegation will be headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have taken the lead in making the fight for an amendment to the Constitution. Among those who will visit the White House with them are Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw of New York.

Delegations from Ohio and Indiana will join the New Yorkers here on Friday. The Ohio women will be under the leadership of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who had led the fight in that State for years. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards will come as the leader of the Indiana women. They will all urge that women throughout the country should be allowed to vote before another national election.

The suffragists here are planning to make the visit to the White House the occasion for a demonstration. There will be an automobile parade and all women are being urged to turn out. There will be a public meeting in the evening at suffrage headquarters in Rhode Island Avenue, where addresses will be delivered by members of the visiting delegations.

With New York won, the number of equal suffrage States is twelve, and eight other States have partial suffrage. The equal suffrage States are Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Kansas and New York. In 1913 the Illinois Legislature granted Presidential and municipal suffrage to women, and last Winter the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Nebraska took similar action, while Arkansas granted woman suffrage in the State and Presidential primaries.

BESHLIN FOR CONGRESS.

Democrat and Prohibitionist Wins in Oil City, Penn., District.

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 7.—Unofficial totals for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District show a plurality for L. H. Beshlin, Democrat and Prohibitionist of Warren of 2,239. Beshlin had a total vote of 11,364, and U. G. Lyons, Republican, also of Warren, polled 9,125 votes.

Beshlin carried every county except Warren.

DECLARES PACIFISTS HELPED WOMEN TO WIN

Leader of State's "Antis" Predicts Men Will Rue the Day When Suffrage Triumphed.

Anti-suffrage leaders yesterday attributed the enfranchisement of women in New York to socialism and pacifism, and intimated that the forces which beat Mayor Mitchel were the same as those which passed the suffrage amendment. They also declared that the suffrage campaign fund was tremendous. Attention was called to the pacifist views of some suffrage leaders.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said:

"The result of the election showing the large majority given in New York City for the suffrage amendment confirms what we have always maintained, that when radicalism and socialism prevail, woman suffrage will carry. To these elements there must also be added this year pacifism, which is rampant in New York City at the present time. The pacifists' vote would naturally be cast for woman suffrage, because, despite the fact that the suffragists have advertised their patriotism from one end of the State to the other, the fact remains that many well-known suffrage leaders like Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Lola La Follette, Florence Kelley and others are strong pacifists, and some of the present suffrage leaders in New York loudly denounced all efforts toward preparedness up to within a short time of our break with Germany.

"Much has been said about the need of making the 'world safe for democracy'—now we had better look the facts in the face and talk about making 'democracy safe for the world.' The democracy advocated by Hillquit is not 'safe for the world.' The so-called democracy of Russia at the present time, to which the suffragists point with so much pride, is not a safe democracy for the world, and the democracy of New York State will certainly not be strengthened by the addition of 3,000,000 untrained voters to its electorate. Anti-suffragists always put patriotism and the best interests of their country, State, or city above all other considerations. Anti-suffrage leaders declared last night they would rather go down to defeat with Mr. Mitchel than win out with the forces which dominated yesterday's election.

"A much smaller vote was cast on the suffrage amendment all through the State than two years ago and the final result will probably show that it carried by a minority vote of the total electorate, just as it has done in other States. I predict the men of New York, within a brief period, will rue the day they permitted woman suffrage to carry by default."

Kentucky Legislature Is Democratic

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Democratic control of both houses at the next session of the General Assembly of Kentucky was assured by the result of yesterday's election in thi State. Of nineteen holdovers in the State Senate twelve are Democrats. Returns indicate the election of twelve Democrats and seven Republicans. In the House the Democrats will have apparently a majority in excess of ten.

TEN SOCIALISTS IN THE ASSEMBLY

May Be Eleven, for There Is a Tie in the Nineteenth District of Kings.

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL

They Survive the Democratic Sweep with a Net Loss of Only One Seat.

Revised returns from the Assembly elections have increased the Socialist representation in the lower house of the Legislature to ten members. All of these will represent districts in New York City. Election night returns showed seven Socialist Assemblymen elected. In some districts where the contests were close, more complete figures now the Socialist candidates.

The Socialist gains are divided between Republican and Democratic districts. The Republican delegation from this city, numbering 20 in the present Assembly, will be decreased to 16. The Democratic delegation, numbering 41, will be decreased to 35 in the 1918 Assembly.

In one district the election has been declared a tie between the Democratic and Socialist candidate for the Assembly. Nothing like this has occurred in a generation. A recount or possibly a new election will be required to determine which candidate is the Assemblyman-elect, unless the absentee soldier vote, not to be canvassed until December, should settle the matter. The tie occurred in the Nineteenth District of Kings, and the two candidates tied are B. C. Klingman (Democrat) and J. A. Weil (Socialist.) Each had 2,598 votes on the face of the returns.

The next Assembly, according to the revised returns, will be composed of 98 Republicans, 41 Democrats, and 10 Socialists, with the result in one district remaining in doubt. Of the ten Socialist members, three were elected from the Bronx, three from Kings, and four from New York County. The Socialist representation in the present Assembly is two members. Both of these, Joseph A. Whitehorn and Abraham I. Shiplacoff of Brooklyn, were re-elected, Shiplacoff though the Republicans and Democrats had fused against him in his district.

Here is a table showing the make-up of the 1918 Assembly:

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		Dist.	
	ALBANY		**NEW YORK**
1.	C. F. Welsh, R.	1.	P. J. Hamill, D.*
2.	J. G. Malone, R.*	2.	C. B. F. Bruns, D.*
3.	J. M. Gaffers, R.	3.	P.P. McElligott, D*
	ALLEGANY	4.	W. Karlin, S.
	W. [illegible]r., R.*	5.	C.D. Donohue, D.*
	BRONX	6.	S. Rosenberg, S.
1.	E. H. Miller, D.*	7.	A. Ellenbogen, R.*
2.	E. J. Flynn, D.	8.	L. Waldman, S.
3.	B. Gitlow, S.	9.	Martin Bourke, R.*
4.	S. Orr, S.	10.	E. Tuckerman, R.
5.	C. B. Garfinkel, S.	11.	W. C. Amos, R.
6.	T. J. McDonald, D.	12.	M. G. McCue, D.*
7.	J. V. McKee, D.	13.	C. M. Havican, D.
8.	J.F. McLaughlin,D.	14.	M. Goldberg, S.
	BROOME	15.	S. M. Meyer, R.*
1.	E. B. Jenks, R.*	16.	M. Bloch, D.*
2.	F. E. Whitcomb,R.	17.	A. Claessens, S.
	CATTARAUGUS	18.	G. M. Kiernan, D.*
	D. H. [illegible], R.*	19.	E. A. Johnson, R.
	CAYUGA	20.	C. A. Winter, D.
	L. F. Hagar, R.*	21.	H. C. Mitchell, R.*
	CHAUTAUQUA	22.	E. A. Smith, D.*
1.	H. L. Amos, R.	23.	E. Perlo, R.
2.	J.A. McGinnies,R.*		**NIAGARA**
	CHEMUNG	1.	W. Bewley, R.*
	J. [illegible]ford, R.	2.	N.V.V. Moschet,R.
	CHENANGO		**ONEIDA**
	Bert [illegible], R.*	1.	H. D. Williams, R.
	CLINTON	2.	L. M. Martin, R.*
	W. E. [illegible]ce, R.*	3.	G. T. Davis, R.*
	COLUMBIA		**ONONDAGA**
	W. J. Allard, R.	1.	M. J. Soule, R.*
	CORTLAND	2.	H. J. Crane, R.*
	G. H. Wiltsie, R.*	3.	Geo. R. Fearon,R.*
	DELAWARE		**ONTARIO**
	J. C. Nesbitt, D.		G. M. [illegible], R.
	DUTCHESS		**ORANGE**
1.	J. C. Allen, R.*	1.	W. F. Brush, R.*
2.	F. L. Gardner, R.*	2.	C. L. Mead, R.*
	ERIE		**ORLEANS**
1.	A. Taylor, R.*		F. H[illegible]in, R.*
2.	J. W. Slacer, R.*		**OSWEGO**
3.	N. J. Miller, R.*		T. C. Sweet, R.*
4.	J. M. Mead, D.*		**OTSEGO**
5.	A. A. Patrzykowski, D.*		A.J. Bloomfield,R.*
6.	G. H. Rowe, R.		**PUTNAM**
7.	H. A. Zimmerman, R.*		J. P. [illegible]noe, R.*
8.	N. W. Cheney, R.*		**QUEENS**
	ESSEX	1.	P.A. Leininger, D.*
	R.T. [illegible]son,R.D.*	2.	P. J. McGarry,D.*
	FRANKLIN	3.	J. Kennedy, D.
	W. T. Sayer, R.*	4.	F. C. Hopkins, R.
	FULTON & HAMILTON	5.	A.J. Brackley, D.
	B. Z. Kerson, R.*	6.	W. H. O'Hare, D.*
	GENESEE		**RENSSELAER**
	L. H. Wells, R.*	1.	J. F. Shannon, D.*
	GREENE	2.	A. [illegible], R.*
	H. Showers, R.*		**RICHMOND**
	HERKIMER	1.	T. F. Curley, D.
	E. O. Dailey, R.*	2.	H.A. [illegible]elberg,D*
	JEFFERSON		**ROCKLAND**
	H. E. Macbold, R.*		G. H. Peck, R.
	KINGS		**ST. LAWRENCE**
1.	P. H. Larney, D.*	1.	F. L. Seaker, R.*
2.	W. H. Fitzgerald,R.	2.	S. R. Everett, R. & D.*
3.	F. J. Taylor, D.*		**SARATOGA**
4.	F. A. McArdle, D.*		G. T. Seelye, R.*
5.	J. J. Mitchell,Jr.,R*		**SCHENECTADY**
6.	W.M.Feigenbaum,R.	1.	W. S. McNab, R.*
7.	D. F. Farrell, D.*	2.	A. E. Davies, R.
8.	J. J. McKeon, D.*		**SCHOHARIE**
9.	F. S. Burr, D.*		G. A. Parsons, D.*
10.	R. R. Matheson,R.		**SCHUYLER**
11.	T. E. Brownlee, R.		H. H. Graham, R.
12.	Albert Link, D.		**SENECA**
13.	M. T. Donnelly, D*		L. W. Johnson,R.*
14.	J. A. Whitehorn,S.		**STEUBEN**
15.	J. F. Twomey, D.*	1.	S. E. Quackenbush, R.*
16.	K. F.Sutherland,D.	2.	R.M. Finnegem, R.*
17.	F. A. Wells, R.*		**SUFFOLK**
18.	M. Snyder, R.	1.	D. C. Talmage, R.*
19.	[illegible]	2.	H. A. Murphy, R.*
20.	G. J. Braun, D.		**SULLIVAN**
21.	W. E. Youker, R.		W. B. Coorraees,R.*
22.	J. J. Morris, D.		**TIOGA**
23.	A. J. Shiplacoff, S.		D. P. Wilver, R.*
	LEWIS		**TOMPKINS**
	A. A. Crowley, R.		C. Fen[illegible], R.*
	LIVINGSTON		**ULSTER**
	G. F. Whitelock,R*		J. Brin[illegible], R.*
	MADISON		**WARREN**
	M. E. Tullett, R.*		F. Hoo[illegible], R.
	MONROE		**WASHINGTON**
1.	J. A. Morris, R.*		C. [illegible], R.*
2.	S. L. Adler, R.*		**WAYNE**
3.	H. B. Crowley, R.*		F. D. Gaylord, R.*
4.	F. Dobson, R.*		**WESTCHESTER**
5.	F. W. Judson, R.*	1.	B. G. Burnett, R.
	MONTGOMERY	2.	W. J. Fallon, R.
	E. C. D[illegible], R.*	3.	W. Bolnap, D.
	NASSAU	4.	M.A.Trahan,Jr.,R.
1.	T.A.McWhinney,R*	5.	G. Blakely, R.*
2.	F. A. Coles, R.		**WYOMING**
			B. P. Gar[illegible], R.*
			YATES
			J. M. Lown, Jr., R.

*Re-elected.

†The vote between D. C. Klingman, D., and J. A. Weil, S., each receiving 2,598.

Recapitulation.

Republicans	98
Democrats	41
Socialists	10
Doubtful	1

In the present Assembly there are 99 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 2 Socialists. The feat of the Republicans in getting off with a net loss of only one seat in the Assembly in a year when New York City was swept by the Democrats and radicalism is rampant was commented on yesterday by politicians as a remarkable performance.

The three elections to fill vacancies in the Senate did not change the complexion of that body, which still remains Republican by more than a two-thirds majority. The party's status quo was maintained by the election of August Farrenkopf (Democrat) of Ridgewood to succeed Peter M. Daly of the Second Senate District, who retired to become a candidate for District Attorney of Queens; of Cortlandt Nicoll, (Republican,) to succeed Ogden L. Mills of the Seventeenth, who resigned his place in the Senate to go to the front, and of J. Samuel Fowler of Jamestown, (Republican,) to succeed Senator George E. Spring of the Fifty-first Senate District, who died early this year.

SCHMITZ TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Announces Plan After His Election to San Francisco Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Eugene E. Schmitz, indicted in municipal government graft prosecution cases ten years ago when he was Mayor of San Francisco, announced today that he would be a candidate for Mayor in 1919. Schmitz won his case on appeal.

Yesterday the former Mayor was elected a member of the Supervisors' Board of San Francisco.

New Mexico Votes "Dry" by 10,000

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns from sixteen of the twenty-eight counties in New Mexico indicate that a majority of 10,000 was given in yesterday's election for a prohibition constitutional amendment. Prohibition leaders estimate that the amendment will have a majority of 15,000 or more.

President Proclaims Day of Thanksgiving For "A New and Greater National Spirit"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson tonight promulgated the following proclamation, fixing Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day:

[THANKSGIVING, 1917.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us.

We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in his good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second. WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

King George Names Jan. 6 Thanksgiving Day for Empire

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The King has addressed a letter "to my people," appointing Sunday, Jan. 6, as "a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches throughout my dominions." The King says:

"The worldwide struggle for the triumph of right and liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of a free civilization. We have yet to complete the great task to which more than three years ago we dedicated ourselves.

"At such a time I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause."

HYLAN INSISTS GARY PLAN MUST GO

Plans School Construction as an Opening Measure of His Administration.

WILL APPOINT NEW BOARD

School Officials Predict More Part Time as Immediate Effect of Abolishing the Gary System.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is determined that the Gary system in the public schools must go. One of the first acts of the new Board of Estimate after Jan. 1, it was said yesterday, would be to provide funds and make plans for building new schools in sufficient number to meet existing needs and abolish the part-time plan of instruction.

Judge Hylan will have the appointment of a new Board of Education after he takes office, a board to consist of seven members. It was said yesterday on the authority of the Mayor-elect that the problem of providing a sufficient number of seats for all children of school age in the period which must intervene before the prospective new schools were ready for occupation would devolve on the new board and that the Mayor-elect had no doubt it would be solved in a manner that would meet with the approval of all concerned. Whether this would be by granting a temporary lease of life to the Gary plan in its present or some modified form the spokesman for the Mayor-elect was not prepared to say.

In view of Judge Hylan's attitude officials of the Board of Education were asked yesterday what immediate results might be expected to follow the elimination of the Gary system. The principal statements made in answer to the question were:

That there are at present thirty-three public schools in the city managed according to the work-study-play modification of the Gary plan—five such schools in Manhattan, thirteen in the Bronx, and fifteen in Brooklyn; that approximately 80,000 children attend these schools on full time, and that 40 per cent. of them, or 32,000, would be reduced to part time or double-session attendance if the system were abolished. It was explained that although the double-session system theoretically meant that two groups of children attended the same school at succeeding periods, each equivalent in duration to the length of a full school day, in its actual working out, it usually meant part time for the children affected by it.

Officials of the Board of Education were found, however, to be much more concerned about the question of the extension of the Gary system than about its retention in the schools where it is already established. They said that the practical difficulties in the way of abolition would probably prevent that accomplishment, but that the new administration might discard the existing program for extension of the system. This policy, they maintained, would mean that about 70,000 now attending schools on part time, or double-session, would not be accommodated on full time, as contemplated by the present school administration.

What School Board Had Planned.

The program of the Board of Education, as laid down recently, provided for the extension of the Gary system, or duplicate plan, to more than 100 schools not now included in it and the accomodation on full time of 70,000 children at present on part time or double-session. As fast as possible, it was said, this program would have been carried out, the money having been appropriated, and progress depending only upon such elements as the labor market, the cooperation of school superintendents, and the availability at reasonable prices of building materials. It was estimated that, when the program had been completed, there would be only about 17,000 children on part time, or double-session, in the city.

The belief in the Board of Education that the Gary system would not be defeated was based largely upon what was considered the demonstrated value of the system where it had been established and upon the physical and other changes that had been made in introducing the system. It was pointed out that buildings had been constructed to meet the rotation of groups of school children which is an integral part of the Gary plan and that other buildings had been remodeled for the same purpose. Thus a building of, say, forty regular classrooms may have been remodeled to contain only twenty regular classrooms, the remaining space having been converted into rooms for manual and domestic training, music teaching, and assemblage for play, physical exercise, and educational recreation.

Much Equipment Involved.

If the old school system was restored in such a school, it was said, it would mean that the capacity of the school would be half of what it was originally, and from one-third to one-fourth of its capacity as a Gary school. Much of the equipment and space provided for use under the Gary plan would be idle a great deal of the time, it was said. The only way in which this restricted use of the equipment could be avoided, it was maintained, would be by the restoration of the building to its original condition, which would mean a considerable expenditure of money and the abandonment of equipment.

It was assumed by school officials yesterday that William Wirt, the expert from Gary, Ind., at present employed by the city as Educational Consultant to the Board of Education, would not be reappointed on Jan. 1, and that his office, provided for in the city budget for 1918, either would go to some one else or be abolished. It was said, however, that Mr. Wirt already had assisted in the establishment of the Gary system, and that its continuance or extension was not dependent upon his retention. Officials were confident that the name "Gary" would fall into disuse.

LYONS HOPES TO WIN YET.

He Counts on Soldier Vote to Make Him Sheriff.

John J. Lyons, Republican-Fusion candidate for Sheriff, announced yesterday that he would apply to the courts today for a re-examination of the ballots cast on Tuesday in the Second, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. On the face of the returns Mr. Lyons's Tammany opponent, David H. Knott, was elected by a plurality of 8,092, but Mr. Lyons claimed that several thousand protested and void ballots should be credited to him. In these three districts, he said, the vote showed that he was apparently beaten 6 to 1, while in other districts his opponent led him by only 2 to 1.

Mr. Lyons said further that when the soldier vote was heard from he expected to be well ahead of Mr. Knott, as he was especially strong in the soldier camps, having spoken at Spartanburg twice and at Yaphank three times. As a Spanish war veteran he made a direct appeal to officers and enlisted men now in the service, and, with an estimated soldier vote of 28,000, he said the full returns would show that he had been elected.

Borough President Connolly, re-elected President of the Borough of Queens by a plurality of 17,000 votes, said yesterday: "The result of the election is most gratifying. I do not take it as a personal tribute. Our citizens have decided the future of the borough for themselves." Robert W. Higbie, Fusion candidate for Borough President, said: "My sentiments are expressed in the telegram that I am sending Borough President Connolly, as follows: 'It was not even a race. You did all the running. I congratulate you. If there is anything I can do to help you I will be glad to do it.'"

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NEW WEST SIDE PLAN OR NONE, SAYS CRAIG

Controller-elect Sure Fusion Administration's Proposal Will Never Go Through.

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig said yesterday that one of the significant features of the heavy Democratic vote on Tuesday was the utter repudiation of the agreement which the present administration sought to make with the New York Central Railroad Company in the west side improvement matter. In answer to the question: "What effect, in your opinion, will the vote have on this plan?" Mr. Craig said:

"The Fusion administration has claimed that the city is powerless to exercise any authority over the railroad company. This is not the case. The city by its ownership of the waterfront absolutely dominates the entire situation. The railroad's present pier leases at its Sixtieth Street yards for the most part have expired. It cannot renew them except by the city's consent. This control over its own water front assures to the city complete ascendancy in any negotiations with the railroad company.

"Throughout the city there has been the most intense interest in this west side matter. The great mass of the people have clearly understood that the city's interests were being sacrificed. It is only in certain localities on the upper west side that confusion has existed by reason of the false statements repeatedly published in the interest of the railroad's propaganda. The vote represents a repudiation of the Fusion policy and confidence in the incoming administration. The public may be absolutely assured that Riverside Park is now safe for all time; so also is the city's waterfront, involving, as it does, control of the important locations for terminal markets. The public authorities are now assured that this subject should be dealt with so as to conserve the entire city's waterfront, parks, and public market locations."

MAYOR IS GLAD IT'S OVER.

Mitchel, in Happy Mood, Says His Future Plans Are Undecided.

Mayor Mitchel was at his office in the City Hall early yesterday, and, although his voice was husky because of his campaigning, he said he never felt better and was in a happy frame of mind. The Mayor said he was glad the campaign was over, and added that he intended to catch up on the work that had been neglected as a result of the campaign.

"It's all over, and now down to business," was his remark.

The Mayor, when asked regarding his plans after Jan. 1, replied that he had no definite plans whatever. Asked about a report that he will shortly receive a high commission in the Army, he laughed as he said: "That's all news to me."

Mayor Mitchel has told friends that he is perfectly satisfied with the outcome of the election, for as early as last April he made up his mind not to be a candidate for re-election, and only agreed to run after the Fusion leaders insisted that he do so. It was said that last Spring the Mayor was considering several business propositions, and reluctantly gave them up after the pressure that he run again became too great.

BANDITS FIRE ON GUNBOAT.

Chinese Attack the Palos, of our Navy, in the Yang-tse-Kiang.

PEKING, Nov. 7.—The American gunboat Palos was fired upon today by Chinese bandits on the Yang Tse-kiang near Chung-King in the province of Szechuan. The gunboat was damaged slightly.

The Palos, of 190 tons, is one of a number of small gunboats which have been in Chinese waters for some time. In June the Palos, Monacacy, Samar, Quiros, and Villalobos were interned in the Harbor of Shanghai by the Chinese Government. They were released subsequently when China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Chungking is about eight hundred miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang from Shanghai.

The Truth Needs No Embroidering: Embroidered Shirts, $3.50 Each

A SMART and engaging idea in Autumn Shirts is *Embroidered Bosoms*. They're a bright green island in the ocean of dull designs—$3.50.

Madras Shirts in unhackneyed holiday patterns. This fabric takes an astonishing amount of lambasting from the laundry—$1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.

Pure Silk Shirts of weight, gloss and substance in crisp, clear, color-fast tints, $5, $6, $7.50, $9, $10.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
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A SUPERB HAND-TAILORED

OVERCOAT

FOR MEN

$35.

A handsome half-belted model, knee length, with inverted pleats, swagger pockets, and just a little shapeliness where your waistline ought to be.

Made of imported soft finish Lovett Greens, Autumn Browns, and cloistered Oxfords—rich, comfortable, exclusive, and all that sort of thing.

A matter of $35.

And Chesterfields—silk-lined—at $25, $30 and $35.

Hand-Tailored, of course—there is no other way by which such character and style can be achieved!

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

WOMEN PLEDGE VOTES TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

the country would be enfranchised. "That year," she said, "will be the hundredth anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birth, and I hope we shall celebrate it by completing the triumph of democracy.

Pledge to Country.

"Mrs. Catt has said that we have consecrated ourselves to the service of the country. From the moment last February, when after the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany the National American Woman Suffrage Association was the first woman's organization called together to organize for service, we have done a magnificent work for the country. I am here to ask my fellow citizens of the State of New York to pledge in the presence of Almighty God our citizenship to our country; not with that pseudo patriotism of too many who cry, 'My country right or wrong,' but with the patriotism that springs from the soul, and says: 'My country if right; but if wrong by every power of my being I shall seek to make her right.'

"As citizens of this great Commonwealth and of this great, splendid nation we say this to our President, who has kept faithfully his pledge made at Atlantic City last year to fight beside us. He has responded every time the association has asked him to do anything for it, and I believe he has been ready to stand with us ever since last Summer on the Federal amendment if Congress is ready to stand with him.

"Our country needs our support. Our men are going forth to fight our country's battles, to fight for the democracy of the world. There is a service which we can all render. The war is not for men only. The country calls on all citizens. The army in the field will hate us unless we stand loyally at hand to do our duty by them. After the war we shall need to conserve the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, to turn the people toward their highest ideals of patriotism Together let us serve our country, our homes, and our God."

When Mrs. Catt opened the meeting, after the first burst of cheers that greeted her salutation, she began: "Mayors may come and Mayors may go. A hundred years from now the deeds of the present-day Mayors will have been forgotten. But the children of the centuries to come will learn that on Nov. 6, 1917, a great step in human freedom was accomplished in the State of New York. I want to give our heartfelt thanks to the men who voted for suffrage; and to those who voted No I want to say that we won fairly and squarely. Be good sports now and accept us into the fraternity of democracy as equal rights."

"Not the suffragists, but the women of the State have done it," said Mrs. Raymond Brown. "It is due not only to you, but to the women of the Red Cross, the National League for Women's Service, the Navy League, and all the organizations working for the Government at this time." She quoted the declaration of an anti-suffrage leader, made a few days ago, that the million-name petition must be fraudulent because if a million women wanted anything they would get it.

"With New York won," said Mrs. Brown when the laughter at this had subsided, "the Federal amendment is as good as won. I present to you, Madame President, this organization to work for the Federal amendment. We shall not disband it till we have won the suffrage not only for the women of the East but for those of the nation."

"We want the women of the United States to be able to say, 'Our country, our whole country,'" said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and called for national suffrage that the women of the whole country might be able to stand beside their men in future, carrying the torch of democracy forward.

Mrs. Catt thereupon pointed out that New York women were not yet equal to the male citizens, for if they moved to most other States they would lose their votes. "There is no reason," she said, "why the women should not vote from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the next Presidential election."

Then there was a burst of cheers as James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, was introduced as "the head of those men who have given their lives, their efforts, and their fortunes to this cause."

"Mrs. Brown is right," he said; "the women did it. But not by any heroic action, but by hard, steady, grinding and good organization. We men, too, have learned something, we who were auxiliaries to the great woman's suffrage party. We have learned to be auxiliaries."

Then Mrs. Catt introduced Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the State party, as "a little wonder."

Mrs. Whitehouse told of the individual disappointments of the election, how she had heard from one friend and another, apologetic telegrams or telephone messages, that they had failed to carry their particular districts or cities, and how her sympathy for their grief at losing their own particular fight in the midst of the geneal victory had taken the edge off her own elation. "I began to feel," she said, "that I couldn't have been satisfied so long as even one man voted against us.

"People say to me, 'Well, now, I suppose you're going to take a rest.' But we shall never rest till every woman in the whole United States is enfranchised." A voice from the crowd called: "Pennsylvania thanks you." "We're going to save Pennsylvania the trouble of another State campaign," said Mrs. Whitehouse, "and we're going to save Massachusetts,"—there was a burst of cheering from the crowd—"New Jersey"—more cheers, and a voice cried from the back of the hall, "Save Ohio, too, while you're about it."

"We are working not only for suffrage for women," she finished, "but for a great big democracy, and I believe it is coming closer and closer."

Mrs. Catt then told of a town in Ohio which had redeemed the State from complete failure by inserting municipal woman's suffrage in its charter by a vote of two to one, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, treasurer of the State organization, said that working in the financial department was one of the best ways to test the strength of one's convictions.

There was another burst of cheering for Judge William H. Wadhams, who quoted the words spoken by Abraham Lincoln from the same platform, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The keystone in the arch of oppression was torn down," he said, "when New York was won, and the whole arch is going to tumble in. I congratulate the women of New York on their great campaign and victory, but, still more, I congratulate the men of New York. All hail that great woman, standing out as a great figure against the background of all history, all hail Anna Howard Shaw. The spirit of Lincoln, who won the last great fight for justice before our own day, lives again in Anna Howard Shaw as she sees the women and men of New York rejoicing in victory."

Judge Charles L. Guy called the gathering a "feast of femininity," and said that he felt like a true American citizen at last. "This means inevitably in our future," he said, "a nation united as never before."

"Big Boss" Gets the Money.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the city party, was introduced as the Big Boss. There was an antiphony of inquiries as to what was the matter with Miss Hay, and assurance that she was all right, with a similar judgment on the men of New York. Miss Hay supervised the taking up of a collection to cover the expenses of the meeting, a collection "worthy of the night." To be sure that everybody had been reached she turned and asked William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, if the collection had been taken up on the platform. "Oh, yes," he said. "They got everything we had."

Congressman G. B. Francis predicted that the Federal amendment would pass Congress at the next session. "If you can move New York," he said, "you can move the universe. I can name off twenty-five Congressmen I know myself who are scared to death."

Then he spoke of the "innocent women confined in cells," and said that if the President didn't act quickly to bring about their release Congress would beat him to it. There was cheering at this, but leaders said later that they thought this might not have been fully understood in the audience, as the pickets of the woman's party have been repudiated by the Woman Suffrage Party.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler was introduced by Mrs. Whitehouse as "an old friend dating from the time when we didn't have so many friends as we have now." "A democracy can't exist half male and half female," he said. "I appreciate the honor of addressing this meeting more than any other I have ever addressed. As to Congress, Mr. Francis is a new Congressman, but he ought to know that Congress won't do anything till the President tells it to."

Congressman Charles B. Smith of Buffalo pointed out that the twelve States which had suffrage before New York had only sixty-nine Congressmen and that New York alone had forty-three. He said that a majority of the men in Congress were for suffrage, though he wasn't sure about a two-thirds majority, and predicted that the President would act quickly. "The two Senators from New York are against it," he said, "but it remains to be seen if they will remain against it when they hear from New York." This brought a quick reminder from Mrs. Catt that Senator Calder was in favor of suffrage.

"No more dignified and brilliant campaign was ever conducted by any political party in this country," he finished, "and I can only hope that some of the women engaged in it will join my distinguished friend and colleague Jeannette Rankin in Congress."

SUFFRAGE FIGHT WON IN THE CITIES

Continued from Page 1.

tion districts missing out of 5,774, 94,292.

Majority in New York City, 92,086.

How the City Voted.

The following table gives the city vote on suffrage in detail:

Recapitulation.

	YES.	NO.
Manhattan	121,328	85,124
The Bronx	50,263	35,413
Brooklyn	122,429	89,789
Queens	32,482	25,960
Richmond	7,509	5,029
Total	334,011	241,315

Majority for suffrage, 92,086.

Manhattan.

A. D.	YES.	NO.
1	4,274	3,828
2	4,582	2,603
3	5,869	5,032
4	4,348	1,583
5	5,301	4,995
6	3,896	1,928
7	6,325	4,039
8	5,003	2,454
9	5,911	4,408
10	5,809

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Let those who serve you best serve you most."

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We wish to thank those who subscribed through us for their co-operation in helping us to do our share to make the Loan a success.

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Consists of leggings, sweater, gloves and polo hat.
Exceptional value at this price!
Balcony—Lex. Ave. Side.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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of the British, French and Allied Armies were well acquainted with the superior durability of Fownes Cape gloves, before the War. Since then they have used "Capes" in even larger quantities.

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Club Cocktails

are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

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HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Wm. R. Jenkins, 853 6th Av., Pubs.
Hygiene of the Face and Cosmetic Guide, fully illus., 250 pages.
Baldness, its causes, its preven-

WOMEN ADD MILLION TO STATE'S VOTERS

Experience Gives No Reason to Expect Other Effect Except More Costly Elections.

STATUS OF ALIEN WOMEN

Unless Voting Qualifications Are Changed All Wives of Citizens Get Ballot at Once.

Calculations as to the effect of the enfranchisement of the women of New York State indicate that it will add about 1,000,000 to the normal number of voters and will add about 400,000 in New York City. The supposition that equal suffrage would double the number of votes is based upon figures which do not take into consideration experience in States where equal suffrage has prevailed. In the twelve States wherein women voted in 1916 the ratio of men to women registrants was 12 to 10, and the ratio of men to women voting was 17 to 10. In these States, as in New York, the number of men and women is almost equal. The registration figures showed that the women did not register with the same interest as men and when registered did not vote as faithfully.

This condition may be illustrated by the State of Kansas. In Kansas, with a population of about 2,000,000, there are about 75,000 more men than women. In the 1916 campaign 560,627 men and 483,982 women registered, a ratio of men to women of 116 to 100. Of the men 396,290 voted, and of the women 283,053, a ratio of men to women voting of 177 to 100. In California the proportion of men to women registering was 122 to 100; the proportion of men to women voting was 177 to 100.

The total registration in New York State last year was about 1,900,000. If the women of New York had had the ballot and had registered in the same ratio as those of the other twelve suffrage States, about 1,600,000 women would have registered. The vote cast in the State in 1916 was about 1,700,000. If the women had had the ballot and after registering had voted in New York with the same attention they voted in other suffrage States, they would have cast 1,000,000 votes in the 1916 election.

In New York City the registration for the Mayoralty election was about 695,000. On this basis about 580,000 women would have registered and 400,000 voted.

Effect of Alien Population.

There is, of course, to be taken into consideration in New York the enormous alien population, especially in New York City, which will tend to deflect calculations based upon experience in Western States. In New York State there were, by the census of 1910, 4,584,597 men and 4,529,017 women. Of the men, 2,836,773 were of voting age, and of the women 2,757,521 were 21 years of age or over. Of the men of voting age, 1,615,760 were natives, and 1,221,013 were of foreign birth. Of the women of voting age 1,699,138 were natives, while 1,058,383 were foreign born. Of the foreign born men of voting age 502,083, or fewer than half, were naturalized. Of the more than 1,000,000 women in the State of foreign birth, 65 per cent., or about 650,000, were married. If half of their husbands were naturalized, 325,000 of these women could vote through the citizenship of their husbands.

Of the foreign-born residents of voting age, three-fourths of those in the State reside in New York City. The population figures of the city, by the 1910 census, gave 2,382,482 men and 2,384,401 women, almost an equal division. Of the men, 1,433,749 were of voting age and of the women, about 1,350,000 were of voting age. Of the men of voting age 828,793 were of foreign birth, and of the women of voting age about 800,000 were of foreign birth. Of the 828,000 men of voting age of foreign birth only 318,000 were naturalized, or about 40 per cent.

Taking the 800,000 women of foreign birth of voting age in New York City by the census of 1910, a number that is probably nearer 900,000 today, and figuring that two-thirds of them are married, it must be considered that thousands of them married aliens who have not become naturalized, and with the 500,000 not married, there are between 400,000 and 500,000 women of foreign birth in New York City who may become voters through the operation of the equal suffrage amendment. If 40 per cent. of them, the same ratio as of foreign-born men who become voters, avail themselves of the ballot, there are between 160,000 and 200,000 potential voters who offer the greatest opportunity to the professional politician. It is because of the presence of these women in New York City that woman suffrage here offers many interesting speculations which do not appear in a consideration of woman suffrage in most other cities and States.

440,000 Women Voters Here.

The figures presented herewith are only approximate in relation to New York today, inasmuch as they are based on the 1910 census. The actual number of women entitled to vote in New York City may be slightly larger because to the 695,000 men who registered for Tuesday's election there should be added the 55,000 soldiers who registered, which following the ratio would make the woman registration 625,000 instead of 580,000, and the woman vote 440,000, instead of 400,000. On the basis of the 1916 election returns the figures for the woman vote would be about 400,000 in the city. There is no good reason to expect that all of the 2,000,000 women who, the suffrage leaders say, got the vote by Tuesday's election in New York State will vote.

Unless the Legislature next Winter takes some action changing the requirements that qualify voters, foreign-born women who are married to citizens may vote after a residence of one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the election district. As the law now stands, it requires of foreign-born women who are not the wives of citizens a five years' residence, or a wait of two years, the period for securing naturalization, if they shall have been in this country three years or more already.

A nation-wide analysis of the woman vote in the 1916 election, made by J. S. Eichelberger, demonstrates that the woman vote did not materially affect the result. In other words, that the ratio of votes received by the candidates would have been the same had only the men voted. In California—where, the suffragists say, the women elected President Wilson—only 44 per cent. of the eligible women voted, while 65 per cent. of the eligible men cast their ballots. There were 904,984 men registered, and 297,964 of them voted for Wilson and 296,540 for Hughes. There were 817,532 women registered, of whom 168,335 voted for Wilson and 166,967 for Hughes. The men gave Wilson a majority of 2,400 votes; the women gave him a majority of 1,400. The result, in other words, was not changed by the women voting. Of course, in particular cases, where there have been peculiar local issues, the woman vote has been more important. But examination of the experiences of the twelve suffrage States does not show that it made much difference in the result. In fact, the more intelligent advocates of equal suffrage long ago gave up the argument that the voting of the women would bring the millennium nearer.

The results in Illinois have shown that there is no such thing as the woman vote. In 1916 566,937 Illinois men voted for Wilson and 698,334 for Hughes. The women voted 383,292 for Wilson and 459,215 for Hughes. The men in Chicago gave Hughes a majority of 18,840 and the women gave him a majority of 7,686. At the election of Mayor Thompson in 1915 61 per cent. of the men voted for him and 65 per cent. of the women.

The voting of the women in New York will probably add about 60 per cent. to the number of election precincts, if the same relative number of registrants to a precinct is maintained. It added about $700,000 to election expenses in

penses in New York were about $1,000,000. It may, therefore, cost about $1,000,000 more for each election, or $1 each, for the women to vote in this State.

While the foreign born women in New York City who may become voters if they take the trouble to become citizens offer a field for the activities of professional politics, there is nothing else, to judge by the experiences of suffrage States, to show that the voting of women in New York State will change results. It will give gratification to the sense of justice of many suffrage workers and more work for election officials, and more rent for those who let polling places, but it seems fair to assume that the relations between the political parties will remain the same, and that the women will align themselves in the same ratio as the men do. At least, that has been the experience of other States where the women have the ballot.

WOMEN THANK PRESIDENT.

Newly Enfranchised New Yorkers Send Telegrams to White House.

To thank President Wilson was the first act of New York suffragists yesterday. From the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, sent the following:

"The New York City Woman Suffrage Party thanks you for assisting us to win a splendid victory for democracy in New York City. We feel that your able championship of our cause had great weight with the men of New York, and we are proud of a President who not only defends the principles of democracy abroad but fights for it at home."

At the State headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held early in the afternoon and a unanimous vote of thanks was adopted. The telegram read:

"We, the Executive Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, wish once more to thank the President of the United States for his generous and effective help in our fight for democracy, and to express our belief that it is largely owing to his aid that the great Empire State has set this great example in enfranchising its women."

The Executive Board of the State party made immediate plans for future work, the first step to be a State convention in this city on Nov. 21, when the party constitution will be changed to conform with the new status of the members. Plans will also be made for work for the Federal amendment. Miss Mary Garrett Hay said there were more than 500,000 members of her party and that while the organization would be continued and would be a political force it would never be a political party.

At the headquarters of the Woman's party, of the White House pickets, at 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Acting Chairman, said of the suffrage victory:

"Of course I am glad that New York has won, but it only thrills me more for the work of the Federal amendment. When I see around me here New Jersey and Connecticut women who cannot vote I confess it makes me bitter."

"I am a Voter" buttons were in demand at the National Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, by New York women yesterday. They were among the supplies which the national had on hand for the Western States, and that was the only place where they could be found.

DESERVED IT, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 7.—"It was indeed a wonderful victory, and I am greatly pleased," was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's comment today on the suffrage result. Colonel Roosevelt has always been an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, and during the last three months has not only made several speeches, but also has written many articles on the subject.

"The women deserved it, they were entitled to it, and I am glad the voters saw it as they should. The vote for suffrage has grown wonderfully, and the vote of yesterday is an honor to every man who marked his ballot for women. In the Colonel's own district 242 voted for suffrage and only 70 against.

JOINS HUNGER STRIKE.

Another Suffragist in Washington Jail Refuses to Eat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The hunger strike of the militants of the Woman's Party in the local jails spread today to the ranks. Miss Rose Winslow of New York also was in the jail hospital with Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the party, and both were refusing to eat unless the five other militants also doing time for picketing the White House got a better diet than the salt pork and cabbage on which they say they had been fed almost exclusively for fourteen days. The hunger strike now is forty-eight hours old.

Headquarters of the Woman's Party declared today that White House picketing by silent sentinels would not be suspended and that pickets were coming in now from many States to resume the offensive on Nov. 10.

ELECTION HERE FAILS TO DEPRESS STOCKS

Prices Advance and Traders Profess to See Signs of Banking Support.

ITALIAN EXCHANGE DROPS

Absence of Bear Raids Reflects Continued Effect of New Rule to Curb Short Sales.

The Tammany victory had no reflection in yesterday's stock market, except to the extent that a number of traders were enticed to sell short in the first half hour, and later were forced to regret their effort to profit by the expected unsettlement of values. Following declines, which amounted to between 1 and 3 points early in the session, the market turned strong and closed with gains running from 2 to more than 4 points in the active rails and industrials. At times in the afternoon there was a noticeable absence of stocks, with the result that prices for Steel, Reading, Crucible Steel, Central Leather, and others were bid up sharply.

Traders thought they saw indications of banking support all the way along after the initial selling movement had spent its force. It was rumored that bankers had informed the Stock Exchange authorities of their purpose to buy moderately when liquidating tendencies appeared likely to cause drastic reactions, but this talk was without confirmation. Investment purchases in small lots were of influence in absorbing stocks, and short covering was credited with lending support, particularly in late dealings.

In the bond market liquidation was still in evidence and the security markets generally received no comfort in developments in the war. Italian exchange dropped to a new low record with checks transfers quoted as low as 8.05 lire to the dollar, against a normal rate of 5.1826. The recession was connected with the continued retreat of the Italian armies, and Russian ruble bonds touched new low level at $122 for a 1,000-ruble 5½ per cent. bond. An increased supply of Liberty 3½s caused a reaction from 99.50 to 99.44, a new low record. The new Liberty is, selling for cash only, were steady at par. New low records were recorded in bonds of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, while the Anglo-French 5s at 90½ touched the minimum level established last Spring.

The stock market was free of bear raids, reflecting the continued effect of the Exchange's rule for limiting short selling. The Committee on Business Conduct had not completed by the late afternoon its examination of the first lists submitted of borrowers of stock to be used in making deliveries against short sales, and information in respect to the extent of short sales was not forthcoming.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS TO TALK.

Stories of Imprisonment Will Be Told at the Ritz-Carlton.

"Why They Put Alice Paul in Solitary Confinement," will be a story that will be told at a rally for the Federal amendment of the National Woman's (the picket's) Party at a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton, this afternoon. There will be ten of the women who have been imprisoned for picketing wearing the Occoquan prison dress. These will be Mrs. John W. Brannan, acting chairman of New York State; Miss Vida Milholland, sister of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, wife of the Progressive leader of New Jersey; Miss Julia Hurlbutt of New Jersey, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, New York City; Miss Lucy Branham of Baltimore, Miss Nina Samarardin and Miss Ernestine Hara.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will preside and the speakers will be Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Miss Elsie Hill and Dudley Field Malone. The card of invitation which the party sent out is headed: "Six Months in Prison. For What Crime? Asking for Liberty. The Time Has Come to Conquer or Submit. For Us There Is But One Choice. We Have Made It."

MARYLAND RESULTS CLOSE.

Democratic Controller Probably Re-elected—Socialists Poll Big Vote.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Indications tonight were that Hugh A. McMullen has been re-elected State Controller by a plurality of about 1,600. His Republican opponent, William O. Atwood, carried Baltimore City by 2,900, and the Republicans made deep inroads on the Democrats in the city, which is normally Democratic.

A feature of the election was the heavy vote of the Socialists in the city. The Socialist candidate for Controller, W. A. Toole, polled 25,000 votes, as compared with 33,000 for Atwood, high man. Heretofore the Socialist vote has been a negligible quantity.

LOCAL OPTION FORCES WIN IN NEW JERSEY

Republican Victory in Essex Clinches Result — Asbury Park for License Policy.

Not until late yesterday morning were enough returns received in Essex County to indicate that the big Democratic lead in Newark would be overcome by the Republican majorities in outlying cities and towns, insuring the election of a delegation of twelve Republican Assemblymen and a Republican Senator. With the coming of belated returns from other counties this showed that the Republicans would have forty-six votes in the Assembly and the Democrats fourteen.

The new Senate will stand fifteen Republicans to six Democrats.

The result in Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Sussex, and Cape May Counties insures the passage by the Legislature of a local option bill. The local option forces will have thirty-five votes in the House and fourteen in the Senate, safe majorities in both cases.

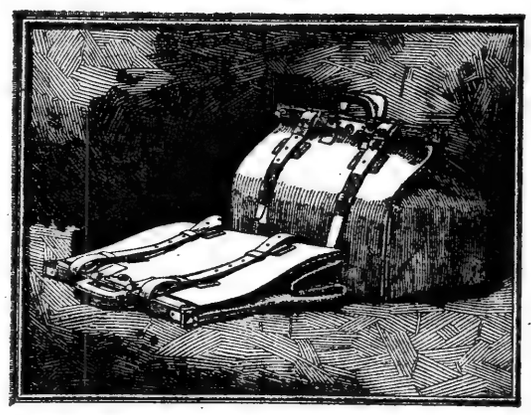
Complete returns from Monmouth County show Assemblyman Elmer S. Geran, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff over John W. Flock, Republican, by over 1,000. Senator Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., and Surrogate Joseph L. Donahay were re-elected. T. Lloyd Lewis and Dallas Young, Republicans, were elected Assemblymen. A liquor license ordinance was adopted by Asbury Park. This vote is the first step in a campaign for the repeal of the law preventing the sale of liquor within a mile of camp meeting grounds. It will be opposed by the Ocean Grove Association.

That Plainfield will be "dry" next year seems certain as the result of a referendum at Tuesday's election when the "antis" won out by one vote. The liquor dealers' hope for a recount vanished when legal opinion seemed to agree that the court would refuse such an application, inasmuch as the question was simply an expression of public policy, and not legally binding, although the City Council previously agreed to be bound by the result of the vote.

It is accepted in Trenton that Senator Thomas F. McCran of Passaic County will be elected President of the higher body, with Mr. Richards of Atlantic or Mr. Wills of Burlington as floor leader of the majority. Assemblyman Wolverton of Camden is prominently mentioned for Speaker of the House, and it seems likely that the floor leader will be chosen from Essex or Mercer County. As Mercer had the honor last Winter and Essex did much yesterday for the party by electing its twelve candidates, the chances would seem to favor the North Jersey county.

Ossining to Remain "Wet."

OSSINING, Nov. 7.—Returns of the local option election in Ossining, which were not tabulated until today, kept the town in the "wet" column by a plurality of 277 votes, and saved the Briarcliff Lodge and Sleepy Hollow Country Club from losing their licenses to sell liquor. The no-license forces made their best showing on the proposition to abolish saloons, losing by 277. On the proposition to abolish drug store licenses they lost by 500. The town, where Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, one of the State's leading suffragists, lives, voted 1,136 to 1,025, a margin of 111 in favor of giving women the ballot.



THIS large Collapsible Kit Bag holds more than the average suit case. It is made of extra-heavy, young steer hide. Oak tanned, it is finely pliable, yet exceedingly tough.

The frame is of heavy steel angle, with heavy riveted and carefully hinged end arms that are rigid, although working easily.

The leather is attached to this frame in the old-fashioned, hand stitched way. The stitching is close, with pure linen thread, waxed by hand.

Eight solid brass buttons protect the bottom, they are riveted by hand, with brass rivets and copper washers.

The locks and catches are extra-heavy, of solid brass, designed to produce rigidity and strength. The handles are entirely of leather, with heavy leather and brass-plated steel loops. Two wide bridle-leather straps pass completely around the bag.

This bag is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

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Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
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Made as sturdy, flexible, and cold-wind-and-wet-proof as patriotic hearts and skill can devise—

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Admitted to be leaders in stylish shoes, the Walk-Over factories devote time and brains to making shoes that fit and are comfortable at the same time. For both men and women, they have designed a *corrective series* of models that gradually educate the muscles of a weak foot to where it can wear a proper-looking and proper-fitting shoe. We have fitted thousands of shoes to thousands of feet and have given satisfaction.

We are *equipped* to do it. Let us tell you.

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The world over, all Walk-Over Shoes bear the same Walk-Over Trade Mark. Look for it.

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¶ Despite troubled waters in the Atlantic, and a scarcity of fine British woolens, Saks are to the fore with their English-made coats, and you'll not find a better selection even on Piccadilly.

¶ Tailored in London, and made of those woolens which the British weaver only can produce—that's what we mean when we say London-Made coats. London favors

Large roomy models with big bellows pockets; others with flap-patch pockets; and still others in martial effect with belts that fasten with buckle, as well as loose-back models that 'ang closer as the wind blows 'arder

¶ And those are the very "cream" today of the Saks selections in British-made coats, tailored in Brownish, Greenish and Grayish mixtures; Blues, Tans, and Grays, and novelty effects that are as original in coloring as they are in weave.

Prices: $30 to $55

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

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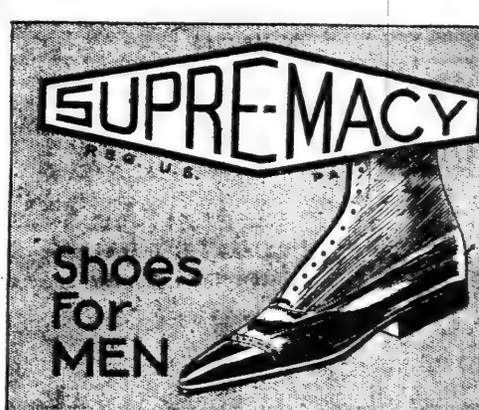
Shoes For MEN



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In addition to this, the author of "The Inner Shrine" tells a splendid story of Newport and New York, the romance of a girl loved by two men, one an ardent patriot, the other indifferent.

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JEWS NOT A FACTOR, DR. SCHULMAN SAYS

His Ante-Election Prophecy Fulfilled, Rabbi Writes to Samuel Untermyer.

THE RACE NOT IN POLITICS

Nothing in Jewish Heritage or Religion, He Adds, Which Predisposes a Man to Socialism.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, in a letter to Samuel Untermyer yesterday, reiterated his charge that Mr. Untermyer in a campaign speech had injected a Jewish religious issue into the municipal campaign in an unjustifiable manner. Dr. Schulman asserted that his pre-election prophecy that "Jews as Jews will not be responsible for the result" had been borne out and he urged that never again should the names of Jews, as such, be dragged into any American political fight. His letter is as follows:

Samuel Untermyer, Esq.,
120 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Untermyer:

You have written me a letter, on Nov. 5th, which THE NEW YORK TIMES published with an introduction, yesterday morning. I take this opportunity, on the day after, to reply to you. I am glad that the election is over, and that you will now be able, in calmness, to consider the soundness of my position. As I said in that Sabbath sermon, which seems to have irritated you so much, "I have no doubt that after this bitter campaign is over, we shall all find ourselves good Americans. We shall devote ourselves, with unlimited effort, to support our Government, and to do every bit that is in our power to make our beloved country victorious."

Your letter is full of blurs and innuendoes which rather amuse me. It is somewhat presumptuous in you to teach me patriotism. I think I understand my duties as a citizen, though I do not profess to be a politician. Where I stand in this war, and on the question of American patriotism, I made clear and unequivocal in a sermon preached on the holiest day of our year, and given wide circulation by the courtesy of the press of this city. Since then I have spoken in no uncertain tones before the Patriotic Service League, at a meeting presided over by Professor Stowell. I have spoken for Liberty bonds, for enlistment, for the draft, for food conservation, and I have uniformly made clear, as is my habit, as to where I stand.

You tell me what the Church ought to do, or ought not to do. You will permit me to say that you are naïvely an authority upon the functions of the Jewish Church. You seem to have a very patheuc conception of my simplicity, of the limitation of my intelligence, and, as you intimate, also of my "timidity." You also intimate that I seek publicity. It is quite evident that you do not know the man to whom you are writing. Those who know me and my work for Judaism in this city for the last nineteen years, know that I am not a publicity seeker. From time to time, without any special "insistence" or effort on my part, the press of this city very kindly publishes extracts from my sermons. And I am happy to say that I have never been misquoted, nor has the spirit of what I say, as far as head lines are concerned, been distorted.

Keep Race Out of Politics.

I will not defend my intelligence to you. As to my timidity, I will say that you are the first person that has accused me of being timid in a ministry of twenty-eight years in this country. I can well leave to psychologists and experts in ethics the decision as to who showed more moral courage, you or I who in a bitter campaign took the highest possible ground that a Rabbi to whom Jew and Judaism are dear, can take, and demanded that our race and religion be kept out of politics.

I never misquote anyone. I quoted you exactly as you were reported in the various newspapers, and your letter, as a matter of fact, does not change anything materially. I cannot in this letter go into a discussion of the issues of the campaign, except to say that it is quite evident that the national administration, behind which we all stand in these times, did not consider that patriotism was an issue in our local election.

My objection to your methods is a very simple one, and you have not met the issue I have raised. In my sermon I criticised a political leader who attempted to analyze the so-called Jewish vote, and I criticised your appeal because you addressed yourself, as a Jew to Jews, in a political campaign and because you held up as a threat against some voters of Jewish descent and the Jewish religion, that if they voted thus or thus, there would be an outburst of race hatred and anti-Semitism. I have no apology to make for what I said. My position is absolutely sound. I have never believed in hyphenism in American politics. I have always held that Jews are Jews in religion only. In their political thinking, they are Americans. I have always held there is no such thing as a Jewish vote. [illegible] as do other men. And that doctrine, it is unjust, unwise, and in the way you put it, positively disloyal to the best interests of Jews and Judaism, to drag the Jewish name into a political campaign.

You may not realize it, but as a minister of the Jewish religion I consider it my duty to look out for the interests of Judaism and of Jews as Jews. They are endangered by such an attitude as that which you assume. In the first place, you violated the American Jewish tradition which forbids any man to address himself as a Jew to Jews in a political campaign. All that you said against Hillquit you could have said purely as an American politician. It will interest you to know that I did not vote for Mr. Hillquit, because I do not agree with Mr. Hillquit's views. Ballot 286, cast in the Thirtieth election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district will tell how I voted. But when you held up a threat of race hatred and anti-Semitism you did something worse. You assumed the rôle, unconsciously of course and unwittingly, of anti-Semites all over the world, who make Jews responsible for anything that they consider an evil.

You seem to think that I do not understand the facts. But my facts are not your facts. You say "the Jews are the bulwarks and constitute the main body of the Socialist Party in this city. Their candidate happens also to be a Jew." I deny these facts. These are not facts for me in a campaign. That is the very issue which I raise. There is nothing in the Jewish heritage or in the Jewish religion, which predisposes a man to become a Socialist. Working men and working women who happen to be of Jewish descent and of the Jewish religion have some of them adopted Marxian socialism as their economic creed. I am not a Socialist, because I do not believe in socialism. But I see no reason why, in the discussion of the issues of a political campaign, socialism cannot be discussed as socialism without the Jewish name being dragged in. Furthermore, Mr. Hillquit himself never appealed, in his candidacy, as a Jew to Jews. It remained for you to emphasize this in your letter.

By holding out the threat, you played into the hands of a few obscure writers, who attempted to drag the race issue into this campaign. I therefore felt it my duty before the election, to take the highest possible ground, and say in advance, that I deny to any one the right of holding Jews of Judaism responsible for what might happen in the election. You had no right, nor had the gentleman who analyzed the Jewish vote, any right to accept responsibility for the election of Mr. Hillquit, if that had taken place. For, as the results show, the prophecy which I made in my Sabbath sermon, was fulfilled. I said, "I prophesy now that no matter who is elected, Jews as Jews will not be the decisive factor in producing the result." No fair-minded man can say that the result shows anything but the victory of your party—Tammany Hall—in a four-cornered fight, such as we have had before in this city. You had no right, therefore, to become panicky and threaten voters of Jewish descent and Jewish religion with dire consequences.

Decries Anti-Semitism Threat.

Moreover, I take the highest possible American ground, that no coercion is permissible in a campaign, and the worst kind of coercion would be the threat of anti-Semitism. I think too much of my country, I think too much of genuine Americanism, for one moment to believe that race-hatred or anti-Semitism will strike root in the soil of American democracy. I, therefore, still hold that politicians must learn to keep the words Jew and Judaism out of our political campaigns, national, State, or municipal. Last year, Jews were asked to vote for a particular candidate for President, because of the appointment of a Jew to office. I resented that, as did other representative men of the Jewish religion and Jewish descent. This year again, the Jewish name was dragged into the dirt of a bitter political campaign. This must never happen in the future. And I trust that wisdom will have been gained by next year, so that in the election of 1918 there will be no mention of Jew or Judaism in the campaign.

I, of course, meant no offense in referring to you as a politician. You know that the late brilliant Thomas B. Reed defined a statesman as a politician who was dead. So, conversely, you might say that a politician was a statesman that was still alive. I want you to remain alive for many years and be happy. So, if you like, you may interpret the word politician in this way. As to my remarks that you were speaking in the interest of your candidate, I do not think that I gave a wrong description of the situation. For what are the facts? You stood at a Tammany Hall meeting, making a speech for Hylan. You did not even mention Bennett. And it was well known that you were not for Mitchel. So it was quite evident that the force and effect of your speech were in the interest of your own candidate.

Permit me to say that I did not address myself to you personally in my sermon. Your speech was only an incident which compelled me to make clear certain principles. And I looked beyond the present campaign and beyond the Jewish community. I would not, for one moment, permit your contention to go unchallenged that it was permissible to hold out the threat of anti-Semitism in a campaign. This is the first time that such a thing was introduced into American politics. Let us hope it will be the last time.

As you are in a happy frame of mind, because of the election of your candidate, I trust you will patiently bear with me when I put to you the following questions: Did any one make an analysis of the number of voters of the Catholic Church, and was any appeal made to them as Catholics? Did any one make an analysis of the number of voters of the Protestant Church, and was any appeal made to them as Protestants? And will you kindly tell me why politicians should feel impelled to make an analysis of the number of voters of the Jewish Church, and make an appeal to them as Jews?

With these questions, I end my letter, conscious of having fearlessly done a very unpleasant duty. But I wish to assure you that I have never been afraid to differ with powerful men in the Jewish community, when I considered it was my duty to do so. I take my inspiration from the Hebrew prophets who were not afraid to do what they thought was right.

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL SCHULMAN.

The controversy between Dr. Schulman and Mr. Untermyer arose when the latter, in an address, contended that the Jews of the East Side were the bulwark of the Socialist Party and that if they swept Morris Hillquit and his un-American policies into power they would reap their reward in a harvest of anti-Semitism. Dr. Schulman preached a sermon controverting Mr. Untermyer and charging the latter spoke in the interest of his own candidate, Judge Hylan. Mr. Untermyer replied, in a letter published in The New York Times last Tuesday, by again calling on Jewish leaders to avert "such a catastrophe for my race" as the election of Hillquit.

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WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Save
In the Use
Of Wheat
By eating
Grape-Nuts

All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness.

All Food—
No Waste!

GOLD SEAL Champagne
Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y.

Edward S. McGrath, Local Representative, 45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Women's Daytime Winter Coats
Special at $24

Strictly tailored and many beautifully Fur-Trimmed

These are the most individually-styled coats it has been our privilege to present this season, the styles throughout the entire collection being most uncommon at this modest price. The materials in which they are developed are

Wool Velour, Burella, Kersey, Diagonal Velour and Fancy Mixtures

with collars of self-material, Muskrat or Coney. Half lined or lined throughout with Satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

Exceptional Values in Smart Skirts at $9.75

A new pleated model that has found immediate favor among New York's most fashionably dressed women. Made of the finest quality Broadcloth, showing new and very attractive belt. Waistbands to 36. Black only.

Women's Smart Winter Suits
Taken from Our Regular $29.50 and $35 Stock
Thursday, Special at $22.50

Beautifully tailored straight-line and belted models in all the most fashionable materials, for wear with the new furs; or exquisitely trimmed with Nutria, Seal, Kit-Coney or Kerami. All lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Suits in Smart Models for Women of Extra Size, Special $36

Sizes 40½ to 52½. Straight long line models, in strictly tailored effect or trimmed with the newest furs. Fashioned of the most wanted materials, and beautifully Silk lined.
Fourth Floor.

Today a Most Extraordinary
Sale of 300 Women's Dresses
Formerly from $20 to $30
Reduced to $15

Two hundred dresses from our regular stock together with 100 frocks that are offered at this price because of an unusual trade opportunity.

Included are dainty afternoon dresses in Crepe Meteor with Georgette Crepe Waist and Sleeves; Smart Satin and Charmeuse dresses artistically and tastefully embroidered; and modish tailored frocks of Tricotine or Serge embellished with embroidery.

Throughout the entire assortment the values are simply wonderful.

Real Filet Lace Blouses
Thursday, Special at $5.50

In a model that has been selling at much higher cost. Made of Georgette Crepe in Flesh color or Bisque, and in White. The trimming is of genuine Filet Lace, which is most unusual in a blouse so modestly priced.

Only 150—which prompts us to suggest early selection.

New Regaliste and C. B. Corsets

The Saks' Corset Department will feature this week a remarkable assortment of these well-known corsets, exhibiting models for street, evening and sports wear in regular and extra sizes. The new models display many exclusive features well worth your closest attention.

Regaliste Corsets . $5 to $20 | C. B. a la Spirite Corsets . $1 to $5

Well-Known Corsets, Special at $2
In several of the best-known makes. For Women and Misses, in low and medium bust models. *Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Let Your Personal Choice Be Your Guide

You can do that safely here because you can count on the dependability of all our fabrics and tailoring, the up-to-date-ness of our styles—and the reasonableness of the prices. For instance, our

Men's Suits at $19.75

are carefully made up in a number of smart Fall fabrics in a range of styles which will hold the interest of the conservative and extreme dressers alike. The price, quality for quality, of course, is less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Four-in-Hands at 94c

New ideas and designs, of repps and twilled silks, more or less conservative. For instance, navy, brown, green, purple, and other dark colors with neat contrasting figures or hair line stripes. Of the sorts that would cost you more elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Be prepared for cooler weather—buy now. Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $2.44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $1.69

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather and brown mixture. Sizes 10, 10½, 11 and 11½.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist; nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some (Swiss) with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.
Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements,
$11.89 to *$27.50*
American make, 7 and 15 jewels, plain and luminous dials,
$7.94 to *$25.75*
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

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Hotel or Restaurant

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The Champagne of Table Waters
FROM FRANCE

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IMPORTER DESIGNER
KATE MORETTI INC.
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SUITS
COATS
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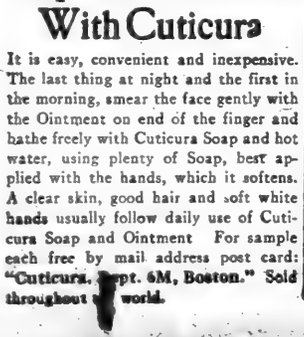
Up to $60.
$29.50



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MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
20c EACH 3 FOR 50c
Lion Collars
CLOSEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Pierce Arrow
A 38-HP four passenger Roadster of the current Series Four is offered for account of owner who has enlisted. Small mileage—new car guarantee.
A 48-HP REBUILT
Limousine, fitted with Westinghouse Air Springs, self starting, electric lighting, new car guarantee, is ready now. Price $2250.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

Improve Your Skin With Cuticura

It is easy, convenient and inexpensive. The last thing at night and the first in the morning, smear the face gently with the Ointment on end of the finger and bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens. A clear skin, good hair and soft white hands usually follow daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For sample each free by mail address post card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NEW ITALIAN LINE REACHED BY ENEMY

Continued from Page 1.

a force of approximately 3,000,000 men, but are woefully short of guns, munitions, and provisions. They need guns and munitions the most of all, and these are being rushed by train from France across Northern Italy toward the line of the Piave and the various gateways to the Trentino, west of the Piave. There is no doubt that Berlin is driving its military machine under forced pressure across the Venetian plains with the fullest realization that time is the chief factor in the contest.

The immediate stake of the great war game is Venice, at the head of the Adriatic. The ultimate stake is the invasion of the fertile valleys stretching across all of Northern Italy, where the great industrial centres of Milan, Verona, Padua, Cremona, Mantova, Vicenza, and Brescia are situated. The Germans understand full well that possession of the industrial centres of Italy will come very near laying the Italians as prostrate as the Russians with respect to future conduct of the war. The Italians and their allies keenly appreciate this fact, and the campaign now being pressed so hard in the Austro-German offensive is known to be considered by London, Paris, and Rome as the most crucial since the Germans turned back from Paris in the battle of the Marne.

"It is only possible to say," said an Italian authority today, "that Germany has failed in preventing the Italian army from reaching whatever line of defense the supreme command may have chosen and is now seeking to break that line.

"Germany realizes that if Italy receives the necessary guns, munitions and supplies from her allies it will be possible for her to offer a successful resistance to the advance of the armies of the Central Powers, which was impossible on the Tagliamento because of a lack of material and heavy guns.

"The line of defense chosen by General Cadorna is subordinate to the prompt action of all the Allies. Italy does not possess heavy guns, munitions and material. The race, therefore, is between German strategy and the power to resistance with the little material Italy has got now in order to give the Allies time to rush to the Italian front whatever is needed.

"The quicker the Allies act in this respect the sooner will we know whether the European war is definitely lost for the Central Powers or will have to be dragged along until the belligerents are completely exhausted. The war is going to be decided on the Italian front, as is evidenced by the fact that on this front have been assembled upward of fifty-three divisions of Germans, Bulgarians, and Turks."

AMERICAN AID TO ITALY.

Committees in Rome Untiring in Their Work of Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 6.—A well known politician speaking of the help proffered by America to Italy said:

"The United States comes wonderfully to the aid of her ally Italy with a generosity and promptness truly American, without hesitation and red tape, but simply and wholeheartedly, wishing to do her utmost to help."

All kinds of articles are being rushed up to the front, especially by the different American committees, such as the American Clearing House, which bought up all the woolen articles and bandages available in Rome and sent them immediately to the front. All the American ladies living here work every morning at the American Embassy workrooms, where thousands of articles are ready to be sent off.

The generous gift of $250,000 is to Italian minds an unlimited amount of money. The distribution of this sum has been intrusted to Carl Taller Kent, who after discussion with different members of the Italian committee as to the institutions most requiring help, has decided to give $25,000 for the establishment of refuges. Tomorrow he will see the heads of the sanitary departments to discuss further donations.

AGAIN URGES AMERICAN AID.

Roman Newspaper Emphatic—Nation's Unity Emphasized.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—"The German plan has failed in regard to its political object," says a semi-official statement issued here today. "Strong confidence is felt that it will fail to accomplish its military object. The military situation, although difficult, is being held in hand, while the political situation is excellent. All the living forces of the nation, without the least discouragement, are united for the attainment of the supreme aim, remaining at the side of the Allies and repulsing the threats and cajoleries of the enemy.

"Naturally the military situation has been overturned completely, since it has been changed from progressive penetration of the enemy's territory, aiming at Laibach and Trieste, into a war of manoeuvre on the Venetian plains.

"The retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans who desire to take advantage of the situation.

"The Italian Army, faithful to the orders of its leaders, is fighting with a high morale and a firm spirit. Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been re-established, but all existing conditions give confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated twelve days ago will be concluded in our favor.

"The Italians are confronted by an imposing concentration of the enemy's troops and materials, under orders of the German General Staff, aiming to obtain on our front a definite decision in the European war by crushing Italy militarily and also by an internal political upheaval.

"Instead, an unprecedented moral union throughout the country has been caused, as the following examples prove:

"The Catholic Party voluntarily has dropped all polemics regarding the answer of Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, to the Papal note and has declared itself ready to perform every duty imposed by patriotism.

"Even the Osservatore Romano, the Papal oficial organ, has urged Catholics fully to accomplish their civic duty.

"The confederation of workmen, representing the whole class, has published a manifesto urging that the mother country be supported by every means."

The Popolo Romano urges efficient help from the United States. If help is to come from that source now is the time, says the newspaper. Italy, it says, is resisting and will resist, but she must have assistance, and that within certain lines in order to be effective, as without grain and coal abundantly supplied she cannot win.

The newspaper declares that Italy's bread question has never been understood abroad. Her population, it points out, lives largely upon bread, and she needs 17,000,000 quintals of wheat to supply this demand. It also urges that 100,000 tons of shipping, in addition to the present supply, is not enough.

"It is time that the Allies quit making such mistakes as at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans," it adds, "and finally understand the importance of Italy's front."

Alluding to the seriousness of the threat against Italy, David Lubin, representative of the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture, said yesterday:

"Perhaps it will prove a good thing. The Austro-German invasion certainly has stirred up the patriotism of Italians as I never dreamed it possible. Also it will show the Allies the need of haste to combat the Austro-German plans to defeat Italy separately, now that Russia is not to be relied upon and also before the United States troops arrive in the Spring. It is an important fact that he Austrians and Germans are horribly short of food for the civilian population and that they must attack, and naturally have done so, at the weakest point."

FOUGHT TO LAST MAN.

Brigade of Grenadiers Stemmed Invading Tide and Saved Army.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Nov. 6, (by The Associated Press.)—Again a brigade of grenadiers has covered itself with glory, standing like a rock in the face of the advancing Austro-German tide until it was overwhelmed. After the enemy had crossed the Tagliamento and was pressing on between Pordenone and Port Ogruaro the grenadiers were assigned to the task of holding up the advance in this region. No shelling from the enemy could dislodge them. They lay prone behind brushwood, calmly awaiting the foe.

As soon as the enemy came within range his ranks were swept with the rifle fire of the grenadiers. The Austro-German lines were filled up immediately, however, and continued to advance in overwhelming waves. As they approached the grenadiers rose to their knees and hurled their grenades, but were unable to turn back such great numbers of the enemy.

The last surviving officer then ordered a bayonet charge. Without hesitation, the grenadiers dashed at the foe. When last seen the few survivors, using their rifles as clubs, were fighting on until, one by one, all fell. That did not occur, however, until they had accomplished their task, for their resistance delayed the enemy until the Italian troops reached a place of safety and were reformed for action.

GEN. BELOW IS HEAD OF DRIVE ON ITALY

Nothing Like 300,000 Germans in It, Gen. Maurice Says—Debacle Due to Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7. General Maurice, Director General of British Military Operations, speaking today of the Italian military situation, said:

"It is most serious, but some reports are much exaggerated. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Mackensen brought off a tremendous surprise with the assistance of 300,000 German shock troops. Mackensen has been made a sort of bogey man. He is not present at this particular German drive. Von Below is the Commander in Chief on the Italian front, and he has nothing approaching 300,000 Germans.

"Cadorna knew of the approaching attack, its place and approximate date. It is clear that a great part of the disaster, for it can be called nothing else, was due to insidious propaganda which has gone further than Cadorna suspected. Both the British and French are doing everything they possibly can.

"There is no need for alarm concerning the withdrawal behind the Tagliamento. This is part of Cadona's plan and was communicated to us before his troops reached the Tagliamento. The line of final stand depends a great deal on where help reaches the Italians."

Since the Italian débacle various criticisms have been made along the line that, had Britain and France contributed the assistance which the Italians were said to have asked for an advance into Austria, the present difficulty could not have arisen. The NEW YORK TIMES is informed on high military authority that these criticisms are uninformed.

There was a certain military school in Italy which held that the best route to Vienna, and even Berlin, was via Laibach, and there were also in London certain strategists who are described as of the amateur class who upheld that view. General discussion among the Allies of the strategy of the war showed an immensely preponderant, if not absolutely unanimous, opinion that a drive into Austria, however successful, could not bring about the decision of the war.

The objections to such a project need only to be suggested. For a concentration on the Isonzo front the Allies would have had the use of only two railways, while the Central Powers would have had the use of four. The distance from the French front to the Isonzo is less for the enemy than for the Allies. A glance at the map of the Italian front will show that the fastnesses of the Trentino would have had to be cleared out before a great army could be pushed far into Austria, as otherwise flank attacks on the line of communication might have cut the advancing force from its base.

HIGH INTEREST RATE FOR YOU

OUR First Mortgage Participation Certificates are shares in mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. There is no possibility of loss.

Just now the rate of interest is 5% and we can invest for you any amount, large or small.

Our clients are advised to take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

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Capital $ 5,000,000
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Fulton & Jamaica

FRENCH AVIATION CAMPS.

Remarkable photographic reproduction of an overhead view of an aviation camp behind the French lines, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week; 24 pages of rotogravure. On all newsstands, 10 cents.—Advt.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

For her dancing classes and the rather more than informal occasions, when a girl will lay aside for the moment her regulation school dress, she will require, of course, a smartly designed tailored coat of velvet, wool velour, broadcloth, suede velour or heather homespun, and a tailored dress of a corresponding material.

The fitness of such a coat depends first on the selection of the original model and then on the manner in which it is tailored.

De Pinna models are from the best designers in Europe, from whom we select the most exclusive productions.

Imported fabrics are necessarily used by us exclusively in the production of De Pinna adaptations while the tailoring is done under our closest personal supervision in our own tailor shops.

Girls' Coats—for more formal wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and heather homespuns. Sizes, 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110. Some of these coats have fur collars.

Specially designed hats made of materials to match these coats.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear, to be worn with these coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure and for immediate wear. This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES

JUST a step from the shopping district uptown and the business district downtown are located the two DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE stores.

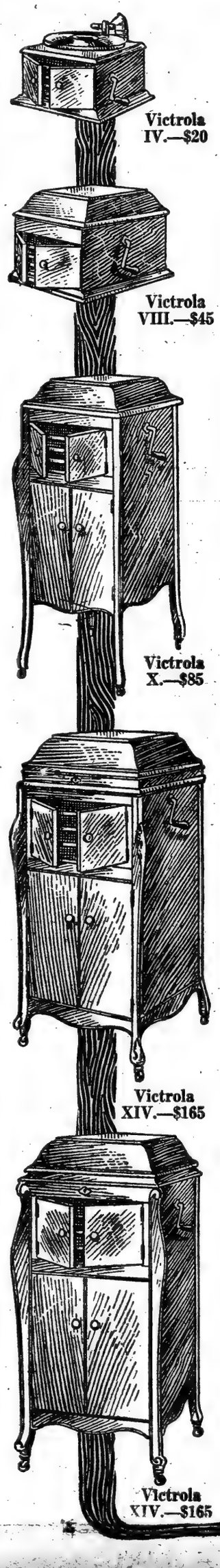
So, in lower Manhattan, you are never far from one of the places where comfortable footwear has been highly specialized.

Sold only at
1372 Broadway
at 37th St.
12 Park Place
Woolworth Building.

If you have ever suffered while "breaking in" new shoes—if you have ever longed for the end of a day to bring relief to burdened feet—stop at one of these stores and find out the merits of this shoe. Ask us to explain the cushion.

For Men Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by
JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

Gimbels for Victrolas



GIMBELS for Variety

You will find here by far the greatest stock of instruments in town, we believe. We know that here is every model, every wood, every finish, every improvement—and plenty of all the popular types. This will be true right up to Christmas eve.

GIMBELS for Convenience

You reach the Victrola Salon by fast express elevator. You see all these splendid instruments in one vast space, a well arranged unit, complete and together. You hear the desired records comfortably in any of SEVENTEEN sound-proof, ventilated rooms with every Victor record instantly available. You might be in your own home, so intimately private and pleasant are these little rooms.

GIMBELS for Experts

Our people know and love music. They will be of invaluable help to you in making quick and satisfactory selections. BUT ONLY IF YOU REQUEST THEM TO HELP YOU. These are more than mere salespeople, they are connoisseurs of music and expression. They are always anxious to serve you well.

GIMBELS for Service

Here you may select the exact Victrola and have that very one sent to your home—or the original package from the factory, if you like. This is your double warranty of satisfaction. Then, too, your fine new instrument comes to you *quickly*.

GIMBELS for Delivery

Only experienced men deliver our Victrolas. Only swift motor trucks, working on a masterful schedule to insure speed with care and accuracy.

GIMBELS for Low Terms

Victrola prices are the same everywhere. But terms vary. Our terms are as low as any in town. You may select any Victor records—we have them all—and cabinets to match Victrolas IV., VI., VIII. and IX., with no increase in monthly payments. These are the convenient terms:

Victrola VIII.,	$45	Victrola X.,	$85	Victrola XIV.,	$165
Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	7.50
Total,	$50	Total,	$90	Total,	$172.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola, IX.,	$57.50	Victrola XI.,	$110	Victrola XVI.,	$215
Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	5	Victor Records,	10
Total,	$62.50	Total,	$115	Total,	$225
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
				Victrola XVII.,	$265
				Victor Records,	12.50
				Total,	$277.50
				($12.50 Cash, $12.50 Monthly)	

You select your own records with the above outfits. Cabinets to match Victrolas IV., VI., VIII. and IX. will be delivered without any increase in the monthly payments.

The new November records are exceptionally interesting. Hear them at Gimbels. Express elevators to Victrola Salons, Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

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The Government Has Asked Us To Help

Form 1296

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Washington, D. C. 5:53 P. M., Oct. 16, 1917

Recommendations of commercial economy board of council of national defense for restricting number of daily deliveries, eliminating special deliveries, and reducing time limit on return privilege have been adopted in cities and towns with population more than fifteen million people. Merchants in leading cities in all parts of the country are co-operating. Public is readily accommodating itself to restricted delivery service. Result is that stores are operating with considerably smaller forces instead of seeking to replace men entering national service with others drawn from the shipyards, mines, factories, or other work essential for carrying on the war. Board strongly urges the merchants of your city to curtail delivery service and return goods privilege just as far as possible and believes that you can count upon co-operation of public. These are measures of war time efficiency.

Commercial Economy Board
Council of National Defense.

We ask the Public to help us to help the Government

WE know that the appeal of the Government made through the stores of New York will not fall upon deaf ears. We believe it will be unnecessary for the merchants to adopt various rules regulating or withdrawing privileges that the public has been accustomed to, for we feel that the Government's request made through the merchants will be sufficient in itself.

The only rule adopted some time ago by the undersigned merchants is as follows:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

The response to our appeal has already resulted in an important decrease in the number of needless returns and we have been greatly aided in our endeavor to

KEEP DOWN THE PRICE OF MERCHANDISE

in spite of the great increases that we have been compelled to pay. It is not only everyone's patriotic duty to avoid waste in men and materials, but it is imperative, if the retail price of merchandise is to be kept down in spite of the constantly increasing cost, that the waste in distributing be eliminated. You will help us in making a saving that will be yours if you

Return As Little As Possible

Goods thoughtlessly bought and afterwards returned mean waste, decreased efficiency, higher cost to the public and loss to the merchant.

Take Small Parcels With You

If you carry small parcels, we will not be compelled to replace the men from our Delivery Departments who have entered the National Services.

Avoid Asking for SPECIAL Deliveries, They Require Additional Men and Equipment

Shop in the Morning Hours

Savings to You and more salary to the sales people, as the sales person's time is evenly and profitably employed over the entire business day.

Saving in Labor as the clerk's time is all profitably employed, therefore less clerks are required.

Early shopping results in satisfactory, comfortable shopping, as the sales people have the time to show full assortments.

Savings in materials by the avoidance of all kinds of errors made in hurried purchases.

Abraham & Straus
B. Altman & Co.
Arnold Constable & Co., Inc.
Best & Co.
Bloomingdale Bros.
Gimbel Brothers
Greenhut Company
H. C. F. Koch & Co.
Frederick Loeser & Co.
Lord & Taylor
R. H. Macy & Co.
James McCreery & Co.
A. I. Namm & Son
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Saks & Company
Franklin Simon & Co.
Stern Brothers

JAPAN'S ARMY NOW MAY JOIN IN WAR

Important Developments Possible Following Agreement with United States.

MIKADO'S FLEET TRIED OUT

New Features Introduced In Great Manoeuvres—China Told France Will Welcome Her Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The American-Japanese agreement by which this country recognizes Japan's special interests in China, and which pledges both nations to the maintenance of the principle of the open door, was generally commented upon in diplomatic circles here as a notable diplomatic triumph for Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii.

But the drift of diplomatic opinion was that one of the most important accomplishments flowing out of the negotiations at this time was not so much the recognition by the United States of the fact that Japan had a special interest in China as the collateral pledge given by Japan for more active participation by that nation in the war.

It was pointed out that the United States, like other great powers, was obliged to recognize, either expressly or tacitly, Japan's claims in respect to China, claims which the United States has advanced toward the American continents in the Monroe Doctrine, which is reciprocally recognized by Japan in principle, though not in name, in the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii.

Japan, according to the diplomats, has consented to furnish a great amount of tonnage for transport purposes and to risk her warships, these forming her immediate contribution to the allied and American cause. Troops are believed to have been promised also, but this question naturally would be reserved for discussion by the Entente nations and the United States. The argument that the Entente should have persuaded Japan to despatch an army to Europe for use in the present war has been voiced in prominent and influential journals in both Russia and Italy.

Lifting of Steel Embargo.

In return for her concessions Japan will obtain from the United States, in addition to the recognition of the foremost principle in Japanese national and foreign policy, that of her special interests in China, the promise of an amount of steel and iron adequate for her needs. One of the considerations which have agitated American minds in respect of the partial lifting of the iron and steel embargo in behalf of Japan has been the fear that, taking advantage of the war situation and of the virtual abandonment by European interests of Far Eastern trade, Japan would emerge from the war as sole possessor of trade opportunities in China.

American business men are understood to take the view that Japanese competition, assisted with materials by the United States, cannot close China's doors to them, as the amount of steel and iron to be exported to Japan may always be regulated by this country. Japan, it was pointed out, will be dependent upon America after the war for her iron and steel, which she will not be able to obtain from England, as the British output will be needed in the reconstruction of Europe.

Japan, as a result of the negotiations with the United States, will assume full risks as a belligerent, political as well as material, and to this end will contribute to a speedier end of the war through the defeat of the Central Powers.

In connection with Secretary Lansing's announcement that a complete and satisfactory understanding on the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific has been reached between the Japanese and American navies, it is learned that Japan's fleet will conclude tomorrow extensive naval manoeuvres which have been in progress for nine days along the Korean coasts, Kyushu, and the Loochoo Islands. Nearly 100 war vessels, aggregating more than 500,000 tons, have participated. A feature of the mimic naval battles has been the extensive activity of submarines and airplanes. Several new features, the nature of which has not been made public, have been introduced.

Japan has dispatched many naval officers to Europe during the war to make observations first-hand. Several of these spent months on the best warships of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet in the North Sea and took part in some of the important naval engagements at the beginning of the war. A score of torpedo boat destroyers and other Japanese warships are now co-operating with the allied navies in the Mediterranean.

Interpretation of Agreement.

It was disclosed today that Japan and the United States might not have identical views concerning the interpretation to be put on the agreement in specific cases. Diplomats stated that in construing the agreement it would be necessary for the two countries to follow the course of the courts in construing legislative enactments. The courts do not examine the statutes alone, but consider also the debates in the Legislature during the discussion of the law. So, it was asserted, the explanatory statement issued yesterday by Secretary Lansing will be considered, together with the speech by Viscount Ishii in New York on Sept. 30, in which he proclaimed the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East by Japan and declared that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China, but that she was prepared eventually to defend Chinese independence against any aggression. "Japan," he said, "knows that her own landmark will be threatened by any outside invasion and interference with China."

Secretary Lansing's statement, on the contrary, expressed the view that the exchange of notes recognized the pan-American doctrine in the Far East rather than the Monroe Doctrine. The true significance of Viscount Ishii's utterance, taken together with the concluded agreement, was declared to be evident when the text of the Monroe Doctrine was considered with the name of Japan substituted for the United States and the word Western for European, the Monroe Doctrine reading, in part:

"• • • the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States (Japan) are involved, that the American continents (countries of the Far East) by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European (Western) Power • • •

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States (Japan) and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere (the Far East) as dangerous to our peace and safety. With existing colonies or dependencies of any European (Western) power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European (Western) powers in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States (Japan)."

In his New York address, which the future will look to in order to obtain Viscount Ishii's and Japan's views concerning the pact, Viscount Ishii said:

"Not only, however, has she (Japan) not the slightest intention of violating the territorial rights or sovereignty of China, but rather is she prepared to defend the independence of China against aggression from outside, for any aggression or interference with China means the threatening of Japan's frontiers."

Would Welcome Chinese Troops.

The Chinese Minister at Paris has cabled his Government that the French authorities will welcome Chinese troops to France, according to advices from Peking. The French officials were reported to have promised to accord the same cordial treatment to them as has been accorded to the American soldiers now on French soil.

Chinese Ministers in other allied countries have been instructed to obtain those Governments' views on the proposal to dispatch Chinese military forces to Europe.

HOUSE IN EUROPE, HEADS WAR ENVOYS

Continued from Page 1.

tions which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently.

"In looking forward to the assembling of the conference it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference, and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete co-operation under a general plan and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

Not to Discuss Peace.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In selecting its representatives to the war conference the United States has provided in advance against becoming involved in any discussion of peace terms or political questions. There is no diplomatic representative with the mission. The business at this time of every member of Colonel House's staff is war-making, and there can be no discussion of any matters not having to do directly with the prosecution of the war.

There have been many indications that the conference was called at the request of the United States.

The situation pictured by Secretary Lansing shows that the real purpose of the conference is to create in effect a great general staff to co-ordinate and direct the energies of the cobelligerents. It will be the duty of the conferees to deal with military strategy in sweeping terms that entire nations will be but units of operations in one vast game. The whole fighting force of three-fourths of the world is to be welded into one mighty war-making machine.

Mr. Lansing discloses something of the complex problems with which the Government has had to deal in serving as the treasurer and storehouse for all the Allies. Already money and supplies have been poured out at the call of the various powers with lavish hand. As each mission has come to present its case and state its needs, its arguments have been heard and the resources of the United States have been drawn upon.

Each visiting mission, however, has dealt largely or only with its own needs. Each has clamored for men, ships, money, food, munitions, or what if most lacked. There has been the same lack of co-ordinated plans and predetermined objective and purposes that has been apparent at times on the battlefields of Europe.

Thus, while dealing with the necessity of providing for its own military needs and electing the course of its own military efforts, the United States has been made by circumstances the arbitrator of many phases of the war. It has been forced to make decisions which may have had already a far-reaching effect upon the progress of the war.

The great war conference will relieve the Government of this burden. There is no hint of stinting the help, but at the council table there will be received and weighed, side by side, the needs of all the powers to be aided. The resources of each will be reviewed and a perfected plan of action adopted upon which can be based the delivery of American supplies of men, money or food at the points where they will be most effective for the common cause.

There have been indications that the Washington Government was anxious to know what might be possible in the way of greater naval activity against the Germans. On his return, Admiral Mayo was in frequent conference with Admiral Benson and members of the Navy General Board. Admiral Benson has the consensus of American naval opinion as to the course deemed wise. No hint of what that opinion is has been permitted to come out.

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ALL DAY TODAY

A Truly Great Sale of
Women's & Misses' Dresses
Despite the Scarcity of Serge (the Most Fashionable Dress Material of the Season), We Announce This Sale Today
$16.50 and $18 Serge Dresses at $13.95

In this sale you have an exceptional opportunity to choose smartly tailored serge dresses from a varied collection of new and pretty styles.

These dresses will surely appeal to women who dress with discrimination, for the styles are out-of-the-ordinary—good-looking, serviceable—such as can be worn correctly on many occasions.

THE COLORS: The season's most favored. Burgundy, Plum, Brown, Green, Navy and Black. And as to models, here you will find featured Bustle, Side Draped, Tunic and Surplice effects. Some have pockets, others are handsomely embroidered or trimmed with silk, Georgette Crepe or buttons. There is likewise shown a splendid assortment of dresses fashioned of Velveteen, Satin or Charmeuse, regularly priced up to $22.50, included in this sale at $13.95.

None of These Dresses Will Be Sent C. O. D.
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Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

Down on the street—
There's Vital Work for The Dictaphone

In every city we can point to leading financial houses that use The Dictaphone. There is The National City Company and a score of other New York institutions. There is The Harris Trust & Savings Bank and many additional Chicago houses. In Pittsburgh, The Dictaphone works "down on the street" for Snow, Church & Company and other high-grade financial concerns.

Right in *your* city there are institutions like yours that consider The Dictaphone a vital adjunct of their office routine. You will feel the same about The Dictaphone after you have installed it.

Perhaps at your desk right now you're getting ready to dictate a batch of letters calling for unusually clear thinking and careful phrasing, for absolutely accurate transcription.

Then they are the very letters for The Dictaphone, for The Dictaphone encourages quick, clear thinking and makes accurate transcription sure.

As for speed—well, we know brokers' offices where a man sits with the telephone receiver in one hand and The Dictaphone tube in the other. He takes the report over the phone, and the next moment he dictates it into The Dictaphone.

Let us send you a list of The Dictaphone users in your line of business. Or inform us any time you would like a demonstration in *your* office, on *your* work.

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THE DICTAPHONE
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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

I am Shushan, a little Armenian girl.
My mother and father are dead.
I am now sick and hungry.
You won't let me starve, will you?

If you knew that you could save from starvation a human being like yourself by giving five dollars a month, would you hesitate to give? Americans have never yet failed to help the weak, or the oppressed, or the distressed anywhere; they will not fail now.

Who Will Shirk the Responsibility of Saving Life?

The American heart spreads its generosity over the Universe.

Imagine over **two million people** forgetting every other joy of life that you enjoy and centering all of their desires on one thing—enough bread to keep them alive.

Think of yourself in a similar position—the joy of home life denied you—no hope—no song—no laughing children—no work to do—nothing—but to suffer death from slow starvation. These people have no place to look for help except America—the land of plenty and generous-heartedness.

They cry for bread—a mere crust!

Thousands are dropping by the wayside every month dead—starved to death.

If there should be one of you not able to give as much as $5 a month, give what you can.

Remember the widow's mite.

There are many of you who can afford to give $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, a month.

Those who can afford to give any one of these amounts should do so right away—NOW—for time is precious and the need is oh, so very urgent.

Who can say no to the call for bread when it comes from the lips of Two Million People, mostly women and Children?

Certainly not any red-blooded American!

Picture yourself as being very happy with an allowance of $5 a month for food!

Yet every one of these starving millions will be **supremely happy** if every one of you who can afford to do so will say right now—**Today**—

"I will be responsible for one life at least; I will give every month the money necessary to buy food in order to save one life; IT IS THE LEAST I CAN DO."

Those of you abundantly blessed can derive no greater happiness than by keeping alive as many helpless, hopeless, starving human beings as possible.

Some big hearted men are giving as much as $10,000 a month.

Yet your $5 bill every month, or less—if it is all you can give will give life for at least a little while.

It is inconceivable to think that there should not be over Two Million Americans perfectly willing and able to give out of their bounty enough money to save from starvation **over two million of their brothers and sisters.**

Won't you help?

Hippodrome Mass Meeting

Sunday, November 11, at 3:30 P. M.

Speakers: Mooshek Vorperian; Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau; Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Hon. Henri La Fountain, Senator of Belgium; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Hon. John H. Finley.

Music:—Tenor, Dan Beddoe; Soloist, Madame Jacobey; W. A. Maloof, Composer and Organist; Chorus of 600 Voices, The New Singing Society, The Globe Chorus and Trinity Reform Church Choir Co-operating. Led by L. Camilieri.

ADMISSION FREE

An Appeal from the White House

President Wilson, on October 29, 1917, issued "An Appeal to the American People" as follows:

"American diplomatic and consular representatives and other American residents recently returned from Western Asia assure me **that many thousands of lives were saved from starvation by the gifts of the American people last winter.** They also bring full assurance of the **continued effective distribution of relief** and report that the suffering and death from exposure and starvation will inevitably be **very much greater this winter than last unless the survivors can be helped by further contributions from America.**

"Reports indicate that of orphans alone there are more than 400,000, besides women and other dependent children, reaching a total of more than 2,000,000 destitute survivors. The situation is **so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all.**

"In view of the urgent need I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed, in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. **Contributions may be made through the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, One Madison Avenue, New York City."**

Last Saturday the New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief issued from their headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, an appeal to New Yorkers to help these suffering peoples.

That appeal and this, made through the advertising columns of twenty newspapers, is paid for by private contribution—by **a man who wants all of the people to know about the horrible conditions,** believing that if warm-hearted, generous New Yorkers fully understand the great need of these starving men, women, boys and girls, they will immediately respond, as they always have done, to the call for help.

Not one dollar—not even one cent—contributed by you for the relief of these peoples will be diverted to any other purpose.

Capable workers are in these countries directing the distribution of food. There is no waste. Every dollar you give counts 100 cents in relief.

Won't you find it in your heart to adopt at least one Armenian or Syrian for a year—costing you Five Dollars a month or Sixty Dollars for a year?

Many of you can afford to adopt several. Remember that every Five Dollar Bill saves one life a month—only about 17 cents a day.

$30,000,000 is needed for this Winter.

Write a check to-day and make it payable to

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer,
New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief,
1 Madison Avenue, New York.
Telephone Gramercy 1024.

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The Sole Survivor

Mooshek Vorperian, a 17-year-old boy, was the **only** one of 550 Armenian males to escape being chopped to pieces with axes and knives as were the others. Read his story:

"I lived happily with my father, mother, two sisters and brother until March, 1915, when suddenly our town was surrounded by Turkish soldiers and we were imprisoned and tortured.

"First they tortured the professor of history in our American Missionary College. They beat him with sticks; they burned his hair; they burned his fingers and finally they **crucified** him. All the time he was murmuring, 'Oh God, all this for your sake!'

"After two months of this terrible torture 3,000 Armenians—550 males and 2,450 women and children were deported to the Syrian and Arabian deserts.

"My eldest sister was a beautiful girl. My mother tried to make her less beautiful. **She knew** what was likely to happen to her. My mother cut off my sister's long blond hair, but they could not take out her beautiful eyes.

"On our way to the deserts, a Turkish officer saw my sister and asked for her. My father refused. I will never forget his words. He said, 'You are a Turk and I am an Armenian: you are a Moslem and I am a Christian, I cannot give you my daughter. If it were not written in our Bible that suicide is sin, I would throw myself with my daughter into the river.'

"A little while after my father was butchered, together with all the other Armenian males—all except myself. I was left alone with women and children—a lad of 15.

"Then when the Turkish officer came and demanded my sister for his harem, what could I do—a defenceless boy of 15? **What could she do?** She had to yield. But she exacted a promise from the man that he would allow my mother and other sister and my little brother to return to our home.

"On our way back home, which we did not know had been devastated of everything, my little brother could not bear the horrible suffering and he died. He died from starvation. He would wake up in his delirium and cry out 'Brother, do you not see there in that corner that they are killing our father—just there in that corner?'

"I escaped finally—but I had to leave behind my mother and sister. I have not heard from them since I said good-bye. God knows what has happened to them.

"I will tell more of the details of the tragedy of my young boyhood at the great meeting to be held in the Hippodrome, New York, on Sunday afternoon at 3:30."

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer,
1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Enclosed find $.....for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Name .....

Address ....

N. Y. T.

This work is conducted in perfect co-operation and with full approval of the American Red Cross, whose agents do not cover this field.

CANADIANS TIGHTEN THEIR GRIP ON RIDGE

German Troops, Ordered to Counterattack at Passchendaele, Lose Commander.

400 PRISONERS REPORTED

Teutons Turned Guns on Their Own Men Who Were Taken, Says Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight shows that the Canadians are holding their gains in and beyond the village of Passchendaele, the key position northeast of Ypres, which they captured in a hard fight with the Germans yesterday. Despite the Hindenburg order to retake the village at all costs, the Germans have ventured no counterattack so far.

More than 400 prisoners were taken in the successful rush of the Canadians. The Reuter correspondent at the British front telegraphs:

"A considerable number of the prisoners taken at Passchendaele were killed by the fire of their own guns as they were being brought back, whether by accident or design has not been learned. Otherwise the total would have been much higher."

British Loss Light, Haig Says.

Field Marshal Haig's night report reads:

During the day the work of organizing our new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground in the neighborhood of the village continued without interruption from the enemy. In spite of the great importance which it is known the enemy attached to this commanding locality, no hostile reaction has yet followed its capture.

Over 400 prisoners, including twenty-one officers, were taken by us in our attack yesterday, so far as has been reported. Our losses in this highly successful operation were very light.

The afternoon official statement read:

On the battlefront there is nothing to report except intermittent German artillery operations. Our troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions won in yesterday's attack.

A successful raid was carried out last night by Liverpool troops northwest of Queant. We captured a few prisoners.

Canadians Take Five Field Guns.

A dispatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says:

"Besides more than 400 prisoners in the Canadian cages back of Passchendaele this morning, five field guns have been accounted for. The German losses yesterday were very heavy, while those of the Canadians were comparatively light. Many Germans were killed by their own barrage fire.

"One prisoner reports his whole company casualties, those who endeavored to run back before our advancing troops being caught in our barrage, while others were either killed or taken prisoners. Another prisoner says that our barrage was so perfect, his regiment suffered the 'heaviest losses.' Ordered to counterattack, his battalion in this regiment advanced in extended order until within striking distance, but the losses were so enormous they were ordered to retire. On the retreat they were mowed down by our machine guns."

Berlin Admits Loss to British.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—German troops on the Flanders front are holding a line along the eastern edge of Passchendaele village, Army Headquarters announced today. The British penetrated Passchendaele yesterday, the official statement says, but had to relinquish later the eastern part of the village. Fresh forces were brought up at noon by the British but, it is stated, they were able only to effect a local extension of their penetration in the vicinity of Passchendaele.

CANADIANS CUT OFF GERMAN COLONELS

Loss of Officers Hindered Defense Plans at Passchendaele —Hot Fight in Marshes.

BY PHILIP GIBBS

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 7.—Hindenburg's command that Passchendaele must be held at all costs or if lost must be retaken at all costs has not so far been fulfilled by the Eleventh Prussian division, which garrisoned the town. The crest of the great ridge of Passchendaele and the high ground about it are firmly British and as yet there have been only a few feeble attempts at counterattacks by the enemy.

Why there is no strong and well organized counterattack is a mystery to the German officers and men taken prisoner by the Canadians, and especially to two battalion commanders whom I saw marching down today behind the British lines at the head of a small party of Prussian soldiers. It is a common enough thing now to meet such groups of prisoners on the road—so usual since the first days of the Somme fighting in July of last year that unless they are in great numbers the British do not trouble to turn their heads to look at them. They belong to the general picture of the war zone, with its ruins, its shell holes, its surging transport, its marching troops, its pack mules, colored laborers, khaki, and mud. Field gray men pass down from the latest show and merge into this dirty pageantry.

Colonels Besieged in "Pillbox."

This morning some officers and myself turned to stare at this batch of prisoners marching slowly behind a mounted escort, for we knew these men were the last remnant of the garrison of Passchendaele, and that the two Colonels at their head were those who directed the defense. It was a poor defense in the end, and after the attack began the two battalion commanders, with their runners and batmen, had sat in a pillbox outside Passchendaele surrounded by shellfire, with two machine guns outside their door, not knowing what was progressing outside, except that the Canadians were all around them, and wondering how long it would be before they had naked bayonets and revolvers covering them from the entry to this concrete chamber.

One of the German Colonels was the commander of the support battalion. He apparently had come up to Passchendaele the night before to confer with the commander of the front line. From 6 o'clock yesterday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon he sat with his brother officer and four or five men in that little stone house which was already their prison and might be their tomb.

For some queer reason this pillbox of theirs was overlooked by the assaulting troops, as no machine gun fire came from it. It was passed by, perhaps, as an empty house, and the "moppers up" had no trouble about it. The commander of the support line, a tall, bearded man, very handsome and soldierlike as I saw him today, urged the other commanding officer, a younger, weaker looking man, to stay quiet and await the counterattack. "Our men are sure to come," he said, "and then we shall be rescued."

Officers Gave Way Under Strain.

Hour after hour passed, following the British attack at dawn, and there was no sign of advancing Germans or of retreating Canadians. Imagine the nervous strain of those two men and of the soldiers who sat watching them and listening to their conversation as it could be heard through the crashing of shells outside. At 4 o'clock neither of these battalion commanders could endure the situation longer. "If we stay here they will kill us when they find us," said the tall, bearded man. "It is better to give ourselves up now," they decided. So they told their own story. At 4 o'clock they went outside and crossed a few yards of ground, until they were seen by some Canadians, and raised their hands as a sign of surrender.

It may have been that the absence of the commander of the support line was the reason for the poor effort made to counterattack yesterday after the Canadians' assault had swept through Passchendaele. I think there must have been other reasons, but whether or no, it is certain no big attack developed.

Groups of men were seen assembling yesterday at various places to the north of Passchendaele, but these were scattered by our gunfire. Other groups were seen to the north of Mosselmarkt, on the left, but these also were broken up and did not draw near. After fierce gunfire yesterday afternoon all along the crest of the ridge the enemy's bombardment slackened and the night was quieter than the Canadians had expected, though Passchendaele and the neighborhood could not be called really quiet.

I told in my message yesterday the general outline of the Canadian attack on Passchendaele itself. The Prussian garrison did not fight very stubbornly, but fled, if the men had any chance to do so, as soon as the Canadians were sighted at close quarters.

Outposts in Marshes Taken.

In spite of the severe machine-gun fire, the Canadians' advance on the right wing was rapid and complete, and they sent back about 230 prisoners from the blockhouses, cellars, and shell craters during the morning. The action was more difficult on the left up from Meetcheele to Mosselmarkt and Goeberg, a distance of more than a thousand yards, and a further objective than that of their comrades on the right.

The Canadians here on the left were confronted with a difficult problem, owing to the nature of the ground. Below Goeberg spur on the western side was a horrible swamp, into which the naval brigade had plunged when they made their desperate attack in the last days of October. The enemy had outposts in these marshes at Vine Cottage and Vanity Farm. For a time they had thrust a wedge into our line on the left of the Canadians, but I have already told of the heroic little attack by English and Canadian troops which drove them out.

Before yesterday's battle these small groups of men held on grimly under great difficulties, quite isolated in their bog. It was necessary to capture Vine Cottage in order to defend the Canadian left flank in this last attack, and for that purpose a small body of Canadians was sent night before last to seize it and hold it while the main assault of the Canadian left wing, avoiding the swamp altogether there, was to attack along Goeberg spur. This plan of action was carried out, but not without hard fighting around Vine Cottage.

Fierce Struggle for Cottage.

It was a hard and bloody little action which the German garrison of Vine cottage fought with great courage, using their machine guns savagely. By working through a swamp and getting on in short rushes to close quarters the Canadians were able at last to close around this position and storm it. The survivors of the garrison then surrendered. They numbered forty men.

Meanwhile, on the high ground of Goeberg, the main left wing of the Canadian troops took the ground that was once Weetscheele Village in their first wave of assault and afterward closed round Mosselmarkt. Here, in a desert of shell craters and wreckage, there were some concrete cellars and forts, one of them being used as battalion headquarters, another as a field dressing station. Over a hundred prisoners were gathered from this neighborhood, not in big batches, but scattered about the ground in shell craters and cellars. Three German field guns were captured with other trophies, including stores and ammunition.

It will never be known how many prisoners were taken yesterday. Many of them never reached our lines and never will. They were killed by their own barrage fire, which swept over all this territory when the enemy knew he had lost it.

Rain fell in the afternoon and more heavily today in sudden storms, which were broken through at times by bursts of sunshine gleaming over all the wet fields.

When I went up to see Passchendaele yesterday and all that great shellfire of battle, one little picture came through the mist that was closing in and gave a quick touch of the drama to the dreariness of the battlefield, in which men wandered like gray ghosts. It was a column of transports galloping up to the guns with ammunition. Heavy shells were coming over from the enemy and the roads were not safe for man or beast, but this gun limber went at a gallop through the mud, flinging clots of earth from the wheels while the drivers in steel hats leaned forward over the horses' necks and rain slashed them. Through the mist came the red flashes of our guns and above the wild orchestra of all the gunfire there rose the shriek of railway engines—those [illegible] black engines which go into the hearts of battlefields along lines which [illegible] at the risk of life.

FRENCH BEAT OFF ATTACKS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Germans made an unsuccessful attack last night on the Verdun front at Chaume Wood. German attacks near St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims also failed.

The War Office communication issued this afternoon says:

Enemy attacks against our trenches in the region of St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims, in the sectors of Sapignuel and Godat, cost him losses without any result.

On the right bank of the Meuse a violent bombardment in the region of Chaume Wood was followed by an infantry attack. Beaten back by our fire, the Germans were not able to approach our lines.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The statement issued from army headquarters this afternoon on operations along the French front says:

There was a revival of artillery activity at many points, which increased to great violence, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse and at times in the Sundgau (Alsace front.)

Have You Power to Perform?

Strength of mind and strength of body depend largely upon the health of the blood. If your blood is thin and watery it lacks the strength to carry off the poisons and waste tissues with which your system is constantly clogged.

This condition saps your vitality, decreases the quality and quantity of your day's work, and makes your life weary and anxious. Eventually comes anemia, a very dangerous disease.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

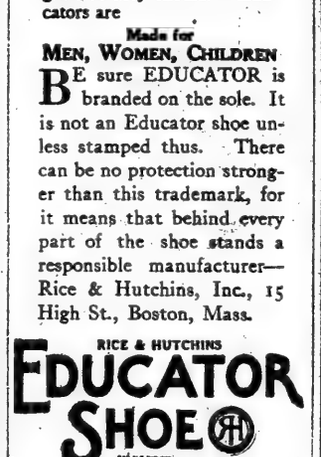
A valuable tonic because it fortifies and enriches the blood, charges it with iron and creates thousands of new, strong, rich, red cells. When the blood becomes strong in iron and red cells it is hard to remain sick.

If you are run down from overwork, worry or an attack of sickness—if your appetite is poor and you have recently lost weight—if you are pale and too easily fatigued—take a course of Pepto-Mangan. It will soon help you, unless you have a serious organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the digestion or injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: For your own protection be careful that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's. It comes only as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. For sale in all drug stores. Read the circular around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists



It's *Your* Fault If Your Feet Aren't Fit For Duty

BECAUSE you have been wearing pointed, bone-bending shoes that cause corns, bunions, callouses, flat feet, ingrown nails.

The Nation needs your best work. To do your best work, you need sound, dependable feet.

Get rid of absurd "fashionable" footgear *now*. Put on Educators instead. Educators are healthful, comfortable, sensible. Because specialists designed them to "let the feet grow as they should." Educators are

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

BE sure EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE

Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator.

White Buck Button Educator for Children

AFTER critical comparison you will recognize the emphatic superiority of

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTON, *President*
Fifth Ave. at 53rd Street 50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
279 Broadway at Reade St. *Brooklyn 1285 Fulton St.
*Open evenings
N-12

What a pity she doesn't know

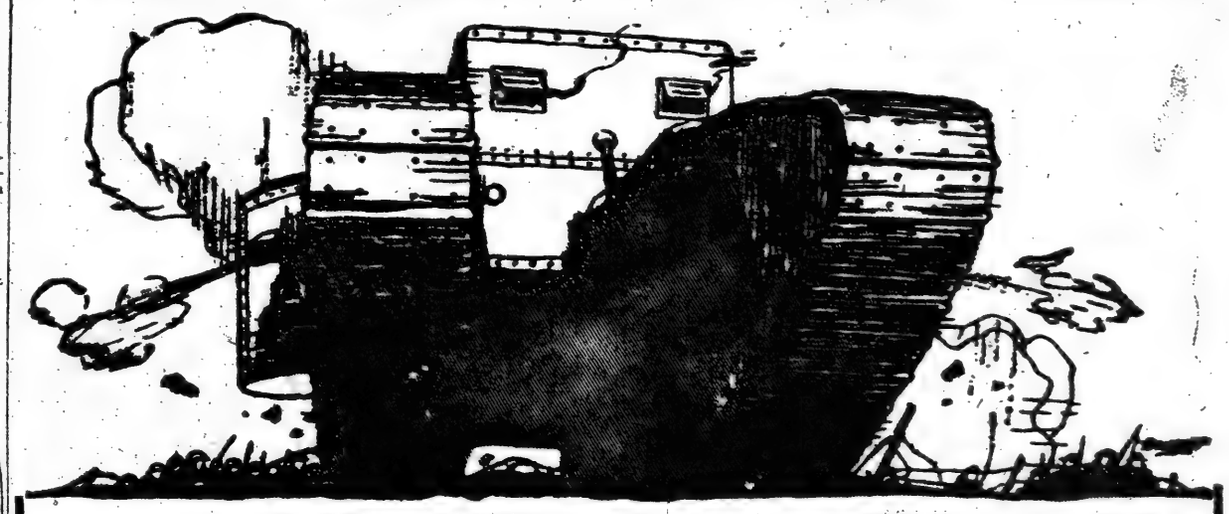
Resinol

would help clear her skin

"She would be a pretty girl, if it wasn't for that inflamed complexion!" But the *regular* use of Resinol Soap, aided at first by a little Resinol Ointment, would probably make it clear and fresh. If a poor skin is *your* handicap, begin using the Resinol treatment, and see how quickly it improves.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are excellent, too, for the care of the hair, and keeping the hair live and lustrous. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment (two sizes).

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



Come to Hero Land!

You are going to have a chance to get into the trenches—without leaving New York! You are going to see a tank in action! You are going to see the inside of a captured German dug-out—right here in town! You are going to get your first vivid idea of all that those boys of ours are facing with their Allies in France!

At the Grand Central Palace on the 24th of this month HERO LAND will be reproduced. Nearly one hundred national war relief organizations have combined to achieve the most life-like, faithful picture of actual battle-scenes that can be created by all the Allied Governments joining forces with our own.

For American and Allied relief! That is the purpose of HERO LAND. Every penny that is raised will be sent, after the bare expenses are met, to alleviate suffering and carry cheer and comfort to wounded Americans and their brothers-in-arms.

To-day more than three hundred of New York's most representative and public spirited women are starting out upon a four days' drive to distribute not less than a quarter of a million tickets for HERO LAND. They will come to you as the emissaries of the men who are fighting for you in France. Their mission is one of mercy, of unselfish devotion, of Americanism in its truest sense. For them we bespeak the courtesy and generosity of every New Yorker whose thoughts and sympathies are with the men in the trenches.

Your attendance at HERO LAND will be more than a patriotic service.

It will be an event of the most intense personal interest to you to visit the five great floors of this most graphic of spectacles—to wind your way through real trenches in the basement—to see the British tank, just from the firing line, do its deadly, amazing work—to attend any one of four theatres with the most popular artists—to dine or sup or have tea at the old Cheshire Cheese or the Italian Restaurant or the Cafe de Paris or the Red Cross Tea-Room—to feel the lure and romance of Oriental enchantment in the Bagdad and Far Eastern bazaars—to watch the latest war movies and the champion ice-skaters.

But wait! More of the details will be published as the opening comes nearer. For the present, remember to open your heart to the men abroad by opening your purse in the modest way that HERO LAND'S friends will ask of you to-day!

HONORARY PATRONS
The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour
The Honorable Henri Franklin-Bouillon, French Minister of State
Lord Northcliffe
His Excellency, Count V. Macchi de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to the U. S. A.
His Excellency, Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the U. S. A.
His Excellency, E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister to the U. S. A.
Brig. General James D. McLachlan
Brig. General W. A. White
Governor Charles S. Whitman
Hon. John Purroy Mitchel

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Mrs. Wm. Astor Chandler
Mr. Frank Crowninshield
Mr. William Adams Delano
Miss Diane del Monte
Mrs. Oliver Iselin
Miss Winifred Ives
Mrs. John Magee
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard
Mr. John Moffat
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Mme. G. E. Poccardi
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin
Mrs. Ralph Sanger
Mr. Felix M. Warburg
Mr. H. J. Whigham
Mrs. H. P. Whitney
Mrs. Payne Whitney
Mr. Louis Wiley
Mrs. Roger Winthrop

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK

Three hundred prominent, busy women (constituting one hundred Committees), authorized representatives of Relief Organizations participating in HERO LAND, will call on you today, Friday, Monday or Tuesday morning and ask you to buy admission tickets for HERO LAND.

Calls will be made between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and will be brief, business-like and to the point.

You will be asked to purchase the number of tickets your business and financial standing warrants.

Every ticket purchased will help the great cause of HERO LAND.

The service rendered by these Committees is entirely voluntary, and in recognition we bespeak for them a prompt audience, courteous reception and liberal purchase.

The Management Committee.

Chairman Executive Committee
Mr. John Moffat
Treasurer
Mr. Charles H. Sabin
New York Chapter of The American Red Cross in charge of the Tea Garden.
Chairman Entertainment Committee
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson
Chairman Booths Committee
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard
Chairman Poster Committee
Mr. H. J. Whigham
Chairman Decoration Committee
Mr. William Adams Delano
Chairman Italian Section
Mme. G. E. Poccardi
Chairman Publicity Committee
Mr. Frank Crowninshield
Chairman Ticket Committee
Mrs. Payne Whitney
Chairman Patronage Committee
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Chairman Program Committee
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin
Chairman Donation Committee
Mrs. Chas. H. Marshall
Auditors:
Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.
Executive Secretary
Mr. Er Lawshe
Organizing Secretary
Mr. J. E. Shay
Financial Secretary
Mr. G. H. Smith

HEROLAND

ARREST BRITON HERE AS SINN FEIN AGENT

Secret Service Men Believe He Was Transatlantic Messenger for Agitators.

TEARS LETTER IN PIECES

Thomas Welsh, Caught Soon After Arriving from Abroad, Held Under the Enemy Act.

Agents of the United States Secret Service delivered into the hands of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon Thomas Welsh, a British subject, who is said to have been employed as a transatlantic messenger for the Sinn Fein agents in the United States and Ireland.

Welsh was arrested several days ago just after he debarked from an Atlantic liner which had arrived at New York from an allied port in Europe. In some way or other not disclosed Welsh learned his arrest was sought and it is said he tried to destroy a 2,000-word document, which he tore into small pieces. These fragments were picked up by Secret Service agents and pieced together. The document proved, it is asserted, to be a communication from Sinn Fein agitators in Ireland to their representatives in this country.

Technically Welsh is held under a section of the recently enacted Trading with the Enemy act, which prohibits the carrying of mail between American and foreign ports by unauthorized agents. He is in the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. He refused to make any statement yesterday when arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock.

Welsh was arrested last Monday afternoon. He had been under suspicion for some time, and an agent of the Secret Service who was following him saw him remove a document from his pocket, tear it into small pieces, and throw them away. The pieces were immediately gathered up and Welsh was taken to the office of William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

Welsh proved to be an unwilling witness, and refused to give any information to Chief Flynn. While he did not deny trying to destroy the Sinn Fein document he maintained that he did not know what it was and that he did not know how it came into his possession. He is said to have made several trips between this country and Ireland since this nation declared war on Germany, usually as a member of the crew of some passenger-carrying liner.

Document in Long Hand.

The Sinn Fein document was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES. It is written in long hand, and is evidently the work of a highly educated person. It is four foolscap pages long, and persons referred to in the document are described by their initials only. In one instance the word "Liam" is spelled out. This undoubtedly refers to "General" Liam Mellows, the Sinn Fein leader, arrested by the Secret Service two weeks ago, while the letter "M" in the letter is believed to refer to Dr. McCarton, the Sinn Fein agent now under arrest at Halifax, where he was taken from an eastbound liner by agents of the Canadian Secret Service. Mellows was released from the Tombs a few days ago under $7,500 bail, and it is reported that his case was brought to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury yesterday.

The complaint on which Welsh was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock was sworn to by Capt. Frank Burke, one of Chief Flynn's principal assistants in New York.

The complaint states that Welsh arrived in New York Nov. 4 and that he "knowingly and feloniously brought into the United States a certain letter and writing and other tangible form of communication." The letter, which is the four-page document referred to, was turned over by Chief Flynn to Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who is directing the Grand Jury investigation of Sinn Fein activities in the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Knox, when asked about the contents of the documents, said that it was "unusually interesting" and added that for the present he did not think it would be wise to make the text of it public. A number of New York Sinn Fein sympathizers are reported to be among those referred to in the document and it is understood that the activities of these men are now the subject of Government investigation.

"Does this communication refer to possible future activities of the Sinn Fein in Ireland?" Chief Flynn was asked.

McCarton Maintains Silence.

"That is a question," he replied, "which I am unable to answer at this time."

An agent of the Government who was sent to Halifax several days ago to interview Dr. McCarton has returned to New York. This agent said that he was unable to get any statement of value from McCarton, who said that he would talk only on one condition, and that was that he be transferred from Canadian to American territory. The agent offered to take him to the American Consulate in Halifax.

"The Consulate is American territory," the agent told McCarton.

"Yes," answered McCarton, "but it's not the kind of territory I have in mind. New England is the kind of territory I am thinking about."

McCarton's proposition was declined, and he will remain in the custody of the Canadian authorities.

In searching the effects of "General" Mellows, the Government agents, it was said yesterday, came into possession of considerable data, including a number of interesting documents. These documents are said to concern Sinn Fein activities for several years past, and to shed much light on the conspiracy for German intervention in Irish affairs, which was headed by Sir Roger Casement.

MAY INVADE BRITAIN, LORD FRENCH WARNS

Asserts This May Be "the Next Surprise," and Urges Full Preparation.

BONAR LAW REASSURES

Nation Can Look to the Future with Full Confidence, Chancellor Tells Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—While Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was making a speech at Manchester today saying that Great Britain could look to the future not only with hope, but with absolute confidence, Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the Home orces, gave warning of a possibje invasion of the country. Lord French said that Great Britain must be prepared for any and every eventuality.

"For all we know," he said, "the next surprise may be an invasion of this country. Be ready, then, for anything."

Bonar Law's Manchester speech was delivered at a great War Aim meeting. He said that Great Britain's overseas force was more than 3,000,000, and added: "A mightier force never existed."

Great Britain had trebled the airplane engine production, he announced, since October, 1916.

"As for the submarine campaign," continued the Chancellor, "I can say with certainty that it is not going to bring us to our knees."

Referring to the Italian situation Bonar Law said:

"We are watching with the deepest anxiety what is happening in Italy—with deep anxiety, but not without hope."

He believed the Italian Army would be able to stop the German advance until aid had come from Great Britain and France.

Rebukes Financial Alarmists.

On the subject of war loans the Chancellor said:

"A determined effort is being made by a small section to frighten depositors, particularly small investors, from lending money to the State by saying that it is unsafe. Nothing could be more absurd. It is also nonsense to say that the debt would be repudiated. If we lose this war it might be. No investment in this kingdom would be safe if that happened. It would not be the loss of our money we would think about then."

The meeting itself, he said, was proof that, whatever it cost, the nation did not intend that that should be the end. He asserted that the war loan launched early this year was better than the Government had expected. The Government had thought of raising another loan this Autumn, he said, but there were reasons which made it desirable to try other methods. He had therefore tried the experiment of getting weekly the money needed, and the bankers were eager that this plan should be adopted.

Macready Calls for Men.

Major Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, Adjutant General of the army, in a statement today, asserted that Great Britain still needed men. He could not give exact figures, but said:

"Every man that can be spared from the industries is needed—badly needed. Every woman that comes forward helps her country by releasing a man. We appeal to them to answer the call."

George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, also made a statement today, saying that the war would be won by the Allies, whatever setbacks they might suffer.

"We will go on until victory is attained," he said. "The enemy must be made to acknowledge his guilt and shame. His crimes are crimes against civilization. We cannot have an inconclusive peace."

NAMED ON WAR BOARD BY MOTOR INDUSTRY

Lee and Copland Will Help Draft Plan for Conscription of Automobile Plants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—John R. Lee and A. W. Copland of Detroit today were named members of an official committee of three to aid the Government in applying the energies of the automobile industry to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Lee was named by Henry Ford and Mr. Copland by the Motor Accessories Manufacturers. The third member will be appointed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Conscription of a considerable part of the nation's motor manufacturing facilities for war purposes is expected to begin as soon as details can be worked out. It will be the duty of the new committee, working with the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, to adapt the industry to the needs of the Government.

Priority shipment orders already have indicated what industries may be expected to be called on next for direct aid in bringing victory to the American arms. Restrictions on the shipment of materials for the manufacture of furniture, pianos, and pleasure vehicles, and the construction of theatres and highways were placed several weeks ago. The army's needs will be the determining factor in deciding when other industries shall be shown how they can do their part.

So long as war demands do not find hindrance in the manufacture of luxuries there will be no disturbance of any industry, but the War Industries Board has made it clear that it will not hesitate to call on any manufacturer to turn his plant to making war supplies, if the shortage of raw materials, the problem of transportation, or the need for more munitions renders such a step imperative.

A priority order which cut off from the automobile manufacturers all shipments of alloy steel precipitated conferences with them and the decision to apply the policy of virtual conscription first to motor plants. The order subsequently was revoked, but may be reimposed if conditions demand.

With the growth of the army, it is expected that many raw materials needed in munitions work will be shut off, partly or entirely, from non-essential industries, which will be expected to begin making Government necessities. It is the announced policy of the Council of National Defense to let contracts to established plants wherever possible, not only to save time, but to prevent unsettlement of labor conditions.

MALONE SUED AS RECEIVER.

Ex-Collector Asked to Give Accounting of Mortgage Proceedings.

An application was filed yesterday to compel Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port, who resigned and then took an active part in the candidacy of Morris Hillquit, to make an accounting of money paid him as receiver in a mortgage foreclosure proceeding. The application was made by Alexander & Green, counsel for the estate of James Ben Ali Haggin, owner of the mortgage in question.

The petition states that Mr. Malone was appointed receiver in 1909 when suit was brought by Mr. Haggin to foreclose a mortgage on the property at 272 West Seventy-third Street, owned by the late Eugene Rubino, partner of Mr. Haggin in various enterprises, which was subject to a prior mortgage held by Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, widow of Edward Kelly, a banker. The petition states that when the interest on the prior mortgage fell due, Mr. Haggin was compelled to pay it to protect his mortgage because the receiver failed to do so. Mrs. Kelly sued to foreclose her $30,000 mortgage and on June last the property was sold with a deficiency of $3,604, so that the Haggin interest was wiped out. Mr. Malone is alleged to have received certain moneys for which he has made no accounting.

In Mr. Malone's behalf it was said that he would make a full explanation of his acts when the case is heard.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE relieves the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Read LIEBKNECHT'S suppressed book
MILITARISM
$1.00 net. B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, N. Y. C.

Two full page pictures of ammunition factories, with women workers, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

One week ago I made this same offer to the business men of New York. The response was immediate and came from men who take nothing for granted—men whose decisions are based upon facts, not theory. These are men who are keen, analytical, and who hold themselves in great reserve until a proposition "proves up." This is the type of men who quickly saw the wisdom of installing the

EDISON Dictating Machine

Made by Edison — *Installed by Barnes*

The Edison not only cuts correspondence costs, but it makes "Better Letters" a certainty. YOU need it—*every business* needs it. Find out about the Edison Dictating System. See it in actual use in your own office.

Phone Rector 3598 For a Demonstration.

A demonstration in your own office with your own work costs nothing. It incurs no obligation of any kind on your part. We consider it a privilege. Make a memorandum to call Rector 3598 the moment you get into your office this morning.

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.
114 Liberty Street
New York.

Amberg

It's Easy to Find Letters If You Use Amberg Service

Have you ever been guilty of writing "your letter was lost in our files"? A file is a place to find documents, not to lose them.

Persistent misfiling means your files are not simple enough. Perhaps you have been trying to bend your business to fit a preconceived filing plan?

Amberg Service *fits filing principles to your individual business*, then makes the method expand to keep pace with your growth. Let us tell you more about the Amberg Way.

Ask us any questions on filing. Write for literature.

Amberg File and Index Co.
Established 1868
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
79 Duane Street, New York City.
Telephone 5164 Worth.

Copr. Life Pub. Co.

God Bless Woman

The Woman-In-War Number of LIFE is dedicated to the noble women of America and the wonderful work they are doing. This number is just out, price 10 cents, all news-stands. Issue dated November 8. "The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver." Who is she? See this week's

Life

$5.00 a year
$5.52 Canadian
$6.04 Foreign
14 West 31st Street, New York.

How Far Must We Curb the Bully of Europe?

PRESIDENT WILSON declines to take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of any peace that is to endure.

What sort of a German Government, then, could this country trust? Is it enough to curb the Kaiser's power through constitutional reforms, or must the war continue until revolution makes Germany a republic?

William H. Taft
Former President of the United States

will discuss the probability of a revolution and will describe the kind of German Government that would meet the President's demands, in an editorial in the

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER
The National Newspaper

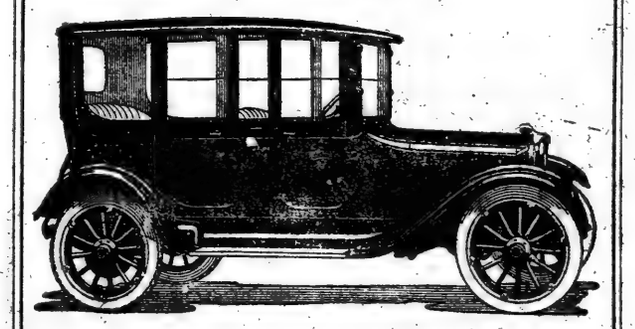
Thursday, November 8

DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

People come in with a real desire to own the car.
It is more than a mere willingness to buy.
A good opinion has been formed in advance.
The car seems to stand well everywhere, and with the best class of buyers.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.
The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1050; Touring Car or Roadster, $885; Sedan or Coupe, $1350
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



Colt-Stratton Company
Now at Our New Salesroom
1847 Broadway, at 60th St. Phone Columbus 7101
Open Evenings

STRIKING BUTCHERS TELL OF BIG GAINS

Assert That 500 Employers Have Signed Union's Closed-Shop Agreement.

WIN WAGE CONCESSIONS

Leading Proprietors Hold Out Against Demand for Discharge of Non-Union Men.

While leading master butchers minimised yesterday the success of the "closed-shop" drive which the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union is making on the 1,500 retail butcher shops of Manhattan, Joseph Menhart, Third National Vice President of the union, declared last night that 500 employers since last Monday had signed an agreement to operate the closed shop. This list included many retail butcher shops in the Harlem district. Several of these shops were conceded by the Master Butchers' Association as having signed the union agreement. The shops which have signed the agreement may be told from today, because a large celluloid sign is to be suspended in their windows, reading:

"This is to certify that this meat market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we recommend it to the patronage of all. This card shall not be placed in any market without the permission of the association, and shall remain the property of said association, and may be withdrawn at the discretion of the International Secretary Treasurer."

Mr. Menhart denied that the union was merely making a technical fight for strictly union butcher shops throughout Manhattan. "Many of the shop proprietors paid wages of from $18 to $19 a week and obliged their men to work twelve or fourteen hours a day," he said. "When we started to agitate, some of these proprietors, in order to escape having a closed shop, granted our demands of a minimum of $22 a week and eleven hours a day."

The union has dropped its demand that the men have Wednesday afternoons free during the Summer months. If all proprietors of retail and wholesale supply houses and steamboats where meat is sold in Manhattan do not sign the closed shop agreement, their employes will be called out on strike, Vice President Menhart said.

President A. S. Grimm of the East Side Branch of the United Master Butchers of New York, who conducts a market at 2,503 Broadway, said that, so far as the proprietors of large retail meat markets and butcher shop chains are concerned, the point of difference is wholly on the idea of the closed shop. Many of the proprietors, Mr. Grimm said, while they still refused to operate closed shops, had given the men union hours and wages. To show the impossibility of operating on the closed-shop plan, Mr. Grimm said that, in his case, the union was demanding that he discharge an employe he had had for eight years merely because the man was not a member of the union.

Many large butchers' stores, especially in Harlem, lost men through the strike yesterday, and were obliged to operate short-handed. L. Oppenheimer, who operates thirty-eight meat markets in Manhattan and the Bronx, said that only about one man out of each of his stores had quit.

POLICE ARE TO GUARD FOOD IN WAREHOUSES

Administrator Williams Calls for Reports on Amount Now Being Held There.

Important steps were taken by local authorities yesterday both to conserve the city's present food supply in storage and to reduce the cost at which it will be sold to citizens during the Winter. New York Food Administrator Arthur Williams ordered all warehouse and cold storage plant owners to furnish him with reports of the amount of food they were keeping and of how it was being guarded. After obtaining the information, he will arrange for adequate police protection against incendiaries or dynamiters.

Meantime officials of eight municipal departments and bureaus held a departmental get-together meeting in the office of Commissioner of Public Markets Henry Moskowitz to arrange to co-operate throughout the Winter in receiving complaints regarding food extortion or scarcity, and in tracing and readjusting the trouble.

At the meeting were Dr. Henry Moskowitz of the Department of Public Markets, Commissioner of Health Emerson, Third Deputy Commissioner F. W. Fiske of Public Charities, F. H. Tighe, Acting Commissioner of Weights and Measures; Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs; Edward A. Byrne, Acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Plant and Structures; F. X. A. Purcell, Acting Director of the Central Purchasing Committee, and Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord of the Police Department.

It was decided that Inspectors of the Health Department and of the Bureau of Weights and Measures conduct constant investigations regarding the prices, quality, and amount of the city's food supply throughout the Winter and report the result of these investigations every week to an interdepartmental council which is to meet every Wednesday.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE STATE BUILDINGS

Continued from Page 1.

The Bolshevik Chairman of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, realizing that there are more ways than one of acquiring real authority, not only attempted its capture by armed force but also by a far more ingenuous plan, which was disclosed today. He formed a so-called Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet, and informed the Headquarters Staff of the Petrograd military district that only orders sanctioned by the Military Revolutionary Committee would be executed.

On Sunday night the committee appeared at the staff offices and demanded the right of entry, control and veto. Receiving a natural and emphatic refusal, the military revolutionaries wired everywhere to the general effect that the Petrograd district headquarters were opposed to the wishes of the revolutionary garrison, and were becoming a counter revolutionary centre. This bid for the loyalty of the garrison has so far yielded no definite results, but obviously is extremely dangerous, especially in view of the fact that in the Petrograd garrison discipline is extremely lax.

It is said the Provisional Government intends to prosecute the Military Revolutionary Committee. It should be noted that the All-Russian Executive Committee of the Soviets is backing the Provisional Government. There is a general feeling of reaction against the Bolshevik-ridden Soviets, a feeling completely loyal to the revolution but impatient of disorders.

FOE'S ARMIES NUMBER FIVE.

All New Troops Encountered Brought from the Russian Front.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced at the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Teuton armies operating against Italy number five. They are under Generals von Krobatin, von Krass, von Below, von Henriques, and Wurm, with the leadership vested in von Below, who commands the centre army.

There is a possibility, the dispatch adds, of the Austro-Hungarian fleet cooperating with General Wurm's army along the Adriatic coast.

All the new troops with which the Italians have come in contact during the past ten days were brought from the Russian front, according to the accredited British correspondent with the Italian army. He adds that the British hospital unit, which became lost during the retreat from the Isonzo, has now joined the Italian forces.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 7, (By The Associated Press.)—On the effectiveness with which a reconcentration can be carried out on the newly chosen Italian front depends the issue in the military movement now in progress. This reconcentration is developing with reasonable promptness, considering the magnitude of the reorganization necessary after the recent retreat and the enemy's pressure, now extending along fifteen miles of the Tagliamento.

In military circles it is felt that something more is needed than assurances from Italy's allies, as time presses for getting actual reinforcements of men and munitions on the threatened lines. It is considered that this is an emergency which should stir the Allies to real action in sending important help as the enemy masses are so overwhelming that small additions to the defensive forces will not turn the tide at the decisive moment.

The reports indicate that the Central Powers have staked everything on trying to crush Italy while she alone is bearing the entire campaign with the allied Teutonic forces. The feeling therefore is that it is no less in the interest of the Allies than of Italy that adequate reinforcements should second the effort to stop the immediate onslaught and be in a position to follow up what must inevitably develop as the result of the present operations.

General Cadorna has issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory to the north and east of the Po and Mincio Rivers.

This district takes in all of Northeastern Italy from a point on the Adriatic coast about thirty miles south of Venice westward and northward to Lake Garda, on the Trentino front.

BRYCE FOR A NOBLER MONROE DOCTRINE

Should Cover the Whole World and Secure Justice and Peace to All Nations.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—"We want a higher, nobler Monroe Doctrine for the whole world," said Viscount Bryce today at the close of a lecture in which he pointed out the object of the doctrine was to preserve the new world from the tyrannical system of the Holy Alliance.

"We want a league of nations to secure justice and peace for the whole world, check aggression on the weak, and preserve tranquility for all," he went on. "In any such league the United States necessarily must play a great part."

The doctrine in its old form, Viscount Bryce pointed out, is growing in the main impossible to carry out as the two hemispheres drew closer. Thus the infamous stand of the German Government in submarine warfare is particularly obnoxious to the United States. If she had remained neutral and Germany had won, a new cause for the application of the Monroe Doctrine would have at once arisen. Germany would have decided it was her duty to extend the benefits of "kultur" to the Germans in South Brazil. Then it would have been up to the United States to intervene.

CAILLAUX FACES EXAMINER.

Ex-Premier Questioned for Two Hours in the Bolo Case.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, was examined today by Captain Bouchardon, who is investigating the Bolo Pasha affair.

The witness was under examination for about two hours. It is understood he was questioned about his connection with the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, and about certain entries on it the stubs of Bolo Pasha's check books, now in the possession of Captain Bouchardon.

WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

Two full-page pictures of ammunition factories with women workers, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week; 24 pages of rotogravure. On all newsstands. 10 cents.—Advt.

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A $10-bill [illegible] so far in all your life in buying foodstuffs and good things to eat, as it will when you send it to us and get this in return: 3 Apple trees, 2 Pear trees, 1 Cherry, 1 Plum, 4 Peach, 4 Grapevines, 100 Strawberry plants, 10 Rhubarb, 6 Currant bushes to ship, or take in your car, $10. Can you beat it? This will give you your own fruit all the year round, and it's really jollier when you grow it yourself. The kind you buy is tougher, for distant shipments. We guarantee our trees to bear satisfactory fruit or replace them free.

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On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, this last free six-lesson conversational French Course will open under the celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, just opposite City Hall Park. There will be lessons on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and you may attend at 10:15 A. M. or 12:15, or 2:15, or 3:15, or 5:15, or 7:15, or 8:15 P. M., as best suits your convenience.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, the last free six-lesson Spanish Course will open, also in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, and you may attend at 11:15 A. M., or 1:15, or 4:15, or 6:15 P. M. Class also meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

These special courses will be exactly like our former free courses to which tickets were distributed by the EVENING GLOBE. Our remarkable system eliminates syntax and dry rules of grammar, and at the end of six lessons you should have a vocabulary of about three hundred words, one hundred idioms in every day use, and be able to engage in simple conversation.

The lessons are all entirely free. Your only cost will be for a cloth-bound copy of the 200-page Justice B. Detwiler Instructor, which sells in book stores for $1.50, but which will be sold to you in class room for the reduced price of $1.00. No minors will be admitted on these free tickets.

The ticket supply will not last long, therefore, to avoid disappointment call today at Gordon-Detwiler Institute and get yours. There is no formality to go through, nor any obligation. Just call and get the ticket. No questions whatever will be asked you. If unable to call in person, then write for ticket, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope, and the next mail will bring your ticket to you. Address your letter to

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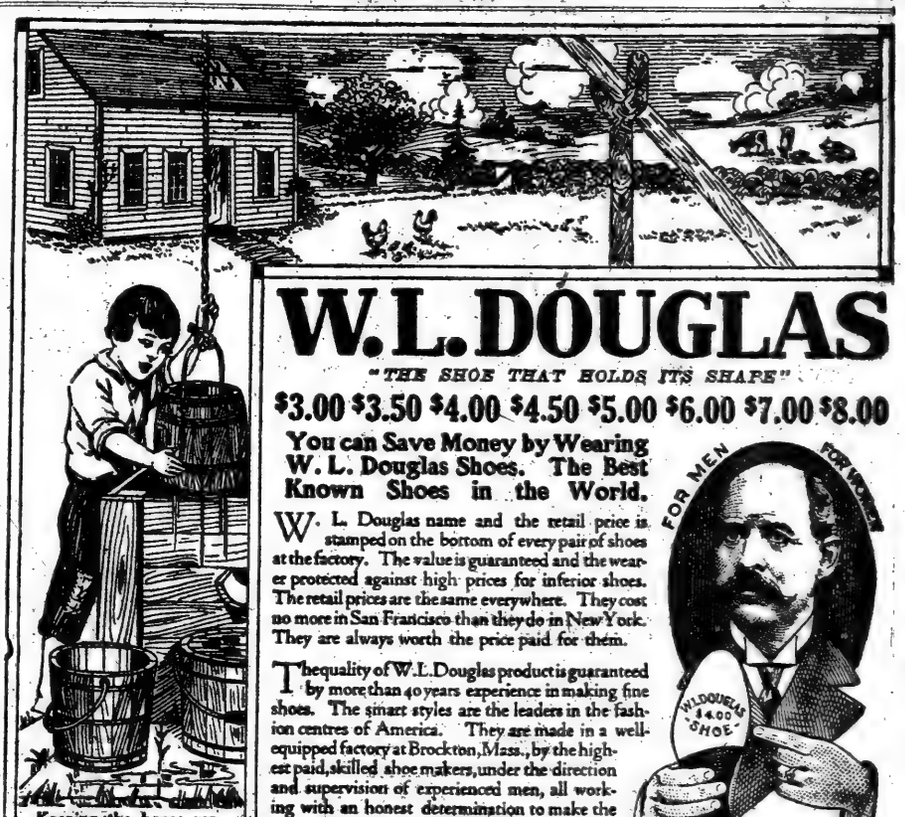

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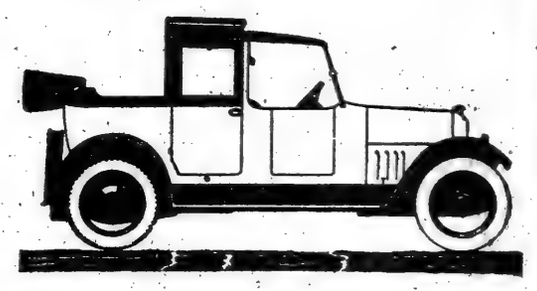

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ORGENI ITALIAN METHOD.

ALICE NIELSEN IN 'KITTY DARLIN'

'Sweet Kitty Belairs' Is Now a Musical Romance at the Casino.

MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

Pleasant Tunes and Gay Costumes with a Very Indifferent Book.

KITTY DARLIN', an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach; music by Rudolf Friml. At the Casino Theatre.

Sir Jasper Standish	Jackson Hines
Col. the Hon. Henry Villiers	Edwin Stevens
Captain Spicer	Frank Westerton
Lieutenant, Lord Verney	Glen Hall
Gandy	H. Jobs Smith
Colonel Kimly McFinton	George Callahan
Captain Dennis O'Hara	Worthe Faulkner
Mallow	Frank Bradley
Lady Julia Standish	Juanita Fletcher
Lady Bab Flyte	Sidonie Espero
Lydia	Eleanor Daniels
Lady Beaufort	Patricia Frewen
Mistress Kitty Bellairs	Alice Nielsen

In the orderly process of devolution it was inevitable that "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," having begun as a novel and become a play, should reach its final incarnation as a musical comedy. It was disclosed last night at the Casino, serving to bring Alice Nielsen again before the footlights. The production, by Elliott, Comstock, & Gest, has three spacious scenes, striking military costumes of Irish green and British red, and gay gowns of the heyday of fashionable Bath.

The book, by Otto Harbach, sketches the main outlines of the play. The ralastorm, which Mr. Belasco made so abundant and so wet, is lacking, but the tears of Lady Julia Standish are as copious as ever, and involve Sweet Kitty in her former schedule of ticklish places, including the famous scene of the four-poster. The brightness of the lines seems somehow to have paled, and the songs, with a single exception, do not rise above the commonplace. But the music, by Rudolf Friml, does valiant service in sustaining the performance. It is varied and melodious—worthy of much better things.

Miss Nielsen sings pleasantly, with excellent taste, and was warmly greeted by the audience. It cannot be said, however, that she has yet regained her former vigor and richness of coloring, and it must be added that she is not happy in rendering the sprightly whims and tempestuous ardors of Sweet Kitty.

In the supporting cast Edwin Stevens shone by virtue of the exceedingly comic manner in which he rendered a rather conventional scene of bibulous capering, and he did excellent service in the song of Peggy's Leg, which supposedly shocked the two ladies in the four-poster and certainly gave the audience its one high spot of hilarity. Glen Hall was a very agreeable Lord Verney, and Frank Westerton a properly villainous Captain Spicer.

As Lady Bab, the rival belle of Bath, Sidonie Espero was very graceful and charming and sang delightfully.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Contrary to the announcement made several days ago, Louis K. Anspacher's comedy, "Madame Cecile," will not be brought into the Harris Theatre next week. The opening of the piece here has been postponed indefinitely and no attraction has as yet been selected for the Harris.

The first of a series of special matinees to be given at the Century by Tortola Valencia, the Spanish dancer, will take place next Thursday. She will be seen in eight dances.

Louise Homer has been added to those who will appear at the Hippodrome on Sunday night for the benefit of the Antilles sufferers. Henrietta Crosman, who has been touring indefinitely and no attraction has as yet been selected for the Harris in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," will end her engagement at Los Angeles on Nov. 17.

The students of the Washington Square Players' School of the Theatre will give their first performance of the season at the Comedy next Monday afternoon. Four one-act plays will be presented.

MUSIC NOTES.

Geraldine Farrar, who sings tomorrow at the Biltmore's first Friday morning musical, has notified the director that she will close the program with the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which she will ask the audience to join her.

The New Singing Society, under the direction of L. Camilieri, will provide the choral music at the mass meeting for Armenian and Syrian relief which will be held in the Hippodrome on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

THE MOST WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
CHU CHIN CHOW MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE COMPANY of 300
NOW IN ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON.
Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Prices: Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1
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B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. Harry Fox, Morton & Glass, Whiting & Burt, and 2nd Big Week, CAMERON SISTERS.

"Cheer Up" "No Tax on Laughter at the Hip."—Life. Mat. Today. BEST SEATS $1.00 Eves. at 8:15. At 1:00 HIPPODROME

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats for the entire week of the Show (Nov. 13 to 16) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. Eves. at 8:15; Sat. Mat. 2:15. "Das Dreimaederlhaus" Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Richard the Great, Frank Terry, Ed. Farrell & Co., Reserved Conde & Marion Cleveland, others. All Seats 25, 35, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at 66th St. at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. 10a.m. to 10p.m. ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Taught Sun. a.m. $1

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Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza Of Superlative Splendors
Radiant With Youth and Beauty.
Sunday Night Concert
WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST BILL
Raymond Hitchcock, Eugene and Willie Howard, Leon Errol, Anna Wheaton and Barry Carroll, Marilynn Miller, Sybil Vane, Mike Bernard, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Fred Nice and Ada Mae Weeks, Frank Fay, Fred & Adele Astaire, White and Clayton, Sam Ash, Leah Norah, Virginia Fissinger, James Cleehons, Bernice LeGrande,—and Ed Wynn.

CASINO Thes., B'way & 39th. Eves. 8:10. Matinee Saturday only 2:10. ALICE NIELSEN in Kitty Darlin'

COMEDY Thes., 41st. nr. B'way. Eve. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS
"In the Zone"; "The Avenue"; "Blind Alley"; "His Widow's Husband."

39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK Faversham In a new Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
MONDAY NEXT. SEATS NOW.
What's Your Husband Doing?
New Farce by GEORGE V. HOBART.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Saturday, 2:25. John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
IN Peter Ibbetson
MONDAY, NOV. 12 Seats today
JOHN DREW—MARGARET ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN
"Finest play in years."—De Foe, World.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. LAST 4 TIMES
Mr. Faversham Presents Bernard Shaw's
MISALLIANCE
with Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred
NEXT MONDAY, Seats Today.
DONALD BRIAN
in "HER REGIMENT,"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
Mr. Herbert directing First Night.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. Grace George in EVE'S DAUGHTER. LAST WEEK.
Miss George announces that on WEDNESDAY EVE., Nov. 14th, she will produce, for the first time in America, the year's success of the Comedie Francaise, l'arla.
"L'ELEVATION" By HENRY BERNSTEIN
Seats now on sale. Bryant 3428.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy
"Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with
Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY.
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"Leave it to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CAPRILLO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
"DELUXE ANNIE"
with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'y, Bryant 49. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
MARIE DORO
in "BARBARA"
"Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"DAYBREAK."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Mother Carey's Chickens with Edith Taliaferro. Next Week—"Captain Kidd Jr."

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Our NATIONAL PARKS ..... Nov. 18-19
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COURSE SALE NOW $5, $4, $3, $2.50.

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Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
Tomorrow (Friday) Morning at 11,
GERALDINE Farrar KITA Fornia
RICHARD Buhlig HERMAN Sandby
Prices $3. Box Seats $5. Now at Biltmore Box Of. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

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THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
ORCHESTRA, ADRIANO ARIANI, Cond.
TSCHAIKOWSKY—WAGNER.
Soloists: Mischa Violin, Violinist. Grace Hoffman, Soprano.
STRAND THEATRE, B'way at 47th St.
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BAUER—THIBAUD
in BEETHOVEN SONATAS
(Complete Set.) For Piano and Violin.
Today at 3 & Nov. 15 & 16 at 2.
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Subscriptions $10. Single Admission $3.50.

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JOHN McCormack
CONCERT AT HIPPODROME Nov. 18 AT 8:15. PRICES
SUNDAY NIGHT - - - $1, $1.50, $2
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15
SAT. AFT., NOV. 10 at 2:30
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., Nov. 9, 8:15. Song Recital—CHRISTINE
LANGENHAN
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Hugo Boucek.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts has adopted by a majority of more than 75,000 the so-called "anti-aid" amendment. In effect, this prohibits the giving of public money or property to educational or charitable or religious institutions which are not controlled by public officers or in which sectarian doctrines are taught. Massachusetts has been strangely slow in reaching a position which New York, for instance, took long ago and has embedded in her Constitution. Religious liberty was a long time coming in the Puritan Commonwealth. Not till 1833 did the Congregational Church cease to be the State Church. An amendment then abolished taxation for the support of the Congregational Church, a practice that had prevailed for more than 200 years and which the Constitutional Convention of 1820 was not liberal enough to end.

Taxation for the benefit of colleges and so on continued. The Constitutional Convention of 1853 did not settle the matter once for all. Millions of dollars have been raised by taxation and handed over to institutions over which the public that paid had no control. It was a regrettable and belated condition of affairs. The present Constitutional Convention had the courage to change it. The question had become acute in 1913, when the State Supreme Court divided on the point whether the State Constitution did or did not sanction aid to higher educational institutions in part or wholly under sectarian control.

Standing upon the impregnable ground that public money should be spent on public purposes, the convention adopted the "anti-aid" amendment, framed, we believe, by a Catholic, by a vote of 275 to 25. The amendment guarantees the free exercise of religion; continues the provision in the present Constitution that money appropriated for the common schools shall be spent only on schools under town or city authority; prohibits public aid to any institution of learning where any denominational doctrine is taught, or to any educational, charitable, or religious institution not owned and controlled by the public; prohibits public aid to any church, religious denomination or society; authorizes the State to contract with private institutions for the support of the sick, deaf and dumb, blind, injured, persons unable to support or take care of themselves; provides that no inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution shall be deprived of the religious services of his own faith, be compelled to attend those of another faith, or have religious instruction forced upon him.

This amendment, securing, if rather late, religious liberty, driving religious controversies out of politics, ending the bickerings among the various religions for their share of State pap, was voted for by 90 per cent. of the Catholic and Protestant delegates, and all the Jewish delegates. It seemed clear enough, but there was the inevitable misapprehension and bitterness that religious questions so unreligiously stir. The amendment was "anti-God" and so forth. Cardinal O'CONNELL, doubtless under a misconception, announced that any Catholic voting for the amendment would be "a traitor to the Church." Both Catholic and Protestant institutions, accustomed to the largess, bewailed the prospect of its loss. The people saw more clearly, just as the Catholic laity saw more clearly than the eminent prelate. Boston, a stanch Catholic city, gave a majority of 25,000 for the amendment. All denominations have now a chance of peace with one another, since the State will give them no money to squabble over.

"NON TALI AUXILIO."

Ohio, which has had considerable experience in socialism and squelched its overgrowth this year, has beaten woman suffrage for the third time by a majority of some 100,000. It is not of the happiest omen that New York's reversal of the verdict of 1915 was accompanied with and chiefly caused by the tremendous increment of the Socialist vote.

In New York City in 1915 there were 238,865 votes for the suffrage amendment, 324,853 against it. The total vote was 563,718. In New York on Tuesday there were 334,011 votes for it and 241,315 against it, a total vote of 575,326. The Socialist vote for Mayor in 1913 was 32,130. This year it was 142,178, an increase of over 400 per cent. The Socialist campaign for suffrage as a means of increasing the Socialist vote directly and winning woman voters to socialism and class consciousness has had its evident fruits. It is as a gift from socialism, from pacifism, from those who, unconsciously or with intent, serve Germany, that woman suffrage is fastened upon this city and State. Ohio, taught by experience, was on her guard.

It is for the non-Socialists among the woman voters, for the patriots, for the friends of America and ordered democratic liberty, to belie the ill auspices which ruled over the acceptance of this amendment. It is not democracy, it is a class State, that the Socialists seek. By the timely help of the enemies of democracy woman suffrage has won. The Socialist suffragists will use it for the Bolshevikation of the city and State, for the detriment of "capitalists and the bourgeoisie." The suffragists loyal to American institutions must beware of the false friends, the economic international and domestic peril which they have innocently helped to increase. Woman suffrage in New York is due to socialism. It must justify itself by its defense of the American polity, which the Socialists seek to overthrow.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

ARTHUR WOODS was appointed Police Commissioner of New York City by Mayor MITCHEL and assumed the duties of the office on April 8, 1914. Unlike the heads of other departments, he holds office for a definite term, five years. His term of office, therefore, will expire on April 8, 1919. The provision of law relating to this office, Section 270 of Chapter VIII. of the City Charter, amended in 1903 and 1907, is as follows:

> The head of the Police Department shall be called the Police Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold office for the term of five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified. Said Commissioner may, whenever, in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor, the public interest shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successors in office of the said Commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the said city within ten days after any vacancy shall occur, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or the Governor whenever the public interests so require.

Commissioner WOODS's experience in the department began with his service as Deputy Police Commissioner, from 1907 to 1909. The people of New York know how well he has served them, with what energy and vigilance he has administered the department. The quality of the force is better, its tone higher than under any other Commissioner of recent memory.

After the 1st of January the attention of the community will be fixed upon Police Commissioner WOODS with a great deal of interest, possibly with some anxiety. The coming into power of the Tammany administration will lead to many changes in department heads. Not, we hope, in the Police Commissionership. We call the attention of the people of the city to the law governing appointment of the Police Commissioner and his tenure of office, and also to the very high and unusual value of his service as head of the department which is charged with the duty of preserving public order and protecting the lives and property of the citizens, in order that, should occasion unfortunately arise, they may stand behind the Mayor and strengthen his hands and his determination to resist any political or other persuasion for the removal of Commissioner WOODS.

WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The vote of the men of New York to give women the ballot brings to the front the question of the voting strength of women in the State, actual and potential. In this city, where the battle for reform goes on from year to year, the question is a vital one. It would be a simple matter to enumerate the women who will derive their right to vote from birth in this country, but what of the foreign born, particularly those who have not become naturalized but are eligible?

According to the census of 1910, there were 1,944,357 residents of this city who were born in other countries. Today the number must be considerably over 2,000,000, although the outbreak of war in August, 1914, brought immigration practically to a standstill. New York's population in 1910 was 4,766,883; according to an estimate made by the Board of Health, it had increased to 5,602,841 by June, 1916.

A good deal more than a third of the people of this city come under the head of foreign born. Among the women there will now be a very general desire to qualify as voters. The politicians will take pains to get them naturalized, if they are not already citizens. In this work Tammany Hall will be indefatigable in the case of every foreign-born woman whose vote the organization could count on or might obtain by the usual Tammany methods which have been so successful among the indigent and out-of-work, those to whom the district leader is a friend in need. Tammany would not let a single woman escape if she could be converted into a voter. Republicans, Fusionists, and Socialists will have to follow suit to get their share of the women voters.

How many women in this city will be able to qualify as voters in 1918 is at this time a matter of conjecture or, at best, of loose calculation. Foreign-born women married to citizens are, if of age, naturalized by the act of marriage, provided they might lawfully be naturalized if single. Single foreign-born women will have to go through the usual process required of men before registration to vote can take place. Therefore they must be white persons or of African nativity or descent. The declaration of intention to become a citizen can be filed at the age of 18. Not less than two years after the declaration is recorded, and after not less than five years of continuous residence in this country, the petition of citizenship may be filed. Not until ninety days have elapsed, nor less than thirty days before a general election, can the petition be heard.

Upon taking the oath of allegiance the petitioner becomes a citizen, and, after conforming to the conditions of the State election laws, is entitled to register and vote. Foreign-born widows of aliens (who were not naturalized) must, like single foreign-born women, declare their intentions and file petitions. In this city there are many thousands of alien single women of 18 or over who can become citizens, besides a considerable number of women citizens by marriage and widows of aliens who may file their intentions. In 1918, and from year to year, the electorate will be increased by large additions of women voters, and it will not be long before the registered vote of New York City will be at least a million.

ORGANIZING THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

In accepting his appointment as Chief Executive of the Port of New York, Mr. IRVING T. BUSH says that it is the first recognition of the fact that the port is national rather than local. It may be added that his appointment writes the epitaph of the movement to divide the Port of New York and make the eastern portion competitive with the western. That was the straight path toward crippling the national resources. If it had succeeded, it would have been necessary to provide in duplicate the costly plant necessary to carry maritime traffic inland and to carry inland traffic across the seas. So long as the United States stood by and allowed New York and New Jersey to fight out their local differences, with the Interstate Commerce Commission as umpire, it was difficult to say what form the dispute might assume or when it might be settled. But now the war-making power of the country takes charge by the direct intervention of all the departments concerned, and the question of competition and comparative profits is eliminated.

Government business will be moved in the most expeditious manner, and with little regard to its own expense or to the profits of others. Instead of commandeering the facilities of the port piecemeal, it takes them all at once and combines them, without tearing them into more parts than even New Jersey intended. Whatever mathematicians say, economists know that the sum of united parts is greater than the sum of the same parts disunited. What the country and the port gain in that manner will never be entirely lost.

The organization now announced is formally for the war period, and after the war more attention will be paid to the economic considerations now deliberately disregarded. But the mechanical arrangements now extemporized, and the manner of trading which will become habitual in a short time, will be so beneficial that nobody will wish to return to the old conditions. The old frame of mind which alone made possible the covetousness of New Jersey, seeking profit at its neighbor's cost and regardless of its neighbor's loss, will become as impossible as undesirable.

This is an unexpected sequel to New Jersey's rate litigation at the instigation of the Interstate Commission. It is full of promise for the future of the port both in war and peace. The Port of New York has not been more inadequate than others, but hereafter it promises to be superior to all others. When our war-making departments stop issuing conflicting orders, when we get our six million tons of shipping, when our railways get living rates, when the Port of New York co-ordinates these instruments of commerce and war, there will be some new figures of traffic performance, with results visible in Berlin.

SECRETARY BAKER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Secretary BAKER'S review of military operations in Europe and the Near East will be read by many persons, because it comes from the head of the War Department and is therefore official. The more it deals with facts presented in an expository way and avoids mere speculation and calculated optimism, the more helpful it will be to Mr. BAKER'S readers, who want the truth about the war and no illusions that may be shattered in the next issue.

Of course the Secretary should understate nothing of good report; it would be a direful thing to have a pessimist as a bulletin-maker. The American people don't mind being cheered up by the exploits of their allies and the deeds of their own troops. They would like to have all the optimism the news will bear, but atmosphere that is artificially rose-colored they will see through—and they will resent it.

The weekly résumé cannot hang together too well nor be written too simply. A touch of art would not be amiss, for true art is always simple. Perhaps Mr. BAKER does not compose this survey of all fronts himself. Sir JOHN FRENCH did not write the excellent reports of the fortunes of his Expeditionary Force himself. By the way, they were models, if sometimes they did glow with rainbow tints. To say that the communications of the Secretary of War are susceptible of improvement is not to reflect upon the design, (that is admirable,) but to lend a helping hand in the proper execution of it.

Obviously, Major Gen. TASKER H. BLISS, Chief of Staff, is not the author. No professional soldier would write, "Important developments would appear to be impending," or "Italy is passing through a difficult moment." Nor would he risk his reputation by saying that "the Russian resistance apparently is consolidating." Particularly he would not indulge in prophecy in a war of so many mutations and surprises. This the writer of the review does, greatly daring.

To the American people the attractive passage of the last communication is contained in what may be termed the postscript, often the exclusively interesting part of a letter. It reports that "the training of our troops "in France progresses steadily and "favorably," and that "certain units" have taken their places in the trenches. Presently there will be an American army on the western front, stiff in defense and always ready to go "over the top." Its fortunes will interest Americans above anything else that can be recorded. Perhaps the weekly review is only marking time now. May it improve in expression, analysis, tone, and character, for soon discerning millions will be reading and sitting in judgment on it.

A FLAW IN THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

A Lithuanian, one VAILLIEKOUNOS, was arrested in Brooklyn as he was boarding an army troopship with a powerful bomb in his pocket, and the Federal Grand Jury indicted him under Title III. of the Espionage act, approved June 15, 1917, for intending to blow up the troopship. The punishment provided for this offense does not fit the crime. It is a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. The statute is particular to say that the "intent to injure or endanger the "safety of the vessel or of her cargo, "or of persons on board," may contemplate the explosion of the bomb either within the jurisdiction of the United States "or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom." A bomb timed to explode when a troopship is at sea would probably cause a great loss of life among our soldiers on their way to France.

Now, the Espionage act does impose the death penalty in Section 2 of Title I. for communicating to an enemy of the United States any document, writing, plan, blue print, map, model, or information "relating to the national defense." There is an alternative punishment of not more than thirty years' imprisonment. By the same section the same punishments are to be inflicted for collecting, publishing, or communicating information about the movements or strength of our armed forces. The person guilty of either offense is a spy, and in time of war the military law has always given the spy short shrift. According to Section 7, Title I., of the Espionage act, courts-martial and military commissions may have jurisdiction in respect to both these offenses. It depends upon the circumstances. But with regard to the placing of "bombs or explosives" on "any vessel of the United States" to destroy it, (Title III.,) only trial in a Federal court seems to be contemplated.

It is submitted that the sinking of a troopship carrying soldiers may be a greater injury to the cause for which the United States has gone to war than some shades of those offenses that are punishable with death. Giving information to the enemy may be a very serious matter, or it may look more serious than it is. Blowing up a troopship cannot fail to be a serious matter. Unless Congress amends Title III., (there is only one section,) the Espionage act will hardly deter the enemy within our gates from trying to destroy our troopships and the soldiers aboard them. The penalty upon conviction after a fair trial should be death.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Curves Many and Sharp Are Ahead.

In the brief biographies of Mayor-elect HYLAN that appeared yesterday in the papers as a natural consequence of his victory, there was recorded one episode in his career that deserves from him the thoughtful consideration it will receive from not a few other people.

Before he had emerged from the ranks of what, by the figure called synecdoche, claims, and usually is admitted, to be "labor," he was for a while employed in the highly respectable and equally responsible position of locomotive engineer on the Brooklyn elevated railway. Just how careful and competent, as a rule, he was in the performance of that duty is revealed by no annals now available, but at least once, in the opinion of those who guarded the operation of the trains, he was either insufficiently competent, or, as is more likely, not careful enough. At any rate, that is the impression given by the fact that he was discharged for taking a curve at what was regarded as excessive and dangerous speed.

That was a good while ago, while the Mayor-elect was young. It may very well be, therefore, that he gave serious heed to the lesson or moral of his painful experience, and has since approached and rounded with due caution all the curves that have been encountered in his journey through life. When one reflects on the very numerous and extremely sharp curves that lie before him as Chief Executive of this great city, the impulse is strong both to wonder if the warning not to go around curves too fast has since been well heeded, and to hope, both for his own sake and for New York's, that it has.

Taking curves rapidly is bad enough, when it is done on an elevated railway, but the gravity of the harm it invites there is slight—except for the close relatives of the deceased, in case of derailment—in comparison with what the consequences will be should the Mayor-elect, after he becomes Mayor, show the same tendency toward rashness that he did in the days of long ago. Indeed, it would be commendable if everybody in positions of responsibility took his curves more slowly and made haste less rapidly than is the too common custom of these times. Perhaps it is because of that custom, as exemplified by certain members of the present municipal administration, that Judge HYLAN will soon be Mayor HYLAN.

Victory Implies Liberty.

Canada, feeling the need that all nations and many people do nowadays, to spend more money than income provides, is going to supply the immediate deficit in her purchasing and paying power by borrowing. When the United States was in the same position a few weeks ago it attained the desired end by means of what was called a "Liberty Loan." That name having been pre-empted by her neighbor, Canada is going to name her forthcoming bond issue a "Victory Loan."

Perhaps she had other and better reasons for choosing that title than a mere desire to be different. The reason, however, cannot be that she is any more confident or hopeful as to the outcome of the war than we are, or because she does not realize, as well as we do, that the object of the war for us both is to insure the preservation in the world of liberty as she and we and all the allies of both of us understand that word.

As Canada has suffered from the war far more than the United States has as yet, it may be that the longing for the war's one tolerable end is more prominent now among her emotional stresses than among ours. We are but stepping across the line of preparation into the domain of action, and our casualties, in comparison with hers, are small indeed in number. They are quite large enough already, however, to give us solemn thoughts and to have swept away the illusions some of us seem to have had as to the seriousness of the conflict in which we have engaged.

But that Canada is able to dedicate her loan to victory, and to leave liberty as a sort of necessary implication from the fact that she is fighting—that is fine and it is encouraging. When our losses and expenditures are proportionate with hers, we, too, must raise a Victory Loan and still believe with all our hearts that the name is accurate as well as bravely chosen.

Starvation Stories Discredited.

Those representatives of Scandinavia who are now in this country so vehemently asseverating the punctilious neutrality of their respective countries, and presenting so laboriously endless figures to prove that everybody in said lands will starve to death in from ten to fifteen minutes if the United States does not sell them a lot of food—they confidently can be trusted to protest bitterly against the statements made in a letter printed on this page yesterday.

It was written in Copenhagen, and it declared that Denmark, instead of being on the verge of starvation, was in a state of unprecedented prosperity, with everybody getting fabulously rich out of an enormously profitable trade with Germany. So hard is it to believe more than a relatively small class in any country to be benefiting from the war that there is room for suspecting some exaggeration on the part of the writer of this letter. The excuse for suspecting that, however, is no better than is the excuse for suspecting that the Scandinavians who talk the other way also magnify their ills at least as much.

In vain do they argue that the startling increase of their importations from the United States only makes up for what they used to buy in Germany and Russia. Every now and then something has come from the complaining countries—something which, like this letter, confirmed the belief that the ultimate destination of our goods, or of most of them, was not Denmark or Norway or Sweden or Holland, but Germany.

Fear of the latter country accounts for a good many of the appeals that come from Scandinavia, but affection for her money accounts for more of them. "Poor little Denmark" is especially subjected to both of those influences, and while she has no reason at all to love the Government that robbed her of two provinces, she has at least as many reasons for doing what she can to help it.

Mistakes of Draft Boards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent issue containing names of men who failed to report for military service I notice my name has been included from Local Board 59.

I am an officer of the United States Army, and was in the service at the time the selective draft law became operative. I so notified the Local Board several times.

LIEUT. RICHARD B. SHERIDAN.
Camp Upton, Nov. 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

David J. Calkin received his exemption papers some weeks ago from the District Board. By some error his name was listed as a delinquent.

E. A. CALKIN.
New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

Workers for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the latest estimates there are 27,500,000 soldiers, most of whom have left off work and are fighting for us, and who ask in return that we do their work for them, or if that is not possible, to demand as little labor as we conveniently can. The quickest way to end the war is to do our best to increase the available men and women workers, the lack of which can be realized by the shortage of coal.

SCHUYLER SCHUFFELIN.
Monroe, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1917.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST GAIN.

To an American Visitor It Seems to be Religious Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All the world is asking today: What is the one supremely great thing that freedom has brought to Russia?

I answer: Religious liberty is that supremely great thing.

It is supremely great by just as much as thought is greater than material, and that is by the immeasurable distance between that which is highest and that which is lowest—between that spirit which is immortal truth and that matter which is mortal error.

If the world war has not been fought for an idea, it has been no more than a brawl on a vast scale. But it has been so fought. It has been fought because autocracy is doomed because might is not right, because it is being seen by mankind, more plainly than ever before, that it is not four-track railways and high-piled buildings that make nations great, but enlightened spiritual consciousness, religious liberty, the basis of all brotherhood and thus of all true democracy.

Freedom of the press, a stable civil government, railroad extension, free schools, equality of status of woman with man, industrial development—these are on the way hither, and they will help to make future Russia very great indeed. And they are coming because, for the first time in all the centuries, Russia is now permitted to think, and not secretly, stealthily, and in hiding, but freely, openly, under the clear light of the democratic sun.

But at the foundation of all liberty is religious liberty. This Russia has.

It will move the whole world forward. It must.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.
Petrograd, Oct. 13, 1917.

A Factor in Mitchel's Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An important factor, in my estimation, in the defeat of Mr. Mitchel, was one which I have not seen mentioned. Many of those who were most anxious to have Mr. Mitchel Mayor could not vote for him. Commuters whose business life is tied up with New York City, and upon whom rests much of its financial leadership, could not cast their ballots in favor of the man who would administer the government, as demonstrated by the last four years, in an economical and efficient manner. The prosperity of the last two years has probably augmented the total of those who have removed from the city to other places. They are the type of men who would be most interested in securing good government. Many of them are taxpayers in New York City. Among those who assisted in nominating Mr. Mitchel were men who could not vote for him.

H. F. SHERWOOD.
New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Chief" is right. Everything in New York is a nine days' wonder.

FRANKLIN HINES.
New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

Yet to be Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does look as if the suffragists were right all along. Apparently it was the forces of evil and the liquor interest that were fighting suffrage. The proof is that in New York good old maligned Tammany came in at the same time with suffrage. But I suppose the suffragists will explain even that away. They will even continue to say that with women voting Tammany could never get in.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
Nov. 7, 1917.

A New German Torpedo?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the London report regarding the attack upon British vessels by a new electric controlled high speed German boat, I note with interest the statement from Washington in THE TIMES of Nov. 4 that "No practical application of wireless electric controlled boats and torpedoes was of record until John Hays Hammond, Jr., began his experiments and worked out the plans with which our Government has been experimenting."

I beg to call your readers' attention to the fact that, several years before Hammond's experiments, Wirt, after a few years' experiments, in 1911, controlled by wireless a boat on the Lake Dutzenteich, near Nuremberg, Germany, thus demonstrating the practicability for the first time.

Several ships have been sunk of late without noticing submarine boats, it is reported. It may be possible that they have been sunk by electric directed torpedoes.

FRANK KOESTER.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

A SONG FOR THE MEN.

The kind men, my brothers, are going away to fight
Or the red fields of Flanders where bones bleach white,
On the rough English waters, with their terrible chance,
In the brave air that blows above the sad land of France.

And the kind men, my brothers, will never, never know
Of the tears I have shed. With a smile they must go—
With a rough word spoken, or a brave Yankee jest—
And night by night I think of them long before I rest.

For they are my brothers and I am their kin,
Man of money, man of God, weary man of sin,
Grocers, and lumberjacks, and carriers of the hod,
And those who got our food for us by breaking the sod,

Little clerks that spent the day counting with a pen,
Factory hands, putty-pale, and ruddy Western men
From the ranches and the ranges, the forests or the sea—
All have been chivalrous as kinsmen to me.

When I have been weafy they have shortened the way,
They have stood that I might rest at the end of the day,
They have lifted my burdens that my strength might not fail,
They have told me their wisdom like a quaint old tale.

Oh, how can I honor them, who win a woman's praise,
The men of my country who are guarding the ways
To the goals most holy that the clean nations seek?
Oh, how can I honor them and what can I speak?

The red fields of Flanders and the valleys of France
And the rough English waters with their terrible chance
Are claiming my brothers, and bravely they will go,
And the thanks I would offer they will never, never know.

For words are too weak for the weight of my pain,
Words are too poor—I would praise them in vain—
For the dear land they love, and for the cause they glorify,
The kind men, my brothers, are going away—to die!

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

REPORT COPPER AGREEMENT

President's Mediators Also Will Deal with Arizona Deputations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Assurances that the production of copper in the Warren district of Arizona would continue without interruption from labor difficulties were conveyed to President Wilson today in a telegram from his Mediation Commission, which has now completed its work in all the Arizona copper fields. In its telegram the commission said:

"The commission has directed a plan of settlement, accepted by the companies, which provides for the establishment of grievance committees in each mine entirely selected by the men, by and before whom all grievances must in the first instance be presented. In case redress be needed and denied, the grievance committee may appeal to the United States administrator appointed for the purpose of supervising the operations of the commission's settlement in the entire district.

"Claims of discrimination against union members have been particularly insistent in this district. Such discriminations are hereafter prohibited, and the enforcement of the prohibition is vested in the United States administrator. There is thus assured the effective means by which all questions in dispute between the companies and the men can be promptly and justly settled under the impartial supervision of Federal authority. Resort to the strike, at least for the period of the war, is therefore unnecessary and abandoned by the men. There is thus every basis for assurance that the copper production of this district will continue without interruption because of labor difficulties.

"The President's Commission could not make provisions for the future copper production without inquiring into the Bisbee deportations of July 12 and the events that preceded and followed them. The result of such inquiry will shortly be embodied in a report to President Wilson as to findings of facts and recommendations thereon.

"The commission is now proceeding to San Francisco."

PAY FOR SOLDIER'S DEATH.

First Compensation of War to Mother of Private Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The first dependent of an American soldier killed in trench warfare to receive compensation under the Government system will be Mrs. Alice Dodd of Evansville, Ind., widowed mother of Private James B. Gresham, one of the victims of the German raid on American trenches in France Nov. 3. She will receive at least $45 a month, $30 of which is the regular allowance and $25 the insurance payment provided by the Government for every soldier. This is in addition to the Voluntary Government life insurance for which Private Gresham may have applied.

Records here show that neither Private Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh nor Private Merle D. May of Glidden, Iowa, who were killed in the trenches, left dependents and consequently no compensation will be paid.

The compensation to be paid any of the five wounded soldiers depends on the seriousness of their injuries. For total permanent disability they would receive $25 a month, in addition to the usual family allowances for dependents. Dependents of the twelve men reported captured or missing will continue to receive allotments of pay and family allowances.

$925 FOR PLAYING CARDS.

125 Packs Bring Highest Price in Sale of Oatway Antiques.

Herbert Du Puy of Pittsburgh bought a remarkable collection of playing cards in the sale of the antiques of the late Harry Oatway of London, England, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying for them $925, the highest price of the day. There were more than 125 packs in the collection, many of them antiques. The greater number were English. There were many French cards, large numbers of Italian, with Spanish, Dutch, German, Indian, and a miscellaneous lot including Swedish, Swiss, and Japanese.

A seventeenth century rock crystal shrine garniture went to Mrs. Gaines for $330, and to the same buyer a pair of Limoges enamel plaques of the sixteenth century for $300. Henry Symons paid most of the higher prices of the sale, a fine old Sèvres cabaret, a plateau with teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, &c., going to him for $475; an old Chelsea vase, with cover and Watteau scene, for $500, and a collection of cameos in Oriental alabaster for $310. Returns for the day were $14,725.

A variety of things will go at the closing sale this afternoon, including oil paintings, engravings, clocks, furniture, and smaller articles.

CHICAGO ART PRIZE WINNERS

Albin Polacek Takes the Logan Medal and $1,500.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Awards at the thirtieth annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago were made public tonight.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal, carrying $1,500, for a painting or a piece of sculpture by an American, was awarded to Albin Polacek for "The Portrait of Charles W. Hawthorne." The Potter Palmer gold medal with $1,000 prize, was awarded Ernest L. Blumenschein, for "The Chief Speaks."

The Norman Walt Harris silver medal with a $500 prize, was awarded Charles Reiffel for "In the Hills," and the Norman Walt Bronze medal, with a $300 prize, was given to Guy C. Wiggins for "Lightly Falling Snow."

EXPECT NO HARBOR TIEUP.

Tugboat Men and Employers Make Progress Toward Agreement.

After a hearing yesterday at the Custom House which lasted five hours, Captain William B. Baker, Chairman of the Federal Arbitration Committee, announced that no decision would be given in the dispute as to wages and working conditions between the owners and the tugboat crews until the beginning of next week. In the meantime, according to Captain Baker, the men will continue at dork, and there is no prospect of a tieup of the harbor.

The conference was attended by representatives of the New York Towboat Exchange and leaders of the Marine Workers' Unions, headed by Thomas L. Delahunty. There was a long discussion of the demands of the tugboat crews. Joseph Moran, head of the Moran Towing Company, left the room when the union leaders entered, but that was the only incident which savored at all of ill-feeling during the conference.

After the meeting Captain Baker said that progress had been made toward a settlement satisfactory to both sides. Mr. Delahunty and the other leaders of the unions and the towboat owners agreed with him.

MONEY CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Fifteen Billion Crowns in Notes Floated on 400,000,000 Metal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Swiss monetary experts, in dispatches received here, call attention to the desperate financial situation in Austria.

Recently Dr. Weckerle, President of the Hungarian Cabinet, declared at a public sitting of Parliament that the circulation of notes of the Imperial Bank had reached 15,500,000,000 crowns in September, and was now probably 17,000,000,000. The metal reserve for this enormous circulation is only between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000.

The Swiss experts declare that Austria, consequently, is in a precarious financial position. The Austrian crown now stands at only 28 in foreign countries, and has depreciated still more in the interior of the empire. In this situation, the Swiss experts say, Austria would not be long in suing for a separate peace were she not dominated by Germany.

ACCUSED COAL MEN FACE PROSECUTION

Federal Inquiry Into Charges Regarding Prices and Distribution Ordered.

OHIO SEIZURES DENOUNCED

Garfield Says Officials' Action in Confiscating Carloads Is "Municipal Robbery."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An immediate investigation of charges that coal operators and dealers are not carrying out the orders of the fuel administration fixing prices and Government distribution will be started by the Department of Justice.

Orders have been prepared directing all Federal district attorneys to study the Fuel Administration's regulations and to see that they are enforced. The directions will call for a careful sifting of charges and for prosecutions wherever it appears that the law has been violated.

Seizure of coal from trains by Ohio Mayors and city officials would be left, the Fuel administration announced tonight, to the Ohio State Fuel Administrator for action. In a statement issued earlier in the day Fuel Administrator Garfield characterized this sort of confiscation as "wholesale robbery."

All trans-shippers of coal at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads were ordered by the Fuel Administration today to make future shipments through the Tidewater Coal Exchange to expedite the movement of coal cars. The Exchange was formed last June, but a number of shippers had declined to join it.

Assures Army and Navy Coal.

"This order," said a statement accompanying it, "will result, it is estimated, in increased production of approximately ten million tons of coal a year, on account of decrease in detention of cars at the ports, and therefore an increased supply of coal at the mines. It also will assure a sufficient supply of coal for emergency requirements of the Army and Navy."

Operation of the Exchange thus far, it is asserted, has reduced classifications from 1,000 in number to 50. All coal arriving at the ports is pooled and the purchaser takes from the pool the grade he desires irrespective of whom he deals with as seller.

Bunkering in midstream, ordered recently, already is said to be saving a large number of cars.

In connection with wholesale confiscation of coal by Ohio Mayors and city officials, investigators have reported that in some places railroad tracks were torn up to prevent whole trainloads of coal from being moved.

"This municipal robbery," Mr. Garfield's statement said, "not only has disarranged shipping, but has caused unnecessary hardships in other States and in other Ohio towns. As an example, four carloads of coal were ordered to one town which needed fuel badly. The day it was scheduled to arrive, trucks and wagons waited vainly at the station to unload the promised coal, but another town a short distance away had stopped the train and confiscated all four cars for its own use. Much confusion was the result, since the supply for the second town already was on the road.

Rushing Coal to Northwest.

"Most of the coal is stolen from supplies on their way to the Northwest, where the Fuel Administration is rushing coal by way of the great lakes to provision the Northwestern States before ice shuts down lake traffic.

"The fears of Ohio towns that they would be left entirely without coal are groundless, as the Fuel Administration has ordered that their immediate needs be supplied and has given assurance that Winter requirements also will be taken care of."

Directors of the National Coal Association, representing bituminous operators with a yearly output of 250,000,000 tons, met here today to frame a comprehensive program for dealing with the threatened coal shortage. In addition to the shortage of freight cars, the congestion of freight and unloaded cars on some of the leading roads is a contributing cause to the situation.

The entire country west of the Mississippi, it is stated, soon will face as serious a situation as the East unless prompt remedial steps are taken. The shortage in the West is more acute by reason of shortage in the oil supply, which has forced factories, smelters and other industrial establishments ordinarily using oil as fuel to use coal.

The operators will consider for submission to Dr. Garfield a general program calling for the conservation of coal in all industries and in domestic consumption. The association is co-operating with the Railway War Board, the Priorities Committee, and the Fuel Administrator.

ALDINE CLUB HONORS ELKUS

Ex-Ambassador Tells of Devastation He Saw While Abroad.

Ruthless devastation by Germans in France and by Turks in Armenia was dramatically described by ex-Ambassador to Turkey A. I. Elkus yesterday at a luncheon in his honor at the Aldine Club. More than 500,000 Armenians have either been murdered by violence or starved to death while Turkish troops were brutally deporting them from their homes on the Russian border, Mr. Elkus declared. At least 400,000 Armenian children, having become separated from their parents during the enforced migration, are in danger of death today, the speaker added. When Mr. Elkus asked the Turkish Grand Vizier to spare two Greek prisoners on humane grounds, the Vizier said:

"So far as humanity is concerned, I shall hang them; but I will free them if you wish it as a personal favor."

"Although Turkey is the ally of an enemy," said Mr. Elkus, "the United States Government still permits the population to benefit from American charity. Otherwise the people would perish.

"On my way home I saw the destroyed bridges, fields, and houses of ravaged Serbia, the Austrian railroad station platforms on which wounded lay by thousands waiting to be carried away at night. France, which is sacrificing everything cheerfully and willingly for defense, was a wonderful sight. I visited one French town in which, a week before 10,000 French people had been living at work and at business during two and a half years of German occupation. When I arrived it was a solitude. The French workers had been driven out ahead of the German troops. Not a building, church, or school had escaped German dynamite. Every tree had been carefully sawed in two by German system so that it would never bear fruit again."

LIQUOR IMPORTS FORBIDDEN

Only Virgin Island May Send It in for Beverage Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—All avenues for importation of distilled liquors for beverage purposes, except from the Virgin Islands, were clos

NEW YORK RECRUITS ON THE LOST ALCEDO

Several of Missing Men Joined Navy When United States Entered the War.

RELATIVES CLING TO HOPE

John Winne, Jr., Leaves a Bride He Married Just Before Being Sent Abroad.

Of the twenty-one men missing from the torpedoed Alcedo, the converted yacht sunk by a German U-boat in the war zone on Monday, ten were residents of New York City, and two others had homes in its suburban districts.

Mrs. John Brunkhardt, of 314 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, was preparing a gift for her son John when the news that he was among the missing reached her. He was 22 years old, and enlisted in the Naval Militia last June. He had been employed by a nickel manufacturing concern. Brunkhardt was an intimate friend of Richard Wesche, 24 years old, of 1,212 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who also was reported lost. Wesche was a second class seaman, and before enlisting he was employed by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

Luther O. Weaver, another Brooklyn boy, was the son of Dr. E. W. Weaver, a teacher in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn. He was 18 years old and lived with his parents at 25 Jefferson Avenue. He had been a clerk employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and enlisted last Spring. Soon he was assigned to the Alcedo. His parents received a letter from him two weeks ago suggesting they send him home-made cookies and candies for Thanksgiving.

Winne Recently Married.

John Winne, Jr., was appointed signal quartermaster a few days before the Alcedo left the dock at West Fifty-seventh Street for her French base. He was born in New York twenty-five years ago and educated in the schools of the city. His sister, Miss Helen Winne, is the directress of the Sailors and Soldiers Class, Occupation Department, National League for Woman's Service at the James Speyer home, 25? Madison Avenue. The sinking of the Alcedo will cause the club, of which Winne and several of his shipmates were members, to form its first roll of honor.

When on June 20 Winne was informed that he would be sent on foreign service he married Miss Dorothy Joeckel of Washington Heights at St. Angels Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, where he had been a choir boy. The young bridal couple made their home with Mrs. Winne, 124th Street, with the husband's mother and father. The elder Winne is connected with the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Winne enlisted with the Second Battalion of the Naval Reserve formed in Brooklyn shortly after Washington severed diplomatic relations, but before the declaration of war. He studied hard to become an officer, and before the Alcedo sailed his ambition had been gratified. As a boy he was fond of the sea, and for the last few years spent most of his Summers cruising in his motor boat.

In the Presidential campaign a year ago he was the political secretary of Mr. Bates, the Republican-Progressive candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District. At the time of his enlistment he was employed in the offices of the Jersey Central Railroad.

Richard W. Riker, 24 years old, of 578 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, enlisted last May after having been employed by his father, Morris C. Riker, business agent of the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association.

Two Chums Among Missing.

John Henry Von der Wall and Charles F. Gaus, both of Jamaica, L. I., had been chums for five years when they decided to enlist in the navy soon after America entered the war. They were both 24 years old and both had previously seen service in the navy. Von der Wall enlisted at the age of nineteen and in a whimsical mood gave the name of Towle. When he re-enlisted he gave the same name—he is enterd on the list of missing as S. J. Towle.

Gaus is the son of Mrs. Oscar F. Gaus, a widow, of 8 Abbott Street, Jamaica. He leaves two brothers, Edward, who is in the Engineering Corps, stationed at Tenafly, N. J., and Oscar J. Von der Wall is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary Von der Wall, a widow, of 108 Union Hall Street, Jamaica; two brothers, Julius, who is in the army and stationed at Honolulu, and Henry, and a sister, Mrs. Anna Ringhoff.

Two other residents of Queens were William Robert Holler, son of Mrs. Katherine Holler of 740 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, and Edward Ray Gozzett, son of Mrs. Amy C. Gozzett of 6,100 Vanderveer Street, Long Island City. Holler was 26 years old and joined the navy last Spring. Mrs. Holler said last night she was still hoping that he had been picked up by another vessel.

Mrs. Gozzett also said she would not yet give up her son as lost. A letter from him reached her twenty-four hours before the official news from Washington that he was missing. Mrs. Gozzett said her son had been a student in the High School of Commerce, and although only 16 years old, was six feet tall when he enlisted last May. His father is Edward J. Gozzett, a manufacturer of Long Island City. Frank Brangwin, the artist, of London, is his uncle.

James J. Geary was the son of Mrs. Albertine Cleary and employed by Robert E. Farley of 29 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains. He was 18 years old and enlisted when the United States entered the war. He had previously been employed by the American Express Company.

Mrs. Joseph Tamburin of 250 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, mother of F. W. Fingerling, fireman, second-class, pointed to two boxes in which she said she had intended to send gifts to her son. She had prepared some candy and knitted socks to send him.

"I'm afraid there's no use sending them now," she said. He was a good swimmer and perhaps he was picked up."

Frank Higgins, second class yeoman on the Alcedo, was 22 years old and was the son of John J. and Bertha Higgins of 1,681 Richmond Turnpike, Staton Island. He was born and educated in Bayonne, N. J., and lived there with his parents until the Spring of 1917, when the family moved to the present address. Mr. Higgins, who was deeply distressed yesterday over the reported death, said that he had not given up all hope, because his son was a strong swimmer.

Higgins was engaged as a Secretary in the office of the Anthony Brady estate, at 54 Wall Street, and enlisted in the Naval Reserve last Spring. After going through his training period he passed examination as second-class yeoman and went abroad six weeks ago. His last letter home arrived on Monday night and informed his father and mother that he was sending a parcel of souvenirs.

The Pennsylvanians Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 7.—Information that the three Pennsylvania officers on the Alcedo were safe was received from Washington yesterday. They are Lieutenant J. A. Drexel Paul of Bradnor, Ensign W. Frazier Harrison, 1633 Locust Street, and Lieutenant H. R. Leonard, Jr., of Wayne.

Lieutenant Paul is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James W. Paul of Philadelphia and the nephew of George W. Childs Drexel, former owner of the Alcedo. His mother was Miss Drexel, and he married Miss Isabel Biddle about eight years ago. Lieutenant and Mrs. Paul have two children. Lieutenant Paul and Ensign Harrison are members of the Naval Reserve, having joined last May.

Ensign Harrison is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison. He is a brother of Mrs. John White Geary, the Countess of Holstein, and Alfred C. Harrison, Jr.

Lieutenant Leonard, navigating officer of the Alcedo, was graduated in 1914 from Annapolis, where he played on the Naval Academy football team. His father, H. R. Leonard, is bridge engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Navy Department today was awaiting from Vice Admiral Sims a complete report of the torpedoing of the Alcedo. The department's statement early today announced that vessels were searching for survivors. Of the Alcedo's full complement of seven officers and eighty-five enlisted men, seventy-one are known to have been rescued.

DOCTORS TO DISCUSS WAR.

Leader of British Army Surgeons Will Address Meeting Here.

Colonel Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the senior consulting surgeon of the Medical Corps of the British Army, who has come to this country to tell the medical profession in general and the officers of the Army Medical Corps of the work to be done in the war hospitals in France, will be one of the speakers at a medical meeting to be held in the Waldorf tonight under the direction of the New York State Committee of the Council of National Defense. Several thousand notices of the meeting have been sent out, and it is expected that about 2,000 physicians, many of whom are in the Medical Reserve Corps, will attend.

Sir Berkeley will be the guest of the committee at a dinner in the Metropolitan Club before the meeting in the Waldorf, and several other distinguished surgeons and physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps have accepted invitations. Several will discuss the topics suggested by the speech of the British surgeon. They are: Surgeon General Gorgas, Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue, Lieut.-Col. William H. Moncreif, Colonel E. R. Schreiner of the Columbia War Hospital, Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. George David Stewart, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, and the medical surgeons with the Majors in the Medical Reserve Corps: Charles W. Mayo, Raymond P. Sullivan, Edward Martin, and George W. Crile, who is in command of Base Hospital 4, now on service in France.

Dr. Berkeley Moynihan is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and associated with him are Dr. George D. Stewart, Dr. W. B. James, Dr. Frederick E. Sondern, and Captain Frederick E. Van Buren, M. R. C. The meeting in the Waldorf will begin at 8 o'clock.

MISS CROCKER ENGAGED.

San Francisco Girl to Wed Count de Limur of French Flying Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Crocker of San Francisco, who are spending the Winter in this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel M. Crocker, to Count Andre de Limur, a member of the French Flying Corps.

Miss Crocker is now in France engaged in hospital work. She is a niece of the Princess Andre Poniatowski of Paris and of Mrs. C. B. Alexander of New York.

RALPH H. CUTLER MARRIES.

Justice's Son Weds Miss Ruth Manley in Maplewood, N. J.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Manley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Manley of Maplewood, N. J., and Ralph H. Cutler, son of Supreme Court Justice W. W. Cutler of Morristown, N. J., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. George Church, Maplewood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elmer N. Owen, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

Miss Ann Heard of this city was maid of honor, and Walter Johnson of Buffalo, N. Y., acted as best man.

Mr. Cutler is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '17, and is now an ensign in the United States Navy.

DIAMONDS

The finer grades only

Theodore A Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 311 Fifth Avenue
at 33rd Street

LYKNU cleans and polishes at one easy operation—cleans off the oil and grease and gum and dirt, and brings out the first fine, lustrous finish your furniture had when new. Leaves the surface perfectly clean and dry.

LYKNU goes three times as far. Its spreading quality is three times as great.

Three Sizes: 25c—50c—$1.00

To have your furniture "Made Like New" look to the "Lyknu Maid"

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New York Office: 43 East 29th Street

TO CONTROL BAKERS BY LICENSING PLAN

President Wilson to Make Proclamation Soon to Aid Conservation.

BREAD TO BE STANDARDIZED

Probably Will Contain a Reduced Amount of Lard and Milk—Loaves of Two Sizes Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A proclamation will be issued within a few days by President Wilson placing the baking industry under license, and thus paving the way for the United States Food Administration's campaign for cheaper bread and the conservation of wheat.

It will be provided that bakers, classified as manufacturers, shall thereafter be subject to regulations which may from time to time be formulated by Herbert C. Hoover and his aids. Violation of these regulations will subject the offender to the danger of having his license revoked and his business taken over.

The regulations are now being prepared and will be announced soon after the proclamation is made public. They probably will include a formula for the baking of bread which will be wholesome, and will in appearance and quality differ little from the present standard. It will, however, be, in a sense, a war bread.

For the present, as far as could be learned, there is no intention of prescribing a mixture other than wheat, on the basis adopted in France and England. Later, however, if crop conditions warrant such drastic action, provision will be made for the mixing of other cereals with wheat, in the making of the bread.

It is entirely possible that a standard loaf will be recommended by the Food Administration. One suggestion has been for a twenty-ounce loaf so baked that it readily can be broken in two sections when customers wish to purchase the smaller quantity. These details, however, will not be decided upon until the experiments now being carried on are completed.

The regulations, as at present under consideration, will call for a minimum quantity of milk and other fats in the new bread, as the conservation of these essentials is one of the big problems confronting the Food Administration. Special attention also will be called to the need to eliminate all waste, both in manufacture and sale of bread by cutting down on the baking of fancy loaves and rolls and in the restriction of credits and elaborate deliveries.

It is possible that, within a short time, the baking of fancy loaves and rolls will be forbidden under penalty of forfeiture of license. Such steps will be considered and adopted as the public welfare dictates.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALICE HOLDERNESS, the wife of Captain R. W. Holderness of the United States Army, died on Tuesday of pneumonia at Douglas, Ariz. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Stilwell of 240 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers.

Captain PETER J. ROONEY, one of the best known civil war veterans in Boston, is dead at his home in Dorchester district. He was born in Boston in 1838. After the war he was employed by the city for twenty-five years.

Dr. CHARLES H. S. DAVIS, the oldest physician of Meriden, Conn., former member of the Legislature and twice Mayor of the city, died yesterday at the State Hospital at Middletown, aged 77 years. He was the author of books on medical, scientific, and historical subjects.

Mrs. MARGARET DROLETT, wife of Dr. Bernard J. Drolett of Riverton, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of her father-in-law, Peter Drolett, of West Philadelphia. Dr. Drolett, a pharmacist poisoning, after being married four months, in her twenty-seventh year.

EDWARD JACKSON ROSS, for forty years with the woolen firm of H. & W. H. Lewis in New York, died suddenly on Monday night at his home in Clearwater, Fla., where he had lived since his retirement seven years ago.

ALVIN KINNEDGE, a wealthy lumber merchant in the State of Washington, died yesterday in his apartment in the Hotel Lucerne in his sixty-fourth year. He retired from business a year ago and came to New York to live.

THOMAS A. CHRISTOPHER, a retired hardware merchant, for forty years in business in Williamsburg, died on Tuesday at his home, 985 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Christopher was a member of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, of which he was at one time an officer.

GUSTAV SCHULTZ, 68 years old, a retired cafe proprietor of Brooklyn, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Tuesday.

Miss GRACE MARSDEN SYKES, born in Yorkshire, England, sixty years ago and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died in Passaic, N. J., on Monday. She was a daughter of John Sykes, an importer of woolens.

Mrs. ANNA E. DAY, wife of J. Frank Day, died at her home, 339A Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in her seventy-first year.

LEWIS BRADLEY THOMPSON, auditor for the Knickerbocker Ice Company for nineteen years, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 195 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. He was 44 years old.

Mrs. ADDIE C. JOHNSTON, a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years and an active member of the Clayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her home, 141 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Oliver Johnston.

PATRICK O'ROURKE, for fifty years in the employ of the Long Island Railroad, died on Tuesday at his home, 68 Johnson Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

JOSEPH McANANY, 59 years old, a fruit and produce merchant in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 272 Maujer Street, leaving a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

ROBERT TORRENS, a retired building contractor, died yesterday at his home, 62 Dodd Street, Bloomfield, N. J., in his ninety-first year. He left three sons, the Rev. David J. Torrens, pastor of the Congregational Church at East Bloomfield, N. Y.; the Rev. William R. Torrens, pastor of Buffalo Reformed Church, and Robert Torrens.

Private ARTHUR E. WIGGINS of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died yesterday at the base hospital, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., of pneumonia. He was attached to the Quartermaster Corps.

ALBERT BRAYSHAW, a civil engineer, in the employ of the British War Department, died on Monday night of heart disease, in the Brooklyn Hospital, in his thirtieth year. He lived at 237 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES PALM, a pioneer importer of "transfer" pictures in New York, died on Tuesday of pneumonia, in his eighty-second year, at his home, 172 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was born in Germany and came to America at the age of 18.

CHARLES H. JONES, who served forty years in the United States Navy and retired with the rank of Lieutenant, died on Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, 4,300 Katonah Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES HANCOCK, a civil war veteran, who fought with Duryea's Zouaves, (Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry,) died on Tuesday at his home, 283 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventy-fifth year.

JACOB VANDERBEUGLE, wholesale clothing manufacturer of this city, died on Tuesday in Detroit, in his forty-fifth year. He lived at 780 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. MARIE JOSEPHINE NAEGELI, wife of Jean C. Naegeli, a silk importer, of 356 Fourth Avenue, died on Tuesday at her home, 7 Central Park West. She was born in Virginia and had lived in New York for fifty years.

ERNEST WENIGMANN, a builder in the Bronx, died on Tuesday at his home, 400 West 152d Street. He was born in Germany sixty-seven years ago, and at the age of 14 enlisted in the Union Army and served throughout the civil war.

KARL FREUND
Collection
ON SALE TODAY,
Tomorrow and Saturday
At Clarke's Art Rooms
5 West 44th St., near 5th Ave.
SALE, conducted by Augustus W. Clarke, starts at
2:30 o'clock promptly.
AMONG the afternoon's offerings:
Chippendale stool, (signed.) Four 18th Century English wax portrait medallions, Beautiful English claviharp, Two fine French walnut chaises longues, The Roccoco panel room.
Other valuable furniture.

WILLIAM H. KENDAL, ENGLISH ACTOR, DIES

Co-Star With His Wife, Madge Robertson—Toured United States as the Kendals.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—William Hunter Kendal, actor and theatrical manager, died Tuesday.

William Hunter Kendal (William Hunter Grimston) was born in 1843. He married the actress Margaret Robertson, known on the stage as Madge Robertson, in 1869. Mr. Kendal, after playing many celebrated parts, became lessee and manager in partnership with John Hare of St. James's Theatre from 1879 to 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal toured in the United States and Canada in 1889-95.

Mr. Kendal made his first appearance on the stage at the Soho Theatre on April 6, 1861, as Louis XIV. in "A Life's Revenge," and remained at that theatre when it was renamed the Royalty, with David James, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, and other artists in the company who afterward became famous in the theatrical world.

Mr. Kendal had afine figure and good stage presence for romantic roles, in which he played later with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Helen Faucit, G. V. Brooke, Dion Boucicault, Charles Matthews and others at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

He returned to London in 1866 and was engaged at the Haymarket Theatre, where he played until 1874, appearing in several roles, including Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," Orlando in "As You Like It," and Young Marlow in "She Stoops to Conquer."

VOTE IN THE DU PONT SUIT.

Majority of Stockholders Oppose Purchase of $60,000,000 Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—The report of Daniel O. Hastings as Special Master to supervise the ballot cast at the meeting of stockholders of the du Pont Powder Company for and against the acquisition by the company of the $60,000,000 worth of stock acquired by President P. S. du Pont and other defendant officials of the powder company for themselves, was filed in the Federal District Court here today. The summary of the vote as embodied in the report of the Master follows:

For the resolution to purchase stock for company, 157,959 shares. Against the resolution, 312,587 shares. Votes cast by defendants, 96,171 shares. Of the votes cast there was a bonus stock of 63,327 shares. Of this number the votes cast for the resolution was 133 shares.

Of the bonus stock voted, the exact number of shares, fractions, and otherwise, in which the company had a possible interest is 25,719.35 shares. Of this number, the votes cast for the resolution were 102.35 shares. Assuming that the company had such an interest in fractional shares that the stock could not be voted, the report sets forth, the company would then have a possible interest in the bonus stock voted of 25,148 shares. Of this number, the votes cast for the resolution were 103 shares.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

BELLAH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Nov. 7, 1917, Joseph, beloved husband of Annie D. Bellah. Funeral services at his home, 256 6th Av., Friday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Wilmington, Del., and Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy. Interment New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOND.—Abroad, Nov. 2, Hettie, daughter of the late Isaac C. Pray and wife of A. Curtis Bond.

BORZOLLO.—On Nov. 7, Julius, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, 109 West 125th St., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOYLAN.—At 10:30 Monday night, at his home, 1,055 College Av., Bronx, Thomas H. Boylan, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, 11 A. M., at St. Angela Merici Church, 163d, between Morris and Grant Avs. Please omit flowers.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the Home for Incurables, William Brady, for many years a faithful employe of the Old Florence House, 4th Av., and 15th St. Funeral services will be held in the funeral parlors, 14 East 23rd St., Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Howard Earle Brown, in his 36th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 209 Parkhill Av., Yonkers, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Kingston, R. I. Please omit flowers. Rhode Island papers please copy.

CORT.—Suddenly, at Fort Worth, Texas, on Nov. 5, 1917, Nicholas Leonard, son of Joshua Henry and the late Mary Emily Hooper. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

DAVIS.—Officers and members of Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend funeral of our late and respected member, Joseph H. Davis, from Meyers's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.

JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, President.
LEON A. RAINS, Secretary.

DELAFIELD.—On Nov. 6, 1917, at his residence, Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Maturin Livingston, son of the late Major Joseph and Julia Delafield, in his 82d year. Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

DELAFIELD.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York: 53 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death on Nov. 5, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Maturin Livingston Delafield, No. 164 on the Roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

DICKSON.—James E., suddenly, on Nov. 6, aged 58 years. Funeral service from 153 East 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 8, at 2 P. M.

GEMMOND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at New Britain, Conn., in his 79th year, George B. Funeral services at his late residence, 171 Lincoln St., New Britain, Conn. Interment at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOGGIN.—On Nov. 8, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph R. and mother of James H. and Mary S. Goggin, and aunt of Rev. John F. Meehan. Funeral from her late residence, 1,339 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Anthony's Church, Commonwealth Av., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's. Please omit flowers.

GRUGAN.—Nov. 6, 1917, in the 76th year of his age, Major Frank C. Grugan, U. S. A., (retired.) Services 10 o'clock Thursday morning at his late residence, 129 East 69th St. Interment Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, at convenience of family.

GUNTHER.—Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, Emma Seymour Gunther, in the 57th year of her age. Interment private.

HAMMERSTEIN.—On Nov. 7, George, son of Solomon and Tina Hammerstein. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 242 East 71st St.

HENDERSON.—Robert, suddenly, Nov. 6, 1917. Funeral services Friday, Nov. 9, 11 A. M., at the Church of the Strangers, 309 West 57th St. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

HODGSON.—Dr. F. P. Hodson of ... West 45th St., New York City, suddenly, in the 77th year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

HOLMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, Sarah J., wife of the late Thomas Holman, in her 88th year. Funeral services at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 8 West 46th St., Thursday, 11 A. M. Nov. 8. Interment private.

JOHNSTON.—Nov. 5, 1917, Addie C., widow of the late Oliver Johnston. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 141 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

KEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Mabel A. Keeler, wife of the late Charles Keeler. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Hotchkiss, 1,416 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. N. Y. Interment private. Detroit papers please copy.

KERESEY.—Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Minnie Egan Keresey, beloved wife of the late James Keresey. Funeral from her late residence, 518 Hudson St., Hoboken, on Friday morning at half-past nine o'clock; then to Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ISAIAH TEMPLE
127-131 W. 89th St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Rabbi Samuel Greenfield on "The Church, the Jew and the Woman—in the Recent Election."
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., "The First Honor Roll of the U. S. Army."
Everybody Welcome. Free Admission.

Died.

LEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, after a brief illness, at Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D. C., Frederick Graham, beloved husband of Sarah Lispenard Stewart, and son of the late Frederick A. and Anne Cromwell Lee, (nee Bowers,) of Cooperstown, N. Y., in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral private.

MACKAYE.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Mary Proctor MacKaye, widow of the late David Morrison MacKaye. Funeral services at 615 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Friday at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

NAEGELI.—Maria Josephine, beloved wife of Jean C. Naegeli, entered into rest at her residence, 351 Central Park West, Nov. 6, 1917. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

OLIVER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., Nov. 6, 1917, W. Leon Oliver, aged 54 years. Funeral services will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Robinson, 257 West Milton Av., Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

PICKHARDT.—Nov. 6, 1917, Minnie L. Pickhardt, (nee Riemann,) beloved wife of Harry Pickhardt. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 777 West 142d St.

RAINSBURY.—On Nov. 7, 1917, entered into rest, after a long illness, at his home, 124 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J., James H. Rainsbury, formerly of Bernardsville, N. J.

RICARDO.—Clara, Tuesday, Nov. 6, wife of Isaac Ricardo. Funeral Nov. 8 from her late residence at 2 P. M.

RICH.—Suddenly, at his residence, 100 Cathedral Parkway, Berthold A., dearly beloved son of Rachel and the late Alexander Rich. Funeral strictly private.

ROSE-HADFIELD.—Mrs. Sarah J. Rose-Hadfield, widow of the late Thomas Rose-Hadfield, passed away at her late residence, 1,618 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Rose-Hadfield was born in Derbyshire, England, Dec. 14, 1848. She leaves two daughters, Esther and Edna, to mourn her loss. Interment Friday morning at Greenwood Cemetery.

ROTH.—Sidney J., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Roth, 225 Clinton Av., brother of Mrs. Marshall Morris, Mrs. Charles A. Rubens and Walter. Funeral from Montefiore Home, 210th St. and Gun Hill Road, Thursday, 1 P. M.

SELIGMANN.—Solomon, suddenly, on Nov. 7, 1917, in his 58th year, beloved father of Harry, Leo, Rose. Funeral from his late residence, 260 West 79th St., Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Member of O. U. F. S. of I., Hosea Lodge No. 87. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Jane Hamilton Smith, widow of John Augustine Smith and daughter of the late, William and Hamilton Steel. Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

STODDARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 3:30 A. M., at 300 West 72d St., New York City, of heart failure, Mary Prime, wife of Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard and daughter of the late Samuel Irenaeus Prime, D. D. Funeral private.

STOOPACK.—Sarah, aged 39, beloved wife of Nathan and mother of Bertha, Marian, Dorothy and Irwin. Funeral from her late residence, 242 11th St., Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 9, 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

STRASSNY.—Sarah M., daughter of the late Simon and Rachel L. Epstein, on Nov. 7, 1917. Funeral private, from her late residence, 251 West 98th, Friday, Nov. 9, at 10 A. M.

TOTTEN.—Charles C., Nov. 6, at his residence, 357 East 72d St. Service at 8:30 Thursday evening, Nov. 8. Funeral at 2 o'clock Friday from house. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Member of Harlem Camp 11633 Modern Woodmen of America.

TONE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at her residence, 245 West 126th St., Catherine A. Tone, relict of Theodore F. Tone, in her 84th year. Solemn mass of requiem will be sung on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., near Convent Av.

TOWNSEND.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Albert J. Collings, 111 West 84th St., Sarah J. Townsend, in the 82d year of her age. Prayer at the house Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Moravia, N. Y.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Bronxville, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Elizabeth H. Van Antwerp. Funeral service at her late residence, 411 Chestnut St., Roselle, N. J., Friday, Nov. 9, at 2:15 P. M. Train leaves C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St., N. Y., at 1:20 P. M.

VINNEDGE.—Alvin, aged 63. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

WARING.—Ella Ellzi C., Tuesday, Nov. 6, at her residence, 452 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 8. Saint Ann's Church, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock.

WASHBERN.—At Bawif, Canada, suddenly, on Nov. 5, Louisa Littlejohn, wife of Dr. Charles T. Washbern and daughter of the late Duncan Littlejohn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WASSERVOGEL.—Katherine, widow of Max Wasservogel and beloved mother of Isidor Wasservogel, on Nov. 7, in her 73d year. Funeral from her late residence, 244 East 86th St., on Friday morning, Nov. 9, 1917, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

WENIGMANN.—On Nov. 6, 1917, Ernest Wenigmann, beloved husband of Christine Bernhard, in his 68th year. Services will be held at the residence, 400 West 152d St., Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M. Brethren of Golding Star Lodge No. 365, F. and A. M., and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

WENIGMANN.—It is with regret that I announce the death of Brother Ernest Wenigmann of Golding Star Lodge No. 365, F. and A. M., on Nov. 6, 1917, at 400 West 152d St. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening at 8 P. M. Brethren will assemble at 7:45 P. M.

WILLIAM LEO HAAS, Master.
R. M. BACKUS, Secretary.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1917, Maria Margaret Frances Wilson, sister of the late Rev. Epiphanius Wilson, D. D., in her 68th year of her age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Bronxville, Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10:25 A. M. Interment private.

BADER.—Frances, 429 East 51st St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BYRNE.—Ann, Pennyfield Av., Bronx, Nov. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLANCY.—Michael, 916 East 176th St., Nov. 5, aged 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Anna M., 900 Forest Av., Bronx, Nov. 6, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEECKE.—Rudolph, Nov. 6. Funeral 332 East 86th St., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DOBBERT.—John J., Nov. 5, aged 52. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

ENGLERT.—Margaret, 132 East 94th St., Nov. 6, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—Annie, 300 West 133d St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JONES.—Charles H., 4,300 Katonah Av., Bronx, Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JOYCE.—Marie, 50 Christopher St., Nov. 6, aged 24. Funeral notice later.

LANGAN.—Anna M., 619 West 182d St., Nov. 6. Funeral notice later.

LARROUSE.—Josephine, 3,318 White Plains Av., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

McDOWELL.—Catherine, 362 West 49th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today.

MURRAY.—Patrick J., Nov. 6. Funeral 8 Carmine St., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PALM.—Charles, 172 East 64th St., Nov. 5, aged 81. Funeral private.

POWELL.—Thomas F., 343 East 41st St., Nov. 5.

RYAN.—Andrew, 222 West 16th St., Nov. 5, aged 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SPOLASCO.—Mary R., 415 West 47th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today.

WALSH.—Michael, 33 West 103d St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARLOW.—Cecilia S., 263 Crescent St., Nov. 7. Funeral service tomorrow.

BRAYSHAW.—Albert, Brooklyn Hospital, Nov. 5, aged 13.

CARROLL.—Clara O'F., 1,745 45th St., Nov. 5, aged 62. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CHRISTOPHER.—Thomas S., 993 Sterling Place, Nov. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CORLEY.—George F., Jr., 120 Avenue C, West, Nov. 6, aged 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COURTNEY.—Elisabeth G., 424 Clinton St., Nov. 7.

DAY.—Anna E., 339A Bainbridge St., Nov. 6, aged 71. Funeral service tomorrow.

DUNNE.—Margaret G., 229 Clinton St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FARR.—Lydia A., 1,402 Union St., Nov. 6. Funeral private.

FARRELL.—Emma, St. John's Hospital, Nov. 5, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FERST.—Joseph, 163 Bedford Av., Nov. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FINCK.—Elsie L., 43 Buffalo Av., Nov. 6, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GARRIGAN.—Anna, 448 Van Brunt St., Nov. 6, aged 50. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREMPLER.—Henry, 365 Marion St., Nov. 5, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENNY.—Kathryn F., 852 Greene Av., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McANANY.—Joseph, 287 Maujer St., Nov. 5, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McDONOUGH.—Joseph, 223 Berriman St., Nov. 6, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McQUADE.—James, 97 Sherman St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MACDONALD.—Jane M., 1,737 West 8th St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PAYSON.—Franklin P., 329 Jefferson Av., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RICHROATH.—Charles, 5,807 5th Av., Nov. 6, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10

POOR YANKEES MAY HAVE TO FLETCHERIZE NEXT SPRING

YANKEES TO EAT CENSORED MEALS

Festive Board to Make Way for Training Table Under Miller Huggins.

FEWER PASSES NEXT YEAR

Major Leagues' Policy of Retrenchment Will Probably Result in Curtailment of Free List.

When the Yankees go to Macon, Ga., next Spring on their training trip under Manager Miller Huggins, a brand-new wrinkle in professional baseball will be inaugurated and the players will be placed on a diet. Little attention has been give in the past to conditioning baseball players except on the ball field, but this year the Yanks will also be trained in the dining rooms. Most ball players have ferocious appetites and as a rule they eat long and often. Secretary Harry Sparrow has been elected chief of the training table and he has already arranged the different menu cards for the players.

The reason why some of the players had poor days on the ball field last season was because of too much eating of fancy dishes at the noon day meals. If a player sits down just before a ball game and helps himself to a young banquet, he isn't especially spry on the ball field. More than one ball player has eaten himself out of the major leagues by living too high. Major league baseball clubs nowadays stop at the best hotels, and oftentimes when the players invade the dining rooms, the daily repast takes on the proportions of a barbecue. Ball players, like all other mortals, are apt to eat too much.

The food conservation plans of Secretary Sparrow come at a time to bring delight to Herbert Hoover, although that gentleman has had nothing to do with the diet scheme of the Yankees. If Mr. Hoover had ever witnessed a batch of hungry baseball players approaching their frugal meals, he might have something important to say.

What Mr. Sparrow hopes to do is to steer the ball players into a diet of plain, wholesome food. All the dishes with the long fancy French names will go into the discard. The appetites of the players will be teased with such delicacies as adorn the home board. The training table will be fashioned after the training tables which are in vogue for college athletes. One of the items on the breakfast menu is the time honored dish of prunes, cereals also have a conspicuous place. The noon day lunch is lighter than usual and consists of only plain foods. The dinner bill is plain but substantial. It contains no elaborate dishes but has been arranged to satisfy the highly-charged call of the inner man which comes after a hard day on the ball field. Roast beef, corned beef and cabbage and spring lamb are among the meats on the dinner menu, while the famous trio of stews—beef, lamb and Irish—are among those present. Meatless and wheatless days also have their place on the eating programs.

The economical policy which is to be followed by the major leagues next season, together with the war tax, will probably give many club owners the opportunity of cutting down the baseball passes next season. The pass problem has been one which the club owners have battled with for many seasons, and although the complimentary tickets have been curtailed gradually from season to season, the free list has never been limited as the club owners would like to see it. At the annual meeting of both leagues next month action on retrenching the number of passes will probably be taken.

The war tax calls for a tax of 10 per cent. on the face value of free tickets, which means that every person going through the pass gate will have to produce said tax. Most of the passes issued by the clubs entitle the holder to a 75-cent seat, and as there are 77 home games, it means that a pass book would call for a tax of $6.46.

The new plan to form a major third league is going to strike a snag when a move is made to break four clubs away from the American Association. This Class AA league held a meeting a few days ago and President Hickey announced after the conference that the opening of next season had been discussed and that none of the clubs announced any plans other than those followed in former years. The Association went on record as favoring a 140-game schedule.

President Hickey stated that all of the eight cities in the Association holding franchises belonged to American Association territory and that their territorial rights were fully protected by the agreement of the National Commission. He stated that no change could be made in the circuit without the unanimous consent of all eight clubs, so it is difficult to see where any four will be able to secede, as several of the clubs have already made known their opposition to the new plan.

SOLDIERS IN TITLE RUN.

Entry List of 150 Entered for Junior Cross-Country Championship.

The makeup of the team of soldiers which will represent the United States Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn., in the national junior cross-country championship run over the Van Cortlandt Park course of about six miles next Saturday, was announced yesterday by the local A. A. U. officials. A number of former college athletes are listed among the eight runners who will represent this branch of the service, all but one of them coming from Western colleges. The East will be represented by R. Guiness of City College of New York. The other members of the team are C. Orcutt, Pomona College of Claremont, Cal.; C. Smith, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; D. Bollman, Washington University, St. Louis; P. Spinks, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; H. Benneson, Santa Clara College and the Olympic Club of San Francisco; C. Baker, Chicago University, and G. C. Branner, Stanford University.

The popularity of this port among the soldiers is further attested by the entrance of four other soldier teams for the prize. Three of these will come from Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., where Jimmy Clark, former Chairman of the local Registration Committee, is in charge of athletic instruction, and the other will compete for Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J. The latter camp, officially known as the 312th Infantry, will be represented by Phil Keating, Charles Rosenbaum, John Collins, John Wormeké, William Shoss, S. Sachs, N. Weisinger, and John McFadden.

Fourteen other institutions and clubs in and out of the metropolitan district, will have team representation, making this the biggest cross-country event held in recent years. In addition, eight individual entries have been received, which brings the total number of starters up to about 150. Included in this pack will be the Varsity and freshman teams of C. C. N. Y., and the best team of Columbia University, while the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia and the Dorchester Club of Dorchester, Mass., will also start teams. Outside of these organizations the only other out-of-town entrant will be G. T. Nightingale of New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H. Other clubs entered are Paulist A. C., Bronx Church House, St. Christopher Club, Morningside A. C., Brooklyn A. A., and Mohawk A. C.

Vic Voteretsas, the Greek runner of the Morningside A. C., is receiving a special furlough from his army duties at Spartansburg, N. C., to make the trip to New York for the run, and other individual starters will be Terry Halpine, Jim Plant, Long Island A. C.; Hans Shuster, Charles De Stefano, Millrose A. A.; Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C., and Alexander Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.

WOLVERINES ARE UNEASY.

Optimism Lacking as Day of Cornell Game Approaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Michigan students are worrying over the possible outcome of the game with Cornell Saturday afternoon on Ferry Field. There is no lack of faith in Yost, who has shown unusual ability this season in developing the team he has from the material on hand, and the wonderful showing of the Wolverines against Nebraska increased the hopes of the Michigan student body, but the improvement of the big Red team in the last few weeks, and the luck and fight which is theirs on Ferry Field have kept the extreme optimism down.

Yost sent his reserves against the scrubs this afternoon in a short scrimmage, Culver being the only first string man to get into the game. Yost is going to depend in great measure upon two men for his attack, Weston at quarter and Spartas at half back. If the field is dry, which it gives promise of being, the broken field running of these men will be a big factor in the game. A. W. Field will throw the brunt of the attack upon Wieman and Hanish.

The general sale for tickets opened this morning and the athletic office was crowded all day long with people after the coveted bits of pasteboard. More than 20,000 seats have been disposed of and indications point to one of the biggest crowds in the history of Ferry Field.

FORDHAM SQUAD IS IDLE.

Coach McCaffery Allows a Day's Rest After Georgetown Fray.

There was no football practice at Fordham yesterday. After the gruelling game with Georgetown, the players were battered a bit and Coach McCaffery allowed a needed rest. The men were driven hard in the week preceding the Georgetown contest and showed improved form for their severe efforts.

Next Saturday is an open date on the Maroon schedule. Unless a practice game is arranged it will not be filled, as the Bronxmen want to be in good shape for the Cornell game on Nov 17. Fordham has not played Cornell since 1909, when the Maroon triumphed by a score of 12 to 6.

Manager Delehanty is still endeavoring to close the dates of Nov. 24 and Nov. 29. Stevens has been asked to play on the former date, but no reply has been received.

In view of the fact that Fordham held Georgetown to two touchdowns with a crippled team, the students look upon the result of this contest as indicative of improvement in the eleven.

N. Y. U. PLAYERS INJURED.

Many of Violet's Best Players Battered in Game with Trinity.

The New York University football team was badly battered in the Trinity game Tuesday. At yesterday's practice several of the regulars were absent because of injuries sustained in the game. Christopher is out with a broken bone in the foot; Sulzer, the heavy guard, has a wrenched knee which will keep him from the game for several days; Gardiner, the end, is suffering from several body bruises, and it is not expected that he will play again this week; Egan, the quarter back and Violet mainstay, is suffering from a wrenched shoulder. As it is his throwing arm and shoulder that are affected, the violet's prospects for the Rhode Island game on Saturday are rather dubious.

Generally after a game the teams get a rest, but yesterday Coach Wall put the Varsity squad through a signal drill. Those of the regulars who were in condition filled their regular positions, while the places of the others were taken by first-string substitutes. At yesterday's workout Coach Wall taught his charges two new open formation plays. The practice of these plays took a great part of the time.

BLACK PREFERS HARVARD.

Cupid's All-Stars Will Meet Crimson on Nov. 17.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 7.—The Harvard Varsity football players showed the result of their hard scrimmages early in the week by settling down to a good rugged attack against the Navy Yard team this afternoon, scoring four touchdowns against Leary's stars, who played without several of their regulars.

Captain Horween made three scores and Hoffman one, each player breaking through for counting gains from the middle of the field. The Navy did not rush at all, needing the drill on the defense as much as Harvard did on the offense.

It has been settled that Harvard and not the Navy will play the Newport Reserves Nov. 17, Captain Cupid Black of the Newport all stars having sent word that he preferred to have Harvard come to Newport rather than bring his team to Cambridge to play the Charlestown boys.

STEVENS HAS SEVERE DAY.

Three of 'Varsity Still Resting After Saturday's Game.

Stevens had a hard workout yesterday but without the services of Flockhart, Goodale and Helnen, who are still resting and recovering from the bruises of last Saturday's game. Most of the time was devoted to fundamental work. Ford practiced punting, for as a result of his work against Worcester he has taken over Goodale's work in this department. The coach is much pleased with the efforts of the big tackle, whom he made over for the full-back job.

The success of the team to date can be more directly attributed to condition than to any other factor, and the contrast in the games got into the second half between the fighting engineers and their opponents has been very marked. The coaches' plan of a track team that could play football has been realized to a great extent.

SHORT DRILL FOR RUTGERS.

Open Formations Being Developed for Springfield Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Rutgers team was put through a brief scrimmage practice and signal drill this afternoon in preparation for the contest with Springfield on Saturday. Coach Sanford expects a hard game and has permitted no letup in the work of the Rutgers team. Springfield's victory over Union last Saturday has done away with any thought of an easy game, and Sanford is working the men on open formations which are designed to counteract the greater speed of the visitors.

Francke was still in at centre, but Gray's injury is coming along nicely, and the big fellow is expected to be in uniform tomorrow. The team is handicapped somewhat because of the short time permitted for practice, as the majority of the men are kept in classes until 4:30.

ORANGE TO PLAY NEBRASKA.

Thanksgiving Day Games Arranged for Three Years.

The athletic authorities of the University of Nebraska have apparently analyzed the football situation in the Middle West to mean that followers of the gridiron game there are anxious to compare Eastern teams with the local elevens. According to an announcement made within the last few days, Nebraska has entered into an agreement with the University of Syracuse for a series of contests between the elevens of these two institutions to be played on Thanksgiving Day.

Not alone has the arrangement been made for the years of 1917, 1918, and 1919, but Nebraska has agreed to pay the Orange $5,000 as a guarantee for each visit. Furthermore, the Middle Western university holds an option to extend the contract, which has been signed by Syracuse, to include the years of 1920 and 1921.

LEOCHARES FIRST IN SPEEDY FIELD

Defeats Westy Hogan and Stargazer at Pimlico, Winning Serial Handicap.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 7.—Edward B. McLean's Leochares showed today that he had regained the form which made him such a formidable contender last Winter. The son of Broomstick met a first-class field in the Serial Handicap at a mile, and in a brilliant finish, won from Wilfrid Viau's sensational three-year-old Westy Hogan, with A. K. Macomber's Stargazer, another three-year-old, in third place.

With one exception all of the recent races of Leochares have been at a shorter distance than a mile, but he developed stamina as well as speed in this afternoon's feature, and came from behind to nail Westy Hogan just before reaching the finish line. The time, 1:39 2-5, is only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record. In winning the Serial, Leochares scored his third straight victory since he joined the McLean string, and at the same time he administered the first defeat for Westy Hogan in four starts.

W. Smith's New Haven performed an unusual feat by winning a steeplechase for the second day in succession. He defeated a good field yestrday, but was fresh and willing when he turned out this afternoon for the selling event at two miles, and defeated a large field in the fast time of 3:58 4-5.

The Cleveland Stable's Dorcas also returned to form and won the handicap for mares from a smart field. With Loftus in the saddle Dorcas outgamed Rhine Maiden at the finish of the mile and forty yards route.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:44.

Conduit, J. W. Corrigan's br. f., 3 years, 107 pounds, by The White Knight-Chute, $15.20, $4.50, and $3.50. A. Stuttinger)...1
Valiant, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 4, 126, by Ethelbert-Lady of the Valley, $3.30 and $3. (L. Lyke).....2
Puts and Calls, Cleveland Stable's b. h., 5, 116, by Locohatchee-Fulgada, $4 third. (J. Loftus).....3

Bar of Phoenix, Sorcerer II., Tarquin, Beau of Menlo, John Douglas, Trumpeter, and Hickory Nut also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; about two miles. Time—3:58 4-5.

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 8 years, 139 pounds, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, $6.60, $3.50, and $4.20. (F. Williams).....1
Rhomb, W. Stockton's ch. g., 7, 149, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $8.20 and $4. (J. O'Neil).....2
Garter, M. Daly's ch. g., 7, 145, by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, $12 third. (W. Carter).....3

Racebrook, Tropaeolum, Abdon, Cynosure, Otto Floto, High Flyer, Kitty K., Minton China, and Chancey Fellow also ran. Fussy Willow scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Game Cock, H. L. Pratt's ch. c., 107 pounds, by Rallot-Almadie, $8.40, $3.90 and $2.70. (M. Rowan).....1
Sixteen to One, D. Cunningham's ch. g., 107, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $9.60 and $4.70. (A. Collins).....2
Miss Bryn, J. O. Talbott's b. f., 108, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Camden, $3 third. (J. McTaggart).....3

Corydon, C. A. Comiskey, Lindsey, So Long Letty, Starry Banner, Poor Butterfly, Amackassin, Highest Appeal, Babette, Arizona and Happy Smile also ran. Sister Marjorie, Jim Hoey and George Starr scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap, No. 2; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Leochares, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7 years, 125 pounds, by Broomstick-Leayonara, $6.50, $3.70, and $2.60. (W. O'Brien).....1
Westy Hogan, Wilfrid Viau's br. c., 3, 124, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, $3.50 and $2.60. (J. Butwell).....2
*Stargazer, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 109, by Star Shoot-Busy Maid, $2.80 third. (M. Buxton).....3

Chiclet, *Hank O'Day, Capra, Corn Tassel, and Queen of the Water also ran. Straight Forward, Bally, Hanbelk, Water Lady, Tea Caddy, Wise Man, and Whimsy scratched.

*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $100; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 4-5.

Merchant, R. L. Bresler's ch. c., 3 years, 113 pounds, by Star Shoot-Danceress, $11.30, $5.40, and $4.40. (H. Erickson).....1
Mirza, R. D. Earle's b. c., 3, 118, by Masette-Oceanya, $4.30 and $3.10. (A Stuttinger).....2
Brooklyn, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 113, by Von Tromp-Bonsetta, $4.10 third. (M. Rowan).....3

Battle Abbey, Trentino, Cousin Dan, and Heese also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:44.

Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Hdrim-Dawte, $11.60, $5.10, and $2.80. (J. Loftus).....1
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. f., 5, 123, by Watercress-Gold, $6.50 and $2.70. (J. McTagwart).....2
Priscilla Mullens, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 5, 116, by Armeath II.-Princeton Girl, $2.20 third. (L. Lyke).....3

Mida and Fenmouse also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 3-5.

Reprobate, C. K. Bryson's ch. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $8.50, $5.20, and $3.90. (A. Shuttinger)...1
Miss Kruter, W. Cahill's b. m., 6, 115, by Transvaal-Lithe Kruter, $7.70 and $5.50. (W. Obert).....2
Richard Langdon, W. Murray's blk. g., 7 years, 100 pounds, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langdon, $5.60 third. (A. Collins).....3

Hanobala, Ed Weiss, Maxim's Choice, Frea, Buzz Around, Wodan, Corn Broom, and Otisca also ran. Battle Abbey, Swift Fox, Traction, and Stargazer scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, claiming; maidens; six furlongs. Bagasett, 100 pounds; Jimmy Burns, 115; Grayson, 100; Flapper, 92; Tarquin, 115; Tippo Sahib, 100; Phalaris, 100; Pollyanna, 112; Portia, 97; Millrace, 97; *Whippoorwill, 95; Saturn, 120; *Medusa, 92; Alderberry, 97; Lady Tara, 97.

Note—Nine horses excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; two miles and a half. The Brook, 129 pounds; Robert Oliver, 145; Melos, 136; Pigeonthorpe, 140; Eagle Thistle, 139; Ojala, 130; Storeywood, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; one mile. Wood Violet, 106 pounds; *George W. Avery, 100; Sixteen to One, 90; Dalros, 102; Woodthrush, 105; Green Grass, 102; Felicitation, 105; Mary Maud, 104; Jim Hoey, 102; *Poor Butterfly, 94; Trophy, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pimlico Autumn Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. Omar Khayyan, 120 pounds; Ed Roche, 108; Wistful, 108; Torchbearer, 100; Jack Mount, 96; †Sunbonnet, 116; Fairy Wand, 100; Ticket, 109; Manister Tol, 110; †Walnut Hall, 109; Lucius, 102; Bella Desmond, 112; ‡Straight Forward, 110; ‡Corn Tassel, (inc.,) 100.

†A. K. Macomber entry. ‡R. T. Wilson entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two and three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Jack Soot, 122 pounds; *Miller Jam, 112; *Tit for Tat, 97; Amalgamator, 114; Vocabulary, 102; Swift Fox, 112; Malvollo, 105; The Dean, 103; Cadillac, 112; Cachet, 109; Mother Machree, 109; Milbrey, 104; Onwa, 112; *Zuave, 107; Wing Dove, 109; *Hope, 97; Meliora, 100.

Note—Four horses excluded.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Douglas S., 113 pounds; *Barry Shannon, 106; Stalwart Helen, 108; Dan, 105; Air Man, 113; Top o' The Wave, 103, Harvest King, 106; Sky Pilot, 111; Monomoy, 108; *Kingling II., 108; *Miss Represent, 95; Ellison, 116.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Yodeling, 117 pounds; Tie Fin, 112; Paddy Dear, 110; Old Pop, 90; Cuddle Up, 100; Silk Bird, 110; Hartens, 95; Captain Ray, 110; Soldier, 113; Lady Moll, 106; Galaway, 95; Blue Thistle, 118; Napoleon, 105; Sky Pilot, 118; N. K. Beal, 113.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Jackson Defeated at Billiards.

George Moore of New York defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit last night at Thum's Billiard Academy in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game, winning by the score of 50 to 47 in eighty-eight innings. Moore made a high run of six and Jackson's best was three.

Cole Beats Marks at Doyle's.

Frank Cole defeated Leo Marks by a score of 100 to 42 in a snooker pool match, played last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy. In the three-cushion tourney Harry Gleason defeated Fred Deshan by a score of 25 to 23. William Downes will meet Ray Potter in the snooker tourney tonight.

TO HOLD INTERCITY BOUTS.

Crescent A. C., in Doubt as to Law, Sets Date as Nov. 14.

Uninformed as to whether they will be allowed to continue their amateur boxing tournaments to the end of the present season, because of the expiration of the Frawley law next week, officials of the Crescent Athletic Club have arranged an inter-city series of bouts, to be held on Nov. 14. This will be the day before the present law legalizing boxing goes out of effect. The New Moon organization's tournament will be the first of more than local importance to be held thus far during the present season.

Competition has been arranged in four classes at 108, 125, 135, and 145 pounds, and it is expected that the metropolitan district's leading boxers will enter. In fact, the doubt as to the status of amateur boxing after the passing of the Frawley law, argues for the biggest entry of the season. The 125 and 135 pound classes will furnish the contests of inter-city flavor and assurances have been received that representative boxers of Boston, Pittsburgh, and New Jersey will come on for the bouts. In the 108 and 145 pound division local boxers will hold the centre of the stage.

McCOY TO MEET O'DOWD.

Middleweights Matched to Box at Clermont S. C. Nov. 14.

Al McCoy of Brooklyn, recognized as the middleweight champion, and Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul middleweight, were matched last night by the officials of the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn to box at that organization in the feature ten-round bout on Nov. 14. Th contest will be refereed by John McAvoy, who was selected by McCoy. At first this phase of the match engendered considerable opposition among the boxers and their managers, but O'Dowd's manager, Paddy Mullins, finally consented to McAvoy, after the club's official referee, Jack O'Sullivan, Billy McPartland, Matt Hinkel, and Patsy Haley had been rejected.

DIVING CONTEST IS ADDED.

Girl Swimmers to Compete in Winter Pool on Saturday.

A handicap ladies' diving contest will be an added attraction Saturday night at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, when Claire Galligan of New Rochelle meets Charlotte Boyle in a special match race of 220 yards. All the local stars have entered this contest, which will be held off a medium-height board, with Josephine Bartlett, metropolitan diving champion, on the scratch mark. Hild Graf, Edna Cole, Elsie Sultan, Lucy Freeman, and Helen Christ are a few of the girls who have signed entry blanks, and with the liberal handicaps allowed, Miss Bartlett will have to turn in a near perfect score to capture first honors from this high-class field.

In addition to the match contest and the diving event, eleven-year-old Helen Wainwright of College Point, who came within six points of a perfect score in last Summer's Middle Atlantic championships, will give an exhibition of diving from a high platform. Two canvas sidewalls are being constructed for the special meet, and the Misses Galligan and Boyle to make of the circular pool a rectangular course of twenty yards, eleven laps constituting the distance to be traveled by the two champions.

GIRL SWIMS GOLDEN GATE.

Hazel Cunningham First Woman to Perform Feat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—For the first time in the swimming history of the Pacific Coast a woman swam a round trip course across the Golden Gate today. She was Miss Hazel Cunningham, an eighteen-year-old nurse. Her time was one hour, thirty-five minutes and twenty-five seconds. The course each way was seven-eighths of a mile. The swim was unofficial but had the sanction of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

MORE BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

State Title Event to be Added to Schedule of Amateur Events.

Despite the fact that Nathan Hall, who won the Class A amateur billiard title at the Boston Athletic Association tournament, is in France as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, and that Francis Appleby and Edgar Appleby are also serving in France, there appears to be reason to believe that many new players, equal to the Class A requirements, may be attracted to this year's tournament. Several inquiries as to details of holding the Class A tournament have already been received from the West. No decision, however, will be reached on this important matter until the annual meeting of the National Association early next month.

By way of an innovation the Executive Committee scheduled a new tournament to be known as the New York State championship at 18.3 balk line. Conforming with the favorable comment which the shortening of the games received from so many of the billiard followers, the matches in the New York State tournament are to be limited to 200 points. Another attractive feature provides that any amateur balkline player capable of making a tournament grand average of five or better is eligible. The tentative date of Monday, Jan. 14, was scheduled for this new championship.

Other tournaments to be announced and held during the season include a metropolitan championship at balkline and also one at pocket billiards. The three-cushion inter-room team tournament, which has been promoted by several of the more progressive of the room keepers, will be directed by the national association. A series of matches for the Interstate Challenge Cup are to be staged, and special team matches are being arranged between amateurs of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The Poggenburg Cup tournament, a balk-line handicap, will again be played in March.

Chess Match Ends in Draw.

Impending defeat at the hands of City College was averted by the Columbia chess team yesterday when the Blue White scored the unfinished game adjourned from the match between the rival colleges at the Brooklyn Chess Club. D. E. Ehrlich, playing at the fifth board for Columbia, succeeded in scoring after fifty-five moves at the expense of A. Zemlock, the C. C. N. Y. representative. The match, therefore, went on record as a draw, each side having scored four victories.

Naval Reserve Met Harvard.

Owing to a correspondent's error, the opponent of the Harvard informal football team last Saturday was described as the Maine Heavy Artillery team. It should have been the United States Naval Reserve team of Portland, Me.

Mrs. Barclay Takes Net Prize.

A field of twenty women golfers played an invitation tournament at the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday for two prizes. The net prize went to Mrs. J. C. Barclay of Hackensack and second laurels went to Mrs. M. R. Bunt of Glen Ridge. In the bogey competition Mrs. G. F. Wood gained the prize.

Harvard Harriers Beat Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Harvard cross-country team defeated Boston College runners over a four-mile course today, 19 to 35. Captain Burnham Lewis of Harvard was the first runner home. His time was 21 minutes 5 seconds.

Xavier Prep Five Wins Easily.

Xavier Prep school's basket ball team scored in decisive fashion over the Cooper Union Institute freshmen on the former's court yesterday afternoon by the score of 44 to 6.

BALTUSROL WOMEN TAKE GOLF TITLE

Defeat Dunwoodie in Team Match for Metropolitan Championship.

The Baltusrol Golf Club's women players yesterday won the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association by winning from the Dunwoodie Country Club team in the second post-season match on the Dunwoodie links by a score of 6 to 4. This is the second victory for the Baltusrol women, and gives them the title. Last week Baltusrol scored a 10 to 0 victory over Dunwoodie in the first meeting for the 1917 championship.

Yesterday's competition was keener than that which marked the first titular match, the Dunwoodie quartet playing a better game on their home links. Long, accurate drives by the Baltusrol contingent, however, proved the obstacle that the Dunwoodie women could not overcome. The Baltusrol team also showed some surprisingly good putting ability on the Dunwoodie links, and this aided them materially in their victory.

Two of the matches resulted in Dunwoodie victories, but the efforts of Miss F. M. Mellon and Miss Harden for Baltusrol counterbalanced these setbacks. The successful Dunwoodie golfers were Mrs. M. H. Frayne, who downed the Baltusrol Captain, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, and Miss M. Guilford, who won her match from Miss Violet Miller of Baltusrol. For Baltusrol, Miss Mellon scored over Mrs. W. S. Bird and Miss Marden defeated Mrs. L. Ketcham. The summary:

BALTUSROL.		DUNWOODIE.	
Mrs. S. P. Nash....	0	Mrs. M. H. Frayne.	1
Miss F. M. Mellon.	3	Mrs. W. S. Bird...	0
Miss Harden.....	3	Mrs. L. Ketcham..	0
Miss V. Miller.....	0	Miss M. Guilford...	3
Total.....	6	Total.....	4

SPENCER IN SIX-DAY RACE.

National Cycling Champion Entered for Contest at Garden.

Arthur Spencer, the national cycling champion, who relieved Frank Kramer of the laurels held by the latter seventeen years, will be a starter in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2. Promoter William E. Wellman made a special trip to Boston in order to sign the title-holder, and he returned last night with Spencer's signature to a contract.

This will be the champion's first six-day effort. He is at present caring for his brother, Willie, who is paired with Bob Spears in the six-day race (ten hours a day) at the Boston Arena. Arthur finds sufficient time in the mornings to get into condition by reeling off many miles on the road.

Frank Kramer, who will formulate the rules for the coming grind in the historic Garden, is expected to give his successor important pointers on the art of six-day riding. Kramer, always a sportsman first, bears no hard feelings for the lad who dethroned him. The ex-champion, as a matter of fact, has often asserted that Arthur Spencer will develop into the greatest rider in the history of the game.

Just after he had returned his signed contract to Wellman, Spencer told the promoter that he intended to ride back to New York astride his bicycle, just to harden up for the Garden grind. The distance is approximately 250 miles.

READY TO SELL AMERICA.

Owners of Old Schooner Cable to Sir Thomas Lipton.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Owners of the old racing schooner, America, cabled Sir Thomas J. Lipton today that they would sell the vessel to him provided it was maintained as a yacht or marine museum. The message was an answer to an offer to buy the famous racer, made by Sir Thomas a short time ago.

Who says that Quality and Reasonable Prices don't mix? Here's proof they do. Happened just the other day.

A gentleman and his wife were shopping for an overcoat. They had been to a neighboring store, but had found nothing to suit.

In passing they were attracted by one of our windows. Just the coat they wanted. But they were afraid it was too high. However, they screwed up their courage and came in.

Result, a satisfactory purchase at just the price they wanted to pay.

Don't be afraid! It's the old story of volume reducing cost. A business as large as ours, if managed right, may invariably use the best, yet sell at prices to attract even the "poor man's pocketbook."

We're glad it's so; because, as always, the only true way to spell economy is Q-u-a-l-i-t-y.

Everything men and boys wear.

Army officers' uniforms. "Westpointer" shoes. Officers' Stetson hats. The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case. The Rogers Peet Sewing Kit.

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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie Inc.

The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

Christmas Morning "Over There"

OUR Government states that all gifts for "Somewhere in France" or for the boys on Uncle Sam's vessels must be in transit not later than NOVEMBER 15TH.

Special packing—stout enough for the long journey and yet permitting examination by the shipping authorities—will be required.

We will expertly pack your gifts to meet Government regulations and deliver prepaid.

Useful Gifts for the Fighters in O. D.

ABERCROMBIE BEDDING ROLL, with large detachable wall pocket, $15.00

ABERCROMBIE SPECIAL LAMBS' WOOL QUILT, very light and warm, $27.50

ABERCROMBIE "WARMABOUT" VEST, the lightest and warmest made, $10.50

AUTO STROP SOLDIERS' SHAVING KIT, complete in pigskin case, $5.00

BAUSCH & LOMB PRISM BINOCULAR, 8-power, with large field of view, $75.00

CAMP TOILET KIT, exceptionally high grade, complete with fittings, $4.50

EVEREADY "DAYLO" FLASHLIGHT, very flat, vest pocket model, $1.25

GOKEY TRENCH BOOTS, thoroughly waterproofed, 17 inches high, $17.50

EASTMAN KODAK, Vest Pocket Size, all metal case, very light, $7.00

EASTMAN KODAK, Post Card Size, special high grade, f.6.3 lens; $55.00

LEATHER COATS AND ULSTERS, sheepskin lined, six models, $14.00 to $40.00

O. D. ARMY SWEATER, new regulation, sleeveless model, slip-on, $5.00

O. D. SLEEPING HOOD, covers entire head, front and back capes, $2.50

O. D. WRISTLETS, 12 inches long, cover hands to knuckles, $1.00

PATRICK-DULUTH MACKINAWS very light and warm, various plaids, $16.00

SWEATERS AND SWEATER JACKETS, button and slip-on models, $4.00 to $6.00

WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, coin silver case, $22.50

WRIST WATCH, radium dial, Kitchener pigskin strap, 20-year gold case, $25.00

Preserve This Advertisement for Reference

10-15-17 WARREN STREET

Buy Tires Before Raise

Thousands of A1 "Firsts" or "Seconds." at 20% to 50% Discount

Prices Must Soar! Stock Up Now!

Ford Tires, $6, $7, $8, $10

Tubes, $1.40 to $3.00. Big Stock.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.

1768 Broadway, Near 57th St.

This Department Open Evenings.

For Sale, Simplex 38

Mechanically perfect, Holbrook Landaulet Body newly painted and upholstered, Westinghouse Shock Absorbers.

Aster Garage, 267 W. 87th St., Top Fl.

Burley is "blame good" tobacco

Youll like LUCKY STRIKE

the real Burley cigarette

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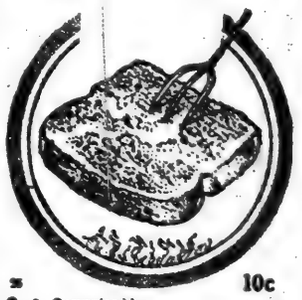

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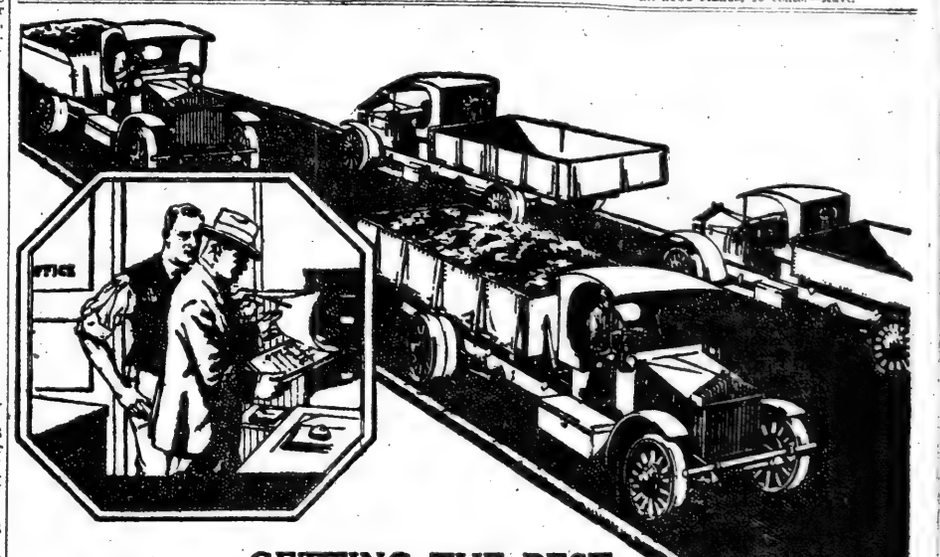
Pictures of the U. S. Destroyer Cassin, with officers and crew, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.



GETTING THE BEST OUT OF GOOD TRUCKS

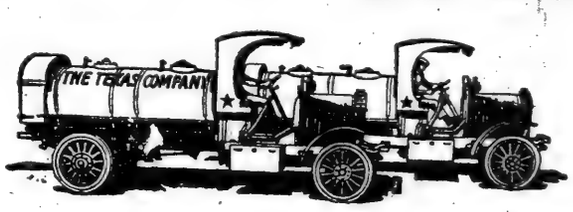
PIERCE-ARROW quality is insured by systematic factory inspection of workmanship and materials at every step in the manufacturing process.

Pierce-Arrow performance is insured by systematic agency inspection of truck operation in the service of owners.

Pierce-Arrow factory inspection sees that you get good trucks. Pierce-Arrow agency inspection helps you get the best out of them.

for example: The Texas Company bought its first Pierce-Arrow truck in 1912. A series of operating tests led to the purchase of four more in 1915. These were tested under varied service conditions with results so satisfactory that the Texas Company has now purchased a total of one hundred and fifty-two trucks.

Great commercial successes are built upon sound economies like those effected by Pierce-Arrow trucks. A smaller business should not deny itself the advantages on which big business thrives.



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Motor Trucks

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
233-239 West 54th Street, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ANDSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 9824, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 W. 20th St.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits dresses. Bergalis Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 7474.

APPAREL Wanted. — Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOTANY BROADCLOTH and Poplins Wanted, for spot cash Madison Square 6057.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy Botany 315 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, $2.05, 2 per cent. cash. Chelsea 9048.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, navy, Burgundy, F. & H., Botany. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—25 pieces black, Forstmann & Hoffmann or Botany 315. Farragut 5166.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman or Botany for cash. Myer, Gans Co. Farr. 3678.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompons, kersey, velours. Madison Square 8690.

Broadcloth and Heavy Velour Wanted.—In burgundy only. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5744.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Botany, F. & H., or Stevens; can use quantity if price is right. L 70 Times.

BURELLAS Wanted. — Buckley & Cohen 700, also Whitman's 94 serge, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Single, width, blue and gray. Stuy. 1624.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; can use quantity Salt's or equivalent. Far. 9680.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open for Fall cloak linings, cheviots and velours; any quantity; will pay spot cash. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9935.

COATINGS, Velours, Wanted.—$50,000 coatings, velours, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking, Spring styles. 1,261 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Open for quantity of infants' children's, and ladies' coats; will pay spot cash. 11 floor, 54 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers making juniors' and girls' coats of the better kind for Spring. Z 285 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring coats. 11th floor. 32 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 45 West 25th. 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low price, any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1-0264.

CORDUROYS Wanted. — White, quantity; Juilliard's 9000-613, Merrimack 66-61. V 90 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale, white, 36 inches. S 245 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring styles in silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call between 2 and 5 P. M. The Dress & Bee Co., 8 Costume Co., 448 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with new Spring samples of serge, taffeta, satin, and Georgette dresses. 12 West 17th St., third floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses in taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, and georgettes. 6 West 32d, 16th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring styles only; Georgettes, silks, and serges; immediate orders placed. Feinberg, 38 East 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses. Call with Spring samples; 3rd floor, 146 West 25th St.

DRESSES wanted.—Jobber looking at new Spring styles; georgettes, taffetas, and serges; bring samples. 11 West 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; bring Spring samples. 5th floor, 32 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors bring samples, Spring line; jobber. If any on hand, 1,140 B'way, 1st floor, Mad. Sq. 2491.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples silk, serge, and afternoon dresses. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted better grade Spring models. Room 1114, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES and Velours Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Julius Pollack, Farragut 8958.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS Wanted.—All makes; will pay spot cash for any suitings; call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe and brown, at a price. Farragut 554.

POPLINS and Velours Wanted.—Open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer, and burgundy; same colors in lightweight velour, any quantity for spot cash. Phone Greeley 4297.

POMPOM Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, plum, and green; will pay cash. Chelsea 7844.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use all kinds heavy and light weight French serges, in narrow and wide widths, all grades and colors. Behlang, 151 West 26th. Phone Far. 3814-5.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 104, cash. S. Simson, 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash Nos. 9 and 99 Whitman. Chelsea 9048.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy for cash Nos. 9 and 99 Whitman. Chelsea 9048.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity of 7120 for cash Mad. Sq. 7557.

SERGE Wanted.—Gibbett 8200, navy; Gibbett oxfords 30199 and 30191. Mad. Sq. 6590.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash serge and poplins at a price. Chelsea 5822.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 338 and Gera 10712, navy or something similar. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SERGE and POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity. Madison Sq. 4122.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Chicago jobber open to place orders on quantity of skirts with manufacturers who work for the jobbing trade exclusively. Call Madison Square 1756 for appointment.

SKIRTS, (Silk,) Wanted.—Jobber is placing Spring orders. S. H. Straus, 1,133 B'way.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobs only, will pay cash. Farr. 3874.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Stripes and plaids; quantity no object. Room 1804, 15 E. 26th.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salt's 50-inch at a price. Hilbert, 112 Madison.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 9359 Clark & Danna or Forstman & Hoffman, all colors, for cash. 22-80 Mad. Sq.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 9359, brown, green, burgundy, taupe. Mittenthal & Son, 41 East Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—359, all colors, for cash. Chel. 4676.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 544; all colors, any quantity. Farragut 2816.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 13046, 13045, 15020; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 brown; will give black in exchange. Rosengarten, 11 E. 31st.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Black, 27 inches, twill back, Peerless; 25 pieces black; formerly $1.45; $1 a yard. 4475 Gram.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Cash for good quantity Marquise de Lezz finish, both 32 and 36 inch. Box 22, Madison Square Station.

WAISTS Wanted—Three three seventy-five crepe de chine Georgette; handkerchiefs wanted; Madeira, linen. Jobs dress goods, satins, woolens. Room 805, 1,133 Broadway, 9:30 to 12.

WAISTS Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

ZIBALINES Wanted.—Open for quantity Juilliard's 6717 or similar. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1965.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAIREEN 50105, 50119, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7839, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black, navy, and green broadcloth, F. & H. and botany, $2.10 net; also brown pom poms, $2.90 net. Madison Square 1426.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, black, 50 pieces. Goelitz Bros., 225 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 6066.

BROADCLOTHS.—Columbia, all colors; genuine sol anth. Mad. Sq. 3121.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliard's 130, black, 26 pieces, at $2.35. Ignaeder, 3236 Stuyvesant.

BROADCLOTH.—A. D. Juilliard Style 110, Chelsea 5690.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black, juliets 110 and velours, all colors. Farr. 5678.

BURELLAS, 0310, 00057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—American 00057, $1.25 net; 0310, $1.30 net; all colors. Telephone Madison Square 7690.

CHECKS AND LAWN.—25" cotton woven shepherd checks and 36" fast black lawn. R. Serfi & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Cheney's, silk back, 44-inch, high shades, $4.75. Telephone Madison Square 7950.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pom poms; latest models; best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 153 West 21st St. Chelsea 3788.

COATS.—Spring line ready to show, consisting of ladies', misses', and junior coats, in newest materials and styles. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, at 130 West 17th St. Tel. Chelsea 892.

COATS.—5,000, immediate delivery; ladies', juniors', children's, trimmed Kit and Kol furs, tasmanie cloths and shades. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—We have a job of 200 infants' colored coats, sizes 2 to 6; slightly imperfect, to close out at $1.25 each. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, $10.50-$15.25, fur-trimmed belted 48 inches long; it's up to you to see these wonderful values. Hutner, 45 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; convertible collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Hundreds for immediate delivery; latest models at lowest prices. Deutsch-Rocenthal, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours; also plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—The best sellers in chicken coats and others, fur-trimmed, good values; delivery today. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Pom-pom and fur-trimmed plush coats on racks; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 124 West 29th Street.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed ladies', juniors', and children's; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—Cloth in leading shades and styles, fur trimmed, $7.50 to $15.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour coats, from $8.75 up, in all shades, fur trimmed. Herwitz, 26 East 20th St. Telephone Gramercy 5498.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, kerseys, broadcloths; all shades; fur trimmed especially. Klepper Bros., 48 W. 21st.

COATS.—500 coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korestoff, 38 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, all shades, for immediate delivery Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' coats; close out cheap. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Welssman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in fur-trimmed coats; big values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-8 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 25th St.

COATS.—Thousands infants' and children's coats on hand; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COAT HANGERS.—5,000 round, for sale; reasonable. Ritter Bros., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; all shades. Dubenstein, 51 W. 14th St. Chelsea 405.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.50, $14.50; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 24 W. 21st.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th St.

COATS.—To close out very cheap. Aero Coat House, 51 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Chelsea 9043.

DRESSES.—High-class afternoon, evening, and dinner gowns; also serges for immediate delivery; very low prices. Queen Costume & Dress Co., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge, $5.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5.00; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell; direct from contractor. After Custom Co., 129 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, velvet and evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES. — 100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style, good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Serges, Panamas and silks, to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 28th.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES, 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 124 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and Jerseys; will sell at price. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES, Jobs in silk and serge. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 serge to close out at a price. Windsor, 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—To close out cheap, 500 serge velvet, party. Subin, 36 West 20th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 8 West 29th.

FUR COLLARS.—One season's patterns; black opossum collars, coney collars, muskrat sets, raccoon sets, and mouflon; good values. Greeley 4378. Mr. Wiener.

GOLFINE.—Juilliard's, all high shades and white, 50c. Tel. Madison Square 7950.

HAIRPINS.—Bundle hairpins; large quantity; immediate delivery; factory prices. Phone Bowling Green 9580.

INFANTS' COATS. — Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 25 West 32d.

KERSEY.—Metcalf's 9130; brown, green, navy. Mad. Sq. 5441.

KNITTED SCARFS.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out at very low price. S. R. S. Knitting Co., 37 Duane St.

LEGGINGS.—Jersey legging drawers and leggings for children, all colors and sizes, in stock, right price. Halpern-Phillips Co., 121 West 17th.

LOOPINES.—Sorspman & Huffman 7487; all colors; $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3622.

MACKINAWS.—40 men's coats to sell out cheap. Wearbest Raincoat Co., 17 West 17th St.

MOLE STRIPS.—9-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

PEAU DE CYGNE. — 25 pieces navy and black, at 76c net cash. Star Waist Co., 15 East 26th.

PIECE GOODS.—300 pieces, consisting of organdies, voiles, nets, tussah silks, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 West 3d St.

PIECE GOODS.—Three pieces of green velour coating. Telephone Madison Square 339.

PILE FABRICS.—Salts, peco plush, pony skin, Warumbo and Botany, broadcloth; will sell reasonable. 115 West 30th, ninth floor.

PILE FABRIC, Pecoplush, pom-pom, velour, broadcloth; reasonable. Farragut 2648.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irke Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 8690.

PLUSHES. — Peerless, $3.40; Peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; bearing seal, $4.25; Keramt, Blumenthal's, $4.50; broadcloths, serges at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 618.

PLUSH.—Salt's Peco Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, and Dobson's plush in quantities below present mill prices. V 77 Times.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine keramt, $5. 1, Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3364.

PLUSHES.—40-40 and 50-50; 100 pieces at a reasonable price. H. Snyder, 56 West 22d St. Telephone Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

POM-POM.—American 0316, taupe, Burgundy, plum, Pekin, black, $3.35 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Mad. Sq. 7559.

POM POM—Burgundy, mouse, taupe, for cash. Farragut 9872.

POPLINS.—American Wool Co. cotton warp poplins, 6706½, black and navy, for sale. Chelsea 6016.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SATINS for suitings, coatings; specials crepe de chine; immediate delivery; all colors. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SEAL MUFFS and SCARFS.—Others, at reasonable price. 109 West 26th, 1st floor.

SERGE.—Whitman's cotton warp, 1210-1209, 63½c, and all wool, 56c. Telephone Spring 558.

SERGES.—7614, 7301; will exchange black for navy. Z 296 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Botany serge No. 809, navy, $1.87½ net. Madison Square 7427.

SERVICE FLAGS, made of battleship bunting, 12-18 inches, 225 dozen; 24-36 inches, 350 dozen. Hamilton Flag Co., 5,418 7th Av., Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Exceptional values; all trades; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Succeeding Marks-Sesner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 8580.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greeley 2982.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes; fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

SOL SATIN.—Have 400 pieces to sell, 85c, 2% cash. L 80 Times.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and keramt; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits of broadcloth, poplin, buralia, to sell very reasonable. S. Kurian & Co., 65 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kamanack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Broadcloth and serge suits, to close out. Hirsch orn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS. — Broadcloths and poplins; nobby styles; close out. Gutman, 48 West 24th.

SWEATERS. — Khaki army sleeveless slipovers and regulation sweaters; immediate delivery; wonderful values. Rosenstein & Barth, 347 5th Av.

TAFFETA.—Black and navy; exceptional value; 42in, full line of stripes and checked taffeta; beautiful patterns; reasonable prices. Cordwain Mills, 30 E. 21st St.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight W. S. 153, navy, brown, twilight, green, taupe and burgundy; American pompom, plum and green. Madison Square 8590.

VELOURS, lightweight; also broadcloths, taupe, Pekin, brown, green. Madison Square 8590.

VELOURS.—Lightweight taupe, Pekin, Burgundy, beetroot, &c., $2.27½. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, taupe coating, weight, quantity. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Square 1965.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and green; must sell at once. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2869.

VELOURS, kerseys, and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5122.

VELOURS.—American 13009, green and navy, for sale. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS.—6359-13052, botany. F. & H., Salt's velours du nord. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS.—F. & H. velours, all colors, for sale. Chelsea 8868.

VELOUR.—Samples to close out. Call 32 East 31st, 10th floor.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—24-inch, twill back, all colors, 60c regular. Rackin & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

VELVETEENS.—150 pieces, black, at a reasonable price. Columbus 1887.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 39 W. 25th St. Farragut 3464.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WORUMBO.—6th and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

YOSEMITE CLOTH, style 2,665, Russian green, 3 pieces. Madison Square 4152.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN wanted for popular line of dresses; commission and drawings; experienced only need apply. D. C., 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN ($7) wanted to sell plush coats; commission. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday 5½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No General Underwear Opening.

Contrary to rumors to that effect, there was no general opening of Fall, 1918, lines of underwear in this market yesterday. Quite a few buyers were here, but in most cases the information they got regarding possible openings was vague, in the ribbed end the lines that have been opened recently are entirely sold up already, or practically so. In the case of lines not yet opened, everybody seems to be anxious to hold off as long as possible, with the result that no general opening is expected now before the end of the month, following a meeting of the Eastern manufacturers. Fleeced goods mills also seem uncertain as to when they will open, and it is possible that there will be no formal openings on either these goods or ribbed. Wool underwear makers do not expect to open until prices become clear, as they will not know before that time, if by then, what part of their production the Government is going to require.

Hat Fur Scarcity Serious.

It is said by prominent manufacturers in the local felt hat trade that the scarcity of raw materials in their industry is such that the prospects for 1918 are not very rosy. Already, through high prices for the materials even for the poorest grade, it has become a practical impossibility for manufacturers to make hats to retail for less than $2.00. And the chances are that even this hat will disappear from the market in the Fall of 1918. The situation is due principally to the cutting off of the supply of fur from Germany and Belgium, and to the greatly reduced supply from Australia. The extensive use of fur on clothes for women, it is pointed out, has not helped the situation any.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

A fair business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, despite the interruption of the election day holiday. Most of it appears to have been done on sheetings, sales of which included goods for shipment through the rest of this year and the first quarter of next. Among them were 48-square four-yard sheetings at 13 cents for 1917 and 12¾ cents for 1918, as far as April. January business in four-yard 56-60s was done at 13¼ cents, while in the 48-forty-inch sheetings there were sales of 2.85c and 4.25c, both for early 1918, at 16¾ and 12¾ cents, respectively. The day's printcloth business included spot 39½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents and January-March sales of the same construction at 10¾ cents. For November-December deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s 9¾ cents was paid, while January lots of 38-inch 56-44s brought 8½ cents. Printcloths closed this way:

38-inch, 80-80s...15¼c 27-inch, 64-60s... 8c
39-inch, 72-76s...14¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s...11c
39-inch, 68-72s...12¼c 38½-inch, 65-56s..10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9¾c

More Carpet Prices Are Made.

More carpet and rug prices for the Spring wholesale season were announced yesterday. Wilton rugs, offered by the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, were advanced, on a 9 by 12 basis, $2 to $3 over Fall prices, while Axminsters of the same size went up $1.50. Tapestries were not changed. Axminster carpetings went up 7½ to 50 cents a yard, according to quality, while body Brussels carpets advanced 12½ cents a yard. Spring prices made by the Firth Carpet Company are the same as those announced six months ago, when Fall goods were priced. At the office of the Roxbury Carpet Company it was said that there was "nothing to say just yet." Other prices made during the day included those of M. J. Whittall, which are practically unchanged from the Fall levels. Linoleums have been priced generally on the basis of the levels reached in the advance on June 1 last.

Knit Goods Men and the War.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, held in the offices of the Illinois Knitting Company, yesterday, a War Industry Committee was authorized. It will consist of representative hosiery, underwear, and sweater manufacturers, and will co-operate with the Knit Goods Committee of the Council of National Defense. Its function will be to co-ordinate the efforts of the knitting industry and to see that army requirements are not left unfilled. The new committee is also to represent the National Association on the War Industry Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Worsteds for Spring in Demand.

While immediate business in the local market for worsteds has been more or less quiet during the last week or two, buying for the spring season is reported to have been very satisfactory. Though the original orders placed earlier in the season for 1918 delivery were not quite up to what many in the trade felt they should be, reorders have been coming in to such an extent that the total business has been very materially augmented. Also, it is said that invariably a higher quality of merchandise is called for, there evidently having developed a market for the better lines which was not suspected earlier. Though the original opening prices were looked upon as high, they have been further advanced by 25 or 30 cents a yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—Federman Dept. Store; L. G. Federman, women's furs, serge dresses; 116 West 32d.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; R. Cruikshank, carpets; 37 West 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Miss T. F. Garry, millinery; 621 B'way.

ATLANTIC CITY—I. T. Schoen, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 112 Bleecker.

ALTOONA—W. T. Gable & Co.; F. B. Woodward, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—P. Herman & Co.; I. Shuman, notions, hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Siman, women's, children's wear; 53 W. 14th.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Perry, rugs; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Sommer, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, toys, leather goods, small wares; Mr. Lee, hdkfs.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Murphy, women's dresses; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; Mr. Phillips, hotel supplies; Mr. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Williams Bros.; S. F. Williams, woolens; Manhattan.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. R. Moulton, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Connors, infants' wear; Miss Berry, toilet goods; Miss Hayden, petticoats, negligees; Miss Vogel, women's silk, muslin underwear Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists, sweaters; Miss Reddington, misses' waists, sweaters; Miss Kaliske, ladies' suits; basement buyers; Miss Dart, infants' wear; Miss Duguette, waists, sweaters; Mr. Berkowitz, men's furn. goods; Mr. Post, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Mrs. Dana, coats; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; P. E. Fitzpatrick, hosiery, fabric gloves; 19 West 19th.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; R. Mitten, dry goods; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; H. P. Cleary, window fixtures; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; J. D. Granfield, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; Miss I. C. Keegan, millinery; Park Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; C. Tegg, dress goods, silks; 240 5th Av.; Broztel.

BUFFALO — H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Richards; J. A. Rubin, ready-to-wear; Latham.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Beckstold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard St.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; I. G. Rice, jobs coats, basement; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Suffield, representing; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, coats, dresses, basement; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; H. J. Smith, piece goods; 43 W. 23.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Winneberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshal Field & Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, C. A. Hitchcock, wholesale rugs; A. R. Parmer, F. C. Seveeney, retail rugs, carpets; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—W. C. Smith, carpets; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Kaufman, Auerbach & Co.; M. Kaufman, flowers, feathers; 657 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolling, men's ready-to-wear; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—E. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—Superior Tailoring Co.; A. L. Wyler, woolens; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. C. Marshall, carpets, rugs; H. W. Peters, clothing; 4-2 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Queen Ladies Tailoring Co.; S. Jackman, coats, suits; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Globe Tailoring Co.; S. Rosenthal, woolens; 218 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Mr. Emerson, representing; C. J. Staerker, jewelry, furn. goods, mdse manager; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Eagle Cap Co.; W. Rosen, hats, caps; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; F. C. Holmayer, domestics, silks; 470 4th Av.; Broztel.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Ball, domestics; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Greenberger, Schwarts Co.; D. Gross, clothing; Flanders.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; Continental.

COLCHESTER, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, Jr., dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; F. Aarons, mfg. dept. clothing; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. W. Logan, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 395 B'way.

DANVILLE, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; B. F. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. Elder, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. Costello, linens, blankets; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Keenling, millinery; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Cadillac Garment Co.; J. G. Maher, children's dresses; 684 Broadway; Aberdeen.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. L. Todd, men's furn. goods, underwear; 43 Leonard St.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. C. Jenkine, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co; H. Barmby, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; W. Prescott, dry goods; 1,239 B'way; Murray Hill.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Brothers; H. Weil, dry goods; 44 East 23d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—H. Stern, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Mr. Klein, house furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Mrs. M. Dunlap, coats, suits; 353 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn. — Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—L. S. Goldschmidt & Co.; L. S. Goldschmidt, cotton piece goods, hdkfs., knit underwear; Manhattan.

HUDSON, N. Y.—J. T. Guinan Co.; Miss M. Guinan, ladies' wear; Holland House.

KANSAS CITY—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Miss A. R. Fischer, millinery; 621 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, coats, suits, millinery, infants' wear; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; G. A. Godwin, silks, dress goods, linens, white goods, linings, hosiery; 55 Goldfish Av.

LYNCHBURG—Quinn-Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, notions; 72 Leonard.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uncertain Opening Followed by Sharp Rally — Selling Pressure Is Lifted.

Although the news over the Election Day closing was no more encouraging than that brought forward to explain the decline on Monday, yesterday's stock market enjoyed a vigorous rally with gains at the close running up to several points distributed throughout the list. Activity was on nearly as great a scale as that seen in the several recent weak markets and it was noteworthy that the rails, for the first time in this slump, showed good powers of recovery.

To account for the rise traders had several ingenious explanations. One of them was that after initial losses at the opening some substantial buying orders appeared which were taken to mean banking support. Another was that the minimum price ghost has been finally and definitely laid. More influential than either of these was a persistent report which defied confirmation that the railway heads have been assured of a material increase in rates, perhaps, the balance of the 15 per cent. advance asked for last Spring. It is not likely that the commission has violated its previous methods of proceedure by indicating its intentions in the matter of a hearing still in progress, but there is ample ground on which to base the belief that at last the authorities are going to take effective measures to restore the railroads to financial health.

Wall Street has been expecting some kind of an announcement from Washington which will be construed as helpful in this situation. One phase of the report has it that the Treasury Department will forego plans for the next Liberty Loan and will issue instead short term notes to be sold to the banks. Such a device, similar to the plan followed in Great Britain, would lessen the pressure on the security markets by putting more time between Government bond offerings. The second Liberty Loan followed so closely on the heels of the first that the market was not able to digest the securities forced upon it. There is a good deal of re-selling of the two Government issues to be taken care of and it is believed in some quarters that the Government will substitute short term financing for the big loan tentatively decided upon for soon after the turn of the year in order to allow more time for the absorption of stocks and bonds which have been brought out by the previous loans.

Yesterday's rise was like the recent declines, in that it came in a one-sided market, where bids for relatively small amounts of stock brought about large sized advances. The gain in Bethlehem Steel was particularly pronounced, the A stock netting 5¾ gain and the B shares 6 points. Steel enjoyed a sharp rebound after touching 91 at the opening and closed up 2⅞. Marine preferred got back to par and closed at 99 with a gain of 2⅜. Midvale closed up 2⅝. Reading 5½, Republic Iron and Steel 3½; Southern Pacific 2⅛ and Union Pacific 2 points. The bond market did not share the improvement in sentiment, many issues, among them foreign Government bonds and the Liberty 3½s, making new low records.

LONDON TRADERS CHEERFUL

Our Agreement with Japan Makes a Good Impression on Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The agreement between Japan and the United States made a good impression in financial circles today, though it had little effect on the Stock Exchange owing to the absence of speculative dealings.

The market was quietly cheerful and was subdued only by the Italian situation. Gilt-edged securities and mining shares were steadier and shippings were strong on the Peninsular and Oriental Company tax-free dividend for the year of 12 per cent. with a bonus of 6 per cent. Foreign bonds were quietly supported, and oil industrial stocks were better.

Money was harder and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 38½ centimes, (unofficial.) Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 | Last 4
Low ....3½ | Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.... 5¼ | Sixty days....5¼@5½
Ninety days.... 5¼ | Ninety days.... 5¼
Four months.... 5¼ | Four months...5¼@5¾
Five months...5¼@5¾ | Five months...5¼@5¾
Six months....5¼@5¾ | Six months....5¼@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.25	13.25	—.10
Cables	13.50	13.50	13.50	—.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.76⅛	5.74⅝
	China—	5	4½
	Hongkong	70.00	70.25
	Peking	105.00	105.25
	Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India	42¼	42½
	Bombay	33.00	33.50
	Calcutta	33.00	33.50
5.1828	Italy	8.05	8.04
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.00	52.50
	Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.35	12.60
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	43.00	43.50
	Copenhagen	35.50	36.00
	Christiania	35.50	36.00
19.295	Spain	23.60	23.70
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	25.87	25.47
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.05	45.13
5.1826	Switzerland	4.45	4.42

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $782,191,134; balance, $69,872,607; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,947,762; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,015,633.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $1.25 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44d, off ⅛d; in New York, 86¾c, off 1¼c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$2,401,492	$62,016,213
Ord. int. revenue	17,643,726	204,046,968
Income tax	726,835	26,468,187
Miscellaneous	1,727,873	52,337,143
Total receipts	$23,559,926	$345,869,635
Exc. of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	60,134,165	1,063,626,153
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	43,695,699	146,197,441
Expenditures	$83,694,004	1,376,426,721

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	971,349	2,021,464	1,242,277
Year to date	161,851,961	176,613,319	149,958,701

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7	10	30	Advance Rumely	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
50	51	200	Ajax Rubber	51	51	51	51	...
3	3½	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	...
2½	3	700	Alaska Juneau	3	3	3	3	...
17	17⅛	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	17⅜	16	17	+⅛
71	73⅜	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76	71	71	+1
70	78	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	75	77	74	77	−2
73½	74½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72	72	72	+1
33¼	33⅜	22,000	Am. Can	31½	34⅜	31	33	+1
61	61½	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	59	61⅞	59	61½	+2½
28	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	25⅜	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	−⅛
13	13½	500	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	13	11½	13	+1½
53¾	54	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	54	52⅝	53½	+1½
10	10½	400	Am. Ice	10	10	10	10	+⅛
40	44	100	Am. Ice pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+½
52½	53½	1,100	Am. International	51⅝	53⅝	51	53	+1
24⅜	25	5,500	Am. Linseed	24	25	23½	25	+⅞
60	60½	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	60	60¼	59	60	+¼
51½	52	4,700	Am. Locomotive	49¾	52⅝	49¾	51½	+2⅛
10¾	12	200	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	−1
57	57½	400	Am. Malting 1st pf	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	−1¼
74½	74⅝	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71⅝	75⅜	71½	74⅝	+3¼
101½	102⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	102	102	102	102	+½
54	55	1,600	Am. Steel F'dries	52	54	51½	54	+1½
95	96	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref	95	96	91	95½	+½
100	111	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110⅞	110⅞	109	109	−1
53	54½	3,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	53⅛	55¼	53½	54	+¾
110½	110⅝	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	110	110⅝	109⅞	110½	+⅞
170⅜	175	200	Am. Tobacco	169	172½	169	172½	+2¾
39¼	39⅝	1,000	Am. Woolen	38	39	38	39	+1¼
91	92½	300	Am. Woolen pf	91	91	91	91	−2
20⅜	21½	500	Am. Writing P. pf	21	21	20½	21	−⅛
12½	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12¼	13	12¼	13	+⅞
55½	56	14,800	Anaconda Copper	53⅛	56⅜	52⅝	55⅝	+1⅝
54	56	100	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	...
94⅝	94⅞	6,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	95½	93	94⅞	−⅛
85	88	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88	88	88	88	...
9½	10⅛	100	At., Birm. & At	9½	9½	9½	9½	−½
97	99	100	Atlantic Coast Line	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	−⅜
95	96	2,900	At., Gulf & West I	92	96	91½	95½	+3¼
55	55⅛	12,700	Baldwin Loco	51½	56⅜	51½	55	+4¼
52⅝	53	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	50⅝	53	50	52⅝	+1⅝
88	89½	200	Barrett Co	88	88	88	88	...
99	100	200	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	−¼
1	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
80½	81½	700	Bethlehem Steel	76⅜	81½	76⅜	81½	+5¾
80¾	81	73,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	75⅝	81⅞	74⅜	81	+6
87	91	400	Bet. Steel pf	90	91	90	91	+1
98	99	1,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94⅞	98	94⅞	98	+2¼
47½	48	2,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	47⅜	49	47	47⅜	−1
99½	102¾	700	Burns Brothers	100	101⅝	100	101½	+1
17	19	1,100	Butte & Superior	15⅝	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+⅛
36	36⅝	400	California Packing	36	36	36	36	−½
12½	14	900	California Petrol	12	13⅝	12	13⅜	+⅝
31	32	800	California Pet. pf	30½	32	30	32	+2½
62½	69	200	Calumet & Arizona	63½	64	63½	64	+1½
136	136½	7,600	Canadian Pacific	133	137	133	136½	+2
38¼	39	100	Central Foundry pf	39	39	39	39	+3
63⅜	64	8,500	Central Leather Co	60	64½	60	63¾	+2½
100	110	44	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	100	100	100	100	...
30	31½	1,700	Cerro de Pasco	30	30½	30	30½	+⅛
46½	46⅝	11,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	46⅝	44⅝	46½	+⅞
39½	40	1,000	Chandler Motor	59	60	58½	60	+1
9	10	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	+1
7	7¼	700	Chi. Great Western	6½	7⅛	6½	7	+⅛
20¼	21	400	Chi. Great West. pf	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	+⅛
38⅝	40	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38	41	37¾	38⅞	−⅛
75½	76	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76¾	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞	−⅛
95½	97	915	Chi. & Northwest n	95	96	95	96	+1
18½	19	4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	16⅜	19¼	16⅜	18⅝	+1⅝
52	53	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf t. c.	50	52	50	52	+1½
41¼	42	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	40⅝	42	40⅜	42	+⅜
13⅝	14	3,800	Chile Copper	12⅞	14	12⅝	14	+1¼
39	39¼	3,100	Chino Copper	37½	39½	37½	39½	+⅞
45	51	200	Cluett, Peabody	49	49	49	50	+1
104	110¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	96	96	96	96	−1
32⅞	33	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	33¼	31⅝	33¼	+1⅜
18	19	300	Col. & Southern	18	21	18	21	+2½
42⅞	45	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	−1
29¼	29½	1,300	Columbia Gas & El	27¼	29¼	27⅛	29⅛	+1½
85½	86½	3,000	Consolidated Gas	84½	86	83⅝	85⅝	−⅞
10⅝	12½	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
77	78½	500	Continental Can	77	79½	76	78⅝	+3
26	27¼	17,400	Corn Prod. Ref	26	27¼	25⅝	27	+1
88½	89⅝	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	88¾	89⅝	88½	89⅜	+⅝
51½	56	12,800	Crucible Steel	51½	56	51½	55½	+3½
25¼	26¾	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	25¼	26¾	24⅞	26	...
78	79	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78½	78½	78½	78⅝	+⅛
99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
98	99	1,200	Del. & Hudson	99½	99⅝	98	98½	+½
14⅜	15	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	15	13	15	+1
35¼	35½	10,400	Distillers' Secur	32	35⅜	32	32⅜	+3
7½	7⅝	300	Dome Mines	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
15	15¼	23,100	Erie	13½	15¼	13½	15	+¼
22⅝	22⅞	2,700	Erie 1st pf	21⅝	23	21⅝	22⅜	+1½
17⅛	17⅞	800	Erie 2d pf	17	17½	17	17⅜	+1
30	36	600	Federal M. & S. pf	30	30½	30	30	−1
73	77	300	Fisher Body pf	73	73	73	73	...
31⅝	32½	100	Gaston, W. & W	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
126⅞	129	2,700	General Electric	128	130	127¼	127½	−1½
82¾	83	41,400	General Motors	83	83	80	83	−2¼
75	75½	400	General Motors pf	73	75	73	75	+1½
36⅛	36⅜	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	35½	36½	35½	36½	...
98¾	99	100	Goodrich pf	99	99	99	99	...
67	69	700	Granby Consol	65	67	65	67	+2
91	93	2,500	Great Northern pf	89	92⅞	89	92⅞	+1⅞
25	25½	2,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	25⅛	+2⅛
36	39½	600	Greene-Cananea	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅛
...	...	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅞
80	85	400	Gulf States Steel	77	80	77	80	...
27½	27⅝	1,000	Haskell & Barker	28	28	27½	27½	−⅝
...	100	100	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	95	−7
94½	96	300	Illinois Central	94½	97	94½	96½	+1⅝
40½	40¾	7,300	Inspiration Copper	39	41	39	40¾	+1⅝
6⅞	7	3,100	Interboro Consol	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7	+⅛
45½	46	900	Interboro Con. pf	46½	46½	45⅝	46	+⅛
25	32	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	30½	32	30	32	+⅝
104	107	400	Int. Harvester N.J	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	+¼
53	...	100	Int. Harvester Corp	52	52	52	52	...
26¼	26⅝	5,800	Int. Mercantile Mar	24½	27	24⅜	26¼	+1½
99	99⅝	52,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	96½	100	95½	99	−2⅜
26	27	5,000	Int. Nickel	26	27	25⅜	27	+1½
21½	23	2,100	Int. Paper	20½	22¼	20½	22¼	+1⅝
53½	55	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	−¼
59	60	100	Int. Salt	59	59	59	59	−1
36	37	500	Jewel Tea	36½	36¼	36½	36½	+⅛
14½	15	500	Kansas City South	14	14⅝	14	14½	+⅛
38½	40	700	Kelly Spring Tire	37⅝	39	37⅝	39	+⅛
70	85	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	75	75	75	75	−5
29⅜	29¾	9,500	Kennecott Copper	27⅝	29⅝	27⅝	29⅜	+1½
72½	73	3,100	Lackawanna Steel	69	73	68½	72½	+2⅝
8½	9¾	300	Lake Erie & West	9	9	8½	...	...
14	14¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	−¼
53½	54	1,300	Lehigh Valley	51	53½	51	53½	+1½
103¾	104	100	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	104	104	104	104	...
114½	115	500	Louis. & Nash	113⅝	114½	113⅝	114½	−⅝
98	100	300	Manhattan Elev	99¾	99½	99	99	−1
23½	25	1,900	Maxwell Motors	20¾	25¾	20	23½	+2¼
54	57	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	54½	57	54½	57	+2⅞
14⅜	15	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	14	15	14	15	+1⅝
77	77¾	4,800	Mexican Petroleum	74½	78	74½	77½	+2¾
87	90	500	Mex. Petroleum pf	88	88	88	88	−2
111	117	900	Miami Copper	25	27½	25	27½	+⅝
15	18	4,700	Midvale Steel	41¾	44	41	43¾	+2⅝
6	7	400	Minn. & St. L. new	6¾	10	6¾	10	+⅞
30	37	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
7	7½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7	7	7	7	−¼
20	23	15,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	20	23⅜	19⅞	22⅝	+1⅞
40	42	500	Mo. Pac. pf. ctfs	42	42	41	41	+¾
27	28	100	Nat. Acme	26½	28½	26½	28½	...
56	60	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	56	56	56	56	−1
98	100	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	98	98	98	98	...
21½	22	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21	22	21	21½	+1
35	35½	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	34	35¾	34	35¼	+1⅝
43	44	200	Nat. Lead	43	43	43	43	+1½
17	17⅜	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	17	16½	17	+⅝
100	103	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	99½	101½	99½	101½	+1½
66	68	7,800	N. Y. Central	66	68¾	63½	67⅞	+1½
10	10½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	10	10	10	10	−10
22	22½	11,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	24	24½	21⅝	22¼	−2⅝
18¼	19¼	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1⅝
104	105	1,100	Norfolk & Western	101½	104½	101½	104½	+2¾
47½	49	200	North American	47½	48½	47½	48½	+1¼
84½	85¼	4,800	Northern Pacific	84½	86	84	85	+⅛
71	73	400	Nova Scotia S & C	72¾	72¾	72	72	−1
71	73	50	Do., odd lot	71	71	71	71	−1
35¼	35⅝	4,900	Ohio Cities Gas	32⅜	35⅞	32⅜	35¼	+2
41½	42½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	−2½
5	5	100	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
80	83	500	Owens Bottle Mach	80	80¾	80	80½	+⅛
23⅜	25½	300	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+⅛
16	22	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	20	20	20	−1
87	90¼	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	+1
48⅜	48½	7,600	Penn. R. R	47⅜	48½	47⅜	48½	+⅛
42½	42½	200	People's Gas, Chi	42	42½	42	42½	+1
14	15	2,400	Pere Marquette	14	14½	13¾	14½	...
26¼	27	200	Philadelphia Co	25½	28¾	25½	26¾	+1⅝
30½	37½	200	Pierce-Arrow	31	31	31	31	−1½
88	90	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	88	88	88	88	...
40⅞	41	1,300	Pitts. Coal	39¾	41⅛	39¾	41	+1⅛
78½	79	200	Pitts. Coal pf	77	79	77	79	+2
23½	24	400	Pitts. & West Va	22¼	24	22½	23½	+1
55	56	1,300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	55	56	54	56	+1
51½	52	900	Pressed Steel Car	51	52	50	52	+½
110	113	100	Public Service N. J	110	110	110	110	+1
131	132	400	Pullman Co	131	131	131	131	+1
38	38	300	Railway Steel Sp	36½	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+⅜
20½	21	4,800	Ray Con. Copper	19½	21	19½	21	+1
67⅜	67½	41,300	Reading	61⅜	68	61	67½	+4½
72½	72⅝	8,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	69	73½	69	72⅝	+2½
90	95	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	95	95	94	94⅞	−1⅛
62	64¼	700	Royal Dutch t r	61½	63⅝	61½	63⅝	+2⅛
14⅜	15⅛	600	St. Louis-San Fran	14	15	14	15	+⅝
55	60	500	Savage Arms	60	60	57	57	+1
...	5	200	Saxon Motor	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	−1⅛
9	9½	200	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9	9	+⅛
18½	19	100	Seab. Air Line pf	19	19	19	19	+1
140	141½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135	141⅞	135	141⅞	+5½
19¼	20	200	Shattuck-Arizona	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19½	+⅝
30⅜	31	2,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30⅜	31	30	31	+⅝
35	40	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	33½	36	33½	36	+1½
81	81½	9,680	Southern Pacific	79¼	81¾	79¼	81¾	+2¼
150	160	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	150	150	150	150	−2½
25⅝	25⅝	8,200	Southern Railway	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	25⅜	+1⅝
55¾	56	1,600	Southern Ry. pf	54¾	56⅝	54¾	56⅝	+2¼
36	37	1,300	Studebaker Co	35	36⅞	35	36¾	+⅛
36½	37	200	Stutz Motor	37	37	37	37	+½
32	35	300	Superior Steel	33	33	33	33	+1
12½	13	800	Tenn. C. & C	12	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
139¾	140	3,800	Texas Co	134	140	134	139¾	+4¾
12	15	100	Texas & Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅜
17	18	500	Third Avenue	18	18	18	18	+½
48½	47	3,500	Tobacco Products	43¾	46	43¾	46	+2¼
38	40	100	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	+1
84	88	200	Underwood Typew	86½	86½	86½	86½	−1½
112⅝	112⅝	18,800	Union Pacific	111	113⅝	110⅝	112⅝	+2
72	74⅜	400	Union Pacific pf	73	73	73	73	−1
37	37½	600	United Alloy Steel	37¼	37¼	36½	37	−⅝
85	85½	1,800	United Cigar Stores	85	85⅞	84½	85	+1
60	65	400	United Drug	65	65	64	64	−1
111	117	900	United Fruit	110	112	110	112	−3½
15	18	200	United Paper Board	15¼	16	15¼	16	−1½
6	7	400	United Rys. Invest	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
14	15	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	12	14½	12	14½	+1½

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
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Keyes, Haviland & Co.
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Atlas Port. Cement
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MINIMUM PRICES AID THE STEEL SITUATION

Increased Pig Iron Production Points Way to Relief of Shortages.

TRADE IS STILL HAMPERED

Reviewers Say Export Embargo and Way Government Places Orders Curb Mill Efficiency.

The iron and steel situation has been eased considerably through the recent establishment of additional minimum prices, according to reports from trade centres, and increased pig iron production points the way to the relief of shortages felt in some localities. Trade reviewers still find, however, some factors which will have to be overcome before production at the mills will be entirely free from restrictions. The Iron Age says:

"While the price basis on which the iron and steel trade now finds itself through Government action is no bar to large production, mill efficiency is reduced both by the embargo on exports and by the way in which Government orders are given out. Frequent roll changes to meet priority requirements have been a handicap, and mill space has been held for ship steel specifications that have not come as expected. Here and there slackness has resulted, and commercial orders have not been ready at the moment to fill the gaps. Thus the market hears now and then that some mill is seeking prompt business at the agreed prices; then along comes more Government work. These dislocations are more or less disconcerting.

"The ill-advised agitation of contract abrogation by the Federal Trade Commission has tended to restrict buying of steel for commercial uses. The trade has done no little readjusting on its own acount, since the shadow of Government price-fixing fell upon it over four months ago. Today the outlook is that the present price basis will not be changed Jan. 1, but official assurance to that effect should come soon and it should be indicated also that no change will be made in the first half of 1918.

"Pig iron production increased in October to 3,303,038 tons, or 106,560 tons a day, against 3,133,954 tons in the thirty days of September, or 101,463 tons a day. More furnaces blew in and the net gain for the month was ten. The 355 stacks active Nov. 1 have an estimated capacity of 109,059 tons a day, which compares with 107,250 tons for the 345 furnaces in blast Oct. 1. The year's output of coke pig iron up to Nov. 1 was about 32,100,000 tons, or 450,000 tons less than for the first ten months of 1916."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Market equilibrium in iron and steel, which has been upset by the uncertainties of Government regulation, largely has been restored. Further official announcements which the week has brought forth have gone far to fill in the gaps in the agreed price schedule. It is more evident that the Government proposes to leave to the industry itself the enforcement of the fixed maximums on mill and furnace products, as well as the settlement of such details as remain to complete the market's realignment. Federal initiative is to be exercised rarely, if at all, in further price decisions. Responsibility for the adjustment of unregulated lines, especially in finished material, is placed with the manufacturers and is to be made in accordance with established market standards."

MIDVALE STEEL EARNINGS.

Net Profits for Quarter $8,039,285 —$7,817,964 for Taxes.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company and subsidiary companies report net profits of $8,039,285 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, which compares with $8,258,700 for the second quarter and $7,055,391 for the first quarter. The net profits for the nine months total $23,352,466. The profits for the three months just ended are equivalent to $4.02 a share on $100,000,000 capital stock, ($50 par,) or at the rate of $16.08 a share per annum.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the net earnings amounted to $18,045,082, and the company set aside for Federal taxes the sum of $7,817,964. For the previous quarter, more than $8,000,000 was reserved for taxes, and in the first three months of the year, the reservation for taxes was $8,183,027.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company announced that the property of the Midvale Steel Company, Worth Brothers Company, and the Wilmington Steel Company, had been transferred to it, and that it was now operating the properties.

The following officers were elected at the Directors' meeting: W. E. Corey, Chairman of the Board; A. C. Dinkey, President; W. B. Dickinson, Vice President; E. E. Slick, Vice President in charge of operations; J. C. Neale, Vice President in charge of sales; H. S. Black, Assistant to the President; D. B. Gehly, Treasurer; Robert Brewster, Secretary; Marshall Lapham, Controller; James M. Milliken, auditor, Joseph Hill, and L. K. Kruse, Assistant Treasurers; T. B. Burtis and W. A. Martin, Assistant Secretaries; S. C. Yeates, purchasing agent, and H. C. Crawford, traffic manager.

Ambrose Monell resigned as a Director, and Joseph W. Harriman and Herbert F. Black were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

COPPER OUTPUT INCREASES.

Several Companies Report Larger Production for October.

Production reports from a number of prominent copper companies show an increased output in October over September. The Utah Copper Company's preliminary statement, issued yesterday, put production at 18,100,000 pounds last month, compared with 17,839,378 pounds in September. Nevada Consolidated produced about 7,000,000 pounds, against 6,524,352 pounds the month before. The Ray Consolidated Company estimates its October total at 7,700,000 pounds, in contrast with 7,413,881 pounds in September.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation produced 12,530,000 pounds, of which 7,116,000 was from its Alaska properties and 5,414,000 from South America. The month before the output was 12,448,000 pounds. The Alaska mines showed an increase in October over all months back to May, which brought 7,208,000 pounds.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bankers from the Eastern States bound for the Baltimore Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will leave by a special train from Pennsylvania Station on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 5:00 P. M.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is distributing its annual compendium of information regarding the trust companies of the United States, listing over 2,000 companies.

Walter Sheppard, formerly of Crandell, Sheppard & Co., is now with the National City Company.

Amos J. Mace has been elected President of the International Planters' Corporation, and has resigned as Vice President of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.

A report of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows gross earnings of $482,637, and net earnings of $138,965, equivalent to $1.59 a share a year. The company has earned $5.70 a share for the three quarters of 1917.

The annual report of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last shows operating revenues of $4,403,622, an increase of $631,960, and an increase in net operating revenues of $283,359.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Standard Milling Company $1,315,200 additional common stock.

The public sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company at Danville, Ill., has again been postponed until Feb. 5.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad at their meeting ratified the proposed lease of the property and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which already owns all except a few shares of the stock of their company.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, Judge O. M. Spencer, general counsel of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was elected a director. The retiring directors were re-elected.

UPHOLDS EQUITABLE PLAN TO MUTUALIZE

Minority Stockholders Seeking Injunction Are Defeated in the Federal Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the decision of the lower court that the Equitable Life Assurance Society had a right to proceed with its proposed plan of mutualization. Proceedings to restrain the Board of Directors of the Society from changing its methods were instituted by Henry de Forest Baldwin and F. C. Nicodemus, counsel for the Royal Trust Company and the executors of the will of Sir William C. Van Horne, minority stockholders. It was alleged that the proposed action of the society was illegal because a greater price was to be paid to T. C. du Pont for 564 shares than other shareholders would receive, that the funds of the society could not be used for the benefit of any one shareholder, and that the proposed plan would transfer complete power into the hands of those in control of the society's agents.

The lower court refused to grant an injunction forbidding the defendant and its officers from holding a meeting of the policyholders so that the proposed plan might be voted upon. Part of the opinion of the Circuit Court says:

"We think there is nothing in the complainant's claim that they, as stockholders, are injured in connection with the appropriation out of the society's surplus to purchase du Pont's stock, because they had no interest in the surplus whatever. If any one has a right to complain on this point it is the participating policyholders and annuitants."

The complainants also asked the court to maintain the status quo until a final hearing on the matter could be had, or at least to enjoin the society from making payments to Mr. du Pont for his stock. These payments were to be made out of the interest due by the building corporation on its mortgage. But this was also refused because the court thought the contentions of the complainant were too doubtful to justify such action. The opinion was written by Judge Ward, Judges Rogers and Learned Hand concurring.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	69.00	....	65.50	....
Lead	6.37½	....	6.00	....
Spelter	....	8.00	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	37.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dy.	....	35.75	....	$3.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	262	15	0	257	15	0
Tin, futures	262	15	0	257	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The distribution of wheat continues to gain somewhat in volume. Receipts at primary points over the holiday were quite liberal and for the past three days the receipts have shown moderate gains over the previous week. Country mill and elevator stocks are believed to be quite large and the heavy output of flour shows that mills are having less difficulty in procuring wheat to grind. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase east of the Rockies of 229,000 bushels for the week but this total is still small, amounting to 19,764,000 against 72,995,000 a year ago.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

The buying movement which started in the corn market on Monday continued during yesterday's session, and prices were firmer, closing near the top with net gains of 1½@2c. Western commission houses were quite aggressive on the buying side, and the trade was rather inclined to take a more bullish view of the situation. The belief that the Government will name a minimum price of 15½c for hogs again exerted a bullish influence on values. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.56, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.19¼	1.16½	1.18¾	1.17¼	88¾
January	1.15½	1.13¼	1.15½	1.13¾	90
May	1.14	1.12	1.13⅞	1.12⅝	90

OATS.

The oats market shared the advance experienced in corn, closing with net gains of ⅝c to ¾c. Offers from the country were small, and it was the prevailing belief that farmers will not sell oats freely until they have hastened their low-grade corn. The cash demand was fair, but no export business was reported. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 66½c; No. 2 white, 68½@67c; No. 3 white, 65¼@66c; No. 4 white, 65@65½c; fancy clipped white, 67½@68c; ordinary clipped white, 66@66¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	59⅜	58⅝	59⅜	58¾	53
May	60⅝	59⅞	60⅝	60	58⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher, with active buying credited to packing interests. The hog market was stronger, and the trade at large seemed to take a bullish view of the situation, in general, especially the prevailing belief that the Government will fix a minimum price on hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 3,900 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	26.30	25.87	26.30	25.87	....
January	23.75	23.30	23.75	23.10	15.75
Ribs—					
January	23.55	22.85	23.52	22.75	14.05
May	22.20	23.00	23.20	22.42	....
Pork—					
January	44.20	42.60	44.20	42.35	26.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was again of small proportions, but prices were stimulated by the strength of hog products and closed with net gains of 2 to 15 points. Total sales were 6,800 barrels. Crude oil in the South was again firm and prices here are generally conceded to be below a parity with the crude position. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.75	18.50
November	18.75	18.75	18.62@19.00	18.60
December	18.50	18.40	18.51@18.60	18.40
January	18.30	18.15	18.30@18.35	18.15
February	....	....	18.25@18.40	18.15
March	18.30	18.30	18.30@18.35	18.20

COFFEE.

While advances were not fully maintained, the coffee market made a generally steady showing yesterday. After selling up from 7.17 to 7.25, December closed at 7.20 bid, while May advanced from 7.62 to 7.69, and closed at 7.62, with the general list closing at a net gain of 2 to 6 points. The local spot market was steady, with a fair demand on the basis of 7¾ for Rio 7s and 9½ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.12@7.14	7.06
December	7.25	7.17	7.20@7.21	7.16
January	....	....	7.27@7.29	7.24
February	....	....	7.35@7.36	7.32
March	7.48	....	7.43@7.44	7.40
April	....	....	7.52@7.53	7.49
May	7.69	7.62	7.62@7.63	7.59
June	....	....	7.70@7.72	7.67
July	7.82	7.82	7.78@7.80	7.75
August	....	....	7.85@7.87	7.83
September	7.95	7.93	7.93@7.94	7.91

SUGAR.

In the market for raw sugar there were no fresh developments. Government regulations held the spot quotations at 6.90c, duty paid, with no authority for business being transacted in forward positions. The Food Administration has announced the release of 12,000 tons of sugar held here for export account, this sugar being distributed through refiners in the Eastern territory for household purposes. It is reported that about 10,000 tons will be released next week. While this sugar will help to tide over the acute situation in some measure, permanent relief cannot be expected until the arrival of the first of the new Cuban crop, some time in December. Spot prices for raw sugars remain nominally unchanged as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,985 packages. Market steady on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with supply and demand about equal. There is quite a scarcity of medium and lower qualities and these are moving very slowly at irregular prices. Scarcely anything doing in storage creamery at the moment. Ladies and packing stock dull and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 45¼@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44½@44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¼@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43¾@45c; seconds, 41½@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 43@43¾c; firsts, 41¾@42½c; seconds, 40@41½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41@43½c; common to fair, 36@40c; renovated extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladies, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 34@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 16,842 cases, not including 1,400 cases in transit for export. The scarcity of new-laid eggs continues unrelieved and the market is very strong and advancing on all stock showing a large proportion of stock fit for the best class of trade. Medium and lower qualities are still dull and weak with a wide range of values. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand in regular distributing channels at generally sustained prices, but there is still pressure to sell and the tone of the market is irregular. Nearby white eggs very scarce. Fancy qualities command extreme prices; undergrades quiet and showing a wide range of values. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 50@51c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds, 38@43c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2, and poorer, 26@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 26@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 35@36; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western bennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@80c; ordinary to good, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 50@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby bennery browns, 52@60c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@52.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94¼	9.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99⅝	100¼	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	90	93	9.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	99¾	6.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94½	8.70
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94⅝	95	9.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100	106	....
Russian Gov.	5½	July, 1919	64	68	....
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	56	....
Do. rubles.	5½	Feb. 14, '28	124	127	....
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. F. & L.	5	Aug., 1921	94	95½	6.80
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	99¾	4.90
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97¾	6.40
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	99¾	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	98⅜	98¾	5.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅜	98¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97½	97¾	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	84	86	11.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1919	97	98¼	6.10
Canada Nor.	6	Sep. 2, '19	97	98¼	6.15
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98¼	99	6.15
Cub. Am. Sug.	5	Apr., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	5.15
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	....
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97⅜	5.90
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99¾	8.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99	99	7.80
Fed. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	95	98	6.35
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100⅝	100⅝	5.50
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	96	97	7.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97	98	5.70
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99⅛	100	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97⅛	5.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1918	98¾	99	7.90
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅝	100¼	4.40
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	95	98	8.15
K. C. T. Ry.	5½	Nov. 15, '17	97¼	97¾	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	96	5.20
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¾	6.05
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1918	99	99	11.00
Morgan & G.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	101	4.10
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 15, '17	99¼	99⅝	6.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	87½	88½	....
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	90¾	91¼	5.30
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	89	90¼	....
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99	99	....
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98¾	99¼	6.60
Union Pac.	4	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	87	89	8.55
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96	97½	....
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97	98⅛	6.75
W. S. L. R.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	$305,406	$737,712	$678,816
Net	262,238	257,573	238,006
9 mos. gross	6,767,003	6,653,267	5,030,249
Net	2,161,211	2,107,491	1,637,059
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	1,042,066	1,004,366	$37,700
Net aft. taxes	272,580	316,329	*43,749
9 mos. gross	8,069,372	8,024,921	44,451
Net aft. taxes	1,893,485	2,273,947	*380,462
NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Tot. op. rev.	4,403,622	3,781,662	$621,960
Net aft. taxes	1,279,153	1,064,440	214,713
Gross income	1,563,293	1,200,095	363,198
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,051,537	683,354	368,183
Dividends	240,000	.....	240,000
Add & better'm.	119,895	.....	119,895
Sur. for year	691,642	683,354	8,288
WESTERN MARYLAND—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	1,205,513	1,150,493	$932,264
Net aft. taxes	340,070	442,968	301,462
9 mos. gross	9,938,958	8,717,285	7,153,359
Net aft. taxes	2,551,172	2,961,585	2,094,359

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN CITIES CO. subsidiary companies—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,382,638	1,264,900	117,573
Net aft. taxes, renewals, and repl. res.	467,374	454,774	3,000
Sur. aft. chgs.	140,825	145,706	*4,881
12 mos. gross	16,888,953	15,165,299	1,223,654
Net aft. taxes, renewals, and repl. res.	5,664,312	5,575,548	575,784
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	914,420	713,873	200,547

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES CO. proportion of the surplus earnings of subsidiaries for twelve months ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	1,610,127	1,429,566	180,561
Total earnings	1,669,979	1,446,652	223,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,058,679	921,909	136,577

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD., combined earnings, in milreis, of subsidiaries—

Gross	7,925,000	7,138,000	787,000
Net earnings	3,300,000	3,178,000	122,000
9 mos. gross	69,430,000	63,151,000	5,279,000
Net earnings	30,188,000	34,093,000	1,175,000

These figures include earnings and expenses of telephone enterprise recently acquired, the operating results from which for the year 1916 were not brought into account until the end of the year.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. OF ARIZONA—

Gross	$94,413	$58,114	$5,299
Net aft. taxes	10,806	9,898	908
Total income	10,839	9,986	853
12 mos. gross	439,956	385,661	54,295
Net aft. taxes	160,491	124,688	35,803
Total income	161,541	134,557	26,983
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,363	41,091	24,271
Bal. aft. pf. div.	30,363	6,091	24,271

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC subsidiary companies—

Sept. gross	1,345,420	1,271,039	74,381
Tax af. ren. & repl'm't res.	482,611	492,113	*9,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	201,335	252,660	*57,326
12 mos. gross	16,010,244	14,772,468	1,237,776
Net af. tax & renew. & replacem't res.	5,651,097	5,677,463	*26,366
Sur. aft. chgs. & pf. divs.	1,882,447	1,481,168	*26,721

The United Gas & Electric Corporation received as its proportion of the surplus earnings of subsidiary companies for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1917, $1,186,219. Total income amounted to $1,451,053. After charges of $653,008, there was a balance of $798,045 left for the dividends on the first preferred stock. Balance after the dividends, which amounted to $649,936, was $148,109.

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT & POWER CO., an American Public Utilities subsidiary, for 12 months ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	1,677,431	1,345,647	331,784
Net after tax	826,058	662,801	163,257
Sur. aft. chgs.	551,717	.....	.....
Bal. af. pf. div.	281,517	.....	.....

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO. for Quar. ended:	Sept. 30, 1917	June 30, 1917	Mar. 31, 1917.
Net earn.	$18,045,082	$18,966,125	$15,859,738
Res. for Fed. taxes	7,817,964	8,182,591	6,189,027
Int. chgs.	805,685	816,531	814,456
Dep. chgs.	1,382,148	1,758,288	1,800,864
Net profit	8,039,285	8,258,790	7,055,391

Note.—The item of Reserve for Federal taxes is subject to the final interpretation of the Federal tax laws and the rulings thereunder.

SHATTUCK-ARIZONA COPPER CO. for the Quar. ended: Sept. 30, 1917. June 30, 1917. Sept. 30, 1916.

Gross value, all ores	†473,440	1,250,437	1,275,890
Miscel. income	10,197	12,067	.....
Gross income	483,637	1,262,504	1,275,890
Exp. & taxes	343,232	801,772	534,892
Net earnings	138,965	460,732	741,198

†The gross value of all ores includes 4,370 pounds refined copper inventoried at 13½c a pound.

Total net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1917, were $1,446,826.

Railway Equipment Bonds.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	4½	5.60 5.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	100⅝	5.10 ....
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½	6	7.00 6.00
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	....	6.25 5.75
Ches. & Ohio.	1917-'27	4½	....	6.00 5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	....	6.35 5.75
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'34	4½	6	6.50 5.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	....	5.50 5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	....	6.25 5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	....	6.75 5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	....	6.00 5.50
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6	6.00 5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	....	6.50 5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½	6	5.50 5.00
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	....	5.50 5.00
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	....	5.50 5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'29	5	....	6.50 5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	....	6.50 5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	6	6.25 5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½	6	6.00 5.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	....	5.40 4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'27	4½	6	6.50 5.50
Penn. Gen. Ert.	1917-'23	4	6	5.40 4.90
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½	6	6.50 5.50
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'28	4½	....	6.50 5.50
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	....	5.50 5. 0
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	6	6.00 5.25
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	....	6.25 5.75

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $30,214,000. issued. $25,195,000. matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities" giving full data, will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 120 Broadway, New York City.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	16	17	Iron Blos.	6	7
B & G Gas	7	9	Jerome V.	35	36
Bing Min.	9¼	9¾	La Rose	38	42
Begole	50	75	Majestic	33	35
Bohemia	75	95	Mex Met.	30	34
Bost Elev.	45	50	Mojave T.	29	31
Bost & M.	50	50	New Baltic	1	1½
Butte & L.	10	12	New Doug.	1⅛	1½
Butte & D.	25	40	N U Bing.	....	50
Bost Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Nixon	70	73
Bos Corn.	3	3½	Nor Cornelia	13¼	14½
Crown Res.	20	30	N Z & L.	26	29
Con Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	80	100
Cortes	10	20	Oneco	25	35
Champion	4	6	Onondaga	15	20
Chief Con.	2¾	2¾	Ray Con.	1¼	1⅞
E & B B.	2	2½	Ray Herc.	3	3

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S 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
3s, registered, 1918	98	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '36, coupon	98	98
3s, registered, 1961	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1961	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100	100¼	99¾	100
4½s June, 1965	100	100¼	99¾	100
4½s Mar., 1963	100	100½	99¾	100
4½s Nov., 1957	100	100½	99¾	100
4½s May, 1957	100	100¼	99¾	100
4½s Nov., 1937	97½	..	97½	..
4½s April, 1966	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95	96¼	95¼	96¼
4½s Mar., 1964	95¾	96½	95¾	96½
4½s Mar., 1962	95¾	96½	95¾	96½
4½s Sept., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s May, 1959	92	93¼	92¼	93¼
4s Nov., 1958	92	93¼	92¼	93¼
4s May, 1957	92	..	92¼	93¼
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	..	93¼
4s Nov., 1955	92	93¼	..	93¼
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	..
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼	..
4s Nov., 1918	90¼	..	90¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	1926-1940	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ar. S. & G.	31½	31½	31½
417	Con. Power	103	101	101
1,161	Cosden	7¼	7¼	7½
1,337	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
425	Davison	24	24	24
22	Fid. & Dep.	119	119	119
135	Houston	18	18	18
35	Mid. Trust	100	100	100
5	M. & M. 1st			

Bonds.

$2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1958	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Do 4s, '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000	C. & E. 5s, B.	100	100	100
3,000	Ev. 5s of W	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100
9,000	Con. P. 5s	93½	92¾	92¾

PHILADELPHIA

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Alliance Ins.	10¾	10½	15¾
211	Am. Gas	10	10	11
225	Elec. Stor.	4¾	4½	4¾
210	Keystone T.	10	10	10
1,575	Lake S. Cp.	11¾	10¾	11¾
1,261	Lehigh Nav.	58	56	58
179	Do warrants	7¼	6	7¼
152	Lehigh Val.	53¾	51¼	53½
50	Phil. Co.	27	27	27

Bonds.

$1,000	K. T. 1st 5s	93	93	93
5,000	Do 4s	101	101	101
5,000	Do an'y 6s	125	125	125
3,000	Pa. t'p. ctfs. 4½s	91	91	91

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Zinc	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	Do pf	42	42	42
50	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
360	Ahmeek	82	82	83
140	Alaska Gold	3	3	3
15	Allouez	32	31	32
210	Anaconda	55¾	53½	55¾
185	Ariz. Com'l	9¾	9¼	9¾
208	Cal. & Hecla	437	425	447
6	Chino	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,808	Cop. Range	45	43	45
10	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾
485	Davis-Daly	3¾	3¼	3¾
565	East Butte	9¼	8	9¼
10	Greene-Can.	35	35	35
210	Hancock	9	9	9
155	Isl'd Creek	55	55	55
175	Lake Royale	24½	22½	23½
220	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
380	Lake	6	5¾	6
250	La Salle	3	2¾	3
160	Mass Con	6	5¾	5¾
155	Mayfl.-C.	1¾	1	1

Railroads.

15	Bos. & Alb.	138	138	138
77	Bos. Elev	38	34	35
690	Bos. & Me	21½	19	19
14	Bos. & Prov.	160	160	160
5	Me. Central	89	89	89

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. A.Ch.	92½	92½	92½
145	Am. Sugar	96	95	95½
4	Do pf	109½	109½	109½
473	Am. Tel	111	110	110¾
142	Am. Wool.	92	92	92
80	Art Metal	8¾	8¾	8¾
385	A., G. & W.I.	96¾	94½	96
5	Edison Elec.	160	160	160
10	Ga. Ry. & El.	122½	122½	122½
55	Int. P. Cem't	6	6	6
5	Do pf	15	15	15
76	Mass. Gas	50	73½	70½

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch.	95	95	95
1,000	Am. Tel. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
14,000	A., G. & W.I.	96	96	96
1,000	Miss. Riv. P.	58	57	57

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radia'r	280	280	280
110	Am. Shipb'g	88	88	88
147	Booth Fish	20	20	20
235	Do pf	84	84	84
275	Chi. C. & Y. Rys. pf	16	12	15¾
157	Chi. P. Tool	46	44	46
228	Chi. R. S. 2	9¾	9¼	9¾
25	Do Series 4	1	1	1
115	Chi. T. & T.	175	175	175
180	Cudahy	111	110	111
236	Com. Edison	105	104	104½
135	Deere & Co. pf	99¾	99½	99¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	C. T. 1st 5s	92	92	92
3,000	Pub. S. of N. Ill. 5s	85	85	85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	42	43
Am. Light & Traction	206	208
Am. Light & Trac. pf	96	98
Am. Power & Light	44	45
Am. Power & Light pf	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec	4	5
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	64
Carolina Power & Lt	30	33
Carolina, Sec. & L. pf	91	94
Cities Service	199	200
Cities Service pf	77	77½
Colorado Power	20	22
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	78	80
Commonwealth P. & L. pf	38	40
Com'wealth P. & L. 2d	68	70
Conn. Power pf	89	92
Consumers' Power pf	90	94
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	83
Duluth Edison	73	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	80
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	90	94
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Electric Properties	32	38
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	40	42
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	89	93
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	98½	99
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	70	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	80	80	80
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	92	93
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	98	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	98	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956	96	97½	96	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s	72	76	76	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s	97	100	100	100
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	95	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	99	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98	98	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	101	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	96	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	93	93
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	85	100	100	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	90	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93	93	93
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	100	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84	84	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	98	98
Inter-Mt. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100	100	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	94	96	96	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	83	91	91	91
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	93	98	98	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	99	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	99	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	100	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66	69	69	69
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '52	83	90	90	90
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '61	94	96	96	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 5s, '31	78	83½	83½	83½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	94	98	98	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½	87½	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	85	90	90	90
Ohio Gas 6s, 1939	100½	102	102	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	95	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100	100	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	95	95	95
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '48	94	96	96	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	88	93	93	93
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	92	92
U. R. L. & M. 6s, '25	111	113	113	113
Union L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	80	87	87	87
U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	95	99	99	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98	98	98
Utah Securities 6s	89	96¾	96¾	96¾
Wash. W. L. & P. 6s	98	98	98	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	98	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	93½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94	94	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	96	96

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Astna pf	36	..	48	..
American Brass	240	220	240	..
Atlas Powder	155	150	156	..
Do pf	96	98	97	..
Babcock & Wilcox	109	110	110	..
Bliss	400	450	375	..
Do pf	75	83	73	..
Canadian Explo	350	450	350	..
Do pf	104	110	104	..
Can. Found'n F	150	160	155	..
Colt's Arms	85	95	85	..
Du Pont	280	284	278	..
Hercules	256	259	255	..
Do pf	111	114	112	..
Niles-Bem't-Pond	110	115	122	..
Scovill Mfg	390	410	400	..
Winchester Arms	700	750	750	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Little in the way of news announcements of the day bore directly on stocks, but through almost the entire session on the Consolidated prices moved upward. Trading was moderately active, and the occasional dull periods came when the market was receding. At the opening stocks were irregularly lower, but almost immediately demand appeared and the principal issues scored vigorous advances. Around midday recessions set in, but the selling ran its course within a half hour, and in the third hour of trading a new upward movement carried prices to the highest of the day. The close was fractionally below the top, but generally from 1 to 6 points higher.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Al.-Chal.	16¾	16¾	16¾
710	Amer. Can.	34½	31¾	33½
70	Am. C. & F.	61½	60	61½
100	Am. C. Oil	28	28	28
10	Am. Linseed	24	24	24
140	Am. Loc.	52¼	49¾	52¼
40	Am. Malt.	10¼	10¼	10¼
580	Am. Sm. & R.	75¼	71¾	74¾
20	Am. Sum. T.	54	54	54
50	Am. Sugar	93¼	91	92
2,220	Am. Can. C.	56¼	53	56
70	At. T. & S. F.	85½	83½	84¾
760	Bald. Loco.	55¾	51½	54¾
20	Balt. & Ohio	51½	51½	51½
6,050	Beth. St., B.	81¼	74½	80¾
90	Can. Pac.	133	132¾	133
280	Cent. Leath.	64	62	64
40	Ches. & O.	46¼	44¾	46¾
500	Cl., M. & St. P.	40¾	38	40
100	Ch., R. I. & P.	19¼	17	19¼
70	Chile Copper	13¼	12¾	13½
40	Chino Cop.	39½	38½	39
40	Cal. F. & I.	32	32	32
400	Corn Prod.	27½	26¾	27½
1,740	Crucible Steel	56¾	52½	55
290	Cuba Cane Sug.	26¾	24½	24½
290	Dist. Sec.	35½	32	35½
670	Erie	15¼	13¾	14¾
3,520	Gen. Motors	82¾	79¾	82¾
40	Gt. Nor. pf.	92½	92	92½
110	Gt. Nor. ctf.	23½	23½	25
140	Inspir. Cop.	38¾	38½	39¾
670	Int. Mer. M.	24¾	23	24¾
4,310	Int. M. M. pf.	99½	95	99¼
160	Int. Nickel	26½	25¼	26½
200	Int. Paper	20¾	20¾	20¾
40	Int. Cons.	7¼	7¼	7¼
370	Kenne. Cop.	29¾	27¾	29½
20	Leh. Val.	51	51	51
160	Maxwell Mot.	20¾	20	20¾
410	Mex. Petrol.	76	76½	78
90	Miami Cop.	27¼	26¾	27¼
120	Midvale St'l	43¾	41¾	43¾
350	Mo. Pacific	23	21½	23
40	Nev. Cons.	17½	16¾	17½
410	N. Y. Cent.	68¾	66¼	67½
1,740	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	23	21¾	21¾
150	North. Pac.	85¼	83½	85½
50	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23½
90	Pennsyl.	48	48	48
10	Pitts. C., P. & R.	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Ry. St'l Sp.	37	37	37
15	Ray Cop.	21¼	19½	21¼
2,540	Reading	67¾	61¼	67¾
330	Rep. Ir. & S.	73	71½	72½
40	Sinclair Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼
300	South. Pac.	80¾	80¾	80¾
150	Southern Ry.	25½	25	25½
320	Studebaker	36¾	35	36¾
10	Tenn. Cop.	12	12	12
140	Tobacco Pr.	45½	44¾	45½
1,270	Union Pac.	113½	110¾	112½
140	U. S. Ind. A.	110½	108	110½
170	U. S. Rub.	52¾	50	52¾
1,100	Mog. M. Co.	49	45	49
1,400	Mexican Pet.	97	94	96¾
3,500	Mother L.	29	27	29
12,500	Nat. Lead	8	6	8
10,000	N. Z. & L.	32	28	31
1,000	Nip. M. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾
10,000	Nelson Nev.	73	69	72
400	Port. Cem.	23	23	23
1,000	Red W. M.	..	37	38
1,600	Rochester M.	38	37	38
2,200	S. K. of A.	..	..	..
500	Stand. S.-L.	..	..	..
1,500	Stand. Sil. Salomon & Son, Inc.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Success M.	14	13	13
210	Ton. Bel't.	33½	33½	34
320	Ton. Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Ton. Min'g.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Troy N. Y.	15	15	15
1,500	†Utica M.	13	12	13
500	†W. E. Con.	68	65	67
1,050	W. C. M. Co.	1	1	1
15,000	†Yer. M. C.	15	13	14

BONDS.

$3,000	†Beth. S'l 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
25,000	†Can. G. 5s	94¼	94	94¼
1,000	†C. & W. I. 6% notes	98	98	98
10,000	†Gen. M. M. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	‡Aetna Explo.	5¾	4¾	5¾
100	‡Air Reduc.	72	72	72
1,200	Am. Tin & T. pf	½	½	½
100	Br. Am. Tob., reg	15	15	15
700	‡Car Lt. & P.	2½	2⅜	2½
340	Carwen Steel	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,800	Chev. Motor	62	58½	60
477	‡Cities Serv., old	202	199	199½
408	Do pf	*76¾	76	*76¾
2,500	Curtiss Aero	26½	24	26½
200	Int'cont. Rub.	8	8	8
2,700	‡Int. Lube Ch.	3¼	2¾	3¼
50	‡Int. Trading	¾	¾	¾
1,100	Angio-Am. O.	17	16¾	16¼
13	Buck. P. L.	85	85	85
50	Ind. P. L.	80	80	80
10	S. P. Oil	245	245	245

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1½
15,000	††Bos.-W. O.	28	28	27
3,000	‡Cosden Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,700	‡Cosd. O. pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,900	Cumb. Pr. & Trading Lime	½	½	½
1,000	‡Elk Bas. P.	7¾	7¾	7¾
14,000	‡Elkland O. & G. (a pros.)	..	..	¾
2,500	‡Fe. Hills	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,700	‡Friar Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Glenrock O.	15	14½	14¾
1,400	‡Hum. Guose Cr. O. & R.	3¾	3¼	3½
3,000	‡Int. Pet.	12	11¾	12
8,400	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	..	¾	¾
850	‡Lost Cy O.	..	¾	¾
4,000	‡Mer. Pet. C.	22¾	21	24½
4,000	Mfg. Pet.	⅞	¾	¾
10,000	††Midw. O. pf.	120	103	118

MINING STOCKS.

3,400	Acme C. H.	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	A.-B. Col. M	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Atlanta	10	9½	9½
3,000	B. L. C. Co.	1½	1½	1½
550	‡Booth	5	5	5
7,000	‡Bos. & Ariz.	55	49	55
2,000	‡Brad. C. M.	1¾	1¾	1¼
55	††Brant M.	60	50	58
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	67¾	67¾	67¾
900	Butte-R. C. (a pros.)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,200	††Caledonia	52	51	51
2,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cash Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Cashboy	5	4½	4½
600	Coco R. M.	5	5	5
2,000	Con. Ariz. S.	1½	1⅝	1⅞
470	‡Con.-Home	16	16	16
3,600	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Gila Copper	17¾	17¼	17¾
1,700	‡Gold. Con.	41	38	40
4,000	‡Gold. M'r.	4½	4½	4½
200	‡Gt. V. Ext. Copper Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,000	‡Green M. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,750	Hecla Min'g.	4¾	4	4¼
1,500	‡Iron Blos'm.	¼	¼	¼
7,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros)	1	¾	1
7,800	‡Jer.-P. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$5,000	†N. Y. C. 2-y. notes, w. i.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	†Russ. Gov't new 5½s	56	56	56
12,000	†Do 6½s	65	64	64
3,000	†South. Ry. 5% notes	96¾	96¾	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Am.-Ft. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf	28	35	28	35
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	34	..	34	..
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Am. Writ. P.	2¼	3	2¼	3
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	16½	15½	16½
Bworth Jud.	45	60	45	60
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	..	⅝	..
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Charnois Mot.	4	8	4	8
Chal. Mot. pf.	50	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7½	6¾	7¼
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	68	75
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Emer. Phono.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Ever't Heaney	20	21	20	21
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5	10
Free. Texas	38	41	38	41
Gran. M. C.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10	18
Havana Tob.	⅜	1⅛	⅜	1
Do pf	4	5	4	5
Holly Sugar	45	50	45	50
Do pf	98	101	98	101
Hendee Mfg.	16	25	16	25
Hupp M. Car.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Keyst. T. & R.	11¼	12	11¼	12
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14	15
Kresge	83	88	83	88
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6	8
Lake Tor. Bt.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
La. Oil R.	70	74	64	70
Lukens Steel	37	44	37	44
Luk. S. 1st pf.	101	102	101	102
Marc. of Am.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Maxim Muni.	⅝	..	⅝	..

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting transaction was closed yesterday affecting property near Times Square and reflected the steady growth in the popularity of this section for restaurant purposes. Drake's Restaurant, Inc., for ten years at 111 West Forty-second Street, leased, at an aggregate rental of about $750,000 for twenty-one years, the six-story building at 119 West Forty-second Street, together with 118 West Forty-third Street, directly adjoining in the rear. The tenant will improve the latter site with a similar building to that on the Forty-second Street plot, and will utilize the space in the Forty-third Street building for kitchen and bakery purposes. The present property occupied by the restaurant at 111 will be vacated as soon as the newly acquired buildings are available for occupancy.

The attorneys in the transaction were Julian A. Gregory for Drake's Restaurant, Inc., David H. Bates for the Ward estate, owner of the Forty-second Street property, and Claude A. Thompson for Charles J. Follmer, owner of the Forty-third Street property. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the deal and will be agent of both properties for the lessee when possession is taken on Feb. 1, 1918.

$600,000 Lease on Thirty-fourth Street

S. W. Steel & Co., dealers in women's wear, leased from the estate of Bernard Crystal the five-story building at 21-23 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100, irregular. The lessees have three stores at 2 West Fourteenth Street, 32 West Fourteenth Street, and 64-70 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, and also one at Norfolk, Va. The lease is for a long term of years at a rental aggregating about $500,000.

Heil & Stern were the brokers in the transaction. The Crystal estate was represented by Saul J. Dickheiser as attorney, and the lessee by Nathan H. Stone.

Investor Buys Heights Flats.

Leo M. Rothman bought from the K. T. B. Realty Company, John Katzman, President, the two five-story apartment houses recently erected at 606 to 612 West 188th Street, each on a plot 50 by 95. Barnet Levy was the broker in the sale.

Express Company to Enlarge Station.

George C. Taylor, as President of the American Express Company, purchased from Margaret H. Scott the two five-story buildings at 213 and 215 East Forty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100, for the purpose of enlarging the company's midtown quarters and garage now housed in adjoining seven and eleven story buildings at 209 to 223 East Forty-thirty Street and 214 to 226 East Forty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Tenement Buyers.

An investor purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the five-story flat at 136 West 112th Street, on lot 25 by 100. The property is assessed at $24,000.

The Knap & Wasson Company sold for Gus Schmidt 339 East Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on a plot 43 by 100. The new owners expect to make extensive alterations.

Bronx Sales.

Miss Margaret Sailer sold the three-story dwelling at 955 Whitlock Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, to an investor. The Samuel Cowen Agency negotiated the sale.

Charles G. Keets bought from Isabella M. Cantwell 2,073 Decatur Avenue, a two and one-half story frame dwelling, on a plot 37.6 by 110, 150 feet south of 201st Street.

To Build Bay Ridge Dwellings.

Frank A. Herting, Bay Ridge builder, bought from Sarah M. Bennett the plot, 161 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 389 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. He will improve the site with seven semi-detached brick dwellings, with a garage in the rear of each house. Frank H. Malone was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to A. Inso 1,728 Seventieth Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 17.8 by 100.

Newman Leavy sold for Kate Cheivera the two-family house at 1,354 Fifty-second Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

William Steinberg has purchased for all-year occupancy, from Aaron Rosenstein, his home at Beach Twenty-second Street and Deerfield Road, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway. H. Frankfort negotiated the sale.

L. Schacht sold twenty-two lots in the tract of the New York & Pittsburgh Real Estate Co. at Jamaica. In each case the purchaser was a Pennsylvania resident. J. H. Bender of Millersville purchased twelve, G. B. Mellor took four, and A. Dewees of Anselma, E. Hooper of West Chester, and T. B. Dewees of Burchrunville each bought two.

Westchester.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold a plot of more than an acre on the New York Post Road, in the Murray Hill Section of Scarsdale. The buyer is a resident, who has added to his original holdings.

Arlington, N. J., Apartment Project.

A. W. Abel purchased from the Grasmont Construction Co. the plot, 150 by 200, at the southeast corner of Bellegrove Drive and Midland Avenue, Arlington, N. J. The buyer will demolish the present buildings on the site and erect a modern apartment house. Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., and Edward A. Strong were the brokers in the transaction. The Gramont Company acquired the plot several months ago in exchange for a Bronx apartment house.

Alterations for Hospital Use.

Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings for alterations to the seven-story apartment house, at the southeast corner of Livingston Place and Seventeenth Street. After the alterations, which will cost $55,000, the building will be used in connection with the proposed new sixteen-story Beth Israel Hospital, to be erected at a cost of about $1,000,000. Louis Allen Abramson is architect for both the alterations and main hospital project.

Auction Offerings at Special Sale.

Two block fronts in the Dyckman Section are included in the special sale, to be conducted at noon, today, by Joseph P. Day, in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. The property is located on Dyckman Street, Nagel Avenue, Academy Street, and Post Avenue. Other offerings to be sold for various accounts include the vacant corner plots at the northeast and northwest corners of Post Avenue and 204th Street, 424 West 160th Street, 42 West 125th Street, 54 East Ninety-eighth Street, and Bronx, Westchester and New Jersey properties.

Recent Buyers.

J. Arthur Seidman is the buyer of 1,128 Woodycrest Avenue, a five-story apartment house.

Princess Alexandra Lattalier is the buyer of the former residence of the late Clyde Fitch at 118 East Fortieth Street, sold recently by Pease & Elliman, as brokers.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman leased the store and basement at 11 East Seventeenth Street to the Clifton Mills.

Salvator Bonan, manufacturer of knit silk wear for the last ten years at 151 Cedar Street, leased from the Rothchild Realty Company the store, basement and second floor in the Stuyvesant Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The space leased comprises about 30,000 square feet. The rental aggregates about $100,000 for the term. M. & L. Hess, Inc., represented the lessee and the Cross & Brown Co. the lessor in the transaction.

George R. Read & Co. leased for the Charles F. Noyes Company as agent the six-story building at 80 Cliff Street to the Raw Products Company for a long term.

Doane-Exette, millinery and gowns, leased the store and basement at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street from E. T. Holmes. This space has been occupied by Tappe, Inc., for a number of years, and will be vacated about Jan. 1, when that firm takes possession of its new building at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street. William A. White & Sons and William B. May & Co. were the brokers in the lease.

Realty Note.

No plans for new buildings were filed with the Manhattan or Bronx Bureau of Buildings yesterday. In Manhattan plans were filed for the alteration of 99 to 101 Sullivan Street from a stable into a two-story public garage, for Stephen Guardino, 87 Elizabeth Street, owner. Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th Street, the architect, estimated the cost at $6,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broad St, 117, e s, 62.6 ft s of Front St, 22.6x76, five-story house; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against St. Joseph's Charity Organization Society for Polish Immigrants; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $23,263.39; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

Pleasant Av, 246, e s, 75.11 ft n of 115th St, 25x76, five-story tenement and store; W. R. Wilder and another against Bay Beckon et al.; W. M. Patterson, attorney; due, $14,426.78; taxes, &c., $302.86; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

AT 3,298 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Concourse, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 50x103.4, apartment house; Abraham Smith against Wayner Construction Co. et al.; David Stecher, attorney; due, $4,744.12; taxes, &c., $83.20; subject to prior mtg of $41,500 and claims aggregating $1,177.01; to David Brown for $54,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Vyse Av, n e corner Jennings St, 50x100, vacant; T. C. Dunn and another, executors, against Frederick Regelman et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $4,612.93; taxes, &c., $4,293.76; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

12TH ST, 119-125 West; Frank E. Person, Inc., against the Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,300

16TH ST, 115-137 West; Frank E. Person, Inc., against 115-137 West 16th St. Co., owner; the Lustgarten, contractor....$5,792

29TH ST, 641 West; Philip Manz against Isabelle De Courai et al., owners; L. G. House Engineering Co., contractor.....$122

57TH ST, 18 West; Halzer & Sons against Edw. C. Parish, owner; Central Cabinet Mfg. Co., contractor $100

81ST ST, 204 West; Wright Lumber Co., Inc., against Ellis Hyman, owner and contractor $2,920

131ST ST, 11 East; Leonardo Cristaldi against Solomon Samonsky, owner; Raphael Lamkin, contractor $185

147TH ST, s s 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Prudential Iron Works, Inc., against West 144th St. Realty Co., Inc., owner; Riger Construction Co. et al., contractor.$889

Bronx.

LOT 84, map of Wakefield; Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co. against Anfas Operating Co., Inc., owners; S. Trombatore & Son, contractors $569

LOT 84, map of Wakefield; Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co. against Anfas Operating Co., owners and contractors....$241.59

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 2,130-2,132; Lucian Pisciotta against Kerry Building Co. et al., Oct. 22, 1917 .....$125

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 101 and 103; 4th St, 31 and 35 East; Clinton St, 80, 82, 86, and 88; Attorney St, 97, 99, 101, and 103; Cortona Av, 2,103 and Park Av, 3,762 and 3,764; Martin J. Grossman et al. against Gustav Grossman et al., partition; attorney, T. Earle.

DYCKMAN ST, s w s, 45 ft s e of 11th Av, 73.1x irregular, to Port George Av, x irregular, except parts released; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Fort George Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

WATTER ST, 562; Mathilde S. Sterge against Annie Epstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

99TH ST, 222 East; Henry Wals against Benjamin Kaplan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. Appell.

102D ST, 117 East; Abraham Schwarz against Max Kemerling, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Mandelbaum Bros.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,157; also Park Av, 3,764; also Park Av, 3,784; Martin J. Grossman et al. against Gustav Grossman et al., partition suit; attorney, T. Earle.

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ESTATE OF 25 ACRES

LARGE MODERN STUCCO DWELLING. 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, chauffeur's accommodations, stable, other buildings; station 1½ miles; near country clubs. Price greatly reduced; like rent, fully furnished.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

LIQUIDATION.

54 front, six-story with stores, small apartments; excellent location; rental nearly $13,000; asking price $80,000; very easy terms; must be sold; your bargain.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

Genuine Sacrifice—Sale or Rent

Owner will sacrifice his beautiful eight-room Dutch Colonial home; every modern improvement, including sewers and gas; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
$12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

New—Never Occupied.

Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900; very easy terms. See it at once. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 569, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property. 'phone Springfield 1984-R.

SEMI-BUNGALOW,

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,300; worth $5,000. $50 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Country Home on Good Harbor

near Huntington; actual waterfront; fine beach, private dock; modern house with bath; stable and garage; the most attractive small waterfront on Long Island; for business reasons quick sale imperative; fine opportunity.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary tub; kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. H. E. White, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE.

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street

STORE & BASEMENT
Rental $3600.

LOFTS
50 x 100
Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St.
Modern improved building; freight passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Prince's Court,
N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
One Apt., 7 Rooms & Bath,
Conv't to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $900.

248 West 105th St.
Excellent Location.
One Apt., 8 Rooms & Bath,
$1,150.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6458.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all-night service; 1st floor corner apartment suitable for doctor or dentist.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner) 150 St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 2573 B'way (147th St.)

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.

Lady will sublet Furnished Duplex Studio, north light, facing Central Park.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

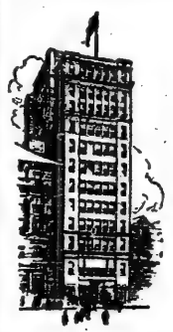
BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St.

Very Desirable North Light Studio Apartments
1 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent, on premises.

6 ROOMS
565 West 143th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 2,573 B'way, (147th.)

Skylight Studios
5 West 14th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

Adjoining Black, Starr & Frost



6 AND 8 WEST 48TH ST.

LOFTS

For HIGH GRADE MANUFACTURING

Modern to the last detail. Convenient to everywhere. Pleases the customer, satisfies the employee.

For further particulars apply
BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Telephone Greeley 5 50

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5 Room-Studio Suites, With Open Fireplaces.

For booklet, floor plans, etc. See Resting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
290 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 8237.

Cornwall
255 W. 98th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apt. house of concrete, and fireproof floor and partition.
NINE ROOMS, TWO AND THREE BATHS.
$2400

Rexor
600 W. 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story, steel, fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; subway station at the corner.
ONE APARTMENT 7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
$2100
Representatives at above houses, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

55TH ST., N. E. COR. 1,730 BROADWAY.

4-5 & 8 ROOMS

11 story Fireproof Apartments.

All Large, Light. Rental $1,200 to $1,800.

N. A. BERWIN & CO., 16 W. 45th st
TEL. 4462—VANDERBILT.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE
840 W. 166th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY
540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon
5 Large All Outside Rooms $50

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS, RENTS $1500 TO $2300
1 3 & 4 Rooms $720-$1,200-$1,800
Apartments can be seen evenings.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Telephone Rhinelander 490.

66 East 78th Street
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.
Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6900 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4
LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
$30 to $50

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., on request.

THE
Queensboro Corporation
RENTING OFFICE at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 768.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

59 WEST 9TH STREET.

Especially desirable for family with children. Roof garden on second floor 18x22. Three master's bedrooms and dressing room. Accommodations for three servants. Three baths, electric lights, steam heat; hardwood floors throughout. Most attractively furnished.
Payson McL. Merrill Co. Inc. Agt.
East 44th St. Tel. 8300 Murray Hill.

Modern English Basement,
44 EAST 52D ST.
FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Elevator, street steam, electric lights.
Decorations Just Completed.
House ready for immediate occupancy.
Caretaker on premises.
Wm. B. May & Co., 717 Fifth Av., Near 56th St. Phone 2170 Plaza.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
5 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Sounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

81st, E East.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M., or bone 6958 Plaza.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

116 EAST 19TH ST., (near Irving Place.)—Four-story, high-stoop, brownstone house; 22 rooms.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

120 EAST 76TH ST.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; 9 rooms; dining room on main floor; rent $1,500.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Long Island.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR THIS HOME
Commutation 10 cents, to beautiful 6-room cottage, all modern improvements, tile bath, steam heat, open tapestry brick fireplace, 2 porches; located on corner plot with plenty of shade trees, having a beautiful view of lake; near train and trolley; will accept as first payment Liberty Bonds and balance $22 monthly to a reliable, interested party. Altman, Box 292 Times Downtown.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nelan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 FOR small old house, with large plot of ground, near town, trolley and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs makes this a fine year-round home. Write or call, B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forced to sell my three-room bungalow and 1½ full acres of good soil; great bargain for $1,850; must have $300 cash at once, balance very easy terms. Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

6-Room house, Jamaica; $4,000; north side Fulton St.; new, all modern improvements. F. L. Ferguson, 68 Orange St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE MB NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
$7,800, to close estate. Very residence; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; excellent location. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON.
New cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, 2 lots; large shade trees, near depot, on wealthiest avenue on north shore, New Jersey. F. L. Ferguson, 68 Orange St. Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Wilton, Conn.—Country estate, 25 acres, high ground, modern house, 11 rooms and 2 baths, hot water heat, open fire places, barn, garage, and poultry plant. Folsom Bros., 127 East 34th.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant problem solved; beautiful grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles B. Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Long Island.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Santon, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1426 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4384. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartments, 3 to 8 rooms; personally investigated; best locations; particulars upon request. Lelands, One West 34th. 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
2-3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; hotel service; breakfast served; rents moderate.

PARK AV., 529.—SELECT ACCOMMODATIONS; persons appreciating choice furnishings; extra large living rooms, will desire this 7-room apartment, 2 baths, $350 monthly. Mrs. H.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

117TH ST., 138 WEST.—Modern, 6-room apartment; east and southern exposure, well furnished; rent $200. E. R. Van Winkle, 136 West 72d St. Columbus 1977.

16TH, 51 WEST.—6-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

25TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens, or kitchenettes, $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6256.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $20-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful two-room modern apartment, bath, steam, electricity, $90.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.
SMALL APARTMENT; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; BATH AND KITCHENETTE.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well-furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4583.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

65TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, with private entrance to street, for six (6) months or until Oct. 1, 1918; two large rooms and bath, dressing room, bath; exquisite meal service in rooms; also maid and valet service; telephone; service; can be rented furnished or unfurnished.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BOWERY.—Full lot, old buildings, but good income; small amount of cash; price very low. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. PHONE JOHN 5700.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $650 cash; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA.
On account of leaving town, must sell at sacrifice, my large 9-room house; all modern improvements, garage space; restricted section; investigate at once. Agency, 317 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $500 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; ivy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity; telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, veranda on two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $200 a year or more you can buy 102 modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 10 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

Real Estate Wanted.

Country House, large rooms; garage; acre, more; within forty miles. H 38 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Two acres good farm land in farming country; will sacrifice for $400; you can pay for it at the rate of $10 on signing of contract and $5 per month thereafter; perfect title. FARMING LAND, Box 288 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cosy home with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WHERE CELEBRATED N. Y. PHYSICIAN EXPENDED A FORTUNE.—300 acres overlooking village; cut 50 tons hay;

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam heated rooms, private bath, or adjoining; electricity; large, single; excellent table; reference; table guests.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms, convenient baths; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity, refined surroundings, excellent table; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; subway.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large warm room, southern exposure, running water, connecting bath.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor, Schuyler 7290.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike furnished large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

83D, 329 WEST, (Apt. 1D.)—Beautifully furnished, clean 8-room, adjoining bath in select private apartment; all conveniences; desirable location.

85TH, 136 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room, electricity; couple, or two gentlemen.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, fine private house; smaller room; $6.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside room, running water, electricity; elevator apartment; gentlemen. Schuyler 4836.

87TH, 837 WEST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, small room; near Drive; running water.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, sunny rooms; single or suite; elevator apt.

88TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful suite, one, two rooms, bath, single rooms; steam; electricity.

88D, 131 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

88D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; running water, private.

94TH, (696 West End Av.)—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; bath, electricity. River 5937.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, large corner room; permanent desired. Apt. 2 North.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

100D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; kitchen privilege; $5.50. Palmer.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished; overlooking Hudson; exclusive. Morning 5056. Apartment 10C.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Attractively furnished, private bath; gentleman. Morningside 2083.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room, running water; references. Apt. 6 west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large attractive room, suitable one, two gentlemen. Apartment 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, wash room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

115TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Modern, comfortable single room for business man; one block from subway; $3.75 per week.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Unusually large furnished room. Audubon 3060, Apt. 15.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath; elevator apartment; $5; subway. Scott.

148D ST., 527 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, two blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3180.

148D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 35.

148D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

149TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

149TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

149TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room; elevator, subway. Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

152D ST., 464 WEST.—Business woman preferred; no other roomers; young couple; moderate rent. Call after 5. Sherman.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $5.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (near 98th.)—Attractive, bright room, next to bath; reasonable. Sinclair.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

CONVENT AV, 431, (148th.)—Desirable room, private house; modern conveniences; reasonable. Audubon 5309.

FOR RENT.—Very attractive, large room, for refined lady, furnished or unfurnished; $10 weekly; unusual. Phone 7447 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (Cor. 118th.)—Outside room; elevator; $4. Apartment 14.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—Large furnished room, bath adjoining; 14th floor, overlooking Hudson; one minute walk from subway, bus passes door; bachelor wishes to rent room to man in good standing and with references; $10 per week. Address X 387 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable couple. Apartment 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328, (opp site Claremont.)—Sunny, warm outside room; private family; $6.

RIVERSIDE, (341 WEST 77TH.)—ROOMS AND BATH; VERY HIGHEST TYPE OF HOME.

TWO unusually large rooms and bath; or unfurnished. 32 West 48th St.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handeomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Room and alcove; private bath; $12.50. Phone 5898 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, breakfast.

Brooklyn.

FOR HAMILTON PARKWAY, 4,722.—Comfortable, quiet rooms, reasonable; board optional. Sunset 5815.

GATES AV., 133.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

PERMANENT.

Gentleman wants large room with refined private family only; room must be nicely furnished, electric light; quiet section; West 70th to 100th St.; please give full details. S 356 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN wants large room and breakfast; refined surroundings; private family; references. H 407 Broome St.

WANTED, furnished room with private family, with or without meals. J. H. Green, 12 Platt St., New York City.

Gentleman wishes room, between 50th and 79th Sts; state price, particulars. V 101 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, and small kitchenette; until June 1; between 59th and 83d Sts., east side. Lenox 9390.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, private bath; maid service; references.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 15.—Unusually large unfurnished room or suite.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

20TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

33D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 151 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences, table guests; phone, Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Ave. Phone 60

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $18 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with private bath, excellent table.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Back parlor, piano, private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable small, sunny rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST. (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension, large room, overlooking river; private bath, also small room; excellent table and service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 263 WEST.—Second, front, private bath, unusual accommodations, other rooms, reasonable

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny rooms; also two hall rooms; board; references.

72D ST., 117 WEST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 268 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; excellent table; also one unfurnished parlor.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, small well heated rooms; all conveniences; near subway.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; gentlemen.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 20 WEST. — Large, front room, 2d floor; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; or entire floor; electricity, steam heat; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Exceptional, pleasant home; refined people; private family. Wells.

82D, 174 WEST. "The Little House."—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; delicious home table

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Private house, elegant suite, private bath; electricity; steam; excellent table; select home for refined lady.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; smaller room; parlor dining; moderate; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent meals. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath, on parlor floor, suitable 3 gentlemen or ladies; Jewish family; home cooking; reasonable rates; also other single and double rooms. Telephone 6926 River.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms in refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable for gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine, table guests.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5833.

98TH, 62 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; Veena cooking; Jewish.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

108TH, 329 WEST.—This is no boarding house, nor hotel, but a palatial residence converted into a high-class Pensionat; rooms with or without private bath; also electric elevator, cuisine and service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

INVALID, convalescent, elderly person, (preferably,) or other; large, well furnished room, near park; every comfort and care; quiet and privacy assured; table equals first-class hotel or club; occasional use of limousine; $18 to $25 weekly, according to attendance required. V 91 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large room adjoining bath, $15; two people, $20. Payne.

ST. FRANCIS COURT, (Riverside Drive, 135th.)—Suite facing Hudson; one single outside room; southern exposure; board. Apartment 31.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors; Smoking Rooms; Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select home; steam, electricity; large rooms; twin beds; private baths; modern furnishings; single room; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

American couple wish one or two first-class, well heated rooms, bath and board; private family, 80th to 110th, near Broadway. H 24 Times.

Young man desires furnished room, near Times Bldg.; State terms. S 370 Times Downtown.

Board and room, by army man, with private family; west side, above 72d; state terms and conveniences. V 107 Times.

ENGLISH LADY, engaged all day, wants board and room; private family preferred; 40th to 125th. H 88 Times.

REFINED Christian gentleman, violinist, wants board and room in private family, west side; $11. Velten, 104 West 113th.

YOUNG MAN wishes room, strictly private family, with board preferred; state terms. H 80 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top, full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 56th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.
DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
We offer four cars at a substantial saving.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted 1917 Cadillac blue with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, 5-pass., model 53, 4-pass., closed car, repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
1915 Touring, 8 cyl., 7-pass., in exceptionally good condition; has been driven with great care.
1914 Sedan, 4 cyl., 5-pass., overhauled and repainted; electric lights and starter.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 8 cylinder, 1916 touring; perfect condition; cord tire almost new. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark. Tel. Mulberry 900.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car for sale; fine condition; 6 good tires; reasonable. Weston, 250 West 60th St. Schuyler 5489.

CADILLAC, 1917 Touring; like new; $1,250. CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan; perfect condition. [illegible] Broad, [illegible] Adams 4000 Bedford.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC town car; excellent condition; price reasonable. M., 249 West 80th. Schuyler 5767.

CADILLAC "8" Landaulet, $1,250. Rare bargain. HOMAN, 211 West 58th.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHANDLER "17," convertible top, mechanically perfect, very good shoes. Franklin Motor Car Co., 1,176 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CRANE SIMPLEX, 1917.
Brewster inclosed drive limousine.
MILEAGE, 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

DODGE 1917 Touring; used two months; all extras; shock absorbers; am going abroad; has original guarantee; sell $200 off cost. Tel. Doctor, 6314 Columbus.

DODGE BROS. COUPE, late production; $800. John B. Elsey, Inc., Dodge Bros. Dealers, 344 East 149th St.

DETROIT ELECTRIC CABRIOLET.
Property of a doctor, who has gone to war; nearly new; an ideal car; cheap.
Paige Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.,
1,886 Broadway.

FORD coupelet, (closed car;) Gray & Davis starter; better than new; near 2,500 miles. Address Room 120, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON sedan, model 54, guaranteed mechanically perfect; special body, elegant appearance; complete equipment; cost new $3,500; for sale reasonable. Phone Mad. Sq. 8108.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway, Rector 135.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 Roadster; overhauled, refinished; new tires; $350. Phone owner, Main 1391.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917 MODEL, 35 H. P.
MILEAGE, 1,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
35 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LEXINGTON sedan, used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell, guarantee same as new car, at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2400.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 6-48 roadster for sale; Dunbar body, special built; 6 new tires; a beautiful car; run only 4 600 miles; owner going to war; cost, with special equipment, over $5,400; will be sold for $2,000. Write J. Carr, 327 Hallman St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St.; open evenings.

MARMON 1917 limousine, also Marmon chummy roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER.—Late 1916, limousine; used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; conditior guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; new paint, mechanically perfect; rubber good; bargain. Bryant 2411.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

Overlands, Willys-Knights, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Priced exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OVERLAND, 6 cylinder, Continental motor, touring, with extras; $550. D 328 Times Downtown.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires, demountable rims, electrically equipped; 1916 town car; beautiful job; velvet upholstery; make any reasonable offers. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PEUGEOT, 1913; excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4645.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. S. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $2,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 235 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PREMIER limousine, suitable for taxi; also Reo touring car. Inquire of Wm. Strome, Marseilles Garage, West 101st St.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

ROLLS ROYCE town car for sale, price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, special clearing sale of runabouts, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918; these cars are in perfect condition and must be sold; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS. Never run.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS DURYEA, 6-cylinder, "A. A." model, in first-class mechanical condition, complete with limousine and touring bodies; owner leaving city will sacrifice for $450. Hawthorne Garage, 1,187 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $375.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER. New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4645.

STUTZS.
1918 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
1917 TOURING.
1917 SPEEDSTER.
1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE make bus for sale; 22 passenger; newly overhauled and painted; $1,750 cash. Address 64 Howard St., Albany. Phone Main 106-R.

WINTON.—Exceptionally fine six cylinder limousine; splendid condition; sacrifice immediately $400. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d St.

WINTON Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAIN.
Allen, 1917, 5-passenger touring, brand new, with full factory guarantee.
PRICE $795.
Allen cars now sell at $1,095.
Customer compelled to sacrifice.
YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

CADILLACS.
1918 TOURING.
1917 ROADSTER.
1917 LANDAULET.
1917 VICTORIA.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman has one new chummy roadster, also new touring car, 5-passenger, for sale; cost $1,140 each; will sell $750 each. Schuyler 5489. Weston, 250 West 60th St.

HANDSOME pair fur automobile robes; $30; also gentleman's Hudson seal lined overcoat; large seal collar, $30; never worn. 862 West End Av., private house.

TOURING, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Body.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR.
S. G. V., latest model; ready for use; also CADILLAC "8" Land, Homan, 211 W. 58th.

Coupe, WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1918, [illegible] Like new, bargain. WORSER, 1,790 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super-Six Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1916 LEXINGTON 7-Pass. Tour.
1916 CHANDLER Tours., Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Four-Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON 7-Pass.; electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
FIAT TOWN CAR.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SUPER SIX SEDAN.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING 6-7.
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING; Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE.
LOCOMOBILES.
1917 6-48 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1914 6-38 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1917 6-48 Touring, 7 pass.
1917 6-38 Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.
OTHER MAKES.
Lancia Town Car, 4 pass.; New Brewster Brougham Body.
1914 4 cyl. Model 55 Fiat Touring, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Touring, Victoria Top, 7 pass.
1-38 Packard Phaeton, 7 pass.
1911 6-48 Pierce-Arrow Limousine, 7 pass.
Locomobile Company of America,
Exchange Car Department,
61st Street, west of Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

3 EXCEPTIONAL OFFERINGS
By the Stearns-Knight Used Car Dept.
Each rebuilt, overhauled, repainted by Stearns Mechanics.
Sold with NEW CAR guarantee.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light 4 touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917—Town car, painted thistle green; imported lining; very smart town car.
J. H. DRISCOLL, 417 W. 55th St., mgr. Stearns Used Car Dept. Tel. Col. 7600.

USED TRUCKS.
2 1912 5 -ton Mack chassis.
1913 5½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912 3 -ton Mack chassis.
1913 3 -ton Speedwell chassis.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

A BARGAIN.
1917 Case, 4-Cyl., 7-pass. Touring.
Latest model, never run 2 mile.
LIST PRICE, $1,400. WILL TAKE $1,095.
Also
1917 CASE, 4-CYL., 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
Latest model, used less than 1,000 miles.
WILL SACRIFICE AT $995.
Both cars carry a full factory guarantee.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTOMOBILES and bodies taken on dead storage; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage, 137 West 99th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL 5, 7-p. Lancia limousines. Landaulets. Ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 898.

BEAUTIFUL private limousine for hire, by the week or month; very reasonable. 66th St. Garage Co. Plaza 3691.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 8910.

CADILLACS, eight-cylinder town and touring, for rent. Avidan's, Circle 2471, 136 West 52d St., city.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, $3, $3.50, $4 hour; monthly, reasonable. Riverside 5174. Wedge.

Lady going South would rent beautiful Packard or Chalmers limousine, with careful chauffeur; responsible party. Phone Riverside 8617.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-3246.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine sixes, brougham style, $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARDS, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.
Guaranteed Cars—Reasonable Prices.
PACKARD, 1916, twin-six landaulet.
OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, town car.
MERCEDES, 1914, 25, limo. brougham.
RENAULT, late 6 cyl. limousine.
HUDSON, 1916, 3 pass. coupelet.
PIERCE, 1914, 48, convertible.
1,886 Broadway, (63d.) 907 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

LOZIER closed car wanted; six-cylinder, late model. O. B., 78 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD Twin Six landaulette wanted. O'Neill, 136 West 90th. Tel. Riverside 6313.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 224 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Integrity, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior Instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER. — Double-entry, controlling accounts, capable, experienced; furnish best references; salary, $20. Box 10, 501 West 135th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for part time daily or few hours a week; will arrange to suit requirements. S 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Marie Falb, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2893.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, trial balance, stenography; references; $18. V 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, trial balance, controlling accounts, etc; capable of taking entire charge. D 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography; experienced, capable, willing worker, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Ten years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; capable taking full charge of office. D 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience controlling accounts; trial balance. H 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, knowledge of shorthand; thoroughly experienced; $16. S 346 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist; office detail; accurate at figures; long experience. F 349 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat worker. H 100 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl as chambermaid; good references. Apply E. Masterson, 125 East 122d.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in tea gowns, negligee gowns, or alterations; reasonable. Alice Baker, 100 West 74th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experience in all branches; first-class reference; $2.50 per day. Phone Riverside 9631R.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; perfect fitter; wishes engagements; day, $2.50. Box 28, 1,515 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—All kinds gowns; remodeling specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 3345 Morningside.

EXECUTIVE.
AMERICAN WOMAN, 34, Christian, in excellent health, desires connection with firm that appreciates initiative, foresight, common-sense, and executive ability; college and university degrees; scientific research; nine years teacher, five years entire charge of editing copy, planning, paging, proofreading, and indexing a large scientific journal; position now offers no advancement, nor opportunity for independent initiative; will be interested only in constructive work. Z 297 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE OR PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Unusually broad experience in law, BANKING, corporate, civic and general business; tactful; expert stenographer; valuable assistant to man of affairs. Address Confidential, D 238 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS. — French, German, English; nurse; mornings. 119 East 78th. Lenox 6092.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable lady with son of 3 wishes position assist in housework in country; good home preferred to high wages. H 81 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, wishes position to refined business woman or couple. H 84 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young; refined; good cook; references; motherless children only. Telephone 1839 Morningside.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined, capable young woman; small household; reference. K. B., 157 East 47th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable woman wishes housekeeping. Mrs. S. Mason, 222 East 35th St., front basement.

HOU

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of double entry and controlling accounts; $100 per month; two other openings, $18 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, (12,) $15 per week; (11,) $12 per week; several of these positions are uptown; excellent opportunities.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS, experienced New York law, $20 per week.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, knowledge of posting, good attainments, $13 per week.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Room 725, 30 Church Street, N. Y. City.

F. X. GOGGIN AG'CY., 200 B'way. Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 567 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions; write for Booklet 51, giving details of secretarial course, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 49TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRBRUSH OPERATOR, experienced. Gift Co., 36 East 23d.

ACCOUNTANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH AUDITING STATEMENTS AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS OF A SIMILAR BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A HARD WORKER; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Seniors wanted by firm of certified public accountants. Apply to Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Morris Bldg., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Wanted, special advertising solicitors; commission basis, virgin field, publicity proposition, highest order, only experienced experts need apply. Address Goodwin, Box 493, Richmond, Va.

AN EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN wanted to take charge of departments handling orders, traffic, shipping, insurance, etc.; an important position with a large manufacturing and exporting company; good opportunity for right man, who must be thoroughly experienced, trustworthy, and well recommended. D. L., Box J 222 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMAN for established corporation in metropolitan district; profitable employment for energetic, active young man; outside work; salary and commission. Address, stating experience, J 200 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHOP BUYER wanted by a large Philadelphia department store; state experience and salary expected in letter. Confidence. Z 29 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK—Opening for office of large retail establishment as bill clerk; capable of billing on typewriter; salary, $12; give full particulars as to experience, reference, age, etc. J 213 Times Downtown.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

Offer good paying position to

SALESMAN

in their Contract Department. Applicant must be familiar with Government, city, and hotel requirements. Apply to Supt.'s Office, 2d Floor, 8:30 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good opportunity for advancement for young man with the necessary qualifications and experience; state salary, age, and full particulars. J 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 19, familiar with double entry bookkeeping in office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; salary $12 to start; good chance for advancement. J 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing and exporting company; must be experienced, thorough, and reliable; state age and references. J 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER assistant of large furniture house; must be thorough and quick at figures; give reference, age, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOY, 17, young man; in replying state age, experience and salary desired. Address D 313 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENTS. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOY.—ERRAND, QUICK, AND WILLING; SPLENDID OPENING FOR YOUNG MAN WHO IS ANXIOUS TO BE WELL PLACED; PROMOTION WHEN CHANCE ARISES. CALL AND SEE MR. PLACE, 9 A. M., THURSDAY OR FRIDAY, 2 WEST 47TH ST.

BOY WANTED.

To work around studio and run errands; excellent opportunity for boy interested in art work; $6 to start. Room 1214, 23 East 26th St.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOYS.—Two for office legal department, large corporation; salary, $30 per month to start; advancement according to ability. Apply by letter, giving all particulars, references, &c. J 58 Times.

BOY wanted for publisher's office, to learn the business; salary to begin, $7 a week; state previous business experience, if any. Address Reliable, P. O. Box 654, New York City.

BOY, bright, ambitious, wanted in office of stock broker; excellent opportunity advancement; state age, education, &c. D 333 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, over 16, able direct envelope of Underwood typewriter; plain, legible handwriting required; good position; $10-$12 to start. L 91 Times.

BOX OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Above draft age. Apply, between 2:30 and 6 P. M., Mr. Ferguson, Academy of Music, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted in office of large mercantile house; repl; in own handwriting, stating age, and references. D 320 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Two boys wanted to learn the seed business. Apply or write to Stumpp & Walter Co., 30 Barclay St., New York City.

BOY, neat appearance, about 18, good wages and opportunity for advancement; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

BOY.—Office and salesroom; wholesale coffee house; salary to start $8; advancement. Gillies Coffee Co., 235 Washington St.

BOYS, 16-17, for showroom of large concern; good chance for advancement. Call 8 East 22d.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOY.—Bright and energetic; good opportunity for one seeking advancement; must be public school graduate. L 85 Times.

BOY wanted for office work and to be generally useful; salary to start, $5; chance for advancement. Write L 98 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BRIGHT BOY, general office work; good chance of advancement. S 343 Times Downtown.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER or works' chemist for factory near New York, who has manufactured at least one profitable chemical; attractive opportunity. Address D 335 Times Downtown, or telephone John 315 Friday and Saturday between 4 and 6, afternoon.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE, LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDER AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—Several, between ages of 18 and 21; must be able to operate a typewriter; salary $15 to start. Address Clerk, 294 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—For junior position in executive office of large corporation; good chance for advancement for young man of ability; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. L 86 Times.

CLERK, $15 to start, experience in shipping office preferred; also man for stock room. Apply, after 10, H. L. Judd Co., 67 Chambers St.

CLERK.—Good penmanship necessary. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

COLLECTOR.—Young man as collector of rents, &c., in large real estate concern; must be experienced. Address, stating details, Box D 331 Times Downtown.

COPPERSMITHS, 3, wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refining Co., foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CUTTER (BELT LACE) wanted. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

DRAFTSMEN.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID TO DRAFTSMEN OF ABILITY ON GIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. APPLY AT ONCE, M. S. SCHOENBOERN, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory apparatus circuits, switchboards for testing experimental electrical apparatus, &c.; steady positions, advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN, with experience in designing and detailing small automatic machinery, wanted by reliable firm manufacturing the highest grade in its line; advancement to those that make good. Call between 12 and 2, Friday only, E. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 10 Union Square West.

DYER, experienced, on beads; attractive proposition. D. F., 213 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY solicitor wanted; 33 1-3 per cent. commission to good business getter; good chance for hustler with right connections. 401 Flatiron Building.

FOREMEN

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 282 TIMES ANNEX.

GARDENER—To develop country estate of 20 acres, married, no children; act also as caretaker in winter; must be competent, capable, and have first-class references; engagement can begin at any time prior to March, 1918. Bronx, V 98 Times.

GLASSWORKERS, experts miscellaneous bulb blowing and stem making; overtime if wanted; double time for Sunday; can earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good opportunity for advancement for young man with the necessary qualifications and experience; state salary, age, and full particulars. J 220 Times Downtown.

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BOY.—Bright and energetic; good opportunity for one seeking advancement; must be public school graduate. L 85 Times.

BOY wanted for office work and to be generally useful; salary to start, $5; chance for advancement. Write L 98 Times.

INSPECTORS, men with high school training and familiar with the fundamental laws of electrical current, for inspecting and testing of insulated wires and cables; must be able to make tests with volt meter, ammeter, Wheatstone bridge and galvanometer; steady positions and excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSURANCE PRODUCERS.—Wanted, three insurance producers by a New York insurance society, with experience either in old line companies or as fraternal organizers; only successful producers need apply; substantial salaries and liberal commissions to the right parties; exceptional opportunity; no agents. Box 1,000, Times.

JUNIOR CLERK for general office work; $10 per week. H. H., Times Harlem.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

SALARY, $900 TO $1,200.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and have had experience in making sketches, tracings or drawings of an elementary character, must also assist in making maps, charts or diagrams, and perform computations; subjects and weights: Duties, 8; Experience, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

LEDGER ASSISTANT.

Youth capable of taking monthly balance and working out percentages; must know Underwood typewriter; good references necessary. Apply own handwriting to Superintendent, 3 East 40th St.

MAN, competent to take charge of building and care of elevators, who has some knowledge of plumbing and electric work; no boilers or steam plant to be kept. Apply stating references and experience. Address K. O., Box 73, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

MAN AND WIFE to run farm and house for aged couple; small wages, share of products. Address Early, Box E, Montrose, N. J.

MANAGER.—New York branch representing Western manufacturer; firm already established, with office here and doing business, desires services of intelligent man who is looking for an opportunity to take active part in good-paying position; representatives in Chicago, Boston earn $50 per week up; territory here ought to double. V 78 Times.

MANAGER.—Department manager wanted; must be not less than 33 years old, with good general business experience, sound judgment, and special training in exporting; possessed of executive ability and familiar with present conditions concerning export licenses, ocean shipping, marine insurance, &c.; important position with large, well-established company. J 223 Times Downtown.

MOULDING OPERATOR and Factory Foreman wanted. M. J. Gibbud Co., Building Contractors, 100 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good chance for bright young American to advance himself; one who is able to take letters in shorthand preferred; salary $30. D 336 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY; must be 16; salary $5. Haidel Bros., Westf Co., 644 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale brass concern; one experienced in filing; salary $7 to start; good chance for advancement. J 219 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ENTER EMPLOY OF OLD WALL STREET BANK. SPLENDID PROSPECT AFFORDED. LIBERAL SALARY WITH LUNCHES. BOX J 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PACKER AND SHIPPER, experienced, for wholesale general dry goods; steady position; good salary. B. B., Box 200 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER with experience in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with excellent future; write details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PHYSICIAN wanted for good location in the Adirondacks. For particulars address J. H. Cartwright, Superintendent, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

PORTER.—Wanted, several men between ages of 21 and 40 for light porter work; good chance of advancement; salary $14 to start. Address Porter, 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—BUSINESS EXTENSION AFFORDS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL TOP-NOTCH TRAVELING SALESMEN; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CALIBRE MEN TO EARN MORE THAN THE AVERAGE TRAVELER; EXPERIENCED SALESMEN ONLY, POSSESSING INTELLIGENCE, PERSONALITY, AND THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE ON INITIAL TRIP; AMERICAN, 30 TO 45 YEARS OLD; COMMISSION BASIS, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. L 74 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—To the man who has never sold but is desirous of entering that field we offer a splendid opportunity and rapid promotion. Integrity of character and good references essential. Must be at least 25 years of age. We give thorough training and all possible co-operation. Transportation and commission, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d, 6th floor.

SALESMEN. — A corporation handling a product universally recognized as the greatest in its field requires a few high-grade salesmen for New York City and New England; good character, education, and references absolutely essential; thorough training and co-operation, transportation and drawing account against commission. Box T. B., 78 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED

to handle and establish line of cereal and spice grinding and bolting machinery on commission as side line; would be profitable for any live salesman who is associated with any allied line. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMEN; three for automobile specialty; must be well acquainted with garages and supply stores above 125th St., New York City; also Brooklyn and Long Island; commission basis; satisfactory reference necessary. Automatic Carbon Eliminator Co., Inc., 2,010 Broadway, at 68th St.

SALESMEN.—Traveling salesmen for the Far West; also one for Southern territory, to represent high-class line of ladies' tailored hats; only men with well established prestige in this line will be considered; salary. Apply all week, Feltenstein & Joffe, 9 East 37th.

SALESMEN.—Are you willing to work six hours daily, under instruction, on a high-class proposition—not books nor insurance, but one requiring high-grade salesmanship? Splendid commission and a big opportunity. References required. Address X 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade specialty salesman, no canvassing, live leads furnished; auto experience preferable but not necessary; commission only. Apply before 1 P. M., 2,120 Broadway.

SALESMAN, correspondent; familiar with steel mill products in general, on a salary basis; preference given to applicant with exporting experience. J 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, with experience and trade, paper and twine; first-class house; liberal commission; state particulars; confidentially. H 18 Times.

SALESMAN by large children's white dress house for big trade in New York City; must have following; commission basis. B. 7, 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to interview credit men on credit service for old established house; highly remunerative for high-calibre men. Fox Z 28 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (young) wanted, acquainted with dry goods and housefurnishing trade; no side liners wanted; salary or commission. M 255 Fifth Av. Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to earn big money; commission. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN, with experience and trade, paper and twine; first class house; liberal commission; state particulars, confidentially. H 18 Times.

SALESMAN.

Waist salesman for greater New York; commission basis. Citron Bros., 68 East 116th St., Harlem 1198.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for two live wire salesmen on commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Young men who are able and can approach better class of dentists; salary and commission. V 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Machinery experience, change for advancement; state salary and qualifications. J 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, to take testimony; rapid typist; permanent. S 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or rapid typist. See Mr. Mahoney, 2,104 Broadway at 73d.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET,

Require experienced salesmen for their lamp department. Apply after 9 A. M. at employes' entrance, 43d St., near 6th Av., or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET,

Require experienced checkers for their receiving department. Apply after 9 A. M. at employes' entrance, West 43 St., near 6th Av.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR for a weekly financial publication of wide circulation; splendid opportunity for resourceful, energetic man; salary and commission. A. S., Box 50 Times Annex, The New York Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for office in the Partridge Inn; pleasant Winter position; must have good references. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men experienced in using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, and jigs fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; call or write, giving age, experience and salary. J. F. Stull, 263 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large Baltimore manufacturing concern; steady employment; salary according to ability; give full details as to age, experience, salary desired, and earliest time on which you can report for work. Address B. L., P. O. Box 672 Baltimore, Maryland.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted, who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yuddis & Son, 370 Canal St.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TUTOR wanted to prepare boy for high school two hours daily, 50c an hour. V 102 Times.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

WANTED,

OFFICE MANAGER

FOR A LARGE MIDDLE WEST DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND ONE CAPABLE TO DIRECT CREDIT DEPT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTY. NEW YORK INTERVIEW CAN BE ARRANGED. ADDRESS X 277 TIMES ANNEX.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Hog ranch, 240 acres, Selden, L. I.; absolutely safe investment that will more than double in value. Fisk, 140 Nassau, N. Y.

Have thousand dollars and services to invest in good paying business; give full particulars first letter. H 59 Times.

Partner wanted; exclusive gents' furnishing business; organizing; give full particulars. Room 1003, Hotel Astor.

DOWNTOWN, advertising, dress, hat shop, good following, drafted, quick buyer. S 262 Times Downtown.

Patents bought, sold, promoted. Manhattan R. Company, Room 806, 309 Broadway.

Agents wanted, $100 weekly, introducing Rubber Sponge Mitt. Write Kaysponge Mitt Co., Madison, Wis.

Education Notes.

A license as substitute assistant director of educational hygiene has been granted to Florence V. Rothstein.

The following have been placed as of Oct. 31 upon the eligible list of men holding license as assistant teacher of Gregg stenography and typewriting in high schools: John Foerster, Thomas W. Byron, Abraham Schapiro, Benjamin Framberg, Frederick R. Beygrau.

Licenses as substitute teacher of electric installation and practice in the vocational classes of the elementary schools have been granted to the following: Frank Mearson, James A. Mulligan, James J. Smith, Gilbert C. Whitney.

A license as substitute vocational helper in a vocational school for girls has been granted to Olivia Ortmayer.

A license as substitute teacher of machine shop practice in vocational schools has been granted to John J. Rose.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Berman, Meyer.
Collens, William S.
Finney, Wm. T. G.
Goldberg, David S.
Goldberg, Jacob.
Goldenthal, Irving.
Himber, Isidore.
Hoffman, Hyman.
Joachim, Joseph.
Kasaner, Philip.
Klinko, August A.
Kroeger, John W.
McCann, Joseph J.
Mapes, William P.
Morris, Adolph P.
Rayved, Herman.
Rosenfeld, Jacob.
Savage, Walter J.
Schawelson, Nat. A.
Schubert, Bernard S.
Silverman, Maurice.
Arnold, Mrs. Deborah.
Aulbach, Anna C.
Barry, Nilma A.
Beatty, Lillian Z.
Begley, Anna E.
Blake, Florence F.
Bower, Winifred A.
Boylan, Mary E.
Bromberger, J.
Cannon, Lena C.
Carey, Monica T.
Carnduff, Mrs. E. H.
Catoggio, Marie V.
Ciervo, Celestino.
Clark, Mrs. Anna D.
Clark, Mary F.
Cohn, Elizabeth M.
Cohn, Eva M.
Cohn, Paula V.
Conklin, A. J. E.
Conlan, Catherine A.
Connelly, Marie C.
Cooper, Dorothy.
Cox, Veronica R.
Culgin, Mrs. Marie.
D'Arcy, Clara.
DeAngeli, Cassie L.
deGrange, Ruth.
Devanny, Margaret.
Domanska, E.
Dreyer, Angela B.
Edwards, L. V. W.
Egan, Constance.
Ennis, Eleanor B.
Ericson, Ethel M.
Everett, Adeline J.
Ferrigan, Rosalie.
Flandreux, Ethel K.
Frankenberger, Mrs. Hester E.
Friedlander, Bella I.
Galloway, Grace M.
Garretson, Kate.
Geoghan, Mary.
Goetz, Edith W.
Greenwood, Mrs. M. M. G.
Guckel, Mrs. H. A.
Guinee, Julia.
Guinee, Mary L.
Gussaw, Minna B.
Hale, Edith M.
Hamilton, Alida H.
Hemsher, Bertha C.
Hitchcock, Mrs. H. A.
Jakobson, Mrs. L. N.
Keegan, Hilda V.
Hawley, Helen M.
Kenney, Marjorie.
Kohn, Cecilia.
Koldobskin, Minnie.
Lamson, Edna.
Lawlor, Dorothy.
Lebowsky, Anna.
Leveue, Hannah G.
Levinson, Ruth.
Livingston, Fannie.
Logan, Enid.
Lohmeyer, Helen.
Lytle, Mrs. Edna G.
McNally, Mary G.
McNamara, Ida M.
Mahoney, Mrs. M. C.
Mandl, Lillian.
Mattfeld, Mrs. J. C.
Maxwell, Veronica C.
Maynard, Frances A.
Milano, Marie.
Moller, Emiline.
Murphy, Mary J.
Newkrug, Flora M.
Nichols, M. Helen.
O'Brien, Kath'e R.
O'Brien, M. E.
O'Reilly, Helen F.
O'Sullivan, Marg't.
Patton Margaret.
Perpente, Philippine.
Pitts, Maude.
Powers, Florence C.
Rand, Jeanette E.
Ratigan, Anne G.
Regan, Monica.
Reinisch, Mrs. H. D.
Robinson, Bertha.
Rosenblum, Roselle.
Rosenzweig, Sadie.
Rounds, Elizabeth B.
Rubin, Jennie.
Ruzitta, Anna M.
Ryan, Marie A.
Ryan, Mary E.
Shallcross, Mrs. H. H.
Sharman, Mrs. K. F.
Shields, Beatrice M.
Smith, Annie Z.
Smith, Julia A.
Smith, Mrs. L. A.
Smith, Louise D.
Stanton, Anna S.
Stensland, Ellevine.
Stensland, Gunhilde.
Stern, Rose.
Stiles, Rachel T.
Stocker, Grace.
Sullivan, Lillian.
Swaine, Allene R.
Swan, Margaret E.
Tarantouis, Martha C.
Tashbar, Nancy M.
Timmons, Elizab'h A.
Toner, Alice M.
Tracy, Marie B.
Tucker, Ina V.
Tucker, Martha.
Uhlinger, Teresa C.
Veit, Rose F.
Verdier, Clara.
Waite, Etta A.
Walsh, Margaret.
Washburn, Bertha A.
Wenz, Martha E.
Whitney, Mrs. A. C.
Zagat, Helen.

The Murray Hill Trade School will open on Nov. 13 another free class in the operation and mechanics of motion picture machines. This class will be for teachers and others in the school system. The class will be open to women as well as men. The course, practical and theoretic, will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.

A telegram of congratulations has been sent to Mayor-elect Hylan by the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association. It is said that this was the only teachers' organization to come out openly for him.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English will be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1. D. H. Miles of Evander Childs High School will have charge of the Thursday afternoon conference, and C. R. Gaston of the Richmond Hill High School will lead a discussion of the topic, "Is Socialization of English Teaching Worth What It Costs?"

The Board of Superintendents has voted to reject the Gary or duplicate school plan for twelve Brooklyn schools. It holds that the proposed changes are unnecessary, and that no duplication is needed in the organizations of these schools. The appropriation for these schools amounts to nearly $170,000.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for Medical Inspector, Grade 1, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 20. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; technical, 5, and oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Incumbents of these positions in the Department of Health may be assigned to the examination of infants, to the examination of school children for physical defects, to make diagnosis of communicable diseases, to engage in the diagnosis of the various occupational diseases, or to investigate, recognize, report, prevent, or correct diseases or conditions unfavorable to the health of individuals or communities. Special credit will be given to candidates for experience as interne in a hospital of recognized standing. The salary range is to, but not including $1,200 a year. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 13 an examination for steel plate transferrer, for men only. Eight vacancies in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at $7.67 a day, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least four years' experience with reputable engraving concerns in transferring from steel relief rolls to steel intaglio printing plates. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We own in fee by warranty deed several thousand acres of prospective oil land situated near wells of large production. We want to develop these lands by drilling for oil and gas. We need money for development. We will take you out to Oklahoma, at our expense, to the properties and show them to you. If interested write Z 261 Times Annex.

Will invest a moderate amount of money in a good going manufacturing or jobbing business, women's wear preferred; books must stand inspection; I am a hustler, 36 years old, with some business experience; will devote entire time to the business. L 60 Times.

A company formerly engaged in building construction has executives and capital which it is desirous of employing in some established, profitable manufacturing or industrial enterprise; details of propositions should be submitted in writing. V 37 Times.

Prominent ladies' wear manufacturer, having about 200 machines temporarily idle, will take Government work; one who needs help to fill his contracts will find this a splendid opportunity, as work will be done at cost to keep our help together. L 56 Times.

For Sale.—Modern factory, equipped, 80,000 feet floor space; good location; labor market, and shipping facilities very best; price reasonable. Apply A, C. Wheeler, Norwalk, Conn.

Well established men's wear shop, prominent street, for sale on account of being drafted; exceptional opportunity; apply immediately. Fink, 332 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Will sell rooming house furnished with mahogany, Circassian walnut; parquet floors; electricity; profit $180 over rent. S W. 75th.

Business Notices.

Lady would be glad to receive orders for long, hand-knitted khaki socks, $4; also charming infants' jackets. White Allen, 61 Washington Sq., New York.

FOR SALE.

BRAND-NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by large industries, direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine, investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51. Easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.—NEW, SLIGHTLY USED BUSINESS FURNITURE. FINN BROS., 380 BROADWAY.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 335 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. Franklin 2000.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — The following army orders were issued by the War Dept. today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Dimond, 1st Lt. H. A., hon. discharged.
Le Neen, 1st Lt. DeE. D., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst., then to Camp Taylor.
McIntosh, 1st Lt. W. P., to Mineola with Av.Sec., Sig.C.
Comerford, 1st Lt. J. F., to home.
Gilfillan, Capt. D. R., and Somerville, Capt. W. G., now at Base Hosp., Ft. Oglethorpe, in addition to their other orders, will make examination re mental and nervous diseases at the war prison barracks there.
Collins, Capt. L. C., to Chanute Field, with Av.Sec., Sig.C.
Jensen, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Grant, to make tuberculosis examinations.
Carter, 1st Lt. P. J.; Smyser, 1st Lt. H. D.; Turner, 1st Lt. S. O.; Hillard, 1st Lt. F. R., and Stringfield, 1st Lt. O. L., Jr., previous orders revoked.
McMurray, 1st Lt. W. S., previous orders revoked.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. E., previous orders revoked.
Goss, 1st Lt. P. L., to Camp Am. Univ., with 16th Engs.
Lockett, 1st Lt. E. A., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Sheridan.
Lambert, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Grant.
Chester, 1st Lt. P. J., and Danford, 1st Lt. V. G., previous orders revoked.
Parry, 1st Lt. De L., to home.
Cooper, 1st Lt. I. W., Jr., previous orders amended, to Jackson, Miss., to examine applicants for appointment in M.R.C., then to his station at Meridan, Miss.
Hewitt, Capt. R. H., and Larner, 1st Lt. M. L., to Camp Johnston.
Hall, 1st Lt. W. L., to Neurological Inst., N. Y.
Griffin, 1st Lt. T. R., to San Francisco and sail for Honolulu.
Vanwart, Capt. F. B., to Camp Jackson.
Sanborn, Capt. C. F., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at State Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich. instead of Camp MacArthur.
Rogers, 1st Lt. L. H., to home.
Regan, 1st Lt. W., hon. discharged.
Ostrich, 1st Lt. G. C., previous orders amended to read, Otrich, 1st Lt. G. C.
La Piana, Capt. F., to Camp Dodge.

Following to camps indicated, with auxiliary remount stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clarke, E. R., Doniphan, with 35th Div.
Hancon, W. C., Custer, with 35th Div.
Leslie, W. W., Funston, with 89th Div.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bryant,

NO RADICAL ACTION BY PORT WAR BOARD

Irving T. Bush Says He Will Seek Efficiency Through Existing Organizations.

URGES FULL CO-OPERATION

Military Supplies Must Move, and Commandeering May Be the Result of Failure.

Irving T. Bush, executive head of the New York Port War Board made his first announcement yesterday as to the general policy which the new board will pursue in its management of the harbor's shipping facilities for the duration of the war. While no radical steps will be taken to commandeer the resources of the port for exclusive Governmental use, Mr. Bush declared that every effort would be put forth by the board to organize and expand the facilities of the harbor in such a way as to make them most serviceable to the Government in the transportation of troops and supplies abroad.

"I wish to say first that the work I am to undertake as executive officer of the newly created War Board for the Port of New York," Mr. Bush says, "does not contemplate any radical commandeering of existing facilities and disrupting of private business.

"The War Board was created to avoid, if possible, the necessity for such action by the national authorities. A very large part of the war supplies must be exported from New York. They must have freedom and no excuse will answer for their not going.

"The facilities of the port, already strained, must be further expanded. Two methods were available; the taking over of the port by the military authorities, or the co-operation through a War Board of everybody interested in New York. The latter course was adopted, and it is up to the people of New York to show that they can speed up the machinery of this port to meet the demands to be made upon it.

"The plan is the direct outgrowth of the appointment of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission by Governor Whitman and Governor Edge. Associated with this commission representing the two States will be a representative of the city government and of each department of the National Government affected by port operations.

"This is the first definte recognition of the fact that New York Harbor is national and not local in its importance. New facilities can be created where needed, but it will take time. The first thing to do is to develop to the highest efficiency those we already have. I believe this can be done through co-operation without disrupting or prejudicially affecting private business. It depends upon the spirit in which the work is undertaken by those interested in the port, and I look for help and co-operation from all sides.

"The military and naval authorities are burdened with vast responsibilities which they cannot turn over to others. It is logical that the machinery of the port should be left in private hands, and the responsibility for increased efficiency placed upon men accustomed to harbor work.

"Mr. Willcox, the Chairman of the New York and New Jersey Port Commision; Julius Henry Cohen, the counsel, and the other members of the commission, have already formed an active working body and their assistance will be invaluable."

It was further announced on behalf of the board yesterday that arrangements had been made to prepare an immediate survey of the facilities of the port, in order that the members might know the exact conditions which prevail in the various shipping, railroad, and storage terminals around the harbor.

BARS KREISLER CONCERTS.

Pittsburgh Police Will Not Allow the Violinist to Appear There.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—Charles S. Hubbard, Director of Public Safety, ordered the Police Department today to refuse a concert license to Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who was advertised to appear in Carnegie Music Hall tomorow evening. The Director stipulated, however, that Kreisler's manager be allowed to cancel the engagement before the order was enforced. It was also announced that another concert at which Kreisler was to appear as acompanist on Saturday had been cancelled by the local management.

Director Hubbard received protests from a number of patriotic organizations and from many individuals against the Kreisler concerts. They took the ground that since Kreisler was an officer in the Austrian Army, and Austria was the ally of America's enemy, it would be unpatriotic to permit him to appear at a public entertainmeilt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On the subway, between 32d St. and 96th St., on Tuesday, a gold chrysanthemum stickpin with an eighth of a carat diamond in the centre. Finder will receive reward on return to Mr. Corliss Gardiner, care Gardiner, Atkinson & Wells, Inc., 150 Madison Av., City.

LOST.—Monday forenoon, left on or dropped from 5th Av. bus, St. Nicholas line, above 82d St., green folio, containing music; valuable only to musical art society. Finder please return to L. L. R., 92 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Knitting bag containing two sweaters, partly woven, and some jewelry. Reward if returned to G. E. W., Brooklyn Finishing Co., Bush Terminal, 42d St. and 1 t Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold vanity case, French engraving, and gold lip stick; disappeared Cafe Beaux Arts election night, between 12:30 and 1; $25 reward, and no questions asked. E. Goodman, 616 5th Av.

LOST.—Finder of silver purse between Liberty Street Ferry and subway Monday morning, keep money and return purse to Mrs. J. F. Austin, Westfield, N. J.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre orchestra or Knickerbocker Hotel, Monday night, gold bar pin with onyx and pearls; reward. 2398 Intervale, Apartment 51, or 7,67 Murray Hill.

LOST.—Small ring, black onyx horseshoe, clover centre of pearls; Hotel Knickerbocker or Lorraine; about Oct. 22; heirloom; reward $10. Mrs. Townley, Hotel Lorraine.

LOST. — Straw envelope basket containing gold thimble marked "H. M. W." and sewing material; liberal reward. Warner, 26 West 32d St.

LOST.—Tuesday, a diamond crescent pin on Court St., between 2d Place and Schermerhorn St.; reward. Room 1, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

LOST.—Large platinum bar pin with some nine diamonds; liberal reward. Margaret Caldwell. Tel. Stuyvesant 3240, 846 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. B. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST—Sunday, lady's gold watch with fob and safety catch, between 63d and 92d, Central Park; reward. H 106 Times.

LOST.—Platinum and diamond wrist watch; $200 reward and no questions asked, Apt. 10, 1 West 64th St.

LOST.—A platinum diamond barpin valued as keepsake, Nov. 3; $300 reward. Fibel, 101 West 78th.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, marked "C. A. L.," Saturday evening; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 7352.

LOST.—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward $100 and no questions asked. Little Shop of T. Azoc, 501 5th Av.

FOUND.—Pay envelope of W. H. W.; submit descriptive particulars. F. W., 275 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cameo pin; kindly return and receive reward. John E. Cochran, 623 West 114th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Airedale male dog; Pelham Manor [illegible] reward for return. F. Y. Robertson, Pelham 6775 Pelham.

TWO U-BOATS SUNK BY BRITISH PATROLS

Five or Six German Prisoners Taken off Shetland Islands, Norwegian Papers Report.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An account of the sinking of two German submarines by British patrols off the Shetland Islands is printed in the Norwegian newspapers. The Aftonpostens dispatch says:

"An armed patrol ship has arrived at Lerwick in the Shetlands with five or six German prisoners. The ship one morning came suddenly upon a U-Boat which was in the act of sinking a sailing ship. The periscope of the submarine was smashed with a shot, and the U-boat began to sink. At that moment another U-boat appeared and fired two torpedoes at the patrol, but both missed.

"Meanwhile a destroyer arrived on the scene, and was fortunate enough to make a square hit on the second U-boat. Only a few survivors could be picked up."

PASSES TO PIERS CUT OFF.

Move Will Keep Enemy Aliens from Communicating with Crews.

Passes to the city piers to meet incoming steamships will not be issued by the Surveyor of the Port until the end of the war, it was announced yesterday. This order, which goes into effect today, will stop all railroad ticket agents, hotel representatives, cable and telegraph clerks from going on the piers to meet the passengers on incoming steamships, as has been the custom in New York for the last sixty years. The order was sent from Washington.

One reason for the stopping of the passes is to prevent enemy aliens getting into communication with the crews of the ships and also to stop the passing of seditious papers brought over by passengers for circulation among German sympathizers in the United States.

BRITISH TAKE GAZA IN NINE-MILE DRIVE

General Allenby Also Captures Khuweilfeh, Eleven Miles North of Beersheba.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The British have captured the city of Gaza, in Palestine, 50 miles southwest of Jerusalem, the War Office announces. Gen. Allenby's troops have made an advance of nine miles, carrying the whole Turkish system of defenses in that region and capturing two towns in addition to Gaza.

A further advance has also been made north of Beersheba, a town eleven miles above that city having been captured.

MAJOR LEWIS A SUICIDE.

Oakleigh Thorne's Son-in-Law Dead in France—Other Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that Major Birdseye B. Lewis of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, whose death was reported from France several days ago in news dispatches, committed suicide. Major Lewis was attached to General Pershing's staff. He was 29 years old and a resident of Millbrook, N. Y. He entered the army after the war began. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of Oakleigh Thorne, the New York capitalist.

The news of the suicide was contained in a report from General Pershing. Particulars were not given in the report, which included a list of casualties, as follows:

Private JAMES SHEA, Truck Company, died Nov. 6; accidental injuries to head; emergency address, J. J. Comer, 1,348 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

Sergeant CARL C. TAYLOR, infantry, died Oct. 27, result gunshot wound, (possibly accidental;) emergency address, Chester O. Taylor, father, 3 Coches Street, Dover, N. H.

Major BIRDSEYE B. LEWIS, Aviation Section, Signal Corps of the army, died Nov. 3; suicide; emergency address, Hannah B. Posey, Stockbridge, Mass.

Wagoner ROLAND NAYLOR, infantry, died Nov. 4, pneumonia; emergency address, Walter Naylor, father, 164 Doughty Avenue, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Private CHESTER H. SHAPLEIGH, infantry, died Nov. 4, pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. M. Shapleigh, mother, Elliott, Me.

$4,617,532,300 TOTAL OF THE LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

ernment in all measures required for its vigorous prosecution.

"In conformity with the original announcement, I shall accept 50 per cent. of the oversubscription, making the total issue of the Second Liberty Loan $3,808,766,150."

[The Secretary then announces the plan under which allotments will be made, and the details of the oversubscription, employing in each case a table, which will be found elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES.]

"It is to the credit of the country that every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quotum of the $3,000,000,000 of bonds offered. The American people may well felicitate themselves upon this extraordinarily satisfactory result.

Why Full Amount Is Not Taken.

"It may be asked why I do not accept the full amount of the subscription. The answer is simple: The Government must never alter the basis upon which it offers an issue of bonds after subscriptions are closed. Having announced that only one-half of the over-subscription would be accepted, the Government must, of course, faithfully observe that basis. Whenever loans are offered to the public, the banks and the public adjust themselves both consciously and unconsciously to the basis of the offering, and it would be extremely unwise to alter that basis after the subscriptions have been received.

"The success of the Second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States. It not only demonstrates their ability, patriotism, and resources, but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government.

"This great loan would have been impossible without the loyal support and co-operation of the people of the country, but even that support could not have been secured except for the indefatigable, unselfish and earnest work of hundreds of thousands of splendid men and women throughout the United States who threw themselves into the task without reservation. I wish to thank all these splendid volunteers and patriots, and I particularly wish to thank the bankers of America, the Liberty Loan organizations which were formed in every State, city, town, and community in the United States, the women of America who made a distinctive fight for the Liberty Loan through their own organizations throughout the country, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the newspapers and periodicals which gave, as in the First Liberty Loan, the most effective, unselfish, and generous support through their columns and otherwise, the press associations, the business houses, the various patriotic organizations, co-operative and fraternal societies and other organizations throughout the length and breadth of the land which so generously and earnestly gave their services to the great cause. Thanks are due also to those employers who, in such large numbers, gave the fullest opportunity to their employes to subscribe to the loan upon terms commensurate with their ability to make the required payments.

"I should like to make special mention of the soldiers and sailors of America who came forward with subscriptions amounting to more per capita than those received from the civil population. These gallant men are not only giving their services and their lives to their country, but are lending their money as well to strengthen the Government in this great war for America's rights and world democracy.

"I understand that an impression prevails in some quarters that another offering of Government bonds will be made in the month of January, 1918. I desire to correct this impression. In view of the large oversubscription of the Second Liberty Loan, I am glad to be able to state that this will not be necessary."

LIBERTY LOAN SALES HERE $1,550,453,450

New York City Subscribes $1,146,139,150 — Up-State and New Jersey Below Quotas.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan filed in the New York Federal Reserve District amounted to $1,550,453,450, according to final figures made public yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank. This total represents an excess of more than $650,000,000, compared with the minimum allotment of $900,000,000 for the district, that was fixed by Secretary McAdoo; and an excess of more than $50,000,000 when contrasted with the maximum quota of $1,500,000,000. At the outset of the Liberty Loan campaign New York bankers set a billion and a half as their goal, the same being 50 per cent. of the three billion dollar loan offered by the Government.

Based on a quota of $1,500,000,000 for the district, New York City and Fairfield County, Conn., more than attained their allotments, but the rest of New York State and the twelve Northern counties of New Jersey ran somewhat behind their quotas. The official figures of the Reserve Bank make it appear that Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens Boroughs furnished a smaller volume of subscriptions than they were expected to, but bankers in these boroughs insist that the full allotment was attained. They say that subscriptions which should have been credited to Brooklyn and the Bronx were credited to Manhattan because the main offices of banks having branches are situated in this borough.

Figures for New York City.

Following is a summary of subscriptions filed in the several sub-divisions of the New York District:

New York City.	Quota.	Subscriptions.
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$1,095,189,600
Brooklyn	54,148,500	44,424,200
Bronx	2,511,000	1,015,500
Queens	5,487,000	4,136,150
Richmond	901,500	1,373,700
Total	$1,075,861,500	$1,146,139,150
Balance of New York State	271,038,500	266,983,050
12 Northern Counties of New Jersey	139,702,500	121,571,150
Fairfield County, Conn.	13,399,500	15,775,100
Total for District.	$1,500,000,000	$1,550,453,450

Twenty-five of the New York City banks and trust companies filed subscriptions in excess of $10,000,000. These include applications received from their customers and purchases made for their own account. Following is a list of these institutions, with their totals:

Guaranty Trust Co.	$111,000,000
National City Bank	102,400,000
First National Bank	85,840,000
National Bank of Commerce	68,921,050
Bankers Trust Co.	67,214,300
Chase National Bank	50,700,250
Central Trust Co.	40,627,500
Corn Exchange Bank	35,455,100
Mechanics and Metals National Bank	33,784,150
Equitable Trust Co.	30,110,450
Hanover National Bank	29,529,100
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	28,038,750
National Park Bank	26,971,500
New York Trust Co.	23,407,650
American Exchange Natl. Bank	22,556,100
Union Trust Co.	20,106,000
Irving National Bank	18,314,600
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	16,297,700
Columbia Trust Co.	15,049,450
Chatham and Phenix Natl. Bank	15,325,000
Metropolitan Bank	13,052,750
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	11,781,000
Bank of New York	10,944,100
Liberty National Bank	10,550,000
United States Trust Co.	10,115,850

How the Banks Subscribed.

Following is an alphabetical list of New York City banks and trust companies not included in the preceding tabulation:

MANHATTAN.

Atlantic National Bank	$4,615,400
Bank of America	7,302,050
Bank of Cuba	1,296,250
Bank of Europe	941,050
Bank of Metropolis	2,852,800
Bank of United States	287,500
Bank of Washington Heights	350,000
Battery Park National Bank	2,267,100
Bowery Bank	253,150
Broadway Central Bank	70,850
Bryant Park Bank	717,950
Chelsea Exchange Bank	1,400,000
Chemical National Bank	6,076,800
Citizens National Bank	9,641,950
Coal and Iron National Bank	3,249,050
Colonial Bank	1,230,000
Columbia Bank	1,631,650
East River National Bank	618,200
Fifth Avenue Bank	5,710,500
Fifth National Bank	1,096,700
Garfield National Bank	3,785,250
German-American Bank	1,740,450
German Exchange Bank	770,000
Germania Bank	638,450
Gotham National Bank	1,213,150
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	3,193,350
Greenwich Bank	2,402,400
Harriman National Bank	3,079,550
Importers and Traders' National Bank	7,823,850
International Bank	1,858,950
Lincoln National Bank	3,012,150
Market and Fulton Bank	2,029,850
Merchants' National Bank	3,306,700
Mutual Bank	2,210,750
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank	426,800
The John Nemoth State Bank	18,500
New Netherland Bank	674,500
New York County National Bank	1,533,000
New York Produce Exchange Bank	4,926,450
Pacific Bank	2,500,000
People's Bank	625,000
Public National Bank	1,108,050
Seaboard National Bank	6,089,200
Second National Bank	3,735,300
Sherman National Bank	1,134,950
State Bank	2,158,950
Union Exchange National Bank	2,613,500
West Side Bank	446,300
Yorkville Bank	942,850
Broadway Trust Company	8,049,950
Commercial Trust Co.	700,000
Empire Trust Co.	4,493,450
Fidelity Trust Co.	3,179,900
Fulton Trust Co.	1,023,750
Hudson Trust Co.	752,400
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.	1,926,900
Lincoln Trust Co.	2,760,400
Metropolitan Trust Co.	6,624,300
N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.	2,186,200
Scandinavian Trust Co.	1,018,150
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	4,727,300
Transatlantic Trust Co.	741,100
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.	2,691,600
Philippine National Bank	2,656,350

THE BRONX.

Bronx Borough Bank	$214,750
Bronx National Bank	282,650
Cosmopolitan Bank	122,800
Twenty-third Ward Bank	338,000
Westchester Avenue Bank	201,450
North Side Savings Bank	183,850

BROOKLYN.

Bank of Coney Island	$178,700
Bank of Flatbush	250,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.	7,855,650
First National Bank	1,479,450
Franklin Trust Co.	5,439,650
Greenpoint National Bank	371,850
Hamilton Trust Co.	1,301,500
Homestead Bank	164,300
Kings County Trust Co.	3,557,900
Manufacturers' Trust Co.	3,750,000
Mechanics' Bank	4,748,000
Montauk Bank	114,050
Nassau National Bank	3,586,850
National City Bank	1,503,450
North Side Bank	1,047,200
People's National Bank	725,950
People's Trust Co.	4,676,150
The Thrift (Mtg.) Co.	127,800
Greenpoint Savings Bank	383,600
Greater New York Savings Bank	495,000

Amounts of Trade Subscriptions.

The final ranking of the special Sales Committee based on the size of subscriptions follows:

Name of Trade Committee.	Amount of Subscription.
Hardware, Metals, and Allied Trades	$42,218,250
Shipping, Import and Export	34,005,850
Chemical, Drug, and Allied Trades	32,400,000
Coal	22,261,000
Machinery and Machine Tools	13,332,100
Department Stores	13,043,100
Cotton Goods	12,154,650
Silks and Velvets	11,150,250
Tobacco	10,853,550
Paper Manufacturers	7,310,450
Woolens and Worsteds	6,720,000
Sugar	6,200,000
Jewelry	6,003,050
New York Produce Exchange	6,000,000
Brewers	5,954,350
Rubber	5,554,650
Automobiles and Allied Trades	5,448,100
Hides and Leather	5,304,550
General Contractors	4,957,800
Men's Clothing	4,866,500
Paints and Varnishes	4,252,700
Distillers	4,168,000
Stationery	3,808,200
Fur	3,716,900
Yarns and Art Goods	3,545,250
New York Cotton Exchange	3,162,300
Carpets and Rugs	3,002,600
Shoes—wholesale and retail	2,852,650
Cloak, suit, and shirt manufacturers	2,336,250
Art dealers, &c.	2,171,800
Women's millinery	2,149,000
Lumber	2,023,550
Women's hosiery and knit underwear	1,883,050
Hats	1,762,000
Books	1,693,550
Bakers and confectionery	1,606,900
Furniture	1,368,400
Men's underwear	1,450,050
Women's dress and waist	1,338,750
Linen	1,320,700
Ribbons	1,258,900
Decorators	1,256,050
Pianos, talking machines, and musical instruments	1,169,050
Wholesale and retail meat	1,158,250
Produce and fruit	1,120,000
China, toys and house furnishings	1,075,750
Upholstery and lace curtains	1,070,450
Butter, eggs, and cheese	1,057,150
Paper box makers	1,030,950
Merchants' Ladies' Garm'ts Assn.	1,020,800
Laces, trimmings, &c.	963,900
Women's cotton and silk underwear	921,700
Electrica	808,750
Shirts, pajamas, and boys' blouses	748,350
Shoe manufacturers	720,800
Retail grocers	666,900
Lighting fixtures	638,700
Small leather goods, trunks, and bags	593,450
Notions	525,750
Wholesale grocers	513,850
Leather manufacturers	480,000
Perfumery and soap	450,450
Milk	403,600
Storage warehouse	404,450
Women's neckwear	402,000
Wrapper and kimono manufacturers	391,900
Corset manufacturers	371,850
Men's neckwear	346,200
Wall paper	310,800
Fish	283,600
Leather gloves	254,700
Steam and hot water	253,300
Roofers and sheet metal	251,650
Carpenters	251,050
Children's dress manufacturers	250,900
Spice trade	248,700
Sporting goods	214,150
Plumbers	213,050
Cement workers	208,900
Ornamental iron workers	201,300
Caps	183,600
Toilet preparations specialties	175,900
Iron League	158,200
Marble	155,000
Painters	151,000
Umbrellas and canes	143,700
Suspenders and garters	132,300
Woodworkers	125,000
Poultry trade	118,850
Collars and cuffs	57,000
Plastering	55,900
Blanket	46,250
Wire workers	41,250
Refrigerator mfrs.	12,300
Metal ceiling	12,000
Tile	11,200
Metal doors	10,500
Metal furring	10,250
Total	$332,245,650

The New York District's subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are more than one-third of the total for the whole country.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions by Districts And Allotment of Bonds by Classes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following table, included by Secretary McAdoo in the statement issued by him tonight, shows the total subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan by Federal Reserve districts and the percentages of oversubscriptions:

	Total Subscriptions Received.	Quota.	Percentage of Oversubscriptions.
Boston	$476,950,050	$300,000,000	59
New York	1,550,453,450	900,000,000	72
Philadelphia	380,350,250	250,000,000	52
Cleveland	486,106,800	300,000,000	62
Richmond	201,212,500	120,000,000	68
Atlanta	90,695,750	80,000,000	13
Chicago	585,853,350	420,000,000	39
St. Louis	184,280,750	120,000,000	54
Minneapolis	140,932,650	105,000,000	34
Kansas City	150,125,750	120,000,000	25
Dallas	77,899,850	75,000,000	4
San Francisco	292,671,150	210,000,000	39
Total	$4,617,532,300	$3,000,000,000	54

The appended table, also included in the Secretary's statement, shows the allotment of second Liberty Bonds to the different classes of subscribers:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		ALLOTMENT.	
Up to and including $50,000	$2,488,469,350	100 per cent.	$2,488,469,350
Over $50,000, up to and including $100,000	359,865,900	90 per cent., but not less than $50,000 bonds	323,879,600
Over $100,000, up to and including $200,000	242,220,800	75 per cent., but not less than $90,000 bonds	181,665,800
Over $200,000, up to and including $1,000,000	758,596,700	60 per cent., but not less than $150,000 bonds	455,690,300
Over $1,000,000, up to and including $8,000,000	470,425,600	50 per cent., but not less than $600,000 bonds	235,582,300
Over $8,000,000, up to and including $30,000,000	249,963,950	41.20 per cent., but not less than $4,000,000 bonds	103,071,200
$50,000,000	50,000,000	40.8163 per cent.	20,407,600
Total subscriptions	$4,617,532,300	Total allotment	$3,808,766,150

Send Soldiers Christmas Presents NOW

Christmas "over there" will be what home folks make it *now*.

Shop early. The Post Office Department will not guarantee to deliver on time, packages sent to Soldiers after Nov. 15th.

Above all things, gifts to soldier friends and relatives should be useful. They can be good-looking too.

At any of our Stores you will find no end of fine spuggy suggestions such as Underwear, Sox, Army Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Military Jackets, Swagger Sticks, Wrist Watches, etc.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms.

Outfitters (by special sanction) to the Red Cross

Officers and Privates are hereby informed that our Broadway, cor. 29th Street, Store is Headquarters for

Hart Schaffner & Marx American Red Cross Uniforms

Officer's Coat and Breeches $52.50
Separate Long Trousers $10.50
Officer's Overcoat $52.50
Red Cross Private's Coat and Breeches $41.25

Every garment is standard Hart Schaffner & Marx all-wool quality—comparable in style, fit and tailoring to the finest custom-made uniforms.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th, only.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

Three things you want

Style, comfort and economy in your coat

There's style in the military touches in our young men's overcoats; there's comfort in the easy and free draping; there's economy in the long wearing all-wool and in the sturdiness of fine tailoring.

Ask the merchant who sells our clothes to show you the many style variations in our overcoats; then ask to see the label—it's sewed in and means absolute satisfaction for you.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

The three things you want are the three things you'll find right here—because we sell overcoats that carry the Hart Schaffner & Marx label.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
Third Ave., cor. 123d } Evenings

YOU can't build a mansion out of mud. The backbone of Good Clothes is Good Woolens. Upon a spineless fabric the most talented tailoring is wasted. That's why I'm so insistent upon the cloth values in my Suits and Overcoats to measure at $25 and $30.

6 to 12 months ago, I put aside a heaping stock of Grade A Woolens, long before Grades B, C, and even D began to flood the market. Above and beyond my body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and gifted benchwork, the Fabric Values alone are extraordinary. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings!

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure.

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Suits to Measure $25 Special Week-End Sale.

If you need a good suit—a suit right-priced—now is a good time to order. This week-end special sale offers a splendid opportunity—an unusual inducement to buy.

There are seventy attractive patterns being shown. They are all wool and the variety of weaves and patterns is complete. Samples on request.

Every suit is made strictly to measure, and fit, finish, and satisfaction are positively guaranteed.

Arnheim
TWO STORES:
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—The man who fails to investigate is giving a handicap to every man who does.
Arnheim Axiom

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
For. full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,839. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE PETROGRAD; KERENSKY FLEES; PLEDGE IS GIVEN TO SEEK "AN IMMEDIATE PEACE"; ITALIANS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK; LOSE 17,000 MORE MEN

WOODS MUST GO AS POLICE HEAD, HYLAN DECIDES

Mayor-Elect Will Ask Him to Retire if He Fails to Resign.

SUCCESSOR NOT YET FOUND

Murphy Will Refrain from Interference, Congressman Smith Declares.

HYLAN SHOCKS JOB HUNTERS

Announces Delay in Considering Appointments—Craig Against Pay-as-You-Go Plan.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, it was said yesterday, has no intention of retaining Arthur Woods at the head of the Police Department. Friends of the Mayor-elect said that he expected to find a man after his own liking, who measured up to the job, to succeed the Police Commissioner before Jan. 1, when the Mayor-elect assumes office. Unless Judge Hylan had received the resignation of Commissioner Woods by the time he was ready to appoint his successor, the Police Commissioner, it was said, would be asked to retire.

At the headquarters of Judge Hylan persons who enjoy the confidence of the Mayor-elect said last night that he regarded the administration of the Police Department under Commissioner Woods as having been one of the vital issues in the campaign, even though less attention was paid to it by Judge Hylan in his speeches than to some other branches of the Mitchel Administration. The wire-tapping episode, which aroused such a storm of protest in certain quarters at the time of the charities investigation, and in which the Police Department under Commissioner Woods was directly concerned, was condemned both by Tammany Hall and its organized allies, the Democratic Fusion Committee and the Business Men's Association, in their platforms. Judge Hylan, it was said, felt that he was bound by the terms of the platform on which he was elected.

Expect Woods to Resign.

It is the belief of Judge Hylan's friends that Commissioner Woods will follow the usual practice and submit his resignation when the change of administration occurs, even though a provision in the New York City Charter provides for a five-year term, which in the case of the present incumbent does not expire until April, 1919. But even should this belief not prove justified, the Charter provisions relating to the Police Commissionership are regarded by Judge Hylan's friends as sufficiently plastic to provide the Mayor-elect with the means of creating a vacancy at the head of the Police Department whenever he desires to do so.

It was said at Hylan headquarters last night that the Mayor-elect as yet had not given serious consideration to the task of finding a successor for Commissioner Woods. Reports indicating that the Police Commissionership would go to a "good Tammany man," of whom some have been named in the speculation over patronage, and that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was particularly anxious to have his wishes consulted in the filling of this office, it was said both at the headquarters of Judge Hylan and at Tammany Hall, might be discarded as without justification.

Judge Hylan, it was said last night by his friends, was keenly alive to the fact that Mayors stood or fell by the public verdict on the administration of the Police Department. Leader Murphy also, it was asserted, was not oblivious of the fact that, while Judge Hylan was Mayor, Tammany would be on trial, and that any attempt on the part of Tammany Hall to lay violent hands on the Police Department would arouse a storm of resentment at the very beginning of the new administration. Among the friends of Judge Hylan the prediction was made freely yesterday that the Mayor-elect would make clear to the political leaders that he did not need any help in picking a new Police Commissioner.

A statement made yesterday by County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee, which body was largely instrumental in making Judge Hylan the nominee for Mayor, was regarded as not altogether void of significance.

Wants Hylan to be Free.

"The appointment of a Police Commissioner should be left entirely to the Mayor," said Mr. Schneider. "The political organizations which were behind Judge Hylan's candidacy should scrupulously avoid any divided responsibility in the administration of the Police Department. Tammany's political foes have always made the Police Department an issue in city elections, and the course of Tammany in relation to police administration has been disastrous to that organization. The selection of a Police Commissioner should be undertaken by Judge Hylan solely on his own responsibility and without any interference or advice by politicians."

Leader Murphy did not appear at Tammany Hall yesterday. It was learned that the Tammany chief was preparing to go away for a rest, as is his practice after a hard-fought campaign. In his absence Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, did the talking.

"Mr. Murphy has been leader of Tammany Hall for sixteen years," said Congressman Smith. "In all that time he has neither recommended nor had anything to do with the selection of a Police Commissioner. There is every

Continued on Page 2.

"PLANT $5—and see it grow to $500!" See top of page 5.—Advt.

Insists Emperor Charles Will Be Polish Ruler

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—In spite of recent denials, the Lokal-Anzeiger repeats that the Austrian Emperor is to be named King of Poland. It says this was decided on at a Crown Council on Monday.

Poland is to be joined to Austria, and Galicia is to belong to the future Kingdom of Poland. Lithuania and Courland will be separate States, such as Prussia, and be represented by Grand Dukes. The paper points out that in Austria even the Germanic parties appear to approve this, but that special emphasis is laid on and guarantees demanded for "the strengthening of Germanic-Austria."

The paper seems to question whether German interests have been sufficiently consdiered in this settlement.

THREAT OF DICTATOR IN GERMAN SNARL

Government Attempts to Force Dropping of Demand for Radical Vice Chancellor.

HERTLING DENIES PROMISES

Opposition to Attack Chancellor as Soon as Reichstag Meets Unless He Yields.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The threat that a military dictatorship is inevitable unless insistence upon a radical Vice Chancellor is dropped and the Government of Count von Hertling as it now stands is accepted is held out over the progressive democratic elements in Germany.

Count von Hertling, through a semi-official note in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, announces that no promises whatever were made to give the radicals the two posts they desired. Representatives of the Reichstag majority have issued an equally authoritative announcement that they adhere to their old position.

The radical press indicates that the Chancellor's compromise proposal to appoint a radical Deputy to the newly created Ministry for occupied territories with a seat in the Prussian Cabinet is not acceptable because such a post would be merely temporary, and the occupant would be powerless in the face of the military authorities.

The situation is drifting rapidly toward the goal desired by the reactionaries, that is, a split in the present alignment in the Reichstag and the formation of a new coalition embracing the Conservatives and the National Liberals, which would have a bare majority in the Reichstag, is by no means impossible, despite the apparent unity proclaimed by the majority caucus.

The Catholic Centrum is by no means adverse to following the Chancellor along a road marked with party advantages. The National Liberals, who for the most part are Conservatives and annexationists and whose hearts never were in the present majority bloc, intimate strongly in their formal announcement of Herr Friedberg's withdrawal of his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet their dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Radicals and the Socialists.

The Socialists apparently have abandoned the dictum expressed by Philipp Scheidemann on Sunday that the new von Hertling Government, which differs from that of Dr. Michaelis only in the person of its chief, provided all necessary guarantees of responsible popular Government as a pre-condition to peace.

The Tageblatt and other Radical newspapers say that if Chancellor von Hertling bows to the "hidden powers" and the influence of the Court clique, the opposition will introduce on Nov. 22, when the Reichstag reconvenes, a resolution of lack of confidence in the Government. Count von Hertling's position is much like that of Dr. Michaelis after his "as I interpret it" speech.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German political crisis is represented as being as acute as ever in special dispatches from Amsterdam. Some say that Count von Hertling's Chancellorship is in danger of immediate shipwreck.

The refusal of Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberty Party, to accept the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Ministry and the prospect that Dr. Heiferich is to be retained as Vice Chancellor are regarded as matters impossible of settlement. Count von Hertling is reported to have succumbed to military and junker influence.

The Cologne Gazette blames the Progressives and the Socialists for the reawakening of the crisis, and says that the prospect for a political truce has disappeared.

OTTO H. KAHN TALKS FINANCE WITH WILSON

New Yorker at the White House Discusses Economic Condition of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Otto H. Kahn, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., called today on President Wilson. He would not discuss his visit except to say that it was for the purpose of talking over the economic condition of the country.

Otto H. Kahn has given considerable attention to the question of war taxation, and has advocated methods that would lay as little strain as possible on business in general while taking heavy levies from profits or incomes which could afford it without danger of drying up the sources of revenue. In May, when the question of taxing profits was beginning to receive much consideration, he pointed out that a very heavy tax on excess profits would be more desirable than a moderate tax on general profits.

"It appears," he said at that time, "that a 40 per cent. tax on excess profits over and above the average earnings for the last three years would yield for the present year the amazing total of at least $800,000,000 in addition to the yield from the corporate income tax at the rate of 4 per cent."

In August he urged that undue burdens on incomes and business profits should be avoided, while the taxes should be laid as widely as possible in order not to lay so much burden on any one as to be crushing.

"All I am advocating," he said at that time, "is in effect that in the public interest not too much be exacted at once, but that by dividing the burden over a reasonable number of years, capital in no one year, and especially not during the first year of the war, should be so excessively taxed as to produce an unscientific and dangerous strain. If the great fund of capital is suddenly and too greatly reduced the effect upon commerce and industry is apt to be sudden and withering."

CADORNA IS OUTFLANKED

A General Among the Troops Cut Off on the Middle Tagliamento.

INVADERS CAPTURE 80 GUNS

Berlin Reckons Total at More Than 2,300; That of Prisoners Over 250,000.

ROME ADMITS WITHDRAWAL

Official Report Shows That Rearguard Actions Are Proceeding West of the Livenza.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—Austro-German forces in Northern Italy have crossed the Livenza River, and in outflanking operations on the middle Tagliamento have captured 17,000 Italian troops, among them a General. Eighty guns have been added to the booty, which now includes more than 2,300 guns. The total number of prisoners taken since the drive began now exceeds 250,000.

These developments of the campaign are announced in the afternoon report from Army Headquarters, the text of which follows:

Our detachments, advancing on the mountain roads, have broken the resistance of the enemy rear guard. By an outflanking movement our attacking columns cut off the retreat of the enemy troops still holding out on the middle Tagliamento between Tolmezzo and Gemona and on the permanent fortified works of Monte San Simeone.

Up to the present 17,000 Italians, among them a General, with 80 guns, have had to surrender.

In the plain, fighting has developed along the Livenza River. By a vigorous advance German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, in spite of destroyed bridges, have forced the crossing and have thrown the enemy back westward.

The total number of prisoners captured has now been increased to more than 250,000 and the booty in guns to more than 2,300.

Tonight's report says:

In Italy we are fighting our way forward in the mountains and on the plains.

Retreat Continues, Rome Reports.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The withdrawal of the Italian line was continued yesterday, the War Office announced today. The larger units retired unmolested.

Italian troops fought numerous rearguard actions, in the course of which they succeeded in holding up the Austro-German advance temporarily. Italian airplanes continued bombarding hostile forces along the Tagliamento and brought down five enemy machines.

The text of the statement follows:

During yesterday we continued the withdrawal of our line. The larger units have retired without being molested by the enemy.

Numerous engagements took place between the hills of Vittorio and the confluence of the Monticano and the Livenza, in the course of which our brave troops succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

In spite of strong resistance on the part of hostile machines, our aviators renewed their bombardments of enemy troops along the Tagliamento. Five enemy airplanes were brought down.

As the Vittorio hills and the Monticano River lie to the west of the Livenza, the statement of the Italian War Office is equivalent to an admission that the Austro-Germans have crossed the latter stream.

Final Stand Beyond the Livenza?

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8.—The bulk of the Austro-German invading forces today presents a main frontage of about thirty-five miles along the Tagliamento River, with reconnoissance parties thrust forward eight or ten miles west of the river, for the purpose of feeling for the points of least resistance. This is producing detached engagements, but no battle in force has yet occurred.

The Livenza River, to which the Italian withdrawal is now in progress, is only one of a series of successive defense parallels. The Italian Army still has in reserve large bodies of troops, which, however, naturally feel the effects produced by the recent retirement of their main body. Heavy reinforcements at this moment, therefore, would render invaluable assistance, in the opinion of the military authorities.

The enemy territorial occupation in Eastern Friuli presents a sinister aspect far beyond its military purport. The Alps heretofore have been the traditional boundary between the Northern Teutonic and the Southern Latin races. The Austro-Germans recognise the Alpine boundary, except for Trent and Trieste.

Now for the first time the Teutonic forces are occupying territory in the Friuli plains, which are the easternmost part of Venetia, and age-long possessions of the Latins. Such an invasion strikes at the very heart of the principle of nationality, and also thrusts a Teutonic wedge southward along the Adriatic. This brings up the grave question of whether Germany will finally secure territorial lodgment with ports and naval bases on the Adriatic, thus realising her aim to

Continued on Page 4.

British Government Denies Lack of Concern for Italy

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"A statement from a correspondent of The Associated Press at Italian Headquarters appeared in the British press today. This statement set out to remind the Allies that something more than assurances were needed for getting reinforcements in men and munitions to the threatened Italian lines, and purported to reflect the feeling of Italians, who were represented as distrusting the allied efforts to help them. It was also stated that the enemy masses were so overwhelming that nothing but effective reinforcements would turn the tide.

"This alarmist statement is absolutely uncalled for and is calculated to do grave harm by suggesting that the seriousness of the military situation in Italy is not appreciated by her allies, and that the latter are not giving her the support she requires. There is no truth whatever in these assertions. The statement that the enemy masses are overwhelming is an absurd exaggeration."

The Associated Press issued this statement last night:

"The dispatch to which the foregoing British official statement refers was sent by The Associated Press correspondent at Italian Headquarters on Nov. 7. This correspondent is an American Staff man, who was present at the beginning of the Italian retreat and accompanied the Italian Army back to its present position.

"The dispatch in question was passed by the Italian military censors at General Cadorna's headquarters, and, as it was sent through France, also passed the French censorship."

LONDON HAILS OUR WAR MISSION

Comes at Critical Period of the War with New Assurance of Victory.

ENVOYS MAKE BRISK START

Begin Conferences on First Day —Benson Visits Jellicoe— Trip Was Uneventful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American mission, headed by Colonel E. M. House, arrived in Europe at a crucial period of the world war. With Russia in the throes of a fresh revolution that may lead to anything, and with Italy engaged in a desperate struggle against both a foreign enemy and internal difficulties the landing of the American mission at a British port is an encouragement to the stalwart and a rebuke to the faint hearted.

To England in particular it possesses special significance. It is a concrete expression of the union of Anglo-Saxon races in the greatest war for liberty the world has ever seen, and also an augury of the victorious overthrow of despotic forces which make the world unsafe for democracy.

The statement which Colonel House gave to the British press tonight supplemented the announcement issued in America by the President. In all quarters it is hailed as a plain definition of the objects aimed at by America and a pledge of America's intention to fight on till those ends are attained.

Great Britain's confidence in the issue of the struggle has never been seriously undermined. There have been times of depression when the end seemed far distant but the country as a whole has set itself resolutely to travel the long and weary road. England never for one moment doubted its ability to win through itself.

There were those who questioned the possibility of a final decision being reached in this war. There still are a few of these, chiefly to be found among that clique which believes that a negotiated peace with an unregenerate and unrepentant Germany is an acceptable solution.

America's clear perception of the issue at stake and America's undivided purpose to fight, as Colonel House put it, until it becomes certain that no group of selfish men can again bring about disaster to the world, more than counterbalances all that history has written, or may yet write, on the wrong side of the allied ledger.

Colonel House explained today to the English newspaper representatives the circumstances under which the American mission had come to participate in the Allied War Council shortly to be held in Paris. He was asked if the United States was going to sign the pact of London and he quietly, but clearly, made it patent that the question did not arise.

Various phrases in President Wilson's announcement drew a query as to whether any criticism of the past conduct of the war by allied Governments was implied.

Colonel House decisively negatived any such suggestion. In this respect it may be stated emphatically that the American participation in the war council of the Allies is most heartily welcomed by those who most clearly see

Continued on Page 12.

AWAITS LIGHT FROM RUSSIA

Washington Reserves Judgment, Hoping Revolt Is Only Local.

EXPECTS A COUNTER-MOVE

Kerensky, with Conservatives and Perhaps the Army Behind Him, May Save the Country.

DARK DAYS SEEN AHEAD

And Allied War Conference Faces Another Huge Problem —Bigger Burden for Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Until accurate official reports are received, official and diplomatic Washington are reserving judgment on the new Russian crisis and all that it involves, including possibly civil war, and a still further weakening of Russia's position in the war against Germany.

Dark as the news dispatches make the situation in Petrograd appear, there is a strong hope among officials and diplomats that there may be a silver lining to the cloud. On every hand keen sympathy was expressed for Premier Kerensky and those who have been standing with him against terrific odds in opposing the extremist elements who, by their activities, have threatened to disorganize the Russian military machine, and have worked for separate peace, regardless of its effect on the future of Russia and her pledges to her allies.

The State Department has received no official confirmation of the Maximalist successes in Petrograd. In the last six days Secretary Lansing has received only two messages from Ambassador Francis, and neither dealt with the political situation. One bore date of Friday last and the other of Tuesday.

The Russian Embassy officials said they had no advices from Petrograd on the basis of which comment could be made. Jean Soukine, First Secretary, after a telephone conversation this afternoon with Ambassador Bakhmeteff, who is in Memphis, stated that in the absence of official intelligence the Embassy held that the action of the Maximalists in Petrograd, as told in the news dispatches, was local to the capital and by no means representative of the will or of the Russian nation.

This point was emphasized here today that the dispatches from Petrograd stated that the Maximalists had taken control of the telegraph offices and that this put them in a position to exaggerate reports of the situation in their own favor.

First Secretary Soukine stated that the Embassy was unable to present the views of the Government, being without instructions, but he pointed out that Petrograd was the centre of Bolsheviki activity. To this fact, he said, was due the present situation in Petrograd, which did not represent the conditions throughout Russia. Mr. Soukine stated that the local character of the disturbance was proved by the fact that the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates did not express the will of the Pan Russian Council's Executive Committee, which only a few days ago refused to approve the creation by the Petrograd Council's Executive Committee of a military revolutionary committee, and at the same time urged that measures be taken to prevent the consummation of the designs of the Bolsheviki.

The embassy officials suggested that "Petrograd is likely to be isolated." No interpretation of this statement was given, but it was believed to indicate a belief that the Bolsheviki would find themselves without national support and that the army might decline to accept orders from their Military Revolutionary Committee, which now, according to the announcement in Petrograd, is the sole Governmental authority.

Expect a New Government.

In many quarters it was thought that another Government will be formed for Russia, now that some members of the Provisional Government had been arrested. The new Government would proably be formed at Moscow, it was said, and be dominated by the conservative Socialist elements, although it might be a coalition, including members of the Constitutional Democratic Party as well as Socialists and Laborites, of which last-named party Premier Kerensky is a member.

No doubt was expressed in diplomatic circles that the Allied Powers would recognize any Government formed to oppose the Bolsheviki, even if the latter maintained their hold upon Petrograd. Moscow was regarded as the probable choice for the provisional capital, because all the elements there have been in sympathy with the Government as against the extremist Socialists. Moscow also is held to be a more purely Russian city, and, as compared with Petrograd, practically free from the elements that have made the life of the Government precarious.

It is believed that unless the army goes over en masse to the Bolsheviki, the temporary ascendency of the rad-

Continued on Page 2.

Dandruff (Flat, Silky Oil, and Hyperhidrosis)—Shampoo with Cuticura Soap and apply Cuticura Ointment freely. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample each free by mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Boston.—Advt.

Reverses Cited as Showing Greater Need Than Ever For Unified Direction of Allied War Policy

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8.—My observations here confirm previous insistence upon the urgent need of centralized methods of managing the war. At bottom this war is the biggest business enterprise ever undertaken, and, while the Kaiser handles his end of it as such, each of the Allies is more or less playing its own separate game. With an infinity of resources, they have discussed and postponed critical decisions until the advantage has been lost.

To mention one recent instance: If the Korniloff movement had been handled by the Allies as the Kaiser would have handled such an opportunity, the Russian situation might have been stabilized and the Italian drive rendered impossible.

There has not been a single allied action, with the exception of the battle of the Marne, ranking as a great aggressive stroke. The Allies are not organized to initiate and execute big policies. Instead of looking ahead and planning on a big scale, they yield where pressure is applied, with the result that usually they trail along a few days or weeks behind Germany. Purely local and political matters divide and divert attention in the allied Chancelleries.

Coming on top of many previous heartbreaking lost opportunities, the present menace in Italy is quite serious enough to rally the Entente Powers at last into substituting for the town meeting some plan under which they can see the war situation as a whole and concentrate with foresight, originality, and driving power, as we understand those things in America.

In a word, after three years, it is time to quit playing amateur against professional. If America gives the lead, all the rest will follow, as there are directed against us none of the petty jealousies peculiar to Europe, and all the allied countries have complete confidence in our disinterestedness and sound leadership.

Plans for the conduct of the war on the basis of a unified western front extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic are now under consideration by Premiers Lloyd George and Painlevé and other high civil and military officials in conference in Rome.

STOCKS TUMBLE ON RUSSIAN NEWS

Flood of Liquidation Hits Exchange, Heightened by Action of Short Sellers.

NEWS CHECKS BROAD RISE

No Action Considered Yet in Regard to Publishing Proportion of Short Sales.

The stock market suffered one of the most drastic declines of the year yesterday, following the receipt of dispatches which told of the Kerensky Government's downfall. Owners of securities considered the Russian news more disturbing than developments on the Italian front, although in banking circles the new republic's reversion to a condition of political chaos did not seem to increase pessimism over the war outlook greatly. In a wild hour of trading the active speculative stocks dropped 4 to 11 points from their previous levels, thereafter recovering part of the distance under active bidding from investors and traders who covered short contracts and what looked like banking support.

The decline was made all the more emphatic because it occurred suddenly in the midst of a rather broad rise of prices. Starting slightly higher than Wednesday's closing quotations, the prominent railroad and industrial shares advanced in many cases more than a point before 11 o'clock, and were moving along normally when the first reports came from London of the changed conditions in Russia. There was a quick drop of a couple of points in the next quarter hour, and then a short period of steadiness, a lull before the storm.

Big Sales of Steel Common.

When brokerage houses with wire connections began to get in their orders after flashing out the Russian news, a flood of selling struck the Exchange, which was heightened by the operations of short sellers in the Street and out. Steel common was poured forth in blocks running as high as 5,000 shares, and International Mercantile Marine preferred dropped under heavy selling from 98 to 91½, frequently by quarters and half points, and without a period of recovery. Reading, Southern Pacific, New York Central, and Union Pacific were pressed for sale, and numerous high-grade railroad bonds lost more ground than in any preceding day since Jan. 1.

The movements of some of the more active stocks from their best to their lowest prices, with their net declines, are in the following table:

	Decline From Top.	Net Decline.	Last Price.
American Can	5¼	2¼	30½
American Smelting	5¼	4	70¾
American Sugar	6¾	5½	90
Atchison	3½	2¼	82¾
Baldwin Locomotive	7½	3¾	51¼
Bethlehem Steel	9½	8¼	73
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	5¼	2¾	15½
Canadian Pacific	4¾	2¾	133¾
Crucible Steel	5¾	3½	92
General Motors	5¾	3	80
Int. Mer. Mar. pref.	11	5	94
New York Central	3½	2¾	85
Reading	6½	3¾	83¾
Republic Iron & Steel	6¾	4½	86¾
Union Pacific	8¾	3	109¾
United States Steel	7½	4¾	90¾

Russian Bonds Decline.

The Russian situation had a naturally adverse effect on the Russian bonds dealt in on the Curb. From Wednesday's last price of 56 the 5½s declined to 48, with sales of $30,000, and the 6½s dropped from 64 to 58 with transactions involving $25,000. Russian exchange fell away from 12.35 cents per ruble to 11.75 cents for transfers by check, approaching the previous minimum record of 11½ cents. At times the market was report-

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HOPE STRONG MAN WILL RULE RUSSIA

Zemstvos' Agent Here and Herman Bernstein Agree That Kerensky Must Go.

GREAT REACTION EXPECTED

Salchnovsky Thinks Revolt May Lead to Constitutional Monarchy.

The elimination of Kerensky from the affairs of the Russian Government was declared to be the most probable as well as the most desirable result of the present Maximalist revolt by persons familiar with Russian affairs and in sympathy with the moderate parties there.

Alexander Sakhnovsky, head of the American offices of the Union of Zemstvos, predicted that the reaction toward a stronger form of government might go as far as the setting up of a constitutional monarchy under the Grand Duke Michael, who was named as the successor of Nicholas in the first announcements of the revolution last March, but was immediately pushed out of the way by the tide of radical sentiment.

"Russians who have landed in New York within the last few days," said Mr. Sakhnovsky, "bring reports that the whole nation outside of the radicals of Petrograd is disgusted with the violence, disorder, and uncertainty which have prevailed for months past. There is a strong tide setting toward a more compact and powerful government, and Moscow would undoubtedly be the natural centre of such a movement.

"In Moscow the Bolsheviki are not 1 per cent. of the total population, and all Russia outside of Petrograd would stand together, I believe, against the extreme policy of the Maximalists. This will be particularly true if, as is possible, Lenine and Trotzsky call in the German fleet to their aid.

"In any event, it will take a stronger Government than that of Kerensky to bring about order. The excellence of Kerensky's motives and ideals is recognised, but he is too gentle a man for his position at the present time. It has been shown that the policy of mildness with the Bolsheviki does not pay. Moreover, he lacks the executive experience which is necessary to the head of the Government. A man like Prince Lvoff would be considerably more useful, and I believe, from the reports I receive, that sentiment in Russia is setting in that direction.

"As for the Grand Duke Michael, he has always been very popular, and the fact that he has married a woman not of royal blood, the divorced wife of a Moscow lawyer, has increased his popularity. I am confident that Russia as a whole will not yield to a faction of Petrograd."

Herman Bernstein, who was in Petrograd during the Maximalist riots of last July, said that he was confident that Trotzsky was only the agent of Lenine, who from his hiding had been directing this revolt, as he had done the rising of that period.

"It can't win," he said, "for Lenine and Trotzsky are both extremely unpopular. They had a better chance last July, when, if they had only had well-laid plans, they would have been able to dominate Petrograd. As it was, they failed at the time, and the popular execration directed against Lenine after the bloodshed of July was such as to convince him that he will never be able to dominate the Russian people.

"But undoubtedly Kerensky cannot

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Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them. Beware imitations.—Advt.

MINISTERS UNDER ARREST

Winter Palace Is Taken After Fierce Defense by Women Soldiers.

FORT'S GUNS TURNED ON IT

Cruiser and Armored Cars Also Brought Into Battle Waged by Searchlight.

TROTZSKY HEADS REVOLT

Giving Land to the Peasants and Calling of Constituent Assembly Promised.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—With the aid of the capital's garrison complete control of Petrograd has been seized by the Maximalists, or Bolsheviki, headed by Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader, and Leon Trotzsky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Their action has been indorsed by the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's Councils.

A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Revolutionary Government purposes to negotiate an "immediate democratic peace," to turn the land over to the peasantry, and to convoke the Constituent Assembly.

Premier Kerensky has fled. He is variously said to be headed for Moscow and the northern front of the army, and orders for his arrest have been issued. Last night he was reported to be at Luga, eighty-five miles southwest of Petrograd. Several members of his Cabinet have been taken into custody.

The Preliminary Parliament is declared dissolved.

Little serious fighting has attended the revolt so far. The Provisional Government troops holding the bridges over the Neva and various other points yesterday were quickly overpowered, save at the Winter Palace, the chief guardians of which were the Women's Battalion. Here last night a battle royal took place for four hours, during which the Bolsheviki brought up armored cars and the cruiser Aurora and turned the guns of the Fort of St. Peter and St. Paul upon the palace before its defenders would surrender.

Prior to the attack the Workmen's and Soldiers' leaders sent the Provisional Government an ultimatum demanding their surrender and allowing twenty minutes' grace. The Government replied indirectly, refusing to recognize the Military Committee.

Vice President Kameneff of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates told The Associated Press today that the object of taking possession of the posts and telegraphs was to thwart any effort the Government might make to call troops to the capital. The Russkia Volia and the Bourse Gazette have been commandeered.

The city today presented a normal aspect. Even the noonday band accompanying the guard of relief under the previous administration continued its function. There were the customary lines in front of the provision stores and children played in the parks and gardens. There was even a notable lessening of the patrols, only a few armed soldiers and sailors moving about the streets.

How the Revolt Developed.

The Maximalist movement toward seizing authority, rumors of which had been agitating the public mind ever since the formation of the last Coalition Cabinet, culminated Tuesday night, when, without disorder, Maximalist forces took possession of the Telegraph office and the Petrograd Telegraph Agency.

Orders issued by the Government for the opening of the spans of the bridges across the Neva later were overridden by the Military Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Communication was restored after several hours of interruption. Nowhere did the Maximalists meet with serious opposition.

An effort by militiamen to disperse crowds gathered in the Nevski and Letainy Prospekts during the evening provoked a fight in which one man is reported to have been killed. Minor disturbances, some of them accompanied by shooting, occurred in various quarters of the city. A number of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

Yesterday morning found patrols of soldiers, sailors, and civilians in the streets maintaining order. Further than a continuation of suppressed excitement, the streets of the city presented no ominous aspects. The shops and banks which had opened for business began closing up about noon.

Shortly after noon a Soviet force occupied the telephone exchange, where a small guard had been stationed for weeks. An effort by Government forces to retake the exchange led to a brief fusillade, by which it is believed a number of casualties was caused. The Maximalists remained in possession of the building.

Toward 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Military Revolutionary Committee issued its proclamation stating that Petrograd was in its hands. It read:

To the Army Committees of the Active Army and to all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and to the Garrison and Proletariat of Petrograd:

We have deposed the Government of Kerensky, which rose against the revolution and the people. The citizens which resulted in the deposition of the

Provisional Government was accomplished without bloodshed.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soliders' Delegates solemnly welcomes the accomplished change and proclaims the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee until the creation of a Government by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Announcing this to the army at the front, the Revolutionary Committee calls upon the revolutionary soldiers to watch closely the conduct of the men in command. Officers who do not join the accomplished revolution immediately and openly must be arrested at once as enemies.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates considers this to be the program of the new authority:

First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.

Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietarial lands to the peasants.

Third—The transmission of all authority to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Fourth—The honest convocation of a Constitutional Assembly.

The national revolutionary army must not permit uncertain military detachments to leave the front for Petrograd. They should use persuasion, but where this fails they must oppose any such action on the part of these detachments by force without mercy.

The actual order must be read immediately to all military detachments in all arms. The suppression of this order from the rank and file by army organizations is equivalent to a great crime against the revolution and will be punished by all the strength of the revolutionary law.

Soldiers! For peace, for bread, for land, and for the power of the people! (Signed)

THE MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

Delegates from the three Cossack regiments quartered here declared they would not obey the Provisional Government and would not march against the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, but that they were prepared to maintain public order.

Council Welcomes Lenine.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates held a meeting at which M. Trotzky made his declaration that the Government no longer existed; that some of the Ministers had been arrested, and that the preliminary Parliament had been dissolved. He introduced Nikolai Lenine as "an old comrade whom we welcome back."

Lenine, who was received with prolonged cheers, said:

"Now we have a revolution. The peasants and workmen control the Government. This is only a preliminary step toward a similar revolution everywhere."

He outlined the three problems now before the Russian democracy. First, immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents; second, the handing over of the land to the peasant; third, settlement of the economic crisis.

At the close of the sitting a declaration was read from the representatives of the Democratic Minimalist Party of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, stating that the party disapproved of the coup d'état and withdrew from the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Later it was announced that the split in the Council had been healed and that a new body had been created, the delegates from each 25,000 of the population to express the will of the Russian Army. Following is the text of this document:

To All Army Corps and Divisional Committees:

Today there is a reunion of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The army committees are ordered to send delegates for expressing the will of the army. We suggest to you to send delegates immediately from your midst. To refuse to take part in deciding the destiny of the revolution is a sin which history will not pardon. Elect a delegate from each 25,000 and send them to the reunion.

(Signed)

THE PETROGRAD WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

Congress of Councils Approves.

Subsequently the General Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia, convened with 200 out of 560 delegates in attendance. The Chairman declared that the time was not propitious for political speeches, and the order of business of the congress approved was as follows:

First—Organization of power.
Second—Peace and war.
Third—A constituent assembly.

The officers elected comprise fourteen Maximalists, including Nikolai Lenine and M. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenine, and Leon Trotzky. In addition seven revolutionary Socialists were appointed.

A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic organizations "with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed."

A resolution proposed by the Minimalists that an effort would be made to reach an agreement with the Provisional Government was voted down.

Of the 560 members of the Congress, 270 are Bolsheviki, 150 Socialist revolutionists, sixty Minimalists, fourteen of the Minimalist-Internationalist group, six of the Nationalist-Socialist group, three non-party Socialists, the others being independent.

The official news agency today made public the following statement:

"The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia, which opened last evening, issued this morning the three following proclamations:

To All Provincial Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates.

All power lies in the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the Revolutionary Government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately and the commissioners who arrested them are in turn to be arrested.

"The second proclamation reads as follows:

The death penalty re-established at the front by Premier Kerensky is abolished and complete freedom for political propaganda has been established at the front. All revolutionary soldiers and officers who have been arrested for complicity in so-called political crimes are to be set at liberty immediately.

"The third proclamation says:

Former Ministers Konovaloff, Kishkin, Terestchenko, Malyanovitch, Nikitin, and others have been arrested by the revolutionary committee.

Mr. Kerensky has taken flight and all military bodies have been empowered to take all possible measures to arrest Kerensky and bring him back to Petrograd. All complicity with Kerensky will be dealt with as high treason.

Capture of the Winter Palace.

While the All-Russian Congress of Councils had been deliberating the Government forces, including the Women's Battalion, which had been guarding the Winter Palace had been driven inside in the course of a lively machine-gun and rifle battle, during which the cruiser Aurora, that had been moored in the Neva at the Nicolai Bridge, moved up within range, firing shrapnel, and armored cars swung into action. Then the guns of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, across the river, opened on the structure.

The palace stood out under the glare of the searchlights of the cruiser and offered a good target for the guns. The defenders held out for four hours, replying as best they could with machine guns and rifles, but at 2 o'clock this morning were compelled to surrender.

Meanwhile there had been spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops took every means to protect citizens, who were ordered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsky Prospect, which early in the afternoon were in the hands of the Government forces, were captured and held during the night by the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The opinion is expressed in Russian circles in London that M. Kerensky, who early was advised of the intentions of Nikolai Lenine to grasp power, is removing the seat of Government to Moscow, and from there will endeavor to unite the moderates against the Maximalists and also to rally to his support Cossacks and such other troops who have not already gone over to the Extremists.

TROTZSKY IN EXILE LIVED IN THE BRONX

Hurried Home to Russia When the Czar Fell, After Three Months' Residence Here.

REAL NAME IS BRAUNSTEIN

Radical Socialist and Active in 1905 Revolution—Now Suspected to be in German Pay.

Leon Trotzsky, the active if not the real head of the new Maximalist revolt, was the most prominent of the Russian radicals who returned to their native land from exile in this country after the revolution of March. Trotzsky was living in the Bronx, on Vyse Avenue, when the Czar was overthrown; but he had been in this country less than three months, having previously been expelled from Germany, France, Switzerland, and Spain.

The real name of the Maximalist leader is Leber Braunstein, and he was born in a town in the Russian Government of Kherson, near the Black Sea. He became an extreme Socialist, and being gifted with a forceful literary style won distinction and prominence among the revolutionary leaders before the end of the nineteenth century.

In the revolution of 1905 Trotzsky published a book which practically set the sky as the limit for the Russian revolution then apparently on its way to a favorable issue. He demanded the application of the full program of socialism, not only in Russia but everywhere, and until this was accomplished revolution must never rest. The collapse of the movement in the following year sent him to Siberia, but after several years he was released, resumed his revolutionary activity, and was compelled to go abroad.

At the beginning of the war he was in Berlin, but the radical teachings of his writings there were too much for the Berlin Government, which had no taste for Socialist programs except in foreign parts. He was compelled to go to Switzerland, but here, too, he found the atmosphere chilly. After a time he landed in Paris and edited a newspaper there, but the French Government refused to allow his doctrines to be spread after Russian troops arrived in France, and he moved on to Spain.

Shanghaied From Spain.

Spain became too hot for him last Winter.

Everywhere he went he was not only a centre and leader of radicalism, but one of its most vigorous journalistic propagandists, and Spain was no more hospitable to his extreme social theories than other countries. According to a New Yorker who knew him well, he was practically shanghaied in Spain, and awoke after being taken captive to find himself on board a steamer whose destination he did not know till he was several days out.

The steamer was bound for Cuba, but Cuba was too small a country for Trotzsky's energies. He sailed at once from Havana for New York, and reached here on Jan. 14 last. Trotzsky was welcomed not only by the most radical faction of Russian Socialists, but by the German Socialists, too. Leaders of radicalism on the east side and in Harlem contributed furniture for the house where he established himself in the Bronx, and it caused considerable feeling among them when he eventually left town in such haste that none of the contributors were notified, and the furniture was left to take care of itself in the empty house for a considerable time.

While here he wrote many articles for the Vorwärts, the Jewish Socialist paper, and was for a considerable time the principal editor of Novy Mir, organ of the Russian Socialists. Novy Mir has since come under the ban of the Post Office Department and has been refused mailing privileges for its extreme pacifist attitude, but at that time a majority of the Board of Managers were not in favor of Trotzsky's propaganda for immediate peace, and, according to men who knew him, he was eventually asked to resign.

He was in active relation with both German and Russian Socialists, and American opinion is divided as to whether or not he has been an agent of Germany since the outbreak of the revolution. In view, however, of the fact that Lenine was accused by Kerensky of being in German pay, and that Trotzsky is apparently acting as a vizier of Lenine, the presumption that he is in German pay has been increased by recent events. It is said that just before he left last March a German Socialist group at a hall in Harlem gave a dinner for him, not the first time he had been so honored by radicals of that nationality in New York.

Detained by the British.

Trotzsky sailed from New York for a Scandinavian port on March 27, but was taken off the ship at Halifax by the British authorities, who knew his record. There were loud and vigorous protests from American radicals at this action, and eventually the first Russian

Leon Trotzsky

Head of the New Revolutionary Government in Russia.

Provisional Government, apparently unaware at that time of the strength and tendencies of the Bolshevik, was induced to ask for his release. The British thereupon permitted him to go on his way.

Upon his arrival at Petrograd he joined the radical faction, which was busy denouncing America and the Allies and scheming to overthrow the Provisional Government and bring about immediate peace. Trotzsky has denied that he is for a separate peace, and says that if the Germans refuse to revolt against their Government and to fraternize with the Russians the latter must defend the revolution. But the fraternizing must be begun by the Russians wherever possible, officers are to be elected by the soldiers, and every order of any higher command must be submitted to a referendum before being carried out.

LENINE THE REAL POWER.

Believed to Have Plotted Present Rising While in Hiding.

Nikolai Lenine, denounced by moderate liberals the world over as the evil genius of the Russian revolution, and accused by General Brusiloff as a paid German agent, appears to be the directing power behind the present outbreak, as he was openly the leader of the Maximilist rising in Petrograd on July 16, which was suppressed after several hundred of the civil population had been massacred by machine-gun troops following his leadership. This revolt, which followed close on the collapse of the Russian armies in Galicia after the successful offensive led by Alexander Kerensky, came near putting the Bolsheviki in command of Petrograd and resulted in the resignation of George Lvoff as Premier and his replacement by Kerensky.

Since then Lenine has been in hiding. Orders for his arrest were issued at once, and it was reported that he was captured in Finland, near the Swedish border, a few days later, but was retaken by his friends. After that he was reported to be in hiding in Sweden or even in Switzerland, but recently it has been said that most of the time he was in Finland, and in constant telephonic connection with Trotzsky and other Maximalist leaders. At all events, he intended to put in his appearance at the democratic congress in Moscow in September, and the Bolsheviki had the effrontery to ask Kerensky for a guarantee that he would not be arrested. This the Premier refused to do, so Lenine remained in hiding, though it appears that any determined effort to find him would probably have been successful had Kerensky dared to use summary measures.

His Name an Alias.

Lenine, like most of the prominent Russian agitators, had to use an alias in his revolutionary activity. His real name is Vladimir Ilyitch Uulyanoff; he was born of a noble family at Simbirsk, on the Volga, about 1870. An older brother was executed for complicity in a plot to kill Emperor Alexander II. shortly before that ruler was actually assassinated in 1881. Lenine became prominent in the early nineties as a leader of the radical Social Democrats, who insist on the literal application of the Marxian theories, as against the more nationalistic views, with greater attention paid to the peasants and their actual condition, which was entertained by the Socialist revolutionists, the party of Kerensky. His most noted book is "The Development of Capitalism in Russia."

He was elected to the second Duma after the revolution of 1905, but was compelled to go into exile, a thing he had often done before, when the reaction triumphed. At the beginning of the present war he was in Cracow and was interned as an enemy alien, but was shortly released and allowed to proceed to Zimmerwald, in Switzerland, where a colony of Russian revolutionists was already established.

After the revolution the Provisional Government of Russia entered into an agreement with Germany by which the Russian revolutionists in Switzerland were allowed to return through Germany in return for the release of German civilians in Russia. Lenine headed the party which returned by this route, and his social program, which he has been advocating ever since, was drawn up as he passed through. He reached Petrograd on April 16, just after the pacifists in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had forced the resignation of Milyukoff, and at once began to preach immediate peace and general confiscation.

His Rise to Power.

At first the Government seems to have underestimated him; Tcheidze said that probably the revolution would absorb him, and that if it did not there was little difference. But soon his newspaper, the Pravda, featuring violent attacks on England and France, became influential, and the tolerance of the Government was now based on the theory that arrest would make him a martyr. Certainly at first there was general disapprobation of his extreme views, but gradually he began to gain in power and to become the centre of the radical pacifists, despite the constantly reiterated charges that he was in the pay of Germany. A peace plan of his advanced in a speech was publicly denounced as given verbatim in a wireless message of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and no satisfactory denial was ever made of Brusiloff's accusation.

Nevertheless, he gained in power. Seated in the palace which had formerly belonged to the dancer Kshesinskaya, the favorite of Nicholas, protected by the First Machine Gun Regiment, which was constantly loyal, he resisted all attempts to oust him until failure in the July rising drove him to temporary hiding, in which he appears to have plotted the new outbreak.

'RUSSIA OUT,' SPURS SPARTANBURG BOYS

Tired Soldiers Speed Up Drill When They Hear That Petrograd Is Moving for Peace.

ANXIOUS FOR THE FRAY

Two More Brigades to be Made of Skeleton Guard Units and Men from Yaphank.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 8.—Just before sundown a company from the former Second Infantry was wearily going through close order drill out on the parade ground.

The officers, dust from shoes to hats, were hoarse from shouting commands all afternoon and the men, tired of toting their heavy equipment back and forth, were eager for the word to quit. A couple of men from the 102d United States Engineers with nothing to do until mess idly stood by enjoying the grilling of the infantrymen.

Soon a newsboy selling a Spartanburg afternoon paper ambled along and one of the engineers bought a paper. With one last, satisfied grin at the toiling "dough boys," the ex-Twenty-second man languidly glanced at the first page headlines telling the bad news from Petrograd. As they say in the movies, he registered keen and amazed interest, then discipline was forgotten and the engineer shouted at the laboring company:

"Hey, fellows, here's news—Russia is out."

The fagged and dusty company heard the announcement just as they came to a halt. While the Lieutenant drilling the infantrymen indignantly scowled at the excited and offending engineers, there was talking in the ranks. Then the Lieutenant ran the company off into another evolution. He said afterward it was like leading another set of men. The fatigue was gone and until "recall" sounded the company went through the drill freshly and with vim.

News Gives Them Spirit.

Afterward the top Sergeant explained the reason for the change of spirit, thus:

"When that guy said that Russia had dropped out, every fellow in the company knew that it was up to the United States to take her place. And, believe me, if you had been doubling over that drill ground for weeks and fairly aching for the welcome word 'Embark,' you'd think any drill was light, too."

A similar sentiment throughout the division was found tonight when the 200 company units were canvassed to find out what the men thought about the news. Everywhere the men were enthusiastic about their chances for quick action. Somewhere in the camp some strategist figured out that if Russia really went out, Germany could throw all the troops now on the Russian front to the Western theatre, and the Allies would have need of reinforcements at once.

This "reliable, inside information" went over the camp like all reports, quickly and thoroughly, and as the lamplighters were assured tonight, the 'Twenty-seventh being the "best division anywhere," the soldiers became exceedingly optimistic over the outlook.

Headquarters announced tonight the formation of two additional brigades, to be made up of regiments heretofore in the second line. This order was construed to be in line with Secretary Baker's announcement that all soldiers would have an opportunity to see service in France.

The brigades will be composed of all of the skeleton regiments, and for the present will be known as the First and Second Provisional Infantry Brigades. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, until recently in command of the Fourth Separate Brigade, New York National Guard, will command the First Brigade, which will be formed by the Tenth and Forty-seventh Infantry Regiments. The Tenth is a separate company organization with units scattered through the Hudson River Valley section, while the Forty-seventh hails from Brooklyn.

Colonel Bates to Command.

The Second Brigade will be composed of the men left in the First, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth. Each of the units now enrolls about 200 men. Command of this brigade has been given to Colonel William G. Bates, who, as commander of the old Seventy-first, was the senior Colonel of the guard. Aside from General Wilson and Colonel Bates, the only officer yet appointed to the new formation is Major Leonard Smith, Fifty-second Field Artillery, who will be Brigade Adjutant.

It was explained that for the present each of the regiments to be in the new brigades would continue to bear its present designation. The regiments are to be filled up with drafted men who are to come here from Yaphank at a date not announced. Later the built-up units will be redesignated to conform with the War Department's series of regimental numerals.

The first official figures of the amount of insurance applied for disclosed that upward of $40,000,000 had been taken in four days. The leading units and the amounts follow:

107th Infantry	$11,256,000
102d Engineers	6,711,000
108th Field Artillery	4,456,500
105th Infantry	4,452,000
104th Field Artillery	3,314,500
105th Machine Gun Battalion	2,375,500
102d Sanitary Train	1,575,000
106th Machine Gun Battalion	1,388,000
Tenth Infantry	1,236,000

Reserve officers on temporary duty with the division got a hint of War Department plans today when several of them were transferred to another camp. First Lieutenant Fay M. Scott and Second Lieutenants Harold Banks, Raymond E. Cox, Everest Haight, Jesse Hoyt, Arthur L. Hawtrey, Waldo S. Kemp, and James W. Lillie were transferred to Chickamauga Park.

Sergeant H. M. Ladd, Jr., and Corporals John G. Davis and Wayne Marshall, all of Company L, 107th Infantry, tonight received commissions as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular service.

RUSSIAN ENVOY HOPEFUL.

Says Petrograd Events Do Not Represent Russia's Views.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—"The intent and spirit of Russia as a whole should in no way be judged by the news from Petrograd," declared Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, when The Associated Press dispatches relative to the reported overthrow of the Russian Provisional Government were shown to him.

"Until just now I did not have any personal or official information on the subject, and therefore you cannot expect any official opinion," he continued. "But I can tell you that Petrograd is not the whole of Russia, and has never been, and that the spirit prevailing in Petrograd is not representative of the Russian spirit as a whole.

"The extremist element has always been strong in Petrograd, but as to the whole of Russia, the late elections in the provincial and county local bodies has shown the Maximalist feeling very weak. Less than 10 per cent. of these extremists were elected."

The Ambassador declined to comment further, reserving his opinion until he is supplied with official information from his Government. It was gathered, though, that it is his belief that Premier Kerensky represents the real spirit of Russia.

SEES RUSSIA STILL IN WAR.

Petrograd Radicals Do Not Represent Nation, Says H. P. Davison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., General Director of the American Red Cross, who arrived in Chicago today, expressed the belief that the revolt at Petrograd would not overthrow the purpose of the Russian people, and that they would be in the war to the finish.

"Despite the distressing news from Petrograd," he said, "I am still optimistic. Russia is not out of the war. The great mass of the Russian people outside the cities remain loyal to the allied cause. Their trouble now is that they are unorganized, and no man strong enough has yet appeared to organize them. They will work out their salvation without help, but it will take time. In spite of the dispatches, I can't see that their position in the war has been materially altered. The Russian people will not fail.

"With regard to Italy, its situation, too, is distressing, but not cause for alarm as to the ultimate outcome. The Italians will rally and will stem the enemy tide. Our workers already are in Northern Italy, and the desperate condition there means a greater task for us.

"We are preparing for a long war, although we hope it will be a short one. But there is no indication but that it will be a long one."

MEYER LONDON'S VIEWS.

Congressman Says Russia Will Never Make Separate Peace.

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman from New York City, yesterday explained the causes and results of the Russian revolution, and expounded the ideals and hopes of the Russian people before an audience of over a thousand at the Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York.

"The causes of the revolution were many," he said. "For instance, on the eve of the war there was not even forty-eight hours' supply of food or ammunition in the country. But this was not the primary cause. General discontent with the incompetence of the Government was, perhaps, the chief cause."

He asserted that Russia would never consent to a separate peace with Germany.

"They have suffered in misery for centuries," he said, "but they are willing to suffer centuries more because they realize that if they stop they will endanger the rest of the world's safety. They demand, however, that the objects of the war be made clear, and that they be not asked to fight for the selfish purposes of other nations."

SCOUT IDEA OF PEACE.

Yale Professors Say Russia Will Not Lay Down Her Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—"A long civil war is ahead for Russia if the Maximalists compel a separate peace with Germany," said Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale tonight. He is son of the first President of the Russian Duma, and has recently received messages from Russia confirming the trend of affairs toward internal volcanic outbursts.

"Russia's real leaders," he continued, "do not want peace on terms that Germany can offer. A group of extremists have gained the ascendency, and they are putting out feelers for peace, but this does not mean that the Russian people will support any treachery to the allied cause. Only civil war can follow today's action, and this will cost the people of Russia dearly."

Professor Charles Winslow of Yale, who has just returned from Russia with the American Red Cross Mission, said:

"Russia will not lay down arms till German militarism is crushed. She is passing through the throes of the most tremendous political and social revolution the world has ever known, but Russia as a whole stands firm. She knows the German by bitter experience, and she will never lay down her arms till the menace of this domination is removed."

SEES CIVIL WAR CERTAIN.

Russian Paper Here Says Cannon Will Crush Revolt.

The Russkoye Slovo, (Russian Word,) a daily in New York City, publishes this morning an editorial article signed by its editor, Leo Pasvolsky, in which he says:

"The Bolsheviki calls this a coup d'état, a revolution. But it is neither the one nor the other. It is a rebellion, pure and simple. It is a revolt against the legal, established Government, recognized by the Russian people. It is treason to the people of Russia, and Russia will regard the actions of Trotzky and of his companions as a rebellion, as high treason.

"Russia will not follow the mad Petrograd. It is impossible that the Russian giant should not awaken from its terrible sleep, should not cast away from its eyes that bloody curtain which blinds its vision and darkens its mind. The Bolshevik Government in Petrograd will re-enact the bloody Paris Commune. But this commune of our days will be shattered to splinters by cannon and machine guns. The rebellion will be crushed, and then the country will again come out upon the road that leads to the Constituent Assembly."

Trade Payments

November 10th is a settlement date in the textile trade. Largely increased business requirements call for greater banking facilities.

The majority of the directors of the Citizens National Bank are themselves merchants and are in close touch with textile conditions.

Being familiar with the particular needs of merchants, we offer the services of this bank to those contemplating new banking connections.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY

HOPE STRONG MAN WILL RULE RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

continue in his present position. He has tried to be gentle with the Bolsheviki, in the confidence that they would appreciate his position and treat him as he treated them. Now there must be leaders who will know how to handle them. It has been well established that Lenine is in the German pay, and there is no doubt that the present rising is supported by German funds.

"The ideal of Trotzsky and Lenine is what Trotzsky calls 'the permanent revolution,' a revolution continuing until the maximum Socialist program is in force throughout the world. I don't think there is much likelihood that this program will win, but there is certain to be considerable disorder if the reports so far are correct. One thing I am afraid of is that there will be more pogroms. Trotzsky is a Jew, and unfortunately there are a number of Jewish leaders among the most radical faction. Of course, it is very far from being a wholly Jewish affair Lenine himself, whose real name is Ulyanoff, comes of an old and noble Russian family, and there are plenty of other Russian leaders. But the prominence of a few Jews is, I am afraid, likely to be avenged on the entire race.

"One thing worthy of note is that the Bolsheviki have carried a point from the procedure of the original revolutionists. You will remember that the revolutions of March seized the telegraph and cable offices, so that after a few days of no news from Petrograd there came out of a clear sky the story of the completed revolution and the full list of Ministers of the Provisional Government.

"This had a great effect in bringing into line the provincial cities and the country districts which might have hesitated if there had come full accounts of the indecisive fighting of the first two or three days. Lenine overlooked this point in his July revolt, but Trotzsky's promptitude in seizing the means of communication at present indecates a desire to try to swing the provinces to the support of a fait accompli in the same manner."

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Exclusive Fall models—including the smart, narrow, round toe, long effect with low, broad heel. Cordovan vamp with contrasting top.

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
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This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON AWAITS LIGHT ON RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

ical elements in Petrograd would not mean a separate pence for Russia or result in a material weakening of her fighting frontier.

Radicals Have Little Hold on Country.

The recent local elections throughout Russia were cited today to show the low esteem in which the Bolsheviki and other extremists were held in the country at large. They were defeated almost everywhere, the vote for their candidates being insignificant. They had likewise failed, it was pointed out, to control the situation in any city except Petrograd, where the radical and lawless elements of the nation have their headquarters.

The Bolsheviki recently obtained control of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and this they are now using as a lever to bring all Russia to their views, by chauvinistic appeals to the masses. They have promised a millenium to the nation. They have pledged lands to the peasants and workingmen, a distribution of wealth such as would abolish the bourgeois and bring all the people to a common level and peace. They have been opposed by a minority of the Socialists, who were unable, however, to meet the extravagant promises of the Maximalists, which the ignorant of Petrograd and no less ignorant members of the council, believed the Bolsheviki could fulfil.

The Bolsheviki are internationalist Socialists, professing to believe in no national lines, and it has been one of their fictions that they did not believe in a separate peace, because such a peace would be a recognition of nationalism, which they deny.

The State Department, it was authoritatively stated late today, did not accept as authentic the news dispatches describing events in Petrograd and would await official advices before expressing any opinion.

Emphasis was laid on the fact, however, that the press dispatches did not mention difficulties in other parts of Russia, and that an ending of the crisis in Petrograd might present itself.

There is a possibility, it was hinted in one quarter, that if the Bolsheviki are finally able to seize power in the nation, Russian diplomatic representatives throughout the world may refuse to recognize them as the legal authority. Should they convene the constituent assembly, it was thought that that assembly would refuse to recognize their authority.

Most observers think that in the last analysis the decision of the army will determine whether Russia is to remain in the war, as well as whether the Bolsheviki shall control the political situation. The radical coup is everywhere regarded as the triumph in Petrograd of German machinations.

Kerensky May Appeal to Kornilloff.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Discouragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government is tempered by the hope that the extreme radicals at the capital may not be able to extend their control. The suggestion was voiced here today if Kerensky, fleeing from the capital, could bring to his support General Kornilloff, the strong man of the Russian Army, with his Cossack backers, he might set up a stronger government at Moscow.

An obstacle to the success of such a plan is found in the possibility that Kornilloff, embittered by the treatment he received at the hands of Kerensky, might refuse to risk his future further upon such an uncertain leader.

In view of the intense Democratic spirit developed in Russia since the overthrow of the Czar, it is difficult to conceive of the appearance of any other form of Government than a republic, yet in diplomatic circles, where the temperament of the Russian masses is understood, the opinion is expressed that out of sheer weariness with revolutions and anarchy, the people might suddenly decide to confide their destinies in a dictator.

Inasmuch as even the Bolsheviki themselves have declared for "a democratic peace," which is opposed to the German idea, it is thought hardly possible that on this basis Germany could entertain proposals from the Maximalists for either a peace or an armistice.

It is pointed out also that even if the Germans did make a separate peace with the Maximalists, the fact that this party represents only a small section of the Russian people would make it necessary for the Central Powers to continue to maintain a large military force on the border to guard against an offensive from the other elements.

Therefore, it is hoped that the military situation will not change materially for the worse for the Entente Powers and America as a result of these latest developments. If a considerable portion of the Russian Army can be kept in the trenches, the advent of Winter will prevent the German troops who face them from taking advantage of temporary weakness to start an offensive.

Problem for Allied Conference.

Nevertheless, the Allies' war conference, just about to assemble in Paris to arrange a co-ordination of fighting forces, is faced with a great problem at its very outset. Coming close on the Italian reverses, the Russian débâcle brings the Allies, including the United States, face to face with the necessity of rearranging their fighting power to deal the heaviest possible blows on the battlefronts while Russia works out her destiny and Italy tries to hold back the invader pouring through the Alps.

Some idea of what Russia faces on her fighting lines is gained from the latest report to the Russian Embassy here, dated last Friday. This stated that the Russian troops were engaging 147 divisions of enemy troops, including Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks, probably in all some 2,000,000 men. The possibility of those troops, or part of them, being released for a drive against the western front, to join the invaders in Italy, or even for Balkan service, is one of the questions which the allied conference will have to consider.

The immediate effect upon the part which the United States must take as the shifting of world events puts the burdens of war more and more on the American people cannot be assessed accurately at this time. The Treasury has authorized credits of $325,000,000 to Russia, and of that amount probably half has been drawn upon for supplies bought in this country.

An American commission of eminent railroad men is bringing order out of chaos on Russia's transportation systems. Millions of dollars worth of supplies have been piling up at Vladivostok, and the Americans have been applying the best methods to move them across Siberia.

A Question of Japan's Helping.

A factor in the situation which has been reluctantly discussed heretofore now comes to the front. It is the possibility that Japan might send troops into Russia to support the Provisional Government and help restore order. No one here, who would be authorized to speak on the subject, cares to do so, although it has been discussed by Japanese elsewhere. The consensus of their opinions, as published, has been that Japan would find difficulties in supplying an army for Russia. Moreover, the argument has been advanced that Japan's forces were needed to preserve order in the Far East.

LONDON STILL HAS HOPE.

Belief That Russian Moderates Will Assert Themselves.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Chancellor Andrew Bonar Law informed the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had no news of the latest developments in Russia. The Russian Embassy also was without advices. The only news of the deposition of the Kerensky Government thus far has been received from the Russian wireless and the semi-official Petrograd News Agency, both of which are now controlled by the Maximalists.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires said that the world must regard with a certain degree of reserve the news which was evidently coming from a controlled source. It should be borne in mind, he said, that the Petrograd garrison by no means represented the whole Russian Army.

There is hope here that there may be another side to the picture. It is considered possible that the Kerensky faction may not have been turned out of power as completely as the Maximalists represent, and that the Conservatives may be able to reassert themselves without a general civil war. The army holds the key to the situation, and the issue appears to hang upon how far the soldiers respond to the Maximalist proclamations.

STOCKS TUMBLE ON RUSSIAN NEWS

Continued from Page 1.

ed to be completely bare of bidders, and much the same condition prevailed in the market for Italian exchange. A dollar would buy 5.38 lire for check transfer, a new low record for all time, compared with 8.05 the day before, and a normal quotation of 5.1826.

Brokers who stood in the midst of the avalanche of selling orders in stocks said after the market closed that renewed liquidation from all parts of the country appeared to supply most of the offerings. Outside of the Russian influence, the day brought forth nothing new as a factor to promote selling. There were none of the rumors which were common before the Stock Exchange took action last week to control short selling, and Governors of the board said at the end of the day that close observation of the character of business failed to show any deliberate efforts to force quotations down.

Discounts News from Russia.

In view of the fright among owners of stocks over the downfall of Kerensky, the attitude of prominent bankers was interesting. One big banker said:

"In my opinion, the rise of the revolutionists in opposition to the Russian Government is by no means so adverse a matter as the situation in Italy. While Russia will probably be filled with disturbance for some time, reports received from persons lately returned indicate that the Russian people themselves are not inclined toward peace, and, in my opinion, Russian opposition to Germany will not come to an end. The retreat of the Italian armies, while discouraging, is not hopeless by any means. There is the possibility of General Cadorna turning upon the Germans when they are far from their base, with extended lines of communication, and repeating the battle of the Marne."

A returned traveler from Russia, whose trip had to do with Government matters, said that the overturn of the Kerensky Government was likely to be temporary, the result of a "political explosion." The activities of the revolutionists were confined to Petrograd, he asserted, and did not reflect the real feelings of the people, who were determined to oppose the Germans, and were held back chiefly by the workings of pro-German intrigue.

The bankers were not disturbed by the outbreak in the stock market. Bank loans, they pointed out, were well guarded and demands for additional collateral sent out to brokers where necessary were met with immediate action. While the theory was held in commission houses that strong banking support had been accorded stocks, especially Steel, when the decline became most violent, no confirmation could be obtained among the bankers themselves. Their attitude continued as before that liquidation must run its course, reflecting conditions brought about by the war.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the Exchange continued the examination of names reported to them by brokers of stocks borrowed this week for customers. Governors said that no action had yet been considered in regard to public announcement of the proportion of short sales to sales of long stock.

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Razor, shaving stick, shaving brush, talcum powder, metal mirror, comb and brush, tooth brush, tooth paste, sewing articles, aluminum soap box, etc.

Army Sweaters $4.00 to $8.00
Short Sheepskin Lined Coats $15.00
Army Gloves $1.50 to $3.50

November 15th is the last day that the Post Office will accept packages containing gifts for American soldiers abroad, ensuring Christmas delivery.

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EXTREMISTS' RISE TO POWER IN RUSSIA

From Outset of Revolution They Have Thwarted Efforts of Moderate Governments.

SAPPED KERENSKY'S RULE

Supported Premier Only When the Korniloff Movement Filled Them with Apprehension.

The Maximalists, or, as the Russians call them, "Bolsheviki"—literally "the men who want more"—the extremists of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, had planned Nov. 2 as the day on which they would demonstrate their power at Petrograd by seizing the offices operated by the Provisional Government and driving Kerensky and his colleagues from the administration.

A postponement of the demonstration was made necessary on the eve of its being carried out, by Kerensky receiving assurances from the Generals on the northern front that the troops were ready to come to the capital to protect the Provisional Government. But on that same evening Kerensky himself gave to the press an interview which, while purporting to be a plea for aid from the Allies and demonstrating the justice of that plea, confessed that Russia was "worn out by the strain, and claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden."

Washington quickly answered the plea with a credit of $31,700,000, and this and the plea itself, which might be responded to by more immediate and military assistance from France, England, and even Japan, caused the Bolsheviki to pause, but not to abandon their project.

Kerensky's plea, it was believed, not only revealed the nation's weakness but his own as well. More pressure was brought to bear upon the Generals who had promised him aid, and on Nov. 6 certain detachments of the Petrograd garrison, aided by companies of marines from the idle warships at Kronstadt, began to take over the public buildings and ousted the Government officials they found there, guarded merely by some cadets and armed students of the middle class. After this it was merely a step to the overthrow of Kerensky and of the heretofore visible, but not particularly responsible, Government.

One element which played an important part in the final tragedy is believed to be the opposition of the average Russian to all foreign intervention, whether consisting of advice or of propaganda and material aid for carrying on the war.

Creed of the Extremists.

The creed preached by the Bolsheviki from its inception under Nikolai Lenine in the early days of the revolution has gradually made itself felt among those Muscovite communities where the Baltic Russo-German prevails. It is as follows:

"The people of Russia were forced into the war to achieve the ambitions of Czardom. The revolution has revealed what those ambitions were. The Russian people are not in sympathy with them. Hence it is the right and duty of the free Russian people to repudiate all contracts made between Czardom and its allies in the war and to strive for an immediate peace with the enemy, irrespective of all former conditions and treaties to which the Russian people were not partner and in the execution of which their won freedom absolves them from all responsibility."

As originally constituted on March 16, the Provisional Government, with the Cabinet of Prince George E. Lvoff, had the full patriotic support of the army and its Generals for a continuance of the war. But the revolution, which was intended by its promoters, members of the Duma, to establish merely freedom, soon found itself, with the rise of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, obliged to give way before license. Criminal as well as political prisons were thrown open, and the soldiers were liberated from all discipline. The great middle class—the landowners, industrials, and capitalists, great and small—fearing the ultimate supremacy of the extremists, fed for decades on anarchist literature, with the division of all property, refrained, in the larger communities, from supporting Prince Lvoff. Cabinet Ministers of the same type also left their portfolios. The Generals, who found they could do nothing without discipline and the penalties which go with discipline—now all abandoned—resigned.

In July Kerensky, who had been a Parliamentary Socialist member from Saratoff in the Duma, and Minister of Justice under Lvoff, attempted to bring order out of chaos by forming a coalition Government with himself as Premier and Minister of War, which should have representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

But those of the Council who accepted portfolios were driven from their party. The Council wanted everything or nothing. It would compromise nothing. Still, the moderate members among it, those who placed national honor and redemption of international covenants before national reconstruction and domestic rehabilitation, both social and industrial, gave Kerensky support, while men like Prince Lvoff were trying to make the middle class realize the danger and to bring about a union of the county and municipal councils against the extremists of the capital.

Kerensky's Efforts All Vain.

It was all in vain. Kerensky's entire administration, his repeated reconstructions of the Cabinet, his proposed change of form of administration to republican, to a dictatorship and then back again, have been one vain series of efforts to compromise with the members of a party whose dominating leaders would negotiate, but permit no compromise. And after each negotiation the irreconcilables were stronger than ever. Kerensky was weaker.

At a certain stage of the general political retrogression General Korniloff attempted to back up Kerensky by giving him the support of the Northern Army, and take over the Government if the Premier believed himself too weak to profit by this military aid. This was in the second week of September. The extremists actually flew to Kerensky's aid to put down what they called a "counterrevolution." Korniloff's motive was misrepresented to the Premier, who had him arrested as he neared Petrograd, and then issued the following orders to the troops:

"1. To cease all political disutes in army, which must do everything in its power to restore its fighting capacity.

"2. To resume the transport of troops according to the orders of the General Staff.

"3. To stop the arrests of commanders, the right to do which belongs only to the judicial authorities.

"4. Not to remove commanders from their posts.

"5. Not to form volunteer detachments on the pretext of fighting a counterrevolutionary movement.

"The Order of the Day concludes with the assurance that the army, which showed its complete fidelity and trust in the Provisional Government during the recent troubles, will realise that the country can be saved only by the establishment of army discipline and by the close union of all its elements.

"The Political Department of the Ministry of War has published regulations concerning the military commissaries and organizations in the army. According to these regulations the military commissaries are servants of the Provisional Government charged with the duty of establishing discipline in the army on the basis of democratic revolutionary principles. A chief military commissary for all the armies, with his residence at Army Headquarters, and special commissaries for different military units will be appointed. As regards the military organisations which are to direct the whole political life of their respective military units, the regulations state that the principle of universal suffrage will be applied."

After eliminating Korniloff, Kerensky seemed to have a new lease of power. But it is believed that the extremists only allowed him to exercise it in order to make their control more absolute in the end. His one hope of enduring, uncompromising strength, Korniloff, he had suppressed.

The Council of Five.

On Sept. 15 he issued a manifesto proclaiming Russia a republican State, with the statement:

"Pending the definite constitution of the Cabinet and in view of the present extraordinary circumstances the Provisional Government has entrusted all affairs of State to:

"M. Kerensky, Premier.
"M. Terestchenko, Foreign Affairs.
"General Verkhovsky, War.
"Admiral Verderevsky, Marine.
"M. Nikitin, Posts and Telegraphs."

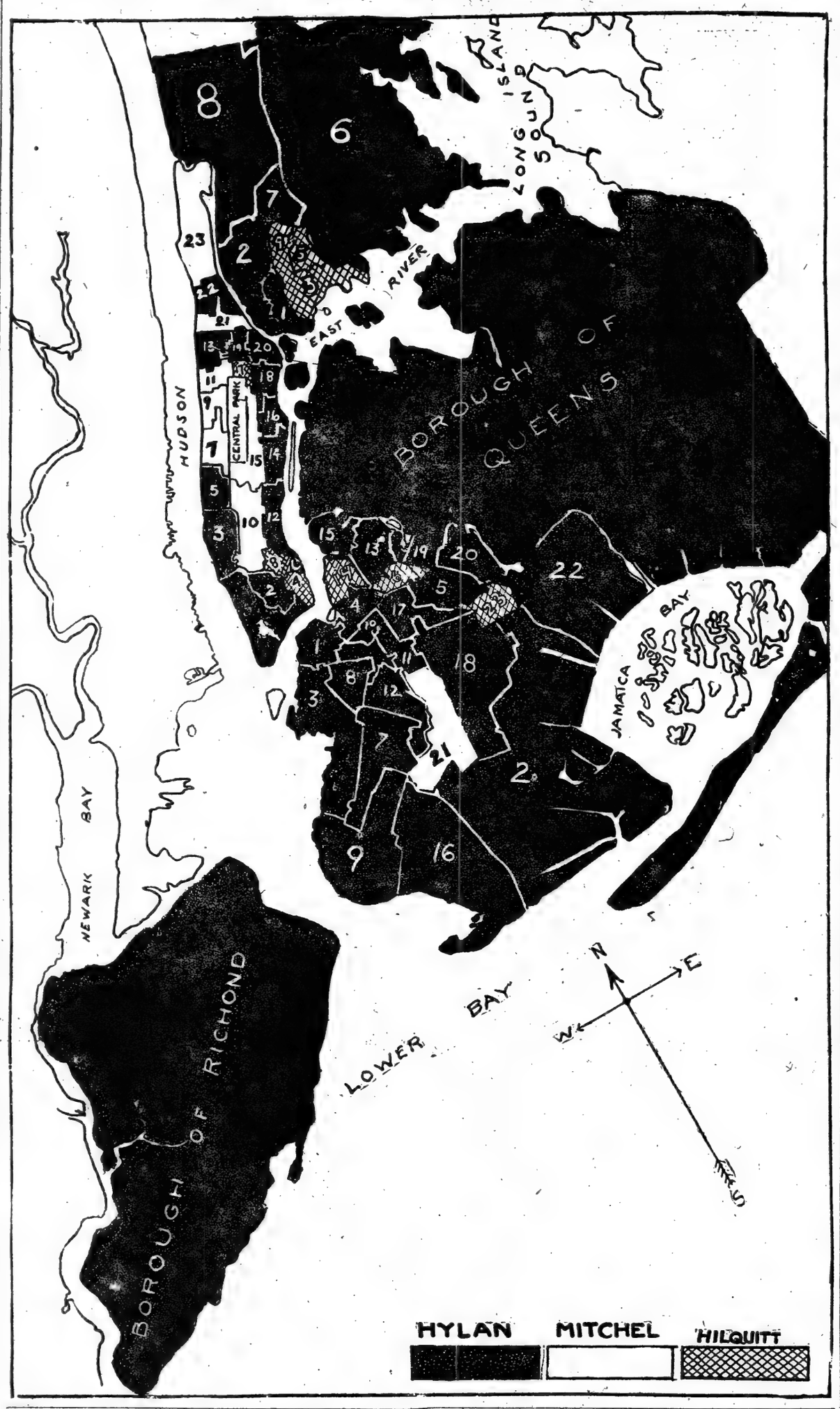
"The Council of Five" was to be assisted by the heads of the other administrative departments. One of the problems announced for immediate attention of the council was "the organization of means for maintaining the fighting powers of the army."

Just how little was to be accomplished Kerensky himself did not realize until the German naval demonstration in the Gulf of Riga in the second week in October. This was the beginning of the end. In order to bring about peace, and with peace the entire redistribution of property with equal rights and privileges for all—from peasant to landowner, from laborer to banker, lawyer, and physician—the Bolsheviki have not hesitated to invite German aid nor to announce this fact more or less publicly, with attempts to justify it.

This extreme class of the Russian revolutionary socialists first sprang into prominence, as has been said, under the leadership of Nikolai Lenine, a Baltic German, who is declared to be in the pay of Germany. As long as the Provisional Government had the power to keep him in order his active propaganda was carried out by his lieutenant, Leon Trotsky, who was one of the leaders of the revolution of 1905. He fled to America, and in April last he was one of those agitators who returned hence to Russia to spread a propaganda against the Root mission and to defame America's motives for entering the war.

The stronghold of the Bolsheviki is Petrograd; elsewhere their influence is lessened by the numerous peasant and industrial unions, and the county and municipal councils, which are slowly developing. And it is believed that had Kerensky moved the seat of government to Moscow, as he had intended doing in September, he might still be in power and find himself and the cause of the Allies backed by the great middle class and rural factions of the Russian people.

Map Showing How New York Voted for Mayor



WOODS MUST GO, HYLAN DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

disposition to continue that policy and refrain from having anything to do with the police administration of this city.

"Tammany has not recommended any one to Washington for appointment to office. Tammany does not need patronage to live. The past twelve years prove that when considered in connection with the strength Tammany displayed in Tuesday's election. That election also proves that the people of this city are not afraid to trust Tammany control of the city government."

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, who is regarded as a man who will wield considerable influence in the coming City Administration and as destined to exercise great power in the Tammany organization in a not distant future, when asked to comment on the statement of County Clerk Schneider, said: "The enormous vote given our candidates bespoke a confidence among the people which it would be a mortal sin not to justify."

Hylan Shocks the "Bread Lines."

Judge Hylan said yesterday that he would not consider appointments for at least two or three weeks to come. He will spend what remains of the present week attending to correspondence and other matters, growing out of the campaign and his election. Next week he will resume his seat on the bench in Brooklyn and will sit in court practically up to the end of the year. The announcement gave a severe jolt to the two Tammany bread lines—the one that forms in front of the door leading to Judge Hylan's private chambers and the other to headquarters of the Business Men's League and that forming in front of Murphy's desk in Tammany Hall.

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig awoke to the realization yesterday that there was little or no patronage in the Controller's office that had not been "nailed down" by the present incumbent. Aside from the three Deputy Controllerships, an Assistant Deputy Controllership, private secretary and confidential stenographer, less than a dozen places in all, practically every place in the Controller's office has been taken from the exempt class and put on the competitive list.

To Abolish Pay-as-You-Go Plan.

Mr Craig said yesterday that one of the first matters that would be taken up by the new administration was the abolition of the pay-as-you-go plan which he pronounced a great injustice to the present generation of taxpayers as well as a source of undue profit to Wall Street bankers as a result of the high interest on short time securities.

The political backers of Mayor-elect Hylan are preparing to keep a watchful eye on the acts of the Mitchel administration from now until Mayor Mitchel's term expires. James E. MacBride, Executive Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, said last night that he had discovered two proposals that he thought should be "headed off" until they could be investigated.

"Apparently the Board of Estimate remains on file there now. I do know that Mr. Place called at the Dock Department this afternoon and that there is now a plan to make a new lease at the old rental, although I am informed that a fair valuation of the annual rental today is $190,000 instead of $124,000.

"The Democratic Fusion Committee through its officers proposes to keep as well informed on this situation as possible and do everything it can to prevent the consummation of such deals by giving them publicity."

Maurice Lyon Brennan, a lawyer of 43 Exchange Place, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday proposing the organization of a vigilance committee to guard the city against Tammany.

"Are we going to sit idly by as we did during the Van Wyck-Devery days and accept Tammany's ultimatum. 'Well, what're ye goin' to do about it?'" asked Mr. Brennan in his letter. Mr. Brennan later in his letter expressed the opinion that the "vicissitudes" would be "born in a wave of indignant patriotism and decency against the traitorous and indecent action of an ignorant proletariat."

"I respectfully submit that every man who voted to restore Tammany to power is either willfully dishonest or ignorant" wrote Mr. Brennan.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN OFFICE HERE SEIZED

Enemy Ship Company's Building Will Now House the Port War Board.

ALL PAPERS OF LINE TAKEN

Raiding Party Surprises Clerks at Work and Also Takes Possession of the Safes.

The Hamburg-American Line Building at 45 Broadway, which, before the United States entered the war, was the centre of the Berlin-directed German intrigue in this country under Dr. Heinrich Albert, was seized yesterday by the United States Government and will be used hereafter as the headquarters of communications between the United States and American and allies' armies in Europe.

Strangely enough, before the decision was reached to seize this property under the Trading with the Enemy act, which provides for the administration of enemy property, the United States Government had made arrangements to hire part of two floors in this building for the quarters of the Port War Board. In other words, the United States Government was hiring some of its most important war offices directly from the Kaiser, who is personally one of the largest stockholders in the Hamburg-American Line. The contract had even been signed by which the Emperor of Germany became the landlord for the War Department of the United States.

It was decided in Washington last Monday that none of the great war organizations of this country which have recently been formed should pay rent to the Kaiser. Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary of the War Board for the Port of New York, and other members of this board, pointed out to Secretary of War Baker that the Hamburg-American Line offices, as German property, were subject to seizure, and would make ideal offices for that board and for other organizations whose activities centre in New York City. For other reasons it was deemed inadvisable that important governmental agencies connected with the war should have offices in rooms adjoining those of the Hamburg-American Line officials and employes. Under the leasing arrangement, the offices of the War Trade Board would have been in the rear of the first two floors of the Hamburg-American Line. The incongruity of having the semi-official Hamburg-American Line in occupancy of the front suite of rooms, while an American Government war organization took the back suite struck home forcibly to Secretary of War Baker, and he acted promptly.

Palmer Acts Quickly.

Secretary Baker placed the matter before A. Mitchell Palmer, the Custodian of Enemy Property, who came to the conclusion at once that the Hamburg-American Line offices were open to seizure. On Wednesday evening he sent the following telegram to Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary of the War Board for the Port of New York:

"You are authorized on my behalf as Alien Property Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy act and executive order of the President to demand and on my behalf to receive all rights of possession which the Hamburg-American Line as owner, tenant, lessee, or otherwise has in building at 45 Broadway, New York. Also furniture, equipment, fixtures of said line therein. Also all other property located on the premises."

Mr. Cohen took the matter up promptly with United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, who had sixty assistants in plain clothes with him at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the offices were entered. While Mr. Cohen, Marshal McCarthy, and others went to the executive offices of the line to demand the surrender of the building, the plain-clothes men entered each of the Hamburg-American Line offices and ordered all employes to stop the work they were engaged in and remain where they were. The President Julius P. Meyer and William G. Sickel, the Directors of the line, made no protest at the proceeding. It was learned that ever since the Trading with the Enemy act went into effect they had been expecting this action. Carl L. Schurz, a lawyer for the line, who was called at once, was satisfied when he saw the telegram from Mr. Palmer, and employes throughout the building were instructed to comply with all orders from Mr. Cohen and the United States Marshal.

Safes Also Seized.

Orders were issued at once that all files and safes should be locked and that employes should leave the building, but that none should take any papers or other property with them. In the offices on the first and second floors, the papers and files of the office were found all boxed and ready to leave the building. It was ordered that these should remain where they were. The presence of these files in the hallways, apparently about to leave the building, gave rise to the belief that spies in Washington had learned of the intended seizure of the line and sent a tip to the Hamburg-American officials to get rid of files that they did not want to fall into the hands of the American Government.

The story that the officials of the line did not have advance information of the plans made in Washington to invade their offices was vouched for by a Government official yesterday. Mr. Cohen insisted, however, that the officials of the line were taken by surprise, although they had regarded it as inevitable that the Hamburg-American Building would be taken over by the Government sooner or later. He said:

"I think that the spy story was due entirely to the fact that the files and furniture from the first two floors were being moved out to make room for the War Trade Board, which was to occupy those offices within a few days."

Superintendent William M. Offley of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice was asked yesterday if he intended to examine the files which had been sealed in the Hamburg-American Line offices. He said:

"If there is anything there that we have not seen we will look at them. We have kept those offices pretty closely watched."

It was learned yesterday that the Department of Justice officials had paid a visit to these offices several weeks ago and made a thorough search of some of the important files, in order to get plans for the Vaterland and other German ships which were seized in these ports.

After these vessels had been repaired and put in shape for use the problem of placing ballast in each ship was found to be a difficult one for the reason that if the ballast were incorrectly distributed the ship might prove utterly unseaworthy. A demand for these plans was made at the Hamburg-American Line offices. Officials of the line said that they had no ballast plans for the Vaterland and the others. Captain Ogsley then set several assistants to work on their files, and the plans that were wanted were promptly located and full data for equipping the big German ships for sea duty found.

Ask for Their Files.

These were only seventy employes at the Hamburg-American offices yesterday out of a force which had numbered 800 before the war. Director Sickel said the present force was engaged in looking after interned German sailors and others.

Last evening Edward Sandford, one of the lawyers for the Hamburg-American Line, and the two Directors called on officials of the Port Board and asked if they could not be allowed access to the files. They were informed that, after the Department of Justice had completed its inspection, the files would be deposited at a place where the line's officials would have access to them.

The question was then raised whether it would not be possible to allow some of the officials of the German line to continue to occupy offices in parts of the building not occupied by American war organizations.

The reply to this was that it might be awkward to have important American war secrets under discussion in the same building with persons virtually in the employ of the Kaiser, and Edward Sandford agreed with this. A number of private firms and individuals have offices in the upper stories of the building, and these will not be molested. The rent they pay will be turned over to the Alien Property Custodian.

BRITAIN FAVORS ZIONISM.

Balfour Gives Cabinet View in a Letter to Rothschild.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has written the following letter to Lord Rothschild expressing the Government's sympathy with the Zionist movement:

"The Government view with favor the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

Mr. Balfour adds that this declaration of sympathy with the Jewish Zionist aspirations has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet.

The Jewish Chronicle, commenting on Mr. Balfour's letter, says:

"With one step the Jewish cause has made a great bound forward. It is the perceptible lifting of the cloud of centuries; a palpable sign that the Jew—condemned for two thousand years by unparalleled wrong—is at last coming to his right. He is to be given the opportunity and means by which in place of being a hyphenation he can become a nation, in place of being a wanderer in every clime there is to be a home for him in his ancient land. The day of his exile is to be ended."

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RESUME FIGHTING IN UPPER ALSACE

Germans Report French Attacks Wednesday Were Strong and Carried Some Trenches.

ARTILLERY FIRE INTENSE

Guns Also Busy on the Aisne—Dixmude, in Flanders, Under Heavy Fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—French troops are resuming activity in Upper Alsace, according to the bulletin of the German War Office. Heavy attacks by storming parties north and south of the Rhine-Rhone Canal in the Sundgau district yesterday are reported, and the admission is made that the French retained some trench sections west of Heidweiler. The bulletin says:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—In the Ailette region French prisoners were brought in from successful forefield engagements.

Front of Duke Albrecht, Sundgau District, (Upper Alsace.)—The artillery activity, which has been lively for some days past, increased to the greatest violence on both sides of the Rhine-Rhone Canal. In the afternoon French storming troops pressed forward north and south of the canal. Near Ammerzeweiler the enemy was thrown back. West of Heidweiler projecting trench sections remained in his hands. In the evening renewed French attacks here broke down with heavy losses.

The night report has nothing to say of operations in the Sundgau.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The War Office today gives additional details of the attack made yesterday on German positions in Upper Alsace. The announcement reads:

During the night we made two surprise attacks, one on the enemy trenches east of Rheims, the other in the Woevre east of Nouilly, and brought back prisoners.

In Upper Alsace the attack which we made yesterday on the German positions at Schoenholz, it is now learned, caused the enemy to suffer heavy losses. The number of prisoners captured by us has reached 121, of whom two are officers. Important materials, which we have thus far not been able to enumerate, fell into our hands.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Spirited artillery actions occurred along the whole front north of the Aisne, in the sector south of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace, in the region of Seppois.

On the night of Nov. 6-7 our bombing escadrille dropped 2,300 kilos of explosives on the stations at Thourout, Cortemarck, Roulers, and Lichterveide. All the objectives were reached.

There has been little activity on the Upper Alsace sector of the western front for many months. The region referred to by the German bulletin is northwest of Altkirch and almost directly east of Belfort. It is almost seventy-five miles southeast of the point where the Germans say they captured "North American soldiers" by a raid.

BRITISH VICTORIOUS IN RAIDS.

German Attempts to Attack Near Roeux Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Successful raiding operations constitute practically all the activities of the British forces in the last day, according to the official bulletins of the War Office. German attacks north of Roeux were repulsed.

The day report reads:

Welsh troops conducted a successful raid last night in the sector of Armentières. Fourteen prisoners were captured by us, and other losses were inflicted on the enemy. Our own casualties were small.

Two German attempts to penetrate our lines north of Roeux were repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

There was nothing of special interest on the battle front.

The communication issued tonight says:

A successful raid, in which we captured twenty-one prisoners and a machine gun, was carried out at noon today by East Yorkshire troops north of Fresnoy. The hostile garrison was caught by machine-gun fire while endeavoring to escape from our artillery barrage, and many casualties were inflicted. in the course of the raid the enemy's support troops attempted an advance, but were engaged with a direct machine-gun fire, and also suffered heavily.

On the battle front the enemy's artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The day report on Flanders and Northern France operations says:

Western Theatre, Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the enemy has not repeated his attacks. The artillery activity continued lively, and increased, especially against the Yser sector and near Passchendaele. The town of Dixmude was subjected to a violent mine fire.

North of Poelcapelle and near Armentieres British reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

The supplementary report issued tonight reads:

In Flanders there was increased artillery activity at Dixmude and Passchendaele.

USE GUARDS TO LEAD GERMANS TO FRONT

Officer's Diary Tells How Unwilling Soldiers Are Driven to Battle "Like Criminals."

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8.—Two days have passed since the capture of Passchendaele and still the Germans fail to develop a strong counterattack. As each hour passes their chance of success on high ground there passes also, for the Canadians have organized their defenses and hold the ground firmly.

Reading all the signs, it seems to me that the enemy abandoned the hope of regaining the crest after the immediate failure to recapture it. Owing to the swamps on each side of Passchendaele, which were horrible to the Canadians when they had to attack through them, he has only a narrow front on which to deploy his men, and the bad ground now forms defensive flanks for the new Canadian position.

The Canadians look down over many miles of the enemy's territory, especially to the northeast and have observation of his old battery positions and assembly places. It is for that reason that the fire of the German heavy guns slackened yesterday, and that through the night he relied mainly on lighter guns to keep the field of battle warm. It is likely that he is getting his heavy pieces back and regrouping them in order to deal with the new situation that has come to him by the fall of Passchendaele.

It is a manoeuvre that will not encourage his troops on the western front, who, after each of the battles in Flanders, have been driven back from high and strong positions and have seen their guns retiring.

The psychology of the German troops on this front as one can discover it from prisoners and from the diaries and letters is curiously interesting, especially in view of German successes elsewhere. Attracting the attention of the world by their dramatic sensation, they do not heal the agony of German soldiers on this side of the stage, nor make them endure more gladly the sweep of shellfire which the British fling over their lines and mud holes nor give them patience to go fighting in these shambles. They do not cover bitterness nor revolt in spirit of the great masses of the men against this horror in which they are still plunged nor the despair which is eating at the heart of Germany because of her losses.

Tragic irony is in the letters of these men in words, written before death or capture, in their pillboxes or shell holes, or in their billets behind the lines.

The truth, which is hidden on the lips of their statesmen and in the columns of their newspapers, is stripped of all the wrappings of false heroics, though they fight bravely for the most part, and there is no demoralization in their ranks unless the ceaseless British gunfire breaks them down. They fight without enthusiasm and as men coerced by a fate that has been chained.

Here is an extract from the diary of a German soldier captured in a recent action. It describes how the German soldiers go up as drafts to fill gaps at the front.

"The first battalion is to supply a draft of 99 men. To conduct them to the block 300 men are detailed, some with rifles to escort the drafts, others to act as pickets. In the afternoon our men are ready and waiting to escort their comrades of the first convalescent company, which at last arrives, but what a sight it is! In front march a squad of guards. Alongside each four to the right and left march two guards with rifles, and there is another squad in the rear to guard German soldiers, our brave lads in field gray, who as the newspapers relate in such beautiful language, are joyfully going forth to destroy our enemies, inspired by love of the Fatherland!

"The draft is ready. The band strikes up a march, and the column begins to move. The guards are so numerous that there is one for every two men.

"Is it not a scandal that our boys, in field grey, are led out into the field to fight and give their lives to the Fatherland like criminals to hangmen, or worse, like cattle to the slaughter? Is it not enough that hours before, in fact, as soon as the departure of the draft was announced, men not forming part of the draft should be prevented from going into town by pickets every five yards in every direction? No, we also must endure the shame of being escorted to the station by guards.

"Do not the beautiful lying stories of our German papers place our brave lads in field grey, who for love of the Fatherland fight and destroy the enemy, in a totally false light when such things as this happen? A willing sacrifice, indeed!"

That is how they go up to the front as drafts, and from other letters and diaries one may see what happens to them and with what spirit they go into the line, when they get so far. Here is a note in the diary of an infantry non-com.:

"Counterattack today. Relieved by regiment. On our way back we meet fresh troops coming up. We ask, what regiment are you? They do not answer. How many will not return? It is a heartrending experience.

"One man of the stormtrupp refuses to go on. His officer breaks into coarse abuse. He still refuses, then the officer pushes him several times. He falls into a shell hole and we pass."

From another diary a similar picture is drawn:

"After the majority of those who have reported sick have been returned as fit, four sections are framed with difficulty. In the evening comes the order to stand to. The non-coms. take up their packs; the men won't. In spite of the order of their Sergeant Major and Lieutenant they refuse. The Lieutenant reports it. The Captain addresses them severely. He will have one man in every four shot. By degrees they obey orders.

"Heavy shelling. One becomes aware of the enemy's superiority in artillery, especially in heavies."

A noncommissioned officer of a regiment of the Seventeenth Division, engaged in the Polygon Wood at the end of September and afterward near Polderhoek Château, writes on Oct. 4:

"We have had a hot time here, and, thank God, I have come through. We were an assault division. We shall be going tomorrow, for the division is done for. The regiment has suffered heavily—twenty-five to thirty officers and about 1,000 men."

These are only a few notes taken out of many such documents gathered in sackfuls after battle. Many prisoners speak in the same strain, describing the frightful losses and the despair of their comrades because always the war goes on, and whatever may happen elsewhere there is no relief from the dreadfulness of life on the western front.

The British capture of Passchendaele will not make their life any more pleasant, but because the British can now see over a wide stretch of country, with their gun positions and their camps and their roads and tracks, it will, unless they retreat, increase the horror of their fate and the daily toll of slaughter.

BRITISH FIRE RESISTLESS.

German Critic Admits Nothing Can Stop Gains by Foe.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Unwilling testimony to the might of the British offensive in Flanders is given by Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, who sends from the Flanders front a picture of the difficulties of the German defense.

No way, he says, has been devised to prevent the "fire roller," as the Germans term the moving barrage, from making slow and steady gains. He reports the German losses as very heavy if an attempt is made to hold the front line trenches in force, while a thin line adds to the speed of the British advance.

"The sufferings of the defenders in the front line," General von Ardenne writes, "composed of shell holes almost filled with water, are such that the men must be relieved every two days, instead of every week or every ten days as last year. The infantry now spends two days on the firing line, two in support and two in reserve until relieved.

"The German artillery is so numerically inferior to the British that it is seldom relieved, and as it cannot dig in owing to the boggy terrain, it must fire without cover. The conditions in the shell holes are such that men falling into the centre of them are lost unless assisted. Horses, breaking into the morass, are shot because it is impossible to extricate them. German counterattacks can traverse the fire roller only by small detachments in single file. The loss is slight if the manoeuvre succeeds, otherwise ——!"

The Germans are evidently anxious concerning an advance from Dixmude, where the road emerges from the inundated region. The Germans maintain a concentric artillery fire on the road, but von Ardenne thinks that an attempt to advance is not improbable.

GUN DUELS IN THE BALKANS.

Lively Artillery Activity Reported from the Monastir Region.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—An official report from Saloniki, dated Wednesday, says:

Lively artillery fighting took place in the region of Sokol and north of Monastir. There were patrol encounters near the lakes.

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (via London.)—The War Office statement dealing with the Balkan campaign says:

In Macedonia, at the Cerna bend, the artillery action increased.

BERLIN DESCRIBES THE CREWLESS SHIP

Those Operating off Belgian Coast Like Those Invented by German in 1911.

WHOLE CONTROL ON SHORE

System the Same as That Used in Trick Airship Displayed in Vaudeville Theatres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The British official report mentioned the other day that English warships patrolling the Belgian coast were suddenly attacked by "an electrically controlled boat," which, it is alleged, was destroyed by them. It will be remembered that a year or two before the war an electrically controlled miniature airship was shown at most of the variety theatres in America and in England. It was controlled on the same principle, by an electric sender placed on the stage while the receiver was in the airship that hovered over the audience until its master, who, also stationed on the stage, began the performance. At his command it floated east, west, or any direction. Signal flags and lights were hoisted on it, as though by magic, and miniature guns fired broadsides at an imaginary enemy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands that "the electrically controlled boat" is worked on much the same principle. It is the invention of Christoph Wirth, a teacher at Nürnberg, Bavaria, and was first mentioned in articles in the Mariner-Rundshau in 1911. Wirth's crewless ship was manoeuvred on a lake from land by the so-called Hertzian waves, the same which carry wireless messages. Here, too, the current producer and the electrical sender were on land, while the receiver was placed in the ship, and the operator on land could make it take any direction he desired or make it stop and go backward. Here, too, shots were fired from the ship at the operator's will, flags hoisted and bells set a-ringing. A heavy sea would have no influence whatever on the electrical control.

Later the same boat performed on Wannsee Lake, near Berlin, in the presence of the Crown Prince, with great success, and the Berlin papers pointed out that it might be used in heavy seas when it was impossible for other life-saving boats to reach distressed ships. Of course, there were electric machines aboard that propelled the ship and furnished power for all its other performances, but they were controlled by waves sent out from land.

A Frenchman named Gabet invented a torpedo in 1906 that worked very much on the same principle. It was impossible, however, to make it independent from interference by waves sent out from a hostile ship or shore, and nothing more was heard of it.

Attached to a Wire, Says London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—With reference to the Berlin dispatch respecting the electrically controlled boat, THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to give certain particulars, which discount the suggestion conveyed in the German statement.

The mysterious vessel is the third of her class of which the British have knowledge. The first was under such ineffective control that it ran into a German pier with disastrous effects to the pier for the boat carries in its forepart a heavy charge of explosives. The second boat attempted an attack on a British patrol and was described in the Admiralty report issued at the time merely as a motor launch.

The third of the class, sunk last Saturday, was a crewless vessel operated from shore not by wireless, but by wire, which it pays out as it proceeds after the manner of a Breunan torpedo. Its course is followed by an aeroplane which signals back to the operator on shore as the areoplanes at the front signal back to the gunners. It is described as a dirigible surface torpedo.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor and experimenter, has been working for several years on his estate at Gloucester, Mass., on various devices, electrically controlled, to be used in war as weapons by the United States Government. His wireless boat, similar to the one described in Berlin, is at present being developed with the assistance of the Government.

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For Women and Children

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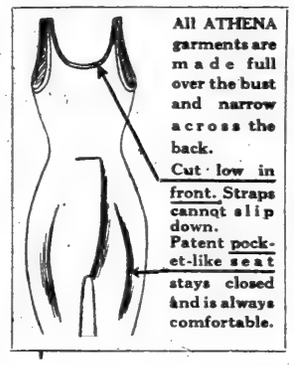
Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fulness over the bust and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment. All sizes and qualities.



All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

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For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
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Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., sole New York Distributors.

DRIVE ITALIANS BACK TAKE 17,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

become a Mediterranean as well as a North Sea power, unless the Allies turn her back from the Friuli plains. This would seem to be a warning to the Allies that no time is to be lost in reinforcing, concentrating, and co-ordinating.

LATEST REVERSE EXPECTED.

Washington Had Little Hope All of Northern Army Would Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—News of the crossing of the Livenza River by the Austro-Germans advancing westward across the Venetian plains came as no surprise to Italian military men in Washington. It has not been the expectation that General Cadorna would be able to prevent the crossing of this river any more than he was the advance over the Tagliamento.

Such stands as the Italian forces have been making along the Livenza have been solely for the purpose of delaying the advance of the invaders long enough to enable the Anglo-French assistance in the shape of men, guns, and munitions to reach and strengthen the line of the Piave River, where it is hoped that Cadorna will be able to make a determined stand.

The report from Berlin that 17,000 more Italians and eighty guns were captured in the mountainous region near the great bend of the Tagliamento River was likewise received with little wonder in Washington, where it has been realized that the different units of the Italian army in the Carnic Alps would be fortunate if able to make their exit without heavy losses. From Mount Colbricon, on the Trentino frontier, to the river near Tolmezzo, the entire northern army of the Italians has been making a hasty but orderly withdrawal. It was partly with a view to enable the northern forces to escape from the German trap that General Cadorna also made his temporary stand along the Tagliamento.

While the official announcement from Rome does not expressly admit that the Livenza has been crossed, the admission in the Rome bulletin that numerous engagements took place between the hills of Vittorio and the confluence of the Monticano River and the Livenza, is considered a virtual admission that the Austro-German forces by this time are across the Livenza. The Monticano is the main intermediate stream between the Piave and the Livenza. It rises in the foothills west of Vittorio and flows generally southeastward until it enters the Livenza at Motta di Livenza, the middle of three rail crossings of the Livenza. Motta is about half way between the Adriatic and the mountain area, which extends into the plains at Vittorio. The German advancing columns are not believed to be moving in any great force between Motta and the sea on account of the low and marshy character of the region southeast of Motta. The advance across the plains is probably mainly between Motta and Vittorio, where there are good roads leading toward the main crossings of the Piave.

Cable advices received from Rome today say that the Austro-German drive has completely altered the Italian strategical situation, which before was characterized by a slow, progressive penetration of enemy territory, especially on the Julian front toward the objectives of Laibach and Trieste.

"Now," says one dispatch, "the strategy has been transformed into open manoeuvres on the Venetian plains, as had been anticipated in the event that the Italian Army should have to confront the entire Austrian Army. Such a sudden change in the strategical situation compelled the immediate retreat of the Italian forces drawn up in the arch from Carnia to the sea, and produced a military crisis which, however, owing to the rapidity with which the orders moving them were executed and to the fine fighting spirit of the troops, is being gradually overcome.

"It is necessary to establish the Italian armies and the Franco-English forces which have been rushed to the new Italian front immediately on the pre-selected lines, and in order to do this successfully it is necessary for the Italian troops in contact with the Austro-German armies to hold the enemy back as long as possible. Such a task the Italian troops have been accomplishing with firmness, nothwithstanding the inevitable losses sustained by them.

"The military situation, though difficult, is confronted by an absolutely firm and excellent political situation. All the forces of Italy are directed, without discouragement, toward the supreme goal of defeating the enemy's plan and of maintaining the Italian Nation firmly beside the Allies, repulsing every menace, every allurement."

According to another dispatch, King Victor Emmanuel has given $100,000 from his private purse for the relief of the refugees from the invaded regions.

ITALIANS' GUERRILLA TACTICS.

Harassing Austro-Germans' Advance by Land and Air.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 7, (Delayed.)—Cadorna's latest bulletins plainly indicate that the enemy is still making the greatest efforts on the Italian left wing, on which in the first days of the offensive the Italians had to yield to Austro-German pressure. Evidently the invaders had hoped to be able to advance on the north of the Tagliamento with the same rapidity as along the Plezzo-Cividale-Udine line, and thus to attack in the rear the Italian army fighting among the snowfields of the Trentino, and cut it off, but they met unexpected resistance, which is impeding their advance.

The Italian plan is not to hold the line of the Tagliamento, which is insufficiently fortified and geographically unsuitable to withstand the great shock forces of the invaders. Cadorna's object is to impede in every possible way the enemy's advance and to give time to the main body of his army to reorganise and fortify itself and to prepare a formidable resistance on a pre-established line of defense while awaiting the arrival of Anglo-French troops.

Therefore the Italian Generals are sending out patrols to check the enemy and burn all the supplies abandoned, so that the Austro-Germans may have to advance over territory absolutely unprovided with anything for their sustenance and be obliged to obtain food from their bases, thus immensely increasing the difficulties of transport as they advance.

In fact, the campaign on the Italian front much resembles the guerrilla warfare of the time of Garibaldi, who in 1849, with a few thousand men, badly armed, kept the well-organized Austrian troops at bay, pouncing upon them unexpectedly by night, setting fire to the country, and then retiring and hiding in the woods.

At San Vito, on the Tagliamento, one of these Italian detachments of grenadiers met and attacked the enemy with such violence and unexpectedness that at first the Austrians hesitated and wavered. Then a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, man killing man with sabre, bayonet, or knife, while those who in the ardor of battle had lost their weapons gripped one another with their bare hands.

After inflicting severe losses upon the enemy the Italians retired, with thinned ranks but with their object accomplished.

Airplanes are giving invaluable aid to this plan of campaign, hourly flying over the enemy's lines and dropping bombs or with machine guns in action swooping upon the enemy until from a height of only a few yards they rise and repeat their harassing tactics.

COLUMBUS LOSES A STATUE.

Austrians Restore Cormons Monument to Emperor Maximilian.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 8.—Although every one felt that it was inevitable that the Austrians would cross the Tagliamento, it was a terrible shock when the first fugitives came along the light railroad from Gemona, which follows the right bank of the river. This caused a new flood of migration, new suffering, and new desolation. The retreat from Pordenone to Treviso repeated that from Udine to the Tagliamento.

Many soldiers and officers succeeded in getting through the enemy lines by stratagems. A Sicilian soldier arrived barefoot and in rags, having walked from Gorizia. The only town he ventured to enter was Cormons, where he noted that the Austrians had removed the inscription from the statue in the principal square.

The Austrians had erected this statue to Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. When the Italians occupied Cormons in 1915 they found that the effigy of Maximilian strikingly resembled Columbus, so they replaced the inscription to Maximilian by one reading: "Grateful Italians dedicate this statue to Columbus."

CHARLES HONORS VICTORS.

Promotes an Austrian General and Decorates von Hindenburg.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—A Vienna dispatch says that in recognition of the successes won on the Italian front, Emperor Charles has made General von Korbatin a field marshal, has conferred on Duke Eugène and Field Marshal von Hindenburg the brilliants of the Cross of the Military Order of the First Class, with the war decoration, and has awarded to General von Below the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, with war decorations.

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Last spring, when the woolen prices were low, when pelts and skins were in abundance, when other buyers hesitated about such early purchases, we ordered the materials and furs and made the specifications for later delivery of these coats.

Our Stocks This Season Are Larger Than Ever

and are made up of well tailored garments lined with carefully selected and well matched skins—with collars of fine quality fur—and shells that will give good wear. Most of the coats are made in a conservative model—yet there are some semi-fitting coats with more extreme lines.

$61.50 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with marmot, trimmed with shawl collars of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat).

$74.75 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with muskrat, collars of Beaver, Otter, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or Persian Lamb.

$98.75 Well-tailored shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with nutria, with shawl collars of Otter or Beaver.

$114.00 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with backs of Northern Rat, with collars of Beaver, Otter or Persian Lamb.

Other Coats at Various Prices, Including Some With Selected Mink Linings and Labrador Otter Collars, Priced Up to $396.00

SEES GERMANY FAR FROM DEFEAT

Sir Berkeley Moynihan Declares Teutons Can Only Be Beaten from Without.

1,000 DOCTORS CHEER HIM

America, He Declares, in Her First War Fought the Same German Autocracy She Fights Now.

Heads of the medical services of the British and American Governments told 1,300 physicians and their wives at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that Germany was stronger than ever, that she stood at present victor in the war, that there was no serious dissension within her borders, and that this country would have to put 5,000,000 men in the field before the end of the war, which would in all probability be a matter of years.

Colonel Sir Berkeley Moynihan, C. B., Senior Consulting Surgeon of the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army, fresh from the front, paid a tribute to America for getting into the war, and was especially thankful for the aid of the medical men from the United States. He said that Germany would never be conquered from within, that it was idle to depend on that, and that Germany would have to be conquered from without "by you and us."

"In her first war," he said, "America got freedom for America; in her second, which she ended in 1865, she got freedom for Americans; in her third, with us, she will get freedom for the world."

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, reported that the United States now had about 23,000 medical officers commissioned, enough for an army of 2,500,000, thus being "ahead of the game," as he put it.

In a scholarly and lengthy speech—he spoke one hour and ten minutes—Sir Berkeley said that in his mind the greatest result, perhaps, of the whole war would be that it had put the United States and England once more side by side.

He said that the Americans who had gone over to aid the medical force of England would come back "ambassadors of affection." There was great applause when he said that "America in her first war did not, as so many of you seem to think, fight against the English people; she fought against that same stupid German brand of autocracy against which both of us are fighting today."

Sir Berkeley advised the most vigorous use of all the sciences of propaganda to stir the American people to white heat of enthusiasm for the cause of liberty and the crushing, to the death, of all sedition.

He reviewed the German doctrine of tyranny, the suppression of individualism as fatal to all civilized progress, as compared to the doctrine of the Allies—liberty. He said that all that Germany fought for in the war, in accordance with her doctrine, was to win. On the other hand, he said it was the principle of the Englishman that it was better to fight cleanly than merely to win. He said that Germany had always been in science the exploiter, never the explorer.

Germany, he said, felt for America the same contempt she felt for England at the beginning of the war.

"That contempt for England," he said, "slowly changed to doubt, then to anxiety, then to wonder, and is now approaching fear. I know that she will have to take the same attitude toward the United States."

10,000 Doctors in Khaki.

Sir Berkeley said that at the outbreak of the war there were 30,000 medical practitioners in England, and that 10,000 of them had donned the khaki. The medical corps, he said, had won a larger percentage of Victoria crosses than any other branch of the service.

As one of the triumphs of England, he cited the fact that within forty-eight hours after the Germans had exploded the first chlorine gas bomb, then an unknown thing, the Englishmen had designed, perfected, and tested a gas mask, and manufactured 100,000 of them.

"I call that pretty good for a slow old country," he remarked.

For the accomplishments in sanitation, he gave the facts that in the South African war there had been 57,684 cases of typhoid, with 8,022 deaths, while in the present war, with an English army ten times the size, there had been in the same length of three years 6,022 cases of typhoid, with 202 deaths.

"Germany is stronger today than ever before," he said. "She says she can put in the field from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 fresh men every year. She is ruthless and implacable and most efficiently organized. Germany is going strong. She will not be conquered from within; she must be conquered from without by you and us."

In telling of the foul fighting of the Germans, he said: "This is the first time in England's history that after the war it will be hard to shake hands with the enemy."

"America," he said, "must prepare herself for a war that is long and arduous. I am asked how long the war will last. I will say for America that the war for her will have just begun when every man of military age shall have offered his life to his country, when your wealth, your souls, and your honor have been offered, when you have mourned your honored dead by the hundreds of thousands."

Dr. Martin brought the same note of warning. He said that there was a strong German propaganda in this country bidding America take her time.

"But," he said, "do you realize that 1914 was a German year; that 1915 was victorious for the foe, that she won in 1916, and that now, with 1917 almost done, she is still victor?

"Why," he exclaimed, "we are all but thrashed in this war! Germany has won on every point, except on the western front."

Everywhere, he said, Germany had seized territory—Belgium, Poland, Rumania, and one-third of France—she had organized that territory so that it was a help and not a hindrance to her. He said she had bought supplies for paper money and sold supplies for gold until now her gold reserve was twice what it was when she started the war. In urging America to hurry he said:

"This self-confidence, this feeling of security, must be eliminated from this country, or we, with the rest of them, will go down to defeat. We have no time to spare!"

Predicts Army of 5,000,000.

"When this nation shall have put 5,000,000 men in the field—and she will," he said, "we shall need 35,000 medical men. This means that 35,000 civilian practitioners must join the army. We have now enrolled 21,000 medical men, and 14,000 have been commissioned. Then there are the 1,400 medical men of the National Guard and the 500 in the Surgeon General's department. We have enough for an army of 2,300,000."

The navy, he said, had 1,700 medical men, several hundred more than were needed at this time. He paid a tribute to Surgeon General Gorgas, "who has done more for civilization than we could do, if we ended the war tomorrow."

Major Charles H. Mayo, President of the American Medical Association, who said he appeared as "camouflage for Surgeon General Gorgas," who could not be present, paid a tribute to the organization work of Dr. Martin. He praised the medical men of the country for giving their services and made a severe indictment of war profiteers.

"It would have cost millions upon millions for the Government to get this medical service if it had paid for it as it is paying others," he said. "It is a source of deep regret to the medical profession to see the cost of living rising so. It has not been so with the doctors—does it cost any more to get free treatment now than it ever did?"

It was due to the work of the medical profession, he said, that the armies abroad had been able to fight for three years through having been protected against the ravages of disease. He complained of the lack of authority vested in medical men and thought they should have full military authority to accomplish the biggest results.

"Now," he said, "every man of the line must die before we can have any authority."

Dr. Mayo said that the medical oversight that the fighting men of the United States would receive would mean better health in the United States after the war, and added that to accomplish this the doctors should have the military power that would bring obedience.

"When," he said, "one-third of the men called in the draft were rejected—all men of an average age of 25—it shows that something is wrong with our fight against disease here at home."

Dr. Mayo cited the low percentage of illness in the armies of today as compared with "our disgrace of the Spanish-American war," when, he said, 480 were killed fighting and 9,500 died of disease.

The physicians who were offering their services, he said, deserved the highest praise, because while others gave their time, the doctor gave his experience, his skill, his life-work. He assured his hearers that their reward for service would come in the knowledge of good works done.

"After the war," he said, "we know that the man who will be commemorated, the man who will have monuments erected for him, will be he who does the most in the destruction of men, not in the saving of them."

Dr. Mayo said that Japan, the last nation to become civilized, had been the first to recognize the value of medical oversight of her fighters, and that thereby she won her war with Russia. The present war, with all its dangers of disease through the close association of millions of men, he said, would have been over before this had it not been for medical science. As one of the great achievements, he referred to the fact that doctors had met and conquered the German chlorine gas within forty-eight hours after the first chlorine bomb was exploded, having designed and manufactured in that time a mask so good that few changes had to be made.

"This war will not be closed for the reason that has ended other wars," he added. "The doctor has made it assured that it will be fought out to a finish between healthy armies."

Major George W. Crile, director of Base Hospital No. 4, in France, who has returned from six months' service at the front, paid a tribute to the British fighting man.

"I have seen him in the training camp," he said. "I have seen him in the trenches, I have seen him wounded, I have seen him suffer, I have seen him die, but I have yet to hear him utter one word of regret or of complaint."

"The war may be won, the war may be lost," he said, "but I cannot conceive of the British quitting Flanders without victory."

Major Crile said that German prisoners with whom he talked were well fed and well clothed, and that it was only in New York that he had heard talk of a revolution in Germany.

"This attitude in America makes me afraid that the German brain is directing American thought," he said.

He commented upon the scarcity of light and power in France, and then told how surprised he was to find, on reaching New York, that the lights of Broadway were all aglow.

"If we have so much light and heat to throw away," he said, "why not throw it across the Atlantic to warm the chill of France?"

Dr. George David Stewart presided. Dr. J. Bentley Squier was Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the New York State Committee, Medical Section of the Council of National Defence. Mme. Louise Homer sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Dixie." A large number of the 1,500 medical men present were in uniform.

CONCESSIONS TO CHINA.

United States Consents to Boxer Indemnity and Tariff Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It is understood that the American Minister to China has informed the Chinese Government that the United States has no objection to the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and to the tariff changes, which already have been agreed to by the allied powers as concessions to China. Three of China's desiderata, as communicated to the allied legations in Peking, were agreed to by the powers, these being:

1. To assist China to collect an effective 5 per cent. on all imports by revising the prices of such imports by a joint commission of Chinese and foreign delegates.

2. With the exception of Russia, which only agrees to the postponement of one-third of the amount involved, all other legations agree to permit China to postpone the payment of the Boxer indemnity for five years.

3. When necessary, Chinese troops may pass the foreign concessions of Tientsin.

The original treaty relating to the stationing of Chinese troops at Tientsin did not concern the United States, therefore the United States was not made a signatory power to the new arrangement respecting this concession.

GERMANS CONTRADICT GEDDES ON SHIP LOSSES

Admiralty Says He Meant Net Tonnage—Insists U-Boats' Success Is Certain.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The German Admiralty has issued a long statement in reply to the recent speech in the House of Commons of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In reference to the losses of British ships the statement asks why Sir Eric omitted sinkings in the Mediterranean and contends that, allowing for this omission and the assumable fact that Sir Eric gave net tonnage while Germany gives gross tonage, the British and German nearly correspond. In regard to the losses of submarines the statement says:

"Sir Eric Geddes attempted with inadequate means to reduce the German success by half and to increase submarine losses correspondingly. With occasional fluctuations which are inevitable in connection with this new method of warfare, the submarine war goes unswervingly forward and becomes more effective every day. Despite all British official attempts at denial, it assuredly will attain the goal aimed at."

The statement refers to Sir Eric's explanation of why the British warships remained behind mine and net defenses, and says it was the fear of being beaten by the German high seas fleet, when it emerged from the Great Belt, that induced the British fleet not to go to Russia's aid.

BRITISH ROUT TURKS; ADVANCE ON TIGRIS

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, ninety-seven miles northwest of Bagdad, was occupied by the British on Nov. 6, the War Office announced today.

The text of the statement reads:

Following the successful action fought near Dup on Nov. 2, our troops advanced further up the Tigris, and on Nov. 5 attacked the Turks who were holding a strongly entrenched position covering Tekrit. Under the fire of our artillery our troops, with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country, and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two miles of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

In the meantime the cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank, and our artillery on the left bank of the Tigris obtained good targets on the Turkish communications leading to the north. In the afternoon our troops attacked again and carried further lines of trenches with heavy losses to the Turks. In this attack our cavalry on the left flank took a prominent part. British and Indian cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks. The fighting continued until nightfall, when the Turks retreated hurriedly under cover of darkness, burning some of their stores and blowing up three ammunition dumps. We occupied Tekrit on the morning of Nov. 6.

The battlefield has not been cleared in time to report, but 132 unwounded prisoners have been brought in. Much material has been captured, including gun and rifle ammunition, rifles, boats, bridging material, and two airplanes

PRIEST FROM AMERICA SENTENCED IN ENGLAND

Father Daly Imprisoned for Having a Code Said to be Associated with Sinn Fein.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Father Michael Daly, who has been for two years in the United States and who arrived here recently from New York, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having in his possession a code by which the communication of naval and military information was possible. He was also charged with having two letters for conveyance into the United Kingdom and with making a false declaration to an alien officer.

Father Daly said the code had been given to him in the United States by a Father Murphy, who was interested in the Sinn Fein movement, and who requested Father Daly to use it to send news concerning Ireland.

It is said that Father Daly, after having acted as Chaplain for a Virginia millionaire, was appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church in Alexandria, Va.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United Secret Service, who is in charge of the investigation of Sinn Fein activities in the United States, said last night that he had no information regarding the alleged activities of Fathers Daly and Murphy, who are mentioned in the dispatch from Liverpool. There is a Rev. Michael Daly who is assistant pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church, this city. It was stated at the church last night that Father Daly is now in this city and that nothing was known there of the priest under arrest in England.

The Secret Service came into possession yesterday of three letters which were found hidden in a bunk on a British liner now in this port. The bunk had been occupied by Thomas Welsh, the alleged Sinn Fein overseas messenger, who was arrested in New York a few days ago and is now held in the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. Nothing was made public as to the contents of the letters.

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Boy's English Overcoats

Just Arrived!

THESE are London's latest for Boys. Made of those rough-and-tumble fabrics which look so well and wear so long. Put together by an English house which specializes in Boys' Clothes and knows how to combine warmth with style, and economy with both. For English overcoats, in times like these, they are unusually reasonable.

Boys' London Made Overcoats $14.50

A new English belted back model of superior quality English Tweed or Shetland, in brown, gray or heather color schemes and plain worsted lined.

4 to 10 years

Boys' London Made Overcoats $22.50

A new English Guard model made of fine quality English Tweed or Shetland, in the new brown, gray or heather mixtures, with plaid worsted lining.

11 to 18 years

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Will Offer, Beginning Today, on the Main Floor

500 Military Khaki Sweaters at $4.95

In regulation model with two large pockets. Made of heavy weight All-Worsted yarn, and may be had in all sizes.

Illustrated.

Also—Heavy Weight Lambs Wool Mufflers in Khaki color . . . . . at $2

Worsted Wristlets—Khaki color, at 50c & $1

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FASHIONABLE WINTER APPAREL

Today at Special Prices

New Models

Fur-Trimmed Suits

Large Collar of Hudson Seal

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

59.50

Copy of a Paris model, in new shades of silvertone or wool velour; surplice coat, button-trimmed at one side, patch pocketed at the other, shawl collar of Hudson seal fur.

Silvertone Suits

Large Collar of Beaver

MISSES, 14 to 20 years.

69.50

Surplice belted model in the most desirable colors; deep rounded shawl collar of real beaver fur; knee length coat with corded tucked back, new straight line skirt.

At Reduced Prices SATURDAY

Misses' Suits

With or Without Fur Trimming

25.00

Heretofore $29.50 to $59.50

Of wool velour, silvertone velour, broadcloth, burella cloth or velveteen; plain tailored or trimmed with furs. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

At Reduced Prices SATURDAY

Misses' Dresses

Of Silk or Serge

18.50

Heretofore $24.50 to $49.50

Afternoon Dresses of satin, crepe meteor, charmeuse or Georgette crepe; also tailored serge dresses, some trimmed with Hudson Seal fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

New Models

Winter Coats

Plain or Fur Trimmed

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

39.50

Two distinct models, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia, in beaver, brown, green or beetroot. One model with large collar of natural raccoon fur, the other plain tailored.

Winter Coats

Plain or Fur Trimmed

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

49.50

Strictly tailored or fur trimmed; of broadcloth, duvet de laine or diagonal vicuna in the newest winter colors; semi-fitted or belted models; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Two New Models at Special Prices

Misses' Velveteen Dress

With high convertible collar

New button-back sash model, in taupe, burgundy, black or navy; trimmed with self covered buttons; draped back skirt. 14 to 20 years. **24.50**

Chiffon Velvet Dress

With real beaver fur collar

A graceful misses' model in Copen, burgundy or navy; real beaver fur collar joins revers of material; new draped-back skirt. 14 to 20 years. **39.50**

GIRLS' and JUNIORS' APPAREL

Girls' Serge Dresses

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Empire, waistline or Russian belted models, of navy or plaid serge, silk braid trimmed or piped with broadcloth, collar of self material, pique, organdie or broadcloth. *Special* **9.75**

Girls' and Juniors' Coats

Sizes 6 to 17 years

Six distinct models, with or without fur trimming, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia or broadcloth, in rookie, green, brown, garnet, jade or navy; lined and warmly interlined. *Special* **19.75**

Girls' Velveteen Dresses

Sizes 10 to 16 years

In black, navy or burgundy; semi-Empire model; yoke, front of waist, cuffs and pockets on skirt embroidered in contrasting color wool; white Georgette collar. *Special* **14.50**

Girls' Winter Coats

Sizes 6 to 14 years

Double breasted belted model of "Pom Pom" Bolivia in beaver, brown, garnet or navy; large convertible collar edged with band of real beaver fur; lined throughout. *Special* **24.50**

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The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

WE MUST WIN WAR, AMERICA IS WARNED

Britain and France Can Hold Till Our Forces Are Ready in 1919, Says Arthur Pollen.

BEST NEWS AND THE WORST

Writer Declares Submarine Failure More Than Offsets Disasters in Italy and Russia.

Though the worst news of the war may have come yesterday in reports of a further Italian retreat and the overthrow of Kerensky's authority in Russia, the best news of the war undoubtedly was received at the same time, according to Arthur Pollen, foremost English naval writer, who thus hailed, last night, dispatches telling of further reduction in the loss of British merchantmen through German submarines.

Mr. Pollen, speaking at the dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club, declared that the news of the submarine's decline meant that at last England and France could be sure of holding the Boches until the time arrived when America could send armies to turn the deadlock into an allied victory. He said further that what he hailed as the failure of the submarine menace had removed all doubt that America would be able to participate on Europe's battlefields in accordance with her strength and her resources.

Mr. Pollen made it plain that while he did not draw the utmost of conceivable disaster out of the Russian and Italian situations, he felt convinced that they indicated that America, in the end, must win the war. America, single-heartedly concentrated upon such a purpose, would succeed, he was certain, because the Germans did not possess the fighting spirit as individuals to carry them to victory.

"A startling change has taken place, due to the Russian and Italian events," Mr. Pollen began. "The coup d'etat in Russia is interpreted as meaning that Russia will make an early peace. We find it taken for granted that Russia is definitely out of the war, and that peace negotiations are under way, and that the armies of Italy have been forced to retreat so far to the south that Italy no longer can be expected to play a real part in the war. And so, in the opinion of those who interpret present events, England and France are desperately holding their lines and waiting for the United States to come and save the situation.

Still Hope in Russia.

"Now, first, I want to tell you that that extreme situation is a long way off. Taking things at their worst, Russia cannot make peace in less than a considerable number of months—there can be no peace in Russia until there is a definitely established Government there with which to make peace. Kerensky has been turned out; but next the Bolsheviki may be turned out, for all information thus far gathered points to the people of Russia, who have not yet been consulted, being entirely out of sympathy with the Bolsheviki.

"Similarity it is a little premature to speak of the retreat of the Italians from the Tagliamento to the next river as arguing the deep failure of Italian arms and the definite breakdown of the Italian national spirit, as one condition argues the other.

"While we are face to face with very bad news indeed, let me draw your attention that on the same day we have also received the best news of the war, for you have heard that the German submarine has broken down definitely at sea. We noted in the middle of September that a change had come over the character of submarine warfare.

"I think I had the honor of pointing out in THE NEW YORK TIMES at that time that it seemed certain that the tide had changed. Today the loss of British ships of more than 1,600 tons is just over the rate of one a day while in the last week of April it was over five a day. The difference between that a day, the highest point reached, and one a day doesn't really mean that the submarines are merely less active, it does not mean just a difference in degree, because that was the normal rate in 1915 and 1916, but at the end of 1916 the British tonnage was the same as at the beginning of the war, so that what Germany had tried to do and had failed to do was to strike a blow, really a land blow, right at the heart of the armies in France.

"She was trying desperately hard to cut the communications of all the allied armies in Europe. And she came perilously near doing it. She succeeded for months at a rate which if continued would have brought the Allies to such a danger point of weakness that they could not have carried the war on until America came to the rescue.

Barrier to America Gone.

"The definite failure of the German submarine menace means this: that Great Britain and her colonies, in alliance with indomitable France, can fight on against the whole forces of Germany and Austria, vast forces released, it may be, from the Russian front and the Italian front, until this country of yours can put its whole force into the field.

"It means that we are assured of that support of munitions and other things of war, so that we can hold on until this country is ready to take the field in France in proportion to its numbers and its resources. And it means that this country will be able to take the field on such a scale, a thing which six months ago seemed gravely doubtful.

"So I repeat to you that on the same day we receive the worst news of the war, we get the best news, because it means"— Mr. Pollen paused a moment, and then, amidst the cheers of his hearers, he finished—"it means the definite military defeat of the Central Powers.

"Even those huge German and Austrian odds will not be as impossible to contend with as those earlier hordes that we met at Mons, at the Battle of the Marne, at Aisne, and at Ypres, and when I say that we will hold those great forces I am only saying that we will do again what we have done successfully in the past against far greater odds.

"By now you are familiar with trench warfare and understand that real turning movements no longer are possible, and you know that today we are supplied with guns and munitions in quantities that three years ago would have sounded like ridiculous, nonsensical rubbish. Yet when at the first battle of Ypres we held back five, six, and seven times our number in Germans, though they battered away with ten and twenty times the number of guns that the French possessed, the miracle was that such small numbers, unequipped and badly supplied, could stand against the German host.

"I think no military critic will deny that such battles have been won, because that last moment meant the clash of man and man, the ring of bayonet against bayonet, so that the side that gives in is the side that is beaten. It was found that the British troops did not give in, that they stood and fought until the last man was dead when pushed to that extremity. And it has also been found that when the Allies stand like that, the Germans are not willing to come on.

A Sergeant Makes It Clear.

"Once I asked a Grenadier Sergeant who had fought in such desperate engagements why was it, when the Germans came on in their massed lines, outnumbering their adversaries even eight to one, so that the resisters had to jump out of their trenches and fight it out man to man, the Germans did not leave one man to each Englishman and just go on. He scratched his head, but at last he got it. He exclaimed: 'You see, the real reason is this—they are not a military people like we are!'

"That man, without knowing it, expressed the most profound truth of the war. The Germans have the best military organisation in the world. The only weak part in their wonderful military armor is that they are not a fighting people. Under their remarkable discipline they are prepared to come on in masses and walk to certain death.

"But when they have to step out from the great discipline-driven masses, and each man knows that his life depends upon a hand-to-hand contest, somehow the German is found wanting. He lacks that blazing love of country, that final determination to fight it out, which is the common characteristic of the French, the British, and the American races.

"So, when I say, let the whole German and the whole Austrian armies come upon us, I am not making an idle boast. I am only saying that next Spring, and next Summer, and next Fall, and next Winter and so on, until you have come over with your full strength we will hold the lines.

"Now that the safety of the seas is at last assured, I am going to say to you that you are to have the honor of finishing this war. And let me tell you that is an honor. When you look at the record of human struggle and courage and self-sacrifice, of daring and skillful battling, I tell you that the honor of leading this fight is one of which no nation, whatever its past record of glorious tradition, stands too high to rejoice in.

Another German Autocracy.

"I like to think that we of England in all our long history, have lost but one war—and that a war against sturdy colonists of ours who were better Englishmen than we were. When England, grown rich and powerful and forgetful under a Whig aristocracy and the spell of a German King, tried the worst kind of autocracy against its own colonists, those noble Englishmen, Washington and Jefferson and men like them, would never stand it. A German King and his enslaved Ministers were not able to get real Englishmen to come out and fight their ignoble cause. Yes, I like to think that the only war we lost was one in which we were represented almost entirely by German soldiers!

"The fight fought and won then was an Englishman's fight, and there was not one generous man in England who begrudged the colonists their victory, nor to this day has one such regretted it.

"I have said that the British and the French could hold all odds of Germans and Austrians for two years. And when your forces do come in numbers proportionate to your strength and equipped in proportion to your resources, you will be able to turn that stern resistance into victory. For your forces will have the same fighting character as ours.

"I don't think you will have them ready much sooner. It took us just two years to strike our first real, effective blow in the war, and while you will have the benefit of our experience and our mistakes you will not be able to strike any real blow for victory probably before 1919.

"But when that time comes you will be there with an army which will go to victory for two reasons: First, because in sheer fighting material it will be superior to anything you find opposed to you, and, second, because you come in expressing the verdict of posterity, the New World redressing the wrongs of the Old, standing in the balance for right against might, and proclaiming that the human race is not to be turned into a horde of brute beasts and barbarians.

"Now this glorious thing can only be done by intense national effort, by concentrating concentration every day upon that duty on the part of every single person, by the abandoning of luxuries and the putting aside of all extraneous interests. From this day forth let us remember that the freedom for which we are fighting depends not alone upon our individual liberty of action but upon our united co-ordination to a single end.

"The things which the Germans have done are plain murder, rapine, arson, and destruction—things which the Mohawks did and which no barbarians have done since, and the answer of all freemen to his awful record is:

"'No peace by negotiation; no end to this war except the surrender of the German Army to the Allies or the surrender of the German people to the humanity of the world.'"

NEW BRITISH ENVOYS WELCOMED BY CITY

Greeted by Mayor, Munitions Mission Gets Down to Work at Once.

EXPECTS MATERIAL RESULTS

Here to Offer America Benefit of Three Years' Experience—Meet Labor Heads.

In contrast with the spectacular arrival and reception of previous war missions, whose coming to America was characterized chiefly by stimulation of popular war enthusiasm, the special mission of the British Ministry of Munitions came quietly to town yesterday and almost immediately got down to the business of working out war problems in conference with representatives of American capital and labor.

The material results expected from the visit of the mission were emphasized as constituting its importance by the speakers at the reception of the Commissioners in City Hall and the luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin which followed. Mayor Mitchel, in welcoming the visitors, spoke of the "great practical work" which they were expected to accomplish, and Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., Chairman of the mission, who is Director General of the Labor Supply Department in the Ministry of Munitions, introduced the word "partnership" to describe the relations of England and America, thereby suggesting the businesslike co-operation of the two allies in the war. At 8 o'clock last night, the preliminaries concluded, the mission was in man-to-man conference with representatives of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union at 949 Willoughby Avenue.

The members of the mission, in addition to Sir Stephenson Kent, are H. W. Garrod, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Labor Regulation Department of the Ministry of Munitions; G. H. Baillie, Chief Technical Dilution Officer of the Labor Supply Department, and Captain Cyril Asquith, son of the former Premier, Director of the Artificers' Allocation of the same department. They are staying at the Biltmore Hotel.

Greeted by Mayor.

The reception of the mission was in the hands of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and began at noon with the ceremonies at City Hall. The Mayor was toastmaster at the luncheon. Mr. Mitchel said that the mission had come to offer America the benefits of three and a half years of practical war experience, and that, as England had come to recognize that the soldiers at the front played only a part in the work of war, so the civilians of this country must become conscious of the importance of their part in war work.

Byron R. Newton, the Collector of the Port, the next speaker, was followed by John P. Coughlin, President of the Central Federated Union, who spoke on behalf of American labor. Sir Stephenson Kent then presented a brief review of the history of the Ministry of Munitions in England, in which he said:

"The first act of the Ministry of Munitions was to call a conference of employers and representatives of labor, at which an agreement was reached which was later embodied in the Munitions of War act. This act gave the Ministry of Munitions power to control the manufacture of munitions, power to control the profits of manufacturers, and to take over the management of any establishment and run it in the best interest of the Government. It has not been necessary to exercise this latter power, but profits in the manufacture of munitions have been limited to one-fifth more than normal pre-war profits. The wages of munition employes have been fixed, awards being made to cover the increased cost of living, and compulsory arbitration has been established. Before the war we in England regarded strikes and lockouts a domestic matter between employers and employes, but in war time a strike or a lockout ceases to be a domestic matter and becomes a matter of national danger. They have, therefore, been declared illegal."

The speaker added that both employers and employes had co-operated patriotically, yielding many advantages won before the war. He emphasized what labor had given up in the way of the closed shop, union recognition, and other gains. Sir Stephenson also emphasized the need for economy in war, and reminded his audience that no automobile had been manufactured in England for private use since the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions in January, 1915. He dwelt upon England's need of food and raw materials, saying that the country did not have a sufficiency of these things.

Need Many More Ships.

"And we probably never will have a sufficiency of them," he went on, "unless you build ships more rapidly than in the past. It is more than probable that the immense man power of America will be the final weight that will determine victory for our cause, and the 6,000,000 tons you are planning to build in ships are but a flea bite to what you will need if you are going to keep a real army in the field. You will have this army to provide for and your partners in the war need food and raw materials. Ships, ships, ships all of the time—that is the most urgent problem of all."

Mr. Garrod told just what the war meant to England and Europe. He mentioned what he called the "personal losses" first, meaning the destruction of life, and said that because of them there would "lie over Europe for a century a cloud of depression and dejection."

"And, in addition to these personal losses," he said, "there is the deeper loss, which I shall call the loss of faith. That this war should have been waged at all; that it should have come as it did, and that it should have been fought with the unspeakable horror and cruelty that have characterized it, has caused the destruction of everything in which men formerly believed—their faith in justice and freedom and humanity. The problems of the war are nothing compared to the problems which will come after the war. There are both practical and moral tasks ahead of us, and we shall turn to America for help in meeting them. We have got to rebuild our cities, but also we have got to rebuild the hearts of men, to re-establish in them the old faith in the elemental principles of justice and freedom and humanity."

The members of the mission will attend conferences with representatives of employers and employes every day until next Wednesday afternoon.

WARNS OF WAR DANGER FROM LABOR TROUBLES

British Envoy Says Similar Difficulty to Ours Would Have Forced England to Peace.

Great Britain would have been forced to make a disgraceful peace with Germany long ago had she suffered from labor troubles on the same scale as those which have occurred in this country recently, according to H. W. Barrod, head of the Department of Labor Supply in England and a member of the special British mission now in this city.

He made this statement last night in an address to about 200 delegates of the Central Labor Union at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg. G. H. Baillie, technical head of munitions manufacture in England, described the hurry-up methods which had been introduced into munitions making in England. Mr. Barrod said:

"I have been in this country two months, and before that I had watched from a distance the labor troubles here. If the labor troubles which have happened here in the last seven months had occurred in England in the last two years we would have had to make a disgraceful peace with the Germans.

"In 1914 England stood at the brink of an industrial war of unparalleled magnitude. The Government of England became aware of a shortage of labor just at this time. There was never a man who needed a job that could not at once be placed in some position. There were, in fact, 500,000 more jobs than men.

"Some time after the outbreak of the war, or, to be more specific, March, 1915, the federation of employers and representatives of organized labor met in London, when the Government asked labor and capital to come to an agreement. This agreement was not to strike, in order that the output of munitions should be as great as the demands of the Government.

"They agreed, and the unions waived their rights. The employers in turn made concessions. The workmen's share of the agreement was to suspend all their union privileges, rights, or customs. The employers agreed not to cut the rate fixed. The result of this concession helped England greatly, because it made it possible to bring women into the munitions factories. The Government established compulsory arbitration, the Minister of Munitions being given control over every establishment classified as necessary to carry on the war. The Government also took 80 per cent. of the excess profits of the munitions factories."

"The output of ammunition now is twice as great as it was at the time of the battle of the Somme," Mr. Baillie said. "Some weeks we triple it. It is sixty-five times greater than the first ten months of the war.

"You have sent a small army, but America is going to see that it is increased to the size of our army, and then you will have to solve the ammunition problem as we have solved it. You will have to do as we did.

"In certain places we found that workers were working in non-essential factories and we either drafted them into the army or into the munitions plants. Schools and factories were established to train men and women for a specific job on a specific type of machine, and in this way they acquired skill in a very short period. This greatly helped to meet the problem."

AMBULANCE DRIVERS BACK.

Wanted Commissions in Army—Gas Victim's Experience.

Thirty young men who have been driving ambulances on the French front have returned to an American port. Their places have been filled by men enlisted by the United States Government who are serving as privates at a soldier's pay. Many of those who returned are of the opinion that their experience and the fact that they have been working for 5 cents a day and paying all their expenses entitled them to commissions.

Douglas D. Judd of Batavia, N. Y., and A. C. Watson of 3,440 Broadway have been driving in the Ambulance Corps for more than a year. Mr. Watson said that 600 drivers had returned who would have remained in France had they been given a chance to get commissions.

After having been refused examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps because of his stature, L. L. Collins, a newspaper man, who was on The Minneapolis Journal, went to France and drove an ambulance. As his height is no longer a bar he is returning to the United States to take an examination for a commission here.

For bravery in driving continuously twenty-seven hours under fire and saving many lives Thorndike H. Endicott of Boston brings home a Croix de Guerre and the Military medal. From the zone under fire to the emergency hospitals he made many trips, and though shells burst on all sides of him he was not wounded.

Another who came unscathed through many dangers was S. C. Rappleye. While at play on the voyage over he fell on the deck, his right arm being broken and his head cut, so that the sight of one eye was endangered.

P. F. Moore of the Twenty-eighth Australian Infantry, convalescent after having been gassed, also arrived.

"It was at Messines," he said, "that I was gassed and for eight weeks I was in a hospital. It was a horrible experience. I can still taste gas."

Lieut. Col. J. J. Aitken, Captain F. G. Wilson, British Army machine gun expert, and Chaplain W. C. Minifie of the British Army have also arrived.

Ishii Party on Pacific Coast.

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 8.—Viscount Ishii and members of the Imperial Japanese Mission arrived here today from Washington, where he recently concluded with Secretary Lansing an agreement concerning China and the economic, naval and military co-operation of the United States and Japan in the war against Germany. The mission is on its way home after nearly three months in the United States.

Reduces Age for Camp Students.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Baker today reduced from 21 to 20 years and 9 months the minimum age for students in the third officers' training camp which is to be opened in January for enlisted men. The purpose is to open the camp to men who will be 21 at the end of their three months' training.

Kansans Stop German Celebration.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—The annual celebration of the German-American Alliance of Kansas City, Kan., which was to have been held next Sunday, will not be permitted, the police announced today. The announcement followed complaints of residents that the celebration was not looked upon with favor.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

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Kuppenheimer Overcoats, $22.50 to $65—Suits, $22.50 to $45

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Brill Overcoats at $20—New Trench models, Box, Form-fitting and belt-back models; patch, slanting or flap pockets, and with velvet or self collars.

Brill Overcoats at $15—Ulsterettes, Balmacaans, Box, Form-fitting and Chesterfield models, in black or Oxford Melton and in smart mixtures.

And at $15 and $20 an almost endless variety of patterns and models.

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PRICED at $25, but possessing the constructive value of $35, and the appearance of $50 or $60 . . . . Made in the Kirschbaum shops of selected all-wool kerseys, vicunas and meltons, satin lined and velvet collared . . . . For the man who wants an overcoat always irreproachable in style and tailored in the genuine Chesterfield way—and who appreciates also the substantial saving which this special price represents - - - $25

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5% of the Opening Day's total receipts will be donated to Child's Welfare Work through the

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Have Been Arranged in Every Department.

Shoes, Millinery, Housefurnishings and a Beauty Parlor Have Been Added

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Free Bus Service from Our West 181st St. (Near St. Nicholas Ave.) Stores

Along University Ave. and Fordham Road to our new store. Also from Fordham Square to our new store.

Bus will stop to take on passengers on signal.

Bus leaves 181st St. every hour on the hour.

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OUR FIRST GUNNERS GREETED BY FRENCH

First Unit to Fire on Germans Welcomed from Trenches with Band and Flowers.

WREATH PUT ON GUN BARREL

And Villagers Embrace Americans, Weary, but Eager for New Bout with the Foe.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first American artillery unit to establish contact with the Germans came back to its billets today. The men were tired and muddy, but still as enthusiastic a lot of soldiers as ever came out of gunpits. The artillery had a longer stay at the front than the infantry, and they came back, men and horses, wet to the bone, covered with mud and ready to sleep.

Their "homecoming" was one that will long be remembered in this part of France. It was late in the day when long lines of marching soldiers and straining horses were seen rounding a small mountain, many miles away. From the village toward which they were marching the column could be seen winding around the mountain to the valley, up on a nearer hill, and then down again. The rain was beating in their faces, and a village snuggled in a valley came into their view as they crossed the crest of the hill.

Below them stood a group in uniform. Above the group floated the American flag, and a number of children were gathered about. Suddenly the band (for the group of uniforms was a band) started a tune that brought a smile to the face of even the most tired artilleryman in the column. It was "The Campbells Are Coming." Some of the artillerymen cheered, and the bearers of the red battery pennants raised themselves in their saddles and waved the pennants.

The entire command was immediately drawn up on a hillside, and a gun, covered with camouflage paint, was drawn out in front. On the gun shield an artilleryman had written in chalk, "The First Gun for the Germans."

The Colonel in command spoke to one of the townspeople a moment, and then, addressing the men, told them that the people of the village wished to do honor to the gun and its crew and to the American Army. The children gathered around and placed a floral wreath over the grim barrel and a bunch of wild flowers inside the empty case of the first shot fired. The regimental band then played the American and French national anthems.

That was all the ceremony, but the sight of Americans returning from combat with the Germans cheered the populace of the village so that when the troopers dismounted many old men and many women came up to them to shake hands or put their arms affectionately around their shoulders.

There is not much sentiment in the makeup of an American artilleryman. His one idea is that he is in France to fight, so it took a moment or two for the men to decide to accept the demonstration of approval. Even when this was done the Americans were more or less embarrassed and many, whose business for some days had been confined to killing Germans, actually blushed.

Tonight the artillerymen turned in at 6 o'clock. Tomorrow they will not be called out until hours after the regular time. The men were very tired, having marched for many hours under unfavorable conditions and caring for their horses, when permitted, astride a horse or clinging on top of a gun carriage. The horses were worn out and some lay down as soon as they reached their beds of straw.

Despite the hardships not a man was heard to grumble except about the fact that no mail from home was waiting for him. Every one declared enthusiastically that the firing of shells at the boche would be "fine business." All were anxious to go back again.

In this command there was not one casualty despite the length of its stay at the front and the fact that the Germans shelled the American artillery heavily several times.

The officers said that on the night the American trench was raided the artillery got into action quickly and poured a counter barrage into No Man's Land. They were sure they prevented all the Germans from reaching the trench, and that some of the Germans never got back alive. The officers and men were proud of their ability to handle their guns in this manner.

The members of the crew which fired the first shot at the Germans admitted that they enjoyed the experience greatly. One gunner remarked that he would rather have had that experience and honor as a "buck private" than to be a Major General. The crew is composed of youngsters. They come from South Bend, New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Douglas, Ariz.

After a short rest this artillery contingent will be sent to other camps to instruct other artillerymen who have not yet been at the front.

FRANCE PAYS HONOR TO OUR SOLDIER DEAD

Their End Proves America's Purpose to Fight to a Finish, Says Officer at Graves.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first three American soldiers killed in the trenches in France are sleeping tonight in French soil, honored by the American Army and the people and army of France. Their burial took place yesterday.

With a guard of French infantrymen in their picturesque uniforms of red and horizon blue standing on one side and a detachment of American soldiers on the other, the flag-wrapped caskets were lowered into the grave as a bugler blew "taps" and the batteries at the front fired minute guns. As the minute guns went off the French officer, commanding the division in this section, paid tribute to the fallen Americans. His words, which were punctuated by the roar of the guns and the whistle of shells, touched both the French and Americans. In conclusion the French officer said:

"In the name of the —th division, in the name of the French Army, and in the name of France I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham, and Private Hay of the American Army.

"Of their own free will they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe; they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long-prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression, and barbarity. They knew that efforts were still necessary. They wished to give us their generous hearts, and they have not forgotten old historical memories, while others forget more recent ones.

"They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by our side, and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight. Honor to them. Their families, friends, and fellow-citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil, and but a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we and our allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as long as is necessary until final victory for the most noble of causes, that of the liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty. Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appear to us with extraordinary grandeur.

"We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tombs, 'Here lie the first soldiers of the Republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for liberty and justice.' The passerby will stop and uncover his head. Travelers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes.

"Private Enright, Private Gresham, Private Hay! In the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls. Farewell!"

Pershing Reports Another Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—General Pershing reported today that Private Harold M. Barber of the Field Artillery died Monday of acute cardiac dilatation of the heart. His father is R. R. Barber, 3,045 Humboldt Avenues, South Minneapolis, Minn.

WAR STRESS HITS THEATRE, SAYS BRADY

Declares It Is to Undergo a Trying Period, But Reducing Actors' Salaries Is Not Remedy.

The present unrest in the theatrical business, which is expected in some quarters to lead to a lowering of actors' salaries and a further decrease in admission prices, was discussed last night by William A. Brady. Speaking as one of the oldest managers in the city from the standpoint of experience, Mr. Brady gave it as his opinion that the theatre is about to undergo one of the most trying periods in its history, but declared that the remedy will not be found in the lowering of salaries.

"We are at present on the edge of a still panic, and in these circumstances it is only natural that the theatre, as a luxury, should be among the first to suffer," he said.

"But actors, except in certain isolated cases, are by no means overpaid, and I do not believe that a move to reduce salaries would be either wise or successful. The theatre is facing a period of readjustment as a result of the war, and business, if anything, will become worse as the war continues and taxes increase.

"The theatre will have to be put on a war footing, and one of the first steps must be the elimination of the illegal speculator. I do not refer to the ticket broker, whose business is for the most part legitimate, but to the parasitic creatures who feed upon the theatres by selling tickets at inflated prices.

"New York, in my opinion, has about twice as many theatres as it can support, and the fact that there is a superfluity of playhouses will become more and more evident as the war progresses. Panic conditions of 1893 and 1907 will be duplicated. Only four or five of the sensationally successful shows will do a paying business; in times of prosperity people will pay their money for any show, but in times of stringency they will go only to plays which they know to be good. I might cite, as an indication of the manner in which I view conditions, the way in which I have capitalled by own productions. Two years ago I had twenty or thirty plays on the road; today I have one.

"I feel certain, however, that the theatres will not lower their prices below $2, no matter what happens. In 1893 the $2 scale had not yet been adopted, and the highest-priced ticket was $1.50. That price, however, was not lowered even when the panic was at its height."

With about half a dozen exceptions, business in the theatres has been notoriously bad for three weeks, and the war tax has naturally aggravated this condition. The United Managers' Protective Association will hold a meeting next week to discuss ways and means of meeting the changed conditions, and the question of lowering actors' salaries will be one of the expedients considered.

DOCTOR CALLED TO DEATH.

Cleveland Physician Answers Call and Later Is Found Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—Dr. Harry L. Chapin, a local physician, was found dying today by a maid in a room at the Colonial Hotel, and the police believe he was murdered. He was lying in a pool of blood, conscious, but unable to speak, and had a large wound on the right side of the head extending from the temple to the base of the skull. A physician was summoned immediately, but before he arrived Dr. Chapin was dead.

When officers reached the room they found that Dr. Chapin had in his possession a large sum of money, together with diamond rings and other jewelry valued at several hundred dollars.

According to the police and hotel officials, Dr. Chapin received a telephone call this afternoon, asking him to proceed at once to a room on the third floor of the hotel. He apparently answered the call without delay and was taken in the elevator to the floor indicated. Nothing is known of what occurred between that time and the discovery of his body.

There was no sign of a struggle in the room. Near a bureau was a new black grip, which subsequently was found to be empty. On the bureau was a paper bag containing some fruit.

One of the maids at the hotel told the police that she entered the room about an hour before the body was found and saw two men who apparently were arguing over some business matters. She could not say that either answered the description of Dr. Chapin.

The room was taken at 8 o'clock this morning by a visitor, who signed the register in a somewhat illegible hand. He was a man abut 35, clean-shaven, and carried the black grip later found in the room.

BIG GAIN IN SUBWAY TRAVEL

Bulletin Puts Daily Passenger Increase at 183,618 in Two Years.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in a bulletin issued yesterday, calls attention that 183,618 more passengers now ride daily on the company's lines than two years ago, and that every twenty-four hours 1,350,000 passengers are carried. Of this number 900,000 ride between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7 in the afternoon, 15,000 are carried to the Times Square station during the matinée hours and about 18,000 get off at this station and scatter to the various theatres in the evening.

"One-third of New York's subway theatre crowd," says the bulletin, "comes from those sections of the city served by the Lenox Avenue and Bronx line, one-fourth is carried by the Broadway trains, one-fifth comes from Brooklyn, and one-eighth from stations between Ninety-sixth Street and the Brooklyn Bridge."

Study of the subway travel has taught the Interborough's experts that one-third of those who go to theatres on the subway remain in the theatrical district until 1 o'clock in the morning. Mention is made of the rapid growth of travel in the Bronx, which is increasing more rapidly, according to the bulletin, than any other section.

SUIT OVER BERNSTORFF.

Dr. Baruch Asks $50,000 for Being Shown in Movie with Ex-Ambassador.

On the ground that his picture was taken with that of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, without his consent, and exhibited as a movie film, Dr. Emanuel Baruch filed an action in the Supreme Court for $50,000 damages against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. The complaint alleges that Dr. Baruch's picture appears in the "Current Events" series of the defendant with those of former Ambassador von Bernstorff and James W. Gerard, and shows him conversing with von Bernstorff.

Dr. Baruch contends that the film "falsely and maliciously" represents him as in some way participating in the "unneutral activities" of the former German Ambassador while the latter was in this country.

RESENT SLUR ON CORPS.

Upton Officers Defend Members of Army Quartermaster's Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 8.—Officers in high rank here showed anger an learning today that the cause of numerous applications of officers and privates in the Quartermaster's Corps for transfers was because slurs had been cast on members of this corps by persons who had said that it was a noncombatant branch of the service, and that its personnel would not be in danger when it reached the front.

It was pointed out that, in the first place, the men in the Quartermaster's Corps were assigned there, not at their request, because their training in civil life had given them special fitness for their duties in this branch of the service. It was also shown that the British casualty list indicated that a high average of men in the Quartermaster's Corps were killed or wounded, especially those engaged in rushing supplies and munitions to the front in motor trucks.

General Bell has sent the following memorandum to all company commanders:

"It has come to the attention of the division commander that men in the uniform of the United States Army have taken up collections of money in public restaurants and elsewhere in the City of New York for alleged use in contributing to the welfare and recreation of the organizations to which they belong. Hereafter no member of this command will solicit funds for any part of this command or for any public purpose without authority from the division commander."

This does not prohibit entertainments by companies which are approved by General Bell.

FIRE IN LOFT COSTS $20,000.

Many Alarms at Same Time Cause Chief Kenlon Anxiety.

Damage estimated at $20,000 was caused by a fire and automatic sprinklers in the six-story loft building at 150 West Eighteenth Street last night. Within ten minutes of the first alarm four others were sounded in the neighborhood, and second and third alarms for the Eighteenth Street fire were turned in by Chief Kenlon to insure having sufficient apparatus on the scene. The other fires were trifling.

The blaze at 150 West Eighteenth Street was confined to the top floor of the building and was controlled without difficulty. The tenants of the top floor were said to be Fuer, Asan & Bailey, clothing manufacturers. Their stock was totally destroyed. Tenants on the lower floors suffered damage to stock from the automatic sprinklers.

"HERO LAND" DRIVE STARTS.

Women Sell 90,000 Tickets for It in a Few Hours.

Following two and a half hours of arduous work spent in starting the drive to sell tickets for "Hero Land," representatives of one hundred committees at luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday reported that 90,000 tickets had been sold. The women whose assignments had been prepared in advance, were in the main enthusiastic over the reception they had received from the prominent business men and firms whom they visited.

Three women were present from each of the 92 committees. Committee 94 won the honors of the day, with a total sale of 4,050 tickets. John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the Management Comittee of "Hero Land," and Arthur Pollem, the British Naval critic, spoke at the luncheon. Mrs. Payne Whitney is the Chairman of the Ticket Committee, and others serving with her are Mrs. John M. Bowman, Mrs. Robert Sweeney, Mrs. W. A. Delano, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Mrs. Harry S. Guggenheim, Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mrs. John Wood Stewart, Mrs. Rufus L. Paterson, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrence, Mrs. Woodard Babcock, Miss Mary Pyne, and Mrs. Frederick Watriss.

If You Want the Best That New York Affords—

Yours Should Be a Saks-Made Overcoat

¶ You can go to New York's most noted merchant tailors, spend time in selecting a suitable pattern from a limited stock, go through the tedious tape-measure process which involves two or three trips for fittings and "try ons"—or

You can make your selection at Saks from an assortment of overcoats wherein the patterns are almost without limit, and the colorings as choice as any that have been produced by European and American weavers.

¶ In either case the garment will be tailored according to the highest standards of custom tailoring. The model will be individual, and thoroughly in keeping with the trend of Metropolitan fashion. But at Saks *the price will be less*, and the latitude for choice in both models and patterns far better than any merchant tailor could begin to present.

We have the biggest and most distinctive showing of Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Fly-Front, Semi-fitted, Form-Tracing and Great Coats ever shown in New York

and as a business proposition we ask you to compare Saks' overcoats with any alternative choice on the Isle of Manhattan.

Prices $23 to $70

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Extraordinary Values for Today in

Satins, Silks, Velveteens

Black Dress Satins
The $2.50 Quality
$1.78 a yard
Rich lustre and fine texture. Width 40 inches.
Ground Floor.

Black Velveteens
Usually $2.00 a yard
$1.38 a yard
Imported and of superior quality. Width 27 inches.
Second Floor.

At the Unprecedented Price
$1.25 a yard

Georgette Crepes in all the wanted shades.

Fancy Silks Formerly $2.25 and $3.50 a yard.

Dress Satins in light and dark shades

Black Chiffon Velvet—$3.65

Ground Floor.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

For years this establishment has enjoyed the privilege of supplying the boys of our best known families, not alone with their clothing, but all the accessories of dress as well.

De Pinna suits and overcoats follow very closely the English ideas governing the dress of boys.

Hence, the Norfolk Suit and the loosely draped Overcoat are conspicuous in our stocks together with a number of model overcoats built on military lines, and originally designed by leading London military tailors.

We select with the greatest care the proper headwear, footwear, neckwear and furnishings to be worn with De Pinna clothing.

Trench Coats for boys—of regulation Army cloth. Sizes 4 to 8 years, $22.50; 9 to 17 years, $32.50. English mixtures, 9 to 17 years, $30 to $35.

Boys' Fur Trimmed Overcoats—of imported Shetlands. Sizes, 2½ to 8 years, $30.

Hats and Caps to match coats made on order.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—from the most approved English models and in all correct fabrics. $12.50 to $24.50.

Eton Collars, Imported Golf Stockings, Neckwear and all necessary accessories.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WEARABLES Charming at Week-End Prices

These for TODAY and SATURDAY:—

An Interesting Serge Frock Sale
A Special Purchase Lot and Unusual Values from Our Own Stock

Sale.....14.50

Our reg. $19.75, $22.50 and $24.50

Many, Many Styles in This Group

Model 1—Navy serge—effective Persian and gold embroidery.

Model 2—In tan serge—this tunic frock is embroidered in blue.

Model 3—of navy serge—with silk braid for trimming. The high neck reveals just a bit of gold color velvet. This sale includes other simple one-piece styles—or new high neck dresses—many show newest white satin collars.

Colors—navy blue, green, plum, beet root, tan and black.

About This Sale Group—While these frocks are very simple, the quality of serge is unusually fine and heavy—Many of the frocks feature the "different newnesses" that make a frock charming—Values in every one of these dresses that make them bargains unusual.

COATS of More Distinctive Charm

Coats Unusual—at Prices Just as Different

Materials—fine velours, broadcloths, bolivias and various other smart materials.

Colors—bewilderingly delightful—include greens, taupe, burgundy, Pekin blue and black.

A number of these trig models show fur or seal trimming. As many others are plainly stitched in self tones. Interesting pocket and belt features combine with full lining to make each style altogether desirable.

A Special Group
Of Our Reg. $33.74 and $34.74 Coats
29.00

NEW SUITS AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY
"Most-Out-of-the-Usual" Bargains

Were 44.75.....**33.75**

Broadcloths and tricotines. Two of the models are *illustrated*. They are variously trimmed with seal, water mink or nutria. Colors—navy blue, Burgundy, Pekin blue, taupe and black. An altogether interesting group of smart, carefully tailored suits.

This group includes unusual suits, for many manufacturers' samples are included.

SMART STREET SUITS

Very Special **19.50**

Broadcloths, Oxford cloth and Diagonal Velours. Two models *illustrated*. The Oxford cloth suits (Fig. 1) show detachable seal or nutria collars. The broadcloth suits (Fig. 2) feature seal edging and smart belts.

Colors—navy blue, brown, green and beetroot.

An extraordinary group of suits—at this very low price.

Alterations Free of Charge.

Plant $5 and see it grow to $500!—and not only see it but enjoy it and eat it,—and still keep on having it—more and better every year! Your $5 will buy: 2 Apple trees, 1 Pear, 1 Plum, 5 Grape Vines, 25 Raspberries, 5 Rhubarb, 5 Currants—and it won't be long before you get $500 worth out of that!—Not to mention the fun of growing it all yourself! Quality and satisfactory growth absolutely guaranteed. Phone or mail your order at once, please.

I. HICKS & SON
Thirty Years of Growing Fruit
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.

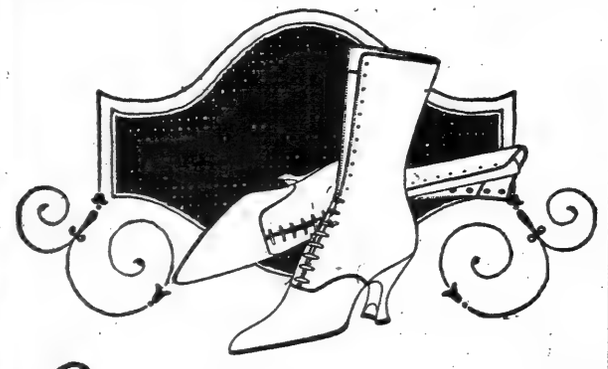
"Here I Am Again"
—delicious, fine-spice-flavored, New England farm-made
Deerfoot Farm
Sausage
Now Ready for Delivery

Costs more, because it is an *old-fashioned* sausage —*chopped,* not ground—and made from the choicest parts of the pig, including the *hams—never* from storage pork!

DEERFOOT FARM
SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.
New York Store
172 Chambers Street

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.



Walk-Over SHOES

To Women: A Message on Shoes

In times like the present, women are entitled to receive *full value for their money in all apparel—especially shoes.* The woman who buys Walk-Over Shoes gets

1. Smartest style.
2. Highest possible shoe value for the money.
3. Perfect fit and service by courteous salesmen.
4. Long shoe wear, guaranteed by the well-known Walk-Over trade mark. Prices, $5. to 12.

A very great range in styles of all leathers for selection in every Walk-Over store.

Winged-tipped walking shoes for street wear—combining smartness with real shoe comfort.

Shoes in calf, kid and patent leather, both buttoned and laced. Shoes for more formal wear.

Remember—there are no "stuck-on" prices in Walk-Over Shoe Stores.

A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City
279 Broadway 1439 Broadway 252 W. 125th St.
1172-75 Broadway 144 Bowery 622 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn—1356 Broadway; 565-7 Fulton St.; 5406 Fifth Av.
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave. Yonkers, N. Y.—9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—796 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—151 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

ROCHESTER SUNK; 4 DEAD, 14 MISSING

First of American Steamers to Brave U-Boat Blockade Is Destroyed by a Submarine.

WAS FLYING BRITISH FLAG

Vessel Had Recently Been Turned Over to the Admiralty—Captain and 31 Survivors Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American steamship Rochester was torpedoed and sunk at dusk on Nov. 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives as a result of the sinking. One boat with the second mate and thirteen men are missing.

The Captain and twenty-two men have been landed at Buncrana. One lifeboat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the County of Mayo, yesterday.

The Rochester was one of the first American steamships to successfully run the German submarine blockade following the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. She was then owned by the Kerr Steamship Company, but was later sold to Furness, Withy & Co., and placed in the British Admiralty service. When last heard from she was on her way to this port, according to her owners.

The Rochester left New York for Bordeaux on her first blockade running trip on Feb. 10 in company with the American steamship Orleans. Their voyage was watched with interest both in America and France. The Orleans arrived at Bordeaux a week ahead of the Rochester, but both ships were given an enthusiastic reception from the people of the city.

The Orleans was sunk by a submarine about a month ago.

The Rochester was in command of Captain Erik Kekeritz. She was formerly the steamship Yaguez, built at Ecorse, Mich., in 1912, and registered 2,551 tons. She was 247 feet long.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR ALCEDO MISSING

Admiral Sims Believes Torpedo Which Sank Patrol Ship Killed Most of the 21.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All hope for the safety of Lieutenant John T. Melvin and the twenty enlisted men reported missing after the torpedoing of the American patrol ship Alcedo has been abandoned. Secretary Daniels authorized this statement:

"The Navy Department has received a report from Vice Admiral Sims stating that no trace had been found of the one officer and twenty men reported missing after the sinking of the American patrol vessel Alcedo. Several vessels which were searching for possible survivors have given up the search. It is believed that most of the missing men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo."

The Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine early Monday morning, being the first American warship to go down since the war began. No details have been made public.

REPORT HINTS AT U-BOAT.

Hydrographic Office Tells of Suspicious Vessel Sighted Oct. 22.

The United States Hydrographic Office in Washington, in its daily bulletin which reached here yesterday, sends out this notice of submarine activity:

"A suspicious vessel thought to be an enemy submarine was sighted on Oct. 24 in latitude 44 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 39 degrees 15 minutes west. She was steering westward, with a small sail set. No smoke was visible."

The notice is signed by Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Hydrographer.

WILLCOX IN LOYALTY TALK.

Tells Teachers Instructors Who Are for America Are Necessary.

Declaring that there are some teachers in the public schools who have but a slight conception of what loyalty means, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, addressing the annual convention of the Teachers Council yesterday said: "If there are any teachers in the public school system who do not believe in whole-hearted loyalty to the American Government in this national crisis I think it is for the teaching staff to co-operate with the Board of Education in every way to bring persons of that kind to the bar of public opinion and if possible to rid the public schools of such teachers."

The Teachers Council is composed of representatives of all branches of the public school system in New York City. Mr. Willcox said he appreciated the splendid work of the teaching staff in the city's schools, but he felt concerned regarding "reports that indicate quite a different spirit." A teacher wrote to him, he complained, that Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor, in speaking to a gathering of teachers about two weeks ago said he would not support the National Government, but would work against it. The report could hardly be accurate, said Mr. Willcox, for such a man would be guilty of treason.

"Unfortunately, that is not a solitary instance," he added. "Some teachers have a slight conception of loyalty to the National Government. It is possible that this may be due to education under foreign Governments with different ideals, but whatever the cause and the remedy you must realize the menace to public welfare of any teacher who does not stand for America first, last, and all the time, and who cannot be trusted to inspire in the pupils love for the American flag and all it stands for.

"I have been asked if the Board of Education cannot do something about such teachers. It is difficult to see what the Board of Education can do. The teachers know which of their number are teaching pure Americanism and those who are not. I feel that in some way the teaching staff ought to express itself regarding the teaching of Americanism in the public schools. It is a problem which should be dealt with more within the teaching staff than without. The Teachers Council could do no greater service to the city than to undertake in some way to deal with this problem. The Board of Education will be glad to co-operate in support of any reasonable plan which will deal with such a situation.

"I am sure that the public opinion of the teaching staff will take the most effectual method in dealing with this problem. I believe heartily in the organization of the teachers in the schools to solve these problems by effective co-operation. The teachers, who are the centres of influence in the community, have tremendous responsibilities and great opportunities. They ought to use their influence in every possible way to promote harmony and team-work among the American people."

Mr. Willcox added that the people of this country must submit to autocratic control and loyal obedience such as they have never before experienced. Individual rights and individual liberties must give way to the common welfare, he said, and no man or woman is fulfilling his duty who does not support the Government in the war.

In responding to the address Magnus Gross, President of the organization, said that the Executive Committee has taken under advisement the question of loyalty in the schools. The delegates voted for eighteen new members to fill vacancies in the council.

DR. PARKHURST SUED.

Franklin Candy Co. Stockholder Blames Clergyman for His Loss.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was Vice President of the unsuccessful Franklin Canday Company, in which he and others lost large sums invested in its stock, has been sued in New Jersey by Charles H. Coddington of East Orange to recover $20,000 lost by Coddington, on the ground that Dr. Parkhurst, as an officer of the corporation, aided the promoters in deceiving him as to the value of the stock. Because Dr. Parkhurst is a nonresident of New Jersey, the plaintiff got an attachment against his property in that State, and levied on his country home at Englewood.

The complaint sets forth various matters in connection with the company made public previously in civil and criminal proceedings affecting the concern and its promoters, and quotes letters written by Dr. Parkhurst encouraging the plaintiff to retain his interest. It is alleged that about $900,000 obtained from stockholders disappeared, and that when the company was liquidated only Dr. Parkhurst received anything in return for his investment.

CATHOLIC CONVERT HERE.

Lord Abbot of Caldey, England, Will Study Industrial Schools.

The Right Rev. A. F. Carlyle of the Order of St. Benedict, Lord Abbot of Caldey, England, arrived here yesterday to study the work of the Catholic industrial schools and seminaries. He is the abbot who, with his entire community, was converted to the Catholic faith in 1913, and was by special order of the Pope reconstituted according to the faith.

The work of Caldey is now being extended, he said, because of the large number of vocation cases that are being intrusted to the order as a result of the war. The abbot said that he hopes not only to interest many friends in the workings of the community, but also to obtain a personal knowledge of the educational methods of Catholic orders in this country. Since the beginning of the war the community has been working among the men at home and at the front, with the result that 15,000 men who had professed no religion had been converted.

Save the Wheat and eat the Corn! I've been doing it ever since I discovered—
POST TOASTIES
They're cracking good Corn Flakes — says Bobby

NO CARPENTERS WANTED.

Strange Advertisement for Workmen Calls for "Christians" Only.

Two employment agencies in this city advertised yesterday in The New York World for "Christian carpenters" to work on Government camps. One advertisement was as follows:

CARPENTERS, (1,000.)—Christians, for soldier camp work; $6.25 daily; Saturday and Sunday double time; can make $50 weekly; free lodging; call with tools Miele Agency, 139 Mulberry St.

A similar advertisement was inserted by the Capital Agency of 271 Bowery. John Horbazovski, who was in charge at the Miele Agency, said yesterday:

"These men were wanted for Camp Merritt, the new Government camp near Tenafly, N. J. We understand that they only want Christians to work there."

When he was asked if representatives of the contractor or of Government officials had given him word to this effect, Horbazovski said:

"No, we only heard that this was the case. I cannot tell you now who told us. Two other employment agencies were told that Christian carpenters were wanted."

The only man on duty at the Capital Agency said that he knew nothing about the advertisement, and that no information could be given until today, when the proprietor returned.

Major Daniel G. Stivers, who is in charge of building Camp Merritt, where accommodations for more than 40,000 soldiers are being erected, said last night:

"We do not want any carpenters at all here. The work here is nearing completion and we do not want more men. We have always had enough men and have never advertised for any.

"In engaging workmen absolutely no discrimination has been made at any time. We have no control over employment agencies, but if it has been represented that carpenters are wanted for work here and that only Christians are wanted, the advertisements do not represent our needs or our policy."

At the offices of the MacArthur Brothers Corporation at Camp Merritt, it was repeated that no carpenters were needed. A representative of the company said:

"We have never discriminated in the slightest degree against any good workman who has applied here. Up to last week, when there was no longer need for carpenters, we engaged all carpenters who came with the proper tools and were able to show that they knew the trade."

Sudden Leap to Favor as Christmas Present For Lads in Service

Beautiful Diary and French Book Bursts into Popularity.—Soldiers Feel Obliged to Learn French and Record Experiences for Loved Ones at Home.

Here Is a Marvelous Book to fill both needs—the

SOLDIERS-SAILORS DIARY and English-French Dictionary

The DIARY for recording individual experiences is the most serviceable book in existence and always will be a most cherished possession.

THE DICTIONARY — Self-pronouncing by new Sound-Spelling Method which exhaustive tests prove so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct accent.

Richly Bound in Durable Textile Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Stamped, Strong Bond Paper, Fits the Pocket.

Send One To The Boy—Keep One At Home
Packed in beautiful gift box.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID $1.00

Money back if not satisfied.

WINFIELD W. DUDLEY,
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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Diminished Income Demands Diminished Expenses

Regard the matter how we may, it is an undoubted fact that these are times of diminished incomes.

The situation must be met, and met in such manner that undue discomfort must not be apparent.

We maintain, (and our contention is justified by 21 years of adequate service to the people of New York), that IT IS JUST IN TIMES LIKE THESE THAT GREENHUT'S MOST PERFECTLY SHOWS ITS VALUE TO PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.

The ratio between income and expenditure has been and is steadily mounting. The latter soars, the former drops. Not a family in New York but what is affected to a greater or less degree.

Those who have traded at "The Big Store" for years KNOW that ours is no idle boast—that we invariably DO give "BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

And to those to whom every dollar must be made to perform extra service in these strenuous times, no better advice than this can be given: "CONCENTRATE YOUR BUYING HERE."

GREENHUT'S.

For Your Boy at the Front or in Camp We Suggest a

WRIST WATCH

Some people have an idea that the wearing of a wrist watch is an indication of effeminacy.

Nothing of the kind. From the bravest men who made their mark at the Battle of the Marne to the latest recruit who is going forward to join his fellow Sammie at the front, there isn't a gift you could possibly send that would be more welcome.

The wrist watch, as a matter of fact, is a necessity. We have a choice collection of these—some with luminous dials, some plain We have specially priced all of them.

And by the way, bear in mind, the time is short, if you want your favorite boy at the front to receive his gift in time for Christmas.

Make Your Selections Tomorrow—The Time Is Just Ripe

$22 $25 $16.50 $30

Trench Radiolite Dial, American Movement —in nickel case; and leather strap; at.... $3.50

Nickel Watches—with American movement; small size; with radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $4.50

The "Sammie" Watch—in a nickel case; fitted with a 7-jewel imported movement and radiolite dial; leather Kitchener strap; at.... $9.50

Same Watch—as above; in a 15-jewel movement; at.... $12

"Engin" Radiolite Watches—in nickel case; 7-jewel movement; leather strap; at.... $16.50

12 Size Nickel Case Elgin Watch—7-jewel movement, with radiolite dial in leather case and strap; at.... $15

Waltham Watches—7-jewel movement; nickel case; leather strap; at.... $12.50

Same Style—in a 15-jewel Waltham movement; at.... $18

Elgin Watches—7-jewel movement; 10 year gold-filled case; radiolite dial; Kitchener strap; at.... $20

Waltham Watches—7-jewel movement; in a 14 kt. gold-filled back and Sterling silver bezel; radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $22

15-Jewel Crown Movement Watches—in gold-filled case; radiolite dial; Kitchener leather strap; at.... $25

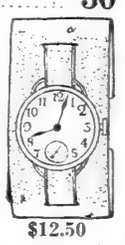
Elgin Watches—15-jewel movement; in a Sterling silver case; round or square; radiolite dial and Kitchener leather strap; at.... $30

"Trooper" 15-Jewel Waltham Movement—in nickel case; radiolite dial; heavy strap; at.... $30

Elgin Watches—7-jewel movement; in a Sterling silver case and protector; with radiolite dial; khaki canvas strap; at.... $25

Riverside Watches—17-jewel movement; in a ¼, 14 kt. gold and Sterling Silver case; radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $50

$4.50



$12.50

Bargain Events Scheduled Today

IN THE SHOE STORE—2,500 Pairs of Women's $3.50, $4 and $5 Shoes; Button and Lace Styles; Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calfskin; Cloth or Dull Kid Tops; Sizes 2½ to 7, A to D Widths; Sale Today, Pair $2.45.

Any $24.50 Coat for Women In Our Entire Stock—at $19.50
A wonderful variety of exceptionally smart styles and materials, featuring convertible collars of Coney Fur, Seal Plush, Beaver Cloth; new shaped belts, pockets, cuffs, etc. All popular colors.

Women's and Misses' $16.50 and $18.50 Serge Dresses—at $13.95
Smartly tailored of all-wool French serge in an excellent quality. Charming new styles and colors.

Women's $2 and $2.25 Sample Gloves—Meyer's Make; pair $1.50
Pique Kid and PXM Cape, in tan, grey, black and white.

An excellent showing and sale of Inexpensive **Infants' Apparel,** for tots up to 3 years.

Let "The World's Greatest Grocery" Supply Your Table Needs. You'll Save Money On Every Item.

Women's $5.95 Wool Sweaters—sizes 36 to 46; popular styles and colors; sale.... $4.95
Untrimmed Millinery Sale—Black Silk Velvet Dress Shapes; at.... $1.39
Boys' Clothing Sale—featuring popular styles and materials in suits, overcoats and mackinaws; at.... $5
Printed Linoleums—4,500 yards of 95c quality; at sq. yd.... 56c
Men's $2 to $3 Soft Hats and Derbies; at.... $1.65
Odd Lots of Domestic and Fancy White Goods—at marked economies today.

In the "Store Downstairs"

Enormous varieties of China, Glassware, House Wares and Lighting Fixtures, at specially low prices today. Best standard makes. Particularly big savings on Dinner Sets, Lighting Fixtures, Electrical Goods, Bathroom Supplies, Newest Devices for Lightening Kitchen Labor.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24th Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24 Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24 Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 24 Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

The Columbia Shop

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

IF those famous craftsmen, the Brothers Adam, could return to earth, they would most assuredly feel at home in The Columbia Shop. For there they would find, in surroundings of appropriate beauty, reproductions of their most artistic work worthily adapted to the use of good music.

The charming Columbia Grafonola in Adam design illustrated here is equipped with electric motor, starting and stopping automatically. It is an instrument of rarely beautiful design and superb tone.

You will be interested, we are sure, in these period Grafonolas. There are many other handsome designs in all the most artistic periods. Any of them will be sent to your home on trial. Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street

Adam Design of Columbia Grafonola

OHIO WETS LEADING ON FACE OF RETURNS

Apparent Majority Against Prohibition 3,643, but Drys Still Claim Victory.

BIG ERRORS DISCOVERED

Hamilton County Reports 1,832 More Wet Votes, in Addition to Previous 10,000 Gain.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—At the end of the second day following the Prohibition election in Ohio the result, whether the State was to be wet or dry, was still in doubt, but, with complete returns from the eighty-eight counties, sixty-seven of which had turned in official reports, the wets were leading by a majority of 3,643 on the face of the returns. This figure, however, included a gain of 1,832 wet votes in Hamilton County officially allowed by the Board of Elections in that county, which had not been reported to the Secretary of State today.

An announcement made by Secretary of State Fulton from figures compiled in his office gave the wets a majority of 588. These figures included all except one county and the 1,832 gained in Hamilton County.

Only thirteen of the county reports had been received by the Secretary as official returns when his tabulation was announced. The fact that none of the large counties of the State was represented by the 67 which had made official returns and that the wets had an apparent lead of 3,643 caused jubilation among the anti-prohibitionists, but the drys were still claiming victory. Officials of the prohibition movement announced that in case of defeat they would try again next year.

Much of the joy expressed by the wets was due to the acknowledgment by the Board of Elections of Hamilton County that 10,000 fewer wet votes had been included in the election night returns than should have been credited against prohibition. This, with the 1,832 allowed today by the board, brought the Hamilton County vote to closer approximation of the number cast in preceding wet and dry elections, though still more than 10,000 behind the vote cast by the wets in 1915.

The returns from the sixty-seven counties classified as official were those which had the sanction of the local authorities and in most cases modified preceding returns from those counties. The total unofficial and official returns, including Hamilton County's wet gains of 10,000 and 1,832, gave: For prohibition, 518,448; against prohibition, 522,091; indicated wet majority, 3,643.

The Presidential woman suffrage referendum, after wandering almost unnoticed for two days in the excitement of the prohibition contest, reappeared tonight. Figures from nearly every county showed its defeat by 136,419 votes.

FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Anti-Saloon Counsel Says Germany Aids Liquor Traffic.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, made the chief argument in favor of the proposed national prohibition amendment before the Hoboken Forum last night. He said in part:

"National constitutional prohibition should be adopted, because it is the only available method for permanently settling the liquor question. War prohibition would cease at the close of the war. Prohibition by prohibitive tax would be impractical and too unstable. A Federal amendment giving Congress discretion to prohibit the traffic would make the liquor issue dominant in the election of Senators and Congressmen. The best way to settle this vital issue which affects the lives and destinies of the people is to place it in the organic law where the changes of party politics cannot affect it.

"A national evil requires a national remedy. The liquor traffic is a national evil. Our interstate relations and the inherent, vicious character of the traffic make it so. The alcoholic may drink liquor in one State, and commit crime or become a public charge in another. Science has demonstrated that liquor is a habit-forming drug. The Federal Government realized that such evils must be dealt with by the nation. This is why the Harrison Anti-Narcotic act was passed.

"The liquor traffic aids those forces in our country whose loyalty is called into question at this hour. It is the strong financial supporter of the German-American Alliance. The purpose of this alliance is to secure German solidarity for the promotion of German ideals and German Kultur and oppose any restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic. Its leaders urge its members to vote only for those who stand for Germanism and oppose prohibition. We cannot serve two masters. America must come first if we are loyal."

PLOTTED TO SHIP TUNGSTEN

Three Plead Guilty to Violation of the Espionage Act.

Robert Collin and Waldemar Adams, dealers in Swedish books, and Fritz Oerundal, steward of the steamship United States, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge McCall of the Federal District Court to an indictment charging them with having violated the Espionage act, by conspiring to export tungsten, which is used in hardening steel. The tungsten was found packed in five-pound bags hidden in the hold of the United States. The value of the contraband here is about $500, but it is worth five times as much in Sweden.

Because of a suspicion that the prisoners were acting in the interests of Germany, Prosecutor Harold A. Content told the court that the matter was of national importance and asked that a heavy sentence be imposed. It was alleged that the tungsten was obtained from dealers by representing that it was not to be taken out of the country.

It was said that the accused men were acting in concert with two men in Sweden named Jorgenson and Anderberg. Sentence will be imposed next week. The maximum penalty for the offence is four years imprisonment and a fine, in each case, of $20,000.

FREE FLIER IN POISON CASE.

Court-Martial Exonerates Livingood and He Is Restored to Duty.

Samuel O. Livingood, the army aviation student recently arrested at Princeton charged with having in his possession a large quantity of deadly poisons, who was court-martialed on charges that he had the poison in his possession with the intention of using it to poison other aviators, and that he violated the regulations in keeping the poison without notifying his commanding officers, has been acquitted of the first charge and a small fine imposed on the second charge. It was announced on Governors Island that the young man's status as a soldier will not be affected by the findings of the court, and that he will be restored to duty at the ground training school at Princeton.

Numerous letters vouching for the good character of the young man, who is a member of an old Ohio family, were received by the military authorities. One letter which impressed the court was from Livingood's mother. It was officially announced that Livingood stands exonerated.

SAVED FROM DEATH AS SPY.

Mme. Teresita Carreno-Blois Rescued on Eve of Being Shot.

One American has returned to an Atlantic port with more than the usual gladness of home coming. She is Mme. Teresita Carreno-Blois, American pianist, who was arrested and held for some time in a French prison on suspicion that she was a spy.

Her mother, Mme. Theresa Carreno, the famous pianist, who died in this city on June 12 last, was a naturalized American, and the daughter was born in New Rochelle. Both had resided in Berlin and the mother had property there.

Mme. Carreno-Blois left this country in 1914 and went to Algiers. She had an income from Berlin property and the fact that she received remittances from Germany attached suspicion to herself. French officers boarded the steamship on which she arrived at Bona and arrested her.

"I was told that I was a spy and on that charge I was brought to trial," she said. "I protested that I was an American, but instead of believing me the trial was halted and an additional charge of having made false declarations about myself was laid against me. I was sentenced to be shot. That sentence would have been carried out except for the fact that on the day before I was to be shot word came from Ambassador Gerard, to whom I had appealed through the French Ambassador, and that saved me."

Mme. Carreno-Blois said that after her release the French authorities sent her to Spain, where she was kept under surveillance. To get into Switzerland, where her mother was then living, she had to go disguised as a maid. She was arrested a second time at Pont Arbies, but was soon released, and later reached England. Thence she took a steamship for the United States.

Lieut. Berg Caught Near the Border

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 8.—Lieutenant Hans Berg and Lieutenant Loeschner, who escaped from Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 23, were arrested this afternoon by Customs Inspectors at a point six miles below Laredo, near the Rio Grande. They were turned over to military authorities.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."—To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for Today and Saturday, a

Sale of Men's Derbies at $1.95

¶ It is now almost impossible to secure any kind of hat to retail at $1.95. These are all derbies of the finest quality in material and finish, but have been termed "seconds" by America's best known hatter because they run a trifle light in weight and have very flexible brims. Close examination on our part fails to reveal any defect that would impair their wearing quality in the least.

¶ Black and Brown, in sizes 6⅝ to 7⅝.

Also—Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ All in the most wanted shapes and colors. Remarkable values—and more remarkable in face of the prediction that even $3 hats will soon be a thing of the past.

Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

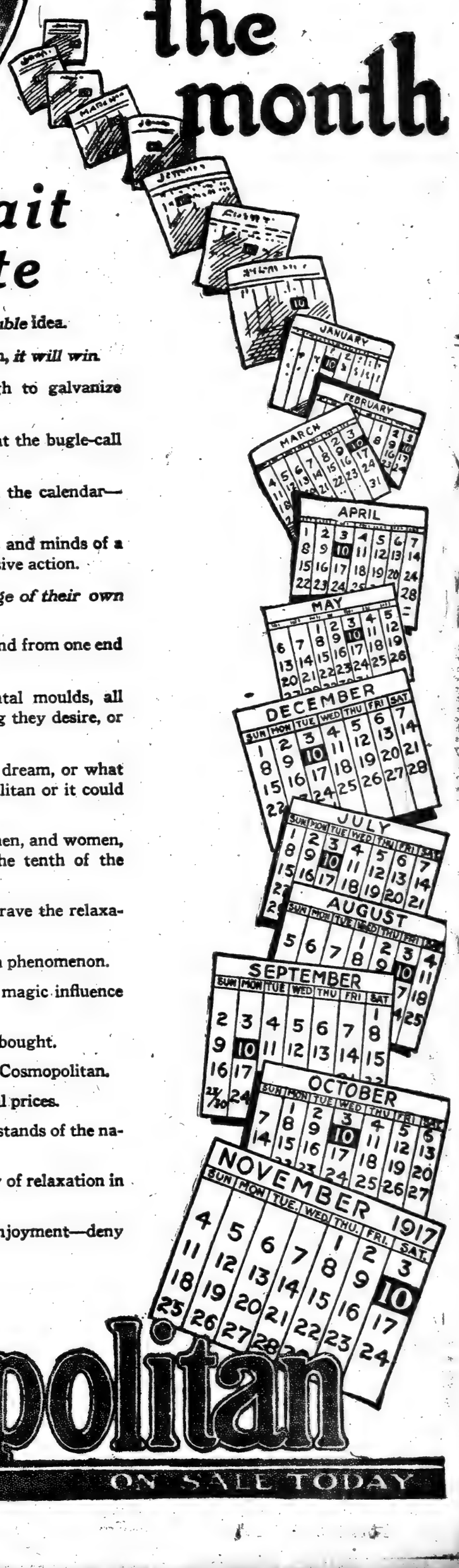
Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

The 10TH of the month



A Million Wait For This Date

Any idea backed by the homes of America is an *invincible* idea.

If it reaches into these homes and grips and holds them, *it will win.*

This idea—the Cosmopolitan idea—is powerful enough to galvanize and organize one million Americans every month.

Once a month they spontaneously spring into action at the bugle-call of the Cosmopolitan.

A million of them make a mental note of this date on the calendar—the Cosmopolitan date—the memorable tenth of the month.

Every thirty days a holiday spirit enters into the hearts and minds of a million Americans and prompts them all to this same impulsive action.

There is nothing behind them but *the irresistible urge of their own desires.*

The Cosmopolitan calls to something that is in them, and from one end of the continent to the other they respond en masse.

A million Americans, made in a million different mental moulds, all find in its pages something to which they aspire—something they desire, or require, or admire.

What they want, and what they think, and what they dream, or what they are, they *must* find between the covers of the Cosmopolitan or it could not rouse them to this spontaneous response.

Is it too much to say that in these times of stress the men, and women, who have so unselfishly shouldered the burden, welcome the tenth of the month?

Is it too much to say that the thinkers and the doers crave the relaxation that Cosmopolitan supplies?

There is no other phenomenon like to this Cosmopolitan phenomenon.

No other publication in all America exerts the same magic influence over the same number of people.

The favor of these million buyers is neither bribed nor bought.

They are not coaxed nor cajoled nor coerced to buy the Cosmopolitan.

There are no prizes, nor premiums, nor clubs, nor special prices.

The Cosmopolitan simply spreads its feast on the news-stands of the nation and says: "Come and partake."

And in a few days, the last copy has gone to make a day of relaxation in some one of more than a million American homes.

If you have been outside this zone of inspiration and enjoyment—deny yourself no longer.

Make today your day too!

Cosmopolitan

ON SALE TODAY

TERRITORIAL REARRANGEMENT AMONG MINOR BASEBALL LEAGUES TO BE PROPOSED

BASEBALL CIRCUITS TO BE READJUSTED

Heads and Managers of Local Clubs Will Attend Meeting at Louisville.

WAR MEASURES IN SIGHT

Territorial Changes to be Proposed as Solution of Minor Leagues' Difficulties.

President John K. Tener of the National League, President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants, President Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees, President Ebbets of Brooklyn, Manager John J. McGraw, Miller Huggins, the new leader of the Yankees, and Manager Robinson of the Dodgers will all go to Louisville next week for the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues. The fact that these baseball men are going and also baseball men from all over the country is hint enough that important developments are expected at the conclave.

Nine minor leagues were put out of business last season, and if the minors intend to operate next season it will have to be under new conditions which will insure better business. President Mike Sexton of the association will go to the meeting with a proposition that none of the minors be allowed to start next year unless they can show financial support which will guarantee their finishing the season. Few of the minor leagues would be able to do this unless they received assurance of financial support from the major leagues.

As a training school for major league players, the minor league men will make a fight to get more co-operation and assistance from the majors than they have had in the past. For years they have sought practical aid, but it was not until the Federal League crisis that the major leagues came to the front with assistance. Just as soon as the Federal League was put out of the way, the minors were left to shift for themselves, but the war conditions which now confront the country have brought the minors to another crisis, and one which will have to be solved by the aid of the major leagues.

To Propose New Alignments.

President Sexton will suggest some kind of a territorial readjustment for the minors. That is, he will propose that the stronger clubs of various minor leagues combine to make new leagues. It is only a burden for the other clubs to carry several of the weaker minor league organizations. "The leagues which operate next season," President Sexton declares, "should be well selected geographically and properly financed before March 1."

To bring about a readjustment of territory in the minor leagues is going to necessitate radical changes in the fundamental laws of organized baseball. The surrender of territorial rights by any of the minor leagues is sure to meet with opposition, for although they may not be able to operate under the present conditions, all minor leagues want to protect their territory for the future.

President Sexton will advocate the appointment of a committee to map out new baseball circuits and collect data as to the financial status of the clubs which believe that they will be able to operate next year. It is also planned to limit the number of minor leagues the coming season. This plan is the first serious war measure which the baseball people have been able to take, and it is said to be only the beginning of radical changes which will follow in the game.

If the expected financial aid is not forthcoming at the Louisville meeting, it is not at all improbable that the minor leagues will decide not to operate next season if the war conditions are as serious as they promise to be.

Expect Game to Expand.

What the baseball men are looking forward to is the great increase in popularity the game is going to take when the war is over. All baseball men predict that the national pastime will then enjoy a popularity greater than it has ever enjoyed before. On account of the increased participation in the game among the soldiers in France and in the training camps, a great baseball revival is sure to follow the end of the war.

"I look for a wonderful revival of all kinds of sport at the end of the war," said Walter Camp of Yale, recently, "and especially professional baseball. This game got its start just after the civil war when the boys returned from the front and were all in such fine physical trim that they had to find an outlet for their athletic enthusiasm. That is what started baseball in this country."

Another cause for much worry among the major league club owners is the war tax on railroad fares, which will cut into their profits next season. The mileage of the big league clubs reaches unusually high figures each year, and the amount of the war tax on the railroad tickets is going to be a surprisingly expensive item. This added expense will be one of the strongest arguments toward a retrenchment policy when the major leagues convene next month.

Whether Davey Robertson plays next season with the Giants or enlists in the army, the Giants will probably play Ross Young in right field, for in the few games he played at the end of last season he showed so much talent that Manager McGraw considers him too valuable to sit on the bench.

"Young shows more enthusiasm and real talent than any youngster who has broken into the game in fifteen years," says McGraw. "He is a willing worker, and is more anxious for work than any player I have seen in a long time. He is trying every minute and is a natural fielder. His hitting will improve all the time, for he knows how to bat and is quick to profit by suggestions. Above all he loves to play the game and that is half the battle."

PLAYED DESPITE INJURY.

Gilroy of Georgetown Faced Fordham with Broken Shoulder.

Johnny Gilroy of Georgetown was the leading scorer of touchdowns in the country last season and one of the greatest backs of the year. In Tuesday's game against Fordham, the Haverhill boy lacked the effectiveness he displayed last season. Some critics were harsh enough to attribute it to the absence of Pete Woll, Gilroy's former running mate. But Bernie Wefers, Fordham track coach and trainer, threw a light on Gilroy's playing yesterday when he stated that the Georgetown star, known to only his mates, played through the entire game with a broken shoulder. A heavy harness protected Gilroy, but also slowed him up to a noticeable extent.

SIGNAL DRILL AT FORDHAM.

Maroon Begins Its Drive for Game with Cornell.

The Fordham players had their first drill since the Georgetown games yesterday. No scrimmage was held, but Coach McCaffery sent the squad through a long signal workout as the opening wedge in the drive for the Cornell game. The signal drill was preceded by a talk on the weaknesses shown in the Georgetown contest.

Although several of the players were excused from practice, none showed any evil effects from Tuesday's game, and all were prepared to start with Cornell where they finished with Georgetown. Joe Dumoe worked in the back field a while yesterday and called the signals. He will not supplant any of the backs, however, as he is needed on the flank. The short forward pass worked from various formations came in for considerable attention.

Stevens Institute and Fordham will not meet on the gridiron this season. The Engineers informed Manager Delehanty that they wish to terminate their season on Nov. 17. Fordham was endeavoring to arrange a game for Nov. 24, which date, and also Thanksgiving Day, are still open.

VIOLET REGULARS USED UP.

Substitute Backfield May Je Necessary in Final Games.

New York University's crippled football team had another day of rest yesterday, when Coach Wall decided that in place of scrimmage the drill should only be at signals. Besides giving the battered backfield a rest, the practice helped to perfect the team work, which is coming so slowly among this year's green material.

In all of the Violet's games to date fumbles have been deciding factors, and the coach is attempting to school his charges to make all fumbles count to their advantage.

The backfield is giving much concern. Egan, Christopher, and Fiedlbaum are on the sick list. Egan was out, but his shoulder injury prevented him from much active participation in the work. Christopher, who broke a bone in his foot, is expected to withdraw from the game for the rest of the season. This leaves Ebenfeld and Baker as the only sound backs on the first-string squad.

With Egan and Christopher unavailable, Coach Wall is desperate to find a quarter back and thrower for forward passes. Among the several who had trials was Finley, an end. At the other extreme of the line, Gardiner's place was filled by Wurth.

WEINSTEIN AT QUARTER.

Will Probably Pilot Columbia Eleven Against Hobart Tomorrow.

Throughout the scrimmage yesterday, the new possibility at quarter back, Weinstein, guided the Columbia team. Weinstein has steadily improved, and will probably guide the eleven in the fray with Hobart tomorrow. Neither Captain Cochran nor Mosen will play. Parnes, end on the second eleven, appears to be the choice for Cochran's berth.

Charley Shaw, full back, did not report yesterday, and was replaced by Don Memmott. Memmott has been substituted for Shaw, and showed up well during the forty-minute scrimmage with the team from Stuyvesant High School, making several substantial gains. When the 'Varsity had made five touchdowns, Coach Metcalf sent the second eleven to replace the high school boys.

Most of the time with the second team was taken up by practicing at punting. Houlahan, who outpunted Beglenhorn, the Amherst star, punted for the 'Varsity, and his kicks averaged about fifty yards.

Tom Thorp, assistant 'Varsity coach, drove the freshmen through a short signal practice yesterday in preparation for the game with Colorado Mann on South Field at 3:30 this afternoon. Although earlier this week Laskey, the half back, was expected to be able to play by today, it was established that he could not play until a week has passed.

MURPHY RETURNS TO GREEN

Tackle to Play in Contest Against Penn at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—A light signal drill was all that Coach Spears would permit his Dartmouth team to indulge in this afternoon as the final priming for Pennsylvania Saturday. Murphy was used at tackle, and he will play in the Red and Blue contest. Jack Ross, who has been playing regularly at right end, will not be in condition to play, as a tendon in his leg that was pulled in the Penn State game is not well enough to permit him to stand another hard game. Freedburg will take his place.

S. W. Holbrook and C. F. Holbrook may play the full game, with Phillips and Lehman playing a half-game apiece at fullback. The first string backfield will get a rest from now until the time of the game, so as to give them every chance to be in the best of condition.

BROWN SCRUBS SHOW FIGHT

Regulars Have Hard Time Scoring in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—'Varsity and seconds fought to a standstill for about thirty minutes on the Brown gridiron in Providence today until a spectacular 88-yard run by a 'Varsity half back, Herriott, scored a touchdown. A few minutes later another first team touchdown came as a result of a series of nine plays with Coulter going over. The seconds were unable to score, although they far outplayed the first-string eleven during the major part of the afternoon.

Saturday's game with the Newport Naval Reserves, probably one of the strongest football teams in the East, gave added incentive to the scrimmaging.

CLINTON SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat Stuyvesant Team as P. S. A. L. Tourney Opens.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team opened its season auspiciously yesterday afternoon by trouncing the swimmers of Stuyvesant High School in the West Sixtieth Street Baths, by the score of 27 to 26. This dual competition marked the opening of the Public Schools Athletic League's annual championship tournament.

Meets were also scheduled between Townsend Harris Hall H. S. and High School of Commerce, and Erasmus Hall H. S. and New Utrecht H. S., but they were postponed. The Townsend Harris-Commerce series of races will be swam tomorrow, and the Erasmus Hall-New Utrecht meet will be decided next Thursday at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn.

NEW RECORD MADE BY OMAR KHAYYAM

Viau's Three-Year-Old Lowers Pimlico Mark for Mile and a Quarter.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 8. — Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam strengthened his claim to the premier honors in the three-year-old division when he picked up 130 pounds today and won the Pimlico Autumn Handicap at a mile and a quarter, making a new track record of 2:05 2-5. There was no Hourless in the field that opposed the Kentucky Derby winner, but before and after the match race between the two cracks it was stated that Hourless had been brought to Maryland to fulfill his engagements at Pimlico, which included the stake run this afternoon, and which was worth $5,000 and limited to three-year-olds.

The absence of Mr. Belmont's great horse in no way detracted from the merit of Omar Khayyam's performance, as he conceded as much as thirty-five pounds to one of the starters and thirty pounds to Gifford A. Cochran's Fairy Wand, which forced him to run a second and two-fifths faster than the previous track record time. How far he stands above the rest of the three-year-olds except Hourless can be judged by the fact that A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet, the best three-year-old filly, carried fourteen pounds less than Omar and was among the also rans.

Mr. Viau's great horse ran one of his characteristic races. With Jimmy Butwell in the saddle he made no effort to go to the front, but his rider was satisfied to have him follow the good pace set by Fairy Wand. The lightly-weighted filly was well handled by little Walls, and though Omar Khayyam was in second place after he settled into his stride, it was evident that Fairy Wand was carrying him along as fast as he wanted to go. Entering the stretch Fairy Wand still had a good lead on the top weight, but the courage and reserve power that has marked Omar Khayyam in all his races was brought into play.

Butwell had to touch him with the whip to rouse him to his work, but when once called upon to display his speed Omar Khayyam set about catching the filly in front of him. At every stride he gained until he was alongside Fairy Wand a sixteenth from the finish.

Butwell rode his hardest then and Omar Khayyam leaped forward, and getting up in the last stride, gained the verdict by a nose. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Straight Forward ran over Sunbonnet in the stretch and took third place far in the rear of Fairy Wand.

There was a big crowd to cheer Omar Khayyam after his victory, and a good day's sport was enjoyed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, all ages; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 2 years, 95 pounds, by Olambala-Nightfall, $9.60, $4.20, and $2.90, (G. Walls).....1
Grayson, Kentucky B. Castle's b. c., 2, 100, by Sir John Johnson-Melee, $4.90 and $2.80, (A. Collins).....2
Medusa, J. H. McAvoy's b. f., 2, 92, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, $2.70 third, (H. Erickson).....3

Flapper, Phalaris, Pollyanna, Portia, Millrace, Alderberry, Tippo Sahib, Jimmy Burns, Saturn, and Bajazet also ran. Tarquin, Lady Vera, Top Boots, and Mint Drop scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Patapsco Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; purse $1,000; about two and a half miles. Time—5:01.

The Brook, Mrs. T. J. Donohue's br. g., 4 years, 159 pounds, by Troutheck-Hattie, $4.50, $3.60, and $2.80, (A. Nicklaus).....1
Robert Oliver, Ral Parr's ch. g., 6, 145, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $6.20 and $3.70, (M. O'Connor).....2
Pigeonsthorpe, F. Ambrose Clark's br. f., 4, 140, by Cranckenthorpe-Blue Pigeon, $4.70 third, (N. Kennedy).....3

Eagle Thistle, Melos, Ogala and Stonewood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

Mary Maud, C. E. Clements's b. f., 104 pounds, by Irish Lad-Priestess, $26.10, $13.10, and $8.30, (J. Dominick).....1
Sixteen to One, D. Cunninghan's ch. g., 99, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $9 and $6.10, (G. Walls).....2
Poor Butterfly, W. J. Press's ch. f., 94, by Celt-Aurine, $14.30 third, (H. Erickson)..3

Wood Violet, Woodthrush, Trophy, George W. Avery, Dalrose, and Jim Hoey also ran. Green Grass and Felicitation scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Pimlico Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds, $5,000 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

Omar Khayyam, W. Viau's ch. c., 130 pounds, by Marco-Lisma, $2.90, $2.60, and $2.60, (J. Butwell).....1
Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 100, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, $8.60 and $4.50, (G. Walls).....2
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 110, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $6.70, third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Ticket, Sunbonnet, Bella Desmond, Manister Toi, and Jack Mount also ran. Ed Roche, Wistful, Torchbearer, Walnut Hall, Lacius, and Conte Tassel scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two and three-year-olds, claiming, purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Milkman, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lucile B. L., $5.40, $3.90, and $2.50, (M. Rowan).....1
Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 122, by Ogden-Frankie, $8.50 and $3.70, (W. Oberst).....2
Meliora, J. W. Corrigan's ch. f., 3, 109, by Ultimus-Altiora, $2.60, third, (A. Shuttinger).....3

Vocabulary, Cactus, Milbrey, Swift Foot, Tit for Tat, Melviolio, The Dean, and Ringdove also ran. Amalgamator, Cadillac, Mother Machree, Onwa, Zouave, and Hope scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Severn Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Barry Shannon, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Voter-Tower of Candles, $4.80, and $2.30, (M. Rowan).....1
Harvest King, C. P. Winfrey's ch. c., 3, 105, by Sea King-Mum, $3.90 and $2.80, (A. eShuttinger).....2
Douglass S., C. W. Gasser's b. c., 3, 113, by Sir Huon-Victoria B., $3, third, (F. Robinson).....3

Dan, Air Man, Stalwart Helen, Ellison, Kingling II., and Miss Represent also ran. Top o' th' Wave, Sky Pilot, and Monomoy scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Silk Bird, A. Bulcroft's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Oiseau-Silk Hose, $11.30, $5.70, and $4.70, (T. Rice).....1
Yodeling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 6, 117, by Roehampton-Yodler, $10.40 and $6.10, (E. Ambrose).....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3, 113, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $11.40 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Tie Pin, Old Pop, Lady Moll, Blue Thistle, Napoleon, Sky Pilot, Hastena, and Galaway also ran. Paddy Dear, Captain Ray, Cuddle Up, and Soldier scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

LAFAYETTE HARRIERS WIN.

Defeat City College Cross-Country Team by 25 to 30.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—Lafayette's harriers defeated C. C. N. Y. in a dual cross-country run over the course from the Northampton Country Club to March Field this afternoon by the score of 25 to 30. The New York five gave Lafayette the hardest tussle of the season, and it was only through the balance maintained in Coach Bruce's team that the victory was brought home.

Sampson of Lafayette took the lead at the start of the race. After a couple of miles he was relieved by another Lafayette runner, and finally Russell came in at the end and led to the finish in 34:20. Wolfe and Kosofsky both gave Bruce's runner a lot of trouble.

The order of finish follows:

Russell, Lafayette; Wolfe, C. C. N. Y.; Groves, Lafayette; Rosofsky, C. C. N. Y.; Landes, C. C. N. Y.; Sampson, Lafayette; Evans, Lafayette; Hill, Lafayette; Karder, C. C. N. Y.; Bouchner, Lafayette; Rosenblum, C. C. N. Y.; Goldberg, C. C. N. Y.

TRAPSHOOTERS CONVENE.

Interstate Body to Act on Elimination of Pros Today.

The elimination of the professional from trap-shooting was one of the many subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interstate Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Important action will be taken on this subject at today's session. All sections of the country were represented at the session, twenty-four delegates being present.

T. Haze Kellar of New York was elected President; Fowler Manny of New Haven, Vice President; E. Reed Shaner of Pittsburgh, Secretary, and Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburgh was re-elected Treasurer and Manager. This year marks Mr. Shaner's twenty-fifth anniversary as Treasurer of the organization, and a dinner was given in his honor at the Astor last night. He was presented with a diamond pin.

Application was received from the Forest Hills Gun Club of this city for the Eastern Handicap, and applications were also received from Butler, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., for this event.

The South Shore Country Club of Chicago again applied for the Grand American Handicap.

IRISH BOXERS TO MEET.

Brennan and Coffey to Settle Dispute Tonight.

Unusual interest among the Irish descendants in New York is manifested in the outcome of the ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. tonight between Jim Coffey, the Roscommon heavyweight, and Bill Brennan of Chicago. Brennan is also of Celtic origin and his followers, who, like Coffey's, are legion, are enthusiastic over his chances against his bigger opponent. The bout has been scheduled on three previous occasions, but in each instance something happened to cause a cancellation.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Harlem S. C. and of Coffey, said last night, however, that the bout would go through as scheduled this evening. A bolt emblematic of the "Irish championship" is to be presented to the winner. An attractive card of preliminaries will precede the Coffey-Brennan contest. Kid McPartland will officiate as referee.

At the new Polo A. A. the club management will hold its weekly boxing show, featuring a ten-round exhibition between Terry Miller and Eddie Fletcher.

CORNELL HAS FINAL DRILL.

Ithacans Go Through Plays to be Used Against Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The strenuous pace at which the Cornell football practice has been maintained this week was modified today, and there was no scrimage. However, it was the last long workout before the Michigan game, as the squad will leave tomorrow afternoon for Ann Arbor.

Instruction in defense against what the Cornell coaches, who have employed no scouts this year, have heard are the principal features of Michigan's attack, made up the practice. Dr. Sharpe and Ray Van Orman took direct part in the practice, showing the men by example what to expect from the Wolverines, and teaching them how best to offset the Yost plays.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. George Starr, 107 pounds; Pinafore II., 112; *Vocabulary, 109; *Tumble In, 109; Miss Sweep, 109; High Pass, 109; *Killarney, 109; Sister Marjorie, 109; King of the Wind, 112; Sunny Hill, 112; *Moosehead, 107; Arizona, 109; Garonne, 112; *Hope, 104; *Lady Eileen, 109; Clarissa, 109; June Bug, 114, and Midnight Sun, 117. Note—One excluded.

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Steeplechase; for three-year-olds; two miles. Gold Bond, 137 pounds; Altar Fire, 132; Big Four, 132; Russian Pinion, 132; Brand, 132; Crack 'o Day, 132, and Melodrama, 143.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards; horses to be ridden by riders who have never ridden a winner. *Copper King, 108 pounds; *aCousin Dan, 95; *Scorpii, 107; *Cliff Field, 107; *Lazy Lou, 92; *Greetings, 102; *aMargaret L., 92, and *Ella Ryan, 92. aQuincy Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; handicap; six furlongs. Meliora, 110 pounds; Cadillac, 108; Langden, 101; Swift Fox, 108; The Dean, 95; Bond, 105; Incog, 103; Kathryn Gray, 97; Top o' the Wave, 112; Woodtrap, 111; Amalgamator, 103; Lynette, 98; Milkman, 115; Thornbloom, 108, and Star Pinch, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eyelid, 110 pounds; Kate Glenn, 105; Dusty Boots, 105; Perigourdine, 105; Quietude, 112; Lady Small, 105; High Pass, 112; Mary Maud, 115, and Jule, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Pimlico Autumn Selling Stake; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and one-quarter. aSky Pilot, 111 pounds; Judge Wingfield, 103; *Goldcrest Boy, 111; Kilmer, 111; aVermont, 113; *Brooklyn, 98; Obolus, 111; Water Witch, 110; Libyan Sands, 111; Dan, 103, and Ask Ma, 108. aBryson entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Chiclet, 114 pounds; Fountain Fay, 100; Woodstone, 101; Woodward, 100; Bally, 105; Gex, 111; Wise Man, 102; Daddy's Choice, 105; Shooting Star, 105, and Whimsy, 108. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOOTBALL GENTLER, SAYS PITT COACH

Warner Asserts Game Is Sportsman's Test Now Instead of Rough Battle.

Glenn Warner, coach of the Pittsburgh football eleven, says that within comparatively few years football has changed from a rough and risky contest to a sportsman's test. "Football is a parlor game today compared to the way it was played in the '90s," says the Panther coach.

Warner says that the reason for this is the change in coaching policy and the improvement among officials. In spite of the changes and the improvement, the Pitt coach points out that football is still our roughest game, not excepting boxing and wrestling, but the redeeming thing about rough play today on the gridiron is that it reacts to the disadvantage of the team practicing it.

Warner says that he changed from the driving aggressive tactics of coaching soon after he took charge of the Carlisle Indian eleven. "I will never forget my first week at Carlisle," says Warner.

"I coached as I had been coached—taking advantage of the fact that players do not talk back to the coach. Before the first week was over some of the best players had quit the team and did not show up for practice. I sought them out to locate the trouble. They said that they liked to play football, but they did not like being cursed and tongue-lashed so much. I reformed and got them back on the team. It was a valuable lesson for me. I soon found that I could do my work without abusing or insulting my men."

In spite of the fact that, as Warner says, the game has lost many of its objectionable features, and there has been great improvement among the officials, there are still teams which constantly violate the code regarding roughness and abusive language. The spectators are so far away from the play that they cannot hear the remarks which are made, and the rules are violated in such a way as not to be noticeable to the crowd in the stand. In several of the games this season, the officials have failed to detect roughing, stealing a few yards with the ball, and even unseemly language. Many officials are prone to regard these violations lightly because this style of playing was in vogue when they wore the moleskins.

"A player to play his game," says Warner, "must concentrate upon its problems in order to play his best. There is neither time nor need for dirty football. Indeed, if the game is not played in a sportsmanlike manner, it should not be played at all."

Coach Jesse Harper of the Notre Dame eleven, which defeated West Point last week, asserts that the success of his team was due to the fact that they used the forward pass as a threat against the soldiers rather than as an active play. By constantly having one of his players back as if to execute a bolt, emblematic of the "Irish championship" is to be presented to the winner. An attractive card of preliminaries will precede the Coffey-Brennan contest. Kid McPartland will officiate as referee.

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VAST SUM TO RED CROSS.

U. S. G. A. Liberty Tourney Receipts Total $72,375.78.

The first report of the "Liberty Tournament" held by the United States Golf Association July 4 last to raise a substantial sum for the purchase of ambulances for the French front has been made public by the Executive Committee of the national association and shows that $72,375.78 was raised by golfers of 500 clubs throughout the country. The Secretary of the United States Golf Association communicated with 1,497 clubs, and 500 responded with assurance that tournaments would be held. Every State in the country excepting Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon was represented and played for the souvenir medal presented by the Red Cross and the United States Golf Association.

New York led in the number of clubs participating, seventy-five of the local organizations contributing to the national cause. This number is considered excellent by the United States Golf Association, as the Metropolitan Golf Association only a few weeks before the national affair held an ambulance tourney fund and raised many thousands of dollars.

Altogether 485 clubs participated in the Liberty Tournament. Pennsylvania, with 50 clubs active, was second, and Massachusetts, with 49, third. In Illinois 21 clubs held tournaments; there were 28 in New Jersey and 22 in Michigan. The greatest single amount from any one club came from the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley, Penn., the members of which contributed $4,289. The Apawamis Club of Rye added $1,600 to the total. Washington's chief club, the Columbia Country Club, at Chevy Chase, gave $2,039.88. From the Country Club of Detroit came $1,600. The Nassau Country Club gave $1,500. The Oakmont Country Club, where the national amateur championship was to have been held, contributed $1,484.50. Piping Rock's members gave $1,449.

In the announcement of the total it is stated that several clubs are still to be heard from, and, according to the Executive Committee, the undertaking was a decided success from every standpoint.

C. C. N. Y. JUNIORS TRIUMPH.

Take Leading Laurels in Annual Interclass Swim.

Interclass honors in a swimming meet at C. C. N. Y. were carried off by the juniors yesterday with thirty-one points. The freshmen made twenty-six points and the sophomores eleven.

Many 'Varsity men were entered, but were not the stars because of the close competition. The individual star was Schoenberg, who put up a fast race in the 100-yard swim.

The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by 1919, (Schreiber, Grasheim, Baehr, Schoenberg;) second, 1921, (Katz, Rottenberg, Lubell, Lehrman;) third, 1921. Time—2:48 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Pepys, 1919, 64 feet; second, Auerbach, 1919, 59 feet; third, Thuor, 1920, 55 feet; fourth, Hochman, 1921, 49 feet.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Langer, 1921; second, Schreiber, 1919; third, Baehr, 1919; fourth, Friedlander, 1919. Time—0:30 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Lehrman, 1921; second, Grasheim, 1919; third, McTague, 1921. Time—3:00 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Schoenberg, 1919; second, Hodes, 1921; third, Lubell, 1921; fourth, Seligman, 1921. Time—1:09 4-5.

Novice Relay.—Won by 1921; second, 1920; third, 1919.

HOBART TRIES NEW PLAYS.

Squad Battered, but Expects to Give Columbia a Battle.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In anticipation of the game with Columbia on Saturday, the Hobart College football team has been practicing new formations, and the men are getting extensive signal practice every day. As the result of last Saturday's game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, the members of the 'Varsity eleven are somewhat battered up, and it has been necessary to curtail scrimmage in the fear of injury.

It has been almost impossible throughout the week to get out enough men to make up any kind of scrub team for the 'Varsity to work against. This has proved to be a serious handicap to the eleven in all the games they have played. Gracey, the star punter of the eleven, who was out early in the season because of an injured knee, is back in the game again and will probably play on Saturday. Hanson will play quarter. Barber, a star half, was seriously hurt in last Saturday's game, so it is not expected that he will get back in the game before Saturday.

PENN GETS FINAL TOUCHES.

Folwell Returns to Fundamentals Preparing for Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Bob Folwell today sent his Penn gridiron warriors through the last paces before the Dartmouth contest in Boston on Saturday. All the men worked with a will to enter the game in their strongest condition, for Fighting Bob has imbued all the athletes with some of his own aggressive spirit, and the men will go into the game determined to break the Green's string of victories.

The Red and Blue had only a light workout on Franklin Field today. Folwell thought it unwise to run the risk of injury to any of his charges. The men had a long and busy afternoon, however. First the players kicked and received punts for a quarter of an hour. The workout then reverted to rudimentary principles, and Folwell, Buck Wharton, and a staff of coaches put the men through a stiff drill consisting of falling on the ball, charging, tackling the dummy, taking forward passes, and finally a lineup against the second 'Varsity, where the men ran through their plays.

WELLS MISSES LAST CLAY BIRD IN 100

Professional Gunner Fails on Last Shot After 99 Straight at Manhasset G. C.

H. S. Wells, a professional, performed a remarkable achievement at the traps of the Manhasset Gun Club yesterday afternoon when he broke 99 clay birds straight out of four strings of 25 each. Wells broke 25 straight in a preliminary to the 75-bird handicap open shoot. In his first and second strings in the 75-bird shoot he broke 25 straight in each instance, and on the third string he broke every bird with such mechanical regularity until he got near the end of his string that the trapshooters and spectators were eagerly hoping for him to finish with a clean record. He missed the last bird, which to the spectators did not appear as difficult as many of those he dropped.

P. L. Hoag of the home club won the handicap, breaking 64, which gave him a full score on his handicap of 12. J. W. Eagleson and Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck, both of the Manhasset Club, tied for second, the former breaking 65, with a handicap of 8, and the latter smashing 58, with a handicap of 15. D. E. Smith, C. L. Thompson, and Charles Sherwood, also of the home club, tied for third.

The summary follows:

MANHASSET GUN CLUB.

Open Shoot, 75 Clay Birds.—H. S. Wells, professional, 74; P. L. Hoag, Manhasset G. C., 64—12, 76; J. W. Eagleson, Manhasset G. C., 65—8, 73; Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck, 58—15, 73; D. E. Smith, Manhasset, G. C., 71—0, 71; C. L. Thompson, Manhasset G. C., 65—6, 71; Charles Sherwood, Manhasset G. C., 57—14, 71; Herbert J. Matthews, Manhasset G. C., 60—10, 70; H. H. Shannon, Fort Washington Y. C., 67—0, 67; E. O. Zealey, professional, 66; E. B. Magnus, New York Athletic Club, 65—0, 65; P. E. Coffee, Manhasset G. C., 48—15, 63; W. M. Meyerhart, professional, 53—0, 53.

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It costs you no more to send him good cigars than it does to send some he will not smoke. Make it

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"Truly a Cigar"

Last day to "catch" Christmas—Nov. 15th

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We got busy and made them.

Next thing we knew they were the talk of the army. Fabrics. Tailoring. Everything the same as the most expensive tailors'—except price.

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At Washington, our representative is headquartered at the Raleigh. At Old Point Comfort, the Chamberlin. The first for the accommodation of men at Fort Myer; the latter for men at Fort Monroe.

This, together with an arrangement with officers at Camp Upton and Camp Dix to send a man to see them personally at Camp (although most of them prefer to run to New York) keeps us busy as bees.

Bees? No, not a chance in the world to get "stung." "Money back" backs everything we sell to soldiers, same as before the war.

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"A Gift in the trench is worth two on the way."—Alex. Taylor.

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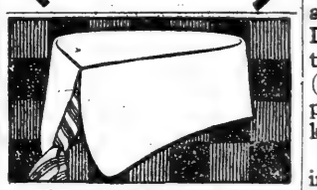

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Prices Must Soar!

KARL MUCK PLAYS OUR ANTHEM HERE

Boston Symphony Conductor Is Warmly Greeted as He Leads 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

THRONG IN CARNEGIE HALL

President Healy and Committee of the Brooklyn Institute to Confer with Major Higginson Today.

After its exciting experiences of last week, the Boston Symphony Orchestra arrived in New York and gave the first concert of its New York season in Carnegie Hall. There was a very large audience, such as has for years attended these concerts. The heated discussion thus has gone on concerning the playing the national anthem under the baton of Dr. Muck, and remarks alleged to have been made about it seemed not to have affected the New York audience in any unfavorable way. There were two or three empty boxes, and a very few empty seats. The New York audience was affected, however, with a desire to be civil to Dr. Karl Muck. He received an unusually warm greeting when he first came on the stage, and there was demonstrative applause at various points in the program. Major Higginson was present.

The house bill stated that "The national anthem will be played as the opening number of the program." Dr. Muck conducted it. It was a version in which the melody, intoned by the brass, was wreathed with counterpoint by the strings till the last part, when all joined in the tune roeusstly. There was much applause and no fault found apparently with the spirit of the whole thing.

The regular numbers of the program were Brahms's E minor symphony, Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, Liszt's symphonic poem "Prometheus," and the prelude to Wagner's "Parsifal."

Dr. Muck has more than once played Brahms's fourth symphony, and the beautiful rendering of it that he gives is well remembered—a reading full of life, of sinuous grace in the first movement, of immense vigor in the third and last movements, of lovely sentiment in the andante; everywhere of beautiful color and subtle adjustment of the instrumental voices, of finely turned and pregnant phrasing, of subtle nuancing of tempo. It caused, and very justly, great enthusiasm; Dr. Muck was several times recalled, and made the orchestra rise to share in the applause.

Berlioz's "King Lear" overture is not very exciting. It is difficult to find any interpretation of Shakespeare's hero or of the play in it. There are melodious passages of somewhat more lustre than Berlioz often achieved; there are passages of fine instrumental coloring; but it is not music to touch the imagination. Still less is Liszt's laborious illustration of the fate of Prometheus, one of the least frequently heard of the symphonic poems. The reason why was made plain last evening. The performance of the "Parsifal" prelude was an imposing one.

President A. Augustus Healy of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Institute, which runs most of the concerts at the Brooklyn Academy and acts as agent for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's independent series there, was appointed at the regular board meeting yesterday to head a committee to confer with Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston with regard to the concert of the orchestra in the neighboring borough tonight. It has already been announced that Dr Karl Muck will conduct "The Star-Spangled Banner" over there.

Major Higginson, who accompanied his orchestra to New York and was present at its concert in Carnegie Hall last evening, was expected to meet the Brooklyn committee today. He has found the usual subscription audiences in other cities, except only Providence and Baltimore, favorable to a continuance of the orchestra with its existing personnel and present leader. There was no concert in Baltimore last Wednesday, and a sold-out house was turned away.

A proposal has been made to the Boston management that it shall use several open dates now abandoned in the Maryland city by giving extra concerts on its monthly tours here in New York where some hundreds of would-be subscribers are yet on the annual waiting list. Police Headquarters has a squad of plainclothes men to Carnegie Hall last night to handle the "riot" that didn't come off.

MR. GRAVEURE'S RECITAL.

A Program Entirely of the Songs of Bryceson Treharne.

Louis Graveure, a baritone so admirable that his nationality does not matter in the least, and who has made a secure place for himself in New York in a very few years, appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. With no little self-sacrifice, he devoted his recital entirely to the songs of an unknown composer, only one or two of whose compositions had been heard in New York. This is Bryceson Treharne, a young Welsh musician who was caught in Germany by the war, and without being even asked whether he thought "Deutschland über Alles" was suitable for symphony concerts or whether he would play it, suitable or unsuitable, was promptly interned a big prison camp, where he found hunger and hardship incentives to composition, and produced some 200 songs.

Of these Mr. Graveure sang sixteen. They gave a fairly comprehensive view of Mr. Treharne as a song composer in the modern vein, one who is all for declamatory expression, for a sort of plastic realism, for delineative or picturesque suggestion and evocation through a highly organized pianoforte accompaniment, as well as through the vocal line. That line is not often significantly melodic, as melody is commonly accepted, even in these days. In a comparatively few songs is there a sustained and developed melody to be laid hold of, as in "The Night" and "Invocation." The pianoforte accompaniments are often elaborate and based on bold and original harmonic schemes. Mr. Treharne is attracted by verse of symbolical, mystical, sometimes ironical, even humorous, character. His music can fairly be said to be full of character and of sincere purpose. It would be too much to say from yesterday's performance that it ranks as high as his admirers would have it rank, but it is an interesting and valuable contribution to the contemporary literature.

For one thing, Mr. Graveure's interpretation of it was of a sort to raise it all to its highest power. From another singer much that was effective yesterday might lack much that then made it impressive. Mr. Graveure's singing was admirable in declamation, in expressive power in many diverse directions. His voice had much beauty and his style much finish. Francis Moore played the pianoforte accompaniments, which are elaborate and on which much depends, with great skill.

SEIZE ADMIRAL'S AID HERE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Tim Evlash, a Russian sailor and aid to Baron Othon de Richter, Rear Admiral in the Russian Navy, and a member of the commission from that country, was arrested tonight, charged with having criticised the United States Government and deprecated Russia's participation in the war. He was held for the Federal authorities. Baron de Richter sought vainly to obtain his release.

LONDON HAILS OUR WAR MISSION

Continued from Page 1.

the advantages of having not merely fresh minds, but impartial and detached judgment brought to bear upon certain problems where special national interests are involved.

At the time of filing this dispatch it is uncertain when the first meeting of the allied war council will be held nor is it certain for what period of time the American mission will continue to attend the council as a body. Though statements on this point are necessarily speculative, it is believed that the American mission will not find a long stay in Europe imperative. It is possible that when the mission as a whole finishes its labors, one or more of its members may remain permanently in London to assit in the execution of the program decided upon at the allied war council.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The members of the American Mission to the Allied War Conference, who arrived in London last night, arose late this morning, much refreshed after their first comfortable night's sleep in many days. The first thing they did was to go into conference, with Colonel E. M. House presiding. The meeting lasted an hour. Colonel House outlined a tentative program for the next few days, calling for a series of conferences with British officials. Each member of the mission will discuss his particular work with British officials in charge of similar activities in England.

Colonel House received the British and American newspapermen tonight and handed out a statement embodying Secretary Lansing's announcement. He submitted pleasantly to questions. As to whether he would remain in Europe as American representative, he replied that he did not expect to stay long, but added: "I always take everything with me, to be prepared for emergencies."

He said that Mr. Crosby would stay in London as the American financial representative. Colonel House replied negatively to the question whether the commission's presence meant that the United States would join the Compact of London, binding the Allies to wage war or make peace together.

To several questions from the British correspondents regarding the exact work of the conference, he said:

"Your own Government will be in a better position to give you that information."

The Commissioners were met last night by Ambassador Page, Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American destroyer squadron, and Foreign Secretary Balfour. There are twenty-seven persons in the party, including Admiral Benson, General Bliss, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Bainbridge Colby of the United States Shipping Board, Dr. A. E. Taylor, representing the Food Controller, and Paul Cravath. Mrs. House and two women who are acting in secretarial capacities are in the party. Colonel and Mrs. House were given to the residence of the Duke of Roxburghe, where they will stay while in London.

When the train bearing the mission reached London the big Metropolitan station, which usually is busy, was almost deserted, but a long line of waiting automobiles, the majority in charge of khaki-clad chauffeurs, attracted the attention of the train hands and a few suburbanites, who gathered about the platform and speculated as to the identity of the distinguished looking party, with its great piles of new American baggage.

Mr. Page and Mr. Balfour were on the scene early, and while waiting walked up and down the platform for ten minutes, chatting about the war. Colonel House and Admiral Benson, the first to alight, were greeted heartily by Mr. Balfour, who met them on his recent visit to America.

Colonel House, appearing to be in good health, greeted the American correspondents, two of whom he remembered, having known them in Washington. Then he introduced Mr. Balfour and Mr. Page to Mrs. House and walked to the waiting automobile and was taken to the home of the Duke of Roxburghe, near the new American Officers' Club. After Admiral Benson and General Bliss had shaken hands with Vice Admiral Sims, they were driven with the other members of the mission to a West End hotel.

The voyage was uneventful, although several days of rough weather put the seamanship of the Americans to a severe test. Notwithstanding this, daily conferences took place. The Commissioners examined the mass of statistics bearing on their respective departments, and familiarized themselves with the important work before them on this side of the Atlantic.

The result of the election in New York City was the most interesting wireless news which the party received during the voyage. It was picked up early Wednesday, and greatly interested Mr. Colby and the other New Yorkers.

"We had a pleasant and uneventful voyage," Colonel House told The Associated Press. "The weather was fair. There were no submarines. It was the best vacation I have had in two years.

"I am here as a political representative of the American Government, acquainting myself with the latest developments in official circles in England preparatory to going to France to attend the Paris Allied Conference," said Colonel House. "Our stay in England will be brief, and every hour will be crowded with conferences. As head of the mission I shall be consulted from time to time by the other members, although each of them, by the nature of his respective duties, is working independently of the others."

A few moments before this interview an official of the British Government called upon Colonel House at the residence of the Duke of Roxburghe to acquaint him with the political overturn in Russia.

"It is too delicate and too serious a subject for me to comment on at this time," said the Colonel.

On being asked how it felt to be prosecuting war instead of being engaged with questions having to do with peace, Colonel House said: I am glad to take either rôle in the interest of my country."

This afternoon the Colonel had luncheon with Mr. Balfour. He devoted the remainder of the day to conferences with British officials. The other members of the mission busied themselves at the American Embassy and in conferences with representatives of the American and British War and Navy Departments.

Admiral Benson had an early call to make on Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, and General Bliss expected to visit the War Office during the day.

"I am impatient to see with my own eyes the great efforts England is making towards solving the shipping problem," said Mr. Colby, "and with this end in view will pay an early visit to the great shipyards. America is now fully awake to the importance of tonnage in this war and is carrying out a program of unparalleled magnitude. Shipbuilding now takes priority over all other work in our country."

Some of the members of the mission are planning an early visit to France.

SHIPS A CHIEF PROBLEM.

War Conference to Make It Secondary Only to Military Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Aside from the subject of actual military operations shipping will be the most important question taken up by American and Allied representatives at the Paris War Conference. Officials said today it was realized that an international policy respecting the disposition of tonnage must be worked out.

The Shipping Board has announced that it will turn out between now and early Spring a million tons of ships. This will fall far short of the ever-increasing demand, with the army and the Navy on the one hand and the Allies on the other calling every day for more vessels. For every ship made available the Shipping Board finds a dozen uses, only one of which it can supply.

As the number of American troops in France increases a continuously larger supply of ships will be necessary for the transport of munitions and other materials. One subject the conference will consider carefully is that of how many troops America can put in the field without endangering the food and material supplies of France and Italy. The American view of the situation will be set forth by Bainbridge Colby, who is with the commission as a representative of the Shipping Board.

The Shipping Board also sent with the commission a special representative to study English shipbuilding methods. He is Charles Day, a Philadelphia marine engineer, who will investigate particularly the construction in England of fabricated steel ships. The Shipping Board expects to obtain a large amount of tonnage from three fabricated plants now building in this country, and wants the benefit of the experience of English builders, who already are turning out fabricated ships.

WILL REFUND THEATRE TAX.

Ruling Benefits Opera Subscribers Who Paid Before Nov. 1.

There will be no war tax for Metropolitan operagoers, about 3,000 or more, who paid their subscriptions before Nov. 1, when the new law went into force. Following a ruling to that effect by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, made public yesterday by William H. Edwards, Collector of New York, the opera box office will repay the $75,000 of taxes collected from these subscribers, beginning Monday next.

The Symphony Society of New York, which contended for the same exemption while collecting the tax, will also refund the extra payments to its subscribers. Both the Metropolitan and the local concert halls will, however, be required to turn over to the Government their 10 per cent. on all future subscriptions and all single tickets sold for performances during the season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The complete cast of "Success," which the Lieblers are producing, includes Brandon Tynan, Jess Dandy, Helen Holmes, Marie Leonhard, Emily Calloway, Carree Clarke, Lionel Glenister, James Durkin, Romaine Callendar, William Hassan, George Leffingwell, Arda Croix, Richard Abbott, and Melton Coldagh.

The first of the season's private gambols at the Lambs will take place at the clubhouse Sunday night, when the recently elected officers will be installed. Leon Errol will be the collie.

Seats for "Rock o' Lantern" at the Globe have been placed on sale up to Feb. 1.

AID FRIENDS OF MUSIC.

Thibaud and Bauer Give a Concert at the Punch and Judy.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, an artist of highest distinction, who has done active service with the Allies, and Harold Bauer, the pianist, who before the war also made his home in Paris, gave at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon the first of three concerts for the Society of Friends of Music, in the course of which they will perform all the ten violin and pianoforte sonatas of Beethoven.

An audience of enthusiasts filled the limited space of the theatre to hear three numbers, the sonatas in D major, op. 12; in G major, op. 96, and in C minor, op. 30. The players, who have given these works abroad, approached their task with a devotion always rare on the concert platform, and enhanced here by the intimacy of the house, where the later events in the cycle will take place on Nov. 15 and 26.

There was no war tax yesterday, as the society is not a money-making concern, and its large subscription is an "educational" enterprise under the terms of the law.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
DoingOurBit
An Extravaganza Of Superlative Splendors.
Sunday Night Concert
WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST BILL
Raymond Hitchcock, Eugène and Willie Howard, Leon Errol, Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, Marilynn Miller, Sybil Vane, Mike Bernard, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Fred Nice and Ada Mae Weeks, Frank Fay, Fred & Adele Astaire, White and Clayton, Sam Ash, Leah Norah, Virginia Flasinger, James Clemons, Bernice LeGrande,—and Ed Wynn.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Matinee Tomorrow 2:10.
Alice Nielsen in "KITTY DARLIN'"
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT."
—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.
COMEDY THEATRE, 41st, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS
Another Triumph!
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS
In the Zone
The Avenue
Blind Alleys
His Widow's Husband

BOOTH GUY BATES POST
In The Masquerader
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Marjorie Rambeau in Eyes of Youth
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX RICHARD BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Oh, Boy
"Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE
HITCHY-KOO TONIGHT, 8:15. An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"DELUXE ANNIE"
with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'y. Bryant 40 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
MARIE DORO in "BARBARA"
"Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. "Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"DAYBREAK."
Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. Mother Carey's Chickens with Edith Taliaferro. Next Week—"Captain Kidd, Jr."
39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30.
LAST WEEK
Faversham In a new Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
MONDAY NEXT. SEATS NOW.
(George V. Hobart's New Farce)
What's Your Husband Doing?
with HALE HAMILTON
POSITIVELY LAST 3 TIMES
48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:25.
John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE
IN Peter Ibbetson
MONDAY, NOV. 12 Seats Now
JOHN DREW-ILLINGTON MARGARET
IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX
BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
The Torches
with LESTER LONERGAN.
"Finest play in years."—De Foe, World.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
Maytime
Tingling Music—Charming Story—100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
BROADHURST 44th, W. of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. LAST 3 TIMES Last Mat. Tom'w
Mr. Faversham Presents Bernard Shaw's
MISALLIANCE
with Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT,"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert. Mr. Herbert directing First Night.
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow at 2:15
Grace George in EVE'S DAUGHTER. LAST WEEK.
WED. EVE., NOV. 14—SEATS NOW
First American Production of
"L'EVATION,"
By HENRY BERNSTEIN,
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Production Par Excellence.
The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
*** Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in The Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE.
NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS NOW.
ANN MURDOCK | THE 3 BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."
GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 M. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN
Here Comes the Bride
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
LIBERTY West 42 St. Tonight First Mat. Tomorrow.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy
'The Wooing of Eve'
Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON
CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20.
THE LOVE DRIVE
with FRED NIBLO & VIOLET HEMING.
"A BIG AND UNQUESTIONED HIT"
—Eve. Telegram.
"LISTEN TO
THE PIPES OF PAN
AND CAPTURE AGAIN THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH."
—Eve. Sun.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. First Mat. Sat. 2:30.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tomor'w at 2:30.
LAST 3 TIMES ROMANCE and ARABELLA
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.
CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST., NIGHTS, 8:15.
Dillingham-Ziegfeld Annual Revue
"MISS 1917"
Matinee Saturday Reduced Prices.
Always 824 Seats @ $1.00
Always 527 Seats @ 50c
SUNDAY NIGHT—FIRST CONCERT
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Another real American play."—Herald
"Broken Threads"
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose
PARK 59TH ST., CIRCLE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
New York's Musical Sensation
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
with L'ARGENTINA
"Nothing Like It Was Ever Enjoyed in New York Before."—Globe.
SEATS READY FOR 4 WEEKS.
SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30
First Valverde Concert
Including Special Features and the Artists from "The Land of Joy."
BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Tues., Thur. 2:30
Polly With a Past
EXTRA TUESDAY MATINEE NOV. 13
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.
Fred Stone GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
JACK O' LANTERN

HIPPODROME—EXTRA SPECIAL
SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THE ANTILLES SUFFERERS
WONDERFUL TESTIMONIAL
Under the Auspices of THE JUNIOR PATRIOTS OF AMERICA. Mrs. OLIVER HARRIMAN, President
In conjunction with the SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MAGICIANS HARRY KELLAR—HOUDINI.
All the World's Greatest Magicians.
MADAM Louise Homer
The Great American Contralto.
LEON ROTHIER.
Address by GENERAL BELL. Soldiers & Sailors in Tableaux. Junior Naval Scouts in Drills. FRANK E. TOURS
And his "Wake Up, America, Band." RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, GRACE LARUE and DICKSON & HYSON.
POPULAR PRICES—SEATS ON SALE.
SPECIAL DUO-ART
RECITAL
AT AEOLIAN HALL
Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance)
FRIDAY, NOV. 9th, 3 o'Clock
The assisting artist will be
CAROLYN CONE
pianist
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others.
ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE
The Aeolian Company
29 West 42nd Street
FIRST BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, THIS MORNING, at 11.
GERALDINE Farrar RITA Fornia RICHARD Buhlig HERMAN Sandby
Prices $3. Box Seats $5 at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST.
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS COLOR VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
5 SUNDAY EVES. AT 8:30.
MONDAY MATS. AT 3:00.
BEGINNING NOVEMBER 18 & 19.
Our NATIONAL PARKS....Nov. 18-19
Our PACIFIC COAST.....Nov. 25-26
Our AMERICAN INDIAN....Dec. 2-3
Our HAWAII.....Dec. 9-10
Our WEST INDIES.....Dec. 16-17
COURSE SALE NOW $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave.
THE VALUE OF A MOTHER
דיא וועדמה פון א מאמע
R. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
EVELYN NESBIT BEATRICE HERFORD "IN THE DARK," Misses CAMPBELL, others and MAURICE & WALTON
R. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
Harry Fox, Morton & Glass, Whiting & Burt, and 2nd Big Week, CAMERON SISTERS.
"CheerUp" "No Tax on Laughter at the 'Hip.'"—Life.
Mat. Today. BEST $1.00 SEATS Eves. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME
HORSE SHOW
Box Office at MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW open, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for sale of seats for entire week of Show (Nov. 12 to 16) and for res. seats for any single perf'c'e.
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved
Richard the Great, Frank Terry, Ed. Farrell & Co., Claude & Marion Cleveland, 4 others. 25, 35, 50
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evs. at 8:15; Sat. Mat. 2:15. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus'
Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1
SESSIONS DAILY ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Taught
OPERA TICKETS Seats for all operas. Subs. Bought and sold. 1431 B'way, entrance on 49th St. Phone Bryant 6166-6167.
OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions bought, sold, & exchanged. JACOBS THEA. TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Ph. 4188, 4189, 6442 Greeley.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Important Announcement
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS PURCHASED BEFORE NOV. 1ST ARE NOT TAXABLE.
Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) at 11 A. M.
FIRST NYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
Mr. Damrosch will explain and illustrate especially the stringed instruments of the Orchestra.
Carnegie Hall, To'w (Sat.) Ev., at 8:15.
SYMPHONIE FRANCAISE-DUBOIS (first time in New York)
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 11.
BRAHMS, GLUCK, LEKEU, MACKENZIE, CESAR FRANCK, HORATIO PARKER.
MME. LOUISE HOMER
Soloist at Both Concerts
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 15.
Soloist
HEIFETZ
(First appearance with orchestra in America)
Tickets at Box Office. Evs. Eagles, Mgr.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
All subscription tickets bought prior to Nov. 1 are exempt from taxes.
Carnegie Hall, Next Sun. Aft., at 3.
GUIOMAR NOVAES
SOLOIST—PIANO
Thurs. Evs., Nov. 15. Fri. Aft., Nov. 16.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN OVERTURN.

The issue which KERENSKY postponed he only postponed. It was certain to return to plague, if not to destroy, him. When anarchy and order confront each other there is no possible outcome except a fight to the death. Anarchy cannot compromise with order, nor order with anarchy. KERENSKY tried to make a team of them. The only result of postponing the explosion was to make it bigger

While KERENSKY could not possibly avert the inevitable conflict by shutting his eyes to it, there was one thing he could accomplish by that, and he accomplished it. He could give anarchy an advantage when the fight could no longer be postponed, and this, with no such intention, he did. If he had accepted the challenge the moment the glove was thrown down, order would have had a better chance. Anarchy might indeed have won, but it would not have had the immense advantage these months of delay have given it.

Suppose KERENSKY had confronted the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at the outset with a threat of force and the will to carry it out. Suppose he had declared that the Duma, as the only elected body, acting by and through the Provisional Government, was entitled to the reins of power until a Constituent Assembly was elected. Suppose he had refused to receive advice or instructions from the Bolsheviki and had called on the army to disperse their council. It is certainly true that there would have been bloodshed. There would have been a trial of strength that would not have ended until either order or anarchy was destroyed. But is not that just what is coming about now? And what has been gained by postponing it? Was it not certain from the moment these mutually incompatible forces confronted each other that one must have the life of the other, that nothing short of the death of one was possible?

By postponing it KERENSKY, with the best intentions, merely gave anarchy time to breed and grow, and nothing grows so fast as anarchy. All his superhuman labors and sacrifices were in vain. It was for nothing that he made his great tour of the battle line, recalling the troops to their duty, and then led them himself in a gallant, useless charge; for everything that he did and tried to do was undermined by himself. All anarchy asked was time, and that KERENSKY gave in full measure. He battled against anarchy, but he battled like the fisherman in the Arabian Nights who fought with a sword against a flood. Like the fisherman, he had given full scope to the genie who brought the water, and since he did not speak the one word which would have halted the genie, his gallantry was useless against the waves.

KERENSKY has been no more ready of late to recognize the irrepressible conflict than he was at the beginning. He has hoped for compromise, not understanding that anarchy will have no compromise. He would not declare the Bolsheviki outlawed and appeal to the army; he would not even take the initiative in asking the sentiments of the army. Military commanders volunteered to him the information that they would support him, but he took no measures in consequence of that assurance. In the presence of gathering rebellion he strongly suggested the character of ROBESPIERRE, the man of theories and words, not deeds, the irony of whose fate it was to be arrested by the rival faction in the very act of signing the too long delayed order to arrest them.

What may be the extent of the Bolsheviki victory we shall not know for some time. They control the means of communication, and we are getting no information except what they see fit to let us have. Of late there have been many signs that they were not having things altogether their own way outside Petrograd. But LENINE, who is the incarnation of the new Government they have set up, has dealt a cunning stroke in promptly committing it to "the handing over of the land to the peasants" and "the settlement of the economic crisis." The opposition may be as strongly in favor of these things as the Bolsheviki, but this declaration puts the Bolsheviki in the affirmative and the burden of proof on their adversaries, and the peasant, who has not been too friendly to the Soviet, is likely to be made at least irresolute. It is an audacious and daring stroke, designed to drive a wedge in the heart of the forces of order.

We need not point out the disaster to the allied cause which a Bolsheviki triumph in Russia would be. The peace they propose would release 147 German divisions which could be thrown against us in the west, and solve the problem of feeding Germany; for, whatever the Bolsheviki may say, it is not possible for Russia to be really neutral in this war, and a separate peace would necessitate her aiding the Teuton Powers at least to this extent. But the Bolsheviki have not taken Russia, they have only taken Petrograd; and we believe there is enough sense and honor left in Russia to make that only the first step of a long march for them. The conflict is inevitable; the pity is that it was not begun when anarchy first raised its head.

SOCIALISM DEFEATED CADORNA.

Socialism is probably responsible for the disaster which has befallen Italy. It has been known that General CADORNA was aware of the German intention to attack him, but it has been assumed hitherto that he was deceived about the place. The Germans are supposed to have struck him unexpectedly in a weak spot, taken him by surprise to that extent. This, it now appears, was not the fact. "CADORNA," General MAURICE informs us, "knew of the approaching attack, its place and approximate date."

Why, then, did his troops give way before it? It was not because of any overwhelming concentration of Germans; General MAURICE disposes of that legend too. The Italians gave way before the same Austrian Army which they had previously defeated, reinforced by German units whose number has been greatly exaggerated. Why did they give way? The Italian official bulletins, in the first shock and horror of the catastrophe, ascribed it to "cowardice" on the part of certain units, but subsequently eliminated the word. What was back of that charge and its subsequent withdrawal without retraction? General MAURICE says:

> It is clear that a great part of the disaster, for it can be called nothing else, was due to insidious propaganda which has gone further than CADORNA suspected.

But not further than VON BELOW suspected, not further than he positively knew. The German peace propaganda is a military manoeuvre, conducted with the intention of bringing about German victories in the field. It brought about such a victory in Galicia last Summer. It has brought about another in the Julian Alps this Fall. It intends to bring about more. A peace propagandist, a Socialist, is doing more effective work—actual military work—for the German arms than Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, HINDENBURG, and BELOW put together.

Nor need we expect that our own armies will not be attacked in the same manner that those of Italy and Russia have been. The German propagandist will do his best to weaken their morale in the same way in which he weakened those of KORNILOFF and CADORNA. It is time to recognize him, not for a misguided theorist, but for a German soldier doing military work for LUDENDORFF, and for the same purpose for which BELOW is doing it—to bring about disaster to our arms. Throughout the war socialism has worked on the side of Germany, always helping the enemy of the democracies of England, France, Russia, and the United States.

THE LIBERTY LOAN'S SUCCESS.

The official figures give precision to the earlier reports of the great success of the Liberty Loan. The amount asked was $3,000,000,000. The amount offered was $4,617,532,300, or 54 per cent. more than the amount asked. The amount accepted is $3,808,766,150, or one-half of the excess above the amount asked. This surpasses everything in our experience. The single offering is larger than the total takings in all subscriptions in our four-year civil war. As a prediction, the result would have been thought incredible if the records of other nations had not accustomed us to think in billions. England is smaller than this country in both population and wealth, but England has twice realized in excess of four billions from single loans. Germany is not our equal in capacity for loans, but she has placed more than one of over three billions of dollars. And the foreign loans were placed after years of war and exhaustion of resources such as we have not experienced. Proportionately to capacity, our loans, although marvelous, are less so than those of other countries. But proportionately to our education in Government loans the comparison leaves nothing to be desired, and is full of encouragement that future results will be even more gratifying.

The analysis of the subscription is more surprising than the total, and is important in its significance. If the loan were taken by the banks, capitalists, munitions makers, and war interests generally, Germany would have less to fear than if the loan were popular. It is popular in a degree for which the world affords no equal. Never before was there a loan taken by 9,400,000 subscribers. Less than 1 per cent. of the subscriptions were in sums ranging from $50,000,000 to $50,000, by something less than 100,000 subscribers. All of this small number have their subscriptions reduced by varying percentages, rising with the amount up to 40 per cent. That is in order that all subscriptions below $50,000 may be allotted in full. The total of them is $2,488,469,350, distributed among 9,306,000 persons. The result is that, although the subscriptions were about half above $50,000, the allotment is disproportionately among the smaller subscribers. That is as it should be, for the good of both the subscribers and the country. The banks would be disqualified for financing the commerce of the war in proportion that their resources were absorbed by investment obligations. That is what happened in England. The banks were so eager to be helpful, and the need of their help was so great, that they took more than was good for them. The bonds which the banks take have to be sold again to free the commercial funds of the country from the lockup. But the bonds which are taken by the people do not have to be sold again, and ought not to be resold except in case of need. The lockup which is harmful to the banks is beneficial to the people. Their interest return is all that ought to be realized unless enterprise is to suffer from dear capital. And, while other investments are losing in principal more than they pay in interest, governments are a rock of refuge for the anxious. Happy the holder of governments who observes dealings in them of millions of dollars with fluctuations of cents per thousand. Happy the patriot who reflects that he has done his bit against his country's enemies, the foes of civilization, by taking bonds, and finds his profit surplus. Happy and firm as a rock is the country whose Government is fortified by ownership of its bonds among many millions. It behooves Germany to remark that Liberty bondholders are truly lovers of liberty and that their numbers, like the total of their subscriptions, have capacity for multiplication as the necessity grows. Germany has caused the world to marvel at the manner in which she can float loan after loan, even in paper. We can cause Germany to marvel how we can float loans in gold, and make each later one larger. We are proud of this loan, and shall be ready for the next before this one is spent.

THE WAR CONFERENCE.

The war conference to be held at Paris on Nov. 15 will not meet in an hour of elation and illusion. Stout as the faith of the conferees may be in the final triumph of their cause, they cannot fail to realize that it will be long deferred unless their resources—material, military, and political—are not only co-ordinated but employed with the greatest skill and resolution.

That the strategy of the Entente has often been at fault need not be emphasized. Italy is now suffering from a failure to estimate the importance of General CADORNA'S offensive on the Isonzo. There were ominous precedents—the conquest of Poland, the sudden expulsion of the Russians from Galicia, the crushing of Serbia, and the deadly thrust at Rumania—achievements that were carried through with that precision and thoroughness so characteristic of the German war machine. In the case of Italy, there was ample notice of Germany's design. Two weeks before VON BELOW broke the grip of CADORNA on the upper Isonzo and the Italian Army reeled in rout from the shock, it was known that the Germans were moving troops from the Russian to the Austrian front. But, apparently, there was no awakening in London and Paris to the peril of a great Italian reverse in Venetia, and no understanding of its consequences. Now, when it is seen that the Germans are reaching out to grasp the industrial wealth of Lombardy and Piedmont, there is a hurrying of reinforcements from France to stem the tide of invasion. A more timely concern would have made CADORNA so strong that the enemy's foot would never have been set on Italian soil.

When the conference convenes the skies will be black over Italy, and in Russia there will be chaos and civil war, if all signs do not fail. But the conferees will address themselves to their task with the belief that it is the dark hour before the dawn. Certainly their resources in man power and wealth are immensely superior to those of the Central Powers, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Time will fight on the side of the Entente and America. Every day reinforcements will flow to the aid of the Italians until a vast army is in the field confronting the Austro-Germans. Bad as the Russian situation is, there is hope even there. The armies of the French Directory knew no discipline at first and ran in headlong flight from the shadow of an enemy; but order was brought out of chaos and the raw levies became invincible veterans.

The difficulty with the Entente has not been the realization that co-ordination was necessary, but differences about the means to co-ordination and even about policy, political as well as military. To the council table comes the United States with a long purse and all the sinews of war; also a moral influence that counts for much. The American representatives will disclose the sum of our resources, what progress has been made in preparations for war, when our armies will be ready to take the field, and what may be expected of the navy. As to the strategy of the conflict, General BLISS and Admiral BENSON will not be in a position to insist on their views, but their advice will no doubt be helpful. Secretary LANSING indicates the part of the Americans in the deliberations when he says: "It is the earnest wish of "this Government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energies where they will "give the greatest returns in advancing the common cause."

THANKSGIVING.

President WILSON'S Thanksgiving Proclamation recites the causes of thankfulness that Americans have, their "great blessings." They are fighting "against a tyranny that "threatened to master and debase "men everywhere." They are defending their own rights and those of "free men throughout the world." They are united in a common purpose and filled "with a new and greater national spirit."

To many the world looks dark and Thanksgiving a sort of mockery or a hypocrisy. They are grievously wrong. The United States has been roused by a momentous danger into heroic mood and action. America has not deigned to eat the fat and drink the sweet, to heap up wealth and forget courage, patience, self-sacrifice, love of country, to slink ignobly from the supreme battle for liberty and democracy, to wait, prosperous and dishonored, until Germany, having had her will of Europe, comes to chastise and dominate the United States. Though our sons be called to wounds and death, though our purses be thinned, though doubtful or disastrous days come upon us for a time, we have chosen the better part. We shall be able to endure the worst fortune and the bitterest hardships. We are strong in union, in the justice of our cause. We have learned to be brave, to be kind, to put by superfluities, to further by every good means the defense and rescue of democracy.

This will be a Thanksgiving of national patriotism, of men and women purified and strengthened by peril and the discipline of self-denial, grateful that America has proved her greatness of soul.

SUFFRAGISTS AT COOPER UNION.

The Cooper Union praise meeting of the suffragists was naturally given in large part to rejoicing and rose-wreathed anticipation after the New York victory, by whatever pacifist and pro-German aid attained. Though New York has shown the right way to suffrage, by the people of the State, the New York suffragists continue to yearn for suffrage by Federal amendment.

Unfortunate, to say the least, is the resolution, "adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously," appealing to Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures, so that the suffrage campaign may be ended, "thereby "relieving the energies of the women "of the nation from the struggle for "political justice, so that with single-"ness of purpose we may work for "worldwide democracy." Allowance must be made for the enthusiasm of the agitators, the leaders of a "movement," to whom their beloved "Cause" does not appear in its true perspective or proportion. Allowance must be made for the communicative emotion of a crowd. Otherwise what should be thought of making the grant of Federal suffrage the condition precedent of undivided and whole-hearted support of the Government and the war?

The resolution wrongs the persons who accepted it in their joy. The phrase "women of the nation" is another evidence of the imaginative and poetical element so strong among the woman suffragists. They are not the women of the nation, or half or a third of them. Nor is there any justification for assuming the solidarity of the feminine suffragists or voters. They will not vote as women, but as Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists, Wets, Socialists. And the feminist of the last category, the Socialists whose menfolk have given the New York women the ballot, will not work for the war, for the triumph of democracy. Suffrage or no suffrage, they will labor, as the man Socialists labor, against the war and for a German peace. These sinister allies, and the taint of pacifism and socialism on so many suffrage chiefs, the dubious past utterances of some of the most famous of them, make it imperative for the multitude of suffragists who are not pacifists or Socialists or enemies of preparedness to emit a clear note of loyalty. Not that their loyalty is doubtful, but because they are in unpatriotic company.

Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, the most honored of a band that counts so many brilliant and pulchritudinous advocates, saw what the occasion demanded. She said, to be sure, that "My country, right or wrong," was "pseudo-patriotism," and she indulged in the singular anti-climax, "as "citizens we say to our President that "we stand with him as he has stood "by us and will stand by us for the "Federal amendment," but she said nobly:

> We have consecrated ourselves and our organization to the service of our country. * * * Our country needs us. There is a service we can render. This is not a war of men only. Our army in the field will fail us unless we stand by them loyally at home.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" were sung with fervor. It is the United States, the victory of freedom, and not a mere victory of woman suffrage, that they symbolize. It is obvious enough that the suffragists, apart from the Socialists and pacifists, have no reason to proclaim a loyalty that nobody doubts; but, on account of the numbers of the pacifists and Socialist suffragists, and their substantial solidarity against the war, it is right, and useful, it is a public service, for the patriotic woman suffragists to declare their patriotism. "The dark forces" are at work here as in Russia. They will be increased by woman suffrage. It is salutary for the woman suffragists who are for America First to utter the faith that is in them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Curve He Will Take Slowly.

Only one definite announcement of purpose has been made by Judge HYLAN since his election, and that was his determination to stop what he calls the "Garyizing" of the New York public schools and to restore the old system in the schools where the Gary plan is already to a greater or less degree in operation. Probably the Judge could not say less than this, as he talked so much on the subject in his campaign speeches and then so bitterly denounced the work-study-play plan. Then, however, as his speeches showed, he knew nothing about the system he denounced, or, rather, he knew much about it that was not true.

Before it comes time for him to act on this very important matter he will be under a heavier sense of responsibility than now, as well as under no little compulsion to inform himself as to the realities of the Gary system as modified to meet metropolitan conditions. Having done so, he will of necessity abandon the illusions that now possess him. He will find out, exactly as did the union officials who visited a Garyized school, that much of what he has been told was a product of malicious invention or deep ignorance—that the Gary plan is not a dark plot to condemn children to lifelong servitude, that it increases instead of diminishing their opportunities for rising in the world if they have the capacity for doing so, that it comes near to doubling the efficiency of the city's educational plant at a cost to the taxpayers much less than they would pay for the many new schoolhouses otherwise needed at once, and that to a large degree it solves the part-time problem.

If Judge HYLAN chooses to do so, he can call these schools by another name, and so keep his ante-election promises of de-Garyization, but that he will be able or willing to abandon the plan altogether, or to any considerable extent, is something that will be believed of him only by those who insist on expecting the worst instead of the best from the new administration.

That the Judge knows and appreciates the value of an education his career proves. He will hardly go deliberately to work to deprive a large number of New York children of educational advantages which the work-study-play plan more than any other puts within their reach. "Labor" would have a word or two to say about that.

Suburbanites Must Pay the Penalty.

One of our correspondents made moan, yesterday, that the members of the great commuting tribe are unable to vote in the city where many of them pay heavy taxes and where their interest in honest and efficient municipal government is considerably greater than in the suburban towns where they pass their nights and some of their Sundays.

The situation is rather cruel for the commuters, and it has, unquestionably, its hardships for the city. There seems to be no remedy for it, however, except through some not easily imaginable changes in the legal definition of the word "residence."

A man and his wife cannot live in the country and in the city at the same time, and home, not business, by immemorial agreement, determines where they live. The difficulty is mitigated, after a fashion, by the extension of the urban limits to take in the outlying communities, but that is a slow process, it cannot go on forever, and it has its disadvantages as well as its advantages.

Sailors Ask for Victrola Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The boys on the U. S. S. George Washington have purchased a Victrola to help pass the evenings away on board ship, but their limited funds have not been sufficient to provide many records. If any of your readers have any records which they can spare, and are willing to contribute them, will they kindly send them to Oscar A. Ettari, Coxswain, U. S. S. George Washington, Box 33, care of Postmaster, New York? Any gift will be gratefully acknowledged.

OSCAR A. ETTARI,
U. S. S. George Washington.

PRO CROCE AZZURRA.

We're only a part of the rearguard,
Novara's our regiment's name,
We're cavalry chargers who worked hard
For masters so long known to fame—
For masters who held back the onslaught,
And bled on Friuli's fair plain,
And are dying in struggles well fought.
(*His* head, red with blood, on my mane!)

She will learn in her home on the Po
How *he* helped check Cadorna's retreat—
She will listen with head bended low
And know that they never will meet—
But she'll know that his horse bore him bravely
And joined him in death, at the last.
And a shadow will flit o'er her strangely
As she dwells on our fox-hunting past.

She will know that my comrades are dying
And suffering tortures of hell—
She will work for the Red Cross, but, sighing,
She'll still help the Blue Cross as well.
She'll remember I carried her safely
O'er fences and great high gates, too,
That I died for my *master* quite bravely,
And she'll help the Blue Cross—won't you?

VERGILIA BARON.

[Subscriptions for the Italian Blue Cross should be sent to Comte Federico Sheibler, Croce Azzurra, 4 Via Brera, Milan, Italy.]

DISCUSS CARE OF INSANE.

Commission Conducts Hearing on Enlarging of State Hospitals.

The Hospital Development Commission, created by the last Legislature to formulate a plan for the systematic enlargement of State institutions for the insane and feeble-minded, conducted a hearing yesterday at the New York Academy of Medicine, at which Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and head of the commission, presided. In opening the session, Senator Sage said that the commission had been at work since early in July. He told of visits to various institutions all over the State, and to similar institutions in other States, particularly Massachusetts. The Chairman said that the commission had been created to try and institute a common-sense method of handling the insane in institutions operated by the State or municipal governments.

The function of the commission, said Senator Sage, is to determine where new buildings are needed, where extensions of existing accommodations have to be made, and to get down to some coherent plan. What must be avoided, he declared, was the haphazard method of running to each successive Legislature with requests for appropriations.

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in an address, advocated the immediate establishment of psychopathic hospitals, especially in New York City. These, he said, could take care of many outside patients who would not wish to go to a State asylum. The reception of patients in such hospitals he thought would enable the staff to learn the probable time needed to effect a cure or to determine whether the case was hopeless.

Dr. Owen Copp, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Hospital at West Philadelphia, said that the function of the psychopathic hospital was that of a clearing house.

"Every large city has its quota of mentally unbalanced," said Dr. Copp. "Naturally these drift to the institution in their own locality. Patients to such institutions should not go any further in the hospital unless their condition makes it imperative. There should be clinics both for research and investigation."

In answer to a question from Chairman Sage, Dr. Copp said that he thought that the care and investigation of insane cases belonged exclusively to the State. Municipal Governments were too liable to shift, he asserted.

At the hearing today the commission will deal with matters affecting the treatment of the feeble-minded.

NAVY WIVES TO STAY HOME.

American Officers Warned Against Taking Them to Europe.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 10, (Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—An order to American naval officers and men not to bring their wives from the United States has just been issued by the commanding officer of the United States destroyer flotilla operating in European waters. It reads:

"The force commander is of the opinion that it would be very inadvisable for any officers or men of the naval force in European waters to cause their wives to take passage for Europe."

Two American naval officers succeeded in getting their wives to join them before the order was issued. Both were married in April. The next month their husbands received orders to sail for England. The wife came from Philadelphia and the other from Boston.

Those responsible for the prohibition justify it on the ground of efficiency. An American naval officer of high rank said:

"We must get the maximum of efficiency out of our officers and men. They must be unfettered to go wherever they are sent at any time. We cannot have their wives following them around from one base to another. It may look hard to the thousands of young wives of our naval men, but they must remember that this is war and that they are better off back home, where they can be of more use to the nation."

Triumph of "the Cause."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the belief of many of us, "the cause" has triumphed against the home, and those forces of degeneracy represented by increasing childlessness, divorce, and the craze for gadding, publicity, and excitement on the part of women have been crystallized into law in our State of New York. What we revered as the sacred interrelation of the sexes in our past history, the supposed chivalry and protection of women which has been our pride, was all a mistake and a crime. Our fathers really held our mothers in slavery. New York women have now received the "emancipation" which brands the stigma of inferiority upon those former women who neither possessed nor desired these "rights." The "justice" and "equality" which consist in the possession of all the privileges of men plus all the special privileges of women have been won.

For those who feel this as a loss beyond expression, may it be permitted to point out one small gain? Tammany, the known representative and protector of this city's underworld, lost when suffrage lost before, and now wins the greatest victory in its history when suffrage wins. The political shrewdness of Mr. Murphy and his associates, so forcibly demonstrated in this election, evidently foresees no danger and perhaps added strength from this new vote. In Ohio prohibition wins (or makes a close fight) while suffrage loses. We may, therefore, regard it as one gain that the soprano oratory concerning "forces of evil," "the liquor traffic," &c., stands revealed by the facts as hysteria and humbug. New York is added to the leprous white patches in the charts of the suffrage disease, and its electorate swells that "female vote" by which a handful of agitators terrorize legislators and politicians to spread the infection further. But they may now find it less easy to obtain the signatures of a careless minority of women and the votes of a complaisant majority of men on the false pretense of a struggle of the powers of light against the powers of darkness. ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

In Defense of Dr. Muck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing to protest with all the power that lies in me against hasty and unconsidered attacks which have been heaped upon Dr. Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra during the last few days. A statement by Major Higginson in today's Boston papers reveals the fact that Dr. Muck has never refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," that it was Major Higginson himself who refused the tardy request of a few Providence ladies and the challenge of The Providence Journal, and that it is Major Higginson himself who assumes the full responsibility for this refusal. No man in America would dare for a single instant to impugn Major Higginson's patriotism or the immeasurable service which he has rendered to his country during his eighty-odd years. It is almost an insult to him to mention them in this connection.

As for Dr. Muck: He has attended strictly to his business—the interpretations of music which have been an inspiration to many thousands. Analyses of his programs at the end of the musical season have shown his absolute catholicity in the matter of the nationality of the musicians whose works he has produced. There has never been the slightest authentic instance of his ever resorting to propagandizing, or to the expression publicly or private, for aught I know, of whatever opinions he may hold upon the war.

To the La Folettes, the Hillquits, Hylans and Hearsts we should be ceaselessly opposed. But to this great musician, who, though he be an enemy, has never assailed by word or deed the country which has welcomed his art, though irrevocably hostile to the ruling spirit of his native land, it should be the true American instinct to be generous. Or must magnanimity be reserved for the battlefield alone?

STEARNS MORSE.

Woodsville, N. H., Nov. 1, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Interesting Work by Negro Children for War Relief.

At the Coady Galleries is an exhibition and sale of paintings and drawings by negro children for the benefit of the American Circle for Negro War Relief. The needs of negro families whose men are now serving in the United States Army and Navy are emphasized in the little catalogue and also the importance of negro contributions to art and music.

The young contributors to the exhibition have a racial sense of pattern and of vivid color and a gift amounting to genius for the arrangement of their material in a way to fill space to the best advantage. Take, for example, "The Party," by P. W. Henderson, aged 13—a group of youthful revelers seated around a table on which is a birthday cake and above which depend lights and colored balls. The indifferent drawing and the crude conception of the human face and figure are what one would expect from a very young artist attempting an elaborate composition. What is unexpected is the real beauty of the spacing. The perspective is exactly that of the early primitives. The adult artist who considers the difficulties overcome will say a cordial "bravo" to Master Henderson. Robert Taylor, 9 years old, grapples no less courageously with a street scene, and it is easy to trace in his design the progress of his interest in separate objects. The most salient thing in the street is to him a large sign advertising tooth powder, over which he has spent much successful effort. The windows of houses come next, and he works them in with a cleverness that many a painter of street scenes might envy. Next pedestrians, and he has noticed that the nearer ones look bigger than those at a distance. Then vehicles driving rather crazily around corners, and the picture is made, a very fine little production, if you can get rid of all sophisticated notions of what a picture should look like, and see with the eyes of the artist.

G. Saunders draws a house, not as the Philistine sees it, neatly enclosed and protected and placed on a street or surrounded by a garden or grounds, but a house naked to its enemies, the front removed and a sectional view of the interior given from the rooms under the sloping roof to the ground floor. The ingenuity of the arrangements, all on one plane, compels admiration. The exhibition lasts three weeks and provides entertainment of an unusual type for a good cause.

Exhibition by the Durant Kilns.

The Durant Kilns have placed on exhibition some of their new pieces, which include a number of particularly fine bowls of Chinese jade green, a table decoration in aubergine or egg-plant color; one in the Persian blue, which is the special color triumph in this pottery; one in the old Egyptian sapphire, and several examples of the white Italian and Greek majolica made on pink clay, which shows through the white enamel. These beautiful glazes are of a character found in no other modern work, and with the classic shapes chosen for the vases, fruit dishes, candlesticks, and other favorite pieces, constitute a ware that appeals to collectors whose taste has been formed by the great works of the past in Egypt and China, Persia and Italy.

Etchings By Howarth.

Etchings and mezzotints by Albany E. Howarth are on view at the Kraushaar Galleries until Nov. 24. Chronologically arranged, they show the progress of an artist who has trained himself in the technique of etching to a high degree of efficiency, and who had for his teacher in the fine art of printing no less a master than Frederic Goulding. As usual the work grows at once firmer and freer as the etcher's command of his tool strengthens, and nothing in the exhibition is better than "The Prior's Doorway, Elv," with its contrast of fretted detail and open line. Unfortunately a number of the later plates are on a very large scale and lose in interest as they increase in size.

Pictures by Eduard J. Steichen.

In the upper gallery at Knoedler's is a group of pictures by Eduard J. Steichen, in which a formula has been given true life and what in painting corresponds to the soul. The paintings of sea and landscape have still much of the Undine about them. They are impersonally beautiful and can be seen without the suspicion of a quickened pulse. But the flower paintings compel a sincere and deep emotion on the part of the least impressionable observer. Their quality hardly can be described. The purity and depth of the color in such studies as Gloxinias and Petunias, the richness of the texture, the mingling of sensuous and intellectual appeal, have not been before in the flower painting of Western countries. The character of the work is not, however, Oriental or imitative of any school, past or present. Use has been made in the backgrounds of cubist research, but these magnificent backgrounds, with their geometric suggestions and their scientific construction, only enhance the living and personal loveliness of the flowers placed against them. It is a remarkable little collection, contributing to art a new expression and a demonstration of the highest technical adequacy.

A War Poster Exhibition.

In co-operation with the Arden Studios the American Art News is organizing what is hoped will be a most complete and comprehensive exhibition of War Posters of the allied and neutral nations, to open on or about Dec. 2, next, the proceeds of which will be given to the Red Cross.

The committee in charge will be composed of Mrs. James C. Rogerson and Mrs. John W. Alexander of the Arden Galleries, and James B. Townsend.

Exhibition of a New Society.

The Society of the Painters of New York is now exhibiting in the Academy Room of the Fine Arts Building. The title of the new society is somewhat misleading, indicating the prevalence of New York scenes in the exhibition. It is merely an association of painters who live in this city and find their subjects where they choose. Mrs. Fry in the Grand Canyon, Sophie W. Brannan in California, Charles Warren Eaton in Connecticut, and Mrs. Cooper, the President of the society, in Mexico. Each member has a chance to exhibit a picture, as there is no jury system, and the present collection is mildly representative of the National Academy ideal, with perhaps fewer divergences in the direction of new methods and strictly modern influences.

The Union League Club Exhibition.

The most prominent feature of this month's art exhibition at the Union League Club is F. Wellington Ruckstuhl's "Lincoln" of April 15, 1865. It represents Lincoln recumbent on his death bed, with two angels at the head of the bed. The pictures on view are from the collection of James G. Shepherd, and include the remarkably fine group of paintings by Matthew Maris, with several by his brothers, William and Jacob. L'Enfant Couché" is a fine example of Matthew's earlier and more popular style, before he merged detail into one shadowy impression. It is easy to understand how those who had fallen under their spell never could believe it possible that the painter could rise to greater heights of emotional expressiveness or penetrate more deeply to the secret of form, but the head of "The Bride" and the beautiful "Childhood" with its misty hair and palpable flesh are much more moving in quality. A characteristic duck picture by William Maris, "The New Brother" and a "View of Dordrecht" by Jacob Maris uphold the claims of the less gifted brothers. There also are several Barbizon pictures, among them the classic little idyl with the goat by Corot, as direct and simple as Theocritus, and a group of American paintings. Anton Mauve's superb little "Winter" is among the Dutch paintings and represents the sincere charm of an artist whose work grows in favor among true connoisseurs.

MEXICO PROTESTS AGAINST EMBARGO

Declares There Is No Reason Why We Should Put Her in Class with European Neutrals.

CANNOT TRADE WITH FOE

Ambassador at Washington Gives Out Informal Statement from His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ignacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador, made public a cablegram from Rafael Nieto, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, today dealing with the American embargo situation in its relation to Mexico and arguing that it is unjust and unnecessary. The text of the cablegram follows:

Mexico City, Oct. 23, 1917.

The situation in Mexico as consequence of the European war concentrated entirely the commerce of Mexico with United States. While the United States did not enter the conflict, the financial and commercial situation in Mexico suffered in part only, as regards exports to Germany, chiefly coffee, tobacco, dye woods, and fodder.

The entrance of United States into the war has caused a noteworthy dislocation in Mexican commerce, not as much as regards exports, which continue with some regularity, but chiefly because of restrictions imposed by the United States to its export commerce. While Mexico ships to the United States petroleum, metals, copper, zinc, antimony, and other metals indispensable for the manufacture of war material, and sisal hemp, guayule, hides, skins, and cattle, on the other hand the United States have greatly restricted the exportation of articles of first necessity for Mexico, and recently the exportation of gold and silver.

Under such conditions Mexico has suffered greatly from the United States restrictions, for it is generally thought that there should exist complete freedom of commerce between Mexico and the United States. Mexico needs principally to import from the United States wheat and flour, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery of all kinds, especially agricultural and mining, electrolytic copper in the shape of wire and cables, manufactured articles of iron and steel railroad material and rolling stock, and mining exploitation material.

Mexico would wish that such articles could be exported freely from the United States. Mexico proposes to uphold its present prohibitions regarding the exportation of certain articles of first necessity, but it is entirely disposed not to place any restriction to the exportation of petroleum and its by-products, sisal hemp, and other vegetable and mineral fibres, rubber, guayule, cattle and products, dye woods, fine woods, and other tropical product peculiar to Mexico, such as coffee, cocoa, chicle, &c.

The general public opinion is to the effect that as Mexico has no way of trading with countries inimical to the United States and being an adjacent neighbor of the United States, there is no reason whatever for placing into effect as regards Mexico the embargoes which have been decreed against European neutrals.

RAFAEL NIETO,
Assistant Secretary.

RUSH TO CHANGE BONDS.

More Than 1,800 Applications for Conversion of Liberty Loan.

The bond exchange department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at 50 Wall Street, was nearly swamped yesterday with applications for the conversion of the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan into 4 per cent. bonds of the same maturity and interest dates, but in every other respect identical with the 4 per cent. bonds of the second Liberty Loan. Yesterday was the first day for filing applications for conversion, the change in the interest rate being effective as of next Thursday, Nov. 15. It is expected that the bank will be in a position to make deliveries on that date.

All day long the banking quarters were crowded with bank messengers and bondholders who came with requests to have the bonds converted. It was estimated that during the day the bank had received upward of 1,800 applications. Up to a late hour last night the clerical staff had not completed the work of tabulating the blanks, and it was impossible to ascertain the amount of bonds offered for exchange into the 4 per cents.

Applications for conversion must be made out on blanks prepared by the Reserve Bank, and which may be obtained at any bank or trust company. Bondholders who apply for conversion on or before Nov. 15 will receive the higher rate beginning on that date, and those who file their aplications from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 will have the interest adjusted as of Dec. 15 unless they insist on the date of presentation being taken as the basis. After Dec. 15 all interest adjustments will be made as of the date of presentation. The privilege of converting the 3½s into 4s expires six months after Nov. 15, but will be renewed for another six months at a subsequent date should the Government put out a third Liberty Loan.

Persons holding registered bonds and desiring to change the name of the owner should write to the Treasury Department in Washington and have the transfer made on the books before applying for a conversion of the bonds.

Holders of bonds should not remove any of the coupons on their 3½ per cent. bonds. The new 4s will be ready for delivery on Nov. 15, will carry six coupons, one an "adjustment coupon" represent

TALK OF DROPPING CAPITAL PICKETS

Women's Party Here Plans to Withdraw Washington Guard Tomorrow.

WORK FOR NEW AMENDMENT

More Than $5,000 Collected to Continue the Campaign for Nation-Wide Suffrage.

President Wilson was hissed, more than $5,000 was collected for work to further the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment, and plans were laid with a view to ending on Saturday the picketing of the White House at a meeting of the National Woman's Party in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon. The 500 women present, who more than filled the ballroom, included several ex-prisoner pickets in their Occoquan prison garb. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was in the chair.

The hiss came from only one woman, when in the course of an address by Dudley Field Malone, who had been enthusiastically received as the courageous champion of the party, told of the refusal of the President at one time to receive some of the party members. Mr. Malone subdued any similar demonstrations.

"Ladies," he said promptly, "I hope no one ever can or ever will hiss the head of the nation. We can only educate him. The reason he does not understand is because he had had bad advisers and he has not been able to learn because of his isolation as the President of the country."

"The very substantial victory we have won in New York is not due, in my judgment," Mr. Malone continued, "to the belated efforts of the gentlemen in the Cabinet, but to the men and women in New York who love liberty."

He told the women that picketing was legal, however it might be questioned as a matter of taste, and of his interest when he saw women like Mrs. John Watters Brannan and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., illegally thrown into a "rotten prison."

"When I went to see the President about it," he said, "he told that he was shocked, and he told Mr. Hopkins, (J. A. H. Hopkins, husband of one of the imprisoned pickets,) that he had looked up the law to see if he could discharge the Judge who had sentenced the women. When I saw those women sentenced I said that no administration, whether it liked the policy or not, had any right to throw American women into jail."

There was applause for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Whitehouse when Mr. Malone mentioned them in connection with the New York suffrage victory.

"But it cannot be denied," he continued, "that the women who dared by their picketing to dramatize the injustice done American women did much to aid in winning the victory. Now, fellow-citizens of feminine gender, if you have differed before about picketing, don't continue your differences. Men never succeed unless they stand together, and women will do no better. You are going to have victory, but don't sweetly ask for anything—demand it."

Mrs. Thomas A. Hepburn of Hartford, Conn., who said that as a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association she had not been able to talk in favor of the pickets and had resigned, urged the women to pledge their money for the work of the party.

"We must work all over the country this next month," she said, "and we will need $25,000."

The pledges came slowly and with much urging, but at the close of the meeting $6,123.15 had been pledged and in the collection $400 in cash had been taken. There were two pledges of $500 one "for the cause of Dudley Field Malone" in supporting the party, and $500 in honor of Mrs. Belmont.

Some of the contributions were given facetiously in the names of those described as opponents of suffrage. For instance, Mrs. John Winters Brannan gave $100 "in the name of 'The New York Times.'" Another woman gave $5 for "Elihu Root, who did so much to win us the victory"; $25 from "the Summer home of Mrs. Arthur Dodge"; $10 "out of sympathy to Everett P. Wheeler"; $5 for "Marjory Dorman," and "30 cents each for Anna Katherine Greene and Minnie Bronson."

Mrs. Brannan, Mrs. Rogers, and Miss Doris Stevens were among the ex-prisoners pickets in Occoquan blue checked prison garb. Later in the afternoon they slipped off their gingham gowns and revealed afternoon dress underneath.

The matron of Occoquan, Miss V. H. Bovee, who "treated the women as if they were human beings" and lost her job, was there, wearing an official white gown. She received a roll of bills from some one in the audience.

Mrs. Brannan called for fifty volunteers to take the 12:30 train with her tonight for Washington, to be ready to picket the White House on Saturday. Among the volunteers was a negro woman, Mrs. M. W. Young, a dressmaker of 103 West 141st Street. Mrs. Young said she knew there were women of her race in the prison, and she wanted to join the pickets. Mrs. E. O. Guilford, Miss Edna Thomasson, Dora Wendroff, Bertha Apter, Elizabeth Hamilton, Dorothy Bennett, and Lily Winner also volunteered.

Miss Doris Stevens said after the meeting that this would undoubtedly be the last time that the White House would be picketed.

DEMAND RELEASE OF PICKETS.

Suffragists Here Will Ask Wilson to Free Them from Prison.

One of the first political moves of the women of New York City, following their enfranchisement, will be a meeting of women voters of the Committee of One Thousand, to be held Sunday evening at Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street, at 8 o'clock, to pave the way for a demand upon President Wilson for the immediate release of the imprisoned women suffrage pickets in Occoquan Prison and the indorsement of the Federal suffrage amendment.

The committee is a new organization of self-supporting women. Mrs. Charles Beard is the Chairman. Following the meeting, the women will take the midnight express to Washington to call upon the President on Monday morning. A special committee of the women is interviewing Congressmen with a view to arranging the interview with Mr. Wilson. While the women will ask for the release of the imprisoned pickets, they are not affiliated with the Woman's Party, which has been doing the picketing.

Fifty women are already pledged to join the delegation to see the President, and all women wishing to increase the number are invited to attend the meeting ready to entrain with them.

Other women members of the committee are Jane Oicott, organizer of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants' Union; Cornelia Swinnerton of the Teachers' Union; Lou Rogers, cartoonist; Stella F. Walker, Dr. Agnes Cloud, Amy Mali Hicks, Helen Todd of the Brownsville Mothers' Association; Louise Grant, Minnie Lieb, Alice Kissam, Bertha Ridkin, Nora C. Smitheman.

The City Party has had forty different headquarters during the campaign, and some of these will be kept open for educational work, among them that of the Third Assembly District at 321 West Fourteenth Street, which will be a political centre. Classes for the study of conditions in the district will be held and classes in citizenship to instruct men and women in the functions of American Government will be formed.

244,670 ARMY RECRUITS.

60,000 More Than Was Needed to Bring Service Up to War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The 60,000 surplus mark was passed in regular army recruiting today. Since April 1 a total of 244,670 men have enlisted in the regular army. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Nov. 7.	Since April 1.		Obtained Nov. 7.	Since April 1
*Conn.	15	2,947	*N. Jersey.	9	7,206
*Delaware.	1	575	*New York.	92	77,038
Maine	11	1,019	*Penn.	137	28,788
*Mass.	21	12,017	*R. Island.	3	1,312
N. Hamp.	2	777			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained throughout the country on Nov. 7, 859.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 244,670.

KISSES WIN MANY RECRUITS.

Miss Elliott Gets 25 Men to Enlist at Midday Meeting.

Twenty-five recruits were kissed into the navy by Marie Antoinette Elliott of 304 West Seventieth Street at the midday meeting held yesterday by the Minute Men of America at their headquarters at 217 Broadway. Miss Elliott began with a recruiting speech in which she promised to keep the first man who would enlist supplied with books and tobacco for the rest of the war, and to be a sister to him.

The additional bounty was given to the first man who came forward, and inspired two dozen more to follow his example. Speeches for recruiting were made by Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker, Mrs. George Alexander Wheelock, Sophie Irene Loeb, Commander Adams, and Chief Boatswain's Mate Rudolph, U. S. N. and others. There will be another noon rally today.

KIDNAP NEGRO SOLDIER.

Montgomery, Ala., Mob Arouses Colored Men from Ohio.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 8.—A negro soldier of the Ninth Separate Battalion, Ohio National Guard, training at Camp Sheridan, near here, who brushed against a white woman in a crowded street car early tonight, was seized by white men, thrown into an automobile and hurried out of the city. A few minutes later several score of soldiers of the same battalion started in pursuit, and late tonight nothing further had been heard from either party, except that about thirty-five stragglers from the negroes had been captured by military police.

The soldiers forcibly commandeered several automobiles, and last reports were that they were speeding toward Tuskegee, on the road which the white men were said to have traveled with their prisoner. Trailing the negroes in automobile and police patrols were forces of military police. In the meantime all negro soldiers on leave in the city were rounded up and returned to camp and orders were issued that no soldier should be allowed to leave the camp.

News that the negro had been taken from the car and rushed from the city spread rapidly. Negro soldiers on the street gathered quickly, and the military police rounded up about thirty-five of them. The arrest of the men brought a protest from Major Caldwell, negro commander of the battalion, who, according to the police, declined to order his soldiers back to camp, insisting that they had as much right on the streets as the citizens. He finally was prevailed upon, however, to round up his men and send them to camp.

LIFE TERM FOR RICH MAN.

Chinese Multi-Millionaire Punished for Royalist Plot.

PEKING, Sept. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Chang Chen-fang, a cousin of the late Yuan Shih-kai and a multi-millionaire, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of China to a life term in prison for participation in the effort of Chang Hsun to restore the Manchu boy Emperor to the throne.

Chang Chen-fang held many offices under Yuan Shih-kai. He was Acting Military Governor of Chihli and Honan Provinces.

In addition to his life sentence he was fined $500 for smoking opium.

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HAD FASTED FOR 78 HOURS

Washington Officials Said She Would Die Unless Strenuous Measures Were Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—After refusing to eat for seventy-eight hours, Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, who is serving a seven months' sentence for picketing the White House, was forcibly fed at the Asylum Hospital today. This bare announcement was given to the friends of Miss Paul by the hospital authorities, who said that the weak suffragist leader was greatly exhausted afterward.

The decision to prevent Miss Paul from starving by forcibly administering food was reached by Dr. J. A. Gannon, chief resident physician at the hospital, after consultation with four other Washington physicians. The authorities refused to allow Miss Paul's physician, Dr. Cora King Smith, to be present when she was fed. Doctor Gannon announced early in the afternoon that unless Miss Paul partook of food she would die, and indicated that she would be forcibly fed if necessary.

Miss Paul was confined to the District Prison, but upon refusing to eat was removed to the Asylum Hospital for observation. This is the second time she has undergone this ordeal, having been among the suffragists who were forcibly fed in a London prison several years ago.

Miss Helen Paul came to Washington from Moorestown, N. J., yesterday to remain as close to her sister as the jail authorities permit. All of today she was at the hospital, but she left in the evening without having seen the patient.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, wife of the former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Mrs. William Kent, wife of Tariff Commissioner Kent, called upon Superintendent Zinkham today and laid before him the demands for which Miss Paul is striking. These demands are that Miss Paul and the six other suffrage prisoners be given the right to buy food in the prison. At present they are denied that privilege, although other prisoners enjoy it, to the extent that women are permitted to buy cakes and men are permitted to buy tobacco. The suffragists want to extend the privilege so that they may buy milk and eggs.

Miss Helen Paul, discussing her sister's condition, said:

"I told Mr. Zinkham that he would kill my sister if he forcibly fed her. She has never been able to tell me about her experience in England, it was so horrible, and I know she cannot go through with it again. How can such a brutal thing be thought of when all she is asking is treatment for the others imprisoned with her?

"What has she done that she should be treated like a criminal and not even as well, for they are permitted exercise and visitors and can buy food at the jail canteen. She has given her life to working for suffrage for women. I know she has bitterly opposed the Democratic Party, but cannot believe that the President or the men he has appointed will deliberately risk her life in this way."

TWO AUTOMOBILES UPSET.

One Skids Into Bridge Rail and the Other Is Hit by Another Car.

Julius Kappelman, a manufacturer, of 4,812 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, and his wife and their son were hurt when their automobile turned over on them on the Manhattan Bridge last night. William Saunders, the chauffeur, who was thrown from his seat and escaped injury, lost control of the car near the Brooklyn end of the bridge. The automobile skidded and turned over after hitting the railing on the road. Mr. and Mrs. Kappelman were attended by a physician and were taken home. Their son, Abraham, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital with a broken ankle.

A similar accident at New York and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, injured Charles J. Tagliabue, 63 years old, head of a manufacturing company; his secretary, Miss Emma Boetticher of 852 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and the chauffeur, David Newman. Another car hit the rear of the Tagliabue automobile and turned it over, crushing the limousine top upon the man and woman. Miss Boetticher and Newman were taken to the Jewish Hospital. Mr. Tagliabue was attended by a physician at his home. They are expected to recover.

COLONEL'S CAR HITS A MAN.

Roosevelt Takes Victim of Accident to Hospital Which Bears His Name.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's automobile, in which the Colonel was riding, knocked down John Murphy, 30 years old, a Western Union lineman, at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue yesterday. Murphy was in front of Colonel Roosevelt's car, according to witnesses. After leaving Murphy at the hospital, the Colonel went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported the accident. The automobile was driven by Charles Lee, chauffeur.

MOTOR POLICE GRAFT.

Auto Owners Assert That They Paid Money to Escape Summons.

Several auto owners and chauffeurs testified yesterday before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, who are investigating the police work following the slaying of Ruth Cruger, and told of alleged extortion by motorcycle policemen. One motorist said he had paid $50 to avoid a summons, and that thereafter he was compelled to pay many additional sums of money to police cyclists, who apparently considered him a safe and easy victim, he said. Another autoist asserted that he had been held up by three motor cyclists in Central Park within a half hour and had been forced to pay the men to escape a summons to court.

These bribe-money statements were obtained, it is said, through the assistance of members of the Professional Chauffeurs' Union, and partly with the assistance of private detectives. All of the new evidence was presented by Assistant District Attorneys J. W. Osborne and A. J. Talley. It is expected that the investigation will be completed today and that the Grand Jury will report on Monday.

KARL FREUND Collection

ON SALE TODAY,

And Tomorrow

At Clarke's Art Rooms

5 West 44th St., near 5th Ave.

SALE, conducted by Augustus W. Clarke, starts at 2:30 o'clock promptly.

AMONG the afternoon's offerings:

Antique French furniture, tapestry and needlework, wrought iron window guards, mantels, the famous Lancaster bed, lamps and many other objets d'art.

Other valuable furniture.

MISS SELIGMAN TO WED SAML. LEWISOHN

No Formal Announcement Made Owing to Recent Death of Bride-to-be's Father.

The engagement of Miss Margaret V. Seligman, daughter of Mrs. Seligman and the late Isaac N. Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, to Samuel Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn of 881 Fifth Avenue, has been made known to the relatives and intimate friends of the families. No formal announcement has been made owing to the recent death of Miss Seligman's father, I. N. Seligman.

Miss Seligman is a niece of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and of Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, whose husband is the Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. She is a graduate of Miss Masterson's School and also of the Institute of Musical Art, being keenly interested in musical matters.

Mr. Lewisohn was Treasurer of the Fusion Committee of 1917 and has been engaged in many political and social activities in New York. He is active in the business of copper companies with headquarters at 61 Broadway. He is Trustee of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Treasurer of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, also of the People's Institute and Greater New York Library War Council, and is a Chairman of the Young Men's Committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. He was a former member of the Board of Parole of City Reformatories, and is a member of the Internment Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS FANNIE PITCAIRN WEDS.

Daughter of Late U. S. Consul General Marries David W. Frackelton.

Miss Fannie Pitcairn, only daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, for many years United States Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Pitcairn, was married to David Waddell Frackelton of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitcairn at Pittsburgh, Penn.

The bride has lived with her mother at 423 West 120th Street, this city, since the death of Dr. Pitcairn, and is a graduate of the Teachers College.

After Dec. 1 the couple will be at home at 1,924 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROF. ROGERS TO MARRY.

Playwright Engaged to Miss Marie Baer of Cincinnati Art Theatre.

Mrs. Morris Hall Pancoast of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Baer, to Robert Emmons Rogers of Boston, a Professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Baer for the last three seasons has played leading parts in the productions of the Philadelphia Stage Society, and is at present appearing at the Autumn season of the Art Theatre of Cincinnati.

Mr. Rogers has written a poetic fantasy, "Behind a Watteau Picture," which is to be produced by the Greenwich Village Players in their new theatre on its opening on Nov. 15. He is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '09.

MISS PARSONS BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Parsons to Wed Lieut. R. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of New York and Glen Cove, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Parsons, to Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn and Glen Cove.

Miss Parsons was introduced to society in December, 1913, by her mother, at the same time as her sister, Miss Mary Parsons. She is a sister of John P. and W. H. Parsons, Jr.

Lieutenant Pratt has two married sisters, Mrs. Frank J. Frost of Kansas City, and Mrs. Burton P. Twitchell of Nordhoff, Cal.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Barreto Weds Lieut. Wilcox.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Barreto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Barreto of this place, was married this afternoon at her home to Lieutenant Montgomery Wilcox of Flushing, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Sheridan, Chaplain of the 315th Regiment, heavy artillery, now at Camp Upton, of which the bridegroom is a member. There was a reception at the Ritz-Carlton in New York after the ceremony.

Arnold-Armijo.

Miss Beatrice Louise Armijo, daughter of Mrs. Everett L. Kerns of 269 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Robert V. Arnold, son of Mrs. George A. Arnold of Cambridge, Mass., were married last evening at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. A reception followed at the home of the bride.

Miss Dorothy Arnold was maid of honor, and John Lawton acted as best man. The ushers were Roger J. Gilmore, Sidney Boyer, Albert F. Pickernell, John S. Insky, Walter C. Lee, and Dwight H. Ellis.

The bride is a graduate of Smith College, class of '13. Mr. Arnold was graduated from Harvard in 1906. They will reside in Yonkers.

Oakes-Stoddart.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Cecelia Stoddart, daughter of George B. Stoddart of Oyster Bay, L. I., and William C. Oakes of Atlanta, Ga., took place on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. Charles J. Canivan, rector of St. Dinubuc's Roman Catholic Church performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes will make their home in Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Marion Lipps Weds E. R. Drew

Miss Marion Frances Lipps, daughter of Mrs. Martin Lipps of this city, and R. Reginald Drew, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Drew of 712 St. Nicholas Avenue, were married yesterday at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, the Rev. W. W. Bellinger officiating. Theodore Freeman was best man. The couple will reside at 1,635 University Avenue.

Geis-McLaughlin Engagement.

Mrs. George L. Shook has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Ella W. Geis, to First Lieutenant Warner McLaughlin, Ordnance Department, U. S. R. Lieutenant McLaughlin is the son of Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of the Court of Appeals and is a graduate of Harvard and of the Columbia School of Mines. No date has been set for the wedding.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

No Such Values Elsewhere!

Genuine Cordovan Long, Slender Lasts $5.45 to $8.00 Dark Mahogany

Elsewhere $7 to $10

Corrective Surgical Footwear

Socket-Fit Arch Shoes, $6.50

Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00

Army Shoes, $6.00

Officers' Cordovan Shoes, $10.00

MRS. HARKNESS LEFT $10,084,542 ESTATE

Appraisement Is Less Than Half the Estimated Value Made at the Time of Her Death.

The estate of Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, wife of Charles W. Harkness, Standard Oil man, who died on Dec. 8 last, was appraised yesterday at $10,084,542, which is less than half the estimate of the value of the estate made at the time of her death. The valuation includes her half of the residuary estate of her husband, which was really $11,537,062, but which was taxable at only $2,906,788, because after her husband's death, which occurred May 1, 1916, she gave away securities and cash aggregating $5,902,704. Her estate was entitled to other deductions for the cost of administering and paying taxes on the estate of her husband.

The appraisal of Mrs. Harkness's estate shows that a few days after her husband's death she notified the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, that she would contribute $300,000 toward the endowment fund of the church in memory of her husband because he was interested in seeing an adequate endowment established for the church. Her will gave $300,000 additional for the same purpose, and she also left $10,000 to the clinic maintained by the church. Many other charitable gifts, making a total of more than $1,000,000 were provided in the will and made public when it was filed for probate.

The transfer tax report shows that the shares left by Mrs. Harkness to her brothers and sisters, were as follows: Henry Warden, brother, $200,000 in trust; Edith W. Corning, sister, $10,000 in jewelry and two-thirteenths of the residuary estate, the share being $1,264,915; Clarence A. Warden, brother, $20,832 in jewelry, and one-thirteenth of the residue, $623,829; William G. Warden, brother, $20,832 in jewelry, $5,750 in prints, one-thirteenth of the residue outright and one-thirteenth in trust; Barbara W. Strawbridge, sister, furs, $1,432, and two-thirteenths of the residue; Sarah B. McLean, sister, one thirteenth; Elizabeth B. Ketterlinus, sister, one-thirteenth in trust; Herbert W. and Nelson B. Warden, brothers, one-thirteenth outright. She also left a share in the residue to three nieces and a nephew.

Mrs. Harkness had real estate worth $570,000, of which $535,000 was the value of her residence at 2 East Fifty-fourth Street. Her country place at Madison, N. J., was not taxed in this State. The total value of the contents of her residence, including her jewelry, was $108,726, and her securities were appraised at $6,304,279.

WHITRIDGE LEFT $1,100,310.

Estate of Railroad President Goes to His Widow.

The estate of Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer and President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, when he died on Dec. 30 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,383,876 gross and $1,100,310 net, all of which went to his wife. The bulk of his estate consisted of securities worth $1,230,157, the largest item of which was $349,000 Third Avenue Railroad adjustment bonds, appraised at $284,250. He held thousands of shares of stock in industrial, mining, oil, and transportation companies appraised as of no value. Although he was an officer of the Union Sulphur Company the report shows that he held no stock.

Mr. Whitridge owned seven parcels of real estate in East Seventh, East Ninth, and Perry Streets, but the equity in the property was only $56,341. He held insurance aggregating $269,561. He owed $349,396 to the Central Trust Company and $70,726 to Livingston & Co. for loans.

Aviator Eastman Dies of Injuries.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—William Eastman, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., an instructor in the Government School of Aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died today from injuries received last Friday when he was struck by the propellor of an airplane engine which he was explaining to a class.

Eastman was a student at the institute, and when he enlisted in the Signal Corps was appointed an instructor.

Geoffrey B. Lehy.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Geoffrey B. Lehy, a coffee importer, and recently appointed a member of the committee to fix the price of coal in Boston, died at his home in the Dorchester district last night. Mr. Lehy, formerly a member of the City Council, was first President of the Boston City Club, and had been actively identified with many business interests. He was 62 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. BYRNES, a retired Police Sergeant, died yesterday at his home, 318 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was appointed a patrolman in 1878 and was made a Sergeant in 1886, retiring five years ago.

HENRY KORDES, retired contractor and builder, died in his eightieth year, on Tuesday, at Hollis, L. I.

WILLIAM DOYLE, for many years in the hotel business at Glen Cove, L. I., died at the Flushing Hospital on Wednesday, aged 36 years.

THOMAS JOSEPH FRANCIS HAYDEN, a student for the priesthood at the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, died on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. He lived at 95 Nelson Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. ISABEL W. GAMBLE, widow of William Gamble, a marble merchant, died at her home, 62 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from pneumonia. She was born in Scotland seventy-one years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. SARAH G. STOOPACK, wife of Nathan Stoopack, a dry goods merchant, died on Wednesday at her home, 282 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years.

Miss ELIZA C. WARING, for many years active in missionary work of the Church of St. Ann, died in the Church Charity Foundation Home for the Aged, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was the sister-in-law of Bishop Scherewski of Tokio, Japan, translator of the Bible into the Chinese language.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, a civil war veteran and for many years an engineer of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, died at his home, 590 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

GEORGE A. GROVER, 52 years old, who was re-elected on Tuesday for his sixth consecutive term as a member of the City Council of East Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He had been a real estate and insurance agent in East Orange for many years. Mr. Grover was formerly State Supervisor of Bills for New Jersey. He was a member of the East Orange Lodge of Elks and the Hollywood Republican Club.

FREDERICK SHIELDS, veteran of the Crimean War, is dead at his home in Osceola, Penn. He served for four years in the Queen's Own Light Dragoons, and took part in the Crimean campaign under General Lord George Paget.

Mrs. J. J. LOWTHIAN, widow of J. J. Lowthian, who was connected with the General Electric Company, died suddenly on Tuesday at her home in White Plains, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. B. REDMAN, formerly a merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Coytesville, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

Dr. JOSEPH FREDERICK PELL HODSON, retired dentist, died yesterday at a sanitarium, aged 73 years.

Captain GEORGE W. ELY, aged 72, former traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, died in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday.

HOWARD EARLE BROWN, 38 years old, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, died yesterday at his home, 200 Park Hill Avenue, Yonkers.

HENRY HOENIGSBERGER, President of the Western Sausage and Provision Company, died last night at Flower Hospital, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Hoenigsberger was a native of Germany and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg. He lived at 316 West Seventy-ninth Street.

RICHARD REIDY, credit manager of the Arnold Constable Company, and with that firm for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 884 West End Avenue, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Reidy came to this country from Ireland as a boy and was first employed in the old Grand Street store of the Arnold Constable Company.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE SEELIGMAN, sales manager for Henry Gernshym & Brother, manufacturers of knitted goods at 344 Broadway, died suddenly last night at his home, 155 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

CORRECT STATIONERY

Finest Die and Plate Stamping

The Complete Book Store

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave.

MARION P. CLIFTON DEAD.

Oldest Guest of the Actors' Fund Home Was in Her 85th Year.

Miss Marion P. Clifton, the oldest guest of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island, and an actress who had a long career in this country, died at the home yesterday in her eighty-fifth year.

Miss Clifton was born at Ringwood, Hampshire, England, July 8, 1833, and commenced her career at the Old Pavilion Theatre, London, in 1854.

In 1864 Miss Clifton came to this country and joined a Summer stock company then playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Tremont Theatre in Boston. The following season she was leading woman at the Vine Street Theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio. Then she played two seasons in Denver, one season at Buffalo, two in Rochester, N. Y., and six consecutive seasons with Maggie Mitchell and Kate Claxton. Her last appearances were "The Two Orphans" and "Search Lights of a Great City."

Eugene B. Woolworth.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Eugene B. Woolworth, President of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad, died today at his home in Clinton after one day's illness with pneumonia. He was 75 years old. He was the father of Mrs. Gilbert S. Blakely of 2,207 University Avenue, New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ARNOLD—ARMIJO.—Nov. 8, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. De Lancy Townsend, Beatrice Louise Armijo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Kerns, to Mr. Robert V. Arnold.

CUTLER—MANLEY.—At St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., Nov. 7, 1917, by the Rev. Elmer M. Owen, Ruth Fearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Norris Manley, to Ralph Hinchman Cutler, Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy.

FRACKELTON—PITCAIRN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, at Cairncrest, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitcairn, Pittsburgh, Penn., Fannie, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, U. S. Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Pitcairn, to David Waddell Frackelton of Cleveland, Ohio.

KREPPS—CLARK.—On Nov. 3, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by the Rev. W. Caswell, Miss Lily Prudence Clark, Larchmont, N. Y., to Mr. Mervin M. Krepps of White Plains, N. Y.

GRANDIN—HOW.—Nov. 5, Josephine W. How to Egbert H. Grandin.

Jersey City.

LOUGHRAN—KILDUFF.—Nov. 7, Mae F. Kilduff to Hugh C. Loughran.

Died.

BELLAH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Nov. 7, 1917, Joseph, beloved husband of Annie D. Bellah. Funeral services at his home, 255 6th Av., Friday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Wilmington, Del., and Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy. Interment New Rochelle, N. Y.

BEVIN.—At his home, 412 West End Av., N. Y., suddenly, of pneumonia, William Dayton Bevin, beloved husband of Addie La Count. Funeral services and burial Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, at Syracuse, N. Y. Private.

BOUVIER.—At her residence, 28 West 97th St., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, Elizabeth E. Heyl, wife of Henry Bouvier, Jr. Interment St. Louis, Mo.

CLARK.—On Nov. 8, at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., Clara Macoy, 72 years of age, daughter of the late Robert Macoy. Funeral private.

CLEMENTS, Mary P. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 11 o'clock.

CROKE.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Edward, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Hart Croke. Funeral from his residence, 40 Clarkson St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan St. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, Joseph H., beloved son of Susan and the late H. A. Davis and dear brother of Sydie, Ida, Julia, Louis, Rene, and John. Funeral from Myers & Co. Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d Sts., Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.

DEGEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, Fanny, widow of Moses Degen. Funeral Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M., from 247 Audubon Av., New York City. Cemetery, Mt. Zion, Maspeth, L. I. Henry Clay Lodge I. O. B. A.

DORZOLLO.—On Nov. 7, Julius, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, 109 West 225th St., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—Thursday, Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Ernest A. Brooks. Notice of funeral later.

FOWLE.—Jeannette. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 o'clock.

GOGGIN.—On Nov. 8, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph R. and mother of James H. and Mary S. Goggin, and aunt of Rev. John F. Meehan. Funeral from her late residence, 1,529 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, on Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Anthony's Church, Commonwealth Av., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's. Please omit flowers.

HAMMERSTEIN.—On Nov. 7, George, son of Solomon and Tina Hammerstein. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 242 East 71st St.

HOENIGSBERGER.—Entered into rest, on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, 1917, after a brief illness, Henry Hoenigsberger, age 51, late residence, 316 West 79th St., New York, beloved husband of Rosita Freund and father of Consuelo L. Hoenigsberger. Funeral notice later. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

HODSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, Dr. J. F. P. Hodson of 50 West 45th St., in his 74th year. Services Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 48th St. and 5th Av.

HODSON.—Joseph F. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Lying in state.

KEELER.—On Wednesday Nov. 7, 1917, Mabel A. Keeler, wife of the late Charles E. Keeler. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles P. Hotchkiss, 1,416 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private. Detroit papers please copy.

KUNSTLER.—Lena, beloved mother of Adolph, William, Isidor, and Ike, suddenly. Funeral will take place from Meyer's Undertaking Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

LORTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, Mary Walton Lorton, late of Chappaqua. Notice of funeral later.

MacKAYE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Mary Proseus MacKaye, widow of David Morrison MacKaye. Funeral services at 115 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Rochester and Albany papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, Geraldine H., widow of the late Joseph O'Brien, at 942 St. Mark's Av. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 10, from St. Gregory's Church, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av., 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

PALMER.—Herman L. Fun

'LIFER' FLED PRISON TO PROVE INNOCENCE

Convict Gives Himself Up Here After Coast-to-Coast Search for Witness.

CALLED "MAN OF MYSTERY"

Present When Woman Was Killed at Washington, D. C., but Denies He Fired the Shot.

An escaped convict's futile coast-to-coast search for the man whose testimony he hoped would clear his name from the charge of murder ended here last night when James MacDonald, known also as George Gillette, walked into Police Headquarters and surrendered himself. MacDonald told the police that he had left the Federal Prison at Lorton, Va., several months ago, and had spent $500 travelling from San Francisco to New York in his vain quest. He was out of funds and discouraged, he declared, and wanted to give himself up before he was caught.

MacDonald is a nattily dressed, clean-looking man and but for the haggard lines of worry on his face—he said he had lost forty pounds due to anxiety since his escape—he would never be taken for anything but a well-to-do business man without a care in the world. The story he told involved a cabaret party in Washington in 1910, the fatal shooting of one of the party, a woman, his own arrest and conviction for the murder, and his subsequent efforts to find one of the witnesseses, who, he asserted, could exonerate him.

It seems that nearly eight years ago, MacDonald, who is an expert accountant, found himself one evening in the Capital. It was proposed that he join a party of several men and women who were "going to make a night of it," and the young man accepted. While at one of the cafés, according to his story, after everybody had been drinking pretty freely, an argument arose between two of the men. The next thing MacDonald remembers is hearing the crack of a pistol and seeing one of the women fall across the table shot through the body. The shooting sobered MacDonald and he stayed with the dying woman while the others fled.

MacDonald was arrested by the police and charged with the shooting. It became a murder charge when the woman died in the hospital. While in jail awaiting trial, MacDonald maintained such a complete silence that he gained the name of the "Man of Mystery." However, his identity was discovered when he was recognized in court by an old friend of his family, and his brother, who is in the jewelry business in New York, and his wife, also here, were notified.

At some time before a verdict was reached, says MacDonald, a man who was present at the shooting visited him in jail and told him that preparations were under way to free him. This man told the prisoner that the man who actually fired the shot would reveal himself. But that was the last MacDonald heard of the witness, and the jury, after deliberating fifty-eight hours, found him guilty. He was sentenced to Atlanta for life.

In prison MacDonald's ability as an accountant came in good stead, and he did a great deal of work for the Warden. He became an expert in the Bertillon system, and was one of the most trusted convicts in the place. However, he never forgot the man who, he believed, could, if he would, free him, and every dollar he made he saved against the time when he should have an opportunity to seek the real criminal.

Once his wife and little daughter, who are still living in New York, came to visit him. MacDonald begged his wife to tell their child the true story, but she refused, saying it would break her heart to have to tell the little girl her father was a convict. Hence the child was informed that her father was "studying medicine" in Atlanta.

"I don't know what I would have done had they left me in Atlanta," MacDonald told the police here. "I had a good man, who cared for, and made many friends, and, in fact, except for my freedom and the cloud over my name, I was almost contented.

"However, a year or so ago they opened a new Federal prison at Lorton, and I was invited by the man who was going there as Warden to come and take charge of the Bertillon system. I accepted his invitation. But when I arrived at Lorton, I found the new Warden did not live up to his promises. I was closely confined, and many of the privileges I had enjoyed at Atlanta were taken away. My thoughts of injustice done me came on me with double force, and when I got a letter from a friend, saying the man I was looking for was in San Francisco, I decided to beat it.

"It was a fairly simple matter to walk out. I had saved nearly $500, which I took with me. I went at once to San Francisco, but found the man I sought had gone to Los Angeles. I went to Los Angeles, but found him there, and then followed him from place to place across the continent. It always seemed that I would reach a city in time to find he had just left.

"Finally, my money was nearly exhausted and I had to do something, but before I could decide what to do I discovered a hot trail for my man leading to New York. Here I came. I did not let my wife know I was here, nor any of my other relatives. It will be time enough to see them when I am out of jail and my name cleared. I hurried to this city and went to the hotel where the man I wanted was supposed to be living. To my dismay, however, I found that it was the wrong man. I discovered a man by the same name as the one I wanted, but he was not the man.

Lieutenant Lahey examined the files of the "wanted," and found that a general alarm had been sent out from Washington for MacDonald. A comparison of MacDonald with the picture of him in the alarm showed undoubtedly that it was the same man. The police in Washington were notified, and a telegram from Chief Pullman in reply said that officers were on their way to take the escaped convict back.

ATTACKS DU PONT SUIT.

P. S. du Pont Asks Dismissal of Action on Stock Ownership.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Daniel O. Hastings, Special Master in the du Pont stock suit, pending in the United States District Court, involving the ownership of powder stock formerly owned by Coleman du Pont, having filed his report of the stockholders' vote on the proposition for the company to acquire the stock, Pierre S. du Pont, the principal defendant in the suit of Philip F. du Pont, who brought the issue, today petitioned the court for an order to dismiss the bill in equity. This, if granted, would dispose of the entire litigation in favor of the defendants. The petition goes to Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of Philadelphia, who heard the suit.

Mr. du Pont contends that the finding of the court, to the effect that stockholders should decide for themselves whether they wanted to purchase for the company the stock involved in the suit, has been carried out, and that, as the report of the Master, Mr. Hastings, shows that an overwhelming majority of the stock was voted in opposition to the purchase, the obligation imposed in the finding has been fulfilled.

$2,000,000 Cargo of Jute Arrives.

A freight steamship arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port brought in what is said to be the most valuable shipment of jute ever received in this country. The consignment totalled 20,000 bales, valued at about $2,000,000. The freighter also brought 2,000 tons of manganese ore, destined for munition factories.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Walter Ewing Hope of New York City was admitted to practice.

41—H. Gould, plain., v. K. Gould. Submitted.

19—W. A. Hartranft, plain., v. A. R. Mullowney, Judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia. Reargument concluded for plaintiff.

26—C. A. Korbly, receiver, &c., applt., v. Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., and 27—Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., applts., v. C. A. Korbly, receiver, &c. Argued.

34—The U. S. for the use of T. H. Kessler & Co., plain., v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co. Argued.

35—E. O. Ellison, plain., v. City of Lamoure et al., and 36—D. Lloyd, plain., v. City of Lamoure et al. Argument commenced for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 9: Nos. 35, (and 36,) 30, 38, 39, (and 40,) 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Beard<Tug Flannery.
Hamburg Am<US.
P & R Ry<Sherman.
Re Gannon.
Atl Fruit Co<Cargo of Sugar.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
Pidcock<L V RR.
Williams<Univ Film M
Hammerschlag Mfg Co
Import & T Nat B.
Erskine<L I RR. (2.)
Jasondi<Naw Aug C.
Rose<Netherlands-Am S N Co.
Pick<D, L & W RR.
Giernamyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 233, Post Office Building, at 10 A.M.—Motion calendar.

Graanhandel<Baxter.
Glasel<Goetz.
Turner<Cosden.
Fine<Liquid Gas Co.
US.<19 Bales Rugs.
US.<Beloochistan Reo Co., (2.)
Reid<Morse.
Sergeant<Royal Pro.
Fyne<Russian Am Line.
Guaranty T Co<McCabe.
Fine<Atl C L RR, (2.)
Galsel<Bedford.
Lawrence<Beth Steel.
Am Institute<Kasman
Fredericks<I M M Co.
Am Tob Co<S S Rosalia.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.

Monk<Lehigh V RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Court opens at 2 P. M. in Room 223, U. S. Building, Brooklyn. Bankruptcy discharges.

Gabriel Heatter, David M. Hermalin, Louis Reich, Franck C. Standen, Rose Kraus, Joseph L. Schwartz, Gerard J. Duringhoff, Peter Guthy, Josephine Borgert, Charles S. Mulligan, Frank W. Redfield, Rosi Cohn, Charles S. Ackley.

Compositions:

Louis Goldner, Morris Goldschmidt.*

Motions:

Gussie Nankin, Robert T McMurray & Bro., Charles Gerb, J Chavkin et al, (2,) Senior Bros et al., James J Mead, Hyman Levinson, Herman Otto, E B Jordan & Co John Kovac, Harrison Steam Laundry Co, Inc, (3.) M Rothstein & A. Ruderman, John Gottesman, Steele Drake Baking, E B Jordan & Co. 10 A. M.: O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging, on trial.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Guffanti<Nat Surety.
Re Volk House Wreck
Blum<Grunspelt.
Buckley<Beaver.
Stiebel<Stiebel.
Bass<Hutchinson.
Pletsch<Peerless Print
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros Cons Co.
Gordon<Bikoff.
Titus<DuBois.
Re Kaplan.
Kelsey<O'Reilly.
Ochs<Kroehle.
Nelson<M Morgenthau Jr Co.
Neu-Life Food Co<Neu-Life Food Co.
Del Mar<Tallmadge.
People<Murphy.
Same<Carbone.
Same<Sullivan.

Non-enumerated motions.

Botts<Mercantile Bank of Memphis.
Kelly & Sons<Al Jolson et al.
Reed, admr, &c<Lincoln Hosp & Home.
Hewitt<Cere et al.
Klebanowitch<March.
Re Cullen<Strauss.
Josephson<Ginsburg Realty.
Cuvillier<Elrich.
Sacky<Sacky.
May<Cort Film Co.
Re election of Directors Turbo-Elec Con Co. (J A Blair et al (Turbo Elec Const Co et al.)
Re Nielsen.
Mason<Bristol.
Re Meyer.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Re Manhattan Ry<Farrell et al.
Re Int R T Co<Kate Mullet et al.
Woodruff<Staples, trustee, &c.
Dudgeon<Dudgeon.

APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Weeks and Finch, JJ.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Matter of Phillips.
Barcus<Cooper.
N Y Telephone<Reilly.
Matter of U S Mtg Trust Co.
Proctor<N Y Cent RR.
Ves<Ollendorff.
La Grone<Turner.
Appell<Chatham & Phoenix Nat Bank.
McKenzie<Lane.
American Wash Laundry<Richter.
Quimby<Quimby.
Myll<White.
Jarvis<Hutcheson.
Koenig<Ralison.
Jatchok<Shrier.
Kamber<Stumpf.
42d St Man & Ry<U S Vood Preserving.
Mirsky<Borden.
Jennings<Foley.
Faulhaber<Faulhaber.
Von Maltzahn<Burden
Holtz<Kelly.
Levine<Sydco Photo Play Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc<Senior.
Joy<Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Seabring Wet Wash Laundry<Metcalf.
Albert<Snedecker.
Brooks<Brooks.
Sisson<North American Accident Ins Co
Von Olson<Homes Transfer Co.
Horwitz<Wersha.
Molinari<Molinari.
Babitsky<Weinberg.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Henderson.
Hahn<McArdle.
Brown<Rivkin.
Yokel<Yokel.
Alexander<Cohn.
Anthon<Asher Simon Realty Co.
Otz<Brody.
Stromberg Export & Import<Stromberg
General Inv<Schwab.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co<Bloch.
Prichard<Siesel.
Gellman<Lurwal Realty Co.
Gellman<Same.
Prichard<Siesel.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

251 W 103d St Corp<Flammer.
Vorhaus<City Nat Sec Co.
Empire Koolin Co<Frank.
Di Antolini & Co<Berner.
Soler<Soler.
Jones<Kraft.
Stern<Stern.
Saan L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.

Undefended divorces:

Bershgerturian, Bernstein, La Fortuna, Lentz, Stedman, Mansfield, Savay, Gianfaro.

Preferred causes:

Lieman<Lipman.
Strange<Rosenberg.

General calendar:

Kaidy<Jabbour, Yates<Erich, Davis<Morris & Willard, Same<Perpall, Randolph<Randolph, Patterson<I Smigel, Inc., Gabel<Gabel.

Matter of Henrich (Haag.)

Domestic Chemical<General Platers Supply Co.
Mueller<Mueller.
Salzman<Boesenberg.
Northcroft<Northcroft
Dow<Perlman.
Hudson Mill & Lumber Co<W S Wilson Lumber Co.
Tully<Hopkins.
Law Offices Mtg<Levison.
Mayher<Rumble.
Weltzenkorn<Weltzenkorn.
Jones<Kraft.
Fixler<Feltman.
Cominos<Lyons.
Alexander<Fleischer.
Reilly<N Y Veal & Mutton Co.
Rostife<Draper.
Matter of Siegel Bldg
Meissner<Wright.
Humphrey<Int Transfer Co.
City R E Co<Krugman
Matter of Cadmus (Connors.)
Commercial Trust Co<Columbia Trust Co.
Matter of City NY (Haviland Av.)
Cohen<Boegel.
Buckheimer<Buckheimer.
Eisfeldt<De Hochman.
Catuna<Bruce.
Matter of White
Matter of same.
Silver<Seidel.
Helmowitz<Cottler.
Hill<Clinque.
Lucke<Jacobs.
NY Life Ins<Steinhart
Desller<Engel.
Savage<Union Ry.
Ebner<Whitridge.
Wulff<Int R T.
Goldwasser<Bernstein.
Pfeffer<Wechsler.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

P G Tiling, &c Co<Leslie.
Bernstein<Krohnberg.
Rafel<Maurer.
Montagna<Caesareo.
Gouert<Mech & Metals Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Raymond<Alexander.
Carter Tile Co<Ryan.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Peters<Pearsve.
Goldschmidt<Sachs.
Duer<Arnold.
Kremer<Littman.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Madden<Madden.
Arenson<Arenson.
Pressprich<Queal.
Star Front Co<Weiner.
Cohen<Cohen.
Axler<Axler.
Stienen<Stienen.
Schnier<Lobl.
Portman & Co<Yorktown Realty Co.
Brody<Freeman.
Hano<Hano Weinkrantz Co.
Gans<Schlanger.
Perley<Shubert.
Bregman<Blumenstein.
Quaid<Ratowsky.
Victoria Bldg & Con Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<O'Connor.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Funk & Wagnalls Co<Flanman.
Bauerdorf<North Am Wall Paper.
Greenhall<Davis.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. & Taxicab Co.

Inquest—Weissbach<Fitzgerald.
Williams<Medlin.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Rainsberry<Lauppe.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amuse Co.
McKay<Int R T.
Murphy<Wallis.
Fruehmann<Whitridge.
Prager<Garfinkel.
Di Rocco<Canepa.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR. (2.)
Gerety<Harlem Market Warehouse Co.
Golf<Bider.
Keenan<Balordi.
Angel<Trowbridge.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
Manfredi<Cava.
Stephens<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Visono<Union Ry.
Shulman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Manatik<Gen Optical Co, Inc.
Bruno<Diamond.
Shapiro<same.
Koehler<Barnaggozzi.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapenroft<8th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Russ<Horowitz.
Harris<Woltshalter (2.)
Leibowitz<Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger<Abels.
Kahn<Abeles.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Hanson<Hanson.
Jashnoff<Radin.
Bystrom<Villard.
Rolph<Mack.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Gattesman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Spitzer<Childs Co.
Ames<Krieger.
Dundee<Union Ry.
Jodnick<Int R T.
Meshenberg<Im Auto

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sabine<Morosco.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Brady-Oltarsh Co<CNY
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Sayre<Equipment Cor
Gallin<Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Auerbach<Mann Wrecking & Const.
Amer Film Laboratories<Mittenthal Film Co.
Freund<London F Nov
Hyman<Radt.
Lavean<Rofrande.
Weil Const<Munter.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Johnston<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sexauer<Rodgers & H.
Voron<Voron & C, Inc
Bush Beach & Gent<Reichard.
I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Williams<Wilner.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelar<Carpenter.
Reader<State Bank.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Theil<NY, O & W RR.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Banton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M.

Harris<Manchester Garage Co.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Israel<Ritz Rest Co.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Eugene Van Schaick, Andre Jacobi, Max Roth, Margaretha Rothernbach, Orange M Paschal,(2.) Antonio Cappelluzzo, Agnes Ward, Jennie Garrison, Leonard Lahlbach, Piter Tsapapadies, Anna Nilsson, Frances E Vaughan, David Micheletti, Fannie McConville, Mathew Maguire, Margaret Hannan, Moses Chayes, Ernestine Strier, Thomas Combs, William A Warman, Annie Lee, William Meyerbach, Marion F Spector, inf, Scott infants, Julius Nulle, Vincenzo Foppino, John Referty, John H McGurk, Salome Weis, &c, Mary F Tone, inf, Louis Hirsh, Fred'k J C Nimcké, infant, Nicolaus W Mueller, Henry Cutter, Mary B Boyle, Marie S Dunkin, John B. Naething, Joseph Nevine, Mary B Cann, Rocco M Morasco, Michael Sullivan, John J Sullivan, Nicholas Stegman, William H Deal, Bertha Adler, Adeline M Leggett, Henry Smith, Adolph Klee, William H Hall, Hugo Gorsch, Robert Piuym, Ippolito Greco, William Josephy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Wilson<Picagnaski, Purdy<McGann.
Imex Corp<W J Crouch Co.
Litwin<Herbert.
Appelbaum & Appelbaum<Suchar.
Nichols<Herd.
Hubisch<Ellinger.
Maresco<Stiehl.
Frangos<Wildstein.
Rosenblatt<Adams Land, &c, Co.
Alverez<Schwind.

PART II.—Ransbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Goldman<Scheuer, Parker<Foote.
Blaumer<Davis.
Wolff<M Kaempfer & Sons.
Renkoff<Spiegel.
Wittisky<Abramowitz
Levine<Newmark.
Karasch<Int R T.
Beverly<NY Rys.
Kaminsky<Wollman.
Feldman<Singer.
De Matteo<NYC I Ry.
Becker<Outerbridge.
Greene<Ideal Trimmed Hat Co.
Josephson<Int R T.
Farbman<Beaver.
Weintraub<NY Rys.
Castrick<Rafalovich
Schechtman<Alaska Chem Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Oliver Bros<Seaboard Air Line Ry.
Moreland Oper Co<Knickerbocker.
Slyvia Waist Co<West Side Warehouse Co.
Albert<King.
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Shattuck<Buck.
Quill<Brewer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Sondneim<Weiss.
Student<Keller.

PART II.—Zoller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

(2) Cardile<Scopelliti.
Stanislaw<Goldberg.
Leef<U S Fid. &c, Co.
Reichenthal<Moyses.
Fabre<Curtis.
Smith<NY Rys.
Van Saut<Olson.
Jewell<Lawrence.
De Witt Auto Co<same.
Vigorzek<Int R T.
Miller<Reliable Amuse Co. (2.)
Central Trust Co<Krieger.
Lucoque<Auerbach.
Comstock<Liberman.
Rosenthal<Ginsberg.
Harperley<Slade.
Mulhern<Ruppert.
Beitsch<Cons Gas Co.
Bruechero<Murphy.
Const Co.
Ackerman<Drew & Bro.
Janov<Beisin.
Hering<Simon.
Nat Warehouse Co<Ideal Ice Cream Co.
Engel<Weingart.
Burns Int Det Agcy<Elwell.
Harvey<McCahill.
Halperin<Federbusch.
Goodman<42d St, &c, Ry.
Coen<same.
Polansky<Whitridge.
P G Coffee Co<Salisbury.
Drashynski<Altman.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lamberty<Henderson.
Glaser<Burr.
Feldman<Rosmarin.
Wallowitz<Markssamer.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—In Part I at 10 A. M. Naturalizations. No day calendar. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bepler<B H RR.
Rutka<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Ernst<B H RR, (2.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—Day calendar. Hearing of motions—Naturalization of aliens.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Cornelia E Carville, John S Latimer, John de Yonge, John B Kain, Phoebe Anna Murray, Louise G Bell, Stanley Littel.

Petition to revoke probate:
Thomas J Morrow.

Executors' acctg.:
John K Clapp, Henry Iden, Sr, Henry Iden, Jr, Sarah L Morgan.

Mabel E Taylor, Elizabeth Tripp, In re estate:
Thomas L Denton.

Discovery:
Thomas L Denton.

Administ'tor's acctg:
Horton A Crisp, Roy E Bates, Bridget Loftus.

Petition for administration:
James Morgan, Kate Reilly.

For objections:
Gerd Martens.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Nos. 219, 228, 235, 241, 244, 245, and 246.

Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Regut Rty Co<Rosenzweig.
Brody<Loohan.
Rosenblatt<Taylor.
Gerstman<Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theo Sem.
Kaplan<S & C Clothing Co.
Schultz<Golden.
Conness<McDonald.
Richmond Borough Nat Bank<Kindler & Collins.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Cannon<Fitzpatrick, (2.)—Francis W. Pollack. Matter of Busch—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Herman Epstein<83 Cooper Square Realty Corp.—Henry Brady. Mathilde S. Sterns<Annie Epstein—Eugene A. Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Re 173d St Rlty Co, Inc.
Re Bronx Boulevard.
Hartmann<Beerli.
Wiebke<same.
Von Duffe<Sternschuss.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Cagiucci<Central Brew Co.
J M Shock Absorber Co, Inc<White.
Riker<Leary.
Berkins<Naughton, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Riggs<3d Av RR.
Schilling<same.
Bottari<Sabella.
Greenfield<So Blvd.
Eller<Union Ry.
Bilsky<Board of Education.
Einhorn<Simmons.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Sana<West Elec RR.

Silberstein<Goldstein.
Kroetznitzer<same.
Wishner<Bollenbock.
Slovak<McQuade.
Brand<Tunick.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Kues<Foran Fdny & Mfg Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 1123.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Cohen<Kronenfeld.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Nesmith<Kanarek—Joseph I. Berry. Stein<Bergen—Edgar Hirschberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Feuer<C I & B RR.
Jirdinston<Forest Box Co.
Schall<Schwartz.
Heinze<Fullerton.
Martyn<NY Dock.
Moffat<Jarvis.
Huott<Wood.
Berke<Midland RR.
People, &c<Griffone.
Shields<B H RR.
Osborne<Village of Tarrytown.
Hoersgen<Riegelman.
Smith<Smith.
Duckett<Harrison.
Lewis<BH RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Diaz<LebVal RR et al
Cotter<I S Busbrey & Sons.
Pines<Fee Realty Co.
Colfb<B H RR.
Berkowitz<Sperling.
Masserschmidt<Dean.
Smalling<Kubler.
Peo of State (Fiscina)<St Vito Soc.
Berkowitz<Sperling et al.
Re Rutland Road (Wmsburg Imp Co.)
Kunitzer<Kunitzer.
McCoy<Levy.
Osachis<Sincevitch.
Ehrlich<de Hierapolis.
Jahn<Tienken
Howell<Cole.
Carrella<Orsini.
Nesci<Nesci.
Roberts<Farrell.
Hill<Meyer.
Palmieri<Palmieri.
Hamelin<R F Stevens Milk Co.

Slatrose Rlty<Russakoff.
Same<Stitch.
Lindquist<Lindquist.
Gross<Gross.
Koesin<3d Av Ry Co.
Frazmo, Jr<Whitridge
Re Wolf (Engel.)
Seitz<Trustee St Patricks, &c.
Same<Tevlin.
Re Burrough Av (Tisdale.)
Tuscano<Boulton.
Deutsch<Segal.
Frazmo<Whitridge.
Dean<Million Bros Co.
Mittleman<Sommerfield (at 2 P. M.)
Miller<B H RR Co.
Schlesinger<Liebman.
Re Rydzewicz (Babcock.)
Re Beckman, (Neuschafer.)

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Albers<Albers.
Connor<Connor.
Weathered<Weathered
Kathowsky<Moskowitz
R & G Light Fixture Co<Katz.
Potashnick<Potashnick.
Grinberg<Commonwealth Improve Co.
Garfinkel<Garfinkel.
Favorito<Merlina.
Smith<CNY.
Berrow<same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 324.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Coyne<Realty.
Ryerson<B H RR.
Helfreich<B H RR.
Galski<Creighton.
Lilienfeld<B H RR.
Blau<Commodity.
Schuetz<Evers.
Eckelman<Weiner.
Farwell<Milo Holding.
Travers<CNY.
Carraturo<CNY.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Bertini<Interb R T.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Scott<D, L & W RR.
Tobin<Kury.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Kollman<B H RR.
Payne<Law Reporting Co.
Schaffer<Wood & ano.
Danziger<Betz.
Noonan<NY Cons RR.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Lennon<C I & B RR.
Rabinowitz<Yost.
Hindley & Pendleton Co<Newman & Carey Sub Const Co.
Regan<All Steved Co.
Eiflein & Sons<Congress.
Faessler<Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano<Rechnitz et al.
Bernstein<Wells Fargo Co.
O'Leary<B H RR.
Meade<Mohun.
Miller<B H RR.
Kohler<N Y Rys.
Withnell<US Motor Cab Co.

Highest number, reached on regular call, 2,824.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part V., Smith, J.

Dime Savings Bank<Hoytries Const Co.
Naughton<Kirby.
Eyk<Jacobs.
Doyle<Saggiome.
Hopkins Sec Co<190th St Holding Co.
N Y Title & Mtg Co<Stuyvesant Bldg Co.
Cook<Kapper.
Torre<Goldner.

Dated New York, November 8, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No 23,829. Notice is given that WENTZEL A. BRIDGEMANN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Marlborough-Blenheim — On the Ocean Front — American and European Plans — Josiah White & Sons Co.
Hotel Strand — On the Ocean Front — F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards
Hotel Chelsea — On the Ocean Front — J. B. Thompson & Co.
Galen Hall — Hotel & Sanatorium — F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel St. Charles — On the Ocean Front — Newlin Haines Co.
Seaside House — On the Ocean Front — F. P. Cook's Sons
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THE LAUREL HOUSE
Is now open. First Class American Plan Hotel. Delightful Autumn climate. A short motor run from Camp Dix at Wrightstown.
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C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.
Lakewood, N. J. Tel. 430 Lakewood.

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Just an hour on the Lackawanna—even the journey is pleasant. And then these hills and air—they inspire. Open all year. Favorable weekly rates. Booklet.
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22 miles from Charleston. 18-hole Golf Course. Riding, Driving, Hunting. Open Dec. 1. F. W. Wagener & Co., Props. Chas. A. Weir, Mgr.

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
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CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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ALWAYS OPEN

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNIT

SIX WOMEN KILLED AS 4 FLOORS FALL

Beans for Soldiers Stored in Top Story Cause Brooklyn Structure to Collapse.

OLD BUILDING OVERLOADED

Manager of Concern That Used Upper Floors Held by Coroner Under $5,000 Bail.

Six women were crushed to death yesterday with the collapse of the top floor supports in the four-story brick building at 17 and 19 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The beams of the old-fashioned structure were insufficient to support the 60,000 pounds of sacked beans which were stored there, Assistant District Attorney Wilson and Coroner Wagner, who investigated the accident, believe. A sensational report that the building had been dynamited by German spies to destroy the food contained in it, was denied by both the Assistant District Attorney and the Coroner.

Frederick Babcock of 289 Johnson Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., manager of the Duculda Mercantile Company, which rented the fourth floor and employed five of the six victims, was held under $5,000 bail for alleged criminal negligence in loading the floor beyond the limits set by the factory department. The six women who were killed were:

JOHANN, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, 20 years old, 122 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn; sister-in-law of the building's owner, and cashier for the Johann Steamship Supply Company, which occupied the street floor.

KENNEDY, Mrs. HELEN, 35 years old, 81 Congress St., Brooklyn.

JESSON, Miss NELLIE, 33 years old, 656 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

ROLAN, Mrs. LIZZIE, 40 years old, 368 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn.

RAMA, CORA and LOLA, sisters, 165 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

All the women except Mrs. Johann were employed by the Duculda Mercantile Company, and fell through three floors when the planks of the fourth floor gave way under their feet. Mrs. Johann was at work on the first floor, and was crushed under the bean sacks and planks. Mrs. Rolan, one of the five dead bean pickers, had gone to work for the first time yesterday morning, after promising her four children at home that she would bring them back a real supper. Mrs. Rolan's husband has been out of work, and it was her first attempt at earning money.

The floor collapsed a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Patrolman Edward C. Cunningham of the Amity Street Station had just walked by the building, when he heard a muffled crash, followed by a sound like an explosion. When he turned the walls of the building were standing, but the windows and the doors had burst open. Protruding through the doorway from under bean bags, planks, and plaster Cunningham saw a woman's hand and arm. Unable to draw the hidden body out, or even to see if there was life in it, Cunningham telephoned for all the reserves of the precinct, and also the Fire Department. The police and firemen spent the next 18 hours finding and removing the six bodies.

John C. McNulty and four other men who were shifting beef on the first floor for the Johann Steamship Supply Company when the top floor gave way saved their lives by leaping through the door to the street when the noise of the breaking beams was first heard.

Mr. Babcock, manager of the Duculda Company, probably owes his life to being late, for he would have been at work with the women on the top floor had he been on time. He told Assistant District Attorney Wilson that the Building Department Inspectors had ordered him several months ago not to put more than seventy-five pounds to the square foot on the top floor. Mr. Wilson said last night that he believed responsibility rested with Babcock and the officials of the Duculda Mercantile Company, and not with the owners of the building.

Investigation showed that some of the woodwork in the basement had been charred, but the Coroner and the Assistant District Attorney believe the fire was caused by the explosion of an ammonia tank in the refrigerating plant on the first floor.

WAR JOB FOR CHALMERS.

Represents Motor Manufacturers on Defense Board.

The announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street, that Hugh Chalmers, one of the Vice Presidents of the organization, had been appointed as the member representing the motor manufacturers on the committee to co-operate with the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense in regulating the use of the automobile factories. Mr. Chalmers is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company.

The other two members of the committee, appointed earlier in the week, are A. W. Copland, representing the Motor Accessories Organization, and John R. Lee of the Henry Ford motor factory. Mr. Copland was Chairman of the Production Schedule Committee in the work of designing and building the new army truck recently delivered to the Government.

The committee will formulate a plan apportioning the amount of work which the factories will be allowed to do for private use, subject to the needs of the Government.

Auctions.

SALE TO-DAY 2 P.M.
Also To-morrow at the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE 333-341 Fourth Ave.
Cor. 25th Street AUCTION ROOMS
CHOICE
Home Appointments,
The Property of Estates & Individuals,
Consisting in part of Modern & Antique Furniture in suites and odd pieces, Persian Carpets and Rugs, Floor Tables, Electroliers, Mirrors, Sheffield Plated Ware, Chinese Porcelains & Curios, Cut Glass & various other objects.
Also by Order of a
Prominent Fur House
of New York City
A Quantity of Furs,
Consisting of Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Carriage Robes, &c.,
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

Continuation Sale, starting with Lot 1079.
REAL ANTIQUES
FINE MODERN JEWELRY
One of the Chances of a Lifetime. E. F. EBLE, Antique Collector of more than forty years, retiring from the Antique Business, has placed his entire collection, valued at $100,000, to be sold at public auction without reserve. CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, November 9, 1917, at 17 E. 48th Street, at 10:30 A. M. Stock removed for convenience of Sale.
Entire stock, consisting of Diamond Set, Antique, Modern Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silverware, English, Dutch and Modern Curios, Sheffield Plate, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Old China, Glass, Tapestries, Hangings, Cameshair and Cashmere Shawls, Laces, etc., etc. Fine old Rings, Scarf Pins, etc.
Also large collection of loose precious and semi-precious stones, such as Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Amethyst, Topaz, etc., etc. Intaglio, Cameos, Mosaics, Scarbos, Wedgwood work.
This sale is without reserve to the highest bidder.
E. F. Eble, retiring from the antique business, will still continue with order work at 204 W. 43d St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 7614, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all colors; small quantity or large; also serges, 106, 9, 284, 6636, 7129; also 4x kersey, (blue.) Orchard 4482.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. all colors; small quantity or large; also serges, 106, 9, 284, 6636, 7129; also 4x kersey, (blue.) Orchard 4482.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy Botany 315 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, $2.05, 2 per cent. cash. Chelsea 9048.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., any quantity for cash at a price. L 112 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kersey, velours. Madison Square 8809.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Burgundy, taupe, F. H., or botany; cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman or Botany, for cash. Myer, Gans Co., Farragut 3678.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Taupe and Burgundy broadcloth. Farragut 9339.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for wool plushes, navy. Phone Greeley 6172.

CHASE CHINCHILLA Wanted.—1½ inch 16 strip. Farragut 2980.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Single width, blue and gray. Stuyvesant 1624.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open for Fall cloakings, cheviots and velours; any quantity; will pay spot cash. D. Faukin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9955.

COATS Wanted for Spring.—Ladies' and children's; big orders for the right style. 113 West 29th, 21th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking, Spring styles. 1,261 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers or contractors of girls', junior, or children's coats. 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Open to buy jobs; any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS Wantsd.—Sub-manufacturers making juniors' and girls' coats of the better kind for Spring. Z 285 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 45 West 25th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will pay cash, fur-trimmed. Horowitz, 26 East 20th. Gram. 5498.

COATS Wanted.—500, out of stock, below $10. 141 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 3d floor, 39 West 19th St.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low price, any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

COVERT Wanted.—Will pay cash for Deering, Milliken 5301 covert at a price. Greeley 1982.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities flesh Jap. Crepe eight mummy, 36-inch, also same width in domestic crepe. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at new Spring styles, Georgettes, taffetas, and serges; bring sample; ready to place orders; looking from 9 to 12. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses in taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, and georgettes. 6 West 32d, 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors call toplin, taffeta and serge samples, Spring orders placed, call all week. Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring styles in silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call between 2 and 5 P. M., 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring styles only; Georgettes, silks, and serges; immediate orders placed. Feinberg, 38 East 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking better grade Spring styles, Georgette, Taffeta. 5 West 31st., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on medium and high-priced Georgette dresses. 5th floor, 35 West 35th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples silk, serge, and afternoon dresses. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H. 7575, all colors, any assortment. Farragut 2616.

GABARDINE or POIRET TWILL Wanted.—In navy. Farragut 2980.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for a quantity of black wool jersey. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Dyeing plans, in good condition. European Dyeing Co., Mad. Sq. 3418.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer, and burgundy; same colors in lightweight velour, any quantity for spot cash. Phone Greeley 4297.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, Burgundy, Reindeer, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Madison Square 7559.

POM POM Wanted.—Reindeer, plum, and taupe; will pay cash. Chelsea 7834.

POPLIN Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Chelsea 1161.

POPLIN Wanted.—Also serges and Panama. Stuyvesant 3335.

RATINE Wanted.—In tans, rose and gobelin. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 104-99, botany 11433-764, U. S. 833, and other men's wear serges. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Phone Farragut 3814-5.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Nos. 9, 99, 104, 7120, or any men's serge cheap for cash. Call after 10 o'clock, 29 West 21st. Phone Gram. 5625.

SERGE Wanted.—Single warp, all wool, any quantity, for cash; also all wool poplins. H. Zardenberg Co., 30 West 26th St. Farragut 9830.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 9, 7120, or others, any quantity, for cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—M. S. 833 and Gera 10712, navy or something similar. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 104, cash. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity of 7120 for cash. Madison Square 7557.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash Nos. 9 and 99 Whitman. Chelsea 9948.

SKIRTS Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Perry Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for 50 suits at sacrifice. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, American Woolen Co. velours, styles K544, 9830, 11080; also botany or F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15030; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674 and black; quality 7576, black. Murray Hill 8371.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash paid for American K 544 and 11050. Ben Ginsburg Co., 136 West 21st. Chelsea 3485.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy and Taupe velour coatings for dash. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted. — Open for heavyweight Burgundy, all grades. Telephone Farragut 9030.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown heavyweight for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, 15020; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Coating, taupe, reindeer, and beetroot. Mad. Sq. 9415.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050 or K 544, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 7426.

VELOUR and Pom Pom Wanted.—Reindeer taupe. S. Sats & Sons, 1,182 Broadway.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salt's 50-inch at a price. Einhorn, 113 Madison Av.

VELVET AND VELVETEEN Wanted.—Jobs shorts and remnants. E 473 Times Annex.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEO L. DOBLIN
JACKSON & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
494 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7797.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Cash for good quantity Marquise de Luxe finish, both 32 and 54 inch. Box 23, Madison Square Station.

WAISTS Wanted—Three three seventy-five crepe de chine Georgette; handkerchiefs wanted; Madeira, linen. Jobs dress goods, satins, woolens. Room 806, 1,133 Broadway, 9:30 to 12.

WAISTS Wanted.—New styles in silk waists, $3 to $5. J. Neuman, Jr., 470 4th Av., 6th floor.

WHITE CHINCHILLA Wanted.—All wool; for cash. Tel. Gramercy 6104.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9607 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes, any colors. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th, or phone Farragut 602.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Large or small quantities. Federal Toy Co., Wms. 1047.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery, full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50168, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybiloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7830, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Juilliard; style 110; price $2.15; also 544 and 15020, at $2.20. Farragut 5678.

BURELLAS, 0310, 09057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURRELLA.—American 0310, taupe; Buckley & Cohen, 700 navy. Chelsea 690.

CLOAKINGS, 3-4, to sell at 55c net. Chelsea 9868.

COATS.—Large stock of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed velour and Pom Pom coats; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schöncert, 140 West 22d.

COATS—Spring line ready to show, consisting of ladies', misses', and junior coats, in newest materials and styles. Goldstein Bros. & Bruckner, at 130 West 17th St. Tel. Chelsea 392.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, fur trimmed, belted, 48 inches long, $10.25 to $15.25, for sale purposes. If this is not cheap, what is cheap? Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants' cloth coats, 2 to 6; children's plush coats, 6 to 14, and ladies' cloth coats, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—The best sellers in chicken coats and others, fur-trimmed, good values; delivery today. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Pom-pom and fur-trimmed plush coats on racks; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th Street.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—500 coats, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom poms, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, all shades, for immediate delivery Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' coats; close out cheap. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—See special, $10.50; large fur-trimmed collars. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery, also suits. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in fur-trimmed coats; big values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Myers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Full line to close out. Rudolph & Co., 195 Chrystie St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out at a price. 11 East 31st, first floor.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.50, $16.50; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 54 W. 21st.

COATS.—Jobs to sell on broadcloth and velours. J. D., 51 West 13th. Chelsea 405.

COATS. — Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—To close out very cheap. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Velour on hand. Goldberg & Rukin, 152 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with plant of 40 machines are ready to work for jobber or manufacturer who can supply enough work on dresses or any kind of Government work. L 105 Times.

DRESSES.—High class afternoon, evening and dinner gowns, also serges, for immediate delivery; very low prices. Queen Costume and Dress Co., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell; direct from contractor. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, velvet and evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES. — 100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style, good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Attention, jobbers! Spring lines ready; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES, serges, $3.75; velvets, $5.75; silks, $5; biggest opportunities. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—To close out, job of silk and serge dresses, at reasonable price; originally $12.50 to $17.50. I. Adler, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES., 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 24th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges, close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and Jerseys; will sell at price. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk and serge. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge sold as job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses to close out cheap. Stuyvesant 779.

DRESSES.—To close out cheap, 500 serge velvet, party. Subin, 36 West 20th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

FUR COLLARS.—Kit coney, large sizes, $1.85. Farragut 616.

GINGHAMS. — Wilson's Progress, checks, stripes, plain, spot delivery. J. Fruitas, Worth 248.

HAIRPINS.—Bundle hairpins; large quantity; immediate delivery; factory prices. Phone Bowling Green 9580.

INFANTS' COATS. — Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes, 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

KARAMI CRUSHED PLUSH, Pearson's Mercerized 8041, Lymansville 313; very cheap. Farragut 9811.

KERSEYS.—American 15020, and Wyandotte 422, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

KERSEY.—Light weight, brown and navy. Chelsea 590.

KERSEY. — Metcalf's 9190; brown, green, navy. Madison Square 5441.

KNITTED SCARFS.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out at very low price. S. R. S. Knitting Co., 87 Duane St.

LEGGINGS.—Jersey legging drawers and leggings for children, all colors and sizes, in stock, right price. Halpern-Phillips Co., 121 West 17th.

LOOPINES.—Serspman & Huffman 7487; all colors; $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

LORTEX.—36-inch, cotton serge, navy, black, green, 31½c. Phone 3749 Franklin.

MACKINAWS.—40 men's coats to sell out cheap. Wearbest Raincoat Co., 17 West 17th St.

OXFORDS.—Fifteen pieces 5250 to close out at a low price. Chelsea 5019.

PIECE GOODS.—800 pieces, consisting of organdies, voiles, nets, tussah silks, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 West 3d St.

PILE FABRICS.—Pece plush, pom pom, velour, broadcloth; reasonable. Farragut 2948.

PLUSHES. — Esquimette, $3.60; Peerless, $5.40; Dobson 1164, $3.35; Pearson mercerized. Farragut 3812.

PLUSH.—Salt's Peco Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, and Dobson's plush in quantities below present mill prices. V 77 Times.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

PLUSH.—White, Wimpfheimer's, 36-in.; close out. Rosh & Myers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Peerless P. 10; cheap. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d St.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

SEAL MUFFS and SCARFS.—Others, at reasonable price. 109 West 26th, 1st floor.

SERGES.—Gera 7008, Garfield 528, and Julliard's 54289. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES.—7614, 7301; will exchange black for navy. Z 296 Times Annex.

SERVICE FLAGS, made of battleship bunting, 12 by 18 inches, $2.25 dozen; 24 by 36 inches, $5.50 dozen. Hamilton Flag Co., 5,418 7th Av., Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., succ. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9390.

SKIRTS.—Plaids and striped silks, $2.25 up; new striped silk crepes. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Kerami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th.

SUITS.—150 fur-trimmed suits to close out; also coats; immediate delivery. Porter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits to close out. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Broadcloth and serge suits, to close out. Hirsch.orn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS. — Broadcloths and poplins; nobby styles; close out. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS.—100, at $8.75 each. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

VELOURS.—American 11050, and Wyandotte, all colors, also Burgundy. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—544, Metcalf 9190, broadcloth, Lymansville 313, astrachan, Pearson 9041. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—Garfield's 5060, one navy, one brown, one army, $1.90 net. Tel. Greeley 382.

VELOUR.—American 11050, 2 navy, 2 brown, 1 green. Chelsea 5822.

VELOUR, green, 0359, 5250, 5384, 5816, to close out. Madison Square 6375.

VELOURS.—0859 Botany; F. & H. broadcloths, all colors. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOUR.—American 13009, navy and green. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS, kersays, and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; cordurey in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—24-inch, twill back, all colors, 60c regular. Rackin & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETS, Satins, Peau de Cygnes, small ends of woolens, close out at a reasonable price. 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

VELVETEENS.—Black, 27 inches, dwilt dwilt back, Worsi-dye; 25 pieces black; formerly $1.45; $1 a yard. 4475 Gram.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 136 West 21st St.

WORUMBO.—991 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...5½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Buyers Wanted Gray Goods.

Buyers were active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the result was the disposition of a considerable yardage of goods. The printcloth sales included spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s at 12½ cents, and November-December business on 38½-inch 60-48s at 9⅝ cents. Large December sales were made of 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents. In the sheetings 40-inch 3.75s brought 14 cents for shipment through the first quarter of next year, and 12¾ cents was paid for the same deliveries of 40-inch 4.25s. Sateens and twills in all widths sold freely at advancing prices to converters of specialties for the clothing trade. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s..*15¼c 27-inch, 64-60s... 8c
39-inch, 72-72s..*14¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..11c
39-inch, 68-72s...12½c 38½-inch, 65-56s..10½c
39-inch, 56-44s...9¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..11¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..9⅝c
*Asked.

States Pass Moratorium Laws.

After discussing the probabilities of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights bill, already passed by the House, being taken up by the Senate when Congress convenes next month, the November letter of the National Association of Credit Men draws attention to the fact that six States already have moratorium acts on their books, and that two States have passed civil rights bills. The former include Iowa, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Texas, while the civil rights bills have been passed by Massachusetts and Maine. The Texas act was passed at a special meeting of the Legislature of that State. Information concerning these laws may be obtained at the association's office, 41 Park Row, this city.

Glassmakers Sold Way Ahead.

Glassware manufacturers of this city are said to be practically sold out for the next six or eight months in plain staple lines such as household and hotel glassware. The demand this year in this respect is said to have been of unusual proportions, due to the probability of further advances being added to the already high prices. In some of the fancy lines, including the higher grades of cut glass and decorated glass, while prices are correspondingly high, demand has been more or less normal, and most manufacturers seem to be in a position to take care of some immediate business.

Good Season in Felt Hats.

Manufacturers of felt hats for men report the Fall season, which is now about over, to have been very satisfactory. In the Eastern markets the various shades of green have been most generally sought. In styles, there is reported very little change from a year ago, and plain staples were by far the favorites. Middle Western markets, on the other hand, not only have run toward a better grade of hats, but have taken liberally of the more extreme shapes as well. Light browns and grays with comparatively high crowns and wide brims have sold there freely, and sales have been in larger volume in most cases than in the East.

Why He Looked That Way.

This is one they're telling around the department stores: An out-of-town hotel clerk had asserted that he could tell the city man came from by the look of him, and the loungers in the office were waiting for him to make good. A breezy chap came in, the clerk called "Chicago," and was told that he was correct. Then two men came in together. One was full of snap and go and the other appeared to have all the vim and speed of a snail. "This is easy," the clerk said, "the first man is from New York and the second is from Philadelphia." "You're right with him, but you're wrong with me," said the second man. "I'm from New York, too, but I've just had a month of it as head of the adjustment bureau in a department store."

Glove Business Satisfactory.

Reports from local manufacturers of gloves indicate a good market generally, not only for this country, but for export as well. With leather quotations where they have been for some time, high prices necessarily have obtained for suede, kid, and buckskin gloves. Merchandise which formerly retailed at $1.50 must now bring $2.50 in most cases, and this percentage of advance has been about the same in all lines. Volume has fallen off a trifle, it is said, which was not unexpected at these high figures, but in money the season's turnover is a very material advance over former years. The cotton fabric glove has been one of the big features of the season, American manufacturers getting most of the business which formerly went to Germany.

The New Taffetas Are Neat.

Some of the newest taffetas received here from the French silk mills are very neat to look at, and are said to combine with their beauty unusual wearing qualities. The colors seen are mostly on the more sombre order, yet the finish of the goods is such that this sombreness is relieved rather than heightened. Some of the new goods show narrow satin stripes of a self-shade running through navy and through black taffeta grounds, while through other navy grounds run narrow grosgrain stripes in self and contrasting colors, such as taupe, old gold, Burgundy, &c. The latter cloths are so finished that when the light hits them a certain way they take on a distinct shade of taupe. They retail at $3 a yard.

Raw Silk Prices Hold.

Reports from Yokohama indicate that the raw silk market there is steady and that holders are refusing to sell below the agreed-on base price of 1,300 yen per picul for No. 1 Sinshiu. Buying is steady, but not large, and visible stocks are estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 bales. The Canton market is very strong, with higher prices in sight. The continual change in exchange, which is again on the rise, is making business difficult. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm, with prices on steam filatures above the parity of the other kinds. Word from Italy, but the unsteadiness that exists in the trade here regarding the possible interruption of business at Milan by the German invasion is not as great as it would have been had this country been an active factor in that market. The local market continues unchanged, both as to demand and prices.

Are Showing All-Fur Hats Here.

One of the features of the current millinery business in this city is the showing of high-priced all-fur hats and hats of fur combined with various materials in new effects. The most popular combinations are beaver, mole, seal and kolinsky, with duvetyn, velvet, gold and silver cloth, gold and silver lace, brocaded satins, and faille silk. The leading shapes include Russian turbans, polo and helmet effects, &c., trimmed with quills and pompoms of fur, metallic flowers, gold ornaments, and ostrich.

ADD TO CONSERVATION LIST.

War Board Puts More Articles Under Special License Rule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Special licenses will be required, the War Trade Board announced today, for the export to all countries of high-speed steel tool steel, wire rope, arsenic and its compounds, and carbon electrodes. Heretofore these commodities have been exported to our allies without special license.

It was decided that the scarcity of the articles named made it necessary to place them on the Government's so-called conservation list.

FIND SECRET RADIO PLANT.

Connecticut Owner of It Has Code Book and Messages from Berlin.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—A complete wireless receiving outfit has been discovered by Federal agents near here, and confiscated by the Government. The owner and operator of the outfit, Charles Troland, was not arrested.

A code book found in his possession contained a number of messages concerning movements of ships sent out from Berlin and also messages sent out by wireless from Sayville. The plant was found concealed in trees.

OATWAY ANTIQUES, $28,438.

A Spanish Leather Screen Brings Top Price, $1,125, as Sale Ends.

A magnificent Spanish eight-fold leather screen of the seventeenth century, painted with birds, flowers, and trees on a tooled leather ground in golden bronze, the back paneled with flowers, brought the highest price of the concluding day of the Harry Oatway sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Henry Symons for $1,125. An antique six-fold screen of leather, decorated with flowers, birds, and Chinese gardens, went to the same buyer for $610. A round Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table went to him for $750 and a large white marble wine cooler for $400. For an antique French marquetry commode he paid $275.

A French mantel mirror, 1770, with an artistic wrought-iron frame, went to M. C. Nichols for $380. A Chippendale mahogany high-backed armchair, carved and with claw feet, went to Symons for $600. For a tall English cabinet, 1690, he paid $525. An ornate Louis XV. mirror, the elaborate frame carved in relief, went to Mrs. S. Wexler for $355.

The returns for the day were $13,642, making a total of $28,438.

FIRST VOTING BY WOMEN.

Brooklyn Congressional Election Likely to Occur in February.

Women probably will have their first opportunity to vote in this State at a special Congressional election to fill the vacancy which will arise in the Eighth Congressional District when Representative Daniel J. Griffin, who has been elected Sheriff of Kings County, files his resignation. Congressman Griffin said last night that he would remain in Congress until the end of this year.

The woman suffrage amendment which was ratified by the voters on Tuesday will take effect on Jan. 1. It is probable that the special election in the Brooklyn Congress district will be fixed by Governor Whitman for some date in February. Under

November Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular contains a carefully selected and well diversified list of high-grade bonds available at attractive prices.

This circular and our comparison of January and current bond prices will be of interest to you if you are contemplating an investment.

Send for November circular and Price Comparison AG-142.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have ready for immediate distribution an explanatory analysis of the New 1917 Income Tax Law just enacted by Congress and signed by the President. This analysis contains tables and charts which show graphically the method of operation of the Income Tax Law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this analysis to investors upon request.

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CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Russian News Brings About Another Collapse—Evidence of Banking Support.

After a firm opening and an hour of fairly well sustained strength the stock market once more suffered a wide break yesterday following the receipt of the news of the overthrow of Kerensky and the announced intention of the Maximalists to propose an immediate peace with Germany. The declines that occurred in the following hour were as large as any that have been seen in the recent period of violent liquidation. Stocks broke from 5 to 11 points from the best prices of the day, and in some issues there was a difference of a full point between successive sales. Activity was greatly stimulated on the decline, and transactions ran to 1,312,000 shares. No issue was immune from the effect of the bad news, and some of those stocks which have been getting the benefit of pool buying got out of hand when selling orders began to flood the Exchange. In the afternoon there was a partial rally which wiped out a good part of the earlier decline, but the list closed with many wide changes on the losing side. It was a harvest day for room traders.

Steel common broke 7⅛ points from its best figure, which was 95¾, and after a rally of 1½ points ended the session off 4⅝. Its course was typical of the whole market. The selling movement ran its course in such a headlong fashion that the Street assumed that banking support had been evoked to check the downward movement. As far as could be learned, there was no organized support in the market and no meeting of bankers to discuss the situation developed during the day.

The Russian news was so discouraging that it was not fully credited for a long time in well-informed quarters. It was pointed out by bankers conversant with the situation in Petrograd that there is no party in Russian politics strong enough to bring about peace, even if the people desire it. The opinion seems to prevail that Russia must work out its own salvation through revolution, and it does not look to financial men as though Germany could afford to withdraw any considerable number of troops on the prospect of Russia's laying down arms. Yet the most favorable interpretation of yesterday's news indicates that Great Britain, France, and the United States must shoulder additional burdens and be prepared for a longer war than appeared necessary even a few weeks ago.

The Italian situation is really causing more concern in financial circles than the overturn of Kerensky in Russia. It is fervently hoped that Cadorna will be able to make a stand and win a decisive victory before narrowing his line of defense, but no attempt is being made to minimize the blow to the Allies' hopes in this quarter.

The Russian bonds and ruble exchange quickly reflected the latest news, the internal 5½s dropping to $110 for 1,000 rubles. At this price they are selling at slightly more than one-third of the offering price when the issue was brought out. Ruble exchange was nominally quoted at 11.50.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

Prices Close Near the Best, Despite the Russian News.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Cheerfulness marked the early dealings on the Stock Exchange today. The war loan, foreign rails and shipping, iron and steel shares were prominent leaders, and despite the Russian news prices closed near the best.

Russian bonds, however, declined a point and mines were sympathetically weak, while Russian exchange rose to 375, making the ruble worth barely 6½d. Japanese and Italian bonds were firmer. Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London (unofficial), 27 francs 39½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,023,657	$63,580,378
Ord. internal revenue	21,097,348	207,499,714
Income tax	932,336	28,673,739
Miscellaneous	1,998,809	52,608,079
Total receipts	$27,052,201	$350,361,911
Excess of ord. disbts. over ord. receipts	76,201,835	1,049,687,822
Excess of total disbts. over total receipts	39,006,086	145,710,358
Expenditures	103,254,037	1,400,049,734

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3½
Low	3	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5½	Four months	5½@6
Five months	5½@5⅝	Five months	5½@6
Six months	5½@5⅝	Six months	5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5⅜

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	— .00⅜
Cables	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	— .00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	12.95	11.50	11.75	—1.60
Cables	13.20	11.75	12.00	—1.60

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling—4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.76⅜	5.74⅜
China—		
Hongkong	70.00	70.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	43.75	44.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.39	7.35
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.12½
61.50 Russia	11.75	12.00
20.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	43.50	44.00
Copenhagen	35.75	35.75
Christiania	35.37	35.75
19.295 Spain	23.53	23.65
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.31	25.41
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.84	44.94
5.1826 Switzerland	4.40	4.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $400,185,368; balance, $45,850,837; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,779,162; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,461,000.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 80⅝c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 65¾c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£177,000	110¾
Circulation decreased	11,000	75
Bullion increased	165,363	185¾
Other securities decreased	1,658,000	81
Public deposits decreased	945,000	..
Other deposits decreased	1,329,000	103½
Notes reserve increased	306,000	6½
Government securities decreased	160,000	12¼

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.60 per cent.; last week it was 19.30 per cent. Bank rate 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,312,665	1,494,846	942,138
Year to date	163,164,626	178,108,165	150,900,839

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	21	100	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
..	..	400	Ajax Rubber	51	51	50	50½	— ½
3	3⅛	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
2⅛	3	400	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
70	74	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72	71	71	..
71	74¾	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	77	74	74	—3
70	72	600	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	69¾	69¾	—2⅝
154	175	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	155	155	155	155	—7
30½	31	21,400	Am. Can	33⅝	35	29⅛	30⅝	—2½
90	93	200	Am. Can pf	95	93	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅞
60	61	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry	61⅝	62½	59	60	—1½
25	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	13¼	13¼	12	12	—1
51	52	1,300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	54⅝	54⅝	50½	51	—2½
9⅝	10¼	100	Am. Ice	10	10	10	10	..
35	39⅞	100	Am. Ice pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
49	49½	2,600	Am. International	52½	53	48½	49	—4
24½	24½	7,100	Am. Linseed	25⅞	25½	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅝
59½	60	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	60½	60½	59	59⅝	— ⅛
47	50	2,500	Am. Locomotive	52	52⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
11	11¼	200	Am. Malting	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+1¼
55½	56	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	57	57	56	56	..
86½	91	100	Am. Shipbuilding	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
70½	70⅝	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅜	76⅛	69⅜	70⅝	—4½
101¼	102	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
..	..	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
51	52	200	Am. Steel F'dries	54⅜	54⅜	51¼	51½	—2½
90	90¾	3,000	Am. Sugar	95⅞	96	89⅝	90	—5¼
107½	109½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	106⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
52	52⅝	2,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	54½	54½	51¼	51⅝	—2¼
55	60	15	Am. Tel. & Cable	57	57	57	57	..
105½	106⅝	6,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	110¼	110¼	105	105⅞	—4⅝
170¾	172	900	Am. Tobacco	175	176	171	171½	— ⅝
38	39	900	Am. Woolen	39¼	39¾	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
88	89¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	91¼	91¼	89⅝	89⅞	—1¼
18¾	19⅜	600	Am. Writing P. pf	20½	20½	19	19	—2
12¾	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ½
52⅜	52½	22,200	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅜	51⅛	52½	—3⅛
..	12	200	Asso. Dry Goods	12	12	10	10	—5
54	55	100	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	..
82	83	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	85½	82	82⅜	—2½
83	87½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87	87	85½	85½	—2½
9	10	100	At., Birm. & At.	9	9	9	9	— ½
92	92¾	7,000	At., Gulf & West I.	96	97½	90⅝	92¼	—3½
39	60	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
51	51⅝	16,100	Baldwin Loco	55½	56⅝	49¼	51¼	—3⅞
50⅜	51	4,100	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53	50⅛	50½	—1½
60½	62½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	62	62¼	62	62¼	+2
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	176	176	176	176	..
55	57½	500	Barrett Co.	57	57	57	57	—1
99¼	100	200	Barrett Co. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
75	78	2,800	Bethlehem Steel	82	82¾	74	75⅝	—5¾
75½	75½	111,500	Beth. Steel cl. B tc	80⅝	82½	72½	73½	—5½
85	95	400	Beth. Steel pf	89	90	89	90	—1
95⅜	96¼	1,200	Beth. S. sub. r. f.p	98¼	98¼	95⅜	96	—2
45¼	45½	15,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	47⅜	47⅜	41½	45⅛	—2⅜
6	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
99½	101½	200	Burns Brothers	99½	99½	99½	99½	— 2
16	16⅝	300	Butte & Superior	17¼	17¼	16¼	16¾	—1
34⅜	35	500	California Packing	35⅜	36¼	34½	34½	—1½
11½	12¼	800	California Petroleum	12⅞	13	12	12	—1¼
29	30	300	CaliforniaPet. pf	30½	30½	30	30	—2
133¼	133½	15,600	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	131½	133⅝	—2⅞
26	28	100	Central Foundry	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
35½	38	300	Cent. Foundry pf	36¾	36¾	36	36	—3
59¾	60½	10,700	Central Leather Co	64½	65	58½	60	—3⅝
95	100	600	Central Leather pf	100½	100½	99	99	—1½
30	30¾	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	31	31¼	30	30¼	—1⅝
58	58½	1,800	Chandler Motor	60	60	57	58¼	—1½
44¾	45	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	44½	45	—1¼
..	9⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	..
6⅝	7	500	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	..
20	20¼	200	Chi., Great West.pf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
37	37½	7,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¾	40⅝	37	37⅜	—2½
78	78	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
94	96	700	Chi., Northwest'n	96	96	94	94	—2
17⅛	17⅜	3,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19¼	19¼	17	17½	—1¼
50	50½	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52½	50	50½	+1⅞
40¾	41	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¼	42½	40¾	40¾	—1¾
13	14	5,100	Chile Copper	14⅜	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
37⅛	37½	2,900	Chino Copper	39	39	35½	37⅛	—1⅝
26	30	100	Clev., C. C. & St.L.	26½	26½	25½	25½	+1½
45	50	200	Cluett, Peabody	47½	47½	47	47	—3
88½	110¾	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	94	94	90	90	—6
30¾	32	2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33½	29¾	30	—3½
44⅞	45	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	..
27½	28	1,800	Columbia Gas & El.	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27½	—1⅝
80¾	82	5,400	Consolidated Gas	85	85½	80	82	—3½
76	78	200	Continental Can	80	80	79	79	—2
25	25½	15,200	Corn Products Ref.	27¼	27½	24¼	25	—2
88	88¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	— ⅝
51⅜	52½	20,900	Crucible Steel	55½	56⅝	49½	52	—3½
80	89	100	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	85	..
25⅜	26	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¼	26⅜	25¼	25¾	— ¼
78	79	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78½	78½	78	78	— ⅛
96¾	97½	1,300	Del. & Hudson	97¼	97½	96½	96⅜	—1¾
175	189	200	Del. Lack. & West	185¾	188¾	185	185	—4
14	14⅝	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅞
32½	33	16,500	Distillers' Secur	35	37	31½	32¾	—2⅞
7⅛	8	300	Dome Mines	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14	14½	13,500	Erie	15⅜	15⅝	13⅜	14⅛	— ⅞
20⅜	21½	1,500	Erie 1st pf	21¾	21¾	20⅜	21	—1⅜
15⅜	16	1,700	Erie 2d pf	17½	18	15½	15⅝	—2½
28	30¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
30¼	31½	400	Gaston, W. & W	32¼	32¼	30	30	—1⅝
155	170	100	General Chemical	165	165	165	165	..
114	125¼	4,200	General Electric	128	128	122½	123	—2½
82	83	23,750	General Motors	82	83	77⅜	80	—3
36⅜	36¾	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	36⅜	36¾	35½	36¼	— ¼
90	91	1,300	Great Northern pf	93	93	89⅞	90⅜	—2½
23½	23¾	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25¼	25¼	23	23½	—1¾
35¼	37	300	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35½	35½	— ⅞
33	43	100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	35	35	35	35	—5
78	81	500	Gulf States Steel	81¾	81¾	79	80	..
27½	29	700	Haskell & Barker	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¼
94	95¼	600	Illinois Central	95	96	94	94	—2½
38	38¾	11,600	Inspiration Copper	41¼	42⅜	38	38¾	—2½
..	6⅝	2,100	Interboro Consol	7	7	6½	6½	— ½
..	45¼	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	45	45	43¼	45	—1
8⅝	9	1,500	Int. Agricultural	8⅝	8⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—1¼
26½	28	600	Int. Agricultural pf	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	—5¾
103⅞	105	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103⅞	105	103	104½	+ ¼
53½	55	1,900	Int. Harvester Corp.	53½	55	53½	55	—3
28¼	28¾	19,300	Int. Mer. Marine	28¾	28¾	24½	25	—1¼
99¾	102½	115,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99¾	102½	91½	94	—5
26⅞	27	7,100	Int. Nickel	26⅞	26⅞	25½	26¼	— ⅝
23	28	4,520	Int. Paper	23	28	18¼	19¼	—2⅝
52	52	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	52	52	52	52	+1⅝
59	59	100	Int. Salt	59	59	59	59	..
14⅞	14⅞	300	Kansas City South	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	..
40	45	300	Kan. City South. pf	40	40¾	40	40¾	—5¾
38	38	100	Kelly Spring Tire	38	38	38	38	—1
28	28¾	10,500	Kennecott Copper	30	30¼	27½	28½	—1¼
73½	73¾	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	73½	73½	68	68¼	—4¼
14	14	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	..
53⅜	53⅝	1,200	Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53⅝	51½	51½	—2
103¼	104	100	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
115	115	1,950	Louis. & Nash	115	115	112¼	112¼	—1⅞
98½	98¾	300	Manhattan Elev	98½	98¾	98	98	—1
100¼	100¾	80	Do., odd lots	100¼	100¼	97⅞	97⅞	—10
60	60	100	Manhattan Shirt	60	60	60	60	—10
22⅞	23½	1,600	Maxwell Motors	22⅞	23½	21	21	—2½
54¼	55½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	54¼	55½	50¼	50¼	—6¾
14	15	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	14	14	14	14	..
49	49	400	May Dept. Stores	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
71⅝	73	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	77⅝	79¼	73	74½	—3⅞
27½	27⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	27½	27⅝	26	26	—1½
43¼	44	10,800	Midvale Steel	43¼	44	39⅞	41½	—2¼
83	83	500	Mo., St. P. & S. S. M.	83	83	79	79	—6
4½	7	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	7	4	4	— ½
7	7	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7	7	7	7	..
22⅞	23¼	20	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22⅞	23¼	20	21	—1⅝
41	41½	6,900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	41	41½	39	39½	—1½
66	66¾	1,400	Montana Power	66	66¾	66	66	—3
26¾	26¾	300	Nat. Acme	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	..
84½	84⅞	300	Nat. Biscuit	84½	84⅞	84½	84¼	+1¼
58¾	58¾	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+2¾
22	22	1,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22	20½	20½	—1
35¾	35¾	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St	35¾	35¾	32¾	33	—2¼
43	43	500	Nat. Lead	43	43	40½	42½	— ⅛
103¼	103¼	100	Nat. Lead pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅜
17	17	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
105	105	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	105	105	98½	98½	—3⅜
68¾	68¾	5,600	N. Y. Central	68¾	68¾	65	65	—2⅜
22	22	4,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	22	22	22	22	+ ⅜
18	18	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜
104¼	104½	2,000	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104½	100¼	101	—3½
78⅜	78⅝	100	Norfolk & West. pf	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78½	—1⅜
48½	48¾	400	North American	48½	48¾	47	47	—1½
85¼	85½	4,400	Northern Pacific	85¼	85½	83½	83⅝	—1¼
73	73	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	73	73	71	71	—1
35¾	36¼	7,300	Ohio Cities Gas	35¾	36¼	33¼	33⅝	—1½
3¾	4	700	Ontario Mining	3¾	4	3¾	4	— ½
80	80	100	Owens Bottle Mach	80	80	80	80	— ½
23	23½	200	Pacific Mail	23	23½	23	23½	— ½
20	20	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	20	20	20	..
89	89	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	..
48¼	48¼	8,100	Penn. R. R	48¼	48¼	47	47⅜	—1⅛
42⅜	42⅜	100	People's Gas, Chi	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
27	27	900	Philadelphia Co	27	27	25	25	—1⅜
41½	41½	1,300	Pitts. Coal	41½	41½	39	39⅜	—1⅝
70	73	1,000	Pitts. Coal pf	70	73	77	77	—2
94	94	100	Pitts. Steel pf	94	94	94	94	—1
23	23	200	Pitts. & West Va	23	23	23	23	— ½
54¼	54½	1,500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	—1¼
52	52½	500	Pressed Steel Car	52	52½	52	52	..
108	109⅝	200	Public Service N. J.	108	109⅝	108	108⅝	— ¼
131	131	2,000	Pullman Co	131	131	127	127	—4
39	39	300	Railway Steel Sp	39	39	38½	38½	+1⅜
20⅞	21	6,000	Ray Con. Copper	20⅞	21	19⅞	20¼	— ⅝
68¼	68½	34,400	Reading	68¼	68½	61½	63⅜	—3½
34	34	100	Reading 1st pf	34	34	34	34	— ½
78¼	78½	8,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¼	78½	66¼	68⅝	—4½
94¼	94½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94¼	94½	94	94	— ⅛
62¼	62¾	700	Royal Dutch t r	62¼	62¾	62⅛	62	—1⅜
15	15	200	St. Louis-San Fran	15	15	15	15	..
9	9	100	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9	9	..
18	18	100	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	18	18	—1
143	143	2,800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	143	143	135	138	—3½
19	19	300	Shattuck-Arizona	19	19	19	19	— ½
31	31	1,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	31	31	29¼	29½	—1½
36½	36¾	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	36½	36¾	36	36	..
81⅞	81⅞	9,000	Southern Pacific	81⅞	81⅞	79	79	—2¼
150	150	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	150	150	150	150	..
25½	26½	4,600	Southern Railway	25½	26½	23¾	24	—1½
56	56	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	54⅛	54½	—2
37	37	5,700	Studebaker Co	37	37	33⅝	34¼	—2
36¼	36¼	100	Stud. Motor	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
33½	33¾	300	Superior Steel	33½	33¾	30¾	30¾	—2¾
12¼	12¼	1,800	Tenn. C. & C	12¼	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
146	140	1,700	Texas Co	146	140	133½	136	—3⅝
12¼	12½	500	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
17	17	200	Third Avenue	17	17	17	17	—1
175	175	100	Tidewater Oil	175	175	175	175	—23
46	47	2,600	Tobacco Products	46	47	43½	43½	—2½
38	38	200	Transue & Wms	38	38	37¾

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THE COTTON MARKET

Big Gain in Early Trading Offset by Break Following News from Russia.

Yesterday's cotton market might properly be divided into two markets; the first, which was going prosperously before the news from Russia arrived, and the second, which held the ring thereafter. The first market was a strong one, with a low Government ginning report to support it and a generally better feeling all around. It carried January, still the most active month now on the list, up to 27.17c, a rise of 49 points above Wednesday's close, and the other months forward in proportion. The prices, within 28 to 40 points of the season's high level, brought a lot of fresh Southern cotton on the market, but there were no indications that the top had been reached when the report arrived that Kerensky's government had collapsed.

Prices broke immediately, some of the heaviest speculators dumping cotton on the market in huge blocks. Wall Street interests sold heavily on the break, which carried January cotton rapidly back 26.45c, a loss of 72 points in a short interval. The large short interest which has been accumulating in the market for some time past, however, seized on the turn to a considerable extent to realize after the scare of the morning, and January ultimately closed at 26.70c, 2 points above Wednesday, with the general list almost exactly where it was Wednesday, steady at 4 points up to 2 points down. The net result of the two movements, consequently, was almost exactly to neutralize each other.

The census report showed only 7,150,254 bales ginned prior to Nov. 1, against 8,623,803 last year and 7,378,883 two years ago. The trade had expected a report of at least 7,250,000 bales, and the actual figures served to increase confidence in crop estimates of well under 11,000,000 bales, excluding linters. Trade interests were active buyers, while there was also a good deal of covering, and after opening steady, at an advance of 8 to 13 points, active months sold 46 to 49 points net higher. The later break carried these deliveries off to a net loss of 23 to 28 points, with later fluctuations extremely nervous and irregular. Rather a more optimistic view of early afternoon news from Italy helped to offset the depressing effects of Russian advices, and after the first rush of selling, trading was considered largely in the way of evening up to await further developments. There were rumors on the early afternoon break that in some cases banks were calling cotton loans in the South. Generally speaking, however, the South is believed to be too well supplied with cash through the sale of crops already marketed to justify any particular apprehension of pressure from that source. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 15 points higher, generally unchanged with an increased volume of business. Exports for the day were 8,169 bales, 1,388,053 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	W'day.
Nov.	....	....	....	....	26.40
Dec.	....27.50	27.86	27.17	27.39@27.41	27.40
Jan.	....26.80	27.17	26.45	26.70@26.71	26.68
Feb.	....26.95	26.95	26.05	26.42	26.40
March	....26.41	26.78	26.02	26.29@26.31	26.30
April	....26.27	26.27	26.27	26.20	26.16
May	....26.20	26.37	25.83	26.10@26.11	26.11
June	....26.25	26.25	26.25	25.87	25.89
July	....25.95	26.28	25.55	25.82@25.84	25.84
Aug.	....	....	....	25.52	25.54
Sept.	....	....	....	26.00	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 28.85c for middling upland; sales, 105 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.40c; New Orleans, 27.63c; Savannah, 28c; Norfolk, 28c; Augusta, 27.88c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts ...	21,390	38,469	48,203
Exports	8,169	.....	25,316
Season's exports	1,388,053	1,392,251	1,947,221
Port stocks	1,070,783	850,849	1,330,723
Interior receipts.	47,549	34,817	55,933
Int. shipments...	40,929	27,121	47,856
N. Y. arrivals...	2,031	13,415	7,814
N. Y. stocks.....	121,598	121,411	112,792

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, fair business doing at unchanged prices at 21.55d for middling, and 21.25d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales American. Imports, 55,000 bales; American, 48,000 bales. Futures closed steady, 16 to 17 points higher on new contracts and 20 higher on old.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross....	$383,124	$336,379	$46,745
Net	85,821	98,137	*12,316
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes...	16,620	15,602	22,301
3 mos. gross..	1,209,296	1,043,591	158,704
Net	272,674	344,383	*71,709
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes...	55,314	†56,684	111,998

MINERAL RANGE—

Sept. gross....	90,052	97,172	1,880
Net	12,846	19,604	*6,758
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes...	570	6,703	*6,133
3 mos. gross..	285,080	285,522	13,158
Net	31,830	65,778	*3,948
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes...	3,545	†26,146	29,691

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross....	1,487,663	1,262,914	969,138
Net aft. taxes.	523,505	438,276	305,177
Sur. aft. chgs.	396,504	295,311	118,336
9 mos. gross..	12,235,231	9,420,899	7,727,203
Net aft. taxes.	3,537,832	2,259,960	1,621,288
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,508,540	997,911	228,716

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

Public Utilities.

EASTERN POWER AND LIGHT CORPORATION subsidiary companies earned $504,292 gross during October, 1917. For October, 1916, gross earnings were $419,969. Increase amounts to $84,323.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS COMPANY, subsidiaries, inter-company items eliminated—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross....	89,344	84,231	5,113
Net aft. taxes	44,317	46,909	*2,073
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,300	13,768	*1,401
12 mos. gross.	1,029,728	852,368	177,388
Net aft. taxes.	526,961	471,402	55,559
Sur. aft. chgs.	125,285	77,770	50,515

*Decrease.

Gross earnings of subsidiaries of the GENERAL GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the month of October, 1917, were $185,-353, compared with $150,906 for October, 1916, an increase of $14,462.

PACIFIC COAST—

Sept. gross....	475,835	706,737	*230,882
Net	102,391	109,827	*7,436
3 mos. gross..	1,926,163	2,295,792	*372,630
Net	287,269	282,059	5,210

Note—For the purpose of comparison, there should be added to the net earnings for September, 1917, $51,920, being one-half net but undivided earnings of the Pacific Steamship Company reported for that month.

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION—

Sept. gross....	184,432	149,881	34,551
Net aft. taxes.	101,539	90,901	10,638
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,746	49,076	6,670
12 mos. gross.	1,843,668	1,682,658	161,030
Net aft. taxes.	1,135,199	1,117,451	17,748
Sur. aft. chgs.	633,533	679,825	*24,372

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY and the GLOBE GROCERY STORES, operated by the JONES BROTHERS TEA COMPANY, INC., report sales of $1,031,676 for the month of September, compared with sales of $830,008 for the month of September, 1916, an increase of $201,668. Sales of $8,585,492 are reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $7,652,061 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $1,533,431.

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

	3 mos. ended Sept. 30, '17.	9 mos. ended Sept. 30, '17.
Net operat. profits	$1,809,729	$4,199,473
Interest (net).....	5,381	21,346
Dep. of pl't & equip.	117,333	351,998
Surplus	1,687,015	3,796,129

S. H. KRESS & CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. sales.....	1,746,478	1,379,459	367,019
10 months....	12,998,829	11,158,471	1,808,358

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	70.00	....	69.00	....
Lead	6.25	6.75	6.37½	....
Spelter	....	8.00	....	8.00
Antimony	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Quicksilver ...	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	37.00	*36.00	37.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dy	....	33.75	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 22½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot.....	110	0 0	110	0 0
Copper, futures.....	110	0 0	110	0 0
Tin, spot.....	265	15 0	262	15 0
Tin, futures.....	265	0 0	262	15 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	26	0 0	26	0 0

SAVING FOSS ASSETS.

Committee Takes Charge of Ex-Governor's Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The formation of a committee to take charge of the financial interests of ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss was announced today. A statement made by a member of the committee, Neal Rantoul of the firm of F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, said:

"Owing to the tremendous shrinkage in the market value of all high-grade securities, it has become necessary for Mr. Foss to liquidate some of his big stock investments in order to protect his ownership in the Sturtevant Blower Company and the other companies in which he is interested. In order to facilitate and help the situation a committee has been formed to take charge of his affairs."

In addition to Mr. Rantoul, Galen L. Stone of Mayden, Stone & Co., and William A. Gaston of the National Shawmut Bank are members of the committee. No official estimate of the assets and liabilities was given out, but it was said that notwithstanding the shrinkage of stock values, the assets probably would exceed the liabilities by several millions at least. Real estate holdings are understood to constitute a considerable part of the assets.

The Sturtevant Blower plant is expected to continue in operation. It is engaged in Government work with orders on hand which are said to approximate $7,000,000 in value, and to require about two years for completion.

Mr. Foss was in his office in this city today, but denied himself to interviewers.

A considerable break in the prices of American Can and B. R. T. stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was generally attributed to the liquidation of the holdings of ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts by the committee which has charge of his affairs. B. R. T. sold off 5½ points, this stock being also under pressure, induced, it was reported, by the municipal ownership plank in Hylan's platform.

A few years ago Mr. Foss was believed, with the exception of the late Anthony N. Brady, to be the largest individual owner of B. R. T., and his holdings of American Can were also large.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.35	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.75
Illinois Central....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.....	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'23	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines...	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Norfolk & West..	1917-'24	4½	5.40	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. & Pen.	1917-'23	5 @4½	6.00	5.00
St. Louis, S. W....	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Seab'd Air Line...	1917-'25	5	6.50	5.50
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.0
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.75

PURCHASES TOBACCO NOTES

Syndicate Takes $25,000,000 Worth Bearing 6% Interest.

The American Tobacco Company has sold $25,000,000 ninety-day notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase Securities Company, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., the proceeds to be used to purchase leaf tobacco and other raw material. The terms of the sale, announced yesterday, showed afresh the advantages coming to corporations and banking institutions from the Federal Reserve system. The notes were issued under an agreement which will permit their renewal at the end of the ninety-day period if the company desires, and they may be renewed six times more, making their possible life two years.

The Federal Reserve act provides that commercial paper with maturity no longer than ninety days may be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve banks. The American Tobacco notes under the law are therefore ranked as commercial paper in respect to the rediscount feature, and the purchasing bankers may at any time, if the need arises, rediscount them at the Federal Reserve Bank. The B. F. Goodrich Company sold $15,000,000 notes to a group of bankers recently under similar terms.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent in New York for the stock of the Pacific Development Corporation, and registrar of stock for the Gillette Safety Razor Company and Claflins' Incorporated.

Robert H. McEnany has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Central Trust Company.

The special train of the Investment Bankers' Association to the Baltimore convention of the association, which was to have left Pennsylvania Station Sunday at 5:08 P. M., has been canceled.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock of the company for the last quarter, together with the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1½ per cent. on the common, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Circulars have been issued to stockholders of the Hale & Kilburn Company by the stockholders' committee, announcing that the committee believes it advisable to raise $1,000,000 in new cash capital, and that a plan for doing this will soon be submitted.

Directors of the Columbia Trust Company yesterday authorized President King to apply for admission to the Federal Reserve system.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased $350,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds of the Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.

The Pocahontas Logan Coal Company has declared initial quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks.

Stock of the new Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, an amalgamation of the Union Carbide, National Carbide, Prest-O-Lite, and Linde Air Products companies, will be ready for exchange for certificates of deposit of the old stock today.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has admitted to the regular list $22,733,000 Bethlehem Steel Company purchase money and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1936.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's annual meeting date has been changed from the first Wednesday in November to the first Wednesday in May.

At the special meeting of the American Pulley Company stockholders it was voted to increase the capital stock of the organization from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Samuel L. Fuller of Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., who recently resigned as Director of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation in order to assist the Shipping Board in Washington, has been re-elected as a Director, succeeding W. L. Connely of Tulsa, Okla.

At the annual meetings of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company and the American Malting Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

RULES ON TOBACCO TAX.

Revenue Office Explains Imposts on Goods Removed from Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner's office announced a ruling today in regard to the removal of cigars, tobacco and snuff from factory or custom house.

The ruling is an interpretation of the application of the tax graded according to the retail price of the cigar. The text of the decision follows:

"Graduated taxes on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand, the amount of tax to be paid being graded according to the retail price of a single cigar, are imposed by this act. On all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes removed from factory or custom house from Oct. 4, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1917, inclusive, there shall be levied and collected an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by this act, the full additional taxes taking effect on and after Nov. 2, 1917.

"Taxes are imposed on cigars and cigarettes, tobacco and snuff removed from factory or custom house for consumption or use on and after Oct. 4, 1917, and Nov. 2, 1917, according to their several classifications, as follows:

	Rates of Tax, Effective Oct. 4.	Nov. 2.
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at less than 4 cents each, per thousand	$3.00	$3.00
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at 4 cents or more and not more than 7 cents each, per thousand	3.50	4.00
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 7 cents and not more than 15 cents each, per thousand	4.50	6.00
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents and not more than 20 cents each, per thousand	5.50	8.00
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, per thousand	6.50	10.00
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	.67½	1.60
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	1.65	2.65
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand	4.20	4.80
Tobacco and snuff, per pound...	.10½	.13

"New series of internal revenue stamps are being prepared, and will be issued for the payment of above taxes.

"The rate of tax to be paid on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand is based upon the retail price of each cigar, and it is provided in said section that the word 'retail,' as used in this section, shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar. The ordinary retail price of a single cigar is held to be the price at which cigars are or would be sold singly. Where cigars are manufactured or imported to retail at two or three for a certain price, the rate of tax payment is determined upon the retail price at which such cigars would be sold singly. In the case of cigars which are sold only by the box and never retailed in less quantities, i. e., where the box is the unit of sale, the rate of tax to be paid thereon is to be determined by the maximum value of a single cigar, obtained by dividing the box price by the number of cigars packed therein."

WESTERN ROADS SEEK RISE.

Will Soon Apply for Freight Increases—Eastern Roads' Hearing.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 8.—Western railroads will petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen their application for a 15 per cent. advance in freight rates as soon as the hearing on the application of Eastern roads is completed, it was officially announced here today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Some of the Eastern railroads represented at the hearings on the proposed 15 per cent. increase in freight rates submitted detailed statements to the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in which they elaborated on the testimony given. To complete the record the railroads filed with the commission written applications for permission to raise rates 15 per cent., excepting rates on which increases were granted several months ago.

Special permission is asked to raise rates on anthracite coal to Eastern consumption centres by an average of about 15 cents a ton. The railroads propose including livestock and meat traffic in the 15 per cent. increase.

The New Haven and Central New England railroads today joined the movement for higher passenger fares in New England by asking the commission for permission to raise mileage rates from 2¼ to 2½ cents a mile and one-way passenger fares from 2½ to 2¾ cents. The New Haven also sought authority to increase a number of class freight rates by amounts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

Permission to increase interchangeable passenger mileage book rates from 2 to 2¼ cents a mile was asked by Southeastern railroads.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on wheat covered only the weight per bushel of this year's crop, which was placed at 58.5 pounds, compared with a ten-year average of 58.2 pounds. The quality this year is exceptionally favorable, and in consequence millers are finding that it takes less wheat than usual to make a barrel of flour. The Ohio State report makes the acreage sown to Winter wheat this Fall 1,970,000 acres, compared with 1,578,000 last year, and places the condition at 95 per cent., against 90 per cent. last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The events of yesterday were very disconcerting to longs in the corn market. As a result there was quite heavy selling and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 1⅜c to 2c. The Government report, published after the close of the market, was slightly disappointing, although it showed a crop of bumper proportions. The indicated yield was 3,191,000,000 bushels, compared with last month's showing of 3,211,000,000 and the final crop last year of 2,583,241,000. The amount of corn in farmers' hands was only 34,745,000 bushels, compared with 80,650,000 last year. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.57½ to arrive cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.....	1.18⅜	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.18¾	.91¾
Jan.	1.15¾	1.13½	1.15¼	1.17⅝	.93⅝
May	1.14	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅞	.93⅛

OATS.

The oats market was easy, largely in sympathy with the decline in corn. Receipts were smaller than last week, but it was said that stocks in country elevators are large and shippers are ready to make sales if they can be assured of securing cars for shipment. Exporters were again in the market, and it was estimated that sales would probably aggregate about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 66¼@67c; No. 2 white, 67@67¼c; No. 3 white, 66@66¼c; No. 4 white, 65¼@66c; fancy clipped white, 68@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66¼@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	55¼	55⅛	55½	55¾	56
May	60¾	60⅛	60⅜	60⅝	59¾

PROVISIONS.

The fact that the provision market is coming more and more under Government control has a rather disconcerting influence on the market. Price changes yesterday were feverish and irregular, although the undertone was firm and the close was somewhat higher. Hogs were firmer, and at times there was good buying by strong interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Friday 15,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Nov.	24.85	24.70	24.85	24.80	....
Jan.	24.27	23.85	23.85	23.75	14.15
Ribs—					
Jan.	24.10	23.77	23.77	23.83	14.20
May	23.55	23.42	23.42	23.20	....
Pork—					
Jan.	48.80	44.70	44.70	44.25	28.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was again limited, with sales for the day aggregating only 4,000 barrels. Prices were firmer as a rule owing to the strength in lard, as well as other greases and fats. Fluctuations, however, were feverish and irregular, with closing quotations ranging from 1 point net lower to 18 points higher.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	....	18.75	18.75
Nov.	....	....	....	18.75@19.00	18.82
Dec.	18.70	18.75	18.70	18.50@18.80	18.51
Jan.	18.35	18.50	18.35	18.48@18.55	18.30
Feb.	....	....	....	18.40	18.25
Mar.	18.35	18.42	18.35	18.47@18.60	18.30
April	....	....	....	19.00	....
May	....	....	....	19.00	....

COFFEE.

The Russian news had little apparent effect in the coffee market, although coffee has been considered particularly sensitive to developments bearing upon the possible duration of the war. Thus, too, the speculative interest in coffee has been limited, and the failure of coffee to reflect the nervousness shown elsewhere may have been partly due to the comparatively small volume of outstanding accounts. In any case prices fluctuated within a range of 2 or 3 points, closing net unchanged to 1 point lower. The local spot market was steady at 7¾c for Rio 7s, 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.11@7.13	7.12
December	7.20	7.20	7.19@7.20	7.20
January	....	....	7.27@7.28	7.27
February	....	....	7.35@7.36	7.35
March	7.45	7.43	7.43@7.44	7.43
April	....	....	7.52@7.53	7.52
May	7.62	7.62	7.62@7.63	7.62
June	....	....	7.70@7.71	7.70
July	7.80	7.78	7.78@7.80	7.73
August	....	....	7.85@7.87	7.85
September	7.95	7.95	7.92@7.94	7.93

SUGAR.

Conditions in the sugar market remain unchanged. No sales of raws were reported, and prices remained at 5¼c cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal and 6.02c for molasses. Conferences are being held almost daily, and it was announced late last night by the International Sugar Committee that it was the intention of the committee to respect and not to disturb the channels through which purchases of sugar have hitherto been made either for the United States or for the European Allies, and to continue to be intermediary of brokers and of agencies as heretofore. Prices for refined were unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,418 packages. There is still a shortage of high grades of fresh creamery, and prices for such are firmly maintained, but the medium and lower qualities are having very quiet sale, and prices favor the buyer. Storage creamery is out 1c lower and dull. Some holders are pressing goods for sale. Ladles still ruling dull and weak. Very little interest in packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras per lb., 46@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44½@44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43½@45c; seconds, 41½@43c; creamery held, higher scoring than extras, 43@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41½@42½c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41@43½c; common to fair, 38@40c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33½@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 32@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 15,500 cases, not including 17,200 cases in transit for export, previously received but not heretofore reported. The supply of high qualities of fresh gathered eggs continues small, and market for such maintains a firm tone at the recent improvement. Offerings are of extremely irregular quality and showing a wide range of value, about in line with previous quotations. Storage eggs are rather quiet and the tone of the market is unsettled and irregular. The greater part of the trading is in fair to average prime qualities in range of 33@34½c, but a little store trading is being done in fine qualities at rather better prices, although it would be difficult to find buyers for any considerable quantity, even of the special marks of fancy stock, at the quotations given. Nearby white eggs continue very scarce and uniformly new laid qualities are hard to find; such command extreme prices. Mixed qualities show a wide range of value, about as recently quoted. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 50@51c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds, 38@43c; thirds and poorer, 33@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 28@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 25@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@31½c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@80c; ordinary to good, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 59@60c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 44@55c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,418 packages. There is still a shortage of high grades of fresh creamery, and prices for such are firmly maintained, but the medium and lower qualities are having very quiet sale, and prices favor the buyer. Storage creamery is out 1c lower and dull. Some holders are pressing goods for sale. Ladles still ruling dull and weak. Very little interest in packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras per lb., 46@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44½@44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43½@45c; seconds, 41½@43c; creamery held, higher scoring than extras, 43@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41½@42½c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41@43½c; common to fair, 38@40c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c

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LARGEST CORN CROP IN NATION'S HISTORY

Record Production of Potatoes and Tobacco Also Reported Despite Unseasonable Weather.

YIELD NOT EXCEPTIONAL

Is the Result of Great Acreage Planted—Corn Output Will Total 3,191,083,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A corn crop larger by more than 66,000,000 bushels than ever grown in the nation's history is the production of the farmers of the United States this year. The Department of Agriculture today, in its preliminary estimate of the crop, placed the quantity at 3,191,083,000 bushels. Conditions since the October forecast caused a reduction of about 19,700,000 bushels in the indicated output.

Potatoes also are a record crop, with a total of 439,686,000 bushels, but unfavorable weather late in the season caused a reduction of 13,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco production is a record.

"The corn crop of 1917 is notable as occupying the largest acreage and producing the largest total crop of record," said a statement of the Department of Agriculture. "The yield per acre, however, is not exceptional, owing to an unfavorable season, characterized by a late Spring, a cool Summer, which was also too dry over much of the corn belt, and early and damaging frosts and freezes, the season being thus shortened at both ends. Thus, unhappily, the bountiful crop contains much corn that did not fully mature, probably in excess of 20 per cent., although most of this had reached the dough state, making it useful for silos and early feeding.

"The potato crop, estimated at 440,000,000 bushels, is the largest on record, notwithstanding an unfavorable September and October cut down the actual production below the forecasts made earlier in the season. The northern commercial sections were most seriously affected by the unfavorable weather during October. The quality of the crop is slightly above average.

"The buckwheat production of 16,813,000 bushels, fell below early forecasts, although it is up to an average in total production compared with former years.

"The flaxseed crop, estimated at 9,648,000 bushels, is very disappointing in its outcome, being smaller than early forecasts, and much below an average production.

"The tobacco crop of 1,185,473,000 pounds is the largest on record.

"The cranberry crop is very short."

Preliminary estimates of the country's important farm crops announced today by the Department of Agriculture in thousands of bushels, i. e., three ciphers omitted, follow:

Crop.	1917 Estimate.	1916 Crop.	1911-15 Average.
Corn	3,191,083	2,583,241	2,754,164
Buckwheat	16,813	11,840	16,514
Potatoes	439,686	285,437	362,910
Sweet potatoes	84,727	70,853	80,287
Tobacco, lbs.	1,185,478	1,150,022	983,723
Flaxseed	9,648	15,459	18,615
Pears	11,419	10,377	11,341
Apples	177,733	202,245	213,572
Apples, (com'l crop,) bbls.	21,461	25,696	.....
Sugar beets, tons	7,621	6,228	5,839
Kafirs	73,380	50,340	.....
Cranberries, (three States) bbls	240	415	.....
Beans (five States)	15,597	8,846	.....
Broom corn, tons	50	38	.....
Sorghum syrup, gal.	17,486	13,668	.....

Preliminary estimates previously announced are:

Wheat	659,797	639,885	806,361
Oats	1,580,714	1,251,982	1,230,499
Barley	206,256	190,927	197,211
Rye	56,044	47,383	41,389
Hay, tame, tons	76,490	69,991	69,543
Hay, wild, tons	15,225	19,795	17,044
Cotton, bales	11,247	11,455	14,176
Rice	33,256	40,702	24,260
Peaches	42,606	36,939	49,027
Onions (13 States)	13,554	7,833	.....
Cabbage, (9 States,) tons	509	252	.....
Hops, lbs	27,616	50,537	.....

Weight per measured bushel: Wheat, 58.5 pounds, against 57.1 last year and 58.2, the ten-year average. Oats, 25.4 pounds, against 31.2 last year and 31.6, the ten-year average. Barley, 46.6 pounds, against 45.2 last year and 46.6, the seven-year average.

Corn.—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 34,745,000 bushels, compared with 87,908,000 bushels a year ago and 100,523,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Corn quality was 73.2 per cent., compared with 84 per cent. last year, and 10 below the average. In principal States the quality was: Ohio, 73 per cent.; Indiana, 63; Illinois, 71; Iowa, 65; Missouri, 86; Nebraska, 80, and Kansas, 69.

The yield per acre of corn averaged 26.4 bushels, compared with 26 bushels last year. Pennsylvania led with 39 bushels. In the principal producing States the acre yield was: Ohio, 38 bushels; Indiana, 36; Illinois, 38; Iowa, 37; Missouri, 35; Nebraska, 27, and Kansas, 14.

BAY STATE STRIKES SPREAD.

Efforts Directed Against Contractors on Government Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—Strikes on construction work at plants in this city and vicinity where Government contracts are being filled continued to spread today. Union leaders say more than 1,300 mechanics are involved and more may be called out. Among the plants affected are the navy yard, the Watertown Arsenal, the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, and the Federal Appraisers' Stores in this city.

According to John C. MacDonald, Secretary of the Building Trades Council of Greater Boston and Quincy, the strikes have been called as a protest against open shop conditions, and there is no dispute with the Government directly, but with contractors engaged on Government work.

"Our committee," he said, "laid the dispute before Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. At the request of the latter official, three weeks ago, we called off a strike of our men at the arsenal, pending an adjustment of the grievances to the 'satisfaction of organized labor.' After waiting three weeks for this job to be made fair and also the one at Squantum, we have ordered strikes of our mechanics on jobs being performed by private contractors on Government work to register our protest."

Mr. MacDonald said construction work at the Ayer Cantonment had been left unhampered purposely. "We don't wish to inflict a hardship on the men encamped there during this cold season or impede the Government in its training of its conscript army." For the same reason, he said, no attempt had been made to retard the fitting up of transports.

BLAST LOSSES ADJUSTED.

Risk Company Will Pay 80 Per Cent. of $100,000 Kingsland Policy.

Property owners and residents in the vicinity of the Canadian Car and Foundry plant at Kingsland, N. J., who suffered losses when the plant was wrecked by a series of explosions on January 11 last will receive 80 per cent. of the losses from the $100,000 policy which the Commissioners of Kingsland compelled the company to take out when it began business to indemnify residents in the event of such a disaster. The amount of losse which were not covered by other insurance aggregated $77,488.20. Vice Chancellor Lane yesterday was informed by the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, which issued the policy, that it will settle at 80 per cent. of the amount stated, which means the company is willing to put up $62,500 in settlement. The proposition was acceptable to all concerned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark., Okla., La., and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Ia., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

HAM AND BACON PRICES CUT.

Applies Now to Chicago, but Will Be Generally Extended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Retail prices of ham and bacon were cut 5 to 10 cents by the Illinois Food Administrator today. The Government's complete control of the packing industry lends importance to the announcement. While for the moment the cut applies only to Chicago and suburbs, prices set here eventually will serve as the standard for the whole country. The price of lard will be announced in a day or two, and in a week all standard cuts of pork, beef, and mutton will be on the list.

The ham and bacon prices are for the whole piece. For the best ham a fair price to the retailer is set at 30 to 31 cents a pound, while a fair price to the consumer is placed at 32 to 36 cents, the lower price being for cash and carry home, the higher for charged and delivered. The consumer should pay for the medium grades of ham 30 to 34 cents.

The price list places the best bacon at 45 to 49½ cents to the consumer and medium grades at 40½ to 44½ cents. Chicago has bene paying the butcher from 55 to 60 cents a pound for best bacon sliced. Sixty cents represented a retail gross profit of at least 15 cents a pound, based on the wholesale price as unaffected by the Government standard.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT SUES.

Action to Cancel Agreement Charges $115,000 Theft from Sister's Estate

Herbert Reeves, formerly counsel for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and the Model Building and Loan Association, who is now serving from three to six years in Sing Sing for forging mortgages and stealin funds intrusted to his care by Mrs. Belmont, took $115,000 from the estate of her sister, Mrs. Armide Vogel Smith, who died in 1907, according to an allegation made yesterday in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Belmont against John Prentice Kellogg, who was trustee with her of the estate of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Belmont's suit against Mrs. Kellogg, which is also against the estate of his mother, Mrs. Ellen P. Kellogg, an intimate friend of Mrs. Smith, asks the court to cancel an agreement she signed in 1913 at the request of Mrs. Kellogg and her son. Under this agreement Mrs. Belmont stipulated to make good any loss occasioned to the Smith estate on condition that the Kelloggs permit her to have sole contorl of the funds. She alleges that Herbert Reeves took $115,000 from the estate, and that he acted as attorney with the approval of the Kelloggs. She contends that the loss to the estate was not occasioned by neglect of duty on her part, and says the agreement was procured from her by the Kelloggs by "trick and device." She also alleges that it was without consideration and is "contrary to public policy."

If Mrs. Belmont loses the suit she will be compelled, under the agreement, to make restitution of the funds purloined by the attorney. Mr. Kellogg was named in Mrs. Smith's will as the chief beneficiary of the trust estate.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Twenty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $1,947,500, were chartered today. They include:

American Assn. of Motor Car Owners, Albany, auto bureau, and service stations, $5,000; J. Brown, T. P. Feane, E. V. Walsh, Schenectady.

Fero Engineering Corp., Rochester, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $47,500; C. S. Gedicke, W. S. Strowger, H. D. Hutcheson, Rochester.

Colman Machinery and Tool Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. B. Knowlton, W. Metkiff, J. Gilli, 154 Nassau St.

Metropolitan Comic Opera Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. J. Philips, R. G. Paine, J. Weissberger, 220 West 42d St.

Felici & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $1,000,000; M. Greene, W. M. Weinberg, H. C. Cohen, 63 Park Row.

August Runge, Inc., Manhattan, trucking and moving business, $5,000; J. F. Kenny, W. Graham, J. Klein, 230 Fifth Av.

Crystal Palace Hall, Inc., Brooklyn, theatres and restaurants, $5,000; J. Silverfenig, H. M. Denmark, M. Novins, 63 Morrell St., Brooklyn.

Lake Placid Amusement Co., Lake Placid, $10,000; R. and E. Walton, A. Adams, Lake Placid.

S. Jacobson Co., Lackawanna, liquor distilling, $10,000; S. Jacobson, F. L. Kuhn, M. Weimar, Buffalo.

The Cleo Inc., Manhattan, embroidery, $15,000; J. Stephinidis, W. J. Foster, D. Benas, 617 West 143d St.

My Four Years in Germany, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, photographic, printing, $10,000; W. Rosenthal, M. Jones, E. M. Gregory, 10 Wall St.

Sylvan Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; B. J. Cohn, J. F. Arnold, L. Kowack, 623½ Madison St., Brooklyn.

Roslyn Agricultural Corp., Roslyn, L. I., real estate, $40,000; F. W. Lewis, A. J. Gopp, E. F. Hicks, Roslyn.

Snowden Advertising Agency, Manhattan, $100,000; S. M. Cryderman, A. E. and A. A. Snowden, 203 West 103d St.

Southern Slav News Co., Manhattan, $60,000; N. and D. Grskovic, A. Tanaskovic, 461 Eighth Av.

Camo Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $500,000; A. L. Berman, H. J. Deutz, J. L. Myers, 1,279 Madison Av.

Capital increases:

Walter V. McFeigue, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000.

Himoff Machine Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

W. H. McCandless & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $1,500,000.

Kansas City Machine and Supply Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

L. D. Bloch & Co., Manhattan, $225,000 to $350,000.

Prince Lautan Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $400,000.

Mountain View Development Co., Niagara Falls, $50,000 to $100,000.

Meier Furniture Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $50,000.

Johnston-Kurtz Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $50,000.

Change of name:

German Alliance Ins. Co., Buffalo, to American Alliance Ins. Co.

Institutional:

Seidenberg & Co., New Jersey.

Norwich Specialty Shoe Co., Norwich.

Hers & Co., Manhattan.

Defiance Waist Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Allwood Bus Co., Allwood, $25,000; William J. Lyall and H. V. R. Schoel of Rosemawr and T. J. Kelly of Pennsauk.

Specialty Brassiere Co., Newark, to manufacture clothing, $25,000; Edw. N. Moskowitz, Monitz Wegner, and Leo Wegner, all of Newark.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. of Jersey City, $15,500,000; H. E. Lewis, J. W. Powell, and Henry S. Snyder, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 8.—Charters filed:

Airlite Rubber Mfg. Co.; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Automobile Bankers Assn., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Hancock Oil Corp., $500,000. Incorporators same as above.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.05
Alta	.02	Mexican	.22
Andes	.13	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.17
Bullion	.02	Overman	.16
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.14
Confidence	.06	Union Con	1.35
Con. Virginia	.01	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.65½
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.70	Jumbo Exten	.16
McNamara	.18	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Mispah	.04	Spearhead	.05
Monarch Pitts	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.19
North Star	.06	Morning Glory	.15
Rescue	.03	Red Top	.04
Tonopah Exten	1.55	Sunset	.05
West End	.41	Union Amalg	.11
West Tonopah	.12	White Caps	.02
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.06	Nevada Hills	.03
Booth	.04	Packard	.24
Florence	.02	Rochester	.38
Goldfield Cons	.37	United Eastern	3.55
Goldfield Merger	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	4½	Isabella	7½
Dr. J'pot	3¼	Golden C	170
Elkton	2¼	McKinney	.10
El Paso	15	Portland	.115
Fanny B	3	U. Gold M.	15
Gold Sov	2½	Vindicator	.36
Granite	.25		

'CITY OWNERSHIP REMOTE.'

T. P. Shonts Says Subway Cannot Be Taken Over for Fifty Years.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued yesterday a statement to reassure stockholders in transit companies, public utility stocks having gone down on the market, apparently because Judge Hylan's platform calls for municipal ownership and operation.

"There can be no municipal operation of Interborough lines except under the terms of our contract with the city," said Mr. Shonts. "The title to all subways in New York, those in operation and those in process of construction, now rests in the city. The Interborough is only a tenant operating under a lease.

"The city cannot take over the existing subway as a whole until the expiration of the lease, fifty years hence, nor the new subways now building until at least ten years after they are completed and put into operation, and then only on a remunerative basis, the formula for which is stated in the lease. As the city's partner the Interborough is now carrying and always has faithfully carried out all its contractual obligations, and expects to continue to do so."

Three Stock Exchange Seats Sold.

Three memberships in the New York Stock Exchange were posted for transfer yesterday. Montgomery H. Clarkson has sold his seat to W. Channing Burbank for $47,000; W. J. B. Mills his to Sidney Lewinson for $46,500, and Campbell C. Brown his to Oscar L. Smith for $45,000. The last previous sale of an Exchange seat brought $50,000, and the price of $45,000 is the lowest of this year. The election of Edwin F. Friedlander and J. Wistar Kendall as members of the Exchange was announced yesterday.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1918	98	99
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	99¾	100⅛	100
4½s June,	1965	99¾	100⅛	100
4½s Mar.,	1963	99¾	100⅛	100
4½s Nov.,	1957	99¾	100⅛	100
4½s May,	1957	99¾	100⅛	100
4½s Nov.,	1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April,	1966	95	96	95¾
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	96	96	95¾
4½s Mar.,	1964	95	96	95¾
4½s Mar.,	1962	95	96	95¾
4½s Sept.,	1960	95	96	95¾
4s May,	1959	91½	92½	92
4s Nov.,	1958	91½	92½	92
4s May,	1957	91½	..	92
4s Nov.,	1956	91½	..	92
4s Nov.,	1955	91½	..	92
4s Nov.,	1930	92	..	94
4s May,	1919	98¾	..	99½
4s Nov.,	1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov.,	1954	81	..	81½
3½s May,	1954	81	82½	81½
3½s Nov.,	1953	80½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1918-1922	4.40	4.20	4.23
1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
1919-1921	4.50	4.10	4.40
1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.40
1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡AetnaExplo.	5⅝	5	5¼
400	‡Air Reduc.	71	68	68
700	‡Am. W. Paper	2¼	2	2
100	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16½	16½	16½
65	Carwen Steel	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Chev. Motor.	63	58	60
.800	‡Cities Serv., old	198	189	191½
415	‡CitiesSer. pf.	76¾	75¼	75½
150	‡Cramp Ship.	74	72	72
1,200	Curtiss Aero.	27½	26	26
250	Em'sonPhon.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
100	E. Heaney.	20	20	20
3,100	‡Int. Lubech.	3¼	2⅞	3
50	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡ Do pf	70	70	70
100	Keyst. T. & R.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
500	Marco. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
65	Illinois P. L.	192	184	184
700	‡‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅜	⅝
300	‡Am. P. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,250	‡Beth. O. & G.	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
8,000	‡‡Bos.-Wyo.	28	26	27
4,000	‡Cosden Oil	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
300	‡ Do pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
3,300	‡Cumb. P. & R.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
4,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	7⅜	7	7⅛
2,400	‡Elk. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅜	⅞
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil	⅞	⅜	⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Fier Oil	⅞	⅜	⅞
700	‡Glenrock Oil	14¾	14½	14⅝
100	‡Houston Oil	19	19	19
900	‡Hum. G. C. O. & R.	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
700	‡Inter. Pet.	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
4,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅜	⅞
400	‡Ky. Petrol.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1,150	‡Lone Star Gas	74	72	73
5,800	‡Merritt Oil	25⅝	21½	22⅝
3,000	Met. Petrol.	⅞	⅝	⅞
1,700	Butte Pet.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡B.-R. Cp. (a pr.)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,700	‡Caledonia	.52	.50	.50
1,200	‡Can. Oil	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	‡Cashboy	4	3½	4
3,700	‡C.S.M. & M.	39	36	37
500	Cerro G. M.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
400	Coeur D'Alene	6⅝	5¾	5¾
3,500	Con. A. S.	1½	1⅜	1⅞
3,000	Cons. C. M.	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞
500	‡Con.-Home'd old	16	16	16
4,500	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	First Nat. Cl.	2⅝	2	2½
1,000	‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
600	‡Gila Copper	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
1,200	‡Gold. Con.	40	39	39
2,700	‡Gold. Merg.	4	3½	3⅝
300	‡G.Y.E.Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	‡Green M.M.	⅞	⅝	⅝
3,720	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4	4⅛
20,000	‡J.V. (a pr.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,600	‡J.Pres. Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡Kerr Butler	76	76	76
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	18	17	17

BONDS.

$40,000	‡B. S. 5s, 2-yr. n	97⅝	97½	97½
100,000	‡Can. G. 5s.	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
35,000	‡G. E. 6s, n.	100⅜	100	100
12,000	‡Gt. N.3-yr. 5% n.w.	97¼	97	97
$4,000	‡‡ Y. C. 2-yr. n., w.i.	96½	96⅜	96⅝
30,000	‡P.G.n. 5½s	55	48	48
25,000	‡Rus.G.6½s	63	58	58
3,000	‡So. Ry. 5% notes	.97	96½	96½

•Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5½	5½	5½
Am.-B. Mfg.	5	10	5
Do pf	20	28	30
Am. Drug. S.	15	10	15
Am. Stores	..	34	..
Do 1st pf	96	98	96
Br.-Am. Tob., reg	14½	15½	14½
B'worth Jud.	40	50	45
Can. Nat. Gas	¾	⅝	⅝
Car Lt. & P.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
Carbon Steel	75	80	75
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	4
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7¼	6¾
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	68
Eastern Steel	122	127	122
Fail Motors	..	5	7
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5
Free. Texas	3	41	31
Gen. Motors	2	4	4½
Hall Sig. pf	10	18	10
Havana Tob., pf	½	1½	⅝
Do pf	2	5	5
Holly Sugar	40	55	45
Do pf	98	101	98
Hendee Mfg.	10	20	16
Hupp M. Car.	2¼	2½	2
Int'cont. Rub.	7	9	7
Int. M. 2d pf.	13	20	13
K. T. & R. pf.	11	12	14
Kresge	70	80	83
Do pf	92	102	104
Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅜	..	3⅝
Lee Tal. C. S.	62	68	64
Lukens Steel	35	44	37
Do 1st pf	100	102	101
Man. Transit.	⅞	⅝	⅞
Maxim Muni.	¾	⅝	¾
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30
N.Y.Shipb'g.	..	34½	..
Peer. T. & M.	9	11	9
Poca.-L. Coal	4	4¼	4
Poole Engine.	80	90	80

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Redden M. T.	13	14	13
Rep. Truck	42	49	42
Do pf	..	93	..
Smith (A. O.)	90	96	..
Do pf	89	90	89
St. L., R.M. & P.	30	35	30
Stand. Motors	3	5	3
Smith Mot. Tr.	⅝	¾	⅝
Union Carbide	50	52	50
Un. E. Aero.	4	4¼	4
U. S. Aero.	4	4¼	4
U. Zinc Smelt.	1¾	2	1¾
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1

OIL STOCKS.

Con. Mex. Oil	35	40	35
Crosby Pet.	24	26	24
Ken. Urion Con	..	1½	1½
N.Y.& Tex. Oil	1	1¼	1
Pan. Am. Pet.	40	46	46
Penn.-Wyo.	8½	8¾	8¼
Penn. Gasoline	¾	⅞	¾
People's Oil	1	1	1
Pierce Oil	8⅞	9	8¾
R. R. O. & G.	50	60	50
Savoy Oil	7	9	7
United Petrol.	30	40	30
Vac. O. & G.	⅞	1	⅞
West. St. Pet.	⅝	¾	⅝
Wyom'g Oil	46	55	46

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std.	24	27	24
Big Jim	⅜	½	⅜
Bingham M.	11	12	11
Butte-N. Y.	¾	1	¾
Booth	4	5	4
Bullard's Pk.	¾	¾	¾
CalaverasCop.	1½	2	1½
Cresson Gold.	4¼	5¼	4¼
Howe Sound.	..	4¼	4¼
Josevig-Ken.	⅛	¼	⅛
Portland Con.	20	26	20
U. Verde Ext.	32	32½	32

BONDS.

Pierce O. 6s. '24	72	75	72

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	16¾	16
Atlantic Refining	760	785	785
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	80	83	83
Chesebrough Mfg.	330	355	340
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	430	460	450

ORDER OF ELKS GIVES GREAT WAR HOSPITAL

Will Spend Quarter of a Million for the Reconstruction of Maimed and Wounded.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Occupational Instruction to Go Hand in Hand with Physical Rehabilitation.

The Elks' War Relief Commission announced last night that the Government had accepted a gift of $250,000 from the Elks to provide a great reconstruction hospital—the first in the United States—where maimed and disfigured American soldiers and sailors may receive the best of expert attention and occupational instruction. The statement issued last night from the New York office of the commission, 140 Broadway, reads in part as follows:

"This first reconstruction hospital, where our soldiers will be re-educated in occupations which will best fit them not to become a burden to society, will be erected in Boston. It will consist of a complete unit of twin ward hospital buildings, vocational workshops, barracks, mess hall, and post exchange. This was definitely decided upon today at a meeting of the Elks' War Relief Commission, composed of John K. Tener, Chairman; Joseph T. Fanning, Secretary; Jerome B. Fisher, James R. Nicholson, Edward Rightor, and Fred Harper, Grand Exalted Ruler, following a conference with Surgeon General Gorgas.

"The site will be on Parker Hill, Boston, contiguous to the Robert Brigham Hospital. The institution will serve as the model, the standard maker, for similar plants to be established throughout the United States. The buildings will be thoroughly modern in architecture, light and cheerful, and will have a well-trained and especially efficient, professional staff."

Ex-Governor Tener, Chairman of the War Relief Commission, said:

"In the beginning of the war, except for Germany, the nations, in the conservation of their men, conducted their work upon the lines that had held in all previous wars. Disease was to be prevented so far as possible and the treatment of the wounded consisted in saving life, with the expectation that discharge from the army with some sort of pension would be the future, if any permanent impairment of function remained. No medical or surgical thought apart from the saving of life was given or considered necessary.

"Within a few months, however, it became evident that the mere saving of life, unless it was followed by or associated with attempts to restore function of the damaged part, represented a waste that was so great that the very existence of the nation was jeopardized. Associated with this, the pathetic condition in which most of these young men were placed, with the greater part of their lives to live bound by their physical handicap, was so overwhelming that to make it obvious that something more than mere life-saving was called for."

"The Government officials are particularly grateful to the Elks for this magnificent gift, which will tend to minimize the suffering and disabilities caused by the war," said Major Elliot H. Bracket, Director of Military Orthopedics, with headquarters in the Surgeon General's office. "It is a fine thing for the nation and is of incalculable consequence from the standpoint of happiness of the soldier. The need of this same rehabilitative work as a factor in solving our civil and industrial problem has been evident for some time, and already attempts have been made to meet the need through the establishment of such work. It will result in one of the lasting contributions which can come out of the disasters of this war," added Dr. Brackett.

RECORDED LEASES.

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,849, part of second loft, 23x 60; Frank D. Thomson to James Chressoules, 4 and 8 Columbia Circle, 7 years from Oct. 17; attorney, D. R. Deutsch, 1,780 Broadway.....$1,800

LEXINGTON AV, 1,699, all; Annie L. Baumann to Morris Siegel, 344 East 67th St, and Louis Levine, 1,333 5th Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, L. Levine, 1,333 5th Av.....$1 750

MADISON AV, 1,553, lower and upper stores and basement; Sarah Smith to Leon Paley, 1,555 10th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 1,553 Madison Av.....$1,140

2D AV, s e corner 14th St, first floor; Minzer Realty Co. to James Federis, 328 2d Av, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1917; Oct. 23; attorney, M. Seinfeld, 299 Broadway.....$840

6TH AV, 582, second floor; Paul J. Byck to Edouard Dreyfous, 77 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, France, 9 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heyd, 2 Rector St.....$6,000

6TH AV, 339 and 341, n w corner of 21st St, 101 to 105 West, 52.6x85, all; Caroline Hurry et al., trustees, to South Sixth Avenue Co., 99 Wall St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row, gold.....$9,000

6TH AV, 343, w s, 52.6 ft n of 21st St, all; estate of Charles F. Hoffman, Inc., to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same, gold.....$6,120

6TH AV, 347 and 349, all; William A. Haibe to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney same; taxes in excess of $1,500 and gold.....$4,950 and $5,000

6TH AV, 353, w s, 23 ft 8 of 22d St, all; Onaco Realty Corpn. to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same; gold....$4,800

6TH AV, 351, all; Ella J. Sarsfield to same, ½ part, all title, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....$1,170

2D ST, 104-106 West, all; Augustus D. Juilliard et al., Trustees will Mary C. Pedgie, to South Sixth Ave. Co., 99 Wall St., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row; gold.....$4,020

16TH ST, 32 West, front and rear store on w s building and cellar; David Davis to Morris Roth, 52 West 116th St, 2 years from May 1, 1918, 2 years' renewal; attorney, H. Spira, 280 Broadway.....$1,440

18TH ST, 504 and 506 West, all; Broadway-John Street Corporation to Jules Cabourg, 38 West 100th St, from Nov. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 46 and 48; American Slate Works, Inc., against Giuseppi Antonio Maieri, lessee; Thomas J. De Diego, contractor.....$250

1ST AV, 352; Joseph Jacobson against Alfonso Oliva, owner; Richard Frooks, contractor.....$60

6TH ST, 115 West; Oscar Koloona against Lewis Iarnelson, owner; Rosenberg & Goldman, contractors.....$85

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, 775; Max Berliner against Joseph Teishof, owner and contractor....$27

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

In 10 months of 1917 The New York Times published 1,057,182 lines of financial advertising, a greater volume than the combined advertising of any other two newspapers in the United States.

The New York Times has a larger circulation among prosperous and influential readers than any other newspaper.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel growth in New York City, and especially in the Times Square section, is indicated by an important transaction closed yesterday, whereby Frank C. Hurley, owner of the Hotel Hermitage, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, acquired a valuable frontage in West Forty-second Street, abutting the hotel property. Mr. Hurley purchased from Julia F. Paddell the four-story building at 202 West Forty-second Street, assessed at $130,000; the similar property at 206 assessed at $86,000, from the estate of Mary C. Warren, and 208, assessed at $79,000, from Elizabeth A. Paddell.

The same purchaser recently bought from Amelia Levison the four-story building at 204, assessed at $105,000, and now controls a frontage of 80 feet on Forty-second Street and 49.4 feet on Seventh Avenue, surrounding the four-story café and restaurant building, 20 by 49.4, at the southwest corner of the two thoroughfares.

Mr. Hurley announced that as soon as existing leases expired, he would extensively alter the properties and bring the present subway entrance inside the buildings.

It is probable, however, that the site will eventually be used for the construction of an addition to the Hotel Hermitage, on account of its central location, its adaptability for this form of improvement and the steady increase in the demand for hotel accommodations in this city.

Elisha Sniffin was the broker in the assembling of the properties. The attorneys representing the various selling interests were De Witt, Lockman, & De Witt, Stinson & Williams, and Keith & Abbott. John J. Buckley represented the purchaser.

Staten Island Sound Acreage Deal.

The United States Metal Refining Company has purchased from the International Nickel Company a tract of 120 acres at Tuffts Neck, Carteret, N. J., to furnish the site for an additional plant. The property fronts on Staten Island Sound. It was acquired about seven years ago by the seller at a cost of about $8,000 an acre. The present transaction is reported to have been closed on a basis indicating an advance of between $2,000 and $4,000 an acre. The purchasing company has a large plant at Chrome, N. J., covering about twenty acres.

Tenement Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc. sold for E. Loewenthal & Sons, Inc., 1,743 Avenue A, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, a five-story double tenement with two stores, on a lot 25 by 96.

George W. Sasse sold for Max Jacoby to an investor 308 West 120th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Theresa Fauth purchased for investment from Elizabeth C. Norton 2 East 113th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.11, located between Lexington and Park Avenues.

Murray Hill Dwelling Gift.

Graham F. Blandy has presented as a gift to his wife, Mrs. Georgette H. Blandy, the residence at 26 East Thirty-eighth Street, on a lot 18.10 by 99.9, beginning 150 feet east of Madison Avenue. The house was acquired by Mr. Blandy in 1900. It is assessed at $62,000.

$50,000 Bronx Garage.

As a site for a three-story garage Albert J. Schwarzler, a builder, has purchased a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, 75 feet north of 162d Street. The new structure is to cost about $50,000, according to the estimate prepared by the architect, S. J. Kessler.

Bronx Sale.

Edward Vaughan, Jr., has purchased from Rose Leahy 246 East 198th Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 98, located 30 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Queens Borough Sale.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Harry L. McCotter his furnished home on the east side of Beach 120th Street, near Jamaica Bay Drive, Rockaway Park, L. I., to Bridget McNamee, for investment.

Brooklyn.

The Artee Realty Company, associated with the Realty Trust, has sold the one-family brick houses 1,535 and 1,539 Forty-third Street, in the Martense section of Brooklyn, to Morris Biblowitz of Manhattan, for investment.

Staten Island.

A large building, formerly occupied as a hotel and known for years as the Clipper House, on the southwest corner of Richmond Terrace and Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., opposite the Bakhre Neug Harbor station, has been sold for a New York client by W. S. E. Hall to William D. Hill of New Brighton, S. I. The property is to be improved considerably by the new owner.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, five-story American basement residence of Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, furnished, for the Winter season, to Edward H. Delafield.

Pease & Elliman leased, furnished, for William H. Hyde, the five-story dwelling at 66 East Ninety-first Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to Mrs. E. R. Strayngе; also leased for Dr. P. G. Becker to Dr. Raphael F. Guidone the three-story and basement dwelling at 105 East Eightieth Street.

Commercial Leases.

F. Hoffman and H. Sonnenberg leased from George M. Fitzpatrick the four-story garage at 168 and 170 East Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 40 by 100, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $120,000. A. H. Levy and M. Kinzler negotiated the lease.

Henry Hof leased for the Clausen-Flanagan Brewing Company the three-story stable at 888 to 892 Second Avenue to Bernard McGlone.

Auction Bargain on Heights.

Samuel Kronsky obtained a bargain yesterday in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom when the three-story dwelling at 424 West 160th Street was knocked down to him on a bid of $6,250. The property is assessed at $9,500, of which $6,500 represents land value.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association has been called for this evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

George J. Gould transferred title yesterday to a number of Bronx railroad properties to the Manhattan Railways Company. The parcels are located on East 141st, 143d, 144th, 145th Streets and Third Avenue, and are of various kinds and sizes. They were acquired by Mr. Gould, for the railroad company, years ago, when he was in control.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Dyckman St, n s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 306x100, vacant; knocked down at $85,100.

Academy St, s s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 306x100, vacant; liquidation sale; knocked down at $55,750.

160th St, 424 West, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; three-story and basement dwelling; executee's sale; to Samuel Kronsky for $6,250.

Post Av, n e corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Post Av, n w corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; trustee's sale; withdrawn.

Eastchester Road, w s, 225.10 ft n of Barlow St, 153.8x164.7x237.5, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Joseph J. Gleason, deceased; withdrawn.

Jersey City, 436-438 Summit Av, two-story three-family house, 71x231.6, executor's sale, estate of Margaret Droge, deceased; to Joseph Martin for $10,300.

Yonkers—159 Park Av, corner Glenwood Av, 2½-story frame dwelling with garage, 160x135; executor's sale, estate of Clara Harriman, deceased; to Julius Budd for $12,600.

96th St, 54 East, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; five-story tenement; voluntary sale; knocked down to Nathan Schwartz for $22,500.

125th St, 42 West, s s, 417.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.10x100.11, four-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale; knocked down at $39,000.

Peekskill, N. Y.—Block front w s, North James St, between Orchard St and Constant Av, 100x324.5, with 3½-story frame dwelling and garage; voluntary sale; knocked down at $5,800.

8th St, 39 West, n s, 554.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21x93.11, eight-story loft and stores; J. E. Cameron against W. F. Donnelly et al; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; due, $46,-618.79; taxes, &c., $1,948.40; adjourned to Dec. 6.

76th St, 178 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x77.2, four-story dwelling; George Ramsay et al. against J. H. Myers et al; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; due, $20,198.06; taxes, &c., $1,993.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

180th St, 646-650 West, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100, six-story apartment house; Van Dyck estate against Homo Construction Co. et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $44,784.47; taxes, &c., $573.82; prior mtg, $19,000; to the Medal Realty Co., a party in interest, for $76,696.

160th St, 652-654 West, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100, six-story apartment house; same against Julius Weinstein et al.; same attorneys; due, $44,207.42; taxes, &c., $1,083.89; prior mtg, $19,500; to the Medal Realty Co., a party in interest, for $76,815.

1st Av, 1,050, e s, 40 ft n of 58th St, 20x94; American Mortgage Co. against Henry Wiett et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $8,738.19; taxes, &c., $458.49; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

47th St, 341 East, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 50.3, 5-story tenement and store; John M. Bowers et al., exrs., against Union Holding Co. et al.; W. H. Van Benschoten, attorney; due, $7,222.77; taxes, &c., $1.50; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

West End Av, 42, 43 s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.1x100, 5-story tenement and store; A. P. Fowler against Daniel Sand et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $11,956.30; taxes, &c., $1,048.26; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

University Av, s e corner of 170th St, 105.8 x42.8, five-story flat; M. V. Bergen against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due, $7,983.71; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mtg, $41,000; to H. B. Miller for $50,155.

Vyse Av, s e corner of 173d St, 85x100, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks, trustee, against Martha Perna et al.; E. G. Duvall, attorney; due, $28,894.42; taxes, &c., $723.05; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Stanton St, 322-324, n e corner Goerck St, 82.2x70, 5-story tenement and store; Reuben Isaacs, trustee, against Sarah Burnstone et al.; J. C. Levi, attorney; due, $29,502.91; taxes, &c., $772; to the plaintiff for $20,700.

By Charles A. Berrian.

West St, 439, e s, 73.8 ft n of Perry St, 23x 71.6, 4-story building with store; Joseph Roth & another against Madison Av, Real Estate Co. et al.; Coller & C., attorneys; due, $2,298.94; prior mtg, $13,500; to Francis McFarlan, representing a party in interest, for $2,775 over prior liens.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Intervale Av, 1,334, e s, 133.5 ft s of Wilkins Av, 100x50, five-story apartment house; T. H. G. Heifle and another against Seddon Realty Co. et al.; Henry Harz, attorney; due on judgment, $7,497.20; taxes, &c., $1,-239.65; prior mtg, $36,000; to the plaintiff for $37,500.

Mapes Av, 2,075, w s, 140.2 ft s of 186th St, 22x100, four-story flat; E. F. Remington against Geosue Galiani et al., Actien 2; A. P. Fitch, M. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $13,499.17; taxes, &c., $3,259.02; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 635 East, n s, 139.4 ft w of Cypress Av, 57.5x100, six-story flat; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due on judgment, $20,250; taxes, &c., $650; to the plaintiff for $26,900.

By Charles A. Berrian.

University Av, s e corner of 170th St, 105.8x 42.8, five-story flat; M. V. Bergen against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due on judgment, $7,983.71; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mtg, $41,000; to H. B. Miller for $50,155.

Vyse Av, s e corner of 173d St, 30x100, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks, trustee, against Martha Perna et al.; E. G. Duvall, attorney; due on judgment, $28,894.42; taxes, &c., $723.05; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By George Price.

Cambreling Av, e s, 120 ft n of 188th St, 75x143.8 to Beaumont Av, x75.1x144.4, vacant; Benjamin Cohen against H. A. Muncoe et al.; A. D. Levin, attorney; due on judgment, $7,069.88; taxes, &c., $109.20; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

181ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a one-story garage, 75x118.6; estate of S. Hirsh and estate of A. Dutzwillit, Pas Rockaway, Borough of Queens, 7 room Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

177TH ST, 448 West, for a one-story storage, 20.6x26.4x irregular; D. H. Elder and M. M. Wells, 65 9th Av, owners; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49TH ST, 152 to 158 West, to 3 three and four story lodging houses; C. Marau, 236 West 46th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 133-35, w s, 26 ft n of 9th St, runs w 70x n 20.6x w 23x n 22x e 93 to avenue x s 42.6 to beginning; Abr. Levenstein et al. to Stella Levenstein, 207 West 110th St, and Sarah Tarshes, 23 East 124th St; address 207 West 110th St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 206, s s, 107.11 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x87.6; Lena Scal to Lillian K. Scal, 129 East 82d St, mtg $13,850. Sept. 24; Joseph E. Scal, 213 East Broadway.$100

GREENE ST, 162 to 168, s s s, 99.8x100, except part begins 124 ft from n e of Greene and Prince Sts, 36.6x100; Grand St, n w corner of West Broadway, 28x00; White St, n s, 200 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; also Chinton St, 25.6x87.6; Lena Scal to Lillian K. Scal, 129 East 82d St, mtg $13,850. Sept. 24; Joseph E. Scal, 213 East Broadway.$100

GREENE ST, 162 to 168, s s s, 99.8x100, except part begins 124 ft from n e of Greene and Prince Sts, 36.6x100; Grand St, n w corner of West Broadway, 28x00; White St, n s, 200 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; also deed; Isabella Michigan Av, Chicago, Ill., et al., quitclaim, 2-15 parts, all liens, June 30, 1917; attorney, C. Emanuel, 13 East 2nd St, 1 deeds, each.....$1

MERCER ST, 19, e s—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Frank C. Waterbury, 51st St and Ingersoll Av, Des Moines, Iowa, and Eugene W. Waterbury, 170 West 79th St; New York City, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIDGE ST, 87, w s, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St, runs w 75xn 25x n 50.7x s 51x e 125.7 to street x to beginning; William J. Amend, executor, to W. J. Amend, trustee, 378 West End Av, Nov. 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 134 ft n of 175th St, runs n 66.10 to s s 176th St x e 100 x s 73 x n w — to beginning; 176th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Corporation to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 88th St, and others, mtg $20,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 462, w s, 269.4 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; William Wetterer and another, executors, to Jacob Spieles, 462 West Broadway, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 2D AV, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x100; Hy W. Endt et al. to Pasco Corporation, 99 Nassau St, mtg $60,000, Oct. 30.....$1

2D AV, 2,324, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x 80; 2d Av, 2,384, e s, 40.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x80; Irving W. Dimelow to Bernard Goodman, 1,884 7th Av, mtg $15,000, Nov. 7; attorneys, Spelt & Sl, 52 Wall St.....$1

3D ST, 340 East, n s, 281.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.6x96, foreclosure Nov. 2, 1917; Edmund Hurley, referee, to Zoe D. Underhill, Bedford Hills, N. Nov. 5; attorneys, Murry & Dutton, 30 Maiden Lane.....$20,000

5TH AV, e s, 34 ft s of 89th St, 26x100; George D. Gregory to Deed Realty Co., 68 Broad St, all liens, June 11.....$100

5TH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 89th St, 35x100; same to same, all liens, June 11.....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 96th St, 100.8x150; Sumner and Helen G. Gerard and another to Mary B. Jennings, Fairfield, Conn., mtg $185,000, Nov. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, n w corner 115th St, 100.11x125; 8th Avenue and 115th Street Realty Co. to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 88th St, and others, mtg $9,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$100

11TH AV, 410, s e corner of 35th St, 24.9x 100, foreclosure Oct. 16, 1917; Lester M. Friedman, referee, to Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 8; attorneys, Blumenstiel & B.....$5,000

38TH ST, 134 East, s s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; George Clark to Julia N., his wife, 100 West 108th St, one-half part, party of the first part receives life estate, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Harry J. Rosenson, 149 Broadway.....Gift

38TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 18.10x 98.9; Graham F. Blandy to Georgette H., his wife, 26 East 38th St, April 29, 1908; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St.....Gift

38TH ST, 323 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.5; Paul E. Engler to Max Piepenbring, at Landis, Cumberland Co., N. J., mtg $15,475, Oct. 27; attorney, A. J. Scholz, 931 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn.....$1

52D ST, 400 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 21.100.11; Henry Brimann to Helen Brinkmann, 2,426 Grant Av, Bronx, all liens, Oct. 30; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 5th Av, 28x102.2; Mary B. Jennings to Sumner Gerard, Huntington, L. I., ¾ part, and Mary D. Gerard, 11 East 45th St, ¼ part, all liens, Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 208-210 East, s s, 133.9 ft e of 3d Av, 39.2x102.2; Harry Fischel to Wellworth Property Co., 51 Chambers St, Oct. 23; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row..$100

125TH ST, 72 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ellis, C. Norton to Theresa Faust, 16 Arion Place, Brooklyn, mtg $19,000, Nov. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 320 West, s s, 273.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Louise Hughes et al. to Westbrook Realty Co., 879 Columbus Av, mtg $15,000; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 20 East, n s, 278 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Harry A. Grant to Julia A. Keating, 735 West 96th St, Nov. 7; attorney New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia A. Keating to Catherine Loughran, 2,347 3d Av, Nov. 7; attorney, same.....$1

136TH ST, 240 West, n s, 198 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Carolina Baumert to George Donaldson, 148 West 131st St, mtg $11,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, Nov. 6; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to William A. and Suzie B. James, 223 West 134th St, tenants by entirety, mtg $8,000, h. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 5; attorneys, same.....$100

139TH ST, 504 and 506 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ira I. Kaplan to Broadway-John Street Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $54,500, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 202.8 ft n of 187th St, 25x112.11x26x113; Aurora Construction Co. to Locono Investing Corp., mtg $18,000, Oct. 11; attorney, Henry W. Elrally, 391 East 149th St.....Omitted

ARTHUR AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 25x 124; also Arthur Av, w s, 125 ft s w of Jacob St, 25x124; Libono Lombardo et al. to Reliable Bronx Italian Bakers, Inc., Nov. 5; attorney, Libono Lombardo, 618 East 182d St.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, w s, 50.8x 81.11x50.8x80.8; Filomena D'Auria and others, to Angelina Pucci, 2,146 Belmont Av, mtg $35,000, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,451, w s, 26.8x130; 1,445-51 Boston Road Realty Co. to Ray Shogan, 2,458 Washington Av, mtg $29,250, Nov. 7; attorney, A. Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$100

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Jacob Lebas to Lizzie Geller, 867 Bronx Park Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 29; attorneys, Neler & Van D., 160 Broadway...$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 300 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Myer Jacobs to Henrietta Lowitz, 291 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 5; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 723, w s, 25x115; Hortense R. Pitman et al. to Lucina Realty Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, mtg $12,000, Nov. 2; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 50x 124; Libono Lombardo et al. to Reliable Bronx Italian Bakers, Inc., mtg $6,000, Nov. 5; attorney, Libono Lombardo, 618 East 182d St.....$100

LORING PLACE, 2,253, w s, 21x108.11x20.11x 106.3; West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., to Julia A. Keegan, 2,218 University Av, Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 34, Block 2,845, tax map; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.6x100x27.6x99.2; Largo Corporation to Fawsmere Leasing Co., 543 West 162d St, mtg $16,750, Nov. 7; attorney, Fawsmere Leasing Co., 543 West 162d St.....$100

TOWNSEND AV, e s, between 172d St, and Mt. Eden Av, being Lot 29, Block 2,849, James Af Foley, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Concourse, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,250

141ST ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also 143d St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, runs n 28.6x n e 72.11x e 10.6x s 100x w 25; also 144th St, s s, 209.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x e 25x n 68.7x n w 33.6x w 13.6; also plot begins 31.6 ft s of 144th St and 253 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 68.6x e 25x n w 72.11; also 144th St, n s, 350.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x w 25x s 34.4 to 143d St, also 3d Av, e s, 112 ft s w of 145th St, runs n e 28x e 53.4x s e 25.6x w 70.10; also 3d Av, s e corner of 145th St, runs e 5.9x s 25x w 18.1x n e 28; also 145th St, s s, 45.6 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 70.1 x 25x w 71.10x n w 25.4; also 145th St, n s, 15 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 70x n 25x e 12.9x n 25x w 72.4x s 51; also 149th St, s s, 152.5 ft w of Cypress Av, runs w 39x s 46.3x s e 48.4x n 74.8; George J. Gould to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 5; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$1

198TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x98; Rose Leahy to Edwin Vaughan, Jr., 500 West 138th St, mtg $5,000, Nov. 6; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Vaughan, Jr., to Michael Leahy and another, 248 West 198th St, Nov. 5; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, n w s, 319.5 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 39.10x100; Mary, wife of Edward L. Kumke to Clinton T. Roe, 18th St, Westchester, Borough of Queens, 7 year 6 p. c.....$500

MERCER ST, 19, Oct. 31; Frank C. Waterbury and another to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

WEST BROADWAY, 462, w s, 269.4 ft s of Houston St, 25x75, Nov. 7; Jacob Spieles to James H. Howard, 743 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$15,000

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 7; same to William Wetterer, 1,124 Jackson Av, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, same as above.....$1,000

8TH AV, 331, w s, 82.8 ft n of 26th St, 16.1x100, Oct. 24; Lue S. Oatman to Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wood, C. & S., 63 or 65 Wall St.....$10,000

10TH AV, 157, n w s, 23x100, Aug. 31; Benjamin Boley to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1,060 Amsterdam Av, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

34TH ST, s s, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 18.3x98.9, Nov. 8; Harry K. Tully to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; due Nov. 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

38TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft w of 3d Av, 13x80, Nov. 3; Charlotte M. Adenaw to Charles T. Payne, at Litchfield, Conn., as conservator of Frances Lounsbery, incompetent; 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 32 Liberty St.....$800

123D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 25; Kauffman & Lowenthal Realty Co. to Emily S. Cross, 107 Park St., Montclair, N. J.; 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Nagle, 375 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.....$4,500

130TH ST, 25 East, n s, 278 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, Nov. 7; Catharine, wife of Patrick F. Loughran, to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Spelt & Sl, 52 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Vaughan, Jr., to Catherine Loughran, 2,347 3d Av, Nov. 7; attorney, same.....$1

136TH ST, 240 West, n s, 198 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Carolina Baumert to George Donaldson, 148 West 131st St, mtg $11,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, Nov. 6; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to William A. and Suzie B. James, 223 West 134th St, tenants by entirety, mtg $8,000, h. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 5; attorneys, same.....$100

139TH ST, 504 and 506 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ira I. Kaplan to Broadway-John Street Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $54,500, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 202.8 ft n of 187th St, 25x112.11x26x113; Aurora Construction Co. to Locono Investing Corp., mtg $18,000, Oct. 11; attorney, Henry W. Elrally, 391 East 149th St.....Omitted

ARTHUR AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 25x 124; also Arthur Av, w s, 125 ft s w of Jacob St, 25x124; Libono Lombardo et al. to Reliable Bronx Italian Bakers, Inc., Nov. 5; attorney, Libono Lombardo, 618 East 182d St.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, w s, 50.8x 81.11x50.8x80.8; Filomena D'Auria and others, to Angelina Pucci, 2,146 Belmont Av, mtg $35,000, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,451, w s, 26.8x130; 1,445-51 Boston Road Realty Co. to Ray Shogan, 2,458 Washington Av, mtg $29,250, Nov. 7; attorney, A. Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$100

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 177th

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone Circle 273.

BACHELOR Apartment.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; electricity; breakfast optional; no other roomer; subway; reference. H. B., 71 Times.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE SECTION, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms, piano, silver, linens; appointments only. Phone 7773 Bryant.

FIFTH AV. shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; 6 months, $325 monthly. E 407 Times Annex. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED apartment, a magnificent 3-room corner apartment, to sublet; in red and cream, mahogany furniture; open fireplaces; maid service and linen. Mr. Brennan, 2700 Chelsea.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ISABEL DAINTRY. MARY CAMPBELL.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES on her books, centrally located.
16 West 47th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

SMALL, artistic apartment; immediate possession. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished eight rooms, three baths; newly decorated; Oriental rugs, mahogany; immediate possession. Apt. 22. Seen between 2 and 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 344, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany, four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (110th.)—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated corner apartment, eight outside rooms; delightfully sunny; beautiful view. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 8 room apartment, 2 baths, nicely furnished, overlooking Hudson; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, 3400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 925, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wicklliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 2 baths; handsome, distinctive furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS.
80 East 84th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $55, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
5 to 8-rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

VANDERBILT STUDIO, 62 and 64 East 34th St., (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

823 Park Avenue, adj. Corner 76th Street.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS,
12-13 Rooms, 4-5 Baths, $4,500 to $5,500.
Servants' Dining Room and 3 Servants' Bedrooms, self-contained, in apartments.
Open fireplaces. Individual laundries.
One apartment with private roof garden.
Southern, Western and Eastern Exposures.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc.,
9 East 44th Street. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Holmes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38, for people of refinement; no small children.

46TH, 12 WEST.—Elegant three rooms and bath, kitchenette; also one room and bath.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two attractive front rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; $65.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, Near West End Av.—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 24th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

A southern exposure 5-room apartment; consists of 2 bedrooms, parlor, maids' room, kitchen, and bath; open fireplaces; very extraordinary; sublet. Mr. Brennan, 2700 Chelsea.

BREATHING SPACE.—Entire floor, studio house, 15 minutes from anywhere; steam, electricity, fireplaces, private bath; French cuisine. Chel. 5106.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH. MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $.5. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (45th St.).

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

MADISON AV., 175, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, between 116th and 119th Sts.
STUDIO, exceptionally good; light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson.
APARTMENT, 12th story, fronting on Drive, 6 all-light rooms, large foyer hall, 2 baths, all modern improvements.
Will sublet apartment or studio or both together, one, two, or three years. Superintendent on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END AV., 835.—Sublet attractive, modern apartment, very light; 3 baths; 3-year lease; rental, $2,050 annually. Academy 3167.

200 WEST 57TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
Housekeeping and Studio Apartments.
6 rooms and 3 baths, 9th floor.....$3,900
4 rooms and bath, 13th floor..... 1,800
3 rooms and bath, 14th floor..... 2,000
3 rooms and 2 baths, studio..... 4,000
Studio, bedroom, bath.....$1,800 to 2,000
Apply on premises or
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

60 WEST 10TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, elevator, $60.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN and wife require high-class furnished apartment, one to three rooms, private bath; Murray Hill district preferred; references essential. V 75 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 W. 72d. Col. 836.

PARLOR BEDROOM, bath; must be well furnished; location between 45th and 59th Sts.; state price. H 37 Times.

Apartment wanted; furnished; 6 rooms; 5 months; west side; $100; no agents. Box 111, Sound Beach, Conn.

Couple want 6-room, 2-bath apartment, furnished; Winter; pay $250 month; below 96th; responsible. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

SMALL APARTMENT wanted by refined couple until April, Washington Heights. H 130 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED, Exclusive Renting, 1,482 B'way. Bry. 7773.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, 72d to 100th West, $30-$40. F 127 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Bloom & Hahn, 103 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HIGH-GRADE west side furnished apartment, 8 to 10 rooms, for four months, from Dec. 1, to sublet from present tenant now occupying; best references given. Address Room 820, Hotel Astor.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, five or six room, unfurnished apartment only; on sublease; 72d to 116th; reasonable; highest references. N 21 Times, 2 Rector St.

Apartment wanted; 3-room, modern housekeeping apartment; unfurnished; 2 ladies; $30; below 50th St. L 109 Times.

WANTED, small unfurnished apartment, for 2 adults, near Sheridan Square, top floor of house preferred. Haskell, 407 West 117th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

15TH, 105 EAST. (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel; unique accommodations for one, two bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, steam, electric lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly.

30TH, (103 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $10 weekly; with bath, $12 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Artist's home; beautiful large, small, south rooms; select neighborhood.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room, bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electric light, running water; references; phone.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 1,428.—Well furnished; elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

West Side.

29TH ST., 328 WEST.—Large, heated room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; $6.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

40TH, 50 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful, well-kept room; heat; running water; $5; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private home. Phone 1263 Columbus, mornings.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, near bath.

72D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful front room and bath; electric lights; private family.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful large, sunny room; private bath, electric light.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and single room; references given.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

73D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; $8; also medium front; $5.50.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; BREAKFAST; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; TWO MEN OR COUPLE.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2593.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites; electricity, steam, private baths. Wheeler.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite two rooms, sunny, homelike, exclusive family apartment; refined environments for gentlemen desiring same; highest references exchanged. Tel. 7245 Col.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, en suite, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; single rooms; electricity; $4.50-$12.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful large room in private house; bath, electricity, maid service.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; well heated; running water, electricity; also single rooms.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, well-heated room; every convenience.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very pleasant, warm room; private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Exceptionally, well furnished rooms; parquet floor; continuous hot water.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large warm room, southern exposure, running water, connecting bath.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor. Schuyler 7250.

80TH ST., 133 WEST.—Homelike furnished, large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

85TH, 436 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, electricity; couple, or two gentlemen.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, fine private house; smaller room; $6.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, sunny rooms; single or suite; elevator apt.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, large corner room; permanent desired. Apt. 2 North.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant suite, 2 large rooms, facing Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; piano, Victrola. Apt. 3D.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms and bath; running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Front room, closet, steam, telephone; private family; $4. Jalade.

105TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Mackasset. High-class, elegantly furnished, large, sunny, front room; private bath. Dodson, Apt. 12D.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Attractively furnished, private bath; gentleman. Morningside 2063.

114TH, 529 WEST.—Room, board; running hot water; private family; modern apartment. Clement.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light room, modern apartment; $5. McCague.

123D, 439 WEST.—Two-room suite, kitchen; elevator; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 16.

136TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Modern, comfortable single room for business man; one block from subway; $3.75 per week.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath; elevator apartment; $5; subway. Scott.

143D, 617 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, light; all improvements; $5. Audubon 4286. De Mora.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, two blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3180.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

147TH, 548 WEST.—Large sunny room; elevator, subway. Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,415, (137th subway.)—Attractive, large room; steam, electricity, bath. Apt. 6.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

FOR RENT.—Very attractive, large room, for refined lady, furnished or unfurnished; $10 weekly; unusual. Phone 7687 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (Cor. 118th.)—Outside room; elevator; $4. Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—Large furnished room, bath adjoining; 14th floor, overlooking Hudson; one minute walk from subway, bus passes door; bachelor wishes to rent room to man in good standing and with references; $10 per week. Address X 367 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, Apt. 7-F.—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 8448 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large newly furnished front room; running water; exceptional closet room; board optional. Stanhope. Riverside 3349.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable couple. Apartment 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 506.—Comfortable, attractive room; refined, private home; high-class apartment. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (opposite Claremont.)—Sunny, warm outside room; private family; $8.

RIVERSIDE, (341 WEST 77TH.)—ROOMS AND BATH; VERY HIGHEST TYPE OF HOME.

TWO unusually large rooms and bath, or unfurnished. 32 West 48th St.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 164.—Small room; steam, electricity, phone; gentleman; references; $8. Spring 2704.

WEST END AV.—Comfortable, well-heated, medium-sized room, with electric light, in exclusive private residence; reference required. Riverside 9395.

WEST END AV., 683.—Comfortable, spacious, well-heated suite with private bath, for gentlemen, in private family; board optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 3893 River.

Brooklyn.

FOR HAMILTON PARKWAY, 4,722.—Comfortable, quiet rooms, reasonable; board optional. Sunset 5815.

GATES AV., 133.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes large, quiet, comfortable room, desirable section, below 59th, not over $25 monthly. Write particulars, H 126 Times.

ROOM, with private bath, by young man, with private family; outside exposure; in neighborhood of 75th St., west side Box L 96 Times.

BUSINESS MAN wants large room and breakfast; refined surroundings; private family; references. H. D., 407 Broome St.

ROOM, bath, by gentleman, quiet neighborhood, $5-$6, references exchanged. V 122 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room, near 72d St. subway; state particulars. V 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, and small kitchenette; until June 1; between 59th and 83d Sts., east side. Lenox 8390.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS! REFERENCE.

57TH, 537 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 257 WEST.—Desirable double front, sunny room, bath same floor; excellent table.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; excellent table; also one unfurnished parlor.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, small well heated rooms; all conveniences; near subway.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front room; electricity; bath; high-class house.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; gentlemen.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Single room; electricity, steam, private phone; $12; table board.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium rooms, with and without bath; excellent table.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; or entire floor; electricity, steam heat; excellent table; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity, refined surroundings, excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graysourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Private house, elegant suite, private bath; electricity; steam; excellent table; select home for refined family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small adjoining rooms; well-cooked food; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent meals. Schuyler 7563.

91ST ST., 89 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath, on parlor floor, suitable gentlemen or ladies; Jewish family; home cooking; reasonable rates; also other single and double rooms. Telephone 6926 River.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath connecting; also medium room, southern exposure; convenient; Park, Subway, and elevated.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 299 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 9603.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Double rooms; single, en suite; private bath; convenient locality; excellent table.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, attractive front parlor; excellent Jewish table; all conveniences. Brody.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.;
Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service;
Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select home; steam, electricity; large rooms; twin beds; private baths; modern furnishings; single room; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, Jewish, room and board, near West 81st. V 118 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top, full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.
DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLACS,
We offer four cars at
a substantial saving.

1916 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted 1917 Cadillac blue with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, model 53, 8 cyl., 4-pass., closed car, repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady driver; ideal Winter car.
1915 Touring, 8 cyl., 7-pass., in exceptionally good condition; has been driven with great care.
1914 Sedan, 4 cyl., 5-pass., overhauled and repainted; electric lights and starter.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

CADILLAC, beautiful five-passenger touring; accessories, electric lights, self-starter, shock absorbers, &c.; any demonstration; sacrifice, $375 cash. 72 Maple Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 1403.

CADILLAC (1917) touring; like new.
CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; perfect condition. F. Turner, 203 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914, electric starter and lights, runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car for sale; fine condition; 6 good tires; reasonable. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5488.

CHANDLER "17," convertible top, mechanically perfect, very good shoes. Franklin Motor Car Co., 1,176 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER TOWN CAR, ALMOST NEW; SPECIAL BODY; WIRE WHEELS. PHONE 2624 SCHUYLER, BETWEEN 5-8 P. M.

CHANDLER limousine, handsome town car; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition, good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car; first-class condition. Witterholt, care Keller Mechanical Engraving Co., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, near Brooklyn Bridge.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand, late 1917; practically new; must sell; cash or time. Private Residence, 479 East 134th St., Bronx.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars. We are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT LIMOUSINE, 55 H. P.; FINELY APPOINTED; TREMENDOUS BARGAIN; $750. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 3744.

FIAT limousine, electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

FORD coupelet; demountable rim and electric starting and lighting system.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; Andy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 135.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 sedan, new oversize tires, $950. 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1917, like new. 305 West 59th, one door Columbus Circle.

KISSEL coupe, 6 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON sedan, used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell, guarantee equal to new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St.; open evenings.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER Touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; cash or time. Best Shoe Company, 402 East 149th St.

MERCER.—Late 1916, limousine; used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1916, 7-passenger, in excellent condition; a new buyer, on account of leaving for California, will sacrifice for $500. El. H. Rosenberg, 220 Broadway, N. Y., Room 208. Telephone Cortlandt 4411.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder, 3-passenger, new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 2411.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,606 Broadway.

NATIONAL 12-cylinder sedan, 1917; five passenger; will sacrifice. L 106 Times.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE seven-passenger, late 1917 model, perfect condition, eight-cylinder, extra shoes, cheap. Irving Moch, 23 West 38th St.

Overlands, Willys-Knights, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Priced exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new, Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new tires, electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 216 West 46th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, also Touring Car, bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PEUGEOT, 1913; excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $2,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 285 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 limousine; in perfect condition; used few months only. Address Box L 107 Times.

PREMIER limousine, suitable for taxi; also Reo touring car. Inquire of Wm. Stronce, Marseilles Garage, West 101st St.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO 1916 touring; driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

ROLLS-ROYCE Town Car for sale; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Special clearing sale of runabouts, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918; these cars are in perfect condition and must be sold; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $375.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER. — New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price,

HELP WANTED—Female.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR AND TYPIST for large corporation; chance for advancement. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av., Room 1120.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
WE REQUIRE A BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN FOR OUR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and bill clerk; state experience, age, reference, and salary expected. L 103 Times.

SALESWOMAN.
WE REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week; salary, commission, 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES, $2 day, extra Saturdays. Call today, Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in broker's office; must have executive ability and be able to handle correspondence and household accounts; salary $125 monthly; state age, experience, &c. Broker, V 99 Times.

STENCIL CUTTERS, several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Company, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern, vicinity Elizabeth, N. J., requires the services of a competent stenographer, with experience and initiative; permanent position and advancement for proper party; state salary expected. Z 296 Times Annex.

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STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced Spanish dictaphone operator with a knowledge of English. J 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPER AND SWITCHBOARD operator with experience; good opportunity. H 113 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Busy commercial house; opportunity for bright young lady strictly attentive to business; salary, $10 to start. L 104 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commision; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. Mr. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4855. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — In a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence $10 weekly; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane St., D 366 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, experienced. Apply Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Company, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

TYPISTS.—We have vacancies in our office for nine typists; pay, $9 to start, with a chance to earn up to $12 or $13; hours, 8:45 to 5. Apply promptly to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

TYPIST.
WE REQUIRE BRIGHT GIRL FOR OUR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th

TYPISTS in the office of a growing publishing company; $9 per week to start; the right girl can advance herself rapidly. Call at 15th floor, 185 Madison Av., N. Y.

TYPIST.—Bright girl; good chance for advancement. Goldman Costume Co., 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

YOUNG GIRL to index and file papers in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. D 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY capable handling correspondence, typewriter, and other office details; state references, experience, and salary expected. Z 302 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, preferably beginner, familiar with Oliver typewriter; advancement; good wages. 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN for position in office of hospital; must live in; reference required. L 106 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 20 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL 9 TO 1, ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHERS—(12,) at $15 per week, (11,) at $12 per week; several of these positions are uptown; excellent opportunities.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR — $15 per week.
BOOKKEEPERS — Several high grade positions, $15-$18 per week.
LAW STENOGRAPHERS —experienced, New York law, $20 per week.

STENOGRAPHER, ENGINEERING, $22.50; STEEL, $80 MONTHLY; COMMERCIAL, $15; BEGINNERS, $10; A GREAT MANY AT $12-$10; TYPISTS, $12-$10; BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$15; ASSISTANTS, $14; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15. ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Designers, com. advertising, $25; stenos, $20-$18; book-clerks, $20-$25; typist, $20; file clerk, $18-$20; comptometer operators, $14; statement mach. operators, $16; clerks, $10-$12. Register free.

TYPISTS.—We require a number of neat, quick, and accurate typists for our circularising department. Apply at once to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, Times Building.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancoll, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 9th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students can graduate. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH AUDITING STATEMENTS AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS OF A SIMILAR BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A HARD WORKER; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, as assistant office manager for large machinery manufacturer in nearby Jersey City; applicant should have some knowledge of factory costs, general office practice and ability to eventually supervise the work of several clerks; this position offers opportunity and unusual advancement to the right man; salary about $20 to start, more when earned. N 12 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by manufacturing concern; must be thorough, experienced, tactful, and energetic; reply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. W. L. M., Post Office Box 460, New York.

ADVERTISING.—A progressive Philadelphia agency wants a seasoned copy and idea man; must have agency experience and know how to put real punch into magazine, newspaper and folder copy and make high-class layouts; he can best be judged by his samples which will be promptly returned; give full particulars in confidence, stating age and salary expected; automobile experience desirable. Z 299 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN; one with experience in classified advertising to procure advertisements by phone solicitation; must be a convincing talker, and possess stick-to-it-iveness. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, Z 307 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted by large publishing house; must be quick and accurate; good opportunity. Write H 112 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ATTENTION OF SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZER AND SALESMAN.
An old-established house and leading manufacturer of high-grade specialty for women, selling from $10 to $25, will make exclusive territorial arrangements with experienced and successful organizer and salesman capable of earning a minimum of $5,000 annually; commission basis. Product has heretofore been sold in large cities only, but as at this time it shows special economy and advantages, advertisers have decided to develop trade and establish agency system in towns of 30,000 and under. Unquestioning references and ability required. L 110 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN
Wanted; two experienced men for New York City selling; car is well-known make and long established in this market; applicants must be of proven integrity and ability; commission and drawing account; all replies will be held strictly confidential. Z 308 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK, experienced, wanted; must come highly recommended. H 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS
AND
LEDGER CLERKS,
EXPERIENCED ON GENERAL PURCHASE LEDGERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. ASK FOR MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, (temporary work;) thoroughly experienced for large building construction corporation; must be capable of taking entire charge of the bookkeeping department for a large Government contract; must have first-class reference and furnish bond; salary, $30 a week. Room 806, 101 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER.
Large Newark manufacturing corporation requires assistant bookkeeper; must have complete knowledge and be able if necessary to assume full charge of all accounts; mention age, references, salary, whether married or single. Confidential, Box 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man wanted as a sales ledger clerk; competent of keeping two thousand accounts and able to take off quarterly trial balance promptly. Address, giving experience, references, and compensation expected. D 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in estate office; experienced in real estate and income tax work; monthly engagement, may continue a year; state age, experience, salary. D 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by a wholesale dry goods house, to take charge of freight items; one who is quick and accurate at figures; good position offered to the right party; answer full particulars. L 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant of large furniture house; must be thorough and quick at figures; give reference, age, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; salary, $1,500; interview given only those plainly stating age, nationality, experience, and references. D 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must have some experience with credits; state salary wanted, also reference. L 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, must furnish best of references; state age and salary required. H 122 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENTS. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation has openings for two boys, with excellent chance for advancement as they learn the business; state age, education, salary desired. D 363 Times Downtown.

BOY, not under 16, for work in large office; we start our boys at $7 a week, but the chances for advancement are good for the right kind of boy. Apply in own handwriting. C. S., 175 Times.

BOY, between 16 and 18, for clerical work in the office of a publishing company; $8 per week; fine opportunity for advancement. Call at 15th floor, 185 Madison Av., New York.

BOY.—Good opportunity for bright boy, at least 16 years old. Fifth Av. establishment; references. Write L. G., Box 53, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOY wanted by advertising agency to run errands and general office work; good chance for advancement. Call Friday morning, Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY in automobile department of fire insurance company; good chance for advancement. P. O. Box 12, Wall St. Station.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOY.—Bright and energetic; good opportunity for one seeking advancement; must be public school graduate. L 85 Times.

BOYS, 15-20 years of age, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

CABINET MAKER wanted; one accustomed to automobile body work. Apply immediately, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

CLERK.
SALARY, $380 TO $540.
Bright, ambitious boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; letter, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 1. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK WANTED.
Young man, not over 19, for position of responsibility, covering general office duties, with large steel manufacturing concern which offers unlimited opportunities for advancement; salary according to ability; previous office experience essential. Apply in person at Room 1431, U. S. Express Bldg., No. 2 Rector St.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE, LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDER AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—Ten young men having clerical experience; salary $12-$15; excellent opportunity for advancement with growing concern in Brooklyn. Address B. C., 276 Times Downtown.

CLERK, JUNIOR, Wanted.—Youth, 16 or 17, as junior clerk in office of a fire insurance company, Address, stating references and salary, D 383 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Several, between ages of 18 and 21; must be able to operate a typewriter; salary $15 to start. Address Clerk, 294 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—For junior position in executive office of large corporation; good chance for advancement for young man of ability; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. M 86 Times.

CLERK.—Good penmanship necessary. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

COST CLERK, experienced, accurate and rapid at figures, careful and thorough; advancement assured; in large furniture factory; take Queensboro subway to Rawson St. station. The Orsengo Co., Inc., Skillman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

COUPLE.—Colored; man, butler, useful; wife, cook and assist dining. Apply by letter only, Advertiser, 349 Amsterdam Av.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT.
YOUNG MAN FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE TO ADJUST CLAIMS AND STRAIGHTEN ACCOUNTS. GOOD CORRESPONDENT. KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING ESSENTIAL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS H. S., 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER (BELT LACE) wanted. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

DIEMAKERS, experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and sub press dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN, with experience in designing and detailing small automatic machinery, wanted by reliable firm manufacturing the highest grade in its line; advancement to those that make good. Call between 12 and 2, Friday only, S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 7 Union Square West.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

ELECTRICIAN.—Accustomed to caring for electrical motors and wiring; references absolutely required. L 98 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Wanted for a boys' Summer military training camp; must have had experience with boys in large camp or good military school; a full time connection is desirable, but will consider a Summer engagement; a very liberal salary to the right man. Address Box Z 300 Times Annex.

GARDENER—To develop country estate of 20 acres; married, no children; act also as caretaker in Winter; must be temperate, capable, and have first-class references; engagement can begin at any time prior to March, 1918. Broker, V 98 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED
INVESTIGATOR AND COLLECTOR FOR THEIR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASS WORKERS—Expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSPECTORS, men with high school training and familiar with the fundamental laws of electrical current, for inspecting and testing of insulated wires and cables; must be able to make tests with volt meter, ammeter, Wheatstone bridge and galvanometer; steady positions and excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INVOICE CLERK, quick, accurate, understanding discount; state age, experience, salary. S 371 Times Downtown.

KILN OPERATOR
TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF KILN FOR AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER. APPLY PERSONALLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
TO MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate; good opportunity. Write H 112 Times.

LITHO PRESSMAN.
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING HIGH-CLASS WORK ON ROTARY PRESS; MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FACTORY PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF PRESSROOM AND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT IN MEDIUM-SIZED PLANT OUT OF THE CITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD PRESSMAN. APPLY BOX L 102 TIMES, OR TO MR. LAWSON, AT KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, of intelligence and refinement, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $70 per month with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating age, experience, and number in family. School, Z 301 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Corporation wants messenger, (white,) 18 to 20; must be good character, well recommended; give full particulars. D 351 Times Downtown.

MOULDING OPERATOR and Factory Foreman wanted. M. J. Gibbud Co., Building Contractors, 109 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, experienced young man, having good knowledge bookkeeping and can operate Underwood. Address, own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary. Dry Goods, F 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright young man, for well-established business; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, education, references, and wages desired to start. C. M., Box 391 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY to begin at mailing desk in a large hardware concern; grammar school graduate; no experience necessary; advancement is assured to the right young man; salary to start, $10 per week. L. E. B., Post Office Box 6, Station S.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Bldg., 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale brass concern; one experienced in filing; salary $7 to start; good chance for advancement. J 219 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY
FOR
YOUNG MAN, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ENTER EMPLOY OF OLD WALL STREET BANK. SPLENDID PROSPECT AFFORDED. LIBERAL SALARY WITH LUNCHES. BOX J 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHOTOGRAPHER with experience in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with excellent future; write details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR, with agreeable personality, for position in industrial concern; must be high grade and capable. Address in own writing, 50 East 42d St., Room 1806.

PHYSICIAN wanted for good location in the Adirondacks. For particulars address J. H. Cartwright, Superintendent, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

PORTER.—Wanted, several men between ages of 31 and 40 for light porter work; good chance of advancement; salary $16 to start. Address Porter, 284 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two qualified accountants for large public accountants' office, wanted immediately; salary $2,500; state experience, qualifications, &c. Address D 375 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF BELFAST LINEN MANUFACTURERS IS OPEN TO APPOINT A WELL-QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO LOOK AFTER PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND EXTEND THEIR BUSINESS IN THE STATES. APPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, TO BOX J 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RUNNERS.—New York Stock Exchange house requires several experienced runners; state age, experience and salary desired. D 369 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Young man wanted to demonstrate and sell motor cycles; will be required to ride the machine and demonstrate same; desirable, intelligent worker; unusual opportunity; salary and commission. Address Mobile, Box D 386 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in export and import as well as domestic trade, to manage chemical department; give full information as to previous experience, salary required, &c.; applications treated in strict confidence. J 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a clean-cut man with a good record to sell stock in a high-class oil company now paying monthly dividends and selling at a very attractive price; to one able to qualify a liberal commission will be allowed. Room 811, 50 Broad St., New York City.

SALESMAN by large children's white dress house for big trade in New York City; must have following; commission basis. B. T., 283 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to interview credit men on credit service for old established house; highly remunerative for high-calibre men. Box Z 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (young) wanted, acquainted with dry goods and housefurnishing trade; no side-liners wanted; salary or commission. M 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; must be quick, accurate, energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. D 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to earn big money; commission. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for two live wire salesmen on commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, experienced. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, men of character, determination, ambition, and not afraid of work; age 25 to 50; salesmanship ability will count more than experience in the line and a wonderful opportunity is offered not only to earn big money on commission, but also for advancement to life positions paying handsome incomes, if you can qualify; a clean, worth while proposition; references required. Address V 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—To the man who has never sold but is desirous of entering that field we offer a splendid opportunity and rapid promotion. Integrity of character and good references essential. Must be at least 25 years of age. We give thorough training and all possible co-operation. Transportation and commission, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d, 6th floor.

SALESMEN:—Business extension affords an opening for several top-notch traveling salesmen; an opportunity for high-calibre men to earn more than the average traveler; experience not essential, only, possessing intelligence, personality, and the ability to produce on initial trip; American, 30 to 45 years old; commission basis, with liberal drawing account. L 74 Times.

SALESMEN. — A corporation handling a product universally recognized as the greatest in its field requires a few high-grade salesmen for New York City and New England; good character, education, and references absolutely essential; thorough training and co-operation, transportation and drawing account against commission. Box T. B., 78 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbon; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address R. B., 261 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN
required by
LORD & TAYLOR
for their Men's Shoe Department.
Call between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
7th Floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 311 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, clean, standard business; state education, nationality, age, experience; salary, starting $13; advancement. "Opportunity," Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, several nights each week; 81st St., near Central Park West; state experience, remuneration. H 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of filing and secretarial work. Address, with references, stating salary expected, D 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, to take testimony; rapid typist; permanent. S 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, juniors; (not typists. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Suite 401, 62 Broadway. Mr. Schiener.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Modern Light Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 73d.

SYSTEMATIZER.—A large dress manufacturing concern seeks young man, qualified by practical experience, to systematize its plant; only those seeking permanent job and with credentials from concerns where such work was done need apply; prefer one with experience in women's apparel line; state salary. Address M. H., 219 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, J. S. Stull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large Baltimore manufacturing concern; steady employment; salary according to ability; give full details as to age, experience, salary desired, and earliest date on which you can report for work. Address B. L., P. O. Box 1,072, Baltimore, Maryland.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years' experience, and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location New York City. Address D 374 Times Downtown.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted, who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED,
OFFICE MANAGER
FOR A LARGE MIDDLE WEST DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND ONE CAPABLE TO DIRECT CREDIT DEPT.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTY.
NEW YORK INTERVIEW CAN BE ARRANGED. ADDRESS Z 277 TIMES ANNEX.

WELFARE MANAGER.
Employment and welfare expert; 10 years' experience, wishes connection with large metropolitan concern; capable installing and maintaining employment and service departments; excellent references. V 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN in general contractor's office as office assistant; must be able to run typewriter; ability to take dictation desirable. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, reference, experience, and salary to start, Z 294 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest dyestuff concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address B 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Man, about 18 years of age, with good education, for insurance office; no experience necessary. Mention age, religion, and education to Opportunity, D 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 15 to 18; light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling; references. C 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office duties in a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address giving age, experience, and compensation expected, Coffee, D 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years, with high school education preferred, for office of large commercial house in Jersey City; splendid opportunity for the proper party. J 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, in wholesale dry goods house; start, $8 a week; no experience necessary. D 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; must be quick, energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. D 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work; $10 per week; give age and references. Box Z, C., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, about 19, clerical work, downtown, 9 to 5; state age, experience, salary expected. D 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, cancellation clerk in insurance office; must be experienced; salary, $40 per month. J 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to audit accounts payable and assist at general office work; state age, experience and salary. S. L., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, under 21, some railroad or steamship experience, high school graduate, for work in claim department of large import and export house. Address reply W. W. G., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. S 367 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Chemical salesmen, $100-$300; stationery engineer, $150; draftsmen, $18-$25; tracer, $15; machinery salesmen, $25-$35; assist. sales mgr., $30; timekeepers, checkers, storekeepers, $85-$110; office boys, $10-$12. Register free.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HANSON, PROP.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Knowledge of Spanish, for Government official; some traveling; $1,500 per year to start. Employment, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

Instruction.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 50, giving details of Secretarial Courses, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 84th Street.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We own in fee by warranty deed several thousand acres of prospective oil land situated near wells of large production. We want to develop these lands by drilling for oil and gas. We need money for development. We will take you out to Oklahoma, at our expense, to the properties and show them to you. If interested write Z 261 Times Annex.

CANADIAN SALES RIGHTS.
One of largest corporations in the United States is now engaged in the manufacture of the greatest specialty of the age; exclusive territory may be had in Canada and elsewhere by responsible parties with first-class references prepared to invest $25,000; strict investigation invited; principals only. Address Advertising Solicitors in Charge, Ward Blow-Well, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

Will invest a moderate amount of money in a good going manufacturing or jobbing business, women's wear preferred; books must stand inspection; I am a hustler, 35 years old, with some business experience; will devote entire time to the business. L 60 Times.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address K, Box 36, Station F, New York.

Exceptional opportunity; experienced business man with $5,000; join me in enlarging successful business; minimum $100 weekly. Telephone 10-12 for appointment, 2560 Cortlandt.

Patented staple, metal; daily necessity for men and women; $50,000 needed; excellent investment possibilities. D 341 Times Downtown.

Have thousand dollars and services to invest in good paying business; give full particulars first letter. H 58 Times.

DOWNTOWN, advertising, dress, hat shop, good following, drafted, quick buyer. S 262 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, modern building; 600 seats; also airdrome. Owner, H 119 Times.

Salesman wants dependable lines of merchandise for export to Cuba. V 128 Times.

Dealer—In dresses desires partner; some money required. Siegel, 40 West 111th.

Business Notices.

Modern, up-to-date plant is open for any kind of simple military work. L 94 Times.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2617. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

BRAND-NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $63.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine, investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51. Easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

For Sale—Holden Leonard's 604 range, all colors. Greeley 4848.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
339 Broadway, at Worth St. | TEL.
30 E. 23d st., opp Madison Av. | 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. | FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Chauffeur's heavy Winter overcoat, medium size; must be excellent condition and style, fur collar preferred. H 106 Times.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for junior draftsman, grade B, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 21. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 8; experience, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least eighteen years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. As a rule appointments will be made at $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 13 an examination for fireman, for men only. Present and future vacancies in the Departmental Service, Wash., and in the Indian Service, at $600 to $720 a year, or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. There are at present three vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Dept., Wash., D. C., each at $720 a year. Applications for the position of fireman in the Department and Indian Services may be filed at any time, but only those that are properly executed and filed with the commission prior to Nov. 13 will be considered for present vacancies. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least one year's experience as firemen of steam heating or power plants or on locomotives. They should state the kind of fuel used, coal oil or wood, at each place where employed. Special credit will be given for experience in power plants or with mechanical stokers. Age: Departmental Service, 20 years or over; Indian Service, 20 to 50 years.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, under 21, some railroad or steamship experience, high school graduate, for work in claim department of large import and export house. Address reply W. W. G., P.

CITY GETS NO RELIEF IN SUGAR SHORTAGE

Situation Grows More Acute as Officials Renew Promise of Supply.

REPORT COAL EXTORTION

Hoover's Representatives Warn Cold Storage Men to Unload Poultry at Fair Prices.

While the milk situation is receiving the attention of the Food Administrator Hoover and various officials in and out of the trade, the coal and the sugar shortages are becoming more acute in this city. As to both coal and sugar there is the official promise, repeated yesterday, that relief is soon to come. The coal dealers in this city expect this relief within three weeks and they base their expectations on the cutting off of shipments to the Northwest. This they believe will mean that a large supply can be sent into the local market.

Reeve Schley, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Fuel Administration, went to Washington yesterday. He will confer with Fuel Administrator Garfield, and it is expected that one result of the conference will be the taking of steps to prevent small-lot dealers from extorting great profit from their customers. They will, it is said, also discuss a general price-fixing plan for the dealers. One reason for this is that reports have been received by the Fuel Administrator here that coal peddlers are charging $14 and $15 a ton for the coal which they sell in small lots, mostly to the poor. The administration wants to prevent this practice.

The supply of sugar in this city is apparently getting lower each day, notwithstanding the promise of George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Committee, that relief in the shape of sugar owned by the Allies or neutrals would be poured into the market more than a week ago. Nearly all of the small grocery stores are entirely out of sugar and in many chain stores customers are put off with the word that a supply is expected in a few hours or a day or two. In many of these stores the supplies of brown and pulverized sugar have long since been used up, and the stocks of loaf sugar are being drawn upon to supply the demand for granulated sugar. Mr. Rolph repeated yesterday his assertion that 12,000 tons of sugar intended for foreign shipment had been released. This, he said, was being put on the market yesterday. It had apparently given no relief so far as local stores were concerned.

The Cuban commission, headed by Dr. Carlos de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister, was in conference nearly all day with the International Sugar Committee and the American Refiners' Committee at 111 Wall Street. The commission was appointed by President Menocal to handle the nation's interests in the coming sugar crop. Late in the afternoon, when the Cuban delegation departed, the other two bodies held a joint meeting that lasted until well into the night. In the afternoon it was reported outside their meeting rooms that the Cuban sugar growers were holding out for 4¾ cents a pound, while the Government was only willing to pay 4½ cents a pound.

The National Food Administration, through speakers before the American Association of Refrigeration, at its seventh annual meeting, held yesterday in the Hotel Astor, served notice on the cold storage men that the millions of pounds of poultry, including turkeys, must be moved out of cold storage at once and at attractive prices. They pointed out that under the licensing law to keep them in more than sixty days would be a violation of the law, for which both the owners and the storage men would be held responsible. The increased Socialist vote in New York City was pointed out as a cloud on the horizon that must be heeded.

Frank A. Horne, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the New York Food Administration, said that the time had come when sacrifices must be the rule as a matter of patriotism. The consumer must be first and profits last on the list, he said, and he added that if this was not done the United States might resort to rationing the people and then to seeing that they got the rations. A similar message of patriotism was made by W. S. Priebe of Chicago, who is looking after poultry and eggs for the Food Administration. He said that a survey had shown that there was approximately 120,000,000 pounds of poultry in cold storage. He said that the Food Administration had made up its mind that this must be moved along to the consumer and that the cold storage men need have no idea that this would not be done.

Mr. Hoover, as well as City Food Administrator Arthur Williams, has been working to see that excessive prices are not charged during the holidays, and Mr. Priebe is bending his efforts to the same end.

Other speakers were Everett Colby, Dr. Mary E. Pennington, Charles W. Merrill, and F. M. Shoemaker.

The New York Milk Conference Board held its annual meeting in the Hotel McAlpin and considered the milk problem, and as a result it was proposed to send a special committee to Washington to present the dealers' side of the case to the Food Administrator.

There is now an abundance of eggs in this country, and there is no reason why they cannot be used as a cheap substitute for meats, which the Government wants to conserve, in the opinion of P. Q. Foy, price expert of the New York Daily Market Report. A survey made on the first of the month showed, he said, that there were in fifty-eight warehouses in this city and in New Jersey 2,888,000 cases of eggs, each containing thirty dozen, as against 2,241,000 cases at the same time last year. The holdings in this city alone, he said, amounted to 732,000 cases, and unless a further attempt was made to hoard these eggs they must be eaten before Feb. 1, when new eggs come into the market.

Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, introduced yesterday to the consuming public a new but useful friend—the Manchurian bean. This bean has been imported in great quantities and it has been used to supply the American soldiers. There has been a great crop of these beans, and Mr. Williams joins Mr. Hoover in recommending them to the people.

600,000 SIGN FOOD PLEDGE:

New York City Far Exceeds its Quota of 350,000.

The campaign to enlist the housewives of New York as assistants to the Food Administration closed last night at 11 o'clock and the City Food Administrator sent this telegram to Mr. Hoover:

Campaign closed. Total pledge cards signed to date, 584,054. Outstanding cards will make the grand total 600,000. The official allotment for New York City was 350,000. We have almost doubled the number asked for. Congratulations on success.

It was not until the campaign had practically closed that the 13,000 women canvassers learned that National Campaign Manager Hill had asked but 350,000 pledges from New York City. This quota, it was explained, was based upon the number of families rather than on the actual population.

The totals by boroughs so far follow: Manhattan, 227,403; Bronx, 67,066; Brooklyn, 213,164; Queens, 52,639; Richmond, 14,483.

ELECTION CASES GO OVER.

Two Bronx Grand Juries Find No New Indictments.

The Bronx Grand Jury, which is inquiring into alleged frauds in obtaining petitions for certain Bronx County and Borough candidates on the Fusion ticket, heard seven witnesses yesterday and adjourned until Nov. 13. The other Grand Jury, which indicted Henry D. Patton, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for Thomas W. Whittle, in connection with the alleged paster ballot frauds, heard two witnesses and took an adjournment until Nov. 15.

The two witnesses were Henry Greiner, who took the corrected proof of the paster ballots, it is said, to Patton, and Charles W. Featheroff, who carried the ballots to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Bronx politicians of all parties expressed the belief yesterday, now that the election was over, interest in the election cases would die out. No indictments in election cases were found by either Grand Jury yesterday.

Speakers for Canadian Club Dinner.

President Thomas D. Neelands of the Canadian Club of New York, who will preside at the dinner to be held in the Hotel Biltmore next Monday, has announced that the guest of honor and chief speaker will be John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal. Among the other guests and speakers who have accepted the club's invitation are: Sir George Reid, M. P. for St. George, Hanover Square, London, and former Premier of Australia; Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press; Major Ian Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," and Colonel L. Rees, Aviation Attaché at Washington.

UNFAIR COAL PRICES ORDERED REDUCED

Fuel Administrator Gives Local Committees Wide Powers in Fixing Rates.

CONCESSION TO JOBBERS

May Take 15% Profit on Early Contracts Made at High Prices—Car Shortage Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In a letter to State Food Administrators today the Federal Fuel Administration urges drastic steps to prevent extortion in retail coal prices.

"It has been called to our attention," reads the letter, "that in certain communities retail dealers are charging an excessive price for coal. Where such a condition is reported in your territory we suggest that your local committee make a careful investigation of the cost of doing business by each of the dealers, and if it appears that more than a reasonable profit is being enjoyed by the dealer that the committee arrive at a fair and reasonable profit to be allowed the retailer, send their recommendations as to such a reasonable price or prices to the State Administrator, who will pass upon the recommendations of the local committee and determine whether their findings are equitable and just to consumer and retailer as well. The State Administrator will then confirm such prices in that town or city, subject to appeal to the United States Fuel Administrator.

"We would suggest that you instruct your local committee in arriving at a fair retail price, in cases where the price margin is too high, to take into consideration the cost of doing business for each retailer and then allow each a reasonable profit over and above the total costs of each retailer.

"It is advisable to base the profit allowed any dealer on flat value basis, rather than the percentage basis, as the latter would give the less efficient dealer with high costs a larger actual profit than the more efficient dealer with lower costs. In some cases it may be wise to average the costs of the dealers in the same town, but the basis on which the price is to be arrived at can be left to the decision of the local committee, subject to the approval of the State Administrator and the United States Fuel Administrator.

Thousands of tons of coal held by jobbers and wholesalers was made available for emergency distribution today when the Fuel Administration decided to allow the dealers to take a small margin of profit on coal they had contracted for at high prices before the Government prices were fixed.

Under previous orders jobbers have been permitted to sell only at a small margin above the Government price at the mine, regardless of the figures named in their contracts. Because in many instances this price was less than the coal cost them, the jobbers have held their coal.

Today's ruling provides that the jobbers may sell at a margin of 15 per cent. above the contract cost to purchasers to be designated by State fuel administrators. The fuel administrators will place the coal in communities most in need of it, and expect no difficulty in disposing of the supply, even at the higher prices.

Measures to increase coal production were taken up at a conference today held by officials of the Fuel Administration, Directors of the National Coal Association and representatives of the Railroad War Board, and the Priorities Committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Consideration was given to a proposal that coal shipments have preference in transportation over all other commodities except food and war supplies. This step was urged particularly by the coal operators, who say car shortage is forcing mines to stand idle in many parts of the country.

Another recommendation by the operators was that the open-top cars be distributed first in all instances to coal mines and coke ovens. These orders, if issued, would mean, the operators declared, an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in coal production. In West Virginia, where coal has had preference, the output, they said, has risen more than 25 per cent.

Christoffer Hannevig's Connections.

In an interview published in THE TIMES yesterday with Christoffer Hannevig it was stated that Mr. Hannevig was head of the firm of Hannevig & Johnson, ship owners, of 120 Broadway. Mr. Hannevig is not connected with that firm, but is President of Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., of 139 Broadway, of the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Del.; of the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, and the New Jersey Shipbuilding Company.

INVESTIGATE DEATH OF WEALTHY WIDOW

Two Bullet Wounds Found in Body of Woman Who Left Note Hinting at Suicide.

The discovery of two bullet wounds in the body of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, a wealthy widow, who was found dead on Wednesday in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, with a bullet wound in her right temple, which the police decided had been self-inflicted, caused the District Attorney to start an investigation yesterday to determine whether she had been murdered. A revolver lay close to the woman's hand and on a table was a note suggesting suicide, which apparently was signed by Mrs. Stiassny, but District Attorney Swann was not convinced last night that one person was the author of the entire text of the note. The note read:

"My dear Richard: I cannot stand this any longer; no sleep, and I feel as if I were going insane. Funeral private. God bless you for what you have done for me. Lovingly, S. M. Stiassny."

The "dear Richard" referred to in the note, Mr. Swann said, is Isaac Epstein, a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny, who made his home in the same apartment. Epstein told Assistant District Attorney John Fitzpatrick and a detective that he was in an adjoining room, but had not heard shots. Epstein managed the estate of Mrs. Stiassny, which includes ten pieces of realty left her by her father, Simon Epstein.

Mrs. Herman Lubetkin, also a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny and wife of an attorney at 730 Riverside Drive, asked Coroner Hellenstein yesterday to investigate the death of her relative. The Coroner notified the District Attorney's office. When his official physician, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, notified the District Attorney that he had found a second wound near the heart, Mr. Swann ordered an autopsy today.

Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick said the revolver found in the room had contained two cartridges, only one of which had been fired. In comparing the alleged suicide note with other letters and several canceled checks drawn by Mrs. Stiassny on the State Bank, the District Attorney believed he had found a difference in some features of the handwriting of the note that is supposed to have been written by Mrs. Stiassny to Epstein.

Mrs. Lubetkin said last night that she would not assert that her cousin had been murdered, but that she was not satisfied with the suicide theory. Mrs. Stiassny leaves an estate estimated at $250,000. Mrs. Hirshfield, also a relative of the dead woman, declared that Mrs. Stiassny had worried herself ill by fear of losing the services of Epstein in the management of the estate, due to the selective military draft.

U. S. STEEL SUBSIDIARIES GIVE Y. M. C. A. $500,000

Eight-Day Drive to Raise $35,000,000 for Soldiers and Sailors Will Start Monday.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last night that the subsidiary companies of the corporation would subscribe $300,000 to the $35,000,000 fund which is to be raised by the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States to provide care and comforts for American soldiers and sailors at home and on foreign service. The association will endeavor to raise this sum in eight days, the campaign beginning next Sunday. The drive will be directed by the War Work Council of the association, of which Dr. John R. Mott is the General Secretary.

The War Work Council, in a statement issued last night, gives the plans of the campaign, and makes public a letter from President Wilson to Dr. Mott, in which the President gives his hearty indorsement to the work which the Y. M. C. A. plans to do for the country's defenders.

That statement is in part as follows:

"With the $35,000,000 asked for the association purposes to carry on and enlarge its multifarious work for the ever multiplying number of soldiers and sailors in the training camps in this country, involving, as it does, a doubling of the number of secretaries and the maintenance of buildings and equipment, and the furnishing of necessary supplies in the face of steadily rising prices. The sum to be raised for the work among the men of the American Army and Navy is $11,120,000; for the American troops in France and England $11,904,000 is to be raised. Answering the call that has come from the allied armies, the National War Work Council is calling for $3,305,000 for work in the Russian Army; $2,649,000 for work in the French Army, and $1,000,000 for work in the Italian Army. In addition to this, $1,000,000 will be required for work in the war prison camps and $3,932,000 to provide for the inevitable expansion which the experience of recent months has demonstrated.

"President Wilson has written the following letter to General Secretary Mott:

"'May I not, in view of the approaching meeting of the War Work Council, express to you the very high value I have attached to the work which has been accomplished by the Young Men's Christian Association in behalf of our own army and navy, as well as in behalf of the prisoners-of-war and the men in the training camps of Europe, and may I not express also my sincere personal interest in the large plans of the War Work Council for the work which is still ahead of the association?'

In the raising of the sum asked for, 55 National, Department, and State Committees, represented by 500 campaign directors, will be responsible for the organization and promotion of 3,000 District and County Campaign Committees. The total load has been distributed over the country first by the groups of States which comprise the great military departments. Each department has accepted its allotment and has distributed, after due conference, allotments satisfactory to each State. In several cases, it is announced, States have asked that their allotments be increased. Arkansas and Louisiana were among the first to do this.

The men who, as members of the Budget Committee, fixed $35,000,000 as the sum required to carry on the work until July 1, 1918, are Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; George W. Perkins, Arthur Curtiss James, and Coleman du Pont, New York; F. W. Ayer, Philadelphia; William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati; George Warren Brown, St. Louis; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Grange Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Harold I. Pratt, New York; W. Averill Harriman, New York; H. M. Leland, Detroit; John Sherman Hoyt, New York; J. L. Severance, Cleveland, and W. M. Kingsbury, A. C. Bedford, J. N. Jarvie, William Sloane, Cleveland H. Dodge, and John R. Mott, all of New York.

The War Community Service, which is raising a fund to provide wholesome recreation and wholesome environment for American soldiers, announced last night the initial gift to that fund of $25,000 from Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, and a second gift of $1,000 from Jacques Seligman was also announced.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Between Monday and Tuesday from an automobile, a leather pocketbook containing legal papers; no use to any one except the owner. Liberal reward will be paid to the party returning it to Benjamin Horn, City Marshal, 269 Madison St., New York City.

LOST.—From Cedarhurst, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 4, West Highland, white terrier, large dog, heavy coat, wearing a small green collar; special pet of family; liberal reward for his return. Telephone J. H. Burton, 9000 Madison Square or 3000 Far Rockaway.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2904 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—Knitting bag containing two sweaters, partly woven, and some jewelry. Reward if returned to G. E. W., Brooklyn Finishing Co., Bush Terminal, 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Finder of silver purse between Liberty Street Ferry and subway Monday morning, keep money and return purse to Mrs. J. F. Austin, Westfield, N. J.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre orchestra or Knickerbocker Hotel, Monday night, gold bar pin with onyx and pearls; reward. 2388 Intervale, Apartment 51, or 7367 Murray Hill.

LOST.—Small ring, black onyx horseshoe, clover centre of pearls; Hotel Knickerbocker or Lorraine; about Oct. 22; heirloom; reward $10. Mrs. Townley, Hotel Lorraine.

LOST.—Large platinum bar pin with some nine diamonds; liberal reward. Margaret Caldwell. Tel. Stuyvesant 3240, 846 Broadway.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff on elevated train or platform at 33d and 6th Av., about noon on Thursday; reward. Telephone Roach, Plaza 2450.

LOST.—Beaded bag containing green pocketbook and money order, on green or red Broadway surface car; reward. Haltom, 50 West 38th. Greeley 1113.

LOST.—Brooklyn to Times Square, Wednesday morning, lady's open-face gold watch; initials "A. M. S." Please return 318 West 39th. Reward.

LOST.—Green jade earring, in 8th Av., 46th St., or Fulton Theatre. Mr. Clarence Axman, 265 Central Park West, city.

LOST.—Dragoon-shaped diamond brooch; 50th to 56th Sts., west, 5th Av., Thursday; liberal reward. Anderson, 36 West 56th St.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Gold purse, chain and ball attached; name and address inside. Reward. Apt. 3C, 839 West End Av.

LOST.—Neighborhood Columbia University, coral cameo, silver mounting. Reward. Lyle, 410 West 119th.

LOST.—Nov. 7, bracelet wrist watch, subway or Riverside Drive, between 137th-150th Sts.; reward. H. Vroom, 540 W. 150th.

REWARD.—Silver brooch, engraved "Ellis, Exeter"; valuable owner only. Ellice, 200 West 69th.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. B. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, marked "C. A. L." Saturday evening; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 7362.

LOST.—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward $100 and no questions asked. Little Shop of T. Azeez, 561 5th Av.

LOST.—Palm Room, Hotel Plaza, Saturday, gold earring; liberal reward; return to hotel.

LOST.—Lady's diamond circlet pin, on Tuesday. Reward. Sears, 784 Park Av.

REWARD.—American Express book; subway, Brooklyn to New York. Winter Co., 129 West 27th.

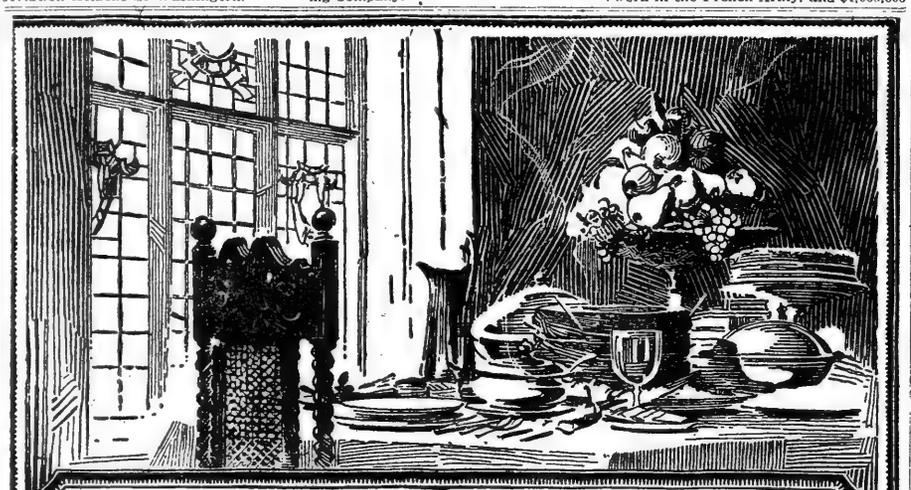
$30 REWARD.—No question asked, return sapphire platinum ring, taken in Simonson hair dressing store, 506 5th Av. Reply to P. O. Box 34, Bronxville, N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—Bundle wash, between 225th and 231st Sts. Pisacano, 287 7th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Money found, 42d St.; owner may secure upon identification. Comstock, 1266 Vanderbilt.

FOUND.—On Manhattan Av., a purse. Apply 122 West 117th St., Apt. 2d.



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Too Much Food Is Bad for Man —and So Is Too Little

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A Gentle and Thoroughly Efficient Intestinal Relief
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Worsted Underwear
$1.20
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Friday and Saturday Only.

One of our best-selling $1.50 grades of wool underwear was requisitioned for this Special.

Natural grey color; medium weight shirts and drawers (stout drawers as well as regular sizes).

Friday and Saturday at $1.20 the garment.

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246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
} Open Evenings

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IS THE ONLY COLLAR WITH A
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NEW STYLISH EXCLUSIVE

E&W Collars 2 for 35¢
EARL & WILSON TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms

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This is Everyman's year, from the standpoint of Style.

Long or short, slim or chunky—this season, style-acceptance is a pleasant possibility—not grudging surrender.

Best evidence of this is found at any of our four convenient Stores. Here, Fashion manifests itself in many attractive ways.

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See the Varsity Fifty-Five Suits. Many trim Belters and smart Double-breasted styles; also Suits that more quietly express the mode.

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Prices that are popular with every purse, for dependable all-wool quality. Suits and Overcoats as low as $20. Great values at $25, $28 and $30. Suits up to $50; Overcoats that range to $85.

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3d Ave., cor. 122d
} Open Evenings

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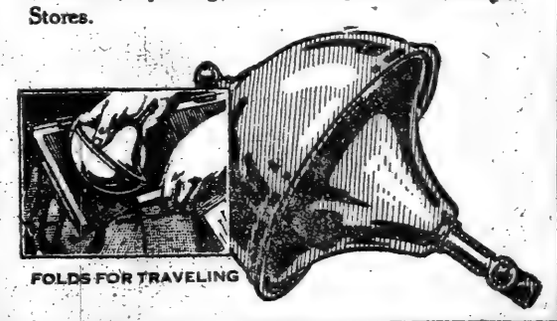

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Fair today and Sunday; small temperature change; wind west.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BOSSES START OUT TO ENLIST WOMEN IN PARTY RANKS

Chairman Koenig Here Looks for Candidates as Election District Captains.

TAMMANY IS ACTIVE, TOO

Lesser Leaders Throughout City Plan to Win Favor of New Voters.

MAY CHANGE PRIMARY LAW

Chance That in the Bronx a Woman Candidate for Congress May Be Nominated.

Men politicians of all parties are out to win the women's votes. District leaders throughout the city are letting the women know that at club houses, where their men constituents gather to smoke and talk politics, the latch string is out for voters of the other sex, who are asked to take literally the "welcome" woven into the doormat.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and Jacob A. Livingston, chief of the Old Guard Republicans in Kings, got the advantage of the Democrats yesterday by taking actual steps to induce women to become active in politics.

Mr. Koenig announced that he had begun looking about for women fitted to become election district Captains for the county organization. The women election district Captains, according to Mr. Koenig, will be treated just as are the men Captains. This means that on Election Day they will be invited to report for duty at 5 o'clock in the morning just as the men do.

In the future arrangements will be made to give the women representation on the Republican County Committee, according to several Republican leaders who were questioned yesterday. The women, however, probably will see to that themselves, for there is no way of keeping them out, now that they are entitled to cast their ballots in the primaries when members of the County Committee and all other party committees are elected.

It was announced last night that Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer, representing the Fifteenth New York District, would introduce in the Legislature early in the next session a bill providing for the special enrollment of women voters to enable them to participate in the primaries next year, when candidates for Governor and other State offices are to be nominated and a new State Committee elected. The enrollment of the women and their participation in elections from now on will make it necessary to double the number of election districts in the city and to spend about twice as much money as heretofore has been spent to hold an election. There are at present 2,008 election districts in New York City.

Women will have an early opportunity to cast their ballots in two Congressional Districts in this city where special elections to fill vacancies are to be held next February. One vacancy is in the Eighth Congressional District in Brooklyn, now represented by Daniel J. Griffin, who was elected Sheriff of Kings County on Tuesday and will tender his resignation as Congressman at the end of the year. The other is in the Twenty-second District. Henry Bruckner, who represented this district, was elected Borough President of the Bronx. He, too, will resign before Jan. 1, when the Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote goes into effect.

With women participating, the election in the Twenty-second District, it is predicted, will be of absorbing interest. The district is honeycombed with socialism. The Socialists are already talking of running Morris Hillquit as their candidate to succeed Congressman Bruckner, and to run him on a peace platform. Another feature that will add interest is the fact that the woman voters—those that were advocates of woman suffrage, at least—are committed to the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would extend to voters all over the country the right that was conferred on the women of this State by the voters last Tuesday.

Federal Amendment to be an Issue.

Persons in a position to speak for the woman suffragists said yesterday that they certainly would pledge candidates expecting their support to vote for that measure in Congress. When it was suggested that they might not succeed in obtaining such pledges and they were asked whether under the circumstances they would run a third candidate, so pledged, possibly a woman, as has been intimated, they answered that a situation of that nature, while not anticipated, would be met firmly should it arise. A woman candidate in the field could be depended upon practically to unite the woman vote and make victory over candidates whose supporters would be divided on party lines all but certain.

At Tammany Hall Secretary Thomas F. Smith said yesterday that so far as he knew no steps had been taken by Tammany to enlist the woman vote. Out in the districts, however, Tammany leaders are running a lively race with their Republican rivals in an effort to win the favor of the woman voters. Tammany this year will have something far more substantial to offer than the empty blandishments Chairman Koenig is preparing to offer to the women voters. Tammany will have jobs, and, according to statements made yesterday in well-informed circles, is preparing to dispose of some of these where they will do the most good toward winning the woman vote.

William W. Hoppin, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, (the

Continued on Page 3.

Captain Persius Gives Warning to the U-Boat Optimists

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—Captain Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, notes a "growing impatience among Germans with the results of the submarine campaign registered in a swelling flood of letters demanding an answer to the question, 'When shall we have England beaten?'"

He throws cold water on the optimists and warns them against accepting as reliable figures on destroyed tonnage, including those apparently German, and other statistical material.

Captain Persius says that with the 1917 harvest and the imports of grain the food problem can scarcely become a motive, for the next six months at least, to make Great Britain incline to conclude peace. He holds that the submarine question for the British will be not "Can we continue the war?" but "Will it pay?"

WILSON UNSHAKEN IN SUFFRAGE VIEW

Sees Women Leaders but Still Regards the Issue as One for the States.

THANKED FOR HELP HERE

Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw Ask Him to Avoid Long Fight by Supporting Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Wilson, it was announced semi-officially this evening, is unchanged in his conviction that woman suffrage is a State issue, and is, therefore, still opposed to supporting the proposed national amendment granting the vote to women. His views on this subject were reiterated today to a delegation of leaders of the National Woman's Suffrage Association who called upon him to thank him for his support in the New York fight and to seek his advocacy of the national amendment.

Leaders in this movement, women who have devoted their lives to the cause—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, Ohio; Mrs. A. H. Beardsley of Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Horace G. Stilwell of Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Helen Gardner, representing the conservative suffrage faction, had a long talk with the President. It was described by the visitors as a heart-to-heart chat, and, while none of them said that the President had promised to support the Federal amendment, they expressed themselves as highly satisfied with his general attitude.

In celebration of the New York victory, Washington women in automobiles, decorated with American flags and suffrage streamers, escorted the delegation to the gates of the White House.

After the conference the women returned to their headquarters in Rhode Island Avenue, where they discussed the last election and prepared for the coming contest in Congress. There was no gloom at the headquarters. The speakers expressed hope of success in Congress, and confidence that the New York delegation and many of the Ohio members would vote for the amendment.

Trust in President's Sincerity.

Nearly all those who saw the President spoke at the meeting at headquarters, telling of their impressions and what they had said to the President.

"The President listened to all we had to say with apparent interest, and asked us many questions," said Mrs. Catt. "We stated to him the political situation as viewed by suffragists since the victory in New York and since the reversal by the courts and by a very fraudulent referendum of the suffrage laws of Indiana and Ohio. We made clear to him that we believe it is the duty of the nation to grant the Federal amendment now, in order that the women may be saved the expense and long struggle which is involved in the States by the State referendum plan. We are agreed about this and anxious that the Federal amendment should pass the Sixty-fifth Congress.

"We have recognized ever since our Atlantic City convention a year or more ago, when the President said he was going to fight with us, that he was at heart a very sincere suffragist. The National Woman Suffrage Association and its auxiliaries have asked a great many favors of him in the last year, and he has done his best to grant every one.

"Today we outlined to him the program we have before us, and he said he did not see any reason why we should not carry it out. We asked if he could do anything to assist that campaign, and he gave us renewed assurances of his sincere friendship for our cause. We believe that he is going to do everything that he can do to help us.

Grateful for Women's War Work.

"The President expressed his gratitude to our association for its patriotic service, which, he said, had been one of the sustaining forces from the first of the war crisis. We told him that we wanted to free women from the suffrage fight in order that they might be able to join with undivided thought the other loyal forces of the nation and help solve its great problems."

Dr. Shaw also expressed herself as entirely satisfied with the President's attitude.

"I believe he will help us," she said. "I believe he is truly loyal to us in our cause, as he knows that we are to the Government."

Mrs. Upton told the President that suffrage had been taken from the women of Ohio by a referendum held upon fraudulent petitions and without the time for a campaign.

"So I informed him," said Mrs. Upton, "that I had tried his recipe and it didn't work, and I wanted him to give me another one. I have that new recipe in my pocket, and I'm going to use it—but I'm not going to tell what it is."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

SAY ARMY NEEDS ALL NEW OFFICERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Military Experts Object to Any Camp Graduates Being Held in Reserve.

CONDEMN BAKER'S PLAN

Congressmen Join in Protest Against Only Half the 17,000 Graduates Being Called.

SECRETARY MAY YIELD

Expresses Regret That Any Individuals May Suffer Losses Through His Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Baker, against the recommendation of many members of the Army General Staff and officers in charge of the training camps, has decided tentatively that only about one-half of the officers commissioned in the second training camps shall be assigned to duty when they are graduated. Protests from military authorities and civilians have become so numerous since announcement to that effect that it is possible the decision may be changed and all officers commissioned will be assigned to duty.

There are about 19,000 students in the second training camps, which will close on Nov. 27. It is estimated that fully 17,000 men will win commissions. According to the present plans of Secretary Baker only about half this number would be assigned to duty, and the others would be allowed to return to civilian life subject to call.

Vacancies in the line of the regular and national army today number 5,724, and the Signal Corps will take about 2,000 of the officers commissioned. Therefore places will be available for approximately 8,000 men. The men commissioned and placed in the reserve will not receive pay.

It was said at the War Department today that a false impression had been given to the public by statements published on this subject. All those qualified to be officers, it was said, will be commissioned. But it was admitted that only about 50 per cent. of those commissioned would be called to active duty at the close of the camps. Many officers are hoping that the policy will be changed before the camps close and that every officer commissioned will be detailed to duty. In other words it is thought unwise and unjust by officers familiar with the work of the camps that 50 per cent. of those commissioned should be forced to return to civilian life and await the call of the Government.

Causes a Great Stir.

Nothing that the War Department has done recently has so aroused persons interested as this announcement. Telegrams of protests are coming from members of Congress, and army officers do not hesitate to complain of the department's decision. The unanimity of opposition is believed to be influencing Mr. Baker to consider plans to use all the officers. Members of the General Staff say that to send these men back to civilian life, where they can find no permanent employment, and allow them to get rusty on their instructions would be a military mistake and in many cases a great hardship to individuals.

That every man commissioned should be assigned to duty, in command of troops, or as an instructor or for other military duty, is the opinion expressed by officers at the training camps, and it is declared a majority of the General Staff share this view. It is argued by military authorities that there is plenty of work that additional officers may do to the advantage of themselves and the military service. Military men say the army will have to be increased to fully 2,000,000 men within the next year, and it is probable that Congress will be asked for authority to amend the selective draft law so as to permit the organization of an army of 5,000,000 men. Developments in Europe go to show that the United States must do more than experts had originally estimated, it is said, and therefore all the available officers should be obtained without delay to train the new men who will be forced into the national army if the law is amended as now proposed.

Military officials who discussed the situation today did not hesitate to say that the need for officers now was greater than at any time since the United States entered the war. They were needed, it was said, for special instruction and advanced work. Some of the arguments advanced for using all the officers who will be commissioned from the second training camp are:

They should be commissioned and ordered to existing division cantonments for duty as additional officers. There is great need for intensive instruction of the national army.

Where there are no vacancies at cantonments all the officers for whom there are no places should continue their instruction along advanced and special lines.

They should have further instruction in fire control and the distribution and designation of targets.

Needed at School of Fire.

At least 1,000 instructors are needed in the School for Fire for special duty. This is regarded as most important work, and the new army has not received sufficient training in it, and cannot receive it with the present number of instructors. These officers, it was pointed out, could be sent to France and other places in the theatres of war, where there is a constant demand for officers. This would keep them in the

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GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERIOD Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Maages Bros., 113 & 117 West 23d St.—Advt.

Peace Council Called off After Rebuff by Britain

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.—The Dutch Anti-War Council announces that, having received a letter from Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announcing that Great Britain has decided not to give passports to British subjects for the purpose of attending the peace conference proposed to be held at The Hague Nov. 19, the conference has been abandoned.

The council also announces that it has not been informed whether Italian and French delegates intend to take part in the conference.

BROADWAY LIGHTS MUST GO OUT AT 11

Fuel Administration's Order Also Bars Electric Displays Before 7:45.

SMALL STORES EXCEPTED

Less Coal for Plants Making Non-Essentials—Prices of Coke Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The hundreds of huge electric signs which won for Broadway the name of "The Great White Way" are to be put under regulation by the Government. An order signed today by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, directed that after 11 o'clock at night all of the big advertising signs in New York and other cities must be darkened and that they must not be turned on before 7:45 o'clock in the evening.

Exception was made in the order for signs maintained by small merchants to direct the public to their places of business. If these are not of any unreasonable size they will be permitted to continue lighted while the establishments are open for business, but must be dark with the closing of the shops.

In a statement accompanying today's order the intimation is carried that it may become necessary to eliminate electric signs altogether. Dr. Garfield explained that he was anxious to avoid interference with legitimate business, but he is determined that every ton of coal possible should be conserved for industries essential to the war.

Experts have estimated that at fewest 250,000 tons of coal are used in a year for lighting advertising signs, and this amount of coal would be sufficient to supply the household needs of 100,000 families. Figures have been obtained to show that it will be possible to save not less than 50 per cent. of the fuel now used in maintaining the signs without working any real hardship.

The terms of the order were framed at conferences here with a committee of the gas and electric light companies of the country, and it has the approval of that committee. The restrictive order was not made general at once, as the Fuel Administration wished to give the interests involved an opportunity to readjust their business to the new conditions. Within a short time detailed directions will become effective.

To End Temporary Shortages.

The matter of transportation of coal to end temporary shortages also is receiving urgent consideration by the Fuel Administration and the Railway War Board. According to an official statement issued tonight, "action will undoubtedly be necessary in the immediate future in the direction of curtailing shipments to plants using coal in the production of non-essentials."

"This will be undertaken," the statement continued, "by curtailment, rather than elimination, in order that the general situation will be disturbed as little as possible. The improvements in transportation which must be accomplished, together with the curtailment of shipments of coal to non-essential industries, to a limited extent, will provide sufficient coal for the railroads, munition plants, public utilities, and domestic requirements.

"The transportation problem can only be relieved by the reduction in the amount of freight the railroads shall be called on to handle. The reduction of shipments of coal will accomplish this, in that it will remove from the rails the per cent. of coal covered by such reduction, and will accomplish a proportionate reduction in the amount of products to be moved as a result of such curtailment.

"The Government's war requirements have been provided, and attention is now being given to the various steel plants, and plants manufacturing Government munitions and other supplies. The requirements of public utilities are being arranged for on a permanent basis. Also the domestic requirements.

"Special arrangements have been made to provide coal for shipbuilding plants, which will insure the operation of these plants on a 100 per cent. basis, in so far as the supply of coal is concerned. The same applies to the airplane program."

State Fuel Administrators throughout the country were charged with the duty of handling all complaints, inquiries and requests for relief in their respective States under instructions issued today.

The letter to them said:

"It is suggested that you give the fullest publicity locally to the fact that the State Fuel Administrator is in full charge of all matters relating to the distribution of coal in his particular State, and that all inquiries, complaints, or requests for relief should be made to him or to his local committees. This will save much time now wasted in sending letters to Washington and return and will make possible a speedier investigation in each instance.

"In this connection you have already been advised that an agent of the Federal Trade Commission has been assigned to assist you with full investigatory powers."

Coke Prices Fixed.

The following orders relative to prices for coke were issued by the Federal Fuel Administration tonight:

"In each case the price shall be un-

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RUSSIANS PLAN 3 MONTHS' ARMISTICE; REVOLUTIONISTS NOW HOLD MOSCOW; ALLIES NAME NEW WAR COMMITTEE

JOINT CONTROL IN WEST

Cadorna to Serve With Foch, French General, and Wilson, English.

PREMIERS ALSO MEMBERS

With One Official of Each War Council to Advise with Military Delegates, Paris Hears.

DIAZ TO HEAD ITALY'S ARMY

Gens. Badoglio and Giardino Named as Second and Third in Command.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, Nov. 8, (Delayed.)—The conference of British, French, and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-Allied Military Committee.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian Army since the beginning of the war, has received a place on the new committee.

General Foch, Chief of Staff of the French War Ministry, and General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson of the British General Staff will serve on the committee with General Cadorna.

New heads of the Italian forces have been named. General Diaz has been appointed first in command, with General Badoglio second and General Giardino third.

Among military officers the decision of the Allies to create a permanent Military Committee has caused great satisfaction. It is accepted as evidence that the Allies have awakened to the necessity for the closest union of the whole length of the western front for the political and military conduct of the war.

Diaz's Ability Rated High.

General Diaz is rated as one of the ablest Italian military leaders. For years he was connected with the General Staff. He took part in the Libyan war, serving as a Colonel, and was wounded so severely that he asked to be wrapped in a flag, feeling that death was at hand. He has rendered distinguished service in the present campaign. He is from Southern Italy.

General Badoglio is a Northerner. In the war he has been in command of a brigade of Bersagllieri, whose heroic deeds have done much to decrease the gravity of the disaste

General Giardino was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Premier Boselli. He was one of the leading Generals of the Second Army.

Premiers Confer with the King.

ITALIAN MILITARY ZONE, Thursday, Nov. 8, (Delayed.)—The French and British representatives who have come to Italy had a conference of two hours today with King Victor Emmanuel. The military measures called for by the present situation were discussed in active and cordial collaboration. On leaving the King the party visited French and British troops going toward the front.

In the party are the British Premier, David Lloyd George; the French Premier, Paul Painlevé; the Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando; Lieut. Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at British Army Headquarters; Major Gen. Wilson, Sub-Chief of the British General Staff; General Smuts, formerly the British commander in South Africa; the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino; the French Minister of Missions Abroad, Henry Franklin-Bouillon; General Foch, Chief of Staff of the French War Ministry, and their staffs.

Functions of New War Committee.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Italian frontier correspondent of the Temps, dealing with the meeting of the British, French, and Italian Premiers, says that an agreement was reached to create an Inter-Allied War Committee on which will be represented the powers whose forces are engaged on the western front.

"The details of the agreement are not known," says the correspondent, "but there is reason to believe that the committee will consist of the Premier and a member of the War Council of each power, with a permanent military delegate of the Inter-Allied Committee to examine the plans of operations drawn up by each ally's staff and give a decision on them.

"The committee will meet at least twice a month. The creation of the Inter-Allied Committee will not prevent the General in Chief of each country from remaining responsible to his Government for the operations he is directing."

TEUTONS PUSH ON TOWARD THE PIAVE

Berlin Reports Uninterrupted Progress, Despite Italian Rearguard Resistance.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The Austro-German forces in Northern Italy, overcoming the resistance of the Italian rear-

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News of Moscow Revolt Received by Francis; Berlin, Expectant, Talks of Easy Peace Terms

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—The Revolutionary Committee, supported by the military garrison, has taken over all Government offices in Moscow, according to a telegram received by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, from the American Consul General in Moscow.

The dispatch from the Consul General was dated Thursday, and added that conditions in the city were quiet.

Peasants and Minimalists to Appeal Against Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd says the members of the Petrograd Municipal Council and the peasant delegates to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress, together with the Minimalists, have decided not to acknowledge the authority of the Bolsheviki, and will issue an appeal to the nation regarding the coup d'état.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the same agency reads:

"German official circles view the Russian development as temporary outbursts which are bound to react in favor of M. Kerensky. There is general satisfaction that the present Russian leaders will refuse to continue the war. It is believed in Berlin that Germany will await developments and offer Russia a separate peace on easy terms should the followers of Nikolai Lenine retain power."

AMERICA GREATEST WEIGHT IN SCALE

Bonar Law, Lamenting Russian Collapse, Hails Our Resources and Purpose.

WON'T TURN BACK, HE SAYS

War Will Be Won in the West, Asserts Beresford, Still Optimistic.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet tonight, said that it was impossible to tell what would happen in Russia.

"But into the scale on the side of justice, of civilization, and humanity," he added, "there has been thrown the weight of the sword of a people with natural resources greater than those of any other nation in the world—the United States of America.

"We rely upon their help, not merely because of those resources, but because of the character of their people. Americans do not do things by halves; they have put their hands to the plow and they will not turn back."

"The clouds are lowering today, but behind and above them the sun is still shining."

Concerning Russia the Chancellor said:

"We all rejoice at the prospect of the advent of liberty in that country—a liberty which, as we hoped, would have wisdom and justice as her companions and would leave prosperity and plenty in her train. The future of Russia today is a sealed book. But we need not despair. The Russians are a great people, and no nation has won or preserved freedom which was not prepared to fight for it, which was not ready to strain every nerve to drive the invader from her soil. What will happen we do not know, but in the meantime the advantage of Russian strength is largely lost."

The Chancellor stated that the output of guns last month was twice that of October, 1916, and said the ammunition fired during one month of this year's offensive was twice that fired during the same period of last year. There had never been such an example of organization as the Ministry of Munitions, he said, and the country could look forward to the future with hope and complete confidence.

Allied Lines as One Front.

The enemy had obtained certain military advantages, he said, because the same unity of control did not exist among the Allies as among the Central Powers, but in the future the whole front, from the British Channel to the Adriatic, would be treated as one front. No one would underestimate the seriousness of the attack on Italy, but the Chancellor hoped and believed that the Italian Army would be able to hold the enemy until help arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the enemy had not always made these thrusts from purely military reasons, but to keep up the spirits of his allies. The Chancellor added:

"The Germans say they are going to win. They can win only if they defeat the French and British armies, which stand athwart them, and they are further from that result today than they ever have been. I cannot hold out any hope of an early end of this war, much as we should like it.

A Question of Staying Power.

"There is no short cut to peace. There is only one way to peace, the way over the hard and rugged road to victory. It is a question now of nerve and staying power. All the belligerent nations are staggering beneath the load. It is a question of who is going to fall.

"I have faith in the courage of our people and I have faith in the justice of our cause. It is a struggle between the free peoples of mankind and the iron despotism of a war lodd over the soldiers and the nation behind them. Our allies know they are fighting for what they love; they know their hearts will not fail them."

Earl Curzon, member of the War Cabinet, in offering a toast to the Allies, said that unless the spirit of German militarism and arrogance was destroyed the greatest disaster the world had ever

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BELIEVE RUSSIAN CRISIS TEMPORARY

Washington and Embassy Officials Expect Bolsheviki Rule to be Short.

WON'T STOP ALL PAYMENTS

But Will Be Cautious About Aiding Radicals—Cabinet Discusses Ally's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Russian situation is believed here to be not as dark as news dispatches from Petrograd would seem to indicate. Officials of the State Department and the Russian Embassy agree in the opinion that the present control of the Petrograd Government by the Bolsheviki Revolutionary Military Committee cannot last.

While the Government and the Russian Embassy have no recent official advices on which to base an opinion, their acquaintance with conditions in Russia leads them to think that a solution will be reached that will result in the establishment of an orderly administration. One high official said today that he was of the view that the outbreak might have a good effect rather than otherwise, because it afforded the opportunity of some strong man rising to take control of the situation. The optimistic views of American and Russian officials obtain value from the fact that while arrived at separately, they are in accord.

The Cabinet, it is understood, devoted all its time today at a regular session to discussing the Russian situation. That the Administration is concerned over the state of affairs in Petrograd goes without saying, but it was apparent from the expressions of high officials that hope has not been abandoned that Russia would remain in the allied column and yet give assistance to the Entente, Japan, and the United States in winning the war.

Caution as to Payments.

Reports were current today that the United States Government had decided to make no more payments to the Russian Government. While it is gathered that the Treasury is concerned as to the effect recent events in Russia will have on the ability of the de facto authority in Petrograd to meet its obligations to this country, the disposition of the Treasury, it is understood, is to continue advances as soon as the present chaos has given way to orderly administration—provided that the authority established does not attempt to take Russia out of the war.

As the Bolsheviki seems committed to making peace with Germany and Austria if they can, it is obvious that the Washington Government will wait until the situation clears before handing over more money to the Petrograd administration. But the Treasury, it is understood, has not reached any determination to stop advances to Russia or to assume that the authority at Petrograd with which this Government has been dealing has ceased to exist.

Of the credits advanced to Russia there remain $115,000,000 which has not been drawn on in cash. The Treasury takes the position, according to what is said, that the advances to Russia are hazards of war—that is, that the repayment of the money may be uncertain, but at this time the only thing to do is to furnish Russians all the credits and cash that may be necessary to enable them to wage a successful conflict against Germany and Austria. For the present the Treasury will await developments, but with the conviction that conditions will develop that will enable it to continue financial help.

Officials of the Russian Embassy, in the absence of Ambassador Bakhmeteff, who is due here tomorrow, have taken no action with regard to recognition of the new de facto authority. The envoy is expected to determine speedily the course to be followed by the embassy and the agents of the former Provisional Government in the United States.

Army's Attitude is Crucial.

Russian authorities base their optimistic views on the contention that the Bolsheviki have succeeded in obtaining control of Petrograd through reckless

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Club de Vingt—Thes dansants open to public daily, 4 to 7. Best dance music in town.—Advt.

RUSSIAN REVOLT SPREADS

Army on Northern Front and Fleet Said to Have Joined Latest Regime.

ALLURING PROMISES MADE

All Land for Peasants, and Upper Classes to be Made to Keep Soldiers' Families.

MINISTERS TO BE TRIED

Accused of Complicity in Korniloff Movement—Gen. Korniloff Reported to Have Escaped.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—"We plan to offer an immediate armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations, and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenine, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the Workmen's and Soldiers' congress today.

"We offer these terms," M. Lenine added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms. This war cannot be ended by one side only.

On a raised platform in the commencement room of the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the revolutionary government, Leon Trotzky was seated, carefully groomed, smiling and triumphant in workman's garb. Nikolai Lenine, quiet, reserved, and studious, was beside him. Near them was Mme. Kollonty, young, attractive, and earnest. The others of the present controlling government of Petrograd were grouped about them. The room was crowded with delegates, soldiers predominating. There were also a number of sailors seated among the peasant delegates. The leaders outlined the aims and decisions of the Military Revolutionary Committee as follows:

"The abolition of capital punishment, the immediate release of all soldiers arrested by the Kerensky Government for political offenses, all members of the Kerensky Government to be arrested, and all the revolutionary committees ordered to arrest Kerensky himself and to punish those aiding him to escape."

"We must take practical measures immediately to effect the promises given by the Bolsheviki Party," Lenine said. "The question of peace is a burning one today; therefore, the first act of the new Government which is to be formed is to offer to all nations a democratic peace, based on no annexations and no indemnity. Such a peace is to be concluded not by diplomacy, but by the representatives of the people."

Lenine explained that by annexation he meant the forcible seizure of any territory in the past or the present without consent of the people. He asserted that all secret treaties meant to benefit the bourgeoisie must be published and voided to benefit all.

Machine guns and a field piece and a strong guard of infantry protect the three-story building in which the Congress is meeting.

Proclamation by the Congress.

The Congress in a proclamation issued today announcing that it has taken over the government, urges the soldiers to prevent any attempts by Kerensky or others to oppose its authority. It goes on:

"We appeal to the soldiers in the trenches to be vigilant and firm. The Congress expects the revolutionary army will protect the revolution against all imperialistic attempts until the new Government has obtained a democratic peace which it will propose directly to all the peoples.

"The new Government will take adequate measures to assure to the army all necessaries and by energetic requisitions from the upper classes it will also ameliorate the economic situation of soldiers' families."

The proclamation further declares that the Congress will propose an armistice, "to come into force at once on all fronts."

"The power of the Soldiers', and Workmen's Delegates" it continues, "will assure the free return of all private, state and ecclesiastical lands to the peasants' committees. * * * It will guarantee to all nationalities inhabiting Russia the right of her sons to organize their own future."

Another section of the proclamation reads:

"The parties of General Korniloff, Kerensky, Kaledines and others are endeavoring to move troops upon Petrograd, but several detachments of troops who were with Kerensky have already passed over to the side of the people in the revolt.

"Soldiers, oppose the active resistance of Kerensky—that partisan of Korniloff. You, railway men, stop the forces that Kerensky is sending to Petrograd."

At the Smolny Institute it was announced today that among the Commissioners chosen by the Revolutionary Committee was one woman, Mme. Kollonty, who has been placed temporarily in charge of the Department of Public Welfare. Mark Uritzky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs, is the official with

whom the foreign embassies now must deal, because M. Terestchenko, former Foreign Minister, is behind prison walls.

Kerensky Troops Join Revolt.

The Associated Press was informed that two detachments of troops headed for Petrograd, in response to an early appeal from former Premier Kerensky, were met outside of the city by commissioners and persuaded to return to the front. The correspondent also was informed that the armies on the northern front had elected a revolutionary committee which declared in support of the Congress. A delegation from the Eleventh Army, which arrived in Petrograd yesterday, has joined the revolting garrison.

A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, says that delegates from the Baltic fleet and army committees have resolved to adhere to the Revolutionary Committee. The Revolutionary Committee at Reval has occupied all the important strategic points.

The Military Revolutionary Committee has decided to bring General Korniloff, leader of the recent revolt, and his supporters to Petrograd and imprison them in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. They will be brought to trial before a military revolutionary tribunal. Rumors, however, have reached here that Korniloff has made his escape from custody.

Confirmation has been obtained that the former Ministers of the Provisional Government, who were arrested by the Military Revolutionary Committee, have been incarcerated in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The confirmation was given by the Commissioner in command of the fortress, who received The Associated Press correspondent and personally explained to him the details regarding the confinement of the Ministers.

The Cabinet members, he said, were all arrested at the Winter Palace after its surrender early yesterday morning. They were taken to the fortress, where they were placed in solitary confinement, but were courteously treated. He gave the list of those taken into custody as follows:

M. Maslov, Minister of Agriculture; M. I. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior; M. Tiverevsky, Minister of War and Communications; M. Bernatsky, Minister of Finance; M. Smirnoff, State Controller; M. Malyantovitch, Minister of Justice; M. Gvondeff, Minister of Labor; A. I. Konovsloff, Minister of Trade and Industries; Admiral Verderevski, Minister of Marine; M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare; M. Nankovsky, who succeeded General Verkhovski as Minister of War; M. Kartasheff, Minister of Religion, and M. Tretyakoff, President of the Ecumenical Council. In addition, Chief of Staff Bagratuni and many of his subordinates were arrested.

"All the Ministers are in solitary confinement in the Troubetsky bastion," added the Commissioner. "They may receive letters and papers and any kind of literature. They are allowed to write letters, but will not be allowed to see any one until the inquiry has taken place. They are permitted to have their own clothing and everything belonging to them, except their weapons. They are provided with good food.

While the correspondent was at the fortress, Mme. Liverevsky, wife of the Minister of Ways and Communications, called on the Commissioner and asked him to transmit letters to her husband. The letters were handed to a soldier to be taken to the Minister, and Mme. Liverevsky was asked to wait for a reply.

Leon Trotzky, President of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, asserted today that the arrest of the Ministers was not an act of vengeance or political repression. He said all the members of the late Government would be tried for complicity in the Korniloff movement.

The political parties to which the Socialist Ministers belong have decided to turn over all the Ministers, Socialists as well as others, for trial.

The Battle at Winter Palace.

The casualties among the defenders of the Winter Palace during Wednesday night's battle there are placed at about thirty killed and wounded. The losses of the Workmen's and Soldiers' organization are said to be one sailor killed and several wounded. A French officer [illegible] said to have been wounded.

The fighting proceeded with the rival forces alternately in possession of the large piles of wood stored in the plaza, a part of the city's Winter fuel supply. The glare of an arc light illuminated the occasional shots of forces in the plaza while the rest of the scene in almost total darkness, this condition increasing the visibility of the flashes from the guns of the cruiser Aurora on the horizon which gave warning of the speedy bursting of shells.

The palace, which already had been stripped of most of its historic art objects, had been completely denuded of its tapestries and paintings. This was while the Provisional Government was still in control of the palace. The art treasures were taken to places of its selection.

The correspondent, who was with a party of reserve Workmen's and Soldiers' forces a short distance from the great archway leading into the plaza, did not see any of the shells take effect upon the palace. In it, as also in the Admiralty and Foreign Office buildings on the other side of the square, lights were still shining from the windows at midnight. Occasional crashes as if of falling walls, indicated that perhaps other structures had been hit.

The populace for the most part remained indoors. A few of the curious peered around the corners, while thousands of the Maximalist troops and sailors from Kronstadt gathered around the fuel piles at advantageous spots awaiting their turn in the battle.

"The Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul did not take aggressive steps against the Provisional Government until fire was opened on the fortress from the Winter Palace," said a lieutenant at the fortress. "This was about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. No harm was done us, but the bullets whizzed past the other works of the fortress.

"We gave one short volley from a machine gun in the direction of the palace. As the firing continued sailors from the cruisers placed guns on the shore and fired three rounds of shrapnel into the air above the palace. After the shooting from the palace stopped the commander of the Preobrajensky Regiment telephoned the fortress to cease firing as the palace wished to surrender and desired to know the conditions.

"The answer was given that the conditions were surrender and the giving up of arms. At 10 o'clock in the evening, however, the palace fired on the battery of sailors on the shore. The sailors in answer sent several shots against the walls of the palace. The fortress was only on the defensive throughout, it made no offensive move."

The lieutenant said the women's battalion was among the defenders of the palace, but surrendered before the battle began.

The bullet-spattered palace, the only ocular sign of the remarkable transference of power that has taken place, has drawn tens of thousands of the curious among the populace to the vicinity of the structure. Nowhere else in the whole city, except perhaps at the Smolny Institute, which, as the headquarters of the Government, is the scene of unusual activity, has the new revolution left its mark. Even the Winter Palace carries no marks of the battle which a coat of paint and new windowpanes would not hide from casual observation.

A close inspection of the river front facade was prevented by the sailor guards, posted on the palace quay, at the extremities of the big red structure, but from the nearby palace bridge it could be plainly seen that the heavy guns of the cruiser which bombarded the palace unaccountably had done virtually no damage.

On the land side, however, facing the circle from which rises the gigantic pillar of Victory, and which is flanked by the arc on which front the Foreign Office staff buildings, there is plentiful evidence of the work done by the machine guns and rifles during the struggle. The red walls are specked with white discs, marking the hits. Scarcely a windowpane is without its clean-cut bullet holes.

Street Crowds Merry.

Throughout all of yesterday and today the palace circle and the surrounding streets were thronged with joking, laughing crowds. On Nevsky Prospect, where machine guns and armored cars and infantry had been massed behind wooden barricades, today were to be seen only the usual throngs of the populace, and there was no excitement among them. Where armored cars had sped by on their way to the Winter Palace before the attack, flocks of pigeons fed in the street with no whistling bullets to disturb them.

Among the street crowds there was an occasional bandaged sailor, who evidently had been wounded during the fighting. In an adjustment, a mile beyond the palace, a shell either from a gun of the fortress or a cruiser, had gone through the front. Apparently spent, it landed on a table in the living room, but did not explode.

Soldiers, grave, but cheerful, were assuming control of various districts. They sat in barracks at the committee rooms listening to complaints and issuing passes. The fusillades of rifles and the clattering of machine guns, with the occasional boom of cannon from the fortress or the cruiser, had been supplanted by the laughter and shouts of schoolboys dismissed from classes and playing in the plazas.

The Municipal Council has established a Committee of Public Safety composed of members of the municipality and deputies of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress. The Peasants' and Workmen's Committee also is holding itself at the disposal of the population in the event of excesses being committed. The banks are still closed and many shops have not reopened.

No necessity exists for concerted action for the protection of foreign colonies in Petrograd and other parts of Russia in the opinion of the Ambassadors of the Entente Allies, who considered this and other subjects connected with the crisis at a conference yesterday. It was decided that each Ambassador should take whatever steps he deemed necessary for the protection of his nationals in the event of trouble, which is not expected at present.

London Has Report of More Revolts.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a telegram from Katian announces that General Arhipoff, commander of the troops, has been arrested and that the military cadets with their armored cars have surrendered to the revolutionists.

A telegram reaching Amsterdam from a German source and forwarded by the Central News says the Russian Army on the northern front has joined the Maximalists and is marching on Petrograd.

M. Maslov, the former Minister of Agriculture, has drawn up his "last testament," in which, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News, he says he is convinced that he is about to die, and leaves his curse upon those who sent him into the Government and did not support him.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen, Germany, publishes a Stockholm telegram saying that Premier Kerensky has been arrested.

FINDS HOPE IN RUSSIA OUTSIDE OF PETROGRAD

Russian Prominent in Paris Diplomatic Circles Tells of Conditions Prior to Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Petrograd is not Russia." That phrase is almost the sole ray of comfort in the present Russian situation as seen by a Russian prominent in diplomatic circles here with whom I have talked today. That the Maximalist coup d'état is now a success must unfortunately be admitted. My informant said:

"Lenine—with all that Leninism implies, is for the moment, at least, triumphant. Peace and the partition of the land are the two chief planks of his platform. But the Maximalist movement has been less successful in the rest of Russia than at Petrograd and Kronstadt.

"Even before the war true Russians regarded Petrograd as not far from being a foreign town. The social life of the city was modelled on French lines, the commercial and financial life principally on German. Trades union federations, as far as they were able to exist before the revolution, followed the lead of the German Socialists almost wholly, with Karl Marx as their prophet, in the crusade against the capitalists. Their extreme sections—the Anarchists—put faith in a strange mixture of ruthlessness, mysticism, and clearsightedness. It was Nietsche's contribution to the modern world. German modes of thought and German theories were anchored in the minds of the leaders of Russian labor and, unfortunately, most of them lacked, and still lack, sufficiently wide experience of practical politics and diplomacy to detect the danger that lurked behind the whole system of advanced liberal thought in Germany.

"Consciously or unconsciously, German Democrats have been the tool of Kaiserism. Everywhere throughout Europe the international Socialist has been the influence of internal disintegration working in the interests of Germany. Everywhere save in Germany itself—and that is where the cloven hoof shows

"But the great mass of Russia is still uncorrupted. The peasants and workers are ignorant and easily led, and the cry of land for all and higher wages, profit-sharing and the like naturally had a great effect. But to them Germany is still the enemy and the same is the case with the army. I admit that the army's value as a fighting force was practically destroyed by the mischievous edit of the Petrograd Soviet proclaiming that officers and men stood on an equal footing, but France passed through the same phase in her revolution and with equally unhappy results. Yet that did not destroy French patriotism nor prevent the magnificent display of military energy that even before Napoleon, flung back invaders from French soil.

"Moreover, the mass of Russians are not unreasonable. The peasants demanded the partition of the land, but were told that it should be paid for, not arbitrarily seized, by some such land purchase scheme as proved successful in Ireland. The cadet party—what you would call business and professional men in America—who form the best educated section of the population in Russia, were gaining strength daily.

"Their platform was liberty instead of license, organization instead of chaos, victory instead of defeat. They had realized that these aims need not conflict with those of the peasant federations or of the Cossacks, who by their peculiar constitution were, even under Czarism, something in the nature of a self-governing or agrarian republic though organized more on patriarchal than democratic lines. The Cadets were getting closer to Kerensky, who was clearsighted and patriotic enough to recognize the facts of the situation to abandon Utopian theories and take strong, practical measures.

"In fact, it was growing more probable every day that the election for the Constituent Assembly would return a majority in favor of the Cadet platform, though, in all probability, the Cadets themselves would only form a minority of the whole. Everything pointed to Kerensky as the natural leader, of the movement along these lines, and the whole situation indicated that the era of anarchy and Maximalism was drawing to a close.

"That, in my opinion, is the reason why Lenine and his extremists made their coup—it is an attempt to lay hold of the power they feel to be slipping away—now before it is too late. Unfortunately history shows that revolutions follow out their cycle and swing to the furthest extreme before a stable Government can be formed. Lenine may win temporary success over the more moderate elements, just as Robespierre and the men of the mountain wrested a short-lived supremacy from the Girondins. The popular masses are simple, and follow will of the wisps for a time, but no country can live in chaos. Order, patriotism, and reason must soon be victorious.

"In the case of Russia I refuse to be pessimistic. Should Lenine triumph it will bring a sane, firm Government all the more quickly, and at worst his triumph cannot be universal. Paris may be France, but Petrograd is not Russia."

Sakhnovsky's View Purely Personal

Alexander Sakhnovsky, head of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union offices in this country, said yesterday that in predicting a possible result of the present disorders in Russia a reaction to constitutional monarchy under the Grand Duke Michael, he was not expressing any opinion as to the desirability of such an outcome. "I merely admitted the fact that the growing political reaction against anarchy and license might lead to such a restoration," he said. "That statement represents exclusively my own personal view, which I may happen to share with some groups of Russian citizens, but which by no means can be taken as an official expression of sentiment on the part of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union."

BOLSHEVIKI PLANS CLEVERLY MADE

Had the Garrison's Pledges Before They Dealt Their Blow at Kerensky.

WILL HAVE NO PREMIER

Cabinet Members Are to Take Turns Presiding — Kerensky Seeking to Rally Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 10.—The Daily Chronicle has received a message from a journalist who, in the absence of Harold Williams, is temporarily acting as his substitute in Petrograd. The Chronicle points out that the Leninites are in possession of the Petrograd official agency, and presumably of the cables, and says that this news from Petrograd should be read in the light of these facts. The dispatch reads as follows:

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 8.—The revolution has advanced another stage, perhaps the most definite one of all. The history of the last thirty-six hours is peculiarly tangled, for, as at present ascertainable, the honors lie with the Military Revolutionary Committee, now exactly a week old.

On Tuesday night the Petrograd Soviet held a meeting, when the political situation was discussed in the light of Kerensky's threats a few hours earlier in the Democratic Council. The Bolsheviki leaders were still hesitating as to the wisdom of a demonstration. The minority parties apparently took it for granted that an armed demonstration was improbable.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning unanimity was reached as a result of a series of reports received from garrison units expressing readiness to accept orders from the Military Revolutionary Committee. It was decided to strike. The Provisional Government forthwith was declared non-existent.

At 4:30 o'clock the first detachment left the Soviet headquarters and descended upon the Government Bank in accordance with the plan prepared by the committee. The whole success of the Bolsheviki coup turns upon this plan of campaign. The plotters are naturally unwilling to divulge details yet, but Smolny Institute (Bolsheviki headquarters) gossip declares that its authors are three hitherto unheard of youths, and dwells lovingly on the completeness of the details.

Petrograd awoke today and went about its normal business, and only toward midday was it realized, except in the centre, that the old Government had been painlessly replaced. Some hundreds of young men of the officers' training corps and the women soldiers formed the sole defense of the Provisional Government. These encircled and garrisoned the Winter Palace, and were themselves surrounded by garrison troops.

The cruiser Aurora arrived from Kronstadt and took up a position on the Neva opposite the Winter Palace. In the afternoon the cruiser fired a blank shot as a warning to the palace inmates. This started a slight panic, and a party of sailors landing from the parleys was fired on, one being killed and one wounded. This apparently was the most serious case of bloodshed on Wednesday.

In the afternoon the Nevsky Prospekt was cleared of traffic, and machine guns and quickfirers were placed at the principal crossings throughout the city. Perfect quiet was maintained.

I had been spending the night at Smolny Institute, a great building formerly a school for girls of the Russian aristocracy. It still preserves the slightly conventlike effects inside, forming an odd background to the crowds of soldiers filling it.

The All Russian conference of Soviets was timed to open here at midday, but delay after delay was imposed upon the patient, steadily increasing crowd of delegates, packing the large hall.

In the afternoon various sectional meetings were held, the Bolsheviks being addressed by Lenine and Zinovieff. Apparently the secret of Lenine's successful disguise lies in the fact that he had shaved off his beard.

At 9 P. M. a final postponement of one hour was announced, and at 10:45 the conference at last opened.

The proceedings, lasting till 5:30 A. M., were threefold. First, the usual wranglings over procedure; then the adoption of the program of the new Soviet Government; finally occasional bulletins from the Military Revolutionary Committee reporting progress. The last invariably recorded successes in the Bolsheviki operations.

The ex-Provisional Government, excepting Kerensky, is under arrest, principally at the fortress of Peter and Paul, where a curious irony makes them fellow-inmates of the ex-Ministers who provoked the March revolution. Commissaries appointed by the Military Revolutionary Committee are at all important stations, exhorting the soldiers moving on Petrograd not to obey the Provisional Government's orders. The entire garrison is now supporting the Soviet.

Kerensky has disappeared. At 5 A. M. he left Petrograd and exhorted a great meeting of soldiers at Gutchina to come to the rescue of the Provisional Government. The soldiers, principally Cossacks, communicated with the Soviet and refused. Kerensky now apparently is at the front seeking an army willing to march on the capital.

The programme adopted by the conference declares that the Provisional Government has been suppressed and the conference exercises sovereign power. "Immediate democratic peace" terms are to be formulated and if offered and refused by Germany war is to be continued. Privately owned land is to become the property of the peasants. Working men are to control the factories. The Soviets are to tackle the food problem.

The soldiers at the front are exhorted to stay in the trenches until further notice, and to keep cool.

Discussion showed the Bolsheviki to be completely masters of the conference. The Menshevikes, Internationalists, Jewish Bundists, and a section of the social revolutionaries in turn denounced the Bolsheviki usurpation and refused co-operation, but these sections are small minorities of the conference. We had been told that the Councils of Peasants' Delegates and army organizations were opposed to the conference, but the Bolsheviki produced a long array of peasants and soldiers, every one of whom declared in one-minute speeches that the peasant soldiers generaly were imbued with the Bolsheviki enthusiasm.

In spite of the protests of the Menshevikes, &c., an enormous majority of those present completely accepted the Bolsheviki Government. It should be noted that the moderate leaders, Tcheidse and Tseretelli, were absent. They are both in the Caucasus recuperating from overwork. Tchernoff, a doubtful quantity, is the leader of the fluctuating section of the social revolutionary party.

He also was absent, and just now to be absent is to be forgotten.

Today the new Government probably will be elected. It is said the Bolsheviki will have no Premier, members of the Cabinet taking turns to preside.

Perfect order prevails in Petrograd. The conference is particularly anxious to avoid all manner of bloodshed.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Winter Palace was entered at the bayonet point. The defending troops surrendered, having practically no ammunition, but killed six and wounded many attackers. The defending party did not sustain any losses.

Only then the Soviet learned that twenty-four hours earlier Kishkin, Minister of Public Relief, and by this time jailed, had been appointed dictator.

It is difficult to estimate public opinion. The papers are issued in attenuated form today and a few are still apparently under the impression that the Winter Palace is occupied by a Provisional Government.

REVOLT IN OTHER CITIES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (Delayed)—Trotzky is extraordinarily clever and quite unscrupulous. His military revolutionary committee's appearance was the signal for the simultaneous coming into existence of similar bodies in every Russian town.

At Kharkoff the garrison has already accepted the authority of the local military revolutionary committee. In other towns the struggle is proceeding between the military revolutionaries and officers. Deserters and disaffected and undisciplined soldiers actually entirely on the side of the revolutionaries, as these Bolshevik-dominated bodies would on no account send them to the front, they being part of the immediate peace at any price movement.

PARIS PRESS ANXIOUS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—M. Malakof, the Russian Ambassador, in an interview which appears in the Petit Parisien today, said that however sad might be the advent to power of the Maximalists, it could be only a momentary success.

"In my opinion," he went on, "it is the supreme effort of the Maximalists. This desperate attempt, this daring stroke, can be only the signal for their downfall and organization of the revolution in a national and patriotic sense which is bound to assure victory against enemies within and without."

"Russia as a whole is about to rally around a national Government and form for it a rempart of flesh and blood. A radical surgical operation was perhaps necessary, after the misunderstanding caused by General Korniloff's move, in order to assure the salvation of immortal Russia."

It is pointed out in the press that according to their own statement the Maximalists seized the central telegraph office as one of their first steps, so that all news from Petrograd should be received with reserve until more impartial information is obtainable. Nevertheless the extreme seriousness of the situation, both from the viewpoint of Russia and of the effect on the war as a whole, is emphasized, and fears are expressed that, in the words of Gustave Hervé in La Victoire, "these unfortunate creatures may sign an armistice with Germany and disarmor their country by abandoning the Allies in the midst of the struggle."

BELIEVE RUSSIAN CRISIS TEMPORARY

Continued from Page 1.

appeals to the "dark and ignorant minds of the populace," and that they have taken advantage of bad economic conditions to win to their cause every irresponsible element. It is believed that the test which will determine the duration of the present crisis, and possibly civil war, will be the attitude of the army toward the new régime.

"Anything is possible," said a Russian diplomat today in declining to make a definite prediction as to the probable developments of the next few days in Russia. Kerensky and Korniloff, the former Commander in Chief, it was stated, might agree on a policy, with Kerensky as supreme civil and Korniloff as supreme military authority. It was pointed out that Kerensky in handling the Korniloff case after the arrest of the latter defied the Bolsheviki by declining to regard the former military chief as a traitor.

Kerensky, it is stated in embassy circles, is through with temporizing, and, if he regains control of the situation, will deal severely with the Maximalists. They have forfeited every claim for clemency, it is said.

"The Maximalist Government is not what Russia wishes," said a Russian official today. "It is only a question of waiting to see what the development will be. How long it will take to defeat the Bolsheviki can only be speculated upon, and there is lacking all information concerning the attitude of the army. The Bolsheviki appear to claim the backing of the Cossacks. However, there are only two Cossack regiments in Petrograd, while on the various fronts there are 500,000 Cossacks. They are loyal to a different political interest and have nothing in common with the Maximalists.

"The man or men will arise somewhere who will redeem the Government. Who he is or where we do not know, but anything is possible, and Kerensky himself may come back, for he is very popular with the Russian masses."

Possibilities in a Civil War.

The prospect of civil war is not remote, according to Russian authorities. In the event of the organization of a new Government, it was thought certain that the powers would extend recognition to it and give it every assistance. In this connection it was pointed out that Russia would find herself isolated from the world, with the exception of the Central Powers, until a stable authority, recognized by the powers, was established. The Bolsheviki would be confronted with the situation that while the rival Government would be receiving the help of America and the Entente nations, they themselves would be treated as international outcasts.

In the event of civil war, it was said, the rival authority, with the assistance of allied naval forces, would probably control Vladivostok, the Pacific seaport, and Kola, the Arctic seaport, which would serve as bases for operations against the Bolsheviki. Sooner or later the Bolsheviki would face a situation in which they would be powerless to afford relief to a disillusioned people, who would rise against them.

The possibility discussed here today was a separate peace between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviki Government. Germany desires to eliminate Russia from the war, and it is thought that she will seek to induce the Maximalists to cede Poland and Courland and Lithuania to Germany. If such a treaty should be obtained, it was stated, the Teuton powers, following the the policy of Frederick the Great, would declare the population of Lithuania to be German and that of Poland to be Austrian and then compel inhabitants of military age to enter the German and Austrian military services.

The point is not overlooked that should Germany make a peace with the Bolsheviki she would undertake to aid the Maximalists, assisting them in the distribution of food, of which there are great quantities in some parts of Russia, taking at the same time such amounts as Germany and Austria-Hungary might desire.

It is because of the obstacles to a separate peace, however, that Russians here believe the Bolsheviki régime will fall soon, as they assert that the people of Russia will not submit to a dishonorable peace.

Will Continue Aid to Civilians.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Russia's latest upheaval will not change the attitude of the United States Government toward measures now under way to relieve economic conditions in the demoralized country. This statement, applying particularly to contracts placed with money borrowed from the United States for vast quantities of clothing for the civilian population, was the only authorized comment at the State Department today upon the Petrograd situation.

The confidence of officials that before very long out of the present chaos in Russia will emerge a stable Government was voiced by Secretary Baker.

"I am a great believer," he said, "in the ability of the Russian people to re-establish themselves. If there is anything to be learned by history it is that a great people like the Russians will be able to find themselves and to find that order and liberty go hand in hand. The Russians being a great people, whatever their present difficulties, will eventually establish their Government in a proper and orderly way."

FEARS SCHEME FOR MONARCHY

Russky Golos Says Giants Are Needed to Save the Nation.

The local Russian newspaper Russky Golos publishes this morning an editorial by Ivan Okuntsoff which reads, in part, as follows:

"Nicholas Romanoff in these days in all probability smiles and looks with gratitude upon his comrades from the left. The Bolsheviki and monarchists are now on the same route. The Bolsheviki plotters, harping on the strings of liberty and equality, crying for peace and subjugation to Germany, are not less dangerous than the Black Hundred, 'the Bolsheviki from the right,' who are attempting to bring Russia back under the yoke of absolutism and the State Church.

"In the hour of the radical transformation of a country it is necessary to have, more than anything else, men with iron will and hands of steel. It is necessary to have men who act instead of talk. The work of introducing a new system, of economic improvement, of strengthening morally a shaken, impoverished and not yet united country is too gigantic. Giants are needed.

"So far Russia has not produced giants who would save her from being thrown into the power of irresponsible and casual people. No doubt the Bolsheviki counter-revolution will fall, as did the Cabinets of Lvoff and Kerensky. Not even the Kaiser's fleet can prevent this fall. Petrograd is not Russia.

"The tactics of the Bolsheviki will have a repulsive effect upon the people, and will encourage the Black Hundred. Not underground, but open work for the re-establishment of monarchy will begin. It is possible that the young Russian republic, born under the red flag, will change into a constitutional monarchy, which would not be worse than the rule of the Bolsheviki.

"If the Bolsheviki would establish their red terror in Germany and not in Russia, it would be sensible and impressive. It is easy to play with a weakling. Peace with Russia cannot be a peace. Peace from Germany would be a peace. When Germany asks for peace, then will be an end of the war.

"Russia will remain a nation and will keep the liberties that she has acquired. Russia, without the Bolsheviki, will sign the universal peace, will divide the land, will get bread and call the constituent assembly."

MEYER LONDON BLAMES ALLIES

Says Russia Needed More Help—Expects Bolsheviki Fall.

Representative Meyer London told about 300 persons at a meeting of the New Era Club at 274 East Broadway last night that he believed Russia would "right herself" within a few days because, he said, the Bolsheviki were only a faction of the Russian Socialists and had gained power only through their great activity. The Socialist member of Congress said that they have allowed Germany to win in Rumania. They have allowed her to win in Serbia. They have allowed her to win in Italy, and by their lack of complete co-operation with Russia they have allowed her to strike at the very heart of that nation.

"Socialism has not failed. Socialism has won a victory in Russia that has never been equaled in the history of the world. I tell you now that out of this same Socialism will come the peace to which the world looks so hungrily forward. I predict that the present parties now in Russia will fade out as a matter of days. They represent but a small, an infinitely small part of the Socialistic Party in Russia, and they must and will fall and Kerensky will come into his own again."

Mr. London said he believed that economic power, and not military power, would cause the defeat of Germany. He added that economic pressure within Germany rather than from without would cause the military system to crumble.

PEACE PROGRAM DIFFICULT.

Too Big for Bolsheviki to Handle. Says English Observer.

Moderates in Russia have but little chance against the Bolsheviki at the present time, in the opinion of an Englishman who has just come to New York after several years in Petrograd, during which time he was acquainted with leading statesmen, Generals, and politicians of the capital.

"Unless the less extreme elements in the country at large take action within the next few days," he said, "they will have no chance of stopping the movement. The hope of Russia lies in the fact that if Lenine, Trotzky, and their faction are only given enough rope they will hang themselves, and that in a few months they will go the way of Kerensky.

"The trouble with Russia is that the capable men have no popular support and the men who can command popular support are not capable. Every General of any merit has lost the confidence of his men. As soon as an officer displays any capability his men, sometimes through evil influences and sometimes through sheer ignorant suspicion, become distrustful of him, depose him, or kill him. It is unfortunate that the movement represented by General Korniloff did not meet with more success, for Kerensky and the rest of the Socialists are to a considerable extent tarred with the same stick.

"Korniloff's revolt came at a time when Kerensky's fortunes were at a low ebb, but the Bolshevik became alarmed and rallied behind Kerensky. As soon as the Korniloff danger was removed they deserted him. Kerensky is only a talker.

"The Cadet Party includes some competent administrators, good departmental heads, but I hardly think that any of them is competent to save Russia. They have no popular support.

"The Petrograd garrison, the Kronstadt troops, and the Baltic fleet are, of course, full of Bolshevik sentiment. I am inclined to believe this about three-fourths of the army is on their side, at least for the present. This should not be attributed to German propaganda entirely, though undoubtedly many of the leaders are in German pay. Most of it is due to the dense ignorance of the soldiers and people.

"As for Lenine himself, though it is probably true that he has received German money, I am not sure that he took it through any particular friendship for the German cause. He is the sort of man who is willing to use any aid that comes to him from any direction to promote his own ends.

"Even if Lenine and Trotzky obtain control of the Government, I don't think they will make a separate peace. Cessation of fighting on the Russian front, yes; the troops will probably do nothing while the Bolsheviki are in power. The leaders will doubtless issue proclamations calling on the proletariat of all other countries to rise in revolt against the capitalists.

"But the mere mechanics of peace, apart from any question of the disposition of the Russian Provinces in German hands, raise a very difficult question at present. Europe has got used to the state of war. It has come to seem the normal condition, and in any country the withdrawal of the troops into civil life and the re-establishment of peace conditions is going to be a matter requiring considerable executive ability.

"This is still more the case in Russia. Here you have millions of soldiers at the front who have done no work except fighting for three years, and for the last year they have done very little of that. In that time they have been fed by the Government—not so very well fed, to be sure, but fed better than most of them have been fed before. They will not relish the idea of going back to civil life, and work.

"Even with the confiscation of the estates and division of land it will be a hard thing to persuade them to move. In view of the present collapse of Russian transportation and economic life generally the problem is entirely too large for the Bolsheviki to attempt."

SAYS RUSSIANS WANT NO SEPARATE PEACE

One That Will Endure Is What the People Are After, Lincoln Steffens Thinks.

THEIRS THE REAL POWER

Kerensky Advised That Allies Should Get to Them and Prove Democracy's Cause.

There will be no separate peace made by Russia, according to Lincoln Steffens, who went to Russia during the early days of the Revolution. Mr. Steffens, in lecturing on the Russian situation at the Washington Irving High School last night, emphasized the fact that it was not separate peace the Russian people wanted but rather an enduring one. He said that the reason Russia was misjudged was because nobody in the world, in the allied world at any rate, knew who was the real master of Russia.

"It is the people who truly govern," said Mr. Steffens. "We make a mistake in dealing only with the apparent, the provisional government."

The speaker went on to describe how free speech in its broadest sense was to be had in Russia, and that even German agents were listened to by the crowd. It was then stories about secret treaties which promised the Czar Constantinople which first made trouble in the army.

"As I understand the Russian people," he said, "my sense of them is their wonderful simplicity. This is probably because they have not been educated, but look directly into the heart of things. Their mysticism you hear so much about is really only their simplicity.

"Now, when the revolution had been accomplished, the first thing the soldiers did was to democratize the army. Their procedure was simple; they killed the worst officers, expelled the next worse, and promoted the best. But the trouble was they could only democratize the army as high as they could see. They understood the duties of a Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and even a Colonel, and they knew the capabilities of the men whom they put into these places. But they did not know the Generals nor those in the Boards of Strategy. Hence, we have in the high command many of the old incompetents who got their places through influence and hold them because the soldiers do not understand their duties and characteristics well enough to put them out.

"The real hero of the whole revolution is the Russian mob. It did not kill, it did not loot. It has simply attended to business. It set up a democracy where the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, hold sway.

"I can't impress this too emphatically upon you. The Government is among the people all the time. We can't deal with and we can't understand it because we see only the apparent, only the Provisional Government. For example, while all the rest of the world is speculating on monarchy and republic as the solution of the revolution, the real rulers of Russia, the people or their representatives, are busy not with political but economic questions. For example, they are trying to settle the ownership of the land so as to prevent any one man getting great areas of uncultivated soil.

"Then take this fact—it is a fact in Russia—of free speech. Think of the people listening patiently while a man tells them things they do not believe. Think of 200 or 300 miles of Russian soldiers sitting down and talking the war over with 200 or 300 miles of German soldiers—Russian peasants trying to understand from German peasants why they are fighting. Anbody, even a German agent, can get a hearing from Russians.

"That was how the story about the secret treaties about the grant of Constantinople which the Allies promised Russia came out. The Germans, probably inspired from the Teuton high command, brought the story to the trenches and told it to the Russian troops. The Russians went back to Petrograd and learned from the archives of the old Government that it was true. Those men spread all through Russia and thus has a public opinion grown up. And the Allies, and even our own country, sends commissions to talk to the provisional governments.

"Kerensky told me that it was useless to urge the Russian soldiers to fight unless you gave them a reason for wanting to fight. He said we should get to the people and show them that theirs was the cause of true democracy.

"You are going to when they tell you that Russia wants a separate peace. None understand better than the Russian people that a separate peace is impossible. What they want is a firm and a lasting peace, and they have been afraid right along least peace should come too suddenly, lest the diplomats should arrange a peace that would only be a truce.

"The present revolution does not mean that the revolution, with its first promises of freedom, has been a failure, not at all. It is simply the revolution taking its course. Kerensky prophesied it last August. The revolution has gone through the liberal phase, with Milukoff and his Provisional Government. It has now passed Kerensky and his radicals. It will go on, just as all revolutions, until a solution is reached.

"And don't forget in the meantime, the real rulers, the people, are busy settling the economic questions for Russia and leaving politics alone for the present."

WARNS AGAINST FOES HERE.

May Seek to Emulate Trotzky's Work, William G. Shepherd Says.

William G. Shepherd, who has just returned from Petrograd, where he had been for some months as correspondent of the United Press, said that he did not believe there would be any civil war in Russia apart from the street fighting in Petrograd. If Kerensky escaped from his captors and reached Moscow he would be able to establish a new Government in the old capital of Russia and get enough of the army to remain loyal to the country and keep the Germans from making any further advances.

"The Czar put 20,000,000 men into uniform early in the war," Mr. Shepherd continued, "and that did not leave sufficient men at home to look after the land. When I left Russia there were two kinds of soldiers, those who wanted to fight and the others who wanted to go home. Behind Lenine and Trotzky there are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers who will welcome any talk of peace in order to get back to their land.

"If Lenine and Trotzky make a separate peace it will be a separate peace for only a portion of the Russian Army which has been poisoned by the Lenine doctrines. Petrograd is very likely to fall anyhow. The Germans will probably get Helsingfors within a short time and then they will cut the Finnish railway which connects Russia with Sweden. But even if we have to say good-bye to Petrograd, that does not mean that Russia will be gone.

"I am astonished after having been in all the warring countries of Europe to see the freedom with which German aliens and sympathizers in the United States move about in perfect liberty. It was the Germans who poisoned and paralyzed Russia. The greatest piece of diplomacy in the war was achieved by the German who first worked out the scheme of permitting Lenine to pass through Germany to Russia.

"I was on the steamship Kristianiafjord going from New York to Bergen last Spring when the Canadian officials removed Leon Trotzky from our midst at Halifax and detained him there for some time. If the Dominion Government had held him for an indefinite period the history of Russia might have been different.

"Both Trotzky and Lenine have many friends and sympathizers in New York, where they once lived, men who believe as they do about the war and who, if given the opportunity, will try to do the same things in the United States that they are doing in Russia."

MISSION LOYAL TO KERENSKY.

Russian Naval Envoys Here Believe the Revolution Will Fail.

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 9.—Admiral Koltschek, former commander of the Russian Baltic fleet and head of a Russian Naval Commission that has been consulting in Washington with Government officials, said today that he and his fellow Commissioners would not support the Lenine Government, but would report to the Government represented by Kerensky on reaching Russia.

"I believe this is only another transitory event," the Admiral said, referring to the Petrograd revolution, "and think all right-minded Russians will soon come to their senses."

He added that he felt convinced that the revolt was not the end of Kerensky's Government.

PREDICTS NEW OVERTURN.

S. R. Bertron Believes Bolsheviki Success Will Be Brief.

S. R. Bertron of Bertron, Griscom & Co., who was the banking member of the American Mission to Russia, said yesterday that he did not believe the Bolsheviki success in Petrograd would spread, or that it would be long-lived. It would not result, he believed, in a separate peace by Russia. Mr. Bertron said:

"I do not consider the news from Russia, announcing through Bolsheviki sources a successful revolution, as seriously as one might do who had not studied the underlying conditions.

"The most we know, and that apparently from interested sources, is that for the moment the extremists control the situation in Petrograd. Their control should be short-lived, and it is to be expected that their power will be broken by force by patriotic and conservative Russia, either through Kerensky or some other strong man of the Korniloff type, and there are many available. If the Kerensky Government survives it will be forced to take decisive measures and suppress disorder, and in doing so it will have the support of Russia.

"It is my opinion that this is merely a temporary success in Petrograd, which will not spread far or be long-lived, and that it will not result in any separate peace by Russia."

SEES GERMANY AS VICTOR.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9.—The Russian Minister at Stockholm thus far is without any information, official or unofficial, regarding the change in Government at Petrograd. Ordinary telegraphic and railway communication with Russia apparently is proceeding as usual.

The newspaper Social Demokraten, the organ of Minister of Finance Branting, says that events in Russia create a situation of "fearful gravity. There now is danger that Germany shall succeed in winning a decisive victory on the Continent and dictate peace for

GERMAN GUNS POUND VERDUN POSITIONS

But an Attack Upon the French Lines at Chaume Wood Is Repulsed.

MORE ACTIVITY IN ALSACE

French Carry Out a Raid Near Seppois—Flanders Front Is Comparatively Calm.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Heavy artillery fire has been going on since last night at Chaume Wood, on the Verdun front, where the Germans have been showing activity for several days.

An attack was made by the Crown Prince's troops at night upon the French lines, following violent shellfire, but this was repulsed. A similar assault by the Germans upon French positions near Arracourt, northeast of Nancy, was likewise unsuccessful.

There has been further brisk fighting in upper Alsace, in the vicinity of Seppois. A night raid by the French troops brought results, according to the War Office bulletin. Today the artillery fire in that region was spirited.

The day report of the War Office reads:

"We carried out with success last night surprise attacks in the Argonne and on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Consenvoye Wood, and brought back prisoners.

"The Germans made two attacks after violent bombardment, one on our positions at Chaume Wood (Verdun front), the other in Lorraine, in the region of Arracourt. These assaults were repulsed. The enemy suffered serious losses and left prisoners in our hands.

"In Upper Alsace one of our detachments entered the German trenches northwest of Bisel, in the region of Seppois. After exploring the positions, destroying shelters and capturing material, all our men returned to their lines.

This communication was issued this evening:

In the course of the day the artillery fighting continued spirited on the front of the Chaume Wood and in Upper Alsace.

The Belgian communication reads:

During the days of Nov. 8 and 9 the artilleries of both sides were rather active, especially in the neighborhood of Dixmude and to the south of Nieuport. Our batteries carried out a number of shelling operations with a view to destroying enemy batteries and defensive works. The German artillery continues violently to bombard our advanced works to the south of Dixmude.

Enemy airplanes have bombed our cantonments in the direction of Furnes and Loos. Despite rather unfavorable weather our airplanes have carried out a great many flights, during which two engagements took place.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The report of the War Office today has this to say of operations on the western front:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery duel in Flanders assumed considerable intensity in the afternoon in the Yser region, near Poelcapelle, and near Passchendaele. In Artois the firing was revived at many places. English reconnoitring thrusts south of Acheville and north of the Scarpe River were repulsed.

Army of the German Crown Prince: No important events have occurred.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht: In Sundgau (Upper Alsace), after violent waves of fire, French storming troops advanced, but were thrown back.

In aerial battles and through the efforts of our defensive fire the enemy lost thirteen airplanes.

The supplementary communication issued tonight reads:

In Flanders there were sharper artillery duels near Passchendaele.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The day bulletin of the War Office says:

We made a successful raid last night to the eastward of Hargicourt.

There was nothing of special interest to report.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

The hostile artillery showed considerable activity this morning northeast of Ypres. Our own artillery carried out the usual counter-battery work and bombardments on the battle-front.

There is nothing further to report.

AMERICAN GUNNERS FIRE STEADILY IN RAIN

About 500 German Shells Are Received Daily, but Do Little Damage.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 9.—No special activity has been reported on the sector held by the American troops in France during the last two days. A continuous rain has interfered with artillery observation, but the Americans have been firing their usual number of shells daily. There is good reason to believe that some fell upon or near German battery positions and strategic points. An average of 500 German shells daily have been coming over, but no damage from them has been reported.

The American infantry are still struggling with mud and water, for, despite the activity of the engineers in clearing the trenches, the mud and water continues to flow in.

The new hat adopted by the Americans is affording great comfort to the men. Both the infantry and artillery branches are wearing them under their shrapnel helmets, with the flaps over their ears.

The temperature is continually going lower.

DANIELS COMMENDS SAILORS

Recognizes Their Gallantry in Standing by Sinking British Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Three enlisted men of the navy, two of them New Yorkers, have been commended by Secretary Daniels for "devotion to duty" in aiding in beaching a British merchant vessel which was torpedoed in September. The name of the vessel has not been disclosed. The official announcement that these men had been commended carried this explanatory statement:

"Alfred Allard, seaman, second class; Stephen John Downey, seaman, second class, United States Navy, and F. Kenneth Gunlach, seaman, National Naval Volunteers, were detailed as signal men on board a British merchant vessel. The vessel was torpedoed on the afternoon of Sept. 15, and the crew, with the exception of Alfred Allard, who remained with the master of the ship, took to the boats to clear the vessel in the event of a rapid sinking. When it became apparent that the vessel might remain afloat, Stephen John Downey and F. Kenneth Gunlach returned to the ship and stuck by her until she was safely beached. The vessel was awash to the well decks, and only the officers and the three navy men remained on the boat."

Allard enlisted in the navy at Newport on May 1, 1917, giving as his next of kin father, David Allard, 10 Nye Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Downey enlisted at Albany, N. Y., on April 9, 1917, giving as his next of kin father, Daniel Downey, 1,157 McQuade Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

Gunlach enlisted at New York on Feb. 18, 1917, giving as his next of kin Frank A. Gunlach, 516 West 134th Street, New York City.

George P. Serin, ship's cook, third class, on board the U. S. S. San Diego, has been commended for conspicuous gallantry in rescuing a shipmate from drowning. He enlisted April 6, 1917, and gave as his next of kin sister, Marcella Barber, 133 East Eighteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.

Matthew McCabe, water tender, has been commended for gallantry and heroism in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. Pocahontas and rescuing from drowning a fireman who had fallen overboard.

McCabe enlisted Aug. 3, 1916, at New York, giving as his date of birth May 13, 1897, and next of kin father, Philip McCabe, 18 Sisson Court, Bayonne, N. J.

TURKS ARE IN FLIGHT BEFORE BRITISH ARMIES

Two Palestine Forces, Advancing Northward, Get in Touch—Airmen Bomb Moslems.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The entire Turkish Army in Palestine is retreating toward the north. British airplanes are following up the retiring Turks and bombing them.

Forty Turkish guns were captured, says the official statement announcing the Ottoman retreat.

British and French naval forces are co-operating against the Turkish communications along the Mediterranean coast.

The bulletin reads:

General Allenby reports that on his right the enemy is retiring on Hebron, and that our troops hampered his retreat, capturing prisoners and a transport. Our mounted troops, advancing through Jemameh and Huj, thirteen and nine miles respectively east of Gaza, reached the south bank of the Wady Hesu, eleven miles north of the old Turkish front, establishing contact with our forces advancing from Gaza. These latter captured the northern bank of the Wady Hesu and Herbieh, reaching the railway and turning the position prepared by the enemy on the river.

The Turkish coastal rail head at Beit Hanun has also been captured, and the enemy is being pursued in the direction of the Wady Hesu.

The whole Turkish Army is in retreat toward the north. More than forty guns have been captured.

The Royal Navy, assisted by the French Navy, have actively co-operated throughout the operations by bombing enemy communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance. Our airplanes are bombing the retreating Turks.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANSWERS FOE'S GIBES

Ship Losses Were Gross, Not Net, Tonnage—British Fleet Still Awaits Antagonists.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British Admiralty, replying to the German Secretary of the Navy's criticism of the recent speech in the House of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the following comment to The Associated Press to-night:

"It is quite untrue that Sir Eric Geddes excluded the Mediterranean Sea when he summarized the losses in British mercantile tonnage. The losses given were those that occurred in all seas, and it was only in dealing with the number of enemy submarines that had been destroyed that the First Lord of the British Admiralty omitted the Mediterranean owing to the variety of nationalities operating there.

"The suggestion that Sir Eric gave the British losses in net tonnage, whereas the German calculations are in gross tons, is entirely false. Sir Eric's figures dealt with gross tonnage throughout.

"It is untrue that his statement of losses of British tonnage leaves out of the account ships sailing on Government service. The only tonnage excluded is that of commissioned ships of the Royal Navy.

"In regard to the Scandinavian convoy, Sir Eric Geddes made it perfectly clear in his statement that since April of this year more than 4,500 vessels have been convoyed over this route. These figures, of course, do not include the escorting vessels or what the German Imperial Secretary calls 'the entire guarding fleet of patrol vessels.'

"The figures that Sir Eric gave are irrefutable, and are so satisfactory that it is natural the Germans have to rely on sophistry to attempt to disprove or question them. The world knows from recent events in the Cattegat that the Royal Navy is waiting for the High Seas Fleet, which still continues to decline battle. The German Navy is certainly 'a young creation,' and the traditions which it is in the process of forming reflect no great credit on the chivalry and confidence of German seamen.

"It is only to be added that no German war vessel larger than a destroyer has shown itself to us 150 miles west of Heligoland from August, 1916, to last September, (October?) when two light cruisers attacked a Scandinavian convoy. Per contra, the mileage steamed by British war vessels per month, as given by Sir Eric Geddes, speaks loud enough to those desirous of hearing."

TEUTONS PUSH ON TOWARD THE PIAVE

Continued from Page 1.

guards, are advancing toward the Piave River, the War Office announces.

The text of the afternoon official communication follows:

The Livenza River has been crossed. The allied, (Austro-German,) armies, overcoming the resistance of the Italian rearguards, are advancing ceaselessly on mountain roads and on the plain, in driving snow and pouring rain, toward the Piave.

The supplementary bulletin issued tonight says:

The pursuit of the Italians in the direction of the Piave River is progressing.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Italians are still holding back the Austrians and Germans by rearguard actions, while the main body of the troops is establishing itself on the positions chosen "for the resistance," says today's official statement.

The announcement follows:

Our troops continue to arrive and establish themselves on the positions which have been chosen for the resistance.

Our rearguards and covering units still hold back the enemy by their brave behavior and activity.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, Nov. 8, (delayed.)—The Italians continue their retreat in accordance with the plan of the General Staff. Although the plain over which they are fighting offers no natural defenses, with the exception of the hills in the province of Treviso, the Italians are opposing every determined resistance to the enemy. From the Treviso hills they are pouring down a rain of shells on the Germans and Austrians, making them pay a heavy price for the ground they gain.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Nov. 7, (Delayed.)—A dozen bridges have been blown up on the Livenza River to arrest and delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans toward the Piave River. The Livenza is a smaller river than the Tagliamento and offers fewer difficulties to the crossing of the invading army, but the retiring Italian army is now better organized than it was on the banks of the Tagliamento, and is capable of greater resistance.

Indeed, some of the Italian contingents are animated by such ardor to fight the enemy that they are losing contact with the main body and risk being surrounded by the Austro-Germans, who have advanced either higher or lower on the river than the positions occupied by the Italians.

Meanwhile the Italian retreat has greatly shortened the fighting line, reducing it to scarcely thirty miles in length. This favors the concentration of Italian forces for defense.

NEW WAR COMMITTEE LIKE A GENERAL STAFF

Washington Expects Foch, with Marne Victory Prestige, to Head It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The creation of a permanent Inter-Allied Military Committee as a result of the important conferences that have been in progress in Italy between the British, French, and Italian Premiers and military representatives, is considered here one of the most important achievements in recent months of the war.

Information reaching Washington through diplomatic channels tonight is to the effect that this new committee—consisting of Generals Foch, Wilson and Cadorna—will constitute a nucleus for the formation of an international General Staff for the more efficient co-ordination of Entente military energies and a more vigorous prosecution of the war along precise and definite lines. It is interpreted here as meaning that from now on the war is to be conducted by the Entente nations as if the battle front were an entity rather than through reliance, as in the past, upon single nations to take care of their own battle fronts.

The new committee will deal with the strategy of the entire military situation confronting the Allies, and will serve as an international General Staff, intrusted with the consideration of the military aspects of all fronts.

It is expected that this committee, which will have attached to it a number of experts from the British, Italian, and French armies, will ultimately be enlarged so as to include an American representative, especially since the United States Army is taking its place on the western battle front.

Observers here are confident that the committee was not formed to handle merely the Italian situation, but to serve as a permanent body and deal with the situation on all fronts, although for the present its best brains will be devoted to the strategy of the Italian front, now the most vitally important in the whole western front.

General Cadorna relinquishes supreme command of the Italian armies in the field to serve on the new committee. He was the only General in any of the leading armies who had endured the continuous test of the war, the French, British, Germans, Austrians and Russians having all changed their leading field commanders several times. He had no assignment when the war began, but was designated to command an army in case of war. When Italy entered the war he was placed in supreme command in the field. The Second Army was commanded by General Capello, while the Third, operating in the Carso region, was under the Duke of Aosta.

The transfer of General Cadorna to a place in the new Tripartite Military Committee has resulted in a complete reorganization of the leadership of the Italian armies in the field. General Armando Diaz has been appointed first in command, with General Badoglio second, and General Giardino, third in command.

The new Commander in Chief is 56 years old. He is eleven years the junior of General Cadorna, and won his promotion for good service during the war. The Italian army list for 1914 shows that he was in that year enjoying the rank of Colonel. The changes in command have brought younger blood to the front. The second in command, General Pietro Badoglio, is 46 years old, and was a Major of artillery when the war began.

It is expected here that the ranking member of the new Inter-Allied Military Committee, General Ferdinand Foch, will be made its Chairman. General Foch is the hero of the battle of the Marne, is 66 years old, and was detached from active service last April to be made French Chief of Staff. He has earned a brilliant reputation as one of the foremost strategists in the French Army. He spent his early years in Metz. After the Franco-Prussian war he went to Paris and devoted himself to preparing for the next war with Germany, which he confidently believed inevitable.

During the battle of the Marne General Foch held the centre of the French line with 120,000 men and was opposed by 200,000 Germans, including the famous Prussian Guards. Both his wings were driven back, and then Foch launched a terrific attack against the German centre which was successful and forced the whole German line into a general retreat.

The immediate problem before the new committee is, as the result of the Austro-German invasion of Italy, almost identical with that which confronted France immediately before the battle of the Marne. It is the hope of those in charge of the plans being made for the establishment of the Italian armies on a prearranged line that the River Piave can be made to stand out in the military history of the war as does the Marne as a result of General Foch's success in 1914.

It is conceded by military experts here in intimate touch with the situation at Rome that the collapse of the Piave line of defense will lose Venice to the enemy and threaten the fall of the great industrial centres of Northern Italy.

By this time the Germans are very close to the Piave. They have crossed the Livenza. Between that river and the Piave there have been many engagements fought between the Italian cavalry engaged in rear-guard actions intended to delay the arrival of the enemy on the banks of the Piave. Very little is disclosed in the Berlin and Rome official bulletins regarding actual developments, and this veil of secrecy is concealing the early stages of what may prove to be one of the greatest battles of this or any war.

DIAZ A TALENTED ORGANIZER

Italy's New Commander in Chief Loved and Feared by His Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 9.—General Armando Diaz, who by royal decree replaces General Cadorna as Commander in Chief of the Italian armies, is comparatively unknown outside of military circles, though he has had a distinguished career. He is a Neapolitan, 56 years of age, whose ancestors fought in the Napoleonic wars.

He was educated at the military college at Naples and at the celebrated military academy at Turin. He laid the foundation of his reputation in the Abyssinian campaign, and built it up during the Libyan war, in which he was wounded, and the plan of campaign of which was largely of his own devising. He was promoted to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps on the Isonzo, after brilliant successes achieved in his leadership of a division operating on the Carso.

To his solid talent as an organizer is joined great personal pride and volcanic energy. Diaz abhors lame excuses, is intolerant of petty personal squabbles, and hence is not only loved, but also feared by his men.

General Badoglio, who, with General Giardino, former Minister of War, succeeds General Porro in the sub-chieftaincy, is a native of Piedmont and the Benjamin among the Italian Generals, being only 40 years of age. He also won distinction in Italy's campaign in Africa. In his rapid course through all the grades of the military hierarchy he received no fewer than three promotions for merit in actual warfare. As commander of an army corps on the Middle Isonzo his name is destined to shine with special lustre when the full story of his heroic fighting on the Bainsizza tableland comes to be written.

ITALY NOW TRACES GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Realizes That Nation Narrowly Escaped the Fate of Russia.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Italy will continue to fightu ntil the end, despite the efforts of German propaganda and the disaster on the Isonzo front, in the opinion of official circles here. The Government must fight the effects of Austrian and German propaganda as well as do all in its power to drive the enemy from Italian soil.

It is felt here that Italy narrowly escaped the fate of Russia, as it is believed the campaign carried on to destroy the spirit of the army and the people reached its height when the Austro-German blow was struck in the Julian Alps. Political hatreds have been healed, and in the future all parties will work together earnestly, with the intention of securing victory.

The first alarming sign of internal trouble was the outbreak in Turin last August, but was effectively put down. Since the Isonzo defeat the authorities have learned that anti-British and anti-American reports were widely circulated through Italy. Austrian aviators dropped bombs over Italian trenches containing German propaganda and peace literature.

The propaganda campaign was also carried on through the many German citizens who were permitted to remain in Italy as residents. It has been discovered that German agents were able to hire Italians for the purpose of destroying factories and defenses, blowing up battleships and revealing troop movements and portions of the battlefront lightly held.

During the recent retreat it was noted that the Austro-Germans possessed detailed information concerning the number of Italian troops and their positions.

GERMAN PROGRESSIVE TO BE VICE CHANCELLOR

Hertling Assents to Selection of Payer—Helfferich Asks to be Relieved.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Friedrich von Payer, a Progressive leader, has been designated as German Vice Chancellor, according to a semi-official telegram received here from Berlin. It adds that the appointment of Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberals, as Vice President of the Prussian State Ministry is considered probable.

It is officially announced from Berlin that Dr. Karl Helfferich requested of Emperor William that he be relieved of the Vice Chancellorship and membership in the Prussian Ministry and that the Emperor acquiesced on condition that Dr. Helfferich accepted office of some other nature.

The New Allied Military Committee.

General Cadorna. General Wilson. General Foch.

TELLS HOW BRITAIN GOT WAR WORKERS

Fixed Factory Profits and Wages on Patriotic Basis, Says Munitions Commissioner.

UNIONS SUSPENDED RULES

Men Employed Wherever and at Whatever Task Needed—Advice for American Producers.

How Great Britain reached maximum efficiency in munition production without disturbing the economic and commercial life of England, and also without reducing her fighting strength, was described to American employers yesterday by Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the British Munitions Commission in this country. Commissioner Kent talked to producers in a number of trades that have to do with war materials. His session with them was executive, but later the Merchants' Association gave out a statement which carried the gist of the Commissioner's remarks.

Sir Stephenson explained that the Munitions act, which really solved the difficulty, was adopted as a result of a trade agreement settling all these questions for the period of the war. When it first became evident that Great Britain had blundered in sending so many skilled laborers to the front, said Commissioner Kent, the Employers' Associations and the leaders of the various trade unions were called together in conference and were kept together until a working agreement was reached.

In the first place, the unions agreed to abandon all restrictive measures such as make for the closed shop and for a man in a particular trade working only at that trade, while the war lasted. Thus employers may use any branch of labor for any kind of work. A bricklayer, for example, if he is capable, may work in a foundry, with no loss of standing in his union.

Unskilled men and even women can be employed and are drafted to take the place of skilled workmen where the technique of the task can be taught readily and the work can be done by the piece. The wages are fixed definitely, based on the rate in effect in various districts at the outbreak of hostilities.

Men Agree to Shifting.

The men have agreed to abide by these rulings. They have also agreed to something else, which is even more vital to the economic peace and solidarity of England. They have agreed that in shifting from one line of work to another they will accept the pay rate fixed in the district in which they are working. It has been made illegal under the act to strike or demand an increase of pay during the war. The Minister of Munitions settles all labor disputes.

On their part, the employers have promised to abstain from trying to entice away from one plant to work in another by promising higher pay. This practice is unlawful. Hence no interference or unsettling of labor conditions can be brought about. The profits of the employers were definitely fixed at one-fifth over their pre-war earnings. It was determined that in such a crisis the State could not afford to waste any kind of labor.

One of the most interesting phases of the British manipulation of labor to get results has been the way in which skilled labor is distributed. Since there are several millions of men under arms, and many of them the best and most skilful workers of the kingdom, it behooved the Government to mobilize the workers at home as they mobilize troops for an attack. That is, the skilled men left are sent where they are most needed, and are concentrated at that point.

If guns are needed, then the skilled worker goes to the gun factory. If ships are to be built, he goes to the shipyards. If shells are in urgent demand, he goes to the factory where shells are made.

But the British Government, according to Commissioner Kent, has not considered it wise to conscript labor. To attempt to compel labor to go anywhere was held to be unwise, and no Ministry has attempted to put through any such measure. The Government relied on public opinion to force the Munitions act through, and when that was adopted it was felt that both labor and capital would live up to the spirit and letter of the law.

But, while they did not coerce labor, for that would antagonize the worker and weaken the most important link in the chain which was sending cannon, shells, clothes, and food to the front, they did fix wages. Also, after the first error which took skilled men for the army had been discovered, the Government kept many experienced workmen from the front and retained their services in the factories and shipyards.

200,000 Munition Volunteers.

The skilled men, said Commissioner Kent, to the number of more than 200,000, have been grouped as "Volunteers of Munitions," which they will continue to be for the time of the war. They willingly go wherever the Government sends them, and do as important a work as the soldier in the firing line. Too much emphasis, the American employers were told, could not be laid on this willingness of the British worker to serve his country.

In addition to these 200,000 men, there are about a million women who are engaged in munition work. In as much as the non-essential industries in which they worked before war have practically ceased, they have been forced into other lines to earn their living. To these is added the number of women who have husbands, fathers, and sons at the front and who want to work during the war, so that munition work is claiming a large proportion of the working women of England.

In answer to a question as to what would become of these women after peace came, Commissioner Kent said a great many of them would go back to their homes. Their male relatives would come back from the front and take up their old places, he said, and the women would naturally revert to their normal status. This fact is expected to solve the problem in a great measure.

In regard to the high cost of living, the Commissioner said that a Commission of Productions had been formed to handle that matter. Its function, he said, is investigation. Three times a year the commission inquires into the cost of the necessities of life throughout the whole kingdom. When it is found that a big increase has come a fixed sum is awarded by the Government to the laboring men.

Award, Not Rise in Wages.

Commissioner Kent was careful to impress upon his hearers that this sum was not in the nature of an increase in wages. It was an award, pure and simple, he declared, to compensate them for the rise in prices.

The Special Mission held its conference in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building, and the Commissioners, Garrod, Asquith, Baillie, and Kent, met representatives of the following industries: Food, clothing, textiles, oil, leather, and rubber.

The conferences have been made executive at the request of President Wilson. The results will be made known to the President before the departure of the commission from the United States. In the meantime the commission is going to try and give every manufacturer in the United States, through these conferences, the benefit of suggestions based upon experience gained by Great Britain.

A luncheon was given to the Commissioners yesterday by Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank, after which another conference was held.

Last night Commissioners Garrod and Asquith attended a meeting in the Labor Temple held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union. There the workingmen were told of the way the United Kingdom had avoided labor disputes. It was impressed upon the men last night, as it was upon the employers yesterday morning, that the army of a nation abroad is no stronger in these days of modern war than the strength of the endeavor and patriotism displayed by the makers at home.

CANADIANS TO MAKE SHELLS FOR AMERICA

Offer of Idle Plants to Supply Ammunition for 75s Is Accepted by Washington.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Negotiations conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board at Washington have resulted in the placing of a large order of shells for French 75s to be produced from Canadian plants for the United States Government. Six to seven and a half million shells will be turned out in the first seven months of 1918.

The Imperial Munitions Board will act for the American authorities in placing the contract and supervising the production of the shells. The American Ordnance Department will supply steel and component parts and the Canadian manufacturers will forge the steel and machine and assemble the shells.

This important announcement is welcomed here because of the sharp decline in British orders for shells in Canada, owing partly to the increased production in Great Britain, and partly to the difficulty in establishing dollar credits here for full quantity of munitions as well as for foodstuffs, ships and other materials.

Considerable equipment in Canada for machining and assembling the smaller sized shells is not now required for imperial purposes, but these plants with minor alterations can be made available quickly for the production of 75 millimeter shells. To proffers by Canadian manufacturers through the Munitions Board, the United States Ordnance Department, confronted with the necessity of expediting shell production, responded promptly, and a transaction involving many millions of dollars was consummated.

GERMAN TRAINS MENACED.

Frequent Attempts Made to Wreck Army Transportation.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—Advices from across the border say that the German military authorities in Schleswig have issued orders that strong measures be taken to deal with attempts at train wrecking, of which there has been an alarming number recently.

Efforts to derail military trains by misplaced switches or putting obstructions on the tracks, have been particularly frequent.

GREGORY CONSULTS WILSON

Conference Said to be on Movements of Enemy Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Attorney General Gregory remained at the White House after today's Cabinet meeting for a short conference with President Wilson.

It is understood he discussed the Department of Justice's plans for imposing further restrictions on the movements of enemy aliens, as a part of the campaign to stop munitions explosions and other acts of sabotage.

POLES AGAIN DEMAND AUSTRIAN PREMIER

Insist on Tarnowski, Despite Berlin Veto—Faction Favors Karl Stephen as King.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The Polish Regency Council has renewed its demand that Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, whose selection the German authorities refused to sanction, be appointed Premier of Poland. Count Tarnowski, who is a brother-in-law of Prince Lubomirsky, of the Council, has become the symbol of Pro-Austrian policy in Poland.

Opponents of the plan of proclaiming Emperor Charles, of Austria, as King of Poland are laboring hard to secure the appointment of Archduke Karl Stephen as King of Poland under Austrian suzerainty.

The proposed settlement of the Eastern problem by annexing Poland to Austria-Hungary and Courland and Lithuania to Germany has few friends in Germany, aside from the proponents of the idea.

Virtually the entire press opposes it. The Conservative and Nationalist organs are against it because they fear the effect of such a step upon their own anti-Polish policy in regard to the Polish provinces of Prussia. The Liberal and Socialist newspapers are indignant at the attempt to decide a question involving the whole future of Germany behind the back of the Reichstag, and also resent the efforts to overturn the anti-annexation peace policy set forth in the Reichstag resolution.

The Socialist organ Vorwärts asserts that this proposal of an annexationist policy in the most irretrievable form puts in the shade the crisis regarding the Chancellorship and all other downfalls of the day. It reminds the Government that the Hapsburg monarchy, two parts of which are absolutely non-German, while in the third the German element has a hard struggle to retain its influence, may at no distant time become a military danger to Germany.

The Kreuz-Zeitung reminds the authorities of the repeated promises to leave definite settlements until the end of the war.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—According to the Polish newspapers, the Polish Regency Council has requested from the German and Austrian Emperors permission to establish legations in Berlin, Vienna, Sofia, and Constantinople. If this is sanctioned, diplomatic relations would be established also with Stockholm and Copenhagen, and possibly with The Hague and Berne.

DANES GET NOBEL PRIZE

Pontoppidan, Novelist, and Gjellerup, Poet, Divide Literary Award.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The Nobel Prize for Literature has been divided between M. Pontoppidan, novelist, and M. Gjellerup, poetic writer, both Danes.

M. Pontoppidan, who is a writer of novels based on Danish life, is considered an excellent stylist and a good observer, but there is considerable difference of opinion among the critics regarding his rank as an author, even in Denmark.

M. Gjellerup is a writer with a strong strain of religious mysticism, who reminds one somewhat of Tolstoi. Starting as a theological student he has passed through various stages of philosophical development. His writings now expound Buddhistic mysticism.

TO ENLIST WOMEN IN PARTY RANKS

Continued from Page 1.

old "silk stocking" Twenty-ninth,) sent a letter yesterday to Mrs. Carola Morgan White, suffrage leader in his district, inviting the suffragists to hold a meeting in the clubhouse of his organization, at 267 Madison Avenue, on some evening next week that would suit their convenience. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State leader of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, and many other prominent woman suffrage advocates are members of the Fifteenth District suffrage organization.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League, 1,388 Broadway, last night, a resolution to form a Woman's Auxiliary and tender it the use of the league's headquarters was passed. Frank D. Kelley, President of the league, said that a number of young business and professional women, graduates of Vassar, Barnard, and Hunter colleges, were already doing political work among women. The organization last night sent an invitation to Miss Margaret Wilson asking her to accept the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of the new women's branch.

Invitations to Brooklyn Women.

Invitations have been sent by Brooklyn district leaders in both the Republican and Democratic camps to the woman suffragists there. One of the district organizations in Brooklyn that sent such an invitation yesterday was the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club.

"Are you going to accept these invitations?" a suffragist was asked.

"Well, it isn't likely that we are going off in a corner all by ourselves," the young woman replied.

All the women in this city who intend to avail themselves of their right to vote may have an opportunity to do so next April if the question of whether the City of New York shall come in under the provisions of the local option law for cities is submitted. This will be done if 25 per cent. of the voters file a petition previously demanding a referendum. The question of whether the city shall go wet or dry cannot come up until April, 1919, but an affirmative majority on the first question, in the opinion of many politicians, would be almost certain to be followed by a "dry" majority a year later, with women participating in the voting.

Livingston Explains Procedure.

Election Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston, in discussing the necessary steps for making the suffrage amendment effective, made the following statement last night:

"A special enrollment, provided for by legislation, will be necessary for women voters to participate in the next primaries. While there has been only informal discussion of the situation, it is the general view that a bill should be drafted for presentation when the Legislature meets in January. We will soon start work on the proposed amendment. Its passage should be expedited so that there may be ample time for the readjustments in the electoral machinery.

"As I understand it, the Board of Elections will begin at once to prepare the many changes in election matters in Brooklyn and Greater New York made necessary by the adoption of the suffrage amendment. We shall check up the State census, but our information is to the effect that it will be necessary to increase the number of election districts to about 2,000 in Brooklyn alone. We now have 780. Of course, women will be eligible to serve as election officials as well as on the County Committee.

"The election law provides for the basis of representation in the County Committee. I do not know how we can increase our membership without an amendment to the law. We shall take up that question, as well as many others that have just developed, at the December meeting of the County Committee.

"The Board of Elections will probably take steps at its next meeting to plan for a possible local option referendum next April. We will proceed upon the assumption that a sufficient number of signatures will be secured for the submission of the question.

"A vast amount of work must be done, and the board will act without delay. We must increase our staff and the office headquarters in Brooklyn. An estimate of the added cost of future elections in Brooklyn is about $1,000,000."

PROTEST FOR PICKETS SENT TO PRESIDENT

Mrs. Belmont Tells Him Their Treatment in Washington Jail Is Inhuman.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York State Chairman of the Woman's Party, yesterday sent a telegram to President Wilson, protesting against the treatment of Alice Paul and Rose Winslow in the jail at Washington on the ground that it was inhuman.

"They are not making a hunger strike," said Mrs. Belmont, speaking of the prisoners. "They ate the cabbage and raw salt pork which was the prison diet, as long as they could, and when they were unable to do it longer the authorities put them in the hospital. Miss Paul protested against this, saying that she was not sick, and that she did not wish better fare than her fellow-prisoners. In the hospital she would take only bread and water, not as a hunger strike, but as a protest against any discrimination between her and her fellow-prisoners. There is a store in the prison from which other prisoners, including the seventeen murderesses, who, I am told, are in the jail, can purchase food if they have the money. We have tried in every way possible to get money to our pickets to enable them to buy food, but the privilege which is allowed criminals is refused them, and they are political prisoners."

"I do not believe they are being forcibly fed," said Miss Doris Stevens. "I will not believe it until the women tell me so themselves."

Last night twenty women, headed by Mrs. John Winters Brannan, left New York on the midnight train to make what has been said will be the last demonstration of picketing the White House. With Mrs. Brannan were Mrs. Henry Butterworth and Miss Paula Jacobi. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis met the women in Philadelphia. Women from Oregon, Utah, Minnesota, California, New Jersey, and Maryland will be among those who will join in the picketing demonstration. Miss Vida Milholland, a recent picket prisoner, gave the New York women a dinner before they left. Reservations as to today's demonstration, being the last were made by Miss Doris Stevens yesterday.

"We do not think that the women will make another large demonstration like this," she said. "If they should be arrested for this demonstration and then allowed to go free we should consider that it was a vindication of picketing and the women with banners would take up their silent watch before the White House as they did the first five and one-half months when no one molested there. This demonstration is to emphasize the request we made to the President in the resolution we passed at the Ritz Carlton Thursday, asking him to forward the passage of the Federal amendment. If anything serious should come of this demonstration, we might be obliged to take another stand."

ROW OVER HUNGER STRIKE.

Militants Assert Forcible Feeding Is Unnecessary and Inhuman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The hunger strike of Woman's Party militants in the jail here has resolved itself into a dispute over whether the women were fed forcibly or whether they took food willingly. Today Woman's Party headquarters announced that Alice Paul, the leader, had been forcibly fed three times since yesterday afternoon, and that Rose Winslow, her companion, had been forcibly fed twice. Feeding Miss Paul three times in a little more than twelve hours, the leaders contended, was unnecessary and inhuman.

Superintendent Zinkham of the jail freely admitted that Miss Paul had been fed three times, but denied that it had been done forcibly.

"There was no forced feeding," said Dr. J. A. Gannon, the jail physician. "These women took the food without resistance, and merely want to advertise themselves by saying they have been [illegible] forcibly. Miss Paul's condition is not critical; it is not even serious. she is doing well."

Woman's Party headquarters, however, declared that Miss Paul will die if the jail authorities continue to feed her "forcibly."

Miss Helen Paul made her way into the jail grounds tonight and talked with her sister through a window. She reported that, when told the jail physician said she had not resisted when fed, Miss Paul said, "It is a lie. I am resisting to my utmost strength." She also brought word that her sister now was in the psychopathic ward of the hospital for observation.

SUFFRAGE POTATOES HERE.

First of War Crop for Party's Restaurant Sent to Town.

The potato war crop of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, raised by Miss Rêne Glogau, Chairman of Agriculture, on the party's war farm plot at Baychester Avenue and Boston Road, is being harvested, and fifty bags, each containing sixty pounds of potatoes, were taken to the suffrage headquarters yesterday for use in the suffrage restaurant. The rest of the crop will be in in a few days.

In the war knitting for the Red Cross done by workers of the City Party the best and most even is that which is brought in by a white-haired elderly man, who does the work himself. He is Frank McKee, uncle of the one-time famous "Baby" Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandchild of President Harrison. Mr. McKee has taught many of the women of the party to knit.

PRESIDENT GLAD HE HELPED

Replies to Suffragists' Telegram Expressing Their Thanks.

An answer from President Wilson to the telegram of thanks sent to him by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, election night was received by Miss Hay at the City Party headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. President Wilson said:

Thank you very warmly for your telegram of Nov. 7. I am indeed gratified that you think the my championing of the cause of suffrage had great weight with the voters of New York. It gives me the right to rejoice with you in the victory.

A note from the President was also received by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in response to the telegram of appreciation sent him by that body on election night. Mrs. Whitehouse declined to make public the text of the President's letter.

The next move of suffragists of New York State is to be discussed at a luncheon given by the Women's City Club of New York in honor of Miss Mary Garrett Hay at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The speakers will be Miss Hay, Mrs. George W. Coleman, President of the Boston Women's City Club, and Mrs. James Quan of the Chicago Women's City Club.

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WOODS WILL QUIT WHEN MAYOR DOES

Police Commissioner Announces He Will Leave His Office on Dec. 31.

SHOWS LOYALTY TO FRIEND

Tammany Is Guessing Who Will Succeed Him, While Murphy Says He Will Suggest No One.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced positively yesterday that he would not be Police Commissioner after the first of the year, even supposing the position was offered to him. His statement was as follows:

"So many people have been urging me to remain as Police Commissioner, in case I should be asked to do so, that I feel I ought to make the statement now that I intend to leave this office on the 31st day of December. I shall leave with most pleasant memories of almost three and three-quarters years of service with a fine body of men.

"Few people seem to realize how essential to the success of a Police Commissioner is the whole-souled understanding and co-operation of the Mayor. Whatever success I may have had in conducting this department would have been impossible without the complete support which I have always had from Mayor Mitchel."

Commissioner Woods was Secretary to Mayor Mitchel during the period when the Mayor sought the services of Major Gen. George W. Goethals as Police Commissioner and did not receive the appointment until General Goethals had declined. He has been a warm friend of the Mayor for years, and his decision not to serve out his term was taken as an expression of personal loyalty to the Mayor. Commissioner Woods has not made known his future plans, and has declined to discuss reports from Washington that friends were seeking a commission in the army for him.

Supporters of Judge Hylan ridiculed the idea that an invitation might be extended by the Mayor-elect to Commissioner Woods to remain in his position, especially because a strong element of the support of the Democratic candidate for Mayor came from those who had been angered by the use of the Police Department for the tapping of wires of several persons, including priests, during the charities controversy.

Tammany politicians who discussed yesterday the names of men suggested as possible successors of Commissioner Woods admitted that the walk was behind the thought in the case of men who had been put forward as possibilities.

Charles F. Murphy has stated that he had suggested no one as Police Commissioner and would suggest no one. It was pointed out that during the Murphy régime the appointment to the Police Commissionership had never gone to any of the mainstays of Tammany Hall, and that the selection of an outsider, whose name would command respect, was likely to occur this time.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced the appointment of Borough Inspector James E. Dillon of Brooklyn to succeed the late Max Schmittberger as Chief Inspector. At the same time Commissioner Woods announced the following collateral appointments: Inspector John O'Brien to be Borough Inspector of Manhattan; Inspector Thomas H. Murphy to be Borough Inspector in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, and Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane to be Inspector in charge of the Police Training School, with a rank corresponding to that of Borough Inspector.

Inspector Dillon joined the Park Police in this city on March 18, 1885, and rose to rank of Sergeant when the act of consolidation went into effect on Jan. 1, 1898. He was legislated into the New York City Police Department with the same grade, and on March 11, 1903, was made a Captain. He successfully passed the civil service examination for Inspector and was appointed to that rank on Jan. 4, 1907, and was the last of the civil service Inspectors appointed, as General Bingham, then Police Commissioner, had a bill passed in the State Legislature three months later abolishing the permanent grade of Inspector and giving him power to reduce Inspectors to the grade of Captain. A day or two after the bill was passed Dillon was reduced to the grade of Captain, and on Jan. 21, 1911, was appointed Borough Inspector of Brooklyn by Commissioner Cropsey.

On July 7, 1911, he was given an indefinite leave of absence to accept the appointment as Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Waldo. He remained in that position for one year and resigned, and for a day assumed the duties of Borough Inspector again, after which he was again appointed Fourth Deputy, and remained in that capacity until the expiration of Commissioner Waldo's term, on Dec. 31, 1913, when he again resumed the duties of Borough Inspector.

During the illness of Chief Inspector Schmittberger he was appointed Acting Chief Inspector by Commissioner Woods, and remained in that position until his appointment yesterday. The new Chief Inspector was born in this city on July 20, 1862. He is married and resides at 510 East Eighty-seventh Street. When Commissioner Woods organized the Home Defense League, Inspector Dillon was put in charge and brought the league up to its present standard.

While Borough Inspector he organized the Brooklyn Police Athletic League, which now has a membership of 2,500 and is being extended to the other four boroughs. The appointment, it was said, meets with the approval of the rank and file of the department. The salary is $6,000 a year.

NEW CITIZENS, NEW NAMES.

Illinois Judge Americanizes Some Foreign Spellings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Americanism permeated the courtroom of Circuit Judge Oscar E. Heard, who came here yesterday from Freeport to aid the Cook County bench in clearing away a docket crowded with applications for citizenship. The Judge did not find the multiplicity of foreign names to his liking, so before admitting forty applicants to citizenship, he rechristened a number and curtailed the names of several.

"If you are going to be American citizens, you must have American names," Judge Heard said.

The following are some of the changes in names made by the court:

OLD NAME.	NEW NAME.
Vaclav Pisch.	James Pese.
Gerther Woralowski.	Harry Warsaw.
Leopold Szirtakiemcz.	Frank L. Franks.
Anastasius Latsis.	Harry H. Latsis.
Cocsal Fidelmas.	William Kaufman.
Jomini Belomsetz.	Joe White.
Sam Israel Wilocszsonski.	Sam Weil.
Aloyzy Walamender.	Louis Valender.

The changes were accepted with good grace in most instances, but at least two of the applicants protested and announced that they would lay the matter before the Federal authorities.

DECIDES AGAINST STRIKERS.

Boston & Maine Mechanics Not to Get Additional Increase.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Boston & Maine Railroad mechanics will not receive the additional 3 cents an hour included in their recent wage demands, according to a decision announced tonight by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, who was selected as arbitrator of the differences between the railroad and the employes in its shops and yards.

The mechanics went on strike Sept. 5 for an increase of 5 cents an hour, with the understanding that the arbitrator would announce a decision relative to the other 3 cents after further consideration of facts and figures. The new decision extends to apprentices the 5 per cent. increase granted to the workmen.

"Considering the present and recently agreed rates on nearly all the roads in the country," says the arbitrator, "I am absolutely clear that the 5 cents per hour advance puts the men on at least as high a wage basis as the average in the eastern half of the country."

SMUGGLERS GO TO PRISON.

One Year and $1,000 Fine for Secreting Tungsten on Swedish Ship.

Robert Collin, Waldemar Adams, and Fritz Oerundal, who pleaded guilty to conspiring to export tungsten in violation of the Espionage act, were sentenced yesterday to serve a year and a day in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1,000 each. Collin and Adams are dealers in Swedish book, and Oerundal was steward of the steamship United States.

In imposing sentence Judge McCall said that the declaration of the accused that the contraband was intended for making razor steel might be true, but that the secretive manner in which it was put aboard the vessel indicated that the accused knew they were violating the law.

Alaska Railroad Half Finished.

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—Before the end of next season the first regular train service over the coast end of the Alaska Government Railway will be established, according to a statement today by William C. Edes, Chairman of the Alaska Railroad Commission, which is here. The Alaska Railroad is to be 508 miles, of which 245 miles already have been completed. Preliminary work has been done over many miles more.

BROADWAY LIGHTS MUST GO OUT AT 11

Continued from Page 1.

derstood as the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board cars at the plant where coke is manufactured.

All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to carlots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commissions paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby.

"In all cases where wagon deliveries are made, either by the coke producer or by dealers, a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made; such charge shall be subject to approval of the State Fuel Administrator.

"The maximum prices for coke made in ovens without by-product recovery east of the Mississippi River shall be as follows: Blast furnace coke, $6; foundry coke, 72-hour, selected, $7; crushed coke, over 1-inch size, $7.30.

"The maximum prices for various grades of beehive coke made in districts other than that described heretofore shall bear the same ratio to the established price of the coal from which the coke is made as the average contract prices of the same grades of coke had to the average contract prices of coal during the years 1912 and 1913."

Relief for the coal shortage in Ohio and Michigan was promised by the Fuel Administration in announcing that on Nov. 19 the priority order directing that central field coal be shipped to lake ports for the Northwest would be lifted for one day. A previous suspension of the order for one day failed to provide the two States with sufficient coal to supply immediate needs.

Pennsylvania anthracite coal operators and miners continued conferences here today on proposed new wage scales. At the conclusion of the morning meeting it was said they probably would not get together until next week, when John P. White, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, and now a special assistant to Fuel Administrator Garfield, will join in the conferences. A committee of the operators and miners called on Dr. Garfield today, and told him that, as soon as they reached an agreement, they would submit to him a request for increased anthracite prices to absorb whatever wage increases may be granted.

COAL SHORTAGE NEAR END.

Chairman of Fuel Committee Says Relief Is in Sight.

Reeve Schley, Chairman of the New York Fuel Committee, said yesterday after his return from Washington where he was in conference with Fuel Administrator Garfield, that he thought the coal shortage in this part of the country would not last long as a plan was being worked out that was expected to bring relief in a few days. One step in bettering conditions will be an arrangement between the dealers and the Administration which will enable the consumers to get coal at reasonable prices.

Mr. Schley said that Dr. Garfield was particularly anxious that measures be taken at once to protect the poor. It was not the intention of the Administration, however, he said, to eliminate all profits, but to see that they were kept reasonable.

"There has been a larger supply of coal received here this year than last," Mr. Schley said. "The trouble is that some of the people fearing high prices put in larger quantites than usual, which only adds to the trouble. At the present time the situation is about normal and if the public will be patient I am hopeful that everything will turn out satisfactorily."

The New York State Master Butchers Association announced that it had offered the use of its members' shops to the Federal and State food authorities for the sale, at cost, of milk and sugar.

A warning of hard business times ahead was sounded yesterday at the closing session in the Hotel Astor of the National Association of Refrigeration. David A. Brown, President of the National Association of Ice Industries, called upon the industry to work for a general reduction of prices.

"I warn you, gentlemen," he said, "that hard business times are ahead of us. Just because your bank is accommodating you now and because business is good at the present time, do not sit back complacently. We are in for a long war and we must be prepared to face it."

BOSTON PLANS COAL SAVING.

Darkened Show Windows and Less Heat Among the Changes.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Darkened show windows, reduced temperatures, curtailment of elevator service, discontinuance of electric signs, and elimination so far as possible of night work by cleaners and others are some of the methods to be adopted by Boston retail merchants, beginning next Monday, to aid in the conservation of coal.

Suggestions to this end have been made by the Committee on Coal Conservation of the Chamber of Commerce Retail Trade Board and are expected to be generally followed. Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow will urge the adoption of similar conservation measures throughout the State.

At midnight last night all the bright lights along Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to below Herald Square that are usually burning at that hour were still bright. The great advertising signs in Times Square were bright, as were the lesser lights that point the way into restaurants and cafés. No word had yet been received of when the order would go into effect.

WAGE INCREASE FOR 55,000.

H. C. Frick Co.'s Employes Get Sixth Advance in Two Years.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The H. C. Frick Coke Company announced today that their 20,000 employes would receive a wage increase ranging from 10 to 20 per cent., effective tomorrow. This is the second increase given the Frick employes in two months and the sixth wage advance in two years.

The advance will affect the following workers: Inside mine work, track laying, blasting, timbering, inside and outside laborers and others.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 9.—The highest wages ever paid in the history of the textile industry in this city will go into effect Dec. 3, when more than 35,000 operatives will get an increase of 10 per cent. in their pay. Since Jan. 1, 1916, wages in the mills here have increased 50.7 per cent.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 9.—An adjustment in the wages of Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, affecting about 10,000 workers, was announced here today. The increase applies to all except men on piece work and is effective as of Oct. 16. The adjustment was made voluntarily.

TRY SUBSTITUTE FOR STEEL.

Service Board to Use Concrete on Section of Culver Route.

Because of the shortage of steel and the difficulty of getting it, the Public Service Commission has been considering the advisability of trying some substitute in rapid transit construction. It was decided yesterday to try a reinforced concrete structure on Section 3 of the Culver Rapid Transit Railroad in Brooklyn. This section is about 3,600 feet long, and reaches within 900 feet of the Coney Island terminal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

If the work proceeds satisfactorily, concrete will be used in all places where it appears that no steel will be speedily obtainable. The commission's engineers will pay especial attention to the work, and observe it closely after it is completed and trains are running.

While a reinforced concrete structure is ordinarily considered more expensive than steel construction when steel is sold at a normal figure, the commission's engineers believe that with steel at the current price it will not cost any more.

PLAN TO CENTRALIZE POLICE

Jersey Commission Proposes to Make Each County a Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Home Rule Commission of the Legislature has decided, it became known today, to recommend the passage at the coming session of a law providing for county police systems. The idea is to modernize the police system in New Jersey and at the same time overcome objections that are raised against the constabulary plan in use in Pennsylvania.

The commission would consolidate the various police departments in each county and have them under a single directing head. This, it is believed, would increase the efficiency and co-operation of the police in the various cities, towns, boroughs, and villages in the counties.

The Talented Young Spanish Pianist

PAQUITA MADRIGUERA

Recital at Aeolian Hall Tonight at 8:15

THIS charming young girl has created a distinct sensation during the two years she has been in this country by the exceptional brilliancy of her playing as well as her thorough musicianship.

She never fails to enthral her audience with the sheer beauty of her art.

Hear Miss Madriguera at her recital tonight—then come to Aeolian Hall any time and hear the exact duplicate of her wonderful playing on the Duo-Art Piano, which reproduces with marvelous fidelity the actual playing of the world's great pianists.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In MANHATTAN: 29 West 42nd Street
In THE BRONX . 367 East 149th Street
In BROOKLYN . 11 Flatbush Avenue
In NEWARK . . . 895 Broad Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

A SALE OF BOOKS

Suitable for gifts or your own library, at very special prices.

Great Masters—By John La Farge; illustrated; published at $2.50,..... $1.75

Longfellow's Country—By Helen A. Clarke; illustrated; published at $2.50,..... $1.25

Kim—By Rudyard Kipling; full page color reliefs by John L. Kipling; published at $3.50, $1.50

Reminiscences of the South Seas—By John La Farge; illustrated; published at $3.50,... $1.95

TWO BOOKS for BOYS

A Year in a Yawl—By R. Doubleday. A true tale of the adventures of four boys in a thirty foot yawl; published at $1.35,..... 60c

From Chevrons to Shoulder Straps—By F. K. Russel. Full of West Point atmosphere; published at $1.50, 60c

BOOKS for CHILDREN

The Book of Baby Dogs By E. J. Detmold; published at $2.50 1.00

Songs for Little Children By T. W. Stephenson; set to music; published at $1.50,.. 75c

The Peek a Boos Among the Bunnies; published at $1.25,.... 60c

Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Misses' Suits—in many stunning models, fur-trimmed—at $65

Smartly tailored styles to wear with one's own furs—at $45

Coats—of fine materials in youthful models, fur-trimmed—at $50

Smart Coats without fur at $35

Smart Misses' Dresses of serge, tricot, satin and Georgette crepe—special groups—at $45 & $65

Party and Dance Frocks of chiffon—net—Gros de Londres—taffeta and crepe satin, at $45 & $65

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Sale of Children's Shoes

Child's and Misses' Gun Metal Calf, Lace and Button Shoes. Child's Patent Leather Button Shoes, Kid and Cloth Tops.

Sizes 6—8 } Reduced to { 2.35 & 2.85

Sizes 8½—11 } Reduced to { 2.85 & 3.35

Sizes 11½—2 } Reduced to { 3.35 & 3.85

Child's Mahogany Leather and White Snow Buck Lace Shoes.

Sizes 6—11 Reduced to 3.60

Sizes 11½—2 Reduced to 4.10

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

What the War Means to Italy

The tremendous advance of the Teutonic forces through Italy has increased the interest in Italy's part in the World War. Italy's aims, her relations with her allies, her place in the war are discussed in detail in the following books.

Italy at War—*Herbert Vivian* $2.24

From the Triple to the Quadruple Alliance—Why Italy Went to War—*Dr. E. J. Dillon* 1.34

Greater Italy—*William Kay Wallace* 2.24

Italy and the War—*Jacques Bainville*, Translated by *Bernard Miall* .89

Italy, France, and Britain at War—*H. G. Wells* 1.34

Italy at War and the Allies in the West *Alexander Powell* 1.34

Six Months on the Italian Front—*Julius M. Price* 3.14

Latin at War—*Will Irwin* 1.58

Authentic Map of Italy—pocket map folded in cloth case .44

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

THE BOOK OF THE WEST INDIES

By A. HYATT VERRILL. Fully Illustrated.

Telling all manner of things about this enchanted region, where romance and history and tropical beauty have done their best to create a wonderland. The islands and their people, their history, their present-day life and resources are fully described.

It is a book indispensable for the tourist and for anyone wishing information about the West Indies, and is also a fascinating volume for those who prefer to do their traveling in a library chair.

Price $2.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Prompt Action Keeps Many a Man Well Dressed At Little Cost

In this instance we mean prompt action by us on low market prices of woolens, etc.—and early selection by you of your suit or overcoat for Fall and Winter before stocks are stripped of the best the season has to offer—and before goods purchased in the midst of the season call for higher prices. Make your selection today from our

Men's and Young Men's

Suits and Overcoats

At $19.75

Among the suits are smart English Sack Coats Belted Coats, Double Breasted Sacks in various models, also the ever appropriate three-button Conservative Sacks—every one well tailored of dependable fabrics.

The Overcoats include every style in the scale, from ultra extreme to ultra conservative—Trench models, English Slip-Ons, Loose Box Coats, Belted styles, regulation Chesterfields—made of warm overcoatings with satin yoke and sleeve linings—of patterns that are quite the thing this season.

Other Suits, $16.50 to $39.75

Other Overcoats, $16.50 to $64.50

Burberry's London Overcoats, $49.50 to $64.50

WOODS'S AIDS CATCH WALL ST. SWINDLER

Adolph Israelowitz, Broker, Wanted for $25,000 Theft, Arrested in Vancouver.

WOMAN AIDS THE POLICE

Young Russian Put Through Bold Scheme and Disappeared Within Twenty-four Hours.

The efficiency of Police Commissioner Woods's methods of police work as applied in tracking criminals was again demonstrated by the arrest at Vancouver, B. C., yesterday of a former New York broker, Adolph Israelowitz, who is wanted here for swindling Wall Street bankers through one of the most daring schemes that had been worked since the "deadline" was formed in the financial district.

It is charged that the fugitive, who was known in the financial district for several years as the head of A. Israelowitz & Co., brokers, 99 Nassau Street, according to his own description of his business, but who in reality was a youthful Russian adventurer, started his swindling operations by opening a large account in the National Park Bank, and got away with $10,000 within twenty-four hours, exclusive of cleaning out his deposit account. The specific charge against Israelowitz is for defrauding Joseph Walker & Son, bankers of 61 Broadway, of $5,019, but he also got $2,500 from the National City Company, a subsidiary of the National City Bank.

Israelowitz, it is asserted by detectives, also got $5,000 from his brother, Henry, of 320 Riverside Drive, who has an office in the same building at 99 Nassau Street, and the same amount was lost by a Maiden Lane jeweler. Henry Israelowitz was not at home last night, and his version of his reported personal loss could not be obtained. It is alleged that Adolph Israelowitz got away with approximately $25,000.

Appeal to Commissioner Woods.

The swindle took place on Oct. 9. Israelowitz fled on Oct. 10, and he was indicted by a Grand Jury on the following day, on the charge made by Walker & Son. None of the bankers was much worried by the loss of the money, but they wanted to make an example of the financial schemer by punishing him, and Commissioner Woods was appealed to. Under his direction detectives got a trace of the broker at Chicago, but he kept on the go and moved so swiftly that it was impossible to reach him.

For many days the detectives chased him from city to city through the West, and finally lost track of him altogether. Then Detective M. G. Herbert of the First Branch Bureau found among Israelowitz's papers a memorandum which read "Seymour-490," which, it is said, led to the discovery of a woman friend here of the broker, and information from this clue enabled the Commissioner yesterday to telegraph to the authorities at Vancouver to arrest the broker.

This woman, who is said to have had expectations of marrying Israelowitz, showed the police an apartment he had luxuriously furnished for her in West Seventy-first Street, and admitted he had given her numerous gifts of diamonds.

On Oct. 9 Israelowitz went to the National Park Bank and deposited $3,000, represented by a certified check drawn on the same bank. Immediately afterward he deposited other checks from out-of-town banks, and although he told the cashier that he did not intend to draw against the account immediately, he had overdrawn his account by $1,700 before closing hours. Within two hours Israelowitz had purchased $25,000 worth of Russian rubles and $9,000 worth of Imperial German marks from Joseph Walker & Son, which he quickly converted into cash.

Checks Refused by Bank.

When the messenger from the Walkers appeared with the foreign money Israelowitz kept him waiting until after banking hours, then handed him two checks. These, of course, were refused when presented at the National Park Bank the following day. Early that morning a representative of the bank went to Israelowitz's office and made him open his safe and disgorge $1,700, the amount of his overdrawal of the day before, and notified him that his account was not wanted. The check given to the National City Company was returned marked "No funds."

Another banking house is said to have lost $5,400. The name of this concern has been withheld by the police temporarily, and this amount does not figure in the charges and amounts obtained by the broker.

Joseph Walker, Jr., said last night that Israelowitz had been known as a broker of good repute, and as customary in such transactions the general manager of Joseph Walker & Son had no hesitation in accepting the checks.

"It is this system of confidence and credit that is in common use in Wall Street that enabled Israelowitz to work his scheme successfully," Mr. Walker said. "The loss is not much, but his abuse of this financial integrity is a more serious matter, and for that reason we were determined to get him for punishment. Commissioner Woods has accomplished a splendid work in doing this."

The Maiden Lane jeweler, who has requested the police to withhold his name, started for Vancouver last night to engage a lawyer to hold Israelowitz, who is reported to be arranging to fight extradition. Commissioner Woods will send Detective Herbert to bring the broker here. Israelowitz is said to have come here from Russia four years ago. He is 24 years old. He had made $15,000 in his business as a broker, it is said.

DIES IN PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

One Burned to Death and Others Injured in Clinton Apartments.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—One woman lost her life and several other persons were injured tonight in a fire that destroyed the upper floor of the Clinton apartment house, a seven-story structure. The woman killed was Miss Kate G. Rea of Danville, Penn., sister of the owner of the building.

The apartment house was tenanted by several prominent Philadelphia families. The fire was a spectacular one, and there were a number of thrilling rescues. One woman was lowered from the seventh floor on an extension ladder after she had been badly burned, and several elderly invalid women were carried out of the building.

The origin of the fire is not known, but the authorities are investigating a report of incendiarism. Several naval officers stationed in this vicinity made the Clinton their home.

ARREST RAILROAD SLEUTHS.

New York Central Men Accused of Robbing Freight Cars.

William Hey, 22 years old, of 136 West Sixty-sixth Street; Robert Farrier, 23, of 210 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Harry Barnett, 38, of 223 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, private detectives employed in the freight yards at Fifty-ninth Street by the New York Central Railroad Company, were arrested yesterday by city detectives, assisted by Robert F. Humphrey, inspector of the New York Central Railroad police.

The private detectives are charged with burglary, and the complaint alleges that they opened a seal on the side of a freight car and removed a quantity of women's silk stockings, some tea, and other merchandise. It is said that the detectives divided their loot and then went to their homes. The police say the stolen merchandise was found in the homes of the prisoners.

When arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Jefferson Market Police Court, all waived examination and were held for the Grand Jury.

$16,900 FOR INJURED CHILD.

Jury Gives Verdict Against Union Railway for Strike Accident.

A jury in the Bronx County Supreme Court before Justice Hendrick yesterday returned a verdict for $15,000 in favor of Katherine Catona, 9 years old, of 3,244 Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, against the Union Railway Company for injuries received. The same jury gave a verdict for $1,900 in favor of Paul Catona, father of the girl, against the traction company for the loss of her services. Justice Hendrick denied the motion of the railroad company to set aside the verdict as excessive.

The accident occurred on the evening of Nov. 10, 1916, at Evelyn Place and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, when a Jerome Avenue car in charge of a strikebreaking motorman struck the child and threw her to the rails. The wheels of the car passed over both her hands, amputating four fingers of the right hand and three fingers of the left.

REPORT ON JEWISH RIGHTS.

American Committee Will Hold Its Eleventh Meeting Here.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, a national association organized in 1906 to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Astor.

Louis Marshall is President and the following are members of its Executive Committee: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville; Colonel Harry Cutler, Providence; Samuel Dorf, New York City; Professor Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore; Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Dr. J. L. Magnes, New York City; Louis Marshall, New York City; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Isador Sobel, Erie; Oscar S. Straus, New York City; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City; Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, and A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

The Executive Committee will render a report of its activities during the last year and officers will be elected.

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

Dominion Marble Quarries for Sale

Extensive quarries, etc., of above company, fully equipped and ready to operate, consisting of some 185 acres, located at South Stukely, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder on the 28th day of November, 1917, at the office of Fraser Bros., Auctioneers, 453 St. James Street, Montreal. Full particulars of this well-known property, as well as conditions of sale, may be obtained by application to John Findlay, Ltd., 157 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE COMING DEMOCRACY
By HERMANN FERNAU
Author of "Because I am a German"
A Book of Supreme Importance.
$2.00 net. Postage extra. At all bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

20c Each 2 for 35c
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

Postage on Answers to Advertisements

Letters addressed to The New York Times require:

Two cents postage when mailed in Manhattan, the Bronx or Pelham.

Three cents postage when mailed in any other boroughs of New York City and all places outside of New York City.

United States postal cards mailed anywhere to any address require two cents postage. If the old one-cent postal card is used, an additional one-cent stamp must be affixed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Broadway at 34th Street — **Saks & Company** — Phone Greeley 2626

A Most Extraordinary Special Offering of

Women's Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats

The materials are the most fashionable and the furs of the highest quality, including — Hudson Seal, Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat, Opossum, and Ringtail. Note the remarkable prices at which they are offered:

WOOL VELOUR COATS beautifully trimmed with Coney. Half or fully lined. Special at **$24.00**

FASHIONABLE COATS OF KERSEY, Cashmere Burella, Cheviots, or Wool Velour, showing large fur collars. All colors ..... Special **$29.50**

MODISH COATS OF WOOL VELOUR or Broadcloth. Some with borders of fur. All silk lined and warmly interlined. ..... Special **$39.50**

NEWEST COATS OF POM POM and Wool Velour. Lined with plain or fancy silk and warmly interlined. Large fur collars and cuffs ..... Special **$45**

FASHIONABLE COATS in all the most fashionable materials and colorings, lavishly trimmed with furs ..... Special **$55**

MODISH COATS OF BOLIVIA, Wool Velour, Two-toned Velour, or Silvertone. Many with deep border of fur. Beautifully lined and interlined ..... Special **$65**

EXCLUSIVE COATS OF SILVERTONE, Bolivia, Wool Velour, and other modish fabrics. Luxuriously trimmed with furs and handsomely lined ... Special at **$75**

COATS OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER in the most cleverly styled models. Fashioned of the most exquisite materials loomed for Winter and trimmed with the best of furs .... Special at **$95**

Women's Fashionable Winter Skirts

in an Important Special Offering Today

at $5, $5.75, $7.75 and $9.75

At each price the models are unusually attractive, and the tailoring beyond criticism. The materials in which they are developed include: Velveteen, Broadcloth, Serge, Poplin, Velvet Corduroy, Tweeds, Fancy Plaids, Velour Checks and Taffeta. All colors. Waistbands to 36.

Fashionable Fur Coats and Scarfs

in exclusive models, developed in the best of furs, offered today at the following very attractive prices:

Hudson Seal Coats, in new 40-inch model .. $85.00
Hudson Seal Coats, in 45-inch model. Made of choice skins $137.50
Natural *Muskrat Coats* in 45-inch model .. $82.50
Fox Scarfs in Kamchatka or Poiret—the most fashionable for present wear. Very special $28.50
Fox Sets in Taupe or Poiret. Very special $52.50
Raccoon Muffs, Round or Canteen $12.50
Hudson Seal Muffs, round or canteen $12.50
Wolf Scarfs in Taupe or Battleship Grey ... $22.50

Furs listed as "Hudson Seal" are Seal-dyed Muskrat

New Mackinaws in Snappy Colorings at $6

For school or play, in storm-collar model with generous pockets, and belt that fastens with Trench buckle. In plaid patterns that exhibit many new and attractive color treatments. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, $9

Excellently tailored overcoats in smart Trench, Military, and Button-to-neck models, made of plain and fancy overcoatings. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Winter Overcoats for Boys in New Saks' Model at $13.50

Warm, roomy coats that are tailored for service, cut with all the skill and care found in the finest made-to-measure garments. Plain and Fancy Mixtures—all selected because of their unusual wearing qualities. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Boys' Winter Suits at $11

Extra pair of "knickers" included. New and exclusive models, original in line and coloring, displaying new ideas in belts and pockets. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

In an Important Special Offering Saturday

300 Women's Winter Dresses Greatly Reduced

Only one or two of a kind, but each and every one a most extraordinary value. The models are among the most successful shown this season, in the materials and colorings of the hour. Your size in the collection but not in all models.

Dresses formerly $69.50 to $75 .. Now $45.00
Dresses formerly $50 to $55 .... Now $35.00
Dresses formerly $39.50 ..... Now $29.50
Dresses formerly $29.50 to $35 .. Now $25.00
Dresses formerly $25 to $29.50 .. Now $18.50

Women's Serge Frocks in a Special Sale at $15

Cleverly tailored models that we have been selling at $20, $22.50 and $25. They are the season's best offering in Serge dresses for women requiring sizes 34 to 44.

Featuring the Mode of the Hour—Hats of Satin, trimmed with Fur—in an Important Display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Satin hats with the new fur trimmings are the smartest for present and Mid-Winter wear, and they are shown at Saks today in models suitable for dress, semi-dress and informal wear, in Black, Brown, Navy Blue and Taupe. Other hats in the collection include many charming styles in

Black Velvet with Metallic Brocade Facing; All-Black Panne Velvet hats, and hundreds of others too numerous and too beautiful for description.

Three Models Illustrated.

Women's Fashionable Winter Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $50

Reduced to $25 and $34

Strictly man-tailored, dressy afternoon and stunning sport models in every new and fashionable material.

The coats are in the short, medium and three-quarter length styles, showing close fitting shoulders and sleeves, and many new ideas in pockets, cuffs and collars. Each suit beautifully Silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

$34 — Fourth Floor.

In the Saks Jewelry Department

Sterling Silver Military Wrist Watches, Special $18.50

A reliable 7-jeweled watch with Swiss movement, mounted on wide mannish strap. "Radium" dial makes numerals easily distinguishable at night.

Also—Kitchener Straps in Tan, Brown, Black or Pigskin at 35c

Adjusted to your watch while you wait.

Misses' Winter Suits Reduced to $24

Beautifully tailored suits that have been selling at much higher prices. Belted, pleated and straight-line effects, fashioned of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Trico Burella, and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fur Trimmed and Tailleur Coats for Misses

Individual in both style and material

At $25—Smart belted coats with new pockets and large collar of Kit Coney or self fabric. Splendidly tailored in Wool Velour, and may be had full or half lined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

At $39.50—Stunning straight line and belted coats, developed in Velour, Pom-Pom Cloth, Broadcloth and Mannish Mixtures, displaying large collars of Nutria, Near Seal, Kit Coney or self material. Obtainable in

Beetroot, Taupe, Reindeer, Green, Pekin, Brown and Navy Blue.

Lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Delightful Frocks for Misses Special at $18.50

Modish Basque, bustle and tunic, straight line, surplice and other styles, exquisitely fashioned of Twill-back Velveteen, Charmeuse, Satin, Crepe de Chine, and Serge, in Taupe, Beetroot, Green, Brown, Grey or Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Warm Winter Coats for Girls at $10.95

A "cute" belted model with new pockets, large convertible collar and deep cuffs. Made of Wool Cheviot, and is obtainable in Brown, Green, and Navy Blue. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

Dressy Coats for the Intermediate Girl, $18.50

Smart belted coats in new model fashioned of Wool Velour, with convertible collar of Kit Coney. Lined throughout and interlined. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

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MURPHY FIXES DATE FOR HIS RETIREMENT

Will Quit Tammany Leadership When McCabe Elects a Mayor of Albany.

HIS REPLY TO ATTACKS

Hylan Sanctions Plan to Keep Campaign Organizations Alive, Mystifying Some Tammany Men.

Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall made short work last night of the frequently recurring rumors that he was about to relinquish his leadership. In a statement made just before he went aboard a train for French Lick Springs he said in language that was not even thinly veiled that he intended to stay on indefinitely. The report that he was about to retire as leader of Tammany Hall was recalled to Mr. Murphy, and he was asked if his trip to the Indiana health resort was his exit from politics.

"Do you mean if I intend to retire?" asked the Tammany leader. "Sure I am going to retire."

"When? How soon?" was asked in a chorus.

"You can say that I am going to retire just as soon as the Democratic organization in Albany elects a Democratic Mayor under the leadership of Patrick E. McCabe," said the Tammany leader with a grin.

Rumors that Mr. Murphy would retire after the present Mayoralty election, regardless of whether it proved a Tammany victory or a Tammany disaster, have been in circulation for more than a year. It is more than probable that they were more than rumors, because members of the inner circle of Tammany Hall have repeated them with great frequency in conversation with friends pledged to silence. So it is not quite clear whether Mr. Murphy's friends had been trying to create an illusion or whether Mr. Murphy himself had changed his mind after the great good fortune the Mayoralty election brought the Tammany organization. Had Tammany suffered defeat, it is more than likely that Mr. Murphy would have been politely invited to step down and out. Mr. Murphy's statement last night makes it reasonably certain that his leadership is in no danger.

Rejoinder to McCabe's Attacks.

The reference by Mr. Murphy to Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany County, was prompted by attacks made on the Tammany leader, which have received widespread publicity in Democratic newspapers upState. Mr. McCabe ever since the Democratic State Convention last year, at which Judge Seabury was designated for the Gubernatorial nomination, has joined vigorously in the "Murphy-must-go" chorus, and only a short time before the Mayoralty campaign began to warm up, in a public statement, asserted that the Democratic Party in the State and in New York City would never win an election as long as Mr. Murphy remained in his present place of power.

Mr. Murphy, when he departed last night for several weeks' stay at French Lick, was accompanied only by members of his family. It is understood, however, that he will be joined there later by some members of the Tammany inner circle, and there is little doubt that city politics and patronage will furnish the topic for many interesting talks at that safe distance from New York City. Mayor-elect Hylan, however, has made it perfectly plain that he intends to stay at home during the weeks that will intervene before he assumes his new office.

The information drifted from Hylan headquarters last night that it had been decided to keep alive both the Democratic Fusion Committee and the Business Men's League, the two organizations not an integral part of Tammany Hall, that first suggested the name of Judge Hylan as that of a likely nominee for Mayor.

Tammany men, who heard of this, did not know just what to make of it, for they were well aware of what an unusual thing it is to keep a committee, organized purely for campaign purposes, alive after the campaign has been fought and won. In some quarters not unrelated to Tammany Hall and its organized allies in other boroughs, the fear was expressed that the thought behind the proposal might be to provide a buffer against too much organization pressure on the Mayor-elect. The statement made on Thursday by County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee, when he warned Tammany against meddling in the selection of a new Police Commissioner, may have prompted this interpretation of the plan by Tammany men, at least it lends color to it.

Plan Approved by Hylan.

Whatever the purpose, it is known that the Mayor-elect has given his approval to the plan which in a sense will give him a personal organization, with ramifications in every borough. On the Democratic Fusion Committee, of course, there are a score or more of out-and-out Tammany men, so it is not likely that the plan conceals any purpose hostile to Tammany, nor is there any reason to believe that the relations between Judge Hylan and Tammany will not be harmonious. The Business Men's League is just what its name indicates, an organization composed of business men—a majority of them business men of moderate means. The league has considerable numerical strength. It was suggested last night that it will prove an ideal organization for making the purposes and personality of the Mayor-elect known and understood among the people and to make the needs and desires of the people known and understood by the Mayor-elect.

A person who enjoys the confidence of Mayor-elect Hylan said last night that he would of necessity be dependent upon some such agency as a means of keeping in touch with the people. Judge Hylan, this friend said, was determined to do away with the practice of maintaining publicity men at the expense of the taxpayers in city departments.

"Judge Hylan," said this friend, "thinks that practice has been all too prevalent in some recent city administrations, and the taxpayers in many instances have been made to foot the bills for machinery established for the purpose of giving to the public the views of city officials on matters pertaining to their departments. Judge Hylan will depend on deeds rather than words to commend his administration to the people and will insist upon the department heads he appoints adopting the same policy."

Both the uptown and downtown breadlines have thinned out since it has become known that Leader Murphy has taken a vacation and that the Mayor-elect will not begin to consider patronage in anything like a systematic way until after Dec. 1.

The Mayor-elect spent some hours yesterday afternoon and evening at his headquarters in the Business Men's League suite at 50 East Forty-second Street. There were many callers, but few Tammany faces, and even Brooklyn politicians were not much in evidence.

CALLS MURPHY SLOW.

McCabe Says "Smart Speech" Took Months to Prepare.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, when his attention was called tonight to the statement of Charles F. Murphy that he would retire as Tammany leader when Mr. McCabe elected a Democratic Mayor of Albany, said:

"It took Charlie seven or eight months to get that smart speech through his head. He is stupid enough to think he had something to do with the election of Mr. Hylan. Hylan was elected in spite of him and because of Mr. Hearst."

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CHARGES VOTE TAMPERING.

Ballots Marked After Being Cast, Says Philadelphia Official.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Allegations of fraud were made today in the election court which is counting the vote cast in this city last Tuesday. One election officer opposed to the regular Republican organization testified that a number of ballots in an election division of the First Ward, carried by the Vare faction of the party, had additional marks placed upon them between the time the ballot box was opened and the time the ballots were counted.

The election officer testified that the legality of the ballots had been questioned because they had two cross marks on them, and they were temporarily laid aside while other votes were being counted. When the disputed ballots were again taken up, the election officer testified, they contained additional marks which made them clearly illegal.

The court did not order any box opened today, but the Town Meeting party, which is opposed to the regular Republican organization, may petition the Judges to examine some of them tomorrow.

Disloyal Editor Is Convicted.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 9.— W. P. Beard, editor of The Scimiter, published at Abbeville, S. C., recently denied use of the mails, was found guilty today in the Federal Court here on charges of publishing false reports and statements with intent to interfere with military and naval forces and of attempting to cause mutiny and disloyalty.

HOW JEWELRY IS TAXED.

All Articles Worn for Adornment Are Subject to War Imposts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today announced its interpretation of the application of the war excise tax on jewelry. All articles in the form of jewelry that are worn for ornament are held to be taxable. This tax is to be laid by every manufacturer, producer, or importer. The amount of the tax is 3 per cent. of the price for which the article is sold to the retail dealer.

Precious stones, whether cut or uncut, are held to be taxable when put in a setting and sold, and this places the tax on the retail dealer who so prepares the completed article of jewelry. Watches that are real timekeepers and not worn mainly for their ornamental use are held to be exempt.

The text of the ruling follows:

"All articles which have been specifically classified as jewelry by the Board of General Appraisers shall be taxed as jewelry under the present act. All ornaments worn for personal adornment are classified as jewelry.

"All precious stones and pearls, both real and imitation, whether cut or uncut, which are set and ready to wear in condition sold, are classifiable as jewelry and subject to tax. Precious and imitation stones, cut but not set, and parts of jewelry, including mountings, which require the addition of material or stones or other parts to become complete articles of jewelry, will be subject to tax when sold to the consumer. Pearls matched, drilled and temporarily strung on silk thread, without clasps, will not be regarded as jewelry when sold to dealers for further manufacture or completion, but will be regarded as jewelry when sold to a customer for personal use, whether with or without a clasp. The same will apply to loose, drilled pearls.

"Watches not used solely for utility purposes are considered as taxable within the meaning of Section 600 of the War Revenue act. This will embrace watches worn for the purpose of adornment, such as all metal bracelets containing watches, or with watches attached thereto, all watches the outer cases of which are ornamented by the addition of precious or semi-precious stones, or any ornamentation other than engraving or engine turning.

"As to the question of what is a retailer, it is held that a retailer who is not also a wholesaler is one who sells only to personal customers and does not solicit or seek to make sales to other dealers for resale. Any dealer who makes the sale of jewelry to other dealers for resale a substantial part of his business, or who solicits such business, will be regarded as a wholesale dealer.

"As to other specific articles, it is held that the following when made of precious metals or imitation of precious metals to be carried on the person shall be considered as jewelry:

"Dorean (powder) boxes, vanity boxes, stamp boxes, match boxes, cigarette cases, cigar cases, eyeglass cases, eyeglass chains, eyeglass holders, lorgnettes, lorgnons, card cases, vinaigrettes, handkerchief holders, garters, suspenders, emblem charms, emblem pins, emblem buttons, mesh bags, memorandum books, lip salve cases, eyebrow pencils, cigar cutters, compasses, key chains, key rings, and like articles."

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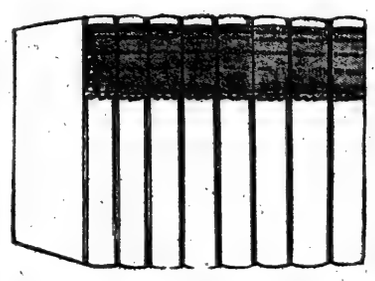

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The tremendous success of this unique narrative proves America's eagerness to learn about the day-by-day life of a German private. The writer took part in the advance through Belgium, the march toward Paris, the retreat from the Marne, and later in the Argonne and at Verdun. Except for the official German account of these events this book is the first to come from that side. Having passed the censor, it is about to be published in London.

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Two printings before publication

This is the book whose appearance in Germany made armed autocracy shrink and pale. They promptly put Liebknecht in prison and destroyed his book. This translation was made from a copy Liebknecht borrowed from his brother—the only copy obtainable.

Read it and know the mind of the boldest man in Europe—now in prison again because of his passion to make the world safe for democracy.

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FUSION BOARD HALTS GARY EXPENDITURES

Purchase of Additional School Sites Likely to be Put Up to Tammany.

ACTION POSTPONED A WEEK

Dock Commissioner Says Mitchel Administration Has Made No Pier Leases to Central.

The election success of Tammany Hall entered into the action of the Board of Estimate yesterday to the extent of causing postponement of action on a resolution calling for the purchase of additional school sites to be used in the Gary plan and of a proposal for the leasing of three piers at the foot of West Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Streets to the New York Central Railroad.

What the next administration may mean to the Gary plan was brought to the front when in consideration of the proposal to pay a sum not to exceed $36,000 for a school site in the rear of Public School 178, Brooklyn, Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx said that inasmuch as this site was to be used in the extension of the Gary plan and inasmuch as the city's school policy might be changed by the next administration, the matter should be left in statu quo until the Hylan adminstration takes power. Borough President Marks said he was in favor of postponement. Controller Prendergast was not so sure that it was the right thing to leave the matter to the next administration. A suggestion by Mayor Mitchel that the matter be laid over for one week prevailed.

Another resolution providing for the acquisition of a new school site in the block bounded by Stoddard Place, Sullivan Street, Ludlow Place, and Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, was also put over for a week. This is the site which, according to an allegation by James E. MacBride, Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, is owned by the Associated Realty Company, of which William P. Rae is President. Mr. MacBride called Mr. Rae an associate in realty deals of former Senator William H. Reynolds.

Mr. MacBride also issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the Democratic Fusion Committee was keeping a close watch upon the leasing of the piers to the New York Central. In addition to charging that it was the intention of the present city administration to lease the piers to the New York Central for too low a figure, he said that the lease at this time would interfere with the plans for the west side improvement.

"The Democratic Fusion Committee, through its officers," he said, "proposes to keep as well informed on this situation as possible and to do everything it can to prevent the consummation of such deals by giving them publicity."

The Public Service Commission made public yesterday a letter written by ex-Commissioner Hervey to Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith on Oct. 23, calling his attention to a resolution asking that no leases be made with the railroad company pending the settlement of the west side matter. In his reply Commissioner Smith said that the policy of the administration was to release the city waterfront from occupancy by the railroad company, and no lease would be made with the company until a west side contract had been signed.

"With reference to the New York Central's occupancy of city waterfront property," Mr. Smith's letter read, "at least one member of your committee, (Borough President Marks,) who sat continuously as a member of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, knows that the policy of the present administration has been consistently to release the city's waterfront from occupancy by the New York Central except where it is absolutely essential for the carrying on of its business and proper service to the Port of New York. No leases of west side waterfront to this railroad have been made during the present administration, and none are contemplated, at least until a definite contract has been entered into with reference to the west side improvement. Such property as the railroad desires to lease has been held under revocable permit for the express purpose of keeping the matter in such condition that it would not interfere in the slightest degree with whatever solution might be ultimately reached for the west side tracks.

"The member of your committee who served as a member of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in a position to inform you that during the negotiations leading to the 1916 report upon the west side problem I consistently urged that adjustments of waterfront matters be left for separate negotiations by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund except insofar as they involved land absolutely required for yard purposes to enable the railroad to accommodate properly the commerce of the city. He will also recall that this policy was thoroughly approved and supported by his Honor the Mayor and the Controller."

"Soap Box" Orators Lose Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld yesterday the decision of Justice Mullan dismissing writs of habeas corpus obtained by John D. Moore and other "soap-box orators," who were arraigned for disturbances at street meetings of the Friends of Ireland. The defendants contended that the Magistrates had no jurisdiction to determine their cases, but the Appellate Division ruled against them. The police say the decision will aid them in curbing seditious street corner utterances.

DOCTOR SLAIN BY ROBBER.

$4,000 Worth of Jewelry Taken from Cleveland Physician.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Robbery was the motive for the murder of Dr. Harry L. Chapin, Cleveland physician, author, and world traveler, whose body was found in a downtown hotel last night, the police declared tonight with the discovery that approximately $4,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry were taken from the victim. When the body was found, Dr. Chapin's necktie was cut in two and the diamond pin he wore was missing.

A package, which police earlier in the day believed had been used to lure the victim to the room in the hope of obtaining a narcotic, is now believed to have been merely a decoy. The package was found to contain old papers, and with it scraps of the wrapper from which the police pieced together the name of a former Cleveland man, whose arrest is expected hourly. This man is said to have furnished Dr. Chapin with drugs on previous occasions.

A window sash weight with which Dr. Chapin's skull had been crushed was found, blood-stained and wrapped in a towel, late this afternoon in an alley back of the hotel.

Mrs. Chapin, who was the widow of Valentine Fries, a wealthy Sandusky boat owner and lumberman, before she married "the Blind Doctor," as the murder victim was known, told the police last night that her husband went to the hotel yesterday afternoon to meet a man who recently came from Chicago, with whom he had had business dealings in the past.

Dr. Chapin was 47 years of age, and had spent the greater part of his time in traveling. He had written several books, and was the author of a number of photoplay scenarios.

HEMPSTEAD'S TAX ROLL.

Otto H. Kahn's Property at Woodbury Is Assessed at $407,000

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 9.—There are many large property owners in the town of Hempstead, according to the latest assessment list, which is headed by Otto H. Kahn of Woodbury, who is building a million-dollar home at that place. He is assessed for $407,000 on this property. Walter Jennings must pay an assessment of $328,000. Those assessed on $100,000 or more are:

Elizabeth Anderson, $110,500; George McKesson Brown, $103,000; Roland R. Conklin, $128,000; Robert W. De Forest, $269,250; Charles A. Gould, $102,000; Mrs. August Hecksher, $140,000; Mary E. Jones, $206,875, and William J. Matheson, $250,500. John B. Carter is the largest property owner in the Village of Northport, being assessed for $80,000.

LA FOLLETTE SUES.

Asks $100,000 for Condemnatory Articles in a Wisconsin Newspaper.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—Suit for $100,000 damages was filed today on behalf of Senator La Follette against the Democrat Printing Company and O. D. Brandenburg, President and editor. The action is based on alleged libels contained in editorial utterances, news dispatches, quotations from other newspapers and magazines, and condemnatory resolutions published in The Democrat and intended to show that the Senator was giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Brandenburg announced that the paper will say editorially that it welcomes the test afforded by the suit.

NAMED AS BAKER'S AID.

Major Crowell Takes Ingraham's Place as Assistant War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Major Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, Ohio, an engineer officer now in charge of the Washington office of the Panama Canal, was appointed Assistant Secretary of War today to succeed William M. Ingraham, who was made Surveyor of the Port of Portland, Me. The War Department announced the change in this statement:

"The President today appointed William M. Ingraham Surveyor of the Port of Portland, Me., and the appointment was immediately accepted. By the acceptance of the new post Judge Ingraham returns to his home State, where his parents still reside.

"The President has appointed as Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. Mr. Crowell is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Immediately after the formation of the National Council of Defense he came to Washington and became associated with the work of the General Munitions Board, especially in connection with steel production. He is an engineer by profession, and some months ago was commissioned a Major in the Engineer Corps and put in charge of the Washington office of the Panama Canal in order to relieve Lieut. Col. Browne of the regular army for field service.

"Major Crowell will resign his commission as engineer officer in order to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of War."

CHINESE MISSION ARRIVES.

Comes to Inspect Supplies Purchased in This Country.

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 9.—A Chinese Industrial Commission sent by the Chinese Government to inspect machinery and supplies purchased in this country arrived here today. The party, including eight officials, was headed by Lieut. Gen. Ching Ping-tzue and Commander Li King-hse.

The commission will proceed to an Eastern city to inspect a machine tool contract awarded in 1914, said to involve millions of dollars.

Gets All Rock Island Moneys.

Walter C. Noyes, receiver of the Rock Island Railroad Company in a suit brought in the Federal court by creditors, is entitled to possession of all the funds of the company. This ruling was made yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Judge Noyes against the First National Bank, one of the Rock Island depositories. The bank contended that certain moneys deposited with it were for specific purposes.

DO NOT KNOW FATHER DALY.

Priest Sent to Prison in England Was Stationed in the South.

Inquiry in Catholic circles yesterday failed to show any position held in New York by the Rev. Father Michael Daly, who on Thursday was sentenced in London to serve three months in prison on a charge of being a go-between for Sinn Feiners in Ireland and in the United States. The dispatch said that the priest, after being chaplain for a Virginia millionaire, had been serving in Alexandria.

In the Catholic directory for 1917, the Rev. Father Michael Daly is listed as assistant rector of St. Mary's Church, Alexandria. In the Catholic Directory of 1916, he was listed as a priest living at 710 Clay Street, Lynchburg, Va. That is the address of the rectory of the Holy Cross Church.

There is no record of the priest in the Catholic Directory of any other year. It was said yesterday that the letters taken from Thomas Welsh, the seaman arrested on the arrival of a British steamship last Monday, implicated a number of Sinn Feiners in several cities of the United States. Among those for whom the Federal authorities are hunting is a man said to have been a bogus priest. One of the officials said that this man was not the same as the Rev. Father Daly.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Announce a Most Important Presentation of

Men's New Winter Shirts at $1.20, $2, and $2.50

¶ This is an event planned to show the enormous variety of distinctive cloths and patterns to be found at every price in the Saks' shirt selections for Winter. No larger assortment of shirts can be seen anywhere, nor can shirts of such exquisite materials and colorings be found in any other collection at these prices. They are not garments manufactured in bulk *to sell at a price,* but carefully tailored shirts, each and every one reflecting unusual skill in the making. The selection of both soft and stiff-cuff models is most remarkable.

5,000 Silk Cravats de Luxe at $1.35

¶ In soft, richly colored Silks, chosen from the most exclusive products of European and American mills. They are scarfs the connoisseur will delight in, and the assortments are sufficient to afford a most liberal latitude for selection.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of

Men's Winter Overcoats

is now being held on the Sixth Floor.

Exceptional Values are offered in

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

at $87.50

These Coats are made of soft-finished materials in Oxford gray and heather mixtures, and are lined with carefully selected muskrat skins of the coveted dark color. A beaver collar completes the coat, which is in every respect the type of coat to appeal to the smart dresser.

Men's Street Overcoats at $55.00

Made of fashionable fabrics in gray and heather mixtures, with yoke and sleeve linings of silk, and a collar of fine-quality beaver, these coats are easily worth much more than the price quoted, the cut, fit and tailoring being equal to custom work.

Men's Dress Overcoats at $28.50

present an extraordinary opportunity for obtaining a really smart, well-made, well-appearing outergarment at a nominal figure. They may be had in black melton or dark Oxford, both styles being lined throughout with silk and finished with a velvet collar.

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MEN'S SHOES

Beginning To-day, November 10th

Men's Shoes Value $6.00 **$4.85** | Men's Shoes Value $8.00 and $9.00 **$6.85**

Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality.

Men's Shoes Value $7.00 **$5.85** | Men's Shoes Value $10.00 and $12.00 **$8.50**

Contracted for nearly a year ago enables us, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, to duplicate in this sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Ground Floor.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Go after the big game, men!

Out in the open or in at the desk it's easy to "down 'em" in Superior, the Active Man's Underwear.

Be fitted today—at a Superior Service Store.

Send for Superior's Official Union Suit Guide for 1917-18

The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, O.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

"Above the Ordinary" Clothes

For Men & Young Men

At $25 to $75

Gimbel Clothes must be superior because of the extent of our selection. Not content with one clothes idea or one clothes maker, we must needs choose from all the leading ones. It takes the best from 25 leading makers to make good with Gimbels.

Suits $25 to $50

Double-breasted models are very good this year. Naturally we show leading styles, smart without frills. Single-breasted gentlemen's models here in profusion. But this is just a taste. Whatever your prejudices, or fancies, or tastes—your Suit is undoubtedly here, whether at $25, $27.50, $35, $40, $45 or $50.

Coats $25 to $75

The double-breasted Overcoat, Ulster, or Great Coat seem to be in the front line trenches of New York style. Of course, the ever-satisfying Chesterfield is as good as always. No end of styles in Overcoats, at whatever price. Pay $25, or on up to $75.

Special **Men's Winter Overcoats Former $25 Coats $18.50**

Full satin lined, with velvet collar, serge lined with velvet collar and self-collar, with a few Semi-Ulsters with all-around belt. A decidedly good value for today.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

GAELIC-AMERICAN IS UNDER INQUIRY

Federal Authorities Give Attention to Sinn Fein Organ Published Here.

ATTACK ON SECRET SERVICE

Weekly Says W. J. Flynn Is Author of "Impudent Fakes" and Accuses Mayor of Falsehood.

The Gaelic American, the Sinn Fein weekly published in New York, of which John Devoy is editor, is under investigation by the Federal authorities. This week's issue of the paper devotes most of its space to attacks on the United States Secret Service, which, it charges, is working in the interest of England, while William J. Flynn, the Chief of the Service, is referred to not once but several times as the author of "impudent fakes" and as a common liar. Since the passage of the Espionage act the paper has ceased printing the attacks upon President Wilson, which featured its editorial columns prior to this country's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies.

The attacks on the Secret Service, which began with last week's issue, are made as a result of the arrest by the Secret Service of the Sinn Fein leaders, "General" Liam Mellows and Dr. Patrick McCarton, who escaped to this country after the Dublin Sinn Fein riots of Easter, 1916, and who recently sought to get back to Ireland by posing as Americans and with the aid of American seamen's passports, to obtain which they made false and fraudulent affidavits. Mellows is now out on bail, and despite the fact that his status is that of an alien charged with a crime against the Government of the United States, he has joined Devoy and other Sinn Feiners in the attack which is being made on the Secret Service and Chief Flynn.

The purpose of the local Sinn Feiners, in the opinion of Federal officials, is primarily to discredit, if possible, the Secret Service in the eyes of the American people and to cast doubt, in advance, on the truthfulness of any disclosures which the Government may see fit to make regarding the activities in this country of Sinn Feiners and their German sympathizers.

Grand Jury Said to Have Case.

The case of Mellows is said to be before the Federal Grand Jury now, and rumor has it that the activities of others besides Mellows, the number including some who are American citizens of Irish extraction, will soon be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury of this district.

The main article in today's issue of The Gaelic American is under the caption "Secret Service Lies Based on English Fakes." The introductory paragraph reads:

> The impudent fake about the new "Irish plot" to start another insurrection in Ireland on the second anniversary of Easter Week, 1916, which Chief Flynn of the Secret Service foisted on the public and presumably on the American Government, it turns out now, was borrowed from the English press. All the recent American attacks on Ireland and all the abuse of Sinn Feiners come from England, with the difference that "a little ginger" is put into them at this side of the Atlantic to make them go down better.

That a second Sinn Fein uprising was plotted in this country and that McCarton and Mellows were in that plot was admitted by Mellows when he was examined by Assistant United States District Attorney Knox, who asked him why he wished to get back to Ireland at this particular time. Mellows replied that he wanted to join in the "Easter sports" of 1918, and Easter, 1918, is the anniversary of the first Sinn Fein riots.

In a long letter which is printed on the first page of Devoy's paper, Mellows writes of the "foul lies and maliciously false and absurd stories published by the English subsidized press here." He refers to what he terms Chief Flynn's garbled account of his arrest, and calls Mayor Mitchel "a liar and a cur" for referring to his, (Mellows') disclosures in one of his campaign speeches.

Belittles Effect of Work.

In an editorial Devoy says that "the impudent falsehood given to the public by Chief Flynn of the Secret Service—a lie made out of the whole cloth—that he had secured through the arrest of Liam Mellows and Dr. McCarton evidence of a plot to start another rebellion in Ireland, is already doing the work it was intended to do on the other side of the Atlantic. But that work does not amount to a hill of beans."

Continuing, Devoy writes:

> Flynn's false report was part of a drive against the Irish Nationalists in America, to give apparent justification for measures that certain men were contemplating, but it was so clumsily and stupidly done and its falsehood was so obvious to every man conversant with Irish affairs that it failed of its intended effect here. The atrocious falsehoods uttered day after day by Mayor Mitchel and repeated by Theodore Roosevelt were also aimed at the same result, as well as to bring to Mitchel the votes of unthinking men who might believe that Irish citizens, who drowned Mitchel, were disloyal to the United States. The editorials and news articles in the daily papers were all aimed at the same target, but they all—both speeches and articles—fell flat because of the intrinsic improbability of the statements made.

In another part of the same article Devoy says that the entire American press, with a few exceptions, is committed to England's side "in our struggle for national independence" and that they have either been "bought up" by Lord Northcliffe or "are controlled by interests in close alliance with England."

Course of War Discussed.

The closing paragraph of an editorial headed "The Course of the War" reads as follows:

> Taking a general survey of the war situation, there stands out the solid fact that the Central Allies, so far as Europe is concerned, are, with the exception of an infinitesimal area of German territory in Alsace, fighting on their enemies' territory, and that, as yet, they have no reason to despair of the result. Their most powerful enemy in size, Russia, is practically out of the war, in spite of the assistance in material and the billions of dollars loaned to her by this country, England, and Japan. And now Italy has received a check that must certainly demoralize her for some time. In a patrol raid the Germans have had a first contact with United States troops, whose numbers, however, as yet, are too few to exercise an immediate influence on the final result. That the coming Winter will be the last in the war there seems every probability. The appalling waste of life, wealth, and property that is going on is gradually opening the eyes of the masses in every country to the danger looming up before them in many shapes, and another Winter without definite results to the Allies and with increasing social disorganization, combined with political agitation and discontent, may bring it all to an end.

A high Federal official in New York, who is in nowise connected with the Secret Service, and who is a well-known New Yorker of Irish extraction, said yesterday that the real Irishmen had no sympathy with Devoy, as they were Americans first and Irishmen afterward.

IDENTIFY SINN FEIN SUSPECT.

Welsh Said to Have Been a Quartermaster on an Ocean Liner.

It became known yesterday that Thomas Welsh, who was arrested on Monday for bringing over alleged seditious letters from Ireland, was a quartermaster on an Atlantic liner and had served on the ship for several trips between the United States and England. He was suspected of being a Sinn Feiner by some of his associates on account of his anti-British utterances on board when the subject of Ireland was brought up in the course of arguments on the voyage. When the vessel arrived in port on Sunday Welsh was on gangway duty and did not get a chance to go ashore until Monday afternoon. A quantity of papers and letters have been brought to this country from England, France, Holland, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark concerning conspiracies in Russia, Ireland, and the United States.

Welsh was noted as a member of the crew who might be bringing over papers from Dublin to the Sinn Fein agents in New York, and as he was going out one of the customs officials stopped him and asked what he had in his pockets. The man became excited and tried to break away from the officer, who said he would have to be searched. Welsh took one letter from his pocket and tried to tear it up, but the uniformed guard at the gate seized his hand and got it away intact. Two hours later a staff of customs guards and inspectors went on board the liner and searched her from truck to keel.

Thomas Welsh was an Irishman, who had spent many years at sea, one of the passengers trading between New York and Liverpool before the war said, and had a good character. He had not been to Dublin, and it was thought possible that the agent of the Sinn Fein Society at the port in England had sought him out and paid him a big price to act as messenger for his party to take papers to the United States.

A customs official said that German spies were found from time to time among the crews on British and American ships. A seaman of an American transport, which returned to an Atlantic port recently from a French port, reported that when he was ashore a French soldier in uniform stopped him and asked for his passport and ship's papers, which each member of the crew has to carry with him when he goes ashore. The unsuspecting seaman handed them over to the soldier, who said in English, "Stop here one moment, friend, while I go in and have them stamped for you, and then you will have no trouble with them any more." That was true, the seaman said, because the soldier never returned.

PASSPORTS AT RIO GRANDE.

All Persons Entering from Mexico Must Have Proper Papers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 9.—On and after Nov. 15 every person entering the United States from Mexico must have passports or other official documents which will furnish identification, according to orders received today by the United States Consul at Matamoros from the State Department.

The Consul will issue passports without charge; and each must bear the photograph of the person to whom it is issued.

German Weekly Ceases Publication.

After an existence of thirty-five years, Bahn Frei, the weekly organ of the New York turners, has ceased publication, largely because of the application of the new postal regulations covering foreign language papers, according to the account of the weekly's demise printed in the local German press yesterday. As a temporary substitute for Bahn Frei, the New York German Athletic Society will publish a monthly called "Monatlicher Anzeiger," the initial number of which is due to appear to-day.

FIGHT ON SEDITION IN SOCIALIST GUISE

Pro-German Workers Joining the Organization to Mask Their Activities.

HIDDEN FORCES AID STRIKES

Government to Adopt More Rigorous Policy of Imprisoning Kaiser's Helpers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Activity of Government Secret Service agents in this country has caused those engaged in the interest of Germany to adopt new tactics. The German sympathizers are now working along lines that tend to cover the chances of detection. Many of them have joined the Socialist Party, and are preaching sedition under the guise of Socialist doctrine. Others are engaged in keeping alive strikes in industrial plants, but are careful to have no part in the original organization of the striking forces.

Under these conditions the Government investigating agencies have found it more difficult to get evidence of pro-German activity. The new methods have apparently encouraged some German sympathizers, who have heretofore been timorous of taking a part in the effort to hamper the United States Government in its conduct of the war, to busy themselves in behalf of the Kaiser and the Fatherland. While this has increased the number of workers for Germany, it has also had the effect of trying the patience of Government officials to such an extent that the Administration, for sheer protection of the country's interest, may be obliged to adopt more drastic measures of treating those guilty of sedition.

It is realized that some injustice might be done to German sympathizers who have taken no part in the plans to hamper the Government, but no other course than a comprehensive rounding up of all persons who have placed themselves in the position of being regarded as enemies is believed to be open to the Administration unless there is a decided lessening of the present activity. The Government has been seriously considering compelling all enemy aliens to remove to places remote from the seaboard and from munitions factories, but it is now understood that it has determined to confine its first efforts in this direction to sending to prison the more dangerous of German agents, whether actually employed by the German Government or seeking to aid Germany by voluntarily doing what they can to help the Prussian autocracy to win.

Officials are satisfied that the German agents have obtained a strong hold on the Socialist Party, and point to the action of some of the American-born intellectual Socialists in withdrawing from the party as evidence of its pro-German domination. These withdrawals have been taking place for some time, but recently a number of German sympathizers who have undertaken camouflage by pretending to adopt the Socialist doctrine has increased. Under cover of preaching socialism they are preaching sedition, officials say, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to detect them in offenses against the laws governing espionage, sedition, and treason.

It was on account of this new and concealed form of assisting Germany that the Government suppressed certain Socialist newspapers. Officials are now thoroughly aware of the difficulties that confront them in fighting sedition within the limits of the United States and will be thankful for any aid that may come from patriotic citizens who are aware or suspicious of what is taking place.

In the early months of America's entrance into the war the German agents devoted themselves to fomenting strikes and practicing sabotage in industrial plants which were engaged in war activities for the Government. They have found this work interfered with by the constant watchfulness of Government Secret Service agents, and as a result have changed their methods in order to avoid detection.

Taking advantage of the large number of strikes in American industrial establishments, they have not come forward until a strike was under way, and have then become active in preaching sedition in a guarded way to the strikers. In plants where strikes have been brought about on legitimate grounds of complaint, the German agents, officials say, have begun to carry out a system of playing on the prejudices of dissatisfied men with a view to turning them against the Government. This, it is asserted, has had some success in certain plants, but officials are surprised that intelligent American workers are permitting themselves to be fooled into having their patriotism undermined by crude methods of this character.

President Wilson declined at the outbreak of the war to order the internment of all enemy aliens. He believed that such a course would work much hardship, and his policy was expressed in a statement from the Attorney General to Germans in this country to obey the law and keep their mouths shut. To those who have followed this injunction the Government has no intention of being severe, but to the others who are either actively engaged in assisting Germany or who are indiscreet in giving expression to their pro-German sympathies, the severest measures are to be applied.

BAR KREISLER AND HEMPEL.

Youngstown Objects to Pro-German Sentiments of the Artists.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 9.—The concert engagement in Youngstown of Frieda Hempel, soprano of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York, scheduled for next April, has been canceled because of her alleged pro-German sentiments, it was announced here today by the organization under the auspices of which she was to appear.

Steps also have been taken, it was announced, toward canceling the engagement of Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Austrian Army officer, for similar reasons.

Mme. Hempel issued a statement in New York last night, saying that she had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner" at her concert last Sunday in Providence, R. I., and that the charge that she had anywhere, at any time, uttered any anti-American sentiment was "a malicious and unqualified falsehood." As a woman, alone in this country, the statement concluded, observing to the letter every obligation and custom due the American public, which had been so kind to her, the singer felt an attack like that in the report from Youngstown, Ohio, to be "unwarranted and cowardly."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The music of all German composers will be swept from the programs of scheduled concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Pittsburgh, in accordance with a demand made by a committee of the Pittsburgh Orchestra Association. The following statement, on behalf of the management and the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was issued today.

"The Philadelphia Orchestra Association wishes to announce that it will conform with pleasure to the request of the Pittsburgh Association. The Philadelphia Orchestra Association is heartily in accord with any movement directed by patriotic motives. The next pair of concerts in Pittsburgh on Nov. 16 and 17 will be devoted entirely to the works of American composers. The third pair of concerts on Jan. 7 and 8 will consist of two Tschaikowsky programs; the other programs will be announced in due time."

Blood Poverty May Be *Your* Trouble

Some of the symptoms of it are a decline of energy and endurance, indifferent appetite, too many "off days", and a realization that your vital power is not what it used to be.

You cannot work well, play well and sleep well, unless your blood is rich in iron and red cells. Weak, thin blood gradually saps away your life.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

It builds the health by fortifying the blood with iron, and by creating thousands of vigorous new blood cells.

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

Rich, red blood, strong in iron, invigorates every part of the body; it washes away poisons and waste tissue. When these obstacles to good health are gone, nature sees to the return of your old time joy of living.

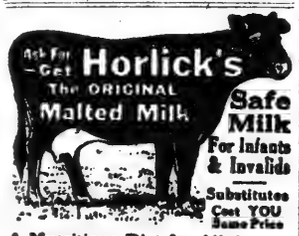
If you are run down, or suffering from any of the above symptoms, a course of Pepto-Mangan will help you unless you are afflicted with a serious organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan cannot possibly cause disorder to the weakest stomach. Its taste and appearance are attractive. Get a bottle today, and be sure to read the circular around it.

Friendly warning: There are many imitations. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is the only genuine article. For your own good refuse substitutions. For sale at all drug stores. Never sold in bulk. Made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Ask For —Get **Horlick's** The ORIGINAL Malted Milk



Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

Don't wear a veil to cover up skin trouble

Resinol

helps make sick skins well

Is your appearance marred by unsightly patches of eruption? There is no need of enduring such discomfort because, unless it is due to some serious internal condition, Resinol Ointment is almost sure to clear the trouble away—promptly, easily, and at little expense

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. It is a delightful soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

SAILING DAY FOR GIFTS

NOVEMBER

☆	☆	☆	☆	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20			23	24
25					30	☆

For Our Boys 'Over There'

To reach them by Christmas Day send your Gifts by November 15th

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

This is a gift that they all need; one that will last for years. Convenient to buy and easy to send. The standard in every country. Many types and sizes.

$2.50, $4.00, $5.00 up. Illustrated folder on request.

At the Best Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, 191 Broadway, New York

"One of the Famous Five"

Your Next Tire—

The rugged, enduring, ground-gripping, anti-skid 'Chain' Tread

Next time you need a tire, buy a United States 'Chain' Tread.

You will get more real service out of it—at lower mileage cost—than you have ever had out of any other make of woven fabric pneumatic.

While *you* may *hope* we are right, we *know* we are right.

We know, because we make the 'Chain' Tread.

We know, because thousands upon thousands of motorists having once used the 'Chain' Tread, continue season after season to remain 'Chain' Tread users.

We know, because the tremendous sales increases show a continuously growing increase in *new* users.

Put one of these rugged, enduring, ground-gripping 'Chain' Tread Tires on your car—and make comparisons.

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use—
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Motor Cycles, Bicycles, and Aeroplanes

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have all the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme

WOMAN'S DEATH STARTS AN INQUIRY

But District Attorney Finds No Evidence That Mrs. Stiassny Was Murdered.

WILL CALL WITNESSES

Notes Found in Dead Woman's Room Will Be Turned Over to Handwriting Experts.

District Attorney Swann continued yesterday his investigation of the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman who was found dead from two bullet wounds, in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, on Wednesday morning, although the evidence so far is considered to point strongly toward suicide. In spite of the report of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the medical assistant to the District Attorney, that the autopsy convinced him that the wounds were self-inflicted, District Attorney Swann insisted that a thorough investigation was necessary, and assigned Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling to examine witnesses.

Mr. Dooling sought in the first place to clear up three points which have been brought to his attention; first, the suspicions of Mrs. Jesse Lubekin of 730 Riverside Drive, who wrote to the District Attorney's office asking for an investigation; second, an anonymous letter written to Mrs. Stiassny several months ago warning her against one of her associates; and third, the fact that there were two bullet wounds, one in the temple and one in the body.

Dr. Schultze said the circumstance which indicated most strongly that the wounds were self-inflicted was that the muzzle of the revolver had been pressed hard against the flesh before each shot. "It is entirely possible, but extremely unlikely, that some other person should fire the shots in this manner," he said. "The natural thing for a murderer to do is to hold the revolver close to the victim, but not to press the muzzle against him."

Dr. Schultze pointed out also that on the testimony of a maid Mrs. Stiassny had been awakened a few minutes before the shooting and had taken a cup of coffee. With the woman awake, he said, that it would be difficult for a murderer to get the revolver in the position indicated, without a struggle, of which there was no evidence.

The presence of the wound on the body was not noticed by either of the two physicians who examined the dead woman and only the wound on the temple was reported until Dr. Schultze made his examination. The discovery of the second wound caused surprise, because there was only the shell of one discharged cartridge in the revolver when it was turned over to the District Attorney's office. The other shell was later found by detectives.

A copy of the will of the dead woman was placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday afternoon. It leaves five pieces of improved real estate in this city and 40 per cent. of the residuary estate to her nephew, Richard Epstein, who managed her property, and distributes the rest of her estate mainly among other relatives. It was said yesterday that the estate was worth $250,000. Richard Epstein, who described the discovery of the dead woman to Mr. Dooling at the District Attorney's office yesterday, said that he had collected frequently as much as $3,000 a month in rents for Mrs. Stiassny. Some of her property, however, was heavily mortgaged. The revolver which caused death was owned by Epstein. He had a permit to carry it, and usually had it with him, he said, when he collected large sums of money.

The two notes which were found in Mrs. Stiassny's room after her death were turned over to Mr. Dooling yesterday, and will be examined by a handwriting expert today. They were written on sheets of paper with two punctures for filing in a loose leaf notebook. Epstein, who lived in the same apartment with his cousin, said that he had exchanged bedrooms with her on election night because hers overlooked Broadway and was exposed to the noise of the crowds of Broadway celebrating the election. The paper, he said, and the fountain pen with which the note was written were his, and had been left in the bedroom by him early in the evening, before they had decided to change rooms. He found her dead in bed Wednesday morning with the revolver in her hand.

Mr. Epstein said he believed the woman had killed herself because she was suffering from a nervous disorder and also because she feared that he would be drafted into the army. It was learned from a physician and from other relatives that Mrs. Stiassny had at one time been addicted to the morphine habit, but that she had broken it about a year ago. The autopsy revealed evidence of an organic disease which might have caused intense suffering.

German Causes Receivership Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—In a petition on file today in the Superior Court a receivership is asked for the Neuland Electric Company on the ground that its Vice President, A. H. Neuland, is of German descent and openly disloyal to the United States. According to the petitioners, officials of the company, Neuland tried to prevent the use by the navy of the company's patents.

FIGHT CARBON STEEL BONUS

Stockholders' Committee Against Awarding Officers $400,000.

When the annual meeting of the Carbon Steel Company is held at the company's plant at Pittsburgh on Nov. 12 a Stockholders' Committee, consisting of Walter D. Uptegraff, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Switch and Signal Company and Director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company; Woodward Babcock of Harris, Winthrop & Co., New York City; Paul Mack Whelan of John Muir & Co., E. F. Dunham of Dunham & Co., and James C. Bennett, Controller and Secretary of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, will, it is asserted by Henry Runyon, their counsel, vote a majority of the votable stock of the corporation in opposition to the awarding of a special bonus of approximately $400,000 to President Charles McKnight and other officers of the company.

The bonus, it is said, would represent 20 per cent. of all the business done by the corporation since October, 1916, when by use of proxies the management of the corporation voted the payment of the bonus to President McKnight, to be shared by him with other officers of the company as he might direct.

Since the passage of the resolution George W. Shera of Jersey City and Annie S. Johnston of New York City, holders of 260 shares of stock of the company, have, on behalf of themselves and other stockholders, instituted in the United States District Court of West Virginia a suit not only to prevent the payment of the bonus on the business since October, 1916, but to compel the refund to the stockholders of a bonus on war contracts with the British Government in 1915, which, amounting to $512,518.31, represented 20 per cent. of the total payments of the British war contract, and was paid to President McKnight and other officers of the company for getting the contracts, although the records show, a commission of 5 per cent. was paid to a firm in London for services in securing the contract for the Carbon Steel Company.

After action against them was instituted by George W. Shera and Annie S. Johnston, the officers of the company agreed by resolution adopted at a directors' meeting, not to take any of the second bonus, approximating $400,000, unless the resolution awarding it should be ratified at the November, 1917, meeting of stockholders.

Name Street for Private Enright.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—In honor of Thomas Enright, private, with the American expeditionary forces in France, who was one of the three Americans killed last Saturday when an American trench was raided by Germans, the street on which he lived in this city, hitherto called Premo Street, will be named Enright Street, it was announced today.

Columbia Records

Mid-Month List

"It's a Long Way to Berlin"

A rattling good march song that will make the long way shorter for our boys. Sung by its soldier-composer, Arthur Fields. Backed up by *"So Long, Mother."* A2383—75c

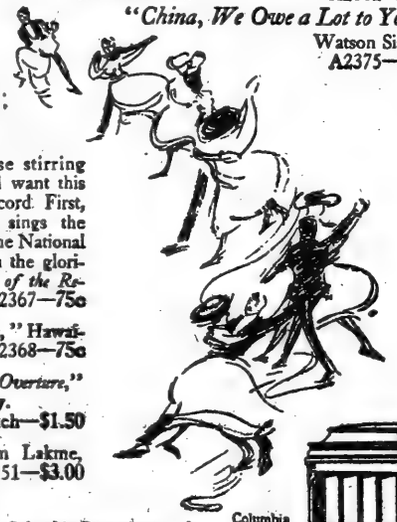
Dance Music with the Muffler Cut Out

"Mr. Jazz Himself" A medley record in speed-limit tempo—fox-trotting through "Joan of Arc" as only Prince's Band can do it. A2370—75c

An Old Favorite With New Words

"The Old Grey Mare." A favorite melody of long ago, singing itself into new popularity with Allen Sangree's patriotic verses, *"Your Old Uncle Sam."* A2382—75c

"China, We Owe a Lot to You" Watson Sisters A2375—75c



"The Star Spangled Banner"

Every home these stirring war-time days will want this double patriotic record. First, Charles Harrison sings the thrilling words of the National Anthem, and then the glorious *"Battle Hymn of the Republic."* A2367—75c

"Smiles, then Kisses," Hawaiian melody. A2368—75c

"Poet and Peasant Overture," Chicago Symphony. A5991—12-inch—$1.50

"Bell Song," from Lakme, Barrientos. 49151—$3.00

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

Columbia Grafonola Price $110

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Columbia Grafonola

The 10TH of the month

America Finds Itself In The Cosmopolitan

Think of the physical power and pull exerted by the Cosmopolitan month after month, upon more than a million people.

These more than a million Cosmopolitan copies are not SOLD—they are eagerly BOUGHT, everywhere.

Think of this phenomenon in terms of tens of thousands of different cities and towns.

Think of it exerting exactly the same proportionate influence in forty-eight different states.

Think of Cosmopolitans stacked high in some superb metropolitan hotel.

Think of it on thousands of lesser news-stands in the same industrial center.

Then let your mind leap to the far-off prairies, to remote mountain villages, to busy little cities and towns, East, West, North and South.

Think of depots, and trains, and clubs, and small stores, and news-stands, multiplied a hundred hundred times.

And, everywhere, the same thing happening in exactly the same way!

Everywhere, people recalling that this is THE MAGIC TENTH OF THE MONTH!

Everywhere, the same spontaneous outpouring—everywhere, people buying, buying, buying.

Everywhere, a stack of Cosmopolitans towering high above all other magazines.

Everywhere, that same stack melting swiftly away till not a copy is left.

What does it all spell—what does it all mean?

Why do these more than a million people single out this one magazine for such signal favor?

Why is there nothing else like this phenomenon in the entire publishing world?

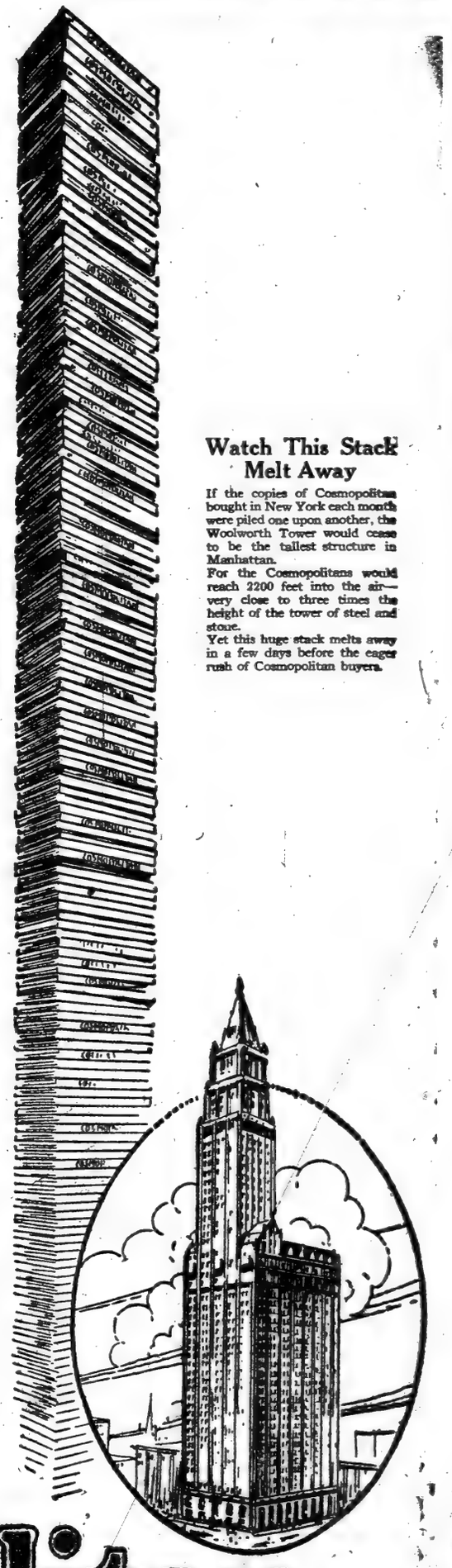
Only the Cosmopolitan itself can answer.

Only you yourself can answer.

Only you—when you find, as a million others find—some echo of yourself and your Americanism, in its sparkling, teeming pages.

The hard indisputable fact looms so large that no thinking man can escape it.

America FINDS ITSELF in the Cosmopolitan.



Watch This Stack Melt Away

If the copies of Cosmopolitan bought in New York each month were piled one upon another, the Woolworth Tower would cease to be the tallest structure in Manhattan.

For the Cosmopolitans would reach 2200 feet into the air—very close to three times the height of the tower of steel and stone.

Yet this huge stack melts away in a few days before the eager rush of Cosmopolitan buyers.

Cosmopolitan

ON SALE TODAY

THREE GRIDIRON BATTLES OF PECULIAR INTEREST ARE ON TODAY'S SCHEDULE

PENN MEETS GREEN AT BOSTON TODAY

Undefeated Dartmouth Eleven Will Strive to Keep Its Slate Clean.

PANTHERS TO FACE TEST

W. and J.'s Strong Team Threatens Prestige of Pitt—Cornell to Attack Wolverines.

Followers of Dartmouth from all over New England and New York will flock to Boston today to see the game with Pennsylvania, for there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among those who are close to the Hanover eleven that Dartmouth has an excellent chance of winning. The game will be played at Braves Field, and with the absence of the usual football spectacles in Cambridge this season, the battle looms up as the biggest of the season for New England. Last year the game between Dartmouth and Penn resulted in a 7 to 7 tie.

While the conditions are quite different this season both of these colleges have gone ahead and developed the best elevens possible, Dartmouth even suspending the freshmen barrier in order to be able to put forth their best gridiron representatives. Pennsylvania has had a disappointing season, with defeats by Georgia Tech and Pittsburgh, but the Quakers have been improving since those two downfalls, and Coach Folwell expects his eleven to show its best work today. The team revealed lots of fight and courage in the Pittsburgh defeat, and came out of that contest with almost as much honor as the Panthers.

Under the conditions which confronted Dartmouth early in the season, the big Green team has had a most encouraging season. They have not yet been defeated, and have registered victories over such strong opponents as the West Virginia Mountaineers and Penn State. These two performances stamp Dartmouth as a stronger eleven than Penn, which has won from Swarthmore, Bucknell, and Lafayette. The surprising thing about Penn's season is that it has not made a better showing with the talent it has on hand. Berry, Bell, and Miller are players of high standard, and Penn expects them to show their real worth in today's contest.

Praise for Dartmouth

The Penn State players, defeated by Dartmouth last week, had the highest praise for the Hanover eleven. They considered the Green the fastest and best drilled team they had met, and considered it a stronger combination than Washington and Jefferson. Scott, the Penn State coach, predicts that the result will depend on the strength of Pennsylvania's line. Dartmouth plays a smashing plunging game, with the attack aimed almost entirely at the forwards.

The Dartmouth line is heavy and strong from tackle to tackle, and the ends are light and fast. The backfield's success has been due to a quick shift play, from which practically every play is run. Neely, the one-armed tackle, is the only seasoned veteran in the Dartmouth line, and for a team which had to be built all over again, Coach Spears has accomplished much this season.

With the material on hand, Penn should be able to put up a great game, and the coaching since the Pittsburgh defeat has been aimed at perfecting an attack which has been ragged. Penn has been unusually late in getting started, but expects to be at top form this afternoon.

The Pittsburgh-Washington and Jefferson game at Pittsburgh is also commanding much attention today. Last year the Panthers ran away with Sol Metzger's eleven 37 to 0, and they expect to win again today. Washington and Jefferson defeated Pitt in 1914, but they have lost a game since. Pitt doesn't seem to be formidable as a year ago, and had a hard time to defeat Penn a few weeks ago. Washington and Jefferson is made up of many veterans, and is as strong as any eleven that ever represented this institution. Both lines are big and powerful, and the battle should be well-worth seeing.

It is likely, however, that the Pittsburgh eleven has not shown its strongest front this season, and more than likely Glenn Warner will unfold a surprising attack. Stobb, at quarter for Washington and Jefferson, and Captain McCreight are both veterans and expert performers with the forward pass. If any eleven on the Pitt schedule can beat the Panthers, Washington and Jefferson is the one to do it, and the eleven has invaded Pittsburgh primed for accomplishing just such a feat.

Cornell Invades Michigan.

Cornell, with all its adversities and setbacks this season, has marched on to Ann Arbor to do battle with the Michigan eleven today, and although Cornell's showing has not been such as would promote much confidence in the Ithacans, they are prepared to put up their best battle. In the last week Coach Al Sharpe has developed a faster and better attack than Cornell has yet shown, and it is reasonable to suppose that the team will make a much better showing than its poor work earlier in the season would promise.

Football interest at Princeton, which has not had much opportunity to assert itself, will have its fling this afternoon when the Tiger freshmen play the Harvard freshmen. The Crimson cubs have shown much promise this season, and there was a fine lot of material to choose the eleven from at Cambridge.

The Navy eleven will have its most important game of the season with Georgetown, but as the Washington team is not as strong as last season, the contest should be comparatively easy for the Midshipmen. The team which Gilmour Dobie has built up at Annapolis promises to rank as the best scoring machine of the country, in spite of the blot of a West Virginia defeat on its record. The Army will meet the Carlisle Indians at West Point.

Local football interest will centre in the Columbia-Hobart game at South Field, and the New York University-Rhode Island State contest at Ohio Field. The Brown eleven will rest today, but next Wednesday will tackle the Camp Devens eleven at Providence.

A counterattraction to the Dartmouth-Penn game in Boston will be the annual battle between Holy Cross and Boston College. The Brickley-coached Boston eleven knows considerable football, and should make a lot of trouble for the team from Worcester.

In the South Georgia Tech will play Tulane, while the notable gridiron battles in the West will bring together Ohio State and Wisconsin at Madison. The Yale freshmen play Andover at New Haven.

ELEVENS REACH THE HUB.

Quakers and Dartmouth in Trim for Fray at Braves Field.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Dartmouth and University of Pennsylvania football teams, which are to meet on Braves Field tomorrow, arrived tonight with all players in condition for a hard contest, according to the coaches. Three hundred Dartmouth students and a smaller number of Pennsylvania men will come tomorrow to cheer the elevens.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Frankie Daly vs. Mickey Dunn. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Soldier Bartfield vs. Frankie Notter. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn.—Fred Dyer vs. Johnny (Kid) Alberts; Frankie Burns vs. Battling Lahn; Leo Johnson vs. Mike Glogan. Three ten-round bouts.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

EAST AND SOUTH.

Army vs. Carlisle Indians, at West Point.
Navy vs. Georgetown, at Annapolis.
Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth, at Boston.
Columbia vs. Hobart, at South Field.
New York University vs. Rhode Island State, at Ohio Field.
Rutgers vs. Springfield, at New Brunswick.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh.
Colgate vs. Connecticut Aggies, at Hamilton.
Penn State vs. Lehigh, at State College.
Syracuse vs. Bucknell, at Syracuse.
Trinity vs. Amherst, at Hartford.
Swarthmore vs. Lafayette, at Swarthmore.
Tufts vs. Colby, at Medford.
Susquehanna vs. Villanova, at Shamokin.
Williams vs. Middlebury, at Williamstown.
Boston vs. Holy Cross, at Boston.
Stevens vs. Delaware, at Hoboken.
Union vs. Rensselaer Poly, at Schenectady.
Bowdoin vs. Wesleyan, at Brunswick.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Dickinson, at Carlisle.
Westminster vs. Geneva, at Beaver Falls.
Ursinus vs. George Washington University, at Washington.
Gettysburg vs. Mount St. Mary's, at Gettysburg.
Grove City vs. Allegheny, at Grove City.
University of Buffalo vs. Hamilton, at Buffalo.
Haverford vs. Lebanon Valley, at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Western Maryland, at Baltimore.
Maryland State vs. St. John's, at College Park.
Muhlenberg vs. Albright, at Allentown.
Pennsylvania Military College vs. Washington College, at Chester.
Vermont vs. New Hampshire State, at Burlington.
Louisiana State vs. Mississippi College, at Baton Rouge.
Massachusetts Aggies vs. Worcester Poly, at Worcester.
Mississippi Aggies vs. University of Kentucky, at Agricultural College, Miss.
Rochester vs. New York State College, at Rochester.
North Carolina State vs. Virginia Military Institute, at Richmond.
Transylvania vs. Georgetown College, at Lexington.
Tulane vs. Georgia Tech, at New Orleans.
University of Alabama vs. Vanderbilt, at Birmingham.
Florida vs. Alabama Poly, at Auburn.
Georgia vs. Virginia, at Athens.
Louisville vs. Chattanooga, at Louisville.
Mississippi vs. University of the South, at Memphis.
South Carolina vs. Furman, at Columbia.
University of Tennessee vs. University of Cincinnati, at Knoxville.
Virginia Poly Institute vs. West Virginia University, at Huntington.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Davis-Elkins, at Morgantown.
Washington and Lee vs. Roanoke, at Lexington.
Phillips-Andover vs. Yale Freshmen, at New Haven.
Phillips-Exeter vs. Dartmouth Freshmen, at Exeter.
Princeton Freshmen vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Princeton.

WEST.

Cornell vs. University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.
University of Wisconsin vs. Ohio State, at Madison.
De Pauw vs. Wabash, at Indianapolis.
Oberlin vs. Western Reserve, at Oberlin.
Notre Dame vs. Morningside, at Sioux City.
Case vs. Ohio Northern, at Cleveland.
Iowa State vs. Kansas Aggies, at Ames.
Marquette vs. St. Louis University, at Milwaukee.
Miami vs. Mount Union, at Alliance.
Northwestern University vs. Michigan Aggies, at Evanston.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Otterbein, at Delaware, Ohio.
Oregon Aggies vs. Washington State, at Corvallis.
Iowa vs. South Dakota, at Iowa City.
Nebraska vs. Missouri, at Lincoln.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Morris H. S., at Polo Grounds.
Erasmus Hall H. S. vs. Brooklyn Prep, at Washington Park.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. New Rochelle H. S., at New Rochelle.
Adelphi vs. St. Francis, at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn.
H. S. of Commerce vs. Flushing H. S., at Flushing, L. I.
Fordham Prep vs. St. John's Prep, at Fordham Field.
Marquand School vs. New Utrecht H. S., at Old Poly Field, Brooklyn.
Long Island Aggies vs. St. Paul's School, at Garden City, L. I.

GEORGETOWN IS CONFIDENT.

Expects to Stop Navy's Scoring Machine if Not Victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Georgetown and Navy meet tomorrow in their annual battle at Annapolis, and the Middies are favorites to win by a wide margin. However, Georgetown expects to hold the score down to a respectable size, and some even say that the Middies may wake up to find themselves beaten.

Washington's large navy population, drawn here by the war, and almost every undergraduate at the Hilltop, will make the trip to Annapolis by special train. Motor parties have also been arranged by many. Gross, Georgetown's full back, may not start, owing to injuries received in the Fordham game; Harry Sullivan or Paul Dugan will replace him. The other regulars, however, have been patched together by Physical Director O'Reilly and will be in the lineup when the whistle is heard.

RUTGERS EXPECTS VICTORY.

Light Work Prepares Team for Game with Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 9.—George Foster Sanford gave the Rutgers team a short workout this afternoon in final preparation for the game tomorrow with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Coach Sanford has spent a lot of time with the defense and expects to stop any attempts of the New Englanders to pierce the Scarlet line.

Bill Gray was out in uniform, but may not play. Francke is doing well at centre and is a tower of strength on the defense. He will be flanked by Rollins and Newschaefer. Captain Randell and Feltner will start at tackle and Beckley and Robeson at ends. Baker has developed into the best quarter back Rutgers has had in years, and will run the team, with Whitehill, Kelly, and Gardner completing the backfield.

FORDHAM WITHOUT A GAME.

Maroon to be Idle Until Cornell Contest Next Week.

Light practice occupied the Fordham football squad yesterday. Coach McCaffery gave the players a long session at running down punts and going through signals, but there was no scrimmage. There is a gap in the schedule today, and, with the Cornell game a week away, the Maroon coach is developing his team by easy stages.

A punter of exceptional promise turned up in Mullan, a big scrub tackle. He got his boots off to good distances in the kicking drill. Galligan, a half back, whose punting was a feature of the Georgetown game, is showing improvement in this department.

Frank Frisch may not be able to get into the Cornell game. He is able to be about with a cane. A ruptured muscle is Frisch's ailment.

COLUMBIA IS HANDICAPPED.

Face Hobart Today Without Captain Cochran and Rosen.

With Captain Dal Cochran and Quarter Back Rosen unable to play, the Columbia 'Varsity will face Hobart this afternoon on South Field at 2 o'clock under a handicap. Nevertheless, with Weinstein at quarter and Parnes at Cochran's place at right end the Blue and White feels confident that it will be able to pull out a victory.

It was feared yesterday that Galvin, too, might be on the sidelines, but the centre will start the game at his usual position. Campbell, a substitute tackle, has been showing up well this last week, and will start the game this afternoon.

Yesterday the 'Varsity rested, most of them watching the Freshmen-Horace Mann game. The back field outweighs the Hobart men by five pounds, while the linemen are five pounds lighter than the up-Staters. This is the first time that Hobart has met Columbia on the gridiron, and this game will finish off the midseason work and initiate the drive for the two final big games with Wesleyan and New York University.

MICHIGAN FAVORED TO BEAT CORNELL

Coach Yost Puts Finishing Touches on Wolverines for Today's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9.—In final preparation for the game with Cornell tomorrow, Coach Yost sent his men through a light signal drill today. Wieman spent a long time practicing goal kicks and Wieman and Cohn worked out at kicking goals from the field. Sparks, Genebach, and Weston pratised kicking out from behind the goal line, while Culver spent a like period in kicking off.

Michigan will enter the fray weighing around 175 pounds to the man, while Cornell will tip the beam at an average of 178. Cornell's line will be far heavier than Michigan's, as the big Red team's average is brought down by a 150 and 157 pound man in the backfield.

Betting tonight favors the Wolverines, mainly through their surprising defeat of Nebraska. More than 30,000 tickets have been disposed of.

The teams will line up as follows:

Michigan.	Position.	Cornell.
Goetz, (185)	L. E.	Colvin, (187)
Goodsell, (200)	L. T.	Ackernecht, (180)
Culver, (190)	L. G.	Strauss, (185)
Lambert, (165)	C.	Reuther, (185)
Fortune, (189)	R. G.	Swanson, (198)
Weske, (189)	R. T.	Herriman, (180)
Boyd, (179)	R. E.	Harris, (185)
Weston, (149)	Q. B.	Nethercott, (150)
Sparks, (160)	L. H. B.	Cross, (157)
Hanish, (167)	R. H. B.	Hoffman, (177)
Wieman, (195)	F. B.	Pendleton, (180)

Referee—Mr. Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. Holderness, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Haines, Yale. Linesman—Evans, Williams. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

CORNELL OFF FOR MICHIGAN

Little Confidence in Ithaca Eleven Over Outcome of Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Twenty-one Cornell players left here this evening for Ann Arbor to play Michigan tomorrow in the annual intersectional football game. For the first time in years no student demonstration sent the team away. There was no mass meeting on the hill, no parade, no farewell yelling as the men boarded the train. The war time conditions make such things out of place, the undergraduates hold.

There was little confidence in the Cornell party. Michigan is regarded by the coaches as a better team than the Ithacans and whatever hopes they may have of getting an even break are pretty well dashed by the physical condition of some of the players. Reuther is so badly crippled that it is doubtful if he can start at centre at all. The others on the list are Ackernecht and Herriman, tackles, Strauss, left guard, and Pendleton, full back. Cornell's backs are in fine fettle and the whole team is in a fighting mood.

PITT HAS BIG GAME TODAY.

W. and J. to Invade Home of Warner's Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—The University of Pittsburgh football team meets the strong Washington and Jefferson aggregation tomorrow in the biggest game of the home season. Pitt has gone through the season without a defeat and the same is true of W. & J.

Pitt will enter the game handicapped in the point of weight, but Warner hopes to overcome this disadvantage by superior team work and speed. McClelland, the regular quarter back, and Easterday, right half, will be unable to enter the game due to the injuries received in the Penn contest. Miller and McCarter will fill the positions.

Contrary to the usual policy of the management there has been a post season game scheduled with the 320th Regiment from Camp Lee. This unit is composed of men from the Pittsburgh district, and its team will be made up entirely of former college stars. The game will be played in Pittsburgh Dec. 1.

HARVARD TO PLAY SOLDIERS

Haughton's Camp Devens Team to Meet Crimson Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Harvard informals spent the afternoon drilling on plays to be used tomorrow in the Stadium against the soldier team Percy Haughton will bring to Cambridge from Camp Devens. The Harvard rush line will be the same as in the last three games, but because of the leg injury of Grosscup, the running attack will be rearranged. Hoffman, the subquarter back, will start the game at full back, while Weden will play left half back. Horween is in shape again and so is Woods, the right tackle, so that Harvard should be able to play its best football of the year.

Haughton has about the same team as that which the Navy Yard beat last Saturday. Haughton has been coaching at Ayer every day, and both teams should play approximately the same brand of football. Harvard's lineup: Steel, left end; Rudman, left tackle; Thorndike, left guard; Fishback, centre; Zach, right guard; Woods, right tackle; Whitney, right end; Coolidge, quarter back; Weden, left half back; Horween, right half back, and Hoffman, full back.

N. Y. U. REGULARS MISSING.

Many Changes in Line-Up for Rhode Island State Game.

The New York University football team finished its preparations for the Rhode Island State game today with a long signal drill on Ohio Field yesterday. The game this afternoon is the last home game on the Violet schedule, and marks the first football contest between the two institutions since 1912, when the University Heights team was the victor by a score of 14 to 6.

Coach Wall is somewhat worried on account of several of the regulars whose injuries will not only prevent their being started in the game today, but may exclude them for the greater part of the season. Yesterday, in the signal practice, he tried out the combination he will start this afternoon and worked with them until long after dark under the electric arc. The most important change will be in the back field. Buckley will pilot the team in place of Egan. Stellwagen will replace Christopher, and Johnson will occupy the other half back position. Ebenfeld, at full back, will be the only regular in place behind the line. Gardiner's place at end will be taken by Wurth, who has been tried out since the Trinity game. A big loss in the line will be felt at centre, where Brin will be absent. His place will be taken by Goff, an erstwhile guard. The guard position today will be occupied by Sulzer and Billo. The former seems to be in shape to play again, while this will mark Billo's first appearance in a game since the first contest of the season.

TIGER CUBS LOSE LEADERS.

Two Dependable Backs Unable to Play Against Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Tiger Cubs will enter the game with the Harvard freshmen tomorrow handicapped by the loss of two of the most dependable back field men, who have been playing all season. Scheerer, full back, has sustained an injury which will keep him out of the contest, and Penny, about whom many of Princeton's plays were built, will not be able to play a full game. Raymond, a substitute end, and Bell, who has been playing as substitute tackle, have both been added into the back field.

VERDICT GOES TO COFFEY.

Roscommon Boxer Has Slight Margin Over Brennan.

Jim Coffey, announced as Ireland's pugilistic idol, did two things last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, but in unconvincing fashion. He outpointed Bill Brennan of Chicago, a fellow-Celt, and in so doing showed that he was capable of protecting his jaw—termed in the vernacular of the ring as glass—against a boxer of Brennan's ability.

But withal there was much that was missing from the performance of Coffey at the final bell. He was tired and weary when the bout ended, and it was with a visible effort that he forced his legs to carry him to his corner. In fact, the Roscommon lad was shaky as he sought his chair for a moment's respite after what to him was a strenuous test. Brennan, too, was unsteady to a degree as he let go Coffey's gloved fist after a final handshake, but the Chicagoan's weariness came more through his almost superhuman effort in the last round, when he tried with all that was in him to turn the tide of battle decisively in his own favor.

On two distinct occasions it seemed that Brennan's last stand was to get him success, but Coffey managed to weather the storm, with a slight margin of points still in his favor. In the tenth round Brennan tried to retrieve his slow work of the earlier rounds and battered his bigger opponent severely about the ring with an assortment of heavy blows, but though Coffey was twice shaky because of hard rights to the jaw he doggedly held his pace and warded off the threatened catastrophe.

In the second round, also, Brennan appeared to have a brilliant chance to gain decisive victory when he had Coffey reeling from a right to the jaw, but in this instance, too, hesitancy on the part of the Chicagoan and Coffey's awkward defense nullied the latter through the danger.

These were Brennan's most impressive rounds. In the remainder, except the sixth and eighth, which were even, he was put to it to hold his own.

LARGE FIELD IN LONG RUN.

Host of Athletes to Start in Junior Cross-Country Race.

The biggest field that has ever started in a national A. A. U. championship cross-country event will get away today with the starter's "go" in the annual junior chase over the Van Cortlandt Park course of about six miles. A total of 187 harriers are scheduled to start. They will represent seventeen different clubs, colleges and military camps. The military flavor promises to be decidedly impressive, as forty-one of the field of starters will be running for one of the local cantonments. Camp Upton will be represented by two teams; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., by one; Fort Hamilton by one, and the United States Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn., by one. The latter team will include a number of former college athletes, principally from Western institutions.

The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, a brother organization of the local Millrose A. A., is looked to to make the team competition lively. The Dorchester Club of Massachusetts, winners last year, will be represented, but their talent does not compare impressively with that of last year, when Jimmy Hennigan headed the team. The colleges entered are C. C. N. Y. and Columbia.

Out of deference to the out-of-town entry, the A. A. U. officials decided yesterday to abandon the water jump because the visiting athletes are not familiar with it.

NEW SYSTEM OF SHOOTS.

Interstate Association to Conduct Tourneys in 46 States.

Subsidiary handicaps such as the Eastern, Western, Southern, and Pacific Coast championships were abolished yesterday at the second day of the annual meeting of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting at the Hotel Astor. A new system, by which each State represented by delegates will hold a championship contest, was substituted, making forty-six tourneys under the auspices of the body instead of four. The Grand American handicap has again been awarded to the South Shore Club of Chicago. An innovation of numbering the contestants will be tried at this event.

A decision which is a change from the old order of things was made in the provision that there shall be a professional championship for each State. A resident of one State may not compete for the championship of another as heretofore. The professionals in these tournaments will be allowed to shoot at the same time as the amateurs.

COLUMBIA FUMBLES AGAIN.

This Time Freshmen Toss Away Game to Horace Mann.

The Columbia Cubs followed in the steps of the Blue and White 'Varsity yesterday, when they outfought, outrushed, and won for Horace Mann by one fumble and a failure to drop on a fumble to the tune of 9 to 0. The schoolboys scored a touchdown when Cobb ran through the entire freshmen team for a gallop of thirty yards and a touchdown. About five minutes later Cobb picked up the punt that Affiect fumbled and ran twenty yards, placing the ball on the 18-yard line, whence he scored on a drop-kick.

Columbia's best chance to score came in the first quarter when Carroll on tackle bucks and Stewart on centre plays carried the ball to Horace Mann's two-yard line. De Fronzo took the ball over the line, but dropped it after the whistle had blown. The referee decided it was a touchback. Horace Mann then took the ball down the field for the only time they could gain on successive plays. When the ball was on Columbia's 35-yard line, Cobb went around Cherkaskey, the Blue and White end, and eluding six other freshmen fell over the goal line.

At the start of the second half Columbia failed to gain on three tries around the right side. Columbia punted, and after a fumble Cobb picked up the loose ball and ran to the Blue and White's 18-yard line. When three runs failed to gain, Cobb drop-kicked over the centre of the bar.

The lineup:

Horace Mann. (9.)	Position.	Colum. Fresh. (0.)
MacFarland	L. E.	Johnson
Wells	L. T.	Relyea
Wilson	L. G.	Korn
Bachen	C.	Kleinninger
Bainbridge	R. G.	Backrack
Gliers	R. T.	Weiss
Gelt	R. E.	Cherkaskey
Affiect	Q. B.	Stewart
Fories	L. H. B.	Mullinose
Cobb	R. H. B.	Mills
Machlett	F. B.	De Fronzo

Touchdown—Cobb. Goal from field—Cobb. Substitutions: Horace Mann—Bray for MacFarland, Farrell for Bachen, Lasette for Fories, Van Benschoten for Machlett, Gray back for Bainbridge, Didisheim for Jaburg. Columbia—Longman for Cherkaskey, Curnow for Longman, Carroll for De Fronzo, Kalensky for Backrack. Referee—Mr. Hennessey of Brown. Umpire—Mr. Evans of Oberlin. Head linesman—Mr. Kirberger of W. & J. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

STEVENS TEAM CONFIDENT.

Engineers Expect Victory in Game with Delaware.

Stevens abandoned practice yesterday in order to get a well-earned rest before the Delaware game this afternoon. The team is on edge and confident of victory.

Goodale will not start as the result of an injury in last Saturday's game. Benjeman, who sprained his ankle last week, is out for the season. McCaffery, a freshman, will probably start in Goodale's place. Howard will replace one of the tackles. The lineup probably will be: Left end, Carlson; left tackle, Howard; left guard, Britt; centre, Johnson; right guard, Moeller; right tackle, Klockhart; right end, Swenson; quarter back, Bloss; left half back, Deghnee; right half back, McCaffery; full back, Pyre.

OUTSIDER IS FIRST IN SELLING STAKES

Judge Wingfield, Overlooked in Betting, Takes Feature Event at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 9.—W. L. Oliver scored a popular victory in the feature race today when his three-year-old gelding, Judge Wingfield, won the Pimlico Autumn Selling Stakes at a mile and a quarter. Judge Wingfield was overlooked in the betting, the Bryson entry, Sky Pilot and Vermont being heavily supported. Hammer sent Judge Wingfield to the front early in the race and after that made every post a winning one. Though Judge Wingfield was tiring at the end he was able to offset the challenge of Vermont.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

George Starr, W. Warnecke's br. c., 107 pounds, by Jack Atkin-Africa, $75.50, $4.50, and $3.50, (C. Kummer) 1
Moosehead, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 107, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $4.40 and $1.10, (M. Rowan) 2
Garonne, F. Mannix's ch. g., 112, by Peter Quince-Jane Eyre, $4 third, (F. Robinson) 3

Sunny Hill, Tumble In, Killarney, Hope, Lady Eileen, June Bug, Sister Marjorie, Pinafore II., and Arizona also ran. King of the Wind, High Pass, Clarissa, Vocabulary, and Miss Sweep scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Junior Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:00.

Gold Bond, W. R. Coe's ch. g., 137 pounds, by Dick Welles-Miss Lida, $2.80, $2.80, and $2.70, (M. Henderson) 1
Big Four, W. A. Primer's ch. g., 132, by Oxford-Ansonella, $7.20 and $5.20, (A. Brush) 2
Russian Pinion, Cleveland Stable's ch. g., 132, by Armenach II.-Miss Rose, $6.40, third, (E. Wolke) 3

Crack O'Day, Brand, and Altar Fire also ran. Melodrama scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, maiden jockeys, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:42 2-5.

Lazy Lou, W. Smith's br. f., 3 years, 92 pounds, by Jack Atkin-Mrs. F. G. Hogan, $3.80, $2.40, and $2.60, (E. Stalker) 1
Scorpii, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 5, 107, by Astronomer-Karma, $8.30 and $4, (J. Long) 2
Copper King, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 4, 105, by Bowling Brook-Tarleton, $2.90 third, (A. Atkinson) 3

Cliff Field, Greetings, Ella Ryan, Margaret L., and Cousin Dan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, claiming, handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Amalgamator, W. Viau's b. c., 103 pounds, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, $44.80, $15.00, and $9.10, (M. Buxton) 1
Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 97, by Ballot-Old Squaw, $33.90, $22.90, (A. Collins) 2
Starfinch, W. H. Travers's ch. c., 109, by Star Shoot-Unterock, $4.40, third, (A. Shuttinger) 3

Bond, Langden, Swift Fox, Top o' th' Wave, Lynette, Thorn Bloom, Cadillac, and Incog also ran. Meliora, The Dean, Woodtrap, and Milkman scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Mary Maud, C. E. Clements' b. f., 115 pounds, by Irish Lad-Frizette, $18.20, $9.90, and $8.10, (J. Dominick) 1
Quietude, A. H. Morris's b. f., 112, by Dalhousie-Taboret, $15.20 and $9.40, (J. Ryan) 2
Perigourdine, Major E. B. Cassatt's br. f., 105, by Aeronaut-Miss Perigord, $7.80 third, (E. Campbell) 3

Eyelid, Jule, Lady Small, High Pass, Dusty Boots, and Kate Glenn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Pimlico Autumn Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 1-5.

Judge Wingfield, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 8 years, 103 pounds, by Sea King-Glad Tidings, $20.30, $7.50 and $4.00, (H. Hammer) 1
*Vermont, C. K. Bryson's b. g., 4, 113, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $3.90 and $2.90, (J. McTaggart) 2
Water Witch, W. Cahill's b. m., 5, 110, by Watercress-Miss Crittenden, $13.50 third, (W. Obert) 3

Oboius, *Sky Pilot, Goldcrest Boy, Libyan Sands, Ask Ma and Kilmel also ran. Brooklyn and Dan scratched.

*Coupled as Bryson entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rennert Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Bally, J. Butler's br. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Elliot-Sally K., $7.90, $4.60, and $2.80, (L. Lyke) 1
Daddy's Choice, Emil Kern's b. c., 4, 105, by Trap Rock-Earth, $5.90 and $3, (A. Shuttinger) 2
Chelet, J. F. Widener's b. h., 5, 114, by Spearmint-Nature, $2.40 third, (F. Keogh) 3

Peppermint Kay, Woodward, Wise Man, and Whimsy also ran. Gex, Shooting Star, and Woodstone scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eyeglass, 110 pounds; Starry Banner, 110, Little Jean, 107; Don Jose, 110; Tea Party, 107; Onward, 110; Gueland, 110; Grayson, 110; †Bravado, 110; Elysian, 110; Bandana 3d, 107; Genevieve B., 107; Arizona, 107; Eliminator, 110; †Man o' th' Hour, 110; Top Boots, 110; Soumangha, 107. †Captain Parr entry.

Note—Ten excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Green Spring Valley Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter. Bet, 145 pands; Cynosure, 130; Eagle Thistle, 136; Reddest, 136; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 145; Dorris, 149; Lady Edwina, 130; Royal Spinner, 134; New Haven, 135; Pussy Willow, 142; Tropaeolum, 135.

THIRD RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. *Peep Sight, 106 pounds; Nigel, 112; Tinsel Line, 109; Yodeling, 109; Traction, 100; Sir William Johnson, 109; *Poiroma, 114; *Eagle, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—The Walden; two-year-olds; one mile. Tippity Witchet, 127 pounds; Lanius, 122; *Valertus, 112; Man o' th' Hour, 107; †Ballymooney, 114; Nepperman, 117; Jack Hare, Jr., 130; †War Cloud, 125; Wyoming, 117; Cavan Boy, 112; †The Porter, 117; Kashmir, 117; †War Machine, 117; Tenons Bon, 107; †Colonel Cluff, 107; Lady Dorothy, 114.

†Samuel Ross entry. ‡A. K. Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Annapolis Handicap; all ages; six furlongs. Westy Hogan, 140 pounds; Corn Tassel, 124; Highland Lad, 116; Naturalist, 124; Starling, 121; Babcock, 100; †Bringhurst, 133; Gloomy Gus, 115; Japhet, 98; Paddy, 105; Tea Caddy, 124; †Top o' th' Morning, 125; Gold Tassel, 103; Newsie O'Neil, 102; Runes, 116; Woodtrap, 112.

†Paul Powers entry. ‡E. B. McLean entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and forty yards. Ring Dove, 102 pounds; Charles Francis, 118; Bar of Phoenix, 105; Hastena, 110; Handful, 113; Mountain Rose II., 113; Napoleon, 105; Dancer, 113; *Euterpe, 110; Mother Machree, 102; Sea Beach, 113; Golden Bantam, 102; *Beautiful Morn, 100; Kalmia Park, 105; *Rake Off, 108.

Note—Twelve horses excluded.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Douglas S., 116 pounds; Air Man, 113; Ellison, 100; Ed Bond, 105; Yodeling, 113; Feluccn, 114; Firing Line, 105; Buzz Around, 100; Traction, 100; Dan, 105; N. K. Beal, 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NOT TO BUY THE AMERICA.

Sir Thomas Lipton Satisfied if Craft Will Be Preserved.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who had expressed a desire to purchase the schooner yacht America, cabled the owners today that since being advised that it was their intention to preserve the historic craft, he had no further interest in the matter. The message was in reply to one sent from the owners asking for what purpose Sir Thomas wanted to buy the America.

Juniors Take Crew Race.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Princeton's Fall rowing was brought to an end today with the holding of the annual interclass regatta on Carnegie Lake. A boat made up of juniors and seniors won the race over the Henley distance of one mile and five-sixteenths by a length. The time was 8 minutes 4 2-5 seconds. A contest between four freshmen eights in gigs preceded the main event.

Penn State Freshmen Victors.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Pennsylvania State freshman football team easily defeated the Syracuse University freshmen here today, 40 to 0.

We're fairly bursting with Style! But we don't say much about it because we've four great stores to say it for us.

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Will Kaiser's Italian Success Bring Victory to the Allies?

"The collapse of the Italian Eastern front is disheartening to the Allies," says the Indianapolis *News*, "not because it points to sure defeat, but because it postpones their victory."

In all sections of the country, we find the press discussing this staggering and unexpected blow in a tone not of pessimism, but of increased hopefulness and grim determination. The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that "the Stars and Stripes are in the trenches to-day, and they are going forward there, not back, forward till the enemy's power is beaten down, and he is ready for peace for all time;" while the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* remarks that "Germany is making a fight to a finish and America must deliver the knockout blow." A full-page map graphically explains the military operations.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 10th, the

LAURETTE TAYLOR AND EVE'S WOOING

A New Type of Part and a New Type of Comedy at the Liberty Theatre.

"ARTIFICIAL, SENTIMENTAL"

Mr. Hartley Manners Indulges in a New Type of Program Camouflage.

THE WOOING OF EVE, a comedy in three acts, by J. Hartley Manners. At the Liberty Theatre.

Miss Alverstone ..... Laurette Taylor
Mrs. Rodd ..... Teresa Maxwell Conover
Winifred ..... Lynn Fontanne
Walkley ..... Catherine Proctor
Sir Phillip Grafton ..... A. E. Anson
Brice Livingstone ..... Earle Brown
John Rodd ..... Frank Kemble Cooper
Cyril Farriscourt ..... Leonard Mudie
The Rev. Henry Warrender ..... Douglas Ross
Winch ..... J. M. Kerrigan
Bates ..... Basil West

On his program Mr. Manners describes his new play as "a thoroughly artificial and sentimental comedy." For his audiences to say the same thing would obviously be far less pointed and original. One is obliged, in fact, to do considerable thinking in order to find out just what one can say with any desirable effect. The temptation is to contradict Mr. Manners pugnaciously. Yet the more one did that, perhaps, the better he would like it. If one described his work as the last word in realism, he might even grin—like a cat outside a canary.

The play is, in fact, of a new and rather nondescript kind. In its central idea it verges upon the farcical. But in its manner, both as regards the writing and the acting, it is, somewhat insistently, slow-paced and naturalistic.

Eve has had an affair with Sir Philip some five years ago, when she was young and sentimental. Under the influence of Chopin and moonlight, he made love to her in a manner that showed "the Darwinian beast" in him. She was girlishly shocked by this primordial monster, and scorned Sir Philip with such effect that all these years he has avoided her. He is now, in fact, about to enter into a parentally arranged marriage with a young thing, whom he does not love, and who adores the curate: she weeps copiously when Sir Philip is even mentioned.

The poor thing happens to be Eve's cousin, and Eve, coming along that way, perceives that the marriage must not take place. Curfew may ring tonight, but in the morning there shall be no wedding bells. The resolution is strengthened by the fact that Eve still loves Sir Philip, and is as willin' as Barkis. So she frames a plot by which, in the second act, she is discovered in Sir Roger's bachelor quarters—again by moonlight, and with dashes of Chopin. In the third act the stern and calculating parent refuses to recognize the moralities of theatric convention. He still will have that wedding. This is perhaps the starkest bit of realism in the piece—or is it its broadest comedy? But Sir Philip by this time has seen the point. The little cousin has her curate and Eve gets her Adam. Thus is the Darwinian beast identified with the Old Adam—which must be something of a surprise party.

The central scheme has done service in innumerable plays, but Mr. Manners works it out with a minimum of improbability, with many an agreeable quip, and with very considerable freshness in his characterizations. The action treads deliberately throughout; but interest is never quite lost. Or, if it is, one can always wonder just what lies underneath the author's program camouflage, and before one can quite range it for a bomb, along comes the interest in the play again.

The most original scene is that in which Sir Philip, finding how he has been tricked, locks all the doors on Eve, and tells her that she will have to spend the night under his roof. In her efforts to make her way out she runs a gamut of emotions that would lure any actress to appear in almost any play. But they are not of the old, familiar kind—nothing at all like, for example, the emotions of the similar scene in "The Gay Lord Quex." With astonishing skill and life-likeness, both author and actress have kept the scene, with all its intensity, well within the scope of pure comedy.

We have here, in fact, not only a fresh type of play, but a fresh type of part for Miss Taylor. And she handles it with the consummate subtlety and charm, the consummate feeling for true comedy, and the no less consummate sense of histrionic effect, which mark her as potentially by far the most interesting actress on our stage. That we have failed to make a crushing rejoinder to that note on the program, it is solely because of a complete and overwhelming absorption in Miss Taylor's art. To any one who cares for such things it is worth seeing time and again. That is a camouflage which will protect any play.

As the weeping and willowy bride, Lynn Fontaine also decked herself in laurels, though no orange blossoms were hers. The comedy of tears is pushed to the verge of farce, but Miss Fontaine's instinct is so true and her methods so sure that she is endlessly delightful—really an extraordinary performance.

As Sir Philip, Mr. Anson is sympathetic and romantic, as always, though his opportunities are not of the first order. The cast as a whole was excellent, and the stage management capable—though a somewhat brisker tempo would bring the acting time nearer to 11 o'clock and probably heighten the general effect.

COPEAU'S ARRIVAL DELAYED.

Theatre du Vieux Colombier Opening Is Postponed to Nov. 27.

War conditions have delayed the arrival of Jacques Copeau in this country, and the opening of the season of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier here has been accordingly postponed from Nov. 20 to Nov. 27. Mr. Copeau and his company are at present on the ocean, and were to have arrived several days ago. It is now believed that they will not reach here until next week.

The postponement of the opening will bring about a slight change in the arrangement of subscription nights. There will be two series of these, on alternate Tuesdays, and the first series is now scheduled to begin on Dec. 11 instead of Nov 28. The latter date will be replaced by Jan. 1.

Yvette Guilbert, who will give a number of Friday afternoon and Sunday night recitals during Mr. Copeau's season, has cancelled her first two dates as a result of the postponement. Her first Friday afternoon recital will now fall on Nov. 30, and her first Sunday night appearance on Dec. 2.

BROOKLYN GREETS DR. MUCK

Audience of 3,000 Cheers "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dr. Karl Muck conducted "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Brooklyn last night, at the opening of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's annual series of concerts in that borough, and an Academy audience, 3,000 strong, rose to the national anthem as enthusiastically as a crowd at Carnegie Hall had done the previous night in New York. The Brooklyn program included music of Tschaikowsky, Beethoven, Liszt, and Sibelius, and the conductor shared in generous applause for the later numbers, German, Russian, and Finnish.

President Augustus Healy, who with Frank L. Babbett and a committee of the Institute met Major Higginson before the concert, said they had presented the protests of a number of subscribers against Dr. Muck, first, as a "Prussian," and, second, as having "refused to conduct" the anthem. Mr. Higginson told the committee that Dr. Muck had not refused to lead the American air when so requested, and that he was not a Prussian citizen, having been born in Bavaria.

Norworth Revue Coming to Bijou.

"The Torches" will end its engagement at the Bijou Theatre a week from tonight, and the succeeding attraction will be the Jack Norworth revue, "Odds and Ends of 1917." This piece was to have opened the Norworth Theatre, now nearing completion on Forty-eighth Street, but it is now announced that it will be some time before that house can be finished. In the cast of the revue, in addition to Norworth, are Lillian Lorraine and Harry Watson.

COMPANIES WILL PAY INSURANCE WAR TAX

Big Life Underwriters Decide to Relieve Applicants of Burden on New Policies.

OTHERS LIKELY TO CONCUR

Report from Chicago That Rates Would Be Increased Not Credited by Officials Here.

The uncertainty that has existed regarding the payment of the war tax on new life insurance was set at rest yesterday when representatives of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York Life Insurance Company and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company authorized the statement that they, and not the applicant for new insurance, would pay the Federal tax of 8 cents on each $100 of new business written after Nov. 1, the day the law became effective. It was also understood that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had adopted a like policy.

With these four large companies defining their attitude, it was taken for granted yesterday in the life insurance field that others would follow. The prevailing view of the insurance interests was expressed by a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company when he said:

"This war tax is regarded by the company as directed against the corporation rather than against the individual. It differs materially from the stamp tax imposed at the time of the Spanish-American war, which was plainly directed at the individual." This was the view taken by the other big companies.

The delay in arriving at a definite conclusion regarding responsibility for the tax was said to have been due to the consideration given by some of the companies to the subject of group insurance. Owing to the low rate at which business of this kind is taken, the question arose whether the companies should stand the war tax themselves or require applicants for such policies to make the payment. It was finally decided that individuals would not be called upon to pay the tax regardless of the character of the policy taken.

Not much credence was placed in New York life insurance circles yesterday in a report from Chicago that delegates in the meeting of the American Institute of Actuaries in that city were predicting an increase in rates. According to the Chicago dispatch, the advance would not be based on deaths of soldiers, but on expected increase in mortality among the home population due to conditions brought about by the war, such as scarcity of doctors, high prices of medicines and drugs. Officers of the large companies with headquarters here said that no advance in rates was contemplated at present.

Christine Langenhan's Recital.

Christine Langenhan, who gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, has a powerful voice, though a somewhat worn one; a dramatic and impressive style, though one in which all the finer graces of the art of song are not conserved. Miss Langenhan began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience, though asked to join in it, raised no sound. She sang then a group of songs by Tschaikowsky in Russian and another by Dvorak in Bohemian. There were also German Lieder and songs in English, including one by the concert giver herself.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Love Drive," at the Criterion, will close after tonight's performance. Mrs. Fiske, in "Madame Sand," will begin her engagement there on Monday night, Nov. 19.

George Arliss's engagement in "Hamilton," at the Knickerbocker, will be brought to a close on Nov. 24, he play will spend the balance of the season on tour.

Leon Rothier, the French tenor, has been added to those who will appear at the Hippodrome tomorrow night for the benefit of the Amelies sufferers.

Several scenes in the Century revue have been rearranged since the opening last Monday, and the Adolf Bolm ballet, "Falling Leaves," now closes the show. Mrs. Castle dances in the first act instead of the second.

LOUISE HOMER AGAIN AT THE METROPOLITAN

Contralto Added to American Singers as a Result of Dropping German Opera.

Louise Homer is to sing again with the Metropolitan Opera Company, as announced last night by General Manager Gatti-Casazza, who added that he was glad to say arrangements had been made with the popular American contralto for her appearance a number of times during the season. Mme. Homer's rôles will include Dalila in "Samson et Dalila," Azucena in "Il Trovatore," Marina in "Boris Godunoff," and Amneris in "Aida."

Fifty per cent. of New York's international troupe will be American, as a result in part of the dropping of opera in German since the war. The increase is not only in new and untried singers, but also in artists who have won their place among the stars. As the Metropolitan brought back Mme. Farrar recently at the highest salary outside of Caruso's own, so it has now re-engaged both Mme. Fremstad and Mme. Homer at terms sufficient to tempt them from the concert stage.

Mmes. Kurt and Ober and Messrs. Sembach and Braun are out of the opera by the very fact that performances will not be given in their language. Mme. Gadski retired last Spring, and Mr. Goritz was not reannounced in the Fall. There remain Mme. Hempel, who specializes in French and Italian rôles, and is engaged to marry an American; also Mme. Matzenauer, a Hungarian by birth and Italian by marriage, who not only has brought her parents to live in America, but is said to fear arrest if she goes back to Germany, just as happened in Austria to Mme. Destinn.

OPERA SINGERS FOUND DEAD

Giaccone and His Wife Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Ernesto Giaccone and his wife, Nellie Giaccone, members of the Boston Grand Opera Company, now playing "Madame Butterfly" in this city, were found dead in their room at a boarding house here tonight. Gas flowing from four out of six jets in a ceiling chandelier and from a wall bracket led the police to believe that the singers committed suicide. Manager Max Rabinoff, director of the company, believes that the deaths were accidental.

Giaccone played Goro in "Madame Butterfly," and his wife, who was a French woman, was a member of the ballet. Their associates in the company wondered this afternoon why the couple did not appear at the rehearsal, and the Director, calling attention to the fact that they were exceptionally regular in their attendance, expressed the belief that something had happened.

According to members of the company, Giaccone lived at 330 West Forty-third Street, New York City, and his brother, Ferdinando, lives at 331 West Thirty-ninth Street.

MUSIC NOTES.

A cable dispatch from Leopold Auer to Jascha Heifetz, the Russian violinist, yesterday announced that the famous teacher will probably leave Russia next February and make his home in America during the war.

The Old John Street Methodist Church, near Nassau and John Streets, is to have a concert of patriotic music at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the Fund of the Wall Street Auxiliary 53, Ambulance Relief Corps.

The Symphony Society begins a new series of concerts for young children, from 7 years old upward, this morning in Aeolian Hall, with music by Weber, Handel, Beethoven, and Berlioz.

The Rialto orchestra at its second concert for children this morning, led by Hugo Riesenfeld, will play works of Mendelssohn, Haydn, Bruch, Smetana, Schroeder, Augusta Holmes, and Boccherini.

SAY ARMY NEEDS ALL NEW OFFICERS

Continued from Page 1.

game and afford additional training, and it would greatly add to their efficiency. It was also suggested that officers be sent abroad to study topography with French and British officers and learn the art of map making.

One officer summed up the situation thus: "This is the most critical time in the making of the new army. If we send half of the officers commissioned back to civilian life they will lose their military spirit and, in addition to that, will suffer great financial losses. There is so much remaining to be learned by the officers that it would be unwise to lose one moment after the camps close. This training should be continued either in division cantonments or at centralized student camps. If the 8,000 or 9,000 men it is proposed to commission and send back to civilian life, subject to call, were given advanced training, it would more than compensate for the expense involved."

Secretary Baker said today that at present it was planned to assign to active duty only about half of the officers who will receive commissions from the second camp. He said that they would be on the reserve corps subject to call, and expressed regret that individuals might suffer financial losses by this policy.

SOUTHERNERS OBJECT.

Men at Camp Warden McLean Want Active Duty at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Candidates in training for commissions at Camp Warden McLean, Fort Oglethorpe, are much perturbed over Washington's action with relation to the classification of students and disappointment is pronounced over the proposed inactive list. The candidates say they surrendered their jobs to engage in the training, and as the competition was of the keenest character they had every reason to believe they would receive their commissions and be assigned to duty at once.

The dissatisfaction over the plan is marked, but no one has the temerity to protest, as the officers fear they will be criticised for commenting on orders and candidates fear that any expression would affect their grades, yet to be announced.

THIRD TRAINING CAMP CALL.

Examinations Soon to be Ordered—Instruction Begins on Jan. 5.

As soon as the present camps for officers are discontinued the War Department will order the preliminary examinations which will precede the selection of the more than 30,000 enlisted men of the National Guard and regular army and students of certain designated educational institutions to furnish the men for the camps, which will begin on Jan. 5, 1918. Each division of the military forces will supply between 400 and 450 men, while the colleges will send a delegation of 2,400 men.

A memorandum giving the general plan and scope of the new camps has been received by the Military Training Camps Association.

The camps will be held in each division cantonment, one each in the Philippines, Panama, and Hawaii, and one each at Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Chickamauga Park, Ga. The only college students eligible are those who have taken the military course provided at the colleges.

The age limit of candidates from the colleges is 20 years and 9 months to 31, while the age limit for soldiers of the army is 21 to 31 years.

Applications are now being filed at the various cantonments and the colleges. The time limit for the filing of applications expires Dec. 1, and after that no applications will be considered. Students and recent graduates eligible for appointment file their applications with the Instructor of Military Tactics at the institution from which they seek appointment. Soldiers file their applications with the commanding officers of their units. No applications are received at the War Department.

PLATTSBURGERS DETAILED.

Commander Ordered to Commission 48 Men to the Signal Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The War Department notified today that of the men recommended by the Board of Army Officers of the Signal Corps, which was sent here from Washington on Monday, there were forty-eight students that the commander could commission immediately and relieve from duty at the camp. About 250 of the students will be taken over by the Signal Corps for administrative and technical departments at Washington and elsewhere, but 200 of them will not be called for until the end of the camp.

Of the forty-eight mentioned in orders today twenty-six received their commissions and were sworn in tonight. The others will receive their commissions in the morning.

All of those sworn tonight were able to turn in the Government property and catch the last train out of Plattsburg, and, with the exception of three men, the others will have seven days' leave of absence before they report to Washington. Those who were compelled to go direct from here to their new station, reporting to Major Raymond D. Smith of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps, are: Caleb West, a Captain of the Fourth New England Company, whose address is Maisonneuve, Canada; Mortimer E. Freid, Fourteenth Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a First Lieutenant, and Theodore Sizer, Fifth Battery, 186 Lexington Avenue, Second Lieutenant.

Seven of the commissions were First Lieutenancies, with the post of Adjutant in the Air Division, squadron of non-flying officers, and those will report to Colonel Bingham, Air Division, Washington. They are Harold S. Lasell, Plattsburg; James F. Winston, Boston; Vincent Fowler Pottle, Farmington, Me.; John Hawley Larned, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Homer King Gordon, West Hampton, L. I.; Louis Frederick Moore, Dorchester, Mass., and Llewellyn Morgan Buell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Those who will receive their assignments upon arrival at Washington on Nov. 15 are:

First Lieutenants—Henry Bland, 533 West 122d Street, New York; E. K. Hollinger, Brooklyn; Sidney L. Daniels, Malden, Mass.; Harry Murray, Brooklyn; Charles French Smith, Waban, Mass.; William R. Wheeler, Jr., Boston; Leon H. Richmond, Fairfield, Conn.; Clayton E. Fisher, Lyndinville, Vt.; Charles Morton Toole, Forest Hills, Mass.; Donald S. Clark, Belfast, Me., and John J. Hannigan, 457 East 156th Street, New York.

Second Lieutenants — Ervin Harold Igoe, 358 West Forty-sixth Street, New York; William Thomas May, Jr., New London, Conn.; Edmund D. Purcell, Twenty-second Engineers, New York National Guard; Jackson L. Reynolds, Stoneham, Mass., and Frank J. Linehan, Jr., Mattapan, Mass.

DANIELS BACKS CAMP FUND.

Regards It as a Temptation to Soldiers and Sailors to be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Daniels has thrown the whole weight of his support to the War Camp Community Service, for which a fund of $4,000,000 is being raised by subscription.

"This fund," said Secretary Daniels today, "will do its part toward making American fighting men ideal types of the democracy they represent. The movement cannot be supported too strongly. We realize that you cannot place thousands of young men in rough camps on the outskirts of strange cities, you cannot neglect them or treat them as social inferiors without the danger of causing them to yield to the temptations which the hospitality of vice and dissipation invites.

"So it is that we are giving some thought to the social organization of the million young men we have gathered together for training for the army and the navy. We are going to compete with the evils that have proved so costly to all former fighting forces. We are going to make the inducement to healthy recreation and clean amusements stronger than the evil temptations of city life. I might say we are going to tempt soldiers and sailors to be good."

The family of F. Kenneth Gunlach, who was commended yesterday by Secretary Daniels for bravery while serving as signalman on a British merchantman, no longer live at 516 West 184th St.

CAMP DIX GUN RANGE READY

Completed from Plans Arranged by Experts Under Gen. Hearn.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The division artillery range was completed today from plans arranged by the board of experts headed by Brigadier General Hearn. It is in the pine woods three miles from the camp. Each battery will take different positions each day. The batteries will have to screen their guns with trees or any other device the same as on the front. The firing will be at unseen targets and by calculations. Some of the heavier howitzers will be fired within the cantonment itself, a distance of three miles across tree tops to the targets.

The Signal Corps will work in cooperation with the artillery and keep the firing officers informed as to hits and misses. They will use the flag signal and field telephone in the day and flash signals at night. Much firing will be done at night.

There was another delay today in the arrival of the rest of the draft. It was learned they will not arrive until the first of next week. The first detail will consist of 5,000 white men and 1,450 negros. They will come from New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

A team of picked athletes from the 312th Infantry, who won the division championship this week, have permission to represent Camp Dix tomorrow at the A. A. U. championship games in New York City. Phil Keating, the Irish runner of note, heads the cross-country team from this camp.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Doing Our Bit. An Extravaganza Of Superlative Splendors. Sunday Night Concert. WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST BILL. Raymond, Hitchcock, Eugene and Willie Howard, Leon Errol, Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, Marilynn Miller, Sybil Vane, Chic Sale, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Fred Nice and Ada Mae Weeks, Frank Fay, Fred & Adele Astaire, White and Clayton, Sam Ash, Leah Norah, Virginia Pinsinger, James Clemons, Bernice LeGrande,—and Ed Wynn.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Matinee Today, 2:10. Alice Nielsen in "KITTY DARLIN'" "A MUSICAL DELIGHT." —Chas. Darnton, Evg. World.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS. 4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS. "In the Zone"; "The Avenue"; "Blind Alleys"; "His Widow's Husband."

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'y. Bryant 49. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. MARIE DORO in "BARBARA" "Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

39th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Last Mat. Today. LAST WEEK. Faversham. In a new Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY." MONDAY NEXT. SEATS NOW. George V. Hobart's New Farce. What's Your Husband Doing? with HALE HAMILTON.

POSITIVELY LAST 2 TIMES. 48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:25. John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE IN Peter Ibbetson. MONDAY, NOV. 12 Seats Now. JOHN MARGARET DREW-ILLINGTON IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX.

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. The Torches. with LESTER LONERGAN.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2. LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. Maytime. Tingling Music—Charming Story—100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today. LAST TWO TIMES. Mr. Faversham Presents Bernard Shaw's MISALLIANCE. with Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred. NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT." By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert. Mr. Herbert directing First Night.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today at 2:15. Grace George in EVE'S DAUGHTER. LAST WEEK. WED. EVE., NOV. 14—SEATS NOW. First American Production of "L'ELEVATION." By HENRY BERNSTEIN. Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CAPRILLO.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE. "'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25. GUY BATES POST In The Masquerader.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX, RICHARD BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Marjorie Rambeau in Eyes of Youth.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Oh, Boy. "Smartest" of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TONIGHT. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO. An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. "Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"DAYBREAK."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. Mother Carey's Chickens with Edith Taliaferro. Next Week—"Captain Kidd Jr."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage. Chu Chin Chow. Now In Its 2nd Year In London. Company of 300. Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.) SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave. THE VALUE OF A MOTHER. דיא ווערטה פון א מאמע

"CheerUp" "Bring the Kiddies—Hear 'Em Laugh." MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. Evs. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME.

Aeolian Hall, T'day Eve., Nov. 10, at 8:15. PIANO RECIT. Mason & Hamlin Piano. PaquitaMADRIGUERA. Management Winton & Livingston, Inc.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. EVELYN NESBIT, BEATRICE HERFORD "IN THE DARK." Mme. CAMPBELL sings and MAURICE & WALTON. B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

IRVING PLACE. IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Today Mat. 2:15 'Das Dreimaederlhaus' Evs. 8:15. Musical comedy by Franz Schubert.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Richard the Great, Frank All Seats Terry... Ed. Farrell & Co., Reserved Claude & Marion Cleveland, ects. 25, 35, 50.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING NOW. Beginners 9am. a.m. to 12 P.M. Taught.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Prices, 25c to $1.50. STEP LIVELY GIRLS. B'way & 47th.

OPERA TICKETS Seats for all operas. Sthbs. Bought and sold. 1451 B'way, entrance 46th St. Phone Bryant 6197.

SPECIAL DUO-ART RECITAL. AT AEOLIAN HALL. Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance). SATURDAY, NOV. 10th, 3 o'Clock. The assisting artist will be EDNA BENTZ, pianist. The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others. ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE. The Aeolian Company, 29 West 42nd Street.

Paintings. ANCIENT and MODERN. at the Scott & Fowles Galleries. 590 FIFTH AVENUE. Between 47th and 48th Streets.

To-Night—8 o'clock—To-Night. Auction Sale Extraordinary. Works of Representative Modern Artists. at the PENGUIN. 8 East 15th St., bet. 5th Ave. & Union Sq.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Production Par Excellence. The Riviera Girl. Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse. Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ZIEGFELD ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

EMPIRE B'way at 40 St. JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN. LAST MAT. TODAY. LAST TIME TONIGHT. Last 2 Times in The Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE. NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS NOW. ANN MURDOCK in THE 3 BEARS. By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN. Here Comes the Bride.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY. The Country Cousin. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TODAY, 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy 'The Wooing of Eve'. Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON.

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY. 2:30. THE LOVE DRIVE. with FRED NIBLO & VIOLET HEMING.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. FIRST MATINEE TODAY. THE PIPES of PAN. "A Big and Unquestioned Hit."—Telegram.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. TODAY at 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES! ROMANCE and ARABELLA with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

Century BROADWAY & 62D ST. NIGHTS, 8:20. Dillingham-Ziegfeld Annual Revue. "MISS 1917". Always $24 Seats ..... $1.00. Always $27 Seats ..... 50c. Matinee Today. Reduced Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT—FIRST CONCERT.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "Another real American play."—Herald. "Broken Threads."

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose.

PARK B'way, 59 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEE TODAY & WED. at 2:15. Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Revue. The Land of Joy. ARGENTINA—Greatest of All Spanish Dancers. ONE BIG MUSICAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON! A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL. TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30. FIRST VALVERDE SUNDAY CONCERT.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today, Tues., Thur. 2:30. Polly With a Past. EXTRA TUESDAY MATINEE NOV. 13.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. On With the Dance. WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR. All subscription tickets bought prior to Nov. 1 are exempt from taxes. Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft., at 3. GUIOMAR NOVAES. SOLOIST—PIANO. Next Thurs. Eve. 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30. HELEN STANLEY. SOLOIST—SOPRANO. Subscriptions and single tickets now at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL Tom'w (Sun.) Evening at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL. EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Astor Ballroom, Mon. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3. First of Five Historical Recitals by the Great French Organ Virtuoso JOSEPH Bonnet. $2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Aft. at 3. Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 13. WAR FUND RECITAL—Mme. Frances ALDA. Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin). For benefit of "Le Bien Etre Du Blesse" and the poor and sick children of the American soldiers. Seats at Box Office and at 527 Fifth Ave., Room 510. 'Phone Vanderbilt 2784.

PRINCESS THEA., Tomor'w Aft., Nov. 11, 3:15. Third Piano Recital (Steinway) ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM. Seats, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 East 53d. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30. Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on Sale at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used. Kreisler.

Opera TICKETS. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Seats, opening night, all parts of house. Broadway Theatre Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

OPERA TICKETS Seats for all operas. Subscriptions bought. JACOBS THEA. TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 36 St. Ph. 4133, 4134, 6443 Greeley.

ICELAND ICE SKATING. B'way at 53d St. Mats. 25c—Eve.

Opera Tickets Seats for all operas. Greeley 3875-3876. 39th St. Opera Ticket Office, one door west 39th St. and Broadway. Subscriptions Bought and Sold.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1917.

THE BOLSHEVIKI.

Whether the Bolsheviki remain in control of the fluid thing which the Russian Government has become or have to yield it up in short order to some other faction is a matter of mere guessing. It does not seem probable that the amiable and hesitant KERENSKY will be the one to take it from them, in any case. He has lost caste with all sides by trying to please everybody, and he can probably command no such confidence as would be necessary in such a struggle. There is nothing halfway about the Bolsheviki. Their proclamations have just that character of stern and sufficing decision that KERENSKY's measures lacked.

Officers who do not join the accomplished revolution immediately and openly must be arrested at once as enemies.

The National Revolutionary Army must not permit uncertain, military detachments to leave the front for Petrograd. They should use persuasion, but where this fails they must oppose any such action on the part of these detachments by force without mercy.

The suppression of this order from the rank and file by army organizations is equivalent to a great crime against the revolution, and will be punished by all the strength of the revolutionary law.

So speak the Bolsheviki, men who know what they want and will stop at nothing to get it. If KERENSKY had used that tone the kitten would never have grown into a tiger. When society is confronted by men such as these, the only language to speak to them is their own. But KERENSKY not only paltered with them, he encouraged KORNILOFF in an uncertain way, and then recoiled from the consequences just in time to ruin that General's moves. Where is he to get the strength necessary to oppose the triumphant Bolsheviki? His old eloquence remains; it is effective to turn back troops from Petrograd, but would it be effective to induce them to march there?

Yet, though KERENSKY has failed, some one else may arise strong enough to take the Government out of the destructive hands of the Bolsheviki. Indeed, retain it permanently they cannot, for they are pathetically ignorant, shallow men, political children, without the slightest understanding of the vast forces they are playing with, men without a single qualification for prominence but the gift of gab; and if they could be let alone long enough their mere incompetence would destroy them, though perhaps only to replace them with others as bad. Such was the history of the French Revolution, a kaleidoscope of government by set after set of silver-tongued incompetents and ignoramuses, each worse than the other, until incompetence and ignorance destroyed themselves altogether.

And now let us assume that the Bolsheviki retain control for the present, retain it long enough for their own incapacity to destroy them, which will take time; and let us look at the worst that is likely to happen. Granted that they are able to seduce the whole nation into their suicidal peace policy. This policy is not yet the policy of a separate peace; it is the policy of urging all the nations at war to stop fighting. This policy, urgently pursued by a Bolsheviki Government, will be fruitful of annoyance and even of danger to the Allies. But as long as the Bolsheviki Government pursues it, Germany will not be able to release those 147 divisions she is now obliged to hold on the Russian front. The United States and its allies will still be able to go ahead with their plans with the knowledge that that immense German army is chained to the Russian frontier and cannot get away. And, for the sake of that, we can afford to put up as best we may with the inconvenience, the annoyance, and the danger of a constant belligerent if peace appeals from the sages of the Bolsheviki. Looked at practically, the situation at its worst seems to have just this much of good and bad.

GIVE THEM ACTIVE SERVICE.

The order of the War Department that only 33 per cent. of the qualifying candidates for commissions at the officers' training camps will be detailed to active service should be rescinded, for the efficiency of the army and for the good repute of the Government. What a blow at the inspiring "Plattsburg idea" would be struck if the Government were to break faith with the splendid body of young men who left their homes and occupations in the end of August to undergo intensive training to serve their country in the war that requires the supreme sacrifice of so many brave men!

It was only the other day that the Plattsburg camp subscribed $1,750,000 to the Liberty Loan. A grateful country accepted this contribution to the war fund, which as a manifestation of patriotism no language could do justice to. Surely the Government cannot afford to modify the understanding with any of the men who are training in camp and cantonment to fight its battles in the war "to save democracy." It is President WILSON's fine phrase, and it has fired the American people. In his power it lies, as Commander in Chief of the army, to see that in this instance the officers' training camps have fair play, that the War Department keep faith with them.

There was, of course, no guarantee that every man who volunteered for instruction should receive a commission, but there was a promise that men who qualified should become officers in some branch of the service; and the understanding was that they would be detailed to active duty, not kept cooling their heels on a waiting list. There was the precedent of the Summer camp at Plattsburg. Nearly 3,300 men out of 4,600 men received commissions and details.

The candidates who went to Plattsburg late in August for the Autumn training were an unusually capable body of young men. The average age was a little higher than in the previous camps, by the desire of the War Department, and a good many of the candidates had already been through a course of instruction. Colonel PAUL WOLF paid an unwonted tribute to the physique and appearance of the men. A regular of regulars, he does not waste time in compliments. It was promising material, and began to make a record at once for zeal and energy. The training is rigorous and exacting, intensive in the full meaning of the word. No doubt the same story can be told of the other officers' camps. And now these devoted youngsters, many of whom left good positions, which may be lost to them, (some were married men,) have what may be termed one-third of a prospect of active service if they receive commissions. They did not go into training for a scrap of paper. They are rudely disillusioned. It looks as if they were not going to have a square deal.

With nearly a million men in the army camps — regulars, National Guard, and national army — there should be no difficulty about finding work for the new officers to do, either on the drill ground or in the quartermaster's, commissary, and other departments. It was no less a personage than our enemy the Kaiser who said, "If I rest I rust." Surely the training camp graduates would rust, and rust quickly, if sent back to private life to wait for army details.

WALL STREET AND WAR.

Yesterday's newspapers gave their readers the reactions of London, Paris, and New York to the same war news. The European financial centres have long borne the war stress which has only begun for us, and they are so much nearer the guns that the news had a reality and a possibility for them outside of any reasonable calculation for ourselves. France is actually invaded, and Paris has heard the cannon of the foe. London has been bombarded from the sky. Yet under these conditions Paris markets were "quiet," London was "cheerful," and closed "near the best." Our markets were thrown into disorder, the loss of paper values being enough to reflect a disaster to PERSHING's forces, instead of to the weaker sisters among our allies. Stronger nerves must be shown here if the world is to look to us for support in trying times. It is necessary to beat a General before the army will surrender, and lack of courage on the part of the financial leader of the Entente for the time being is a reproach. The weakness may be overlooked as a first offense, and not very serious at the worst. But recurrence ought to be guarded against.

A first remedy for heart failure would be the reflection that if the Germans were actually to occupy Rome and Petrograd the war would be beginning rather than ending, and the results to us would be distant months or years. It would be at least as difficult for Germany to conquer us as for us to conquer Germany, and in either process the events of a day would be of small importance.

There are extenuations. The greatest is our long freedom from thoughts of war. We had not thought there was a leader or a people capable of conceiving or doing what is on Germany's record. It has been disclosed to us that the Enemy of the World had evil designs upon us, and we have seen what he has done to our friends. As a powerful people we are shocked above any possibility of those who have long lived with thoughts so fresh to us. The revelation is an addition to domestic troubles having a certain likeness to the distress visible in other countries. In all countries there are those who, having nothing, promise everything for all from the possessions of others. It is a temptation of the devil, not a conception of benevolence. So long as the bribe is offered and dallied with there can be no confidence in economic stability, and so long as confidence is lacking there is fear of every ghost. When Americans make up their minds who are their true benefactors, and who are their false leaders, there will be more stability on Wall Street.

Production and distribution are on a scale not consistent with poverty. We have had collapses under fair conditions, but never when there was heaped up in sight more money than can be spent. That is the present situation. The appropriations awaiting expenditure surpass the capacity of the production of goods unless the money is unwisely spent. There would be danger of a debauch of prices and a sad awakening from a destructive exhilaration if there were not signs of intelligent control on the part of the leaders of politics, capital, and labor alike. There is doubt about the last, but there are encouraging signs that responsibility under the crisis has sobered all capable of self-control and patriotism. In short, our friends across the seas who might be disturbed by our financial indiscretion may be reassured. It is not so serious as they may think. We are rich in something better than quotations, and have more stability of character than to be thrown off our base by anything now actually occurring. America is not Russia. We have dealt with our candid Bolsheviki, and will deal with the others when we unmask them.

COMMISSIONER WOODS.

The announcement by Police Commissioner WOODS of his decision to go out of office with the Fusion administration on Dec. 31 will be received with regret and grave foreboding, intelligible, natural, and perhaps inevitable as his decision is. It had been hoped that, in the interest of public order and for the good of the community, he would see his way to continue in his post until he was removed under pretense of "the public interest" or until he was satisfied that the Tammany influences in his department and outside of it were so undermining the discipline and morale of the force and so insidiously working to discredit his conduct of it as to compel him to resign. Then, by a statement of the facts to the public he could show by what causes and for what reasons he was compelled to end a faithful and brilliant term of service. Since April 8, 1914, as head of the Police Department, he has recreated and reconstructed it, brought it to a pitch of efficiency and public usefulness which New York knows, which New York will have ample time and cause to deplore the passing of.

It was a generous but futile hope that many of us nourished in respect of Commissioner WOODS. How could he stand upon the letter of the law in the City Charter which gives him a five-year term, subject to removal by the Mayor or the Governor whenever, in the judgment of either, "the public interest shall so require"? The moment Tammany came into office, his power over the police would be but a shadow. A considerable part of the force would know that he was only the nominal head of the department. They would be called upon not to satisfy or obey him, but the Tammany bosses. It is unlikely that these would ever take the superfluous trouble of a removal. The only charge upon which it could be made, by the most crooked warping of the words "the public interest," would be the wire-tapping episode, so momentous to the not too secret influences that have worked against Mayor MITCHEL and so active in compassing his defeat.

Tammany is too wise to revive that study in bigotry, so useful until after election. Tammany has but to practice its old art, such as a recalcitrant Police Inspector or Captain used to fight hopelessly. Pass the word in any district or precinct. The patrolman is seized with sudden blindness. Gangs start up there as if from the ground. Assaults, larcenies, burglaries, become frequent. Vice may be "planted." Honest citizens complain or are frightened by the stories in the newspapers. Why, there is another "crime wave," another "epidemic of crime." What is the Police Commissioner doing? Is he asleep? The Commissioner is helpless, stabbed by enemies he cannot see. His own men, commanded by invisible authorities, conniving with the agents provocateurs of Tammany, are piling up charges against him every day and night. Tammany is an ancient expert in the manipulation and fabrication of charges and crimes.

Mr. WOODS probably foresees that he would have had to resign mighty soon after Jan. 1. His courage, his integrity, his experience, his ability would avail him nothing. Self-respect would drive him out of an office which, by coarse or subtle methods, or both, Tammany would make untenable for him. The Police Commissioner must have the strong sympathy and support of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate or he can accomplish little in a place which has been the grave of so many reputations. Mayor MITCHEL has given Mr. WOODS a free hand. With that indispensable, and with a friendly Board of Estimate, with the co-operation of all the other departments, Mr. WOODS has achieved those conspicuous and memorable improvements in the Police Department which New York has benefited by and just thrown away.

What common purpose, what sympathy, what co-operation could there be between Commissioner WOODS and a Tammany administration? Such as exists between the Captain of a merchant ship and the boarders who have just hoisted the Jolly Roger over it. Flint and Bluebeard are in sight.

Here and there a rosy and guileless optimist shuts his eyes to experience and believes that Tammany is chastened, reformed, converted, "going to be good." Well, anybody that takes a Tiger from the Tigris for the harmless, necessary cat needs an accident policy. Tammany is what it was, only hungrier and thirstier from long fasting. The Police Department is one of its richest pastures, with the District Attorney's office one of its two capitals, one of its departments of the Treasury. The exploitation of protected crime is an old and great Tammany business. The departure of Commissioner WOODS will be a Happy New Year for the shrewd collectors of Tammany's internal revenue. No doubt the great body of the police will continue to be honest, even if their discipline sags. The prizes of Tammany police virtue are for the few and "higher up."

Commissioner WOODS's work speaks for itself. Ominous in these times is the coming loss to the city of the man who made the police a model, a trusted friend of the public; who formed the Home Defense League and could be trusted in a city seething with sedition, with German intrigue, propaganda, and treachery, to enforce the law fearlessly, to maintain order, to work with the Federal authorities in the detection of the conspirators, spies, traitors, the criminal abettors and agents of Germany. Are the Friends of Peace to run the department on and after Jan. 1? At any rate, Tammany will have, from its induction into office, the undivided responsibility for the whole City Government.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

The whole life of JOHN D. CRIMMINS was spent in this city, and while others whom the people of New York have looked upon as among their chief men, like Mr. BIGELOW and Mr. CHOATE, surpassed him in length of years, few New Yorkers have set their mark deeper upon the very form and structure of the city. In the laying out and construction of streets, of parks and parkways, of great buildings, and in the service rendered in the creation of institutions which are the city's pride, Mr. CRIMMINS took his place among the foremost. His interest in the city and in the welfare of the people was unflagging, he was intimately familiar with the history of New York, the story of its growth and development, and was an ardent collector of books and publications of every kind relating to the city.

He was wise in counsel, and his advice was sought and his co-operation given in aid of innumerable movements and causes for civic betterment, which he had very much at heart. He was a trusted adviser of the prelates of the Catholic Church here and a loyal supporter of its good work. Mr. CRIMMINS was a prominent figure in that large class of New Yorkers who have come to distinction through service to the city and its people.

FOOD SAVING IN RESTAURANTS.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors in New York have shown a disposition, indeed a readiness, to co-operate with the Federal, State, and City authorities in food conservation during the war, in spite of the fact that they face reduced receipts and the problem of adjusting themselves to regulation is perplexing. Unless they in turn have the co-operation of their patrons the precepts enjoined will be more honored in the breach than in the observance. It will be in vain to display cards suggesting meatless and wheatless meals if patrons do not exercise self-denial systematically.

At the meeting of representatives of the hotels and restaurants called by ARTHUR WILLIAMS, City Food Administrator, on Monday JOHN M. BOWMAN of the Food Administration urged that portions on the bills of fare be reduced. This would entail a marking down of prices to some extent to retain patronage. Competition would require it. But in the case of foods not affected by the edicts of Director HOOVER portions could be as large as usual. There need be no stinting of some of the vegetables or of corn bread, for instance; and fish could be served as before. The ingenious manager would arrange a menu both tempting and satisfactory to his guests and also responsive to the wishes of the Food Administration. A desirable reform would be the omission of superfluous dishes from bills of fare, which in many cases are altogether too long, a distraction, if not mystifying, to patrons.

Up to a certain point the Food Administration can control the hotels and restaurants. Mr. HOOVER is armed with the authority. But the people who eat their meals in restaurants, a term including hotels, can help mightily. Their game is legion in New York. If they are in earnest about conservation in war time, they will heed the injunctions prepared for their guidance.

No one is in a better position to practice abstention from meat, and wheat products on set days than the man or woman who is obliged to patronize restaurants. The variety of dishes leaves no excuse for being a food "slacker." And if the stocks of sugar, salt, and butter are low in the markets, a half portion should suffice. It is not a hard way to do one's bit, as the question is one of selection more than of quantity.

If the many thousands of restaurant patrons will discriminate between foods offered them and try dieting for a change, they will do more for their constitutions than for their country. Besides, the saving effected can be credited to Liberty bond accounts. There is scarcely a household in the Greater City not pledged to aid the Food Administration by thrift and self-denial. The restaurants and their patrons must not lag behind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Guarding the Health of Soldiers.

For everybody with relatives or friends in our new armies—and who has not?—the speeches made Thursday evening by the military surgeons at the Waldorf-Astoria to a great gathering of New York physicians were of the keenest interest. That was because the men who spoke did it not only with the highest of professional authority, but also with that of knowing from personal observation and experience just what measures have been taken, and with just what effect, to protect the troops in the field from dangers other than those of battle.

Until times only too well within the memory of most of us it was true, as it had been through all the innumerable years of war, that more soldiers died of disease than by sword or bullet. In the great majority of cases they died, too, of the maladies now known as "preventable" and of the sort that are now in great measure prevented.

Colonel Sir BERKELEY MOYNIHAN of the British Medical Corps courteously refrained from referring to what happened in our own camps when we went to war with Spain. Instead, he recalled the 57,684 typhoid cases and the 8,022 typhoid deaths in the British Army that fought the Boers, and contrasted that record with the 6,022 cases and 292 deaths from the same disease that in three years have occurred in forces ten times as great maintained by England on the French and other fronts. Indeed, it is probable that today the soldier is safer than the civilian except for what the enemy can do to him.

He is not yet as safe as he should be, however, and why he is not was more than hinted at this meeting by Dr. CHARLES H. MAYO, now a Major in active service as well as the President of the American Medical Association, who said that apparently all of the old line officers would have to die before sufficient authority could be given to the army surgeons to enable them to attain the efficiency of which they were capable as guardians of the health of the soldiers. The idea that the army surgeon's full duty is done when he attends to the men wounded in battle is dying fast, but it is dying hard, and too many line officers do still resent and oppose as mere fussiness the taking of precautions by which, without any real interference with military operations, the health of soldiers can be preserved.

A Familiar Form of Stupidity.

Great numbers of people in this vicinity as well as in other parts of the country are receiving just now, among the many other appeals that come to them, anonymous communications asking them to copy and mail to nine other persons a brief prayer for the success of the Allies. In other words, somebody has started one of the things known as a "chain letter"—a thing sometimes of intention innocent enough or even commendable, but always a folly and a nuisance.

In this particular case, though the device is not, as often, used as a means of raising money, it yet excites suspicion and inspires a search for a motive in some way malicious. It has been suggested that the purpose is to burden the American mails with such a mass of these worthless letters as seriously to interfere with the efficiency of the postal service. That this can be done is not really to be feared, but the stupidity of the notion is not a sufficient reason for rejecting it as possibly entertained by some of the German propagandists, and it is hard to conceive of any other or better reason for starting the "chain."

That any considerable numbers of Americans can put any confidence in the assurances of the originator of the scheme as to winning a "great joy" by carrying it through, or his warning of a "misfortune" if they break the series—that one hates to believe and therefore will not. Of course nobody of sense and intelligence—nobody not sunk in the deeps of squalid superstition—will heed the request to keep the "chain" going. That the mails have not already been swamped and overwhelmed by the huge mass of letters that would be produced if the directions were followed by even half the people who get the letters is clear proof that the great majority of those received are summarily thrown into the waste basket, where they belong.

Meanwhile, the Federal receipts from postage stamps are slightly increased, and that is some consolation for the annoyance sane people feel when they are the recipients of a compliment as left-handed as is the assumption of the letter writers that they are weak-minded enough to try to help either the Allies or themselves in this way.

There's More to War Than Battle.

Even more of astonishment than of anger should be felt at inappreciation by anybody in the army of the men in the Quartermaster's Department or of the work they are doing. Yet such inappreciation does exist, it seems, and expressions of it have so troubled members of this enormously important corps that considerable numbers of them are asking to be transferred to other branches of the military service.

The theory of their critics, as reported, is that the quartermasters are noncombatants, and are where they are because they want to be out of reach by bullets and shells. That they are not, the casualty records of the war show plainly enough, but, even if they were, the work they do would be none the less essential to success at the front, and it must be done.

In both theory and practice men are assigned to the Quartermaster's Department because by training and experience they have more or less of special capacity for performing its trying and exacting duties. Probably most of the men so employed would prefer to be on the fighting line, but preferences do not count in war, and they should remain where they are, if they are, as must be presumed, the right men for the place.

VICTORY IDEAS WANTED.

An American Smuts Is Awaited in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been pleasant to read that a distinguished American novelist has lately paid this country a visit with the object of studying the war. Just now there is room in England and a warm welcome for brainy Americans. An American Smuts would, indeed, be a very acceptable war present. The pool of victory ideas is still open and, in truth, I cannot detect that America has yet thrown much in. Of course, this is America's beginning and she may, as her war proceeds, do the unexpected, the surprising things, but it is to be hoped that she will not do them all independently; that she will occasionally pass on an original idea or two to us.

Time past, England was a country where all new ideas were sure of a cold reception, and the knowledge of this may have acted as a deterrent; but the war, I can assure you, has changed all that.

Our war, up to now, has depended too much on the German initiative. We have never, except by the sheerest accident, caught the enemy napping. Perhaps if we had stooped to some of his acts, afloat and ashore, we might have done so, but we have sprung no surprise upon him in honest fighting.

It is almost indecent to ask if this lack of initiative is due to a sense of powerlessness or poverty of imagination. Yet the question must be put. The cure for grumbling, we are told, is a visit to the front. The front serves as the civilian's conversion. But when we measure our actual progress in the whole area of war by men, treasure, and arms we do not find it in proportion.

The rosy dawn is the advent of America in the Spring; but while we are waiting cannot America allow us to put into execution the ideas that she cannot use? There is no doubt that the source of inspiration would, at the proper time, be duly acknowledged. Americans are no longer our critics; they are sharers of the common honor of winning the war. C. 'KING.

Chapel Hill, Stratton, North Cornwall, Oct. 23, 1917.

Can We Save Venice?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like countless others who have lived in Italy, I sit watching day by day the growing menace on the plains adjoining Venice. The swift onrush of the grim, invading hordes fills me with anguish. A month from now will Venice be destroyed?

In all the world there is no place like the Dream City. Its beauty is supreme, its charm incomparable. Can we do nothing to protect it from the fate that seems in store for it, if once the barbarians reach the skirts of the lagoons.

Protests are powerless. The threat is imminent. Before another week goes by, maybe, we shall read that the Huns are at the gates of the Dream City, bombarding the Rialto, encircling St. Mark's Tower, and hurling shells at the gray doves in the Piazza. What will the Huns care, if they can but capture Venice, for the romance of history, the grace of art, the dreams of poets?

Yet should the Allies send the Italians help too late, one thing might still be done to avert what at this moment seems a probable calamity.

The Allies might fling away their last faint scruples, as the Huns did long ago, when they outraged Belgium. They might menace the invaders with reprisals. Nothing in Germany or Austria could quite offset the destruction of St. Mark's. But, if the invaders were forewarned that Cologne Cathedral would be demolished—as it could be—to avenge Venice, the argument of Fear might prove effective, even though Force had failed.

CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.

Arrochar, Staten Island, Nov. 8, 1917.

Kaiser and Sultan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the natural fraternizing between two of the greatest barbarians in the world recently in Stamboul, the Kaiser in bestowing the highest imperial decoration on the Sultan is reported to have said, among other things, that after the war he hoped the world-renowned German Kultur would spread and have its beneficent influence in every part of the great Turkish Empire.

The writer cannot resist the temptation to say that, in view of the horrible cruelties, atrocities, and the commission of every form of inhumanity and crime by the (as Gladstone properly named him) unspeakable Turk for five hundred years, the words of the great war lord are superfluous and his wish about his dearly beloved Kultur inappropriate. For have not the Turks demonstrated to the world that they are the past masters in this Kaiser's Kultur? Have they not given convincing and horrible proof in their many wars on the heroic peoples of the Balkans?

We have seen, for it was brought to our very eyes, the improved Kultur borrowed from the Turks by the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs and fully exemplified in their conquest of little Belgium and poor but brave Serbia. Therefore, it is surely appropriate and fitting that the great war lord should, as he did, give to the world the shocking and demoralizing spectacle of a Christian ruler fraternizing with the arch enemy of Christendom, and his motto should not be any more "Me und Gott" but "Me und Allah." TOMO SARGENTICH.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 6, 1917.

CADORNA'S RETREAT.

Cold and weary, with sick, dazed brains,
Lashed and numbed by freezing rains,
Fiercely pressed by the German bands—
And little to fight with but poor, bare hands—
Italy's armies, crazed with pain,
Run for their lives on the Lombard plain!

Only a little time ago
They scaled vast heights of frozen snow,
Their stout hearts braved iced peak and crest,
Their arms were reaching toward Trieste.
Strong souls, they strove with might and main—
But now they die on the Lombard plain!

What men could do, they did. But they
Were flesh and blood. Their lips were gray
With deadly cold. They had prayed in need
For men and guns, but who gave heed?
They had called to friends for help in vain—
So they fought with their hands on the Lombard plain!

Dear, brave lads of Italy's lands,
Doing your best with your plucky hands,
Hammered and bent by a savage foe—
Our warm hearts follow wherever you go,
And the world with plaudits will ring again
When you make your stand on the Lombard plain!

ELIZABETH CHANDLEE FORMAN.

ITALIAN PAINTINGS.

A Remarkable Exhibition from the Galleries of Prominent Collectors.

Yesterday at the new Kleinberger Galleries a private view was held of what thus far is much the most important exhibition of the season. Prominent American collectors have lent examples of Italian primitives from their collections in the interest of the American War Relief, to which go the gross receipts for admission and the proceeds from the sale of the five-dollar catalogue. J. Pierpont Morgan has sent a number of the pictures from his library, where they have been inaccessible to the public. Otto H. Kahn has sent the gems of his collection; there is a large group of pictures owned by Dan Fellowes Platt, whose primitives are famous; Philip Lehman's "Andrea Orcagna" and "Simone Martinis" are here with others; there are pictures from the collections of Frank L. Babbott, George and Florence Blumenthal, Captain R. Langton Douglas, Michael Dreicer, Michael Friedsam, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. Ferdinand Hermann, Adolph Lewisohn, William G. Mather, A. Kingsley Porter, Martin A. Ryerson, Paul J. Sachs, and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.

Such an exhibition, novel as it is, has been possible for a number of years past, as many of our greater collectors have been working their way steadily back from eighteenth century English and seventeenth century Dutch to these early masters, whose appeal is too subtle and intimate and delicate to be felt at first by pioneers in art collecting.

Two years ago Dr. Osvald Siren, who is responsible for the attributions in the catalogue, was working here on the Jarves collection, and at that time he urged the organization of a similar and fully comprehensive exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, but the time, apparently, was not quite ripe. Now, although by no means all the primitives in American collections are present, as those familiar with the progress of collecting in this country will quickly recognize, the 100 and more examples lent by generous owners include a very considerable number of paintings aesthetically and historically important and a few that are positively upon the top rung of the long ladder of early Italian art. How impressive and moving, for example, is the Madonna of Pietro Cavallini from the Kahn collection when one considers how little of the soul of Italian painting had found expression at the time of the artist's activity, the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. Cavallini is said to have worked with Giotto in Rome, and this is the only easel picture he is known to have painted. The lights on the Virgin's blue robe are gilded and the dark harmony of red and blue and gold has a Byzantine quality found also in the severely ordered folds of the robe and the Cimabuesque throne.

More gracious and humanly expressive pictures claim the attention of the visitor to the exhibition, but he must return to this stern and splendid affirmation of the painter's power to realize an ideal with the sense of something lost from art as it gained in fluency and charm.

Another picture in which a martial note is struck in contrast to the suavity of the general impression conveyed is Mr. Morgan's Andrea del Castagno, an energetic and vigorous portrait of a youth whose scornful expression and proud bearing recall the sculptures of Donatello. Few of the primitives care to search thus deeply into character. Their business was to give the church the ingratiating tributes asked for it. The Castagno picture expresses the character and temper of the sitter not only in the curled lip and quivering nostril, the sidewise glance of the eye and the haughty poise of the head on the muscular neck, but also in the marvelously drawn hand gripping a fold of the crimson robe. The Renaissance speaks with no uncertain sound in this uncompromising portrait.

Mr. Dreier lends a Pietro di Francesco "Madonna and Child with Angels," which, according to Dr. Siren's note of classification, shows all the stylistic peculiarities of the painter whose name has covered many less authentic works. The broad, squat form of the child, the interesting landscape background dotted with white walled cities and churches, the large head of the Madonna and her ample gesture, the rich characterization in all the faces and gestures, lend a personal quality to the picture that makes one like it more perhaps than is justified by the importance of the painter, who is said in the catalogue to have, in spite of his quaintness and provinciality, "a remarkable feeling for the decorative value of line and subdued color."

It is interesting to note the occasional thread of relationship connecting one painter with another as they are presented in the catalogue. Thus we find Francesco di Giorgio, whose fine "Nativity" is lent by George and Florence Blumenthal, working in a common bottega with Neroccio and influenced in the sweetness of the feminine type by his young partner, who saw more clearly the gentleness of womanhood. Often the resemblance between different members of a local group is so strong that repeated visits are necessary to get a frail individuality well discriminated in one's mind, and this possibility of repeated opportunity for the student is one of the important features of the exhibition, leading those interested in the study of art to hope that Dr. Siren's early plan for a museum exhibition in which all the collectors of the country should contribute may still be carried out as a sequel to this valuable initial effort.

Besides the pictures already noted may be mentioned, as a peculiarly delightful example of the small pictures that perhaps formed part of larger altarpieces, the lovely triptych by Sassetta, "the greatest poet and imaginative artist among all the Sienese of the early Quattrocento," who "possessed a peculiar power of conferring a mystical touch on the legendary representations and of revealing the soul life of the holy men whose action he illustrates." The triptych lent by Harold I. Pratt is a gem of technical competency, at the same time intimating human emotion and the romantic possibilities of landscape.

These are only a few of the plums in the big cake. Others will be discussed in a later article. The exhibition is to last through the month, and will afford a chance for more than one visit from even the most war-harried gallery visitor.

Opinions of William II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In support of the conviction of the collapse of the Germans I note with interest in THE TIMES the quotation by Sir George Reid of Sir William Richmond's, stating that Bismarck said to him: "This Emperor will play a trump card one day. He will play it at the wrong time and ruin his country."

In a recent work by Ernest Daudet I note his quoting William II.'s uncle, Edward VII., as saying, "He is a fool, and in his family not the first one."

In 1888, on his going to see Leo XIII. at Rome, this great Pope said: "This young man is opinionated and vain, and it is to be feared that his reign would terminate in disaster." About the same time Holstein, chief of the bureau of the press at Wilhelmstrasse, the confidant and instrument of Bismarck, said: "This Emperor is a menace to German unity; he is a fool who will destroy the empire."

All of which seems a formidable array of evidence. WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Nov. 8, 1917.

ANGLO-SAXONS UNITE TO PUSH DEMOCRACY

Sulgrave Institution Will Foster Friendship Between English-Speaking Peoples.

WORLDWIDE IN ITS SCOPE

Plan Exchange of American and English Professional Men —Directors Chosen.

The Sulgrave Institution, designed to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding between English speaking peoples all over the world, was formally organized yesterday at a meeting of the incorporators held in the Lawyers' Club. The institution, which is named after the Sulgrave Manor House, the old homestead of George Washington's family in Northamptonshire, England, is incorporated under the laws of this State.

According to John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the idea which the Sulgrave Institution embodies was first conceived several years ago, after a lone American, State Senator Joseph G. Butler, Jr. of Youngstown, Ohio, had been the only person to attend an excursion advertised and run by a British railroad to the Manor House. Senator Butler together with Mr. Stewart determined then to take up the matter of a British-American institution designed to weld the two races together.

The next step came in 1914, when the British Committee to Celebrate the Century of Peace Between English Speaking Peoples bought the Sulgrave Manor House as a gift to the American nation. The purchase was made through money raised in England by subscription. The following Board of Governors was placed in charge of the house and is still in charge:

J. P. Morgan, General Leonard Wood, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., T. Coleman du Pont, Robert Bacon, John A. Stewart, Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Viscount Bryce, Lord Cowdray, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Lord Weardale, Harry E. Brittain, and Robert Donald.

Then, Americans in every State of the union were told of the plans for the institution and a nation-wide membership obtained to indorse the articles of incorporation. The following are the incorporators: Lord Aberdeen of Tremair, Chaplain William A. Aiken, Douglas, Ariz.; Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; Harry L. Brown, St. Augustine, Fla.; Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio; Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Raleigh, N. C.; General George W. Davis, Washington, D. C.; William C. Demorest, New York; J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Hart, New Orleans, La.; Dr. John Grier Hibben, Princeton, N. J.; William B. Howland, New York; Andrew B. Humphrey, New York; Loomis C. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. George F. Kunz, New York; William Church Osborn, New York; Judge Alton B. Parker, New York; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York; Dr. Robert Sharp, New Orleans, La.; John A. Stewart, New York; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Kennard Thomson, New York; Roland Usher, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Lanier Washington, New York; General Leonard Wood, Charleston, S. C.; Samuel Gompers, and Herbert C. Hoover.

At the meeting yesterday, Andrew B. Humphrey of New York City was chosen Temporary Secretary, with Mr. Stewart as Chairman. Plans was discussed for the appointment of an International Committee to take charge of the affairs of the organization in this country and in England. Many plans have been discussed as to the proper method of procedure in accomplishing the work the institution is pledged to do, and while nothing definite has been settled as yet four propositions were considered.

In the first place, it was suggested that young persons, those in the formative stages, should be sent abroad, Americans to England and vice versa, to study. This would include boys and girls in the secondary schools of each nation.

Then an exchange of professional men was considered. Also a series of lectures to be given yearly, alternating in one country and the other. One year a prominent American would be sent by the institution to lecture in England and the next year a British subject would come here.

Lastly, it was proposed that, inasmuch as the newspapers are the molders of public opinion, to arrange for "working newspaper men" from Britain to have five years in this country for work and observation, while a similar number of newspaper men from America should spend the same time in England.

It was pointed out by Mr. Stewart that these plans were, of course, only tentative; but, he said, the Institution was determined to leave no stone unturned to lead to a more complete understanding between England and the United States.

The Sulgrave Manor House is going to serve as a centre for the institution in England, and the organization is considering a centre in this country. The institution yesterday received from Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman an offer of fifteen acres of historic land at Throgs Neck in the Bronx. The proffered gift has on it an old house which was formerly the headquarters of Sir George Howe during the revolution. Dr. Seaman will also give the institution the original grant from James II. dated 1685, which conveyed the property to his family. It is probable that this will be the American centre for the institution, although branches will be established throughout the nation.

CLOTHING FOR FRENCH POOR

Manufacturers Give Help for Peasants in Recovered Territory.

Work has been started in the shops of a number of the leading dress and waist manufacturers of this city on 100,000 garments that are to be given to the peasant women and children in the recovered portions of France. They will be distributed through the American Fund for French Wounded, which has established a community centre in the midst of the devastated Aisne region and is providing the refugees with much-needed clothing and household utensils.

The fabric converters and manufacturers are contributing the necessary piece goods, which include practically all kinds of cloths, and as they are collected and turned over to the shops the work is begun. They are now being distributed to the various garment manufacturers who will take part in the movement. Each of the latter has donated some money for the project, in addition to thirty days' output of one machine and the services of an operator.

The plan is sponsored by Miss Jessie Carson of the National League for Women's Service, Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, Foreign Secretary of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, and J. J. Goldman of the Goldman Costume

JOHN D. CRIMMINS DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Financier and Philanthropist Expires at His Home After Brief Illness at 73.

DECORATED BY POPE LEO

His Fortune Made in the Construction of Buildings and Street Railways—Three Sons in Army.

John D. Crimmins, wealthy philanthropist, retired contractor and real estate operator, and one of the foremost Catholics of New York, died yesterday morning at his home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Crimmins was in his seventy-fourth year, and practically all hope for his recovery was abandoned shortly after he was stricken with pneumonia four days ago.

Mr. Crimmins's wife died several years ago. At his bedside were seven of his ten children—Mrs. C. Jennings, Mrs. F. R. Charles, Mrs. Arthur C. Patterson, Miss E. Crimmins, Miss M. Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, Jr., and Cyril Crimmins. Lieut. Colonel M. L. Crimmins, Lieutenant Thomas Crimmins, and Lieutenant Clarence Crimmins were unable to come to their father's side because of their military duties.

The funeral will take place from St. Patrick's Cathedral, of which Mr. Crimmins was Treasurer, next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be interred in the family vault at the Corpus Christi Monastery, Lafayette Avenue and Hunt's Point Road, the Bronx.

A Genuine "Old New Yorker."

John Daniel Crimmins, born in New York City, May 18, 1844, was a genuine "old New Yorker," with a real love for his native city, and particularly for its unfortunate, and a gift for talking and writing about the history of the upbuilding of the city and of the achievements of his race in America that made him nationally known.

During long years as a contractor he played a masterful part in the physical upbuilding of the town and some of the most memorable of its structures, particularly church edifices, rose stone upon stone under his guiding hand. The success of his contracting business and the growth of his fortune carried him into the realms of finance and he became as important a figure for a period in the economic life of the city as was he in its construction operations.

In Catholic circles he was perhaps the best known layman of New York. His was an almost lifelong devotion to the interests of St. Patrick's Cathedral and in every important movement of Catholicism he was sure to play a leading part. His benevolence was private, as well as public, and his Christmas dinners to the aged, at many of which he himself donned a waiter's apron, were among the most cheerful of Yuletide festivals.

Once Employer of 20,000 Men.

He was educated in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier's College and entered the employ of his father's contracting firm as a clerk upon graduation. He soon was made Superintendent of the work then under way, was made a partner at 20 and became head of the firm when his father retired in 1873. He was one of the first to make use of the steam drill in making excavations, and after years of constructing railways, laying out parks and streets and putting up dwellings and skyscrapers, he had set up the greatest contracting business in the whole country. For many years he was in the forefront as a builder of street railways, while many of the buildings of the west side of New York testify to the extent of his construction operations and some of the greatest hospitals, churches, and public edifices prove the variety of his operations.

So great did his operations become that at one time he was said to be the employer of more than 20,000 men. The influence he had with that large force helped to make him a power in politics and he could have had more than once any public office within the gift of his fellow Democrats. But he preferred to be a more silent power in the development of the city and never accepted any appointment within its gift except that of Park Commissioner. Even then his acceptance was due not to political ambition, but to his passion for flowers and for landscape gardening, a passion which led him to become one of the gardeners at his country home in Noroton, Conn., where he cherished a collection of rare growths said to be worth more than $100,000. On three occasions Mr. Crimmins was a Democratic Presidential elector and once a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was a lover and breeder of horses, and until very recently a devotee of outdoor pastimes.

His Many Benevolences.

His benevolences were many. At the time of the panic in 1873, when starvation threatened to wipe out many New York homes, he was busy as President of the New York Relief Committee, supplying hundreds of destitute families with food and fuel. As an active and influential member of the Roman Catholic Church he found much to do in the way of relief for the orphans of the city. Each year more than twenty-five years he provided Christmas dinners for the inmates of the Home for the Aged. Shortly after the San Francisco earthquake, he raised a fund to relieve the distress of the earthquake sufferers. In recognition of his benevolent work, Pope Leo appointed him Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. Much of his attention in late years was confined to his Wall Street office, where he directed the business of the New York Mortgage and Securities Company, of which he was Vice President. While a Director of the New York Securities Company, he paid $1,300,000 to the New York City Railways Company as his share in settling the litigation suit brought by that company against him and several others of the New York Securities Company. The New York City Railways had come to grief in 1907, and instituted suits against Mr. Crimmins and others, including Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and E. J. Berwind, causing them to make substantial settlements.

Mr. Crimmins was largely interested in real estate, and was a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, Title Insurance Company of New York, and the Chelsea Realty Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, American Geographical Society, Museum of Natural History, Trustee of the Provident Loan Society, Treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and a Trustee of the following institutions: Catholic University of America, St. Vincent's Hospital, Seton Sanatorium, St. John's Day Nursery, and St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mgr. Lavelle's Tribute.

Commenting on the death of Mr. Crimmins, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said:

"John D. Crimmins was a type of all that is best in American citizenship, Irish blood, and Catholic faith. He was a true patriot, loving his country and the flag, anxious at all times to contribute his bit to the city and land of his birth. As a contractor he helped build a considerable portion of New York and her principal utilities.

"As a Catholic, Mr. Crimmins believed the faith and lived it. He was a man of the highest integrity. In business his insight was known, his energy indefatigable, his leadership resourceful, and his word inviolable. He was extremely charitable to the poor and needy. Many an object of his generosity will mourn his loss. He took the deepest interest in the welfare and the prosperity of the Church, and held many high positions therein. By his death New York has lost one of her strongest and worthiest men, whose place it will be difficult to fill."

TO WED SOLDIER AFTER ALL.

Rejected Suitor's Plan to Stop Wedding Causes His Arrest.

For attempting to prevent the wedding of Miss Marguerite Lizmi to a Texas soldier, Conorte Fomentes, a clerk, 21 years old, of 288 Broome Street, was a prisoner in the Tombs Court yesterday on a technical charge of robbery. His companion, Simon Mayer, 22, of 124 Rivington Street, was arraigned with him.

Miss Lizmi, who lives at 161 Madison Street, had rejected Fomentes's proposal of marriage and had agreed to marry the soldier, who sent her a steamship ticket to Jacksonville, Fla., and railway fare to take her to the military camp in Texas, where the ceremony was to be performed. She told Magistrate Groehl that when Fomentes heard of the prospective wedding journey he went to her home, and while Mayer held her arms he took the steamship ticket and $27 from her and advised her that she had better stay here and become Mrs. Fomentes.

"Oh, I can't stay here and postpone my wedding," said Miss Lizmi, when the Court told her the men would be held for trial. "I must sail at once." After Fomentes had given assurances that he would not molest the girl he and Mayer were discharged. Then Detective Martin Sheridan, the police athlete, escorted the bride-elect to the boat.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. R. PRATT.

Miss Mary C. Parsons Weds in Madison Presbyterian Church.

Miss Mary Cecilia Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, whose engagement was announced this week, were married last evening at 7 o'clock at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin and the Rev. William R. Jelliffe were the officiating clergymen.

The bride was unattended. Frank Babbott acted as best man.

A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Alloway to Wed J. P. E. Price.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Alloway of this city and Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Beecher Alloway, to J. Eyre Eyre Price, son of Brig. Gen. William G. Price and Mrs. Price of Chester, Penn. Mr. Price was graduated from the University of Philadelphia, class of '16, and is a member of the Union League of that city and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Ruxton to Wed Lieut. Chauncey.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruxton of 24 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Gimel Ruxton, to Lieutenant A. Wallace Chauncey, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey, of 257 Henry Street, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Chauncey is serving with the 105th Field Artillery, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C., and is home on a brief leave. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Assemblyman L. E. Decker Marries.

Miss Gladys E. Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Mackay, of Chicago, and L. Eugene Decker were married yesterday forenoon at the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. Decker is Assemblyman-elect of the Fourth District, Queens County.

Miss Harriet L. Gould Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Gould of Staten Island announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Louise Gould, to David Bradley Newell, son of Mrs. William Allen Newell of Brookline, Mass. Miss Gould's father is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. No date has been set for the wedding.

Today's Weddings.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Emily Rita Norrie, daughter of the late A. Lanfear Norrie, to John Wells, a Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., to be held this afternoon in Grace Church.

Miss Mary Frances Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., and Charles Lemaire Zabriskie of the Naval Reserves will be married in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, and the reception will follow at the Gotham.

Miss Helen Provost Clarkson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, and Elton Scovil Wayland will celebrate their wedding at noon in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, and the wedding breakfast for a few friends and relatives will follow at the Clarkson residence, 208 West Seventy-ninth Street.

At 11 o'clock this morning, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, Miss Dorothy Josephine Taylor of Washington, D. C., and John George Lethbridge will be married. Mr. Lethbridge has enlisted in the Royal British Flying Corps, and has been called to Canada for training before going to England.

Another wedding will be that of Miss Dorothy Phelps Woodford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Emerson Woodford, and William Ritter Cushman, son of the late Dr. William Floyd Cushman of New York and Lakewood. This will take place at 317 West 105th Street at 4 P. M.

The marriage of Miss Marion Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. Harry Custer Kennedy of 162 Madison Avenue, and William Gage Brady, Jr., will be celebrated this afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the reception will be at Sherry's.

UNRESTRICTED SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT ART TREASURES
from the
KARL FREUND COLLECTION
Final Sale This Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
at CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
5 West 44th Street, near 5th Avenue
A collection of remarkable paintings, including
The TWO GOYA panels from the Chateau D'Augey.
The LOUVRE pictures by Philippe de Champaigne.
LELY'S PORTRAIT of the DUKE OF YORK.
The STATUETTE by CLODIAN.
The CONTARINI DESK.
The OVERDOORS from the
IRISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
BUSTS of WASHINGTON and CROMWELL by
Adams Acton, R. A.
MR. FREUND'S WONDERFUL COLLECTION of old MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including LONGMAN'S HARPSICHORD and LONGMAN'S HAND ORGAN, the TUDOR OAK ROOM and the MUCH-ADMIRED RICHARDSON LIBRARY.
Other Celebrated Objets d'Art.

DOLLARS MUST WORK VANDERLIP INSISTS

An Idle One Is a Slacker in Wartime, He Tells Illustrators.

AGAINST USELESS SPENDING

The Man Who Does It Is Unpatriotic, He Says, and an Ally of the Germans.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the committee which will conduct the campaign by which the Government expects to raise $2,000,000,000 through the sale of war savings certificates, said last night that the time has come in the United States when the man who spends a dollar uselessly is guilty of an unpatriotic act.

This country, he said, will have "a whole lot of men in France by Spring, with more following all the time and it is the duty of all the people to get ready to back those men to the limit." Eventually, no matter what the timid and doubters say, the war, Mr. Vanderlip added, will be won by the Allies.

The occasion of Mr. Vanderlip's speech was a dinner of the Society of Illustrators, held dat the Café des Artistes in West Sixty-seventh Street. The dinner was attended by some of the best-known artists in America, and the special guests included many officers of the British and American Army, United States Marine Corps, and the navy. By a rising vote the artists pledged themselves to work "to the limit" and without charge of any kind for the Government, and their first efforts will be directed to the assistance of Mr. Vanderlip in the campaign which begins on Dec. 1.

Besides Mr. Vanderlip, those who spoke were Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the Fine Arts Association, Herbert Adams, and Captain David Fallon of the Australian forces fighting in France. Charles Dana Gibson presided. Captain Fallon, who was desperately wounded in the recent fighting in Flanders, is on his way back to Australia, where he was an instructor in the Australian Military Academy, an institution modeled after West Point. Mr. Vanderlip, in the course of his speech, said:

"This nation, as President Wilson has well said, must be organized. Every man, woman and child in the country must be a part of the great American organization, for only an organized nation can whip these Germans, and whipped they will be. Dollars are, in their way, are all right, but unless those dollars are translated into guns and workshops and all kinds of munitions they will be of little service.

"Dollars are important, and that is why the campaign which is about to start to raise $2,000,000,000 through the sale of savings certificates is important, and this savings scheme which has been devised by our Government is, in my opinion, the greatest savings proposition ever put before a people in the history of the world. The scheme is a lesson in economy and thrift to a nation inclined to be spendthrift.

"Congress has appropriated $2,000,000,000 to carry on this war, but that won't win the war. Only a man power can do that. We must get the dollar over to our people that the idle dollar is a slacker, and that a uselessly spent dollar is an ally of the Germans. We cannot continue a spendthrift nation and continue doing the things we have been doing, and still have the man power we will need in this struggle.

"We have a great lesson to teach the people and we want you to help us do it. We want posters and we want them now. We don't want inspiration, we want the concrete thing to place in the windows of America. When we wanted a great engine they didn't look for inspiration, but locked the engineers up in a hotel room and told them to get that engine, and they gave us the Liberty engine, an engine that is going to deal a terrible blow to the Germans."

At the conclusion of Mr. Vanderlip's talk Mr. Gibson asked every man who was willing to take off his coat and help to raise his hand, and every artist responded.

"Years before the war," Captain Fallon said, "when Australia decided to have a military academy of her own, she sent officers to inspect every one of consequence in the world, and we decided to duplicate your West Point because we knew that West Point was and is the greatest military school in the world."

Captain Fallon began with a reference to his service at Gallipoli against the Turks. The Turks he characterized as a generous and sportsmanlike foe in contrast to the kind of a soldier the German has proved to be.

"I have seen in Belgium," said Captain Fallon, "a Mother Superior who had been crucified upon a door, and I saw the body of a poor blacksmith with his hands pinioned to the stock on which rested his anvil and a bayonet driven through them. I have seen the bodies of women who had been cut to pieces, and we had not been in Flanders many days when following in the wake in which we lost some of our brave fellows, we saw their heads displayed from German bayonets.

"I cite these things that I know as proof that the German has decreed this a war of extermination. So let it be; but if he wants it that way he will get it over the dead bodies of the Allies. I asked for a truce one morning of half an hour in which to bury our dead and to succor our wounded. The German Captain said 'All right' and hoisted a white flag, and we went out to bury our boys. Then the Germans in the line lay prone and another batch of Germans, behind them, turned machine guns on us and slaughtered our men without a thought of pity or honor.

"And now, after all these things, we Australians know that they do not merit even a dog's chance, and we no longer give that chance to them. When we capture a trench we yell down a dug-out and ask how many Germans are there. If they yell back 'six' we give them two bombs, and tell them to share them between them. The men who are dying in France know now that Germany is a nation without a soul, and I mean not only the Kaiser and his junkers, but all Germania.

"The message from the trenches to the people of the Allies is that what has happened to Australians and Englishmen and Frenchmen and Canadians is going to happen to your own boys. Wait until some poor chap is sent ill and dying from a prison camp into Switzerland and his story gets back home. Here in the United States the German prisoners live in fine houses; they have hot water, and pianos, and flower gardens, and when they work—and they don't have to work unless they want to—they are paid 10 cents an hour.

"And what do they do to our prisoners and yours, too, in Germany? They feed them on potato peelings, they inoculate them with germs, they drive them at the point of the bayonet to work for them, and when they hesitate, they kill them. I tell you, my friends and comrades, that we have got to destroy them, or else they will destroy us. We shall win, and when the great drive begins that will send them back, we will drive them to the holes of Berlin and deal with them, I hope, as they have dealt with Belgium and with France, and as they would like to deal, if they could, with England and with America."

F. N. Lawrence Left $720,831.

Frederick N. Lawrence of Bayside, L. I., left an estate the net value of which is $720,831.23, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Warren B. Ashmead of Jamaica, filed yesterday. Mr. Lawrence gave $1,000 to one of his servants, $500 each to two others, and left the remainder of his property to his daughters and grandchildren.

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TRIBUTE TO JEWS IN ARMY.

Corporal in Pershing's Command Tells How They Are Respected.

The following letter has been received by the editor of The Jewish Daily Warheit from a Jewish Corporal with General Pershing's army in France:

Oct. 15, 1917.

Mr. Gonikman.

Dear Sir: Just received your letter, and greatly appreciate your kindness, stating that you will send me your paper free of charge. What mainly interested me in your letter was one line, where it reads, "Hoping that you will do honor to yourself, to your race, and to your country." These are the very things I have always been striving for, and hope to see the day when every one of us Jewish boys will be able to accomplish that.

About how us Jewish boys are getting along I can say that we re being treated just the same as the rest of the men in the company. I am the only Jew in our company of 175 men, have been with this company for the last two years, and can say that I have not heard a bad word against my race or religion, that is because I respect it myself, and represent it carefully wherever I may be. Quite a few Jewish men have become officers, and every one seems to be very well pleased with them.

We're not in real action yet, so I can't tell you anything concerning our getting along on the battlefield, Hoping that every Jewish boy taking a hand in this great war will show that he as well as all other races stands up and fights heroic for his rights with the allied powers on the field of honor, I remain respectfully yours,

Corp. I. ISCOVITZ,
M. G., Co. D, 16th Inf., A. E. F.,
via New York.

O. K. L. Russell, 1st Lt., U. S. A.

DENOUNCES 'PEACE PRAYER'

Cardinal Gibbons Tells Catholics to Break German Propaganda Chain.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The "peace prayer" chain which has been sent to many persons in this city in the last few weeks is denounced by the priests of the city as insincere and an insidious attempt to further the enemy cause. Cardinal Gibbons and priests of the Archdiocese have been urging Catholics to break the chain and destroy the copies of the prayer. The Baltimore Catholic Review, the Cardinal's organ, editorially warns the people today and says:

"Catholics are warned to be on their guard against what is called an endless chain of prayers for peace. If Catholics get these prayers with the request to pass them along, let the literature be thrown into the waste basket. In fact, all such requests—in the matter of the endless chain business—should be treated in the same manner.

"We all desire peace, but only through the success for which our Government is working. We are not wrong to pray for peace, but we shall be wrong if, by trying to incite the people of these States to aid the propaganda that is now being directed by seditious and wrong-minded persons, we hamper the civil and military authorities—we are committing a crime against all that we should hold dear."

WON'T QUIT BUILDING FORDS

Denied That Production of Pleasure Cars Is to be Discontinued.

Agents of the Ford Motor Company here denied yesterday a report that Henry Ford had decided to cease the production of pleasure cars and to devote all the facilities of his plants to airplane motors, ambulances, trucks, munitions, and war supplies needed by the Government. It was pointed out that the Ford Company had already offered the use of separate plants to the Government, and that ambulances and trucks were being made for the army, but that no orders for the cessation of sales of cars to individuals were contemplated.

The report, it was said, probably grew out of the announcement made recently that, during the war, the Ford Company in concert with other motor concerns would limit its output in order to provide greater facilities for Government work. It was said yesterday that John R. Lee of the Ford Motor Company had been appointed by Mr. Ford to co-operate with the War Industries Board in devising a plan whereby part of the factories now used in making pleasure cars might be put under Government control for the manufacture of munitions. Representatives of several other motor companies are included in this advisory committee.

WILLIS HELD AS A PRISONER

Lafayette Flier, Who Was Reported Killed, Is Alive in Germany.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Corporal Harold B. Willis of Boston, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, recently reported killed in an air battle over the German lines, is alive and a prisoner in Germany, according to advices received by relatives today. A postcard, sent by the aviator to a friend in Paris, stated that he was well but greatly disheartened over being captured.

Willis, a Harvard graduate, went to France with an American ambulance corps, but later joined the flying squad. He had been mentioned frequently for valiant service.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE MATULEWICH, Sr., for twenty-three years in the sewing machine business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 258 Grand Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year.

GEORGE B. GERMOND, formerly for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in New Britain, Conn., on Wednesday, at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. CECILIA S. BARLOW, wife of William T. Barlow and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 265 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Barlow was a member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage, President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the Home Department of the Sunday School. She was born in London, Canada.

Captain AMOS CROWELL, a retired sea Captain and a pioneer in the asbestos business, died at his home in Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday from apoplexy. Captain Crowell was born in West, Harwich, Mass., seventy-seven years ago, and at the age of 20 he commanded a vessel. Later he went into the making of asbestos with the H. W. Johns Company in Brooklyn and supervised the making and hanging of the first asbestos fireproof theatre curtain in this country. He also designed and made the curtain for the New York Hippodrome.

Mrs. ELEANOR HUGGINS KENDALL, a native of England and an active member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 363 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She was the widow of Charles Augustus Kendall.

Mrs. ANNA KOHLE, proprietor of the Oriental Hotel and Bathing Pavilion at Rockaway Beach, died in the Rockaway Beach Hospital on Wednesday. She was the widow of Arthur Kohle and had lived in that section for more than twenty years.

GEORGE W. PERRY, 57 years old, of East Orange, N. J., a Superintendent in the employ of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., 10 East Twentieth Street, was taken ill in the office of that concern yesterday and died shortly after from a heart attack.

JOHN M. GESNER, President of the Nyack National Bank at Nyack, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in First Avenue, Nyack, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. NELLIE CORNELIA HARGREAVES, wife of George T. Hargreaves, a newspaperman, died yesterday at her home in Warwick Boulevard, Jamaica, L. I.

GEORGE T. WHITE, proprietor of the old Tontine Hotel in New Haven, Conn., died at Hartford, Conn., on Thursday in his fifty-ninth year.

L. HASTINGS ARNOLD, 35 years old, a member of an old New York family, died yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital from typhoid fever.

WILLIAM A. MOORE, who was with the retail dry goods firm of Edward Ridley & Sons, in Grand Street, from boyhood until his retirement in 1900, died yesterday at his home, 1,457 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

OTTO LAMBERT, a dealer in meats at Fulton Market, died yesterday at his home, 53 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year.

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ASK FOR MORE INSTITUTIONS

Officials Say Capacity for Care of Feeble-Minded Should Be Doubled.

The capacity of the State's institutions for the care of the feeble-minded and epileptics should be doubled, according to spakers at the public hearing held yesterday by the Hospital Development Commission at the Academy of Medicine. Officials of the State Departments concerned with hospitals, charities, and education spoke at the hearing. The needs as brought out by the various speakers were:

Immediate construction of more hospital and institutional buildings.

Establishment of colonies for the feeble-minded under special supervision whereby patients may be able to earn their livelihood.

Establishment of clinics for diagnosis and treatment of the feeble-minded in each institution.

Establishment of special classes for the feeble-minded by the State Superintendent of Education.

George Hastings, Assistant Secretary of the State Department of Education, said the needs of the metropolitan district were especially urgent. "Owing to lack of facilities near the city," he said, "many patients must be sent to institutions up-State, and even as far away as Portland, Me., and Richmond, Va. When Letchworth village in Rockland County is completed it will accommodate 3,000 patients, but there are at least 5,500 persons in the State today, not in feeble-minded institutions, but ought to be. There should be separate institutions for male and female defective delinquents."

Other points urged at the hearing were a uniform statute for commitment and one for the administration of State charitable institutions; provision for districting State charities after the manner of State hospitals for the insane; establishment of out-patient departments in connection with institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic; provision for registration and supervision of noninstitutional cases, and a State census of all epileptics and feeble-minded.

CRITICISES A CITY HOSPITAL.

Grand Jury Says Hart's Island Tuberculosis Ward Is Unsuitable.

The October term of the Bronx Grand Jury reported yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, after an investigation of the escape of four prisoners from the tuberculosis ward of the Hart's Island Hospital about a month ago, that the provision for care and custody of decrepit elderly prisoners was unsuitable in every respect and that an appropriation should be made for the erection of suitable buildings for helpless inmates.

Shorter hours for keepers and guards were recommended, the present twelve-hour shift being altogether too long for efficiency; telephonic communication between the guard posts and buildings, and the installation of a crematory in connection with the potter's field. The jury stigmatized the present method of disposing of the city's unidentified dead as "insanitary, unsightly, and revolting. We appreciate the fact," it said, "that some opposition to this recommendation may be encountered on religious grounds, but the hygienic benefits are of far higher importance."

Dr. Adolph Wagner.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Dr. Adolph Wagner, former Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at the University of Berlin, is dead at his home in Berlin.

Conservation today means Moderation.

And Moderation is the watchword of good Americans. Moderation in thinking, buying, eating, and drinking.

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JUSTICE DAVIS VERY ILL.

Supreme Court Jurist Stricken with Pneumonia at His Home.

Justice Vernon M Davis of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, is dangerously ill of pneumonia at his home, 493 Lenox Avenue. Justice Davis was seized with a chill on Tuesday night after playing golf on Election Day, and on Wednesday a high fever developed.

The members of his family became alarmed on Thursday when his temperature reached 106, but immediate treatment reduced the temperature slightly. He was unconscious all day, but yesterday showed slight improvement and recognized the members of his family who had been summoned to his bedside.

Dr. Thomas H. Russell of 166 West Fifty-eighth Street, Justice Davis's physician, called in other physicians last night in consultation. They decided that pneumonia had just developed in a severe form.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger Recovering.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures for the Department of Education, is recovering in Mount Sinai Hospital, it was learned yesterday, from a serious operation. Dr. Leipziger has been a patient in the institution for three weeks. His home is at 35 West Ninety-sixth Street.

LILIUOKALANI NEAR DEATH.

Deposed Queen of Hawaii Is in a Semi-Conscious Condition.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9.—The condition of former Queen Liliuokalani is critical. She was reported to be in a semi-conscious condition late today. There is little hope of her recovery, her physician said.

Governor Pinkham and Senator Poindexter were among those who conveyed their sympathy to the Queen's household. Senator Poindexter speaking for the Congressional party which arrived here recently.

The former Queen has been in poor health many months. Recently she seemed to lose all of the sympathy she felt toward the United States for the loss of her kingdom, and when the first Liberty Loan was offered she subscribed liberally.

The Rev. Dr. Mosely H. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Mosely H. Williams, a noted Congregational preacher and widely known writer on religious subjects, died at his home in Germantown today. He was 78 years old. Dr. Williams was familiarly known among his friends as the "Bishop" of Congregationalism. For thirty-eight years he was the editor of publications of the American Sunday School Union.

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Such matters as the Pope's Peace Proposal, the German Diplomatic Intrigues, the Battles in France, the Czar's abdication, the atrocities in Serbia and Armenia, the First Six Months of what has been accomplished by the United States, China's latest civil war, the loss of life, etc., etc., (fifty different subjects,) fill the pages.

[46 PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS.]

A copy can be had at any news stand for 25 cents; a year's subscription, postpaid, $3.00.

Current History Magazine,
The New York Times
Times Square, New York

Engaged.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barkin of 459 West 141st St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lydia E., to Mr. Harry Steinberg. At home Sunday, Nov. 11, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Married.

SPEER—BROWNELL.—Hazel M. Brownell to Julian Speer, at "The Little Church Around the Corner," by the Rev. George C. Houghton.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 9, 1917, Agnes, the beloved daughter of Anna J. and the late William Anderson. Funeral services at the residence of her uncle, James M Herron, 82 Watson Av., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

ARNOLD.—L. Hastings, at Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, Friday, Nov. 9. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BERNHOLD.—On Nov. 9, in his 66th year, Morris Bernhold. Remains can be viewed at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., W. 127th St., No. 1, services on Monday, Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. Interment at Helena, Ark. Helena, (Ark.,) Memphis, (Tenn.,) and St. Louis, (Mo.,) papers please copy.

BREED.—Suddenly, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1917, Cornelia Wells Conklin, widow of Henry Bleden Breed and daughter of the late Peter Elting Conklin, M. D., and Sarah M. Slater of Cornwall, N. Y. Funeral services at her late home, Cornwall, N. Y., Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Samuel Brooks, at her late residence, 25 East 69th St. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Santiago de Cuba papers please copy.

BUMSTED.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph H. Bumsted, aged 78. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 235 Grafton Av., Newark, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

CLIFTON.—Marion. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., Monday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

COLLINS.—At his residence, 134 West 56th St., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph Norris Collins, in his 91st year. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment New Haven, Conn.

CRAMER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, at her residence, 150 West 106th St., Amalia Cramer, beloved mother of Johanna Wolff and Bertha Cramer, grandmother of Willy A. Wolff. Funeral private.

CRANE.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, at his residence, 930 West End Av., (106th St.,) Frank J., brother of Mary E. Crane. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CRIMMINS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St., John D. Crimmins. Solemn high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CROKE.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Edward, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 240 West 10th St., on Saturday at 10 A. M.

DAYER.—In this city, after a week's illness, Mildred Sayer, aged 21 years. Funeral services at Warwick, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.

DEELIGMAN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 8, 1917, Abbott Lawrence, beloved husband of Ella Wolfsohn Seeligman and father of Irma S. Jonas and Edith L. Davis. Funeral Sunday Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., at 135 West 79th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DIMONS.—Nov. 9, at residence, 382 Manhattan Av., Bertram E., beloved husband of Jeannette. In his 43d year.

DOTHERS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, Eleanor Merrell, widow of David Stothers, aged 78 years. Funeral services Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

DROHECKER.—On Nov. 9, Catherine Agnes, beloved wife of Henry. Services at her late residence, 617 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

DHOMSON.—On Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, John F. Thomson, in the 63th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 53 West 71st St., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

VAN ANTWERP.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Nov. 6, 1917, of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Van Antwerp, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.

THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Sec.

WESTERFIELD.—Suddenly, on Nov. 8, Carrie Westerfield, widow of James W. Westerfield and daughter of the late Lewis Radford. Funeral service at her late residence, 105 West 73d St., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

WILSON.—George, on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, at his home. Funeral services from residence, 15 Tonnele Av., Jersey City.

BORDOLLO.—Julius, 109 West 225th St., Nov. 7, aged 65.

BRITTON.—George L., 2,620 Honeywell Av., Bronx, Nov. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CHARLES.—Bernard, 155 East 97th St., Nov. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—William, 2,677 3d Av., Nov. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEHR.—Mary L., 437 West 124th St., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DENTEE.—Lillian, 205 West 10th St., Nov. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DILLON.—Michael, New York Skin Hospital, Nov. 8. Funeral Nov. 12.

DISTLER.—Emma J., 431 West 19th St., Nov. 8. Funeral notice later.

GREEN.—Annie, 418 West 44th St., Nov. 8. Funeral notice later.

HAGGERTY.—Cathleen M., 441 West 49th St., Nov. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KNIPE.—Elizabeth, 2,146 Washington Av., Bronx, Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LANGRON.—Joseph, 38a 1st Av., Nov. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LEDERER.—Fannie, 274

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Enjoys a Moderate Recovery—Wall Street Talks in More Cheerful Vein.

The stock market displayed a much healthier tone throughout the entire session yesterday and most issues recovered a part of the previous day's losses. Activity was reduced by about 40 per cent. from the previous days, and it was evident that liquidation had run its course, for the time being at least. The closing prices were not far below the best figures for the day, in spite of the fact that the rally invited selling for profit on stocks picked up at the worst of Thursday's break.

There was no marked change in the news yesterday to account for the improvement in sentiment, but technical conditions were much better. The liquidation of the securities for the account of ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts, which had proved an important factor in overloading the market in some of the public utilities, was not in evidence yesterday. A considerable number of thinly protected margin accounts were cleaned up on Thursday, and the rally did not proceed far enough to invite an increase in the short selling.

The market is in a better position today as a result of the drastic readjustments through which it has gone than it has been at any time since the declaration of war by the United States. The liquidation, much of it necessitated by war taxes and subscriptions to the Government bond offerings, was crowded into too short a space of time to be handled with proper regard for the limited absorption power of investment buying. The natural result was intensified by an avalanche of short selling which broke out under the cover of liquidation. Given less bad news, traders might have taken stocks at more moderate price recessions, but the serious developments in Russia unsettled confidence in the war's progress and the Italian defeat came along at an inopportune time for the destruction of market values. Sentiment in Wall Street always takes its color from the trend of quotations, and it was much more cheerful yesterday than for some days past. It is probable that the future course of prices will be determined more accurately by the day's news.

Only the most favorable interpretations were put upon the visit of Otto H. Kahn to the White House. Mr. Kahn's views on taxation and control of Government expenditures are so sound, and so vigorously expressed, that the opinion was prevalent in several quarters that they ought to bear fruit in the reconsideration of some of the features of the new war revenue measures when it comes up again at the December session of Congress. The announced intention of the Treasury Department to make no further offerings of Government bonds until after January, which bankers take to mean there will not be another issue until Spring, continues to exert a helpful influence.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Increased Demand for British War Stocks Despite Russian News.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The feature of the stock market today in the face of the Russian situation was an increased demand and steadiness in all British war stocks. The tone in the gilt-edged section was good, while French and Japanese bonds and shipping shares were firm. Speculative shares did not react, but Argentine rails were weak on strike reports and Russian issues were nominally lower. American securities reacted in sympathy with the weakness in Wall Street yesterday.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were quiet. Petrograd exchange touched 415 and closed at 380.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 39 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....4 | Last 3½
Low .....3½ | Renewals 3½

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Sixty days..... 5¼	Sixty days....5¼@5¾
Ninety days...5¼@5¾	Ninety days....5¼@5¾
Four months...5¼@5¾	Four months...5¼@5¾
Five months...5¼@5¾	Five months...5¼@6
Six months.....5¼@5¾	Six months.....5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....	3¼@3⅛	
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....	3½@3⅜	
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....	4½@5	

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....	5
4 to 6 months.....	5¼@5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months.....	5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand ...	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76%	5.76%	5.76%	—.00⅜
Cables	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	—.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	13.55	11.75	11.75	..
Cables	13.80	12.00	12.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand Checks.	Cables.	Yesterday's Close. Demand Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
5.1828 Paris	5.76¼	5.75⅛	5.76¼	5.75⅛
China—				
Hongkong	70.00	70.25	14	15
Peking	105.00	105.25	39	40
Shanghai	98.00	98.25	76	77
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45	22½	23¼
40.19 Holland	44.00	44.75	54½	56
52.44 India—				
Bombay	35.00	35.50	50½	52
Calcutta	35.00	35.50	109	110
5.1828 Italy	8.55	8.53	128	130
49.84 Japan—				
Kobe	52.00	52.50	38	39
Yokohama	52.00	52.50	20¾	20⅞
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.00	50.12½	66¾	66⅞
51.50 Russia	11.75	12.00	34½	37
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	43.00	43.50	80	94½
Copenhagen	35.50	36.00	14¾	15
Christiania	35.50	36.00	30	40
19.295 Spain	23.53	23.65	9	9¼
South America—				
32.42 Rio	25.38	25.43	18	19
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.66	44.76	119	123
5.1826 Switzerland	4.35	4.33	100	102

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $623,194,726; balance, $33,325,451; Sub Treasury debit balance, $323,143; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,413,512.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $375@$1.25 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 65¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$3,174,516	$63,731,237
Ord. internal revenue.	24,754,562	211,156,868
Income tax	1,028,967	28,770,320
Miscellaneous	2,707,119	53,316,389
Total receipts.....	$31,663,165	$354,974,813
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rec.	$3,883,638	1,067,369,325
Exc. of total disbursements over total rec'ts	44,239,731	150,942,006
Expenditures	115,548,644	1,412,344,341

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Ala. Gt. So.....	2½	S	Dec. 28	Dec. 1
Do	1	Ex.	Dec. 28	Dec. 1
Do pf.	3	S	Feb. 21	Jan. 1
Do de	½	—	Feb. 21	Jan. 1
Cont. Refining.....	¾	M	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Manhattan Shirt.....$1		Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Plym. Rubber pf....	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$3,435,500	$4,843,500	$5,967,500
Year to date.....	872,988,450	974,805,000	770,398,200

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	400	Ajax Rubber.....	50	50½	50	50½	...
3	3¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines..	3	3	3	3	...
2½	3	200	Alaska Juneau.....	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16¼	17	16¾	17	+ ⅝
91	93	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—4½
70⅝	72½	500	Am. Beet Sugar.....	70⅝	71	70¼	71	+1⅜
31⅞	32¼	9,800	Am. Can.....	31	32¼	31	32½	+1⅝
92	97	200	Am. Can pf.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	..
61	61½	800	Am. Car & Fdry....	59½	61½	59½	61½	+1½
..	..	45	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	104	104	104	104	...
25⅞	26⅛	400	Am. Cotton Oil.....	25½	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
12⅝	13	500	Am. H. & Leather..	12¾	12½	12	12¼	— ½
52	52½	2,000	Am. H. & L. pf....	51⅞	53	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
51	51½	1,900	Am. International..	49	51½	49	50¼	+1½
26¼	26½	12,400	Am. Linseed.....	24½	26½	24½	25⅝	+2
61½	62	2,700	Am. Linseed pf....	59⅝	62	59⅝	62	+2¼
49½	50	5,100	Am. Locomotive....	49⅝	50⅝	49	49⅜	—1⅛
94	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf..	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
11	12	300	Am. Malting.....	11	11	11	11	— ¼
55	56⅜	3,000	Am. Malting 1st pf..	54⅞	56	54⅞	56	..
88	90⅜	100	Am. Shipbuilding...	91	91	91	91	+2½
72⅛	72½	8,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	71	73¼	71	72¼	+1⅝
100⅝	101½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
52	52⅜	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries....	51	53	51	52¾	+1¼
91⅞	92	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref.....	89½	92	89½	92	+2
107	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	108½	109	108½	109	+ ⅝
52⅝	52⅞	300	Am. Sumatra Tob....	52	52⅞	52	52⅞	+1¼
104⅝	105⅞	5,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	103¼	105½	103¼	105	— ⅞
173	175	300	Am. Tobacco.....	173	173½	173	173½	+1½
95¼	98	300	Am. Tob. pf. new....	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	—2⅝
38½	39½	300	Am. Woolen.....	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ¼
19	19⅝	500	Am. Writing P. pf..	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	...
11½	11⅝	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S...	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
54	54½	12,925	Anaconda Copper....	52⅜	54⅜	52⅜	54½	+2
83	84¼	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F..	83	84⅜	83	83½	+ ⅝
83¼	87	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	85	85	85	85	— ½
95⅝	97½	100	At., Birm. & At....	9	9	9	9	..
92¼	93½	2,700	At., Gulf & West I..	93	94½	92	92½	+ ½
58½	60	600	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	59	59	58⅝	59	— ⅛
52	53½	13,200	Baldwin Loco.....	51⅜	54½	51⅜	53½	+1⅞
51½	51½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio....	50¼	51⅝	50¼	51⅛	+ ⅝
60½	62	100	B. & O. pf. odd lots..	62	62	62	82	..
87	88½	400	Barrett Co.....	87	88	87	88	+1
98½	100½	300	Barrett Co. pf.....	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
79	80	400	Bethlehem Steel....	78	78½	77½	78½	+1½
73¼	78⅝	73,000	Beth. Steel cl. B Co.	73½	79	75¼	78¼	+2⅝
96½	97½	1,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p..	95⅝	96	97	97	+1
44½	46	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran...	45¼	46¾	44¼	44⅞	— ¼
100½	101⅜	100	Burns Brothers.....	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+2
16	16¾	700	Butte & Superior....	16½	17	16¾	17	+ ⅝
34½	34¾	500	California Packing..	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	— ⅜
11	12	700	California Petrol....	11½	12	10⅞	11¼	— ¾
30	31	100	California Pet. pf...	30	30	30	30	..
134⅝	135½	5,800	Canadian Pacific....	133⅝	135¾	133⅝	135½	+1½
25	26	100	Central Foundry....	26	26	26	26	...
34	36	100	Central Foundry pf..	36	36	36	36	...
61	61½	5,000	Central Leather Co..	60¼	61½	60¼	61¼	+1¼
95	99	100	Central Leather pf..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
30	30½	1,150	Cerro de Pasco.....	30⅛	30½	30	30	— ⅛
58½	60	2,100	Chandler Motor.....	59	60	57	59	+ ¾
46⅝	46½	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio..	44½	46¾	44½	46⅝	+1⅛
7	7¼	400	Chi. Great Western..	7	7	7	7	...
20	20¼	300	Chi. Great West. pf..	20	20	20	20	— ¼
39	39½	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	37¼	39⅜	37¼	39¼	+2¼
76½	78	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	77	77	77	78	+ ⅝
94	95	300	Chi. & Northwest'n..	93⅞	94½	93½	94½	+ ¾
18	18½	1,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c..	17	18⅜	17	18¼	+ ¾
50	50⅞	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c..	50	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
..	..	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c..	40⅜	41	40¾	40⅜	...
13	13¼	4,100	Chile Copper.....	13⅜	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
37	37½	4,400	Chino Copper.....	37½	38	37	37	— ½
25	39	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L..	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
47	50	300	Cluett, Peabody.....	47	47	47	47	...
31¼	32	500	Col. Fuel & Iron....	31	31½	31	31	+1
21½	22	100	Col. Southern.....	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	1,000	Columbia Gas & El..	28	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
80½	82	700	Consol. Gas x d....	80½	81½	80½	81	+ ¾
76	79	200	Continental Can....	78¾	78¾	78	78	—1
40	43	100	Continental Insur....	41	41	41	41	—5
26	26¼	6,900	Corn Products Ref..	24⅝	26¼	24⅜	26	+1
88⅝	89¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	89¼	89½	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
52½	52¾	10,200	Crucible Steel.....	51⅝	53¾	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
25⅝	26¼	2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar....	25⅜	26⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
78	79⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	78	79	78	79	+1
97½	99	400	Deere & Co. pf.....	98	98	98	98	—1½
97½	98	200	Del. & Hudson.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¾
33½	34	9,300	Distillers' Secur....	33½	34⅝	33	33⅝	+1½
7¼	8	500	Dome Mines.....	7⅝	7⅞	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
..	3½	500	Duluth, S. S. & A...	2¼	2¼	2	2	—1½
5	7	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf..	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
23	24	200	Elk Horn Coal.....	23	23	23	23	...
14⅝	14⅞	6,200	Erie	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
22¾	22⅞	1,300	Erie 1st pf.....	22	22½	22	22½	+1½
16½	16⅞	400	Erie 2d pf.....	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1½
30¼	35	100	Federal M. & S. pf..	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼	— ¼
25	25⅜	100	Fisher Body.....	25	25	25	25	...
70	80	200	Fisher Body pf.....	73	73	73	73	...
30	32	100	Gaston, W. & W....	30½	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
124	125½	1,700	General Electric....	124	125⅜	124	124	—1
77½	78	18,200	General Motors.....	80	81	76	78	—2
35½	37⅞	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	36	36	35½	35¾	— ½
90¼	92	1,300	Great Northern pf..	90	91	90	90⅝	...
24½	24⅝	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23¼	25⅛	23¼	24½	+1
80	82	300	Gulf States Steel...	80	80	80	80	...
27¼	29	200	Haskell & Barker....	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
104	..	50	Hav. El. Ry.& Lpf..	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
95¾	96¼	400	Illinois Central.....	94⅞	95⅝	94⅞	95¾	+1⅝
40	40¾	2,700	Inspiration Copper..	38½	40½	38¼	40	+1⅝
6⅝	6⅞	2,200	Interboro Consol....	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45	45¾	800	Interboro Con. pf...	45	45½	45	45½	..
104⅜	107½	400	Int. Harvester, N.J..	105	106	104⅜	106	+1½
26½	26⅝	10,400	Int. Mer. Marine....	25½	26⅝	25½	26¼	+1¼
90⅜	95⅞	61,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	95⅜	97½	94	96	—2
26½	28¾	3,400	Int. Nickel.....	26	28⅞	26	26½	+ ⅛
20	20½	700	Int. Paper.....	20⅜	20⅝	19½	20	+ ⅛
51½	52	440	Int. Paper pf. sta....	52	52	52	52	...
58¾	61	100	Int. Salt.....	59	59	59	59	...
14⅛	14½	600	Kansas City South...	13½	14⅛	13½	14⅛	...
43	44	200	Kan. City South.pf..	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	+3½
16	23	100	Kelsey Wheel.....	21	21	21	21	+1½
29½	29⅝	10,800	Kennecott Copper....	28	29⅜	28	29¼	+1
95	97½	22	Kings Co.El.L. & P..	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
70	70⅜	3,300	Lackawanna Steel...	69	70⅛	69	70⅛	+1⅛
9	9⅜	100	Lake Erie & West..	9	9	9	9	—1
12⅜	13¼	700	Lee Rubber & Tire..	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	—1
53	53¼	400	Lehigh Valley.....	53	53¼	53	53¼	+1⅝
112⅜	114	500	Louis. & Nash.....	112½	113	112¼	113	+ ¾
98	98	100	Manhattan Elev.....	98	98	98	98	...
20⅝	21½	700	Maxwell Motors	21⅛	21⅜	20⅝	21	...
50	51	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf..	51	52	51	51	+ ⅜
74½	75¾	3,300	Mexican Petroleum..	75	76¾	74½	75	+ ⅛
24½	27	2,100	Miami Copper.....	26	27	25½	27	+1
..	..	10	Michigan Central....	100	100	100	100	...
41⅜	42	4,600	Midvale Steel	42	42⅜	41⅜	42	+ ½
84	85	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	80	84½	80	84½	+5½
4¼	4⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	8½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅝	5,000	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs..	21¼	22⅛	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	40	400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	39	40	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
64	65	600	Montana Power	65¼	65¾	64½	65	—1
21¼	21½	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	20½	21¼	20½	21⅜	+ ⅞
34½	35	2,500	Nat. Enam. & St....	34	35⅜	34	34½	+1½
16¼	16⅜	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop....	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
101	103	300	N. Y. Air Brake.....	100	102	100	102	+3⅞
66¼	67	2,000	N. Y. Central.....	65½	67	65½	66¾	+1⅝
14	17	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	11⅝	13	11⅝	13	+3
22½	23	3,200	N. Y., N. H. & H....	22½	24	22½	22¾	— ⅝
17¼	18¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,000	Norfolk & Western...	101	102¾	101	102¾	+1¼
84¼	85	2,800	Northern Pacific ...	84¾	85	83½	84¾	+1
78¾	79	200	Nova Scotia S. & C..	70	70½	70	70	—1
34¾	35	4,200	Ohio Cities Gas.....	34	35⅝	34	35	+1⅝
3½	4	100	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	4	...
80	83	200	Owens Bottle Mach..	80	80	80	80	...
87	88½	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf..	87	87	87	87	...
47½	48	5,700	Penn. R. R.....	47½	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
42	42	100	People's Gas, Chi....	42	42	42	42	— ⅝
14½	15	100	Pere Marquette	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
38	40	1,100	Pitts. Coal	38	39⅝	38	39⅝	+ ⅛
76	77	500	Pitts. Coal pf.....	75	76	75	76	—1
22½	23¾	900	Pitts. & West Va....	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
55	56	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf...	55	55	55	55	+ ⅝
49⅝	51	800	Pressed Steel Car....	49⅝	51	49⅝	51	—1
110	110	100	Public Service N. J..	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Pullman Co.....	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
38	39	200	Railway Steel Sp....	38	38	38	38	— ½
20	20⅞	5,800	Ray Con. Copper....	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
63	67	31,200	Reading	63	67½	63	66⅞	+3½
36	38	300	Reading 1st pf.....	36	38	36	36	+2
35¼	36	200	Reading 2d pf.....	35¼	36	35¼	36	+ ⅛
68½	70⅝	6,900	Rep. Iron & Steel...	68½	70⅝	68½	70½	+1½
94½	94½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf....	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
14½	15	100	St. Louis-San Fran..	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
36	38½	300	St. L. Southw. pf....	36	38½	36	36½	+ ⅛
9	9¼	300	Seaboard Air Line...	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
18	19	100	Seab. Air Line pf....	18	18	18	18	+1
118	123	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf...	118	118	118	118	+1
19	19½	500	Shattuck Arizona....	19	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
30	31	2,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref....	29½	30¾	29½	30	+ ½
36	36	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	36	36	36	36	..
78¼	80¾	4,400	Southern Pacific	78¼	80¾	78¼	79⅞	+ ⅝
24⅜	24⅞	3,300	Southern Railway....	24⅜	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
54½	56⅜	700	Southern Ry. pf.....	54½	56½	54½	55⅛	+ ⅝
81	83	100	Standard Milling pf..	81	81	81	81	—4⅜
35½	36½	3,800	Studebaker Co....	35	36¾	35	36¼	+2
37	37	100	Stutz Motor Car....	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	..
31	32	300	Superior Steel.....	31	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+1⅛
12¼	12⅜	2,300	Tenn. C. & C.....	11½	12⅜	11	12⅜	+1
134½	136	1,800	Texas Co.....	135¼	137½	135	135	—1
12½	15	100	Texas & Pacific.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
43¼	44	6,300	Tobacco Products....	43	44½	42¾	43¾	+ ½
36½	37	100	Transue & Wms.....	37	37	37	37	— ½
60	62	100	Union B. & P. new..	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	—1¼
111⅜	112	8,425	Union Pacific	109¾	112¾	109¾	111⅝	+2
70	74⅜	200	Union Pacific pf....	73	73	73	73	—1⅜
36½	36⅝	400	United Alloy Steel..	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
83	84	1,700	United Cigar Stores..	82	84½	81⅝	83½	+2
64	65	100	United Drug	64	64	64	64	...
108⅜	109	111	United Fruit	106⅝	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	...
6

ATTACKS WILLIAMS AS RAILROADS' ALLY

Clifford Thorne Challenges the Controller to Testify at Rate Hearing.

CONTRADICTS HIM FLATLY

Shippers' Representative Asserts Carriers Earned 10 1-2 Per Cent. on Stock in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Clifford Thorne, representing livestock, grain and oil shippers before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the reopened 15 per cent. rate case, made public tonight a letter to John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, taking issue with a recent statement by the Controller supporting the efforts of the railroads to obtain higher rates. He challenged assertions of Mr. Williams, and dared him to appear before the commission and question the accuracy of statements of fact offered there in behalf of the shippers opposing the advance. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: I have read with interest your statement in support of the railroads in their present attempt to increase the freight tax on the American people another $50,000,000 annually. You have given this statement to the newspapers of the country on the very eve of the trial of the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. I will not seek to suggest that you are lending the prestige of your great office to help the railroads stampede the commission, for I know you would not stoop to such a base undertaking, and if you did so it would be useless, for I have confidence in the courage and integrity of the great body of men who are judging the case to believe that it cannot be stampeded. If that were not true the time has arrived to abandon the regulation of railroads in America.

"I wonder, perchance, if the idea has ever occurred to you that one department of the Government should not try to dictate to another department of the Government what is its duty on matters of grave import. Would you welcome a public statement from the Interstate Commerce Commission telling you what you should do on a matter of importance which you were called upon to decide? Perhaps the commission is incapable of deciding this case upon the facts presented to it, and not upon newspaper interviews and pronunciamentos.

Denies Williams's Statement.

"In regard to the value of our railroads as reflected in the market prices on securities you are quoted as saying that railroads' securities have sustained the heaviest shrinkages, and that they have been the leaders in the downward movement of values. I challenge that statement as untrue. If you have facts to substantiate such a claim, it is your duty to present them to the Interstate Commerce Commission at once. But you cannot but know that you dare not attempt to fly to such a statement under oath on the witness stand. There is not an iota of evidence in support of your claim that has been offered by the railroads, or any threling of the railroads, in this proceeding.

"The facts are precisely the opposite of what you claim, and we are going to prove it. If you accept this I invite your attendance at the hearing next Friday before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I dare you to question the accuracy of a solitary statement of fact that will be offered on behalf of the national organizations of live-stock shippers, grain shippers, and the independent oil men of the United States, who are fighting this entire case. These organizations have an aggregate membership of over a million shippers. They are entitled to a respectful hearing before a tribunal not subjected to pressure or outside influences.

"Unless you can substantiate these statements on the witness stand, under cross-examination, these statements are not entitled to the confidence either of this commission or of the American people.

"Representative railroad securities as a class have declined in value at a less rate than those of industrials, public utilities or even bonds of the United States Government. There is a worldwide financial situation that has affected the borrowing power of all men and of all nations. The decline in security values is not due to inadequate railroad credit or inadequate railroad earnings. It is due to the war. You must know that part to be true.

"This great human catastrophe that is paralyzing so many manufacturing and industrial enterprises not directly connected with the making of war munitions has entirely failed to injure our railroads, for the record, when completed, will show that the railroads during the last two years, while this great strugle has been waging, have prospered better than during any other year since the steam engine was invented.

Tells of Billion Dollar Surplus.

"You state: 'If a way cannot be found now to reduce the prices of materials and the cost of labor to a normal basis, and this for the present is hopeless, it seems clear on the facts before us that a revision and modification of the fabric of rates to meet these new conditions has become imperative.' You seem to overlook two very salient facts: First, the purpose of the surplus, over one thousand million dollars, which our railroads have been permitted to accumulate during the past twenty-five or thirty years, and second, the enormous increase in traffic during the last few years.

"It is true that the cost of labor and of railroad supplies has gone up, but it is also true that there has been such a remarkable increase in traffic, that over and above all these added expenses, American railroads as a whole during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, earned net more than in any other year, with only one exception in their entire history.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission, on June 29, 1917, rendered their decision in the 15 per cent. case. The record showed that the Eastern railroads as a whole last year earned over 10½ per cent. on all their capital stock. This was after all expenses, all charges, all taxes, and above all interest on bonds and debt. And yet the commission gave these Eastern carriers an advance of approximately $100,000,000. Last year was a phenomenal year, and the commission undoubtedly anticipated a decline to some extent, especially during the coming Winter. You cannot have a 'peak year' every year. This never has been and never will be in any industry on earth.

"A careful estimate of future earnings was made by the commission, and the amazing facts developed since that decision that the actual net earnings of these Eastern railroads, instead of falling below or equaling, have actually exceeded the expectations of the commission. This fact will be conclusively established of record.

"In the wild scramble for profiteering and in the constant placing of additional tax burdens of all kinds and character, aggregating hundreds and even thousands of millions of dollars upon the American people, would it not be wise to be sure of your ground before recommending an additional tax equivalent to 50 per cent. on another billion dollars to be paid by the shippers of this country?

"Before reaching conclusions it would be well for you, as well as other public officials, to learn to wait until you have heard both sides.

"Most respectfully yours,
"CLIFFORD THORNE."

WILLIAMS ISSUES REPLY.

Quotes Railroad Stock Quotations in Answer to Thorne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, replied today to a criticism of his statement on railroad rates made by Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, and an attorney before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said in part:

"Our national banks, which are under the supervision of this office, are large holders of high-grade railroad bonds which have declined greatly in value. My statement was intended to give encouragement and to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of such securities, believing as I did, that the interests of our railroads would be safeguarded and protected, and that they would be permitted to charge such rates for transportation as would, with good management, enable them to earn a fair return upon the capital invested in them.

"The attorney for the shippers protests against my attitude, denies my statement that the railroad securities have sustained the heaviest declines and have been the leaders in the downward movement of values, and solemnly declares that representative railroad securities as a class 'have declined in value at a less rate than United States Government bonds' and other securities. It is only necessary to refer to the quotation list to see the absurdity and error of his claim.

"United States 2s, which represent about three-fourths of all of our Government bonds, exclusive of the new Liberty bonds, sold last year at 100½, the high price. They are still worth 97. The stock of the St. Paul system in the same time has declined from 102 to 37, and Baltimore & Ohio has declined from 98 last year to 50 now. United States 2s of 1918 have declined from a high point of 102 last year to 99 today. In the same time New York Central stock has shrunk from 114 to 65, and Erie shares from 42 to 13. United States 4s have declined from 112½ in 1916 to 105 today. In the same time the stock of the New Haven system has shrunk from 77 to 21, and Pennsylvania Railroad stock from 120 to 94. United States 3s of 1961 declined from 103, the high price of 1916, to 85. In the same time Norfolk & Western stock has shrunk from 147 to 100, Delaware & Hudson stock from 156 to 95, and Union Pacific from 153 to 108.

"The shrinkage which has taken place since last year in the shares of a dozen of our principal railroad systems, including the nine systems named above, has amounted to approximately as much as the entire bonded debt of the United States as it stood prior to the outbreak of the war last Spring, or, say, nearly one billion dollars.

"This attorney in his open letter urges that 'last year' certain 'Eastern' railroads as a whole earned as much on their capital stock, and although the figures were available to him, he omits to state that for the current year these same roads have shown an enormous shrinkage in their net earnings, and that some of them are now threatened with insolvency and scarcely earning enough to meet fixed charges.

"He also says the 'war has entirely failed to injure our railroads,' although he presumably knows that as a direct and immediate result of the war these roads are being required at this time to pay 100 per cent. more for their coal and 100 per cent. more for many other materials used in their operation, including steel and iron products, and that there has been little or no increase in the rates they are allowed to charge."

THE COTTON MARKET

Tone Increasingly Cheerful, and Prices Show Net Gain of 11 to 22 Points.

Trading in the cotton market was exceedingly cautious and limited in scope yesterday as a result of the severe setback which followed the Russian news on Thursday. On the whole, however, the tone was increasingly cheerful during the day, and at the close the market showed a gain of 11 to 22 points above Thursday's last prices. Bullish spot advices from the South, which still seems determined to hold on to its cotton as long as possible, gave firmness to the entire session, and the closing prices were near the top.

There was a renewal of scattering Wall Street liquidation at the opening—evidently a continuation of Thursday's selling movement. First prices were steady at an advance of 5 points to a decline of 4 points, however, and the offerings were readily absorbed. This was due partly to active Liverpool buying and partly to a demand from domestic trade sources, while there was also covering by some of Thursday's sellers. After showing a net advance of about 15 to 25 points, demand tapered off, and there were reactions to about the opening figures owing to complaint of ocean tonnage scarcity and continued unsatisfactory character of the news from Russia. Later prices steadied again on bullish spot advices and rumors of British successes, last prices being within 3 or 4 point of the best.

In speculative circles the news from Russia and Italy has served to divert attention from estimates of the crop such as were inspired by the ginning figures of Thursday morning. Any expectation that this news would immediately weaken Southern spotholders found little encouragement in the day's news, however, or while larger sales were reported in the interior, the basis appeared to be well maintained. It was again reported that a rate of $9 per hundred was bid for ocean freight room from New York to Liverpool, but rumors that neutral shipping might soon be brought in to coastwise service as American were regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing the possibility of an improvement in the general shipping situation. No exports were reported for the day. For the season to date exports have aggregated 1,368,073 bales, against 1,976,822 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 25 points higher, the advances being in the Southwest.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Nov.				28.59	28.39
Dec.	27.45	27.62	27.40	27.59@27.60	27.39
Jan.	26.70	26.85	26.65	26.92@26.94	26.70
Feb.	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.62	26.42
March	26.30	26.50	26.23	26.45@26.46	26.29
April	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.38	26.20
May	26.07	26.25	26.02	26.21@26.22	26.10
June	25.97	25.97	25.97	26.01	25.87
July	25.80	25.98	25.80	25.96@25.97	25.83
Aug.	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.66	25.52
Sept.				25.14	25.00

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 29.05c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 27.63c; Savannah, 28c; Norfolk, 28c; Augusta, 27.88c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.40c; Little Rock, 27.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	47,274	34,651	39,044
Exports			29,591
Exports, season	1,368,073	1,341,934	1,976,822
Port stocks	1,081,857	946,246	1,331,042
Interior receipts	40,516	37,440	60,943
Interior shipments	38,790	36,693	52,647
N. Y. arrivals	3,514	7,534	4,195
N. Y. stocks	127,878	98,634	113,439

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 20 points advance for middling to 21.55d and unchanged for good middling at 21.25d. Sales, 5,000, including 4,000 American. Imports, 13,000; American, 11,000.

Union Trust to Join Reserve Bank.

The Union Trust Company of New York has applied for membership in the Federal Reserve system. Edwin G. Merrill, the President, said yesterday that the Trustees had authorized the application in order to make the company's gold reserve available for use to the fullest possible extent in the present situation, and in order to make sure that in the future the Union Trust Company will be in a position to assume its full share of Government financing incidental to the war.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fla., Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat., showers Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La., Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., S. and N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat., fair Sun.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	70.00		70.00	
Lead	6.25	6.62½	6.25	6.75
Spelter		8.00		8.00
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*34.00	37.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdy	....	33.75	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	207	5	0	205	15	0
Tin, futures	206	10	0	205	0	0
Spelter	30	0	0	30	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.05
Alta	.03	Justice	.08
Andes	.13	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.06	Savage	.05
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con	1.32½
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.85½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.72	Jumbo Extension	.16
McNamara	.18	Silver Pick	.06
Midway	.11	Spearhead	.04
Mixpah	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pittsburg	.05	Consolidated	.12
Montana	.10	Morning Glory	.15
North Star	.06	Red Top	.03
Rescue	.08	Sunset	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.50	Union Amalgamated	.13
West End	.63	White Caps	.80
West Tonopah	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.07
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.24
Booth	.04	Rochester	.25
Florence	.11	Round Mountain	.26
Goldfield Con	.39	United Eastern	3.55
Goldfield Merger	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Granite	41	45
Dr. Pepper	2¼	2½	Isabella	7¾	8
Elkton	2	3½	Midnight	6	10
El Paso	15	25	Portland	100	120
Fanny Rawhide	3	4	Vindicator	31	33
Golden Cycle	167	173	U. Gold Mines	15	18
Gold Sovereign	2	3			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	14	15	Bren. Cap	14½	15
B. S. Gas	7	9	Bren Hoss	55	56
Bing. Mines	9½	9¾	Jer. Verde	90	90
Begole	60	75	La Rose	43	46
Bohemia	75	95	Majestic	30	34
Bos. Bly	45	55	Mex Metals	26	28
Bos. Mont.	47	49	Mej. Tung.	27	30
Butte & L.	10	12	N. Baltic	75	1¼
Butte & Duluth	26	27	Nev. Douglas	1¼	1½
Butte & Ariz.	1	2	N. Utah	50	60
Calaveras	2	3½	Nixon	65	68
Crown Res.	22	23	N. Cornelia	14	14½
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1½	Nat. Z. & L.	26	30
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Copper	80	85
Champion	5	6	Osceo	25	35
Chief Con.	2	2½	Onondaga	15	26
Eagle B. B.	2	2¼	Pioneer	1½	1¾
Earle Eagle	12	15	Ray Her.	3	3¼
Fortune	5	7	Rilla	3	4
Gold Lake	3	4	S. W. M.	75	100
Gila Copper	15¾	17¾	Do P. P.	75	1¼
Houghton	70	80	Truro	75	100
Homa Oil	95	100	U. Ver. Ex.	32	33
Humboldt	60	70	Yukon M.	1½	2

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chartered 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

E. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.

RESERVE BANKS SEE NO HALT IN BUSINESS

Governors of All Districts Optimistic at Conference with Secretary McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Secretary McAdoo and the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks held an extended conference today on the financial condition of the country. There were present the Governors of all the banks except Governor Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York, who was represented by R. H. Treman of Ithaca, a Director and Vice Governor. The conference was informal and more an incident of the annual meeting of the Governors at this time than a matter of business requirement.

There was a general exchange of information as to conditions throughout the country preliminary to an expression of views in regard to the future fiscal policy of the Government during the war period. The consensus of opinion was that in all parts of the country general business was good and showed no signs of hesitation or of a backward trend. The strength of the present business situation is due to war orders, which are being carried out under continuing contracts.

Every Governor said that money was easy and more than sufficient in his district. The effect of the recent bond sale, according to every report, had not been felt anywhere as a financial burden or a handicap to business activity. It was confidently predicted that not only another bond issue but several could be undertaken without affecting the resources of the country.

There was some comment on certain features of business that there and there caused some concern, but nowhere had it amounted to a general condition. The congestion of freight traffic and the scarcity of steel for construction purposes were the two elements to which were attributed the interruption of certain lines of business. These considerations, however, it was agreed, were submerged below a highwater mark of general business prosperity and were, so far as the prosecution of the war was concerned, practically negligible.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
3s, coupon, 1936	97	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
2s, coupon, '53, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	94	96
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Th'rs-day.
4½s July, 1967	99¾	100¼	100
4½s June, 1965	99¾	100¼	100
4½s Mar., 1963	99¾	100¼	100
4½s Nov., 1957	99¾	100¼	100
4½s May, 1957	99¾	100¼	100
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼		97¼
4½s April, 1966	94½	96	95
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	96	95
4½s Mar., 1964	94½	96	95
4½s Mar., 1962	94½	96	95
4½s Sept., 1960	94½	96	95
4s, May, 1959	91½	92½	92
4s, Nov., 1958	91½	92½	92
4s, May, 1957	91½	..	92
4s, Nov., 1956	91½	..	92
4s, Nov., 1955	91½	..	92
4s, Nov., 1936	92	..	94
4s, May, 1919	98¾	..	99¼
4s, Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
3½s Nov., 1954	80	..	81
3½s May, 1954	80	..	81
3½s Nov., 1955	80½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a prospective basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.50	4.15	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Astna Expl.	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
100	‡Am. Writ. P.	1½	1½	1½
300	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16	15¾	15¾
900	‡Car L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Carwen Steel	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
700	Chev. Motor	59	57	57
1,500	‡Cit. Serv. old	189	181	186½
300	‡ Do pf	75¾	75¼	75¼
1,000	Curtiss Aero	26	24½	26
200	Emer. Phon	4¼	4	4
1,000	Ev.-Hes. Rub	21	20½	21
2,700	‡Int. Lube Ch	3¼	2⅞	3¼
50	‡Int. Tract	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡ Do pf	70	70	70
230	Lake Tor. Bt	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Mar. of Am	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
77	to 21, and Pennsylvania Railroad stock from 120 to 94. United States 3s of 1961 declined from 103, the high price of 1916, to 85. In the same time Norfolk & Western stock has shrunk from 147 to 100, Delaware & Hudson stock from 156 to 95, and Union Pacific from 153 to 108.			

"The shrinkage which has taken place since last year in the shares of a dozen of our principal railroad systems, including the nine systems named above, has amounted to approximately as much as the entire bonded debt of the United States as it stood prior to the outbreak of the war last Spring, or, say, nearly one billion dollars.

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Price movements on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were mixed, but final quotations were at advances ranging from small fractions to 5 points. In the final quarter hour a brisk buying movement set in which carried many of the principal stocks to the highest prices of the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	16½	16½	16½
20	Am. B. Sug.	71¼	71¼	71¼
750	Am. Can.	32½	31	31½
10	Am. C. & F.	60¾	60¾	60¾
40	Am. Ice	10½	10	10
850	Am. Linseed	25½	25½	25½
190	Am. Loco.	50½	49½	49¾
600	Am. S. & R.	73¼	71½	72½
90	Am. Sugar	92¼	91	92¼
20	Am. Woolen	35¼	35	35¼
1,770	Anac. Cop.	54⅝	52⅜	53⅝
10	A., T. & S. F.	82¾	82¾	82¾
700	Bald. Loco.	54	52	53¼
10	Balt. & Ohio	51¼	51	51¼
8,240	Beth. St'l R.	75	71¾	73⅝
40	B'klyn R. T.	45¼	44⅜	44⅜
90	Cal. Petrol.	12	10¾	11½
150	Can. Pacific	133½	133½	133½
380	Cent. Leather	61¾	60¼	61¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¾
360	C., M. & St. P.	39	37¾	39
120	C., R. I. & P.	18½	17	18½
50	C., St. L. & N. O.	73	73	73
1,600	Corn Prod.	26	25½	25¾
1,740	Crucible St'l	53⅝	51¾	52⅝
200	CubaCaneSu.	26	25¾	25¾
170	Dist. Secur.	34	33¼	33¼
580	Erie	14¾	14½	14½
50	Do 1st pf.	22½	22½	22½
1,380	Gen. Motors	80¼	75¾	77¾
550	Int. Mer. M.	26¼	25¾	25¾
6,550	Do pf.	97¼	96	96
60	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Interb. Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼
190	Kenne. Cop.	29½	27¾	29½
470	Mex. Petrol.	76	74½	75
100	Miami Cop.	36¼	35¾	35¾
70	Midvale Steel	42½	42¼	42½
50	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	85½	85¼	85¼
5,700	‡Maxim Mu.	⅝	⅞	⅞
500	‡Prud. Pict.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
350	‡Spicer Mfg.	93	88	93
500	‡St. Jo. L.	15¾	15¾	15¾
3,500	Ob. P. & Ex.	6¾	6¼	6¼
2,000	Osage-H. O.	6¾	6¾	6¼
475	Penn.-K. O.	5¾	5¼	5¼
2,500	P.-O. O. & G.	12¾	12¼	12⅜
1,000	‡Red R. Gas	63	60	63
4,500	‡Rice Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R	8½	8⅜	8⅜
5,000	‡Seq. O. & R	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	‡Shamrock C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	‡Tux. S. Oil	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡U. West. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3	4
700	‡Wyo. U. O., new	5	4¼	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

3,900	Acme Cop. Hd.	2	1⅝	1⅞
700	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	‡Atlanta	9½	8½	9
5,000	Big Ledge	1⅝	1½	1½
1,200	‡Booth	6	5	5
3,100	‡Bos. & Mon.	50	49	50
2,200	‡Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Brant Mines	59	58	59
2,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	5⅞	6¼
1,700	Butte Det't.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Calico Mines	4¼	4	4¼
2,500	‡Caledonia	51	50	50
13,000	‡Calu. & Jer.	1½	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4
2,100	‡Cerbat Sil., Con.	39	36	38
300	Cerro Gordo.	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,500	Con. Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	‡Con.-H'st'd.	16	16	16
500	‡Emma Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,100	‡Fortu. Con.	40	40	40
600	‡Gila Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
4,550	‡Gold'd Con.	40	38	40
2,300	‡Goldf'dMer.	4	3½	4
850	‡G. Verde Ex.	1¾	1½	1½
6,000	‡Green Monst.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,550	Hecla Mining	4⅝	4½	4½
500	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	‡Jer. Verde, Grad. (a prem.)	¾	¾	¾
7,600	‡Jer.-Pres't	2¼	2	2¼
700	‡Jim Butler	77	75	76
1,500	Josevig-Ken., Con. (a prem.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	17	16	16
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,500	‡Kirk. P. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Louis'a Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,300	Magma Cop.	35	31	34
2,000	Mag'e Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Marsh Ref.	9	8¾	8¾
200	Mason Val.	4¼	4	4
8,500	‡Monster C't.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,500	‡Mother L.	29	27½	29
13,000	‡Nat. Lead	4	4	4
12,000	‡N. S. & L.	32	29	30
1,000	Nev. Con. Co.	7¾	7¼	7¼
5,000	Prov. M. Co.	40	39	40
	‡Red W. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,250	‡Roch. M.	38	35	35
9,600	S. K. of A.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Sec. Sil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
2,500	‡Success M'g	13	12	13
220	‡Ton. Belm't	3⅝	3½	3½
325	Ton. Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Ton. Mining	4½	4½	4½
2,000	‡Troy-A	15	15	15
300	Un. Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,700	‡Utah N. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Utica M.	13	12½	12½
2,500	W. E. Con.	66	64	66
3,400	W. C. M. Co.	1¼	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$3,000	‡Beth. St'l 5s 2-yr. notes	97½	97⅜	97⅜
40,000	‡Can. R. 5s	94¼	94	94¼
13,600	‡Gen. El. 6s notes	160¼	160	160
$2,000	N.Y.C. 2-yr. notes, w. i.	96¼	96¼	96¼
25,000	‡Rome, Gov't 5½s new	50	45	46
10,000	‡Do 6½s	57	54	57

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Air Reduction	67	70	67	70
Astna ctfs. of deposit	..	..	93	..
Am.-B. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf	20	40	20	40
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	..	..	54	..
Do 1st pf	98	99	98	99
Br.-Am. Tob., reg	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
B'werth Jud.	40	50	45	60
Can. Na. Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Carbon Steel	75	80	75

GOVERNOR BLOCKED WORK, DILLON SAYS

Cut in Cost of Milk Held Up by Lack of Money, He Charges.

WARNS MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

Time to Stop Investigations and Discover How to Reduce Expense of Distribution.

State Commissioner of Food and Markets John J. Dillon was a witness yesterday before the Mayor's Milk Committee and in no uncertain terms told the committee that it was time to stop continued investigations and get down to tackling the problem of how to lessen the cost of milk distribution if the city was going to have cheap milk. The session was the most interesting the committee has yet held.

After it was over Mr. Dillon answered the aft-asked question as to why his department did nothing. He charged Governor Whitman with being antagonistic and that, instead of giving the department an appropriation with which to do the work, the Legislature had sought to hinder it and limit its activities. He said that he had told the Governor that he could have his resignation any time he wanted it and conveyed the impression that he remained in office because the administration knew with the farmers of this State were with him.

The milk question, he asserted on the stand, was being investigated to death and that if he had some of the money being spent in this way he would demonstrate just what it cost to produce milk and what is cost to distribut it to the consumers here. He was asked by Dr. Charles E. North, the Chairman, whether he did not know now, and when he gave an affirmative reply the Chairman wanted to know if this were so why did he need a demonstration.

"To convince people like you who ought to know all about it, and don't," said the witness. Continuing, he said the only way the cost of milk here could be reduced was by reducing the cost of distribution. It can be reduced, he said, from 2 to 6 cents a quart. Loose milk, he explained, can be pasteurized and brought to the stores at a cost of 1¾ cents over the price paid to the farmers. This would make it possible to sell milk in cans to the stores at 9 cents, and this milk could be disposed of at 10 cents a quart. Bottled milk, he said, could be brought down here for 2½ cents, laid down to the stores at 10 cents a quart, and sold at 11 cents. This, of course, to be called for by the housewives, thus doing away with wagon delivery.

Mr. Dillon told the committee that he was paying 20 cents a quart for milk in half-pint bottles, and 16 cents for pints. It was these prices he referred to when he said the cost could be reduced 4 cents. He charged that our present methods of milk distribution were extravagant and an imposition upon the poor. He added that the dealers have been in control here for forty years, and that this system of control is responsible for an alleged shortage when such alleged shortage is not there. This led him to speak of the milk monopoly. The committee wanted to know at once how he knew there was a milk trust in New York City.

All Make the Same Price.

"I do not know that there is a legal monopoly," he said, "but I do know things are done here just as they would be done if a monopoly existed. There is no competition. When one company makes a price to the farmers they all make the same price. If one makes a price to the consumers they all make the same price. Where there is an independent who makes a different price they send the 'dead wagon' over his routes to undersell him. They are doing this today. We have an organization of dealers in the Bronx who are selling milk to grocers who have been buying direct from the farmers' organization, and they are underselling. We detected some of their men going about spilling the milk, stealing the cans, and putting junket tablets in the milk to spoil it. Evidence of their acts has been presented to the Corporation Attorney. It has been reported to me that the wives of grocers have been threatened that if their husbands continue to sell the farmers' milk they will be treated the way Baff was in the poultry trade."

Dr. North asked Mr. Dillon if he had any suggestion to make as to reducing milk prices. He replied that he thought milk should be taken from the farmers and delivered as cheaply as possible to the consumers.

"You cannot get cheap milk," he continued, "until there is a full supply, and the farmers will produce a full supply when they can get a fair profit for it. A better way would be for the city, State, or Federal authorities to take the milk from the producers and deliver it to the users. I have been trying to accomplish this, but I have been hampered by commissions such as this."

The Chairman wanted to know whether it were true that the distribution companies were stock companies and must look to their profits to pay dividends.

"Yes," replied the witness, "and they have a very clever way of doing it. A few years ago the Sheffield Farms Company advertised that the earnings on its common stock were paying six times its dividends on its preferred stock. It must be true, for the company said it."

Speaking of the excessive costs of distribution, the Commissioner said that at present the large distributing companies, in order to obtain business, resort to bribing janitors, cooks, and maids, and had even gone so far as to give commissions to doctors and nurses. Dr. North wanted to know if the farmers were not charging a uniform price, just as the witness said the dealers were. He replied that they were not, and pointed out that 20 per cent. of the farmers in Delaware County were receiving different prices for their milk than were members of the Dairymen's League in other sections. He added that it was a good thing for the public that the farmers raised their prices, for if they had not they could not have gone on producing milk, and there would have been a shortage, with consequent higher prices. Dr. North asked whether he expected the committee to take his word when he had produced no figures.

"I don't care whether you take my word or not," he said sharply. "If you don't want to take my word that a half a cent profit is sufficient, then it is the best I can do."

Dairymen Not a Trust.

The committee wanted to know whether the Commissioner thought there were two trusts, one of the producers and another of the distributers. He said that he did not think the Dairymen's League was a trust. In reply to other questions Mr. Dillon said he could guarantee to deliver bottled milk in this city at 11 cents a quart. At another time Mr. Dillon told the committee that he did not think it wanted to get down to the real costs of distribution, as this dispersion seemed to be the way to keep up costs. "It is a dealer's proposition from beginning to end," he said. Later in his office Mr. Dillon made this statement:

"The Department of Food and Markets has all authority in law to do everything necessary in offering about an economic distribution of food, but it never had the money. The Administration has been antagonistic, the Civil Service Commission has been antagonistic, and so has a good part of the Finance Committee of the Legislature. We have not only been unable to get support, but we have run from $15,000 to $24,000 a year. The Agricultural Department gets $1,00,000; the Food Supply Commission, $500,000; the State Food Commission has $1,300,000, and the War Council $1,500,000, and yet nobody has ever heard of them doing much. Considering the little we have had we have done things.

"They tried twice by direct act to legislate the department out of existence, and the farmers in both cases defeated the attempts. Now they have undertaken to cripple us by indirect legislation and probably have succeeded. The first month Mr. Whitman was in office I told him that any time he wanted my job he could have it instanter, and I have been in that position ever since. I stayed because I came at the request of the farmer organizations of the State. If Governor Whitman wants another man in my place today or tomorrow all he will have to do is to intimate he wants a vacancy. I have authority to do the work that is being done and there was no need for legislation this year. Now there is a duplication of work and of expense with no more accomplished." The committee announced it will hold a series of executive meetings to consider what can be done to reduce prices.

GOVERNMENT TAKES UP MILK SITUATION HERE

Question of Costs Likely to be Put in Hands of a Federal Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The entire question of the cost of production and distribution of milk in New York City, including the reasonable profit for producer and distributer, probably will be put in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Food Administration.

For some time investigations have been carried on under the direction of the Federal Food Administration and Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair basis for the industry, as the problem for New York City was assuming serious proportions. It will be the effort of the proposed commission to obtain milk for the consumer at the lowest price which will stimulate all branches of the industry.

A determined effort will be made to avoid the danger of prices soaring higher, and producers and distributers have been asked to place their information in the hands of the commission and cooperate. The matter was gone over in some detail here today at a conference attended by representatives of the New York State Dairymen's League, and the New York milk distributers. Herbert C. Hoover, Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, and Dr. Moskovitz, Commissioner of Markets for New York, attended the sessions.

An agreement along the lines stated above was reached, but before becoming effective must be ratified by the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League. Action is expected Monday or Tuesday.

Announcement was made that pending the investigation by the Food Administration the distributers would not advance the price of milk to the consumers above the October scale, and if the action of the representatives of the Dairymen's League is ratified by the board the price will not be further advanced this year. The proposed November advance, which has been held up at the request of the Food Administration, probably will not take place as a result of the negotiations here.

DECREASE IN FOOD EXPORTS

Shipments to Neutrals Drop and Conservation Policy Stiffens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A general stiffening of the policy of conserving foodstuffs and the cutting off of shipments to European neutrals are reflected in today's report of the Department of Commerce on exports of breadstuffs and other products in September. Decreases are recorded in the shipments of grains, canned, fresh and pickled beef, gasoline, and other products as compared with the preceding month.

Exports of oats compared with August decreased from 12,000,000 bushels to 4,000,000 bushels, wheat from 35,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels, corn from 2,500,000 to less than 1,000,000, canned beef from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds, fresh beef from 26,000,000 to 21,000,000 pounds, and pickled beef from 9,000,000 to 4,500,000 pounds. Illuminating oil decreased from 48,000,000 gallons to 30,000,000, and gasoline from 30,000,000 to 20,000,000.

There was little change in exports of flour and cottonseed oil, but bacon shipments increased from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds, and fuel oil from 111,000,000 gallons to 120,000,000 gallons. Cotton exports decreased 5,000 bales.

Compared with September, 1916, all these classes of exports, except cotton, materially decreased, breadstuffs alone dropping almost $10,000,000, but the rise of $15,000,000 in value of cotton exports produced a total increase of more than $2,500,000 in the total of all these export groups. For the nine months, including last September, the total exports of these groups increased more than $272,000,000 over the corresponding nine months of 1916.

BAN PUT UPON CRANBERRIES

Take Too Much Sugar, Says Food Controller—Turkeys Cheaper.

Now that the canvass to get housewives to sign the Food Administration pledge cards is over, the administration work here is to be reorganized to prevent duplication and make for efficiency, it was said yesterday. Bureaus are to be created to include hotels, finance, and publicity. Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, is now in Washington with other officials conferring with Mr. Hoover regarding milk conditions.

Apples was made yesterday by the Food Conservation Commission that cranberry sauce be dropped from holiday menus. It is pointed out that cranberries are now selling at 15 cents a quart, and, inasmuch as it takes one pound of sugar to sweeten a quart of cranberries, it would help cut down sugar consumption if they were not used.

Turkeys, any picked, fancy Western quality, sold ten days ago at 38 to 55 cents a pound. Yesterday the price was from 30 to 35 cents. Cold storage turkeys last week sold at 35 cents, and are now bringing 32 cents. Dealers are advising consumers to buy cold storage turkeys, the Food Administration having ordered storage holdings put on the market.

A carload of potatoes, the first of a purchase of 4,000 bushels by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, arrived yesterday at the De Kalb Avenue car barns. The potatoes were bought in Pennsylvania, and will be sold to employes of the company later, when potatoes may be high, at prices that will only reimburse the company.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @1¼	5.70	5.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.70	5.30
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'25	5	5.60	5.10
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.12	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	5.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'25	5	6.50	nom
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Nort. & West.	1917-'21	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.50	4.90
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.0
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.75

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Springfield, Mass., will receive bids until noon, Nov. 16, for $300,000 land and building 4½ per cent. bonds.

The property of the Bristol County Street Railway Company in Massachusetts will be sold at public auction on Nov. 28, as a result of default on bond interest.

The Erie Railroad Company has petitioned the Up-State Public Service Commission for authority to issue $15,000,000 of 6 per cent. series A bonds under its refunding and improvement mortgage, dated Dec. 1, 1916. The proceeds are to be used in reimbursing the company's treasury in part for moneys actually expended from income within the last five years.

R. J. Schweppe, formerly General Manager of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica, has been appointed a Director of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, succeeding S. M. Spalding, now a Captain in the United States Army.

McLane Tilton, Jr., has been appointed Southern representative of the Chemical National Bank.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Trust Company shows resources of $26,023,132, surplus of $4,000,000, and undivided profits of $1,002,890. The gross income for the year was $1,446,631 and net income was $506,286.

The Investment Bankers Association of America has published a free pamphlet on "Fraudulent Financial Advertising."

H. A. Kahler & Co. have purchased $325,000 of City of Albany 4½ per cent. serial bonds.

RULES OUT 2-YEAR NOTES.

Reserve Board Rejects Plan Suggested by War Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Federal Reserve Board made a ruling tonight disapproving a plan urged by certain war manufacturing concerns by which they have sought to establish a system of finance embracing a series of ninety-day notes, with privilege of seven renewals, the whole to extend over a period of two years.

Recently these corporations with large war contracts asked to be allowed to discount their ninety-day notes, with the agreement for seven sixty-day renewals. This would be practically two-year loans, coming under the terms of an ordinary discount operation.

The Reserve Board took the position in November, 1916, that the practice of banks of granting ninety-day acceptances of foreign treasury notes with agreements for five renewals was a violation of the principles of good banking and bound to lead to trouble. The spirit of the National Banking Act is to provide accommodation for domestic financial needs, and the rapidly growing volume of foreign acceptances, under the extension agreements, seemed likely to reverse this policy by tying up vast amounts of money that should be kept in a liquid condition to meet the requirements of business. The board now says that the new device of a long series of renewals for corporation paper is a step in the same direction. The statement of the board is as follows:

"The attention of the board was today directed to a plan for financing corporations for approximately two years by means of a series of ninety-day notes, issued under an agreement with the borrower providing for seven renewals. As statements have appeared in the press that notes of this kind are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks, the board deems it proper to make public its opinion that renewal agreements of this nature destroy the self-liquidating character of the notes and render them undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve Banks. This opinion is in harmony with the board's ruling made about a year ago in the case of certain acceptance credits, in connection with which the board stressed the point that the discount market, which is intended to deal with short term and commercial borrowings, should not be made to exercise functions properly pertaining to the investment market."

FOOD WORK FOR CHEMISTS.

Ways to Conserve and Increase Supplies of Edibles Pointed Out.

American chemists are doing their part to prevent food waste, especially in canned goods, according to Dr. H. A. Baker, a speaker at a meeting last night at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, under the auspices of the New York section of the American Chemical Society.

"At present," Dr. Baker said, "only 50 per cent. of tomatoes delivered at the factory are turned out in the canned food product. Thousands of tons of pear peelings are wasted because they do not make a vinegar that tastes like vinegar. Thousands of tons of fish scrap, particularly on the Pacific Coast and Alaska, are wasted because easy and profitable methods of getting the values out of them have not been devised. Enormous quantities of green corn cobs are allowed to ferment, and are used for fertilizer and cattle food, when it is well known that there are more sugar left in the cob than was taken off in the corn.

"Probably many kinds of bacteria which only destroy food could be made to do useful work producing useful substances and chemicals, if they were thoroughly studied and put to work. Enormous quantities of sea food, which cost nothing to grow, are unused because no one has prepared them palatably and attractively. Unlimited quantities of shark and grayfish are not used because they happen to contain a small quantity of urea which, in cooking, turns into ammonia."

The other speakers were David Wesson of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, J. A. Le Clerc of the Laboratory of Plant Chemistry, Washington; L. F. Brown, J. P. Atkinson, and Thomas McMeekan of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, City of New York.

PRIZES FOR BIRDLESS HATS.

Natural History Club Gives Entertainment for the Red Cross.

Amateur and professional milliners competed in an unusual entertainment for the benefit of the Bronx Red Cross, a "Birdless Hat Show," given under the auspices of the Natural History Club opening at the Bronx Church House, 1,511 Fulton Avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, President of the Natural History Club, won the first prize among the amateurs for a blue mirror velvet hat with a heart-shaped brim faced with Georgette crêpe, with an embroidered peacock head and feathers. The head was at the front on the crown of the hat and the feathers on the rim.

Miss Elfridde Capelle of a Fifth Avenue shop, won the first prize among the professionals. Her hat was of black panne velvet with a black lace brim over white chiffon. It was trimmed with blue birds made of velvet and painted by the maker, blue on the back, and wings and red breast. The hats will be sold by auction tonight.

There was an address in the evening by Dr. William T. Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo on "The Proper and Improper Use of Feathers." The exhibition and sale of hats opens at 2 P.M. today and there will be a Russian dance, Belgian war play, and awarding of prizes.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Thirty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $10,062,500 were chartered today. They include:

Hewitt Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; A. P. Howes, D. W. and E. Hewitt, 470 Fourth Av.

J. Ward Williams, Buffalo, auto business, $10,000; J. W. Williams, E. H. Baker, H. Kart, Buffalo.

Ioshanara's Dance Divertisments, Manhattan, theatres and hotels, $5,000; E. E. White, G. S. Starling, J. K. Newman, 401 West 42d St.

Bosky Syndicate, Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants, $15,000; J. H. and S. Bosky, A. Rauch, 1 East 115th St.

The Bario Metal Corp., Manhattan, electrical furnaces, $90,000; P. Demiles, N. Herbachlab, H. Jenkins, 31 Park Row.

Klaito Publishing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; R. H. Sharp, C. R. Severance, R. Weller, 1,475 Broadway.

Jefferson Silk Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. and S. Littauer, H. Schmidt, 3,750 Broadway.

Portville Dairy Products Co., Portville, $15,000; P. S. Hosley, S. Parish, E. E. Eldridge, Portville.

Erie Service Co., Buffalo, contracting business, $10,000; G. C. Illig, D. R. Wheeler, S. G. Lyon, Buffalo.

The Norwich Creamery Co., Norwich, $12,000; W. E. Lorimer, L. M. Walworth, H. J. Pike, Norwich.

Fayette and Porter Mfg. Co., Oswego, plumbers supplies, $25,000; G. E. Porter, H. S. Lavere, C. B. Fayette, Oswego.

Stalworth Realty Corp., Newburgh, $5,000; M. Marcus, J. L. Drobbin, J. J. Leshen, 656 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattanville Construction Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. H. Bingham, L. Hammer, F. J. Brooks, 612 West 143d St.

Arawin Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Rosen, G. Lowenstein, M. J. Cahn, 226 West 150th St.

Reading Chassis and Motor Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. S. Shears, C. W. Bliss, E. Cahn, 233 Broadway.

Broadway Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; B. Weinstock, C. S. Post, L. Finkelstein, 1,861 Madison Av.

Illinois Platinum Corp., Eddyville, 3,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $17,500; A. D. Rapstead, E. P. Belows, G. V. Reilly, 65 Cedar St.

Compound Specialty Co., Queens, chemical compounds, $50,000; S. Baer, M. L. Schallek, J. R. Roth, 104 St. Nicholas Av.

Perfecto Traffic Corp., 31 Chester, motors, trucks, trailers, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $60,000; H. D. Hutcheson, W. B. Hopkins, F. E. Olmsted, Rochester.

S. Rosentreter & Co., Manhattan, ladies' and children's headgear, $5,000; A. Noessel, S. Dansiger, S. Rosentreter, 1 West 199th St.

C. D. Jackson & Co., Bronx, realty, construction, and machinery, $1,000,000; C. D. and E. F. Jackson, F. A. Matler, Locust Av. and 140th St.

J. O. Jensen Co., Geneva, make glass, $50,000; J. Henle, J. O. and C. A. Jensen, Geneva.

Federal Exclusive Features News Service Inc., Manhattan, $175,000; A. A. Beagrett, J. A. Milligan, W. E. Brooks, 329 7th Av.

Wright, Faber & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $25,000; H. H. Feigin, R. Guttchen, L. E. Ostro, 198 Broadway.

Clark Pedmobile Corp., Brooklyn, $500,000; R. J. Trimble, J. E. Mix, C. H. Clark, 501 West 113th St.

1,154 Union Avenue Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; T. Szewczynski, A. Kleip, J. O. Auerbach, 1,245 Boston Road.

Auto Sales Corp., Manhattan, make automatic vending and weighing machines, $7,500,000; S. C. Richmond, L. L. Clarke, O. L. Gubelman, 120 Broadway.

Eclipse Oil Works, Brooklyn, $5,000; C. A. Lewis, W. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 171 Wall St.

Westchester Wholesale and Retail Produce Co., Bronx, $5,000; A. & P. Marsillo, G. Visono, 2,315 Westchester Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Gotham Oil Corp., Brooklyn, $320,000 to $1,000,000.

Leroy H. Buccaning, Inc., Port Jervis, $3,000 to $7,000.

Gem Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Blanchard-Bunnell Coal Co., Binghamton, $10,000 to $50,000.

Max Schachnow & Co., Manhattan, $2,400 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Evertite Locknut Corp., Manhattan, to Evertite Nut Corp.

SURRENDER AND WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

Armour Packing Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Berkowitz & Weiss, Manhattan.

Bronx Cut Glass and Novelty Co., Manhattan.

United Bifocal Co., Geneva.

The Oswego Water Works Co., Oswego.

Locke Steel Chain Co., Great River.

Manhattan Reduction Co., Manhattan.

Compound Specialty Co., Manhattan.

F. F. Proctor, 125th Street Properties Co., Manhattan.

Same, Leland, Albany Properties Co., Manhattan.

Same, Grand, Albany Properties Co., Manhattan.

Same, Troy Properties Co., Manhattan.

Same, 58th Street Properties Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—Charters filed:

L. & G. Building Co., builders and contractors, Passaic; $5,000; Sidney Levitt, Sophie Levitt, Sam Glaser, Lilly Glaser, all of Passaic.

F. A. M. Doll Co., $25,000; William H. J. Ehler of New York; Susan Cantziaar of Brooklyn; Fred A. Mettler of Woodcliff-on-Hudson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 9.—Charters filed:

Make-a-Tractor Corp. of America, $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Salt River Valley Cotton Co., $800,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

An Excess of Declines Is Shown in Those of Foodstuffs.

For the first time in a long while Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed an excess of declines in foodstuffs this week, most of them being in what may be called the major ones. As a whole, the list did not show much variation from last week's, there being only 66 changes in the 334 commodities quoted on. This week there were 42 advances and 24 declines, while last week showed 45 advances in a total of 75 changes.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	$.07⅞	.07⅞	.06⅜
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09⅜	.09⅜	.10⅜
Std. Brown Sheetings, yd.	.17⅛	.17⅛	.11⅛
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.11	.11	.07-8
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.44½	.44	.37¾
Cheese, f.c. held, Spec., lb.	.23½	.23	.22
Eggs, Western Ists, doz.	.44	.41	.37
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.17½	.17½	.07½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.12	.12	.07
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.10¾
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	.06
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	10.85	10.85	9.55
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	10.35	10.35	8.35
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.96½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.53	....	1.12
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.66½	.65⅝	.60½
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs	1.35	1.30	1.00
Hides, Chi., pack, No. 1, lb.	.35	.34½	.31
Hides, Chi., cows, na. lb.	.33	.33	.30½
Leather, hemlock, sole, lb.	.46	.46	.36
Leather, union backs, lb.	.68	.67	.75
Iron, pig F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	24.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	50.00
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.30
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¼	.06½	7.02½
Tin, New York, lb.	.71	.66	.43
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.60	6.75	7.10
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	16.25	16.60	10.55
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.70	8.00	7.75
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs.	26.95	*25.17	17.20
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	....	28.00	13.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	45.00	45.00	20.00
Mice, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.61	.63½	.82
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.26	.26	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, bbl.	4.75	5.50	5.75
Wool, av. 100, Phila, lb.	.75.4	.75.3	.37.9

*Nominal.

The foodstuffs list did not show a revision in flour prices here during the week, but when it came to hams and bacon there was a different story to tell. Both declined. Live sheep and prime lard were the only provisions to show an advance at Chicago, where the quotation on short ribs was nominal and those on live hog, live beef, and mess pork were lower. An additional decline in potatoes again featured the changes in the vegetable list, the price of them now being $1 a barrel lower than at this time last year. Onions also were weaker in price, but in the beans, where most of the quotations were nominal, there was a rise in the price of choice red kidney beans. A drop in California prunes was the only change seen in the listed fresh and dried fruits. A rather unusual situation existed in the dairy products, where the best grades of butter and cheese recovered at least a part of the ground lost in the decline of the previous week and the medium grades of both continued to drop. The best fancy nearby eggs did not change either way during the week, but there was a little further rise in the cost of the best Western. For the first time in several weeks there were no declines in Brazilian coffee. In the spices, the advances were seen in nutmegs and white Singapore pepper, while the sole decline was in Zanzibar cloves

There was weakness in hides after several weeks of unbroken strength, declines in No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buff and No. 1 calfskins contrasting with advances in No. 1 native packer and No. 1 Texas stock. There were no declines in leather, but the advances were curtailed to union backs and glazed kid. The metals list produced three gains in private and two losses. Refined iron bars at Philadelphia went up, as did lead and tin. The declines were in pig aluminum, in tonlots, and ordinary antimony.

There was an even break in the grains list, where advances in oats and prime timothy seed were offset by downward revisions of rye and malting barley. In the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, the rises outnumbered the declines by 10 to 3. There were no especial features. In the naval stores the only change was a drop in turpentine. The miscellaneous changes included a further drop in crude rubber and an advance in spirits of Cincinnati.

Seven of the various kinds of leaf tobacco listed went up. None went down. Advances also were seen in some of the Middle Western varieties of wool. Woolen and worsted fabrics did little through the week that was new, and the same was true of silks. Cotton goods were quieter than for some time, so far as price changes were concerned, but burlaps continued to go up.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The November meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M. The subject to be discussed is the trade acceptance. Speakers will be announced later.

Kirby, Block & Fischer, Incorporated, resident buyers, 1,150 Broadway, are now handling the account of the Selig Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, in this market.

On Monday afternoon a blanket buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue.

With the incorporation of the Hewitt Publishing Corporation, several trade journals hitherto published under separate management will be consolidated under one. They include Arts and Decoration, The Dry Goods Guide, The Inland Storekeeper, The American Dyestuff Reporter, and others. Dexter W. Hewitt heads the corporation.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 7614, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, karney, velours. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCOLTH Wanted.—Open for brown, green, and Burgundy at right price. Gramercy 6518.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, call colors. Madison Square 6985.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Single width, blue and gray. Stuyvesant 1624.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open for Fall cloakings, cheviots and velours; any quantity; will pay spot cash. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9055.

COATS Wanted.—1000 better grade women's coats, cloth and plushes for cash at less than cost of production; no time for any other propositions; see Mr. Rice, room 811, 225 4th Ave., mornings.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking, Spring styles. 1,261 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles. Fifth floor, 115 W. 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at new Spring styles, Georgettes, taffetas, and serges; bring sample; ready to place orders; looking from 9 to 12. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted on suits and serge dresses; bring spring samples; open for inspection from 10 to 1 Saturday and Monday. Gramercy 1425.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring styles in silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call between 2 and 5 P. M., 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted to make dresses. Apply Saturday morning, room 1128, 366 5th Ave.

DRESSES Wanted.—New taffetas; big jobber will place orders. Florentine, 116 West 32d.

FUR TRIMMING Wanted.—Furriers, we will buy $20,000 fur trimming; price must be right. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

HAIR NETS Wanted.—Open for large quantity elastic mesh hair nets, all colors. E 480 Times Annex.

KERSEY Wanted.—American taupe, black, brown, F. & H., 7575 taupe. Far. 2616.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Havana general merchandise for Cuba; write what you have. D 308 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Dyeing plans, in good condition. European Dyeing Co., Mad. Sq. 3418.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, Burgundy, Reindeer, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

POM POMS Wanted—Taupe and reindeer. Hyman & Binder, 138 West 25th St.

SATIN Wanted.—Good quality wash satin. 118 West 27th, 8th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104 and Fellowcloth 4632. Wellington Sears A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 6376.

SERGES Wanted—Whitman's 90, U. S. 888, 8290, Brightwood 4632, spot cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 6301, black and navy, for cash. Farragut 8804.

SILK Wanted.—Cheap brown P. D. C.; send sample; price. 32 Union Square, room 805.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Out-of-town buyer wishes to buy job of skirts. 11th floor, 164 West 25th.

SPORT GARMENTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at sport garments for Spring, also high-grade street suits and coats. Myrtle Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway; 4:30-6:30 P. M. only.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, all colors, any quantity. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of American woolen companies 11050-544 or similar velours, brown, green, burgundy, and taupe. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 9784.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 13020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOUR Wanted.—Flaids and checks, suitings for caps; send samples or phone. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3013.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, also serges, all makes. Hammer, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 7745.

VELOUR Wanted. — Open for heavyweight Burgundy, all grades. Telephone Farragut 9030.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavy weights in taupe and burgundy. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavy weight burgundy and taupe; pom pom, all colors. Farragut [illegible].

VELOURS Wanted—13009, 544, 11050, 15020, 13045, 13046, spot cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stoney and Sparkey style 1700 or similar cloths. Farr 587.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, heavy weight, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOUR Wanted—Reindeer American 0359. Rappaport & Gottlieb.

WHITE CHINCHILLA Wanted.—All wool; for cash. Tel. Gramercy 6104.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery, full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50169, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7830, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

COATS—Spring line ready to show, consisting of ladies', misses', and junior coats, in newest materials and styles. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, at 130 West 17th St. Tel. Chelsea 382.

COATS.—Large stock of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed velour and pompom coats; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schoncet, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate deliv

RULES THAT RAILROAD MUST KEEP FULL CREWS

Utilities Commission Denies Jersey Central's Application Under New Statute.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners denied today the application of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for permission to decrease the number of men constituting the crews operating certain trains covered by the full-crew law.

"We are unable on the proofs submitted," "the Commissioners said in their formal decision, to conclude that all 'through freights,' all 'fast freights' and all 'drag freights' do not require a sixth man. To make the order sought by the company would result in permitting the company to exercise its judgment as to the size of crews of all 'through,' 'fast' and 'drag freights,' and thereby, wholly nullify the provisions of the statute.

"We are unable to deal with the particular trains specified in the company's petition, because it offered no testimony to show that these individual trains do not require a sixth man. It relies entirely upon establishing the classification above mentioned, which would include the trains specified as well as other trains. To conclude, therefore, the board cannot, under the proof submitted, authorize the withdrawal of the sixth man from all 'through,' 'fast' and 'drag freights,' as petitioned by the petitioner, and the petitioner should continue to operate such trains with crews of the size now required by law."

The action of the railroad company was fought at several hearings by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The railroad company requested authority to withdraw from service the sixth or "full-crew" man from certain passenger and freight trains under a provision of the laws of 1917 which empowers the board to direct any common carrier to employ such number of employes on any of its trains as the board shall deem necessary to afford safe and proper service. Since the passage of the law, a number of railroads have filed petitions with the board seeking its authorization to reduce the size of the train crews required by the full-crew laws of 1913, and the present proceeding was the first of these petitions to be heard.

LARGE DRY GOODS SALES.

Exceed Those of Last Year for Immediate and Future Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods for the week are well ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding week last year. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery are in excess of the same period of 1916. The number of customers in the market during the week has been much larger than in the same week a year ago. Collections are running very strong.

ELKS MUST PAY TAXES.

Club Fails to Establish Status as a Charitable Organization.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed a ruling of the lower court holding that the Elks Club in West Forty-third Street was exempt from assessment on $800,000 on the ground that it is conducted for charitable and educational purposes and thus falls among organizations not required to pay taxes.

"We think that a social club cannot be made in effect a charitable institution," the opinion says, "by providing that a small income shall annually be applied to charity."

PLEA BY WESTERN ROADS.

Companies to be Heard on Application for Rate Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Western railroads today re-entered the 15 per cent. rate increase case by arranging with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hearing Dec. 17 on an application to be made then for a general increase of an unspecified amount.

The action will be joined to the application of Eastern roads for 15 per cent. higher rates, now being heard by the commission, and it is believed that Southern roads will not be long in asking to be included in the case. This would bring before the commission definitely the allowing of increases to roads of the entire country to cover higher labor, material, and supply costs.

A general attack on the proposed increases for Eastern roads on petroleum and its products was made before Examiner Disque today by counsel and witnesses for independent oil interests. They contended that any increase would be destructive to them and inure to the advantage of their only competitor, the Standard Oil Company, whose pipe lines, distributing stations, and tank wagons make it virtually independent of the railroads.

Clifford Thorne, for the oil men, said in many instances the proposed advances would exceed 15 per cent., particularly in Ohio, where they would run all the way from 30 to 50 per cent. or more.

James Webster of the New York Central told the Examiner that petroleum received the same tariff treatment as any other commodity.

F. W. Botz of Cleveland contended that the present revenue return to the railroads from handling oil was adequate. He said a 15 per cent. increase would be destructive.

William C. Maclaiwen of Cleveland, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, and W. H. Reed, Traffic Manager of the Union Petroleum Company, were other witnesses.

Notice that the trunk lines would revise their applications for increased rates so as to allow the increase of one-quarter of a cent in grain elevator allowance at Buffalo was given at the outset of today's hearing by W. W. Collins, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and representing the Eastern lines.

J. S. Brown, representing the Chicago Board of Trade, testified that present rates on Northwestern oats and barley moving to Eastern markets gave Minneapolis an advantage over Milwaukee and Chicago. Agreeing with the railroads on a flat increase of 15 per cent. as a basis rate on grain from Chicago to New York, with the usual differentials to other ports, he contended that Minneapolis grain should pay a difference of 7½ cents over that moving by way of Milwaukee and Chicago.

Clifford Thorne, representing the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Associations, insisted that the rail roads should be made to justify their proposed increases. He said that the advances in grain rates from 1905 to 1917 had been approximately 50 per cent., while other traffic, as a whole, has enjoyed no such advance.

WAR TRADE BOARD TO MOVE.

Will Establish Headquarters Here in Hamburg-American Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The New York headquarters of the War Trade Board, now at 11 Broadway, will be moved at once to the ground floor of 45 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Hamburg-American Line.

It is the intention of the War Trade Board to increase the facilities of the New York office as rapidly as possible for handling the work which has been intrusted to it under the Espionage and Trading With the Enemy acts. It is planned to expedite the legitimate trade of the country so far as possible under the conservation plans of the Government.

In line with this policy, branches of the Bureau of Transportation and of the Bureau of Enemy Trade have been established at the New York offices, in addition to the branch of the Bureau of Exports, which has previously been in operation in New York. The branch of the Bureau of Transportation is in charge of Marc M. Michael, and the Enemy Trade Bureau is in charge of Howard Sherwood.

FREE 6-LESSON FRENCH COURSE
ALSO FREE SIX-LESSON SPANISH COURSE
Commencing Tuesday, November 13th

The great GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE will give only one more of its wonderful free six-lesson French Courses this season. Also it will give only one more of its justly celebrated free six-lesson Spanish Courses this season; so, if you would benefit by one of these exceptional courses, which have been attended already this season by over ten thousand progressive New York business men and business women, you must avail yourself of this last opportunity.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, this last free six-lesson conversational French Course will open under the celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, just opposite City Hall Park. There will be lessons on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and you may attend at 10:15 A. M. or 12:15, or 2:15, or 3:15, or 5:15, or 7:15, or 8:15 P. M., as best suits your convenience.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, the last free six-lesson Spanish Course will open, also in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, and you may attend at 11:15 A. M., or 1:15, or 4:15, or 6:15 P. M. Class also meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

These special courses will be exactly like our former free courses to which tickets were distributed by the EVENING GLOBE. Our remarkable system eliminates syntax and dry rules of grammar, and at the end of six lessons you should have a vocabulary of about three hundred words, one hundred idioms in every day use, and be able to engage in simple conversation.

The lessons are all entirely free. Your only cost will be for a cloth-bound copy of the 200-page Justice B. Detwiler Instructor, which sells in book stores for $1.50, but which will be sold to you in class room for the reduced price of $1.00. No minors will be admitted on these free tickets.

The ticket supply will not last long, therefore, to avoid disappointment call today at Gordon-Detwiler Institute and get yours. There is no formality to go through, nor any obligation. Just call and get the ticket. No questions whatever will be asked you. If unable to call in person, then write for ticket, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope, and the next mail will bring your ticket to you. Address your letter to

GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE OF N. Y., Inc.
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L. D. Ray, Headmaster. 2nd Subway 53d.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—45.—Southern Ry. Co., plain., v. C. S. Cook, admr. of W. M. Poteat, dec. Dismissed with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

47.—Chicago Car Heating Co., aplt., v. Gold Car Heating and Lighting Co. Submitted for apls. and for appellee.

35.—E. O. Ellison, plain., v. City of La Moure et al., and

36.—D. Lloyd, plain., v. same. Argument concluded for plaintiffs. No brief filed for defendants.

38.—The Sunday Lake Iron Co., plain., v. the Township of Wakefield. Argued.

39.—The U. S., aplt., v. California Bridge & Const. Co. and

40.—California Bright & Const. Co., aplt., v. the U. S. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Nov. 12—Nos. 39, 41 and 40,) 30, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, and 51.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.—Wm. A. Rogers, Ltm.< Rogers Silverware Red. Bureau, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury Calendar—Case on. Monk<Lehigh Valley R. R. No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Fidelity Trust Co.<Stein St. and 11th Av. Co.—Martin L. Stover. Bonore<Dine—James A. Farrell. Cooper<Scheel—Murry Hulbert. Bates< Bates—Charles M. Russell. Suydam<Roth—Harold H. Herts.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Strauss< 502 5th Av. Corp. (2)—George F. Harriman. Wener<Jarmulowsky—James O. Farrell. Union Estates Co.<Loretta Corp.—George W. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Matter of Feasel, (Beck)—Robert S. Morrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Henry A. Bonori<Charles N. Dini—Henry A. Bonori.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Isaac Fry<Berta Kahn—Theodore M. Riehle. Jonathan Thompson<Jefferson M. Levy—George Gascoigne.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

May Baltzel, respt., v. Thomas J. O. Rhinelander et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and judgment directed in favor of defendants on the cause counterclaim in the sum of $1,480.50, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Rosalind Realty Co., respt., v. Western Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, appit.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs in favor of defendant, dismissing the complaint, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

John B. Robinson et al., appits., v. Joseph J. B. La Marsh et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Fannie J. Gospel, appit., v. Kurtz Action Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ., (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Emmett Corrigan, respt., v. The E. M. P. Producing Corp., appit.—Determination and judgments reversed and complaints dismissed, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Page, J. Orders filed.

Charles Eno, appit., v. Dennis O'Riordan, &c., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Mildred Muller, &c., respt., v. Francis Hillenbrand, appit.—Mary Finck v. same.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiffs stipulate to reduce verdict to the sums stated in opinion; in which event the judgments as so modified and the orders appealed from are affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Clarke, P. J., (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Maldonado & Co. et al., appits., v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. et al. respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Adolf Dector, appit., v. Joseph Reiss et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and cause remitted to contract calendar for trial, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Dr. Lancey T. Smith et al., appits., v. Winder E. Goldsborough, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Augusta Wicks<from, respt., v. Samuel W. Peck, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Charles Hershcopf et al., respts., v. Siegfried Salomon et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Diego Bertolino, respt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the mter of Charles H. Hopper, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Lanza et al., appits., v. Clarence L. Smith Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. A. Kirsch & Co., inc., respt., v. Joseph De A. Benyunes, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Augustin Daly, decd.—Decree modified as stated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to appellants. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

George W. Young, respt., v. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Maitland F. Griggs et al., as admrs., &c., respts., v. Kennitt Selling Branch, Inc., appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Shearn, Scott, and Smith, JJ. Order filed.

Ellen L. Dedrick, respt., v. Morris Schinasi, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Charles Eno, appit., v. ——. Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

West End Theatre Syndicate, Ltd., plff., v. Lee Shubert, deft.—Judgment directed for plaintiff, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Philip Crown, respt., v. H. M. Goldstein Co., inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Anna E. Weir, as admx., &c., respt., v. Weir<s Hospital in the State of New York, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Fidelity Trust Co.<Stein St. and 11th Av. Co.—Martin L. Stover. Bonore<Dine—James A. Farrell. Cooper<Scheel—Murry Hulbert. Bates< Bates—Charles M. Russell. Suydam<Roth—Harold H. Herts.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Strauss< 502 5th Av. Corp. (2)—George F. Harriman. Wener<Jarmulowsky—James O. Farrell. Union Estates Co.<Loretta Corp.—George W. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Matter of Feasel, (Beck)—Robert S. Morrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Henry A. Bonori<Charles N. Dini—Henry A. Bonori.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Isaac Fry<Berta Kahn—Theodore M. Riehle. Jonathan Thompson<Jefferson M. Levy—George Gascoigne.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

May Baltzel, respt., v. Thomas J. O. Rhinelander et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and judgment directed in favor of defendants on the cause counterclaim in the sum of $1,480.50, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Rosalind Realty Co., respt., v. Western Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, appit.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs in favor of defendant, dismissing the complaint, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

John B. Robinson et al., appits., v. Joseph J. B. La Marsh et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Fannie J. Gospel, appit., v. Kurtz Action Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ., (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Emmett Corrigan, respt., v. The E. M. P. Producing Corp., appit.—Determination and judgments reversed and complaints dismissed, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Page, J. Orders filed.

Charles Eno, appit., v. Dennis O'Riordan, &c., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Mildred Muller, &c., respt., v. Francis Hillenbrand, appit.—Mary Finck v. same.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiffs stipulate to reduce verdict to the sums stated in opinion; in which event the judgments as so modified and the orders appealed from are affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Clarke, P. J., (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Maldonado & Co. et al., appits., v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. et al. respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Adolf Dector, appit., v. Joseph Reiss et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and cause remitted to contract calendar for trial, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Dr. Lancey T. Smith et al., appits., v. Winder E. Goldsborough, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Augusta Wicks<from, respt., v. Samuel W. Peck, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Charles Hershcopf et al., respts., v. Siegfried Salomon et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Diego Bertolino, respt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the mter of Charles H. Hopper, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Lanza et al., appits., v. Clarence L. Smith Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. A. Kirsch & Co., inc., respt., v. Joseph De A. Benyunes, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Augustin Daly, decd.—Decree modified as stated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to appellants. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

George W. Young, respt., v. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Maitland F. Griggs et al., as admrs., &c., respts., v. Kennitt Selling Branch, Inc., appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Shearn, Scott, and Smith, JJ. Order filed.

Ellen L. Dedrick, respt., v. Morris Schinasi, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Charles Eno, appit., v. ——. Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

West End Theatre Syndicate, Ltd., plff., v. Lee Shubert, deft.—Judgment directed for plaintiff, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Philip Crown, respt., v. H. M. Goldstein Co., inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Anna E. Weir, as admx., &c., respt., v. Weir<s Hospital in the State of New York, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Hyppolyte L. Hardy, appit., v. William H. Lynn, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Roselieb, appit., v. E. Rutzler Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Jonas Iwanauskas, respt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Scott and Davis, JJ., dissent on the ground that the matter of safety of the rock was one for the determination of the mine foreman, and that a determination that it was safe enough to proceed with the work relieves the defendant from responsibility. Order filed.

Jarusiak Radda, respt., v. Anna Radda, appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Dora Reich, appit., v. James F. Hasbrouck, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert M. Stadler, appit., v. Robert A. Scott et al, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin F. Canaday, appit., v. Arch Amusement Co. et al, respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Hugo Josephy et al, respts., v. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R'way of Texas, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Mary Rathbath et al, respts., v. Felix Hersfeld et al, appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Matter of 140th Street Realty Co., respt., v. Wm A. Prendergast as Controller, &c., appit.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Dorothy Dale, respt., v. Mirror Films, Inc., impld., &c., appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Joseph B. Martindale et al., as recrs., &c., respts., v. Charles De Kay, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of Greenbaum, J., at Trial Term. Order filed.

Frank Dougherty, an inft., &c., respt., v. Comet Amusement Co., impld., &c., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $7,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. James E. Hughes, appit.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial ordered on the ground that the evidence of corroboration was insufficient. Settle order on notice.

Frederick L. Stanton, respt., v. Carrie S. Beam, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry B. Slayback, plff., v. Howard T. Alexander, deft.—Judgment directed for defendant, dismissing the complaint, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. Benjamin Weinstein, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania, appit., v. East Jersey R. R. & Terminal Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Manad Construction Co., appit., v. Oliver P. Brown, as admr., &c., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lewis F. Hall, respt., v. Harry Schiff, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

James B. Collins et al., as admr. &c., respts., v. H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., appit. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alice J. Randolph, respt., v. Edward Johnson, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Patrick Dunne, respt., v. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, or the ground that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

James Fay, appit., v. Yonkers Publishing Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the case presented was one for substantial damages. Order filed.

In the matter of Emilie Schmidt, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Rossi, respt., v. Maurice Salomon, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Lowenfeld et al., as exrs., &c., appits.-respts., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., respt.-appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Clark, respt., v. Bowery Bank of N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that there is no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant. Order filed.

Robert S. Galloway, appit., v. Edwin W. Orvis et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Kalbert Construction Co., Inc., respt., v. Edward Frey et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max E. Levine, as recr., respt., v. Katherina Dohl, impld., &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Joseph Gordon, respt., v. Automobile Club of America, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed with costs, on the opinion of Greenbaum, J., at Special Term, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Order filed.

Emanuel Lippern, appit., v. Langreek Bros. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank M. Tichener et al., as temporary admrs., &c., respts., v. George Ramsey et al., as temporary admrs., &c., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gertrude Bohm, as admx., &c., appit., v. Vaudeville Collection Agency, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lewis L. Ransom, respt., v. Degnon Contracting Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte Murphy, an infant, &c., respt., v. Patrick McMahon, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Frederick Wehrum appit., v. Charles V. Wehrum, indy. and as exr., &c., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Page. Settle order on notice.

William S. Hughes, appit., v. The City of New York et al, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eugene Doris, appit., v. M. Mullen, Snare & Triest, Inc., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Salvatore Arnoni, respt., v. McDermott Dairy Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—North Side Savings Bank<McKernan — John Mulholland. Mullan, J. —Palmer<Vinciguerra—Samuel W. Levine.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Decisions—S. J. Belfer, respt., v. C. N. Y., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. A. Brennen, respt., v. J. T. Bladen, as successor trustee, &c., of J. Rodwell, decd., & others, appits.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. J. De Boves, respt., v. Century Steel Co. of America, Inc., appit.—Interlocutory affirmed, with costs.

H. E. Greenberg, respt., v. S. & A. H. Bellin, appits.—Judgment as amended affirmed, with costs.

G. Heatter, respt., v. Day Publishing Co., appit.—Order granting plaintiff's motion for judgment affirmed, with $10 costs.

M. Heischuber, appit., v. Minsker Realty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

T. S. Hood, respt., v. N. Y. W. & B. R. R., appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs of this appeal to the deft.

Imperator Realty Co., appit., v. Tesremos Realty Corp. et al., defts., E. F. McCarthy, receiver, respt.—Appeal dismissed by default, $10 costs and disbursements.

Re probate of the last will of H. R. Howell, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, by default.

C. Leininger, respt., v. N. Y. N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. C. Giffone, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed, by default.

People, &c., respts., v. W. H. Hale, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. H. Schertz, appit.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

People, &c., respts., v. C. Sieke, appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

H. C. Rosenberg, respt., v. N. Y. C. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Orange County reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

B. Saladino, appit., v. J. G. Giambalvo, respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied.

L. Scaglione, respt., v. J. Beaver, as receiver of the Second Av. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

E. H. Travis, as admx., &c., of C. L. Buechler, dec'd, appit., v. C. S. Mitchell and C. Hendricks, respts.—Judgment and order affirmed as to the deft. Hendricks; as to the deft. Mitchell judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

M. Walker, as admx., &c., of R. G. Walker, dec'd, respt., v. N. Y. W. & B. R. R., appit. —Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless plff. reduce the verdict to $15,000, in which event the judgment as modified is affirmed without costs.

H. A. Willis, appit., v. E. H. Bird and E. W. Hoit, as exrs., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 46 and 48; Michael Rosenthal against Albert J. Kramer et al, owners; Antonio Muori, contractor $65

BOWERY, 46 and 48; Bertha Rice against William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., owner; William Kramer, Jr., executor, contractor $125

LAFAYETTE ST, 432; Andrew Nicola against Arthur O. Casey, owner; Joseph L. Conte and Francis A. Russo, contractors $2,857

WATER ST, 250; Joseph H. Goldblatt against Mandi Petromont and James W. Monk, owners; Wesner & Gerosby, contractors..... $100

WEST END AV, 806; Pratt & Lambert, Inc., against Paterno Construction Co., owner; Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co., contractor $1,689

87TH ST, 211 and 213 West; Samuel Prensky against Anna E. M. De Montsaulnin, owner; Up to Date Garage, Inc., contractor..$1,600

131ST ST, 614 to 618 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Clover Farm Co., owner; Doherty & Donovan, contractors $335

150TH ST, 460 to 474 West; Isaac Zeve against 470 West 150th St Corp., Inc., owner; Israel Glick, contractor $83

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 177th St, 167.11x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Lease E. Phillips as Superintendent; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

27TH ST, 50 West; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al. against Richard T. Lynch et al., action to declare deed void; attorneys, Gelder, Roiston & Horan.

36TH ST, 238 West; W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, against Watson Vanderpool et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, W. G. Whaley.

49TH ST, 19 East; Ushen Welskopf, Inc., Co. against U. S. Trust Co., trustee, et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. G. Wells.

86TH ST, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Brooklyn Trust Co. against Ida L. Rich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman.

104TH ST, 68 East; Pamella C. Lowerre against Golde Newman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

122D ST, n s, 178 ft w of 7th Av, 22x100.8; Mary L. Kearney against R. A. S. Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

139TH ST, 130 West; Frances E. Gribben against Louis M. Heminway et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Cracauer.

Bronx.

DRAINAGE ST, s w corner of Boone Av, 50.9x100x irregular A. W. W. Co., Inc., against August Busch et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldstein & Goldstein.

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 80x100; New York Investors Corporation, against William R. Haussten et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Further inroads of business in high-class residential blocks will result through the sale, yesterday, of the four-story residence at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street by William E. Iselin. The buyer's name could not be learned, although it was reported that he contemplated the alteration of the house for business purposes.

The dwelling covers a lot 25 by 100, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and is assessed at $145,000. It was formerly the home of William Woodward, Vice President of the Harriman National Bank.

Mr. Iselin acquired it early in 1916, giving in part payment the plot at 9 to 11 East Eighty-sixth Street, where Mr. Woodward has since erected a costly residence. William B. May & Co. negotiated the present transaction.

Sixth Avenue Commercial Lease.

Si

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 303 to 307, —x—, subject to prior mtg of $70,000 as collateral security for property in Rye, N. Y., subject to prior mtg of $25,000, Oct. 29; William Koster, Jr., to Westchester Mortgage Co., 441 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.....$1,500

NORFOLK ST, 150, e s, 100 ft e of Stanton St, 25x100, Nov. 8; H. Breslauer to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $20,000

OLIVER ST, 79, w s, 99.11 ft n of Cherry St, 24.6x101.2, Nov. 9; Sebastiano Veneroso to John Carraro, 2,557 Poe Place, Bronx, due and interest as per bond; prior mtg $32,000; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $3,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 54th St, 28.5x125, Nov. 7; T. L. Herrmann to William G. Warden, Germantown, Penn., due Nov. 9, 1927; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St $400,000

39TH ST, 106 East, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20x98.9, June 25, 1909; Catherine C. Hall to Charles A. Moran et al., trustees, due June 25, 1910, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Kerasik, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$10,000

51ST ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of 8th Av, 82.6x100.5, Nov. 1; Landseer Realty Corporation to 348 West 51st Street Corporation, 55 Liberty St, installments, $500 month, 6 p. c., mtg $250,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$85,000.

67TH ST, 420 to 424 East, s s, 231.5 ft w of Av A, 75x102.5, Oct. 29; Flora N. Brown, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and Helen N. Spraker, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$6,000

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,043, w s, 25x100; Margaret J. Hayes to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

HOE AV, 1,155, w s, 25x100; Wolf Stein to Henrietta M. Minnick, 1,226 Union Av, prior mtg $13,000, Nov. 8, 5 installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ely Neumann, 45 Broadway. $1,750

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,350, extreme south store, 16x — x addition space in rear, 21x46; Andrew Geller to Jno Perthekis and another, 1,018 Prospect Av Bronx, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1917, at $3,000 and 9 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1918, at $4,200; attorney, Phil J. Dunn, 15 Broad St .....$4,200 and $3,600

BROADWAY, 1,115, s w corner of 25th St, 10th loft and part of 7th loft; Einstein-Wolff Co. to A. D. Katcher, 498 West End Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Bennett E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St $18,5

8TH AV, 242, store and basement; Helene Becker to Bernhard Zunike, 242 8th Av., 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Philip Wolinsky, 299 Broadway.....$1,320

46TH ST, 122 and 124 West, all; Charles L. Moreau to Carlo Giolito and another, 226 West 46th St, 14½ years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lockhart & Callahan, 31 Chambers St $60,000

46TH ST, 126 West, all; Augusta F. Wickstron to same, 14½ years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lockhart & Callahan, 31 Chambers St $3,000

Bronx.

165TH ST, 451 East, store; Louis M. Hartog to Morris Regelson, 451 East 165th St, 5 years from Nov. 1; attorney, Joseph S. Kukin, 256 Broadway.....$780

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Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

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WORKING STUDIO, $40, 114-116 East 28th St.
Two Elevators. Janitor Service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

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Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
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Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9343.

39th Street at 5th Ave.
Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; large and light; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

George Washington
116 WEST 72D ST.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments. Maid and Restaurant Service.
2 Rooms & Bath $75-$100

Unparalleled Opportunity!!

High Class Residence

Assessed, $97,100 ***Will Take $60,000***

245 Clinton Avenue, in the heart of the most desirable and exclusive section of Brooklyn. Handsome and thoroughly modern 3-story brick residence, 42x108, on a 100x200 plot.

***Building*—Red brick and white sandstone.** Solid brass vestibule doors. Hous contains 32 rooms and 8 baths.

***Features*—Large, comfortable living rooms; beautiful** hand carved oak woodwork; costly elour and tapestry wall cove ings, and other attractive decorating schemes; eigh open fireplaces; two mast r's suites and six other master's rooms, with baths; broad halls; spacious clothes clo ets and c dar room; ample servan s' accommodations of six rooms and bath on the third floor; Otis elevator; complete power vacuum cleaning system connecting with all rooms; solid brass chandeliers, other electric fixtures, etc., and handsome parquet and hardwood floors throughout. The heating plant is a two-boiler steam system with hidden radiators.

The Land alone is worth over $50,000; ***not restricted against apartment houses;*** the house and grounds originally cost over $250,000, but the property has been acquired through foreclosure of a first mortgage, which makes this price possible.

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

For Further Details Communicate With

W. C. BAKER, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn (Tel. 6000 Main)

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5 Room Studio Suites, With Open Fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

Cornwall
255 W. 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apt. house of concrete, fireproof floor and partition.
NINE ROOMS, TWO AND THREE BATHS.
$2400

Rexor
600 W. 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story, steel, fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; subway station at the corner.
ONE APARTMENT 7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
$2100
Representatives at above houses, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS
preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings
WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED
Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE
540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms Only One Apartment for Rent. **$60**

New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY
540 W. 139th St., Cor. Audubon
4-5 Large All Outside Rooms... **$43 & $50**

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MADISON AVENUE—780
2 Rooms & Bath
Non-Housekeeping
Maid, Catering and Elevator Service
$750 to $1,400
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & COMPANY
414 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS
THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR, AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.
3 & 4
LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
$38 to $50
TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 24th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, etc., on request.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
116 WEST 72D STREET.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Three large rooms and two baths, with five large closets; handsomely furnished; superb outlook; $900 per month on yearly lease; maid and restaurant service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MADISON AVENUE—780
2 Rooms & Bath
Non-Housekeeping
Maid, Catering and Elevator Service
$1,000 to $2,000
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & COMPANY
414 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)
7 rooms, furnished apartment, 2 baths and extra lavatory. Manager.

BROOKLYN.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
NEAR BOROUGH HALL Subway Station.
131 Joralemon Street.
2 and 3 rooms and bath in new elevator apartment house; newly furnished. Day and night service. Rents $65 and up. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9126 Main.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

31 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Large house and 1½ acres land, near Dyer Av. station W. E. R. R.; 5c fare. A. E. Decordin, 14 Elm St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3747 J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession. $300 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x100; three bath rooms; extra closet in cellar; six sleeping rooms; large living room, vestibule, centre hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, two fireplaces, combination coal and gas range, steam heat, two shower baths, ample clothes closets, hard wood parquet floors throughout; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Greeley 563.

A NEW L. I. LIST MAILED.
Acreage, cottages, farms, houses.
SHORE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Codling, Northport, L. I., & 217 B'way, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, veranda on two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough fure to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

Real Estate Wanted.

Loft or building about 25,000 sq. ft. with high pressure boilers wanted, between 14th and 42d Sts. Write only, J. Mintz, 911 Longwood Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wonderful opportunity for milliner or any ladies' wear shop; large, modern, up-to-date store in heart of business section. 118 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., opposite Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store. Rent $75. Population, 20,000.

For Rent in Providence, R. I.—Two floors, in the centre of the retail district, finest location in the city for upstairs retail business; will rent one floor if desired. Address P. O. Box 329, Providence, R. I.

To sub-lease, furnished offices; exceptionally equipped suite of downtown offices, suitable for lawyers, Stock Exchange or investment bankers; immediate possession if desired. D 378 Times Downtown.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES. Every facility, $16.50 and $30.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Three lofts, each 4,300 square feet, in fireproof building; Bushwick Av., near Flushing Av.; low insurance; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address G 169 Times.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

FOR RENT, desk room, $15. Suite 1816, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 40 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

$950 FOR small old house, with large plot of ground, near town, trolley and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs makes this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin; 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

81st, 3 East.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M., or phone 6953 Plaza.

Westchester.

FOR RENT Fully Furnished ATTRACTIVE CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW IN PARK HILL, on the Hudson.
Unforeseen circumstances force owner to offer for rent, fully furnished, one of the finest California Bungalows built in the East. Long or short period at reasonable rental to responsible party. Six rooms, bath, pantry, &c., on first floor, two furnished bedrooms on second floor; steam plant. Ruud hot water heater, glass inclosed porch. Garage, &c. F. H. Cone, owner, 701 Tribune Building, N. Y. Telephone, Beekman 2792; or 59 Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone, Yonkers 5173, before 11. May be seen today or Sunday.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,350 buys cozy home with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Send for details and photographs of the best commuting farm bargains I have in Rockland County.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted, $100,000 on first mortgage, on 7 houses in Brooklyn. J 226 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service, beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 5 EAST.—Light, newly decorated, kitchenette, bath; period furniture, or unfurnished.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

APARTMENTS Handsomely Furnished. Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms; east, west side.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 22d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. A1 clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

FURNISHED apartments, 3 to 8 rooms; personally investigated; best locations; particulars upon request. Lelands, One West 34th, 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

MURRAY HILL SECTION.—4 sunny rooms, elevator; references. Murray Hill 4188. Apt. 16.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

Private furnished apartment, 5 doors from Central Park and Metropolitan Art Museum; large parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; $150 a month, or $1,000 yearly. Phone 713 Lenox.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 133 WEST.—Modern, 8-room apartment; east and southern exposure, well furnished; rent $200. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

16TH, 51 WEST.—3-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH, 34 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; lease Nov. 15 to Oct. 1; sunny; references. Shult bell or Supt.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well-furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4383.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished for bachelors; price reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, WEST.—2 rooms and bath; maid service. Phone Plaza 6958.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

69TH, 22 WEST. — Apartments, furnished; entire floor; 2 and 3 connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $125 and $150.

72D, 42 WEST.—3 of the most delightfully furnished small apartments in New York; 2 rooms, with tiled baths; new building; 7 windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant, with service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, elevated and surface; $95-$100 monthly; leases only.

72D, 116 WEST.—Gentleman (Hebrew) desires to rent part of apartment to one or two gentlemen.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms; new building; exquisitely furnished. Particulars from Columbus 3974.

72D Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

72D, 167 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Whitney, 3d floor.

203 WEST 81ST, (BARRINGTON.)
Three rooms; handsome; short lease. Telephone Morningside 1059.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Four very large, light rooms; southern exposure; magnificently furnished; Oriental rugs; new Steinway baby grand. Apt. 6-C.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, (corner.)—Eight outside rooms, western exposure, splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; six months, longer; reasonable.

98TH, 315 WEST (Holland Court).—7 high class rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished, grand piano, good library.

100TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms, facing Central Park, for 5 months or longer.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 45.

110TH, SUBWAY.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms; new building; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and mirrors, furnished to suit applicant. J. E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Magnificently furnished suite, private bath; cultured business woman preferred. Apartment 53.

122D, 521 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath. Apartment 23.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $90 monthly and up; $29 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 184 West 72d. Col. 8230.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $90 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th Subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $60-$75-$85; phone; elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station; three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE, private home apartments, West Side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway. (2d floor.)

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone Circle 273.

BACHELOR Apartment.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; electricity; breakfast optional; no other roomer; subway; reference. H. B., 71 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,100. (123d.) — High-class apartment, seven rooms; elevator; night service. Coburn.

BROADWAY, 3,440, (140th.)—Seven-room corner apartment, facing Hudson; complete. Apt. 4.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.
Exquisitely furnished two large rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath; living room, 32x18; piano, silverware, china, linen; beautiful view Park, Edwards.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CLEAN, very light, attractive, fully equipped 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette apartment. Telephone 3835 Morningside, Apartment 73A.

High-class elevator apartments; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, furnished with great care and complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 8240 Morning.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

LENOX AV., 318-320, (Crescent Apts., n. e. corner 125th.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, 1, 2, 3 room suites, private bath; electric light, steam heat; telephone in every room; maid service; half a block from subway; rate $15-$25 a week.

SMALL, artistic apartment; immediate possession. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 1522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547, (2B.)—Bachelor's elevator, Hudson front apartment, attractive large new living room, bedroom, kitchenette; open fireplace.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 8 room apartment, 2 baths, nicely furnished, overlooking Hudson; must be seen to be appreciated. A. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—7 room, completely furnished apartment; 2 baths, extra lavatory. Apply to manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, 3 baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 2 baths; handsome, distinctive furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large 2 to 5 rooms, bath, only $35 to $60.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
5 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

46TH, 12 WEST.—Elegant three rooms and bath, kitchenette; also one room and bath.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, Near West End Av.—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $45. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (46th St.).

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, between 116th and 119th Sts.
STUDIO, exceptionally good light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson.
APARTMENT 12th story, fronting on Drive, 6 all-light rooms, large foyer hall, 2 baths, all modern improvements.
Will sublet apartment or studio or both together, one, two, or three years. Superintendent on premises.
THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

200 WEST 57TH ST. CORNER 7TH AV.
Housekeeping and Studio Apartments.
6 rooms and 3 baths, 9th floor.....$2,900
4 rooms and bath, 13th floor..... 1,800
3 rooms and bath, 14th floor..... 2,000
8 rooms and 2 baths, studio..... 4,000
Studio, bedroom, bath..... $1,300 to 2,000
Apply on premises or
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

644 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
CORNER 142D ST.
Sub-lease five rooms, two baths, eleventh floor; one of best Hudson views on Drive; $80. Manager, Audubon 6900.

60 WEST 10TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, elevator, $60.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment wanted; furnished; 6 rooms; 5 months; west side; $100; no agents. Box 111, Sound Beach, Conn.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Exceptionally large room, with private bath; southern exposure; excellent service.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautifully furnished sun parlor; hot and cold water; private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large sunny front room, with or without kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortable, quiet, attractive, sunny room; homelike; all improvements.

80TH, 158 EAST. — Private house; refined surroundings; large room; water, steam; closet.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th.)—Cheerful large, small rooms; steam; hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching, rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS
Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished; elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights, steam heat, telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; running water; steam heat; gentleman.

25TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large, heated room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; $6.

35TH ST., 342 WEST.—Nice sunny rooms; running water; respectable couple, gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

49TH, 50 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable two-room kitchenette apartment; bath, electricity, phone, heat, hot water; private house.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy front room in private French family; $10 weekly.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room in magnificently furnished bachelor house; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath, telephone; all conveniences.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, near bath.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, sunny room, private bath; electric lights; quiet; refinement.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated.

73D, 139 WEST.—Two large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

75D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON sedan, used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell, guarantee same as new car, at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St; open evenings.

MARMON 1917 limousine; also 4-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER Touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; cash or time. Best Shoe Company, 402 East 149th St.

MERCER.—Late 1916, limousine; used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8063.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1916, 7-passenger, in excellent condition; 4 new shoes; on account of leaving for California, will sacrifice for $500. B. H. Rosenberg, 220 Broadway, N. Y., Room 608. Telephone Cortlandt 4411.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,066 Broadway.

NATIONAL 12-cylinder sedan, 1917; five passenger; will sacrifice. L 105 Times.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 8 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 58th.

Overlands, Willys-Knights, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Priced exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OVERLAND coupe, Model 80, excellent condition, with tire pump and bumper, $750. L. R., 2,968 Valentine Av.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; may reasonable offer. Bingan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 1914, 6-38, coupe, seating three; recently overhauled; has been driven exclusively by owner; self starter; electric lighting; perfect condition. V 139 Times.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" landaulet; also Fleetwood brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" limousine; also touring car; bargains. Cooke-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 limousine; in perfect condition; used few months only. Address Box L 107 Times.

PREMIER limousine, suitable for taxi; also Reo touring car. Inquire of Wm. Stronc, Marseilles Garage, West 101st St.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Ben Raymar, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO 1916 touring; driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine for sale; needs no recommendation. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Special clearing sale of runabouts, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918; these cars are in perfect condition and must be sold; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $375.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER. — New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Beckeline, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1915 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING, NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ speedster, electric starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. 305 West 50th, one door from Columbus Circle.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.

Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916, splendid condition mechanically and otherwise. Concourse Motors, Fordham 2586.

WINTON limousine; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 LIBERTY 12 TOURING.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

3 EXCEPTIONAL OFFERINGS
By the Stearns-Knight Used Car Dept.
Each rebuilt, overhauled, repainted by Stearns Mechanics.
Sold with NEW CAR guarantee.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light 4 touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917—Town car, painted Thistle green; imported lining; very smart town car.
J. H. DRISCOLL, 417 W. 55th St., mgr. Stearns Used Car Dept. Tel. Col. 7600.

A BARGAIN.
1917 Case, 4-Cyl., 7-pass. Touring.
Latest model, never run a mile.
LAST PRICE, $1,495. WILL TAKE $1,085.
Also
1917 CASE, 4-CYL., 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
Latest model, used less than 1,000 miles.
WILL SACRIFICE AT $985.
Both cars carry a full factory guarantee.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

BARGAIN.
Allen, 1917, 5-passenger touring, brand new, with full factory guarantee.
PRICE $795.
Allen cars now sell at $1,095.
Customer compelled to sacrifice.
YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

1918 Kissel Car coupe, 4-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. sedan, 5-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. landau-limou., 7-pass.
1915 Pierce-Arrow 48 landaulet, 5-p.; starter.
Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars.
Tel. 2887 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman has one new chummy roadster, also new touring car, 5-passenger, for sale; cost $1,140 each; will sell $750 each. Schuyler 5488. Weston, 250 West 89th St.

TOURING, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Body.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

GARAGE.—Galvanized, portable, substantial; garage, 22 ft. x 20 ft.; good condition. Call R. A. Keasey & Co., Chelsea 8300.

AUTOMOBILES and bodies taken on dead storage; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage, 127 West 20th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super-Six Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1916 LEXINGTON 7-Pass. Tour.
1916 CHANDLER Tour., Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Four-Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON 7-Pass.; electric starter.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Agents for the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

1917 2.25 Packard Clover Leaf roadster.
1917 2.25 Packard touring.
1917 2.35 Packard touring.
1916 1.35 Packard limousine with cab sides.
1916 1.35 Packard touring.
1915 5.48 Packard Salon touring.
1914 48 Packard inside drive brougham.
1917 Paige runabout.
1915 Oviand limousine.
1915 Stutz runabout with winter top.
1913 Locomobile phaeton.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO OF B'KLYN,
173 Flatbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, Landaulets.—Ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

BEAUTIFUL private limousine for hire, by the week or month; very reasonable. 66th St. Garage Co., Plaza 3694.

CADILLACS, eight-cylinder town and touring, for rent. Avidan's, Circle 2471, 136 West 52d St., city.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, $3, $3.50, $4 hour; monthly, reasonable. Riverside 5174. Wedge.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,823 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulligrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2,000.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARDS.—Sixes, limousine, landaulets for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines, trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

PACKARD limousine sixes, brougham style, $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Tel. 1385 Plaza.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines, trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Hire by month, city use, closed car in good condition, by responsible party; will pay $325 monthly. Answer by mail, giving full particulars, P. Rosing, 120 Broadway, Room 2952.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 Touring wanted, 4 or 5 passengers, 1916 or 1917; state lowest price, full particulars. A 58 Times.

LOZIER closed car wanted; six-cylinder, late model.—O. B., 78 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."
225 W. 57th St. classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes

Cosmopolitan Auto School, thorough instruction. Ladies 231 West 50th; and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1734

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Several years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; capable taking full charge of office; $20. N 13 Times.

COOK.—Swiss-French; 5 years' experience. Work, Z 304 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Woman with large experience, executive ability; doing social service and welfare work, desires similar position as assistant to executive employing many people. V 142 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, young, visiting governess; French, German, English. Plaza 1,740, 2,730 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young, refined, good cook; motherless children only. Telephone 1839 Morningside.

HOUSEKEEPER for two; $40-$45. Klein, 26 West 98th.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer, correspondent; college graduate; American Protestant. Telephone Riverside 3702. N 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Law, export, educated, executive ability, American, Christian; $25. D 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience, accurate, reliable; capable filling responsible position, desires connection; good house. N 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $9; neat appearance. Anna Silver, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, four years, neat, thorough knowledge export; also office work; $16. B. B., 611 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; expert; eight years' experience; high school graduate; excellent references; salary $18. L 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Operate dictaphone, stenotype; 4 years' experience, law, brokerage; references. J 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, conscientious, willing, desires permanent position; $12. N 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; two years' experience law office; downtown references given. S 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; two years' experience; salary $12; reference. S 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, general office worker; experienced; highly recommended. V 112 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements; firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Married, 12 years' experience as bookkeeper and office manager, seeks to connect with large concern. H 26 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5685.

A YOUNG MAN, 26, desires to become connected with a LIVE FIRM in any line; must offer unlimited opportunities and advancement commensurate with ability shown; also must pay living salary; if you can offer the foregoing communicate with me; if not don't waste my time and yours. V 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, (23,) references; can take complete charge, experienced, thorough business training, (G22.) L. Y., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — (21,) experienced and conscientious worker, college man, $20. H 127 Times.

BRICKLAYER FOREMAN, 15 years' experience, also experienced reinforced concrete; out of town position preferred; references. N 14 Times.

BUTLER, valet, apartment, city, country; wife chambermaid; 8 years last place; English; attended for entry, refected. V 120 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BUSINESS MAN, 34 years, has had good selling experience, wishes outside position with reliable concern. S 390 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Irish, 26 years, married, two children; wishes position in country all year around; Westchester County preferred; well recommended. Write T. J. O. D., Box 105, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 373 Scarsdale.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Energetic young man, strictly temperate, wishes position, private family; any car; unquestionable references. Robert Koblents, 139 W. 82d. Schuyler 6303.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC,
highly recommended young man, (28,) wishes position, good car; six years with private family; all repairs. N 57 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married, 12 years' experience; 5 years former employer; private family. L. Rack, 437 West 124th St. Morningside 7910.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 31; good mechanic; good car; good references; do not smoke. A. Wingard, 158 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR AND COOK.—Couple; best personal references for last five years; city or country. N 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, excellent butler, valet; highest references; also speak French. Kocl, 133 East 73d.

CHAUFFEUR, 8½ years' experience, desires commercial position. John Monforte, 209 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 8 years' experience, first-class reference. Becker, Morningside 5400.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; 8 years' experience; $25-$30. 23 West 60th. Col. 8536.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; seven years' reference; drive any car. 136 W. 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful; careful driver; good city references. Palo, 338 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR; expert on Packard twin; reference. Peter Killeen, 31 West 93d.

CLEAN-CUT, well-bred American, 22, graduate lawyer, with training in all commercial branches, desires to enter business, good future prime object. T 205 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Am 40 years, good health, understand bookkeeping, general business experience; desire clerical position. Box 2, 1,515 3d Av.

CLERICAL.—40 married, six years last firm, eighteen another, Joseph Lynch, 2,747 Ocean Parkway. 1902-R Coney Island.

COLLEGE graduate, exempt, 22, speaks, writes Spanish, French, some Portuguese, typist, accounting, familiar office routine, export business, assist manager or in export, manufacturing, accounting firm, $25. 121 East 94th St.

COMPANION-TUTOR for one or more boys, afternoons, by Columbia graduate student; Christian; highest references. H 125 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN and investigator, under 30, wishes to connect with reliable firm or parties; experience, ability, diplomacy, reference; appointment at any time. H 109 Times.

COOK-VALET, Japanese, desires position in bachelor's apartment; references. Keizo, 330 East 57th.

CORRESPONDENT.—22; letters bring results; live wire; interested waists, dresses. V 134 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Ten years' experience, competent to manage office or department. H 130 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN.
strictly highest-grade work, broad and varied experience, especially in factories, wants live job. Box M, Woodmont, Conn.

FARMER and gardener, middle age, married, no children, desires position; best of references from last employers. W. Krause, 117 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

JAPANESE COOK, butler, general housework, valet. Chinen, 23 West 60th. Col. 8536.

MACHINIST, tinsmith, expert diemaker and designer, inventive ability; man has experience as factory Superintendent; highly recommended; open for similar connection with first-class concern. T. and A., 4,242 Broadway.

MAN wants steady position with firm, where faithful service warrants advancement. S 379 Times Downtown.

MANAGER HOTEL open for engagement; year's experience; anywhere; bond; reference. H 124 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Experienced bookkeeper-correspondent wishes to make permanent connections. T 201 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE: UNDERSTANDS LEGAL FORMS. NOTARY. N 47 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — WELL-KNOWN DOMESTIC LACE SALESMAN, SELLING FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 MONTHLY IS OPEN TO REPRESENT AND SELL ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF LEVERS LACE PLANT THAT CAN PRODUCE THREE TIMES THIS AMOUNT. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN IN THE LINE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS THE MANUFACTURING AS WELL. N 37 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Many years selling woolens to city and Boston garment manufacturers is open for position in any line where salesmanship, push and energy will be appreciated, with good remuneration; reference from present employer. N 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good appearance; 33; exempt from service; hustler; successful making and holding trades; have automobile; territory wanted; salary or commission basis. N 54 Times.

SALESMEN to sell Ford automobiles; commission basis; good proposition. The C. & S. Motor Corp., 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN.—6 years assistant sales manager; thoroughly efficient, good education; results. H 131 Times.

SALESMAN.—Age 38, wants position, (outside,) American; will go anywhere. N 23 Times.

SECRETARY or assistant to executive, (28,) ten years' experience, excellent education, highest credentials, salary $200 monthly. N 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) exempted, experienced bookkeeper, typewriting; has general business experience; will take up any clerical position; good references. A. H., 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in bookkeeping department of publishing house. Address with references, stating salary expected. D 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) wishes position, advertising or theatrical office preferred. N 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, clean-cut, reliable; six years' selling experience. V 59 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS, from 5-15 years' experience; references guaranteed. Professional Chauffeurs' Club, 240 West 55th St. Tel. Circle 2496.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BINDERY GIRLS, familiar with printing, wanted in finishing dept. of American Bank Note Co., Garrison Av., Bronx.

CASHIER and bookkeeper; must have had two years' experience. Call between 10 and 11. A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORK; good at figures. Call Second Floor, 218 East 23d.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for large publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 326 Times Annex.

GIRLS, 15-20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GOVERNESS.—Well recommended, mature governess for girl of 6, in Louisiana; must be able to teach French, drawing, and elementary English branches; $50 a month. Mrs. R. S. Haynes, 126 Riverside Drive. Phone 6483 Schuyler.

NURSERY GOVERNESS AND NURSE for Cuba, (sailing Nov. 14,) two children, special feeding baby; $40-$50 monthly; woman from 18-25 years; well referenced. Beers' Agency, Flatiron Building.

NURSE, (useful,) girl 5, English preferred. Call Sunday, Rees, 317 West 92d.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 week; salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADY over 30 required for small antique shop; some knowledge of typewriting desirable; state references, salary. V 141 Times.

SECRETARY.—A. B. preferred; must be quick typist; stenography unnecessary; $20; apply in own handwriting; give experience and references. Address L 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST—Capable, in accountants' office; must have experience in statement work; reply, stating experience, age, and salary expected. S 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with four-year general work office experience, steady position, $15 to start; state full particulars. N 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and bookeeper wanted; good salary to right party. Kreeger Bros., 373 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced Spanish dictaphone operator with a knowledge of English. J 215 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons 2 to 5.

TEACHER, stenography and typewriting; day and evening; Brooklyn. J 235 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—We have vacancies in our office for nine typists; pay, $9 to start, with a chance to earn up to $12 or $13; hours, 8:45 to 5. Apply promptly to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 4th floor, 190 West 32d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED, TO DO CLERICAL WORK IN THE ORDER DEPARTMENT OF A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A YOUNG LADY, 17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE; SALARY TO START $8 WEEKLY. N 32 TIMES.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions; write for Booklet 51, giving details of secretarial course, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Certified or chartered seniors wanted; permanent position; also semi-seniors. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected. L 128 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted in office of C. P. A. Give references and salary. N 215 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Wanted, an assistant advertising manager to act as chief clerk of an office and take care of advertising detail; some copy writing and possibly a little selling work as well. Age preferred, from 31 to 35. Write experience to Box E 476 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Vigorous magazine wants man familiar with all phases of business; must be expert at soliciting and make-up. Write, stating experience, salary, to N 58 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced men on tracings for Government work in Washington, D. C.; transportation allowed. Apply in person Sunday, Nov. 11, to C. H. Beckel, McAlpin Hotel, or by wire or letter, care of Stone & Webster, 613 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPERS
AND
LEDGER CLERKS,
EXPERIENCED ON GENERAL PURCHASE LEDGERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. ASK FOR MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man wanted as a sales ledger clerk; competent of keeping two thousand accounts and able to take off quarterly trial balance promptly. Address, giving experience, references, and compensation expected. D 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge of small set of double-entry books; able to take up statement and close books; American or English. Write L 114 Times or telephone Lenox 6984.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; salary, $1,500; interview given only those playing; stating age, nationality, experience, and references. D 372 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMAN.—$25 per day and more can be earned by the right man; no investment required; must be able to give bond for $1,000 at advertiser's cost and furnish first-class references; one only of good appearance, experience, alertness, and standing will be considered. Apply at once. L 129 Times.

BOY. — LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE WANTS BRIGHT, RELIABLE OFFICE BOY; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY, $6 TO START. B. D., 119 TIMES.

BOY, not under 16, for work in large office; we start our boys at $7 a week, but the chances for advancement are good for the right kind of boy. Apply in own handwriting. C. S., 175 Times.

BOY, bright, wanted for insurance office, about 16 years old; must be a good penman and come well recommended. S 395 Times Downtown.

BOY in automobile department of fire insurance company; good chance for advancement. P. O. Box 12, Wall St. Station.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOYS, 15-20 years of age, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY ambitious, in upholstery shop; advancement. Potzler & Stymus, 133 E. 41st.

CABINET MAKER wanted; one accustomed to automobile body work. Apply immediately, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT.—Best references; call between 10 and 11. A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

CIRCULATION MANAGER.—Opening exists for right party on monthly publication; only one qualified by experience and well recommended will be considered. Particulars to N 59 Times.

CLERK IN SALES OFFICE, LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN, ON ORDER AND STOCK BOOKS; STATE EXPERIENCE. M 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—Ten young men having clerical experience; salary $12-$15; excellent opportunity for advancement with growing concern in Brooklyn. Address B. C., 276 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.

Young man for cost accounting; large manufacturing plant in the metropolitan district; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address M. P., 265 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Colored; man, butler, useful; wife, cook and assist dining. Apply by letter only, Advertiser, 349 Amsterdam Av.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

FLORIST wanted; experienced; steady position; reference. Apply at once. F. R. Heaton, Florist Dept., Hotel Biltmore.

GUARD DUTY.—Men wanted for guard duty, with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from past employers; salary, $75 per month to start. Write for application blank and information to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

KILN OPERATOR
TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF KILN FOR AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER. APPLY PERSONALLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
TO MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LITHO PRESSMAN.

CAPABLE OF PRODUCING HIGH-CLASS WORK ON ROTARY PRESS; MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FACTORY PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF PRESSROOM AND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT IN MEDIUM-SIZED PLANT OUT OF THE CITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD PRESSMAN. APPLY BOX L 102 TIMES, OR TO MR. LAWSON, AT KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

MAN wanted to do clerical work; preferably one familiar with electrical trade; should write good hand; good opening, with chance for advancement; age no bar; state salary expected. N 211 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced tool designers, detailers, and layout men on machine shop, power plant, and service equipment for Government work in Washington, D. C.; transportation allowed. Apply in person Sunday, Nov. 11, to C. H. Beckel, McAlpin Hotel, or by wire or letter, care of Stone & Webster, 613 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MESSENGER.—Corporation wants messenger, (white,) 18 to 20; must be good character, well recommended; give full particulars. D 351 Times Downtown.

MOULDING OPERATOR and Factory Foreman wanted. M. J. Gibbud Co.; Building Contractors, 109 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by dry goods commission house; experienced in keeping stock books; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. N 212 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large manufacturing concern; only those with experience need apply. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court, 9th, and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICE CLERK wanted; only recent high school graduate with typewriting ability will be considered. Apply Mr. E. Slatoff, Mount Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th St.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER with experience in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with excellent future; write details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR, with agreeable personality, wanted in industrial concern; must be high grade and capable. Address in own writing, 50 East 42d St., Room 1906.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two qualified accountants for large public accountants' office, wanted immediately; salary $2,500; state experience, qualifications, &c. Address D 375 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN
and renting man in prominent uptown office; experienced, capable negotiator; applications treated confidentially; salary and commission. Belmont, 31 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Young man with some experience in receiving department of large organization; opportunity for advancement; give complete statement of age, experience, and salary expected. E 479 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE. — AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF BELFAST LINEN MANUFACTURERS IS OPEN TO APPOINT A WELL-QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO LOOK AFTER PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND EXTEND THEIR BUSINESS IN THE STATES. APPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, TO BOX J 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—BUSINESS EXPANSION AFFORDS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL TOP-NOTCH TRAVELING SALESMEN; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CALIBER MEN TO EARN FAR MORE THAN TH

BIG SURPRISE IN STORE FOR GERMANS IN SPAIN

Sea Captain Requested to Get Gold Here Invests Funds in Liberty Bonds.

The first Liberty Loan bonds purchased by Germans abroad were taken to Spain yesterday by the Captain of a Spanish steamship which sailed from an Atlantic port for Barcelona.

When he arrived ten days ago the Captain brought a draft on a bank for $7,000, which he said had been given to him by a German firm in Barcelona to be exchanged for American gold that he was to take back with him. On presenting the draft the Captain was informed that he could not have the gold and was advised to buy Liberty Loan bonds instead. The Spanish mariner realized that that was the best thing he could do and purchased seven $1,000 bonds of the second Liberty Loan issue.

When the Spanish steamship was stopped and searched for spies after leaving port, one of the Federal inspectors discovered the bonds in the Captain's safe, and the ship was held while the official went ashore and telephoned over the long distance wire to Washington to know if it was permitted to take the bonds out of the country. He was directed to return them to the Captain and let the ship sail at once.

Applications for the conversion of the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds into 4 per cents. are coming in in large volume. At the office of the bond exchange department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 50 Wall Street, it was said that between 2,000 and 2,500 applications were received yesterday, compared with 1,900 filed Thursday, the first day, when the total amount of bonds received aggregated more than $7,000,000.

The bank is desirous of informing the public that applications for conversion will be received only from the hours of 10 to 2 on weekdays and from 10 to 12 on Saturdays. The application must be accompanied by the 3½ per cent. bonds or by interim certificates for the same. The new 4 per cent. bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday.

Some banks have declined to attend to the conversion of the bonds, and have sent applicants to the Reserve Bank at 50 Wall Street. It was pointed out yesterday that if the banks and trust companies throughout the district agreed to receive the applications from holders of bonds, and forward them to the Reserve Bank, the work would be greatly simplified for every one concerned, and individual holders would not be compelled to go down to 50 Wall Street with their $50 bonds.

The Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District announced yesterday that its calculations showed that subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan in this district numbered 2,182,018, as compared with 1,500,000, estimate for the number of subscribers to the First Liberty Loan. The subscriptions in this district totaled $1,550,453,450, making the average subscription $756. Based on a population of about 11,000,000 for the district, it appears that one of every five persons bought one or more bonds. The following table gives the distribution of subscribers:

Denomination.	Number of Subscribers.
Class A—$50 to $10,000	2,173,884
Class B—$10,050 to $50,000	5,889
Class C—$50,050 to $100,000	1,087
Class D—$100,050 to $200,000	413
Class E—$200,050 and over	755
Total number of subscribers	2,182,018

According to figures compiled by the Treasury Department in Washington, subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan total about 9,500,000, compared with approximately 4,000,000 for the first loan.

Mrs. Payn's Suit Dismissed.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum dismissed yesterday a suit of Mrs. Blanche D. Payn to set aside an agreement of separation from Colonel Elijah L. Payn, son of Louis F. Payn, Republican politician and former State Insurance Commissioner of Chatham, N. Y. Mrs. Payn contended that she was induced to sign the agreement by fraud, but the court ruled that the payment of $5,500 to Mrs. Payn as consideration of the agreement was ample because "this man's father has testified that he has always supported him."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, consisting of 119 small pearls of deep cream color, lily pattern, diamond clasp, about fifteen inches in length, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, somewhere between 56 West 45th St. and Post Office, 31st St. and 8th Av. Reward of $125 paid to finder. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., city.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, between Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., and Main St. station, Flushing, or between Main St. station, Flushing, and 171 Union St., Flushing; recommended B. C. N.; reward. Z 330 Times Annex.

LOST.—Pass book No. 201312 of the Manhattan Savings Institution; payment stopped. Please return to bank, 644 Broadway, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST.—Knitting bag containing two sweaters, partly woven, and some jewelry. Reward if returned to G. E. W., Brooklyn Finishing Co., Bush Terminal, 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Gates Av. car, Nov. 7, around noon, box containing 10 pair ladies' kid gloves, size 5½. Communicate with Dalton, 180 Quincy St., Brooklyn, or phone Bedford 10096. Reward.

LOST.—Nov. 9, between Biltmore Hotel and Mirror, 42d St., platinum bar pin set with three small pearls, two sapphires. Reward. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

LOST—Bill of lading and other papers around 23d St., with bill from M. J. Kraus & Co., 200 5th Av.; made out to R. Pendler, 83 Allen St. Return same to either place.

LOST.—Small ring, black onyx horseshoe, clover centre of pearls; Hotel Knickerbocker or Lorraine; about Oct. 22; heirloom; reward $10. Mrs. Townley, Hotel Lorraine.

LOST.—Blue enameled gold watch, chain with pearls, between 97th and 109th Sts., Broadway, West End, Riverside Drive; please return. Neugass, 308 West 97th. Reward.

LOST.—Brown sable muff, vicinity Riverside Theatre, Thursday night, Nov. 1; $50 reward, no questions asked. Apply Box Office, Riverside Theatre, Broadway and 96th.

LOST.—On Oct. 30, in Broadway car, between 56th St. and 42d St., 4 silver butter spreaders, one marked E. N. C. Reward Return to E. N. Cogswell, 500 5th Av.

LOST—Brooklyn to Times Square, Wednesday morning, lady's open-face gold watch; initials, "A. M. S." Please return 318 West 89th, 12th floor. Reward.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff on elevated train or platform at 33d and 6th Av., about noon on Thursday; reward. Telephone Roach, Plaza 2450.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, in Sherry's, or left in taxi, one sable skin, unmounted. Return to Apartment 7A, 780 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Nov. 7, bracelet wrist watch, subway or Riverside Drive, between 137th-150th Sts.; reward. H. Vroom, 540 W. 159th.

LOST.—Nov. 8, lady's open-faced gold watch and pin, marked "A. R. C."; liberal reward. R. Hilliker, 80 Maiden Lane, city.

LOST.—Between New York and Yonkers subway route small diamond lace pin; finder will be suitably rewarded. N 35 Times.

LOST.—Friday, Nov. 9, diamond and platinum bar pin; liberal reward. S. J. Feldman, 2,345 Broadway, Apartment 66.

LOST.—On Nov. 7 at Garden City Hotel a gold enamelled American Flag pin; liberal reward. Return to Garden City Hotel.

LOST.—Blended sable scarf, at Broadway and 103d, or in Broadway downtown car. H., 235 West 103d; liberal reward.

LOST.—On 42d St., or in Stern's, silver mesh bag, money and checks. Phone Lenox 6834. Reward.

LOST.—Near 98th St. and Broadway, gold cigarette case. Please return to Hotel Bonta, Broadway and 93d. Reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, emerald and diamond ring, Bloomingdale's. Reward. C. Rutledge, 333 West 112th.

LOST.—Dragon-shaped diamond brooch, 50th to 56th St., west, 5th Av., Thursday; liberal reward. Anderson, 336 West 56th St.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. H. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST.—Gold watch, monogram A. S.; Friday, Broadway, near Park Place; reward. Ada Schwartz, 241 Broadway.

LOST.—Square white fur, near Carnegie Hall, Thursday night. Reward. 322 West 86th.

LOST.—Lady's diamond circlet pin, on Tuesday. Reward. Sears, 784 Park Av.

LOST.—Ten dollar bill; 40th St., Madison Av.; return A. C., 503 West 121st Street.

LOST.—Red Cross pin, No. 2991; reward. Applegard, 607 West 136th. Audubon 2620.

$1,000 REWARD.

Return large diamond bow knot brooch with three large pendants, set with pear-shaped diamonds; lost Oct. 22, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Manhattan Opera House; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

For solitaire pearl earring, small diamond at top, lost Thursday afternoon between Colony Club, 5th Av., shopping district, and 45th St. Post Office. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.—No question asked, return sapphire platinum ring, taken in Simonson hair dressing store, 506 5th Av. Reply to P. O. Box 94, Bronxville, N. Y.

REWARD.—Silver brooch, engraved "Ellis, Exeter"; valuable owner only. Ellice, 206 West 69th.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's bag, 48th, near Broadway; owner can have same by identifying it. H 143 Times.

FOUND.—Construction photos. Miss Kleinsorge, Schuyler 2565.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A female seal brown French bulldog, wearing collar with brass trimmings and license; finder please notify Flatbush 448. Reward.

LOST.—Airedale puppy, on Wednesday; strayed from 93 8th Av., Brooklyn; finder please return to same; reward.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs. (Take Fulton St. surface or "L" to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D. D., will preach.
7:45 P. M.—Rev. Charles A. Ross.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.) Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Evening Sermon on
A Forgotten Anniversary,
Lamennais, The Prophet of Freedom.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Just What Our Christian Civilization Will Lose If Germany Is Successful."
7:45 P. M.—Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, former President of Andover. (Dr. Fitch is just back from the trenches.)

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. Dr. Henry Neumann: "The New God of H. G. Wells."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—The Rev. Harvey S. Murdoch.
Evening—Dr. Albertson. Special Chadwick music.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

SAINT JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place.
Rev. EDGAR MORRIS THOMPSON, Rector.
Holy Eucharist, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M.
MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH," 4 P. M.
All are cordially welcome.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian.) Pierpont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn.
11 A. M., Chaplain THOMAS MARK.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. J. P. HUGET.
"THE PENALTY OF PATRIOTISM."
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av.
Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater New York.

Y. W. C. A.

WORLD WAR WORK of the Y. W. C. A.
By Mrs. Henry M. Halsted,
President of Brooklyn Y. W. C. A.,
Member of National War Work Council.
Sunday, 4:15 P. M., Special Music.
Central Y. W. C. A., 376 Schermerhorn St.

Tea Rooms.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea, with Waffles, 45c.
Saturday night Special—
Roast Turkey and Waffles.
THE BEST BY PROOF.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 604 Madison Av., nr. 62d St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00.
Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. Telephone 7034 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
A la carte lunch for business people.
Table d'hote dinner, 50c. 90c. Old-time cooking
Rooms, floors, furnished or unfurnished. Service.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open No. 20 Sunday
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 11:30 to 1:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. a la carte. Breakfast 8 to 9. Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Dining in Kitchen.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE GROTTO 163 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 56th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE OAK ROOM 34 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Sunday, 4:15 P. M., Special Music.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St.
A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Dinner, table d'hote. Open Sundays.

THE ELM TREE 61-64 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 226 West 56th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 30 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 113 West 73d St. East of Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 12 Bast 49th Street. bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-45c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 49d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's
LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER

Olde Alexandria Coffee House
West 56th. Luncheon & Olde Fashioned Dinner

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11.—"The Sin of Doing Nothing."
8.—Mr. FRANK GOODMAN, the converted gambler will speak.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JAMES McGEE.
11 A. M.—"They Who Carry On."
8 P. M.—"The Encountered God."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"A Glowing Heart."
8.—"Certainty in Religion."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—"The Open Door."
7:45 P. M.—"The Unavoidable Christ."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., at 11.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton at 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will lead Young Men's Bible Class at 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"The Stature of Christ."
8 P. M.—"THE WICKEDNESS OF THE DOCTRINES OF SOUL SLEEPING, SECOND CHANCE AND ANNIHILATION; AND THE WICKEDNESS OF THOSE WHO TEACH AND PREACH THESE DOCTRINES."

Friday Night, Nov. 16, 8 o'clock.—"The Feast of Trumpets, or the Restoration of Israel."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South.
11 A. M., Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor, preaches. Topic, "Bread—An Interpreter of Brotherhood."
8 P. M., Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Pastor Washington Heights Baptist Church, preaches.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
11 A. M.—"Awakening of a Field of Death."
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

AT 8 P. M., A GREAT
PATRIOTIC MEETING
at which
Mr. DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President New York Life Insurance Co., will speak on
"A NEW CHARTER OF LIBERTY."
A Naval Band, with Detachment of Sailors, will be present.
ADMISSION FREE. ALL WELCOME.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., bet. 126th and 127th Sts.
HIGHLAND CASTLE HALL.
10 A. M.—G. Douglas Wardrop.
11 A. M.—"The Potter and the Clay."
8 P. M.—"The Meaning of Democracy."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Slackers."
8 P. M.—Rev A. Ray Petty will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St.
Rev. Charles F. Fagnani preaches at 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "The Law of Restoration."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "What Should Be the Attitude of a Religious Society Toward the Great Issues of the Day?"
Meetings open to general public.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE. N. E. Co. 128th St. and 7th Av.
11 and 8, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Minister. In the evening Mr. Kemp will deal with certain evangelical problems provoked by the war. I.—"Does God Still Love?"
Thursday, 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study Class has been resumed by Rev. Mr. Kemp. Topic: "The Fourfold Gospel."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. Professor ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT, D.D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30; Sunday morning at 11, "WAR VIRTUES."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE WAR.
II. IS THERE A SPIRIT OF MANT" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, 120th St. and Lenox Av. DR. M. H. HARRIS.
Sat., Nov. 10, 8:15 P. M., "Bible Women and Emancipation;" Tues., Nov. 13, 8:15 P. M., "Bible, Jewish History and Modern Problems." Course opens. Fri., Nov. 16, 8:15 P. M., "South American Jewry."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. DRACH preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ADELE PATTERSON, prima donna, soprano, sings 7:45. 11 A. M., sermon, "How Have Faith?" GRACE, W. 104th, near Columbus. Dr. Reisner.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Bishop Luther B. Wilson, LL. D. Just returned from War Zone.
8 P. M., Dr. Sockman. The Choir will give Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGE MEN AT THE FRONT.
11 A. M., Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago.
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.
8 P. M. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 76th St. and Columbus Av.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St.
11—Pres. E. S. Tipple will preach.
8—Rev. C. C. Marshall will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Millard L. Robinson.
8 P. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian.
6 to 8—Friendship hour; Epworth League.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 137 W. 4th St.
Rev. SHERIDAN W. BELL, Pastor.
9:45 A. M.—Sunday School.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. HARRY F. WARD will preach.
7:30 P. M.—Italian Service.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

"FAITH IN A FUTURE LIFE: HAS IT A PRACTICAL VALUE?"
At the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., the REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, will preach on the above subject. He will consider why the Truth of Immortality has not a deeper hold on men's minds and consciences, and what the New Church has to offer to make it certain, illuminating, and inspiring.
Service 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE.
God blesses you!
An hour for busy people, 11:15 o'clock, with CHARLES CHARTERS. Subject: "Thinking Oneself Into Opulence."
N. Y. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Your Undiscovered Self." All are welcome. Invite your friends.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11 A. M., Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh.
Sunday, 4 P. M., Mrs. M. C. Stofber.
Monday, 8:15, Mrs. Mary E. T. Chapin.
Mon., 8:15, Chorus—Miss Ada Marie Caster.
Tuesday, 8:15, Mrs. Laura G. Cannon.
Wednesday, 8:15, Miss Mary Allen.
Thursday, 3, Healing Service—Rosalie M. Beatty.
Friday, 8:15, Mr. Eugene Del Mar.
Noon daily except Sat., Miss Catherine Harrow.
Daily, 1 P. M., except Sat.—Silence for Sailors and Soldiers.

JAMES PORTER MILLS, D. D., Will speak in his lecture room, 1015 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subjects: "BE NOT OVERCOME OF EVIL," and "THE PRACTICE OF MEDITATION." Contribution.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15 A. M., subject, "Why Work on a Salary?" Mr. Northrup will tell you how to draw the money to start a business of your own. Come and hear this business man and be up to date.

NEW THOUGHT.

M. EDITH RARICK, Teacher and Lecturer. Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wed., 8:15 P. M. "The New and Final Message of Truth," by A. K. Mozumdar, author of the Metaphysics and Text Book of this church.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.
In response to many requests Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, who was the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science,) will repeat the lesson on INSTANTANEOUS HEALING, giving Judge Troward's personal experience of how this healing power was revealed to him.
Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110.
ALL INSTRUCTION BY MRS. BEHREND.
A copy of a personal letter from Judge Troward, explaining how to study, will be presented to each person.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT 220 Madison Av., near 36th St.
Monday evening, Nov. 12, at 8:15 o'clock, Dr. HOLMES W. MERTON on "DESCRIPTIVE MENTALITY." Music. Friends and visitors cordially welcomed.

TRUTH SOCIETY.—Maud Pratt-Messner, Speaker. Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d, 11:15. Fridays, 222 West 72d, Mastery Class, 3 P. M. Open to all.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject, "THE SPREADING DAWN."
8 P. M., Miss Katharine Eggleston, Speaker. Subject: "The Triumphant Surrender."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., by Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Chapel and Schools of the Church. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"The Food for a Man."
8 P. M.—Holy Communion will be celebrated.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
Services at 11 and 8.

WAR SERMONS BY DR. WORK.
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and Ninety-first St.
11 A. M.—"The Discipline of War Times."
8 P. M.—"Things That Cannot Be Shaken."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 11 and 8.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. GEO. ALEXANDER, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St.
Dr. MACKAY preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St.
Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers: { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A.M. George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Cor. 105th.
11 A. M., Edwin Wright, D. D., will preach. 8, Prof. William H. Hall, just back from Beirut, "Present Conditions in Syria."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian and Spanish.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. John P. Peters.
8 P. M.—Service for Rescue Work Organizations. (Preacher, Rev. Harvey Officer, O. H. C.)
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. Service for Rescue Work.
Sunday Evening, Nov. 11th, at 8 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Harvey Officer, O. H. C.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Dean Rhinelander) ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL P. E. CHURCH, W. 43d St., Bet. Broadway and 6th Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. J. F. Steen, D. D.
8 P. M.—SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM.
Dr. Nudd, Senator Bennett, Gary Schools.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Dr. Grant, "Enemies of the Country."
4 P. M., Oratorio, "Creation," Haydn.
8 P. M., Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, "Bad Boys, Their Causes and Consequences."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, EAST 50TH ST. NEAR MADISON AV.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude, "Melodie" ..... Charpentier
Violin Solo, Andantino G.... Schumann-Aver
Contralto Solo, "O Love Divine" ..... Scott
Trio, Prelude in E flat ..... Whelpley
Anthem, "The Day Is Past and Over" Marks
Postlude, "Meditation" ..... Durand
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. R. Everett Carr.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.
FULL CHOIR ACCOMPANIED BY ORGAN, HARP, CELLO, VIOLIN.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st and 4th Avenue, Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector) .11 A. M.
Later Evensong & Sermon, (Rector), 8 P. M.
Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector, in the Federal Service, as Chaplain 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. CHARLES K. GILBERT, D. D.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8, 11, (Rector:) noon, 8, 8. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; Sermon by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
Address by Dr. BRIDGES.
SPECIAL MUSIC, VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 206th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, West 92d St., near Columbus Av.,
The Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D. D., Vicar.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:45 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School & Bible Classes.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Brief Address.
8:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S, (HARLEM.) Fifth Avenue and 127th Street.
Dr. Van Dyke Water preaches 11 A. M., on "EYES UP" and 4 P. M. on "WHAT BISHOPS SAY."
Mr. Geldsworthy's organ recital 5 P. M.

BIENNIAL SALE WITH FOREIGN GOODS FROM ITALY, INDIA, AND CHINA ON 13, 14, 15TH.

PARISH WAR DINNERS EVERY NIGHT.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,841. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.—106 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

ARREST 41 PICKETS FOR SUFFRAGE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Police, Unable to Induce Them to Move On, Take Them Off in "Black Marias."

GREAT CROWD ASSEMBLED

Prisoners Freed in $25 Bail Each to Appear in Police Court Tomorrow.

MARCHERS FROM 15 STATES

Twelve Women from New York City Included—President Gets a Glimpse of Show.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Forty-one woman suffragists from fifteen States were arrested this afternoon for picketing outside the White House. Their adventure was one of the quietest and at the same time most sedately spectacular of all the picketing affairs yet staged.

Of the group of forty-one pickets, twelve were from New York City. The prisoners included Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the pure food expert; Mrs. William Kent, wife of former Representative Kent of California, now a member of the Tariff Commission, and Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Party.

All of the forty-one pickets, after having a ride in the Black Maria to the police station, were registered and then promptly released under $25 bail each. Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia, who did not have herself arrested, furnished the bail, aggregating $1,025, and the prisoners were allowed to go pending hearing on Monday in the Police Court.

List of Those Arrested..,

Seven of the militants are serving jail sentences here for picketing. Those arrested today were:

NEW YORK CITY.
Miss M. T. Burritt, Miss Dorothy Day,
Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Mrs. H. Butterworth,
Miss B. Steinberg, Miss Cora Week,
Miss L. M. Horsesby, Mrs. F. B. Jelns,
Miss Paula Jacobi, Miss E. Handlton,
Mrs. Cynthia Cohen, Mrs. Ella Guilford.

NEW YORK STATE.
Miss Amy Juengling, Buffalo.
Miss Hattie Kruger, Buffalo.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Brookline.
Mrs. William Bergen, Worcester.
Miss L. Daniels, Boston.
Miss Ella Findeisen, Lawrence.
Miss Cornelia Whitcomb, Worcester.

NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. George Scott, Montclair.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth McShane, Philadelphia.
Miss Catharine Lincoln, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.
Mrs. William Kent of Kentfield.

UTAH.
Mrs. R. D. Quay, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. C. T. Robertson, Salt Lake City.

OREGON.
Miss Alice Gram, Portland.
Miss Betty Gram, Portland.

COLORADO.
Mrs. Eva Decker, Colorado Springs.
Mrs. Genevieve Williams, Manitou.

INDIANA.
Mrs. Charles W. Barnes, Indianapolis.

MINNESOTA.
Mrs. J. H. Short, Minneapolis.

OKLAHOMA.
Mrs. Kate Stafford, Oklahoma City.

IOWA.
Mrs. A. N. Beim, Des Moines.
Mrs. Catherine Martinette, Eagle Grove.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Mrs. Harvey Wiley.
Miss Lucy Burns.

MARYLAND.
Mrs. Mary Bartlett Dixon, Easton.
Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore.

LOUISIANA.
Mrs. Alice Cosu, New Orleans.

FLORIDA.
Mrs. Mary A. Nolan, Jacksonville.

Crowd Watches Arrests.

The picketing had been heralded by the National Woman's Party for 4 o'clock, and at that hour Pennsylvania Avenue, all along the roadway before the White House, was jammed with men and women to take in the sight. The police under Captain Flather had to push back the crowd to let the trolley cars pass.

Soon after 4 o'clock the cavalcade of fortyone-picketers, formed into five divisions, left Cameron House, off Lafayette Square, and began their descent toward the east gate of the White House. On former raids by the picketers the crowds jeered, but today there was none of it. A murmur arose as the vanguard of suffragists, with Mrs. Brannan at their head, marched across Pennsylvania Avenue.

The suffragists carried their usual display of banners, one at the head of the line reading: "Mr. President, in your message to Congress urge the amendment enfranchising women." Various other banners conveyed the idea to the throng that the demonstration was intended to impress the President with the urgency of his advocacy of the suffrage amendment.

The marching pickets lengthened their line appreciably as the vanguard approached the east gate, so that the New York women advanced on it alone. Immediately the New York women reached the gate they were stopped by Captain Flather.

The police officer quietly informed them that they must "move on." Mrs. Brannan replied that they intended doing no such thing. The Captain gave them a moment to wait; then, motioning to half a dozen policemen standing at his elbow, he ordered the women escorted to the Black Maria. They went without protest, completely filling the conveyance.

While the Black Maria was driving off to the police station the second group of suffragists had worked its way to the west gate of the White House. In this group were women from Massachusetts, headed by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Brookline, followed by Pennsylvania and New Jersey women. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who marched in this group, was

Continued on Page 3.

German Arms Seized in Brazil; Fear of Revolution Spreads

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 10.—The police have seized seventeen cases of munitions and numerous arms belonging to the German firm of Bellingrodt & Meyer. This firm is an arms importing house.

BAGE, Brazil, Thursday, Nov. 8, (Delayed.)—Feeling in Southern Brazil is tense because of the German revolutionary movement which is believed to be imminent, and the Argentine mobilization. Virtually the entire Brazilian army has been concentrated in the State of Rio Grande do Sul for strike duty, and this adds to the general uneasiness in view of the apparent, if temporary, settlement of the strike.

Plans are being rushed to increase the Brazilian army to 100,000 men, tripling the number of officers and substituting conscription for the present voluntary service, and to include all men between the ages of 17 and 30. The Brazilians are perplexed by this action of the Government, because the country is not actively taking a part in the war abroad.

SUFFRAGISTS WARY OF OLD PARTY BIDS

Declare Purpose to Continue Nonpartisan Fight for Federal Amendment.

DENOUNCE ALL BOSSISM

Men Leaders See Danger to Their Prestige in New Political Holding Company.

Suffrage leaders have decided to keep the Woman Suffrage Party and its organized allies in this State alive and militant as nonpartisan agencies to continue the fight for the ballot at least until after Congress shall have adopted and a sufficient number of State Legislatures shall have ratified the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the enfranchisement of women in every nook and corner of the United States. This positive announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in Brooklyn and one of the most prominent suffrage leaders in the East.

Politicians of "the other sex" who heard of this yesterday realized with a sudden start that man was no longer the only pebble on the political beach. They were not slow to sense the potential possibilities behind the plan and marveled that the woman suffrage leaders with a stiff franchise fight on their hands should have found time to think up novel and catchy devices that had never occurred to the men politicians at all.

One veteran, who has been through many hard fought battles and has a score or more political scalps dangling from his belt, said he felt like having his mental condition examined, because he had not thought of something of the sort himself. He insisted that the women's nonpartisan agency not only might be but undoubtedly would be turned into a sort of political holding company where women might pool their interests. With a shrewd leader in charge the Woman Suffrage Party, according to this politician, could hold the balance of power in any election, be in a position to make or mar political fortunes, and swing victory to the party that best suited the whims or interests of the women.

Declaration of Purposes.

Mrs. Dreier's statement yesterday was the first announcement regarding the future purpose of the woman suffragists, now that they have the ballot. Until it was made the men politicians who have been falling over themselves extending the glad hand of welcome to the newly enfranchised had hoped that with the right to vote the suffragists would disband and divide on party lines. Here is the declaration of purpose:

1. To keep our organization intact.
2. To continue and emphasize its nonpartisan character.
3. To work for the Federal amendment.
4. To extend to all women the oppor-

Continued on Page 3.

SEIZED LETTERS REVEAL GERMAN AID TO SINN FEIN

Tell of Agitators Traveling from Germany to Ireland in U-Boat.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED HERE

Overseas Messengers Carried Secrets from Dublin Plotters to Those in America.

MUCH HELP FROM NEW YORK

Letter Prisoner Tried to Destroy, Addressed to Devoy, Sent Regards to "the Judge."

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, made public last night the text of two important Sinn Fein documents which recently came into the possession of the secret service. One of these proves that the Sinn Fein organization, operating in New York, is of equal importance with the headquarters in Ireland, and that at the present time the two head branches of the Sinn Fein are in regular communication through transatlantic messengers. The second document is an official account of the Sinn Fein uprising of 1916, and in this report, said to be in the handwriting of "General" Liam Mellows, the writer states that "I knew that there was an existing agreement with Germany that 'if the course of the war allowed it' they would set up an independent Ireland."

Several other Sinn Fein documents, reported to be of even greater importance than those given out by Chief Flynn last night, are in the hands of the secret service. Three of these are said to be original communications addressed by Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland to the heads of the organization in New York. Many persons are referred to in the documents, but none by name. One initial, supposedly the first letter of the sirname is always used. In one instance the word "Liam," undoubtedly meaning Mellows, is given and in that instance the reference is to a visit that "Liam" made to "G" together with other Sinn Feiners. The Secret Service believes that "G" in this case means Germany.

Tried to Destroy Letter.

The letter which Thomas Welsh, one of the Sinn Fein overseas messengers, tried to destroy when he was arrested a week ago today is one of the two given out last night. In this letter, which is from one of the highest officials of the Sinn Fein in Ireland to some one high in the organization in this country, the information is disclosed that several Sinn Fein agitators have recently arrived in this country from Ireland, at least one of them disguised as a priest. This "priest" is one of the men who was in "G" with "Liam" last year. The leader of the Sinn Fein in Ireland is always referred to as "the Seanfear," and the man for whom the letter is intended is cautioned to see to it that more care is exercised in the future, as important letters and communications may come into the possession of the enemies of the Sinn Fein. He suggests among other things the appointment on this side of "one man" who will have charge of all communications. He also states that the Sinn Fein has started a censorship of its own in Ireland. There is too much "at stake now," the writer says, "to take any risks.

Welsh, the man who brought this letter to New York, is now in the Tombs, and up to 6 o'clock last night none of the local Sinn Feiners had come forward to provide the $2,500 bail which he needs to gain his liberty. When Chief Flynn was asked if the man referred to as "D." in the letter is John Devoy, the editor of The Gaelic American, he smiled and suggested that the man who asked the questions should draw his own conclusions. The man referred to as "M." is believed to be Dr. Patrick McCarton, the Sinn Fein leader, under arrest at Halifax. McCarton was trying to get back to Ireland with the aid of a fraudulent American seaman's passport when arrested.

When Mellows was arrested three

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Booth Appeals to Americans to Aid Italian Refugees

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sir: My officers in Italy implore me to send them help to aid the crowds of homeless and sorrowful refugees now coming from the north in Milan, Genoa, and Rome. We have special facilities for the work of succor and relief.

May I ask for gifts for this purpose? They should be sent to me, as below, and checks should be made payable to the Salvation Army War Fund.

I believe that many who know Italy will desire to help these unhappy people. Yours faithfully,

BRAMWELL BOOTH,
General, Salvation Army, London.

ENGINEERS NOW TO RUSH NEW SHIPS

Piez in Supreme Charge Under Reorganization of Emergency Fleet Corporation.

SEEK GREATER EFFICIENCY

Still Aim at 6,000,000 Tons by 1919—Capps and Bowles to Remain in the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Another readjustment of the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board will go into effect Monday as part of a determined effort to make good the prediction that 6,000,000 tons of ships would be turned out by the end of 1918.

One of the most important changes, it was stated today, would put Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, recently elected Vice President of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of the actual construction of the vessels and place in his hands the many problems confronted in obtaining materials and a more complete spirit of co-operation with the builders.

James Heyworth of Chicago, one of the large contractors of the country, will, it is said, specialize on the work of building wooden ships, contracts for 310 of which have been let. It is doubtful if any more of these ships will be constructed after the present contracts are out of the way.

Reports that he intended to retire were denied tonight by Rear Admiral W. C. Capps, General Manager of the Fleet Corporation. There have been many such rumors, and it has been reported also that Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, now supervising the work on commandeered ships and wooden ships, would follow his lead. At the office of the Fleet Corporation it was said that the developments of the last day or two and the arrival on the scene of Mr. Piez would mean merely that all would cooperate and work to the same end—the building of ships.

Lack of Co-operation.

One explanation of the reorganization was that ships were not being constructed with the rapidity expected, that several of the builders had complained of a lack of co-operation on the part of officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and that materials were not being obtained in sufficient quantities.

The first direct intimation that there was to be an alteration of methods came some weeks ago with the appointment of a Production Committee headed by Mr. Piez, President of the Link Belt Company of Chicago. The other members were Mr. Heyworth, A. J. Mason of Chicago, an engineer; Charles Day of Philadelphia, and Frank Kirby, naval architect, of New York.

These men made a tour of the shipyards on the Atlantic Coast to study the situation, and it is probable that all of them will act in some capacity to introduce efficiency and drive into the situation. Mr. Day has gone to London to study there the fabricated ship turned out by the English, and probably will attend sessions of the allied conference in an advisory capacity as a representative of the Fleet Corporation.

The effort of the new Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be in the direction of applying business methods to the shipbuilding program. The great fleet of merchant ships had been designed and most of the contracts let, it was pointed out today, and it was absolutely necessary for the sake of speed in construction to introduce the best brains in American business into the work.

Mr. Mason probably will devote much of his time to field work, so that he may have a comprehensive knowledge of conditions in all yards and be prepared to recommend reforms in methods which will make for quicker work. One of the most serious problems has been in connection with the wooden ship construction, as the Southern Pine Association has been unable to supply the materials in the quantities demanded and meet the requests of the Government for continuous construction and other vital war work. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Piez and his associates the large sizes of lumber required for shipbuilding will be brought on from Oregon and substituted for the pine. The Priority Board will be asked to supply special trains and give them the right of way to expedite this plan.

Prepared a Formal Complaint.

Efforts will be made also to iron out the differences which have cropped up between some of the builders and certain representatives of the Fleet Corporation. At least one large association of builders has prepared a formal complaint, stating that the members were unable to get all of the materials required and that work was further interrupted and delayed by changes in specifications.

Officials of the Shipping Board are determined to make good the prediction of 6,000,000 tons dead weight by Dec. 31, 1918, and the completion of a 10,000,000 ton program as early as possible in 1919. The 6,000,000 tons include about 2,500,000 tons of ships which were commandeered on the ways.

Under present conditions it had begun to appear doubtful if the work set would

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HOTEL SEVILLE—Fifth Avenue & 29th Street, Cor. Madison Avenue. Well arranged suites—all rooms fully furnished—yearly and season leases. Excellent Restaurant. Purdon & Gurney, Mgrs.—Adv.

Slump in the Work of Plattsburg Men, Disheartened by Order Against Active Service

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Baer, Camp Adjutant, announced tonight that the 100 reserve officers, made so at the first camp this year, who are here as company and battery commanders and instructors, are not to be considered in the same class with the students in so far as being unprovided for after the close of the present camp. The reserve officers with the New England regiment and batteries are to report to the Seventy-sixth Division at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., at the close of the camp, and New York reservists will soon have their orders to join divisions after a short furlough—possibly ten days or two weeks—following the close of this camp.

With two more weeks of intensive training in sight before the close of this second camp the War Department will have to act quickly if it hopes to keep up the spirit of the men under training. There is no denying that the backbone of the camp is broken. It collapsed in half a day on Monday last when the order was announced that only 33 per cent. of the men commissioned would be assigned to active service and that the balance would be put on inactive duty to await the pleasure of the War Department. From that afternoon up to today the men have been listless, and take little or no interest in the instruction and general war problems.

This afternoon the men were permitted to leave camp as usual and do not have to report until tomorrow night at retreat. Some of them talked of taking trains and going to their homes, thereby automatically dropping out of the camp These were men who have dependents and who took the long chance of coming here in the belief that they would make good and get into active service in either one of the three branches of the service, infantry, coast artillery, or field artillery. The men have worked as those in no other camp, giving more of their time than was demanded in study, and the fact that both the infantry and artillery are now weeks ahead of the schedule, weeks ahead of those of the first camp or any other camp in the same length of time, is proof that some hard work has been done. Three weeks ago army officers remarked that from the showing the men were making there was every indication that fully 80 per cent of the force were qualified to become officers.

The students were very much interested in THE NEW YORK TIMES special from Washington this morning, in which it was stated that military experts object to any of the camp graduates being held in reserve and hope that Secretary Baker will see the injustice about to be done and have the order rescinded.

Men visiting this city from Camp Devens give high praise to the reserve officers at Devens who came from Plattsburg and state that these reserve officers are overworked. The students here insist that the War Department should send them to these national army camps, where they might assist in the instruction work and at the same time improve themselves.

TEUTONS FLANKING NEW ITALIAN LINE; TAKE ASIAGO, WEST OF THE PIAVE; KERENSKY GAINING SUPPORT IN RUSSIA

LENINE HEADS NEW CABINET

Trotzky in the Foreign Office—Sailor on the War-Marine Board.

MOVE TO CONFISCATE LAND

All Church and State Lands and Large Estates Will Be Distributed.

GERMANS IN HELSINGFORS

Finland Capital Occupied by Invaders, Says a Dispatch to Stockholm.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.—Premier Kerensky arrived at Luga, eighty-five miles southwest of Petrograd, last Wednesday and the garrison there attested its loyalty to his Provisional Government, according to a Petrograd dispatch yesterday to The Weekly Dispatch.

Yesterday morning he reached Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, where the same thing happened.

The newspaper's advices add that troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd, and a division of Cossacks is on the march from Finland. This news was given out at the Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress.

The garrison at Petrograd, which two days ago was solid for the extremists, is now said to be wavering in its allegiance.

The Weekly Dispatch's advices say that at the Town Hall it was rumored Friday night that most of the Moscow garrison had retransferred allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting the Extremist supporters at the Kremlin, where they had taken refuge.

M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor in Kerensky's Ministry, in addressing a meeting Friday night at the Town Hall, said that the Railway Workers' Union, which at first had worked under the instructions of Nikolai Lenine, now declared itself wholly on the side of the Committee of Public Safety and that it would not obey further orders of the Bolsheviki. This is the heaviest blow that the movement of the extremists has yet received.

In sixteen Ministries the Union of Government Servants has instructed its members to strike, thus paralyzing the whole Governmental machinery.

The Bolsheviki Cabinet.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Nov. 9.—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is reported unofficially to have named a Cabinet composed of Bolsheviki and then adjourned. The Cabinet is headed by Nikolai Lenine as Premier and Leon Trotzky holds the post of Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet will serve until the Constituent Assembly approves it or selects a new one. In addition to Lenine and Trotzky the other members are reported to be as follows:

Minister of the Interior—M. RICKOFF.
Minister of Finance—M. SVORTZOFF.
Minister of Agriculture—M. MILIUTIN.
Minister of Labor—M. SHLIAPNIKOFF.
Committee on War and Marine—M. OVSIANNIKOFF, M. KRYLENKO, and M. BIBENKO.
Minister of Commerce—M. NOGIN.
Minister of Education—M. LUNACHARSKY.
Minister of Justice—M. OPPOKOV.
Minister of Supplies—M. THEODOROVITCH.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. AVILOFF.
Minister of Affairs of Nationalities, (a new post in charge of the affairs of the different nationalities within Russia)—M. DZHUGASHVILI.
Minister of Communications—M. RIAZANOFF.

The Cabinet members are all Bolsheviki and are supported by the Left and the Social Revolutionist Party, the other parties having withdrawn from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress. Bibenko is a Kronstadt sailor, while Shliapniko is a laborer.

In reply to a question from a peasant Deputy, who protested against the arrest of the former Ministers, Trotzky announced that the Socialist members of the Kerensky Cabinet would be released from the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul pending an investigation. He said that the other would be held.

The Congress took action to turn over to the Land Committees for distribution the landed estates and State and church lands. The lands of the Cossacks and the peasants will not be confiscated.

The entire staffs of the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Finance and Commerce have quit work.

The banks in Petrograd reopened today. The city is quiet.

Some Ministers Known Here.

Five members of the new Bolsheviki Cabinet, besides Lenine and Trotzky, were recognized in Russian circles here yesterday as men who had long been radicals. Some were thought to have spent some time in this city, as Trotzky is known to have done, although the

Continued on Page 2.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE of Hygio Waterproof Nail Polish. It tints while it polishes. Graf Bros., Inc., Dept. T. E., 119 W. 24th St., N. Y.—Advt.

British Batteries Take Up Their Positions for Aiding the Defense of the Italian Front

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 10.—British batteries have taken their position along the front line, prepared to give support to the heroic defense heretofore chiefly borne by the Italian rearguards in the effort to stay the Austro-German advance.

The reformation of the Italian Army along the established position is progressing in good order, and there has been no material change in the situation for the last day or two.

The agreement for a Central Military Council for "the entire western front" for the first time recognizes and incorporates the Italian as part of the western front, thus terminating the Italian front as a separate entity. It also establishes reciprocal control, not only giving the French and the British a voice in the Italian campaign, but permitting Italy to advise in the French and British campaigns.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY SPURNS LENINE

Won't Recognize New Authority —Allies, Including America, May Take Same Course.

SUPPLIES MAY BE HALTED

Certainly None Will Be Sent to Any Government That Deserts the Allied Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, today repudiated the Maximalist organization, which has overturned the Kerensky Government. This statement was given out by the Envoy:

"Under present circumstances, the Russian Embassy is unable to get any authoritative and full information as to the events in Russia, and, therefore, it is necessary to refrain from expressing any definite judgment on the bearing of the events which have taken place. However, the following is certain and undisputable:

"The Petrograd events are a revolt of a party against a national government. The Maximalists are in no way representative of the whole of Russia. If they have succeeded in seizing power and formed a 'Maximalist Government,' such a government cannot express the will of the nation. Consequently, the Russian Embassy in Washington will refuse to accept its authority.

"Russia can be headed only by a 'national government' uniting all the constructive elements of Russian democracy.

"Any success of the Maximalists is the greatest danger to the new liberties of Russia as well as to the cause of the Allies. Nevertheless, however disorganizing and demoralizing can be its effect, a Bolsheviki revolt should be regarded as an occurrence in the great process of reconstruction which is being struggled through by the Russian nation."

It is believed here that Russian diplomats in all Entente countries will adopt a course similar to that of Ambassador Bakhmeteff.

Entente diplomatic representatives here seem to hold the view that the allied powers will refuse to recognize the Lenine Government.

Secretary Lansing said today that the State Department had not been officially informed of the establishment of a Government by the Bolsheviki, and indicated that the United States would be in no haste to extend recognition, although he declined to commit this Government to any definite policy in this regard. He intimated, however, that several days might pass before it would be possible to judge the situation in Russia.

The Russian officials thought at least three days would be required to reveal the real situation in Russia. Meanwhile they are loyal to the Kerensky Government and will not recognize the Bolsheviki as representatives of the body of the Russian people.

Telegrams received from Ambassador Francis today brought to the State Department the first official reports of the revolution. One, dated Wednesday, added nothing, it is said to the story of the coup d'etat in Petrograd contained in press dispatches. Another told of the safety of the American Red Cross.

A cablegram from the Consul General at Moscow, transmitted through the Embassy at Petrograd, dated Thursday, says:

"The revolutionary party, headed by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has taken over the government of Moscow, including the posts and telegraph, and has closed all the conservative papers."

The United States Government has taken no action yet in regard to supplies for the Russian Army. It was admitted at the State Department that it was a logical deduction, from the statement that this Government did not know the supreme authority in Russia at the present time; that supplies from America would not go forward until it was known to whom they were going. At the same time it is thought likely that work on contracts for Russia will not be interrupted, as the money has already been loaned with which to pay for them, and it is not necessary that they be shipped

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SEARS SUNDAY SERVICES, 11 A. M. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Subject, "Power of the Imagination."—Advt.

HAIG COMPLETES CONQUEST OF RIDGE

By New Stroke North from Passchendaele He Takes Last Dominating Point.

ROULERS UNDER HIS GUNS

Attack Is Begun at Sunrise and All Objectives Are Won by 10 o'Clock.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Driving resistlessly northward along the Passchendaele Ridge today, Haig's troops won all their objectives within four hours, and even pressed beyond them at some points. The attack was made on a front of 2,500 yards (one and a half miles) and the German lines were pierced half a mile. The operation widened the salient about Passchendaele and Goeberg considerably, giving the British a firm grip on their recently acquired positions on the northern crest of the ridge.

A dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at the British front says:

"The assault was carried out with the precision which has marked all the recent British moves in Flanders.

"The attack was begun at 6:05 o'clock in the rain, which had been falling nearly all night. The ground along the crest of the ridge was in comparatively good condition for the advance, but to the westward, in the valley of the Paddebeek, it was exceedingly marshy.

"Despite the vile going on the lower ground, the troops here appear to have kept up with the progress of the more fortunate men on the higher ground. As early as 7:30 o'clock they were battling at a fortified farm 500 yards beyond their starting point, and soon afterward were reported some distance beyond this place.

"The German artillery put down a heavy barrage all along the front involved as the attack was begun. The British also encountered a heavy machine-gun fire from numerous strong points.

"The objectives of the new drive had been virtually gained by 10 o'clock.

"Hard fighting occurred at several strongly fortified farms held by the enemy. Two positions north of Mosselmarkt were still holding out at latest reports, although the British were reported to have pushed well beyond both these places, leaving them to be mopped up by the reserves.

"North of Goeberg there were several strong concreted positions, and fighting was proceeding between the British and the defenders, who were holding on stubbornly. Here also the British advanced line was beyond all these strongholds. One point had been stormed and entered twice by the British, and twice they had withdrawn before counterattacks before noon.

"The enemy artillery fire was very heavy all day, especially between Bellevue and Passchendaele, and the enemy aircraft were exceedingly active.

"An interesting report was received from the Gheluvelt region that the enemy was displaying great nervousness and sending up S O S flares, indicating that he thought an attack there was impending. No operation was undertaken by the British in that section today."

The official statement of the War Office today on the operations reads:

At sunrise this morning our troops attacked German positions northwest and north of Passchendaele. The first reports indicate that good progress was made.

The weather is stormy, with heavy rain and high wind.

Repulsed British, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—The official bulletin of the War Office today has this to say of fighting in Flanders:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—A violent drumfire preceded the British attacks which began at daybreak northeast of Poelcapelle. They were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

In the afternoon the activity of both artilleries again increased to great violence along the Yser and from Houthulst Wood to Zandvoorde.

The supplementary report, issued this evening, says:

In Flanders strong British attacks between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele broke down with sanguinary losses in our defensive zone.

GERMANS WIN GROUND, THEN LOSE, AT VERDUN

French Are Forced Back at Chaume Wood, but Later Reestablish Their Lines.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Success in a strong attack on the French lines northeast of Verdun was announced in the

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West End Restaurant, New Management, Jazz Band. Cabaret Dancing. West 125th St.—Adv.

ITALIANS CROSS THE RIVER

Yield the East Bank from the Hills to the Sea, Destroying Bridges.

FIERCE MOUNTAIN FIGHTING

Italian Rearguard, Surrounded by the Enemy, Cuts Its Way Through a Village.

MAY FORCE NEW RETREAT

Success of Invaders' Southward Push Might Drive Defenders Back to the Adige.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—The Austro-German forces, which are invading Northern Italy, are in position along the Piave River from Susegana, in the foothills of the Alps, to the Adriatic.

Asiago, on the Trentino front, twenty miles west of the Piave, has been captured after desperate street fighting.

These developments of the campaign are reported in the afternoon statement from Army Headquarters, which reads:

Austro-Hungarian troops are pressing forward in the Sugana Valley and in the upper Piave Valley. After desperate fighting in the streets Asiago has been taken.

Italian rearguards, which made a further stand at the mountain edge and in the plain at the courses of the rivers west of the Livenza, were repulsed. From Susegana as far as the sea the allied (Austro-German) armies have reached the Piave.

Tonight's supplementary report says:

In Italy the pursuit in the mountains continues.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 10.—British batteries have taken their position along the front line, prepared to give support to the heroic defense heretofore chiefly borne by the Italian rearguards in the effort to stay the Austro-German advance.

The reformation of the Italian Army along the established position is progressing in good order, and there has been no material change in the situation for the last day or two.

The agreement for a Central Military Council for "the entire western front" for the first time recognizes and incorporates the Italian as part of the western front, thus terminating the Italian front as a separate entity. It also establishes reciprocal control, not only giving the French and the British a voice in the Italian campaign, but permitting Italy to advise in the French and British campaigns.

Italians Blow Up Piave Bridges.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The enemy has been checked in the Ledro Valley, the War Office announces. A hostile thrust at Brocon, in the Tesino Basin, also has been checked. From Susegana to the sea the Italian rearguards, disengaging themselves from the enemy, crossed the Piave River, blowing up bridges.

An Italian rearguard force which had been surrounded at Lorenzago succeeded in forcing its way out.

The text of the announcement follows:

From Stelvio to the Sugana Valley there was normal fighting activity. Strong enemy detachments attacked our advanced positions in the Ledro Valley, but were repulsed promptly in spite of the heavy artillery preparation which preceded the action.

In the mountainous area between the Sugana Valley and the Piave Valley local engagements took place. A hostile thrust at Brocon, in the Tesino Basin, was checked. At Lorenzago one of our rearguards which had been surrounded succeeded in pushing through the village, which was occupied by the enemy.

On the plains, from the railway station of Susegana to the sea, our rearguards disengaged themselves from the enemy pressure and crossed the river, blowing up the bridges afterward.

Last night five of our airships effectively bombed the crossing of the Tagliamento at Latisana, the town of Motta di Livenza, and troops moving on roads leading to the river.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 9, (Delayed.)—The continued withdrawal of the Italian line is announced. It is facilitated by the courageous spirit of the covering troops, which took their stand on the higher slopes of the hills bordering the Venetian plains on the north and greeted the Austro-Germans with intense rifle fire from above. The latter were for a time kept in check, but slowly gained ground. The Italians retreated, always keeping up a violent fire, their object being to retard the enemy's advance and inflict as many losses as possible.

Italian aviators have also done splendid work in attacking enemy airplanes. They usually fly at a much higher altitude than the Germans, whose machines are much clumsier than the Italians. The latter hover a few meters above the German machines and either drop bombs upon them or attack with machine guns. The German aviators seem to have less perception of distances and less initiative than the Italians.

The public has heard with immense re-

list of the safe removal of the big guns from the danger zone.

Asiago is on the Trentino front, twenty miles west of the Piave River, along which the Italians have been expected to fight a decisive battle. The capture of Asiago indicates that the Germans and Austrians have begun an offensive on the Trentino front in an effort to outflank the Piave line. The breaking of the Italian front at this point probably would entail retirement of the Italians from the Piave line.

GERMANS POSE AS REFUGEES.

Italians Arrest 17 Officers Giving Peace Bribes to Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 9—(Delayed.)—A new and peculiarly despicable form of German propaganda has been unearthed here.

Among the refugees from the invaded districts who recently arrived in Rome were several young men, healthy, who showed great pity for the women and children and did much to help them.

In the confusion of the first day or two the Italian officials took no notice of them, but later their suspicions were aroused. In the first place, it seemed strange that these healthy young men were not under arms, and in the second, although they spoke Italian fluently, there was something foreign about them. Moreover, the officials were able to prove that they had distributed money very freely among the refugees.

The police arrested seventeen of these suspects, and an examination of their papers showed that they were German officers. They had plenty of money, which they gave freely to women refugees, promising them more from the same source if they made demonstrations in favor of peace.

ROME, Nov. 9, (Delayed.)—The police today ordered the closing of the Palace Hotel, perhaps the one most largely patronized here by Englishmen and Americans. The proprietors of the hotel, who were Germans, had put it into the hands of individuals who called themselves Swiss, and maintained it as a resort for reputed Swiss visitors, who celebrated there Italian reverses in the field.

The press of the city expresses the hope that this is the beginning of an energetic policy looking to the repression of Austro-German propaganda, which it declares is still widely active in Italy.

WOULD HIT AUSTRIA BY SEA.

French Paper Urges an Adriatic Offensive with American Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A plea for the common action of the Allies, not only on Italian soil, but also in the Adriatic, is made by the Petit Journal. The writer says:

"I have long been trying to draw the attention of the allied military authorities to the advantages to be gained by helping Italy against Austria. Had Italy been adequately supported, we might now be witnessing not the invasion of Venetia, but perhaps Entente armies at Trieste and Laibach.

"Austria, even though supported by Germany, remains with Turkey the weak point of the Germanic confederation. We have at last decided to help Italy on land; why should we not do so by sea also? The Adriatic has hitherto been too much neglected.

"Furthermore, to aid to bring about victory co-operation is necessary at any favorable point. It is my contention that the Adriatic is one such point. Is it really supposed that the Austrian fleet, even increased by German submarines, could withstand a combined attack of the sea and air forces of England, America, France, and Italy? It is not for me to suggest a plan of operation; I merely set forward a principle whose truth it would seem must be evident to the most casual of observers.

"The Adriatic is a place where no serious attempt has yet been made to tack Austria. Are we going to wait until Germany has sent there enough submarines to make the situation untenable for the Italian fleet, and shall we see, now that the Austrians hold Grado, the same events renewed by sea as have been witnessed on the Isonzo, namely, Austro-Germans attacking Italy instead of united Entente forces sweeping forward to the conquest of Trieste?"

MAY MEAN RETREAT TO ADIGE

Capture of Asiago Threatens Any Defense Line East of That River.

If the Austro-German flanking movement from the Trentino has actually reached Asiago, it has attained the ultimate point reached on June 14, 1916, by the Austrian drive begun on May 1 of that year. Then further passage was barred by the great plateau of the Sette Comuni, rising at Monte Bertiaga to 1,057 meters, and the Italians, flanking the invading line from the slopes of Monte Fiara, in the northeast, and from Monte Pasubio, in the southwest, pressed it back through the Val d'Assa and the Val d'Astico.

Now the situation is entirely different. The Italians have already retired down the Val Sugana, through which the Brenta flows, so that the position at Asiago can no longer be flanked from the northeast, while its front, on the Sette Comuni, now protects it just as it prevented the further advance of the Austrian line seventeen months ago; while, to the southwest the way lies open in the rear of the Italian line, which ever since the war began, save for the period of the Austrian drive of a year ago last Summer, has threatened Rovereto along the Val Terragnola.

Asiago, therefore, projected from frontal attack by the Sette Comuni, now performs a double function. It is well in the rear on the right flank of the Italian line in the Val Terragnola, and it is well in the rear on the left flank of the Italian armies retreating westward over the plains of the Regione of Veneto.

In the development of this double function—for the terrain at Asiago, along the Asiago-Pedescala highway, offers the opportunity for the concentration of large bodies of troops—the Italian line in the Val Terragnola would naturally be forced south over the paths of its retreat in May, 1916, while the Italian armies in the south could be flanked on any line they might choose to defend—after the Tagliamento, Livenza, Piave and Brenta, which enters the Adriatic through the lagoons of Venice—as far west as the Adige, which, passing through the Trentino and into the Regione of Veneto and crossing the old Quadrilateral, famous in 1859 and 1866—Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnago—flows into the Adriatic through a dozen lagoons about twenty miles south of Venice.

The present superiority of German strategy over the Austrian strategy of the Summer of 1916 is believed to be clearly revealed by the occupation of Asiago, with its doubly commanding position, by the enemy. All military history had showed that Italy was vulnerable when attacked from the Trentino and invulnerable when attacked from the Julian Alps. The Austrians, in 1916, with the idea of reaching the Verona-Vicenza-Padua railway system in order to isolate the Italian armies operating on the slopes of the Julian Alps and along the Isonzo, drove down through the Trentino until stopped by the Sette Comuni and were flanked there, losing 80,000 men in the advance and subsequent retreat.

German generalship, on the contrary, chose what was supposed to be an invulnerable front, but it attacked where the front was thinnest and flanked the twelve and a half mile line over Monte Nero at Plezzo and Tolmino, and, descending the Val Judrio and adjacent valleys, rolled back the second and third Italian armies stretched for fifty miles in an irregular line down the Isonzo. Then, when the retreat had reached the Piave, but not before Asiago had been rendered immune from a flanking movement from the northeast—from the Brenta, successfully performed by the Italians in 1916—the Germans occupied Asiago, which now threatens the right rear flank of the Italian line westward before Rovereto, and the left rear flank of any line the Italian second and third armies and their reinforcements may choose as far west as the Adige.

If the German development of the Asiago movement be along the lines indicated by military geography, it will have revolutionized the hitherto accepted principles upon which the defense of the regions of Veneto has been based. The weakest part in Italy's strongest front was attacked; this front was rolled back until what had been the strongest part of the weakest front was exposed and occupied.

OUR AID NECESSARY FOR ALLIED UNITY

European Nations Handicapped by "Parochial Matters," It Is Pointed Out.

CAN'T ACCUSE US OF BIAS

Suggestion for the Common Good Would Be Received—Causes of Italy's Disaster Reviewed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—In a series of cable dispatches describing my visit to the Italian front two months ago, I made several allusions to "parochial matters," which had, in my opinion, interfered with complete unity as regards Italy and her western allies. Now that the meeting of Rapallo has at last set a definite seal on that unity as a concrete reality, I may be permitted to explain further and say that by "parochial matters" I meant the individual views and aims of the western allies which impeded whole-hearted co-operation.

To discuss the question fully would involve a review of European history for the last half century at least. Suffice it to say that no American unfamiliar with that history can realize what difficulties confront the European Allies even now. Yet this very proposition of aloofness from European imbroglios gives America her opportunity at this juncture. America is in the position of a disinterested party who can put forward suggestions for the common good without the risk of being accused of bias. America is great enough to play her part in world policies, and the situation in Italy requires that she should do so.

Leaders of Italian opinion here and at home are unanimous on this point. They look to America for help, not only against the external enemy, but in aiding the Italian Government to resist certain forces within, which are perhaps the most disquieting factor at this hour.

I will review these forces briefly in the order of their importance. First, is the Vatican. Whatever the Roman Catholic sympathizers may believe, the fact remains that the general policy of the Vatican has been before and after the war, more in sympathy with the autocratic Governments of the Central Empires than with the Entente democracies.

The Popes have never forgotten their dream of temporal power, and it has been whispered more than once that the victory of the Central Empires might bring the Vatican its revenge. Throughout Italy a priest could work almost unchecked, and no one who has lived among the Roman Catholic masses in a Latin country need be told how all powerful is the influence of the priesthood.

Secondly, the Vatican has enjoyed the privilege of the uncensored diplomatic courier Sermia, and just across the Swiss frontier, at Lugano, was the headquarters of the Austro-German Catholic activities in close and unchecked liaison with Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and Munich. To take a more specific case, it is stated that the effect of just three words in the Pope's peace notes was almost incredible in Italy. Those words were "these useless massacres," which the Pope professed himself anxious to have cease. One can guess what interpretation could be conveyed to the simple masses by a pulpit sermon on this text.

Next in order comes Socialism. Socialism, or "Internationalism," as its faithful term it, had its inception in Germany, and has never emerged from German influence. The German rulers have been shrewd enough—while dragooning or cajoling their own Socialists—to use for their profit that tendency in the enemy countries. As for the extremer sections of the party—the Syndicalists and trade union federations—Russia has shown what is their notion of patriotism when they get their heads. And, as is the case elsewhere, the extremist elements outmount and force into line their more moderate colleagues.

But in this respect things are better than before in Italy. The common peril has shown the Socialists the danger of the course they followed, and they have allied themselves to the Government banner.

There remain the "neutralists" and the Germanophile elements. In financial and commercial circles the German influence before the war was almost paramount, and it has been long and difficult to get free from its tutelage. The neutralists of the Giolotti stamp were, as was the case in France, politicians who perhaps honestly thought it was to their country's interest to line up with the Germanic rather than with the Anglo-Russian confederation.

With their countries at war against Germany, such persons naturally retired from public life, but that did not necessarily mean that they remained inactive. It may be pertinently asked, Why did Italy's leaders allow these forces of disintegration to work against them? The answer is simple. They did not realize that it would be a long and arduous war, and they expected the fighting to be wholly on Austrian soil. England, too—though more foresighted as to the struggle's length—allowed dangerous freedom to the anti-British element within her borders until painful experience brought wisdom.

The idea of the Italian leaders was "everything as usual." They hoped to inflict as little as possible of war's suffering on their population. After a year of war it was too late to react sufficiently against the forces of disintegration, whose doctrines were greatly aided by the era of restrictions that had perforce to be imposed.

Now, in the supreme hour of trial, the Italian Government is engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of disintegration. On that struggle may depend the whole result of the war. Is not that reason enough for America to help?

OUR INFLUENCE SEEN IN MOVE FOR ALLIED UNITY

London Confident That It Will Increase as the War Goes On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Comment on the formation of a war council of the Allies for the western front is restricted and restrained. The general note is one of approval, though there is a tendency to ask why, if 'twere well done, 'twere not done sooner.

Here again, as in other recent developments, America has exercised a potent, if indirect influence. Unity of political and military direction has long been recognized to be the desideratum for the Allies; but in their case the methods by which Germany obtained supreme control and reduced her allies to a species of vassalage could not be employed, as Bonar Law made it clear at the Guildhall last night. A dictatorial attitude on the part of any one power among the allied democracies of the west would have caused jealous resentment and would have led to disunion rather than to closer co-operation.

There have been difficulties. Secretary Lansing referred to the advantages of the closest co-operation in a statement issued on the arrival of the American mission in England. While for the time being there need be no question of America being represented on either supreme political council of the Allies for the whole of the western front or on the permanent central military committee which is to assist it, it is here regarded as certain that such co-operation will inevitably develop with the progress of the effort which the United States will make.

Meanwhile, although the American Government may not be officially and overtly represented on the Allied War Council, there is little or no doubt that it has already exercised an influence in the direction of a co-ordination of policy, and that its influence will be ever increasing.

Sure of Defeating Submarines.

There is one factor in the present situation which has special interest and importance for America. This is that, as Sir Eric Geddes said, the submarine danger is being held and will be defeated.

There were two main aspects of the submarine campaign on which Germany built the highest hopes.

One was the starvation of Britain or the fatal restriction of British supplies; the other was the prevention of America from putting into the European field any considerable army or maintaining it there. Germany has several times acknowledged that her hopes were deferred in the first particular; and if, as British and American authorities agree, she is fated to experience delusion in the second also, the result is a foregone conclusion, however long it may be delayed.

There is to be found the real basic reason for the optimism which was expressed at the Guildhall. The certainty of America being able to bring her weight to bear in winning a decision has more than counterbalanced any pessimism engendered by the present difficulties of Russia and Italy.

Most of last night's orators spoke of a long war. The prevailing idea of the hour is that the war may last three, four, or even five years more, though there are still those who count on Germany either "cracking" or passing through a process of regeneration which might be relied upon as a real and stable guarantee for the peace of the world.

Today with the renewed attack by Haig on the northern and northwestern spurs of Passchendaele ridge, there is a revival of hope that the Winter may witness the German evacuation of the Flanders plain, and possibly even a retirement to the line of the Meuse.

As against these expectations it is pointed out that the Germans still hold Houthulst Wood; that there are isolated eminences between Passchendaele and Dixmude, and that beyond the Ypres Ridge there is a defensible line by Thourout and Thielt.

The balance of military opinion, however, may be said to be in favor of a belief that the abandonment of Flanders will sooner or later become automatically the consequence of Haig's successive hammer blows.

Paris Welcomes the Plan.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—It is said here that the permanent military section of the Inter-Allied War Council will have headquarters at Versailles or Paris. The political section will be composed of two Ministers from each country, one of whom in each case, if possible, will be the Premier. It will meet in Paris twice a month to pass on the decisions of the military section.

The plan is welcomed here as a step in the right direction, but certain commentators feel that it does not go far enough and is not likely to give sufficient assurance of unity in command or action.

"It is difficult to conceive," writes Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, "what will be the relationship under this system between General Wilson, British member of the military section, who is Sub-Chief of the British General Staff, and General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at British Army Headquarters. Either the military members of the committee will be real Chiefs of Staff, or their rôle will be merely consultative, and consequently ineffective."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 9, (Delayed.)—There is a general demand in the press for the immediate formation of an inter-Allied General Staff which can make decisions at a moment's notice, striking while the iron is hot, without first having to refer its action to the different Governments, which will set a day for a conference and thus lose weeks of precious time.

Italian high officials say that America is the country which, before any other, recognized the necessity of concentrating all energy for a conflict to be waged until victory, and of considering the war as a whole and not from the point of view of individual nations.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY SPURNS LENINE

Continued from Page 1.

directly. This policy, it was said, would be evidence of the faith of the United States in the people of Russia to form a strong, stable Government.

Russian agents here are understood to have determined that no military supplies shall go forward until it is known to whom they will go. Neither the Russian officials here nor the American Government intends to assist the Bolsheviki, who are professedly for an immediate peace.

In this connection it was stated in a diplomatic quarter that Ambassador Francis had informed the former Minister of War, M. Verkhovsky, who was removed by Kerensky just before the seizure of Petrograd by the Maximalists, that the United States was assisting Russia on account of the war, and that this country could not be expected to continue the assistance if Russia deserted her allies.

It was not known generally at the time that Verkhovsky favored a separate peace with Germany, but it developed that his removal from the War Office resulted from discovery of the fact by Kerensky.

DOUBT KERENSKY WILL FIGHT.

Some Russians Think Upheaval Will Yet Make for Good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Morning Post publishes a dispatch from Petrograd, dated Wednesday, which gives a view of the chaotic conditions. The correspondent writes:

"I had the honor yesterday of being presented to the late supreme commander in chief, General Alexeieff, who confirmed to me personally his opinion, which had already been published, that even now the Russian Army might be made a good fighting force if proper measures were taken. This opinion clinches all I have heard from fighting Generals who have distinguished themselves under Alexeieff's supreme command but who like himself have been got rid of by political intriguers.

"I heard in the lobbies of the Marinsky Palace last evening pretty freely expressed doubts whether Kerensky and his supporters really meant to fight with anything more effective than strong language. To declare all and sundry traitors rebels and outlaws with a choice variety of epithets and to order a legal investigation into their several degrees of guilt might seem, and probably does seem abroad, to those who do not know Russia, signs of a strong Government confident in its power. What competent Russian critics find is that when rifles and machine guns come out, words, however strong, are the climax of feeble ineffectiveness. Kerensky was likened to Hamlet for his "words, words, words," which in the one as in the other case mask intentions hidden from his listeners.

"A strong hand has now taken the place of strong words, and in Russia a strong hand can only hold the power through a strong army. Whatever be the force that is wielding the variety of party fantasies into a weapon for a strong hand, it is certain that it must pay primary attention to the full restoration of discipline in the army.

"The present cry is for peace all round, but on terms which Germany can hardly consider acceptable. Altogether, it would be well to withhold judgment on the situation for the present and, in particular, to disregard the views inculcated in certain quarters which are based on the belief that this latest move emanates solely or even mainly from circles that have been often alleged and occasionally proved to be in communication with Berlin.

"There is more in Russia in most things than meets the eye. For the present it is enough to note that any approach to a firm Government in place of the universal laissez faire that has been the sole visible policy of the Kerensky Government can only be pure gain, not only to Russia but also to her allies."

LONDON CONTINUES HOPEFUL.

Discounts Petrograd Reports of Conditions in Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Black as the situation in Russia seems there is a disposition in official circles here to hope for the best, chiefly on the ground that such news as the Maximalists transmit must necessarily paint the picture in their own colors.

So far as is known here, the bulk of the army remains loyal to the Kerensky Government and is strongly opposed to a German-made peace.

Assuming that the Anarchist revolutionists succeed in maintaining their hold on Petrograd, it is doubted whether they would be able to carry through the executive arrangements that would be necessary for a demobilization of the army as a corollary of the conclusion of peace.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., who headed the British Mission to Russia, today described the Russian situation as deplorable and appalling, but from his experience in Russia he said that everything that had happened since the middle of Summer has been just what might have been expected. Notwithstanding all that had taken place, he regarded the Russian revolution as the greatest miracle in years. He still has faith that when the travail has passed the Russian democracy would find permanent deliverance from chaotic conditions

GERMANS CAUTIOUS ON PEACE.

Not Sure Bolsheviki Can Hold On—They Count Russia Out of War.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt reports that German wireless stations on the eastern front have picked up various Russian messages dealing with an armistice, but says that there is no adequate confirmation of the statement that the Maximalists have already offered peace or an armistice. He advises the greatest reserve until it is determined in whose hands the Russian Government remains.

The first German newspapers that reached here with comment on the Russian coup d'etat make no attempt to jump at conclusions and predict speedy peace with Russia. On the other hand, the impression prevails widely that the Maximalists may be compelled by circumstances to follow much the same policy as the Kerensky régime as soon as they find that a nonannexation peace is not to be attained early by proclaiming their readiness to conclude such a peace.

Several newspapers refer to the fact that the declared policy of the Maximalists is for a general peace, not a separate one, and this on the basis of no annexations. It is generally assumed, however, that developments at Petrograd spell the end of the Russian army as an offensive factor in the present war, and remove the last possibility that it will be reconstituted as an effective military force or prove a serious obstacle to German military plans.

The Berlin Vorwärts says that German Socialists, who are against Bolsheviki methods for their own land, cannot advocate them for Russia. They are in accord with the Bolsheviki, however, in rejecting all annexations.

The Vorwärts then develops the thesis that good might emerge from the situation if the Bolsheviki Government, which places peace above the integrity of Russian territory, and the Central Powers, refusing annexations, should all unite on the basis of renunciation of Poland and other disputed areas, leaving the people to settle their own destiny. The newspaper remarks that such a sight would be unique in history, and that it depends on two great questions—whether the Bolsheviki remain in power, and whether the German Socialists are strong enough to impose this plan upon the Government.

The Vorwärts is evidently disturbed at the triumph of a party whose program is opposed by German Socialists. It criticises the Bolsheviki dogma of "dictatorship of the proletariat" when such dictatorship is exercised by a small minority of Russian Socialists.

Hans Vorst, an expert on Russian affairs, says in the Tagebiatt that only one party in Russia, the bourgeois, is strong enough to challenge the mastery of the Bolsheviki, and that such a reaction could be successful only if the military leaders of the movement were to have enough authority over their armies to lead them against the capital. Herr Vorst regards this as doubtful. He says that Lenine will not hesitate to introduce a reign of terror in the name of the proletariat.

KERENSKY GAINING SUPPORT IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

absence of the men's first names made positive identification of them impossible.

At the office of Novy Mir, a Russian Socialist paper here, it was said that Shliapnikoff, announced as Minister of Labor, was undoubtedly an author and speaker who was here about a year and a half ago. He was said to have lived for a time in London, where he wrote for Russian and English papers.

Lunacharsky, Minister of Education, was recognized as a Social Democrat, and the author of many books on social questions. It was said that he also spent some time in New York, and was on the staff of a Russian paper here.

Nogin, announced as Minister of Commerce, is said to have been a journalist and later a soldier.

Aviloff, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is believed to be Boris Aviloff, an editor on Maxim Gorky's paper, New Life. A Russian by that name was once a visitor here, being described as President of the Aksai Machinery Corporation, and gave an interview in regard to a plot by Government officials to withhold ammunition during 1914-5 from the armies. He was described as having been imprisoned in 1905 for promoting a revolution to obtain a new Constitution for Russia.

Dghugashvili was said to be a Georgian, well known as a Social Democrat also.

Krylenko, named on the Committee on War and Marine, was not recognized here, but a man by that name has been mentioned in dispatches as member of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. He was arrested by the military authorities at Kieff charged with circulating Maximalist propaganda in the Eleventh Army.

GUSTAVE IN COPENHAGEN.

Visit of Swedish King Revives Talk of a Royal Engagement.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—King Gustave of Sweden is making a private visit to the King of Denmark. King Christian, at a dinner to the King of Sweden, said that Gustave's visit confirmed their continued concord and co-operation, and that happy results would be obtained for the two nations. In reply King Gustave declared that all efforts toward concord and co-operation always would have his loyal support.

In connection with the King of Sweden's visit, the Ekstrabladet points to the rumor that an engagement would shortly be announced between Crown Prince Christian Frederik of Denmark and Princess Martha, daughter of Prince Charles of Sweden, brother of King Gustave

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MARCOSSON THINKS VICTORY IS FAR OFF

Writer Returns from Europe with the Idea That Germany Is Stronger Than Ever.

URGES UNITY IN AMERICA

Convinced German Intrigue Caused Crisis in Italy—Failure Not Due to Lack of Supplies.

Returning yesterday from his fourth trip to the European war fronts, Isaac F. Marcosson, the writer, said that he came back with more feeling of pessimism than at any other time since the war began. In the Russian crisis and the Italian reverses he saw the postponement of the victory of the Allies until at least after another two years or war. There were two things needed to be done, he said—one was a greater unification of the efforts of the Allies, and the second was to arouse America to the job ahead of her.

Mr. Marcosson visited the American Headquarters in Paris, and brought back this message to the American people from General Pershing:

"The American troops in France must be made to realize that the whole country is behind them. This is a war of the real fighting spirit, and the best way to keep up that spirit is to have a united nation stimulating and encouraging its army at the front."

It was the belief of Mr. Marcosson that German propaganda, more than anything else, caused the reverses to the Italian Army. He said he was in Turin in September at the time of the so-called food riots, when the troops had to be called out and machine guns were used on the crowds, killing 150 persons. He said that these were not real food riots, that there was no scarcity of food such as to justify or even cause riots, but that the disturbances were caused by Italians in the employ of German spies, who hoped that the riots would precipitate a crisis in Italy.

"When the young Italians who led the riots were arrested and searched," he said, "their pockets were filled with German gold."

Not Due to Lack of Supplies.

Mr. Marcosson said he saw the Italians take Mount Gabriel, and from what he saw at that time he could not believe that it was any scarcity of supplies which caused the Italian retreat.

"I saw the Italians swarm up Mount Gabriel under a terrible fire and take the Austrian positions one by one," he said. "It was magnificent."

Mr. Marcosson also thought that the Italian soldiers felt differently about fighting Germans and Austrians.

"The Italian has a profound hatred for the Austrian and a profound contempt," he said. "He despises an Austrian and is not afraid of him. But the Italian has a profound respect for the German as a fighter. It may not be a popular opinion, but I am inclined to believe that when the Italians found themselves confronted by large German forces some of them got 'cold feet.'"

He added that there was no food crisis at this time in Italy; that the food he got there was excellent.

Mr. Marcosson said he found the American troops in the best of spirits, despite the fact that they were quartered in one of the coldest regions in France and were wearing canvas leggings. It was cold in Paris when he was there several weeks ago.

He said that England had mobilized her man power almost to the limit, as, he declared, America must do, and in this connection said that one day he visited a Colonel in charge of an English Quartermaster depot and found the Colonels father, 71 years old, on duty as a subaltern.

Lenine Avowedly Pro-German.

On his last trip, Mr. Marcosson visited Petrograd, and he was deeply concerned over the recent developments in Russia, which he termed "The tragedy of Russia." He said that he could find no epithet vile enough to fit Lenine.

"If the fate of Russia is in the hands of Lenine, then God help Russia," he said.

Lenine, Mr. Marcosson declared, was avowedly pro-German. When the radical returned to Russia from exile, Mr. Marcosson said, he was permitted to travel through Germany in a sealed car. He said that the anti-American demonstration, in which the American Embassy was stoned, was led by Lenine, who hates all things American. He believed that Kerensky was the one man who could save the nation. He said that had Kerensy and Korniloff been able to agree they would have solidified the nation. It was his belief that Kerensky had erred in playing too much the conciliator and in not using the mailed fist, with which Korniloff stood ready. He hoped that it was not too late for these two men to rescue the nation from the fate he saw awaiting if Lenine and his associates retained a free hand.

"The whole situation," said Mr. Marcosson, "as I see it from having been in all of the important warring nations, is that Germany is stronger today than ever before, and that while the victory of the Allies in inevitable, it is a long way off, at least two years. The United States has got to buckle down to its job, and all of the Allies must get together to hold a battle line running from the North Sea across Europe. This is something that is coming, as is shown by the war conferences now going on.

"Germany is a tough nut to crack, and the people of America might as well realize it—the sooner the better."

REPORT HELSINGFORS TAKEN BY GERMANS

Stockholm Gets Word That Finland's Capital Has Been Entered by Invaders.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Helsingfors, capital of Finland, has been entered by the Germans, according to a press dispatch from Haparanda to Stockholm.

Several Finnish detachments are reported among the German forces, who also occupied the town of Abo, (northwest by west of Helsingfors and on the coast opposite the Aland Islands, which are said to be in the German's possession.

There is no official confirmation here of the reports.

Helsingfors, which was a city of nearly 100,000 population before the war, is on the Gulf of Finland, nearly opposite Reval on the Esthonian side of the gulf, and is connected by railway with Petrograd, from which it is about 190 miles distant in an air line.

Just before the Bolsheviki revolt in Petrograd advices from that city said that the Provisional Government had accepted the draft of plans by which Finland was to be declared a republic, with its own legislative institutions and government, but united to Russia, chiefly through the retention by the Russian Government of the treaty-making power, giving control of international relations.

CAPITAL STREETS BARRICADED

Dispatch to The Forward Also Says Kerensky's Wife Is Imprisoned.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received this dispatch from Petrograd:

"The wife of Kerensky has been arrested. Barricades are being erected on many of Petrograd's streets. The offices of the Liberal newspaper Rietch have been attacked. Before Kerensky fled he ordered the Assistant Commander of Police of the Petrograd Military District to suppress the revolt."

According to The Forward, the Assistant Commander of Police of the Petrograd Military District is Pincus Ruthenberg, who acted as Chairman of the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in June, when the Russian mission, including Ambassador Bakhmeteff, were greeted by Russians of this city.

The Rietch is said to be the organ of Paul Milukoff, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Constitutional Democrats.

TURKS LOSE ASKALON; CASUALTIES ARE 10,000

British in Palestine Have Gained Nearly Twenty Miles Since Capturing Gaza.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British army in Palestine, pursuing the defeated Turks, has made further extensive gains, the War Office announces. Askalon has been occupied.

The Turkish casualties, exclusive of prisoners, are 10,000. The number of guns captured has been increased to more than seventy.

The text of the communication follows:

General Allenby reports that yesterday mounted troops moved forward rapidly and captured another 400 prisoners and ten guns. Our line now runs in a southeasterly direction from two miles north of Hamameh, which is two miles from the coast and four miles northeast of Askalon, to two miles north of Arak-el-Menshiyeh, on the Central Railway. This line is generally ten to six miles north of the Wadi-Hesau River. Askalon has been occupied by infantry and artillery.

North of Beersheba there were no developments.

Our airplanes continue to bomb the retreating bodies of the enemy and important centres on his communications with considerable effect. In this way nearly 300 bombs were dropped during the day. The guns captured number now well over seventy, and include several 5.9-inch howitzers. The extent of the battlefield makes it impossible to estimate the quantities of ammunition and other warlike stores which have fallen into our hands.

General Allenby estimates the enemy's casualties up to date at 10,000, exclusive of prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9, (via London, delayed.)—The report issued today by the Turkish War Office follows:

On the Sinai front, in the face of the numerical superiority of the enemy, our front was withdrawn slightly to the rear, without, however, suffering any losses worth mentioning. An attack, meanwhile, carried out by an English division against our right wing was driven back.

The British column which is advancing along the Mediterranean coast, assisted by French and British warships, has gained nearly twenty miles since the recent capture of Gaza. Hamameh is fifteen miles above Gaza. The British are now only about five miles below the latitude of Jerusalem, which, however, is forty-five miles inland, and has not thus far been menaced directly.

SAYS NEW CABINET RESTORES HARMONY

Changes Mean a Virtually Coalition Liberal Government and a New Era, Berlin Asserts.

HELFFERICH HAS GIVEN IN

Von Payer Is in His Place as Vice Chancellor and Friedberg Is Prussian Vice President.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (via London, Nov. 10.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor, has capitulated, and political peace once more has been restored. The Cabinet containing Count von Hertling as Chancellor, Friedrich von Payer as Vice Chancellor, and Herr Friedberg, as Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, means a virtually coalition Liberal Government.

The Clerical, National-Liberal, and Progressive Parties are represented actively in the Cabinet. The Socialists accept the appointment of von Payer as evidence that Count von Hertling is willing to work with the present group of Reichstag majority parties, but they are reserving to themselves complete liberty of action. The Conservatives are the only important Reichstag faction not having a member in the new government, which may be said to mark the active initiation of the first Parliamentary Cabinet in Prussia and Germany.

Chancellor von Hertling returned today to Munich, where he will assist in the reorganization of the Bavarian Ministry, from which he retires. His first public appearance as Chancellor is expected to take place when the Reichstag opens its next session on Nov. 22.

The Liberals are now getting ready to combat the reactionaries in their efforts to obstruct the enactment of the Prussian Electoral Reform bill. These measures are expected to be ready for first reading at the end of this month. The Clericals, National Liberals, Progressives, Socialists and Poles will constitute an ample majority for it in the Lower Chamber of the Prussian Diet.

Recent cablegrams from Copenhagen and Amsterdam telling of the repetition of threats in Germany that if the Reichstag could not get along with Count von Hertling, the new Imperial Chancellor, it might be dissolved and the semblance of parliamentary government maintained by the "debating society in Berlin" entirely done away with for the rest of the war are in line with numerous utterances to the same effect found in copies of German newspapers received in Switzerland. In the midst of the general dissatisfaction with Chancellor Michaelis in September, the Berliner Kreuz-Zeitung, the leading organ of the Junker militarists, remarked:

"Comparison of the present situation of the Gordian knot is entirely justifiable, and we must finally come to wish for the solution that Alexander found. The sword of Hindenburg can and must bring the solution. This solution will consist in the Imperial Chancellor's following the example of Alexander and dissolving the Reichstag. The dissolution of the German Reichstag never was more imperative and necessary than today."

A few weeks later another Junker sheet, the Deutsche Zeitung, exclaimed: "The General Field Marshal is lifting his arm for an annihilating blow against the miserable apostles of renunciation and enemies of the Empire." The newspaper then advised the Chancellor boldly to proclaim in the Reichstag the annexation of Belgium and continued: "If the rage of the beaten traitors flares up, then he may put an end to the existence of this Reichstag. A shout of rejoicing and enthusiasm will ring through the nation when Hindenburg is in charge."

Both the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Vorwärts pointed to evidence showing that the ruling clique of Junkers, big business men, and Prussian militarists had no intention of calling a general election in case the Reichstag was dissolved, but were planning to rule through a dictator or a rump parliament, to be composed of so-called loyal Deputies, who were to leave the regular Reichstag and constitute themselves into a "people's assembly."

In summarizing these expressions of German newspaper opinion a writer in Die Freie Zeitung of Berne asserts that early in the Spring of 1916 the German militarists were upon the point of declaring a dictatorship, with Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and von Tirpitz as the central figures, the proclamation to the German people announcing the coup d'état being already drawn up, but that a sudden change in the political and military situation evidently made such a stroke unnecessary. The writer incidentally remarks that members of the American Embassy who were in Berlin at that time ought to be able to give some interesting details of the plan that failed of execution.

SUFFRAGISTS WARY OF OLD PARTY BIDS

Continued from Page 1.

tunity to obtain knowledge of civics and political affairs.

"Naturally," said Mrs. Dreier in her statement, "there are a good many questions to be met as the result of our splendid victory and it is our purpose to meet these questions and problems with the most careful consideration.

"Some things have already been decided. In the first place our district leaders are unanimous in their determination to keep our organization intact. It is a splendid organization of trained women, and they themselves have expressed their readiness to continue the work.

"Of course our organization has always been nonpartisan and we cannot too strongly emphasize that we intend to keep it so.

"It is not to be forgotten that we have a very definite piece of work in that we have pledged our support to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association under Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to work for the Federal amendment.

"In addition to all this, many of our workers are returning with renewed interest to their Red Cross and other national service work. Few people realize the extent to which suffrage workers are engaged in these duties. The Patriotic Service Committee of the City Woman Suffrage Party has never ceased its activities.

"Another thing that is most prominent in our thoughts is our responsibility. We do not feel that our task is ended. We realize that all women must work together to prepare themselves for their new duties and activities, and the Woman Suffrage Party expects to make it its first duty to extend to all women the opportunity to obtain knowledge of civic and political affairs to enable them to answer satisfactorily the question that is asked of us on all sides: 'What are you going to do with the ballot?'"

That Tammany Hall has been a powerful factor in the victory won by the suffragists, though not openly out in support of the Constitutional amendment, was the assertion made yesterday by a Republican leader who has made a study of the election figures. Suffrage, according to this leader, ran nearly as strong in the straight Tammany districts as it did in districts where the Socialist drift was pronounced, he said. What Tammany can hope for from the woman vote is not so readily perceived, for woman suffragists declare that they are the sworn enemies of all bosses.

A very active suffragist, who said she would not mind if the question was put to her as bluntly as it would be put to a politician of the opposite sex, was asked this question yesterday:

"Won't woman suffrage develop a lot of Murphy in petticoats in addition to those already on the job?"

"It will do nothing of the kind," was her prompt answer. "And, what is more, after we have been at this business for a little while there will be no Murphys in trousers, either.

"Woman suffrage," she added reflectively, "will develop better manners among politicians. It may give us handsomer candidates, and it surely means the end of bosses. You watch and see."

The Republican County Committee at its meeting on Thursday expects to wrestle with the problem involved in admitting women to full political partnership. A lot of legislation will be necessary not only to provide for the special enrollment which will give women the right to take a hand in the bitter factional fight which the next Republican State primaries are expected to develop, but to provide some method for the naturalization of women of foreign birth and to establish a new map of districts which will be rendered necessary by the enormous increase in the number of voters that will follow the enfranchisement of women in this State.

It is likely that the question of framing suitable legislation for these purposes will be intrusted to the standing committee on legislation, and it was said yesterday that in al probability women from the active suffrage organizations would be invited to sit with the committee while the work was being done.

But, in addition to this, there are many questions of political housekeeping that must be taken up for consideration with the advent of this new element as a factor in the polical organizations. Prodding headquarters for the women voters in the assembly districts is one problem which the wise political managers realize must be met without delay.

NEW WOMEN VOTERS WARNED TO GO SLOW

Mary Garrett Hay at Luncheon Tells of Danger in Too Hasty Use of New-Found Power.

New York Women voters were told yesterday to stand pat and to be wary of invitations to join political organizations until they have learned the ropes, at a luncheon given in honor of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, by the Women's City Club of New York at the Hotel McAlpin.

Representatives of women's city clubs of Boston and Chicago were present to tell how such clubs can help in educating women in political work. Miss Hay as the speaker of the occasion urged the women not to allow themselves to be exploited by politicians. A woman asked if they should not assure themselves that the men they voted for were in favor of the Federal suffrage amendment.

"Is there a man in New York," queried Miss Hay in resonse, "who could be elected to a Federal office who did not believe in the Federal amendment? Why, I think our friend Jimmie Wadsworth will come around to believing in it in a week or two."

The luncheon was not a repetition of the enthusiastic suffrage rally at Cooper Union the night following election, but there was a big demonstration when Miss Hay rose to speak, the 300 women rising to cheer, chapping and waving napkins.

"Do you realize that in New York we have the full franchise?" Miss Hay asked in beginning her remarks. "We can vote the same as the men to fill every office from the smallest to that of President. And no Legislature can take it away from us as they might in Chicago. Now I would rather tell you what not to do than what to do. We have a great responsibility, and, above anything else, let us keep our heads. Don't let us be carried away by invitation from men or women to join this or that political party. I want to urge you to keep out of party politics at least until you know where you are. Think twice before you say yes and, above all things, don't accept any place on an auxiliary committee. We have been auxiliary committees long enough.

"Of all things, you must know what are the duties in different offices and the kind of men or women who should be elected to fill them. I would have classes to prepare the millions of voters in the city. There must be schools where the women can be educated concerning the offices which they vote to fill.

"We must watch City Hall, not only in a Tammany but in a Republican or any other administration. Temptations come to men and women in political office. The budget should be watched to see that we get returns for what we are paying out. But above all, don't rush to do things. We are only four day old. When I have had problems to consider, I have usually slept over them more than one night. Let us sleep many nights over the work to be done by the City Club and the individual women. The women of New York City are to be congratulated. Let us measure up to what is expected of us. New York City is better known than New York State. The eyes of all the world are watching us. Let us be safe, sane, and careful in what we do."

Miss Mary McDowell, who has been associated with Miss Jane Addams in the work in Hull House, told the women they should focus their minds on city government days, nights, Sundays, and all the time. "You should be social and not party politicians," she said. "Human welfare is the chief function of municipal politics. The politicians recognize that this is the woman's chief interest and make their appeals for votes to us on their stand on clean milk, censorship of movies, &c. We do not want to be men politicians, but social politicians of the woman kind."

Several speakers favored beginning a campaign at once for the appointment of women to membership in the Board of Education. One speaker suggested that women should start to take a hand in politics by making a campaign to keep Police Commissioner Arthur Woods in office. But Miss Hay said:

"Go slow. That would be a bad way to begin our political life. Remember, Mr. Hylan is to be the Mayor, and he must have our sympathy in the work he is about to undertake. Don't let us begin by asking him for something that he can't do. He can't keep Mr. Woods. His party would not let him do that. Let us work for other things that we want which are more feasible."

Another speaker said that Judge Hylan had pledged himself already to name women to the Board of Education.

"Well, it will do no harm for us to remind him of that," said Miss Hay.

The first chance which women will have to cast their ballot in this State, Miss Hay said, would probably be at the special election in January in a Congressional district in Brooklyn, and another in the Bronx, which are to become vacant. Miss Hay urged women to be careful not allow themselves to be exploited by politicians who might take extreme positions as the friends of women voters. She continued later:

"We have come into our own at last. Now let us stand side by side on city issues. The Woman's City Club should be a clearing house for other organizations, but first of all it should have a clubhouse where civic problems can be discussed, where experts can come to explain, and candidates to tell of their platforms.

"The Woman's Suffrage Party will stay right on the job in the work of political education of women. Our influence is to begin right now. The people who are going into office will be a little more careful because they know there is going to be a 'next time,' and that women will play their part when that time comes. The men who reckon on the women's vote in getting into office must make good in those offices if they want to hold them when women have the vote."

The short ballot is one of the first problems that women should concern themselves with, according to Mrs. James Quan of Chicago. She said:

"We go to the primaries in Chicago and come home carrying a ballot of enormous length, and there we wrestle with it with our husbands. It is too much for either men and women voters. In giving consideration to the principal candidates on the ballots the little ones slip unnoticed into offices that give opportunities for greed and graft."

Active organizations are necessary to handle indifferent women voters, according to speakers from Chicago. The lack of such organizations, it was said, was the reason for the large vote by women for Mayor Thompson of Chicago.

Katherine Devereux Blake, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College; Miss Belle Greene, Miss Sadie American, Miss Rose Young, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. William G. Willcox, wife of the President of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Frederic C. Howe were guests.

SUFFRAGISTS EAGER TO LEARN POLITICS

Throng Hears William H. Taft Discuss "Partnership of Democratic Nations."

DEFENDS LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Ex-President Says America Must Stay in War to Finish with All Its Resources.

That the suffragists are determined to prepare themselves for the polls by receiving as much instruction as possible in the technique of national and international politics was shown by the throng of women who flocked to Carnegie Hall yesterday forenoon to hear ex-President William H. Taft deliver a lecture on "A Partnership of Democratic Nations" under the auspices of the League for Political Education. Seldom has Mr. Taft had a more attentive, earnest, and interested audience, than these hundreds of women, who felt that the passage of the suffrage amendment obliged them to absorb and understand more thoroughly than they had ever done before, the mysteries and intricacies of political science and international relations.

Mr. Taft's address was pretty much an exposition of the principles of the League to Enforce Peace, with which he is prominently identified. He pointed out at the beginning that the experience which this nation had undergone since the outbreak of the war should teach the necessity of an international tribunal of arbitration and peace after the war had ended.

"The day is fast approaching," Mr. Taft said, "when the settlement of controversies between nations will be settled in sane and safe procedure. Those who dream of universal peace are awakened out of their dream when they find themselves swirling in the vortex of destruction, with billions of treasure wasted, effort wasted, and forces leading generally to a recurrence to the barbaric times of the past.

"The League to Enforce Peace had its inception in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, because we who formed the league believed it should be fostered under the dome which houses the old Liberty Bell. When this league was formed we had hoped to be able to bring about a state of affairs which would do away with the necessity for war; but now that fate has destined otherwise we must throw our energies into the conflict and so fight the German people, or more properly their Kaiser, until they shall be made to realize that world dominion is not to be sought after or achieved in the present day of civilization.

"In all the affairs of man there is the justifiable to be considered, and there is no question which may not be decided in equity. There is a possibility of bringing about a partnership of democracy, a democracy that will tend to make it possible for nations as well as individuals to bring their controversies before the bar of international adjudication. The result of war is the suffering of the people, and while all people are at odds it seems to us that bloodshed and slaughter might be avoided by having recourse to a sane consideration of the issues.

"The League for Political Education has for its object the adjudication of international questions which could be disposed of without the loss of life and by a sensible and logical recourse to equity. The relations of the countries of the earth are to a certain extent the same as those existing between the States which compose our Union. Each of our States is independent, but each is beholden to the Federal Government in the conduct of its affairs. Not so many years ago the State of Missouri brought suit against the State of Illinois because the latter Commonwealth had caused the sewage of the city of Chicago to be diverted through the medium of a drainage canal and by devious water connection finally to reach the Mississippi River. The good people of the State of Missouri claimed that their water supply was being contaminated, and the matter was presented finally to the United States Supreme Court. The decision was that Missouri was in the wrong and Illinois in the right, and the people of both States abided by the judgment of the highest tribunal in the land.

"As this matter between the States was settled so many of the controversies between nations may be adjusted. International law must be made paramount, and the fallacy of might being right must forever be wiped out from the pages of civilized negotiations between nations. It was the fervent hope of those who were opposed to war that the United States might have kept out of this conflict, but now that she is in it she must be in it to the finish, and all our men and financial resources must be forthcoming to quell the cohorts of autocracy and Teutonic militarism."

Seated on the platform with ex-President Taft yesterday were Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer and envoy, and Hamilton Holt, publisher of The Independent. Following his address, Mr. Taft received an ovation from the women in the audience.

SUFFRAGE LAWS NECESSARY.

Senator Brown Outlines Legislation for Women Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, who has always been opposed to woman suffrage, made the following statement tonight on the rights of women voting:

"To place women on an equality with men as electors for the year 1920 legislation must be passed covering two elections, the special election in April on local option and the primaries for the general election in November. I shall favor legislation providing for their registration for the April election in cities if necessary and shall also favor a law permitting the early registration of women voters so that they may participate in the primaries for the nomination of candidates for the Fall election. Both purposes can be best accomplished by providing for the registration of women voters prior to the April election.

"Now that women have the right to vote they must have the fullest opportunity and inducement to vote. The extension of suffrage was the extension of a privilege, but the possession of the privilege carries with it the duty to vote. Nothing will be permitted to stand in the way of the performance of that duty by women voters."

Correction

Through a typographical error in the FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. advertisement on Page 5, Part 6, of The New York Times Rotogravure Picture Section to-day (Nov. 11), the price of No. 88 *Patent Leather Spat Pumps* appears 50 cents. The correct price is $7.50.

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ARREST 41 PICKETS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

one of the sixteen pickets arrested last July and pardoned by President Wilson after being sentenced to Occoquan.

Picket Takes Her Child Along.

It took the police just three minutes to head off the group at the west gate, and they were soon in another Black Maria. While they were being disposed of the third group, led by Mrs. William S. Kent, wife of a member of the Tariff Commission, appeared at the east gate. In Mrs. Kent's division were suffragists from Oregon, Utah, and Colorado. With Mrs. Kent was her 10-year-old son, Sherman, who held her arm and stood with her until she and the others of her group were escorted to the wagon.

The watching throng by this time had got accustomed to the quick shift from one gate to the other, so that it was not surprised when the fourth group, led by Mrs. Charles W. Barnes and comprising picketers from Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Iowa, surged toward the west gate. Immediately the police broke up the attack and the Black Maria started off again.

The last assault was upon the east gate, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley heading this force. In her ranks were women from the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland and Florida, the latter State having as its picketer Mrs. Mary A. Nolan, who is 73 years old. The Southern group was bundled off to a police station and that ended the picketing. In the District of Columbia group was Miss Lucy Burns, who was released last Saturday after a sixty-day sentence at Occoquan.

Every detachment that went to jail carried its banners along with it, the crowd having made no attempt to seize the pennants and the police not bothering about it.

While the last group was being taken away in the Black Maria, President Wilson, who had been out motoring with Mrs. Wilson, entered the White House grounds through the gate leading to the executive offices. The President could not help seeing the huge throng clustered before the White House.

Bore Five-Foot Banners.

Miss Lucy Burns telephoned from Washington to the New York headquarters of the Woman's Party yesterday that each of the forty-one pickets arrested carried a five-foot banner in stripes of purple, green, and white with an inscription addressed to the President.

Of the women arrested, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, who has previously been imprisoned in Occoquan, is the wife of a New York physician who is President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and lives at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Brannan was an officer of the Women's Political Union, most of whose members went over to the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Henry Butterworth was another officer of the union. Mrs. Ella Guilford was for a long time a worker with the organizations of the conservative suffragists.

Miss Elsie Hill of Washington, daughter of the late Congressman Hill of Connecticut, said yesterday:

"Once more the Administration finds itself in an embarrassing position of arresting on technical charges the women relatives of strong Administration supporters. Mrs. William Kent of California is the wife of the National Chairman of the Wilson Independent League, ex-Representative Kent, who has recently been appointed member of the Tariff Board. Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon is own cousin of Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Democratic floor leader in Mr. Wilson's first Administration, and recently appointed receiver of enemy property."

Others arrested were Mrs. Harvey Wiley, daughter of the late General Kelton, U. S. A., and wife of the pure food expert. Dr. Wiley stumped the country for the election of Mr. Wilson in his first Presidential campaign. One of the most interested prisoners the jail authorities have under their control is Miss Paula Jacobi of this city, who was for four months matron of a prison in Massachusetts and has studied prison reforms ever since."

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, member of the National Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, said:

"What have we come to in America when splendid women, loving liberty, are arrested for asking this simple question: 'Mr. President, in your message to Congress, urge the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment enfranchising women'?"

JOIN PROTESTING DELEGATES.

Suffragists Go to Washington Tonight to See President.

Among the women who have been added to the suffrage delegates who will leave for Washington tonight to call upon President Wilson tomorrow and protest against the treatment of White House pickets who have been imprisoned are: Rose Schneiderman, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Helen Todd, Mrs. William Einstein, Winona Martin, Mrs. Bella Newman Zilberman, Marie Jenny Howe, Mary Ware Dennett, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Helen Hoy Greeley, and Mrs. Clarence Smith.

The speakers at the White House are to be Mrs. Mary Beard, Temporary Chairman of the committee; Lou Rogers, cartoonist; Nora C. Smitheman, Jane Olcott, Anita Block, Therese Malkiel, and Bella Newman Zilberman.

The delegation will go to the train from a mass meeting to be held at Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

PRESIDENT ASKS AID FOR DRAFT CANVASS

Wants Doctors and Lawyers Especially to Help Classify the Registrants.

SECOND CALL ABOUT FEB. 15

Nearly Ten Million Men to Receive Questions—Sixty Days to Finish the Task.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Wilson today issued an appeal to lawyers and doctors to co-operate with the selective service system in classifying draft registrants not yet called to the colors. Under the new regulations the selective principle will be employed to determine at once the place in the military, industrial, or agricultural ranks where the men subject to selection are best qualified to serve.

The regulations themselves and the questionnaires, which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out, are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War Department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within sixty days. This means that no second call will be made on the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until Dec. 15.

President Wilson's appeal is made as a foreword to the new selective service regulations. It reads:

"The White House, Washington.

"The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the national army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published today. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect.

More Perfect Organization.

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation of which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial, and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men.

"Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under a pressure of immediate necessity which imposed great sacrifices. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection boards must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification.

"The thing they have done is of scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. It is of great importance both to our military and to our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days; but only if this great marshaling of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American.

"I call upon all citizens, therefore, to assist local and district boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants. I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the questions which all men subject to draft are required to submit.

"I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory board which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants.

"It is important also that police officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the selective service law and regulations, to search for persons who do not respond promptly, and to serve the summonses of local and district boards. Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day to day.

"Finally, I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as marking the sixty-day period of the classification all citizens give attention to the task in hand in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness and yet with even and considerate justice to all.

"WOODROW WILSON."

New System Explained.

Explaining the questionnaires and the new system the Provost Marshal's Office issued this statement:

"The questionnaire which is the basis of the new system is a collection of questions bringing out the essential facts upon which all classifications are made. It is the only printed form which any registrant needs to use either in making claims or filing proof. At first sight it may seem a little formidable, but a reading of the questions shows that they are simple enough for any person who can read and write understandingly to answer.

"The President's message lines up the whole legal profession of the United States as assistants of the selective service system and as impartial advisors to registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Under the new regulations a place is to be provided convenient to every local board where registrants may go for free advice and assistance in making out this document. The County Judge or other judicial officer of similar court is placed at the head of a committee of lawyers in each vicinity, and this committee is charged with the duty of seeing that there are always plenty of lawyers and other volunteers present to help registrants in filling out the questionnaire.

"Questionnaires are to be mailed by the local board to 5 per cent. of the registrants each day. The principal work of the Legal Advisory Boards will thus be over in twenty days, by which time all the questionnaires should be returned to the boards. Every man has seven days in which to return his questionnaire fully made out. The process of classification will begin about Dec. 15. Eight days later the boards will begin the great process of classification, which becomes, in the words of the President, 'a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American.'

"Army Behind the Army."

"Not since the war began has an opportunity been offered for practically every person to take an active and vigorous part in so important a war measure as the actual raising of our armies. The President's foreword offers this opportunity. It gives a definite place for the doctors to work in making the physical examination. For the first time it assigns every lawyer to active duty in building up the national army. In the Legal Advisory Boards it gives every one who responds to the President's call a place in the ranks of the army behind the army.

"The nation already has a remarkable record of efficiency in adjusting its political machinery to the registration of 10,000,000 men within eighteen days after the enactment of the law authorizing registration. It is now proposed to better this record by classifying 10,000,000 men in a period of sixty days."

POLAND'S FATE IN DOUBT.

Reichstag Committee Soon to Act—Austria in Dark as to Policy.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The proposed settlement of the Polish question, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, will be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag on Nov. 13 or 19, and to the delegations from the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments in Vienna on Dec. 3.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—A Vienna dispatch says that in reply to several Slav, Czech, and Ruthenian interpellations protesting against newspaper reports of the Austro-German decision regarding the future of Poland, Premier von Seydler said in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament that as long as the discussions with Germany had not resulted in a full agreement it naturally was impossible to say how the Polish questions would be solved. If the Kingdom of Poland in the future should seek a rapprochement with the dual monarchy, he said, the whole question would be settled in a legislative manner and the Austrian Parliament would have an opportunity to define its attitude.

The Premier declared that the Polish question could not be an obstacle to peace. He said all nationalities would have an opportunity to set forth their justified claims regarding political orientation, adding:

"The Government will take care that, whatever the solution may be, Austria does not emerge weakened from the change, but rather strengthened."

Emperor Charles Forbids Dueling.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10. — Emperor Charles has forbidden dueling in the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy, says a Vienna dispatch.

SEEKS TO PROTECT OUR CAPTURED MEN

United States Negotiating with Germany for Humane Treatment of Prisoners.

SENDS PICTURES OF CAMPS

Shows We Feed and Shelter Captives Well—All Paid the Same as Our Own Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United States has opened negotiations with Germany for an agreement to govern the treatment of prisoners of war taken by either nation. This is being done with the hope of obtaining the best possible conditions for Americans captured on the battle front, and to show Germany how well German prisoners in the United States are being treated.

Already, through the Red Cross at Geneva, the United States has begun forwarding food and other necessaries to Americans held in Germany, of whom there are now more than 100. It is realized that as the American troops increase in numbers on the battle front more prisoners are bound to find their way to the German prison camps. A nation pinched for food for itself probably will feed its prisoners last. To lighten the confinement of Americans who will have to undergo the hardships of prison camps will at the same time alleviate the suffering of families at home, who naturally will be distressed at accounts of German brutality and underfeeding of prisoners.

German military prisoners of war in the United States, besides receiving every necessity and comfort, have the pay and privileges of their rank in the United States Army and Navy. They are housed in model sanitary camps, and recently one of the prisoners, sending a letter to his prospective wife in Germany, wrote that the pay he would accumulate during his imprisonment would not only permit him to retire from the navy, but would set them up in a little business as well.

Send Photographs to Germany.

Photographs showing the comfortable surroundings of interned Germans in this country have been forwarded to Germany by the War Department through the State Department and a neutral agent. They are intended to show that interned Germans are well treated by the United States and to reveal the expectation of the United States that similar consideration will be shown to American soldiers and sailors who may be captured by Germany.

Two classes of German prisoners are detained in this country. One is composed of German sailors taken into custody when the United States interned various vessels at the beginning of the war. The other class constitutes enemy aliens, civilians who have been arrested and are now being detained under governmental regulations for various reasons. The principal detention camp is at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where approximately 800 prisoners are held in custody of the War Department. At Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, there are 165 enemy aliens, who are not, strictly speaking, prisoners of war. At Fort Douglas, Utah, there are 517 prisoners of war and 80 interned aliens.

1,364 War Prisoners Here.

Altogether there are 1,364 actual prisoners of war in custody of the War Department, and about 400 interned enemy aliens held at the request of the Department of Justice. Of this number about threescore are on Taboga Island, Panama. It is estimated that Germany is now holding 150 sailors taken from American ships by commerce raiders and other German vessels, besides the first prisoners taken from General Pershing's forces.

A representative of the Swiss Legation, the war-time diplomatic representative of Germany in this country, recently inspected the detention camps at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe. Conditions at both camps were reported satisfactory by the Swiss representative.

The detained Germans, wherever situated in the United States, are considerately treated and are not subjected to onerous tasks. The duties assigned are strictly in accord with international law. Their work has been confined to construction of barracks, the cleaning up of grounds about the camps, and light road work about their barracks. Some of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson are engaged in making toys in their ample spare time.

STILL SEEKS SPEEDY PEACE.

Austro Hungarian Program Is Unaltered, Vienna Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—In discussing the visit to Berlin of Count Czzernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the Fremdemblatt of Vienna, in a leading article, apparently inspired, points out that the programme of the Austro-Hungarian Empire remains unaltered and is directed toward a speedy and honorable peace.

FINNS EATING BARK; IMPLORE HELP HERE

Dr. Ignatius Appeals for Licenses to Export Grain from This Country.

DROUGHT IMPAIRS HARVEST

Russian Supply Is Cut Off and Commissioner Says People Face Starvation.

Finland is on the verge of starvation. Her people are mixing ground pine bark and moss with flour. This statement of conditions is brought to America by Dr. Kaarlo Ignatius, Special Commissioner from the Government of Finland, who, equipped with credentials also from the Kerensky Government in Russia, is now in Washington to intercede with the American Government for a supply of breadstuffs for his people.

Dr. Ignatius was formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals of Viborg, but resigned in 1913. He has been a strong sympathizer with the Allies since the war broke out, and, although insisting that his mission has no political character, he points out that aid to Finland at this critical moment will be of material effect in promoting sympathy for the Allies in that country.

"Finland's plight," he says, "is the result of the cutting off of imported supplies, aggravated this year by a particularly bad harvest. We have never been self-supporting as regards food. Our normal consumption of breadstuffs is about 800,000 tons a year. We produce at home only about 350,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 450,000 tons.

"In the past this deficiency was covered by imports of rye and wheat from Russia and of wheat from America. This year, owing first to frost and later to drought, our home production severely declined. A provisional but reliable estimate puts our harvest for 1917 at 200,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 600,000 tons, so that we have only a quarter of the breadstuffs consumed in normal years.

"We have reduced the deficiency by drastic State regulation limiting consumption. How far we have been obliged to go is shown by the fact that in the last Summer our daily card allowance has been only 150 grams, which is less than half the allowance in Russia. This measure is inflicting serious suffering upon our whole population. But even with these limitations upon consumption we cannot keep going unless we obtain foreign aid.

"From Russia we now get nothing. Owing to transportation difficulties, Russia cannot even supply us with breadstuffs which have been contracted and paid for, and I fear that we have no chance of getting supplies from her within measurable time. Importation from the United States is broken off by the war.

"As a result, we are within sight of literal starvation. Many communes have practically no reserves. Their population has been obliged to resort to an expedient painfully common in Finnish history—the mixing of ground pine-bark with grain flour, the product being a distasteful and injurious bread known as 'pettuleipa.' Even in relatively rich parts of the country grain is so scarce that people are collecting lichens for desiccation, grinding and mixing with fuold.

"We desire to obtain from the United States licenses to buy and export to Finland sufficient grain to relieve our extreme need. The Swedish Government has granted us transit licenses free of compensation, so that America's consent is all that we need. I appeal to the American press and the American people, who are so magnanimously championing the causes of the small nations, for sympathy and support."

Asked about the political situation in Finland, Dr. Ignatius expressed the hope that an agreement would be made which would satisfy both Finland and Russia.

"The supplying of Finland's needs," he concluded, "will materially serve the Entente cause, as it will prove to my countrymen that they, too, are included among the small nations which the Allies are attempting to help."

SUBWAY BAN ON THE CALL.

Interborough Stops Its Sale at News Stands That It Controls.

Following the example of newsdealers, who have refused to handle copies of The Masses and other publications with radical anti-war policies, on the ground that there is danger of severe punishment under the Trading With the Enemy act for handling them, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had ordered that no copies of The New York Call be sold from the subways stands which it controls.

The firm of Ward & Gow, which operates hundreds of news stands in this city, has for some time refused to handle The Call, The Masses, and several other radical publications. It was said at the offices of The Call yesterday that only about 300 copies of that newspaper had been sold on the Interborough stands and that since the ban was placed on The Call 800 copies a day have been sold in these stations by newsboys who have been sent there with issues telling in large headlines of the discrimination against The Call. The question whether The Call has not forfeited the second class mailing privilege is now under consideration by Postmaster General Burleson.

Shetland Wool Spencers
for Women and Misses
Special 2.65

NEW delicately knitted surplice Spencers, in white, blue, pink or gray, light enough to wear under a suit or a coat and warm enough to count.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE—37TH AND 38TH STREETS

Initial showing Monday of
Women's Waists
of Panne Crepe Meteor
Special 9.75

PANNE Crepe Meteor is a new doubled-faced silk fabric, having a rich satin finish with a lack-lustre back of crepe. Two distinct models. One plain tailored. The other a surplice effect with Georgette collar edged with Val lace.

Monday—at a Fraction of Former Prices.
Original Paris Models, Women's Coats, Gowns, Suits.

Women's Street Coats
Fur or self-trimmed
AN exceptionally large collection of coats for street wear, in those wonderful soft fabrics and in the modish colors, silk lined and warmly interlined. Quite unusual value at 45.00

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats
Featuring the fashionable furs
DAYTIME and more formal models, in all the new soft texture coat cloths, trimmed with Hudson seal, nutria, Australian opossum and other winter furs. 59.50

Women's Coats and Wraps
Luxuriously fur-trimmed for Horse Show and Opera
89.50 to 295.00
COATS in those glorious fabrics that are as soft as fleece, richly silk-lined and trimmed with the finest furs; and exquisite evening wraps of chiffon velvet with voluminous collars and barrel muff cuffs of fur.

Women's
Chiffon Velvet Gowns
Edged with Genet fur
A NEW model fastening to side, button-trimmed from collar to hem, with Genet fur edge on collar and girdle, and Genet edged panel forming draped-back skirt. In black, brown, plum and taupe. 45.00

Women's
Chiffon Velvet Gowns
Arranged with silk chiffon
A STRAIGHT line model, with chiffon velvet bodice, sash and skirt border, and tunic and sleeves of self color chiffon cloth. Black, Copenhagen, brown, prune and taupe. 59.50

Brocaded
Chiffon Velvet Gowns
Combined with Georgette Crepe
DESIGNED with draped collarless bodice of novelty brocaded chiffon velvet, with side-draped skirt; flowing sleeves of Georgette Crepe. Gown over silk; in black, brown, prune and Copenhagen. 79.50

Plain and Plaid Velveteen Skirts
for Women and Misses
PLAIN Velveteen Skirts, for street or sport wear, with detachable belt, and side-trimmed with self covered buttons. In black, navy, brown, green and taupe. 9.75

PLAID Velveteen Skirts, of notable quality, richly overplaided in subdued color schemes; shirred at waist, with detachable belt and turn-over flap pockets. 14.50

24 Styles of
Women's Walking Boots
at one price—9.00
Worth $12 according to present leather prices
PLAIN styles in tan, deep mahogany, or black Russia calfskin, or designed with fawn, gray, or brown buckskin uppers. Mannish lasts, with welted leather soles and military or low heels.

Satin Evening Slippers
at a pre-war price—6.50 Hand-Sewn
MADE of superior satin in festive evening shades, long graceful vamps, high aristocratic arches, Louis heels, and light, flexible hand-turned soles.
At the same low price—slippers of imported silver or gold cloth, with self bows.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY
Silk and Knit Underwear
At the Old Prices!
for Women and Misses
THIS high-grade underwear has advanced materially in price, though we have not advanced it yet. But you will not be able to duplicate these undergarments at these prices in future.

Glove Silk Vests, pink or white, in bodice, ribbon strap or regular top styles. Our Parfait make 1.45

Glove Silk Knickers, Parfait make, of heavy quality silk, in pink, white or black, reinforced 1.95

Glove Silk Chemises, envelope model, in pink or white, with lace top and ribbon straps 1.95

Glove Silk Combinations, Parfait make, in pink or white, with tailored top and fully reinforced . . . 2.95

Ribbed Cotton Combinations finely ribbed; regular or bodice top, lace or tight knee. In pink or white . . 55c

Swiss Ribbed Combinations, of heavy cotton, in pink or white; French band top, knee or ankle length . . . 1.00

Silk Top Combinations, with mercerized ribbed drawers, joined at waist with hemstitching 1.75

Silk & Wool Combinations, Swiss ribbed, with silk picot edge, in knee or ankle length 2.00

Greatly Reduced Monday!
Women's High Grade Suits
Plain tailored or trimmed with fine furs
In those soft finish, close clinging cloths
REDUCED PRICE
38.00
Former prices: 59.50 to 79.50

CORRECT
Ready-to-Wear
Riding
Habit
For the Horse Show and the Formal Ride
65.00
THIS three-piece habit for Women and Misses is of black broadcloth, with hunting model skirt and breeches, and white waistcoat.
High Silk Hat
10.75
Riding Boots
16.00
Expert horsewomen, thoroughly familiar with the etiquette of equestrian apparel and accessories, always in attendance.

SEEADLER TRICKED HER BRITISH CAPTOR

American Says the German Raider Was Held Up and Searched by a Cruiser.

PASSED AS A NORWEGIAN

Forty-four of Her Captives Believed to be Still Marooned on Mopeha Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The full story of the cruise of the German commerce raider Seeadler has been obtained by the Navy Department from Captain Haldor Smith of the American schooner R. C. Slade and three other mariners who landed at Tutuila in an open boat on Sept. 29, after being marooned on Mopeha Island by the master of the Seeadler when the raider grounded and was abandoned.

The Seeadler, formerly the American ship Pass of Balmaha, belonged to the Boston Lumber Company, and was in the Nova Scotia trade before the war. After the war began she was put under the American flag and was captured by the British and a prize officer was put aboard her with instructions to take her to Kirkwall, Scotland. On the way she was captured by a German submarine and sent to Bremen and fitted out as a raider. A picked crew was placed aboard, some of whom spoke Norwegian, and sent out into the Atlantic under the guise of a Norwegian ship.

The ruse worked so well that after leaving Bremen on Dec. 21, 1916, the Seeadler was held up by the British auxiliary cruiser Highland Scot, examined and passed. Sailors' identification books issued by the Norwegian Government were furnished the men, although they probably were taken from captured Norwegian vessels and given to the men who seemed to fit the descriptions given. These, together with pictures of Norwegian Kings and Queens, gave the ship the appearance of a Norwegian.

Captain Smith learned that, while cruising in the Atlantic, thirteen ships, valued by the Germans at 60,000,000 marks, were captured, and four in the Pacific, the R. C. Slade, the American schooner A. B. Johnson, the American schooner Manila, and the French schooner Lutece.

Chased by the Raider.

Relating the story of the capture of his ship, the Slade, Captain Smith said:

"I left Sydney on April 24, 1917, and proceeded without any incident until the evening of June 17, when I was in latitude about 2 north and longitude 150 west. On the evening of June 17, about 5 o'clock, the second mate reported to me that a ship was firing on us. I went on deck and looked aft, and instantly, as I came on deck, they fired again, and I saw the shell fall short about two miles. She was about eight miles off. There was a heavy squall starting to eastward—wind favorable to this time—and I thought it possible to get away, and kept holding on. But she kept firing on me at intervals of about five to ten minutes, and was coming up on me fast.

"The ninth shot, fired about 6 o'clock, struck very close, passing the poop and splashing water on the ship. Then I concluded that there wasn't any use, and I lowered down spanker, clewed down topsail, hoisted American flag, and hove to. About 7 o'clock the raider was up alongside and asked what ship. I told him what it was, and he told me to lower down sails and stand by and he would send an officer aboard me. Shortly after, the prize officer came aboard, and a doctor and about ten men. These officers were in uniform. They told me to leave the ship and to go on board the raider, and they would give me time in the morning to pack my clothes.

"They took all our men aboard the raider except the cook. Next morning I went back on board with all my men and packed up. We left the ship with our belongings June 18. We were put on board the raider again. Shortly after I saw from the raider that they put holes in the masts and placed dynamite bombs in each mast, and put fire to both ends of the ship and left her. I saw the masts go over the side and the ship was burning from end to end, and the raider steamed away."

Captain Smith said the raider was a full-rigged ship of steel or iron, about 2,300 tons, propelled by oil-burning engines. Her captain was Felix Graf von Luckner, Acting Captain- Lieutenant; the First Lieutenant, Alfred Kling; Prize Officer, Richard Pless. There also was a chief engineer, a navigating Lieutenant, a mate, and a doctor. All told, her complement was sixty-eight officers and men. Mounted between decks she carried two 4-inch guns, (10.5 centimeters,) and two machine guns. The name on her bow was Irma.

When the men from the Slade arrived aboard the raider they found nine prisoners from the American schooner A. B. Johnson of San Francisco, captured three days before. On July 8, Smith said, the schooner Manila was captured and dynamited after the ten officers and men had been taken off. Aboard the Seeadler, he said, was a Hollander, who had been taken off the first ship captured and was kept aboard because he had made an insulting remark to the Captain about German money.

Fast on a Coral Reef.

For about three weeks the raider kept beating up and down, looking for passing ships. Meeting none, they went south to Mopeha on July 31, anchored on the lee side of the island, and on Aug. 2 the ship was driven hard and fast ashore. The three American Captains had gone ashore with the German officers on a picnic, and the prisoners were left on the ship. Cannon were fired to tell the party the ship was in danger, but when they returned they found the propeller twisted on the coral reefs and the vessel beyond help. After working all afternoon they gave her up as lost and took ashore everything they could move, including the boats, gear, and wireless. The wireless plant, a very powerful one, was set up between two cocoanut trees. It was equipped with sending and receiving apparatus, and without difficulty they were able to hear Pago-Pago, Tahiti and Honolulu.

On Aug. 23 the German officers fitted up and armed a small boat and started for the Cook Islands or the Fiji Islands, where they hoped to capture an American ship and come back for the crew. Count von Luckner, the master, was in charge. They were never heard of again at Mopeha Island.

After their departure wireless messages in code from Pago-Pago to the American Consul were intercepted and the German crew believed the Count had been captured. On Sept. 5 a French trading schooner from Papeete—the Lutece—put in at the island. First Lieutenant Kling took a motor boat and machine gun and captured the ship. She had a large cargo of flour, salmon, and beef, and a supply of water. Kling and his crew dismantled the wireless plant and left the island in the Lutece that night, leaving forty-eight souls, including the Americans, the crew of the French trader, and four natives of the island. Scant provisions, and bad at that, were left them. Besides these, they found a few cocoanuts, but the great number of rats on the island destroyed them. There was plenty of fish and turtles.

A small boat had been left behind, and the marooned men fitted it up. The Captain of the Manila with a small crew started out in the boat for Tahiti on Sept. 8. They failed to reach Tahiti and returned exhausted on Sept. 16. Captain Smith with three men took the small boat and managed to reach Pago-Pago ten days later.

Captain Smith said that after the Seeadler was abandoned the Germans used dynamite to destroy the ship's masts so that passing vessels might not sight them. They were unable to sink the Manila as she was loaded with lumber, and the derelict now probably is a menace to navigation. Although the Seeadler may be a wreck, it is possible that her guns still are in position to use.

Forty-four persons still are on Mopeha Island, but Captain Smith said they were not in immediate danger of starvation. There are turtles and fish on the island, he said, and the water, while brackish, is not dangerous. The only danger, he said, is of sickness. One man had gangrene when he left. Some medicine was left, but he doubted that the survivors knew how to use it.

Recent dispatches indicate that the Captain of the Seeadler and five of his crew were captured on Sept. 21 off the Fiji Islands by Fijian constabulary. What became of the men who left Mopeha Island in the Lutece is not known.

HYLAN DECLINES $5 DINNER.

Mayor-Elect Bars All Public Spreads Until He Takes Office.

Friends of Judge John F. Hylan in Brooklyn said yesterday that in line with the food saving movement started by the National Administration, the Mayor-elect would not attend any public dinners, at least until after he takes office. It was also said that he would cancel all dinner invitations already accepted and decline all others which may be extended to him. The Mayor-elect is said to have taken this attitude when a committee called upon him to invite him to a five-dollar-a-plate banquet which was being arranged in his honor.

"The Government is trying to conserve food," said Judge Hylan to the committee, "and I do not think we are aiding in the movement or setting a good example by holding any dinners at $5 a plate."

SAYS CITY NEEDS A MUNICIPAL PARTY

Former Fusion Manager Declares That Is the Only Way to Beat Tammany.

CRITICISES LAST CAMPAIGN

J. M. Price Blames Wm. H. Childs for Mitchel Failure and Deplores "Outrageous" Expenditures.

Joseph M. Price, who, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1913, practically ran the Mitchel campaign that year and who was a member of the Fusion Committee of 1917, criticised yesterday the handling of the Mitchel campaign this year and gave it as his opinion that Fusion committees as instruments for good government have outlived their purposes. What was needed, he said, was a municipal party, with municipal primary elections, distinct from party primary elections, in order to defeat Tammany. Mr. Price declared that the expenditure of money by the Fusionists was "perfectly outrageous" and far beyond that of any city campaign in his recollection.

"Last June, in a speech to the Civic Club, I prophesied that this would be the last city campaign fought on fusion lines," said Mr. Price. "I believed then that the Republican Party was getting restive and would probably insist on a straight ticket in elections unless some strong body was formed which would include the great mass of Republican voters pledged to vote in municipal elections irrespective of party nominal elections irrespective of party nominees. I have since concluded that the time has come to build up a municipal or city party, with a definite municipal platform, one which would attract all those who believe in municipal progress along social and economic lines.

"To make such a change in political conditions effective party primaries must be abolished in municipal elections, and a non-partisan primary law to govern city elections urged at the next session of the Legislature. In Buffalo such a non-partisan primary is in operation. In reviewing the mistakes of fusion government it is apparent that efficiency, even if accompanied by social progress, is not enough, as efficiency is apt to overshadow the social progress made.

"My belief that fusion movements along the old lines will not again be successful has been strengthened by the way the recent campaign was conducted by the Fusion Committee of 1917 from the very first meeting right up to Election Day. The committee contained those elements which makes reforms in this town unpopular and open to suspicion. I protested to Cleveland H. Dodge that he should not take the Chairmanship of the Committee of 1917 unless he was willing to be the actual working head and not merely the figurehead of the committee. I realized from my experience four years ago that conducting a municipal campaign was more than a one-man job, and that the Chairman of the full committee should take as active an interest in the direction of the campaign as the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"Mr. Dodge agreed with me then, but on taking the Chairmanship attended but one meeting of the committee that I can recollect. That was when the Executive Committee, after receiving the report of the Nominating Committee, delivered its report to the full committee. The consequence was that the conduct of the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917 remained entirely in the hands of William Hamlin Childs. He had practical veto on expenditures, and as the hands that control the purse strings always dominate no activity was undertaken without his consent. Mr. Childs had not the experience, temperament, or vision to exercise such control, and the most serious faults of the campaign must be attributed directly to him and his coterie of advisers.

"I will say in this regard that the amount of money expended by the Fusion Committee of 1917 in this campaign was perfectly outrageous. It goes far beyond anything in my recollection in a municipal campaign by reformers or by regular parties. Up to five weeks before election there was no organization at all for campaign purposes, and this even after the Fusionists had lost by their negligence the Republican primary election. The Fusion Committee of 1917 rented nice, attractive offices in an inaccessible part of Madison Avenue, offices that would have been thoroughly fitted for an advertising agency. Unfortunately a political campaign cannot be conducted like a selling campaign for soap. A ticket cannot be advertised into office through the paid columns of the newspapers.

"Post-mortems are always disagreeable, and, I realize, are peculiarly easy. They are only valuable if they teach us something and help us find out what was wrong. This campaign has taught us that the Fusion managers absolutely failed to understand the popular mind of the town, with the most deplorable result."

SEE OUR PRESTIGE IN CHINA IMPAIRED

Peking Newspapers Criticise Lansing-Ishii Agreement as to Japan's "Special Interests."

PEKING, Nov. 10.—The newspapers, upon a further reading of the Lansing-Ishii agreement concerning China, declare that the American recognition of Japanese "special interests" in China will be injurious to American prestige in China.

The Peking Tiger says: "This means recognition of the so-called Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, but the Chinese are too much engrossed in civil strife to see its significance."

The Peking Morning Bell says: "We cannot bear to point out the full significance of these notes. While the Japanese are elated over the success achieved, we are cutting one another's throats."

The Peking Gazette says: "While in certain circles America's good intention is still trusted, the joint resolution is certain to damage American prestige in China."

Expressions are not wanting to the effect that America will "fall an easy prey" to Japanese diplomacy. It is declared that for two Governments to agree on certain special interests in a third country without the consent of the latter is an open affront to the third party.

"There is great surprise," continues The Gazette, "that America, of all countries, should have taken this step and lent herself, however unwillingly, to Japanese Imperial schemes."

GERMANS MAKE GAIN THEN LOSE AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

day report of the War Office. The bulletin reads:

Front of the German Crown Prince—Lower Saxon and Guard battalions, with pioneers and sections of a storming battalion, after powerful firing preparation by artillery and mine throwers, wrested from the French positions in Chaume Wood. Strong enemy counterattacks, repeated until night, collapsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

Two hundred and forty prisoners, including seven officers, remained in our hands.

PARIS, Nov. 10. — Recovery of ground lost at Ohaume Wood in the Verdun sector was announced in the night bulletin of the French War Office. The statement reads:

The artillery fighting was quite active in the region of Oise-Aisne Canal.

On the right bank of the Meuse there were spirited infantry engagements in the morning in the region of the Chaume Wood, a continuation of the fighting reported yesterday. After several counterattacks our troops completely re-established their position.

The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The day bulletin is as follows:

On the front northwest of Rheims the night was marked by a series of efforts directed by the enemy against our trenches and small posts, especially in the sectors of Loivre, Courcy, and du Godat. We repulsed the enemy by our fire, and he was not able to approach our lines at any point.

East of Neuville we penetrated a German trench and destroyed shelters.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting continues spirited in the vicinity of Chaume Wood, where there were patrol engagements in which we took prisoners.

In the Vosges and in Alsace we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy in raiding his lines northwest of Senonnes and east of Seppois.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

FAVORS DRY REFERENDUM.

Whitman Says He Will Ask Next Legislature to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Submission to the people of the question of State-wide prohibition will be proposed at the coming session of the Legislature. Governor Whitman announced tonight that he was in favor of submitting the question of State-wide prohibition to the people. In announcing his stand on the suffrage question Governor Whitman said:

"I expect to ask the Legislature for proper legislation providing for the registration and enrollment of women so that they may vote at the Spring city local option elections and take part in the Fall primaries."

In his advocacy of immediate suffrage for women the Governor will have the support of all legislative leaders.

Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, did not care at his home in Watertown to comment on the prohibition referendum, but Senator George A. Slater of Westchester came out in favor of it, as did Senator Stivers of Middletown.

614 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

Enlistments Since April 1 Now Total 246,108.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Enlistments in the Regular Army on Friday fell to Cla. Pennsylvania and New York still lead in the daily recruiting and in the total. The enlistments to date are 246,108, which is 62,210 above the quota. The enlistments for the Central States on Friday and since April 1 follow:

	Obtained Friday.	Since April 1.		Obtained Friday.	Since April 1.
*Connecticut	7	2,961	*New York	87	27,198
*Delaware	..	765	*Ohio	..	13,315
*Dist. of C.	1	685	*Penn.	96	29,013
Maine	..	1,317	*Rhode Isl'd	4	1,317
*Maryland	3	2,622	Virginia	3	1,780
*Mass.	22	12,986	West Va.	3	2,454
New Hamp.	1	777	Vermont	3	177
*N. Jersey	14	7,241			

*Quota obtained.

Telegraphers' Charity Show.

The annual entertainment and reception of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society, for the benefit of the charity fund, will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and Terrace Garden on Tuesday evening. A vaudeville bill will be presented.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Kid Gloves

Short Kid Gloves in white, ivory and tan shades. Also one-clasp white chamois gloves.

1.50

The pair

Particular Attention is Directed to

The Illustrated Fashions in Today's N. Y. Times Rotogravure Section of

WOMEN'S FUR-TRIMMED SATIN TAILORED HATS

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Silk Hose

Superior quality pure silk in black, white and the leading shades for street and evening wear.

1.95

Formerly 2.25 *3 pairs 5.75*

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Extraordinary Sale of

PHILIPPINE HANDMADE LINGERIE

Undergarments Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.

This Philippine handmade lingerie is made directly under the supervision of special Bonwit Teller & Co. representatives—from selected materials—in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms established in the Philippines.

Nightgowns... *1.95 2.75 3.45 6.95*
Formerly 3.00, 4.00, 6.75, 10.75

Envelope Chemises.... *1.95 2.50 3.95*
Formerly 3.00, 4.00

Regular Chemises..... *1.85 2.75 3.45*
Formerly 3.00, 4.00, 5.75

FOR MONDAY ONLY

SILK ZENANA HOUSE COATS

16.50

Lined with silk and trimmed with wide satin ribbon.

EMB'D VELVET TEA COATS

39.50

Formerly 59.00

Three-quarter-length straightline model with satin brocade lining.

SILK VELVET HOUSE COATS

trimmed with fur

49.00

Formerly 89.00

Long, full draped silk velvet house coats, with brocade satin lining and shirred waist line.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Exceptional Sale of

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS

Formerly 5.00 & 6.00

3.25

Unusual styles with effective flounces of shirring and plaited ruffles.

Special Sale Monday

WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS

Exceptionally Priced at

10.00

Featured are the new lasts and leathers, emphasizing boots with Cuban and Louis XV. heels, welted and turn soles and colored tops. Included—Mahogany calf, tan kid, tan Russia calf with natural buckskin tops, black Russia calf with dark gray buck or matt kid tops. Also black vamps with white kid tops.

Simple Handmade

FRENCH BLOUSES

10.50 to *79.50*

Unusual and exclusive style-themes emphasizing the refined simplicity and restraint of Bonwit Teller & Co. French blouse modes. Blouses developed in handkerchief linen, batiste, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe.

Women's Unusual

DAY & EVENING FROCKS & GOWNS

25.00 to *350.00*

Exclusive and original modes in simple tailored walking frocks of serge, satin and velvet. Afternoon, calling and theatre frocks emphasizing smart silhouettes and divers treatments, demi-evening toilettes in veiled decolletage styles, sumptuous metallic brocades, black gowns in tulle, paillettes and jetted effects.

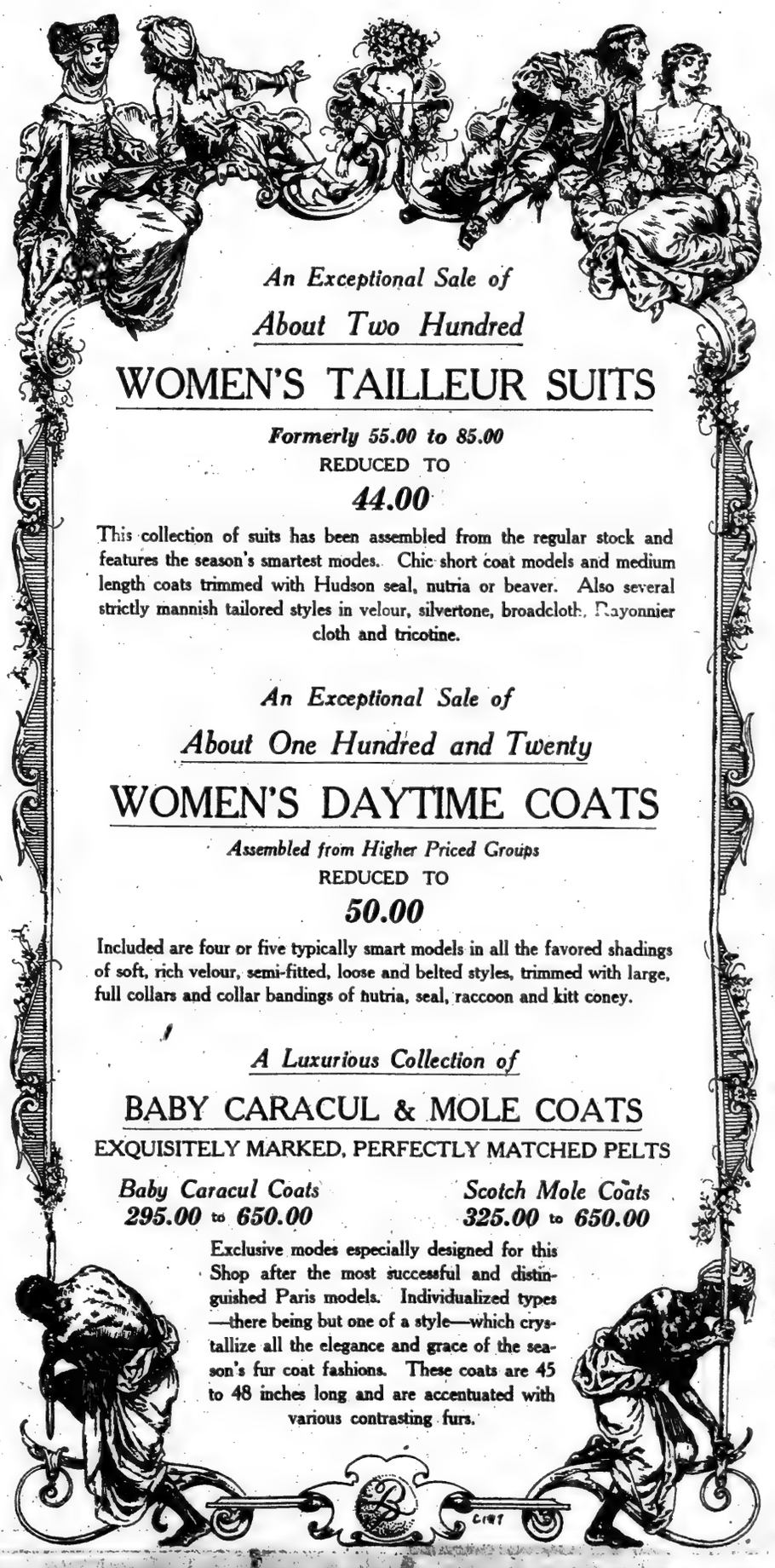
The Department of

SPORTS APPAREL

Highly specialized types in exclusive modes have been developed by this Shop for every sport function. For golf, trap shooting, tennis, hiking, yachting, and camp and country club life. Smart suits, topcoats, frocks, jackets, waistcoats in various cloth, velvet, corduroy and Scotch knit fabrics. Leather is specially featured in coats and suits, including plain and fleece-lined coats.

RIDING TOGS

Side and cross saddle habits for cross-country, park, polo and exhibition riding. Riding hats, shirts, waistcoats, stocks, puttees, boots, cravats, crops and every accessory necessary to the outfitting of the well-appointed equestrienne.



An Exceptional Sale of

About Two Hundred

WOMEN'S TAILLEUR SUITS

Formerly 55.00 to 85.00

REDUCED TO

44.00

This collection of suits has been assembled from the regular stock and features the season's smartest modes. Chic short coat models and medium length coats trimmed with Hudson seal, nutria or beaver. Also several strictly mannish tailored styles in velour, silvertone, broadcloth, Rayonnier cloth and tricotine.

An Exceptional Sale of

About One Hundred and Twenty

WOMEN'S DAYTIME COATS

Assembled from Higher Priced Groups

REDUCED TO

50.00

Included are four or five typically smart models in all the favored shadings of soft, rich velour, semi-fitted, loose and belted styles, trimmed with large, full collars and collar bandings of nutria, seal, raccoon and kitt coney.

A Luxurious Collection of

BABY CARACUL & MOLE COATS

EXQUISITELY MARKED, PERFECTLY MATCHED PELTS

Baby Caracul Coats *295.00* to *650.00*

Scotch Mole Coats *325.00* to *650.00*

Exclusive modes especially designed for this Shop after the most successful and distinguished Paris models. Individualized types—there being but one of a style—which crystallize all the elegance and grace of the season's fur coat fashions. These coats are 45 to 48 inches long and are accentuated with various contrasting furs.

Reduced Prices—Monday

MISSES' APPAREL

Misses' Tailored Suits

Formerly 35.00 to 45.00

28.00

Strictly mannish and "lounge" fashions made of whipcords, burella, wool jersey and wool velour. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly 45.00 to 59.50

35.00

Featured are smart, youthful modes in unusual treatments, emphasizing the newest style notes in suits of velour, duvet de laine and burella. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Winter Coats

Very Special Value

35.00

Modish styles in Yosemite cloth, velour, diagonals, zibelines. Fitted and belted models, large adjustable muffler collars, contrasting Angora stole collars, plaited backs and fur bandings. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailored Frocks

Formerly 25.00 to 39.50

20.00

Included are frocks in models appropriate for school and college wear. Developed on simple lines of serge, wool jersey and satin. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Aft'n & Eve'g Gowns

Formerly 39.50 to 59.50

29.50

A collection of odd gowns in a diversity of styles and colorings, this season's desirable models in materials appropriate for afternoon and evening wear. Sizes 14 to 18.

Mourning Apparel

An Individualized Department in which selection may be made in Seclusion and Privacy

Mourning apparel of distinguished refinement designed in accord with the silhouette of fashion. Suits, coats, gowns, blouses, neckwear and all the accessories for mourning wear.

A Specialized Feature

Mourning Millinery

Exact reproductions of French hats in black and black and white models, made in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms.

FOUND FOOD ROTTING; NO CARS TO MOVE IT

Senator Borah, After Tour of West, Warns the Nation of Threatened Shortage.

GRAIN ELEVATORS TOO FEW

Farmers, After Raising Great Crops, Face 1918 Discouraged—Must Find More Labor for Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, on his return to the capital after a three weeks' tour of the West, gave an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES today in which he sounded a warning that a serious food crisis threatened the country unless the Government found a way to keep labor on the farm and to move food products to the market.

While the Idaho Senator found the West alert to the gravity of the war crisis and intent upon fighting through to the end, he also found, he says, a disposition to consider lightly the cry for huge crops and for conservation of food, because all through the West food products were rotting, with means lacking to prevent it.

If the West becomes apathetic over the call for a tremendous yield of crops next year, and the cry is unheeded, Senator Borah pointed out, a real danger will threaten the country and its allies. The problem the Government must work out, he says, is to supply men for the farm to take the places of those who have been drafted and to see that crops are moved to market.

The Senator's tour took him into nearly all of the Middle Western States, as far as the Rockies. Everywhere, he said, he found a profoundly loyal spirit toward the Administration in the conduct of the war. Senator Borah wanted, he explained, to ascertain for himself if pro-German propaganda had in any way effected the real Americanism of the West. His tour took him into contact with communities which, because of the makeup of population, had been regarded by pro-German propagandists as fertile fields for influence. The Senator failed to find any evidence, he said, that pro-German efforts had gained headway in these places. While in various communities of the Middle West there had been a conviction that the country ought not to have entered the war, Senator Borah said he found the people heartily with the Government, now that it was in the world struggle.

West Anxious to Do Its Part.

"The attitude of the West toward the war is no different from the attitude of the East," said Senator Borah. "We hear constantly of the 'apathy of the West,' but I found no sentiment in that part of the country different from the sentiment which I find throughout the country generally. In matters of domestic concern there may be shades of opinion upon public questions which distinguish one part of the country from another. But it is more or less Pharisaism to assume that in a war with a foreign power one part of the country is more loyal or more ready for sacrifice than another. I venture that in performance, in deeds done, and in actual achievement the West will measure up to the full responsibility of the hour. Its record speaks for itself.

"In the matter of enlistment the Northwestern States went distinctly and conspicuously to the front. In my own State the record was exceptional. We oversubscribed the Liberty Loan, and what is of vast importance, it was very well distributed among the people. In the matter of the Red Cross subscription we raised far more than our quota. Some counties contributed four and five times their quota. The same interest is now being shown in the raising of the Y. M. C. A. fund. I speak of Idaho, but this record is fully supported by all the States in that great Northwestern empire.

"There is a serious condition in the West, but it does not arise out of a want of patriotism, but a want of means by which to effectuate the desire of the people to do the proper thing in this emergency. Last Spring the farmers went forward and produced crops in splendid fashion. Now when the crops are being gathered it is impossible to find transportation facilities to carry the products to the market.

"Any amount of fruit and potatoes is going to waste by reason of want of means of transportation. We had neither elevators nor cars sufficient to take care of the wheat crop. This is an exceedingly serious condition and will result in utter discouragement in the production of the crop of 1918. There is very little use of talking economy and conservation when stuff is rotting and going to waste about you; there is no encouragement to plant crops under such conditions.

Lack of Farm Labor Serious.

"Another feature of the situation is the want of labor. There has been a scarcity of labor in harvest and crop gathering times for several years. Now that the boys are being taken from the farm under the draft the situation is such that you cannot find labor to plant and certainly not sufficient labor to take care of the crops. Unless the labor situation is changed through some method there will be a vast decrease in the crop acreage of the West next year through inability to plant or sow and take care of it.

"It is not because the farmers are not willing to go forward—indeed, they are anxious to—but this is a condition and not a theory. The seriousness of it cannot well be exaggerated. I am very certain that its effects will be tremendous in the coming year. It is not a question of paying higher wages. It is a question of no one to employ.

"Without food, without transportation facilities to the seaboard, and without ships, the sending of our armies to Europe will be futile. These are three great elements of success overshadowing in importance all others, however important the others may be.

"The present outlook is not promising for the speedy termination of the war. It may run on for two or three years or longer. In any event, present conditions admonish us to prepare for a long war. The greatest granary in the world lies west of the Mississippi River. If it falls it will not be because these people are not devoted to their Government, not because they are apathetic or uninformed as to the responsibility which rests upon them, but because they have not the means in labor and transportation to utilize their great resources for good.

"While there are other things connected with war preparation more interesting, more commanding in appearance, there is none more vital than that of organizing production and getting the products to market. It will be a tragedy of worldwide significance and effect, a disaster, if, when our army is there, there are no foods, no cars, no ships.

"There is just one plea of the Government which falls upon deaf ears in the West, and that is this conservation of food, and that is by reason of the fact that all around our products are going to waste. If the people of the West could see their crops taken care of and their markets supplied they would respond to this call just as quickly as they have to all others. It is not the apathy of the West, but the helplessness of the West which is a matter of concern just now."

BORDEN'S MEN ON STRIKE.

Pasteurizing Men Want Nine-Hour Day and an Advance.

The pasteurizing plant of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company, at 55 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, has been closed by a strike and all milk for Queens is sent to the local stations from the Ridgewood and DeKalb avenue pasteurising plants. The Steinway avenue plant handled nearly all the milk delivered by the Borden's Company in Queens.

The men called the strike because they assert that the company recently cut their wages from 32 cents an hour for a nine-hour day to 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. They have demanded 35 cents an hour for a nine-hour day. The company has agreed to give a nine-hour day but refuses the advance.

BROADWAY LIGHTS NOT YET DIMMED

Order From Fuel Administrator Failed to Arrive in Time to be Effective Last Night.

Broadway was as bright as ever last night, and the explanation made was that the "lights out" order of Fuel Administrator Garfield had not been received. When it is received it will be carried out to the letter, it is said, and until 7:45 or after 11 o'clock there will be no reason for calling Broadway the Great White Way. At the office of City Food Administrator Arthur Williams, who is also Vice President and General Manager of the Edison Company, it was said that the order from Washington is understood to refer to "sky line" signs and those decorating the side walls.

The plan under which the regulation will operate is said to contemplate allowing a liberal use of signs that are necessary to the carrying on of business as, for instance, the signs over theatre entrances and those pointing the way into restaurants and cafés. Signs over shops that cease their acitivities at 6 o'clock are not expected to be alight.

It is a mistake to curtail the lighting up of New York at night, in the opinion of Henry L. Doherty of 60 Wall Street, the head of more than 200 public utilities supplying electricity. The light used in signs, he said, amounts to less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the fuel used. Mr. Doherty suggests making Broadway dark for one week, so that New York could find out what a Black Way would mean.

"There are better ways of saving fuel," he said, "because some saving is not true economy. We must remember that war is largely a matter of psychology. Light inspires confidence; light attracts everything animate from bugs to men. I was in London at the beginning of the war, and I know the depressing effect the darkness had upon the people. I don't want that to happen in this country."

NEW FREIGHT RULE HERE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has Plan to Relieve Team Congestion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will tomorrow place in operation in New York City and Brooklyn the "shipping day" or "sailing date" plan for the handling of less than carload freight, and the custom of accepting freight in less than carload lots indiscriminately at all stations, or at any time of the day, for shipment to any points, will be discontinued. Under the new plan, freight destined for various points will be accepted in New York City and Brooklyn only at specified stations and on designated days. Closing hours will be established at the various stations, ranging from 3 to 5 P. M., after which freight will not be accepted for shipment.

The object of establishing closing hours is to distribute the delivery of freight to the stations over a greater portion of the day, and thus relieve the congestion of teams and trucks now frequently occurring in the late afternoon. A "shipping day guide" for New York City and Brooklyn is being distributed among shippers and trade organizations. It gives complete schedules showing the days on which freight will be accepted for all points in the United States and Canada, also the closing hours at each station for the various points of destination.

ONLY TWO BIDS ON SHELLS.

War Department to Let Contract for 336,000 Projectiles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—American manufacturers are so busy with war contracts that only two firms today submitted bids for 336,000 five-inch projectiles, representing a contract of about $4,000,000.

The Ingersoll & Rand Manufacturing Company asked $11.24 each for the projectiles, and the Bethlehem Steel Company $12.90. Deliveries are to begin next May at the rate of 1,000 a day.

FRANCE TO SEIZE ALL GRAIN.

Government Will Take Over Mills and Fix Price of Bread.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—All the grain in France will be requisitioned at an early date, Maurice Long, Minister of Provisions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies last night.

All the grinding mills will be put under Government control so that bread may be supplied throughout France at a standard price.

HOOVER TO CONTROL MILK IN NEW YORK

Producers and Distributers Agree to Accept Regulation of Prices and Methods.

BOARD TO BE NAMED SOON

Fish Dealers Meet Food Controller and Plan to Cut Prices and Increase Supply.

The milk producing industry in this State and the distributing agencies are to go under Government control for the purpose of bringing about prices that will give just profit to producers and handlers and assure the public of a fair deal. This was announced yesterday by Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, upon his return from Washington. The New York Milk Commission will be a local body of seven to ten members, and will be appointed by Mr. Hoover within a few days.

At the Washington conference the milk situation was gone over by the officers of the Dairymen's League, representing the State producers, and members of the New York Milk Conference Board, the organization of distributers here. John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Food Commission, and Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, were also at the conference. The men representing the milk industry agreed to accept the authority of the Hoover Commission for three months, and if the plan succeeds it will be continued at least for the period of the war.

I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the Milk Conference Board, said the distributers had proposed to continue to absorb the loss which, he alleged, they had suffered by not following the lead of the producers and raising prices the first of the month if the Dairymen's League would reduce the December prices half a cent or to the October basis. R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, will call a meeting of the Directors of the league to consider the proposal before Wednesday, upon which date he will inform Mr. Williams of the action of the league. The producers are now getting 7.4 cents a quart for milk, and if they agree to resume the October price they will get 6.9 cents. Mr. Nathans said that if the farmers accepted the proposal the dealers would continue until Jan. 1 prices not to exceed those charged by the largest two companies in the month of October.

"More important even than this is the voluntary agreement to place operations under control of a commission to be appointed by the Federal Food Administration," said Mr. Nathans. "This commission will regulate the price of milk to the consumer; in other words, by voluntary action the milk industry in New York has placed itself in the same relation to the public as have the railroads, who are under Government control by law. Mr. Hoover expressed appreciation of this action, which, he said, lifted from him a perplexing problem."

The Washington conference took up the question of redistricting the city to cut down distribution carts and to prevent duplication of work. It was pointed out that any attempt of the distributers to get together on methods or prices would be a violation of both the Sherman law and the Donnelly act. Mr. Williams said there was nothing in the law to prevent getting together with the Federal Government as represented by Mr. Hoover.

It was agreed by all concerned that the first way to cut cost of distribution was to put into effect a cash and carry system. If the consumer wants milk delivered he must pay for it, but efforts will be directed toward sending milk to stations where consumers may pay a deposit for bottles and carry home the milk.

There was a conference yesterday at Administration headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street, between Mr. Williams and men in the fish industry. The following were present: Walter Ashcroft, of Warner & Frankard Company, William Winant of Winant & Co., George T. Meon of the Bay State Fish Company, Ames C. Chesebero of Chesebero Brothers, Miller Longbotham of S. B. Miller & Co., William H. Cornell of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, Ottomar H. Van Norden, Kenneth Fowler, Commodity Director, Fish Division and Administrator Williams.

A decision was reached to form a committee representative of the industry, to include the men present and representatives of the fresh water fish and shell fish industries and the retail dealers.

The committee will work to increase the fish supply and at the same time see that reasonable prices are charged. It will also undertake to give the public information as to seasonable fish and the prices at which they ought to sell. The committee will meet weekly.

CRAMP CO. GETS PLANT HERE

Buys De La Vergne Machine Company to Build Engines for Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Charles T. Taylor, Secretary of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, today confirmed the purchase by that company of the De La Vergne Machine Company's plant in New York City. The plant, which covers about five and a half acres, was bought for $1,500,000.

Mr. Taylor said that his company proposed to build engines at the plant. At present there are about 600 men employed there. He announced that there would be no reduction in the working force at the plant. It is believed that the purpose of the Cramp Company in acquiring this property was to put it in a position to rapidly turn out engines for the ships being constructed at its yard. To have built a plant would have taken too long, it is said, and would have been too expensive with the present prices of material and labor.

WOMAN CAPTAIN SAVES LIFE OF INJURED HORSE

Member of Motor Squad of National Service Wins Praise for Work in Madison Avenue.

Captain Helen Bastedo, of the Motor Squad of the National League for Woman's Service, a recent graduate of a Red Cross First Aid course yesterday saved the life of an injured horse and released the traffic blockade which an accident had caused on Madison Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The horse, attached to a truck driven by William Moroney of 104th Street and East River, was run into by an automobile driven by a woman and injured seriously. Captain Bastedo with the aid of Corporal Emma Burnham Dresser and Private Naomi Markley, made a torniquet for the horse, cleaned the wounds and took several stitches in them before the horse ambulance arrived to take the animal away.

"I take my hat off to you, lady," said Policeman John Ryan of the Twenty-third Precinct, who is on that beat. "I never saw a better job."

Five minutes later another demand was made upon Captain Bastedo's skill and she looked after a 13-year-old boy, George Eiseman of 906 East 176th Street, who was run into by an automobile owned by John Bergnzi of 100 West Forty-seventh Street. The boy's injuries were slight and one of the women chauffeurs drove him home later in one of the squad's automobiles. Both accidents took place near the Service League's rooms, 257 Madison Avenue.

SEARCHLIGHTS AID RESCUES

Two Men Clinging to Canoe Picked Up in the Hudson.

Boats went to the rescue from all directions at 7 o'clock last night, when shouts for help were heard coming from the middle of the Hudson River near Dyckman Street. Half a dozen rowboats and launches put out from the shore, and several were put overboard by Norwegian ships anchored near, but in the darkness the men in peril could not be found.

Captain Eichler of the Englewood ferryboat Henry B. James steered toward the shouts, and asked owners of half a dozen automobiles on the ferry to take the headlights from their machines and throw light on the water. By this illumination two men clinging to an overturned canoe were finally discovered. They were at first picked up by a boat from one of the Norwegian ships and then transferred to the motorboat of George B. Schmidt, a houseboat proprietor at 204th Street. When Policeman John Walsh of the West 177th Street Station went to the houseboat the two men had gone. Schmidt said that they had not left their names, and that all he knew about them was that they had borrowed a canoe belonging to a man named Morris Schiller.

ENGINEERS NOW TO RUSH NEW SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

be done. Exemption of shipyard employes and others engaged in the manufacture of parts essential to ship construction, it is felt, will provide the necessary labor for double or even triple shifts. With this accomplished it is believed that the original mark can be met and perhaps surpassed under the new efficiency program.

John Barton Payne, who was made counsel of the Wage Adjustment Commission which went to the Pacific Coast, will take up his duties as general counsel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and will co-operate in the efficiency program.

Edward N. Hurley is Chairman of the Shipping Board, and by virtue of that office is also President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Rear Admiral Capps is the General Manager. Both were appointed by President Wilson when he accepted the resignation of Major Gen. George W. Goethals and suggested to William Denman, then Chairman of the Shipping Board, that he resign, because the controversy in which they had engaged was delaying the ship program.

Pies in Supreme Charge.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The reorganization of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, begun today, puts Charles A. Piez in supreme charge of the Government's shipbuilding program. Rear Admiral Capps, appointed by President Wilson as General Manager, will continue in that position, but much of the work he has done heretofore will be taken over, it was said tonight, by Mr. Piez.

Duties that have been performed by some of Admiral Capps's aids, most of them naval men, will be taken over to a large extent by engineers, who will serve with Mr. Piez. Wooden ship construction will be put in charge of James Heyworth, who displaces Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, retired. The building of fabricated steel ships will be under the supervision of Charles Day.

SHIPYARD WORKMEN EXEMPT FROM DRAFT

Army to Take None Who Are Needed to Push Construction—May Free Some Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department has decided to exempt from the draft all employes in shipyards or in industries directly contributing to the building of the merchant fleet. It is possible that many soldiers now in the cantonments whose services are demanded to rush ship construction may be recalled to their former duties.

Every effort will be made to advance the idea that shipbuilding is the big war industry in which all the workers should be proud to engage. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, have felt that the lack of men was causing most serious delay. It has been the desire of these officials to get two and even three shifts of workmen at the task at the earliest moment, but this has been found impossible up to this time. The new call to the shipyards, which by the Government's action has been a call to duty, it is felt will solve the problem.

The men exempted must engage continuously in the shipping industry and reports will be received each week. Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Industrial Service Department of the Fleet Corporation, will supervise this work, and the reports must receive the approval of Chairman Hurley and Admiral Capps. In addition each man exempted will make a monthly report.

Shipping Board officials have stated that with 300,000 to 350,000 additional workers the shipping program could be largely increased and expedited. Men who enter the industry or who are called to it by the Government at the recommendation of the Shipping Board are expected to feel, Mr. Bloomfield said today, that they were accepting a post of great honor. Any men who attempt to leave the shipping industry after being selected for it by the Government will be seized and returned to the army camps.

The exemption rule will not be restricted to skilled workers, but will take in all classes where their value to the industry is shown. Men will be permitted to come into the shipyards from other industries where war work is not so directly involved if their value is demonstrated.

FRANCE TO SEIZE ALL GRAIN.

Government Will Take Over Mills and Fix Price of Bread.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—All the grain in France will be requisitioned at an early date, Maurice Long, Minister of Provisions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies last night.

All the grinding mills will be put under Government control so that bread may be supplied throughout France at a standard price.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

The Most Wonderful

Sale of Smart Coats

Ever Held in This City

For Daytime, Reception and Evening Wear

THE highest type models—distinctively exclusive—richest fabrics, richly fur trimmed.

THIS collection is the purchase of the entire sample line and reserve stock of one of the highest-class manufacturer in this country.

Reduced as follows:

29.75 55.00 79.50 115.00

Former prices $48.50, $95.00, $135.00 & $225.00

¶ No woman in quest of fashionable garments can afford to miss this wonderful sale of coats at wonderful prices.

Velvet Evening Dresses	*To close*
Stunning Afternoon Dresses	**39.75**
Handsome Evening Gowns	
Only One or Two of a Kind.	*Formerly to $95*

NO EXCHANGES NO ALTERATIONS NO APPROVALS

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sales Monday Only

3.95

500 Women's Corduroy House Gowns

Lined Throughout

Ribbed Corduroy House Gowns in Copenhagen, Light Blue, Pink, Rose and Wistaria; Kimono sleeves, sailor collar and revers; two patch pockets; sash belt.

Special **3.95**

Women's Silk Lined Broad Wale Velvet Corduroy House Robes

New Raglan sleeve model of broad wale velvet corduroy with large sailor collar, pockets and girdle in rose, Copenhagen, light blue, lavender or wistaria.

Special **5.90**

Women's Crepe de Chine Negligees

In attractive tailored and lace trimmed models of superior Crepe de Chine in pastel shades.

Exceptional Values **5.90**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Fashionable Fur Coats and Furs

Perfectly matched skins, distinctive models and expert workmanship.

185.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* **95.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 in. long. *Sale Price* **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and six inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* **185.00**

Women's Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs, pockets and belt of Hudson Seal or Seal Nutria. *Sale Price* **75.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, large Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs. *Sale Price* **110.00**

Women's Leopard Coats, 50 inches long, large shawl collar and deep cuffs of Natural Beaver. *Sale Price* **125.00**

Special Values *Capes, Scarfs and Stoles*		*Special Values* *Barrel and Novelty Muffs*	
Hudson Seal Stole	23.50	Hudson Seal Muffs	9.50
Kolinsky Mink Cape	45.00	Kolinsky Mink Muffs	18.50
Kamchatka Fox Scarf	27.50	Kamchatka Fox Muffs	29.75
Hudson Seal Cape	85.00	Hudson Seal Muffs	18.00
Kolinsky Cape	150.00	Kolinsky Muffs	45.00
Ermine Stole	125.00	Ermine Muffs	65.00
Hudson Bay Sable Stole	250.00	Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	175.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Place on Special Sale Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

New Double Belted Model of Velour Cloth in Attractive Colors, Large Convertible Collar and Deep Cuffs of Kit Coney Fur, Trimmed With Buttons of Self Material.

Special **25.00**

Women's Nutria and Seal Trimmed Coats

Smart and distinctive new models of velour cloth, silvertone or Shetland velour, silk lined throughout and warmly interlined. *Special* **37.50**

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats

Plain custom-tailor silhouette model of superior bolivia cloth, plain and novelty silk lined. *Special* **50.00**

Women's Higher Cost Exclusive Coats

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear.

Copies of latest Parisian importations in tailored and richly fur trimmed models that express smartness and exclusiveness in every line; the materials and colors are in a large variety.

59.75 75.00 95.00 and upward

Clearance Sale Monday of 320

Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

Taken From the Regular Stock.

This assemblage of about 320 Women's and Misses' Suits embraces all this season's fashionable models in the desired materials and colors.

All sizes and colors are to be found but not in every style.

Formerly sold from 29.75 to 65.00

155 Suits.....*Reduced to* **20.00** and **25.00**

165 Suits.....*Reduced to* **35.00** and **38.00**

Also 85 Handsome Costume Suits

At Extraordinary Price Concessions

SPARTANBURG MEN EAGER FOR POLICIES

Twenty-seventh Division Has Taken $70,000,000 Insurance and Campaign Is Still On.

OLD SEVENTH IN THE LEAD

Troops Advised from the Front to Bring Their Comfort Kits and Warm Clothes with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Tristram Tupper, 102d Engineers, who is in charge of subscriptions under the military and naval insurance law, announced tonight that more than $70,000,000 in insurance had been taken by the Twenty-seventh Division. That huge amount has been written in six days, and Lieutenant Tupper said that the camp's goal of $100,000,000 probably will be passed in the four days the campaign has yet to run. By paying $8.50 a month enlisted men may take out $10,000 in insurance, payable by the Government to the policy holder's wife or other dependents.

With an average of $2,300 per man, the leading organizations are:

107th Infantry	$13,679,500
102d Engineers	8,945,000
108th Infantry	7,046,000
104th Field Artillery	6,345,000
105th Field Artillery	5,734,000
106th Field Artillery	5,494,500
102d Sanitary Train	2,991,500
108th Machine Gun Battery	2,845,000
109th Infantry	2,541,000
104th Machine Gun Battery	2,006,500
102d Supply Train	1,437,000
106th Infantry	1,430,000
102d Trench Battery	1,300,000
Military Police	1,065,000
12th Infantry	117,500
102d Ammunition Train	210,000
105th Infantry	720,000
74th Infantry	270,000
Base Hospital	471,000
105th Machine Gun Battery	2,783,000

A fourth of the insurance of the whole division has been applied for by the 107th Infantry, former Seventh New York. Nine companies have taken more than a million each, the highest, Company L, being underwritten for $2,275,000. In this company, 227 men are insured for $10,000 each, one for $5,000, and the remaining fifteen men are awaiting discharges.

With nearly $9,000,000 subscribed in the 102d Engineers, Lieutenant Franklin J. Strauss, in charge of insurance for the 1,500 officers and men, placed the per capita insurance at nearly $6,000. Every company of Colonel Vanderbilt's former Twenty-second Regiment has taken a million or more of the insurance, with the exception of the headquarters detachment.

The highest per capita average at the camp, however, is claimed by Private W. S. Sharpe, who has applied for $1,300,000 insurance for the 102d Trench Mortar Battery. This is an average of $9,000 per man. The showing of the 105th and 106th Infantry was accounted for by the fact that the underwriting has just started in these organizations, and because both units were among the heaviest investors in the second Liberty Loan.

A letter from a high officer of the army now serving a tour of duty on the French front was given out today by Major Edward Olmsted, Assistant Chief of Staff and in charge of the divisional intelligence section. Excerpts from the communication were considered important enough to be incorporated in a special bulletin issued by Colonel Franklin W. Ward, Chief of Staff, for the guidance of the division. Uncensored parts of the letter follow:

"The British officers informed me they attempted to have their men shave every day. The officers' messes were excellent. They made an attempt to dress for dinner. In the matter of dress I was greatly embarrassed, for we took with us our oldest uniforms, and on arrival found that both French and British officers made a great point of looking as spick and span as possible all the time. When entertaining at dinner they wore white collars and cuffs—celluloid ones, for the most part, because the laundry problem is a serious one and starched linen a rarity.

"If I return and go over a second time I shall make it a point to have at least one, and possibly two, very good O-D uniforms, a good overcoat, good shoes and leggings, and be prepared to present as neat an appearance as I would ever care to do in an army post in the States.

"It is cold over here. During July and August we were obliged to wear our overcoats every three or four days. So take plenty of warm clothing, in fact, take all of the little things that will make you comfortable. Your house slippers, your rubber bathtub, electric torch or flashlight, and be sure to take over a good lamp. The troops for the most part are living in billets. This is very unsatisfactory because the men are so scattered about in many buildings and are not so comfortable as they would be in cantonments. An effort is being made to secure cantonments, the only objection being that such would invite air raids. One of the houses where you are likely to be billeted has a bath—so if you want a hot splash smuggle over an oil stove to heat the water.

MORE MEN COMMISSIONED.

Plattsburg Students Get Assignments to the Signal Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 10.—Twenty-two additional Plattsburg students were commissioned and sworn into the army service through the Officers' Reserve Corps today. They are to have leaves of absences ranging from seven to ten days. A majority of them are to have assignments in Washington in the Equipment Division, Finance Department, Signal Officers Reserve Corps.

Frederick Leon Gayton of the Eleventh Company, living at 1,106 East 179th Street, is made a Second Lieutenant and ordered to report to the district manager at the Dayton Wright plant, Dayton, Ohio, by Nov. 20.

Howard S. Crane, Fourth Company, of Burlington, Vt., is made a First Lieutenant and is to report to the district manager, Equipment Division, Inspection Section, Signal Unit, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Horace G. Campbell, Dorchester, Mass., is commissioned a Second Lieutenant and ordered to report to commanding officer, school of aerial observers, Fort Sill, Okla., as soon as possible for installation duty.

J. Phillip Benkard, Eleventh Company, senior partner of the banking house of J. P. Benkard & Co., 61 Broadway; Clement R. Ford, Seventh Company, Boston, and Charles R. Hickox, Eleventh Company, 357 Madison Avenue, are made Captains in the Equipment Division, Finance Department, Signal Unit, and are to report Nov. 20.

Other commissions in the same division of this unit are: Robert M. Moberly, Sixth Company, New Haven, Conn.; Charles R. Bell, Fourth Company, Housatonic, Mass.; Charles E. Norlin, Eleventh Company, 17 Battery Place; Otto F. Taylor, Fourteenth Company, 111 Broadway; Robert J. Kelleher, Fourth Company, Ware, Mass., all made First Lieutenants.

William F. Merrill, First Battery, Newburyport, Mass.; J. Edward Moore, First Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Harry Mosley, First Battery, Portland, Me.; Jonah J. Newton, Seventh Company, Brockton, Mass.; Henry Reynaud, Eleventh Company, New Dorp, S. I.; Melvin Wallace, Ninth Company, Boston; J. M. Van Horson, Fourteenth Company, Mount Vernon; C. B. F. Brill, Third Battery, Hartford, Conn.; Charles H. Vaughan, Second Company, Pittsfield; Alexander C. Middleton, Fourth Company, New Haven, Conn.; Walter G. Nagle, Second Battery, Worcester, all made Second Lieutenants.

Commissions as First Lieutenants have arrived for Edwin D. Ackerman, Thirtenth Company, 44 Pinehurst Avenue, New York; Harold W. Hyne, Tenth Company, 140 West 113th Street; Cedric A. Major, Fourth Battery, 158 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn; George Maurice Ferguson, Fourth Battery, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, and as Second Lieutenants Russell Derwitt Morrill, 148 West Seventy-second Street; William Spoerle, Fourth Battery, 263 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn; Edward R. Castellucci, Twelfth Company, 471 East 137th Street; William H. Smith, Tenth Company, Mamaroneck.

These last named First and Second Lieutenants will not be sworn in until the end of the camp on Nov. 26, continuing the training as students. Their assignment will take them to the Finance Division of the Signal Corps at Washington.

BRITISH EXPERTS IN CAMP.

Arrive at Camp McClellan to Instruct Men in Their Specialties.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Nov. 10.—Four British army officers have arrived at Camp McClellan to give instruction in courses with which they are most familiar. Major F. J. Thompson, D. S. O., an expert on trench mortar work, has been assigned to the Fifty-fourth Artillery Brigade, and will instruct certain officers of that brigade in his chosen line. Captain J. T. Lean, a machine gun expert, has been assigned to the 110th Provisional Machine Gun Battalion. Captain T. L. Ground, bayonet expert, will teach the men of the Fifty-eighth Brigade how best to "jab the Germans." Captain Backoff, whose specialty was not mentioned, has been assigned to the Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade.

Three French officers arrived some time ago and are engaged in instructing the officers in various forms of war as it is practiced in Europe today.

It was learned today that 14,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition will soon reach the camp and be stored in the newly constructed magazines or distributed among the regiments for use in target practice. A machine gun of the Lewis type has been issued to each rifle company and forty-four men in each infantry rifle company will be trained in the use of automatic machine guns.

CAMP UPTON READY FOR TRENCH WORK

French and British Veterans Will Begin Instruction of Recruits Tomorrow.

NEW GAS MASKS TRIED OUT

Grenade Throwing and Machine Gun Fire Next Step in Training of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Nov. 10.—Such a rapid advance in military training has been made by the New York City division that beginning Monday instruction in trench warfare will be given by a staff of veteran British and French officers, detailed for duty at Camp Upton.

Although the men received their first rifle instruction with the Krag Jorgensen rifle instruction with the Krag-Jörgensen go around in the infantry, the new national army rifle, which is the British Lee-Enfield chambered for American ammunition, is now being served, with the result that practically every infantryman has a weapon of some sort. A number of the new army gas masks, designed to keep a man free from poisonous gas for sixteen hours, have been issued to a few companies, and the men have already tried them out in the smoke fumes from bush fires.

All of the representatives from the French Army at Camp Upton have been decorated for bravery in action. Captain Raymond Thibaud of the French artillery has spent thirty-seven months at the front without being wounded. In the early weeks of the war he saw service in Belgium, and at the battle of the Marne his army corps withstood the Prussian Guard under the Crown Prince at La Fare Champnoise for three days. After seeing action at Ypres, Loos, and Arras, Captain Thibaud spent a year and a half in the Verdun sector.

Captain Charles H. Nicot of the infantry, who is here to teach grenade throwing, has been wounded twice. He has seen service at Longwy, the Marne, in the Argonne, and in the Champagne offensive.

Lieutenant Pierre Geismar of the 128th Infantry is a machine gun expert who has received four citations during [illegible] months in the trenches. He fought in Belgium and at the Battle of the Marne. In the Champagne offensive, when his regiment stormed Tahure Heights, Lieutenant Geismar was wounded. Later he was at Verdun, the Somme, and the Aisne. One of his decorations was awarded after his section of seventy men, in the open field, drove off a German battalion.

Lieutenant Gustav Duteutre of the Eighth Engineer Regiment will be an instructor in liaison and signal work. He was decorated for installing a telegraph system under heavy fire in the trenches bordering the Yser Canal. He took part in this year's offensive in Flanders.

Assisting the French officers are five Sergeants, Andre Bouts, grenadier; Cammille Sauret, machine gunner; Jean Rian, artillery; Auguste Martin, field fortifications, and Auguste Congence, liaison and signal work.

Instructors from the British Army are headed by Major H. P. Atkins, scouting and sniping; Major R. T. Hayward, machine gun; Captain M. Brown, physical and bayonet training, and Captain H. W. Haserick, trench mortars.

Captain Haserick was a student at Harvard University in the class of 1917, and left Cambridge in his sophomore year to enter the British Army. With the British officers are four sergeants and four privates. Sergeant Major C. G. Irvington, who has the appearance of having just stepped from Kipling's "Soldiers Three," has seen twenty-eight years' continuous service with the British Army in Africa, India, and in France. He has been bayonet instructor in army schools in England. The other three sergeants are W. E. Davies, trench mortars; J. R. Stone, machine gun, and H. Bradbury, scouting and signaling.

The first Hostess House for enlisted men, built under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Association, was formally opened this afternoon. The building is equipped with a large living room, restrooms, and a cafeteria, and is designed as a meeting place for soldiers and their friends. Hereafter no women will be allowed about the camp unless escorted. They are urged to go directly to the Hostess House, and there wait for their friends or relatives in uniform. Representatives of the Y. W. C. A. will meet all trains to direct visitors to the Hostess House.

TROUBLE AT ALIEN CAMP.

Wives of Interned Germans Threaten Invasion at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10.—United States immigration officials in charge of the Hot Springs station, near Asheville, where 1,000 officers and men of German merchant ships are interned, have informed the Washington authorities that a serious situation has developed at the camp. Seventy-five German women, wives of interned officers, notified Alfred Hampton, Director of Internment, that as soon as the money they had on hand was exhausted they were going to march, with their children, into the camp and take up quarters with their husbands. They explained that they had been supporting themselves in the village of Hot Springs on the three-fourths pay the German steamship companies have been sending to their husbands, but now were notified that this pay had been stopped. They said the Government must support them.

The Director replied that it was not the business of the Government to care for them, but they must look to the county or State, and that they would be kept out by force if necessary. The officials fear that when their money is exhausted and they face want they will not hesitate to invade the camp. Then is the fear that the use of force to keep them out will provoke a rising of the German men against the guards.

The guard force is scarcely capable of coping with a serious situation. There are only seventy-two guards, all of them native civilians, undrilled, slightly organized, and armed only with old Colt revolvers. The Germans in the camp are drilling, unarmed of course.

NEGLECTED GOV. DORSEY.

Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania Failed to Call While Visiting Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—Considerable comment was caused by the failure of Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, while in Atlanta today to call on Governor Dorsey. The Pennsylvania executive and his staff arrived early this morning, and, after attending the review of troops at Camp Gordon, remained in the city until 6 o'clock this evening, but neither the Governor nor any member of his staff called on the Georgia executive. Governor Brumbaugh spent the afternoon playing golf.

Governor Dorsey was not even at the review at Camp Gordon. It is understood that Governor Dorsey had received no official notification that Governor Brumbaugh intended to visit Georgia. It is said that there is an unwritten law, especially in the South, for visiting Governors to give notice of their coming to executives of States to be visited.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Sales Monday!

IMPORTANT SAVINGS ON WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES

$39.50

Soft satin is the material in which this Lanvin model is copied. The chic drape, slight bustle and real filet collar make it just the dress for afternoon or restaurant wear.

NO EXCHANGES **NO APPROVALS**

Dance Frocks

New, and of course CHARMING

Within the last two or three days many frocks have been added to our assortment. Some are of soft silks with bead, velvet or metal thread adornment.

It is surprising what an attractive choice is offered under $40.00.

The price range extends from $22.50 to $195.00.

Here is a Serge Dress for You

A Sale Monday!

From our regular stock of well tailored dresses we have taken a number of serges—either plain or combined with satin.

Styles suitable for business wear, or any of the war-time occupations which occupy many of the day-time hours of the women of today. For this occasion they will be found at

$15.00, $18.50, $25.00

Heretofore $25.00 to $35.00

CHOOSE A FINE SUIT TOMORROW AT A MEDIUM PRICE

From our regular stock we have grouped a collection of women's and misses' high cost exclusive suits, all of them custom tailored or richly fur trimmed.

They consist of the season's most desirable models and materials, and they will be placed on sale tomorrow for the first time at less than their original prices, for immediate selling— **$40.00**

Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50

For Monday's Selling WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FUR COATS

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats 42 inches and 45 inches long—good quality, full sweep. **$125.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats —45 inches long— skunk collar and cuffs. **$145.00**

Nutria coats—sport model—light in weight and practical for street or sport wear. **$125.00**

Moleskin coats—A variety of models, trimmed with fox, kolinsky, lynx, etc. Priced from **$395 to $550**

Natural squirrel coats — plain effects, others trimmed with skunk, fox or lynx. Priced from **$225 to $300**

Motor coats of Natural Raccoon, lengths from 42 inches to 45 inches, plain and belted models. Priced from **$125 to $175**

A Sale!

Here Are Unusual Millinery Values at $3.90

They are Velours, Felts, and Chenilles, trimmed simply in tailored effects, or with ears and fancy loops of grosgrain ribbon. Some of them are embroidered in different colored combinations, making them extremely desirable for skating, golf, or general sports wear. Extreme value beginning Monday **$3.90**

We have sold identical styles and qualities as many of these this season for $8.50.

A Temptation!

Real French Underwear at Irresistible Prices

GOWNS ALL hand-made and hand-embroidered, trimmed with dainty Valenciennes laces and the characteristic hand-run tucks and embroidery. Heretofore $4.50. *Sale price* **$2.85**

GOWNS IN another style, all hand-made and hand-embroidered. Heretofore $5.00. *Sale price* **$3.65**

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, hand-made and hand-embroidered. Heretofore $2.95. *Sale price* **$1.85**

FRENCH ENVELOPE Chemises, hand-made and hand-embroidered. Heretofore $3.95. *Sale price* **$2.85**

FRENCH CHEMISE, hand-embroidered and hand-made, good weight material. Heretofore $1.35. *Sale price* **$ .89**

London **Best & Co.** *Paris*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

(Established 1879)

Gifts in Keeping With the New Christmas Spirit

This is the first Christmas during the period of war.

A tremendous influence brings to us a realization of the serious obligations of money and of the privilege of spending it wisely.

USEFUL GIFTS WILL BE THE RULE WITH ALL THOUGHTFUL GIVERS.

Buy early, because many gifts are going a distance and congested shipping conditions make it wise.

Buy early, because the large number of people forced to shop early makes it expedient for ALL to do so, that an equally satisfying choice may be shared by everyone.

Any Mother Will Appreciate These Thread Silk Socks

It was because we bought all the manufacturer had to offer that they go at prices which provide such economical gifts.

They are the softest fine quality of thread silk made, with white turnover tops.

The colors, every one of them, are Frenchy and dainty. Light pink, tea rose, Nile green, blossom primrose, turquoise, ocean green and light tan.

What could be a more desirable gift than half a dozen pairs of these, in two or three different sizes, allowing for growth.

Sale price, **75c a pair**

Main or Fourth Floor.

Glove Silk— Economical Underwear

On the face of it, considering only the first cost, it may appear that glove silk underwear is a luxury, but those who spend wisely have found that in length of wear and in laundry bills saved there is much to be said on the other side. Here we instance some pieces which would make practical gifts.

Vests of glove silk in a choice of pink or white have band tops or are finished bodice style with ribbon straps.

Specially priced at **$1.55 a garment**

Bloomers of glove silk are made in a closed style, white or pink, knee length, medium weight, full sizes.

Specially priced at **$2.15 a pair**

Main Floor.

England Sends Us New Sport Hose for Women.

The style trend is toward the extremely simple and practical clothes for women, and for many purposes allied to sports these new hose will find a place.

Not only are they extremely smart and therefore suitable for golfing or other sports, but their softness and warmth will make them appreciated by the woman who tramps, snowshoes or motors in the winter.

Many choice check and diamond patterns.

$3.75

ANY LITTLE GIRL WOULD LIKE A NEGLIGEE

Third floor

Everything which could be termed *kimono, bathrobe, or negligee,* all of them in styles and sizes appropriate for little girls and misses, are included in this assortment.

FEMININE AND SHELL-LIKE is this negligee of pink or blue silk crepe de chine, trimmed most attractively with silk lace. **$12.75**

LUXURIOUS SILK LINED ALBATROSS kimono in rose, Copenhagen, pink or light blue. It is daintily finished with embroidered scalloped edge. Sizes 5 to 12 years. **$7.95**

WARM EIDERDOWN ROBE in pink, rose, blue, cadet or red, bound with wide satin ribbon, which gives it richness. **$5.95**

SLIP OF SOFT SATIN, designed to be worn under dainty white dresses to give a touch of color, offered in pink, blue, maize or white. Sizes 5 to 7 years. **$4.75**

Sizes 8 to 16 years. **$6.95**

WIDE WALE CORDUROY makes an extremely attractive robe, which we show in rose or blue.

Sizes 10 to 17 years. **$3.95**

PLAID BLANKET ROBES in rich dark colorings are here in sizes from 8 to 12 years at **$3.25**

TOWELING ROBES for little girls, used immediately after the bath. Sizes 4 to 6 years. **$2.95**

DRESSING SACQUES of Albatross in blue or pink, finished with dainty embroidered escallop. Sizes 5 to 8 years. **$2.95**

Sizes 10 to 17 years. **$3.50**

Christmas Toy Shop

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Established 1879

TOYS

Every toy has its use in the mental or physical development of a child and should be thoughtfully bought with an idea of stimulating that quality which appears underdeveloped.

Our toy department, one of the most specialized in the city, is prepared to make suggestions and to take special care in helping you make your selections.

Ready for Christmas now, with the newest things in

Dolls	*Games*
Musical Toys	*Roller Skates*
Toy Automobiles	*Balls*
Rattles	*Books*

and many others.

Warm Wool Gloves For All the Younger Members of the Family.

Tradition associates winter and woolen gloves, soft Australian wool ones of course being preferable. It may not be long, however, before wool, like sugar, will be most difficult to secure at any price.

Here we have:—

Scotch Knit Australian wool gloves for children, either in dark colors or light grey, dark navy and many of the so desirable heather mixtures. **$1.00 a pair**

Children's Scotch Knit Australian wool gloves, made of soft fine yarn, either pure white or a choice of colors. **$1.50 a pair**

Women's Skating and Sports Gloves

SCOTCH KNIT GLOVES suitable for skating are also made of fine Australian wool. We show them in light or dark grey, navy, brown, pure white and many choice heather shades. **$2.25 a pair**

WOMEN'S REAL SHETLAND WOOL GLOVES, tan, slate grey, navy or black. This very soft, warmth-giving yarn makes ideal gloves, combining practicability with extreme style. **$2.25 a pair**

SCOTCH WOOL GAUNTLETS for women, made to pull up over the suit cuff, are desirable for the woman who drives her own car. These she will find in tan, white, grey, heather, Oxford or green. **$2.25 a pair**

One's Christmas Gifts Aren't Complete Without Slippers

Every little girl and boy requires slippers for their after supper romp. The more the appeal to the child either in colorings, softness, or form, the more likely they are to be worn.

We have prepared a wonderful assortment of Christmas slippers, comprising almost every desirable style to be had.

Children's comfy slippers in either pink or blue, with a picture on the vamp. **$1.25** and **$1.50**

Puss in boots, warm soft slippers of red felt with a cuff made with kittens worked on the border. Priced **$1.50** and **$2.00**

Comfy slippers for women made of felt, trimmed with ribbon. A choice of pink, blue, brown, or old rose. **$1.75**

Beautiful bedroom mules, dainty and attractive models. Priced from **$3.00** to **$8.00**

Third floor

WILSON OPENS DRIVE FOR BIG Y.M.C.A. FUND

Asks for Campaign for $35,000,000 "Unanimity and Unity of Effort and Gifts."

CABINET MEMBERS APPROVE

Two Millions Already Pledged—Financiers Appeal to Heads of Corporations Here.

President Wilson in a letter to Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, which begins today an eight days' campaign to raise a fund of $35,000,000 to finance the work of the organization among the soldiers and sailors of the United States and their allies, and to provide comforts and protection as far as possible for the soldiers of the allied armies who have been taken prisoners by the Germans, bespeaks for the campaign "a unanimity and a unit of effort and of gifts" on the part of all the people of the United States. The Young Men's Christian Association has been chosen by the Government as the agent of the nation to minister to the physical, social, and moral needs of the men in the armies, together with one or two other organizations. In France there are two organizations working for the soldiers—the Red Cross and the Red Triangle of the Y. M. C. A. The former cares for all the wounded who are carried to the rear. The latter cares for the walking wounded, the fighting men, the welfare work of the allied armies of France, Italy, and Russia, and the 6,000,000 prisoners of war—a total of 24,000,000 men in all, calling for a total budget of $35,000,000, or an average of $1.50 per soldier.

The Y. M. C. A. works on broad lines. It is open alike to Jew and Gentile, to Catholic and Protestant. In France the Catholics hold their mass in the huts, the Protestants their services, and the Jews their synagogue. We have all inherited unhappy divisions and narrowness from the past. The war is bringing us together. The Y. M. C. A. seeks to evangelize, but never to proselytize. It seeks to hold every man true to his God, his own church, his own faith, his home, and his own best self. Workers of all creeds are uniting under its roof to minister to the men as unofficial lay helpers. Here is an opportunity for us to present a common front and to serve the need of our common humanity. In these war camps we can get together on the broad platform of faith in God, in humanity, and in righteousness; every man holding a right to his own creed, but co-operating with all others in the face of our one common human need.

Our men are facing great physical hardship in the "hell" of the trenches, and the moral menace of fighting in a far country removed from all the good influences of home. Can we not meet the needs of these men and provide them a home away from home? Can we not forget the mistakes and divisions of the past and face the crisis of the present and the challenge of the future? It is the biggest moral challenge which ever confronted our people.

A letter signed by some of the most prominent business men of the United States was mailed yesterday to the President of every corporation with offices in New York, requesting these corporations to subscribe liberally to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The letter is signed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Arthur Curtiss James, George F. Baker, and Cleveland H. Dodge.

President Wilson's Letter.

The letter from President Wilson, made public last night, and which officially opens the campaign, is as follows:

The White House,
Washington.

Nov. 9, 1917.

My dear Dr. Mott: The special campaign for $35,000,000 which the Y. M. C. A. has inaugurated is of vital importance to the work of increasing the contingent and efficiency of our citizen army; is fundamental to making morale the basis of military morale, and should engage the generous support of all our people. I bespeak for it a unanimity and a unity of effort and of gifts, to speed this patriotic and practical work forward to abundant and complete success. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Dr. John R. Mott, International Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Secretary of State Lansing in a letter to Dr. Mott, also given out last night, writes: "I feel that I should record my sincere hope that the campaign may meet with a generous response from the American people, since the money to be raised is to be employed in safeguarding the excellent morale of our soldiers and sailors who are giving so much to the Republic."

The statement in which the War Work Council points out the purposes for which the money is to be used says:

The Y. M. C. A. has been chosen by the Government as the agent or arm of the nation to minister to the physical, social, and moral needs of the men in the armies, together with one or two other organizations. In France there are two organizations working for the soldiers—the Red Cross and the Red Triangle of the Y. M. C. A. The former cares for all the wounded who are carried to the rear. The latter cares for the walking wounded, the fighting men, the welfare work of the allied armies of France, Italy, and Russia, and the 6,000,000 prisoners of war—a total of 24,000,000 men in all, calling for a total budget of $35,000,000, or an average of $1.50 per soldier.

The Y. M. C. A. works on broad lines. It is open alike to Jew and Gentile, to Catholic and Protestant. In France the Catholics hold their mass in the huts, the Protestants their services, and the Jews their synagogue. We have all inherited unhappy divisions and narrowness from the past. The war is bringing us together. The Y. M. C. A. seeks to evangelize, but never to proselytize. It seeks to hold every man true to his God, his own church, his own faith, his home, and his own best self. Workers of all creeds are uniting under its roof to minister to the men as unofficial lay helpers. Here is an opportunity for us to present a common front and to serve the need of our common humanity. In these war camps we can get together on the broad platform of faith in God, in humanity, and in righteousness; every man holding a right to his own creed, but co-operating with all others in the face of our one common human need.

Our men are facing great physical hardship in the "hell" of the trenches, and the moral menace of fighting in a far country removed from all the good influences of home. Can we not meet the needs of these men and provide them a home away from home? Can we not forget the mistakes and divisions of the past and face the crisis of the present and the challenge of the future? It is the biggest moral challenge which ever confronted our people.

A letter signed by some of the most prominent business men of the United States was mailed yesterday to the President of every corporation with offices in New York, requesting these corporations to subscribe liberally to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The letter is signed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Arthur Curtiss James, George F. Baker, and Cleveland H. Dodge.

NAMES ARE SELECTED FOR WAR AMBULANCES

Americans and Others Honored by Poets' Committee Which Is Aiding Italian Army.

The American Poets' Committee, which is raising money for 100 ambulances for the Italian Army, announced yesterday the names of the fifty-six ambulances which it has purchased, some of which are now at the front. In addition to their wish to lessen the suffering of the Italian wounded, the secondary hope of the poets is to cement feelings of friendship between the United States and Italy. This is reflected in the naming of the ambulances.

The song writers of America and Italy are honored. There is an ambulance named for Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"; another is named for Dr. Stephen F. Smith, author of "America"; a third for Joseph Hopkinson, who penned "Hail Columbia"; a fourth for Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The American Flag," and a fifth for Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." One of the ambulances bears the name of Rouget de Lisle, author of "La Marseillaise," and another bears honor to Mameli, who wrote the popular Italian hymn, "Fratelli d'Italia."

American elder poets and writers are honored in a group of the poets' ambulances which bear the names of Emerson, Whitman, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Bryant, Hawthorne, and Margaret Fuller Ossoli, who nursed Italian soldiers in the War of Liberation. The more recent American poets and writers are honored by another group having the names of Bayard Taylor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Richard Watson Gilder, Emma Lazarus, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Emily Dickinson, James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, William Vaughan Moody, Sophie Jewett, George Edward Woodberry, and Helen Gray Cone, the last two of whom are living.

The heroes of the present war are commemorated by ambulances named for Albert of Belgium, Marshal Joffre, Edith Cavell, Rupert Brooke, and two for Allan Seeger. One ambulance is named Woodrow Wilson and another Lincoln. Colonel Robert G. Ingersol, Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty, and Colonel George W. Thompson of civil war fame are also honored.

There is a group of the ambulances bearing the names of English poets identified with Italy—Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Browning. The great Italian poet Dante is honored by having an ambulance named for him. So is Mazzini. Other ambulances bear the names of General Cadorna, Tommaso Salvini, and Garibaldi. One of the ambulances is named for the late J. P. Morgan, in commemoration of the honors done him by Italy and another for William Eliot Smith of Alton, Ill., who died in Florence. The ambulance given by the War Relief Clearing House is inscribed "To the Heroes of Italy."

An ambulance is named in memory of William Augustus Read and another in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. Citizens of Memphis, in addition to giving a car in honor of General Cadorna, donated a car named in honor of their city. An ambulance is named in honor of the late Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy of Rome. The City Athletic Club of New York gave an ambulance to be named in honor of the late James E. Sullivan.

The Chicago Tribune is completing a fund for a third ambulance to be named in honor of Mark Twain. Contributions are invited to pay for cars to be named in honor of Cardinal Mercier, Jeanne d'Arc, Kitchener, and Poe.

The committee made public yesterday a list of donors of cars as follows:

Mrs. J. E. Hiatt Stone, Baltimore.
Mrs. Mary Emery, Cincinnati and Newport.
Edward S. Harkness, New York.
Mrs. Robert D. Evans, Boston.
Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, New York.
Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son, John Nicholas Brown, Newport.
Frederick F. Ayer, New York.
"A New York Lady."
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, New York.
Arthur Curtiss James, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, New York.
Mortimer L. Schiff, New York.
Mrs. W. H. Bliss, New York.
Bar Harbor War Relief Association.
The Misses Belle and Abby W. Hunt, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. William Church Osborn, New York.
Paul G. McIntire, New York.
Students and Faculty of Wellesley.
Miss Eunice C. Smith.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran Bowen.
Citizens and school children of Indiana.
Chicago Tribune Subscription, (3 cars.)
Home Defense League of Fourteenth Police Precinct, New York.
Mrs. Charles Benton Power.
Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley.
Mrs. William P. Hamilton and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, New York.
City of Memphis.
Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, New York.
R. H. Thompson, New York.
Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Philadelphia, (2 cars.)
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt, New York.
Walter S. Cramp, Philadelphia.
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire, New York, for the Dante League of America.
The War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, New York.
James Douglas, New York.
Miss Addison Mitchell, New York.
The Misses Eleanor G. and Sarah Cooper Hewitt, New York.
Samuel Mather, Cleveland.
Mrs. William A. Read, New York.
The Italians of Memphis.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Maxwell, Colorado Springs.
Women's Athletic Club of San Francisco.
Friends of George E. Woodberry.
Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson.
City Athletic Club of New York.
Hunter College.
Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Penn.

Seven ambulances have been provided by general contributions.

The money, when raised, is sent by cable to Rome, and the cars are bought in Milan and turned over to the Italian Government. They cost $2,000 each. The committee announced yesterday that the cash receipts up to noon were $113,-460.05. Money that will be received in a few days will bring the total up to $123,400.05. The committee said that because of Italy's urgent need especial efforts would be made this week to complete the fund of $200,000 to pay for 100 ambulances. Contributions may be sent to Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman, 70 Fifth Avenue. Checks should be made payable to George A. Plimpton, Treasurer.

LACK SHIPS, NOT FUNDS, FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Hoover Denies Report From Paris That Washington Has Refused More Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, issued a statement today showing the work the United States is now doing in feeding the Belgians. Referring to a dispatch from Paris published this morning, he denied that the Government had refused demands for necessary funds.

"The entire question of feeding the civilian population in occupied Belgium and northern France," Mr. Hoover said, "has resolved itself into a question of shipping. The $75,000,000 loaned by the United States Government to Belgium and France for carrying on this work has not been exhausted and has not proved inadequate up to the present time, and there is no disposition of the American Government not to continue. The lack of food in Belgium has been due to no other cause than the scarcity of available shipping and the delays consequent to the submarine activities.

"From the 1st of February to the 1st of October there were actually delivered in Rotterdam 400,000 tons of foodstuffs, and there were shipped an additional 250,000 tons which failed to reach their destination, either owing to sinkings or because of inability to complete delivery of goods in transit through the war zone. In addition, delays to steamers in transit have entailed a loss in carrying capacity of over 100,000 tons. The commission has been powerless to prevent these losses, and only the terrible conditions of war can be blamed for the shortage.

"Now, however, the situation has become more normal, and we will deliver in Rotterdam for the quarter ending Dec. 25 approximately 305,000 tons of foodstuffs, which will meet the requirements in practically all of the necessary supplies, but does not leave sufficient margin for building up the depleted stocks, and we are actually nearer supplying the limited ration now than at any time during the last year.

"It must be positively understood that the American Government has at no time refused any demands for necessary funds, and the dispatch under the Paris headline is entirely erroneous in conveying any such impression.

"There is no doubt that, owing to the increased cost of foodstuffs and carrying charges, the original estimate of $12,500,000 per month will prove inadequate in the Winter months, particularly as it is necessary to provide new cloth for manufacturing clothing for the ten million people who have been unable to secure new supplies since the war commenced, and the Government will be duly advised of the additional requirements and will undoubtedly make provision for the necessary loans to cover expenditures in America. Application has been made to the English, Belgian, and French Governments to furnish the necessary balances required in Europe to meet strictly European expenditures of the commission."

Gerard to Lecture for Charity.

James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, is to repeat his lecture, describing his four years in Germany, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Nov. 25 for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital. A patriotic concert by Mme. Marie Rappold and Nahan Franko, the violinist, of the Metropolitan Opera Company; the Community Chorus of Brooklyn, under the direction of James J. McCabe, and the combined bands of the Eastern Division of the Army will provide the other feature of the benefit entertainment, which will take place under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of the hospital.

RED CROSS MEN HERE WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Two Philadelphians Arrive, Bringing Decorations Given for Bravery.

TELL OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

Cite Instances of Enemy Wounded Attacking Frenchmen Who Nursed Them.

With many wounds, decorations for bravery, and tales of trench and hospital life on the west front near Verdun, Price McQuillen and Wayne Vetterline of Philadelphia, ambulance drivers in the Norton Harges Unit, Section 22, American Red Cross, arrived at an American port yesterday.

After only twenty days' ambulance work, in which they carried 214 wounded men from trenches to hospitals, the young men had their ambulance literally riddled by the explosion of a shrapnel shell on the night of Aug. 1. McQuillen lost his right leg at the knee and two of the fingers of his right hand. Vetterline was pierced with bullets in the stomach, back and left thigh. Both received the French Government's military medal and also the war cross with the palm and star. They were accompanied by a third driver of the Harges Unit, Harry Blackwell of St. Louis.

"We had collected wounded all through the early evening, had taken them to the base hospital, and had just driven back to our own little headquarters at La Claire behind Morte Homme, to the left of Verdun, when the shrapnel hit us," said McQuillen last night at the Waldorf. "The car itself was pierced in sixty places. I was thrown forward into the garage in which we were about to put up the ambulance, and Vetterline was knocked in the other direction. Although it is true that casualties among ambulance drivers are not great, it is also true that the Germans are bombing Red Cross hospitals and that German wounded attack Red Cross nurses and physicians who are trying to aid them. A German private, after being searched for weapons in one of our hospitals, pulled a revolver when no one was looking and fired at a French Captain. A French wounded man lying alongside of him drew a knife and, in spite of weakness, stabbed him slightly, keeping him from firing again until disarmed. Our fellow-American drivers had brought him at great risk from twenty kilometers away. When he learned they were Americans he spat at them.

"The Germans and children on the west front are mad with race hatred, but their morale is breaking. After their trenches have been shelled, and when the barrage lifts to a point behind the trench, they come running to the French and English lines in droves. German soldiers have complained of having had no food for three days. Some of them are only 16 years old, and many seem to have little fight in them. Their artillery fire is mechanical, and many shells are picked up which have not even exploded. The Allies are superior in artillery, but have not yet the air supremacy. The greatest need of the Allies is aviators. Americans are in great demand as hand-grenade throwers.

"'Are you a baseball player?' is the first question asked an American in the Foreign Legion when he is being assigned to a job in a trench squad. During our twenty days' ambulance work, by the way, we often drove our car at night within baseball throw of the German lines.

"Sixty-five per cent. of the wounded we carried were gas cases. The Germans are using a new gas called mustard gas. It blinds and nauseates. It can neither be seen nor smelled until one notices the men beginning to drop. Since they have been attacking, the English have given up wearing armor. But the Germans, being on the defensive, use a steel breastplate in three parts, which is tied behind the back with a small chain.

"The bombing of hospitals by Germans was really intentional. One German aviator, after setting a hospital afire in several places, turned his machine gun upon it, killing forty persons. In Dr. Blake's hospital, a German soldier, after having been cured, sought to shake hands with Dr. Blake. Dr. Blake suspected something and declined. When a nurse consented to shake hands the German broke her wrist and arm through sheer savagery. Canadian and Australian soldiers have confirmed to me the stories of the wholesale killing and the crucifixion of prisoners by Germans."

Both McQuillen and Vetterline, in spite of their wounds, expect to enter some other branch of Government service. They say that the English soldiers are very optimistic about the war, declaring confidently that it will be won by next May, but that the French think it will last two years longer.

RED CROSS GOT $79,895,355.

Of War Appropriations $19,581,240 Goes for Relief in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The American Red Cross had received $79,895,-355.68 up to Nov. 1, to be applied to its war funds. Of this amount $19,581,-240.47 has been apportioned to relief work in France. In accordance with its new policy a financial statement was issued today, as follows:

"The collections on Nov. 1 totaled $79,895,355.68. Of these collections $9,-129,389.21 is reserved for return to Red Cross chapters to be spent for war relief work. The estimated balance available for appropriation amounts to $70,765,-966.47.

"The total appropriations from the war fund up to Nov. 1 amounted to $40,-851,259.20, of which $26,934,416.86 was for foreign relief. The foreign relief appropriations were apportioned as follows: France, $19,581,240.47; Belgium, $720,001; Russia, $1,428,040.87; Belgium, $493,203.76; Rumania, $1,518,398.76; Italy, $214,000; Great Britain, $1,066,-520; foreign miscellaneous, $113,012; Armenian and Syrian relief, $1,800,000.

"There was appropriated for United States supplies, &c., to United States forces, $2,448,729; for United States hospital work, $379,500; for United States sanitary service about cantonments, $183,500; for United States miscellaneous items, $108,487.60, a total of $4,120,-216.60. Other appropriations advanced for hospital funds amounted to $220,000.

"The appropriations for the purchase of articles for resale to chapters, principally materials to be worked into garments for soldiers and hospital supplies, amounted to $7,659,000. This sum will eventually be returned to the war fund.

"An appropriation of $500,000 for automobiles is a bookkeeping entry to acknowledge a gift of that amount in the form of cars and automobile parts from the Ford Motor Company.

"In addition to the war fund appropriations specified above the sum of $1,-417,625.74 was appropriated from the restricted funds—that is, from moneys which contributors have given to the Red Cross for specially stated purposes and which can be expended only for those purposes designated by the donors."

LAUDS RED CROSS LEADERS.

Major Bierck Tells What Has Been Accomplished by France.

Major Albert B. Bierck, General Auditor of the Long Island Railroad, who went to France last August to assist Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, in the organization of his forces, returned to this country recently. Major Bierck paid a tribute to the scores of prominent business men of this country who are carrying out the tremendous tasks of the American Red Cross in France.

"What a glorious defense of American manhood exists in the record of the administrators of the American Red Cross in France," he said. "Most of us are aware of the unselfish service of those noble men and women who devote themselves to the general management of this great organization. Too much praise cannot be given them. Little, however, is written regarding the field worker. Men accustomed to the comforts of modern life at its best have voluntarily entered this service for mankind without consideration for self, and are laboring night and day for the alleviation of human suffering.

"The stricken families of the devastated regions must be comforted and assisted. Aside from the humanitarian aspect of this situation, a wonderful stimulus is given the soldier when he is assured of the comfort of those left behind. A great and effective work in this direction is being done. Destitute children are cared for and educated. Mutilated soldiers are being aided in every practical way. Sick and disabled soldiers are being furnished medical and other necessary aid."

GET $25,000 HERE FOR WAR-STRICKEN

Appeal for Funds for Starving Armenians and Syrians Liberally Responded To.

DRIVE CONTINUES TODAY

American Committee Will Hold Mass Meeting and Pleas for Aid Will Be Made in Pulpits.

The two-day "drive" which the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief began yesterday on the street corners of all boroughs to raise funds for the 2,500,000 starving women and children of those war-devastated countries netted probably $25,000, it was said last night at the committee's headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.

More than 3,500 Syrians and Armenians who have relatives in the war zone, as well as 300 Barnard College students and 300 Camp Fire workers took part in the city-wide collection. The 4,400 collectors each had a box to be filled with small cash contributions and practically every one who passed through the streets had the needs of the war sufferers called to his or her attention. There was a captain for each twenty collectors who was responsible for the committee's receiving all the money which was put in the boxes.

"Help the starving women and children. Only 17 cents keeps one of them alive for a day," was the most frequent form of solicitation. The city-wide collection was made with Mayor Mitchel's permission. It will be continued today, when another $25,000 is expected.

In addition to today's collection there will be a big mass meeting at 3:30 P. M. under the auspices of the committee at the Hippodrome. Armenak Fhahmouradian, the Armenian tenor of the Paris Grand Opera, and Dan Beddoe will sing. Among the speakers will be Rabbi Wise, Henry Morgenthau, Henri La Fontaine, the Belgian Senator, T. P. O'Connor, and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. There will also be music by the New Singing Society and the Trinity Reformed Church choir. Special appeals also will be made for aid at the services in churches.

Novelty Bazaar to Aid Sick Children

A Novelty Bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Thursday Hospital After Care Circle on Dec. 10 and 11. Tickets will be 25 cents each, the funds to be devoted to the after care of the sick of the Gouverneur and Post-Graduate Hospitals and to the care of children crippled by infantile paralysis. Donations will be thankfully received by the President, Miss M. Danziger, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street.

PREPARE FOR HERO LAND.

100 War Relief Organizations to Take Part in Bazaar.

One hundred national war relief organizations, representing 2,000,000 persons, are to take part in the National Allied War Relief Bazaar, Hero Land, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace beginning Saturday, Nov. 24. The Public Service Commission is arranging to have Lexington Avenue, where the subway is being built, in such condition that the Grand Central Palace may be approached by automobiles from that side, which is the main entrance.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is to head the list of patrons and patronesses, and she will be a visitor on a special day in her honor. This is the first invitation of the kind accepted by the President's wife since the beginning of the war. The Ambassadors of all the allied countries, together with their wives, will lend their patronage. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney announces that her committee of 300 women is hard at work on the drive to sell a quarter of a million entrance tickets before the doors are opened.

Word was received yesterday from Norman Hapgood, who cabled from Paris that Mme. Curie, head of the Serbian Aid Fund, is about to sail and that 40,000 articles made by prisoners of war in Switzerland have already been shipped. Great Hall, the ballroom of the bazaar, designed by Paul Chalfin and planned as the central meeting place of the exhibition, is expected to be one of the artistic successes of the show. Arthur J. Voegtlin, formerly of the Hippodrome, is in charge of the entertainments which will be given in this room.

Men and women of the stage are taking an active part in the success of Hero Land. The Stage Women's War Relief is to conduct a theatre of its own, under the direction of Billie Burke and Constance Collier. Others who will co-operate with them are Ethel Barrymore, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. William Faversham, Alexandra Carlisle, Laura Hope Crews, Inez Plummer, Marie Doro, Mrs. John Drew, Elsie Ferguson, Grace George, Jane Grey, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Rita Jolivet, Edith Wynne Matthison, Mrs. Somerset Maugham, Florence Reed, Frances Starr, Laurette Taylor, Blanche Yurka, Mrs. Thomas Wise, Lionel Barrymore, John Barrymore, Guy Bates Post, Clifford Brooke, and Ernest Truex.

U-BUY-A-BOND GOES NORTH.

Former German Submarine Begins Long Voyage to End War.

The former German submarine minelayer U C 5, renamed the "U-Buy-a-Bond" while it lay in Central Park, is on its way to Canada by way of the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence River. Traveling on two big river barges, the boat is due to arrive at Troy this morning and at Montreal on Nov. 15. The plans call for the submarine's voyage to continue later down the St. Lawrence, through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi, giving 25,000,000 persons an opportunity to view the handiwork of the German builders.

The craft is in charge of Edward G. Murray, President of the Murray Transportation Company, and Major L. K. Davis, U. S. A., the latter representing the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District and the Victory Loan Committee of Canada, which will exhibit the submarine on the other side of the border. From Montreal it will be taken through the Welland Canal to Toronto, and in its later journey in the United States it will be at the disposal of Liberty Loan Committees of districts in the Middle West which possess waterway facilities to handle it.

MARTINDALE ESTATE $92,141

Claims Against Bank Defaulter Amount to $330,875.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Grace Martindale, widow of Joseph B. Martindale, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank, whose death on July 7 was followed by the disclosure that he was a defaulter by more than $200,000, filed schedules of his estate yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser James M. Gehrig of Nassau County. These showed assets of $92,141 and claims against the estate of $330,875.68.

The claim of the Chemical National Bank was for $228,000 with interest, which, it was charged, the decedent had conveyed to himself from the bank by forged checks and other devices. Among the other claims against the estate were the following: Plaza Hotel, $7,021.90; Ritz-Carlton Hotel, $502.28; White Sulphur Springs, Inc., of West Virginia, $1,163.63; club dues, $38; T. Coleman du Pont, $12,000 on a loan, and A. D. Juilliard, $15,000 on a loan. Claims by banks aggregating about $70,-000 were secured by stock in the Chemical National Bank and other bank stock, which is included among the assets, so that the estate against which the claims of other creditors will lie amounts to about $22,000.

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in fashions of the day for women and misses; featuring an extensive and diversified collection

Superb Winter Coats

Luxurious, fashionable
Pom Pom Coats
29.75 Value 39.75
All newest colors, including rose taupe, reindeer, mole. Rich Peau de Cygne lining and a warm flannel interlining throughout. Specially made for comfort and style.

Velour Coats
25.00 Value 35.00
deep shoulder collar of Kit coney, in a smart belted model with high waist line. Heavy cloth.

Wool Velour Coats
35.00 Value 45.00
fashionable semi-fitted model with collar of Hudson Seal. Newest colors. Lined with peau de cygne.

Duvet de laine Coats
39.75 Value 49.50
with extra deep collar, cuffs and flaring 12 inch border of fashionable fur. Lined with silk, warmly interlined.

Velour de laine Coats
50.00 Value 69.50
very large collar and cuffs of beautifully marked natural dark raccoon.

Velour du Nord Coats
50.00 Value 69.50
large self cape collar and deep gauntlet cuffs, extra wide flare bottom.

An Extraordinary Sale
3000 New Silk Blouses
Values 6.00 6.50 7.00 — 3.95 — Values 6.00 6.50 7.00
The sale comprises a collection of superb Blouses of superior Georgette Crepe and heavy Silk Crepe de Chine in all the season's fashionable suit colors; also white and dainty tint of flesh. Hand embroidered—Beaded—Hand tailored.

Specially Reduced
200 Superb Suits
formerly to 57.50
25.00
Superior tailored models and Many models fashioned with fur. Every fashionable fabric—Velour de laine, Broadcloth, Duvet de laine.

Special Attraction
Velvet Dresses
values to 32.50.
15.00 & 19.75
A charming assemblage of the newest models. Shown in all the leading shades in pleated, draped and embroidered effects. All sizes for women and misses.

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Sale of Women's High Shoes
$6.35
FORMERLY SOLD TO $12.50

Low Heel Models with Welt Soles
Included are mahogany Russia calf shoes. Gun metal calf shoes with wing tips. Black kid vamps with tops of white kid. Havana brown kid. Slate gray kid. Brown kid vamps, white kid tops. Dark "Cocoa" calf vamps, Bisque suede tops. Gun metal calf vamps with dark gray buck tops. All have welt soles.

Wood and Leather Louis XVI. Heels, Welt and Turned Soles
Mahogany Russia calf shoes with wing tips. Havana brown kid. Slate gray kid. All suede shoes in pearl gray, fawn and brown. Patent leather vamps, pearl gray suede, black and white kid tops. Havana brown kid vamps, brown suede tops. Black kid vamps, dark gray buck tops. Black kid vamps, white kid tops. Patent leather vamp, pearl gray cloth top. Dull kid vamp, taupe gray cloth top. Black kid and mahogany Russia calf vamps with fawn cloth tops. Black kid vamp with black cloth top. All black kid.

All Sales Final. No C. O. D.'S No Exchanges No Credits

MAIL GIFTS BEFORE NOV. 15
To make sure they reach the boys in the trenches by Xmas.

HELP BY SAVING FOOD
Eat all you require, but do not waste any. This is patriotism.

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59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

Events for Tomorrow

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, Reduced to $145
Extra quality coats, 45 inches long. Only 10 coats.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Muffs, $9.75
A collection of 25 muffs reduced from higher prices.

Women's and Misses' Velour Coats, $29.95
Collar, cuffs, and skirt (below hips) are of seal plush.

Women's Serge Suits, Reduced to $29.95
This season's newest models in wanted colorings.

A New Model Beaded Bag, $5.00
Chiffon velvet bag with the mirror in a novel arrangement.

Costume Blouses of Filmy Lace, $5.50
Cream or black radium lace in rose pattern, over flesh chiffon.

Women's Kid Gloves, $1.50
A special purchase of Fownes and Perrin gloves in suede or glace kid.

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Every fashionable type of Coat and Separate Piece represented and the savings in price are most unusual at the height of the fur season.

	Hereafter	Anniversary Sale Price
COATS of Leather Colored Chamois Cloth, lined with Nutria.	$110.00	90.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, choice models with plain or brocade linings.	175.00	145.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS in plain or belted models, richly lined.	230.00	200.00

The Finer Pieces

HUDSON SEAL COATS,		275.00	10% Discount
HUDSON SEAL COATS,		335.00	
HUDSON SEAL COATS,		695.00	
MOLESKIN COATS,	500.00 to	850.00	
CARACUL COATS,	500.00 to	775.00	
KOLINSKY COATS,		1575.00	
BLUE FOX AND SILVER FOX SETS,	450.00 to	1450.00	
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE STOLES, CAPES AND SETS,	420.00 to	1250.00	

	Hereafter	Anniversary Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS.	$25.00	20.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS.	16.00	12.75
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS.	22.00	16.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS.	25.00	20.00
SKUNK SCARFS.	37.50	29.50
SKUNK MUFFS.	32.00	25.00
BLACK LYNX SCARFS.	33.00	27.50
BLACK LYNX MUFFS.	37.00	30.00
BEAVER COLLARS.	35.00	28.00
BEAVER MUFFS.	35.00	28.00
POINTED FOX SETS.	125.00	100.00
GEORGETTE FOX SETS.	140.00	125.00
TAUPE FOX SETS.	170.00	155.00

Dress Goods

All-Wool Poplin—48 inches wide—colors are Army, Green, Tan, Taupe, Brown and Plum. *Hereafter $2.25* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.85**

Broadcloths—54 inches wide—sponged and shrunk. Included in the large assortment of colors are Tan, Taupe, Brown, Amethyst, Plum, Green, Burgundy, Navy and Cadet *Hereafter $3.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **2.95**

All-Wool Velour—54 inches, in Sand, Taupe, Brown, Cadet, Navy, Burgundy, Terra Cotta, Oxford and Black. *Hereafter $4.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **3.25**

Glove Cloth—54 inches wide. A new Wool fabric of beautiful texture, for smart, high-cost Tailleur Apparel. Colors are Midnight Blue, Myrtle, Pekin, Purple, Castor, Burgundy, Indian and Black. *Hereafter $5.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **4.00**

Novelty Silk Hose

Less than ½ Price

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose in an unusually attractive assortment of smart plaids and stripes in a variety of colors; also plain White Silk with insteps embroidered in Black; Cotton tops and soles. A full range of sizes in the collection, but not in each style, hence the remarkable reduction.

Regularly $1.50 and $2.00 Pair

An'versary **.95** Sale Price

Handsome Silk Hose

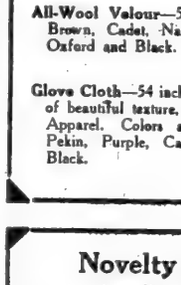
A beautiful quality of Pure Thread Silk with double Silk soles and tops.

Pearl	*Silver*	*Aluminum*
Oyster	*Taupe*	*Smoke*
Ivory	*Champagne*	*Sky*
Gold	*Yellow*	*Lavender*
Nile	*Bronze*	*Chestnut*
Russian Calf	*Flesh*	*Black*
	White	

Regularly $2.00 Pair

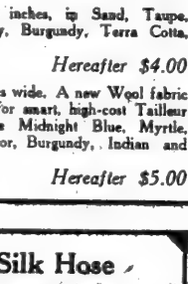
An'versary **1.55** Sale Price

Jackets



Sale Price **1.95**

Spencers



Sale Price **2.95**

Women's Glove Silk Vests of splendid quality, in Pink or White, with tailored top, fully re-inforced. *Hereafter $1.90* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.75**

Women's Glove Silk Combinations, excellent quality, with richly embroidered fronts; in Pink or White. *Hereafter $4.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **3.50**

Scarfs, Guimpes, Neckwear

Georgette Crepe Scarfs, with Satin borders; floral designs are printed in a wide variety of colors on pastel grounds. *Hereafter $4.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **3.25**

Guimpes of fine White Net, hand-embroidered and trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace. *Hereafter $2.25* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.75**

Marabout Stoles and Collars, silk lined and finished with satin ends; Natural and Black. *Hereafter $5.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **3.95**

CELEBRATING OUR SECOND ANNIVERSARY

1917 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street

1827 The Original Store at Canal and Mercer Streets and continued on this site until 1868—a period of Forty one years.

1868 The Second Store at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, from 1868 to 1913. Forty seven years of successful Merchandising.

Arnold Constable & Co. invite you to honor them with your presence at the second anniversary of the opening of their new home

Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street

Monday November the Twelfth 1917

NOTE—This Anniversary Sale will continue throughout the week.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Notable Anniversary Offerings

NOTE—*Preparations for this event were begun months ago, resulting in an unusually large assemblage of Winter Merchandise and articles for Holiday requirements, which have been marked for this sale at far below regular values. Hereafter the prices will be considerably higher, as indicated below.*

Blouses—New and Unusual

Unusually smart color effects are expressed in this group of Crepe de Chine Blouses in White, Flesh, Navy, Green, Brown, and Plum, with collar, vestee and cuffs of Bisque Satin; also in Pastel shades, combined with white satin. *Hereafter $4.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **2.85**

This Model of Georgette is not only tucked and hemstitched, but daintily hand embroidered, and may be had in White and Flesh. *Hereafter $6.75* — Anniversary Sale Price **4.25**

A costume blouse of Georgette betrays its French origin by its extreme simplicity and decidedly unusual design. May be had in suit shades with deep hemstitched collar of White Georgette and button and pendant trimming. *Hereafter $8.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **5.95**

Blouses as exquisite in combination of coloring as this group of Georgettes, with elaborate bead embroidery of unusual design, cannot be adequately described. All the new pastel and suit shades are represented, and the effect is charming. *Hereafter $15.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **10.75**

Real Filet Neckwear

Real Filet Collars, long, graceful roll effect. *Regularly $4.75 and $8.25* — Sale Price **3.95** and **6.95**

Real Filet Collar and Cuff Sets. *Regularly $9.50 and $11.25* — Sale Price **7.25** and **9.75**

Real Filet Collars, ten different sailor shapes. *Regularly $7.50 to $12.00* — Sale Price **6.95.**

Handkerchiefs

Men's Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs in smart color effects; reproduced from fine French designs. An'versary Sale Price, doz., **2.50**; Ea., **.25**

Women's Fine Batiste Handkerchiefs—some daintily embroidered—also neat color designs or elaborate scroll effects. Anniversary Sale Price, Ea., **.12½**

Fashionable Vellings

Novelty Scroll and Chenille Dots in plain and fancy meshes; Black, Brown and Taupe. *Hereafter, Yd. .50 to .75* — An'versary Sale Price **.25**

Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine Gowns—plain tailored model, hemstitched. *Hereafter $5.00.* Sale Price **3.75**

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns—tailored model with shirred Satin ribbon at neck. Empire style. *Hereafter $6.50.* Sale Price **5.00**

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise—Camisole top of lace insertion and ribbon, trimmed with narrow lace. *Hereafter $2.50.* Sale Price **1.95**

Camisoles of Wash Satin, showing exquisite effects in hand embroidery in colors. *Hereafter $1.25.* Sale Price **.95**

A Great Sale of Women's Luxurious Winter Coats

No. 1—*(as illustrated)*—Copy of a Lanvin model in Wool Velour, lined with Rainbow Satin; interlined; six smart shades. *Hereafter $40.00* — An'versary Sale Price **29.50**

No. 2—*(as illustrated)*—Of Wool Velour with large fur Collar; Satin lined, warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. Plum, Taupe, Green, Reindeer, Brown, Navy, Black. *Hereafter $48.00* — An'versary Sale Price **35.00**

No. 3—*(as illustrated)*—Coats of genuine Cash-Vel, (a soft, velvety fabric;) copy of a Bernard model, with large Taupe Wolf Collar; full Satin lined; six best shades. *Hereafter $75.00* — An'versary Sale Price **58.00**

No. 4—*(as illustrated)*—Coats of Silvertone, with large Hudson Seal Collar; Taupe, Beetroot, Plum, Green, Oxford. *Hereafter $72.00* — An'versary Sale Price **58.00**

No. 5—*(as illustrated)*—Of Velvet Velour with large Collar of Skunk Opossum; Satin lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. *Hereafter $65.00* — An'versary Sale Price **48.00**

Misses' and Small Women's Winter Coats of the Latest Fashion

From fashionable Coatings in the season's leading shades—each model richly lined throughout with plain or fancy Satin and warmly interlined. Unsurpassed value at these prices.

No. 1—*(as illustrated)*—Pom Pom Coats with full adjustable Collar; silk lined throughout; interlined; all fashionable colors. *Hereafter $42.50* — An'versary Sale Price **27.50**

No. 2—*(as illustrated)*—Coats of Pom Pom, with large shawl Collar of Golden Beaver; fancy Silk linings; Java, Mouse, Mole, Reindeer, Pekin, Burgundy, Russian and Brown. *Hereafter $69.50* — An'versary Sale Price **58.00**

No. 3—*(as illustrated)*—Copy of a Bernard model, in Velour; large draped Collar, with full Muskrat Choker; handsomely silk lined. *Hereafter $59.50* — An'versary Sale Price **42.50**

No. 4—*(as illustrated)*—Copy of an Imported model, with full shawl rolling Collar of Seal; fancy silk lining and interlining; all shades. *Hereafter $59.50* — An'versary Sale Price **37.50**

The Infants' Department

Baby Buntings or Sleeping Bags of all wool double-faced Eiderdown—bound with pink or blue ribbon. *Hereafter $5.00* — An'versary Sale Price **3.10**

Children's All-Wool Sweaters, slip-on style—finished with a white sailor collar. Sizes 3 to 6 years. *Hereafter $2.50* — An'versary Sale Price **1.75**

Four-piece Brushed Wool Set, consisting of Sweater, Leggins, Mittens and Cap. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Assorted colors. *Hereafter $8.00* — An'versary Sale Price **7.15**

Children's Coats of fine Broadcloth, full back belted model with a Fur collar. Warmly lined and interlined. *Hereafter $12.75* — An'versary Sale Price **10.00**

Hats to match, banded with fur. *Hereafter $6.50* — An'versary Sale Price **5.00**

Girls' All-Wool Sweaters, with shawl collar; belted back—colors are Rose and Copen. Sizes 8 to 14 years. *Hereafter $5.00* — An'versary Sale Price **3.50**

Silks, Satins, Charmeuse

Prices Reduced About ⅓ for this event

	Value	Sale Price
Colored Satin Messaline, 35 inches wide, in a desirable quality for Dress wear; White, Ivory, Pink, Navy and 16 other shades.	$1.75	1.25
Colored Dress Satin, 35 inches wide. Ivory, Navy, Pink, Black, Taupe, Plum, and 45 other fashionable shades for Day and Evening wear.	2.00	1.38
Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches, of the finest quality for Dress wear; heavy, lustrous and rich in effect; 96 shades for day and evening.	3.50	2.25
Chiffon Taffeta, 40 inch, the finest Imported quality, in all smart colorings; also two-tone effects, for Day and Evening Dresses.	2.50	1.95
Black Dress Satin, 35 inches wide, of soft finish and lustrous.	3.00	1.95

Comfortables

Fine Silkoline in floral effects; cotton filled. *Hereafter $4.50.* Sale Price **3.50**

Fine Cambric tops in Floral and Persian patterns, with plain sateen borders. *Hereafter $6.75.* Sale Price **5.50**

Dainty Figured Silk Mull with plain back and border; wool filled. *Hereafter $11.50.* Sale Price **10.50**

Wool Blankets

Single Bed Size. *Hereafter $9.00.* Sale Price **7.00**

Double Bed Size. *Hereafter $10.25.* Sale Price **8.25**

Extra Double Bed Size. *Hereafter $12.50* Sale Price **11.00**

Men's
Winter Overcoats

Munster, Olympic and Storm Raglan Coats

The three best Coats of the year, from warmth-retaining Woolen Coatings in mixtures and colorings that are typically foreign; Models are Double and Single Breasted, plain or belted, and are suitable for town or country, motor and traveling. *Hereafter $45.00 and $50.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **37.50**

Men's Winter Shirts

Dress Shirts—Fine cambric bodies with French Pique bosoms and cuffs. All sleeve lengths. *Hereafter $2.75* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.75**

Heaviest Silk Shirts—Double weight broadcloth silks in neat or fancy colored stripings. *Hereafter $9.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **6.50**

Business Shirts—Made from an extra fine count woven madras. Neat line and tape stripes. *Hereafter $2.00 and $2.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.45**

Men's Pajamas

Special heavyweight Amoskeag Flannelettes with frog trimmings, also a large assortment of special madrases. Sizes A, B, C, D. *Hereafter $2.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.45**

Advance Holiday Display
of
Men's Finest Cravats

Greatly underpriced

Rich Heavy Cravats—This season's newest shapes of four-in-hands. All made from the finest grades of foreign and domestic silks and satins in conservative or novelty colorings and designs. *Hereafter $2.00* — Anniversary Sale Price **1.10**

Newest Winter Cravats—An assortment made from a lot of short lengths of the better grades of tie silks. Exceptionally fine hand-finished four-in-hands. *Hereafter $1.00 and $1.50* — Anniversary Sale Price **.70**

Small Oriental Rugs

A varied assortment in choice designs and colorings, affording remarkable values at these prices, which average ¼ under the regular selling prices.

SAROUKS AND DOZARS—average size 4¼x6¼. Sale Price **68.00** to **172.00**

FINE CABISTANS AND DAGHESTANS—average size 4x5½. Anniversary Sale Price **42.00** to **78.00**

MOUSSOULS—average size 3.8x6.0. Anniversary Sale Price **31.50** to **48.00**

Our Regus Gloves

Never before sold at this price

Women's 2-clasp White Glace Gloves of exquisite quality—exceptionally soft and perfect fitting, with Paris Point Embroidery.

Regular Stock Price $2.00 Pair

An'versary **1.45** Sale Price

3 prs. at 1.42 pr.

Women's One-clasp Walking Gloves, of splendid quality for general service; P. X. M. seams, in Black or White. *Hereafter $2.25 Pair* — 3 prs. at 1.90 pr. — An'versary Sale Price **1.95**

Women's Grey Suede Gloves of first quality, handsomely embroidered in grey; pique sewn, two clasp. *Hereafter $3.50 Pair* — An'versary Sale Price **2.25**

Tan Cape Gloves

Never before sold at this price

Women's one-clasp Gloves of soft, pliable skins, with embroidered backs in the smartest shade of Tan.

Regular Value $2.00 Pair

An'versary **1.58** Sale Price

3 prs. at 1.55 pr.

Corduroy Lounging Robes

Silk Lined Throughout

Of velvety Wide Wale Corduroy featuring a model with sailor collar, large fancy pockets and belts. Light Blue, Copen, Pink, Rose, Lavender and Wistaria. *Hereafter $9.00*

Anniversary **6.95** Sale Price

Beacon Blanket Robes

Women's dainty warm wrappers of Beacon Blanket trimmed with satin and cord, in a variety of colorings, including Copen, Raspberry, Grey, Lavender and Tan. *Hereafter $3.95*

Anniversary **2.85** Sale Price

Sweater Sets

(As illustrated) Consisting of Shetland Knit Sweater in Rose, Nile, Green, and Turquoise, with brushed wool collar and cuffs in Grey and Tam o'Shanter to match. Admirable for golf or skating. *Hereafter $10.00*

Anniversary Sale Price **8.50**

OKLAHOMANS WHIP AND TAR 17 I.W.W.'S

Tulsa Mob Takes Them from Police and Turns Them Loose in Coats of Feathers.

VIGILANTES IN DISGUISE

Haywood and Others in Chicago Jail Seek Escape Through the Assistance of a Young Girl.

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 10.—Seventeen members of the Industrial Workers of the World were taken from policemen, flogged with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and tarred and feathered by a band of sixty black-robed and hooded "Knights of Liberty" last night. With the warning "Never return to Tulsa," the I. W. W.'s were started through the brush away from the town, followed by a fusillade of shots.

Eleven of the I. W. W.'s were arrested in a recent raid on their headquarters here. The other six had testified last night at the trials of their fellows in City Court. All were being taken by a roundabout route to I. W. W. headquarters in three touring cars by city policemen, when they were halted by the black-shrouded figures, who pointed rifles and pistols. The policemen had intended to exact from the I. W. W.'s a promise to leave the town and not return, whereupon the prison sentences would have been suspended.

The policemen in charge of the prisoners were forced to drive the motor cars to a rendezvous in a ravine near the city and watch the work of the "Knights," none of whom was recognized because of the disguises.

When the party arrived at the ravine the Industrial Workers were ordered to strip to the waist. A circle of motor cars was drawn about a tree, and in the glare of the headlights man after man was tied up and lashed on the back until the blood ran. Hot tar then was applied and handfuls of feathers thrown into the tar.

One old man begged for mercy and cried that he was not an I. W. W., but a "knight" declared he had been arrested in the raid on the headquarters, but he took his turn at the whipping post.

After the beating and tarring the half-naked men were driven into the brush, and nothing has been seen of them since.

During the night the streets of Tulsa were placarded with printed signs bearing this warning:

"Notice to I. W. W.'s:

"Don't let the sun set on you in Tulsa. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE."

When the residence of J. Edgar Pew, Vice President of the Carter Oil Company, was blown up here on Oct. 29 by a nitroglycerine bomb, city, county, state, and Federal officials asserted that it was the result of an I. W. W. plot to terrorize the oil industry of which Tulsa is a centre. The reign of tarror, it was said, was scheduled to begin on Nov. 1.

PRIEST TELLS OF CODE.

Father Murphy Explains Document That Led to Father Daly's Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Father Patrick Murphy, assistant pastor of the Holy Cross Church here, said last night that he was the Father Murphy referred to in a dispatch from Liverpool on Thursday, which stated that the Rev. Father Michael Daly, an American priest, had been sentenced to serve three months in a British prison for having in his possession a code by which communication of military and naval secret information was impossible and which Father Daly said was given to him by Father Murphy.

Father Murphy said that the code was arranged between himself and Father Daly, who visited him here a few days before sailing for England, as a private way of communication, so that he might hear from his home in Ireland.

Translating the code, Father Murphy said there was the word Mick, which, when signed to a letter by Father Daly, would mean that the Sinn Fein is all right. In explaining his interest in the Sinn Fein movement, Father Murphy said: "I am an Irishman and am naturally taking an interest in the country.

"The word Michael when used in the body of a letter was to mean, 'The policy of the country is in the interest of the people,' and when it was used as the signature it was to mean 'The people are suffering for want of food.' If Andrew appeared in a letter it was to mean that 'there is a great deal of anti-clericalism'—there has been some of this in my country. Patrick was to mean that 'the Irish Party is repudiated by the people.' Auto was to mean 'Any form of American transport going down.'"

Explaining what he meant by "auto" in connection with the sinking of transports, Father Murphy said that information of this kind was not always given out, and he merely wanted the news so that he might let the people know what was happening.

Father Murphy said that neither he nor Father Daly is a member of the Sinn Fein Society. He said Father Daly is a loyal British subject.

WILSON TO ADDRESS A. F. L.

Will Speak at Opening of Convention in Buffalo Tomorrow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—President Wilson will speak at the opening session of the American Federation of Labor Convention here Monday morning, Samuel Gompers announced today. With Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and Dr. Grayson, he will arrive in Buffalo Monday.

The men of the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara have been ordered by Secretary Baker to act as a guard of honor to the President and his party during their stay in Buffalo.

SEIZED PAPERS TELL SINN FEIN SECRETS

Continued from Page 1.

weeks ago he was with Baron Max von Recklinghausen, a German, left here by Bernstorff to represent Germany at Sinn Fein conferences. After Mellows was arrested his room was searched, and it was among his effects that the report of the rebellion of 1916, in which he refers to the agreement with Germany, was found. The Secret Service agents also found among Mellows's papers a short letter addressed to John Devoy, which it appears was waiting delivery. The full text of the letter was not made public. The letter began with the request that "I would like to be remembered to the Judge and to my friend 'Joseph' of Philadelphia." The Secret Service pointed out yesterday that the "Judge" was probably a well-known member of the New York bench, who has often been referred to in the Sinn Fein movement.

The first letter given out by Chief Flynn was the one which Welsh tried to destroy last Sunday. That letter reads:

"Your very welcome letter to hand a few days ago. I was pleased to learn that you gave my friend, Mr. M., such a nice time, and I have no doubt but you were well repaid in the amount of news that you received while he was among you. I had expected M. W. in this week, and for that reason delayed writing this until now, but as there are no signs of his coming I am sending this by an old friend whom you have already met. On the same boat with him, if all is well, another friend of mine will travel. He was out with you last year for a few days, and many of you thought he was a priest. When you see him you will think the same. But when you know him as well as I do you will change your mind. Ask him. He was one of the young men who were in G. with Liam last year, and I have no doubt but three travelers who reached your place last week will have prepared for his coming. He will have some news relative to the matter about which M. spoke. I am inclosing a letter for M. which I want you to send to him at once, and it must not be posted. A few days' delay will not matter, but see that it does not go beyond that. The note is for M. from myself. I read with some impatience the news that letters were reaching your side from here without our knowledge. I had a long chat with the Seanfear on the matter, and we decided that some steps must be taken to put a stop to it. We had a lot of trouble some months ago about the same matter, and believed that we had rid ourselves of it. These letters are a nuisance, and have not left here known to us.

"The contents of this letter must not be shown to any one but to those who met and spoke to Mr. M. That is, that part of the contents referring to L. and so forth. Read the letter to any one you like, keeping to yourself the matters mentioned. See that this is done. I will give you more definite news about it all next time, but the man who will reach you on this ship will be able to tell you much. When he was with you his name was William Cain. Be careful in your letters to them through the mail never to mention the fact that I am out of town. There are letters censored locally here, and as I have four or five aliases and addresses in this city, less you say about my absence from town when writing to them the better. Be careful also what initials you use when referring to people or things. The game now is so high, and there is too much at stake to take any risks, and you must use extreme caution when writing. Always refer in future to the Seanfear as I do, and if possible do not mention his name at all."

The document found among Mellows's effects, which tells for the first time, Chief Flynn states, the official Sinn Fein version of the Easter, 1916, uprising, is in part as follows:

"The first intimation I received that the insurrection was to take place on Easter Sunday was on the Thursday night previous at a Centre Board meeting (I. R. B.) The centre from Ballybrack at that meeting stated that he had received orders to derail the line at Grayatones on Easter Sunday as a preliminary to the insurrection, and asked if these were official I. R. B. orders. I told him they were not, nor were they V orders, as I, as Secretary, could assure him, and I asked him from whom he had received them, and he replied, 'From Pearse.' I remember then that J. O'Connell (1) had that day sent me an urgent note to say that he was coming to Dublin, and must see me at headquarters at 9:30. Surmising now that his anxiety had reference to the proposed insurrection, I quit the meeting and made haste to meet him. I found him waiting for me at headquarters, and he told me that he had received his orders to lead the revolt in South East Leinster on Sunday.

"We immediately went to McNeill. On our way O'Connell had to call at his own lodging, and there we found a man (2) who had come from Galway to make certain if the orders for the insurrection to take place on Sunday were quite official. I told him that they were not, and to go back to Galway and let nothing of the kind occur, unless he heard further from McNeill.

"Late on Friday evening I was requested by Tobin (3) to attend a meeting at his house, where meetings were often held, and as soon as I got there I was immediately arrested and placed under an armed guard. I asked permission to send a note to McNeill. My request was acceded to on my compliance that I would not state where I was. In this note I told McNeill that being under arrest, I could do no more, and it now rested with him to prevent the insurrection from taking place.

"I was kept under arrest until Monday night. The insurrection had broken out. After Casement's death I got a message from him through Mrs. Green. It was given her by Casement, with a request that she should deliver it to me. Casement was lying ill in a private hospital in Bavaria, when he first heard there was going to be an insurrection in Ireland. A German officer who had come from a Baltic port told him of the Aud's departure. He immediately went to Berlin and learned that the military authorities there were not officially aware of the Aud's departure for Ireland. It had been arranged with the German officers at the Baltic port. I am of the opinion that this was arranged from America.

"After insistence on his part the authorities placed a submarine at the disposal of Casement. In this submarine we started for Ireland, but after one day's journey the machinery went wrong and after four hours' vain endeavor to right it he was transferred to another submarine. This was an older patterns and very slow. Besides the commander did not know the coast of Ireland very well.

"Casement, Montieth, and Bailey, who accompanied him, landed on the Kerry coast. Casement had been connected with the arrival of the Auds. As a matter of fact, and it is not generally known, there was a distance of not less than 100 miles between the spot where the Auds was sunk and that where Casement landed. Immediately after landing Montieth and Bailey were sent by him on an errand, and when he had been arrested through the treachery of the man on whose ground they had landed, who, living in fear of the Germans landing, had immediately gone to the police with the information. Nevertheless Casement did succeed in having word brought to Dublin that he had failed to get German help and that under the circumstances the insurrection must not take place at that time. It was the knowledge of Casement's arrest which decided McNeill to countermand the manoeuvres and the order appeared in the Irish Independent of Easter Sunday. Every one knows how events shaped after that.

"I never for a moment believed that conscription would be forced on Ireland so long as there was an armed force to resist it, and, if any such attempt was made, I was prepared to countenance a resistance.

"I know that there was an existing agreement with Germany that, 'If the course of the war allowed it,' they would set up an independent Ireland. Knowing this, I was willing to wait to see would the course of war allow it—even to wait until the end of the war.

"I believe that it would then have been possible to run guns on a huge scale and arm every man in Ireland. It would then be possible to demand through a party in the House of Commons (not necessarily the Irish Nationalist Party) to demand colonial (then scratched out) government for Ireland With this party to voice the demand, and the rifles of the volunteers ready to support it, I believe that the Government would have no recourse but to accede. While this would not be the full attainment of our ideal, it would, nevertheless, place us in as favorable position as we were in 1782, and without the restrictions of our present position we could quickly further our claim—and win."

In part the letter addressed to John Devoy, and found in Mellows's quarters, reads:

"My dear Mr. D.—I would like to be remembered to the Judge and to my friend 'Joseph' of Philadelphia. Give them, all as well as the boys in the office, my kind regards. Every conceivable kind of intimidation is being resorted to, to endeavor and make our lads prove unfaithful to their principles, but in spite of all the influences they are standing up like men."

Two hours after Chief Flynn made public the Sinn Fein documents John Devoy was in conference with three men, said to be Sinn Fein sympathisers, in a restaurant on Park Row. One of the men, a blonde, resembled a description of Gen. "Liam" Mellows, who is free on $7,500 bail.

CALLS ZONE SYSTEM WRONG.

Miss Kellor Would Handle Enemy Aliens as Individuals.

"America must wake up to the fact that every enemy alien must be dealt with as an individual, under surveillance and compulsion if necessary, and that no group action which leaves anything to the voluntary effort of such alien or whose enforcement depends upon scattered efforts of various uncoordinated officials will achieve the desired result."

With this declaration, Miss Frances A. Kellor, formerly head of New York's State Bureau of Aliens, and at present Vice Chairman of the National Americanization Committee, summed up her objections to the proposition to prohibit enemy aliens from remaining within a hundred miles of the coast. Miss Kellor urged the creation of a national board of Aliens, which would keep a correspondent on aliens in every industry. This correspondent, she asserted, could keep himself and the board informed on all sorts of anti-American activities, thereby making it possible for the Government to deal promptly and effectively with the enemies inside its borders.

"If we cannot keep enemy aliens off the waterfront with a half-mile zone order," said Miss Kellor, "what can we hope to accomplish in a hundred mile radius? The prohibition zone method, whether on a large or small scale, is bound to fail.

"There are several reasons for this failure of the zone plan," she continued. "There is no record in the United States of the nativity, characteristics, locations, or occupations of enemy aliens as individuals. Our first realization must be that we cannot handle enemy aliens in the mass. No such thing is possible as an accurate alien census, because it is unverifiable. We would have to begin at the beginning and register all our people to get the disloyal, anti-American element.

"For the proposed zone system we must substitute the small unit method, and handle each enemy alien as an individual. First of all we must know every enemy alien, who he is, what he is doing, where he lives and works and his record. Then we can deal with him, not according to his geographical location, but according to his record and upon the merits of each particular case. Secretary Baker has about 700,000 drafted men, and he has set to work to find out what each man can do best, and then to fit him into that place. Apply this same procedure to enemy aliens and the result would be something like this:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 15 I urged the adoption of a Board of Aliens, and I urged that in every industry a correspondent on aliens should be placed under the general supervision of the board. The duty of this correspondent would be to notify the board of every suspicious or unusual act requiring its attention or investigation. Also these correspondents could be utilized to distribute information or carry out any plans the Government might delegate to them. Such correspondents in every corner of the country will be aware of seditious literature, treasonable meetings, together with all sorts of anti-American activities, information of which, if placed in the hands of the Government in time, would avert many disasters. By all means let us get a Government perspective and a policy and a co-ordinate machinery before we attempt to deal in any comprehensive way with our enemy aliens."

STUNNING MODELS for EXPECTANT MOTHERS

designed by

Lane Bryant

offering the expectant mother as large an assortment of smart and becoming clothes, and at no higher prices than offered elsewhere for normal wear. Patented adjustments effectively conceal condition and adjust automatically when figure returns to normal.

(Illustrated)
Maternity Dress of Crepe Meteor, 44.75

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Decided Reductions
CURTAINS & CURTAIN STUFFS

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in White or Ecru, 2½ yards long.....
pr. **3.00, 3.75** and **5.00** formerly 3.75, 4.75 and 6.25

Duchess Lace Curtains in a large assortment of desirable patterns.....
pr. **9.75, 12.50** to **35.00** formerly 12.50, 15.00 to 50.00

Marie Antoinette Lace Panels in White only. 45 inches wide.....
each **6.00** formerly 8.25

Fancy Bordered Scrim and Marquisette in White, Cream and Ecru. 36 inches wide.
yd. **24c** formerly 35c

Scotch Madras in pretty patterns, in White or Ecru. 36 inches wide.....
yd. **25c** formerly 35c

Filet Net in attractive designs. White, Cream or Ecru. 36 inches wide.....
yd. **28c** formerly 40c

Filet Net in superior quality; new designs; White or Ecru. 40 and 45 inches wide.
yd. **45c** formerly 65c

"McCREERY LINENS"—Famous for Quality
Extraordinary Values

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....each **2.75, 3.75** and **4.75**
Irish Linen Damask Table Napkins to match.....doz. **3.75**
Pure Irish Linen Table Damask.....yd. **1.25**
Pure Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched
single bed size.....pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**
double bed size.....pair **9.50, 12.50** and **15.00**
Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched..pair **1.75, 2.50** and **3.00**

Madeira Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Scalloped Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces....set **3.65** and **5.00**
Tea Napkins.....doz. **5.25** and **6.50**
Cocktail Napkins.....doz. **2.25**
Tray Covers.....each **25c** and **30c**
Lingerie Cushion Covers..ea. **1.90** and **2.50**
Scarfs.....each **2.50, 3.00** and **3.50**

Unprecedented Values
ORIENTAL RUGS

Hundreds of Rugs in Persian and Chinese Weaves of guaranteed qualities at greatly reduced prices

Small and Medium-Size Persian and Chinese Rugs

15.00 24.50 35.00 to **95.00**
formerly 22.50, 37.50, 45.00 to 125.00

The following items selected at random illustrate the great values in Room-size Rugs.

Weave	Size	Value	Price	Weave	Size	Value	Price
Mahal	9x12	225.00	157.00	Gorevan	10.2x11.10	250.00	195.00
Mahal	7x11.1	225.00	137.00	Mahal	11x13.6	350.00	295.00
Arak	8.8x11.6	295.00	195.00	Arak	11x14.3	495.00	400.00
Iran	8.11x12.6	295.00	187.00	Kirmanshah	10.2x17	850.00	550.00
Iran	9.9x10.7	195.00	165.00	Mushkabad	13.4x24.6	800.00	675.00
Mahal	8.7x12	225.00	179.00	Savaland	18x20.9	800.00	650.00
Sarouk	8.6x12.1	400.00	295.00	Mahal	12.2x16	575.00	395.00
Mahal	9x12.1	250.00	175.00	Kashan	11.1x14.3	3500.00	2700.00

50 Extra Quality Persian Arak Rugs

Average Size 9x12 ft. **275.00** regularly 350.00 to 400.00

A magnificent group of choice Rugs in close firm weave; heavy nap. The rich colorings and unique designs adapt them to use in any room.

$100,000.00 Collection—Chinese Rugs

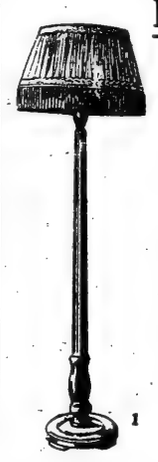
This collection is one of the largest in the country and the variety of sizes, colorings and designs is unsurpassed.

8x10 ft.....regularly 250.00, **145.00**
8x10 ft.....regularly 350.00, **245.00**
9x12 ft.....regularly 250.00, **157.00**
9x12 ft.....regularly 375,00, **275.00**
10x12 ft.....regularly 400.00, **295.00**
10x13 ft.....regularly 450.00, **375.00**
10x14.3 ft.....regularly 475.00, **350.00**
12x16 ft.....regularly 800.00, **650.00**

BED COVERINGS
Exceptional Values

White Wool Blankets:
single size.....pr. **4.50, 6.00** and **7.00**
double size.....pr. **5.25, 6.75** and **8.50**
Cotton Plaid Blankets.....pr. **3.75**
Gray Wool Blankets:
single size.....pr. **4.75**
double size.....pr. **5.75**
Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled; plain borders.. each **2.25**
Dotted Silk Mull, solid colors; cotton filled.... each **6.75**
Figured Nainsook,—plain borders; wool filled.. each **8.50**
Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....each **1.25**
Satin finish, hemmed.....each **2.75** and **3.75**

ELECTRIC FLOOR LAMPS
Greatly Underpriced



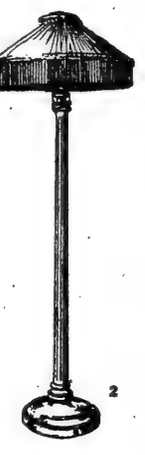
1. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and wide silk braid. **11.95**

2. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany, fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade; ruching on top and bottom. **22.50**

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe. **16.50**

Genuine Japanese Lacquered Floor Lamps with hand-painted design and 22-inch hand-embroidered Japanese shade. **18.00**

Metal Adjustable Bridge Lamps finished in Statuary Bronze, Pompeian or Old Brass and Black; complete with shade to match. **7.50**



DINNER SERVICES
Specially Priced

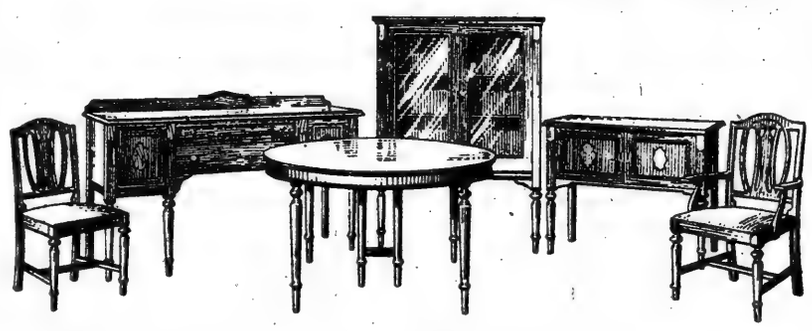
Complete Dinner Sets for six persons, consisting of six each Dinner, Tea, Soup, Bread and Butter Plates, Fruits, Tea Cups and Saucers, and one each Meat Dish, Covered Dish, Pickle Dish, Sugar, Cream, Gravy Boat and Tray.

American Porcelain Sets with dainty blue border and band; open stock; 52 pieces. **12.50**

English Porcelain Set with pheasant or Persian border design; open stock; 52 pieces. **14.50**

Royal Nippon China Set with hand-painted border pattern, or American Porcelain Set with Persian border; gold edge and coin gold handles; open stock; 52 pieces. **17.50**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE
Much Below Regular Prices



Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite, as illustrated, in Brown Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Linen Chest, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.
375.00 regularly 450.00

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, made of the finest Mahogany, hand-carved. Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **695.00** regularly 850.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, in Brown Mahogany....regularly 400.00, **275.00**
Ten-piece English Model Suites, in Brown Mahogany.....regularly 435.00, **275.00**
Ten-piece Enameled Suites,—decorated.....regularly 328.00, **225.00**
Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, in Solid American Walnut..regularly 400.00, **298.00**
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites, in Brown Mahogany..regularly 550.00, **460.00**

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece English Model Suites in Mahogany, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. **198.00** regularly 250.00
Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Mahogany and American Walnut. **250.00** regularly 310.00
Four-piece Colonial Model Suites..**125.00** regularly 175.00
Four-piece Black Enameled Suites,—decorated; Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 285.00, **198.50**
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Ivory Enamel finish. **198.00** regularly 275.00
Four-piece Gray Oak Suites.....**89.50** regularly 119.50

Bruck-Weiss
Millinery
4 West 57th Street
(*a step from Fifth Avenue*)

Displaying

NEW creations that show an entirely new trend of fashion will have their initial showing beginning Monday.

The largest collection of Hats for all occasions ever shown by any "one" house in this or any other city—even Paris!

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY — *34th Street*

Unparalleled Values

500 WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS

22.50 29.50 39.50

regularly 35.00 to 55.00

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

A specially prepared sale of high-grade Suits made for this event, together with beautiful models taken from regular stock and reduced; excellent quality materials; with or without fur trimmings.

Materials	*Models*	*Colors*
Silvertone	Full Belted	Taupe
Burella	Straight-Line	Green
Broadcloth	Fitted	Brown
Serge	Plain Tailored	Navy Blue
Velour de Laine		Beetroot

Pronounced Reductions

WOMEN'S GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

(Fourth Floor)

10.00 regularly 13.75, 15.75 and 16.75

14.00 regularly 19.75, 24.75 and 27.50

Taken from regular stock—beautiful Georgette Crepe Blouses in White, Flesh Color and Pastel Shades, to be worn with fancy or plain-tailored suits.

Blouses made of Georgette Crepe in White, Flesh Color and Pastel Shades; trimmings of Venise lace, colored embroidery and hemstitching.

10.00

regularly 13.75, 15.75 and 16.75

Exquisite Blouses of Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; trimmed throughout with Real Filet lace and hand-embroidery.

14.00

regularly 19.75, 24.75, and 27.50

Attractive Colorings

WOMEN'S ORIENTAL LOUNGING ROBES

(Third Floor)

Embroidered Lounging Robes, made of soft Silk..... **7.95, 9.95, 12.95** and **15.00**

Lounging Robes of Silk,—very heavily embroidered..... **16.95, 19.50, 27.50, 37.50** and **42.00**

Lounging Robes of Embroidered Corduroy..... **35.00**

Embroidered Silk Velvet Lounging Robes..... **75.00**

Challie Lounging Robes in Chinese colorings..... **6.50** and **12.95**

Monday—Last Day

Great Millinery Clearance

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED HATS

For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

At ½ Price

A large assortment of smart and becoming styles; large, medium and small shapes; Black and best Autumn Colorings to be sold for one-half price in order to make room for Mid-Season and Fur Hats.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century for complete assortments, quality and value.

Formal Opening of the latest styles and colors in Plain and Novelty

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & VELVETEENS

for Winter wear; showing the selected fashions of the world's best style Creators, comprising many of the new designs and colors identical with those to be shown at the various coming Fashion Displays; suitable for Bridal, Reception, Fete, Opera, Stage and Street wear.

COMMENCING MONDAY

A Specially Arranged Sale of

Fifty Thousand Yards of

Black Dress Silks and Satins

Offering the best values and the largest variety of new fashionable weaves on sale in America. **1.15** to **2.50** yard

IN ADDITION—5,000 YARDS

Imported Chiffon Velveteens

Finest quality in the following colors—Marine and Navy Blue, Burgundy, Wistaria, New Brown and Black; 34 inches wide.

2.25 yard regularly 3.50

Superior quality Black Chiffon Velvet..... **3.65** yard

Special Values

WOOL DRESS GOODS

All Wool Velour in Beaver Drab, Java Brown, Pekin Blue, Green, Navy Blue, Mahogany and Black; suitable for coats; 54 inches wide. **3.65** yard

All Wool Tailor Serge; fine French twill; in two shades of Navy Blue, also Black. **1 65** yard

Black Satin-face Broadcloth; sponged and shrunk; 52 inches wide. **2.45** yard

COTTON & LINEN FABRICS

Imported Dress Linen in new weaves and colors; 45 inches wide. **55c** yard regularly 85c

White Dress Voile; sheer crisp finish; superior quality; 40 inches wide. **23c** yard

All Wool French Dress Challis in a full assortment of new designs and color combinations; on light, medium and dark grounds. **75c** yard

Special Sale

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Medium-weight Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length.

85c

Medium-weight Cotton Union Suits,—superior quality; various models, including high or low neck; regular and extra sizes.

1.25

Medium-weight Wool Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length.

2.95

To Close Out

Women's Glove Silk Envelope Chemises,—lace trimmed or embroidered yokes; Pink only. formerly 5.75 to 6.90

4.95

Unprecedented Values

WOMEN'S VELVETEEN SKIRTS

6.50

Fashioned of a splendid quality twill-back velveteen; Brown, Taupe, Green, Black, Navy Blue and Burgundy; sizes 25 to 36-inch waistbands. One model is shirred all around, with broad belt and two large pockets; trimmed with self-covered buttons. The other two models have shirred back, yoke ending in front with deep points.

For Monday Only

Khaki and Gray Knitting Yarn, extra heavy hank

75c

Extraordinary Sale

1,000 WOMEN'S COATS

22.50 29.50 39.50

regularly 35.00 to 55.00

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

A wonderful assortment consisting of a special purchase together with high-grade Winter Coats taken from regular stock; with or without fur trimmings; plain or fancy linings. Prices according to material.

Materials	*Models*	*Colors*
Silvertone Burella	Plain Tailored	Taupe, Beetroot
Plain Burella	Semi-fitted	Green, Burgundy
Velour de Laine	Straight-line with belt	Brown, Black
Wool Velour	Fitted	Cuban Brown
Pom Pom		Navy Blue

Unsurpassed Values

NOVEMBER FUR SALE

The assortment consists of Coats, Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in the most desirable pelts and smartest models.

Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins; 45 inches long; with Skunk collar and cuffs. **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—belted model; 45 inches long; with blended Skunk collar and cuffs. **165.00**

Hudson Seal Coats of finest quality skins; large Skunk collar and cuffs. **245.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—40 inches long; with blended Skunk collar and cuffs. **145.00**

Hudson Seal Coats of selected pelts; 45 inches long; self collar and cuffs. **185.00**

FOX MUFFS & NECKPIECES

Fox is the most desirable of all furs.

Having secured a large quantity of fine Fox Furs, in the most wanted shades, at decided price concessions, we are enabled to offer beautiful Muffs and Neckpieces at much less than prevailing prices.

Fox Neckpieces,—animal shape; in Taupe, Kamchatka, Georgette and Lucille shades. Muffs to match.

32.50, 37.50, 42.50, 55.00 and **65.00** each

Fashionable New Models

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns in several distinctive models; a large range of evening shades and Black. regularly 55.00

39.50

Smart Dresses selected from regular stock that are suitable for Dinner, Street and Afternoon wear; popular materials, including Velvet, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Georgette Crepe, Serge, Broadcloth and Wool Jersey; straight, draped and Redingote effects; beaded, braided, embroidered or fur trimmed.

47.50 regularly up to 75.00

TO CLOSE OUT

High-grade Dresses of Satin, Crepe de Chine, Serge and combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin; tailored and straight-line models; embroidered or braided. **17.50** regularly up to 29.50

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

ARREST 2 ON TRAIN AS BOMB PLOTTERS

Explosives Said to be Sent by Express to German Intercepted at Long Branch.

EQUIPPED WITH TIME CLOCK

Federal Agents Also Seize Baggage Belonging to North German Lloyd Steamship Crews.

Two men who gave their names as Emil Egeling and Christian Scheibel were arrested on a Point Pleasant-New York passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon. They are said to have been the consignees of two bombs which were shipped by express to another German on election day and which were intercepted at Long Branch. It was said last night several more arrests in the case may follow. Both men are now in the Essex County Jail. Egeling had $400 and Scheibel $117 when taken into custody.

The bombs were seized by the Government several days ago, and since that time and until their arrest yesterday the men were shadowed by Government agents. The reason the arrests were not made before, it is understood, was in order to locate other suspects in the plots. The bombs were examined by ordnance experts at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, and it was said they proved to be of the time clock type and that each was loaded with a powerful explosive. When questioned concerning their presence in the Long Branch vicinity the men said they went there to get an automobile belonging to a man in New York.

Deputy Marshal Frank T. Quinn boarded the train at Long Branch with Egeling and Scheibel yesterday afternoon, and as soon as the train, which was bound for New York, got underway arrested the men. The car was crowded at the time, many of those on board being soldiers from Camp Dix on the way to spend the week end with relatives or friends. Some of the soldiers indicated a desire to aid the Marshal, but were informed that no assistance was needed. At first the Germans tried to resist arrest, but were quickly subdued and made no further trouble. They were taken from the train at Newark.

Agents of the Government went to Hoboken yesterday and took possession of a large amount of baggage and other effects which had been stored in that city by officers and members of the crews of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. When the North German Lloyd ships were seized, the men sealed their trunks and put them in a Washington Street storage house. It was said that the Department of Justice intends to make a complete search of every piece of baggage found in the warehouse.

Federal officials were busy yesterday in the former offices of the Hamburg-American Line at 45 Broadway, packing up the records and other property of the company preparatory to having them stored in some accessible place. The War Trade Board is to move into the offices tomorrow, and the War Board for the Port of New York later in the week.

Some of the employes of the War Trade Board were at the building yesterday putting the offices in shape when three girls noticed a German flag on a model of the Imperator, which the company had in a large glass case on the main floor. The girls insisted on the flag being hauled down. Morgan J. O'Brien Jr., who is connected with the board, told one of the German employes to get a key unlock the case, and take the flag off. The Teuton said it was too much trouble. He was soon convinced, however, that it would be more trouble for himself if he did not do it, and the flag was taken off.

Accountants taking an invoice of the property came across portraits of Colonel Roosevelt and former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo among the possessions of the office.

FEW WOMEN SUBSTITUTES.

Merchants Report Small Increase of Female Employment.

The war has not yet caused in New York City any large employment of women in the place of those who have joined the military forces or who have engaged in war industries. The Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association made public yesterday the results of an inquiry among New York employers which shows that in the United States there has taken place no such industrial changes, effected by the employment of women, as the war has brought to France, England, and Germany. The inquiry also discloses that, contrary to popular belief, the women of America are not rushing into industrial life.

"Careful investigation," the report said, "has failed to reveal that there has yet been very much substitution of female employes. This does not mean that women are not used extensively in industry, for women have regularly been employed in a great many lines of manufacturing and form a more important element in our labor supply than is usually thought. For instance, of 160 employers in New York City and vicinity who reported concerning the substitution of female workers in their factories or offices only thirty-five are now using female workers more extensively than formerly."

BENEFIT FOR UPTON GYM.

A Typical Day at the Camp Will Be Shown at Hippodrome.

First Lieutenant James E. Schuyler of the Three Hundred and Fifth Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton, is arranging a benefit performance at the Hippodrome on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 9 to raise funds to build a gymnasium and theatre at the camp. The entertainment will consist of a representation of a routine day at the camp, under the title of "A Day at Camp Upton." Lieutenant Schuyler hopes to raise $25,000.

The performance is approved by General Franklin J. Bell. Since many soldiers will be quartered at Camp Upton during the Winter, the gymnasium and theatre will be greatly needed, Lieutenant Schuyler said yesterday.

"77"

To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

COLDS

HOTELS.

Hotel La Salle
30 East 60th Street
Between Madison and Park Ave.

Under management of M. E. Sniffen, of Millbrook Inn, formerly of Hotel Hawthorne.

Suites of from one to three rooms, with one and two baths, furnished or unfurnished, by the year, season or month. Dining room American or European plan.

Telephone Plaza 9900

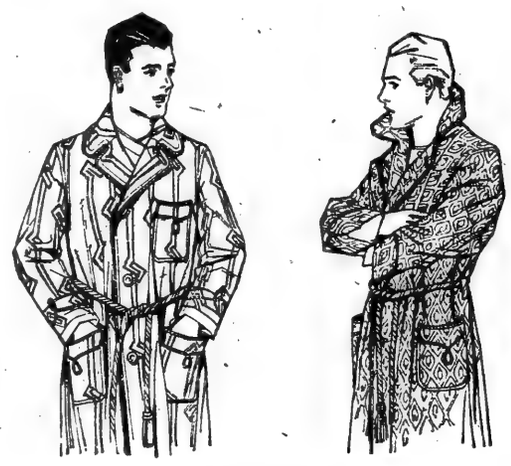
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue On Monday and Tuesday 34th Street

Extraordinary Sale

1,370 WOOLEN BLANKET ROBES

Attractively Priced



A Gift that will please Our Boys at the Front or in Camp here

645 Woolen Blanket Robes..... 4.95
450 Woolen Blanket Robes..... 7.50
275 Extra Heavy Wool Robes..... 10.50

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT—MAIN FLOOR

Four Special Thanksgiving

VICTROLA OFFERINGS

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

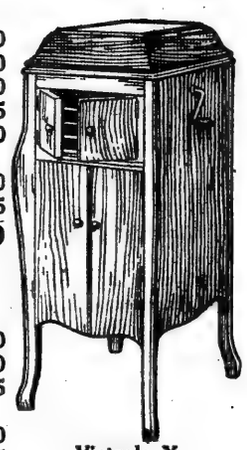
Outfit 73.90

Victrola IX A..... 57.50
Cabinet to match..... 12.00
2 McCreery Albums (65c each). 1.30
1 Dust-off..... .15
200 Needles..... .20
2 10-inch Double Face Records (75c each)..... 1.50
1 12-inch Double Face Record.. 1.25
73.90

Victrola IX A 57.50

Outfit 89.40

Victrola X..... 85.00
2 McCreery Albums (65c each). 1.30
1 Dust-off..... .15
2 10-inch Double Face Records (75c each)..... 1.50
1 12-inch Double Face Record.. 1.25
200 Needles..... .20
89.40



Victrola X 85.00

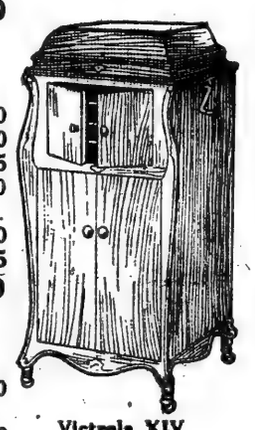
Outfit 114.40

Victrola XI A..... 110.00
2 McCreery Albums (65c each). 1.30
1 Dust-off..... .15
200 Needles..... .20
2 10-inch Double Face Records (75c each)..... 1.50
1 12-inch Double Face Record. 1.25
114.40

Victrola XI A 110.00

Outfit 180.00

Victrola XIV..... 165.00
Your own selection of Records to the amount of..... 15.00
180.00



Victrola XIV 165.00

$8 down and the balance $8 per month

With a purchase of $5 in Records we will place the above Outfits (except Outfit for $180.00) in your home on the payment of

$1 down and the balance at $5 per month

"McCREERY" SPECIAL RECORD PLAN
Inquire how to obtain your Record Library on easy payments,

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Greatest Sale of Fine Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Linens

Ever Held in the United States

will be continued throughout the month with the addition of more than $100,000 worth of Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, at prices which cannot be duplicated in the wholesale market.

A Splendid Opportunity to Purchase Elegant Christmas Gifts

Italian Filet Lace Trimmed Linens
Fully ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

Luncheon Sets..... each $40.00 to $125.00
Scarfs..... each $13.00 to $125.00
Tea Cloths..... each $25.00 to $350.00
Lunch Cloths..... each $50.00 to $550.00
Banquet Cloths..... each $250.00 to $2500.00
Pillow Cases..... pair $20.00
Bed Spreads..... each $135.00
Napkins..... dozen $16.50 to $50.00
Towels..... each $4.75 to $10.50

French Cluny Lace Trimmed Linens
Fully ⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

Centerpieces..... each $1.15 to $2.00
Doylies..... dozen $2.00 to $2.95
Luncheon Cloths..... each $8.00 to $75.00
Tea Cloths..... each $4.75 to $42.50
Dinner Cloths..... each $27.50 to $118.00
Scarfs..... each $3.00 to $29.00

Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens
Averaging ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

Towels..... each $1.00 to $6.50
Pillow Cases..... pair $5.50 to $10.00
Tray Cloths..... each 45c to $7.50
Scarfs..... each $2.00 to $24.50
Tea Cloths..... each $4.00 to $27.50
Lunch Cloths..... each $12.75 to $50.00
Dinner Cloths..... each $27.50 to $150.00
Luncheon Sets..... set $3.95 to $50.00
Bed Spreads..... each $50.00 to $60.00
Napkins..... dozen $5.95 to $9.50

Fine Damask Table Cloths & Napkins
At Less Than Present Wholesale Cost

Table Cloths

2x2 yards..... each $4.25
2x2½ yards..... each $5.35
2x3 yards..... each $6.25

Napkins

20 inch..... dozen $4.25
22 inch..... dozen $5.35
24 inch..... dozen $6.25

500 dozen Pure Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels; reduced from $7.75 a dozen to..... $6.50

Pure Linen Sheets
reduced from $12.50 a pair to $9.50

Pure Linen Pillow Cases
reduced from $3.50 a pair to $2.50

English Turkish Towels, at less than factory prices, each 65c to $2.00

Lord & Taylor have been Selling Linens for Nearly a Century (91 Years) but have never had the good fortune to organize a sale which presents the volume, the quality or the values represented in this unprecedented event.

Second Floor.

A New Shipment of Chinese Rugs

Will be placed on Sale Tomorrow, Monday, at Prices that will be difficult to duplicate.

The designs and colorings of these beautiful Rugs are most unusual, and all are of guaranteed qualities.

4 x 7 to 6 x 9 feet $69.00 to $225.00 | 8 x 10 to 9 x 12 feet $195.00 to $425.00 | 10 x 14 to 12 x 15 feet $425.00 to $725.00 | 12 x 18 to 14 x 20 feet $650.00 to $1400.00

The Popular 9x12 Feet Size

is shown in a large and splendid range of designs and colorings, $225.00 to $425.00

Carpetings

Extensive showing of popular priced Wilton Velvet Carpets, in designs and colorings suitable for halls, stairs, libraries, offices, etc.
a yard $2.15 to $3.25

Oriental Rugs
Persian and Indian Weaves

A special lot of about 30 room size Rugs ranging from 6 x 9 feet to 17 x 27 feet.
At about ⅓ less than regular value
$95.00 to $985.00

Broad Loom Carpetings

for immediate delivery; 9, 12, 15 and 20 feet wide, in all the correct color tones.
per square yard
$9.75 to $15.00

Domestic Rugs—Two Special Values

Seamless Axminster Rugs
Size 9 x 12 feet
Standard Price $42.50
$36.50

Superior Quality Worsted Wilton Rugs
Size 9 x 12 feet
Standard Price $63.50
$46.50

Fifth Floor.

Annual Sale of Portieres

Portieres of every kind and in almost every color combination may be selected now at most advantageous prices.

Purchases made nearly a year ago, when prices were much lower than they are now, enable us to offer

These Exceptional Values

Velour Portieres
Superb quality of close pile Velvet, in a wide range of colors. Special combinations made up to meet individual decorative requirements.
Per pair..... $32.50

Velour Portieres
In many attractive combinations of rose, mulberry, green, brown, blue and gold; custom made, with French open edges. Per pair..... $24.00

Roxborough Velvet Portieres
A limited number of pairs; finished with French open edges; combinations of rose, gold, brown, and mulberry. Worth $31.00. Per pair $22.75

Velour, Velvet and Armure Portieres
Many unusual combinations of color in plain, striped and figured Velvet, with reverse of Serge, Repp or Armure. Formerly $13.75, $14.75 and $15.75 a pair..... $10.00

Art Silk Portieres
Self color silk Armure, with small figured centre and artistic line border; shades of gold, blue, mulberry, brown, green, and rose. Per pair..... $18.50

Armure Portieres
2¾ yards long, 50 inches wide; very decorative and particularly appropriate for rooms with cretonne hangings. Special, per pair..... $12.50

Portieres of Special Sizes Made to Order and Delivered in Five Days.

65c and 75c Cretonnes, 38c a yard

A delayed shipment of 3800 yards of Printed Repps, 36 inches wide, for draperies and slip covers; wide range of colors and designs.

Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Early Season Clearance

100 Misses' Dresses

Formerly up to $39.50, at..... $25.00

Street and Afternoon Dresses of Serge, Velveteen, Serge and Satin, Wool Jersey, Satins and novelty silks, Georgette Crepes; in every wanted color. Smartest of models—sizes 14 to 20 years.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Third Floor.

Fine Furs

Splendid Values at the Prices Quoted.

Quality, dependability, style features—class these as Furs of definite superiority. Values that are of compelling interest—for November is the logical time to purchase Furs.

Black Lynx Scarfs **$32.50**
Black Lynx Muffs **$32.50**
Skunk Scarfs **$31.50**
Skunk Capelets **$62.50**
Skunk Muffs **$32.50**
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) ***Scarfs*** **$19.50**
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) ***Capelets,*** **$34.50, $52.50**
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) ***Muffs,*** **$14.50 & $19.50**

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Plain or trimmed with contrasting Furs
$135, $165, $185, $225.00

Natural Muskrat Coat
$89.50, $125.00, $155.00

Third Floor.

Knit Underwear Week

An Annual Event of Unusual Interest

A Week of Special Values

During the week beginning tomorrow, Monday, many of the standard grades of Women's and Misses' Knit Underwear which we carry in stock the year round will be on sale at considerable reductions from our regular prices.

Women's and Misses' Medium Weight Cotton Union Suits in all shapes:
Regular $1.35 grade..... **95c**
Extra Sizes, regular $1.65 grade..... **$1.35**

Women's and Misses' Medium Weight Merino Union Suits in all shapes:
Regular $2.50 grade..... **$1.95**
Extra Sizes, regular $3.00 grade..... **$2.50**

Women's and Misses' Vests and Tights, medium weight cotton.....*Special, each* **55c**

Children's Vests and Drawers, medium weight cotton.....*Special, each* **50c**

Children's Vests and Drawers, medium weight wool.....*Special, each* **75c**

Children's Medium Weight Cotton Union Suits.....*Special* **$1.00**

Second Floor.

Satin Negligees

Daintily Trimmed With Swansdown
$15.75

A Directoire Coat, copied from a Paris model. In heavy lustrous Satin of superior quality, the shirred pockets, kimono sleeves and fronts finished with soft white Swansdown bands.

Coatee Negligees
In Crepe de Chine and Georgette
$14.75

The little draped coat of the Georgette is trimmed with creamy Alencon lace and ribbons; the full skirt is of crepe de chine. In every lovely light shade.

Negligees—Two Fetching Models
Special **$10.75**

Corduroy Velvet Robe—in Empire Coat effect, the sleeves, pockets and collar moufflon trimmed; white silk lined. Crepe de Chine Butterfly Robe—gracefully draped, finished with scalloped frills.

Second Floor.

Lingerie Values

Of Unusual Economic Interest

Featured for special selling are the practical as well as the prettiest of Undergarments, in every wanted material and many new models.

Night Gowns

Nainsook..... **98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45**
"Witchery Crepe" in flesh color..... **$1.95**
Outing Flannel..... **$1.10, $1.35**
Envelope Chemise—nainsook.. **98c, $1.45, $1.95**

Silk Lingerie

Night Gowns..... **$3.95** and **$4.95**
Envelope Chemise..... **$1.85** and **$2.95**
Bodices..... **98c, $1.25** and **$1.95**

Second Floor.

A Great Sale of Blouses

An Event Made Possible by the Special Purchase of a Manufacturer's Entire Surplus Stock

Models Actually Worth up to $12.75

The Best Blouse Values We Have Ever Offered at

None C.O.D. $5.00 No Approvals.

1200 Georgette Crepe Blouses

In Fashionable Shades of
Taupe—Beetroot—Green—Navy—Brown—Beige—Also Flesh—White—and Black.

Costume Models of the Smartest Types, combined with Satin and elaborate with the most effective of—

Metallic and Silk Embroideries—Colored Bead Embroideries—Chinese Embroideries—Soutache Braiding—Contrasting Pipings.

Also At This Price

300 Tailored Satin Blouses

In Navy—Taupe—Beetroot—Brown—Tan—Flesh and White

with the newest of Tuxedo collars and corded seams. The most practical of Winter Blouses.

All in a Complete Range of Sizes.

Ground Floor Tables.

An Important Special Purchase

75 Women's High Class Dresses

A Manufacturer's Sample Line of Models

Worth up to $110.00

Will be Placed on Sale Tomorrow, at

None C. O. D. $49.50 No Approvals.

Street Dresses ***Afternoon Dresses*** ***Dinner Dresses*** ***Evening Dresses***

A collection extremely varied, and representative of the very latest, cleverest notes of Fashion.

Tailored Serges and Serges combined with Satin
Velveteens in Models with Fur Collars
Velvet Brocaded Chiffon with Georgette Crepes

Georgette Crepes, gold thread embroidered, with Satin
Black Net, jet trimmed and in elaborate models
Satin Meteors, in Evening shades with gold

Only one or two of a style, but excellent choosing, as there are all sizes in the collection.

Third Floor.

A Sale of Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Purchased Especially for This Event and Offered At Extraordinarily Low Prices.

150 Suits
Actually Worth up to $50.00
$24.50

Smart Winter models in Velour cloth, Broadcloth, Oxford, Silvertone Burellas and Burella Velours in every wanted shade. Coats warmly interlined and lined with Peau de Cygne. Collars of the most fashionable furs.

150 Suits
Actually Worth up to $75.00
$39.50

The season's most effective models in superior quality Oxfords, Silvertone, Broadcloth, Velour cloth and other choice fabrics, richly trimmed with the finest of furs. Also sport striped materials in belted models.

Third Floor.

A Sale of Women's Fur Collared Coats

At Prices That Mark This As One of The Most Important Coat Buying Opportunities of the Season.

150 Coats
Special
$25.00

Wool Velours in taupe, brown, beetroot, green, navy and black. Lined throughout with Sol Satin.

Deep Collars of Kit Coney

150 Coats
Special
$29.50

Wool Velours in light and dark brown, green, navy and other wanted Winter colorings.

Large Collars of Natural Raccoon

150 Coats
Special
$35.00

Velour Cloth in taupe, brown, amethyst, reindeer and black. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

Deep Collars of Kolinsky Muskrat

150 Coats
Special
$39.50

Velour Cloth in taupe, rose, plum, brown, Pekin blue and black. Matching linings of Peau de Cygne.

Nutria or Seal Nutria Collar and Cuffs

Fur Trimmed Coats
of Silk Velour and Chiffon Velvets
$75, $85, $100, $115 to $160.00

Handsome models on full swinging lines, beautifully lined and extremely effective. Coats for afternoon and evening wear, luxuriously fur trimmed, with taupe wolf, natural raccoon, kolinsky muskrat, Australian opossum, or other fashionable furs. In black or the deep rich Winter colorings.

Finer Cloth Coats
A Splendidly Complete Collection at
$50, $60, $75, $85 to $135.00

Authoritative models in Bolivia, Evora, Llama Cloth, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth for street and afternoon wear. The majority have deep collars of beaver, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), taupe wolf, Jap kolinsky or other fashionable pelts; all handsomely lined.

Third Floor.

Special for Monday Only

1000 Bloomer Dresses

Remarkable Values at..... $2.75

Chambray of fine quality in new and distinctive models. Hand-smocked Dresses—with pockets, and the daintiest of collars and cuffs. Sizes up to and including 6 years.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Infants' Wear Section—Fourth Floor.

The Season's Most Wanted Silk Fabrics

At Prices Far Below Their Value

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet	***Colored Chiffon Dress Velvet***
40 inches wide splendid quality 1,800 yards at **$3.65** yard	40 inches wide desirable colors worth $6.50 yard at **$3.95** yard

Georgette Crepe (double width) ....yard **$1.25**
Crepe Chiffon (double width) .....yard **$1.25**
Colored Princess Dress Satin .....yard **$1.25**
Black Paillet de Soie .....yard **$1.25**

3,000 Yards of Fancy Silks
Wide fabrics; formerly $2.50 to $3.50 yard at **$1.25** yard

Ground Floor.

Three Special Values In

Desirable Dress Goods

French Suiting Serges—All wool, in the wanted Fall shades and black; 54 inches wide. Regular price $3.00 a yard..... **$1.88**

Cheviot Serges—Navy blue and black; a very special value; yard..... **$1.25**

Heather Mixed Jersey Cloths—All wool, in the popular Fall shades; 54 inches wide. Regular price $3.95 a yard..... **$2.75**

Second Floor.

White Goods, Flannels and Linings

Exceptional Values for Monday

Amori Japanese Nainsook—39 inches wide; made especially for Lord & Taylor; 10 yard pieces; usually $2.95 a piece..... **$2.50**

Fancy Figured Flannelette and Outing Flannels—Best qualities, in a wide range of patterns; special, yard..... **16c**

Second Floor.

Brocade Satin Lining—36 inches wide; finest quality, cotton back, guaranteed for two seasons; special, yard..... **$1.35**

Ground Floor.

Women's Smart Boots

$8.50

Made Exclusively for Lord & Taylor

Patent leather, fawn buckskin tops, fawn suede vamp, fawn cloth tops, Louis XV. heels.

Also Women's Low Heel Boots

Black or Tan Russia Calfskin, with fawn buckskin tops, military heels.

Second Floor.

Smartest Hosiery

For the Sportswoman

Golf, skating, riding, hunting, every late Autumn and Midwinter sport, call for soft, warm Cashmere Hosiery.

Lord & Taylor carry a most complete assortment of both plain and novelty Sport Hose, the latter in exclusive effects, singularly effective.

Plain Cashmere—black or white..... **85c** a pair
Plain Ribbed and Clocked Cashmere..... **$1.95** a pair
Shaded or Royal Ribbed Cashmere..... **$2.45** a pair
Vertical Striped in many Colors..... **$3.95** a pair
Extremely Smart Checked Hose..... **$4.50** a pair

Ground Floor.

ROCHESTER'S CREW 5 DAYS IN OPEN BOATS

Some of Them Died of Exposure Before Being Picked Up by British Patrols.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF ATTACK

Says Vessel Was Struck a Few Hours After Separating from Her Convoy.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Nov. 10.—Captain Eric Kokerits of the American steamer Rochester, which was sunk on Nov. 2 by an enemy submarine, has arrived in Londonderry. He told a thrilling story of his vessel's encounter with the submarine, and of the hardships that the crew endured during the five days they were in open boats.

The Rochester was bound from England to an American port, in ballast, and was with several other vessels accompanied by a British protecting flotilla. At 1 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 2 she became separated from her convoy and proceeded alone.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of that day the steamer was struck by a torpedo, which was seen about ten seconds before it reached the mark. The explosion occurred on the port side in the afterpart of the engine room, and the engine and dynamo were wrecked. The Rochester slowed down to a dead stop, and as yet those aboard had not seen the submarine. The lifeboats were lowered, and the crew of forty-nine, including thirteen American navy men, entered them.

Captain Kokerits and Edward McCausland, commander of the armed guard, remained aboard for ten minutes. The vessel then began to settle low in the water and they left her. Oscar Standat, the second engineer, and an oiler named Anderson were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The wireless apparatus had been completely wrecked.

The three lifeboats were pulled away and when about 500 yards from the steamer the men saw the submarine. It was more than two miles from the Rochester, and at that range fired ten shots at her. Two of the shells were distinct hits and the vessel went down quickly.

Captain Kokerits said that the submarine commander made no attempt to communicate with them. "We soon saw three submarines signaling to one another. It was dark then and when the shooting commenced the lifeboats had separated.

"My boat, which contained twenty-two occupants, came on without seeing any ships until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, when we were picked up by a British patrol near Tory Island. The crew suffered terribly from cold, and some of the men in the other boats died from exposure. The survivors were landed in Mayo."

JUDGE MONIER CONVICTED.

Condemned to Lose Office for Complicity in Bolo Affair.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Court of Cassation, sitting as a disciplinary court, today condemned Fernand Monier, President of the Paris Court of Appeals, to the maximum penalty for misuse of his office. The penalty is dismissal from office.

The Senatorial Committee appointed to examine the demand to authorize legal proceedings against Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Paris Journal, decided to ask the Senate tomorrow to vote suspension of Humbert's immunity. Senator Humbert wrote the committee explaining how he had employed the 43,650 francs which Bolo Pucha, under arrest for espionage, accused him of keeping. Senator Humbert inclosed receipts for the money and said he hoped the committee would approve the suspension of immunity.

Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, having denied Georges Clemenceau's statement that he had conferences with the principal Italian pacifists in Rome last December, M. Clemenceau, in L'Homme Enchaîné, maintains his assertion.

By way of further confirmation M. Clemenceau adds that the Italian Government "was obliged to protest against these manoeuvres as dangerous for both it and for us, and informed the French Government that it was disposed to expel M. Caillaux from the kingdom."

Judge Monier's trial before the Court of Cassation was ordered by the French Minister of Justice on Sept. 29. A dispatch from Paris on Oct. 2 reported that Bolo Pacha had requested the appointment of Judge Monier as a director of the Paris Journal.

Everywoman's Shoe Store
1409 Broadway At 39 St. 2d Floor.
SPECIAL SALE of F. B. & C. Washable Kid Shoes
in Gray, Brown and Fawn
AT
$5.95
Regular $8 Value
Also in Combination With Genuine Suede
Military or Louis XV. Heel with either hand-turned or Goodyear welt soles.
Patent Opera Spat Pump or Silver Cloth Slippers
At $3.95
Regular $6 Values
You save $3.00 to $3.60 a pair on all shoes purchased here because of low upstairs rentals.
Mail Orders Filled

CAN YOU WEAR Size 16-36-38?
SALE $16.50
MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE COATS
An unusual offering of coats in all wool velour, half and full lined, also interlined. Some have exquisite fur collars and others are trimmed with plush and velvet. Shades range in Taupe, Burgundy, Navy, Brown and Oxford. No two models alike. Regular value $25. Sale will continue all week while coats last. Silvertone coat (illustrated) with nutria beaver collar at $27.50 is one of the many exceptional surprises in COATS—SUITS—DRESSES only to be found at this shop. Prices $9.75 to $45.
Mandel Sample Shop
1193 Broadway, N.Y. (Bet. 28 & 29 Sts.)
Take Elevator—One Flight Up.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West Forty-third Street

VERY REMARKABLE VALUES AVAILABLE TO-MORROW:

. . WOMEN'S COATS . .

OUR ENTIRE STOCK is replete with opportunities for savings, whether your requirements be an inexpensive Utility Coat at $25.00 or an Evening Wrap at $285.00

Women's Seasonable Coats

Fashioned in Pom Pom, diagonal velours and heavy quality burella cloth; many fur trimmed,

at $34.00

Street and Dress Coats

Developed in silvertone, wool velours and fine quality broadcloths; handsomely trimmed with large fur collars,

at $45.00

On the Third Floor

. . WOMEN'S SUITS . .

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS will be featured in this important offering of high class garments which present this season's most distinguished style achievements selected from our regular stock.

Women's Tailored Suits

Plain tailored, embroidered or richly trimmed effects, in this season's most favored materials, showing the new medium and long straight line coats,

Very attractively priced at

$27.50 $34.50 $45.00

On the Third Floor

. . MISSES' COATS . .

FOR TO-MORROW, a remarkable sale has been prepared which will comprise models suitable for street, motor and dress wear, at these unquestionable economies:

Modish Winter Coats

Of Pom Pom, velveteen and soft velours; many trimmed with furs; silk lined,

$28.00 $43.00 $55.00

Also Misses' Tailored Suits

In silvertone cloth, velour and broadcloth; many effectively trimmed with rich furs; to close out

$18.50 $27.50 $47.50

On the Third Floor

. . SILKS . .

Very noteworthy values in these popular weaves:

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet
39 inches wide; soft lustrous quality; regularly $5.50 a yard,
at $3.75

Crepe de Chine,
40 inches wide; in light and dark shades, also white and black; regularly $1.75 a yard,
at $1.35

Imported Black Dress Satin,
39 inches wide; soft lustrous finish; regularly $3.00 a yard,
at $1.85

On the Second Floor

. DRESS FABRICS .

Large price concessions in

Velour de Laine & Burella Cloth
54 inches wide; in new colors and black,
$2.90 yd.

Chiffon Broadcloth,
Superior quality, 50 ins.; high lustre; light weight, sponged and shrunk; in black and colors,
$2.45 yd.

All Wool Serge,
50 and 54 inches wide; fine twill, soft finish; in various shades of navy blue, also black,
$1.88 yd.

On the Main Floor

. . RICH FURS AND FUR GARMENTS . .

COATS OF ERMINE, Mink, Moleskin, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Natural Nutria and Natural Muskrat; Women's and Men's Fur-lined Cloth Coats; Coatees, Scarfs and Muffs are marked moderately.

Very Specially Priced for Monday's Selling:

Women's Hudson Seal Coats at $145.00
42 inches long, in a smart belted style with deep skunk collar and cuffs.

Animal Fox Scarfs - at $37.50
Taupe, Poiret, Kamtchatka, effectively silk lined.
Muffs to match at $45.00

Animal Shape Wolf Scarfs, $26.50
In all the leading fashionable colorings; silk lined.
Muffs to match at $26.50

. . SALE OF SILVER PLATED WARE . .

WITH THANKSGIVING less than three weeks distant, these exceptional values prepared for MONDAY and TUESDAY should be most interesting for those who desire to replenish the household supply of tableware:

Reproductions of Sheffield Plated Ware

MEAT PLATTERS,	15 in. $7.75	17 in. $9.75	19 in. 10.75	21 in. 12.75
MEAT PLATTERS, well and tray,		17 in. 12.75	19 in. 14.75	21 in. 17.85
CHOP PLATES, - - - - -		11 in. $3.85	13 in. $5.45	15 in. $6.75
SERVING TRAYS, - - - -		10 in. $4.50	12 in. $6.00	14 in. $7.50

Gravy Boat and Tray, - - - at $5.50
Double Vegetable Dish, lock handle, $7.75
Single Vegetable Dishes, Bread or Sandwich Trays, - - - - - at $3.65

Monogram of Three Letters will be Engraved Free of Charge on Sheffield Ware Only.

Rogers' Silver Plated Ware

Tea or Coffee Spoons, - -	½-doz.	85c
Dessert Spoons or Forks, -	"	$1.45
Table Spoons or Forks, - -	"	$1.70
Butter Spreaders, - - -	"	$1.85
Dinner or Dessert Knives, -	"	$1.85

One Letter Engraved Free on Rogers Plated Ware.

Quadruple Plated Ware

Coffee Sets, three pieces, - -	at	$6.25
Tea Sets, four pieces, - - - -	"	$8.25
Hot Water Kettle, with alcohol lamp,		$7.50
Crumb Tray and Scraper, - -	at	$2.95
Water Pitchers, - - - - -	"	$3.85
Nut or Fruit Bowls, - - - -	"	$5.75

. UNDERWEAR .

Glove Silk Vests and Bloomers at lower than regular prices.

Women's Glove Silk Vests
Heavy quality; tailored tops; pink only; special
at $1.50

Women's Glove Silk Vests
Lace tops and shoulder straps; pink only; special
at $1.79

Women's Glove Silk Vests
Embroidered fronts; in pink and white; special
at $1.90

Glove Silk Bloomers
Heavy quality; well reinforced; pink only; special
at $1.90

On the Main Floor

. . GLOVES . .

A Very Special Sale of

Women's Glace Gloves
Two-clasp; overseam; light weight; Paris point backs in white, tan and black; also black, heavy white backs,
at $1.35 pr.
Regular Value $1.75 a pair

On the Main Floor

. . LINENS . .

NOTWITHSTANDING the present scarcity of good linens, we are offering grades that strictly conform to Stern Brothers' high standard of quality.

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths
Some without Napkins to match; were $3.75 to 11.00 each,
at $2.95 to 7.75

Linen Damask Napkins, doz. $2.75 to 3.95
Regularly $3.50 to 5.00

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, hand embroidered and hand scalloped; regularly $6.25 a set $4.50

Huck Towels
Hemmed; regularly $2.25 to 3.50 at $1.75, 2.50 & 2.75 dz.
Hemst'd; regularly $3.00 to 5.75 at $2.50, 3.75 & 4.75 dz.

On the Second Floor

. . RUGS . .

A SALE of Worsted ROYAL WILTON RUGS of standard make, comprising a large assortment of patterns and sizes suitable for any room.

SIZE	WAS	NOW	SIZE	WAS	NOW
22½x36ins.	$4.25	$3.65	9x12ft.	$63.00	$49.50
27x54ins.	7.00	5.75	9x14ft.	78.00	66.00
36x63ins.	11.75	9.25	10½x10½ft.	75.00	62.50
4½x7½ft.	22.00	18.00	11¾x12ft.	84.00	70.75
6x9ft.	38.00	32.50	10½x14ft.	98.00	73.00
8¾x10½ft.	56.50	48.50	11½x15ft.	110.00	90.00

Heavy Reversible Wool Smyrna Rugs
In two-tone moire effects—blue, brown, grey, green, rose, etc.,
From 30 by 60 inches at $2.75
To 9 by 12 feet . . " 24.50

On the Fifth Floor

. . FURNITURE . .

A Final Clearance of Suites and Oddments of Quality Furniture being discontinued from our regular stock to make room for our Christmas selections.

Dining Room Suites
William and Mary, 10 pcs.; mahogany finish; formerly $387.00 at $295.00
Tudor Oak, consisting of ten pieces; former price $225.00 at $165.00

Walnut Bedroom Suite, 7 pcs.; formerly $236.50 $165.00
Velour Living Room Suite, 3 pcs.; " $365.00 $245.00
Overstuffed Easy Chairs at 10 to 50 per cent. Reductions

CHRISTMAS GIFT FURNITURE
Is now ready for your selection. This year, more than ever before, the usual pre-holiday urging to do your Christmas shopping early is especially important.

On the Fifth and Sixth Floors

IRELAND FEELING NO PINCH OF WAR

American Navy Men Find It a Land of Plenty and Food Cheaper Than at Home.

ABUNDANCE OF POTATOES

Farmers Prosperous Beyond Precedent—Young Folk Staying by the Land.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When an American navy man who has visited Ireland in time of peace is asked what has impressed him most about Ireland in war, the inevitable answer is "Ireland's prosperity and freedom from the war-time restrictions of other countries."

Hundreds of Americans in the naval forces have visited England, Scotland, and even France. All agree that there is more freedom in Ireland, particularly less war-time curtailment of personal liberty, as, for instance, regarding restrictions in eating and drinking. There is no conscription there, no "Defense of the Realm act," few war taxes.

Certainly when it comes to food and drink Ireland is a land of plenty in comparison with England. There is not only more food and drink there than in England, but it is of better quality. And in most parts of Ireland it is cheaper. Meatless and potatoless days are unknown there. Potatoes were never so plentiful. That they are cheaper even than in the United States was unknown to the commissary department of the American navy, which recently shipped to the flotilla about 10,000 bushels of potatoes which were never unloaded. After discharging its cargo of other foodstuffs, the naval supply ship was sent to another port, where the potatoes were sold to the British Government.

Fresh meat also is cheaper in Ireland than in England or the United States. The Americans buy a large part of their meat ashore. Porterhouse steaks are from 5 to 7 cents a pound cheaper than in the United States.

The Americans are impressed by the large portions served in Ireland as compared with the lean ones they get in England. For 3 shillings they get a meal which includes soup, fish or lobster and sometimes both, hot or cold meat, dessert, cheese and biscuits, and tea or coffee. The same meal in a hotel of corresponding grade in England would cost at least 6 shillings.

Drink, too, is not only more plentiful but of better quality. The drinking places in Ireland are open all day and until 11 o'clock at night, whereas in England and Scotland they are only open for two hours in the afternoon and three hours in the evening.

In England today it is considered indelicate to ask a friend for a match. In France, matches are well nigh unobtainable. All the Continental countries are suffering from a match famine. Not so in Ireland. Hotels, barrooms, and cigar stores all have matches in abundance, and they are used with the same freedom as in time of peace.

The Americans see the Irish farmer prosperous beyond precedent. The sailor in his little trips to Dublin and such resorts as Killarney, Youghal, and Glengariff, passes through some of the richest agricultural country in the world. The immense amount of land under the plow impresses him, and he talks with many farmers who boast of the record prices they are getting for their produce, especially their livestock. Cows, sheep, and pigs are so plentiful that the beautiful rolling landscape is fairly dotted with them.

Neither is the farmer troubled with a shortage of labor, as in England. Labor is plentiful and of good quality, the laborers, not only in the agricultural, but also in the industrial districts, being largely young men and women. This favorable labor situation is due largely to the fact that there has been practically no emigration from Ireland for three years, and the thousands of young men and women who formerly set out for America each month now remain in the country.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBED.

Holdup on Elevated Stairs Nets Thief $53,000 in Canceled Checks.

Walter Thomas, 19 years old, a messenger in the employ of the State Bank, 378 Grand Street, who was on his way to the Madison Square branch of the bank, 7 West Twenty-sixth Street, shortly after noon yesterday, was ascending the steps of the uptown elevated station at Grand Street and the Bowery when a man behind him seized his throat. Thomas was taken unawares and was unable to cry out, as the stranger reached into his inside pocket and pulled out an envelope containing $53,000 worth of canceled checks.

The thief ran to the street and Thomas blew a police whistle, attracting the attention of two traffic patrolmen on duty nearby. The thief ran up to Broome Street, pursued by Thomas, the patrolmen, and several hundred pedestrians. The chase led to Chrystie Street and the thief ran south to Grand Street, where he mingled with the crowd and disappeared.

Thomas searched in the crowd for fifteen minutes and then went to Police Headquarters, where he reported the attack. A physician attended to his throat, which had been slightly lacerated, and the messenger reported the theft of the canceled checks to his employers. As the checks were marked "paid," the only inconvenience to result from the holdup will be failure of the bank to return the canceled checks to the depositors.

FOUR KILLED BY AUTOS.

Wife of Architect Arrested After Car Hits Engineer.

Four persons were killed and a number injured in automobile accidents in New and vicinity yesterday.

Charles Ferrara, 45 years old, of 89 Walnut Street, New Rochelle, a civil engineer, was struck by a touring car driven by Mrs. Dorothy Bacon Woolsey, wife of Heathcote W. Woolsey, an architect of New York City, at Main and Franklin Streets, New Rochelle. He died on his way to a hospital. Mrs. Woolsey was arrested on a charge of reckless driving and was paroled until today.

Anna Beer, 16 years old, of 1,978 University Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by an automobile owned by George Barandon of 3,355 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, and operated by his son Elmer, as she was crossing University Avenue at Burnside Avenue. Mr. Barandon and his son took the girl to Lincoln Hospital, where she died an hour later.

Stephen Stintson, 12 years old, of 85 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, was knocked down at Laidlaw and Oakley Avenues by an automobile driven by George Kreiss of 129 Prospect Street. He was taken to Christ Hospital, where he died. Mr. Kreiss was arrested.

Charles H. Patterson, 52 years old, an actor living at 346 West Twelfth Street, was run down and killed in Eighth Avenue near Fourteenth Street, last night by an automobile driven by Raymond Flood of 315 West Fifteenth Street, a chauffeur for Edgar Lynn, a lawyer, living at 141 West Eleventh Street. Flood was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Three persons were injured when two automobiles collided last night at Atlantic and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn. One car, driven by Albert Mittenzweig of 1,532 Rosedale Avenue, the Bronx, ran into a limousine containing Lena Tasane of 321 Watkins Street and Frank Botticello of 132 Stone avenue, Brooklyn. John Eastburn of 1,537 Rosedale Avenue, in Mr. Mittenzweig's car, sustained cuts and internal injuries. Mittenzweig was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

John Ree, a chauffeur of 215 West Houston Street, was returning from New Jersey yesterday on the Christopher Street ferry. When the boat neared its slip he started to crank his car. The car started forward, shoved him overboard and itself came to the bottom. A rope was thrown to Ree and he was pulled on board the ferryboat. His left leg was fractured and he was suffering from his submersion. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Six More Rear Admirals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Six rear admirals will be added to the list of naval officers by recommendation of the Navy Bureau of Navigation approved today by Secretary Daniels. Four of these will be in the line and two in the medical corps. Eight officers will be promoted to be captains, thirty to be commanders, fifty-nine to be lieutenant commanders and about 680 in the lower grades of ensign and above.

Louise & Co.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 46th Streets

MILLINERY

Semi-Dress Hats from 18.00

Especially designed for Horse Show

MODEL GOWNS

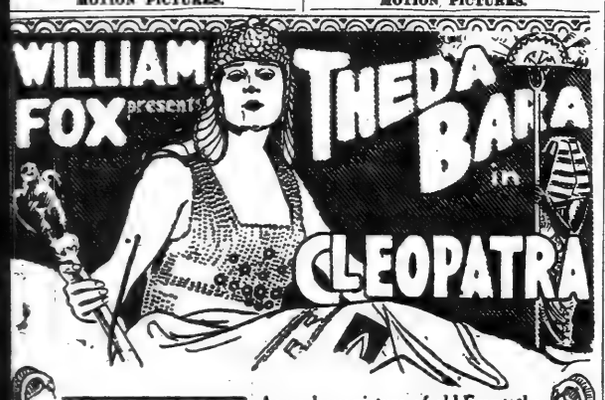
At Reduced Prices

including

Cloth, Serge and Satin Afternoon Dresses from 50.00

House Gowns in Velvet and Chiffon.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.



SPECIAL VAMPIRE MATINEE
MONDAY, NOV. 19.
Professional Vampires of stage and screen invited. All Vampires, real or imaginary, finished or amateur, may review historic and contemporary competition.

A wondrous picture of old Egypt, the Egypt of the Greek, the Roman and the Ptolemy, heavy with the legends of antiquity and rich with the glory and splendors of unbridled revelry.

THE GRANDEST ACHIEVEMENT AND ADVANCE IN DRAMATIC AND SPECTACULAR PRESENTATION IN ALL THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE.

LYRIC THEATRE, Broadway and 42d Street. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Every Week Day at 2:30 & 8:30. 25c. to $1.50. All Reserved.

This Week's One-Day Sales—Portieres, Spreads, Women's Coats, Lounging Robes

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

The Personal Holiday Card Is the Approved Greeting. Order Now

Prepared—For Thanksgiving In Every Department

The Smart In Timely Wearables
The Holiday's Household Needs
Following Specially Priced For Monday and Tuesday

Attractively Priced Coats---So Interestingly Designed

Velour du Nord Coats.....Special 59.50
Graceful models of black Velour du Nord, lined throughout with plain or effectively striped silks. Distinctive collars of self or Skunk Raccoon are no little responsible for the smartness achieved.

And These Coats Are Priced Any Other Day at $69.00 and $75.00

Coats of Velour.....Reduced to 39.50
Coats, with everyday values of $45.00 and $49.00, that come in Pekin blue, taupe, reindeer, beetroot and black. Sometimes it's a newly pleated back or interestingly trimmed pocket that one so likes—or again it's that becoming collar—which may be of self, seal or fur trimmed. Half and full linings in coats for average or extra size women.

Another Unusual Group.....Special 23.75
Pleasing styles in heavy Kersey, Burella or Velour. Taupe, brown, green, blue, burgundy and "trench" are only some of the desirable colors shown. Many have fur collars, although some are of self, smartly stitched, or plush trimmed. The raglan sleeve, as well as belts and pockets so happily different, make this group altogether interesting—medium and extra sizes.

And Every Bit Unusual Because Their Values Are $27.74 and $29.74.

Three Special Purchases (Unusual) Lace Curtains

Imported Lacet and Marie Antoinette
Mounted on best net—white and Arabian.
Two Special Lots—
4.77...5.77

Imported Swiss Irish Point
Novel and showy patterns—some with elaborate cushion work so much in demand.
Special Purchase Prices
5.94...7.94...9.94...11.94

11,000 yds. Curtain Nets—Manufacturers' Surplus Stock

Colonial, Egyptian, Mexican, Filet, Cluny and other effects—
regular 25 ct. values..... 18
regular 39 ct. values..... 27
regular 49 ct. values..... 37
regular 59 ct. values..... 47

Unusual Interest Centres Upon Our Showing of Symphony Draperies

Offered specially Monday and Tuesday.....2.24
Values elsewhere $3.00 to $3.25.

Famous Kapock weaves in richest and most artistic designs and colorings—old blues, rich rose, forest tints, mulberry, tans that blend softly into rich browns, gold and crimson—Arabesque, stripes, etc. Really, no description gives the faintest idea as to the beauty and desirability of these fabrics.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.—BASEMENT.

Sample Hats
From a Remarkable Purchase
(Four Models Illustrated.)

Many a clever woman will easily want to economize by buying more than one of these altogether fetching affairs. Smartly knotted bows, unexpected facings, delightful flower clusters variously distinguish the models in this superlatively interesting group. Trig toques and turbans, as well as adorable creations with metal lace brims and fur bandings—all of silk velvet—which ordinarily would be marked at our moderate profit prices of $5.00 and $6.00—

Special, 3.37

The Comfiest Blankets At Prices Only We Could Name

Two-Tone Blankets
All-wool blankets in old rose and white, with centre block designs—full size, single blanket—taffeta bound ends—
our reg. $15.94...Special 13.84

All-Wool Plaids
In three-quarter sizes—also white wool-mixed blankets—in full and extra sizes—Special 6.54

White and Colored Blankets
Wool nap and cotton fleece blankets, in white, tan or gray, with contrast borders—also plaids, in single, three-quarter and full sizes—
1.23 to 3.45

Silk Em'd Flannels
Many new and lovely designs—
yd., .96

Plaid Blankets
All-wool and wool-mixed—also white, with contrast borders, in three-quarters and full sizes.....Special 8.45

Other Blankets
All-wool and wool-mixed blankets, in white, with contrast borders—our reg. $10.94 and $11.94—
Special 9.95

Crib Blankets
Also carriage throws, in white, with pink or blue borders—some Jacquard designs—stitched and silk bound—several Indian designs included—
.47 to 1.84
In Same Section:—

Domet Flannels
Bleached and unbleached—
Special, yd. .11

Remnants of Domet Flannel
1 to 7½ Yard Lengths
at Special Prices

Frocks Indispensable—At Veritable Reductions

The Navy Serge Model
(Illustrated)—showing graceful tunic so smartly stitched in green—is just one of a number of our reg. $34.50 frocks, including several coat models of tan tricotine or navy burella—
Special 27.75

27.75 Our reg. $34.50

Another Group of Dresses
That Were $22.50 and $24.50.
In navy, green, burgundy, plum or tan serge—many different styles variously featuring long tab effects and tunics, sashes and delightful touches of embroidery—any model from this altogether special group—
Special 16.75

And These Serge Frocks
In navy, brown and black—some pleated from becoming yoke—other simple coat models—but many with pleated skirts, contrasting collars and cuffs, and often button trimming down back and on sleeve—a group of odd dresses with values to $14.75 and $16.75—
Special 10.00

Crepe de Chine Gowns for the Smart Stout
A charmingly draped model, embroidered in self color with collar, cuffs and vestee of Georgette. Colors—new blue, taupe, brown, green, navy—
Special.....22.50

Adorably Luxurious Comfortables

November Brides would with pleasure receive such beautiful comfortables, and established housekeepers could not but entirely approve of such affairs as Christmas gifts.

BROCADE COMFORTABLES
Covered with brocade satin floral designs, and effectively bordered, cotton filled—full size—
our regular $12.07.....10.97

SATIN COMFORTABLES
In floral patterns, plain satin borders, sateen backs—then some others with sateen covering, bordered with satin—wool filled—full size—
our regular $12.27.....11.16

SATIN COMFORTABLES (Reversible)
Covered with satin in plain colors, well stitched—full size—wool filled—our reg. $18.57.
15.97

Other Specials

FLORAL COMFORTABLES
Dainty designs with plain borders—cotton filled—full size—
our reg. $2.67.....2.07

NEW FEATHER PILLOWS
Goose mixed—assorted tickings.
20x28—our reg. $1.16.....97
22x28—our reg. $1.26.....1.03
24x30—our reg. $1.37.....1.21
26x30—our reg. $1.67.....1.32

FEATHERS
Extra select down and goose mixed—our reg. $1.33 lb., 1.17
New mixed feathers—
regular .87, lb.....66
These are special prices for Monday and Tuesday.

Silverplated and Steel Tableware

Bringing to your attention a most interesting display. Among these you will surely find the needed accessories for the Thanksgiving table as well as many most valuable gift suggestions.

4-Piece Tea Sets
Quadruple plated—teapot, sugar bowl, creamer and spoonholder—in many charming designs—
value $11.95.....8.95
Others may be had up to...30.95

Chocolate Sets
Three pieces and tray—beautifully designed in the newest patterns—
our reg. $7.50.....5.00

Bread Trays
Quadruple plated—showing many unique designs—value $3.25.2.45

Fruit Bowls
Rogers silver plated, with gilt lining and bordered in lovely grape design—our reg. $5.50.3.95

Chest of Silver Plated Ware
Twenty-six pieces—
6 knives, 6 tablespoons,
6 forks, 6 teaspoons,
1 sugar shell,
1 butter knife,
attractively laid in oak chest containing drawer—
our reg. $7.95.....6.50

Carving Sets
Three pieces G. Wostenholm's fine Sheffield steel—
our reg. $4.45.....3.65

Carving Sets
Two pieces G. Wostenholm's Sheffield steel—warranted—
our reg. $1.68.....set 1.25
Other Sets to 10.95.

Dinner Knives and Forks
Fine American steel—celluloid handles—set of six each—
our reg. $3.96.....3.45

Table Knives and Forks
Of fine quality steel with bone and ebony handles—set of 6 each—our reg. $2.45.....1.87

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$6.97 Women's Muffs.....4.95
Melon and pillow shapes—kit coney, also black coney—hand ring—satin lined.
FURS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.84 & $1.97 Flannelette Kimonos, 1.57
Floral patterns—straight or elastic belt models—satin trim'g—sizes 36 to 44.
HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.87 Women's Union Suits.....1.35
Part wool—low neck—sleeveless—knee or ankle length.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

94 ct. Kindergarten Dresses.....68
Gingham and chambray—variety of models—tastefully trim'd—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.15 and $2.45 Men's Fine Shirts...1.55
Silk fibre, silk striped fabrics and woven madras—stripes in many colors—well made—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Suits—8 to 17 yrs.....3.27
Single breast, Norfolk styles—gray and brown fancy cheviots.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$8.87 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....5.50
Full or half pinchback—medium and dark grays and browns—checks, plaids and stripes—some have extra trousers—8 to 18 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.45 Boys' Sweater Coats.....1.57
Desirable colors—roll collars—pockets—sizes 28 to 34.
BOYS' FURNISHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$28.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs.....19.85
9x12 ft.—rich Orientals, medallions and small all over designs—also cream or rose grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.00 Crochet Spreads.....1.47
Full size—good patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Victor Opaque Window Shades. .37
7x3 ft.—assorted colors—mounted on rollers—None C. O. D.
SHADE DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.75 New Scrim Curtains.....1.27
Lace and inserts—with or without valance.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

$1.24 All Wool French Serges....1.00
40-inch—cadet, brown, myrtle, Burgundy, garnet, navy and black. Less than manufacturer's price.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Wide Ribbons.....20
Satins, plain and moire taffetas, white, black and colors—also new Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Outing Flannels—36 inch.... .20
Pink, blue and grey stripes—also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Crepe de Chine.... .35
35-inch—street and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$3.00 Longcloth—40 inch.....2.48
12-yd. piece—in demand for underwear, infants' clothes, etc.—Cotton is advancing; buy while you can at this price.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.64 Taffetas—35 inch.....1.27
Soft chiffon finish—colored satin stripes on black or colored grounds.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

64 ct. Corduroys—32 inch..... .47
Medium round cord—fashionable dark colors—also white or black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

21 ct. Bleached Muslin.....15½
36-inch—dependable quality—no dressing.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

Check Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

Thanksgiving Linens in Extraordinary Assortment

at prices to please every housekeeper—We bought great quantities for cash when there was a lower market cost, so that today, when there is a very certain scarcity and advancing prices, you may select from really exhaustive stocks at wonderfully attractive prices.

Table Damasks and Napkins
Heavy All Linen Table Damasks—70 inch—
our reg. $1.64 yd.....1.34
64-inch Mercerized Table Damasks—good patterns—
our reg. .64 yd.....48
Imported Mercerized Table Damasks—close weave—
our reg. $1.18 yd.....85
Heavy All Linen Table Damasks—70 inch—
our reg. $1.95.....1.65
24-inch Linen Damask Napkins—
our reg. $4.25 dozen.....3.24
22-inch Linen Damask Napkins—
our reg. $4.25 dozen.....3.75
20-inch Union Linen Napkins—
our reg. $3.25 dozen.....2.50
58-inch Mercerized Table Damasks—
our reg. .48.....37

Hemstitched Dinner Sets
Heavy Irish Linen

	Our Reg.	Special
Cloth—69x69—half dozen 22-inch Napkins	$12.44	8.95
Cloth—69x87½—dozen 22-inch Napkins	$16.00	12.95
Cloth—69x105—dozen 22-inch Napkins	$18.00	15.75

Pattern Cloths
Heavy Linen Damask
Cloth—70x 72—our reg. $4.95.....3.95
Cloth—70x 90—our reg. $5.95.....4.95
Cloth—70x108—our reg. $7.50.....6.00
Napkins to match—dozen, reg. $5.25....4.35
Mercerized Damask Pattern Cloths—70x90—
our reg. $2.25.....1.74
Mercerized Table Cloths—64x71—
our reg. $1.50.....1.28
Mercerized Napkins—20-inch—hemmed—
our reg. $1.56 dozen.....1.25

Smart Woolen Fabrics

54-inch Poplins
All wool, with small raised weave, jet black—
Our regular $1.88.....1.42
(Less than Mfrs.' Cost.)

44-inch French Serges
All wool, with very fine twill—colors include—
Cadet, Prune, Brown, Garnet, Olive, Rose, Navy and Black—
Our regular $1.38.....1.10

42 to 48-inch Storm Serges
All wool, in such shades as tan, olive, garnet, navy and black—
Our regular $1.28.....95

48-inch Broadcloths
All wool, sponged and shrunk—soft chiffon finish—navy and black—
Our regular $1.97.....1.68

48-inch Plaids and Stripes
All wool, French serge weave—many color combinations—
Our regular $1.68.....1.34

Reductions Remarkable

Ribbons Never Lovelier

This rarely exquisite display suggests a hundred and odd things, each more delightful than the other—perhaps a yard or three might achieve the distinction of the newest evening gown—or, perhaps this one, some altogether fascinating bag—no matter—nothing could be lovelier than the ribbons themselves.

Floral designs most artistically wrought in gold or silver on rich black satin—9½ inches wide—
5.97 yd.

Embroidered floral designs in silver or gold on black satin—8 to 9½ inches—
1.88 to 2.38 yd.

Brocaded satins, taffetas and heavy grosgrains—fascinating Japanese colorings, gay florals, brightly hued, bird-patterns and Persian designs, large and varied assortment—8 to 10 inch—
1.25 to 2.38 yd.

All About New Prices In These Trig Suits

The Model Illustrated is only one of a more than usually interesting group of our newest suits. Interesting—not only because the price is every bit "special" but also because each style represents one differently pleasing phase of the now approved silhouette.

There are broadcloth suits showing shawl or convertible collars of seal or nutria—many with semi-empire waistlines.

Suits of silvertone and mannish oxfords in this group, also in sizes for women and misses.

Special.....32.50

Another Special Suit Group
Burellas, Serges and Poplins—smartly belted or more strictly tailored models—colors, navy, green, brown and black—
Our reg. $24.50 and $26.75....Special 19.75

For Men—"Over Here" and "Over There"

For Any Man

Men's Monarch Shirts
Stripes in various colors on white grounds; soft cuffs—all sizes.....Special .95

Mufflers for Men
Of silk fibre mixtures—having tassels of same—white, gray or black—(Each in appropriate gift box).....95

Men's Suspenders
New live rubber, gilt buckles—each in attractive box.....55
Others to .97

For the Soldier

Army Sweaters
Khaki wool—coat models—
4.48..4.95..6.95

Khaki Wool Slipovers
Collarless and sleeveless.
2.63..4.95

Khaki Wool Helmets
2.48

Soldiers' Neckwear
Regulation ties—
.24..35

FIND NEW PUZZLE IN STIASSNY DEATH

Two Cartridges, One Empty, Found in Trap Under Laundry Tubs.

WITNESSES' STORIES DIFFER

Assistant District Attorney Dooling Presses Investigation Into Shooting of Wealthy Woman.

Insisting that the theory of suicide had not been established satisfactorily in the case of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman found dead in bed from two bullet wounds in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street on Wednesday morning, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling continued yesterday to examine witnesses regarding the circumstances surrounding the death. He said there were serious discrepancies in the stories told him of occurrences on the morning of the shooting. Different witnesses gave different accounts, he said, of the position in which the revolver was found after the shooting, and have been at variance in other important particulars.

A further search of the apartment yesterday produced a loaded cartridge which had been lying in the trap under the laundry tubs, where an empty one was found yesterday. How the cartridges reached this place in still in doubt. When Policemen Storey and Tuckson were called into the apartment after the discovery of the dead woman's body, they opened the revolver and found, they say, two cartridges in it, one loaded and one empty. Nothing further was thought of this until it was discovered that, instead of being killed by a shot in the head only, the woman had also been shot in the left side over the heart. In addition to this Isaac Epstein, generally known as "Richard," a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny, asserted that the revolver which he owned had always carried five cartridges. This made it necessary to account for the three missing cartridges, two loaded and one empty. The search of the trap under the laundry tubs, where the bed clothing was deposited after the shooting, accounted for two.

The theory was advanced that the policemen who had opened the weapon had allowed the two loaded and one empty cartridges to fall among the bedclothes, where they remained until the clothes were washed in the laundry tubs. The two policemen, however, asserted with great positiveness that no shells had dropped from the gun. They said that they were together when Storey opened the weapon, and that it was impossible for three shells, or for even one shell, to fall out without their noticing it. They were certain that if the revolver had been tampered with, some one else had done it.

Mr. Dooling questioned several witnesses yesterday to find out if any one could have innocently handled the weapon after the shooting, but it was asserted by Isaac Epstein, the maid, Dora Watts, and Dr. B. M. Feldman, the physician, who was called, that nothing had been disturbed in the room after the body had been discovered by Epstein. The latter, who lived with Mrs. Stiassny, said that when he saw that the woman was dead he left the room, gave the alarm, and did not reenter the room.

In their search of the apartment Mr. Dooling and Detectives Kanz and Jones failed to find the nightgown, through which one of the bullets had been shot. They asked for it and were told by Epstein that it had been placed by the maid in a box built around the radiator in the room. There the nightgown was found rolled up into a bundle. A bullet hole was burned through it, surrounded by a wide circle of powder marks. Mr. Dooling said that he had been unable to find out why the garment had been put away in this place.

The maid, Dora Watts, who was questioned at the District Attorney's office, said that she had served coffee to Mrs Stiassny within an hour before she was found dead and had found her in bed reading the election returns. She said Mrs. Stiassny seemed to be perfectly cheerful at the time.

Dr. Feldman, the family physician, who turned over to the District Attorneys' office a copy of the will making the nephew, Isaac Epstein, the principal beneficiary, said that he had found the will in a bureau drawer in the room of Mrs. Stiassny a short time after her death. He said that a young woman friend of Mr. Epstein, who had been summoned immediately after the discovery of the dead woman, had given him the keys, and that he was searching to find out whether Mrs. Stiassny had locked away any note explaining her intention to kill herself when he found the copy of the will. Two notes in the handwriting of Mrs. Stiassny indicating her intention to commit suicide were found later on a bureau in the room in which her body was found. Mr. Dooling failed to reach handwriting experts yesterday, but obtained several specimens of the woman's handwriting and will ask the opinion of experts on the genuineness of the notes on Monday.

One witness, who refused to give his name, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and made some charges in connection with the case. Mr. Dooling said that while the unexplained features of the case seemed more puzzling than ever, he was not prepared to contradict the opinion of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the medical assistant of the District Attorney's office, that the case was one of suicide.

SOUGHT MRS. SLATER; SHOOTS HER BUTLER

New Yorker Wounds Employe Who Bars His Way to Home of Boston Philanthropist.

PRISONER IS A SOCIALIST

Says He Went to Boston to Kill Mill Owner After Reading About Her Wealth.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Emil Knabe, butler for Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, philanthropist and wealthy mill owner, was shot and probably fatally wounded late today when he blocked the passage of a man who had forced his way into the house and demanded to see Mrs. Slater.

Driven from the house when the cries of the servants brought a number of passersby to their aid, the assailant fled up Beacon Street in the Back Bay district, and finally was overpowered by two patrolmen after putting up a hard fight. He gave his name as Harry Bass, and said he lived at 461 West 110th Street, New York.

The police say the man told them that he was a Russian Socialist, and that after reading a great deal about Mrs. Slater's wealth he had come to Boston to shoot her. A quantity of pamphlets of a radical nature was found in his pockets.

From stories told by the servants in the house the police learned that Bass entered by a rear door, frequently used by applicants for Mrs. Slater's charity and never securely fastened. Asking a maid where Mrs. Slater was, he brushed by her on his way upstairs in the direction in which she had pointed.

The maid, following, noted that the stranger carried a revolver behind him. When the butler came out on the upper landing the maid signaled him that the stranger should be stopped, and Knabe asked the man what he wanted. Again Bass demanded to see Mrs. Slater, and threatened to shoot the butler if he did not let him by, but Knabe remained firm. Then, according to the maid, Bass exclaimed: "This man is bothering me," and shot the butler in the abdomen.

Knabe was removed to the City Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was said his condition was serious.

Bass was held on a charge of assault with a loaded revolver.

Mrs. Slater controls the Slater & Sons cotton mills at Webster, Mass. Her Christmas dinners to the poor of that town, as well as her other charitable work, have attracted public attention from time to time.

GIRL THWARTS 3 MURDERS.

Saves Mother, Sister, and Herself, But Gas Kills Father.

In an attempt to asphyxiate his entire family, Joseph Becker, a chauffeur, living at 1404 Park Avenue, died himself yesterday. He had locked the doors and nailed the windows and had turned on every gas jet in his apartments, where his wife and two children were sleeping. Then he attached a tube to a gas jet and placed the other end of it in his mouth.

Mrs. Becker was overcome, but her condition is not serious. The younger daughter, Catherine, aged 10, saved her sister, 12 years old, and the mother. The girls and mother were asleep in the same bed. Catherine awoke and smelled gas. She awakened her sister and the two carried their mother to a window which they forced open and then turned off the gas.

Baker, who was employed by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, is said to have made several threats to kill the family. Little Catherine remembered this threat when she smelled gas. The children notified the janitress and an ambulance from Harlem Hospital was called. Becker was found dead, but his wife's condition was said to be not serious.

SAFETY PLACARDS ISSUED.

Police to Distribute Posters Showing How to Avoid Accidents.

In his crusade against street accidents, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday ordered the distribution by policemen of 20,000 placards on which are pictures showing how three accidents were avoided. On the placards are these words of advice:

Don't cross in the middle of the block.
Don't forget the old and the young. They suffer the most.
Don't hurry in front of moving traffic. Wait till it stops.
Don't rely on the other fellow's judgment.
Leave a margin of safety.

The placards will be posted in trains and in elevated and subway stations. Moving picture theatres also will be asked to show them.

FREES LILLAH McCARTHY.

Divorce from Granville Barker Is Granted to Actress in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A divorce was granted today to Miss Lillah McCarthy from her husband, Granville Barker, on the ground of the latter's desertion and misconduct.

Evidence was produced in court that in December, 1916, Barker was at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, London, with a woman who was not his wife.

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Corner 50th St. 624 Fifth Ave. New York

Has Arranged for MONDAY and TUESDAY Only

An Important Sale
DRESSES GOWNS WRAPS
At Marked Reductions

Street and Afternoon Dresses

A collection of unusual elegance—exclusive models fashioned in serge, velveteen, Georgette and satin.
Originally priced $65.00 to $95.00. Sale Price **39.00**

Afternoon and Dinner Gowns

The most beautiful copies of Paris models, a collection that must be seen to fully appreciate their great value, elaborately fashioned in the highest class material, and embellished with lace, velvet and Georgette.
Originally priced $110.00 to $145.00. Sale Price **65.00**

Evening Wraps—*Wonderful Collection*

Copies of the latest Paris models, that will appeal to the woman of fashion, expressed in chiffon velvet, richly embroidered and with deep collar and cuffs of fur.
Originally priced $200.00 to $250.00. Sale Price **125.00**

NO EXCHANGES NO CHARGES

Avoid waste, and help the Nation's cause by conserving food

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

An Unusually Interesting Sale

to be held to-morrow in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor, will offer

SMART FUR HATS

in a number of the newest styles, especially featuring moleskin and Hudson seal, at the remarkably attractive price of

$22.00

The Imported Lingerie Department

has received a large importation of fine, beautifully-made undergarments, including many dainty pieces made of sheer handkerchief linen and trimmed with real Valenciennes lace.

A SPECIAL SALE

for Monday and Tuesday

will offer remarkable values in

French and Philippine Lingerie
(hand-embroidered)

at the low prices quoted:

Nightrobes
at $1.65, 2.10, 2.50, 3.75
Chemises, 1.45, 1.75, 1.90

Envelope Chemises
at $1.65, 1.90, 2.95, 3.75
Drawers, 1.95, 2.75, 2.95
Combinations . 2.35, 2.65
Corset Covers, 1.75, 1.90, 2.45
Petticoats . 2.25, 2.95

(Not all styles at all prices)

An Extraordinary Sale of Metal Laces

to commence to-morrow (Monday), will comprise a remarkable assortment of Laces in all widths (including 45-inch flouncings) and in many beautiful effects in gold and silver, with and without color combination, very specially priced (according to width) at

78c., $1.25, $1.75 & $2.85 per yard

These prices are, in many instances, nearly one-half less than those being generally asked for similar merchandise.
(First Floor)

Imported and Special Costumes Department
(Third Floor)

Important Reductions have been made in the prices of

French Gowns.

including a number of models from the leading couturieres of Paris.

A Choice Selection of Fine Dresses
(American-made)

will be placed on sale in this Department to-morrow at the extraordinarily low price (considering actual value) of

$44.00

Another Important Sale of Chiffon Dress Velvets

(39 inches wide)

at $3.85 per yard

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday)

5,000 Pairs of Women's Glace Walking Gloves

(short length) in white only, with or without black stitching, will be on special sale to-morrow at the remarkably low price of

$1.15 per pair

The Wool Dress Fabrics Department

has just received a large importation which includes French Cashmere Velours, in the fashionable shades for the ensuing season; Scotch Tweeds, in the smart French blue and tobacco brown; and wool-backed Silk Zenanas (suitable for lounging robes, house coats, etc.) in an extensive range of attractive colors.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

are now being offered (on the Sixth Floor) in

SEMI-MADE NAVY BLUE SERGE DRESSES

in a smart, becoming model, the bodice of which is embroidered in silk and metal; in sizes for Women and Misses; special price $12.50

and in

SEMI-MADE SKIRTS

Of broadcloth, in black, brown, green and dark blue (an attractive tailor model) . at $7.85

Of serge, in fashionable plaids, at $6.95

A Sale of Table Linens and Room Towels

for Monday and Tuesday, will offer price inducements that are really worth considering. It will comprise

Linen Damask Table Cloths
at . $4.50, 5.00, 6.00 & 9.00 each

Linen Damask Dinner Napkins
at $5.50, 6.75, 7.75 & 10.75 per dozen

Huck Towels, hemstitched,
at . $5.50, 6.00 & 7.00 per dozen

Guest Room Towels, hemstitched,
at . $4.00, 4.50 & 5.00 per dozen

(Fourth Floor)

A Sale of Red Cedar Chests

(size 45x19x18 inches)

at the decidedly concessionary price of

$13.50 each

will be a feature of special interest for Monday and Tuesday in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor.

These chests are thoroughly well made of seasoned wood, are dust- and moth-proof, and fitted with casters, lock and key; all of which qualities, combined with their commodious size, serve to make them worth considerably more than the price quoted.

The Misses' Department
(on the Second Floor)

is introducing an interesting and most attractive novelty in

MISSES' KNITTING PARTY FROCKS

which will especially appeal to the patriotic young women who carry their knitting with them everywhere—even to the dance—because of the capacious pockets cleverly disguised as draperies.

These charmingly quaint frocks are shown in three different models, all made of radium taffeta combined with tulle, but in many artistic color arrangements, with silver ribbons and silk flowers to complete the picture.

Many patrons will find the Madison Avenue entrance most convenient

MISS NORRIE WEDS LIEUT. JOHN WELLS

Daughter of the Countess Odet A. de Jumilhac Married in Grace Church.

MISS CLARKSON A BRIDE

Wedded to E. S. Wayland in St. Agnes's Chapel—Nuptials of Lieut. Zabriskie and Miss Hyde.

John Wells, a Second Lieutenant in the 105th Infantry, U. S. A., and son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Tileston Wells of 52 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Miss E. Rita Norrie, a daughter of the Countess Odet Armand de Jumilhac of Paris and the late A. Lanfear Norrie of this city, were married at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church at Tenth Street and Broadway, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, the rector. Chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves in the chancel were the simple decorations.

The bride walked up the nave with her uncle, Dr. Van Horne Norrie, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown had a court train and her veil was of old point lace. She carried white roses and wore an immense solitaire diamond pendant.

She had as bridesmaids the Misses Marion Carey Dinsmore, Adrienne Iselin, Teresa Fabbri, Audrey Hoffman, Frances Pearsall Field and Georgina L. Wells, a sister of the bridegroom. They were in deep salmon pink frocks having the corsages embroidered in silver and crystal and silver lace caps encircled with tiny flowers, and carried pink roses, as did also little Miss Iris Sellar, a cousin of the bride, who was the flower girl, also in pink silk.

Mr. Wells's best man was Stoddard P. Johnson and the ushers were Robert Crawford, James Talcott, Philip Rhinelander, 2d, Lanfear Norrie, the bride's brother; Captain Thomas H. Barber, and Samuel Johnson. A small reception for the relatives and a few friends was held at the residence of the bride's aunts, the Misses Norrie, 92 Park Avenue. Mrs. Wells is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey. Lieutenant Wells is stationed at Spartanburg, S. C. He is a great-grandson of Thomas Tileston, founder of the New York Clearing House and President of the Phenix Bank of New York.

Wayland—Clarkson.

The wedding of Elton Scovil Wayland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Elton Wayland of this city and Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Helen Provost Clarkson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, was celebrated at noon yesterday in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, vicar, officiating. The chancel was gay with Autumn leaves and shaded pink chrysanthemums.

The bride, who walked to the altar with her father, wore a white satin gown with a court train, the gown being trimmed with point lace. Her full tulle veil was also worn by her two sisters, Mrs. F. Kirk Haskell and Mrs. Louis Arnold Beard at their weddings. She carried white roses and lilies and wore a diamond and pearl pendant and a diamond corsage ornament.

Miss Barbara B. Stimson was the maid of honor, in blue silk veiled with blue net, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; Jeanne Luke, Margaret Whiting, Eleanor Johnson, Frances Thompson, and Mary Jennings, who were in apricot colored silk frocks having gold lace flounces, the whole being veiled with brown tulle, and topped by brown hats having velvet crowns and tulle brims, each with one blue velvet flower that matched the royal blue velvet butterfly girdles. All carried armfuls of shaded apricot and brown chrysanthemums.

Mr. Wayland's brother, Thomas Wayland, was his best man, and the ushers were Theodore Mason, Edwin Northrop, John Smith, Dr. Kenneth Deming, U. S. R., and John R. Rowland. A wedding breakfast for the relatives and a few young friends of the bride and bridegroom followed at the home of the bride's parents, 208 West Seventy-ninth Street.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Wayland will go to Waterbury, Conn., to live in the new residence just built for them. Mr. Wayland, a well-known yachtsman, was graduated from Yale in 1915 and is a member of the New York Yacht and Yale Clubs.

Bride of Lieutenant Zabriskie.

A naval wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, when Miss Frances Mary Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., of 981 Park Avenue, became the bride of Charles Lemaire Zabriskie of the Naval Reserves, and son of Mrs. Charles F. Zabriskie of 37 West Seventy-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a cream colored satin gown with a court train which fell from the shoulders and was caught at the waist by a girdle of satin. The tulle veil depended from a coronet of old point lace, having clusters of orange blossoms at the side. Her only ornament was a pendant of diamonds, and she carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Katharine B. Hyde acted as maid of honor for her cousin, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Anita Zabriskie, Miriam Wright, Marion Burt, and Gertrude Geer. They were in frocks of deep pink satin and chiffon, with large hats of brown tulle topped with pink ostrich plumes. The maid of honor's hat was wreathed with pink rosebuds.

Lieutenant Ralph U. Hyde, U. S. N., was his brother's best man. There were two civilians among the ushers, Reuben Ross and Peter Moller, Jr. The others were Lieutenants Van Fenimore Cooper, Jr., U. S. R.; Ferdinand D. Sanford, U. S. R.; Sidney G. Kelley, U. S. R., and Captain William Cooper Foote, U. S. R. A.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hotel Gotham, the ballroom being decorated with Autumn flowers and foliage. The bride is a niece of E. Francis Hyde of this city.

Lethbridge-Taylor.

John George Lethbridge, a son of Captain Walter A. C. Lethbridge of the British Army and Mrs. Lethbridge and great grandson of the late Sir John Heaketh Lethbridge, and Miss Dorothy Josephine Taylor, a daughter of Mrs. M. C. Taylor of Washington and 251 West Eighty-seventh Street, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. Stewart Chambers.

Miss Taylor walked with her cousin, Lieutenant George Utermille, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin robe with its chiffon court train was heavily embroidered in pearls, and point lace trimmed the robe and formed the Russian headdress, holding her tulle veil in place. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Mildred O'Donohue, and by Mrs. Ethel French Millen in pink frocks veiled with peach-colored net and finished with French blue girdles.

Mr. Lethbridge's best man was his brother, Lieutenant Walter M. Lethbridge, and the ushers were Thomas P. Kelly, E. Maitland de Gogorza, John J. Slattery, Harold S. Parker, Louis P. Dassave, Jr., and Mr. Lennop. The wedding breakfast was served at Delmonico's.

Mr. Lethbride and his bride will live in Toronto at present, as he has recently joined the Royal Flying Corps. He is a member of the firm of Thomas Kelly & Co., brokers, of this city.

To be Bride of Lieut. Galbraith.

Mrs. Samuel Wesley McCuen of 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Virginia Lee, to Lieutenant William Ayres Galbraith, Training Battalion, Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. R.

Miss Lee is a daughter of the late James Wilson Lee of Pittsburgh, a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. She has been devoting herself to Red Cross work in New York City since her graduation from Vassar last June.

Lieutenant Galbraith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Galbraith of Erie, Penn., and is an alumnus of Yale University.

Bride Was Miss Laura C. Parsons.

Miss Laura Cecilia Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of 48 West 59th Street, was married on Friday evening to Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. In the report of the wedding yesterday the name of the bride appeared incorrectly as Miss Mary C. Parsons. The wedding was hastened on account of the war. Miss Mary M. Parsons is a sister of the bride.

Mrs. Wilson Aids Little Mothers.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, has sent an embroidered handkerchief to the Little Mothers' Aid Association, which is to be sold at the Bazaar which the association is to hold at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Dec. 1.

FREUND ART SALE, $55,000.

Anteroom to a Georgian Library Brings $2,250 as Sale Ends.

A small room known as the Jonathan Richardson anteroom to a Georgian Library, paneled in oak, with five eighteenth century portraits, sold at the Karl Freund sale at Clarke's Art Rooms yesterday for $2,250, going to Mrs. James Shewan, Jr. A seventeenth century English oak paneled Tudor parlor, with three doors and a mantelpiece, went to Mrs. H. L. Sherman for $2,100. The beautifully carved overdoors, in gilt lime wood, of the Irish House of Parliament, Dublin, eighteenth century, went to Mrs. Nelson Henry for $1,400.

A pair of marble vases from the Rathfarnham Castle, Ireland, went to Mrs. C. Lahm for $1,000; Mrs. I. De J. Hertzog paid $800 for ten mahogany Chippendale chairs, and four wall panels by Chippendale went to H. Lace for $900. For Lely's portrait of the Duke of York, J. C. Clark paid $450, and Mrs. W. J. Sloane gave $720 for a seventeenth century English walnut armchair. The total returns for the sale were $55,000.

SEES GREAT HOPE FOR ZION.

Jacob De Haas Expects Jewish Migration to Palestine After War.

Jacob De Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Committee, 44 East Twenty-third Street, commenting yesterday on England's recognition of the Zionist movement and the declaration in favor of a Jewish State in Palestine, said he regarded it as "a great day in the history of the world, the significance of which cannot, of course, break through the clouds of war, but the importance of which will become clear ten years hence, or even less, when the stream of Jewish migration will be tending toward Palestine and the two-thousand-year dream of the Jewish people will be completely realized."

The declaration by the British Government, said Mr. De Haas, was written by the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the British War Cabinet, and was addressed to Lord Rothschild, a member of the Zionist organization; Dr. Chaim Weitzmann, President of the English Zionist Federation, and Dr. Nahum Sokolow, an official of the International Zionist Organization.

A statement made yesterday by the Zionist Organizations of America said the present officials of the British Cabinet were at all times in sympathy with the proposed national home idea on their own individual account.

MISS JOHNS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Lucian S. Kirtland Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Helen Warner Johns, daughter of Mrs. Henry Ward Johns of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and Lucian Swift Kirtland of this city and Minneapolis, Minn., will take place on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Christ Church, Bronxville.

Miss Mabel Johns is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Julia Warner of Evanston, Ill.; Emily Poucher of Wilmington, Del., and Janet Heyward and Vivian Maxwell are to be the bridesmaids.

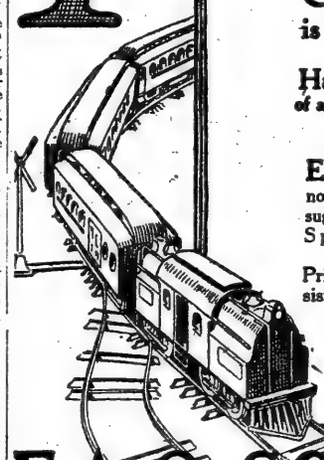
Albert Strong of Minneapolis will act as best man, and the ushers will include Harry Brown Van Deventer of Philadelphia, John Truesdale of Westbury, George Bishop of Poland, Ohio; F. Randolph Stauffer of Reading, Penn.; Philip Condit, and Frederick J. Splitsone.

Mr. Kirtland is a graduate of Yale, Class of '03, and is engaged in work that will call him to France soon after the wedding, his bride accompanying him.

American Criterion Society Dances.

The American Criterion Society, of which Mrs. Leonard L. Hill is President, gave a dance last night at the Plaza, in honor of the soldiers in camp, many of whom attended. A full military band played, and there was also bridge.

Toys GAMES DOLLS BOOKS



Christmas is drawing nearer

Have you thought of any Gifts for the Children?

Our 48th EXHIBITION now open, offers many suggestions in Toys, Books, Sporting Goods, Etc.

Prices the lowest consistent with best quality

We invite an early inspection. BRING THE CHILDREN

Catalogue mailed on request.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ

ESTABLISHED 1862

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-first Street

Maison Armand

509 Fifth Avenue 42d & 43d Sts.

Will Place on Sale Monday

250 SMART HATS

That Have Just Come from Our Workrooms

In Duvetyn, Gold and Silver Cloth, Silk Lyons Velvet; also fur trimmed Hats and Fashionable Beaver Hats.

Hats for All Occasions and for All Ages

$10 Former Prices Up to $25.00

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALES OF IMPORTANCE

At the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Under the Management of

The American Art Association

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

BEGINNING THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21ST, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

By Direction of

Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, Attorneys

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

Silver, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, China, Glassware, Oriental and Berlin Rugs

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 22ND, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

By Direction of

Mr. Conde Raguet Thorn

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE AND FRENCH

FURNITURE

Antique Bronzes and Clocks, Ceramics, Fine Oriental Rugs, Draperies and Other Desirable Objects

—ALSO—

Fifty Antique Oriental Rugs

Collected by the Late

Mr. Van Brunt Bergen

To Be Sold by Order of Mr. William H. Leupp, Executor

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 23RD, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

To Close the Estate of the Late

Mr. Harris B. Dick

Antique Chinese Porcelains, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Textiles, Antique Chinese and other Rugs,

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE

and Valuable Diamond and other Jewelry

—AND—

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 24TH, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

By Direction of

Mr. Amos R. E. Pinchot

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF Antique English, Italian and French

FURNITURE

Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, Old Decorative Paintings, Oriental Rugs and Flemish Tapestries

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST

The Extraordinary Collection of Ancient Italian

Art Treasures and Antiquities

ACQUIRED DURING THE PAST YEAR BY

Professor Commendatore Elia Volpi

The Recognized Italian Expert and Antiquarian

AND RECENTLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA BY THEIR OWNER

Forming a Remarkable Gathering of Beautiful Objects of Extraordinary Artistic Interest and Rare Historical Value, Including a

FAMOUS SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TAPESTRY

"THE PLAYING CHILDREN," woven in Italy by GIACOMO DELLA RIVIERA by order of Urban VIII. from an original Cartoon by John of Udine, pupil of Raphael.

The Entire Collection Will Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY DECEMBER 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, BY PROFESSOR RANCHI, FLORENCE, AND PROFESSOR VOLPI, IN COLLABORATION WITH MR. HORACE TOWNSEND OF NEW YORK AND MR. CESARE A. GUGLIELMETTI OF ROME, WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TWO DOLLARS.

BOOK SALES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

NUGGETS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

To Be Sold in Three Sessions on Nov. 19th & 20th

ON FREE VIEW FRIDAY, NOV. 16TH

RARE TRACTS AND HISTORICAL WORKS Relating to French and Indian War, American Revolution, Early Western Explorations, Northwest Territory, Indian Captivities and History, Colonial Taxation and Stamp Act, Connecticut Land Claims, New Jersey Lands, Early Proprietary Deeds, Boundary Disputs, etc., Early American Poetry of the 18th Century, Military Regulations and Excise Laws of the United States of the Revolutionary Period, Pennsylvania and Maryland Boundary Disputs, 1738-40, Rare Carolina and Georgia Tracts, Rare Laws of Vermont, New York, Virginia and Kentucky, Anti-Slavery Publications, Colonial and later, Panama Canal and Isthmus of Darien Settlement, 1699, Canadian Laws, Statutes and Historical Works, including the Red River Settlement and Hudson Bay Company, Rare Tracts by Cotton and Increase Mather.

Early Cambridge Imprints by Samuel Green, including a HITHERTO UNRECORDED ISSUE OF "THE ISLE OF PINES," 1668.

IMPORTANT SERIES OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS

Relating to the Black Hawk War, Indian Tribes of the West, Land Grants and Treaties by the Indians of the Territories of Michigan, Missouri, Mantana, Wisconsin and Texas, including TWO ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT MAPS, one by Henry Schoolcraft, the other by William Clark, the noted Explorer.

ORIGINAL WAX PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Taken from life by Joseph Wright, portrait painter, and first draughtsman and die-sinker in the United States Mint.

RARE VIEWS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

including the first known Lithograph executed in San Francisco, Broadsides of The Colonial and Revolutionary Period and issues by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, New Jersey Proprietors, Proclamation relating to the cession of Arms, and other interesting items.

THE COLLECTIONS TAKEN AS A WHOLE

"COMPRISING THE MOST IMPORTANT GATHERING OF RARE AMERICANA OFFERED IN RECENT YEARS AT PUBLIC SALE IN AMERICA."

TO BE SOLD DECEMBER 3rd AND 4th

ON FREE VIEW THURSDAY, NOV. 29TH

The Library of the late James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady, and other important Collections. Comprising

LIBRARY SETS OF ESTEEMED AUTHORS

Including many finely printed editions of the Riverside Press (Houghton Mifflin Company), publications by Scribner's Sons, and other noted publishers, the greater part being bound in full or half levant, some with elaborate tooling and inlaid work, while several are EXTENSIVELY EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED, three of the sets having BEAUTIFUL AND EXQUISITE WATERCOLOR DRAWINGS THROUGHOUT TEXT.

SPORTING BOOKS IN COLOR AND COLORED-PLATE BOOKS

Comprising many of the important works of Henry Alken, a remarkable series of books on Sport and Costumes of all Ages and Countries, an important series of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, and a noteworthy collection of ORIGINAL PAINTINGS BY JOHN LEECH.

FIRST EDITIONS AND ITEMS OF ASSOCIATION INTEREST

Including some of the more important works by Charles Dickens, George Cruikshank, R. S. Surtees, W. H. Ainsworth, R. L. Stevenson, W. M. Thackeray, and others; also the ORIGINAL AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CHARLES DICKENS AND W. H. WILLIS, relating to the publication of "All the Year Round"; and the Knife, Fork and Spoon carried by Napoleon I. throughout all his campaigns.

The Sale of Which Will Be AN EVENT OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO THOSE INTERESTED IN FINE BOOKS

TO BE SOLD DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER

IMPORTANT AMERICANA FROM THE LIBRARIES OF

EDWARD B. STERLING of Trenton, New Jersey, and Miss GERTRUDE ROGERS of South Manchester, Connecticut.

Comprising Rare Colonial Newspapers, Important Session Laws of New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, Historical Works relating to the United States and Canada, from the period of the French and Indian War down to the middle of the 19th Century, Rare Colonial and other Newspapers, including the most complete file of the "Boston News-Letter" (1723-1726) ever offered at public sale. Also the VALUABLE HISTORICAL LIBRARY of WILLIAM BUNKER of Ridgefield, Connecticut, Comprising Important Items relating to the War of 1812.

CATALOGUES AND FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE MANAGERS

IMPORTANT SALES BOOKED FOR OUR WINTER SEASON

Which Begins With New Year's Day, Will Include Collections of Ceramic Art of All Nations, Old and Modern Paintings, Antique Persian Art, Antique Furniture, Rare Tapestries, Antiquities, and Beautiful Old Textiles, all of which are of Extraordinary Importance and Artistic Interest, and Valuable

Literary Property belonging to Estates and Bibliophiles

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

The American Art Association, Managers

Madison Square South, Entrance 6 East Twenty-third St., New York

What Conservation Means at Lamberts

Long before "conservation" was one of the hardest worked words in the dictionary, Lamberts customers were able to realize what the word stands for and they realize it yet. They save money on

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

$50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $250 $300 $400

as on all other diamond jewelry because *they pay no middleman's profit*, since Lambert diamonds are directly imported. *They contribute to no high rent*, because the Lambert store is not in an expensive part of the town. *They pay*, plus the costs of producing and selling the goods, *just one small profit.*

$50 $100 $200 $500 $250 $150 $75

So those customers will come back to Lamberts for their Christmas gifts of *diamond, platinum and solid gold jewelry; diamond, platinum and solid gold rings, including military rings for the boys in Khaki; military watches and bracelet watches with Waltham, Hamilton, and other works in the same high class.*

Watches for all kinds of good service. Waltham Military Watches, built for campaigning, with luminous dials and works most unlikely to get out of order, in sterling silver case, $20.00.

We call attention also to the Waltham Riverside Maximus Watch as a Christmas gift. Marvel of accuracy and durability, contains 23 jewels and all improvements. Heavy solid 18 karat gold case, $170.00.

Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings are alike in honest, careful building, though differing in style and shape, for while shape and thickness are matters of opinion, everybody expects good workmanship in a ring that is worn constantly. And everybody gets it who buys a wedding ring stamped L. B. Engraving without charge.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Daily Until 6; Saturda Nights Until 9.

NO Extra Charge for Credit

Open Evenings Motor Delivery

OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICTS

Washington Heights Store, Amsterdam Avenue, Corner 148th Street.

Bronx Store, Third Ave., Cor. 163d St. Yonkers Store, 16-18 Warburton Ave.

Nineteen Spacious Floors of Furniture Finery

Affording Anyone a Satisfying Selection

That's What We Have to Talk About and Show to You

Genuine Mahogany Dining Suite, in William and Mary period design, finished to distinguish the high-grade character of workmanship; 54-inch buffet, 48-inch extension table, with leaves, server and china closet; pad mahogany upon complete $172

Solid golden oak china closet, designed to hold 100-piece dinner set. $13.75

Colonial floor lamp, with mahogany finish base and silk shade; complete $9.95

Six-foot costumer; 2 inches square; oak, mahogany, maple or walnut; two sets of double hooks; very special value at... $2.50

Genuine Spanish leather covered suite of three pieces, William and Mary period design, each very well upholstered, with deeply-set springs; frames of solid oak in Jacobean finish; complete $29.75

Table to match, $12.75.

Smoothly finished, tubed, white enamel, sanitary steel bed; any width, with good, tufted mattress and reinforced spring; complete $18.25

Massive davenport suite of improved construction, frames hotstory, covered with best grade art leather to full width cushions, covered with best grade art leather, makes a very fine appearance; instantly convertible to full width comfortable bed. Three pieces, as illustrated $69.25

Colonial buffet, made of quarter-sawed oak, golden or Jacobean finish; similar to picture $25

Genuine mahogany player roll cabinet; size 48x36 inches; holds 100 rolls; Adam period design $22.50

The Latest Columbia Achievement

A New $75 Model Grafonola on Exhibit at Our Three Stores.

Sold Like Everything Else On Credit at Standard Cash Prices. No Interest.

The Columbia Is the One You Will Not Want to Trade in Later

Plays All Kinds of Records. The Latest Are on Sale Here.

New $75 Model

Mahogany tea wagon of popular design, with rubber-tired wheels and removable glass tray. $10.75

The only Charge Account Furniture House in Greater New York Specializing in High Grade Quality. Plain Figure Price Tags.

Comfortable, big rocker, with high back and spring seat. Durable art leather covering. Guaranteed. $17.50

For GOOD Furniture, Go To Goldberg's

Three of a Kind Stores.

AMSTERDAM AV. COR. 149TH ST. THIRD AVE. COR. 163RD ST. YONKERS

They Always Make Good

Separate Drawers, in all woods, golden oak. $10.50 Up

NATION'S RESERVE POSITION IMPROVES

Federal Reserve Bank's Deposits Increase from 68.6 to 70.8 Per Cent. in Last Week.

MORE NOTES CIRCULATED

Heavy Government Withdrawals of Funds Offset by Payments of New Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Substantial increases in reserves representing largely initial deposits of newly admitted members, also additional clearing deposits of non-members, accompanied by slight decrease in total earning assets, are some of the leading features of the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on Nov. 9. Reserve deposits show an increase of about $35,000,000, while Government deposits decreased about $116,700,000.

Federal reserve note circulation increased $51,500,000 reducing the note reserve from 69.7 to 67.3 per cent. On the other hand, the banks' net deposit reserve shows a rise from 68.6 to 70.8 per cent. On the whole, the reserve position of the banks, gauged by the ratio of total reserve to combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities, shows a slight improvement for the week.

Following heavy transfers to other reserve banks of credits in the gold settlement fund, the New York bank reports a decrease of $20,000,000 in gold and of $19,000,000 in total reserves. The bank increased by $21,300,000 its holdings of discounted paper, largely collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness, and liquidated about $46,300,000 net of acceptances, its total investments showing a decrease for the week of $25,200,000.

During the week payments to the Allies by the bank totaled $122,100,000, as against $71,500,000 the week before. Of the total disbursed during the week $50,000,000 went to Great Britain, $40,000,000 to France, $31,700,000 to Russia, and $400,000 to Belgium.

Liquidation on a large scale of discounted paper is shown for the St. Louis and Chicago banks, though the total holdings of discounts by the twelve banks show an increase for the week of $6,200,000. Of this total, $396,500,000 as against $371,100,000 the week before is represented by member banks' collateral notes. Over 75 per cent. of these notes, about $300,200,000, are secured by Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness. Acceptances on hand decreased about $5,000,000, while the total of bills held by all the banks shows an increase of $1,200,000. Seven of the banks report a combined decrease of $2,800,000 in United States certificates on hand.

Total earnings assets stand at $788,500,000, a decrease of $1,800,000 for the week, and constitute at present 1,207 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 1,229 per cent. the week before. Of the total 64.7 per cent. is represented by discounts, 22.9 per cent. by acceptances, 12.2 per cent. by United States securities, and .2 per cent. by warrants.

Admission to the system of new members is reported by seven banks. Payments on capital account were made, among others, by the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, the Citizens' Commercial Trust Company of Buffalo, the Newton Trust Company of Newton, Mass.; the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, the Baltimore Trust Company of Baltimore, and the Savannah Bank and Trust Company of Savannah, Ga.

All the banks except Atlanta report heavy withdrawals of Government funds, the total withdrawn nearly equaling the total paid to the allied Governments. Considerable increases in reserve deposits are reported by the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco banks, largely as the result of payments of reserves by newly admitted member banks. An increase in non-members' clearing deposits of about $40,000,000 is reported by the New York bank.

Outstanding Federal Reserve notes increased from $941,284,000 to $993,384,000, all the Federal Reserve agents reporting substantial note issues for the week. About $14,000,000 of the total of 54,100,000 net issued during the week represents an exchange for gold and a corresponding increase of the banks' gold holdings. Against the total of Federal Reserve notes issued the agents hold, at present, $616,254,000 of gold and $379,180,000 of paper. The banks report a total actual Federal Reserve note circulation of $932,512,000, as against $881,001,000 the week before.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Nov. 9 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$507,408,000	$301,811,000	$265,897,000
Gold settlement fund	835,724,000	875,514,000	189,571,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$945,627,000	$982,825,000	$405,468,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	616,254,000	602,453,000	231,339,000
Gold redemption fund	11,496,000	11,317,000	1,368,000
Total gold reserve	$1,573,377,000	$1,546,075,000	$638,175,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	52,208,000	50,744,000	7,318,000
Total reserve	$1,625,585,000	$1,596,819,000	$645,487,000
Bills discounted—members	$310,154,000	$305,965,000	$19,380,000
Bills bought in open market	181,001,000	186,012,000	90,918,000
Total bills on hand	$491,155,000	$489,977,000	$110,298,000
U. S. long-term securities	58,743,600	58,851,000	58,853,000
U. S. short-term securities	42,367,000	45,211,000	11,547,000
Municipal warrants	1,278,000	1,267,000	20,604,000
Total earning assets	$788,538,000	$190,306,000	$181,187,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	7,725,000	14,383,000	35,065,000
Uncollected items	271,796,000	317,901,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$279,521,000	$322,901,000	.....
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	537,000	537,000	450,000
All other resources	2,889,000	1,588,000	2,483,000
Total resources	$2,697,170,000	$2,721,534,000	$864,672,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$85,845,000	$84,291,000	$55,710,000
Government deposits	59,198,000	175,912,000	23,339,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,406,982,000	1,372,023,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	33,896,000	24,810,000	.....
Collection items	187,022,000	191,811,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,687,068,000	$1,764,056,000	$579,801,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	932,512,000	881,001,000	227,612,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,030,000
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	4,245,000	4,186,000	519,000
Total liabilities	$2,097,170,000	$2,721,534,000	$864,672,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	67.1%	63.1%	74.4%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	70.8%	68.6%	75.8%
Gold reserve against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	67.3%	68.7%	102.2%

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$49,647,000
Total gold reserves	86,820,000
Total reserves	92,270,000
Bills discounted and bought	40,240,000
Due to members, reserve account	77,177,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$418,216,000
Total gold reserves	600,362,000
Total reserves	642,698,000
Bills discounted and bought	323,481,000
Due to members, reserve account	633,304,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$64,141,000
Total gold reserves	114,876,000
Total reserves	115,643,000
Bills discounted and bought	35,477,000
Due to members, reserve account	80,709,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$64,853,000
Total gold reserves	111,870,000
Total reserves	112,343,000
Bills discounted and bought	50,525,000
Due to members, reserve account	108,998,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$44,099,000
Total gold reserves	76,799,000
Total reserves	81,981,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,326,000
Due to members-reserve account	45,104,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$16,902,000
Total gold reserves	54,473,000
Total reserves	54,742,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,713,000
Due to members-reserve account	31,083,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$112,512,000
Total gold reserves	139,154,000
Total reserves	260,317,000
Bills discounted and bought	99,284,000
Due to members, reserve account	165,717,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$29,604,000
Total gold reserves	63,741,000
Total reserves	64,436,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,895,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,844,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$28,651,000
Total gold reserves	103,102,000
Total reserves	38,412,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,807,000
Due to members, reserve account	41,735,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,250,000
Total gold reserves	85,041,080
Total reserves	85,124,000
Bills discounted and bought	40,364,000
Due to members, reserve account	71,251,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,628,000
Total gold reserves	56,293,000
Total reserves	56,798,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,806,000
Due to members, reserve account	40,578,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$35,738,000
Total gold reserves	83,817,000
Total reserves	86,004,000
Bills discounted and bought	28,145,000
Due to members, reserve account	67,344,000

EXCESS PROFITS TAX REVIEWED BY BANKERS

Association Defines Invested Capital as Applied to Dealers in Securities.

The Investment Bankers' Association has prepared a review of the excess profits tax, with particular application to the business of the association members. The report, signed by the Committee on Taxation, devotes considerable attention to the definition of invested capital as applied to partnerships and corporations which buy and sell securities.

"The definition of 'invested capital' is all-important in the application of the tax to the investment banker," the report says, in the form of a letter prepared by the association's counsel, Reed, McCook & Hoyt. "It means primarily cash or capital 'paid in.' Although there are several other difficulties involved in the definition which may seriously affect individual businesses, the matter of primary importance in its application to investment bankers is the provision excluding from invested capital 'stocks, bonds * * * the income from which is not subject to tax imposed by this title * * * (and) money or other property borrowed.' Dividends on the stock of a corporation itself subject to the tax are not taxable, and the stock is therefore excluded from computation in determining the invested capital of any person, firm, or corporation holding it. Municipal bonds are likewise excluded. Corporation bonds are not, however, excluded.

"The effect of this provision, excluding both securities held and money borrowed, would seem to be that the average investment banker would not have any invested capital under the act. Assuming that in any particular case the investment house has no invested capital, it would be entirely relieved from the general provisions of the act and would be taxed under Section 200, which imposes as a stamp tax of 8 per cent. on the excess above the deduction, which in the case of a corporation is $3,000 and in the case of a partnership or individual is $6,000. On the other hand, if instead of having no capital or a nominal capital the taxpayer has a small capital; for instance, if it has a 'invested capital' of $10,000 and a net income of $40,000, it is subject in addition to the lower taxes to a tax of 60 per cent. on everything over $3,300. If this $10,000 invested capital is reduced to the imaginary point, where it suddenly and at the will of the Treasury Department becomes 'nominal,' the tax drops from the 60 per cent. tax to the 8 per cent. tax.

"We believe this whole situation should be put before the department without much delay in the hope of finding some sensible and workable operation which can be given to this part of the act. Of course it is possible, if not probable, that the act will be amended to change this anomalous situation."

The report points out numerous ways in which the tax law applies to corporations. The statement by the association's counsel notes as a possibility that difficulties inherent in the "invested capital" plan for imposing taxes may lead to the adoption by Congress of a different basis.

ASKS AID TO COLLECT TAX.

W. H. Edwards Calls on Corporation to Report on Employes.

Collector William H. Edwards, of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue Office issued yesterday a statement in which he made an expert analysis of the new revenue law as it affects corporations. In making the analysis public the Collector said he wished to solicit the co-operation of all interests in his district in rolling up a record-breaking sum to add to the Government's war chest. Furthermore, Collector Edwards asked the assistance of every corporation in the Wall Street district with a view to obtaining individual income returns from their employes, in addition to the list required by law giving the names of the individuals and others to whom $800 or more had been paid during the year.

As the tax on corporations differs in many respects from that on individuals and requires close study in order to meet the provisions of the law, the Collector's statement was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the corporation tax features of the war revenue measure.

In conclusion, the Collector said it should be understood that corporations which have filed returns on a fiscal year basis during the year 1917 and were subject to the war income tax and the war profits tax in addition to that paid, would have until Jan. 1, 1918, for the filing of returns for the additional 4 per cent. and the war excess profits tax.

Sale for Prospect Hill Day Nursery.

A rummage sale for the benefit of the Prospect Hill Day Nursery, in East Fortieth Street, will be held on Thursday and Friday at 40 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Charles L. Riker is Chairman of the Board of Managers of the nursery, and among the managers are Mrs. James C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf.

NEW LIBERTY BONDS ARE SOLD BELOW PAR

Total of $114,000 Recorded at 99.98, but Exchange Pays Little Attention to Transaction.

The new Liberty 4 per cent. bonds sold under par on the Stock Exchange yesterday for the first time since trading was begun on Oct. 29. After $114,000 had been reported sold at 100 and interest, a block of $30,000 went at 99.98, followed by other sales, until a total of $114,000 had also been recorded at the lower quotation. The bonds appeared to be affected by the declining tendency of the Liberty 3½s, which receded to 99.28, compared with 99.52, the maximum quotation on Friday.

The fact that the 4s had gone below par attracted little attention either on the Exchange or in brokerage offices. With the first Liberty bonds displaying a heavy tone all week, a parallel movement in the 4s had been looked for. All dealings in the new bonds are for cash only, representing the sale of those alone which are actually in the hands of the seller. Increasing supplies of the 4s have been reflected in dealings all this week.

The shrinkage of the Liberty 4s through par was accompanied by none of the features which marked the fall of the 3½s on the day they were first traded in. The first issue dropped to 99.96, more than $200,000 going under par, as the result of a large holder selling without thought of the stated purpose being to turn his subscription into cash at the earliest opportunity. The investigation conducted by the Exchange brought the explanation that the seller had become "repentant" for his sale under par.

Three thousand Boy Scouts marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fourteenth Street yesterday and surrounded the battleship Recruit in Union Square while a gold medal was presented to Pauline Henkel, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Henkel of 137 West Forty-fifth Street, for her unusual success in selling Liberty bonds. The medal was presented by General L. W. Amerman of the United States Boy Scouts. Afterward little Miss Henkel told how she enlisted her companions in Public School 67 in the task of getting subscriptions, and how she raised nearly $1,000 for the loan by personal solicitation among business men on Broadway. All told, she was responsible for $25,000 of subscriptions.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks presented the Scouts with a service flag with 500 stars, the gift of a donor whose name, Mr. Marks said, was not to be revealed. A guest at the exercises was Major G. E. Hall of the Forty-second Royal Highlander Corps, the sole survivor of his company of 200 men in the battle of Ypres. Miss Henkel has three uncles serving the colors. They are Lieutenant Otto Henkel, U. S. Transport Service; Captain A. B. Cox of the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., and Howard Fox, a seaman in the Navy.

Appeal for a Widow.

A few months ago a young workman entered a hospital for an operation and died. He left a very weakly widow and three little children destitute. He had been sick for over a year, and the family savings were exhausted. The widow and her little ones were taken in by her brother, himself a poor man. He can no longer continue his aid, and the family has been referred to the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, for such assistance with rent and living expenses as may be required. Any one wishing to help re-establish a home will please address H. Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or the rooms of the association.

ASK FOR ANTI-SEDITION FUND

Appeal for More Stringent Laws in Dealing with Enemy Aliens.

The American Defense Society started yesterday a campaign to obtain millions of signatures to a petition to Congress asking for the enactment of new and more stringent laws against sedition. Copies of the petition will be sent to all parts of the country to obtain signatures. It says:

Whereas, The security of the United States and the success of our arms are endangered by the activities of disloyal persons and organizations within the borders of our country, we, the citizens of the United States whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to enact forthwith a law, imposing punishment upon all persons or organizations responsible for pro-German activities, or for the publication or public utterance of statements tending

To impede or interfere with the operations or success of the United States in war, or in recruiting or enlistment, or

To hold the Government of the United States or any of our allies up to ridicule or obloquy, or

To cause disloyalty or refusal of duty on the part of any person in connection with the war.

The society is also making a campaign for dollar subscriptions to supply a fund for its anti-sedition campaign. The appeal says:

"To win this war we must jail German spies. Will you give a dollar to help put them all in jail? If you can't go to the trenches, serve at home, and stand by the man at the front. Telegraph, write, or bring us reports of German activities in your district. Aid in patriotic work by enrolling and serving as a regular member of the American Defense Society. Only Americans need apply for membership."

The headquarters of the American Defense Society are at 303 Fifth Avenue.

Killed in Practice Flight.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 10.—Cadet Walter I. Jones of Minneapolis, Minn., fell 800 feet in an airplane at Hicks Field, Camp Taliaferro, today and was instantly killed. The machine did a spinning nose-dive, some part of the mechanism going wrong or the aviator losing control. The one passenger in the airplane was not badly hurt. His name could not be obtained.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.03
Alta	.03	Jacket	.05
Andes	.13	Mexican	.21
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.08	Savage	.05
Confidence	.06	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	1.25
Con. Virginia	.10	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.65½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.52½	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.72	Jumbo Exten	.10
McNamara	.17	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.11	Silver Pick	.08
Montana Tonopah	.10	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.15
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	Morning Glory	.13
West End	.04	Red Top	.03
West Tonopah	.12	Sunset	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Union Amalg.	.10
Atlanta	.08	White Caps	.32
Booth	.03	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Florence	.10	Nevada Hills	.07
Goldfield Con	.40	Packard	.23
Goldfield Merger	.08	Rochester Mines	.35
		Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	8.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creeson	4¼	4¾	Granite	35	55
Dr. J'pot	2½	5	Isabella	7¼	8
Elkton	3¼	4¼	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	17	23	Portland	100	120
Fanny B.	2¼	4	Vindicator	34	38
Golden C.	168	170	U. Gold M.	15	17
Gold Sov.	2¼	3			

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45 inches long, full flare model, fancy lining. Special **$125**

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long, large crush collar and cuffs of seal, fine quality. Special **$175**

Hudson Seal Coats
45 to 48 inches long, deep collar and cuffs of skunk. Special **$225**

Coatees in Hudson Seal or Nutria
plain or trimmed with contrasting fancy furs **$95 to $150**

Fur Neckwear and Muffs

Skunk Animal Scarfs	$15	Skunk Muffs	$30
Skunk Collars	25	Skunk Muffs	35
Skunk Capes	75	Skunk Canteen Muffs	40
Hudson Bay Sable Collars	100	Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	115
Hudson Seal Collars	25	Hudson Seal Muffs	12
Taupe Fox Scarfs	25	Taupe Fox Muffs	30
Georgette Fox Scarfs	35	Georgette Fox Muffs	35
Taupe Wolf Scarfs	25	Taupe Wolf Muffs	25

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HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

An Interesting and Unconventional List of Piano Pieces.

Original and interesting features that so often stimulate and delight the lovers of pianoforte playing in Harold Bauer's recitals were not absent from his recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There were several pieces on the program that do not often figure in the public repertory of pianists. There was Bach's clavier toccata in D major, a wonderful piece full of romantic suggestion, a drama in petto, with its changing moods, its grave opening, its eloquent recitative, its fugued movements. Mr. Bauer had retouched it for his own use, expanding many passages with octaves and in other ways filling it out; and with this rescoring he played it to represent, as nearly as the modern instrument would allow, the effect of the harpsichord, upon which Bach played it, with octave couplings and the varied qualities of tone afforded by the varied plectra of the elder instrument.

Mr. Bauer worked wonders in gaining different tonal effects for this purpose. Such a rearrangement of the music of that period is not a sophistication of it, to make a virtuoso's holiday, but is a real representation of what it doubtless was under its composer's own hands.

There was Schumann's set of "Waldscenen," Op. 82; one of those lesser works of the composer's most delicate and retiring poetic fancy that pianists are rediscovering for public performance, as they have rediscovered the "Kinderscenen" and others. Mr. Bauer played them with entrancingly poetical feeling, in exactly the right spirit, presenting them as they are with their effect of miniature, not trying to project them into a bigger frame than they can occupy.

He filled Beethoven's sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," with romantic beauty. In both Brahms's "Rhapsody" in B minor and Chopin's "Scherzo" in B flat minor he showed how two very diverse musical natures rise to heights of rhapsodic and fiery eloquence. There was a lesson here in style in the manner in which these two pieces were differentiated in their performance.

The two pieces by Isaac Albeniz, the anglicised Spaniard, who had tasted the modern French draught of bittersweet harmony, "Evocation" and "El Puerto" are subtle suggestions of Spain and the atmosphere of Spain; and in them, as in Liszt's thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody, Mr. Bauer entered into the national spirit which they represent. Between them he put two delightful old French pieces by Rameau and Couperin, the "Rondo des Songes," transcribed from the opera of "Dardanus," and the "Barricades Mystérieuses," whose title is as mysterious as the barricades it is supposed to represent. Mr. Bauer added several encores at the end.

CONCERTS FOR LITTLE FOLK

Damrosch Leads National Anthem —Rialto Orchestra.

Children younger than are usually seen in public concert rooms nearly filled Aeolian Hall an hour before noon yesterday for the first of a new and educational series for very little folk "over six," given by the orchestra of the Symphony Society and its director, Walter Damrosch. Mr. Damrosch treated the music as a family affair, asking his men first to "make a noise," which they did without harmony, rhyme, or reason, and then saying, "Now, we will hear some real music," which proved to be "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Shrill young voices added a new note to the anthem sung by a standing crowd. It was worth while for grown-ups to hear Handel's "Largo" in the small hall, preceded by Weber's fairy overture to "Oberon," and followed by Beethoven's allegretto from the Eighth symphony, its formality disarmed by the leader's story of the composer and his friend, Maelzel, inventor of the metronome. More stories illustrated Berlioz's "Dance of the Sylphs" and "Rococzy March," which a program in plain English ascribed in one long, ugly word to "The Damnation of Faust."

The Rialto Orchestra, which recently started the new idea of Saturday morning concerts for children, with a bit of "educational movies" thrown in, gave its third program yesterday under Hugo Riesenfeld, a conductor formerly in opera with Campanini and Hammerstein. It was liberal 10 cents' worth that began at 10:30 o'clock with neat explanations by Sigmund Spaeth, and finished at noon with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Besides the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" earlier on the list, there was Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," the andante from Haydn's D-minor symphony, Bruch's "Kol Nidrai" for 'cello solo, played by Gaston Dubois; pieces by William Schroeder, Boccherini, and Augusta Holmes; and gay dances from Smetana's "Bartered Bride."

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

A New Symphony by Dubois—Mme. Homer, Soloist.

At the second evening concert of the New York Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall, Mr. Damrosch presented a program which, as he took occasion to remark before the end, was made up of works by a Frenchman, Dubois; two Belgians, Lekeu and César Franck; a Scotchman, Mackenzie, and an American, Horatio Parker. There was also an air by an Austrian, Gluck. Mme. Louise Homer was the soloist.

The symphony, a recent composition by the aged Théodore Dubois, has little relation with the music of the present generation of Frenchmen. It is a vigorous, straightforward composition, sometimes a little too obvious for lasting quality, written with skill both in the orginal design and development of material and in the management of orchestral sonorities. There are impressive moments in it, especially in the first and last movements. The scherso is agreeable, based on facile melodies. There is much use of the celesta, as in the second movement, with its folksong subject; and some of the orchestral coloring here and elsewhere in the composition is strikingly effective. It gave much pleasure and was much applauded.

Lekeu's adagio for strings is of a solemn beauty in its sustained melody and its rich and varied harmony. It seemed not altogether firmly knit in structure, but it is deeply felt music and engages the sympathy of the listener. Mackenzie's "Britannia" is a "nautical overture," as is easily to be discerned from the use of various nautical tunes in it, among which stand out prominently "The Sailor's Hornpipe" and "Rule Britannia." Ingenuity and a smart effectiveness are chiefly to be looked for in such a piece, and there they are.

Mme. Homer was in admirable voice, and sang with great fervor, volume, and beauty of tone. Her singing of "Che Faro" is well remembered. She made a profoundly moving effect in "The Red Cross Spirit Speaks," a superb and impressive setting by Professor Horatio Parker of noble and thrilling verse by Dr. John H. Finley. It is a piece that should be widely sung in this country at the present time.

SHIFTS POLICE INSPECTORS.

Woods Says Transfers Were Made Necessary by Previous Changes.

Following the promotion of Borough Inspector James E. Dillon to the rank of Chief Inspector and the transfers of other Inspectors in consequence, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday a series of changes to take effect immediately. Commissioner Woods said that there was no significance in these changes, and that they were made necessary by the earlier transfers. The changes are as follows: Inspector Thomas J. Kelly from the Twelfth District in Brooklyn to the First District, embracing the lower east side in Manhattan; Inspector John J. Collins from the Seventeenth District, Queens, to the Twelfth District, Queens; Inspector William F. Boettler from the Tenth District, Brooklyn, to the Fifteenth District, Brooklyn; Inspector James J. Savage from the Fourteenth District in the Bronx to the Tenth District, Brooklyn.

Inspector Daniel E. Costigan, now in charge of the Vice Squad in Manhattan, will also act as Inspector over the Fourteenth District, and Inspector Thomas McDonald, in charge of the Brooklyn Vice Squad, will also have charge of the Ninth Inspection District in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

No such sweeping rearrangement of Inspectorships has occurred before during the term of Commissioner Woods.

Little Paquita Madriguera Plays.

Paquita Madriguera, herself hardly more than a child, as indeed she was when she came from Spain a year ago as pupil with Granados, reappeared as pianist at Aeolian Hall last evening in Bach's fantasia in C minor, a sonata of Grieg, seventeen "Serious Variations" of Mendelssohn, and pieces by Raff, Moszkowski, Chopin, Liszt, as well as some by herself and by her late master, who was drowned on the Sussex, sunk in the English Channel by a submarine.

Little Miss Madriguera, like some artists a few years her senior, finds a friendly public here among the Spanish and South American colonies in New York. She has gained in those qualities, once precocious, now happily maturing, that gave promise for the future when she originally appeared, and her audience last night was of great size and generous in enthusiasm.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

List of Those Who Have Passed Their Examinations.

The Committee on the Fitness and Character of Candidates for Admission to the Bar made public yesterday the names of candidates who have passed their examinations and must submit before Nov. 22 evidence of good character. This evidence must include affidavits from at least two attorneys acquainted with the candidate, who are practicing attorneys known to at least one of the members of the committee, consisting of David Leventritt, Chairman, and Howard Townsend, George W. Wickersham, John G. Milburn, and James Byrne. The candidates are:

Alexander, Henry, 225 W. 109th St.
Austrian, Carl J., 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.
Bennett, Ralph Culver, 61 W. 48th St.
Brandon, Frances M. DaF., 509 W. 142d St.
Dennis, Frederic J., 110 E. 57th St.
Greenberg, Joseph, 1,485 Brook Av.
Hale, Clive, 168 Lexington Av.
Lefferts, Gillet, 122 E. 82d St.
Malino, Jerome E., 1,363 Stebbins Av.
Morris, Abraham, 819 E. 9th St.
Phelan, Joseph F., 130 E. 43d St.
Richards, Theodore Clark, 170 W. 106th St.
Small, Warren H., 90 Pinehurst Av.
Scully, Raymond John, 510 W. 123d St.
Schaeffer, Morris P., 1,120 Amsterdam Av.
Zerega, Richard A., 41 E. 60th St.

The following applicants are requested to furnish the above credentials and in addition proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney for at least a year continuously, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily:

Blum, David, 317 W. 118th St.
Chapman, Edward, 4,057 Lowerre Place.
Davidson, Sydney, 262 W. 94th St.
Finkelstein, Joseph Barnard, 72 Suffolk St.
Goldberg, Max, 941 Tiffany St.
Garretson, Ruth Beatrice, 168 Lexington Av.
Gaylor, Clarence W., 359 Lenox Av.
Greenwald, Manley Jay, 500 W. 171st St.
Hurwitz, Jacob E., 931 E. 179th St.
Herman, Edward, 225 E. 83d St.
Janovic, Paul N., 1,362 1st Av.
Jackson, Louis A., 310 Intervale Av.
Jacobs, Nathan Morris, 1,057 Morris Av.
Krauss, Harry, 56 W. 115th St.
Livingston, William, 90 East Broadway.
Levy, Arthur, 705 Tinton Av.
Lee, Peter A., 224 W. 4th St.
Leddy, John A., 552 W. 187th St.
Marik, John A., 229 E. 69th St.
Moss, Maximilian, 867 Hunt's Point Av.
Nicholas, Apelion John, 370 Riverside Drive.
Ryan, Sylvester, 2,044 Marion Av.
Rotabart, Hyman, 17 W. 118th St.
Siegel, Mary Goldburt, 32 St. Mark's Place.
Steinlauf, Saul, 26 W. 112th St.
Schwarz, Joseph H., 2,262 Webster Av.
Thomas, William F., 458 Mott Av.
Weltsmer, Emil, 2,064 Daly Av.
Webster, James Cummings, 620 W. 115th St.

The committee requests information concerning the character and fitness of candidates, which may be sent to any member of the committee or to Alfred Wagstaff, clerk.

CONCERT
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The Aeolian Company
Assisted by
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch
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Aeolian Hall
Saturday Evening, November 17th
Program of Exceptional Interest
Tickets at Box Office 50c to $2.00

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Millinery *Importer*
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Evening Hats of Gold, Silver and Tulle.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats. Also
Hats for Sport Occasions.
Prices Reasonable.
EVENING WRAPS
of Silver and Gold Brocade trimmed with fashionable furs. Also Fur Coats which may be worn for street or evening.

Those acquainted with our unusually low regular prices due to our manufacturing and selling direct, will appreciate the unusual values now offered.

21-23 West 38th St. *Lane Bryant* 21-23 West 38th St.

The Famous Specialty House for Sizes to Fit All Women

Daily we fit hundreds of women of all sizes with smart clothes and seventy-five out of every hundred put them on and wear them away without the slightest alteration, as our sizes are based on scientific measurements, both for the long and short waisted figure.

Sizes 36 to 56 Bust Measure Always in Stock

Extraordinary Sale

Suits
Broadcloth, Tricotine and Burella Cloth, Tailored and dressy models, some fur trimmed. Silk lined and interlined. Were 39.75.
24.75

Suits
Hand tailored. Velour Broadcloth, and Oxford Mixtures. Some fur trimmed, some embroidered in self color. Silk lined throughout. Were 54.75.
34.75

Suits
Velveteen, Silvertone, Velour and Broadcloth. Handsomely trimmed with furs now in vogue. Were 84.75.
49.85

Coats
Imported Tweed Mixtures, Diagonal Cloths; for street and motor wear. Half lined or full lined with silk. Were 39.75.
24.75

Coats
Plush, Bolivias, Velour, Broadcloth, Gabardine. Fur trimmed. Silk lined and interlined. Hand tailored. Were 47.50.
37.50

Coats
High quality Velour Broadcloth, and Burella Cloth. Fur trimmed, silk lined and heavily interlined. Hand tailored. Were 59.75.
45.00

Similar Reductions have been made on our high-cost suits and coats.

Suits Were up to 195.00, Now **89.50 to 137.50** | **Coats** Were up to 80.00, Now **37.50 to 145.00**

FREE 6-LESSON FRENCH COURSE
ALSO FREE SIX-LESSON SPANISH COURSE
Commencing Thursday, Nov. 15th

The great GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE will give only one more of its wonderful free six-lesson French Courses this season. Also it will give only one more of its justly celebrated free six-lesson Spanish Courses this season; so, if you would benefit by one of these exceptional courses, which have been attended already this season by over ten thousand progressive New York business men and business women, you must avail yourself of this last opportunity.

On Thursday, Nov. 15th, this last free six-lesson conversational French Course will open under the celebrated Gordon-Detwiler professors in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, just opposite City Hall Park. There will be lessons on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and you may attend at 10:15 A. M. or 12:15, or 2:15, or 3:15, or 5:15, or 7:15, or 8:15 P. M., as best suits your convenience.

On Thursday, Nov. 15th, the last free six-lesson Spanish Course will open, also in Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium, and you may attend at 11:15 A. M., or 1:15, or 4:15, or 6:15 P. M. Class also meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

These special courses will be exactly like our former free courses to which tickets were dist

HOME FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Benefit Friday for Fund to Furnish House Loaned by W. E. Iselin.

The first of a number of entertainments to be given by the National Emergency Committee for the army and navy, for the fund to maintain a home for the enlisted men of the allied nations, will be held on Friday at the Waldorf-Astoria. George C. Boldt, Jr., has donated the roof garden for the entire day, in addition to the grand ballroom. Some of the foremost artists in New York are to appear during the afternoon and evening, and there will also be ice skating.

William E. Iselin has loaned his house at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street for the home. A nominal charge of about 25 cents a day will be made for a bed chamber, and with it will go all the facilities of the club home, with sleeping accommodations for 100 men. This small charge will be made to make the place in part self-supporting and to avoid the appearance of charity. It has been estimated that it will cost, approximately, $10,000 to finance the movement to the extent of furnishing the house and providing reading matter and other club conveniences.

Among the patrons and patronesses for the fête on Friday are British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lady Spring-Rice, French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Russian Ambassador M. Boris Bakhmeteff, Italian Ambassador and Countess Macchi di Cellere, Belgian Minister M. E. de Cartier, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. William Cummings, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mme. Carlo Pellfeme, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. A. G. Miles, Mrs. C. T. McAllister, Mrs. George L. Upshur, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. J. E. Langstaff, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. L. R. Schuyler, Mrs. Rolfe B. Bolling, and Mrs. Theodore Pettigrew.

Governor Whitman has accepted the invitation to attend the fête in the afternoon.

Miss Robb to Wed Lieut. Catlin.

The engagement of Miss Helen Gordon Robb, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. James Robb of Brooklyn, to Lieutenant John Bernsee Catlin, was announced yesterday at a luncheon given at the Robb home, 261 Garfield Place. Miss Robb is a graduate of Berkeley Institute, and is at present a member of the sophomore class at Adelphi College.

Lieutenant Catlin is the son of the late Rufus O. Catlin, a lawyer of Brooklyn, and was connected with the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company until the outbreak of the war, when he went to Plattsburg. He is now at Camp Upton.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cowen of 39 East Seventy-fourth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Violet Cowen, to Herman J. Haas of Atlanta, Ga., a son of the late Aaron Haas and Mrs. Haas.

The engagement of Miss Emily Bulova, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bulova of 71 East Ninety-sixth Street, to Harry D. Henschel, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Henschel of 60 West 127th Street, has been announced. Mr. Henschel is prominent in athletics.

Mrs. William Henry Harrison of Petersburg, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Pleasants Harrison, to Charles Rivers Carroll of Nyack and New York, a First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Carroll is a lawyer, formerly of 111 Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Reynolds of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Estelle Reynolds, to Frank Amzi Quackenbush of New York and Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Miss Reynolds is the elder daughter of Francis J. Reynolds of Collier's Weekly and Mr. Quackenbush is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Quackenbush of Atlantic Highlands, and is with the Equitable Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bauer of River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Edna Bauer, to Herbert L. Waterous, Jr., of this city.

JOHN ARTHUR GREENE DEAD.

Secretary of the American Book Company and Banker.

John Arthur Greene, Secretary of the American Book Company, Vice President of the New York Savings Bank, and a member of the Republican Club for more than thirty years, died on Friday at his home, 248 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Greene was born at Farmington, Me., where he received his early education, and studied law. Coming to this city he became connected with the American Book Company, then a newly formed corporation, and was appointed successively Superintendent, Manager, and Managing Director, a position he held until the death of the late Gilman H. Tucker, whom he succeeded as Secretary.

Mr. Greene was a member of the National Education Association, and was actively interested in politics and social and philanthropic work. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1881 he married Clara F. Allen of Rockland, Me., by whom he is survived, with one son, Lieutenant John Arthur Greene, U. S. A., who is now in France.

William A. Cooper.

William A. Cooper, one of the best known art photographers in this country, who made a specialty of reproductions of the paintings in the galleries of American millionaires, died on Friday at his home, 1,714 Avenue J, Flatbush, in his seventy-fifth year. Up to the time of his retirement three years ago he had a studio at 262 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. Mr. Cooper was born in London, Canada, and spent several years abroad studying his profession at London, Paris and Munich, and on his return brought back many original methods which he employed here. Among the notable collections he photographed were the Widener, Elkins, and Johnson collections in Philadelphia; the Frick gallery in Pittsburgh; Sir William Van Horn's collection in Montreal, Canada, and the Hearn and Isaac and Louis Stern collections in this city.

Dr. Carl Fulda.

Dr. Carl Fulda, a prominent physician and surgeon of Brooklyn and chief of the second surgical staff of the German Hospital, died at Pepperell, Mass., on Thursday, in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in Brooklyn, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1900. After studying surgery in Berlin, Germany, for a year and a half, he returned to Brooklyn and established a large practice. He was the son of the late Dr. Clemens F. Fulda, for thirty-five years a practicing physician in Greenpoint, and the owner of one of the finest collections of Indian relics on Long Island. Dr. Fulda lived at 1,179 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and daughter.

Dr. Hans Kudlich Dies at 94.

Dr. Hans Kudlich, who was the founder of the Hoboken Academy and the German Club of Hoboken, died at his home there yesterday. He had celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday on Oct. 23. Dr. Kudlich was born in Austria, where he received his early education, and later became an Austrian Deputy. His advocacy of radical laws giving greater liberty to the people brought about his banishment from his native country, and after taking part in an abortive revolution in Germany in 1848 he studied medicine in Berne, Switzerland.

He settled in Hoboken in 1853, and since that time had been one of the prominent citizens of that city. In recognition of the asylum given him in Switzerland he named one of his sons after William Tell. Besides William Tell Kudlich, who is now a physician, Dr. Kudlich is survived by five other children.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHEW STONE GATES, 78 years old, a retired rubber merchant of Manhattan and a member of Joppa Lodge, 201, F. and A. M. and of Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templar, died at his home in Mattituck, L. I., on Thursday.

Mrs. CATHERINE O'CONNOR, a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years and wife of Patrick O'Conner, died at her home, 229 Milford Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 53 years.

ROBERT O. PURVIS, an undertaker in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 466 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

FREDERICK W. MILLER, 43 years old, an electrician, is dead at his home, 553 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

AUGUST CRUSIUS, manager of the United States Playing Card Company in Manhattan, died in the Post Graduate Hospital on Friday after an operation. He was 67 years old, and lived at 1,720 Avenue J, Flatbush.

Mrs. HANNAH SAXTON, a lifelong resident of Port Jefferson and a charter member of the Presbyterian Church there, died on Friday at the age of 83 years. She was the widow of Thomas H. Saxton.

The Rev. JOHN H. EASTMAN, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose forty years of service was divided between Katonah, N. Y., and Pottsville, Penn., died at his home at Winchester, Mass., yesterday. He was 69 years old.

Mrs. JEANETTE E. FOWLE, a worker for woman suffrage, died on Thursday at a private sanitarium, from pneumonia. Mrs. Fowle was the wife of Edward B. Fowle, a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in horseshoe nails. Her home was at 145 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. DOROTHY OLIVER CRANE, wife of Lieutenant Frank Leroy Crane and a bride of two months, died yesterday at the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair.

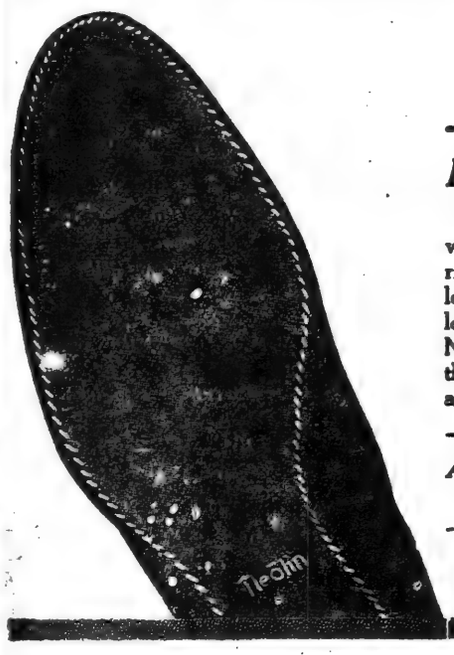
Miss AGNES ANDERSON, a member of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of this city, died Friday at the Presbyterian Hospital, Newark.

WILLIAM DAYTON BEVIN, Vice President of the National Stationers' Association, died suddenly from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 412 West End Avenue. Mr. Bevin was 61 years old.

Mrs. MARY J. DAVIS, widow of Burr Davis, died at her home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday in her eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. MATHILDA CHARVET, widow of Joseph Charvet of Paris, died on Friday at her home, 544 West 157th Street. Mrs. Charvet was born in France seventy-two years ago.

CHARLES HOWARD, a veteran of the civil war, and once Vice President and General Manager of the old New York and New England Railroad, died on Thursday at his home in Chelsea, Mass., in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Howard established the first passenger service between this city and Boston, and later in life became identified with railroads in the West. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of Mayor Mitchel, is a niece.



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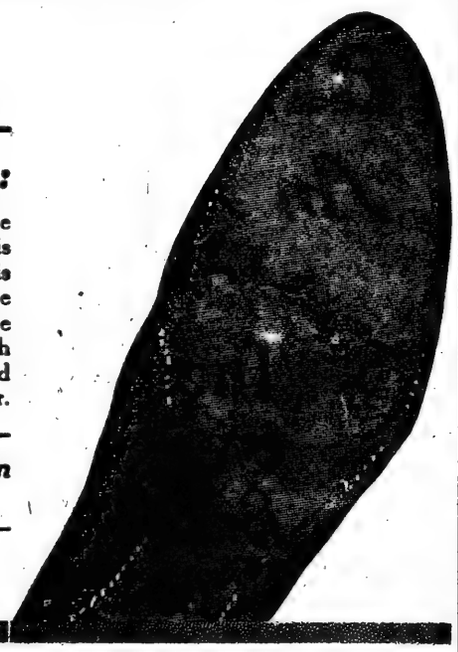
In an Ohio factory one of the workers wore a Neōlin Sole on his right foot, a leather sole on his left foot. In thirty-three days the leather sole was worn out. The Neōlin Sole was worn one-sixth thru. In other words, it showed a wear capacity six times greater.

A sole not branded Neōlin is not a Neōlin Sole



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ON all styles of men's, women's and children's shoes, Neōlin Soles save. For Neōlin Soles wear better than ordinary soles and make the uppers last longer.

Just as in the test shown above, Neōlin Soles reduce repair bills materially.

Eight million Americans have found that Neōlin Soles also save by making uppers keep their shape better and wear longer than with ordinary soles. *For Neōlin Soles are waterproof.*

Ordinary leather allows the water underfoot to soak through and penetrate the vital welts and seams on the inner side of the sole. In consequence the seams and welts stretch, the shoes lose shape, and wear out quickly.

But waterproof Neōlin protects these welts and seams from water underfoot, and thus makes your shoes keep their shape, look well, and last long.

And when you first put on a pair of shoes Neōlin-soled you will be pleasantly surprised to find that they need no breaking in. They are more flexible and comfortable than ordinary soles.

When you do your fall and winter buying for yourself and for your family be sure to ask for shoes with Neōlin Soles. You can get them in black, white or tan—and they always bear the brand Neōlin.

Mark that mark, stamp it on your memory—Neōlin

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
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Leather soles are stiff—Neōlin Soles are comfortable.

Leather soles slip—Neōlin Soles grip, yet they can not scratch fine floors and furniture.

Leather soles soak up water—Neōlin Soles are waterproof.

Rubber soles stretch—Neōlin Soles hold their shape.

Rubber soles tear loose—Neōlin Soles stick tight.

Rubber soles crack—Neōlin Soles will not crack.

Rubber soles are heavy—Neōlin Soles are light.

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DEPENDABLE WINTER COATS AT $1-A COAT PROFIT

$10.00 Values $15 to $17.50

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Pearson Plush Coats
Belted Models

Seal Plush Coats
Wool Burella Coats
Velour Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Matalamb Fur Coats
Ural Lamb Coats

6,600 ft. of Selling Space for This Sale.

Ten Times the Salesforce for This Sale.

These coats were made to strict specifications and subjected to rigorous inspection on delivery, so we can absolutely guarantee that Coats offered in this Sale are high grade, standard in every respect. Every new style idea is represented. Every material and favored color has been included. And the range of sizes is complete

A Coat for every woman, and every Coat a distinct achievement

Our buyers have been preparing for this Sale for weeks past. Orders were placed with the best makers in this country. Our methods of buying and our selling expenses insure a saving on every garment.

Notwithstanding the decided increase in the cost of materials, these Coats are better Coats than we have ever offered before.

Styles are those which in character are typical of this store's selections—materials are of those superior grades always identified with this store's stocks—variety leaves none of the better modes unnoted—workmanship shows the same skill and care as you expect of coats selected here—and pricing denotes the greatest opportunity that has been presented for a long time in women's and misses' coats of this character.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

STUYVESANT BOWS TO MORRIS ELEVEN

Bronx High School Gains Its Fourth Victory in Championship Series.

ERASMUS HAS HARD FRAY

Conquers Brooklyn Prep by a Lone Touchdown—Results of Other Gridiron Contests.

The strong football eleven of Morris High School, of the Bronx, yesterday annexed its fourth gridiron victory of the season and practically clinched the local high schools' football championship title, by trouncing the Stuyvesant High School eleven at the Polo Grounds, 13 to 0. It was the second victory of the week for Morris, for on the same battleground on Election Day the Bronx students walked all over the High School of Commerce in their march toward the 1917 championship.

Stuyvesant closed its season with yesterday's defeat, making the first the school had suffered during the season, but Morris has yet to play several games and one of these will be with De Witt Clinton. This conflict does not loom up particularly hard in the eyes of the followers of the Maroon team, however, for Stuyvesant held the Clinton eleven to a scoreless tie earlier in the season and since that engagement the Clinton team has sustained a number of injuries which have interfered mortally with the playing of the team.

Though the victory went to Morris, the Bronx students had no easy time carrying off the honors. The Stuyvesant eleven showed a stiff opposition, but the Blue and Red players were guilty of a number of lax moments, which had a lot to do with their downfall. Especially was this true of the Stuyvesant playing in the second and fourth quarters, when the team lost whatever chances it had to score. In these two periods the Blue and Red eleven started well and managed to get the pigskin dangerously near the Morris goal posts, but just when it seemed probable that a score would result the offensive cracked and the chance was gone.

For the Bronx team the all-around playing of Captain Carney, Don Waterbury, Hefty Kaminsky, and I. Krassner was the feature. Mulligan started his team off in the lead with the first quarter, when he engineered a forward pass of about forty yards to I. Krassner and later shot over the Stuyvesant line for a touchdown, from which Carney kicked the goal. In the third quarter Kaminsky made a brilliant recovery of a fumble when the Morris signals evidently miscarried on Stuyvesant's 3-yard line, and hurled himself bodily through the Stuyvesant line for a touchdown. On this attempt Carney missed the goal.

The lineup:

Morris, (13.)	Position.	Stuyvesant, (0.)
I. Krassner	L. E.	Dix
Williams	L. T.	Rohrer
Walder	L. G.	Powers
Pachman	C.	Collins
Waterbury	R. G.	Klein
Carney, (Capt.)	R. T.	Mitchell
D. Krassner	R. E.	Grody
Ingrassia	Q. B.	Johnson
Kaminsky	L. H. B.	Brice
Adler	R. H. B.	Smith
Mulligan	F. B.	Hamman

Touchdowns — Mulligan, Kaminsky. Goal from touchdown — Carney. Umpire — C. C. Shean, Springfield Training School. Referee —I. J. Shearer, Dickinson College. Linesman—Dr. H. C. Newton, C. C. N. Y. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

Substitutions—For Morris H. S.: Valentine for Waterbury. For Stuyvesant H. S.: Austin for Powers, Aaron for Brice, Lynch for Aaron, Powers for Austin, Peterson for Colman.

Erasmus Hall High School's football eleven downed the gridiron representatives of Brooklyn Prep School in one of the closest games of the season, by the score of 6 to 0. The contest was held at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and its result eliminated Brooklyn Prep from further consideration as a championship possibility. Erasmus will oppose Polly Prep School on Thanksgiving Day in a game to decide the Brooklyn championship.

The lineup:

Erasmus Hall, (6.)	Position.	B'klyn Prep, (0.)
Whiton	L. E.	Lynch
Wolf	L. T.	Manchel
Moller	L. G.	Harden
Mamoot	C.	Hehl
Wilkinson	R. G.	Boynton
Adams	R. T.	Sweeney
Souville	R. E.	Dobbins
Meistrell	Q. B.	O'Rourke
Schlinger	L. H. B.	Brandes
MacPhee	R. H. B.	Laflin
Mahr	F. B.	Eschman

Touchdown—Mahr. Substitutes—Beatty for Lynch, Masterson for Eschman, Eschman for Brandes, Ross for Adams. Referee—Mr. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Crawford, New York University. Head linesman—Mr. Trask, Yale. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

Outclassing their opponents and bringing into use a varied assortment of baffling plays, the St. Paul's School football eleven of Garden City yesterday triumphed over the New York Aggies on the St. Paul's gridiron by a score of 33 to 0. The victorious team played in excellent form and the big cog in the St. Paul victory was Bigelow, at left half back. He accounted for two of his team's touchdowns in the first quarter, one of them coming after an interrupted run of fifty yards. Johnson, Metzger, and Strang also scored touchdowns for St. Paul's School.

Flushing High School's football eleven completely swamped the players of High School of Commerce yesterday at the former's gridiron, and when the dust of battle was cleared at the final whistle Flushing was resting easily on the big end of a 62-to-0 score. Forward passes contributed largely to the Flushing victory, four of these aerial attempts being successful to the extent of gains of about 125 yards, with two touchdowns resulting. Hallock scored four of Flushing's touchdowns, and also accounted for eight goals from touchdown.

CURTIS VICTOR AT SOCCER.

Champions Defeat Commerce in Close Game, 2 Goals to 1.

The Curtis High Soccer team, champions of the P. S. A. League, defeated Commerce on Curtis Field at St. George yesterday by 2 goals to 1. The champions started with a rush and, one minute from time, O'Brien, on a pass by Quinlan, scored. From a corner by J. Lynch, soon after the restart, R. Lynch put Curtis two up. With ten minutes to go, E. Zweiger scored for Commerce, preventing a shut-out.

Evander Childs obtained the verdict by 1 goal to 0 in the P. S. A. L. soccer championship match at Crotona Park. After a scoreless first period, A. Wolf, inside right for Evander Childs, notched the winning goal.

Morris High defeated De Witt Clinton at soccer by 2 goals to 1 at Crotona Park.

Townsend Harris Hall rolled up six points in the P. S. A. L. soccer championship match with Boys' High at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, winning by 6 goals to 1. Jampolsky was the most effective, shooting three goals for the winners.

Manual and Bushwick High had a battle royal at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, honors being divided in a 1 to 1 tie. Bushwick led at half time, thanks to a pretty goal by Stahl from a pass by Rosen. Captain Schaeffer, from a penalty equalized for Manual early in the second half.

QUAKER HARRIERS IN VAN.

Take First Three Places in Race with Dartmouth and Win, 17 to 41.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—University of Pennsylvania's cross country team had an easy time today in their annual race against Dartmouth. The Penn team scored five of the first six places, winning by a 17 to 41 score. The winner was R. B. McHale, '19, whose time was 33:17, four seconds faster than that of his teammate, W. N. Cumming, '20.

L. L. Glover, Pennsylvania, finished third, and then came A. C. Avery, Dartmouth's leading runner, whose ability to beat Price and Hall prevented the Quakers from making a clean sweep. The race was run over the Franklin Park four-mile course. The Quakers had four men in front until the last mile, when Avery of Dartmouth came up to pass Price. McHale led the field from the start.

The order of finish:

R. B. McHale, Pennsylvania; W. N. Cumming, Pennsylvania; L. L. Glover, Pennsylvania; A. C. Avery, Dartmouth; H. A. Price, Pennsylvania; T. O. Hall, Pennsylvania; Paul Gerrish, Dartmouth; George Daniels, Dartmouth; J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; F. T. Brooks, Pennsylvania; R. P. Pollard, Dartmouth; R. N. Lewis, Dartmouth; W. M. Slack, Dartmouth.

MISS GALLIGAN WINS SWIM.

Defeats Miss Boyle in Race at 100 Yards.

Miss Claire Galligan, national woman swimming champion, last night defeated Miss Charlotte Boyle, National Women's Life Saving League, Metropolitan District woman champion in a match race at 100 yards in the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach. The race was originally scheduled for 220 yards, but at the request of Miss Boyle was decreased to 100. Miss Galligan was clocked in 1:08 4-5, the fastest time made by a woman in a local tank over this distance.

In a diving competition Miss Josephine Bartlett, metropolitan champion, easily outscored two rivals. Miss Bartlett, from scratch, totaled 81.04 points, while Miss Helen Christ, with an allowance of 15 points, was second with 80.02 points. Miss Elsie Sultan, who was handicapped at 21 points, was third with 80.01 points. Another feature of the evening was an exhibition of diving by the eleven-year-old girl champion, Miss Helen Wainwright.

TOWNSEND NATATORS FIRST

Defeat Team from Commerce in Dual Meet.

Townsend Harris Hall High School's swimming team yesterday started its season in chase of the local championship with a victory over the High School of Commerce by 30½ points to 21½ points, at the City College tank yesterday. In four of the six events decided Townsend amphibians finished first. Two of the team's victories were accounted for by Rudolph Pfeiffer. He was first in the 220-yard swim and in the plunge for distance.

The summaries:

460-Yard Relay—Won by Townsend Harris, (Frederick Palmer, Charles Rice, Haring Phelps, and Joseph Meyer;) Commerce, (Clarence Offen, Lester Klipstein, Magnus Selinger, and Daniel Vail,) second. Time—3:05 3-5.

Diving Contest—Won by Charles Rice, Townsend Harris, 31 points; James Gillen, Commerce, 29 points, second; Arthur Zulich, Commerce, 28 points, third.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Clarence Offen, Commerce; Haring Phelps, Townsend Harris, second; Frederick Palmer, Townsend Harris, third. Time—0:31.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Rudolph Pfeiffer, Townsend Harris; Lester Conner, Commerce, second; Charles Rice, Townsend Harris, third. Time—3:13.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Rudolph Pfeiffer, Townsend Harris; 51 feet; Haring Phelps and Frederick Beers, Commerce, tied for second place with 40 points.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Daniel Vail, Commerce; Joseph Meyer, Townsend Harris, second; Rudolph Pfeiffer, Townsend Harris, third. Time—1:16.

St. Paul May Join League.

St. Paul's School of Garden City has been invited to join the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League in the place of St. John's Prep, which will not have a team on the ice this season. Undoubtedly the Garden City institution will take part in the tournament that will soon be started at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. There will be a meeting of the League at the rink Monday afternoon.

RODGERS CRASHES WAY TO VICTORY

West Virginia's Full Back Heads Attack Which Downs Tech, 27 to 3, in Last Two Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—Rodgers won another game for West Virginia today after Virginia Tech finished the first half three points ahead of the Mountaineers. Then the big full back opened up his attack and charged across the goal for three touchdowns, to win for his team 27 to 3, Lents, who played a wonderful game, also contributing a marker.

Virginia Tech scored in the second quarter, when Peyton kicked a goal from the 35-yard line. All during the first two quarters the game was even, West Virginia's attack being listless and her defense poor, while the lighter Virginians played hard and fast football. West Virginia scored two touchdowns in the third quarter and two in the fourth, Rodgers missing the final goal.

The lineup:

West Va., (27.)	Position.	Va. Tech., (3.)
Hager	R. E.	Hardwick
Harrick	R. T.	Parrish
Dorsey	R. G.	McNeil
Bailey	C.	Currie
Meredith	L. G.	Lester
Ice	L. T.	Crisp
Calvert	L. E.	Younger
Lewis	Q. B.	Roden
King	L. H. B.	Lybrook
Dents	R. H. B.	Benner
Rodgers	F. B.	Godsey

Touchdowns — Rodgers, (3.) Lentz. Goals from touchdown—Rodgers, 3. Goal from field —Peyton.

Substitutions—West Virginia: Heavner for Hager, Hager for Heavner, McCue for Dorsey, Mills for Calvert, Harris for Lewis, Emsweller for McCue, McGinnis for Meredith. Virginia Tech: Peyton for Lybrook, Will for Benner.

Referee—Cass, Lehigh. Umpire—Lanham, Wesleyan. Linesman — Sampson, Roanoke. Time of quarters—12 minutes each.

BROWN TAKES SCHOOL RUN.

His Speed Helps Mount Vernon Beat Two Rivals.

Individual and team laurels in the triangular high school road race, held yesterday over the City College freshmen course of about three miles, went to the harriers of Mount Vernon High School, against Townsend Harris and Bryant. The Mount Vernon athletes scored 31 points, while Bryant was second with 41 and Townsend Harris Hall third with 56. Raymond Brown carried the Mount Vernon colors across the finish line first. His time was 16:13 4-5.

The first ten to finish were:

Raymond Brown, Mount Vernon, 16:13 4-5; P. Jarvoraki, Bryant, 16:16; Louis Passioff, Townsend Harris, 16:17; M. Robinson, Bryant, 16:18; Henry Rush, Townsend Harris, 16:19; Otto Olivet, Mount Vernon, 16:20; Herbert Waters, Mount Vernon, 16:21; Charles Throop, Mount Vernon, 16:22; Walter Miles, Mount Vernon, 16:24; J. McKay, Bryant, 16:25.

OHIO STATE STILL IN VAN.

Harley Forward Passes Team to Victory Over Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—Ohio State maintained its clean record for the season by defeating the University of Wisconsin football eleven this afternoon, the score being 16 to 3. Forward passes, in which "Chic" Harley, Ohio's all-America half back, figured, enabled the visitors to win. The Badgers' three points resulted from a drop kick in the first period by Simpson from the thirty-eight-yard line.

Ohio State took the lead in the first quarter when Harley passed to Bolen, who ran forty-five yards for a touchdown, Harley kicking goal. In the third period the Buckeyes made the score 16 to 3 when Kerges went over for a touchdown.

ORANGE DOWNS BUCKNELL.

Made-Over Team No Match for Syracuse Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—With six regulars missing from its lineup, Bucknell was no match for the powerful Syracuse eleven here this afternoon and the Orange won easily by 42 to 0. With the exception of two forward passes Syracuse used nothing but straight football. The Bucknell line crumpled before the chanrge of the Orange forwards, while Matt Brown, Finsterwald and Meehan, Syracuse's heavy backs, plowed through for consistent gains.

Matt Brown starred with his brilliant end runs, making three touchdowns. The Orange regulars were replaced by the reserves at the start of the third quarter.

Bucknell almost scored in the third period, when Smith scooped up the ball when Brown fumbled on Bucknell's twenty-yard line and ran sixty yards before he was brought to the ground. In the final period Bucknell pressed the reserves hard, several times taking the ball within fifteen yards of Syracuse's goal.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (42.)	Position.	Bucknell, (2.)
E. Brown	L. E.	Wargo
Cobb	L. T.	Lees
Thompson	L. G.	Boswell
Robertson	C.	Smith
Alexander	R. G.	Kline
Segal	R. T.	Newcombe
Schwarzer	R. E.	Freeble
Meehan	Q. B.	Waddell
Barsha	L. H. B.	Kostos
M. Brown	R. H. B.	Bortz
Finsterwald	F. B.	Brandt

Touchdowns—Flannery, M. Brown, (3.) Finsterwald, Meehan. Goals from touchdowns—Meehan, (6.)

Substitutions—Syracuse: Flannery for Barsha, Steele for Flannery, Hoople for Segal, Segal for Hoople, Bangs for Segal. Bucknell: Baird for Wingo, Markowitz for Baird, Moore for Boswell, Wargo for Markowitz, Swenkler for Kostos, oKstos for Swenkler, McCann for Wargo, Swenkler for Kostos, Miles for Smith, Smith for Miles, Gold for Moore.

Referee—E. P. Miller, Haverford. Umpire —C. A. Wright, Columbia. Linesman—Dr. Kirke Otis, Michigan. Time of periods—Two of 15 and two of 12 minutes.

"USAACS" MAY GO TO COAST.

Service Eleven Plans Game in Far West for New Year's Day.

It has been announced that the United States Ambulance Corps football team of Allentown, Penn., may cross the continent to play against the University of California eleven on New Year's Day at the Festival of Roses, Pasadena, Cal. If the project is carried out it will necessitate a three weeks' journey by the service team, the proposed contest taking the place of that player last year between the University of Oregon and the University of Pennsylvania's teams, which met at the same festival.

The schedule would also include a game at San Francisco with the marines of that place, who are the champions of the service in the Far West. So far as the ambulance service eleven is concerned and also the University of California and the San Francisco marines, all arrangements for the trip and games are completed. The plan has the recommendation of Colonel E. E. Persons, the commander of the Allentown camp, and all that is needed is the approval of official Washington, which it is believed will be granted.

EXETER ELEVEN IS VICTOR.

Defeats Portland Naval Reserve Team by 15 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 10.—The Phillips Exeter Academy team beat the Portland Naval Reserves, who held Harvard to a tie, 0 to 0, a week ago, by a 15 to 0 count today. The schoolboys got into their stride early. The first touchdown was made by Sturm, who intercepted a forward pass and raced more than half the legth of the field. Sturm scoop scored again from the 20-yard line, where the ball had been placed on a forward pass from Conlon to Baker. The Naval Reserves once reached Exeter's 5-yard line, but lost the ball by fumbling.

TO HOLD NO GOLF JUBILEE.

Annual Meeting of M. G. A. Is Fixed for Dec. 11.

Having abolished championships during the course of the war the Metropolitan Golf Association has decided that the annual jollification which usually goes with the annual meeting of the delegates is to be abolished this year. Notice to this effect was sent out from the office of the Secretary, E. Mortimer Barnes, yesterday, and announcement was made that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of all business appertaining to the association would be held at the office of the President, J. B. Coles Tappan, 49 Wall Street, Dec. 11, at 5 P. M.

In the notification Mr. Barnes asks that a full attendance of delegates be on hand, and again makes it plain that each club is entitled to two delegates, who should be certified to the Secretary of the association immediately.

The new officers selected by the Nominating Committee, comprised of Chase Mellen, Frank Presbrey, and Jasper Lynch, are expected to be elected without opposition since there has been not inclination of insurgency in the Metropolitan Golf Association for many years. J. B. Coles Tappan, who has held the office of President for two years, retires, and in his place is nominated Cornelius J. Sullivan, present Vice President. The other officers to be elected are E. Mortimer Barnes for Vice President, A. H. Pogson for Secretary, and George H. Barnes for Treasurer. Five Executive Committee members are to be elected. They are James A. Tyng, Charles H. Brown, Wilson S. Kinnear, Walter Brown, and James T. Soutter.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Few Clubs Hold Tournaments as Season Wanes.

That the local golf season is fast drawing to a close was evidenced yesterday when few of the clubs in the metropolitan district held tournaments, the majority of them having discontinued competitive play Election Day. At the exceptions small fields took part in the events. At the Apawamis Club three competitions attracted the attention of a few golfers, and of the field C. Shiverick was the best. He earned a tie for the prize at eighteen holes medal play with a card of 92, 15—77, and the same card gave him first prize in a sweepstakes. N. Squire tied with Shiverick at medal play with 84, 7—77. In the sweepstakes E. C. M. Kemp was second with 89, 9—80. A special handicap was won by W. M. Oler with 99, 20—79.

The final for the Duffer Cup was played on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, H. A. Earle defeating R. C. Wilson by 2 up.

At the Montclair Golf Club the usual sweepstakes was held in Classes A and B and attracted small fields. In the A division J. I. Simmons led with 84, 5—79, and C. B. Harrison, 104, 23—81, and L. W. Batten, 101, 20—81, tied for the prize in Class B. A women's putting competition was won by Mrs. H. B. Kremer, with Miss Harrison the runner up.

Burman Outpoints Daly.

Joe Burman, of Chicago, outpointed Frankie Daly in a ten-round bout at the Fairmont A. C. last night. It was a fast bout.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Remnants of Silks and Dress Goods

An All-Week Sale, Begining Monday, November 12th

Thousands of practical lengths of every desirable fabric & coloring, for Waists, Blouses, Suits, Skirts, Coats, Frocks, Collars and all manner of children's garments and Trimmings.

Any remnant will, upon request, be boxed in a Christmas box without added charge.

Priced Regardless of Present Cost.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Gimbel Christmas Service Bureau

Tomorrow Begins Its Helpful Work of Making the Holiday Season Pleasing and Easy to the Shopping Public.

IT IS "SERVICE" in the best sense of the term. Come to the store, write or 'phone us, and in whatever way we can assist, our co-operation is yours for the asking. Here are some of the services of the Bureau:

Post-Office—Stamps, Parcel Post, Money Orders, Weighing Packages.
Shipping Office for Mail, Express and Freight.
Western Union Telegraph Office—Messages sent by wireless telegraph, radiograph and cable. Money transferred by telegraph.
Telephone Extension 90—3rd Floor Waiting Room.

Special Shopping Service

Transfers sent	Time tables for all railroads
Merchandise calls	Packages checked
Adjustments	Store's guides supplied.
Red Cross Seals sold after November 15th	Information and suggestions for Christmas shopping
Taxicabs called	Store directories
Carriages called	Railroad and steamship tickets
Telephones	Theatre tickets at box office prices
Messenger calls	Wraps checked
Traveling tours	Shoes shined
Hotel reservations	Nursery
Sightseeing tickets	Silence room
Traveler's cheques	Baggage checked
Traveler's insurance	Rest room
Gift certificates	Hospital
Information Bureau	Telephone booths.
Directories of Principal Cities	
Baggage traced all over the world	

Interpreters for Those Who Do Not Speak English. In the Following Languages:

Spanish	*Swedish*	*Hebrew*
Dutch	*Danish*	*Slavic*
Italian	*Greek*	*Finnish*
German	*Roumanian*	*Gaelic*
Latin	*Norwegian*	*Hungarian*
French	*Arabian*	*Bohemian*
Hindustani	*Turkish*	*Polish*
Portuguese	*Armenian*	*Russian*

Gifts for Soldiers Abroad.
Must be Shipped Not Later Than November 15.
Parcels for American forces abroad must be mailed from regular letter carrier stations.

GIMBELS—War Information Bureau—Third Floor, Rear

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap. All made of fine gray worsted whipcord — the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
Overcoat..$28.00
Cap.....$2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $75.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Sold
GOODRICH TIRES
Ask Your Dealer for Them

That's why Goodrich Tires have from the first automobiles, set the pattern and standard for tires.

GOODRICH
BLACK SAFETY TREADS

IN excavating for the subways of Manhattan, many semi-precious stones, notably garnet, were mined in the streets of New York.

Dig into the history of rubber making and you find most of the discoveries, innovations and perfections of the industry came from the world's oldest and largest rubber maker, the B. F. Goodrich Company.

Are vouched for by the roads of state and nation, as matchless fabric tires.

Goodrich Test Car Fleets have put the road test to them and thereby establish certainty of service for you—service founded on the strength of Goodrich's *Unit-Mold, Unbroken Cure* tire body.

You get this tested certainty only in "America's Tested Tires."

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"Best in the Long Run"

Anniversaries.

MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Mayer wish to announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage. At home Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 612 West 137th.

Born.

FISCHEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Max Fischel, (nee Mollie Schulman,) a son, Nov. 6, 1917, at 545 West 111th St.

GOEPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Goepel announce the birth of a son Nov. 10 at 320 Riverside Drive.

ROSENMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosenmond, (nee Blanche Tishler,) 580 West 144th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Nov. 4, at Lying-in Hospital.

Engaged.

FRIEDMAN—NEUFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Neufeld announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Max L. Friedman.

HENSCHEL—BULOVA.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bulova of No. 71 East 96th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Emily L. to Mr. Harry D. Henschel. Reception to be announced later.

MILLER—RABINOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rabinowitz of 30 West 115th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Lottie to Mr. George Miller.

MORGAN—ATWOOD.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Atwood of New York and Stonington, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance A. Atwood, to Mr. Richard William Morgan of Mystic, Conn. No date has been set for the wedding.

SAMEK—HEINE—FREY.—Mrs. Rose Frey, 59 West 90th St., announces the engagements of her daughters Vera to Charles G. Samek and Elise to Leonard M. Heine. At home Sunday, Nov. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

Married.

ELLSWORTH—GIPSON.—On Oct. 31, 1917, Olive Lockwood Gipson, daughter of Maud M. Gipson and the late Richard L. Gipson of Far Rockaway, L. I., to Morse Ellsworth, son of William Ellsworth and the late Sarah B. Ellsworth of Stamford, New York.

GILBERT—CARR.—Dorothy E. Carr to Arthur Gilbert, at the Little Church Around the Corner, Nov. 10.

HOPPIN—CHAMBERS.—Miss Edith Pennington Chambers, daughter of Mrs. George L. P. Chambers, to Gilbert Hand Hoppin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parker Hoppin, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, Saturday, Nov. 10.

KARLIN—BECK.—William Karlin—Ida Beck, married Nov. 10, 1917.

KNIGHT—MARTIN.—On Nov. 10, at Holy Trinity Church, (Harlem,) Henrietta Martin to Joseph Percy Knight, Jr., by the Rev. Harry P. Nichols, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Guy B. King.

MEYERS—ZILVER.—On Nov. 6, at Hotel Ansonia, by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Anspacher, Hilda Deutsch Zilver, daughter of Charles Deutsch, to Harry Meyers.

OPPENHEIM — MOEHRKE. — Mrs. Charles Moehrke of Savannah, Ga., announces the marriage of her daughter, Wilhelmina, to Baron Eugene Oppenheim of Paris, France, on Nov. 8.

PLIMPTON—HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, 1917, at Cathedral of St John the Divine, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Fanny Hastings, daughter of the late General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, to George Arthur Plimpton.

STEINER—LIPPERT.—On Nov. 4, by the Rev. Dr. N. Blechman, Joseph H. Steiner to Jane Lippert.

WORLEY—NORRIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Emily Rita, daughter of the late A. Lanfear Norrie, to John Wells, Second Lieutenant, 105th U. S. Infantry.

Died.

BERNHOLD.—On Nov. 9, in his sixty-sixth year, Morris Bernhold. Remains can be viewed at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,006 7th Av. B. P. O. Elks, No. 1, services on Monday, Nov. 12 at 8 P. M. Interment at St. Helena, (Ark.,) Memphis, (Tenn.,) and St. Louis, (Mo.,) papers please copy.

BIGELOW.—Suddenly, at 445 West 21st St., on Nov. 9, Mary Pingry Bigelow, widow of Dr. O. P. Bigelow of Amherst, Mass. Services will be held at Amherst, Mass., Monday afternoon, Nov. 12.

BISPHAM.—At Hendon, England, on Sunday, Nov. 4, suddenly, Frederick C. Bispham, Royal Flying Corps, only son of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Bispham.

BOAK.—Nov. 10, in his fifty-fifth year, Benjamin, beloved husband of Ida Boak, (nee Rosenthal,) and devoted father of Charles and Joseph. Relatives, friends, and members of Nederland Sick Fund, William McKinley Lodge 849, F. & A. M., and Interstate Council No. 867, R. A., invited to attend funeral from late residence, 2,117 82d St., Bath Beach, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph H. Burnett, aged 78. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 235 Grafton Av., Newark, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

CRANE.—Martha, at the Church of "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., Monday, 11 o'clock, Auspices Actors' Fund.

COLLINS.—At his residence, 324 West 56th St., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph Norris Collins, in his 91st year. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment New Haven, Conn.

COOPER.—William A., on Nov. 9, at his residence, 1,714 Avenue J, Brooklyn. Services Sunday, 7 P. M. Interment in family mausoleum at Evergreen Cemetery.

CRAMER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 2, at her residence, 15a West 108th St., Amalia Cramer, beloved mother of Johanna Wolff and Bertha Cramer, grandmother of Willy A. Wolff. Funeral private.

CRANE.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, at his residence, 230 West End Av., (106th St.,) Frank J., brother of Mary E. Crane. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CRANE. — At Montclair, N. J., Saturday morning, Nov. 10, 1917, Dorothy Oliver, beloved wife of Dr. F. Le Roy Crane. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 31 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CRIMMINS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St., John D. Crimmins. Solemn high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CRIMMINS.—The New York Foundling Hospital: Crimmins, John D., Whereas, The Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital, in meeting assembled, has learned with sincere sorrow and deep regret of the death of John D. Crimmins, its President for many years; and

Whereas, The board wishes to give expression to its sense of loss and to its high regard and respect for the life and character of its departed President, and its appreciation of the untiring devotion and unceasing and invaluable service to the New York Foundling Hospital and to the helpless infants entrusted to its care; be it unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of John D. Crimmins the New York Foundling Hospital, its officers and Advisory Board, have suffered the loss of a valued friend, a generous benefactor and a wise adviser.

A member of the Advisory Board, and its President, since the hospital opened its welcoming arms to the abandoned child in 1869, Mr. Crimmins has given without stint to Sister Irene, Sister Teresa Vincent and the other Sisters of Charity in charge of its great and beneficent work, the aid of his practical wisdom, his ripened judgment and his generous heart. In all the problems and difficulties of the years from the small beginnings in 1869 to the great work and responsibilities of the present, Mr. Crimmins's aid and advice were continually sought and unfailingly given with an energy, zeal, and ability which have added greatly to the success of the hospital in its service to the city and the State. In the death of John D. Crimmins the members of the board, the officers of the New York Foundling Hospital, the Sisters of Charity, and all interested in its work feel the loss not only of his efficient services as President of the board, but of his kindly personality and warm friendship to long enjoyed.

Resolved, That the Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital place this simple tribute of its respect and appreciation of the life, the character, and the services of John D. Crimmins upon the minutes of the board, publish a copy thereof in the daily press, and send a copy to the family of Mr. Crimmins as a token of that sympathy which is the fruit of a common sorrow.

MAYARD L. PECK, Chairman Pro. Tem.
BENJAMIN RUSH LUMMIS, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—CRIMMINS, JOHN D.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, held in the Cathedral rectory, Nov. 10, 1917, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable Providence to call to His eternal reward our beloved and respected associate, Mr. John D. Crimmins; and,

Whereas, Mr. Crimmins has been a pillar of the Cathedral ever since its dedication in 1879, and has been during the greater part of that period an efficient member of this Board of Trustees, filling with rare intelligence and care the positions of Treasurer and of Chairman of the Executive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Cathedral, deplore the death of Mr. John D. Crimmins as the loss of an able, devoted, loyal, and resourceful member of this board; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the people of the Cathedral, whom we have the honor to represent, have lost in Mr. John D. Crimmins a typical Catholic, a high-minded, noble citizen, a leader, a counselor, an inspiration, and a guide, whose memory they will ever cherish, whose absence they will always feel, and for whose soul they will constantly pray, and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these premable and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy thereof, artistily engrossed, be transmitted to the afflicted family of our deceased friend and fellow-member.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
BERNARD F. COLEMAN, Secretary.

Died.

CRIMMINS.—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York.—The members of the Board of Managers of The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral of the late John D. Crimmins on Monday, Nov. 13, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Crimmins was one of the most active and esteemed members of this board during his tenure of office. He was nominated and elected to the board in January, 1881, and served continuously until 1907, when he resigned. Since that time, although not a member of the board, he has always been regarded by its members as a valued and a virtual associate because of his continued manifestation of his deep and unfailing interest in the care and welfare of the orphans and in all the concerns of the institution.

The members of the Board of Managers of this asylum and the Sisters and children therein extend their most earnest sympathy to the family of Mr. Crimmins in this time of their bereavement.

Right Rev. JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G.,
Vice President.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late John D. Crimmins, former officer of the club, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD F. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member John D. Crimmins, a former President of this society, on Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at 10 A. M.

J. I. C. CLARKE,
President-General.
EDWARD H. DALY,
Secretary-General.

CRIMMINS.—The members of the Advisory Board of Managers of St. Vincent's Hospital are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, John D. Crimmins, at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock on Monday.

THOMAS H. KELLY, President.
ERNEST HARVIER, Secretary.

CROKE.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Edward, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 40 Clarkson St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan St. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

CRUSIUS.—Entered into eternal rest, at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, after a short illness, August Crusius, in his 67th year. Funeral services at 3 P. M., Monday, Nov. 12, at his late residence, 1,720 Avenue J, Flatbush, corner East 18th St. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CRUSIUS.—August, of 1,720 Avenue J, Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Crusius was born in 1850, and for a number of years was connected with the United States Playing Card Company, and at the time of his death was its New York manager.

DAVIS.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 10, Mary J. widow of Burr Davis, in her 87th year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Mt. Vernon, Monday at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DROGE.—Nov. 9, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Olandt, 15 North Maryland Av., Port Washington, L. I., Lisetta M., wife of John H. Droge of Elmhurst, L. I. Funeral services at Port Washington Sunday, 3:30 P. M., upon arrival of 2:22 train from Pennsylvania Station. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Monday, 11 A. M.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, 1917, Emma F. Edwards, widow of 54 Stoutenburg, Av. Maspeth, L. I. Funeral and interment private.

FRANK.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, in his 58th year, Bernard Frank, beloved husband of Hannah, (nee Marks,) father of Stanley and Leonard. Funeral at the convenience of family.

FRIEDMANN. — Suddenly, Henry, beloved husband of Hannah, and dear father of Lottie and David. Funeral strictly private.

GESNER.—On Nov. 9, 1917, John M. Gesner, at Nyack, N. Y. Funeral from his late residence, 16 1st Av., Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

GRANBERRY. — Sarah Elizabeth McIver Granberry, widow of Captain John M. Granberry, in her 77th year. Survived by four children, George F. Granberry of New York, Rev. Robert C. Granberry of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. William A. Tallaferro of Savannah, Ga., and John M. Granberry of Montgomery, Ala. Interment at Blue Ridge, Ga., Monday.

GREENE.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 243 West 99th St., John Arthur Greene. Services at 72 Hall St., corner Chestnut St., Waltham, Mass., Monday.

HAPPEL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 10, 1917, Frederick L. Happel, beloved husband of Eleonor Becker and father of Freddie Happel, aged 13 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 138 West 119th St., on Monday evening, Nov. 12, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

HOENIGSBERGER.—Nov. 8, 1917, Henry Hoenigsberger, aged 51, beloved husband of Rosita Freund and father of Consuelo L. Hoenigsberger. Funeral services at his late residence, 316 West 79th St., at 11:30 A. M. today. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Beaumont, beloved son of Karoline and the late Abraham B. Hyman and brother of Mortimer and Solomon and Sarah H. Fribourg. Funeral from his late residence, 1,001 West 158th St., Monday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

KNIFFIN.—At her residence, 466 Mountain Av., Westfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, Harriett Sheldon, wife of George G. Kniffin, in her 86th year. Services Monday evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock.

KUDLICH.—At his late residence, 506 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 10, 1917, Dr. Hans Kudlich, aged 84 years. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LENIHAN. — On Nov. 2, William D., at Boerne, Texas. Funeral from his late residence, 78 East 135th St., Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

LISSBERGER.—On Nov. 9, at Atlantic City, Marks, beloved father of Milton L. and Mrs. Charles Frankel. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Frankel, 493 West End Av., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M.

McINTIRE.—At her home, Long View Terrace, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, Ruby Clark McIntire, daughter of Harriet Dew and the late Robert W. McIntire. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

MAHAN.—Nov. 10, Margaret, wife of the late Hugh Mahan, age 73. Funeral from her residence, 1626 7th St., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 12, 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Saviour's Church, 8th Av., and 6th St., Brooklyn.

MONHEIMER.—On Nov. 9, Jeanette Monheimer, (nee Gideon,) relict of Isidor Monheimer, beloved mother of Mrs. Gus Rechtis, Mrs. Nathan Hirsh, Mrs. Herman M. Hess, Mrs. Mortimer Lanzit, and Marris. Relatives, friends, members, seatholders and Sisterhood of Temple Ansche Chesed, Baltic Lodge, U. O. T. B., are kindly requested to attend the funeral services at Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av. and 114th St., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MONHEIMER.—The members of the Paulina Consumptive Fund are requested to attend the funeral of our dear departed member, Mrs. Jeanette Monheimer, mother of our First Vice President, Mrs. Nathan Hirsh. Funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., at the Temple, 114th St. and 7th Av.

Mrs. J. GOLDEY, President.

MONHEIMER.—The members of the Rumanian Aid Society are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jeanette Monheimer. Funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., at the Temple, 114th St. and 7th Av.

Mrs. S. R. GOLDBERG, President.

MOORE.—Nov. 9, 1917, in his 70th year, William A. Moore, beloved husband of Sarah E. Moore. Services at 8 P. M., Nov. 11, at his late residence, 1,457 Dean St., Brooklyn.

MUNDY.—On Nov. 9, 1917, Margaret, beloved sister of Winifred Mundy. Funeral from late residence, 144 West 104th St., on Monday. Requiem mass at Church of St. Joseph, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

OSBORN. — On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, George B. Osborn, beloved husband of Stella V. Osborn of 7 Maple Court, Flatbush. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lafferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

PONISI.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, James, Sr., beloved father of Eguise, James, Jr., and Harry Ponisi. Funeral services at his late residence, 962 East 172d St., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, Lotus Lodge No. 142, F. and A. M., and Americus Council, No. 654, R. A., invited.

PRINCE.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Mary Martenas Prince, wife of John D. Prince. Funeral services at her late residence, 61 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

RIGNET.—Robert, on Nov. 9. Funeral from his late residence, 64 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

RONZONE.—Benjamin W., Jr., Saturday, Nov. 10, at the home of his parents, 328 East 239th St. Funeral service Monday, Nov. 12, 8 P. M.

ROTH.—Rosa Friedlender, beloved wife of Lewis Roth, mother of Adolph, Dr. Leo L., and Arpad, on Nov. 10, in her 63d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 163 West 75th St., on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

Died.

SEELIGMAN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 8, 1917, Abbott Lawrence, beloved husband of Ella Wolfsohn Seeligman and father of Irma S. Jonas and Edna S. Lewis. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., at 135 West 79th St. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMONS.—On Nov. 9, Bertram B., beloved husband of Jeannette Simons, in his 43d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 264 Manhattan Av., Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

STOTHERS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, Eleanor Merrell, widow of David Stothers, aged 78 years. Funeral services Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

SUYDAM.—On Nov. 10, 1917, Ellen M. Suydam, the beloved wife of John Suydam, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 279 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 13, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

THOMSON.—On Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, John F. Thomson, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 33 West 71st St., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WEBER.—Entered into rest in his 37th year, Frank Weber, Jr., beloved husband of Helen Weber, (nee Brommer). Funeral services at his residence, No. 131 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, on Monday, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Ad.-mant Council, No. 2,094, R. A., are invited. Interment Tuesday A. M., private.

WESTERFIELD.—Suddenly, on Nov. 8, Carrie Westerfield, widow of James W. Westerfield and daughter of the late Lewis Radford. Funeral service at her late residence, 105 West 72d St., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

ANKEL.—Henrietta, 253 East 48th St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOCH.—Bertha O., 533 West 162d St., Nov. 9.

BRODERICK.—Daniel F., 76 West 82d St., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONNELL.—Margaret, 221 West 123d St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CONOVER.—Edward W., 265 West 122d St., Nov. 8.

COURTNEY.—James J., 339 East 24th St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CURTIS.—John, 37 Cooper Sq., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DEVLIN.—Catherine, 449 East 105th St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FEE.—Thomas H., 1,676 68th St., Nov. 9. Funeral notice later.

GARRITY.—Amelia, 2,397 Grand Concourse, Bronx, Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GONZALES.—Manuel, 336 West 43d St., Nov. 8, aged 65.

HAYES.—Margaret, 322 West Houston St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENN.—Elmer, Nov. 8, aged 56. Funeral 161 8th Av., today.

HOLOHAN.—John A., 6 West Fordham Road, Bronx, Nov. 8.

KATZ.—Ida, Mount Sinai Hospital, Nov. 8, aged 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KIERNAN.—Michael, 410 East 82d St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KRUEGER.—Lillian A., 2,240 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McARDLE.—Katherine, 312 East 35th St., Nov. 7.

McSTRAVICK.—Thomas, 76 East 94th St., Nov. 8, aged 13 months.

MADDEN.—Mary, 373 East 207th St., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURTHA.—Mary, 206 East 85th St., Nov. 9. Funeral notice later.

O'DONOHUE.—Mollie, 315 West 16th St., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PERAUD.—Frederick, 257 East 26th St., Nov. 8, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

POWERS.—Mary F., 321 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 9.

SPEYER.—Sophie, 355 East 77th St., Nov. 9. Funeral today.

SULLIVAN.—Frank J., 359 West 53d St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Nellie, 415 West 17th St., Nov. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THOMSON.—Hugh M., 4,289 Park Av., aged 21 months. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TOBIN.—Michael F., 71 East 83d St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ABRAMS.—Hugo, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 9, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

BAUMANN.—Paul R., 6,895 Fort Hamilton Av., Nov. 8, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow.

BISHOP.—Michael H., 366 East 40th St., Nov. 9, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CROWELL.—Captain Amos, 190 Nassau St., Nov. 8, aged 77.

DUFFY.—Mary, 429 59th St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ELWERT.—Louise, 1,680 Madison St., Nov. 9. Funeral service tomorrow.

FENN.—Joseph, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 8, aged 34.

FLANAGAN.—Jenny, 1,313 Flatbush Av., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FULDA.—Carl, 1,179 Bushwick Av., Nov. 8, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M. Private.

HARTNETT.—Michael J., 171 Sumpter St., Nov. 9, aged 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HUNT.—Richard F., 104 Oak Av., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Cornelius, 216 Withers St., Nov. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KNOPH.—Anna, 268 Conover St., Nov. 9, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEOPOLD.—Alexander, 823 Madison St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LOHMANN.—Diedrich, 227 Bay 10th St., Nov. 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Marie T. C., 63 South Elliott Place, Nov. 9, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow.

MERLIN.—Robert W., 780 Lincoln Place, Nov. 9, aged 20 months. Funeral service tomorrow.

NILL.—Regina, 450 Madison St., Nov. 9, aged 62. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Catherine, 230 Melford St., Nov. 8, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

PURVIS.—Robert D., 466 14th St., Nov. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REIMHEIMER.—Elizabeth, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SHEA.—Catherine, 1,114 De Kalb Av., Nov. 9, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BRAMSEN.—Alma, Jersey City, Nov. 10, aged 15.

BROCKER.—Wilhelmina, 223 Cator Av., Jersey City, Nov. 10. Funeral Nov. 13.

DOERNER.—Anna, 196 Hutton St., Jersey City, Nov. 4, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EGBERT.—Edward W., Newark, Nov. 8.

GRAY.—Emily, 12 Lembeck Av., Jersey City, Nov. 9.

GRIFFITH. — William, 162 North 7th St., Newark, Nov. 9.

GRIGGS.—George, 680 Hunterdon St., Newark, Nov. 9, aged 62. Funeral Nov. 13.

HERTEL. — Henry, 874 South Orange Av., Newark, Nov. 9, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McBREEN.—Mary, 320 Walnut St., Newark, Nov. 10.

MEYER.—William, 198 New York Av., Jersey City, Nov. 9, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULROY. — Margaret, 633½ South Market St., Newark, Nov. 8.

NORRIS.—Richard T., 121 Bidwell Av., Jersey City, Nov. 10.

STAIB.—Alfred E., 813 Pawonia Av., Jersey City, Nov. 9, aged 47. Funeral today.

STEIGER.—Ernest, 851½ South 16th St., Newark, Nov. 8.

Long Island.

EISEMAN.—Martin, 518 Jamaica Av., Astoria, Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KEPNER.—Edith B., Jamaica, Nov. 7.

WARMUTH.—Frank, Corona, Nov. 7, aged 76.

In Memoriam.

BERG.—Anniversary mass for Julia Berg, (nee Ross,) who died Nov. 11, 1914, at St. Catherine's Church, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

FUCHS. — Memorial service by Hermann Benevolent Society at Temple Mount Zion, 39-41 West 119th St., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2:30 P. M., in memory of its founder, Hermann Fuchs. Members, relatives, and friends, also members of Beethoven Lodge, F. & A. M., and Concordia Chapter, Eastern Star, invited to attend.

MAYER.—In sad and loving memory of our beloved sister, Carrie Cohn Mayer, who departed this life Nov. 9, 1910.

ROSENSTOCK.—In sad and loving memory of our beloved father, Max Rosenstock, who departed this life Nov. 11, 1912.

McCARTHY.—Jane, mass St. Lucy's Church, Jersey City, today.

O'CONNOR.—Timothy, mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Unveiling.

ROBBINS.—Shemariah Rabinowitz Robbins The unveiling of the monument of our beloved father will take place on Sunday, Nov. 18, at 11 A. M., Washington Cemetery. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Wm. H. Mead UNDERTAKER
prompt, careful, considerate service for you when you wish to pay Non-sectarian. 1338 MADISON AVE. 'PHONE 6715 HARLEM
Lefferts Place Chapel at Lefferts Pl. Fairchild Sons. Funeral Parlors and sleeping quarters for patrons.
234 St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 80th St.
CIRCLE 194. J. WINTERBOTTOM SEVENTH AV. at 53d St.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys Office, 20 East 23d St., New York
Lots of small size for sale.
For sale in Woodlawn Cemetery, a lot in fine location; low price to quick buyer; principals only. Seller, P. O. Box 99, Grand Central Station.
Having moved to Florida, I will sell my lot in Kensico Cemetery at a low figure. Address Charles I. Brooks, Box N 283 Times Downtown.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Buford, 1st Lt. R. K., to base.
Brown, Capt. R., to the inactive list.
Kerschner, Capt. W. E., to Camp Sherman.
Morgan, 1st Lt. A. D., to base.
Dewesee, 1st Lt. E. R., to Cornell Medical College, for inst.
Meyer, Capt. L. L., previous orders revoked.
Lees, 1st Lt. R. E., hon. discharged.
Williams, 1st Lt. C. W., hon. discharged.
Lewis, Maj. E. R., to New York and Phila., re examining units, Av. Sec., Sig.C., then to station in this city.
Hays, 1st Lt. V., to Camp Logan.
Milchner, 1st Lt. J. M., to base.

Following to Ft. Porter, with hosp. Unit K:
McRae, Maj. D., Jr.

CAPTAINS.

Bellinger, F. E.	Hill, C. A.
Henninger, L. L.	Shumon, J. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Crumpton, R. C.	McAtee, J. S.
Hamuth, C. H.	Moth, R. E.
Johnson, A. A.	Sabin, A. E.

DeVore, 1st Lt. S. F., to home.
Hedges, 1st Lt. J. W., to Boston for inst.
Griswold, 1st Lt. G. W. and Arnold, 1st Lt. E. O., to South. Dept.
Johnson, 1st Lt. H. B. to Camp Greenleaf, with Hospital Train 26
Podlasky, 1st Lt. H. B., to Cornell Med. Col. for inst.
Beaupre, 1st Lt. D. L., to Scott Field, with Av. Sec., Sig. C.
Kirkpatrick, 1st Lt. R. R., and Trumbull, 1st Lt. H. N., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, with Hosp. Train No. 3.
Dunnigan, 1st Lt. J. J., and Miller, 1st Lt. T. J., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, with Hosp. Train No. 4.
Dillon, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Jopson, Maj. J. H., to station at Philadelphia, to mobilize Hosp. Unit A.

Following to Ft. Porter, with Hosp. Unit A:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brown, H. P.	Newcomet, W. S.
Farr, C. B.	Speese, J.
Fife, C. A.	Tweddel, G. K.
Forman, D. N.	Walker, R. W.
Mitchell, A. G.	

Staples, 1st Lt. J. D., and Ticker, 1st Lt. C. E., to home.
John, 1st Lt. H. J., and Grampler, 1st Lt. W. E., to Rockefeller Inst., for inst.
Downing, Maj. D. B., to Camp Funston.
Simmons, Capt. E. B., to Ft. Riley, with 92d Div.
Collins, 1st Lt. E. E., to Av.Sec., Sig. C., at Kelly Field, as med. member of Examining Board and as recruiting officer.
Bartlett, 1st Lt. W. C., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Riley.
Mozingo, 1st Lt. A. E., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Miller, 1st Lt. H. E., and Zumwalt, 1st Lt. E. H., to Ft. McDowell.
Finkelstein, 1st Lt. P. H., to home.
Hill, 1st Lt. H. R., Knapp, 1st Lt. J. G., and Fargo, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Hatchett, 1st Lt. W. C., to Washington, Repair Shop Unit No. 302.
Johnson, 1st Lt. S. S., to Camp Stuart.
Kurtz, 1st Lt. C. S., to Camp Johnston.
Cohn, Capt. S., to home.
Scruggs, 1st Lt. C. G., and Summey, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Sevier.
Butler, Capt. E. F., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst.
Ellison, 1st Lt. R. F., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Morgan, 1st Lt. A. D., to base.
Douglas, 1st Lt. G. C., will report by letter to Director U. S. Geological Survey for duty re mil. mapping.
Trimble, 2d Lt. K. W., to Bradley, Cal., re mil. mapping.
Ryan, 1st Lt. G. D, previous orders revoked; assigned to 356th Ser. Batt., at Camp Lee.

Cavalry.

Tully, Capt. J. M., 16th, to detached list.
Shelley, Capt. J. H., Cav., removed.
Menoher, Capt. P., 10th, to detached list.
Mumma, Capt. M. C., removed.

Ordnance Department.

Church, Maj. E. B., previous orders amended so as to read Church, Maj. Earl D.
Snider, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Upton.

Field Artillery.

Following promoted to be Colonels and assigned to regiments mentioned:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Stephens, J. K., 16th.	Ball, H., 4th.
Merrill, T. E., 15th.	Smith, W., 13th.
Connor, F., 1st.	Starbird, A. A., 10th.
Butler, H. W., 1st.	Lloyd, C. B., 18th.
Newbold, H. L., 16th.	Spaulding, O. L., Jr., 8th.
Scott, E. D., 6th.	
Holbrook, L. R., 7th.	Lenza, C. H., 19th.

Following promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels and assigned to regiments mentioned:

MAJORS.

Ryan, L. S., —.	Currie, D. H., —.
Landers, H. L., 7th.	Browne, D. F., 5th.
Burt, W. H., 21st.	Pratt, R. S., 10th.
Jones, C. M., 11th.	Brewster, A., 4th.
Hennessy, F. B., 6th.	Wood, N. E., 18th.
Lawson, L. L., 3d.	Fugar, A. S., 16th.
Kilbreth, J. W., Jr., 5th.	Michel, W. N., 20th.
Boyson, J. H., 2d.	Wheeler, R. S., 19th.
Mason, R. O., 15th.	Howes, —.
Browning, W. S., —.	McNair, L. J., —.
Barnes, J. F., 17th.	Smith, W. D., —.
Ennis, W. P., —.	Cox, C. F., 13th.
	Quinn, E. T., —.

Following promoted to be Majors and assigned to regiments mentioned:

CAPTAINS.

Cox, C. F., —.	Corbin, C. L., —.
Quinn, P. J., —.	Wood, P. V., —.
Smith, W. H., —.	Harris, C. T., Jr., —.
Bishop, A. T., 10th.	Murray, M., 5th.
Huntley, H. W., —.	Sands, A. L. P., —.
Smith, E. D., 3d.	Pfeil, H. L.,

Remnant Sale of Silk Dress Goods
An All-Week Sale, Beginning Monday, Nov. 12th.
Priced Regardless of Present Cost. See Particulars on Page 20.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Conserve Food
The Government has asked everybody to help—men, women and children. Here are a few suggestions:
1—Buy it with thought.
2—Cook it with care.
3—Use less wheat and meat
4—Buy local food.
5—Serve just enough.
6—Use what is left.

Fine Linen for Thanksgiving---Prices to Be Thankful For

Supply and demand are well met in this annual event. Supply includes immense stocks bought before price-rises; beautiful stocks, a premier selection; rich, pure linens. Demand is now at its height, just before Thanksgiving. Certainly a linen opportunity.

Irish Linen Damask Napkins—exceptional values.
18 x 18, at $2.50 Doz.
22 x 22, at $3.75, $3.95, $4.25, $4.75 Doz.
24 x 24, at $5.00, $5.95 and $6.50 Doz.
25 x 25, at $6.75 and $7.50 Doz.

Odd Hemstitched Damask Cloths—of heavy Irish linen, firm and closely woven.
58 x 58, at $3.00 Ea.
58 x 80, at $3.75 Ea.

Heavy Irish Twilled Typed Kitchen Towels—with name woven in border in blue and red, 22 x 29, at $4.25 Doz.

Irish Checked Glass Towels—closely woven and very absorbent. $3.00 and $3.75 Doz.

All Linen Irish Crash Toweling—for dish, roller or hand towels. Sale Price, 14c, 20c, 23c, 25c yd.

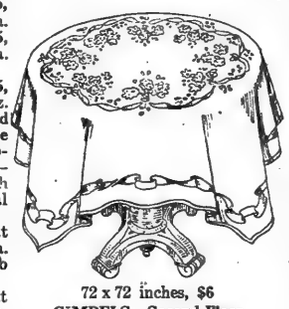
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels—
18 x 30, at $4.75 Doz.
18 x 34, at $5.75 Doz.
20 x 36, at $6.00 Doz.

Pure Irish Linen Check Glass Toweling—closely woven and very absorbent. 22c yd.

Irish Typed Glass and Pantry Towels, with name woven on border, in red or blue.
22 x 29, at $4.25 Doz.

Irish Linen Double Satin Damask—Table Cloths and Napkins to match in a variety of new circular and square designs; very specially priced. *(Illustrated.)*
72 x 72, at $5.25, $6.00, $6.75 Ea.
72 x 90, at $6.25, $7.50, $8.50 Ea.
81 x 81, at $6.75, $7.50, $8.50 Ea.
Napkins—
22 x 22, at $6.75, $7.50, $8.25 Dz.

Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match—of pure Irish linen; several pretty designs.
Size 70 x 70, at $4.25 Ea.
Napkins to match:
Size 22 x 22, at $7.50 Doz.


72 x 72 inches, $6
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Hemstitched Damask Sets—Table Cloth and Napkins to match. Fine Scotch linen, soft finish and laundered ready for use. Sets consist of one cloth and one dozen napkins.
Size 66 x 66, at $11.00 Set
Size 66 x 86, at $11.75 Set
Size 70 x 70, at $14.75 Set
Size 70 x 88, at $15.75 Set
Size 70 x 106, at $16.75 Set

Madeira Hand Embroidered and Hand Scalloped Scarfs—in all sizes to match a large assortment of pretty designs.
18 x 36 in., at $2.75 to $5.50 Ea.
18 x 45 in., at $3.00 to $6.50 Ea.
18 x 54 in., at $3.50 to $8.25 Ea.

13-Piece Luncheon Sets—of pure Irish linen crash with neat shell scalloped edges, in delft blue or plain white. $1.75 Set

Hand Made Italian Filet Lace Trimmed Luncheon Sets with filet motifs and elaborate Madeira hand embroidery. Set consists of six 6-inch doylies, six 12-inch doylies and one 27-inch centrepiece. $35 and $37.50 Set

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea and Luncheon Napkins—hand scalloped, with dainty hand embroidered corners, on fine round thread Irish linen.
13 x 13 inches, at $5.95 Doz.

Madeira Bread Tray Doylies—hand scalloped and hand embroidered.
6 x 12 inches, at 25c, 30c, 35c Ea.

Hand Made French Cluny Lace Trimmed Scarfs—with pure Irish linen centres.
18 x 52 inches, at $3.50 Ea.

Real Madeira 13-Piece Luncheon Set—hand scalloped and hand embroidered. $3.75 Set

Tea and Luncheon Cloths—real Madeira, hand embroidered and hand scalloped.
36 inch, at $4.95 to $15.00 Ea.
45 inch, at $8.50 to $16.50 Ea.
54 inch, at $10.50 to $22.50 Ea.
72 inch, at $22.50 to $55.00 Ea.

Hudson Seal Coats and Other Furs

Furriers Since 1842.

$175

Just one of the many models displayed in this section is the coat *pictured.*

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat 46 inches long. Trimmed lavishly with Canadian taupe Wolf Fur. The skins used in this Coat are specially selected—the fine soft quality usually found in made-to-order coats. Lined throughout with brocaded silk. Special $175.

Selection of other Hudson Seal Coats, $110 to $595

Fur Coats and Coatees, in Mink, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Muskrat, Nutria, etc. In the newest designs, many combined with contrasting furs, $65 to $950

Motoring Coats at $42.50
Cloth mixtures lined throughout with squirrel lock fur. Large collar of Skunk Opossum. Raccoon Coats at $85.

MUFFS.	KIND OF FUR.	SCARFS.
$19.50 and $29.50	Beaver	$22.50 and $29.50
$12.50 and $16.50	Hudson Seal	$16.50 and $29.50
$12.50	Nutria	$12.50 and $16.50
$22.50	Gray Squirrel	$32.50
$29.50 and $35	Wolf	$22.50 and $29.50
$29.50	Black Lynx	$27.50 and $39.50
$39.50 and $45	Taupe Fox	$27.50 and $45
$12.50	Taupe Muskrat	$12.50
$24.50 and $39.50	Skunk.	$29.50 and $45

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Inviting Prices in Women's Gowns & Suits

The values placed on the following items are the actual prices at which they have been sold in our department.

At $14.50, Gowns for Women, (values $22 to $25)
Broken lots of serge and all satin frocks, tailored and semi-tailored models. Desirable dark colors.

At $29.50 Afternoon Gowns, (values $35 to $47.50)
Satin, combinations of satin and Georgette crepe; some beautifully embroidered. Groups of charming styles, in some cases only two or three of a kind.

At $25, Suits for Women, (values $37.50 to $47.50)
All the most-wanted materials and modes of this Winter, some plainly tailored, some fur-trimmed, etc.

At $50, Suits for Formal Wear, (values $65, $75 and up)
Many copies of Imports found in this collection—most of them richly trimmed with furs. GIMBELS—Third Floor

Silver Hollow Ware for Thanksgiving

$5

Reproductions of fine Sheffield silver, rich and rare in design, over nickeled silver base, with the GIMBEL guarantee of dependability. A matchless collection!

Cheese and Cracker Dish, pierced open-work design with handle of fancy piercing, $7.50
Bread Tray, Sheffield plate on nickel silver base, pretty open-work design, at $3.50
19 Inch Platter, Sheffield plate, on nickel silver and made with well and tree, at $16.75
Fruit or Nut Basket, all pierced design, in attractive shapes, with handle, at $5.00
Gravy Boat and Tray, in plain and thread border design, nickel silver base, $7.75

Trivets, attractive open-work designs, for holding hot dishes—10 inches, $7.75; 8 in., $6.50
Covered Vegetable Dish, plain design with thread border, and may be used as two separate dishes, $8.50
Sheffield Plate Baker, plain polished design with plain handles, at $8.50

Table Cutlery for Thanksgiving

White Handle Table Knives, steel blades, from $4.50 to $8.50 a Doz.
3 Piece Carving Sets, stag handles, Sterling silver trimmed, $5.75 to $15.00 a Set
Pearl Handle Fruit Knives, set of six, $4.75 to $7.00
Pearl Handle Butter Spreaders, $7.50 to $12.00 a Doz.
Sterling Handle Steak Carvers, $4.25 to $7.50
2 Piece Steak Carver, Sterling trimmed, $2.25 to $3.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Children's Imported Dresses

For the little ones who always wore Imported Dresses in former days comes an exceptional opportunity in GIMBELS Baby Shop.

Hand-made Dresses at $1.95 to $8.50
(Have been $3 to $17.)

Lingerie dresses and little frocks of Pique and Linen. Variety of models in tailored and long-waisted styles. All hand-made and hand-embroidered. (Slightly soiled from handling.)
GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Cloth-of-Silver Slippers for Evening Wear

$6

Exquisitely Cinderella-like with their graceful lines, hand-sewed turn soles and Louis XV. heels.

Beautifully made and very serviceable, too. $6 the pair.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

PEARLS

—beautiful imitations of the Precious Stones. The Opera Season brings a demand for Jewels—and PEARLS are favorites in the loges.

Opera Length Pearl Necklaces, 25 inches long, in graduated sizes. Mounted with diamond clasps, $6.95
Pearl Ball Earrings, close-fitting styles of unusual lustre. Mounted in gold, $9 to $10.50
Fan-Length Pearl Bead Chains in several sizes, $2.95 to $4.95
Pearl Rings, sterling silver in platinum finish in lacy designs, set with fine Oriental-tinted pearl, $6.25 to $10.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Looking forward to the Horse Show and Opera

DE LUXE Evening Wraps

A lovely gown must have its lovely coat. Our display of exclusive Wraps presents the newest modes in such magnificent materials as white and silver Brocades; pink and silver, etc. Handsome Satins, Velvets, etc., in shades of rose, blue, gold, etc. Trimmed with Ermine, Beaver, Taupe Wolf, White Fox Mole and other choice Furs.

$82.50, $92.50, $105

Also Chiffon Velvet Coats in dark and light shades, trimmed with Beaver, Hudson Seal, and Skunk, at *$82.50* to *$97.50.*

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Latest in Millinery

Satin and Kerami Hats

Introduced this week by GIMBELS

at $3.95 and $5.95

$3.95

These hats strike a new note in the Millinery symphony. Made of Skinner's satin—and every woman knows Skinner's satin—with soft crowns gracefully draped. The facings of flares and upturned brims are of Kerami—that lovely simulation of Fur.

Shapes include the smart quadri-cornes tricornes, novel turbans, Chin Chin sailors, unique Tam effects, skating turbans, straight sailors and large mushrooms. Colors:—Black, taupe and brown. GIMBELS—Third Floor

$5.95

Holiday Handkerchiefs Also Holly Boxes

Make your purchases early, as there is a scarcity of handkerchiefs. These goods were bought December and January last, and some have just arrived from the makers' foreign and domestic factories.

Men's All-Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Box of 6, $1.50; 25c each
Finer Quality at 6 for $2, or 35c each
Men's Cotton Initial Handkerchiefs—Fine quality with neat block letter; box of 6, 85c
Men's Cotton Initial Handkerchiefs—6 for 45c
Men's Sheer Crossbar Handkerchiefs—All white with small initials; box of 6, $1
Women's Sheer Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs—In fancy novelty box; 3 for 50c
Women's Handkerchiefs with Patent Powder Puff Container, 3 for 50c
Women's Shamrock Initial Handkerchiefs—6 for 55c
Women's Sheer Shamrock Handkerchiefs—White with dainty one corner embroidered patterns. Box of 6, $1
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs—In handsome box; 3 colored embroidered, 3 white embroidered; box of 6, $1.75
Children's Handkerchiefs—All linen with colored embroidered designs; 15c each
Child's Colored Edge and Colored Embroidery—On sheer lawn; 3 in picture box, 25c
Child's Handkerchiefs with Tiny Colored Hem and Colored Initials—Box of 3, 25c. Picture boxes.
Men's Plain White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs—Hemstitched, excellent quality, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each

GIMBELS—Main Floor

TOYLAND BULLETIN

Further progress yesterday on all fronts.

Took prisoner the hearts of several hundred children and their parents.

Expect report of further vigorous action tomorrow.

Details in the newspapers—soon!

GIMBELS TOYLAND—Fourth Floor

"Over There"

You have until Nov. 15 to send gifts to our soldiers "over there."

The Government requests all parcels and gifts for our soldiers to be sent before Nov. 15.

Gimbels will arrange to send through "Harrods," the great London store.

GIMBELS—Information Bureau Third Floor, Rear

A Publisher and Connoisseur Writes:
"As I know something of Chinese embroideries, potteries and so on, having studied them for some years, I can appreciate the more keenly what you have done in this sale. I extend my most appreciative congratulations!" This is but one appreciation of the

Sale of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.

Chinese Antiques at HALF Dealers' Prices

The thousand and one objects of art, decorative pieces in bronze, porcelain, marble, embroidery, the lamps and rugs—will solve as many "hard-to-decide" Christmas gifts.

After a week's phenomenal selling, Monday's array seems to lack nothing in interest.

Footnotes of the Historic Occasion:

Bronzes—Some 300 pieces of old Chinese bronzes, many of the Ming dynasty, including Incense Burners, Antique Mirrors, Jardinieres, Ornamental Figures, Buddhas, from $5.00 to $90.00
Retailer's prices $10 to $175.
Modern Chinese Vases—Interior decorators have already bought hundreds.
Tall Vases, Ginger Jars, Covered Jars, in reproductions of Sang de Boeuf, Powder Blue. Five colors, blue and white, $10, $15, $19.50, $25, $35
Old Chinese Carved Woods—Buddhas, Shrines, Old Ships, Grotesque Figures, $6.50 to $85.00
Retailer's prices $12 to $175.
A very interesting collection of **Chinese Bells,** $1.50 to $50
Chinese Vase Lamps, $19.50 to $25
An important collection of Old **Marble Statues,** $35 to $275
Representative of the collection of Old Porcelain Vases:
Blue and White—K'ang Hsi.
Retailer's price, $150, $57.50
Powder Blue—Chien Lung.
Retailer's price $100, $35.00
Celadon Vase—design archaic dragons.
Retailer's price $150, $57.50

Superb Embroideries—Panels, Squares, Table Covers, Temple Hangings, at prices greatly under those prevailing; ranging from a small square at $2.75 to gorgeous hangings at $150; worth $300.
Mandarin Coats of unusual beauty. Retail prices $37.50 to $70, $19.50 to $57.50
Mandarin Skirts. Retail prices $13.50 to $20, $7.50 to $10.00
Old and modern Cloisonnes, $2.50 to $27.50

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

The Chinese Rugs, ⅓ Lower

Hundreds in approved blue and gold tones; endless variety of designs and size, of which these are examples:

A continuous sale of Chinese Rugs from Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. at specially low prices. We quote a few of the sizes:

Averaging.		5 x 8	$75.00 & $145.00
2.6x 4.6	$27.50 & $35.00	6.2x 8.11	$105, $125 & $145.00
3 x 5	$37.50	8.2x 9.10	$155, $175 up to $285.00
3 x 6	$47.50 & $50.00	9.2x11.10	$155, $175 up to $385.00

Also an assortment of larger sizes, running from 10.3x13.3, $450.00, to 16.1x23.1, $1,375.00.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Special Display on Main Floor

The Need of the Negligee and Lounging Robe

Albatross Negligees, three pretty models—raglan model trimmed with puffed satin ribbon; Empire and semi-Empire effects, some with touches of hand-embroidery or ribbon trimmed. Black and colors. $5.95
Florentine Satin Negligees, beautiful colors and designs; Empire model, ribbon-trimmed, $8.95
Silk Quilted Lounging Robes, embroidered collar, cuffs, pockets and down the front. All dependable colors, $8.95
Other Negligees and Lounging Robes, $4.95 to $47.50
Petticoats—Cotton, plain and fancy, $1 to $2.75
Silk, including taffetas, messalines and Silk Jerseys, $2.95 to $14.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

New Silk Lingerie Shop at Gimbels

A lovely new section displaying quantities of the most artistic and original models in Silk under-things. They are modestly priced—even the lovely hand-embroidered, hand-made Japanese garments in heavy quality Crepe de Chine and Habutai Silks. Special for this week only.

Illustrated is a Three-piece Set, fashioned of Pink Crepe de Chine—
one piece of which, two, or the entire set is an incomparable CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION. The laces used are fine Val. and Filet in effective patterns. Touches of French ribbon flowers, and ribbon-run in Ciel blue satin.

Envelope Chemise, $3.45
Nightgown, $6.95
Petticoat $6.95

$3.45
$6.95
$6.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations, several styles, lace-trimmed, $3.95 to $5.95
Washable Satin Drawer-Combinations, some with knicker drawers; tailored; some trimmed with lace, $6.95 to $8.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, in tailored or lace-trimmed models, $3.95 to $10.95
Washable Satin Nightgowns, trimmed with laces, hemstitching, and some with hand-embroidered dots, $6.95 to $11.95
Crepe de Chine and Habutai Silk Nightgowns, tailored models, $6.95 to $7.95
Japanese Hand-embroidered Nightgowns, made of Habutai Silk or Crepe de Chine, $11.50 to $23.75
Two-tone Georgette Crepe Nightgowns, at $21
Vest Chemises in Crepe de Chine or Jap Silk at $2 and $3
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, 6 styles, at $2
Others, up to $6
Washable Satin Envelope Chemises, $3.50 to $6.95
Bloomers, Crepe de Chine, and Washable Satin, $2 to $5.95
Envelope Drawers in Habutai, Crepe de Chine and Satin, $2 to $5.95

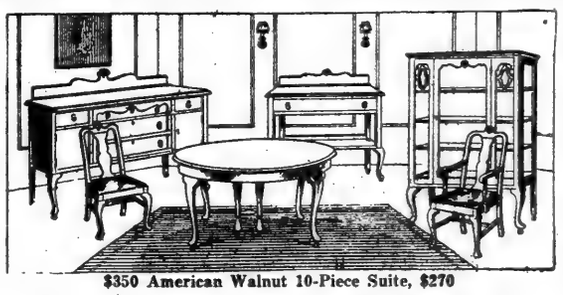
GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Hundred Different Period Suites of Thanksgiving

Furniture for Dining Rooms

And as many as a dozen of one design! This is more than a mere Sale; it is an Exposition of furniture for Dining Rooms. Every piece is a masterpiece of cabinetmaking and finishing. In oak, mahogany or walnut (one or two finishes showing here now for the first time), and upholstered in leather, tapestry or haircloth. What this vast event means to YOUR home you must see the suites themselves to appreciate.

$295.00 Brown Oak 10 Piece Suite, William and Mary, $234.00
$240.00 Alpine Gray Oak Suite of 10 pieces, $190.00
$425.00 Early Colonial Model Suite, Brown Walnut or Mahogany finish. 10 pcs., $255.00


$350 American Walnut 10-Piece Suite, $270

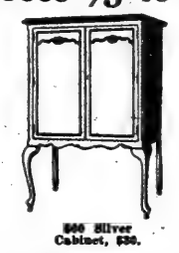
$247.00 Louis XVI. Mahogany Suite, 4 pcs. $195.00
$800.00 French Chippendale Mahogany 10 piece Suite, $266.00
$280.00 Queen Anne Model Suite, in American Walnut, 4 pieces, $215.00

$663.00 Queen Anne Mahogany 10 piece Suite, $550.00
$350.00 American Walnut 10 piece Suite, $270.00
$425.00 Chippendale Model Suite, in American Walnut—10 pieces, $300.00
$250.00 William and Mary Mahogany 4 piece Suite, $155.00
$285.00 Adam Model Suite, in Gimbel gray oak, 10 pieces, $255.00

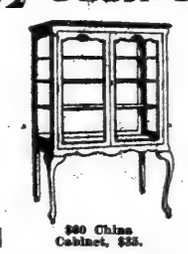
Odd Pieces ⅓ to ½ Under Regular!

$50 Decorated Side Chair, $15.

Separate Buffets, *$40 to $75*


$60 Silver Cabinet, $30.

Separate China Closets, *$20 to $60*


$80 China Cabinet, $33.

Separate Side Tables, *$10 to $30*

$36 Decorated Arm Chair, $18.

Separate Extension Tables, *$35 to $50*

In Various Finishes GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

READ ABOUT A REMARKABLE SALE of French Kid Gloves

In Monday's Evening World, Globe, Mail, Brooklyn Eagle.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, But for Cash Only

23c yd for Dress Ginghams, 32 In. Wide

Good, durable ginghams in a wide range of pretty checks, stripes, plaids and plain colors. Most desirable for children's dresses or women's house dresses.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre.

November Sale of Napery & Towels

An Anticipated Event Which Brings Savings to Thousands of Housewives

The Sale of Napery and Towels this November assumes a new importance. When prices of household and decorative linens began their climb almost two years ago, we started to stock up for this sale. The thought, time, care, and energy spent in the preparation of this thrift event have been directed toward making it stand alone as a money-saving occasion.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS

Damask Cloths and Napkins
Pure linen directly imported by us from Scotland. Serviceable, long wearing quality in a range of new round and square designs.
72 x 72 in. $4.39 ea.
72 x 90 in. 5.49 ea.
72 x 108 in. 6.69 ea.
81 x 81 in. 6.09 ea.
22 x 22 in. 5.79 doz.
24 x 24 in. 6.49 doz.

Union Linen Breakfast Napkins
Finely woven in neat designs. 19½ x 19½ in. $2.89 doz.

Hemstitched Dinner Cloths
Of finely woven, all pure linen damask. Snow white, laundered, and ready for use. One size only. No napkins to match. 66 x 84 inches, $4.79

Extra Fine Table Damask
Finely woven linen double satin table damask. Full bleached with high lustre finish. 72 inches wide. $1.98 yd.

Linen Table Damask
Heavy, pure Irish linen damask in effective designs. Priced at about to-day's wholesale cost. 70 inches wide. $1.69 yd.

Mercerized Damask Cloths
Finely woven in designs copied from linen cloths. Made in Belfast, of extremely fine mercerized cotton yarn. All circular designs. 70 x 70 inches. $1.89

Odd Pattern Damask Cloths
Heavy all linen damask from Ireland. We will not be able to procure more after these are sold. Four pretty patterns.
70 x 70 inches, $3.59
70 x 88 inches, $4.49
70 x 106 inches, $5.49

Mercerized Table Napkins
Serviceable mercerized cotton dinner napkins, hemmed, ready for use. One design only.
23 x 23 inches, $2.49 doz.

Damask Cloths and Napkins
Snow white, pure linen damask. Two pleasing designs in cloths and napkins to match.
69 x 69 inches, $2.69
69 x 86 inches, $3.49
Napkins, 21 x 21 inches, $3.49 doz.

Hemmed Dinner Napkins
Extra heavy double damask. Fleur-de-lis and ivy leaf designs. Our usual price for this quality $6.49 doz. $5.69 doz.

Fine Mercerized Cotton Damask
The kind that launders better than some qualities of linen. Several floral and conventionalized patterns. 70 inches wide. Specially priced. 97c yd.

All Linen Table Napkins
Of Irish manufacture. Heavy, all pure linen damask in a good selection of attractive designs. 22 x 22 inches, $4.49 doz.

In the Table Cloth and Napkin Section

DECORATIVE LINENS

Madeira Luncheon Sets
Very finely hand embroidered and hand scalloped on an excellent quality Irish round thread linen. A pleasing variety of patterns; neatly boxed and ribboned.
Six 5-in. doylies, six 10-in. doylies, one 23-in. centrepiece, Set $3.19

Madeira Centrepieces
Directly imported by us from the Madeira Isles. Beautifully hand embroidered and hand scalloped on fine quality linen. 23 in. in diameter, $1.89, $1.97 ea.

Cluny Lace Scarfs
Fine hand made cluny lace trimmed, suitable for buffet or dresser. 18x54 in. only. $2.97

Cluny Lace Dinner Cloths
Wide edge and insertion of real hand made cluny lace. An elaborate design. 70 inches in diameter. $8.89

Madeira Luncheon Cloths
Exquisite! Beautifully hand embroidered in ten blind and eyelet work patterns. Unrivalled at their prices. 52 in. diameter. $12.79 and $18.79

Madeira Bread Tray Doylies
Dainty little pieces, finely worked in many pretty blind and eyelet patterns. 5 x 11 inch ovals. 23c to 39c each

Drawnwork Luncheon Cloths
Hand embroidered and drawn luncheon cloths from Japan. Two elaborate designs, neatly hemstitched. 46 inches square, $1.98

French Cluny Lace Centrepieces
Directly imported from France. A wide edge of real hand made French cluny lace with pure linen centre. 23 in. diameter. $1.59

In the Decorative Linen Section

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St. and Main Floor, Centre Aisle.

We've Just Received These

New COATS for Women

Each Has a Smartness of Its Own

The coat illustrated is made of close weave bolivia with luxurious, deep collar and revers of fine quality nutria fur. Pointed flaps button over the pockets. The belt is made in two sections. Taupe, Cuban brown, navy, green. $48.75

A coat of rich black broadcloth has throw of black plush with silk fringed ends. The cuffs, belt, pockets and bound buttonholes show excellent tailoring. All silk lined. $36.75

A third coat of soft, warm lambs' cloth is shirred into the waistline at front and back. Deep upward points form a tab effect on the pockets. Graceful collar of self material that may be snugly buttoned at the throat. Reindeer, taupe, Pekin blue. $28.75

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Good Style and Long Wear in

PETTICOATS

That Are Attractively Priced

$2.79
Of sport striped taffeta with a deep tucked flounce edged with a tiny ruffle. In various colorings.

$4.69
One model of silk Jersey, another of heavy satin—both with unusual flounces. Plain colors and black.

Extra Size Petticoats, $3.74
Three good styles for large women. One is made of taffeta with a corded flounce that has a pleated ruffle. The other two have silk Jersey tops and taffeta flounces with dainty ruffles.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

147 Women's Suits

That Were Formerly Priced Up to $49.75

$22.74

Most of these suits show the smart, slender tailored lines achieved by narrow shoulders and well fitted sleeves. Others have coats that flare below the waistline. Many are trimmed with attractive furs, others in military and tailored styles to wear with one's own furs. *All sizes to 48.*

Fine Broadcloths, Wool Velours, Mixtures, Burella Cloths and Winter Weight Wool Jerseys.

Navy, reindeer, taupe, tan, Burgundy, plum, green, brown and black.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

All Wool Velour

Plaid Skirts

FOR MISSES $9.74

Skirts of similar quality purchased elsewhere would cost several dollars more than we are asking. The material is excellent—the tailoring above criticism.

The smart box pleated model has pockets (not usually found on box pleated skirts) with turn over flaps and buttons. The wide belt is detachable.

In striking plaids of red, blue, gold, green, brown.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Practical Coats

OF CORDUROY

$27.75

The Miss' coat *illustrated* is warmly lined with silk and interlined. The modish trench model has a doubled-over belt and patch pockets. The collar that crushes snugly to the neck will be appreciated.

In navy, plum, green, gray, Burgundy and black.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Well Wearing Linings

OF BROCADED SATIN

$1.39 yd. 36 in. wide

This beautiful fabric has a sturdy cotton back to give it excellent wearing quality. The patterns are attractive and the range of colors is wide enough to insure selection for any part of your winter wardrobe, whether it be suit, wrap, coat or furs.

In white, light blue, maize, apricot, gold, rose, Copenhagen, pearl, jasper, purple, brown, orange. Two-tone brocades in orange and green, purple and green, gold and Copenhagen, Nile and yellow, Copenhagen and rose.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

SOMETHING REALLY NEW

Paris Inspired Blouses Worsted Trimmed

The newest idea in blouses is worsted trimming. Knitted collars, edges, buttons, or worsted tassels. Three styles are shown. They are priced at $8.94.

Does worsted trimming sound a bit cumbersome? One glance at these blouses will convince you that it is as dainty and feminine as anything could possibly be.

The color combinations are flesh and gray, white and gray, lavender and purple, maize and brown, gray and navy, white and old blue, lavender and gray.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Priced Specially

It will be interesting to compare these prices with those asked elsewhere for furs of such qualities. They can't be duplicated. Besides you have the added satisfaction of knowing that furs bought here ARE what they are marked.

HUDSON SEAL

Smart collarettes of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) ball trimming. $16.74

Melon shaped muff to match. $8.74

WOLF

Wolf animal scarf in all the wanted shadings, beautifully lined and finished. $15.74

Melon shaped muff trimmed to match. $15.74

SKUNK

Cape collars of real skunk, made of four perfectly matched skins. $13.74

Melon shaped muff to match. $16.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

A Fur Collared

COAT

$12.74

Sizes 12 to 16 years. This youthful coat is made of either burella or kersey cloth. It has a double row of buttons and a wide belt. The slash pockets will take the place of a muff when the days grow colder. Generously large collar made of Nutria fur. Lined throughout. Brown, green and Burgundy.

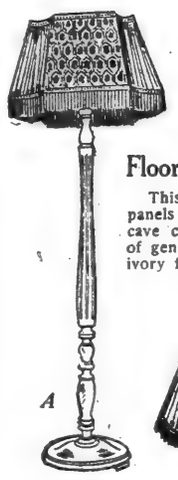
Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

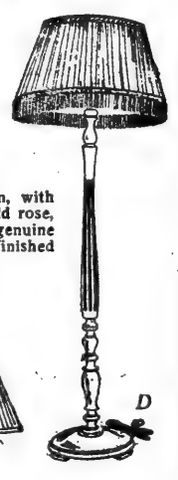
The Gift Season Centres Interest on

These Four Attractive LAMPS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

What more welcome gift than a cheerful lamp like one of these? With the nearness of the holiday season, lamps so pleasing at prices so low should prove of more than usual appeal.



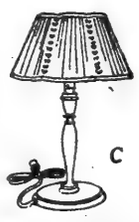


Floor Lamp, $15.74
This handsome lamp has four panels of patterned silk and concave corners of plain silk. Stand of genuine mahogany, or in gilt or ivory finish. *Illustration A.*

Floor Lamp, $10.74
Of simple, graceful design, with silk shade of blue, gold or old rose, deeply fringed. Stand of genuine mahogany, gilt or ivory finished wood. *Illustration D.*

Colonial Table Lamp, $6.74
The well-shaped base is of solid mahogany. The scalloped shade is of blue, old rose or gold silk with fringe to match. 26 inches high. *Illustration B.*

Boudoir Lamp, $1.89
15 inches tall with dainty silk shade, silk lined. Stand of solid mahogany, gilt, white enameled or ivory finished wood. *Illustration C.*



All of these lamps are wired and piped to meet fire insurance underwriters' requirements, are ready for attaching, and are fitted with 40-watt tungsten bulbs.

Macy's—Basement, Broadway.

Soldiers' Gifts Must Be Shipped Abroad By Next Thursday and Must Be Strongly Packed

Select your gifts for your soldier friends here. Shop on a Blue Transfer and when all your purchases are made they will be delivered to you packed in a suitable box with address label, ready for mailing, at the Transfer Desk, Main Floor.

The Public Service Bureau on the Balcony will accept the package and send it on its way.

All your shopping, packing and shipping complete in this store.

NEGLIGEES of the Better Kinds Repriced Downward—Important!

Reductions that bring negligees of unusual beauty within easy-to-reach prices. All who desire a just-one-of-a-kind house gown, tea gown, negligee or breakfast coat, now's the time and this the place to buy it at a worth-while saving.

MANY ARE IMPORTS—ALL ARE PRETTY

$9.74

20 Negligees originally priced $12.74 to $24.74

Crepe de chine in very dainty styles, some lined with albatross. Also taffeta negligees. Others trimmed with paisley.

$14.74

20 Negligees originally priced $23.75 to $37.75

Crepe de chine with filmy dotted net. Tea gowns of Georgette crepe, satin, printed silks. Some trimmed with shadow lace.

$19.74

20 Negligees originally priced $28.75 to $49.75

Plush striped chiffon, taffeta, flesh Georgette with Delft blue velvet, silk net with tinsel lace, Georgette crepe hand embroidered. Several imports.

$29.75

12 Negligees originally priced $55.75 to $69.75

Salmon pink Georgette with old blue lace; canary Georgette with heliotrope chiffon; gold crepe de chine with violet velvet. A few handsome black lace robes.

A few Pantalette Negligees Included

On sale to-morrow in the new Negligee Section with its convenience and privacy for trying on the lovely garments.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Centre

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Very Special Sale of

COFFEES and TEAS

Only Two of these Sales A Year

Here's a trade event that should interest thousands of people and result in the distribution of TONS of our specialty brands of Coffee and Tea.

The sale is projected at an opportune time—and **our usual low prices for long-tried and proved qualities of Coffee and Tea are made still lower.**

Macy's COFFEE SPECIALTIES

Macy's COFFEES are roasted fresh every day in our own plant by the most up-to-date and best machinery known to the industry. We blend all our Coffees and offer our patrons at each price pure, delicious Coffee of the best grade possible to procure at that price.

Sold in bean, pulverized or granulated form unless otherwise stated.

Macy's Best Coffee—A blend of the finest coffees obtainable; our usual price, 49c pound. This sale:
1 lb. container, 42c
25 lb. sack (bean), $9.89

"Orient" Brand Coffee—Heavy bodied, with a full and rich fragrance. A most suitable after dinner coffee; usually 37c lb. This sale:
1 lb. tin, 31c
5 lb. tin, $1.47
25 lb. sack (bean), $7.24

"Red Star" Brand Coffee—Our most popular brand—fragrant, full bodied and mellow; a rich coffee for breakfast; usually 32c pound. This sale:
1 lb. carton, 26c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.27
25 lb. sack (bean), $6.24

"Genesta" Brand Coffee—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; usually 29c pound. This sale:
1 lb. carton, 24c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.14
25 lb. sack (bean), $5.59

"Vienna" Brand Coffee—Rich and delicious blend of best South American coffee; usually 28c pound. This sale:
1 lb. carton, 22c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.08
25 lb. sack (bean), $5.24

"Sultana" Brand Coffee—Choice selection of high-grade South American coffee; usually 26c pound. This sale:
1 lb. carton, 21c
5 lb. carton (bean), 97c
25 lb. sack (bean), $4.74

Macy's TEA SPECIALTIES

Macy's Teas are from choicest pickings only and are handled in our plant by special machinery, which removes completely any dust or foreign matter.

Macy's Finest Chop Teas—Include Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 94c lb.
1 lb. caddy, this sale, $2c
5 lb. caddy, this sale, $3.96

"Lily White" Chop Teas—Include Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 74c lb. This sale:
1 lb. carton 60c
5-lb. caddy $3.12

Pekin Chop Teas — Include Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast. This sale:
1 lb. carton 29c
5 lb. cadd, $1.37
10 lb caddy $2.64

Amaryllis Teas—Include Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 59c lb. This sale:
1 lb carton 52c
5 lb. caddy $2.49
10 lb. caddy $4.86

Curio Chop Teas—Include Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson and Japan. Usually 48c lb. This sale:
1 lb carton 43c
5 lb caddy $2.04
10 lb. caddy $3.97

"Mayflower" Chop Teas—Mixed and Oolong; 2 lb. cartons; usually 81c carton; sale, 76c

CEYLON TEAS

The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon—Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $4.21; 1-lb. caddy, 86c

"Lily White" Ceylon—Choice quality; regular 1-lb. carton, 79c; this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $3.64; 1-lb. carton, 74c

Amaryllis Ceylon—Compare its quality with Ceylon Tea sold elsewhere at 86c to our price; 5-lb. caddy, $3.29; 1-lb. carton, 67c

Curio Ceylon—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 70c lb.; our price 5-lb caddy, $3.87; 1-lb. carton, 59c

CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEAS

The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 86c

"Lily White" Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; regular 1-lb. carton, 79c; this sale, 73c

Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra, choicest quality; this sale, 1-lb. carton, 66c

Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 70c lb. Our price 1-lb. carton, 59c

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS

"Rajah" Brand — Usually 1-lb., 94c; Special 86c

"Punjab" Brand—Usually 1-lb., 79c; Special 73c

"Durbar" Brand—Usually 1-lb., 68c; Special 64c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1917.

THE NEW MARATS.

The best authorities on socialism in action are too discordant about the Bolsheviki revolution to give the earnest seeker much information. MAYER LONDON tells us confidently that the new Government "will last but a matter of days." On the other hand, The Evening Post is making arrangements for a long stay. It already looks far enough into the future to bid us contemplate "the possibility of a Russian offensive against the German lines under the leadership of NIKOLAI LENINE and LEON TROTZKY." "Stranger things have happened," it says, probably referring to the occasion when JOSHUA stopped the sun from going down.

Mr. LONDON may be a little forward with his calendar, but he is certainly right about the ultimate fact. He counts on the fact that the Bolsheviki "represent but an infinitely small part of the Socialistic Party in Russia." However, they are just as sure to fall if they represent the whole of it; indeed, in that case their fall will be quicker. For they cannot give the people what the people want. They represent the most ignorant classes in an uneducated country, and what these most ignorant classes want is a millennium in which everybody will receive immense bonuses without doing any work and in which everybody who has anything will have to hand it over to anybody who has nothing and wants something.

The effort to satisfy this state of feeling will result in failure; the failure will not be accounted for in the minds of the ignorant on its true ground—flat impossibility of performance—but on the ground that the Bolsheviki are traitors to the proletariat. Then they will be thrown out of office in favor of some new set of glib promisers, who in turn will fail to do the impossible and will be dismissed as traitors to the proletariat; only each new set will be a little more shallow and ignorant and conscienceless than its predecessor. Finally, out of poverty and starvation and bankruptcy there will arise a more moderate demand, the demand for a Government which will not enrich anybody at the expense of anybody else, but will merely live and let live, and for a man strong and sensible enough to be trusted, and peace and order will come to Russia.

What is the use of reading history if it teaches us nothing? History is not to be read as an agreeable and interesting novel. It is the true story of what the nature of man makes him do in certain circumstances, so that we can tell, when those circumstances are repeated in our time, what he will do again. How long will it take Russia to learn her lesson? With poverty and bankruptcy upon her, one would think it would not take long, but history tells us that man has an extraordinary resisting power. The last time this experiment was tried it took France from 1792 to 1799, though she was bankrupt and starving nearly all the time, and though the bewildering procession of rogues and fools who conducted the thing miscalled a Government began with a worse lot than Russia's and descended to incalculable depths of crime and folly. France lived without money, food, or credit, and her only way of dealing with her disasters was to replace each band of Lafites and Trotzkys with another, until utter exhaustion summoned Napoleon. His was not a military usurpation, the army had nothing to do with it; he simply informed the French people that he was a man who could govern, and they said to him almost unanimously, "For heaven's sake, govern."

If Russia is under the special protection of the gods, she may take a short cut to her salvation and save some of France's seven years. There is at present no sign of it. KORNILOFF hesitated; KERENSKY hesitated; KALEDINE was not the man. Let us hope that Russia's parade of Marats and Roberts and Barères will be cut mercifully short of France's ignoble and murderous length. The chief ground for hoping it is that what she is starting with cannot well be worse. What a spectacle is this of TROTZKY, who last Winter was making German speeches here in New York City, now impudently undertaking to dictate to the United States, France, England, and Italy how they shall lay down their arms and make peace with Germany! Or LENINE, who a few months ago was inciting the servants in Petrograd to rebellion on the sacred principle that a dishwasher, a charwoman, a butler, and a cook must all receive precisely the same wage!

Of course the armistice proposals these men have made to the allied nations will receive no consideration whatever. Even if LENINE and TROTZKY were assured of permanence in power, it would be impossible to conceive of our entering into negotiations with Germany with them at our side. But no such fantastic assemblage need be pictured to the imagination. LENINE and TROTZKY will not last long enough to reward the mental effort necessary in conjuring it up. We have only to be patient, whether for the few days that Congressman LONDON thinks will be all that are necessary or for a longer period. If KERENSKY cannot put them out, and if the time has not come when a man of sanity and character can arise to put an end to Russia's troubles, then their own people will destroy them, because they have promised the moon and the moon is still in the sky.

FULL CREW LAW DECISION.

The New Jersey Public Utilities Board rules that on the proof it cannot decide that full crews are unnecessary on "all" trains. Therefore the board sustains the law which requires full crews on all trains, although they may be unnecessary on some. Surely that is not the rule of reason. Lawmakers are expected to make laws of general application, and not to discriminate. But regulators are expected to use their discretion. Instead of saying on which trains full crews are necessary, they shield themselves behind the statute which requires the railways to sustain the burden of proof of innocence of intent to run their roads carelessly, if not murderously.

The case shows how differently the same facts appear to those who have and those who lack financial responsability and technical knowledge. If the lawmakers or the board had to find the funds to pay the unnecessary crews, they would have different opinions about the law which they so freely impose upon the railways.

The law was practically enacted by the railway employés, who are so far from responsibility for the railways' finances that they are the direct beneficiaries of the railways' embarrassment. Legislation of that sort is not in the public interest in the present state of the railways' finances. The money that is spent on unnecessary men would do more for the good of the railways and their customers if spent otherwise by the railways. And of course the men not hired unnecessarily by the railways would be freed for useful work either on the railways or in any other line of activity in these times of famine for men.

THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR ARMIES INVOLVED.

Officers, more officers, and still more officers, should be the policy of the War Department, unless it is planning for a short war. On no other hypothesis than confidence in an early peace has Secretary BAKER's purpose to withdraw half the graduates of the existing training camps to private life a leg to stand on—and a very lame leg it is. Mr. BAKER would, of course, deny that he had committed himself to the conjecture of a short war. His advisers in the General Staff tell him that it will be a long war. That is the opinion of the military experts in London and Paris.

One would think that when Mr. BAKER viewed the collapse in Russia and scanned the bulletins from the harassed Italian Army in retreat—by the way, his studies of the strategy of the war appear every week—he would reverse his decision to exclude from active duty one-half or more of the men of the officers' training camps who win their commissions. Their instruction is called intensive, but it is only the beginning of their education as officers, in fact, an initial course. They must be molded in the school of experience, first in association with troops on the drill ground, at the butts, and in manoeuvres; then behind the lines in France before going into the trenches; and not until they have commanded men under fire and gone with them "over the top" will their education be complete. A marking time in the curriculum, in this case the disuse of their developing faculties while they worked month by month for a detail after the preliminary course, would be so fatuous a neglect that it is amazing the Secretary of War gave the project a moment's consideration.

The example of England should be a warning. She began the war with a dearth of competent officers, and the retreat from Mons cost her the services of so many officers in Sir JOHN FRENCH'S expeditionary force, the first seven divisions, that leadership of the volunteer armies looked like a forlorn hope for the War Office. Some regiments, the very flower of the regular army, had lost almost their entire complement of officers. Let us hope that the American Army now in France will never have anything like the same experience, but it is the duty of the War Department to train a great reserve of officers to fill vacancies in the line, on the presumption that casualties will be heavy.

In April, when Congress declared a state of war with Germany, the country was told that 30,000 additional officers would be needed, and seven months later the Secretary of War seems to have lent his influence to the suggestion that it would be well to lay off half or two-thirds of the officers commissioned from the Autumn training camps, and lay them off for an indefinite period without any contribution for their support. Are those who can obtain no employment to become objects of charity? But that, unpleasant as it is, may be regarded as a minor question. The paramount question is the continuance of the training of these winners of commissions for service at the front. That should not be evaded or paltered with.

The Government considers three years at West Point the minimum in time of war for converting raw material into officers. At the Plattsburg camps there is three months' instruction at high pressure, and commissions are then distributed. Army officers are aghast at the prospect of a gap—a yawning abyss it would be—in the training of graduates of the camps who stand on the threshold of usefulness.

Protests are pouring in upon Secretary BAKER. There is unanimity among military men upon the point that to relegate the men who earn commissions to private life and separation from army associations would be to run the risk of their rapid deterioration and of their waning enthusiasm for active service. There could be no more egregious blunder. The effect would certainly be to impair the efficiency of troops that will need the ablest leadership. It is not merely a question of filling so many vacancies: the important thing is that the training of these officers cannot be interrupted without detracting from their value as leaders of the men in the ranks.

To say that active duty cannot be found, or made, for newly commissioned officers from the training camps is to suggest red tape. The country expects Secretary BAKER to reverse himself.

SEEKING FEDERAL SUFFRAGE.

Fresh from the triumph of suffrage by State action, by the voice of the people, especially the Socialist people of New York, the woman suffrage leaders go to Washington to pester the President to support suffrage by Federal amendment. They calmly ask him to kick away the promise of his party in its national convention of 1916:

> We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the States upon the same terms as to men.

They ask him, as they have often asked him, to give up his own deliberate position, reiterated in vain. In September, before the Maine election, at which woman suffrage was beaten nearly 2 to 1, Mr. WILSON wrote the Chairman of the Maine Suffrage Campaign Committee:

> The pledges of my party are very distinct in favor of granting the suffrage to women by State action.

On Oct. 25, in a speech at Washington to representatives of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, he said, not "merely as the spokesman of a party" but speaking for himself, that "this is the time for "the States of this Union to take "this action." The suffrage leaders seem to regard the mandate of his party as a scrap of paper and his settled judgment as a whim that a delegation of pretty or pertinacious women can coax him out of. A year ago last Summer Mrs. CATT, after he had repeated his belief that woman suffrage should be left to the individual States, emerged from the White House to express her conviction that he would be brought to approve the Federal amendment. Has the unfortunate performance of Mr. HUGHES in 1916 been forgotten? The platform on which he was nominated recognized "the right of each State to settle" the suffrage question for itself. In a bewildered hour he declared for a Federal amendment. The then so amusing Woman's Party, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, our gentle friends the picketers, may have differed in method with what was supposed to be the suffrage Centre, but Left, Centre, and Right, if any Right there be, seem now united for the Federal amendment.

It is no new or more edifying spectacle of the accuracy, severity of logic, and sense of fair play of the feminist politicians that is disengaged from Mrs. CATT's statement that the referendum in Ohio was "fraudulent." Ohio had twice beaten woman suffrage soundly. The feminists wheedled the politicians of the Legislature to pass a suffrage law, imposed on the State without consultation of the voters and against their will. The feminists opposed the referendum. Notably defeated at the Ohio polls last Tuesday, they bewail the "fraudulent" petitions. It is always "fraud," or "the forces of evil," or the "saloons" that overwhelm suffrage. Even in most virtuous Iowa Mrs. CATT discovered dark doings when suffrage was rejected.

This is a little peculiarity of the agitators that will disappear, perhaps, with the discipline of experience. The solid, the impregnable reasons for letting the States decide for themselves whether they want or do not want women to vote, will not disappear. Baffled in Ohio, where the Socialists, so helpful in New York, were beaten in the cities, the feminists would force suffrage upon that unwilling State. They would force it on Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Iowa, the South. The two little States of Montana and Nevada are, with the exception of New York, the only States that have voted for suffrage since the close of 1912, and fourteen States have voted against it. Conscious of their weakness at the polls, the suffragists have played upon the weakness of the politicians in the Legislature. They depend upon that, upon their power to dazzle and persuade Legislatures, to attain Federal suffrage, suffrage by coercion.

They care nothing for State rights. By hook or crook, they mean to reach their purpose, a determined minority bulldozing the majority. Suffrage belongs to the States. Against suffrage granted by the States, whatever be thought of its wisdom, there can be no complaint. The people of the State have regulated the qualifications of the voters of that State. But to force on all States by the votes of alkali and sagebrush communities, States thin of population and simple in social habit, aided by the votes of larger States whose Legislatures have yielded to feminine appeal, an unwelcome change, and in the South ominous, if permitted, would be an injustice, a social and political danger as well as a gross violation of State rights.

It is said that in the two Congress districts in this city where special elections are to be held next February women will vote only for candidates pledged to support the Federal amendment. Thus State suffrage is but a stepping-stone for Federal suffrage to the aspiring and subtle feminists.

THE ENEMY'S FOOD.

Official assertions about Germany's supply of food do not agree. At a meeting of workmen on the 31st ult., a Secretary of the Food Department assured them that food enough for the Winter, wheat included, had been secured. The crop of potatoes, he said, was very large. Three days later the head of that department warned a Prussian Diet Committee against favorable estimates of the potato yield and drew a dark picture of agricultural conditions. The Dutch press says that cattle and horses in Germany are starving for lack of fodder. It is not true that a supply of grain has been secured. Germany has had only a little more than half a crop. Austria, whose fields have not been more productive, now calls upon Hungary for wheat, and Vienna newspapers complain because Hungary, also suffering from crop failure, answers with a refusal.

Recent news from the northern neutral countries furnishes additional proof that Germany can expect very little help from them. In Denmark farmers are killing cows and pigs for lack of fodder. This may give Germany a temporary gain, but the Danish people have not enough food, and the Government may forbid exports of pork. Rationing there is predicted for December. In Sweden the Government has found it necessary to assume control of food supplies. The neutrals, with short crops and no imports from this country, are finding it difficult to provide for their own people. We do not predict that lack of food will force Germany to yield in the near future, but her war strength cannot fail to be reduced on this account in the coming Winter, and hunger may cause internal revolt not easily suppressed.

NEW YORK AND THE LIBERTY LOANS.

New York surpassed every other district in the amount of its oversubscription for the second Liberty Loan. As a whole, the loan was oversubscribed by 54 per cent., but New York's oversubscription was 72 per cent. Manhattan and Richmond were the only New York City boroughs which took more than their allotment, and but for their excess the district would have fallen below its share. That is no reproach to the outer boroughs, for many of them took their bonds where they do their business, that is, in Manhattan. But it is worth while to remark the enthusiasm for the loan in the very district of the city where it was said that there was a conspiracy against the loan. Of course no other district furnished any one subscription of $111,000,000, for no other district has financial institutions of that calibre. But the thing to note about such subscriptions is that they come not from the corporation, but from the corporation's customers.

One bank advertised that its subscriptions numbered nearly 60,000. Thus banks and people united in proof that their patriotism was above reproach, and challenged comparison with any other section. New York has less than a third of the country's banking resources, but the New York district took $1,550,453,450 of the $3,808,768,150 allotted. It was announced yesterday that New York's subscribers numbered 2,182,078. That is an increase of some 600,000 over the number for the first Liberty Loan. But the country outside increased so much more that New York's 35 per cent. of the total for the first loan shrinks to 25 per cent. for the second. That is a gratifying decrease, for it points to increase of numbers in this city, where it is not surprising, and in proportion in the almost virgin field in the country. If in this city alone bondholders number sevenfold the total estimated number of investors in bonds before the Liberty offerings, what will the number be when the proportion outside the city equals that within it?

Four per cent. of the national population subscribed to the first loan, and nearly 10 per cent. to the second. But the 9,400,000 subscribers in the country are so much smaller a proportion than the city's that the country's number ought to be 25,000,000 even on the city's reduced ration. That is the outlook for the small certificates which Mr. VANDERLIP soon will offer.

These signs and portents ought to be interesting to the Kaiser and to the discoverer and sole proprietor of the conspiracy to defeat the loan by our capitalists and men in the street. The showing is all the more creditable because of the discrimination against this district by the tax layers, and the disproportionate effect here of the financial disturbances due to the war. New York is not boasting or complaining that it is doing more than its duty. On the contrary, it is proud of doing more than others, and sets up a standard for them to rally to. It will be misfortune for the country when New York becomes what it is alleged to be by those who envy it, or slander it, or expose their ignorance about it.

GERMANS IN GUATEMALA.

America's Entry Into the War Has Brought a Great Change.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending with this an extract from a letter written by a Guatemala official formerly a resident of this country. It gives a brief account of the watchfulness of German agents over the affairs of one of the lesser nations. For even the territorial possessions of an inconsequential political unit, no matter of what value or how far from German greed, there is no escaping the Teutonic clutch.

It is not so much the today that attracts, but the prospective, never-ending tomorrow of the far-seeing vision of an always aggressive race that whets the appetite. The German ponders the rapidly increasing density of population in his country, its wornout soils, and is always prospecting for the less worn, its advantages to the commerce of his country and possible annexation to the imperial domain. And why not Guatemala?

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Nov. 8, 1917.

[Extract from the letter.]

My Dear General:

I read, with much interest, your "Eve of the Storm," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 14th inst. It furnishes additional evidence of the thorough preparation of a great nation.

I wondered if you or your friend, who stated that "the United States might object to a German foothold in North America," had any knowledge of the strength of the German influence in this little republic. As in other places, they began in a small way, and continued with a slow and steady growth, gathering strength with time, like the proverbial snowball, and now control its commerce, own 139 coffee plantations and 60 per cent. of the wealth.

In normal conditions Germany received 65 per cent. of our exports, and sent us 45 per cent. of our imports. Of the annual exports of coffee of $12,000,000, Germany received $7,000,000. With that market closed the price is reduced from twelve to seven cents. Our population is small, and the strong arm and big stick of our Government prevent any political interference, but if left free to act our future history might record some interesting international events.

The only pro-German newspaper in the country has been suppressed, and the editor and proprietor was given forty-eight hours to leave the country. And he sought the more congenial climate of Mexico.

The entrance into the conflict by the United States is manifest in the greater respect shown Americans. A little incident occurred recently that is evidence that the tide is ebbing. A visiting rabbi opened his address as follows: "Hitherto I have addressed you in German, which is our native language, but now and hereafter I shall speak only in English. If any one objects let him stand." They all remained seated and suffered the indignity of listening to an address by their spiritual adviser in the language of their enemy.

The Tax on Yachts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following paragraph is part of the new bill taxing yachts, and has just gone into effect:

> An excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines and sailing boats of over five tons, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons, with fixed engines, $5.
>
> The framers of this bill probably did not intend to exempt from taxation boats between 50 and 100 feet, but have clearly done so. Classing by 50-foot jumps may cause a doubling of the tax because of an excess of 6 inches in length over another boat of exactly the same value, but only 99 feet 9 inches long.
>
> Taxing by length instead of by gross tonnage makes the tax vary about as the cube root of the tonnage, while the value varies about as the three-quarter power of the tonnage.

The following table gives approximate figures for a number of well-known yachts:

Length.	Gr. tons.	Cost	Tax.	Rate.
273 feet	1,322	$264,400	$556	2-10 of 1%
199 feet	414	103,500	393	4-10 of 1%
90 feet	83	27,900	186	7-10 of 1%
57 feet	26	10,400	114	11-10 of 1%
30 feet	8	2,400	60	25-10 of 1%
38 feet	5 gr., 3 net	5,000	5	1-10 of 1%

Here it is seen that the tax rate varies in a ratio of 1 to 25.

> An equitable tax would have been 50 cents times a number which is the sum of the gross tonnage, plus the horse power, with a reduction of 5 per cent. for each year of age.
>
> If any one should claim that the tax was made on length to avoid the trouble of measuring the exact tonnage, let it be known that the Bureau of Commerce has the tonnage of all boats over twenty tons, also the length between perpendiculars, but in no case the length over all. Also that all small boats will have to be measured for tonnage because the bill puts a limit at five net tons. The cost of measuring those that come below five tons net may be more than the total amount of the taxes, $5.

A LIBERTY BOND OWNER AND VOLUNTEER.

New York, Nov. 6, 1917.

WHAT IS PACIFISM?

Love of Peace or Fear of War In the Minds of Its Preachers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pacifism, as a single word, wrote Brunetière, is a barbarism; in three words, it is "love of peace"; but, if you choose, and with more truth, it is "fear of war." In the eyes of the pacifists, war, any kind of war, is but a form of savagery, a horrible survival of the past; and he who advocates war must have a bloodthirsty strain in his nature. All the noble qualities which, in other men, excite their admiration and stir them in their deepest soul, courage and heroism, self-sacrifice, spirit of abnegation, contempt for physical pain and for life, all these virtues of the very highest type in man are, for the pacifist, only a cloak to cover instincts of murder and pillage. Many men being cowards and not overanxious, when war has been declared, to risk their precious skins, it is little wonder that pacifism finds so many adherents.

The truth of the matter is that, in these softer days, a good many things have lost their proper values. There were some things that our fathers placed above life, such as country, honor, liberty, and which we seem to prize less than they did. Pacifists will probably deny this and they will tell us that their patriotism is above suspicion. "I have as deep a sense of national honor as any loyal American," recently said a pacifist to the writer, "but, my dear fellow, we are all too busy to go to war." Voilà! Business and patriotism are poor yokefellows, and if they could only mate better there would be fewer pacifists. Since they cannot, being so essentially different from one another, then why not yield rather than go to war? Germany wants to rule over the world and to attain that end she will shrink before no crime, however foul. It is too bad, but is it not better, from a purely business point of view, to let her have her way rather than go to war with her? Germany will help herself to anything she wants in South America. All right. Do you believe that the Monroe Doctrine is worth fighting for, anyway? It is easy enough, as you see, for a nation to avoid war; it need only yield and submit. The simplest way for the United States Government to escape becoming embroiled with a foreign power over the Monroe Doctrine is for the United States to give up that doctrine.

This may be patriotism of a kind, but not of the kind that our fathers knew. It is of the kind now known as pacifism, and pacifism leads to internationalism; and while universal brotherhood would be a beautiful thing, it never will, and it never can, come to pass that any man, of any race, from anywhere, can be your or my "fellow-countryman." To hear the pacifists, they alone have the monopoly of love for their fellow-creatures, whereas what they choose to call humanity and gentleness may well turn out to be only the indication of a somewhat vulgar and commonplace soul. It has yet to be shown that the true friends of mankind are those who have no higher aim in life to propose to us than to attend to business and grow rich. War is horrible, we all are of one mind on that subject; but horrible as it is, war is not always to be condemned. So long as war will be the supreme and only resort when liberty and national honor are threatened, it is rendering the poorest service to one's country, and even to humanity, to cast discredit or dishonor on military virtues and to denounce war as the greatest of calamities. And when war has become unavoidable, when war exists, it is imprudent for pacifists to try to persuade their fellow-countrymen that it rests with them to avoid war and—to call things by their proper names—it is criminal in them to sow and cultivate cowardice in men's hearts. Yes, cowardice, if at the back of all the sentimental outpourings of the pacifists rests the conviction that death is the greatest of evils, and therefore life is the greatest of blessings. Life is not the greatest of blessings, for there are things to be preferred to life; and we are really men only in proportion as we rise above the fear of death.

Unconsciously or consciously, with the very best as well as with the most evil motives, pacifists are a disintegrating factor in a nation. For the important thing for one's country and for humanity is that, since there are certain things to be placed above life, we should prefer those things to peace. Peace is good, but other things also are good: liberty, country, home, and for these every man should always be ready to sacrifice the blessing of peace.

R. L. S.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9, 1917.

What Happened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While New York City was giving a striking illustration of the danger of the ignorant vote, the men of the State of New York were deciding that it would be desirable to double that danger.

CHARLES B. WILBY.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1917.

IN A STARVING WORLD.

My plenty shames me when I think this bread,
This meat, of which I have too much, would be
As manna sent from God to famished ones
Across the sea—pale woman, fainting child,
Old man, or soldier maimed for our own sakes.
Here, take the half, and more, and daily take,
And lade it on the giant ships, with share
From myriad tables in our land, and send
And send and send, past cursed foes that lurk
Beneath the waves, through tempest, fog, and ice,
To them who cry for crumbs as Dives moaned
For drops in hell to cool his parching tongue.
Here, take! 'Tis consecrate, as is the Bread
And Wine of Holy Sacrament! 'Tis God's,
Not mine! His dying children lack and call.
Let me not eat in peace till this is done.
Let me not sit me down about my board
But spectres come and stare at me, and ghosts
Stand by my side, and cries of children smite
My ears and ring through all my brain and soul—
Until I set apart this holy thing,
Due portion of my fullness in this time.
There is, by God's most wondrous chemistry,
Enough upon the planet in this hour
To keep the lives that are against the day
When earth will fructify and bear again.
Thou hast within thy walls, at thy command,
More than thy needs. Bring forth—divide—disgorge—
And then, with better heart and appetite,
Partake, in joy, thy meat. But not before!
While Hunger mourns and thou repliest not,
Let food be tasteless on thy lips, and gall
And wormwood to thy sated, selfish tongue.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.

OUR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WAR.

Not Doing Our Bit But Doing Our All Is Necessary for the Final Victory of Our Cause.

By THOMAS L. MASSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now high time for every American who loves his country, in sternly facing the critical situation in which we find ourselves, to ask himself a few fundamental questions. If the war is to be won, as surely it must be won, it will be won alone by the main force of American public opinion, and American public opinion, to be world powerful, must be based upon that kind of practical common sense which has pulled us through before so many times in our history. In spite of the insidious undercurrents of pacifism, anarchy, and the pro-German propaganda, we must keep our heads and look forward calmly, laying out a straight course for many years ahead; for this contest, is one that, even after the coming of peace, enforced or otherwise, may easily keep us occupied for a generation.

Does any reasonable man doubt that what America does during the next year will decide the fate of the world? Neither should there be any doubt that what America does will be decided by the force of its public opinion. We, the people, rule in spite of the eddies and back currents of politics and finance and other influences. What we decide today out of the power of our moral courage and understanding will make or mar the world tomorrow.

Public opinion is composed of many elements, but its two main parts are knowledge (defective or otherwise) and decision. To put it in another way, public opinion is the state of our knowledge bearing on the war, and the combined will we exert to carry out our purpose. Just as the force of circumstances is making us produce standardized ships and flying machines, must we also produce a large body of standardized Americans who shall all think and act alike so far as this war is concerned. Every American therefore who loves his country should be guided by the following rule:

> To pay no attention to what others are doing or saying, but to order his life so that he could not do any more if the fate of the whole country depended upon him alone.

This rule needs to be kept constantly in mind. In actual practice it will be found to be a constant corrective to much that is wasteful in our common thought and action. It frees a man almost immediately from that kind of confusion which is so likely to produce mixed motives. It purifies our actions and makes us more simple and direct. By this rule, carried out to its logical conclusion, every American in the end becomes an autocrat. He says to himself constantly: "This is my country. I own it. I must see that it is guided right." Under this rule, universally followed, America becomes a nation of what may be termed free autocrats. This is the way to beat the Kaiser at his own game.

The trouble with most of us is that we want to divide the responsibility with some one else, and for this reason, ever since it first came into use, I have always regarded the phrase "doing one's bit" as being an almost perfect symbol and advertisement of that kind of weakness which has been so evident in the course of the Allies since the war began—apparently a fundamental weakness of democracy, and one which must be eradicated if, as Mr. Hoover puts it, we are to make democracy safe for the world.

Why, up to the present time, has Germany won the war? Because, while they have been doing their all, we have been doing our bit. Suppose that every mother should take that attitude toward her child. The history of American political life is filled with this spirit of compromise, this fatal tendency to divide the responsibility with some one else, to make a bargain. It is the shopkeeper's instinct. David Harum put it in the characteristic American manner when he said that he always believed in letting the other fellow make a profit. Our art, our literature, and all the machinery of our daily life each fall far short of what they might be because of this inherent weakness. It was one of the predominant causes of the civil war. Full of nervous energy, superb idealism, the spirit of invention, unquestioned courage, and a certain native shrewdness, we adapt ourselves to new conditions with extraordinary versatility, but we have little of the Frenchman's passion for perfection. If we are going to beat autocracy each one of us, as an American, must say, as Louis XIV. said, "The State; it is I." Man who is not, as the Germans are, under the control of an autocrat, becomes an unconscious imitator. Under the illusion of freedom, in following his own inclinations, he comes without realising it to take on the atmosphere of others around him; hence his individual responsibility is immensely increased over the man whose actions are studied and scheduled and controlled, as in the case of the Germans.

It is quite curious and inspiring to see how, when we make up our minds to follow the rule I have laid down, and instead of a "bit" to give our all, we begin almost immediately to experience a feeling of intense relief. The first step is the most difficult one, because it is such a common habit among us to defer at least some of our sense of responsibility to others. Thus we have evolved a recipe for war bread which contains one cup of corn meal, it being argued by the ingenious person who invented this appealing formula that if everybody else substituted, in every loaf of bread, one cup of corn meal, a vast amount of wheat would be saved by 100,000,000 or more of earnest people. Now the responsibility in this case, as in all others, is an individual and personal one. The fact is, of course, not that if one cup of wheat flour is saved out of every loaf of bread so much will be saved in the aggregate, but how much more flour than this each one can actually do without. Anything short of the fullest measure of what we can do is the measure of our personal responsibility in this war. Besides, we ought to understand that when we fail to give as much as we can at the precious time it is needed the most, we shall later on come inevitably to pay many times more than what we have withheld. We are now, for example, rushing 2,000,000 tons of coal to Italy, when only a few weeks ago Italy was pleading with us for only half this amount in order to avert what promises at this writing to be a capital disaster.

The second rule is this:

> To concentrate our minds on the facts of the war in the plain light of our own practical experience and common sense, and not to be influenced or swayed either way by sensational or exaggerated reports or statements; and to try and discover what motives and temperaments lie behind these statements, in order that we may come to know how much basis of actual truth there is in them.

To do this, requires a judicial quality of mind which can be cultivated, and also a certain sort of moral initiative. And this is what most of us lack. Under pressure a majority of people will make stupendous sacrifices. But we must cultivate the moral initiative to see clearly beforehand what we ought to do, and then to begin to do it at once, before the pressure comes. Each one of us has an Italy within us, pleading for coal and food. We must not wait. We must be beforehand. We must sternly repress any tendency to rail at delays and defects which those in charge of the machinery of this war appear to be guilty of, and which we cannot, in the nature of things, understand, and must put our whole minds on bringing ourselves up to the full measure of our personal responsibility. Why, indeed, are we Americans, in spite of our railings, so universally tolerant of our Government? Because we are subconsciously aware that we ourselves are really to blame. If each American keeps his eyes in his own boat we shall then add, not our bits, but our all to the full force of American public opinion. And concerted public opinion, in a democracy like ours, is only the immediate prelude to combined action. Thus only can our Government come to exert its fullest power. As a matter of fact, each one of us is in a much better position than a German, who not only has to give up his material possessions and his mind to his country, but his soul, his honor, his sense of humanity—indeed, all of those sacred things which decent men in all ages have been ready to die for. We do not have to do what von Bernstorff did, because our personal honor is our country's honor; the two are identical—thank God for that!

This war is a war for the control of the sea. The armies that we raise, their equipment and the ammunition that we turn out, are all a necessary accompaniment to the machinery we are building to win the war. But we cannot transport troops without ships, and we cannot save the world—and ultimately ourselves—without food. It is a case of casting our bread upon the waters, knowing that in the end it must come back, and that if we do not we stand a good chance of having it taken out of our mouths later on by the same savage hands now engaged in enslaving and starving the helpless nations of Europe. The war will eventually be won by the combined forces of Great Britain and the United States. And without the control of the seas we shall be powerless. It is a race against time and Germany for ships and food. What each one of us does now in his own personal thought and action, without delay, has many times the potential value of what might be done a year from now. Germany is the master mechanic of European starvation. Every ounce of food that each one of us can personally deflect from ourselves to the men and women and children fighting and working for us, and every dollar we can spare to the Government in loans and taxes, will be none too much. We must not shift to others the burden of knowing. We must learn ourselves. Each one of us must study foods and agriculture—yes, and the building of ships. It is what all the people know about any one thing that is the measure of the power of the Government to accomplish that one thing. What has brought Germany to her present state of military and agricultural efficiency? Nothing but the combined and constant mental application of forty years. Go back over the literature of Germany and you will discover an amazing record of constant thought, all bearing in the same direction. We must do the same if we are to win the war. The power of combined thought in a nation cannot be overestimated. It is supreme.

THOMAS L. MASSON.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Nov. 4, 1917.

BELGIAN SELF-HELP.

Little Known of the Great Efforts Made by the Captives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said about what has been done for the Belgians by people on the outside, but very little has been said of what the Belgians have done for themselves. A great deal has been said of what is given to the Belgians in charity. I think it is wrong to use the word "charity" in connection with the distributions to the Belgians—it should rather be called a "thank-offering," because, except for the gallant fight made by the Belgians during the time the German Army was forcing its way through that suffering country, in all probability the Germans would have reached Paris, and conditions would have been much worse than they are.

We hear of the atrocities which were suffered by the Belgians and the outrages of all kinds which have been perpetrated in that country, but we hear almost nothing of the fortitude and calmness with which the Belgians have supported these things. They talk very little of their sufferings and privations, but give their time, attention, and what little money they possess to the alleviation of the sufferings of their compatriots.

America has contributed some of the "thank-offerings." England and her colonies more, but by far the greater part of the money which has gone to feed Belgium has been loaned by the English Government and must sooner or later be repaid by the Belgians in the form of taxes, so that it is easy to see that, although they are able to subsist in a very unsatisfactory manner, yet they have the spectre of debt always staring them in the face.

Their inside organizations for the distribution of relief, headed by such men as Dr. Francqui, Mr. Solvay, whose name will be recognized in this country on account of the Solvay Process Company, and Mr. Van Hoegaerden—the so-called Carnegie of Belgium—have done a work unparalleled in relief organizations.

I will also speak of what may be called the individual works. For instance, that of employing idle shoemakers to repair shoes for the poor at very low prices, or if they could not pay, making no charge for the work. These people would take shoes which were apparently worthless and return them to the owner in a serviceable condition. It was a work which I thought might well be copied in this country. Also the work of collecting coffee which had been used once, drying it and mixing it with a certain proportion of chicory and selling or giving it to the poor; the work done by the daughters of the well-to-do, who called at the various houses certain days of the week with small carts and collected the unused vegetables and food, giving them to the poor; the day nurseries and children's dispensaries, where young children and infants were either taken care of entirely or treated by competent volunteer doctors and nurses.

While in Belgium I took great care to see what the Belgians were doing for themselves, and I was surprised to find what fine work they were really doing with their great capabilities for organization—for human sympathy, devotion, and desire to help themselves. I want to disabuse the mind of the world of any idea of charity to the Belgians; and in place of "charity," as I said before, to put the word "thank-offering."

T. B. DAWSON.

Providence, Nov. 1, 1917.

600 SPIES CAUGHT ON GREAT LAKES

Navy's Vigilance Alone Has Kept Artery of Commerce Open Since War Began.

SCORES OF PLOTS BALKED

Efforts of German Agents Directed for Months at Breaking Up Ore Trade.

ARMED TUG AS A RAIDER

Commander William McMunn Directs Patrol of Ninety Vessels from Duluth to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Sunday Herald today gives first publication to the most dramatic and persistent German spy-plots that have occurred in the United States since the morning of August 4, 1914.

The following disclosures of the desperate and silent warfare on the Great Lakes between evil-doers of Germany and the might of the United States Navy, reveal an activity of which practically nothing is publically known and details of which have heretofore been carefully concealed.

Six hundred German spies and plotters have been seized in the Great Lakes district and thrown into Federal prisons, while not a few sleep "the long sleep" in this outlying bay, or that harbor, their lullaby the roll of a machine gun, singing death songs from speed boats across the black waters.

Eight American sailors have been killed. "Raiders," preparing wholesale sinkings of freighters by cannon fire have been apprehended. Innumerable attempts have been made to dynamite or smash the Soo locks. Countless tricks of malevolent cunning have been forestalled in time to save the channel.

And throughout this long struggle that has seen 60,000,000 tons of ore alone carried through the constantly imperilled locks and straits, the vaunted cleverness of the German Secret Service has been outdone at its own game.

Obviously the secrecy of the tremendous work done and yet to be done precludes the use of names of people and dates in this narrative. Only when the war is done will be lifted completely the curtain of mystery which has enshrouded the lakes since the declaration of war. But enough is told to show the fiendish extent to which Hun deviltry will go under the very nose of our own Secret Service workers.

The fight has revealed monumental stupidity on the part of Teuton plotters who devoted their first efforts to wreck finished products on docks and in factories in the East, while the great masses of raw ore destined to build up the battlements of the Haig line were not molested until it was too late. For a ninety-ship fleet now guarding the vital route of the freighters was assembled in short order by Captain W. A. Moffett, commanding the central naval district, and the Assistant Commandant, William McMunn, and the silent fight of this most picturesque branch of the service is as little known to the citizens of Chicago, Duluth, Cleveland, Detroit, and Buffalo as to the Fiji Islanders.

All America talks of its meatless, wheatless, sweetless days. The navy spy-catchers of the Great Lakes talk not of their sleepless nights, and the ratio is seven to three in the navy's favor.

America looks at the five lakes, swirling ominously now in the first lead-colored storms of Winter. America does not know of the far more dangerous man-made storms that all through the Summer and Autumn nights threatened to wreck the shipping system that was bringing down to the mammoth mills of the East the iron of which the guns and shells for Haig and for Petain and for Pershing were made.

This route runs like a thread down from Duluth to Buffalo, and there are at least three places in its length where a carefully sunken vessel or a quantity of dynamite would have cut it in two, throwing back the production of munitions and armament fully six weeks, and quite probably two months.

Three Vessels Sunk.

Twice vessels did mysteriously sink; once a vicious commerce raider was sunk before she could steal out of Detroit Harbor; dynamite was frequently found just in the nick of time; again and again, times without number, plots to make these things effective were apprehended, and, remember, 600 spies, caught in planning or attempting to execute these deeds of darkness, are at this moment cooling their heels in United States prisons!

Ninety ships of the navy have been coming and going in the desperate fight to thwart fiendish German plots, watching every foot of dock, waste shore, and bay, vanishing in the shadows of quays, patrolling the vital arteries of this all-important traffic night and day. On shore, all around them, hover a fringe of Secret Service men, watching pilots, studying engineers. They have found German reservists at the wheel. They have seized bands of smugglers here and there on the boundary lines easing draft evaders across the frontier into Canada. The business of aiding war-chosen civilians to escape service for a time promised to be highly lucrative, and the desperadoes joined with enemy sympathisers in running them across the "line" for so much a head. The Secret Service men tracked the largest of these agencies to its lair, "tipped" its next attempt to the patrol boats in the Detroit River, and when the next batch of traitors and slackers attempted to work its way across in the dead of night a motorboat with a frowning machine gun in the bow suddenly loomed across its bow and took the scoundrels back to jail. They have spotted odd rakish craft mysteriously stealing across busy harbors at night, and have followed the occupants thereof to their lairs. They have found dynamite as they did in the Livingston Cut, and have saved the thread of commerce from being broken only by desperate encounter or by the grace of being there first.

Throughout the entire disclosure of this enormous peril and behind the vast importance of this suddenly discovered activity of the navy like the ghost of Wilhelmstrasse. Indeed a ghost, for never again will the Teutons dare boast of the invincibility of their secret service; the might of their spies is but a phantom, proved so by an American engineer and his boys.

Throughout two and a half years of the war the United States was a neutral. The Prussian diplomatic corps bent every effort from whines to violence in an attempt to force this country to stop making munitions for the Allies. When it became obvious that no such doctrine of absurdity would be considered, violence was resorted to. Strikes were fomented among the miners. Explosions and fires burst out in Eastern factories and warehouses.

Germany was striking at the source and the mouth. Now, to her sorrow, she knows that she might better have struck at the alimentary canal.

There were at least three narrow channels on the water road from Duluth to Buffalo where a ship carefully wrecked or a wall blown into the channel would have thrown the military plans of the United States fully six weeks behind their schedule.

Failed to Close the Route.

If this route had been closed the mills would have stopped, the rifles, cannon, and munitions would not have flowed from the mills; France and England would have reached vainly for the necessary bombs and, who knows, perhaps Haig's offensive would still be unperformed.

To date, Germany has failed in any determined effort to cripple the vast freighter system that bears the ore and the grain down and the coal back. Attacks in plenty have been made but their perpetrators have been in the main "lone" or gang workers, fanatics, pro-German zealots, working possibly without direct orders from the German secret service.

This does not mean that they have been any less energetic or clever for the navy officers have been put to desperate measures to keep them down. That the labor troubles of the northwest were fomented in no inconsiderable degree by agents of the Wilhelmstrasse is not to be doubted, but the champion spies "missed a bet" when they neglected resolute and massed attempts on the vulnerable veins of America in the days when we were unprepared.

In the Soo, the Detroit or the St. Clair Rivers they might once have succeeded—once, but not now.

In the days of our neutrality the patrolling squads were pitifully few. A mere pittance of protection guarded the traffic. The great liners went through locks and narrow canals where a resourceful agent of crime might have filled the passageway with splintered hulks, shattered masonry, and dying men. As a matter of fact the burden which Commander McMunn has borne has been the bitter child of the pro-Germans born of their realisation of former stupidity.

Next year, it is confidently expected, Germany will make a determined and carefully organized attack by one means or another upon this route. There will be marshaled attempts, guided by agents in Berlin. But however they may come, this much can be stated—the naval forces of the Great Lakes are ready and waiting. They have demonstrated their complete ability. They have kept the mills coining the price of Wilhelm's head. The ships have come through, not only Uncle Sam's ships, but Canada's ships, for the work of patrolling the lakes rests entirely upon Commander McMunn's shoulders. He defends the American and Canadian traffic alike.

The 600 spies who have been sentenced are not the result of one raid, or a score of raids for that matter. They came into the courts in ones and twos and threes, driblets from a press that was always squeezing, clamping down, tightening the screws. This list does not approach the number that have been held under suspicion, or merely warned to be more circumspect. Neither does it represent the number that will be arrested, for here and there are "nests" that await only the closing of the navy's hand before going to join the others of their ilk.

The Secret Service operatives who have done these deeds are navy men. They, like the thousands of sailors who appear from and disappear into the secrecy of the lakes, report to one man, Commander McMunn, the Assistant Commandant of the district.

From the countless adventures they have experienced, from the constant arrests they have made, no names can come. Their fights are frequent, their use of firearms liberal, but the bulk of their work is beating the German at his own cunning, and by their works alone ye shall have to know them.

The Detroit Raiders.

That the route of the great freighters, with their countless loads of ore and wheat for the Allies, has been kept open is due largely to the wonderful sagacity of Captain McMunn. For instance, when the Saxonia and the Pentecost-Mitchell, steel-laden freighters, went down very strangely across the Soo River, by Pipe Island, a new route was sought out and charted, around the wrecks, a route whose presence German spies would not in any likelihood have suspected. That the boats were sunk by treachery has never been proved, but the facts are that the Saxonia collided oddly with the Pentecost-Mitchell in a narrow spot, a spot where German spies would figure a wreck would tie up traffic, particularly if both boats lay end to end across the channel. And the boats did sink end to end.

Most venomous of all plots was the "raider" expedition out of Detroit, which was stopped by hair-trigger action. A group of influential German Americans in that city chartered a large, fast tug and laid her up at the wharf for "commercial purposes." Little by little they assembled a 3-inch gun for use upon her. Several of the plotters were manufacturers, and the pieces of the gun, a bolt to this factory and a nut to that, came circuitously to their various plants. Gradually they got the piece together, but before they could mount it on the tug and get away mysterious things began to happen. The tug disappeared. So did one or two of their prospective crew. In fear of the United States Navy they abandoned the enterprise. Now it is not possible for unknown or suspected parties to charter a lake-plying craft.

Had this raider been able to get out on the lake she could have sunk fully 100 vessels before being sunk by the United States fleet. The plotters knew their attempt would be short-lived, but they were willing to pay the price for that brief spasm of destructiveness, when they could easily gather in a half dozen freighters an hour during the eighteen hours of their maximum life in such work.

Found Dynamite in Cave.

The Livingston Cut, in the St. Clair River, was threatened many times, and only the vigilance of the guards prevented its destruction. Upon one occasion, however, the enemies of America worked their way perilously near to the life in this jugular vein of commerce. Behind a high heap of loose limestone that overhangs the cut a Secret Service operative and a jackie suddenly came across odd footprints in the dust of a path coming down from the rocks. Upon careful search they trailed them back to a cavern, ingeniously concealed in the side of the pile. There was no chance of its being discovered except by exact and localised search such as the two navy men held.

In this cavern was enough dynamite to blow a hundred tons of stone into the cut, destroying the waterway and so choking things that months would have elapsed before the circulation of the freighters would have been resumed. Removing the fuse, the Americans lay in wait a week for the return of the plotters, but it was afterward learned they had been tipped off and had fled.

Three vessels collided in the Detroit River one afternoon in a strange mix-up. They sank, and for the only time since the war began the freighters, streaming down from the north, were held up. Even then the delay was only thirty-six hours, for so rapidly did the navy men clear another canal and redistribute shipping that the ships were on their way almost before the world knew of the wreck.

German spies blew up a dock in the Soo River one night, gauging their time so that the blast might wreck a freighter steamer alongside—but the steamer five minutes before had slipped her cable and glided down the river. Seven men of the navy died in this explosion and several others were injured. They were expecting trouble and were "on the job."

One of the ninety ships that prowl and watch the enemy broke out in flame one night and burned to the water's edge. She was a small boat and the loss was in money insignificant, but the engineer died in his engine room and it is believed that he was not killed by the flames. Alone at his work, it would have been possible for boarders to have cut him down and have left his body to the flames they kindled.

About the locks in the Soo Canal German hatred has been centred. In the early Summer a desperate attempt was made to blow it up with a bomb. A well-dressed man, apparently of the business world, strolled out toward the locks one afternoon, innocently swinging a cane and looking the scenery over with an indifferent eye. He lit a cigar and in so doing swung about as though to shelter the match's flame from the wind. In the shadow of a building back on his trail a man was standing, also lighting a cigar. The "business man" turned like a flash the moment he saw his pursuer and, whipping a black bomb out of his pocket, lit it and raced toward the locks.

Stopped by Revolver Shot.

"Crack!" the Secret Service man's revolver spoke. In confusion the dynamiter hurled his missile in the direction of the masonry 100 feet ahead of him. Then he dashed back toward his enemy, his hands in the air. As the Secret Service man collared him, the detonation of the explosion threw them prostrate. Happily the infernal ball had blown up harmlessly sixty feet short of the locks. Before morning the "business man" was on his handcuffed way.

Perhaps the most novel attack of the German-American plotters upon the locks was the "hydrochloric acid" trick. In Superior, Duluth, and, it is thought, also in Chicago, the agents managed in one way or another to approach the liners as they lay tied to the docks a few minutes before sailing time. After the manner of curious landlubbers they felt of the thick hemp hawsers that stretched from deck to shore. In the hollow of their hands they held small syringes loaded with hydrochloric acid. A pressure and the chemical was shot into the rope. The agents, palpably indolent and unsuspicious passed on. When the rope was drawn in not a trace of harm was there to excite examination.

Not until the locks were reached would this rope be used again. Then it would become all important, for by its guiding and staying power, it would check and control the ship as it slipped up to the gates. Twice these ropes parted when put to this vital test, and it was only by the exceptional alertness of the engineer that the heavy freighters were prevented from crushing the gates and throwing the locks out of commission for heaven only knows how long.

In Duluth Harbor occurred the running fight which had a dramatic sequel. For three nights an officer and a half dozen motor boats had been scouring the dark waters looking for the suspicious motor boats that had been seen scudding about. Labor troubles were rife in the town. Pro-German agents were known to be active.

Each night his men saw a weird black motor boat, sign nine fast, pass on seemingly aimless errands. They could not come up to it in the launches they happened to be in, so they assigned the tug boat of the fleet, an exceptionally fast motor boat, to lie in wait. Stealing down to the spot where the black craft had its run, they lay in the shadow of an anchored freighter. Soon the muffled chug of the mysterious boat was heard. A moment later it stole across the open water as swift and vanishing as a mink among fallen trees in the twilight.

"Heave to!" the Ensign in the bow shouted, as his boat cut across to intercept the invader. "Heave to!"

But the black boat swerved like a gull and tore away obliquely. The Ensign roared, "Heave to, or we fire on you!" The navy's boat picked up the wake of the fugitive at full speed. From it the single occupant of the black boat could be seen dimly loosening something in the bottom of his craft. A moment later there was a flash, a "boom," and a rifle ball sang past the Ensign's head.

Mysterious Boatman's Shot.

"Very well," said the officer, and, raising his rifle, he began coolly and methodically hunting a "bullseye." He found it a moment later. So busy was the man in the black boat with firing at his pursuers that he all but ran head on into a jutting pier. Catching the wheel barely in time, he swung the boat's nose quickly over.

The helmsman of the navy boat swung with him and brought his own bow closer to the fugitive. "Heave to!" the Ensign called again, but the man fired point-blank in answer. Somehow the Ensign found himself unhurt, and, swinging up his rifle again, he shot the desperado through the head.

The corpse was taken ashore and surrendered to the authorities. The next morning Captain McMunn received a warning, a printed message from the I. W. W., advising that if he set foot on land he would be shot down without further conversation. But that afternoon Captain McMunn went ashore and there was no shooting. Furthermore, there was an absence of prowling, unlicensed motor boats in the harbor.

The personality of Commander McMunn is undoubtedly responsible for much of the extraordinary success which the navy forces have had in thwarting the spies and their activities. When war was declared he was plain William N. McMunn, husband and father, and engineer, with offices in Chicago. He had served in the navy during the Spanish-American war. For years he had served in the Illinois Naval Reserve, leaving it in 1910 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. No skipper was better known on the Great Lakes, and no skipper knew the Great Lakes better than did he. He had earned for himself three coveted certificates, that of Unlimited Master of All Oceans and Tonnage, Unlimited Engineer for all Tonnage, and Unlimited Pilot for the Great Lakes. This much the Government knew in March, 1917, when it became apparent that war was imminent.

It had a tremendous task ahead of it, and it without further hesitation asked McMunn to take the job. Surrendering his highly lucrative professional work, he sat down the day after war was declared, to form the Great Lakes fleet. He had in his command, he found, three revenue cutters. These were in the natural order of things sent to sea soon after. What the Captain had to do was to make a fleet that would protect the shipping from the assaults and the intrigues that were surely coming.

Historic Vessels in Fleet.

Yachts, high powered motor boats, small cruisers, all manner and conditions of craft were commandeered from wharves of Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland. The old Luzon, rescued from Manila Bay where the Spaniards, fearing Dewey, had sunk her with opened sea cocks in 1898, he took for his flagship. The ancient Essex, rejuvenated after her historic voyage to Japan in 1853 when Admiral Perry awakened Nippon, was stirred from her dreams and refitted for the chase. The Wolverine, a famous sidewheeler gunboat of civil war baptism, sailed sturdily forth to fight again. The Gopher, the day before but a prosaic lighthouse tender, with naught but memories of having been first to the side of the sinking Maine to console her, put on war paint and steamed away under secret orders. The Yantic, which had settled down to hard earned sleep after having served as the flagship of the Greely relief expedition in the Arctic, spat upon her hands, gave a new hitch to her trousers and set out on the loved trail once more. With this nucleus, Captain Moffett, commandant of the Great Lakes District U. S. N., and Commander McMunn gathered a fleet. The Captain, superior officer to the commander, had his hands already full. His was, and still is, the gigantic task of whipping into seashape the thousands of farm boys who pour into the training station situated just above Chicago. Commander McMunn on his rare trips ashore is besought for information upon this dramatic creation of the fleet that has worked in such a mysterious way upon the water; officials of the shipping world have heard hints of the breathless work, but the commander is as silent as his work. The only thing he will even abstractedly discuss is Captain Moffett's genius for organisation.

When he put to sea it was merely Commander McMunn against the invisible, subtle forces of Kulturland. Not a word of his plans was announced. But from Duluth to Buffalo, the length of the four lakes where danger would ride, he stationed his patrols. A secret service covering the mines, the personnel of the freighter crews, the stevedores, the lockhands, the pilots, the officers themselves, was set working without a whisper. The steamship companies joined whole-heartedly when they were advised to scrutinize their employes closely. But the work was then largely done. The system was working.

None of the ports officials, the ore company magnates, few of the freighter Captains themselves knew of the gigantic plan of protection Captain McMunn was carrying out.

Dynamite was found in cargoes. Sometimes it finds its way there in peace times—unexploded bits mingled with the ore, but it was encountered too frequently to be accounted for in this natural means.

A German reserve officer, disguised cleverly as a simple, trustworthy helmsman, was plucked from the wheel just before a big liner swung into a narrow channel, where a disastrous wreck would have created news most happy for Berlin.

Little motor boat patrols scouting silently along the deserted coasts found more than one nest of spies, and started them on their road to Leavenworth or Atlanta.

Gradually the wiser of the steamboat men, the civilians in touch with the traffic, realised that something intense and silent was going on out on the lakes. Engineers and pilots, even ordinary deckhands of seeming sincerity, disappeared, and subsequent events concerning them caused the officials to throw up their hands.

Now Commander McMunn finds the ship companies better equipped to protect themselves from internal plots. At least the work of hiring loyal workmen is handled, at present, very efficiently from within.

Gallant Body of Seamen.

To man the ninety boats which he had gathered for the patrol duty the Captain had in short order a splendid body of men. The Naval Reserve supplied scores of highly intellectual officers and seamen. One of the ranking engineers is a Chicago society and business man with a personal fortune of $4,000,000. The boat on one of the larger vessels was an Alderman in St. Louis when the call came. The stroke oar in the boat that bears the commander ashore when he slips to land to glean the reports of his secret service men was a half back on one of the Conference elevens last year. The lad who from the quarter deck, wigwags instructions to that motor boat slipping along shore, was last Winter a cotillion leader in Detroit society. The youngster carrying on board the mail that has waited long for the ship's return from one of her will-o'-the-wisp trips into the desert mystery of the lakes was shining shoes last January in the heart of Chicago's Loop. College boys take their place in this dauntless service beside the wharf rats, and in action one is not to be told from another. It is a gamble, a tossup, a coin in the air as to which will spot the one suspicious yawl among the innocent row boats in a teeming harbor.

College boys have been established in this vast territory. One is at Duluth, in the Duluth Harbor; another is at Detroit, in the St. Clair River; the third is in the Soo River. From these ports the craft, variegated in form, but uniform in the unsung and terse spirit of the navy, seem veritably to wander forth on their own. Not always can it claim the flag as the owner of its heart, for time and oft the surprise, the secretive approach, demands that the boats and the men seem what they are not.

Although all docks are technically under the jurisdiction of the local authorities, the intelligence wing of Commander McMunn's force must often perforce go ashore on such ground to trail their men down.

Power plants supplying current to mines, docks, and shipping operations are tempting objects to the Prussian workers. A German officer was recently apprehended posing as a trustworthy employe of one of the biggest of these. A friendly fellow-worker merely laid his hand on his shoulder one morning, flashed back his blouse to let the light gleam a moment on a shining badge, and another spy was on the road to harmlessness.

Jack a Man of Mystery.

To his friends the United States sailor of the Great Lakes is a phantom. Where he is, where he goes, or when he will return is unknown. The course taken by the Luzon is 5,000 miles long, and she may double on her trail to be at a threatened point on a particular night. They may come ashore for an arrest, or they may merely loll across their tarpaulined guns in the harbor, scaring away the plotters, but in either case they have put the fear of Uncle Sam into the treacherous plotters who scheme and scheme vainly.

They have excitement always, whether it be the thrill of being shot at from a fleeing boat through and around shipping or a rousing fist fight such as the crew of the Yantic had with pro-German laborers in Superior on a night in the first week of last September.

The smallest of the ninety vessels of the fleet bear cannon. Some of them boast nothing but a machine gun, but others carry the menacing three-inch rifles. Only rarely are weapons heavier than the automatics or drill rifles brought into play, for the main work of these chasers of the night is to ward off and to pursue. The spies fear conflict, occasionally they will bite back when they are cornered like rats, but a spy is a spy, even though he be from the mighty and irresistible Wilhelmstrasse, and what he wants is to get away.

By the first of December the ice will have locked up the Lakes, and the Lake fleet work for intensity. The boys on the subchasers in the North Sea have a thrill now and then when a periscope cuts the surface or when they go steaming to the relief of a sinking schooner, but the silent night work through the unsuspecting slipping of the placid Lake ports, the dashes after fleeting motorboats, the crack of rifles in the night, the listening to splashing waves on lonely beaches, the waiting in the shadows of inky hulks—and the secrecy of it all makes these boys into men and tingles their very souls. And then, besides, it is a particularly satisfying thing to think—"I have helped send 600 German spies over the river."

Tried to Kill McMunn.

How bitterly the viper blood hates Commander McMunn may well be illustrated by the following incident: His Luzon lay in a lake harbor on a day during the latter part of September, rocking slowly in the calm water between the wharf and the breakwater. Three men stood on the breakwater shooting at waterfowl with rifles. The commander stood on the bridge directing some repairs. Suddenly a sailor lad, it is said, white of face and as forgetful of discipline as he was mindful of love for his Captain, dashed up as though to embrace the officer. He cried out that one of the reputed hunters had fired at the commander. Other men swore that they had heard the bullet sing over their heads as they worked some thirty feet behind him, and that a ball had splashed in the water far on the other side. The commander smiled and waved the incident away with an assurance that it was a stray shot. But the "hunters" soon after left, where or how "deponent saith not."

Perhaps it was a "stray" bullet. The commander refuses to discuss it exactly as he avoids all discussion of his work, but threats have been many against this officer, and the story illustrates as much as any civilian knows of his maritime personality. Unsung and unknown he rides his lakes from Duluth to Montreal, here, there, everywhere, the despair of the "ungallant sub" and the terror of their scheming brothers in crime who still infest the shore.

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THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, will begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

DEMOCRACY OF THE AIR, by G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of "Aerial Age," Sunday Morning Lecture Forum, Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., 10 A. M.

BAYARD THE BRAVE, OR THE KNIGHT WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH, Story Hours for Children, by Anna Curtis Chandler, illustrated. Metropolitan Art Museum, 3 P. M. Adults welcome.

MEDIAEVAL ARCHITECTURE, by A. Kingsley Porter of Yale University, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WAR AND DEMOCRACY, by J. G. Phelps Stokes, auspices the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

OSCAR WILDE, by Frank Harris, editor Pearson's Magazine, Civic Forum, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

BAD BOYS, THEIR CAUSE AND THEIR CONSEQUENCE, by Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, Parol Officer of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, Church of the Ascension, 10th St. and 5th Av., 8 P. M.

CRUCIFIXION OF BELGIUM, a Record of Personal Experience, by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Av. and 10th St., 8 P. M.

MOTORING DOWN IN DIXIE, by Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, All Soul's Church, Ocean and Ditmars Av., Flatbush, Illustrated, 7:45 P. M.

WAR AND DISCIPLINE, second lecture in series of talks on "The Soul and the Great War," by Dr. Frank Crane, West Side Y. M. C. A., 310 West 57th St., 4 P. M.

THE PENALTY OF PATRIOTISM, by the Rev. Dr. J. Percival Huget of the Tomkins Av. Congregational Church, before the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 3:30 P. M. Special Music.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY TOWARD THE GREAT ISSUES OF THE DAY? by Dr. Felix Adler, Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th St., 11 A. M.

THE NEW GOD OF H. G. WELLS, by Dr. Henry Neumann, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Morning.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BELGIUM, by Major Wallace Winchell; public forum at P. S. 101, Lexington Av. and 111th St. Illustrated.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Edward S. Barnes, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place and 16th St., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Raboch, Morris H. S., 166th St. and Boston Rd.

Monday.

WHEN AND BY WHOM WAS ECCLESIASTES WRITTEN? by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M., sharp.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY AND PALAEONTOLOGY OF CUBA, by Barnum Brown; illustrated with slides and specimens. "Probable Origin of the Mammalian Coracoid," by Dr. William K. Gregory, illustrated with lantern slides and specimens, Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History.

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED, by Dr. Joseph P. Byers, N. Y. School of Philanthropy, United Charities Bldg., 105 E. 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

THE VIOLIN THROUGH ALL PERIODS, by Mrs. Dora B. Shafer, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 15th St. Illustrated.

THE AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS, by Roy Waldo Miner, P. S. 5, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

DIRECT GOVERNMENT THROUGH CITIZENS, by Professor Wm. B. Guthrie, P. S. 46, 156th St., and St. Nicholas Av.

THE PYRENEES, by Garrett P. Serviss, P. S. 58, 228 E. 57th St. Illustrated.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, by Miss Jennie M. Davis; P. S. 62, Hester and Norfolk Sts.

HUGO AND LES MISERABLES, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

THE LAND OF THE HELLAS: THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH, by I. S. Stoughton Holborn; Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

TRIP THROUGH CUBA, by Melville T. Cook, St. Columba Hall, 343 W. 25th St. Illustrated.

THE ORIENT: THE NEW WEDLOCK OF EAST AND WEST, by Dr. Louis T. Wilkinson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

THE CONQUEST OF THE OREGON COUNTRY, by Azel Hull Fish, P. S. 46, 196th St., near Briggs Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 60, Bryant Av., near 172d St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

THE SUBMARINE, (Italian lecture,) by Vincenzo Sinisi, P. S. 102, 113th St., near 2d Av. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

IBSEN'S BRAND AND HIS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE, by Mme. Jutta Bell-Ranake, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

AN ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO THE JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS, by Dr. Carl Skottsberg, Torry Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History.

BERGSON: THE REVOLT AGAINST MATERIALISM, by William J. Durant, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near 7th Av.

THE MIND OF FRANCE, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 63, 4th St., near 1st Av.

WAR AND YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY, by Colonel Edwin A. Havens, P. S. 66, 86th St., near 1st Av. Illustrated.

LEONARDO DA VINCI, by Dr. John H. Randall, P. S. 90, 147th St., near 7th Av.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS, by Dr. Roy S. McElwee, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND THE OVERTHROW OF AUTOCRACY, by Dr. Jerome Hall Raymond, American Museum, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE, by Professor Henry E. Northrup, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

THE EPIC CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Uriah McClinchie, P. S. 66, 20th St. and Hull Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

HUNTING WOLVES ON SNOWSHOES, by James A. Cruikshank, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 135th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

MINERAL COLLECTIONS OF THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) MUSEUM, by Dr. G. S. Martin, New York Mineralogical Club, at the residence of Dr. Martin, 644 Monroe St., between Reid and Stuyvesant Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LUTHER AND MUSIC, third of five "Evenings With Luther," by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Old First Chapel, 7 West 11th St., 8 P. M. Lantern slides.

FOLK SONGS OF FRANCE, by Albert G. Crawford, P. S. 80, West Houston and Chrystie Sts. Illustrated by vocal numbers.

THE GARY PLAN, by Mrs. Alice B. Fernandez, P. S. 101, 11th St., near Lexington Av. Illustrated by motion pictures.

WAR AND YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY, by Colonel Edwin A. Havens, Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St. Illustrated.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS, by Dr. W. R. Shepherd, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

THE POWER OF THOUGHT AND ITS RELATION TO MUSIC, by Mrs. Harriet A. Seymour, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. "Followed by a piano recital.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, by Louis O. Bergh, Institute Hall, 213 East 103th St. Illustrated.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, New York Public Library, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

ALASKA, by Edward C. Raine, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

THE ORIENT, by Dr. John R. Wilkinson, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA, TOLSTOI AS A MORAL PROPHET, by Arthur D. Rees, P. S. 37, 145th St., near Willis Av., the Bronx.

INSECT LIFE, by Herbert S. Ardell, P. S. 47, Randolph and Beach Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated.

ITALIA LECTURE, by Prof. A. Arbib-Costa, Children's Aid, Hester and Elizabeth Sts. Illustrated.

Thursday.

A NEW KILLING BOTTLE, by J. R. de la Torre-Bueno; "Meanderings at Montauk," by W. T. Davis and C. E. Olsen; "Utah Experiences," by George P. Englehardt and Jacob Doll.

THE LAND OF THE HELLAS: THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH, by M. P. Stoughton Holborn, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, by Wallace Ker, Hudson and Bronx Sts. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON RIVER, by Henry J. Hess, P. S. 46, 136th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

MEATS AS FOOD, by Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, P. S. 89, 225 East 57th St.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts. Illustrated.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, by Leland Rex Robinson, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

SOME ELECTRIC MACHINES, by Charles L. Harrington, Morris High School, 165th St. and Boston Road. Illustrated.

HEROES AND HEROISM OF THE WORLD WAR, by John Deans, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., Unionport.

IS THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE A DANGER SIGN? by J. A. Bawson, Jr., P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St., the Bronx.

FEEDING YOUNG CHILDREN, by Miss Elizabeth H. Bohn, P. S. 48, Brown Place and 136th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND THE RED CROSS, by Captain Arthur B. Rudd, P. S. 53, 168th St. and Teller Av., the Bronx.

Friday.

FROM MYTH TO SCIENCE: WHAT IS THE USE OF TRYING TO EXPLAIN

TO THE WORLD? by Everett Dean Martin, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE JEWELS OF THE SEA, by Robert Hegelstein, illustrated talk on the Diatomaceae; "Experiences of a Diatom Hunter," by Edwin Frankenstein, New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE PEOPLES OF THE GREATER RUSSIA, by Charles Johnston, Wadleigh High School 115th St., near 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward J. Parker, P. S. 17, 67th St., near 8th Av. Illustrated.

TAXATION AND WAR FINANCE, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 27, 432 St., near 3d Av.

MOUNTAINS: THEIR HISTORY AND STORY, by Dr. Edwin H. Forbes, P. S. 52, Broadway Inwood. Illustrated.

TEN WEEKS IN BELGIUM OF TODAY, by Wallace Winchell, P. S. 61, 12th St., near Avenue B. Illustrated.

NATURAL SELECTION: A MASTER IDEA, by Professor Samuel G. Schmucker, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

ATHENS AND THE REVIVAL OF HELLENISM IN GREECE, by Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY, by Dr. Lucy E. Textor, P. S. 137, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

COMPOSERS AND MUSIC OF NORWAY, by Clarence de Vaux Keyser, Arnold Toynbee House, 311 East Broadway. Illustrated.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN MEXICO, by Andre Tridon, P. S. 5, 157th St. and Melrose Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

THE STORY OF OUR FARM PRODUCTS, by Dr. Cyrus A. King, P. S. 11, City Island. Illustrated.

RED CROSS LECTURE.—P. S. 32, 153d St., near Beaumont Av., the Bronx.

RED CROSS LECTURE.—P. S. 32, 153d St., near Beaumont Av., the Bronx.

HOW MOTION PICTURES ARE MADE, by Homer Croy, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., near 184th St. Illustrated.

WEST POINT, by John R. Golden, P. S. 81, 138th St. and Trinity Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ALLIES, (Italian lecture,) by Professor Gaetano Martelli, P. S. 45, 129th and Hoffman Sts., the Bronx.

Saturday.

OUR CITY, PAST, PASSING, AND PRESENT, by James W. Rutherford, free lecture for children, under the auspices of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, 76th and 77th Sts., 3 P. M. Stereopticon illustrations.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE EARTH, by Professor Samuel S. Schmucker, American Museum, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

POLAND: A KINGDOM DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF, by Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

PRODUCTION OF FLIGHT BY ANIMALS, by Professor Dahlgren, New York Public Library, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

TAXATION AND WAR FINANCE, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.

LIGHT PHENOMENA, by Professor H. Loring Arnold, P. S. 37, 145th St. and Willis Av.

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beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or

RED CROSS ASSISTS CANADIAN FAMILIES

Home Service Sections of Atlantic Division Help More Than 300.

$106,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF

French Wounded Fund Announces Christmas Gift of 100,000 Garments for Peasants.

More than 300 Canadian families who have been in straightened circumstances as the result of the enlistment of a husband, father, son, or brother in the American or Canadian army are receiving assistance and advice from Home Service Sections of various Red Cross chapters in the Atlantic Division. This announcement was made yesterday by Alexander M. Wilson, Director of Civilian Relief for the Atlantic Division.

"Many Canadians living in the United States are fighting abroad with the Canadian forces and some Americans, too, have enlisted with the Canadian Army," said Mr. Wilson. "The Red Cross is trying to make the burden as light as possible for the families of these men.

"The Canadian Government," he continues, "composes each soldier to allot monthly from his pay not less than $15 and not more than $20 for the support of his wife, children, or widowed mother. A separation allowance of $20 a month is also granted by the Canadian Government to the family irrespective of the number of children and of the size of the soldier's pay check. These sums are not always sufficient to meet the financial emergencies which may arise in any family. There are, moreover, other kinds of assistance needed by the family.

"Lately the American Red Cross, in conference with the Canadian Patriotic Fund, undertook to care for the families residing in the United States and to supply them with the same assistance, financially or friendly, that would be accorded to families of our own soldiers. Accordingly the last of September the Canadian societies of New York, which had been caring for families of soldiers in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut turned them over to the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross.

Give All Aid Possible.

"When, therefore, the family of a man in the Canadian forces is called to the attention of the Red Cross, the Home Service members investigate at once and give every assistance in their power.

Besides the Canadian families, Red Cross Home Service Sections in the Atlantic Division are caring for hundreds of families of American soldiers and sailors. This branch of Red Cross work has grown gradually until there is a Home Service Section in 104 of the 222 chapters in the Atlantic Division. While a great share of the labor is performed by volunteers, the larger cities have a sprinkling of professional workers to help carry on the investigations and assist in the relief.

Whether on salary, or as a volunteer, however, each member of a Home Service section has a definite position which entails definite duties. To aid in more sharply defining each individual's work the staff not only meets frequently to compare notes, but confers each week with a committee of experts in social welfare. The Home Service Section of the New York County Chapter is assisted by the Academy of Medicine, School of Philanthropy, and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The service of this department of the Red Cross ranges from helping the family obtain its allowance and tiding it over temporary difficulties, until the allowance comes, to the more personal kind of assistance.

Seek to Guard Family's Health.

The members of the Home Service Section who visit soldiers' families are impressed with the fact that they themselves can render no more patriotic service to their country than to care for the women and children who have given their men to heroic service at the front. They try, therefore, when necessary, to guard the family health, improve the diet and find congenial employment.

The Home Service worker explains lessons to children who fall behind. She sees that the child with eye strain is taken to the occulist and actually wears the glasses prescribed for it. She seeks patiently to understand that most mysterious thing in nature, an adolescent boy. She sees to it that the mother as well as the child has some recreation. She looks after insurance policies that may have escaped the attention of the wife. She encourages the mother of a family to save from her allowance, if possible, for the time coming when such an allowance may stop. She protects the woman unused to the ways of business from unscrupulous agents. She gets the best legal advice on problems that are sure to arise in war times. In fact, she does anything in her power to help the family, so that when the soldier or sailor returns he will find that his children have had at least a chance for normal growth.

The following donations of $100 or more were acknowledged yesterday by the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue:

Miss M. C. Eddy	$100	Mrs. T. Hunt	$150
Miss M. W. Weld	100	Miss G. Scoville	100
Miss M. V. Varnum	100	Mrs. Stettinius	500

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital, in Paris, which was formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, has been increased by more than $5,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Recent gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Century Club, Denver	$2,987	Univ. of Denver	$562
Pocopah Ambulance Regt.	1,425	Mrs. C. C. Munroe	100
T. & C. Club, Denver	1,600	Miss M. Babcock	300
		Miss E. Babcock	300
		Miss E.M. Murphy	600
		Misses Hendrie	600

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Madison Avenue, reports new subscriptions amounting to more than $2,500. James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer of the committee. New donations of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$385	Miss E. S. Bacon	$100
C. T. Hadley	100	Miss K. Pomeroy	100
F. H. Clark	100	Ethel W. Crocker	300
Miss H. E. Warnock	100	L. G. Hamersley	100
C. T. Haight	250	J. H. Bunce	100
H. Huntington	250	G. A. Peabody	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 9 East Forty-seventh Street, has collected to date approximately $370,000. Recent gifts of $100, or more, are as follows:

Mrs. M.O. Wilson	$100	A. Krolik & Co.	$100
Miss L. C. Scoville	200	Miss M. F. Scoville	300
L. Phoenix	100	Miss E.A. Watson	1,000
F. Lehman	100	Mrs. E.F. Shepard	250
F. A. Juilliard	100	Mrs. T. Dows	100
W. Colgate	100	Various	881

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Breck Trowbridge is Chairman, and Murray H. Coggeshall, Treasurer, has collected to date more than $363,000. Recent subscriptions of $100, or more, follow:

Mrs. F. M. Fowler	$500	Nat. Allied Relief Com.	$151
Barber Steamship Co.	100	Miscellaneous	546

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co, the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blesse acknowledge recent contributions to that fund amounting to $4,182. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Treasurers at 360 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$2,482	V. C. Preston	$100
Mrs. J. McLean	1,000	Mrs. W. A. White	100
Mrs. G.T. Maxwell	100	Mrs. F. D. Hitch	100
Miss M. Scoville	130	R. A. Newman	100
Miss F. B. Lovell	100		

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Treasurer, reports new contributions which increase the total collected by this committee to $121,800.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges the following recent donations of $100, or more:

Miscellaneous	$2,024	Miss McCormick	$100
Mrs. J.M. Whitin	250	M. Hoopes	100
Miss E. S. Bacon	100	H. A. Edwards	100

Surgical Dressings Committee

The New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt is the Chairman and Alexander S. Webb the Treasurer, shipped in October 62,300 dressings in addition to other hospital supplies to the Allies in France. The committee also supplied a large number of knitted garments to the Rainbow Division and to the men of the "L" group of submarines. The committee has received new donations amounting to $128, included in this amount being $100 from F. K. Curtis.

French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes' Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, has been increased by $192. Mr. Blair, who is also Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, acknowledges new gifts to that fund which total $830.

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, has received for the American Huguenot Committee, which aids Huguenot churches in France and Belgium, new donations, totaling more than $1,100. Those of $100 or more follow:

Miss S. Sharpe	$500	Miss M. L. S. May	$100
First Pres. Ch.	222	D. Goddard	100
Miscellaneous	262		

War Babies Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, has received new gifts to that fund which amount to more than $250. This fund provides assistance for the wives of French soldiers during the period of their confinement in hospitals. Each woman aided is provided with ten days' nursing and care and food.

Duryea War Relief

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea is President and Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is Treasurer, has opened new headquarters at 9 East Thirtieth Street, where money contributions will be acceptable as well as food and clothing for shipment to France.

The relief acknowledges recent contributions amounting to $25,360.10.

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has been increased to a total collected of more than $867,800. Recent gifts amounted to $2,127. Those of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,527	Mrs. G. W. Peter-kin	
Col. Springs Com.	500		100

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers in the trenches of France, has collected to date more than $246,600. Recent gifts amounted to $457. Subscriptions should be addressed to Francis Roche, Treasurer, the Vanderbilt Hotel.

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fiscel, Treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, reports new contributions amounting to more than $106,000. Those of $100 or more follow:

Phila. Com.	$15,000	Com., Cleveland	250
St. Louis Com.	5,500	Monongahela City	150
Butzer Soc., Milwaukee, Wis.	1,500	Com., Atlanta	300
Mankato, Minn., Com.	1,048	Cong. G. of W., Pittsburgh	700
Adath, J., Newport News	1,200	Com., Cambridge	600
S. Norwalk Com.	1,000	Rabbi R. Winer	111
Union Hill Com.	1,000	Com., Connerville	108
Harrison Com.	1,000	Lodge 274, N. Y.	200
J. Morning Journal	1,346	Johnstown, Penn.	412
Cong. S.S. & B.J., St. Joseph	3,000	Rumanian Am. Cong.	256
Paterson Com.	1,980	Meriden, Conn.	572
Elizabeth Com.	1,000	Cong. A. A., Madison	241
Binghamton Com.	1,500	Hyde Pk., Mass.	123
Chattanooga Com.	1,400	Cong. High Point, N. C.	105
Portsmouth, Va., H. L.	1,200	Com., Winston Salem, N. C.	100
Trenton Com.	4,400	Steven, Can.	184
Holyoke Com.	1,000	Cong. A. T., Englewood	390
Hamilton, Can., H. A.	1,000	Mt. Carmel, Penn.	100
Syracuse Com.	1,000	Com., Bangor	669
Hazelton Com.	1,000	Com., Scranton	500
Pittsburgh Com.	5,000	Washington, D. C.	600
Designated Institutions	4,406	Cong. B. I., Clarksdale, Miss.	400
Denver Com.	1,000	S. Cohen	106
Various	8,698	Coll. Tifton, Ga.	129
Wilkes-Barre Com.	1,000	H. L. Feintuch	112
Cong. Charleston, Designated persons.	1,000	Cong. B. H. H. A., Hartford	160
Cong. T. I. Brooklyn	298	Cong. A. A., Brooklyn	414
Cong. Mt. Zion	134	Cong. A. B. J., Rev. J. M. Werbin	207
Dallas Com.	279	Cong. Bridgeton, N. J.	143
Coll. Williamsport	267	Cong. A. Polin, N. Y.	100
Cong. B. I. A. S., Scranton	209	Com., Troy	158
Benton Harbor, Mich.	140	Com., London, Ont.	100
Com., Sterling, Ill.	250	Com., Easton	200
Cong. B. Y. N. H., N. Y.	804	Cong. B. A., Bayonne	100
Kingston, Ont.	320	Cong. Bual Jacob.	629
Cong. R. S., Atlantic City	816	Com., Fuds	206
Cong. M. H., Harrisburg	101	Com., Newport	351
Cong. S. A., N. Y.	100	Beth H. H. B. I., New Haven	359
Westfield, Mass.	200	Mr. & Mrs. Persky	125
Cheyra B. C., Oliphant, Penn.	124	Schebec, Conn.	473
A. B. I. A. R., N. Y.	117	Com., Haverhill	203
Beth H. H., N. Y.	136	Com., Lowell	125
Rosenzweig S. I. Co.	200	Cong. K. I., Port Chester	217
M. Zaik	100	Sir M. Montefiore Cong.	431
Rev. I. K. Fisher	100	Coll., Lebanon, Pa.	121
Ahavath Z. G., Grand Rapids	460	Cong. K. I., Spokane	383
Rev. L. Katz	100	Cong. D., San Francisco	275
Cong. A. A., Carnegie, Penn.	174	Cong. A. S.	200
Cong. B. J., Plymouth	138	Coll., Knoxville, Tenn.	563
Rel. Asso., Yonkers	525	Cong. R. A. P.	104
Cong. B. I., Fairmont, W. Va.	384	Cong. A. C. S. E.	120
Cong. S. Zion, N.Y.	180	Mrs. R. Miller	190
Cong. Erie	112	Cong. K. J., Montreal	161
Cong. A. B. I., Brooklyn	100	Cong. B. I., Alexandria	168
Cong A. M., St. Joseph	223	Cong. C. G. of Is.	351
Cong. O. E., Cleveland	800	Com., New Rochelle	114
Mt. Clemens, Mich	100	Com., Burlington	300
Centreville, Iowa	153	Com., Calgary, Can.	200
Cong. A. P., Boston	101	Monteflore B. B. Asso.	100
Waukegan, Ill.	350	Com., Hartford	200
Com. Sioux City	267	Com., New Castle	80
Cong. C. K., Bklyn.	150	Agudath A. A. H.	180
Wolkovisker Y. M. B. A.	100	M. & B Jaffa	344
Com., Charleston, S. C.	100	Beth H. H. A., Yeshuim	221
Cong. S. of I., Philipsburg	165	Cong. E. A., Foland	102
Com., Brantfold, Ont.	150	Com., N. Rochelle	146
Com., Harrison, N. J.	163	Mamtowoc, Wis.	230
Talmud T. T. M., N. Y. C.	10	Com., Massena	104
Cong. A. Zion	150	Shenandoah, Penn.	358
Cong. A. Israel	125	C. J., Cong., Cleveland	402
Com., Hartford	500	W Schenker	100
Com., Gardner, Mass.	500	Com., Rome, Ga.	125
H. B. A., Clinton, Mass.	90	Cong. Glen Cove	600
Com., Pottsville	258	B. I. A. Fadem	112
Cong. K. A. Y.	400	Shel M. C. T., Brooklyn	536
Cong., Troy	600	Marinette, Wis.	105
Assn., Yonkers	175	Cong. A. S., Schenectady	145
		Cong. A. A., Atlanta	200
		Cong. A. Achim	100
		Cong. B. J. S., Brooklyn	831

Navy League Comforts.

The New York Committee of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, with offices and workrooms at 509 Fifth Avenue, has received donations which total to date more than $22,000. To date the committee has supplied over 80,000 garments to the service. Donations to the Free Wool Fund are solicited. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman of the New York Committee, Miss Caroline L. Morgan the Secretary, and Mrs. George A. Helme the Treasurer.

French Wounded Fund

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, has shipped an additional 300 cases of hospital supplies and clothing to France. The committee appeals for donations of warm clothing, blankets, games, &c. Recent subscriptions to the fund amounted to more than $1,700. Those of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$785	R. M. Valentine	$100
J. P. Grace	500	H. B. Beale	125
Anonymous	200	Cleveland Com.	108
J. H. Barr	100	D. H. Hostetter	100

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $108,800. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., Treasurer of the fund. The committee in addition to its other activities cares for 280 French war orphans. Recent subscriptions amounted to $781.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, Arthur Lehman, Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Cincinnati Com.	$15,000	B. C. Cong., Cumberland	250
Seattle Com.	8,242	S. Benjamin	250
Omaha Com.	8,000	Tacoma Com.	1,250
St. Paul Com.	5,000	Sumter Com.	246
Minneapolis Com.	5,000	Aberdeen Com.	233
Baltimore Com.	4,000	Bishopville Com.	222
No. 6 I. O. B. B., Chicago	3,478	B. I. Cong., Natchitoches	229
Woburn Com.	3,415	Red Bank Com.	225
I. O. B. B., Cincinnati	2,600	Evansville Com.	225
Shaari Zed. Cong.	2,582	Beaumont Com.	204
Savannah Com.	2,500	Butler Com.	200
Wilmington, Del., Com.	2,500	Woodbine Com.	200
Temple Sinai	2,411	Miss H. Littman	200
Pine Bluff Com.	2,400	A. H. A. S. Cong.	187
Louisville Com.	2,000	Key West Cong.	166
Col. Springs Com.	2,000	Chisholm Com.	165
Racine Com.	1,500	West Side H. R. A.	152
Waterbury Com.	1,500	Keene Com.	150
Lincoln Com.	1,447	Lincoln Com.	150
E. Liverpool Com.	1,404	J. Starr	150
L. Rubenstein	1,000	Rosen Brothers	150
I. and J. Blauner	1,000	Lima Com.	150
Des Moines Com.	1,000	A. I. Cong., Gadsden	147
Camden Com.	1,000	C. of I. Cong., Athens, Ga.	140
Indianapolis Com.	1,000	Gadsden Com.	133
San Antonio Com.	1,000	Cong., Highstown, N.	125
Johnstown Com.	1,000	Davenport Cong.	125
A. S. Cong., Providence	800	Anchorage Com.	115
Jacksonville Com.	800	Nebraska City Com.	100
Manchester Com.	641	Caribau Com.	100
Charleston, S. C., Com.	600	M. Stern	100
Temple Emanu-El, Bayonne	600	Spencer	100
S. Z. Cong., Edgemere	594	A. Silberfeld	100
Topeka Com.	550	Mrs. S. Silverman	100
Denver Com.	500	A. Sekulsky	100
Cong., Peni-El	500	A. Schreier	100
Ogdensburg. Com.	500	J. Rosenthal	100
S. Buegeleisen	450	Lewis Brothers	100
Temple B. E., Flatbush	445	Moe Levy	100
Sandusky Com.	425	A. Kaliski	100
Nogales Com.	381	M. Goodman	100
South Bend Com.	369	M. Golde	100
Beth I. E. C. Cong.	358	W. Gussow	100
M. Turkeltaub & Sons	350	Gottlieb	100
Cong. B. H. H., Brownsville	342	S. Gottesman	100
Cong. Adas Israel	332	S. Barnett	100
St Joseph Com.	315	N. N. Berlin	100
Chattanooga Com.	300	Mrs. L. Braus	100
Goldsboro O. S. S.	300	Chev. B. I., Brownsville	100
Gemiluth C. Cong.	300	S. Aronson	100
O. B. B. Lincoln	300	Mrs. J. Beer	100
Mount Sinai Cong.	267	Wme. A. Gluck	100
Cong. A. A., Newburg	255	A. Rubel & Co.	100
Hattiesburg Com.	254	Archadesh Cong.	100
Sherr Brothers	250	Mrs. De W. J. Seligman	100
Hebrew Tob. Cong.	250	Santa Ana Com.	140
		E. A. Karelsen	100
		Plainfield Com.	100
		Mrs. Weller	100
		J. Lamport	100

Training French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, of which Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is the Chairman, has collected $325,555. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel.

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Chairman and Miss Robinson Smith Treasurer, has collected to date about $580,000. Recent gifts to the fund include $238 from the League of Catholic Women, and $117 from Mrs. H. S. Mobray.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $267,330. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year; the names and addresses of children are given to subscribers on request. Donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$250	"Help a Little Fund"	$149
R. V. Lewis and O. Seagle	109	Mrs. J. A. Hance	100
H. W. Club, Westfield, Mass.	200	A. & W. N. Duane	109
Mrs. S. B. Thorne and Miss Strobell	109	A. Schroder & Mrs. E. F. Tyler	109
Miss D. Connable	146	Mrs. J. J. Waterbury and others	200
"For Six Orphans"	219	"In Memoriam"	100
Mrs. W. H. Taft & Mrs. G. A. Wyeth	111	"H."	100
		Miss L. Leland	100

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Major Louis L. Seaman is the President, and Henry Clews the Treasurer, reports new gifts amounting to more than $700. The committee forwarded last week 1,200 Christmas comfort kits for distribution among the British soldiers in France. Donations of $100 or more acknowledged last week follow:

A. DeBary	$100	Miss R. Andrews	$100
H. Clews	100	Miss Rice & A.	
Mrs. Bliss & Mrs. Millett	100	Pell	100
		Bazaar Com.	218

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross, 61 Fulton Street, acknowledges these recent contributions to that fund:

Funch, Eyde & Co.	$1,000	I. P. Hixon	$100
		S. A. Miles	100
J. Douglas	1,000	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	
Barber S. S. Co.	250		100

Charite Maternelle de Paris.

The American Fund of the Charité Maternelle de Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, 32 Liberty Street, has received these new donations of $100 or more:

Various	$334	V. F. Lawson	$100
Mrs. C. D. Vail	100	Mrs. P. Moore	100

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving France at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $36,000. The fund also provides comfort kits for the soldiers. Last week's donations amounted to $744. Subscriptions should be addressed to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, this city.

Garments for French Peasants.

A Christmas gift of 100,000 warm garments for the destitute peasants of reconquered France—this is to be the contribution of the dress and waist industry and the fabric trades of America, through the American Fund for French Wounded. Every manufacturer has promised to give thirty days' work of one machine, the services of one operator, in addition to a sum of money, and the cotton goods converters and manufacturers of fabrics have pledged themselves to give what materials they can. Already high-powered electric cutters are slicing out the quaint, sturdy garments by the hundreds.

For these are to be real peasant clothes, cut from patterns collected in Northern France by Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador, and from models sent over by workers for the American Fund for French Wounded. They will conform in every detail to those liked and worn by the peasants for generations. There will be the familiar black sateen pinafores worn by every French boy and girl—13,500 of them to be exact; 999 picturesque and practical long woolen capes with peaked hoods attached; warm, full-gathered flannel skirts for the girls and women, and for them likewise a homely old-fashioned sort of blouse with wide sleeves and a tight little yoke front and back. There will be undergarments by the thousands, chemises of heavy, unbleached sailcloth, that bear no resemblance to the popular idea of French lingerie, and warm woolen underthings. Even the trousers for the boys will be cut in the fashion approved by little French lads and not at all like the American boy's knickerbockers.

To Buy Wool for Knitters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The need of our soldiers and sailors in camp and at the front for warmer clothing than they are now receiving from the Government is recognized by everybody, and is urged upon our attention by the officers of many grades and many units. This need can be met by the women of this country in the form of knitted sleeveless sweaters, wristlets, and other woolen articles which the women throughout the country are only too willing to make, but the difficulty is in supplying them with wool. The American Defense Society has over 150 women working for it, and has supplied a large number of sweaters, but all of the societies together, including the Red Cross, are not turning out more than one-tenth of the garments needed. Every package which we forward is acknowledged by the officers receiving it, with the warmest expressions of gratitude. For instance, Captain H. H. Price, Adjutant Corps of Engineers, expresses the cordial thanks and appreciation of the regiment, and adds: "It is such donations as these that make us realize how much the country is behind us in our efforts to do what small part we may in this great war."

Captain H. W. Holland, E Company Engineers, United States Expeditionary Force in France, says: "The additional twenty-two sweaters sent to E Company were gratefully received and will be useful for all, and the recipients wish me to extend their sincere thanks. If you are still of the same mind in regard to furnishing the whole company the same way, I need not say that they also will be gratefully received."

These are samples out of dozens of similar letters. The cold weather has arrived, and the need is urgent. Meanwhile wool is costing us now $2.25 a pound, and funds are needed to buy it.

A number of sweaters have been specially made and are offered for sale in the principal department stores at $5 apiece, in the hope that the public will buy them in sufficient numbers to make this work practically self-supporting. Every sweater purchased at $5 supplies wool enough for three sweaters, and the work of making those three sweaters is eagerly contributed gratis by patriotic women. If we cannot serve at the front we should realize our privilege of being able to serve at home.

ADELINE BALCH COIT,
(Mrs. Joseph H. Coit,)
Chairman Knitting Committee, American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

Future French Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are in France at the present time hundreds of boys between the ages of 12 and 15 who are preconsumptive through the fact that having been in the vicinity of the firing line they have been exposed to the conditions which produce tubercular tendencies. For example, the gases used by the Germans frequently develop tubercular troubles in the victims. Unless these children are cared for immediately and for a period of about one year they will become permanently consumptive.

A temporary sanatorium at Cambo, near Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, has been offered, and a specialist, a pupil of Dr. Kuss (renowned Swiss specialist), is to be in charge.

The cost of supporting each twenty-five boys in the sanatorium would be 20,000 francs for one year. A contribution of 1,000 francs has already been given by M. Poincaré, President of France, for the purpose of starting this work.

The American Girls' Aid has been appealed to by a cable from Paris to take up work in the United States and is anxious to raise the money to support this sanatorium for the period of one year, or longer if possible, as the need is so urgent and there is no organization in France caring for these particular war victims.

France has lost during the war a large percentage of her men, and we feel that these boys must be saved for the country.

What we want is pledges of monthly contributions for a year, or for the period of the war, or lump contributions where this means of giving is preferred. Will you do your share in contributing for the work, if only a small amount?

GLADYS HOLLINGSWORTH,
Chairman, 293 Fifth Avenue.
New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

Needlework Guild Collection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you aid us to help the sick and poor of our own city by calling attention to the twenty-seventh annual collection and distribution of the New York City branch of the Needlework Guild of America?

The collection will be made at Room 818, Mohawk Building, southwest corner of Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, from Nov. 9 till Nov. 17, inclusive.

Any useful new garments or shoes for men, women, and children, also sheets, pillow cases, towels, and blankets, will be very gladly received there.

We make special appeal for the outgoing patients from hospitals, social service and settlement houses, convalescent homes, and day nurseries.

Many institutions are sending in their requests for our garments.

New York is far behind some of the other cities in our guild in the number of articles contributed yearly. Can we not make a greater effort for the greater number of sufferers? Let us not, in our zeal for war relief, neglect or forget the suffering in our own city.

GRACE RIGELOW,
President, New York City Branch.
New York, Nov. 6, 1917.

For a Mother and 4 Bright Boys.

Mr. L — died from tuberculosis a year or so ago, leaving his wife to support four bright little boys, ranging from 12 to 5 years of age. The mother is plucky and ambitious and willingly made every sacrifice to keep the children together in a home of their own. She even sacrificed her strength by overwork, and when the Charity Organization Society found her she was near the end of her endurance. Home work was secured for her when she improved sufficiently to undertake it, and she is proudly showing by marvels of economy all the learned from the food demonstrations and household lectures the society gave throughout the city when food soared to such unapproachable prices last Spring. She feeds and partially clothes her boys, but the rent and shoe bills are the items of her budget that will not fit within hear earnings. An apepal is made for $102 to provide these for six months. Gifts toward this special fund for the L——s should be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Prompt acknowledgments will be sent.

A Fund of $100 Asked For.

Without the help of a husband, Mrs. L. is being both mother and father to her three girls, the youngest a mere child 6 years old. Ever since her husband disappeared suddenly she has worked hard as a housekeeper in a furnished-room house, but her earnings are not sufficient to meet the high cost of food and other living necessaries, so she has appealed for aid to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The bureau says the home is an excellent one and ought not to be broken up because of poverty alone. A weekly allowance of $3 is needed for the next seven months, when the eldest girl will get her working papers, and for this purpose a fund of $100 is being raised. Large or small contributions toward this amount may be mailed to the bureau, at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0342 T."

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convey the idea of luxury and exclusiveness, yet the prices asked for the overhauled cars are lower than you would expect.

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A most luxurious type of car [illegible] body built by Fleetwood. Bronze fixtured Circassian Walnut panelling. Every detail of the finest. Better than a new car, as it has been tested, and in exceptionally good condition. Manufacturer's complete equipment.

1916 Landaulet Brougham "8"

All 1917 improvements installed. Refinished inside and outside. Has the appearance of a new car.

1916 Limousine, 4 Cyl.

This is the most desirable type of a high-class, light, closed car. The linings have been thoroughly renovated and the car newly painted. Very desirable town car.

THESE CARS ARE GUARANTEED.
No War Tax.

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417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

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" 30	Cabriolet Light Six.		850.00
" 33	Touring		650.00
" 34	1916		850.00
" 34	Roadster 1916 3 Pass.		850.00
" 37	Touring 1917		1100.00
" 36	Roadster 4 Pass. 1917.		1100.00
" 33	Touring		650.00

ALL HAYNES CARS ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

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Two Dollars.

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COMPRISING town cars, sedans, landaulettes and limousines, they represent the highest achievements of America's best body-building craftsmen, allied with the mechanical and economical advantages that have made the MARMON Car famous.

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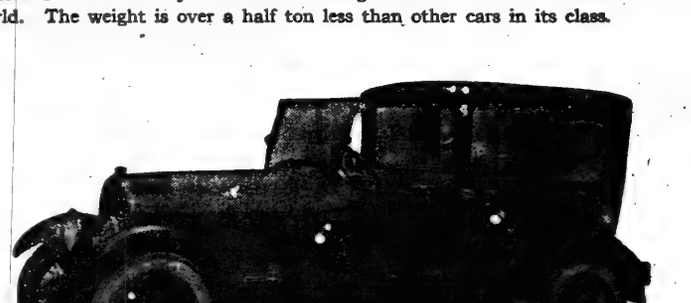

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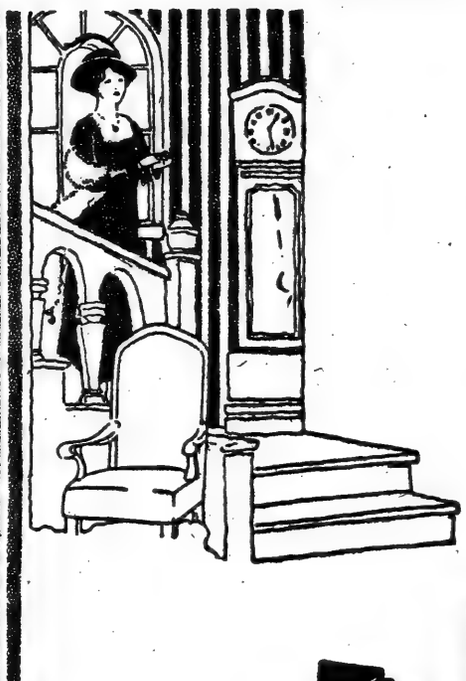

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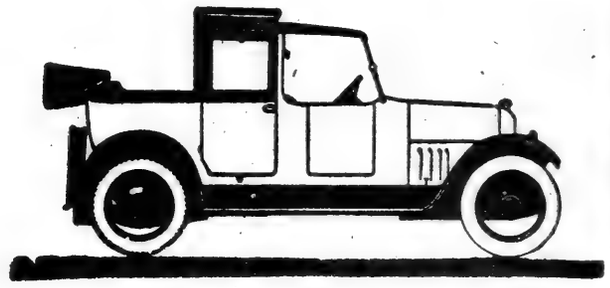
Figuratively, You Wear Your Closed Car



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When you appear in public, you want your closed car to Express you and be a correct setting for your wearing apparel.

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GREEN PAYS LARGE PRICE FOR BLUNDER

Sub Half Back Interferes with Catch of Pass, Giving Penn Ball in Front of Goal.

PLUNGES CARRY IT OVER

Dartmouth Meets Season's First Setback, 7 to 0, After Gamely Holding Quakers at Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—After fighting off Pennsylvania's grueling attack for the greater part of the game at Braves Field this afternoon, Phillips, a substitute Dartmouth half back, committed a costly error in interfering with Heinie Miller in catching a forward pass on the five-yard line. This violation suddenly became all important when Umpire Carl Marshall ruled that the Penn player had been illegally jostled and gave the ball to Penn a few yards from Dartmouth's goal. Three terrific line smashes and Joe Straus ripped his way through the Green barricade for a touchdown, after which Berry kicked the goal. This 7 to 0 victory marks Penn's first victory over their Hanover foe since 1897.

Penn's touchdown marked the end of a sixty-five-yard journey down the field, when only three minutes remained to play. For more than three periods the lighter Dartmouth eleven successfully balked every effort of the plunging Penn backs with startling success. Dartmouth was outplayed from the start, and six times Penn was within striking distance of the goal. On five of these occasions Howard Berry attempted to boot a drop kick over the cross bars, but each time the strong wind carried the ball out of its true course. A sixth time, Quigley tried to kick a goal from placement, but he also failed.

Time and again Pennsylvania seemed on their way to a touchdown, but when victory seemed within reach Dartmouth invariably rose to the occasion and dashed Penn's efforts to disappointment.

Penn Launches Drive.

The forward pass, on which the game hinged, came close to the side lines when Penn had the ball on Dartmouth's 27-yard mark. By persistent crushing onslaughts at the Dartmouth line the Hanover team had been battered back yard by yard. Penn had smashed the Dartmouth forwards so hard and so often that a march which began on Penn's own 35-yard mark became a procession, and had moved along for 38 yards until the Dartmouth players had been shoved back to their 27-yard line.

Dartmouth had been weakening fast from this punishing drive. At the 27-yard mark Dartmouth called a halt, and both of her tackles, Healey and Neely, were so badly used up that they limped from the field. A great cheer greeted Neely, Dartmouth's one-armed player for up to that time he and the other tackle, Healey, had been the marks of Penn's mighty attack, and they had stood up under the smashes of Berry, Quigley, Straus, and Bell with great fortitude. But the bull-like rushes of the Penn backs finally tore them out and they had to give way to substitutes.

Standing close to the side lines, Bell tossed a forward pass to Miller, who had run down and stood on the five-yard line ready to make the catch. Down the field rushed Phillips, Dartmouth's substitute back, who only a week ago had made himself a hero by going into the Penn State at the last moment and kicking the goal which gave Dartmouth victory.

The substitute was destined to play another rôle today. Miller stood with arms outstretched as if he was going to catch the ball. Phillips, in his over-anxiety, thought that the ball was closer to Miller than it really was.

When he saw the outstretched hands of Miller he leaped toward them, and when the ball came within the Penn player's grasp he dropped the ball. The Penn players immediately claimed interference and Umpire Marshall allowed it.

Dartmouth Crumbles Slowly.

From that five-yard mark it was an easy matter for Penn to drive back the tiring Dartmouth team. Straus, Bell, and Berry ammed into the bank of Dartmouth players, and it gradually fell back until the ball was on the one-yard mark. From here Straus plunged through the line for a touchdown.

Although Dartmouth had been outrushed from the start, the Hanover eleven showed a desperate stubbornness which thwarted Penn's efforts every time when it seemed that they had their opponents on the run. During the game Penn made fourteen first downs, while Dartmouth made ten. Five of these first downs of the Green came in the last three minutes of play, when Captain McDonough, the 140-pound quarter back of the Hanover eleven, suddenly started an aerial attack which swept Penn off their feet, and with spectacular forward passes and occasional rushes around the end Dartmouth rushed the ball more than 50 yards and had reached Penn's 6-yard line when the game ended.

There was one fault in Dartmouth's game. The open game was brought into play when it was too late. Dartmouth was faster and more skillful in the quick, snappy use of the forward pass than Penn, and if this startlingly clever attack of Dartmouth had been trained against the Quakers earlier the Green might have had at least held Pennsylvania to even terms.

The crowd of Dartmouth students and the big crowd of Dartmouth alumni from all over New England were pretty well disappointed tonight because Coach Percy Spears's fast, aggressive eleven had not been more richly rewarded for its game, courageous effort. The playing of Dartmouth's pony backfield, especially the two Holbrook brothers, Sid and Pat, and McDonough, was that sparkling variety of football which excites the greatest admiration.

Quakers' Team the Better.

Penn was a better team, but Dartmouth had so much fight and spirit that for most of the game they refused to admit it. The peppery aggressiveness of the Dartmouth players annoyed the Penn drive. At the outset it looked as if Penn was going to run away with the game, when suddenly the Dartmouth line hurled the Penn attack back and the game settled into a nip and tuck battle, with Dartmouth constantly staving off defeat with stubborn courage.

It was an exasperating ordeal for the Penn eleven to have victory within its grasp so many times only to have it snatched from them by some quick turn of fate. The Penn players almost tore their hair in despair in the second period of the game, when they had rushed the ball to the thirty-yard line. From here Bell tossed a beautiful forward pass to Van Ginkel, Penn's left end, who was down on Dartmouth's ten-yard line with no one near him.

His arms were outstretched ready to take the ball and rush over for a touchdown. His path was clear and a score seemed inevitable. Van Ginkel caught the ball, and with no one about to even distract his attention, he muffed the ball and the Penn rooters in the grandstand groaned. Then Berry, in desperation, dropped back to the forty-yard line and made another of his deplorable attempts to kick a field goal.

Wind Halts Goal Kick.

Early in the third period the Pennsylvania followers groaned with disappointment when Berry stood on the twenty-five yard line with a gorgeous opportunity in front of him to kick a field goal. He had plenty of time and protection and got the ball away beautifully. Just as it was about to soar over the cross bar, the strong wind which swept diagonally across the field carried the ball from its course and it struck one of the uprights and bounded back on to the field.

It seemed ordained from the start that Penn was to win, but victory was never so tardy in arriving as it was for the Quakers today. What Dartmouth lacked in weight they offset in speed and aggressiveness. It was nothing less than remarkable the way that light backs like the Holbrook boys and little McDonough could jam their way through the Quaker forwards and elude the Penn tacklers.

The playing of the Penn ends, Miller and Van Ginkel, stood out prominently. They were the only ones who seemed able to solve the Dartmouth attack and stop the slippery backs. Their tackling was deadly, and they threw the Dartmouths back so heavily that several times they left them stunned. The punting of Sid Holbrook and Berry was of high order, and at times, when the wind favored them, both kickers boomed away spirals of 50 yards and more.

Penn Uses Triple Pass.

Penn's best play was a triple forward pass. It worked a few times and was a good ground gainer, but several of the Quakers straight forward tosses went astray. During the game Penn tried fifteen forward passes, and only five of them were successful. Quite different was Dartmouth's use of the forward pass. For some reason or other which is difficult to explain, Captain McDonough did not uncover his clever open game until well along in the final period. Dartmouth had only time to try five forward passes, and four of these were successful. The one which failed was the last toss just before the whistle blew ending the game. McDonough, standing on the 10-yard line, shot a pass over the goal line to one of his players and the ball was muffed in the scramble.

The forward tosses of McDonough were of uncanny accuracy. With a little over three minutes to play after Penn had scored their touchdown, Berry kicked off and McDonough ran the ball back to the 30-yard line before he was downed by Miller. A quick, snappy pass from McDonough to Meyers netted Dartmouth 12 yards. Then, before Penn had a chance to get over the surprise, McDonough heaved the ball far over to one side to Presson, who covered thirty yards before he was downed.

McDonough again fell back as if to toss the ball again, but he fooled the Quakers and jammed his way through a big hole in the Penn line for 10 yards. Then came another quick pass, which shot from McDonough's hands to Meyers and Dartmouth had the ball on Penn's 10-yard line and was going like the wind.

Rally Comes Too Late.

This thrilling uphill fight of Dartmouth, however, came too late. With a minute longer to play, the Hanover eleven would undoubtedly have scored, for Penn was chagrined and bewildered at the deceptive overhead attack of the Dartmouth lads. Up to these last few minutes all of the playing had been in Dartmouth's territory. A few times Dartmouth had invaded the Quaker territory, but not once were they close enough to give Phillips, their drop kicker, a chance to make a try at a field goal. For a team which was outplayed as Dartmouth was outplayed, their efforts in holding the Penn team at bay brought forth the greatest admiration. That is why it was so hard for the Hanover eleven to lose the game on a technical point of interference with a forward pass.

In the first period, Penn had its first chance to try for a score after Bell had tossed a twenty-five-yard forward pass to Berry, who was downed on Dartmouth's forty-yard line. Berry then tried a field goal from the forty-five-yard line, but the ball traveled low and wide of the posts.

There was a slight touch of pugilism injected into the game in the second period when Sheppard, Dartmouth's centre, tackled Straus so hard that he sent him head over heels over the side lines. Straus tried to show his disapproval by making a couple of passes at Sheppard, as the two rolled over on the turf, but peace was enforced before there was any trouble.

Neely in Brilliant Feat.

In the second period Neely, Dartmouth's one-armed tackle, got into the limelight when he leaped into the air and intercepted one of Bell's tosses with his one hand and raced down the field fifteen yards before he was spilled.

The most spectacular dash of the game was made by Quigley in the third period, after he had taken Berry's place at full back. When Penn had held Dartmouth for downs on Penn's thirty-six-yard mark, Quigley dropped back on the first lineup as if to make a forward pass. With the Dartmouth defense spread out anticipating such a play, Quigley dashed through the line and dodged and zigzagged his way up the field for forty yards before McDonough finally brought him down.

When Quigley and Straus had vainly tried to puncture the Dartmouth line for three plunges, Bell held the ball while Quigley attempted to kick a goal from placement on the 36-yard mark. Healey, Dartmouth's left tackle, broke through and blocked the kick just enough to send the ball out of its course.

Penn's complicated triple pass started the downfall of Dartmouth in the final period, when a pass, which was thrown by Bell to Berry and then by Berry back to Bell, netted the Quakers a 20-yard gain. The ball started from Penn's 35-yard mark, and this pass brought it to Dartmouth's 45-yard line. Then Straus and Berry jammed their way through the Dartmouth tackles for substantial gains until the ball was nestling on the 27-yard mark. From here Bell shot the forward pass to Miller, which Phillips tried to intercept, and made it possible by this error for Penn to smash her way to victory.

The lineup:

Pennsylvania. (7.)	Position.	Dartmouth. (0.)
Van Ginkle	L. E.	Myers
Maynard	L. T.	Healey
Cook	L. G.	Neely
May	C.	Sheppard
Dieter	R. G.	Youngstrom
Thomas	R. T.	Murphy
Miller	R. E.	Freedberg
Bell	Q. B.	McDonough
Straus	L. H. B.	S. Holbrook
Light	R. H. B.	C. Holbrook
Berry	F. B.	Lehman

Score by periods:

Pennsylvania	0	0	0	7—7
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—Straus. Goal from touchdown—Berry. Referee—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshal, Harvard. Field judge—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Head linesman—E. T. O'Brien, Tufts. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

TEAM SURPRISES COLGATE.

Hamilton Forced to Best Attack to Beat St. Bonaventure.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Colgate defeated St. Bonaventure here today by 40 to 7. The original schedule called for the Connecticut Aggies. War conditions caused the Aggies to cancel and the date was taken by St. Bonaventure whose team sprang a surprise of weight, speed and ability on the maroon players. It took all the resources of the Colgate team to win, and counter-balance the loss of Gille, the big full back, who was operated on after his injury at Holy Cross.

The offenses of Colgate was weak in the first quarter and in the second only the individual work of Hubbell and Spencer enabled them to score. The condition of St. Bonaventure enabled Colgate to wear them down and score in the last half. St. Bonaventure intercepted a forward pass and ran ninety yards for a touchdown.

The lineup:

St. Bonaventure. (40.)	Position.	Colgate. (7.)
Garvey	R. E.	Curtis
McGlynn, (Capt.)	R. T.	Wooster
Moyan	R. G.	Cornelius
Sullivan	C.	Carroll
Barr	L. G.	Woodman
Kelley	L. T.	Lee
Wheeler	L. E.	Castellanos
Donnelly	Q. B.	McBride
McAndrew	R. H. B.	Hubbell, (Capt.)
Cornell	L. H. B.	Spencer
Clare	F. B.	Crafts

Touchdowns—Hubbell, Crafts, Spencer, Elkins, (2); Anderson, McAndrew.

Substitutions—Martin for Lean, Maloney for McBride, Anderson for Maloney, Elkins for Hubbell, Webster for Spencer, Woolsey for Crafts, Cotterell for Curtis, Miller for Castellanos, Davies for Cornelius, Groesman for Woodman, Watkins for Wooster, Seither for Webster, McQuilland for Miller, Minton for McGlynn, Davis for McAndrew, Bardmeth for Connell.

Referee—Mr. Foley, Hobart. Umpire—Mr. Draper, Williams. Linesman—Dr. MacDonnell, Penn.

MICHIGAN BURIES CORNELL IN DEFEAT

Wolverines Run Wild Over Big Red Eleven to Win Annual Game, 42 to 0.

WESTON STAR OF CONTEST

Ann Arbor Quarter Back Accounts for Gains Totaling 300 Yards Against Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 10.—Michigan's powerful football team completely buried the Cornell eleven this afternoon by a score of 42 to 0.

The Wolverines displayed a powerful attack which could not be stopped short of a three or four yard gain on every attempt, while the Michigan defense stood like the proverbial stone wall. Cornell's forwards were at a loss to block the holes in their line and found themselves completely covered when they attempted to drive an opening in the Michigan line. The Cornell interference was smashed before the line of scrimmage was reached, while Michigan's interference broke the Cornell secondary defense to pieces.

Sparks and Weston were the outstanding figures in Michigan's overwhelming victory. The quarter back ran the ends, crashed through the line and blocked for the other backs in a marvelous manner. Weston made more than 300 yards of ground in the game.

Sparks, until he was forced from the game by a return of his old injury, was a star on offense, scoring one touchdown, and making long gains every time he carried the ball. His punting was exceptional, the kicks traveling 50 yards and being high enough for the ends to cover easily.

Carey and Hoffman were the big guns for Cornell, and these two men were the only ones able to make any gains at all on the Michigan team. Hoffman was stopped most of the times he carried the ball, but managed to get away for a few short gains. Carey twisted his way off tackle and around end for a few large gains, but was held when a first down was imminent.

At only one stage of the game did Cornell have Michigan on the defensive. That was in the third period when a short kickoff by Culver coupled with a long run by Hoffman brought the ball to mid-field.

The lineup:

Michigan. (42.)	Position.	Cornell. (0.)
Goetz	L. E.	Colvin
Goodsell	L. T.	Ackernecht
Culver	L. G.	Strauss
Lambert	C.	Trowbridge
Fortune	R. G.	Swanson
Weske	R. T.	Herriman
Boyd	R. E.	Harris
Weston	Q. B.	Nethercott
Sparks	L. H.	Cross
Hanish	R. H.	Hoffman
Wieman	F. B.	Pendleton

Score by periods:

Michigan	7	21	7	7—42
Cornell	0	0	0	0—0

Goals from touchdown—Wieman, (5,) Cohn. Touchdowns—Weston, (3,) Sparks, Hanish, Cohn. Times of quarters—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Walter Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. Holderness, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Haines, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Evans, Williams.

Substitutions—Michigan: Froemke for Sparks, Straus for Froemke, Froemke for Cruse, Genebach for Hanish, Cartwright for Boyd, Cohn for Wieman, Morrison for Weske. Cornell: Eisenbrandt for Harris, Carey for Hoffman, Hoffman for Pendleton, A. B. Trowbridge for Ackernecht, Pendleton for Hoffman, Hoffman for Carey, Miner for Pendleton, Spiegelberg for Eisenbrandt, Petrie for Colvin, Schmidt for Herriman.

FORDHAM PREP TRIUMPHS.

St. John's Easily Defeated by Bronx Team—Score 45 to 6.

Fordham Prep's unbeaten football team easily eliminated the eleven of St. John's Prep as a contender for the Catholic Prep schools' championship by swamping the Brooklyn lads on Fordham Field yesterday by 45 to 6. "Tubby" Kearns was the particular star of the game, making five touchdowns and paving the way for the others by his line plunges and end runs.

Fordham Prep's easy victory over Stuyvesant High School and its triumph yesterday give the Maroon players a high ranking among the local elevens. Despite the fact that the team has been without a coach for the greater part of the season, the Fordham lads had excellent interference and played together well.

The lineup:

Fordham Prep. (45.)	Pos.	St. John Prep. (6.)
Garvey	L. E.	Macht
Gagdaska	L. T.	Specht
Brennan	L. G.	T. Campbell
O'Grady	C.	Kelly
Cinelli	R. G.	G. Campbell
Smith	R. T.	Woods
Sheridan	R. E.	McMurray
Barnes	Q. B.	Conroy
Schappert	L. H. B.	Damico
Kearns	R. H. B.	Cotter
Butler	F. B.	Casazza

Touchdowns—Kearns, (5,) Garvey, Schappert, Casazza. Goals from touchdowns—Butler, (3.) Substitutions—St. John's: Fanning for Macht; Fordham Prep: Jones for Smith. Referee—Mr. Kelly. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Head linesman—Mr. Kilby. Time of periods—12 minutes.

BLACK'S TEAM BEATS BROWN

Newport Naval Eleven Triumphs by 35 to 0 Tally.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—Brown's football eleven went up against a heavy proposition today at Andrews Field and was overwhelmingly defeated by the Second District Naval Reserve team, 35 to 0. Composed of college stars representing eight universities, the Newport boys rode rough shod over the crippled Brunonians and emerged triumphant. Features of the game were an 85-yard touchdown run from kickoff by Gerrish, the former Dartmouth star, and a 78-yard run from scrimmage by Barrett, the Cornell all-America star.

Brown fought hard until the end but was outclassed by the heavier rivals. Brown's best rushing was done in the first period.

The lineup:

Naval Team. (35.)	Position.	Brown. (0.)
Elwood	L. E.	Williams
Paisley	L. T.	Murphy
Black	L. G.	Bowman
Callahan	C.	Heving
Schlacter	R. G.	Grabb
Dunn	R. T.	Nicholas
Green	R. E.	Weeks
Hite	Q. B.	Coulter
Barrett	L. H. B.	Albright
Gerrish	R. H. B.	Gordon
Gardner	F. B.	Armstrong

Touchdowns—Gerrish, (2,) Elwood, Barrett, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, (4.) Black. Substitutions—Reserves: Wheeler for Gerrish, Brown: Brisk for Williams, Edson for Murphy, Kittredge for Weeks, Huggins for Coulter, Thayer for Grabb, Albright for Kittredge, Coulter for Albright, Lanpher for Nichols, Herriott for Coulter, Black for Hoving. Referee—Bertram, Princeton. Umpire—Burleigh, Exeter. Linesman—Noble, Amherst.

Northwestern Downs Aggies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Northwestern overwhelmed the Michigan Aggies, 39 to 6, today, giving the Aggies their sixth straight defeat this season. The Aggies displayed a disheartened attack and weak defense, the speedy Northwestern backfield players gaining at will on long end runs and forward passes.

Princeton Prep Wins with Ease.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—In the last game of its season the Princeton Preparatory School defeated the lighter and less experienced Stevens Prep eleven of Hoboken here today by the score of 46 to 0. Forty points were scored in the first half and six in the last quarter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

EAST AND SOUTH.

At West Point—Army, 28; Carlisle, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 28; Georgetown, 7.
At Boston—Pensylvania, 7; Dartmouth, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 13; Washington and Jefferson, 10.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 42; Bucknell, 0.
At South Field—Columbia, 70; Hobart, 0.
At Ohio Field—New York University, 9; Rhode Island State, 6.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 61; Springfield T. S., 0.
At Hamilton—Colgate, 40; St. Bonaventure, 7.
At Providence—Second Naval District, 35; Brown, 0.
At State College—Lehigh, 9; Penn State, 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 56; Lafayette, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 20; Middlebury, 7.
At Medford—Tufts, 6; Colby, 0.
At Worcester—Amherst, 34; Worcester Tech, 6.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 35; Delaware, 0.
At Boston—Boston College, 34; Holy Cross, 0.
At Haverford—Lebanon Valley, 40; Haverford, 0.
At Schenectady—Union, 19; Rensselaer Poly, 3.
At Gettysburg—Gettysburg, 21; Mount St. Mary's, 6.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 28; Franklin and Marshall, 6.
At Buffalo—Hamilton, 7; University of Buffalo, 0.
At Allentown—Muhlenburg, 21; Albright, 0.
At Rochester—Wesleyan, 27; Rochester, 6.
At Princeton—Harvard Freshmen, 24; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 42; Phillips Andover Academy, 0.
At Exeter—Portland Naval Reserves, 12; Exeter, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester Academy, 20; Cushing, 0.
At New Haven—Yale Informal, 33; New Haven Naval Base, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Informal, 0; Camp Devens, 0.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 9; Western Maryland, 0.
At Chester—Pennsylvania Military College, 32; Washington College, 0.
At Washington—Maryland State, 14; St. John's, 8.
At Huntington, Va.—West Virginia, 27; Virginia Poly, 3.
At Williamsport, Penn.—Bloomsburg Normal, 7; Dickinson Seminary, 0.
At New Orleans—Georgia Tech, 49; Tulane, 0.

WEST.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 42; Cornell, 0.
At Madison, Wis.—Ohio State, 16; Wisconsin, 3.
At Sioux City, Iowa.—Notre Dame, 13; Morningside, 0.
At Indianapolis—De Pauw, 7; Wabash, 0.
At Cleveland—Case, 46; Ohio Northern, 20.
At Omaha, Neb.—North Dakota, 12; Creighton, 7.
At Iowa City—Iowa, 35; South Dakota, 7.
At Des Moines, Iowa—Washington University, (St. Louis,) 20; Drake, 0.
At Berea, Ohio—Muskingum, 25; Baldwin-Wallace, 7.
At Denver—Colorado School of Mines, 16; Colorado College, 7.
At Norman, Okla.—Kansas, 13; Oklahoma, 6.
At Boulder, Col.—University of Colorado, 18; University of Utah, 9.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At Polo Grounds—Morris H. S., 13; Stuyvesant H. S., 0.
At Flushing—Flushing H. S., 62; H. S. of Commerce, 0.
At New Rochelle—De Witt Clinton H. S., 20; New Rochelle, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton Prep, 46; Stevens Prep, 0.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 25; Mackenzie School, 13.
At Tarrytown—Hackley School, 28; Morristown School, 0.
At Montclair—Montclair Academy, 19; Newark Academy, 0.
At Washington—Kent School, 68; Gunnery, 7.

STEVENS TRIUMPHS AGAIN.

Delaware Tossed Aside by Engineers by 35 to 0 Score.

In one of the fastest games of football ever played on Castle Point Field, Stevens unmercifully trampled the Delaware eleven yesterday afternoon at Hoboken by 35 to 0. From start to finish the Red and Gray had everything its own way. Only once, and that at the start of the game, did Delaware get inside the Stevens twenty-yard line. Moeller and Johnson played exceptionally, tearing through the Delaware line time and again and breaking up plays in the making. Goodale was the star of the backfield.

In the first quarter neither team seemed to have the punch when needed, and consequently the ball seesawed across the centre of the field.

In the second period Stevens started a slashing attack after Ford intercepted a forward pass. By a series of end runs and line plunges, mingled with two forward passes, the Stevens backs brought the ball to Delaware's twelve-yard line. From there Bloss took it over.

Toward the end of this period McCaughlin and Stewart made gains through the Engineers' line, but they were soon smeared and Delaware lost the ball on downs. On the next play Goodale evaded all tacklers and ran eighty yards for a touchdown.

During the third period Goodale kicked the ball over the cross bars from placement from the twenty-two-yard line. At the close of the quarter Bloss made another touchdown after taking a twenty-five-yard forward buried by Goodale.

In the last quarter, when Stevens was held for downs, Goodale again kicked goals from placement, first from the forty-yard line and then from the thirty-two-yard line. The last score was made by Carlson, who carried the ball over after receiving a forward pass from Deghuil.

The lineup:

Stevens. (35.)	Position.	Delaware. (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Myers
Brett	L. T.	Carter
Brun	L. G.	Roach
Johnson	C.	Holton
Moeller	R. G.	Mackin
Heinen	R. T.	Wilson, (Capt.)
Egger	R. E.	McLaughlin
Bloss	Q. B.	Tonkin
Deghuse, (Capt.)	L. H. B.	Stewart
Goodale	R. H. B.	Plam
Ford	F. B.	Morrison

Touchdowns—Bloss, (2,) Goodale, Carlson. Goals from touchdowns—Goodale, (1,) Deghuse, (1.) Goals from placement—Goodale, 3. Referee — Garrison, Wesleyan. Umpire — Lohring, Princeton. Field judge—Kersburg, Harvard. Time of periods—15 minutes. Substitutions—Stevens: Swenson for Egger, Peterson for Goodale, Drew for Bloss, Piquette for Peterson, Nevius for Johnson, Delaware: Graves for Myers, Vita for Carter, Loose for Plam, Alexander for Morrison, Jones for Holton.

RUTGERS PILES UP POINTS.

Springfield Training No Match for Sanford's Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Springfield Training School eleven proved easy for Rutgers here this afternoon, the Sanford eleven amassing a total of 61 points in four periods of ten minutes each. While the visitors worked several forward passes for substantial gains, they at no time threatened the Rutgers goal line. The visiting team, however, surprised Coach Sanford, the creator of the multiple kick, by attempting a goal from this formation.

It was from the 40-yard line, but was a poor effort. Whitehill and Robeson gave a wonderful exhibition of forward passing, while the running of Kelly, Gardner, and Baker featured the great Rutgers attack. Not once during the game was Rutgers forced to punt.

The lineup:

Rutgers. (61.)	Position.	Springfield. (0.)
Robeson	L. E.	Mansfield
Feltner	L. T.	Edwards
Schaefer	L. G.	Johnson
Dunham	C.	Quinlan
Francke	R. G.	Clark
Rendall	R. T.	Lavick
Breckley	R. E.	Linden
Baker	Q. B.	Drew
Kelly	L. H. B.	Bretsmeider
Gardner	R. H. B.	Otto
Whitehill	F. B.	Carling

Touchdowns—Gardner, 3; Kelly, 3; Whitehill, 3; Redmond, 1. Goals from touchdown—Gardner, 4; Redmond, 2. Substitutions—Springfield: McKnight for Quinlan; Eggersbrecht for Edwards. Rutgers: Sutten for Breckley; Francisco for Dunham; Redmond for Gardner; Lawes for Redmond; Hand for Francisco. Referee—H. R. Hennage, Dartmouth. Umpire—Charles Hann, Harvard. Linesman—C. H. Kilpatrick, Princeton. Time of periods—10 minutes each.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY HERE.

Elevens from Camps Upton and Devens at Polo Grounds Nov. 17.

New York will have a chance to see two of the cantonment football teams in action at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 17 when the Camp Upton eleven will play a team from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. The Camp Upton eleven at Yaphank is being coached by Frank Glick, the former Princeton quarter-back, and has several former college players in the lineup. The Camp Devens team is being coached by Percy Haughton of Harvard.

W. AND J. A VICTIM OF PANTHERS' FURY

Pitt Checks Strong Attack of Traditional Rival to Win by Score of 13 to 10.

LOSERS STUBBORN TO END

Sol Metzger's Charges Outplay Warner's Men at Finish, but Fail to Overcome Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Tugging and smashing at each other, the old enemies, Pitt and W. and J., battled for four periods at Forbes Field today in an encounter that meant the life of the old Warner machine, and when the referee's whistle blew that ended hostilities the score was 13 to 10 in favor of Pitt. Three years ago today the Blue and Gold lost to the Red and Black by exactly the same score, and it was evident today that the W. and J. boys were after another victory.

They began like a battering ram that brooked no holding back, and after smashing their way to the 25-yard line in the first seven minutes of play Pitt held on viciously, but McCreight shot a field goal over the bars that gave his team first blood. However, this seemed to awaken the Panthers, for they began to hit the Red and Black like mad. McLaren and Easterday drove through for substantial gains. When Stein fumbled the ball in the midlle of the field the Blue and Gold worked the sphere to their opponents' 15-yard line, from whence Foxy Miller ran around left end across the line. Gougler kicked an easy goal. When the second period opened Pitt had the ball 20 yards from W. and J.'s goal line, and a succession of line smashes by Gougler and McLaren got the ball to the 2-yard line. Scrimmage in front of the goal produced the touchdown, with George McLaren holding the ball. Gougler missed the goal and the score was 13 to 3 at the end of the first half.

Washington and Jefferson must have heard some hot talk from Sol Metzger in the clubhouse, for they tore into the Pitt eleven at the opening of the third period in a way that took the Blue and Gold off their feet, easily outplaying Glenn Warner's men during the rest of the game. A beautiful 55-yard run by McCreight helped put the ball very near to Pitt's goal line soon after the period started, and he and Stobbs hit the line for gains until the latter was pushed over for a touchdown. Captain McCreight kicked goals.

Pitt played on the defensive during the rest of the period, as the aerial work of the Red and Black was fine and had Pitt guessing how to prevent gains. The visitors played desperately in the last half, and McCreight nearly tied the score with an attempt at field goal from the 25-yard line, the ball going under the bar. Pitt worked the ball to W. and J.'s 1-yard line in the last period, but lost it on downs on some of the finest defensive work ever seen at Forbes Field.

The lineup:

Pitt. (13.)	Position.	W. & J., (10.)
Carlson, (Capt.)	L. E.	Carroll
Pearlman	L. T.	Henry
Sutherland	L. G.	Wimberly
Stahl	C.	Guy
Sies	R. G.	Stein
Sledej	R. T.	Brown
Harrington	R. E.	Tressell
Miller	Q. B.	Stobbs
Gougler	L. H. B.	Smith
Easterday	R. H. B.	Stein
McLaren	F. B.	McCreight, (Capt.)

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pitt	7	6	0	0—13
W. and J.	3	0	7	0—10

Touchdowns—Miller, McLaren, Stobbs. Goals from touchdown—Gougler, McCreight. Goal from field—McCreight.

Substitutions: Pitt—Henry for Carlson, McClelland for Miller, Carlson for Henry, Miller for McClelland, Henry for Carlson, Pitler for Mier, McCeland for Piter, McCarter for Gougler, R. Hishouse for Henry, W. Allshouse for Pearlman, W. and J.—Ruble for Stein, Stein for Brown, Bixler for Smith, Garbisch for Stein.

Referee—R. W. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Umpire—D. W. Mirriman, Geneva. Linesman—J. H. Moffatt, Princeton.

Periods—15 minutes each.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

ARMY.		NAVY.	
28—Carnegie Tech.	0	27—Davidson Coll..	0
34—Virginia M. I..	0	0—West Virginia..	7
26—Tufts	3	62—Maryland State	0
21—Villanova	7	61—Carlisle	0
2—Notre Dame....	7	83—Haverford	0
28—Carlisle	0	95—Western Res...	0
		23—Georgetown	7
139	17	362	14
PENNSYLVANIA.		PITTSBURGH.	
0—Georgia Tech...	41	14—West Va. Univ.	9
10—Swarthmore ...	0	40—Bethany	0
20—Bucknell	6	41—Lehigh	0
6—Pittsburgh	14	28—Syracuse	0
27—Lafayette	0	14—Pennsylvania..	6
23—Penn Mil. Coll.	0	25—Westminster	0
7—Dartmouth	0	13—W. and J.	10
93	61	175	25
FORDHAM.		COLUMBIA.	
35—Ft. Wadsw'th..	0	24—B'klyn Nav. R.	0
19—Ambulance, C..	7	21—Union	0
60—Norwich	0	6—Williams	9
12—Holy Cross....	0	0—Amherst	14
0—Rutgers	28	70—Hobart	0
9—Georgetown	12	127	23
135	47	RUTGERS.	
N. Y. UNIV.		25—Ursinus	0
3—Rensselaer	6	90—Ft. Wadsworth.	0
6—Wesleyan	7	10—Syracuse	14
0—Union	0	33—Lafayette	7
0—Trinity	0	28—Fordham	0
9—R. I. State	6	7—West Virginia..	7
18	19	61—Springfld T. S.	0
BROWN.		254	28
27 Rhode Island...	0	COLGATE.	
20—Johns Hopkins.	0	24—Bucknell	0
27—Worcester	6	20—Cornell	0
7—Boston Col....	2	6—Brown	7
7—Colgate	6	21—Holy Cross	0
0—Syracuse	6	40—St. Bonavent'e.	7
0—Naval Reserves.	35	111	14
88	56	LEHIGH.	
PENN STATE.		7—7th U. S. Inf., Gettysburg	0
10—Ambulance C..	0	6—Ursinus	7
80—Gettysburg	0	0—Pittsburgh	41
98—St. Bonaventure	0	6—Georgetown	14
0—Wash. and Jeff.	7	33—Lebanon Valley	7
9—West Va. Wes..	7	47—Muhlenberg	0
7—Dartmouth	10	9—Penn State	0
0—Lehigh	9	108	69
204	33	SYRACUSE.	
WASH. AND JEFF.		19—47th U. S. Inf.	0
17—Kiski	7	14—Rutgers	10
30—Westminster	0	0—Pittsburgh	28
13—W. Va. Wes..	6	58—Tufts	0
7—Penn State....	0	6—Brown	0
33—Geneva	0	42—Bucknell	0
10—Pittsburgh	13	129	38
110	26	AMHERST.	
DARTMOUTH.		7—Middlebury	19
14—Springfield Y. M. C. A.	0	19—Union	6
82—Middlebury	6	7—Springfield Y. M. C. A.	13
6—West Virginia..	7	14—Wesleyan	9
21—New Hampshire	6	14—Columbia	6
10—Penn. State....	7	34—Worcester Tech.	6
0—Pennsylvania..	7	95	59
83	28	LAFAYETTE.	
CORNELL.		20—Ambulance C..	0
22—Oberlin	0	12—Ursinus	6
10—Williams	14	7—Rutgers	33
0—Colgate	20	0—Muhlenberg	6
20—Bucknell	0	0—Pennsylvania..	27

COLUMBIA ROLLS UP A HUGE SCORE

Morningside Heights Eleven Tramples on Hobart College by 70 to 0.

BACKFIELD SHOWS DASH

Blue and White Players Hang On to the Ball and Carry It Over for Ten Touchdowns.

Columbia's capable back field finally found itself, utilized its acknowledged speed, and ran roughshod over an eleven from Hobart College yesterday at South Field, scoring a victory of 70 to 0. Having mastered the art of holding the ball, once it was passed, the Blue and White team demonstrated it had a scoring possibility far greater than it has shown at any time since football was resurrected at the Morningside Heights institution three years ago.

Hobart had a heavy and willing set of forwards, but its secondary defense was inadequate. Time after time the excellent interference of Columbia blocked off the forwards and put it up to the Hobart backs to stop the play, but invariably the visiting backs tackled too high and the Columbia runner slipped through his arms and continued to a touchdown hardly molested.

Touchdowns came with such frequency in the first half that the Columbia rooters begged for a century score, but Coach Metcalf evidently did not care so much for a high score, since toward the end of the game he substituted the scrubs for the regulars and allowed the last two quarters to be shortened to ten minutes each, instead of playing the fifteen-minute periods as agreed upon at the start of the game and as were played in the first half.

Hobart seemed ill-trained. It had no men able to withstand the fierce and concentrated charges of Columbia, and it had no star who measured up to the work of the four regular back field men of Columbia. Only one Hobart player won the plaudits during the game, and that was Hanson, a substitute end, who got into the battle in the second quarter. He spilled every play sent his way and cut down several runners who started around the other end, but he was used up quickly and had to retire.

Weinstein Shows Form.

Columbia's difficulty for the greater part of the season has been in finding a quarter back to take the place left vacant by Howard Miller. It was only an injury to Rosen which gave Weinstein a chance to play that position yesterday, but Weinstein did so well it is probable he will get more chances. He kept the team pounding away at a rapid pace.

He was careful to see that all got the signals and that once the ball passed it was not fumbled. He ran the team with judgment and played his part uncommonly well. Weinstein has been a substitute end, but his work as field general yesterday may advance him to that position and make it possible for Rosen to be shifted into the line, where he is of more value.

Columbia scored til points in the first half and only 9 in the second. Practically every touchdown came from a dash around end, which found the runner covering from thirty to seventy yards in his goal-making dash. Kennedy, one of the two veterans on the team, kicked seven of nine chances for a goal from touchdown.

From the start it was apparent that Hobart was outclassed. In five plays Columbia had the ball on Hobart's five-yard line, and on the next Houlahan plunged through the line for a touchdown. The next score came three plays later, when Hobart attempted to punt from its own two-yard line, but Kindleberger of Columbia blocked the punt and fell on the ball for a touchdown. Only five more plays were needed to cross the Hobart goal line again. This time it was Shaw who circled the end for 35 yards. Hobart kicked off; the Columbia was downed on its own 30-yard line. Shaw again received the ball, and again eluded all tacklers and ran 70 yards for the fourth touchdown of the game. This was the last score of the first quarter, but a moment before the period ended Weinstein intercepted an attempted forward pass by Hobart and planted the ball at the middle of the field.

In the shortened second half Hobart fought desperately, but with enough courage to check the onward rush of Columbia and to hold the Blue and White to a touchdown and a drop kick. Shaw made the touchdown in the third quarter, following a driving attack which earned three first downs and gave Shay a chance to force his final ten yards on a split buck. That was the only score of the third period.

In the last period Columbia's scrubs had all they could do to attend to the Hobart attack. The scrubs did well enough, however, to get the ball close enough to the goal line for Memmott to drop-kick it over. Kennedy also attempted a drop kick later, but his effort was yards short. Hobart made two first downs in the final period, one from rushing and one from a forward pass, Ehni to Barber, which went for 25 yards, but the visitors never had a chance to score.

The lineup:

Columbia. (70.)	Position.	Hobart. (0.)
Kennedy	L. E.	Gilbert
Farrell	L. T.	Myler
Kindleberger	L. G.	Ehni
Galvin	C.	Rumbold
Healy	R. G.	Peffer
Farer	R. T.	Gracey
Parnes	R. E.	Renehan
Weinstein	Q. B.	Holmquist
Houlahan	L. H. B.	Barber
Canapary	R. H. B.	Kober
Shaw	F. B.	Schott

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Columbia	27	34	6	3	—70
Hobart	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Houlahan, (2,) Kindleberger, Shaw, (3,) Memmott, (3,) Parnes. Goals from touchdown—Kennedy, (7.) Goal from field—Memmott.

Substitutions: Columbia—Campbell for Farrell, Eisfelder for Kindleberger, Strauss for Healy, Silverblatt for Parnes, Lester for Weinstein, Rockerfeller for Lester, Memmott for Houlahan, Houlahan for Shaw, Shaw for Houlahan, Freudenheim for Canapary, Uris for Shaw. Hobart—Hanson for Gilbert, Fullerton for Myler.

Referee—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Umpire—L. C. Hennessey, Brown. Linesman—C. M. Sargree, Michigan. Time of periods—Two of 15 minutes and two of 10 minutes.

TOME ELEVEN VICTORIOUS.

Touchdown by Guinlock Beats Lawrenceville by 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Tome School football team defeated Lawrenceville here today by 6 to 3. The Tome score came in the second quarter through a touchdown by Guinlock on a play through tackle. Lawrenceville was unable to cross the Tome goal line, but managed to score a drop kick from the 40-yard line. This play was made by Gross. During the last few moments of play the Lawrenceville team tried desperately to score by forward passes, but failed.

The lineup:

Tome School, (6.)	Position.	Lawrenceville, (3.)
Marshal, (C.)	L. E.	Atwater
Crane	L. T.	Lewis
Gleason	L. G.	Hepperton
Griffin	C.	Davidson
McKenney	R. G.	Snow
Keith	R. T.	Badham
Hartshorn	R. E.	Green
Tome	Q. B.	Gross
Guinlock	L. H. B.	Eaiwer, (C.)
Rawlings	R. H. B.	Antrim
G. Gleason	F. B.	Miller

Touchdowns—Guinlock. Goal from field—Gross. Substitutions—Lawrenceville: Blake for Miller, Chidester for Green, Comey for Blake, Nyce for Atwater, Eagleson for Davidson, Walters for Antrim. Tome: Clark for Hartshorn, Wertheimer for McKenney. Referee—Richardson. Umpire—Price. Linesman—Palmer. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

STADIUM AT WISCONSIN.

University Dedicates Athletic Plant, Which Will Seat 10,000.

A new stadium was dedicated recently by the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. The occasion was the Wisconsin-Minnesota football fray. The new athletic plant will be one of the best equipped in the Middle West when it is completed, seating ten thousand persons.

Work on the stadium was begun March 16, 1916. To date, the total expenditure for construction has been $30,765. The original appropriation made by the Wisconsin State Legislature Oct. 27, 1915, for building this stand was $20,000. The alumni of the University of Wisconsin gave $2,079, and a new appropriation of $10,000 was made by the Legislature July 2, 1917.

The entire stadium is made of concrete and steel, and extends the length of the playing field. A hill formed a natural foundation for the structure, yet considerable grading was necessary before actual construction of the stand could be started. Further work on the stadium will be done from time to time, as the Legislature makes new appropriations for its construction.

YALE YOUNGSTERS VICTORS.

Andover Academy Crumbles Under Attack, Losing by 41 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Yale's Freshman eleven today subdued Andover Academy, 41 to 0, accumulating 34 points in the first half, after which Coach Brides sent a complete substitute squad against the preparatory school players. French and Dines starred for the 1921 players, each figuring in runs of nearly half the field. Andover's team game appeared shattered by the powerful plunging game uncovered by Yale in the first half and only one first down was negotiated during the match. Five Yale Freshman players—Shelvin, Hiffelfinger, Dines, Neville and Tripps—are either brothers or close relatives of former Yale stars.

POLY PREP HARRIERS WIN.

Defeat Runners of Manual Training by One-Sided Score.

Poly Prep School of Brooklyn closed its cross-country season yesterday with a victory over the harriers of Manual Training High School in a chase of about three miles over the Prospect Park course, Brooklyn. The final score gave Poly Prep the low total of 16 points, against 42 for Manual Training.

This was the victorious school's fourth run, and the Poly Prep athletes closed the season with a clean slate. Only a final spirting effort on the part of Carty, Manual Training H. S., gaining for him fifth place at the finish, prevented the victorious harriers from rolling up a perfect score of 15 points.

The run afforded Paul Bernard another chance to distinguish himself as the leading harrier of Poly Prep. In all of the institution's races this year Bernard has shown the way to victory, and in finishing first yesterday in 19:00, he hung up his fourth consecutive individual victory. A field of twenty-six runners participated in the run, eight from Poly Prep and the remaining eighteen from Manual Training.

The following is the order of finish of the first eleven:

P. Bernard, Poly Prep, 19:00; B. Reynolds, Poly Prep, 19:02; P. Kerby, Poly Prep, 19:22; F. McKiniess, Poly Prep, 19:30; Carty, Manual Training 20:10; S. Winternits, Poly Prep, 20:25; Schneffer, Manual Training, 21:00; A. Stearns, Poly Prep, 21:02; Rice, Manual Training, 21:20; Rabeau, Manual Training, 21:21; Bingham, Manual Training, 21:25.

Point score:

Poly Prep	1	2	3	4	6	—16	
Manual Training	5	7	9	10	11	—42	

CRESCENT ELEVEN VICTOR.

Field League Champions Beat Staten Island at Soccer.

Playing the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in an exhibition game at Bay Ridge yesterday, the soccer team of the Crescent Athletic Club, champions of the Field Club League, triumphed by 4 goals to 1. The victors tallied twice in each half and with a lead of 3 to 0 permitted the visitors to score one goal. Philip and Waters were the first to score for the home team, and Van der Wolf made it three straight, at which stage Van Laar got through for Staten Island.

The lineu: :

Crescent A. C., (4.)	Position.	Staten Isl'd, (1.)
Smith	G.	Markham
Rae	R. B.	O'Rourke
Charlwood	L. B.	Jones
O'Rourke	R. H.	Vigurs
Macdennan	C. H.	Brown
Humphrys	L. H.	Storm
Peet	O. R.	Bressler
Waters	I. R.	Henry
Van der Wolf	C.	Davidson
Reid	I. L.	Clason
Philip	O. L.	Van Laar

Goals—Crescent A. C.: Philip, Waters, (2.) Van der Wolf, Staten Island: Van Laar. Referee—G. Callicott. Linesmen—R. F. McNulty and J. Thompson. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

C. C. N. Y. LOSES AT SOCCER.

City College Eleven, Meets First Defeat This Season by Bensonhurst.

The City College soccer team met its first defeat of the season yesterday afternoon on Jasper Oval at the hands of the strong Bensonhurst Field Club. The Long Island team kicked a lone goal into the local cage during the two halves, but this was sufficient to defeat City College as all of its advances were frustrated at the goal-post by the alert King of the Bensonhurst team.

A slight injury to Behrman, of City College, forced him to withdraw, and immediately following this the lone count was made. King starred during the game for the visitors and Catrell was a big factor in the victory, although his teammate Hall scored the goal. Johnny Echman, formerly a star player on the freshman City College team away back in 1913, was in Bensonhurst lineup.

MURPHY LEADS TO VICTORY.

Plays Star Role in Triumph of Ambulance Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10. — The United States Army Ambulance Corps team from Allentown defeated the United States Marines from Philadelphia Navy Yard by 16 to 0 in a gridiron clash on Franklin Field today. Three goals from the field by young Mike Murphy, son of the famous Mike Murphy, Penn's athletic trainer; a touchdown by Cubbage after taking a forward pass from this same Murphy, and a goal following the touchdown by Murphy accounted for the U. S. A. C.'s tallies.

Captain Mahan, skipper of the Marine team and a famous star at Harvard, pulled a tendon early in the second period and had to leave the game. Johnny Scott, formerly of Lafayette, was pretty nearly the whole team for the Marines, and played one of the greatest individual games ever seen on Franklin Field.

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DROP KICK BY EGAN GIVES VIOLET GAME

Captain of N. Y. U. Decides Battle with Rhode Island by Score of 9 to 6.

VISITORS FIRST TO TALLY

Nichols Circles End for Forty-Yard Run, Which Ends in a Touchdown.

New York University defeated Rhode Island State yesterday on Ohio Field by the score of 9 to 6, overcoming the visitors' early score of the first quarter. As usual, Egan was the star performer. He kicked the 35-yard drop that gave the Violet its lead. All scoring was done in the first two periods.

Both teams used numerous forward passes, but only the Violet benefited, and that only in the second quarter. Both teams worked the ends for substantial gains. For New York Egan gained the most at this play, as in other formations.

It was Nichols of Rhode Island who made the visitors' touchdown, but an injury soon put him out of the running. Of the others, O'Brien was for his team what Egan was to the Violet. O'Brien not only did the most ground gaining, but also did his team a kicking.

In Ebenfeld, Egan had a worthy partner. The stock little full back played consistently and once received a forward pass that did much toward putting the Violet in position for Egan's deciding drop kick. On the Violet line Brim, as usual, was a tower of strength. Fernandez, at tackle, played a strong defensive game.

New York kicked off. The visitor's backfield in three downs brought the ball to the Violet's forty-yard line, and on the fourth play of the game Nichols circled an end and raced forty yards for a touchdown. O'Brien failed to kick the goal. At this juncture Egan, Gardiner and Goldberg went in for N. Y. W. Before many more plays Brin was also put in and from then on the visitors never again became dangerous.

In the second quarter, with the ball on his own thirty-seven-yard line, Egan went around end for thirty yards before he was downed. Then he tried a forward pass to Gardiner and succeeded. Gardiner caught the ball on the ten-yard line and went across for a touchdown. Egan failed to kick the goal.

From the forty-three-yard line New York, by means of centre backs, got a first down. Then a forward pass from Egan to Ebenfeld netted twelve yards more. Egan ran around end for twenty more yards, bringing the ball to the Rhode Island twenty-three yard line. Here Egan dropped back to the thirty-five-yard line, from where he drop kicked the ball over the bars.

The line-up:

N. Y. Univ., (9.)	Position.	R. Isl. State.(6.)
Finley	L. E.	Strand
Fernandez	L. T.	M. Murphy
Billo	L. G.	Eastwood
Goff	C.	Seabury
Sulzer	R. G.	Rioux
Sokolower	R. T.	Knott
Wurth	R. E.	Hart
Buckley	Q. B.	O'Brien
Stellwagen	L. H. B.	Nichols
Johnson	R. H. B.	J. Murphy
Ebenfeld	F. B.	Keegan

Score by periods:

New York University	0	9	0	0	—9
Rhode Island State	6	0	0	0	—6

Touchdowns—Nichols, Gardiner. Field goal—Egan. Substitutions—New York University—Gardiner for Wurth, Egan for Buckley, Buckley for Stellwagen, Goldberg for Sulzer, Brin for Goff, Goff for Billo; Rhode Island State—Torgon for Nichols, Sullivan for M. Murphy, M. Murphy for J. Murphy, Tweedell for Strand, Brownell for Eastwood. Referee—R. M. Hockenberry, Syracuse. Umpire—E. A. Green, Syracuse. Linesman—J. Goundry, New York University. Time of periods—12 minutes each.

MIDDIES CONTINUE MARCH.

Conquer Georgetown Eleven, Winning by Score of 28 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—Navy outclassed Georgetown here this afternoon and won the annual contest with the Senators by 28 to 7. The Middies absolutely discounted the predictions of some who had thought they would have a really hard time getting away with the winning side of the score.

Through three-fourths of the game the Admirals had all the best of it, and kept the play in the Washingtonians' territory. The lone tally of the visitors came in the last period and was entirely due to the work of Gilroy and Whelan. The play that saved the Senators from a coat of whitewash was a forward pass for fifteen yards, with Gilroy on the receiving end. After receiving the pass the speedy little back field man of the Catholics sprinted for forty yards through all of the Middy back field men and was not stopped until he had placed the leather behind the Admirals' goal-posts.

The lineup:

Navy, (28.)	Position.	Georgetown, (7.)
Graves	L. E.	Connel
Scaffe	L. T.	Ahearn
Saunders	L. G.	O'Gorman
Goodstein	C.	Heaphy
Wilkie	R. G.	Dudack
Barrett	R. T.	Smeach
Ewen	R. E.	Whelan
Ingram	Q. B.	Maloney
Butler	L. H. B.	Gilroy
Roberts	R. H. B.	McQuade
Martin	F. B.	Wall

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Navy	7	14	7	0	—28
Georgetown	0	0	0	7	—7

Touchdowns—Butler, (2,) Martin, (2,) Whelan. Goals from touchdowns—Ingram, (4.) Maloney.

Referee—Mr. Hollenback, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Eckles, Washington and Jefferson. Linesman—Mr. Eberle, Swarthmore.

Capablanca to Show Skill.

José R. Capablanca, Cuba's chess marvel, who has been at home for the last six months and in retirement so far as public appearance is concerned, is included in the program of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club, consisting of a series of exhibitions of simultaneous chess, which will be opened by Herman Helms, editor of the American Chess Bulletin, on Dec. 1. F. J. Marshall, United States chess champion, will also appear.

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CARLISLE EASY FOR ARMY.

Oliphant Only Plays One Period, but Scores Two Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—In spite of the fact that Stokes, Shrader, Vandegraff and Luce, all Varsity men, were not in the game because of injuries, the Army men ran away with the Carlisle Indians today 28 to 0.

The West Pointers flashed all the strength they could muster at the outset of the game, but after the first quarter, the Cadets went through the contest with many substitutes in the line-up.

Oliphant stayed in just one period, scoring two touchdowns and kicking both resultant goals. The Redskins once got to the Cadets' twenty-five-yard line. This flash of offensive came at the end of the second period, the whistle sounding just when the Indians seemed to be going at their best.

The Cadets' first score resulted from a fifty-five-yard dash by Oliphant, who got loose in a scrimmage near midfield and, aided by the interference of Knight, ran to the touchdown. A moment later, Oliphant dashed forty yards to Carlisle's twenty-yard line. From this point Wicks and Monroe worked the ball to the Indian's five-yard mark and Oliphant was sent through for the touchdown. The teams fought evenly throughout the second quarter. Leroy tried a field goal from the Army's forty-yard line in the third quarter, but Knight got through and blocked the kick. Walker, a substitute Army back, then intercepted a forward pass and ran to Carlisle's twenty-yard line. Wicks was sent through for the score a moment later.

Walker got away for another long dash of forty yards in the final quarter and placed the ball on Carlisle's ten-yard line. Wicks was shoved over for the touchdown and Bartlett kicked another goal.

The line-up:

Army, (28.)	Position.	Carlisle, (0.)
March	L. E.	Nori
Dickson	L. T.	Lassa
Yeager	L. G.	F. Godfrey
Pulsifer	C.	F. Walker
Adams	R. G.	L. Godfrey
Knight	R. T.	Flinchum
Dominey	R. E.	Ojibway
Murrill	Q. B.	Miles
Hahn	L. H. B.	Herman
Wicks	R. H. B.	Metoxen
Oliphant	F. B.	Leroy

Score by periods:

Army	14	0	7	7	—28
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Oliphant, 2; Wicks, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 2; Bartlett, 2. Substitutions—Army; Horr for March, Badger for Yeager, Groves for Pulsifer, Smith for Knight, Richardson for Dominey, Barrick for Murrill, Monroe for Hahn, Bartlett for Wicks, Walker for Oliphant. Carlisle: Toquechi for L. Godfrey, Kipp for Toquechi, Moore for Ojibway, C. Walker for Herman, Vigil for Walker, Halstey for Leroy. Time of periods—12 minutes each. Referee—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—E. J. Donnelly, Trinity. Linesman—L. H. Andrews, Yale.

LEHIGH SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Conquers Pennsylvania State Eleven by Narrow Margin, 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 10.—Lehigh outfought and outplayed Pennsylvania State here today, winning 9 to 0. The South Bethlehem eleven played a smashing game which netted them a touchdown and a field goal. State gained more ground than their opponents when the ball was in midfield, but the Blue and White's attack lacked strength to penetrate Lehigh's danger zone. The visitors' goal line was never endangered.

Herrington registered the only touchdown when he caught a short forward pass from Wysockie early in the first period. He made eleven yards on the play, crossing State's line in the corner of the field. McCarthy missed the goal. In the second quarter, after Penn State had held on her eight-yard mark, McCarthy kicked a field goal from the fifteen-yard line. Neither team was close to a score in the second half.

Hard tackling, close following of the ball and prompt acceptance of all chances thrown their way by Penn State's mistakes, won the game for Lehigh. Kirkman and Young, the visiting ends, sifted the interference time and again, throwing State's backs for losses. Both men gripped the runners in tackles that could not be shaken off. State's forwards and ends, on the other hand, missed many similar opportunities.

The lineup:

Lehigh, (9.)	Position.	Penn State, (0.)
Saxman	L. E.	Rauch
Spagna	L. T.	Hills
McDonald	L. G.	Kraft
Early	C.	Griffith
Road	R. G.	Czarneckie
Johnson	R. T.	Firsching
Kirkman	R. E.	Conover
Herrington	Q. B.	Way
McCarthy	L. H. B.	Robb
Maginnes	R. H. B.	Wolfe
Wysockie	F. B.	Gross

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Lehigh	0	0	0	9	—9
Penn State	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdown—Herrington. Goal from field—McCarthy.

Substitutions—Penn State—Tavener for Rauch, McKelvey for Tavener, Black for Firsching, Pond for Wolfe.

Referee—F. Thorpe, La Salle. Umpire—McCarthy, Germantown. Linesman—Crowley, Bowdoin. Field Judge—Dougherty, W. and J. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

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COLLEGIAN VICTOR IN NATIONAL CHASE

Nightingale of New Hampshire Wins A. A. U. Junior Cross-Country Title.

PAULIST ATHLETES LEAD

Take Team Laurels from Big Field —Soldier Runners Make Fine Showing.

G. T. Nightingale, an unknown from New Hampshire State College, ran away with the individual honors in the junior cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. He defeated the largest and most representative field that ever started for this annual fixture of the Amateur Athletic Union. The New England star was not backed up by a full team and the team honors fell to the Paulist A. C., which put a well balanced combination in the field that scored the remarkably good total of thirty-six points against eighty-two for the St. Christopher Club, that finished second.

Though Nightingale contented himself with a margin of thirty yards over John Tuomikoski, who finished second, he won with ease, keeping close up with the leaders until the start of the second lap of the course, when he went to the front and just galloped over the hilly ground, finishing the six miles in 33 minutes 26 seconds.

By far the greatest interest in the competition of the sixteen teams was taken in the performance of the representatives of the newly formed army. Four teams from the service competed to show that Uncle Sam's boys are physically fit for rough work in No Man's Land. They were forced by the specially trained athletes to fight a rear action most of the way, but all covered the hilly course in workmanlike manner and many a club and college athlete finished behind the soldiers, who stuck it out to the end and finished in good condition.

Two Teams from Camp Upton.

Several men who had sported the colors of local clubs were among the Camp Upton runners, and they proved by far the best of the soldier contingent. Sports are so well patronized at Camp Upton that the camp was able to put two teams in the field. Both finished the necessary complement, the first team landing in ninth place with 181 points.

The lads from Camp Upton took special delight in defeating the U. S. Army Ambulance Service team, which was made up of collegians and which finished tenth with 205 points. The second Camp Upton team was twelfth and the 312th Infantry of Camp Dix brought up the rear, the fallenders swooping over the finish line almost abreast as if they expected a surprise attack and wanted to meet it in force.

Besides the individual winner, New England was represented by a team from the Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass., while Philadelphia sent on a Meadowbrook team to try conclusions with the local runners. Only the fifth man on the Meadowbrook team prevented it finishing much higher than the sixth place it occupied at the finish, as this unfortunate individual was twenty-two places behind the fourth man on the Quaker team.

In spite of Tuomikoski's second place for Dorchester, the others on the Massachusetts team tailed off so badly that the best the aggregation could do was to finish just in front of Camp Upton. Columbia University had the satisfaction of taking seventh place, the good showing of the collegians being largely due to A. Turner, who was eleventh to finish in the actual race.

Mayo Sets Early Pace.

In addition to the sixteen teams, there were eight men competing for individual honors only, but before the start Eddie Mayo, who led the Brooklyn A. A., was the favorite for the title. Mayo did his best to make a runaway race of it, and Nightingale was the only man to stick closely to the Brooklyn man as he made a stiff pace over the hill that skirted the golf links. There was no shaking off Nightingale, and as they passed the judges on the parade grounds for the first time, Mayo was a yard in front of the New Hampshire man. J. Phillips, who led the Paulist runners, had made up ground in the run down the hill, and was but three yards back with Tuomikoski of Dorchester ten yards behind him.

Nightingale cut loose and passed Mayo before they left the parade grounds, while both Mayo and Phillips began to feel the effects of the early pace. T. Halpine, an individual entry, also made up a lot of ground on the second lap, and made a bold bid to catch Tuomikoski, who had worked into second place and finished thirty yards behind Nightingale. Halpine failed by ten yards to catch the Dorchester man, but finished third, fifteen yards in front of J. Georgio, who had the honor of leading the winning Paulist team.

The order of finish of the first fifty:

Pos'n.	Name and Club.	M.S.
*1	G. T. Nightingale, N. H. S. C.	33:28
2	John Tuomikoski, Dorchester Club.	33:33
*3	T. Halpine, unattached.	33:33
4	Joseph Georgio, Paulist A. C.	33:43
5	Edward Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.	34:35
6	J. Phillips, Paulist A. C.	34:09
*7	J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.	34:11
8	Leonard Metzer, Morningside A.C.	34:22
*9	C. de Stefano, Millrose A. A.	34:32
10	L. Kauffman, Brooklyn A. A.	34:34
11	Alvah Turner, Columbia University.	34:35
12	A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.	34:38
13	George Williams, St. Christopher C.	34:49
14	G. Cornetta, Paulist A. C.	34:51
15	A. Morris, St. Christopher Club.	34:54
*A.	Faber, Hungarian-American A. C.	34:58; M. Boland, Paulist A. C., 34:59; Henry T. Seigel, Meadowbrook Club, 35:00; F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 35:01; J. McGinnis, Mohawk A. C., 35:02; John Gough, St. Christopher Club, 35:03; Edward Lehmann, Morningside A. C., 35:04; C. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club, 35:13; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 35:14; C. W. Linder, Dorchester Club, 35:22; A. L. Hulsenbeck, Columbia University, 35:27, Walter Wolf, C. C. N. Y., 35:30; J. Lelerman, Meadowbrook Club, 35:33; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C., 35:49; A. Turner, Meadowbrook Club, 35:54; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., 35:55; H. Wigger, Paulist A. C., 35:56; J. Schwartz, Meadowbrook Club, 35:57; M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., 36:06; H. C. Larsen, Columbia University, 36:21; W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, 36:23; M. Werner, Dorchester Club, 36:26; J. Scarlata, Camp Upton, (first team,) 36:27; W. Scholding, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 36:39; F. J. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., 36:42; R. Guinness, U. S. A. S., 36:47; W. S. Jackson, Camp Upton, (first team,) 36:50; W. Furlong, Camp Upton, (first team,) 36:51; M. Rosofsky, C. C. N. Y., 36:53; J. Fleck, Bronx Church House, 36:56; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., 36:58; M. O. Mase, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 37:00; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 37:05; P. Ward, Columbia University, 37:06; M. Moss, Columbia University, 37:13.	

*Individual entry.

TEAM SCORE.

Paulist A. C.	2	4	8	10	12—36
St. Christopher Club	9	11	16	18	28—82
Brooklyn A. A.	5	6	28	31	40—106
Mohawk A. C.	14	15	23	36	37—125
Morningside A. C.	8	17	19	42	48—131
Meadow Brook Club	13	22	24	25	47—131
Columbia University	7	21	27	38	39—132
Dorchester Club	1	20	29	44	45—139
Camp Upton, 1st team.	30	33	34	41	43—181
U. S. A. A.	32	36	51	52	53—228
Bronx Church House	25	40	49	59	61—250
Camp Upton, 2d team.	54	55	56	58	60—283
312th Inf., Camp Dix	57	62	63	64	65—311

LAFAYETTE SWEPT ASIDE.

Swarthmore Smashes Through Maroon and White to Win, 56 to 0.

SWARTMORE, Penn., Nov. 10.—Swarthmore smothered Lafayette on Swarthmore Field this afternoon by the score of 56 to 0. The Easton aggregation was no match for the Garnet eleven. The outcome of the game never being in doubt, Durbin, Stowe, and Cornog alternated in carrying the ball, and they never stopped their onrush until they had crossed the Lafayette goal line.

Lafayette made a desperate fight in the closing minutes of the game. They advanced the ball to Swarthmore's ten-yard line, but Larkin dampened their hope by picking up a fumble and running 90 yards for a touchdown. Captain Cornog, who made four touchdowns and kicked a field goal, was easily the star of the game.

The lineup:

Swarthmore, (56.)	Position.	Lafayette, (0.)
Gillespie	L. E.	Conkling
Ridpath	L. G.	Beers
Heavener	L. T.	Scott
Fitts	C.	Emmal
Myers	R. G.	Brown
Larkin	R. T.	Caine
Powell	R. E.	McWilliams
Wescott	Q. B.	Bowor
Stow	L. H.	Mendolsohn
Durbin	R. H.	Wolfe
Cornog	F. B.	King

Score by periods:

Swarthmore	12	17	13	14	—56
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Cornog, 2; Durbin, Westcott, Stow, Larkin. Goals from touchdowns—Ridpath, 2; Cornog, 3. Goal from field—Cornog.

Referee—Mr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Head linesman—Dr. O'Brien, Central High School. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Haverford Gets Soccer Title.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Haverford and Cornell tied at soccer here today, the score being 1 to 1. This, however, gives Haverford the championship of the Intercollegiate League.

C. C. N. Y. to Meet Yale and Tigers.

Princeton has agreed to meet the soccer combination of City College next Saturday at Princeton. Manager Ladd of the Yale soccer squad telegraphed the local institution requesting a match at New Haven shortly. Other matches with the local squad are pending.

Penn Beats Yale at Soccer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The University of Pennsylvania eleven defeated the Yale team at soccer football here today by 2 goals to 0.

MARTIN HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Leads Field at Travers Island in Main Event of Weekly Shoot There.

It looked like old times at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, when thirty-three gunners reported for the weekly shoot. The scores were not particularly high, and few straight strings were made.

Dr. G. A. Martin was high scratch of the day, winning with 95 out of a possible 100 breaks. He was one of the few who made a straight run. He returned his perfect string in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup.

C. J. Stein took the Travers Island Cup with a perfect string of 25, and T. J. McCahill, by returning a similar score, won a leg on the Haslin Cup. J. P. Donovan was high handicap gunner and also won a special shoot at 50 targets. The scores:

Name.	T. I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Club Cup.	Acc'm Cup.	H'cap Cups.	Ser. and
H. H. Euden	3 20	3 24	3 25

GARDEN BEDECKED FOR HORSE SHOW

Annual Exhibit, Which Opens Tomorrow, Promises to Set New Mark.

BENEFIT FOR RED CROSS

Total Receipts to be Contributed to Aid War Fund, Directors Paying Expenses.

Society and sport will clasp hands this week for a 100 per cent. benefit to our sick and wounded soldier boys through the medium of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Directors of the Horse Show are paying every expense of the exhibition, estimated at $60,000, and are turning over to the American Red Cross as an unreserved gift the entire gross receipts, without any deductions whatever, so that money paid for tickets, catalogues, entrance fees, &c., may be as much a contribution to the war relief fund as if made in the form of direct donations.

To this act of sportsmanship on the part of President James McLean, Judge William H. Moore, and their associates, New York society has responded by reserving every box in the big arena a week in advance of the Horse Show, and by organizing the Ladies' Committee representing the American Red Cross, many members of which have worked unremittingly to build up the exhibition into the splendid benefit which now seems assured. Exhibitors from all parts of the United States and Canada have made the largest number of entries in a decade, and it now rests with the public to help swell the receipts to $100,000 before the show ends on Friday night.

The banners and the insignia of the American Red Cross and of America's greatest exhibition of fine horses are mingled in the decorations of the big amphitheatre at the Garden, in which a small army of decorators, florists, and artisans have been working since Wednesday to prepare a picturesque setting for the show. Under the inspiration of the alliance of charity and sport, the work of the decorators will in many ways surpass all that has been done in other years in beautifying the arena. Red and white are the predominating tones, and they have made possible the frequent use of the Red Cross on banners and drapings. Growing red geraniums to ornament the private boxes add to the effect, while towering cedars and other forest trees, cut for the occasion, transform the usually barren ends of the arena into veritable bowers of greenery.

Many Classes for Women.

All told there are no less than seventeen classes exclusively for women on this year's program, three of these being scheduled for tomorrow afternoon and evening. Most notable of all, perhaps, is the competition for teams of hunters to be ridden by women in hunt club uniforms, which is directly due to the zeal of the participants to help the Red Cross. This motive has induced Lady Adam Beck to lead a Canadian team, despite the fact that her brother was killed in France a short time ago.

With her will be Miss Alice Leonard of Toronto, who comes in the same spirit. Her eldest brother, Lieut. Col. Wood Leonard, commanding the Third Canadian Artillery Brigade, was killed a few weeks ago at Vimy Ridge. Another brother, Lieut. Col. Ibbetson Leonard, is now in command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles in France. The third of the Canadian team will be young Miss Marian Beck, whose brilliant riding over the jumps in the Garden was a notable feature of last year's Horse Show. Nine teams have been entered for this spectacular contest on Thursday evening, which will bring into the ring twenty-seven high-mettled thoroughbreds ridden by women. Nearly all of the women will ride tomorrow, being in the class for ladies' qualified hunters, in which there are twenty-two entries. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, who rides her superb thoroughbred Conlston astride, and Miss Lida L. Fleitmann, whose mount is the well-known winner Cygnet, are among the women who will compete.

The Red Cross sentiment is responsible, too, for the return to the show ring of Mrs. Robert E. Tod's famous English thoroughbred saddle mare Sceptre, winner of eight first prizes, including the two championships at the last two shows in the Garden. Mrs. Tod withdrew from the shows and retired her invincible mare last Spring when Mr. Tod joined other members of the New York Yacht Club in manning J. P. Morgan's Corsair to hunt down enemy submarines after the yacht was turned over to the United States Government for patrol service. When it was announced that the entire receipts of the exhibition of the Garden were to be given to the Red Cross, Mrs. Tod sent Sceptre to her old trainer, Jimmy Schweiger, and entered her in the show.

Mrs. Hewitt to Compete.

Another notable Horse Show recruit through the Red Cross sentiment is Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who is a sister of Mrs. Burke Roche, a noted rider to hounds, and who inherits a love of the horse from her father, the late Frank Work. Mrs. Hewitt will make her first appearance on the Garden tanbark with the English hackney Moonshine in both classes for women's park phaeton equipages, and, mated with another English hackney, Lady Friar, in the class for phaetons and pairs. Moonshine won the harness championship at the Garden in 1914, beating Miss Constance Vauclain's Newport champion, The Whip, but, with Lady Friar, had been retired from shows after being purchased by Mrs. Hewitt.

Men as well as women have changed their plans to add brilliancy to the ring contests, and aid the Red Cross benefit. Notable in this list are Judge Moore, who has put in training his famous English hackney mare Lady Seaton, six times champion in harness at the Garden, after she had been retired to the stud, and James Cox Brady of Hamilton Farm, who took up his whole string of hunters, harness horses, and hackney ponies after having turned them out to pasture for the duration of the war. Among the ponies are the $15,000 stallion Irvington Model, twice champion at the Garden, and the Shetland champion King Larigo, just purchased by him for the highest price on record to head the Hamilton Farm string at this week's show.

Judge Moore is the largest exhibitor of harness horses, but with hunters, high steppers, and ponies Mr. Brady leads all exhibitors with forty-one entries. Judge Moore has thirty-five, including some young hackneys of his own breeding. Other leading exhibitors include Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who owns and drives the champion harness mares, Eve and Suave; Miss Constance Vauclain, also of Philadelphia; J. Campbell Thompson of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; A. W. Atkinson of Camden, N. J.; Crow and Murray of Toronto, Canada; Glen Riddle Farm of Glen Riddle, Penn.; John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio; Harry Payne Whitney, Sir Adam Beck of London, Canada; D. R. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Catherine Westinghouse Fletcher of Goshen, N. Y., and Charles D. Lanier of Greenwich, Conn.

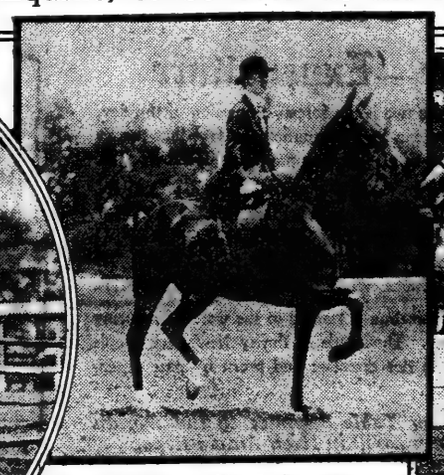
The program for tomorrow:

10:00 A. M.—Class 20—Polo pony brood mares.
10:15 A. M.—Class 11—Hackney stallions, under 15.1 hands.
10:30 A. M.—Class 16—Hackney fillies, 3 years old.
10:50 A. M.—Class 17—Hackney fillies, 2 years old.
11:10 A. M.—Class 22—Hackney pony fillies, not over 3 years old.
11:25 A. M.—Class 3—Trotting stallions.
11:40 A. M.—Class 27—Shetland pony brood mares.
11:55 A. M.—Class 83—Docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
12:10 P. M.—Class 34—Pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands.
2:00 P. M.—Class 66—Shetland harness ponies, not exceeding 11.2 hands.
1:20 P. M.—Class 82—Saddle horses, not exceeding 15 hands.
1:45 P. M.—Class 77—Children's harness ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands.
2:05 P. M.—Class 87—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.1 hands.
2:30 P. M.—Class 81—Novice saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
2:50 P. M.—Class 76—Pairs of harness ponies, exceeding 13.2 hands.
3:30 P. M.—Class 29—Trotting road horses with records of 2:30 or better.
3:45 P. M.—Class 41—Novice harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:05 P. M.—Class 64—Pony four-in-hand teams.
4:20 P. M.—Class 102—Children's saddle ponies.
4:40 P. M.—Class 42—Novice pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:50 P. M.—Class 87—Women's docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
5:00 P. M.—Special exhibition Belgian draft teams.
5:10 P. M.—Class 134—Jumpers, (First Division.)
7:30 P. M.—Class 134—Jumpers, (Second Division.)
8:10 P. M.—Class 39—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.3 hands.
8:30 P. M.—Class 80—Novice saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:00 P. M.—Class 72—Pairs of harness ponies, not exceeding 13 hands.
9:15 P. M.—Class 88—Women's docked saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:25 P. M.—Class 47—Harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
9:40 P. M.—Class 120—Women's qualified hunters.
10:20 P. M.—Class 129—Jumpers, ridden by army officers.

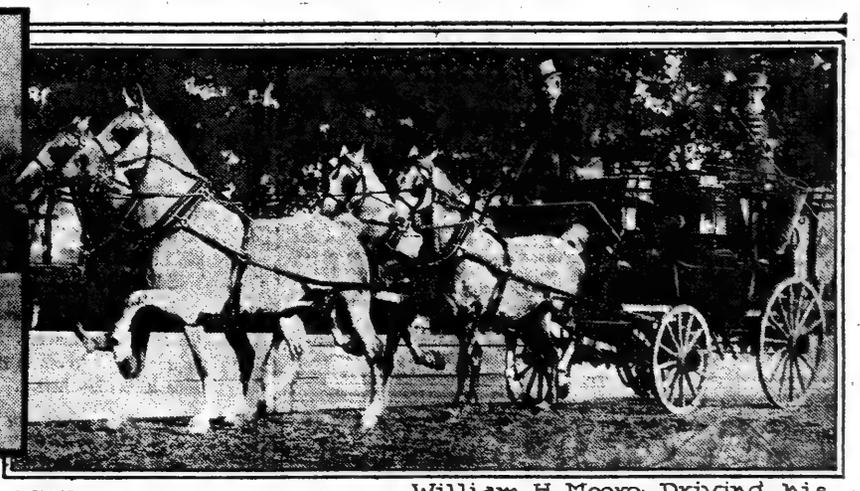
Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Notable Figures, Human and Equine, to be Seen at the National Horse Show at the Garden This Week

Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchcock on Coniston.



Mrs. Robert E. Tod on Sceptre.



William H. Moore Driving His Road Four.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker Driving Eve and Suave.

Miss Lida L. Fleitmann on Cygnet.

Lady Beck and Sir Adam Beck, who will Show Hunters and Jumpers

WAR CLOUD FIRST IN WALDEN STAKES

Takes the Measure of Tippity Witchet Over Mile Course at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 10.—Another important turf victory fell to an imported colt when A. K. Macomber's War Cloud, by Polymelus-Dreamy, took the measure of the Broomstick gelding Tippity Witchet in the Walden Stakes, which is the chief two-year-old fixture set for decision here. Tippity Witchet, on account of his many victories scored in Maryland, was the popular choice, even though he had to concede two pounds to War Cloud, which ran coupled with War Machine as the Macomber entry.

There was, however, strong stable support for War Cloud, which had a fast trial to back up a winning race at Laurel and there was little to choose in the prices against the two chief contenders in the mutuels.

The race was practically between the two and they ran close together for the whole mile, while Jack Hare, Jr., the top weight, was unable to get close enough to furnish contention. It was a pretty race in the stretch, but Loftus on War Cloud had saved more than his rival for the final test and managed to keep his mount in front until he passed the judges. The time of 1:40 2-5 is a good performance for a two-year-old over a distance of ground and with 125 pounds up.

There were many upsets during the day, one of these occurring in the Annapolis Highweight Handicap, that brought out a good field of sprinters. With both Top o' th' Morning and Bringhurst carrying his colors, the race was voted a good thing for the Paul Powers entry, but neither finished in the money, Johnson quickly rushed W. A. Burtschell's Highland Lad into a contending position, and at the finish managed to stave off the challenge of R. F. Carman's Startling, which beat J. E. Widener's Naturalist for the place.

W. R. Coe followed up his recent victories with Town Hall and Gold Bond by taking the cross-country feature with Bet. The Green Spring Valley Steeplechase was run over a two-and-a-quarter-mile course and Henderson waited patiently with Bet until coming into the home stretch, when he let the mare down to win, with something to spare, from W. A. Prime's Belle of Bryn Mawr.

W. D. Althouse provided the greatest shock of the day in the sixth race, at a mile and forty yards. His Bar of Phoenix was, entirely overlooked, but W. Doyle rushed him to the front, and those fortunate to invest on the son of Bartender received $186.70 for each $2 ticket.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Gueland, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. c., 100 pounds, by Land League-Mill Boy, $6.50, $4.70, and $3.80, (L. Lyke).....1
*Man o' the Hour, Ral Parr's b. c., 110, by Negofol-La Douma, $6.40 and $4.60, (W. Collins).....2
Tea Party, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s b. f., 107, by Watervale-Toggery, $7, third, (A. Shuttinger).....3
*Bravado, Starry Banner, Don Jose, Onward, Grayson, Elysian, Bandanna III., Arizona, Genevieve B., Eliminator, Top Boots, and Soumangha also ran. Eye Glass and Little Jean scratched.
*Coupled as Parr entry.

SECOND RACE.—Green Spring Valley Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; purse, $1,000; about two miles and a quarter. Time—4:22.
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. m., 3 years, 145 pounds, by King James-Nancy D., $9.60, $4, and $3, (M. Henderson).....1
Belle of Bryn Mawr, W. A. Prime's blk. m., 4-5, by Ort Wells-The Belle of Mayfair, $3.40 and $2.60, (S. Bush).....2
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 5, 145, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, $2.50, third, (H. Crawford).....3
Cynosure, Lady Edwina, Royal Spinner, and Tropaeolum also ran. Eagle Thistle, Reddest, Dorcris, and Pussy Willow scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 1-5.
Eagle, C. P. Winfrey's b. g., 5 years, 109 pounds, by Yankee-Miss Kearney, $7.70, $4.20, and $3.40, (C. Kummer).....1
Polroma, W. Smith's b. c., 4, 114, by Polymelus-Lacroma, $7.70 and $4.60, (E. Stalker).....2
Peep Sight, B. J. Thuring's b. c., 4, 106, by Peep o' Day-My Gyps, $3.20 third, (G. Wells).....3
Ting-a-Ling, Yodeling, Tractions, and Sir William Johnson also ran. Nigel scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Walden; for two-year-olds; $5,000 added; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
*War Cloud, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 125 pounds, by Polymelus-Dreamy, $6.80, $3.20, and $2.70, (J. Loftus).....1
Tippety Witchet, Brigton Stable's b. g., 127, by Broomstick-Lady Frivoles, $3.20 and $2.70, (M. Rowan).....2
The Porter, S. Ross's b. c., 117, by Sweep-Ballet Girl, $3.50 third, (A. Shuttinger)..3
Jack Hare, Jr., Kashmir, *War Machine, Nepperhan, Wyoming, Cavan Boy, Ballymoney, Col. Bluff, and Lady Dorothy also ran. Lanius, Valerius, Man o' th' Hour, and Tenons Bons scratched.
*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Annapolis Handicap; for all ages; $1,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.
Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Dick Welles-Bessie Spahr, $81.40, $20, and $10.40, (F. Robinson).....1
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4, 141, by Martin Santa—Country Fraud, $17.30 and $10.30, (J. Butwell).....2
Naturalist, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 124, by Rabelais-Nature, $9.20, third, (F. Keogh)..3
Corn Tassel, *Bringhurst, Tea Caddy, *Top o' th' Morning, Paddy Runes, Gloomy Gus, Japhet, Gold Tassel, Woodtrap, and Babcock also ran. Westy Mogan and Kewpie O'Neil scratched.
*Coupled as Powers entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 1-5.
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Bartender-Pocket, $186.70, $34.70 and $22.10, (W. Doyle).....1
Ringdove, C. W. Beardinge's b. f., 3, 102, by Stanhope II.-Rings, $4.20 and $3.60, (J. McTaggart).....2
Sea Beach, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 4, 113, by Marta Santa-Sea Spray, $3.90 third, (A. Collins).....3
Charles Francis, Handfull, Dancer, Napoleon, Euterpe, Mother Machree, Golden Bantam, and Kalmia Park also ran. Hastena, Mountain Rose II, and Rakeoff scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward: selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:55.
Air Man, W. Vlau's br. c., 4 years, 123 pounds, by Waterboy-Colonial, $16.70, $8, and $4.50, (J. Butwell).....1
Felucca, H. W. Warner's ch. f., 3, 114, by Trap Rock-Fizgig, $6.60 and $4.20, (A. Shuttinger).....2
Ellison, W. Cahill's br. c., 4, 100, by Oesary-Orsini, $4.10 third, (W. Obert).....3
Ed Bond, Douglass S., Buzz Around, N. K. Beal, Firing Line, and Dan also ran. Yodeling and Traction scratched.
Weather clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Mint Drop, 109 pounds; Canterbury Tales, 112; Babcock, 112; Trumpator, 118; Sandale, 109; Beau of Menlo, 118; Hickorynut, 109; Lynette, 109; Tom, 112; Pollyanna, 109; Lynette, 109; Tom Lowry, 112; Fielder II., 112; Royal York, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; three-year-olds and up; claiming; two miles. King Simon, 154 pounds; Capt. Parr, 149; Jimmy Boy, 149; Killx, 154; Dolly Madison, 140; Max Meadows, 149; The Carmet, 144; **Chancey Fallow, 144; **Duke of Norfolk, 139; *Saturn, 139; Lady Edwina, 149. *Five pounds claimed for rider. **Ten pounds claimed for rider.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. *Annchen, 109 pounds; *Geo. W. Avery, 103; Irish Kiss, 105; High Pass, 107; Jule, 109; Water Toast, 94; Sixteen to One, 102; *Poor Butterfly, 94; (a) Lady Eileen, 94; Babette, 99; Frank Macklin, 102; (a) C. A. Cominskey, 110; Miss Bryn, 109; Bill McCloy, 102. (a)Bert Williams entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Bowie; Handicap; $10,000 added; three-year-olds and up; one mile and a half. Straight Forward, 108 pounds; Conduit, 94; Spur, 117; (b) Holiday, 104; Fairy Wand, 98; (d) Daddy's Choice, 101; Hendrie, 115; (b) Felucca, 99; (a) Walnut Hall, 106; (c) Westy Hogan, 120; Ticket, 100; (a) Sunbonnet, 114; (c)Omar Khayyam, 130; Belle Desmond, 107; Gex, 108; (d) Manister Tot, 105. (a)A. K. Macomber entry. (b)S. Louis entry. (c)W. Vlau entry. (d)R. Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; one mile. †Corn Tassel, 117 pounds; Jack Mount, 117; The Porter, 90; Recount, 95; Mellora, 114; First Troop, 90; Lady Dorothy, 87; Gold Tassel, 95; Calvan Boy, 90; Mida, 114; Kewpie O'Neill, 90; †Wyoming, 96; Bughouse, 90; Capra, 130. †R. T. Wilson entry.

SEXH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Mountain Rose II., 113 pounds; Life, 108; Cliff Field, 116; Frea, 93; Andes, 108; Handful, 113; Richard Langdon, 116; Silk Bird, 115; Kasse, 102; Napoleon, 108; Bar of Phoenix, 100; Ed Weiss, 103; *Greetings, 103; Libyan Sands, 113; Ella Ryan, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Thornbloom, 103 pounds; Langdon, 102; Lazy Lou, 111; Harvest King, 112; Amalagamator, 110; Paddy Dear, 110; Master Karma, 111; Lady Moll, 105; Kabo, 114; Captain Ray, 107; Bar of Phoenix, 90; Onwa, 96.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BOYNTON IS AGAIN A HOST.

Quarterback Stars in Williams's Defeat of Middlebury.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 10.—The undefeated Williams eleven won from Middlebury here this afternoon by the score of 39 to 7. Boynton, the mighty Williams quarterback, as usual was the star of the game, getting four touchdowns and contributing some sensational runs. His leadership and head work at all times during the game were notable. Time after time he carried the ball for long rushes after several of the Middlebury players had made attempts at tackling.

The first touchdown for Williams came after three minutes of play when Parmalee blocked and Boynton went over the line. From that time on the Purple continued to score with short intervals.

Middlebury's only score came in the last quarter after a series of forward passes.

Coach Walker used nearly all the available substitutes during the last period.

The lineup:

Williams, (39.)	Position.	Middlebury, (7.)
Brown	R. E.	Thomas
Halstead	R. T.	Canty
Plesser	R. G.	English
Mills	C.	Drake
Pinkney	L. G.	Breen
Parmalee	L. T.	Myrick
Kingsley	L. E.	Meade
Boynton	Q. B.	Parker
Strong	R. H. B.	Ross
Dayton	L. H. B.	Bower
Kreiger	F. B.	Keppler

Touchdowns—Boynton, 4; Kingsley, Wright, Keppler. Goals—Strong, 3; Keppler, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Hollenback. Referee—T. Young. Head linesman and timer—Mr. Hogan.
Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

MOYNIHAN STARS FOR UNION

Captain Makes Three Touchdowns in 19 to 3 Victory of Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Captain Moynihan led Union to a 19 to 3 victory over Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on Alexander Field today by making three touchdowns, one of which resulted from his thirty-five-yard run through a broken field.

Moynihan threw a thirty-yard forward pass which put the team within striking distance of the goal in the third period, and in the fourth, Moynihan, with the aid of Travis, who smashed through the visitors' tackle for long gains, made the final tally for his team. Norton of R. P. I. made the first tally of the game when he kicked a drop kick from Union's thirty-five-yard line.

The lineup:

R. P. I., (3.)	Position.	Union, (9.)
Frank	L. E.	Bellinger
Armstrong	L. T.	Hanley
Vorhees	L. G.	Gregory
Richards	C.	Hochuli
Sweet	R. G.	Speer
McClelland	R. T.	Hay
Eartz	R. E.	Mosher
Shankey	Q. B.	Moynihan (Capt.)
Lawes	L. H. B.	Jones
Parrott, (Capt.)	R. H. B.	Manion
Norton	F. B.	Travis

Score by periods:

Union	0	6	7	6	—19
R. P. I.	3	0	0	0	—3

Touchdowns—Moynihan, 3. Foul from touchdown—Moynihan. Foul from field—Norton. Substitutions—R. P. I.: Behan for Parrott, Firth for Bartz. Union: Lefkowitz for Belinger, Gregory for Myers. Referee—Mr. Johnson, Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Decamp, Williams. Linesman—Mr. Campbell, Brown. Time of periods—15 minutes.

SOLDIERS FAIL TO SCORE.

Fort Totten and Fort Slocum Elevens Battle to Scoreless Tie.

The Fort Totten Heavy Artillery football eleven and the Fort Slocum infantrymen battled to a scoreless tie yesterday on the former's gridiron in a game in the New York Athletic Club's Soldiers' Football League, furnishing a large crowd of enlisted men with the most interesting game produced thus far in the newly formed league. The Fort Totten aggregation seemed to have a slight edge on the eleven from Fort Slocum, but what they lacked in knowledge of the game the latter team made up in combativeness and offensive play, and they managed to hold the Fort Totten soldiers even.

The line-up:

Fort Totten, (0.)	Position.	Fort Slocum, (0.)
Buchert	L. E.	Earl
Roeder	L. T.	Haley
Bean	L. G.	Burroughs
Caldwell	C.	Krahnert
Niehofer	R. G.	McDonald
MacKenzie	R. T.	Foster
Amrams	R. E.	Pastoria
Drayer	Q. B.	Maguire
Lamar	L. H. B.	Bachbach
Thompson	R. H. B.	Charlos
McCullen	F. B.	Greenbaum

Referee—M. E. Erdosy, Columbia. Umpire—C. J. Farrell, New York A. C. Linesman—Matthew Halpin, New York A. C. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Courage Now with N. Y. A. C.

Announcement has been made at the local headquarters of the A. A. U. that Garland Courage, former Congregational Settlement A. A. athlete, had changed his registration to the New York Athletic Club. Courage, who was runner-up for the senior mile title, will represent the Winged Foot organization in future competitions.

BIG PRICE IS PAID FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD

Tippity Witchet Sold to John Sanford for $20,500 at Pimlico Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—Tippety Witchet, one of the best two-year-olds of the season, brought $20,500 under the hammer in the Pimlico paddock this afternoon, the purchaser being John Sanford, a turfman of Amsterdam, N. Y.

The horse headed the sale of Brighton Stable stock. Tippety Witchet is a bay gelding by Broomstick, dam Lady Friolee, and has made a great record this season by winning ten out of eleven starts. He is a stake winner at Laurel, and a winner at the present Pimlico meeting.

Bidding started at $5,000, and was spirited. From $17,500 upward there was a merry war between the finally successful bidder and J. K. L. Ross, a Canadian turfman.

A number of other horses were sold, the prices ranging from $2,000 to $30.

Seeks A. A. U. Membership.

The Winter Swimming Club of Brighton Beach has made application for membership in the Amateur Athletic Union, with the intention of promoting a series of open A. A. U. water events for men and women at its pool during the Winter.

TULANE NO MATCH FOR GEORGIA TECH

Heavy Atlanta Team Scores Seven Touchdowns and Wins Game, 48 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Outweighted ten pounds to the man, Tulane was no match for Georgia Tech here today and was defeated, 48 to 0. Tulane's lighter line broke up the celebrated Tech shift with surprising frequency, but brilliant forward passing by Guyon saved the situation for Tech after the charging backs had failed to carry the ball the required ten yards in three downs.

Tulane's offensive was as weak as its defensive play was strong. Numerous back field fumbles cost dearly and directly accounted for three touchdowns. Tulane made several first downs.

Neither Strupper nor Guyon was able to get away for long runs, although they made short gains with fair consistency. Hill's end run of 48 yards was the longest of the game.

The lineup:

Georgia Tech, (48.)	Position.	Tulane, (0.)
Gill	L. E.	Wight
Fincher	L. T.	Foster
Welcher	L. G.	Hardin
Phillips	C.	Simpson
Dowling	R. G.	Kelly
Carpenter	R. T.	Talbott
Bell	R. E.	Legendre
Hill	Q.	Shaughnessy
Strupper	L. H.	H. Gentling
Guyon	R. H.	Dwyer
Harlan	F. B.	Coles

Score by periods:

Tech	14	21	6	7	—48
Tulane	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Hill, (2.) Strupper, (2.) Bell, Guyon, Harlan. Goals from touchdowns—Fincher, 6.
Referee—Watkins, Sewanee. Umpire—Douglas, Navy. Linesman—Graves, Missouri.

YALE BEATS NAVAL TEAM.

O'Connor Runs Length of Field from Kickoff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Yale's informal eleven today defeated by 66 to 0 a team from the New Haven training base which has been coached by Dr. Ray Townshend, a former Yale half back. O'Connor, Yale's quarter back, started the game by catching the kickoff and racing the length of the field for a touchdown. Hammill of the back field closed the match with a manoeuvre even odder, although less spectacular. A kick by a naval player, behind the naval goal line, struck first by five yards and then bounded behind the naval goal. Hammill fell on the ball, claiming a touchdown, which was allowed by the referee.

C. C. N. Y. Outlines Its Budget.

The athletic association of the College of the City of New York has outlined its budget for the year. As the leading profit-making sport basket ball comes in for the largest share in the appropriation. The budget follows: Basket ball, $2,000; baseball, $500; swimming, $400; track, $375; tennis, $125, and soccer, $200.

HOWISON WILL PLAY COCHRAN TOMORROW

Balkline Match Between Two Billiard Stars to be Finished on Friday.

The attention of billiardists throughout the country will be directed to happenings in the State of New York during the present week. There will be an 18.2 balkline match in the city between Leonard Howison and Welker Cochran, which begins tomorrow night and terminates Friday night, while Tuesday and Wednesday nights John Layton, representing the Majestic, Detroit, will compete with George W. Moore, at Thum's in games scheduled by the Inter-State Three Cushion League. At Schenectady, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Frank Taberski, champion of pocket billiards, will defend his title against Louis Kreuter, New York's "boy wonder."

Chief interest will attach to the balkline event, in which youth and skill will oppose experience and skill and a worthy aspirant for championship honors may develop. It will be a contest of 2,000 points played in five nights, for $250 a side and the net gate receipts, on a new 5 by 10 table provided for the occasion by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

Welker Cochran, who hails from Manson, Iowa, but developed in Chicago under the tutelage of the late Lansing W. Perkins, has distinguished himself by finishing second in the handicap balkline tournament at the New York Theatre Building two years ago as a playing partner of the late Firmin Caesignol and by defeating George Butler Sutton in two matches, for purses of $250 each, at Chicago in February and March this year. It was in the deciding game of the tournament that, playing against Cochran, William F. Hoppe scored his memorable record run of 300.

Practicing at Maurice Daly's, April 30, Cochran averaged 100 in a game of 500 against William Gershell. After his first inning had resulted in a blank he scored 229 and 71 in succession. On another occasion, while playing 500 points, he ran 301. Recently in exhibition games at Daly's he made several averages of from 40 to 75 in games of 200 to 300 points. In his second match with Sutton he made a high run of 349 and a grand average of 26 2-3 in 2,000 points. Born Oct. 7, 1896, he is 21 years and 35 days old.

Leonard Howison, who was born in Brockville, Ontario, Dec. 25, 1876, will be 39 years of age next Christmas. In his twentieth year he came to New York, where he quickly demonstrated ability to hold his own against any except first-class experts and also proved a resolute player, who was never beaten until the final count was made. In 1901 he competed in the last 18.1 tournament ever held.

Shortly afterward he went to Paris to play in one of the academies then in operation in the French capital. Schaefer, who was then in Paris, took a fancy to the young Canadian and engaged him as playing partner in exhibition tours. Howison practically trained Schaefer for the famous match with Cure, played in 1904 and won by the Wizard in a sensational finish.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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WOMAN IN WALL ST. FIRM.

Miss Anna Bogert Made Special Partner of Morgan & Kane.

The Stock Exchange Bulletin yesterday announced that Miss Anna Bogert had become a special partner in the firm of Morgan & Kane, the second woman to be included among the membership of Stock Exchange houses for a number of years. The Exchange directory lists Helen M. Knickerbacker as a special partner in the firm of H. Knickerbacker & Co.

Inquiry at the offices of Morgan & Kane brought the information that Miss Bogert is a cousin of Charles Morgan, head of the house, and lives at 39 West Seventy-fifth Street. The firm was organized Nov. 1, Mr. Morgan previously being a member of the firm of Sheldon, Morgan & Co.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

G. Douglas Wardrop will speak on "Democracy of the Air" at the Mount Morris Baptist Church at 10 A. M.

Dr. Marcus Neustaedter of New York University will address the Harlem Forum at Wadleigh High School at 10:45 A. M.

The Rev. T. Stannage Boyle, President of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, will preach in Trinity Church at 11 A. M.

Services in memory of Hermann Fuchs will be held by the Hermann Benevolent Society at Temple Mount Zion at 2:30 P. M.

Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education will speak about the Gary system before the Forum of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association in the Long Island Business College at 3 P. M.

The benediction of the extension of the building of the Little Sisters of the Poor at 183d Street and Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, will take place at 3 P. M.

Ottomar H. Van Norden, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, and others will speak on food conservation at St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie at 4 P. M.

There will be a patriotic meeting of the Catholic Club in the evening, at which Cardinal Farley will preside.

Lucius E. Wilson, Associate Director of the Fosdick Commission, will speak on the War Camp Fund before members of the Rotary Club and others in the North Presbyterian Church at 8 P. M.

J. G. Phelps Stokes will address the People's Institute on "War and Democracy" at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, will speak at a patriotic meeting in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in the evening.

The twenty-ninth anniversary exercises of the Lord's Day Alliance will begin with a mass meeting in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening.

Frank Harris will speak on "Oscar Wilde" before the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84 at 8 P. M.

Professor Frank H. Sommers will address the University Settlement Forum, 184 Eldridge Street, on the subject, "How Shall We Serve?" at 8:15 P. M.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association will meet in the Hunter College Auditorium at 8:15 P. M., former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus and Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman being the speakers.

Tomorrow.

A fair for the benefit of the William H. Davis Memorial Free Industrial School for Crippled Children and the Lulu Thorley Lyons Home will open in the Waldorf-Astoria at 10 A. M., and continue until 11 P. M.

The Second National Hotel Men's Exposition will open in the Grand Central Palace with war features.

There will be an interdenominational mass meeting for the promotion of religious education at Carnegie Hall at 8:15 P. M.

The Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences will meet at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Sir George H. Reid will speak before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Academy of Music at 8:15 P. M.

Deputy Commissioner Wright of the Department of Charities will read a paper on "The Municipality's Relation to Medical Education," at the 288th regular meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at the Academy of Medicine at 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be an exhibition and sale of Chinese brocades, porcelains, and rugs at 535 Park Avenue, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the benefit of the school lunch fund.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold its November supper meeting at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Wednesday.

There will be a bazaar for the benefit of the Helpers at Delmonico's from 1 to 10 P. M.

A reception in honor of former Ambassador and Mrs. Elkus will be held at the Biltmore in the afternoon by the Constantinople College Association.

Llewellyn A. Wray, counsel to the State Controller, will address women voters in the Bedford Presbyterian Church in the evening.

Lawrence D. Kitchell will lecture on the Glacier National Park at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Club, at 8:15 P. M.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx will meet at 4,214 Third Avenue at 8 P. M.

Mayor Mitchel and Major Gen. Goethals will be the principal speakers at a meeting under the auspices of the engineering societies at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street in the evening, held to signalize the completion of the Catskill water system.

The Eighth Coast Artillery of the National Guard will produce a circus in the armory of the First Field Artillery, opening in the evening and continuing through Saturday.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture will hear a lecture on "The Summer's War Relief Work and Some Permanent Results" at the Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

A bronze tablet marking the site of New York's first Edison electric power plant, at 257 Pearl Street, will be put in place.

The annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers will open at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 10 A. M.

There will be a Georgia products dinner by the Georgia Society at the Biltmore in the evening.

Mischa Appelbaum will address the Community Forum of Harlem at the New York Training School at 8 P. M.

Henry Fairfield Osborn will deliver the anniversary address of the New York Academy of Medicine on "The Origin and Nature of Life" at 8:30 P. M.

Friday.

The Woman's Forum will hold its November meeting, with a symposium on "Some Things the War Is Teaching Us," at the Biltmore in the morning.

A tea and sales room will be opened in the morning at 14 East Forty-fourth Street, under the auspices of nine women's colleges, for the benefit of the College Settlement.

There will be an exhibition of pictures at James E. Mayer's studio, 17 West Forty-fourth Street, from 2 to 4 P. M. for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund.

The young women of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo will give their fifth annual reception and dance at the Central Casino in the evening.

The first of a series of four mass meetings designed to emphasize to working women the meaning of war will be held at the Washington Irving High School in the evening under the auspices of the Junior Board of the Consumers' League.

Saturday.

Miss Clara Blattner will address the Japan Society on "Japanese Fairy Tales" at the Hotel Astor in the afternoon.

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$1.50 Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; all wanted colors and black; yard $1

$1.75 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; an elegant quality; yard $1.25

85c Dress Corduroy—32 inches wide; wide wale; all leading colors; yard 65c

$2 Satin de Luxe—35 inches wide; colors and black; yard $1.65

In the Dress Goods Department

$2 All Wool Serge—black and colors; steam sponged; 40 inches wide; yard $1.37

$2 to $2.50 Silk and Wool Poplins—colors for street and evening; yard $1.39

$4 Plaid Coatings—54 inch; 2 and 3 tone effects; beautiful color combinations; yd. $2.45

Wool Velour Coatings—54 inch; for women's and children's wear; yd. $3

Wrist Watches—Trench, Radiolite dial; American movement; nickel case with leather strap; sale $3.50

"Elgin" Radiolite Wrist Watches—nickel case; 7-jewel movement; leather strap; at $16.50

In the Wall Paper Section

Choice Wall Papers—for every room in the house; the season's newest; at, roll ..... 3c, 7½c, 15c & 25c

In the Petticoat Department

$5 Taffeta Silk Petticoats—also silk jersey top with taffeta flounces $3.95

Extra Size Petticoats—soft sateen top with flounces of taffeta silk; fitted top; all colors $2.95

Sateen and Percaline Petticoats—all colors and styles $1

In the Clock Department

$16 Normandy Chime Clocks—new tambour style; 8 day movement; strikes and chimes $12

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Best Staple Groceries

Best quality staple pure foods are quoted at prices that average less than you usually pay elsewhere. Mail and 'phone orders (Chelsea 4,000) filled promptly. Call or write for free copy of our Grocery Catalogue, The American Home and Table.

New Canned Foods — Dozen, each or assorted $2.10, No. 2 size can, 18c
Fountain NEW SPINACH
FOUNTAIN SELECTED LIMA BEANS
FOUNTAIN CUT STRINGLESS BEANS
SILVER LAKE STRAWBERRY BEETS
HARPOON CUT WAX BEANS
Thomas' PORK & BEANS
Fountain SAUERKRAUT

Fresh Cereals — 10 lbs. / 5 lbs.
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL ..... 85c / 43c
PINHEAD STEEL CUT OATMEAL ..... 85c / 43c
BEST ROLLED OATMEAL ..... 75c / 38c
NEW FARINA ..... $1.15 / 58c
BEST CORNMEAL ..... 77c / 39c
SMALL GRAIN RICE ..... 98c / 49c
PEARL BARLEY ..... 85c / 43c
GRANULATED HOMINY ..... 77c / 39c

Our Own Roasting — See our Coffee Roaster in daily operation.
Maracaibo COFFEE—25 lbs., $4.90; 5 lbs. $1
Guadarali Blend Coffee—25 lbs., $5.25; 5 lbs. $1
Circle Blend Coffee—5 lbs. $1.10

Cocoa
Pure BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; has a delicious chocolate flavor; 5-lb. can, $1; ½-lb. can 18c
QUICK LUNCH Sweetened COCOA—Hazel brand; 3-lb. can, 95c; ½-lb. can 16c

New Nuts
PAPER SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
Soft Shell WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 30c
Soft Shell ALMONDS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 32c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

Fresh Buttering
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BUTTERINE—5 lbs., $1.69; 2-lb. print 68c
NUT BUTTER—Cream of Nut Margarine; 1-lb. print 32c

Smoked Ox Tongues
TENDER YOUNG OX TONGUES—Fresh from the smoke house; lb. 27c

Teas
ONE DOLLAR TEAS—black, green or mixed to suit purchaser; 5 lbs., $4.35; lb. 90c
MIXED TEAS—Green Teas or Black Teas; 10 lbs., $2.25; 3 lbs. $1

Sweet Apple Cider
Gallon jug, 69c; large bottle 20c

Lenox Soap
Procter & Gamble's—box, 100 bars, $4.75; 10 regular 5½c bars 48c

Peas and Beans — 10 lbs. / 5 lbs.
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS ..... $1.45 / 74c
FANCY PEA BEANS ..... 1.90 / $1.00
BEST MARROW BEANS ..... 1.75 / 88c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS ..... 1.55 / 78c
SOY BEANS ..... 95c / 48c
FANCY LIMA BEANS ..... $1.98 / $1.00
BLACK TURTLE BEANS ..... 1.45 / 74c

New Canned Foods — Dozen, each or assorted $2.30, No. 2 size can, 20c
MILFORD SUGAR CORN
ROYAL BRAND LENTILS
RITTER'S BAKED BEANS
FOUNTAIN GREEN LIMA BEANS
FOUNTAIN SELECTED SWEET PEAS
FOUNTAIN RED KIDNEY BEANS

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Thanksgiving Furniture Sale
Furniture Made to Last a Lifetime, Offered in Our Annual November Event at Prices Which Emphasize Once Again That Greenhut's Is New York's Money-saving Center.

$140 (Four Piece) Dining Room Suite
In American Walnut For $105

This is a "William and Mary" Period Suite, with all the graceful lines. A suite of furniture that will add to the beauty of any home, and the value surely is exceptional.

The Suite consists of:—

A Buffet—54 inches long; one large linen drawer and two smaller drawers.
A Table—extends to 6 feet.
The China Closet—has three shelves and base shelf; ample room for an average size china set
The Serving Table—has one large drawer.

Other Specials In Dining Room Furniture
The List May Contain Exactly What You Need for Thanksgiving.

Golden Oak Buffets—regularly from $34 to $64; sale ..... $29.50 to $50
Jacobean Oak Buffets—regularly $31 to $67; at ..... $27.50 to $60
$15 Fumed Oak Buffets—at $12.50
$48 and $74 Walnut Finished Buffets—at, $30 and $45
$16.50 to $42 Golden Oak China Closets—at ..... $14.75 to $37
$20 and $28 Fumed Oak China Closets—at ..... $17.75 and $25
$35 Jacobean Oak China Closets—at $31
Golden Oak Extension Tables—regularly $19.75 to $32.50; at ..... $17.75 to $29
$35 Butler Oak Extension Tables—at $31

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Chest of Rogers' A1 Quality
Table Ware For $6.50

Table ware of quality, to grace any home, in a compact chest, which contains 26 pieces, in a pretty floral design; bright or grey finish.

6 Tea Spoons, 6 Forks, 1 Sugar Shell
6 Table Spoons, 6 Knives, 1 Butter Knife

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Rugs and Linoleums
The Best Values to Be Found in New York.

Every floor covering sold here is specially picked, having regard to its durability and to its sightliness. The choice is large.

Axminster Rugs

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9 x 12,	$44.50	$37.50
9 x 12,	39.50	32.50

Velvet Rugs

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9 x 12,	$39.50	$32.50
9 x 12,	26.50	19.50

Axminster Rugs—a special lot of mill samples, slightly imperfect in weave; nothing to affect wear or appearance; regularly $44.50; at $32.50

7.6 x 12 Pro Lino Rugs—made by the Nairn Linoleum Company. These have slight imperfections which do not affect wearing quality in the least; regularly $5.75; at $3.75

6 x 9 Congoleum Rugs—only 150 of them, which are regularly priced at $6.25; at $3.75

95c Printed Linoleums—sale, square yard 56c

These Linoleums are 2½ yards wide and come in an attractive selection of patterns. Slight imperfections in the print, hence the reduction.

SALE MONDAY & TUESDAY

Upholsteries
A Few of the Specials

$1.75 & $1.95 Pair Scrim Curtains—pair $1.59
Imitation Cluny insertion and edge; Dutch effect; white and ecru.
$1.95 & $2.25 Couch Covers—Oriental stripes; plain and fringed. at ..... $1.65 & $1.95
Table Scarfs — art silk effects; regularly $1.95; each $1.39
$1.25 to $1.65 Imported Cretonnes—suitable for draperies and coverings; 50 inches wide; yard $1.10

Odd Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains
Greatly Reduced in Price

SALE MONDAY & TUESDAY

Personal Greeting Cards for the Holidays

Better make your selection at once—before the big rush sets in. Bring your own name-plate, if you have one,—or we'll make the plate you select as quickly as possible.

Our assortments of personal greeting cards are second to none, and include artistic and appropriate designs.

As on all other lines, our prices here also are moderate.

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Approaching Thanksgiving Arouses Interest In
Dinner, Glass and Fancy China Ware

Greenhut's prices—Greenhut's qualities—and Greenhut's astefulness furnish all the reasons necessary for your coming here for these goods.

$17.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; dainty rose decoration, with gold on edge; at $14.50
$16.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; at $14.95
$18.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; heavy gold band decoration; gold handles at $16.95

Etched Glass Ware at Special Prices

$2.10 Dozen Water Tumblers—dozen $1.85
$4.75 Dozen Goblets—at, dozen $3.95
$3.25 Wine Glasses—dozen $2.75
$4.25 Sherry Glasses—dozen $3.85
$1.98 Seltzers—dozen $1.75
$2.75 Claret Glasses—dozen $2.39
$4.05 Cordials—at, dozen $3.79
$4.05 Pousse Cafe—dozen $3.79
$2.35 Ale Tumblers—at, dozen $2.05
$1.90 Whiskey Glasses—dozen $1.75
$4.35 Cocktail Glasses—dozen $3.95
$4.05 Brandy Glasses—dozen $3.79

Fancy China Reduced for This Sale

Pretty floral decoration, light green border, with dainty rosebud, overlaid with gold and gold mat handles.

Cracker Jars—regularly $1.79; at $1.49
Soup Tureens—regularly $2.50; at $1.95
Sandwich Trays—regularly $1.50; at $1.19
Cake Plates—regularly $1.35; at $1.05
Footed Comports—regularly $1.60; at $1.29
Relish Dishes—regularly $1.75; for $1.25
Ice Cream Trays—regularly $1.50; at $1.19
Footed Salad Bowls—regularly $2.50; at $1.95

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Anticipating Thanksgiving—Our Annual Sale of
"Wear Ever" Aluminum Ware
In Connection with Which a Most Interesting Practical Demonstration

As a matter of fact, a demonstration is hardly needed, though custom sanctions it. Every housekeeper and home maker appreciates the virtues of aluminum kitchen utensils. Everyone knows that they are sanitary, easily cleaned. An investment in these wares represents money well-spent.

At Greenhut's Economy figures you can't do better anywhere:

$3.95 "Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 10x14, at $3.25
$4.30 "Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 11x16, at $4
$3.90 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Tea Kettles—flat bottom, cold handle, 5 quart capacity; at $3.25
"Wear Ever" Pudding Pans—8 inches; at 57c
"Wear Ever" Coffee Pots—8-cup size; at 2.24
"Wear Ever" Cake Pans—9½ inches; at 40c
$1.34 "Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 2-quart, at 98c
"Wear Ever" Lipped Sauce Pans—with long handle; 2½ quart, at 95c
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 4-quart, at $1.67
"Wear Ever" Tea Pots—8-cup size, at $2.76
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 3-quart, at $1.24
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handle; 4-quart, at $1.67
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 6-quart, at $2.05
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle; 7-inch diameter; at 72c
"Wear Ever" Stew Pans—2-quart, at 81c
"Wear Ever" Seamless Single Roasting Pans—size 10x14; at $1.71
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—with bail handle; 8-quart, at $1.91
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—12 qt., with bail handle; at $2.62
"Wear Ever" Flat Cups—at 38c
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle; 8½ inches diameter; at $1.10

Aluminum Sundries at Low Prices

10c Skimmers—at 15c
25c Cake Turners—at 20c
25c Flour Dredges—at 20c
10c Sugar Dredges—at 8c
10c Custard Cups—at 8c
10c Doughnut Cutters—at 8c
10c Cream Dippers—at 8c
25c Measuring Cups—at 20c
25c Measuring Spoons—at 20c
20c Cheese Graters—at 15c
10c Tea Strainers—at 8c
7c Salt or Pepper Shakers—at 6c
20c Ladles—at 15c
15c Perforated Ladles—at 12c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The New York Times.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—$20 reward for lady's gold watch, open face, lost Nov. 9, going from Brooklyn, vicinity of Fulton and Nostrand Avs., to Metropolitan Life Building, N. Y., and back to Franklin and Munroe Sts., Brooklyn. Please notify J 241 Times Downtown.

LOST.—If finder of black silk beaded handbag containing part in "Melting of Molly," will return same Shubert offices, 225 West 44th St., liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Nov. 4th, on road between Glencove and Flushing, black and white knitting bag, containing spectacles, partly finished sack and sweater; please return to 204 Broadway, Flushing.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin in the neighborhood of 88th St. and West End Av., up Broadway to 99th St. to 317 West End Av., Apt. 3E; liberal reward. River 8140.

LOST.—Package of checks at Bowery and Grand Sts.; of no value whatsoever to finder; $100 reward and no questions asked upon return to bank on which they are drawn.

LOST, strayed, or stolen, Boston terrier, 10 months old; black, white markings, screw tail; liberal reward; no questions asked. Engle, 302 West 87th St.

LOST—Brooklyn to Times Square, Wednesday morning, lady's open-face gold watch; initials, "A. M. S." Please return 318 West 39th, 12th floor. Reward.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff on elevated train or platform at 33d and 6th Av., about noon on Thursday; reward. Telephone Rosch, Plaza 2480.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, in Sherry's, or left in taxi, one sable skin, unmounted. Return to Apartment 7A, 780 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST.—Small gold wrist watch, with platinum face and surrounded by diamonds and gold chain. Liberal reward. Elenor De Graff, 37 East 71st St.

LOST.—Tuesday, 10 P. M., vicinity 75th St., on bus or 110th St., wallet containing large bills, urgently needed. Finder keep half. L 184 Times.

LOST.—A female seal brown French bulldog, wearing collar with brass trimmings and license; finder please notify Flatbush 448. Reward.

LOST.—Large square striped Hudson seal muff in New York, Friday, the 9th, either in 5th Av. bus or 75th St., East; reward. Z 349 Times Annex.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Nov. 7, bracelet wrist watch, subway or Riverside Drive, between 137th-139th Sts.; reward. H. Vroom, 540 W. 139th.

LOST.—Friday, Nov. 9, diamond and platinum bar pin; liberal reward. S. J. Feldman, 2,345 Broadway, Apartment 66.

LOST.—On Nov. 7, at Garden City Hotel, a gold enameled American flag pin; liberal reward. Return to Garden City Hotel.

LOST.—Wednesday, emerald and diamond ring, Bloomingdale's. Reward, C. Rutledge, 533 West 112th.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. B. Tonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST.—103d St., port-o-phone; please return, 270 Riverside Drive, Apt. 11A; reward; no questions asked.

LIBERAL REWARD. — American Express book, subway, Brooklyn to New York. Inter. 129 West 27th.

LOST—Small gold cavalry pin, Troop C, New Jersey. H 173 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of platinum ring, sapphire, surrounded by diamonds, lost in or about Waldorf Hotel on or about Nov. 3. Cashier Waldorf.

$1,000 REWARD.

Return large diamond bow knot brooch with three large pendants, set with pear-shaped diamonds; lost Oct. 22, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Manhattan Opera House; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$200 REWARD.

Return platinum brooch, 42 pearls, 67 small diamonds, lost Nov. 2, 1917, in the shopping district, no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av., and 45th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, platinum link bracelet, set with diamonds, sometime between Oct. 10th and Nov. 10th; return to W. J. M. Donovan, 80 Broadway. Telephone 8047 Rector.

$100 REWARD.—No question asked, return sapphire platinum ring, taken in Simonson hair dressing store, 506 5th Av. Reply to P. O. Box 34, Bronxville, N. Y.

$100 REWARD

For platinum flexible chain bracelet, set with diamonds, lost Nov. 1 or 2 in New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND. — Purse containing keys, cards, money. Owner pay cost of ad. W 15 times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Airedale puppy, on Wednesday; strayed from 93 8th Av., Brooklyn; finder please return to same; reward.

LOST.—Strayed, tailless cat; reward. 749 Madison Av.

☞ Other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on next to last page, First News Section.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH ST., 244 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; large, pleasant rooms, in private house, facing Stuyvesant Park; no housekeeping.

15TH ST., 140-142 EAST. Gramercy Park Section; housekeeping apartments, 6 rooms and bath with studio, $840; 7 rooms and bath, $940; 8 rooms and bath, $1,020. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—2-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment, unfurnished or partly furnished, $65.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large 2 to 5 rooms, bath, only $35 to $80.

28TH, 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Especially desirable two-room bath apartments, furnished or unfurnished; Park Av. location; maid service.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Plaza Studios, large, bright parlor, bedroom, and bath; steam heat, elevator service, and electricity; $40. Telephone 1946 Plaza.

APARTMENT STUDIO,
137 East 34th St., 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

BUSINESS WOMAN will share large apartment with other women; references. Gramercy 763.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS.
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS.
640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.
1 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large light rooms and baths; restaurant.

IRVING PLACE, 77, S. W. Corner 19th St., (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two room and bath non-housekeeping apartment, $840, with service; open fireplace, electric light, steam heat; meals served in rooms if desired; also studio, $300. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

SUITE in exclusive residential section; all improvements; may be had furnished or unfurnished; highest references required. Z 331 Times Annex.

VANDERBILT STUDIO, 62 and 64 East 34th St., (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, studios, single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38, for people of refinement; no small children.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Studio apartments; two rooms, large tiled bath, hardwood floors, electric light, steam. Heywood, Bryant 2337.

46TH, 12 WEST.—Elegant three rooms and bath, kitchenette; also one room and bath.

50TH, 221 WEST.—Large parlor floor, suitable dentist, doctor, dressmaker; also basement.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, kitchenette; service if desired; attractive rental.

60TH ST., 24 WEST.—Three beautiful large rooms, bath, improvements; rent, $25.

70TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; extension; bath; for permanent tenant; quiet tastes, (no smoking.)

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

79TH, 135 WEST, (Apt. 10A.)—SUBLET THREE ROOMS, BATH, kitchenette, $120 month; no charge for present month; new building; excellent service; immediate possession.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; single apartment; $70. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 West 125th.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Fine apartments, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in fine order; rents, $52.50. Apply to janitor.

92D ST., 257 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven rooms and bath; one block from subway station.

92D, 259 WEST.—7 and 8 rooms; $80 to $85 per month; inquire premises.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

96TH, 67 WEST.
Single apartment; desirable location; seven rooms; conveniences; extra large living and dining room; ample closets; $60.

98TH, 220 WEST, (The Borchardt.)—Sublet unfurnished apartments; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements. Apply 215 West 98th, Apt. 12-D.

113TH, 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

124TH ST., 527-533 WEST, (near B'way and Columbia College.) — Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $43 month up.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR.
20 ROOMS AND 6 BATHS, IN AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT BUILDING. THE 7 MASTER'S CHAMBERS HAVE SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE.
ANNUAL RENTAL $5,000.00.
ALSO,
A MOST UNUSUAL FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS AT $700 A MONTH.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WEST EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.

APARTMENT, 12th story, fronting on Drive, 6 all-light rooms, large foyer hall, 2 baths, all modern improvements.
Will sublet apartment or studio or both together, one, two, or three years. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $46-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 3100, (123d.) — High-class apartment, seven rooms, elevator, night service. Coburn.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

BROADWAY, (165th St.)—$65 apartment to rent half price, 3 months. Audubon 819.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $45. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (45th St.).

DOCTORS' OR DENTISTS' APARTMENTS.
One of 2 rooms and bath.
One of 3 rooms and bath.
Furnished or unfurnished.
Hotel San Remo, Central Pk. West & 74th.
Telephone Columbus 6700.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $46-$56.
274-276 West 19th St., 3 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease, 6-8 rooms; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

JEWISH FAMILY desire to let floor, private house, 100th St. and West End Av. Inquire 226 West 105th St.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (117th,) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl., $65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

LENOX AV., 54, (Adjacent to 112th.)—7 large rooms, bath, hot water, phone, &c., near sub. and all surface cars, $50.

MIRA MAR ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
612 West 137th St., near Riverside, six rooms, all light; rent reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, between 116th and 119th Sts.
STUDIO, exceptionally good light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson.

SEVEN-ROOM corner apartment; all large, light rooms; elevator; all modern improvements; rent $55. Inquire 60 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.
One, 5 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
N. E. Cor. West 118th St. Facing Park.
3 min. 116th St. exp. sta., 6th & 9th Av. "L."

SUBLET, 2 rooms, bath, $50, service included. Edwards, 302 Central Park West.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

THE CLARWIN.
651 West 160th St., (corner Fort Washington.)—One apartment, consisting of large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; moderate rental; select American family preferred; references required.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; wonderfully situated; lease expires October, 1919. Address 5C, 420 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 2298.

TO RENT.
Ready for occupancy, a choice 7-room apartment; all light rooms; parquet floors, electric lights, &c.; rent $55; at 171 West 90th. Janitor, or Foss, 495 9th Av. Phone Greeley 1583.

WASHINGTON PLACE,
In the new home of a sculptor, beautifully arranged duplex studio; apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; studio double height ceiling, north light; open fireplace; elevator; seen by appointment only. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46 SOUTH.—Large, lighted studio, day use. Apply between 9 and 12.

WEST 53TH, 350, The Dearborn.—4-room apartment, sublet. Phone Muckenfuss.

126 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 85TH ST.—Only 1 nine-room apartment left; light; choice location.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 108 EAST.—Third floor, 8 rooms and bath, furnished; $150 monthly for season, or $1,200 yearly; especially adapted for bachelor; services of capable housekeeper can be had. Seen by telephoning Stuyvesant 1875 or Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., telephone Murray Hill 8300.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service, beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 5 EAST.—Light, newly decorated, kitchenette, bath; period furniture, or unfurnished.

30TH, 139 EAST.—Five-room apartment. Call 11 a. m. Monday. Moderate.

35TH, 13 EAST. — My own apartment, 4 rooms and bath, delightfully furnished; exclusive neighborhood. Phone Vanderbilt 4672, mornings.

53D ST., 105 EAST.—Housekeeping apartment; elegantly furnished; 5 rooms, including 1 master's bedroom, 1 maid's room; $250 per month; short term; $150, long lease. Tel. Plaza 8013.

55TH STREET NEAR 6TH AVENUE; front apartment; 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath; handsomely furnished; grand piano; asking $250 month. Herbert Gulick Co. Inc., 402 Madison Ave., at 47th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

60TH ST., 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well appointed bachelor apartment; telephone, elevator, maid service. Apt. 16. $115; yr. lease.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Apartment corner (3d.) sublet, handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath.

66TH, 42 EAST.—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment; seen any time; $1,500 a year. Phone Miss Newlin, Plaza 5784.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

81ST, 75 EAST.—To sublet, sunshiny apartment, 5 rooms and bath. Phone Lenox 8390.

83D, EAST.—Seven light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; handsomely furnished; $175. Seen by appointment. Tel. Harlem 376. Frank.

APARTMENT OF QUALITY.
A BARGAIN.
Near 59th St., east side; handsomely furnished duplex apartment, heretofore offered $1,000 per month, now $4,000.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Have an unusual list of well-furnished apartments that are offered for short or long terms at attractive rentals.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Unusually well-furnished apartment, 4 rooms, near Carnegie Hall, $150.
Others at more and less. All locations.,
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENT HOTEL NEAR MADISON AVE; fifties; 2 very large rooms, attractive furnishings, exceptional cusine and service. Rent $240 month; for season, $2400. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Ave.

Apartments Handsomely Furnished.
Choice Localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
Clark Realty, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. All clientele. Lelande, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 8241.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH; large studio; 2 bedrooms, bath and kitchenette. Collection art furnishings; 15th floor; wonderful Park view; $300 month. Herbert Gulick Co. Inc., 402 Madison Av., at 47th St.

EAST 30's, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $200 month, immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; 2 rooms, bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FIFTIES NEAR MADISON AVENUE; 2 large rooms, bath and kitchenette; well furnished; southern exposure; rent $125 month; 6-8 months. Herbert Gulick Co. Inc., 402 Madison Ave., at 47th St.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Charming 8-room apartment, furnished, antique mahogany, wicker, and chintz; steam heat, 4 open fireplaces; fine library; 21-foot living and dining rooms; 3 master bedrooms; fine French cook remains. Phone 4428 Stuyvesant, before 10 A. M.

LEXINGTON AV., 231, (Apt. 8.)—Four-room apartment; well furnished; homelike; elevator.

MADISON AV., 640.—Unusually attractive, sunny apartment of 7 rooms. Inquire McLellan.

PARK AVENUE SEVENTIES; 8 rooms, 3 baths; very handsome corner apartment; exclusive building; widow's private home; accept $500 from Dec. 1st for 3 to 5 months. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Ave.

PARK AV., in Sixties, magnificently furnished corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms; particulars. Clark Realty. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AV., 829.—Persons appreciating choice furnishings, extra large, sunny living rooms will desire this 7-room apartment, 2 baths; $350 monthly. Mrs. H.

PLAZA SECTION.—2 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 3974.

Private furnished apartment, 5 doors from Central Park and Metropolitan Art Museum; large parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; $180 a month, or $1,000 yearly. Phone 715 Lenox.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Single room and bath, en suite.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS.
402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

SUBLET WONDERFUL BRIGHT APARTMENT; 4 exposures, upper floor of new highest type building; 12 rooms, 4 master bedrooms. Excellent furnishings throughout; absent owner wants offer; asking $6,000 season or year. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Ave., at 47th St.

TIRED OF HOTELS?
Exclusive couple having large town apartment, also house at golf club, will extend permanent hospitality to 2 clubmen or couple able to pay for best accommodations obtainable. V 140 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for one or two gentlemen; handsomely furnished suite, near Astor Place; fine old apartment house, well maintained. Tel. 3824 Orchard.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—Shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $325. Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

16TH, 51 WEST.—3-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

27TH, 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

34TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two room, kitchenette and bath; unusual furnishings; convenient neighborhood. Harris, (ring janitor's bell.)

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

37TH, 52 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath. Crafts.

39TH, 54 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; lease Nov. 15 to Oct. 1; sunny; references. Shull bell or Supt.

44TH, 34 WEST.—Handsomely furnished studio apt., 3 rooms; bath; service; 7th floor east.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well-furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private bath, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4383.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two attractive front rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; $65.

51ST, 28 WEST.—Unusually attractive modern apartment, two rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service; year lease; $85 month.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

30 WEST 54TH ST.
Two-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; restricted street. Apply on premises. Phone 3497 Circle, or at Room 627, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 6438.

55TH, 140 WEST.—Four rooms, 5th floor, front, well furnished, piano; six months' lease or more; $200 monthly.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath; elevators, hall service. Hart.

55TH, 65 WEST.—Artist's studio; north light; one, two rooms; best location.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Directly on 5th Av. stage line; sublet exquisitely furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment; 2 bedrooms; charming living room, containing day bed; kitchen; refrigeration; maid and valet service, 30c. an hour; $2,400 yearly, $250 monthly; shorter lease. Call Sunday, Monday afternoons, Apt. 4I. Telephone Circle 1456.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Attractive handsome 7 outside rooms, 3 bedrooms. Telephone 1377 Columbus.

58TH ST., 165 WEST.—Southern exposure, beautifully furnished, elevator service, 8 rooms, foyer and hall; lease to Sept. 30, 1918; $210 monthly. Phone Murray Hill 4892, Room 1307, 30 42d St.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Five-room modern apartment, completely furnished for housekeeping; would divide.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Unusually attractive 6d floor private house; 3 rooms, bath; unfurnished.

60'S.—Handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; electric light and refrigeration free. Particulars, Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Attractively furnished two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; silver, linen; beart city; lease.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny duplex apartment, six rooms; large north-light studio; grand piano; two months. Telephone Columbus 2682.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms, two baths, completely furnished, well laid out, and well fitted up; two rooms face the park; $2,000 per annum.

69TH, 343-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city; Mrs. Deane, on premises.

69TH, 22 WEST. — Apartments, furnished; entire floor; 2 and 3 connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $125 and $150.

70TH, (2,025 Broadway, The Nevada.)—Newly decorated, spacious, 7-room, high-class elevator apartment; all rooms facing Broadway; immediate possession; $250 month, family leaving city. Apt. 2B.

72D, 42 WEST.—3 of the most delightfully furnished small apartments in New York; 2 rooms, with tiled baths; new building; 7 windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant, with service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, elevated and surface; $95-$100 monthly; leases only.

72D, 124 WEST.—4 outside rooms, bath, southern, northern exposure; completely furnished to smallest detail; $175. Apt. 1203.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms; new building; exquisitely furnished. Particulars from Columbus 3974.

72D, 151 WEST.—Elegantly furnished two rooms and bath; electric lights; all conveniences.

72D Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

72D, 167 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Whitney, 3d floor.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Suite, one, two rooms; also studio; private baths; $65, $150.

75TH.—Furnished apartment near 72d St. subway; six rooms and bath; elevator; southern exposure; six months, longer; reasonable to responsible party. Box 255, 852 Columbus Av.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, completely furnished, $160 per month. Wheeler.

80TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, attractive 4-room apartment; electricity, phone; $50. Marlowe.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Apt. 2F.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; attractively furnished; year's lease; call Sunday after 11 A. M.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor; two rooms, bath; service; $55; unfurnished, $40.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Three rooms, handsome; short lease. Telephone Morningside 1059.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—4 rooms and bath in new building never before occupied, large living room, facing south with superb view of river on ninth floor to let till June or longer; reference required; 9C; $200 per month.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Four very large, light rooms; southern exposure; magnificently furnished; Oriental rugs; new Steinway baby grand. A. C.

87TH, 307 WEST. — Private house, parlor floor, one or two large separate rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $50 to $80.

91ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Varsilles; beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms; rental $375. Apply Supt.

93D, 179 WEST.—Couple may share spotless, sunny apartment, nicely furnished, to floor front; good, plain house; references.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, (corner.)—Eight outside rooms, western exposure, splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; six months, longer; reasonable.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Apartment 31.)—Attractively furnished outside eight rooms; all conveniences.

98TH, 315 WEST (Holland Court).—7 high class rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished, grand piano, good library.

100TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms, facing Central Park, for 5 months or longer. Douglas.

100TH, 300 WEST. — Nine-room apartment, corner West End Av., for four or five months. Call Monday. De Noyelles.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive apartment, 7 rooms; all improvements; references; $135, Virtue.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment, six rooms; $120 monthly. Apt. 4E.

110TH, SUEWAY.—6 rooms, 2 bedrooms; new building; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

110TH, 13 WEST.—Five beautifully furnished rooms, facing Central Park. Douglass.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment; comfortable home; $125. O'Connor.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Sublet, attractively furnished 5-room apartment. Superintendent.

113TH, 562 WEST.—Light, beautifully furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; to reliable adults, $200 per month. Supt.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Sublet, 6 or 12 months, 5 large rooms, beautifully furnished. Johnson.

115TH, (Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Clean, very light, attractive, fully equipped two bedroom, living room, kitchenette apartment. Telephone 3835 Morningside, Apartment 73A.

115TH ST., 612 WEST.—Nicely furnished three-room apartment to sublet for longer or shorter period; considerable sacrifice; rent to desirable party.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and linen furnished to suit applicant. J E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Magnificently furnished suite, private bath; cultured business woman preferred. Apartment 53.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautiful five-room apartment, mahogany furniture by Stickley; blue and gold living rooms; two master bedrooms. Morningside 8070. Apartment 94.

122D, 620 WEST.—5-room apartment, nicely furnished; light, sunny, and airy; one door from Riverside Drive. Apt. 23, Morningside 3677.

122D ST., 521 WEST.—Furnished apt., 3 rooms and bath. Apt. 23.

122D, 303 WEST.—Two rooms, suite, kitchenette, elevator. Call after 12, Apt. 46.

123D, 449 WEST.—Attractive, 5-room elevator; opposite park; $85. Apartment 41.

161ST, 657 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, 6 large rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; elevator; new building; good concessions. Apartment 5H.

A LADY, leaving city, will rent beautiful 3-room apartment; period furniture; 2761 St.; kitchen; maid service. 2028 Columbus.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; $20 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

AN IDEAL HOME.
High class 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master chambers overlooking Italian Garden. Apt. 3I2. The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished, seven rooms and bath, on 104th St., just east of Broadway. Phone 1545 River.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Exclusive Renting, 1,482 B'way. Bryant 7773.

ARDSLEY HALL,
CENTRAL PARK WEST.
92D ST. AND.
Eight rooms, 20 outside windows; one of the best houses on the west side; furnished in good taste; Winter reason or longer. Superintendent on premises, or McNaught, 101 Park Av. 2590 Murray Hill.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, room apartments, $55, $45, $55 $68 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $80-$75-$85; phone; elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station; three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

Attractively furnished, large, light studio, in private house, for student or artist practice; accompanist with clients, or lessons, vocal or string instruments; by hour, day or month. Plaza. Telephone Circle 2066.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE, private home apartments, West Side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway, (2d floor.)

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone Circle 273.

ATTRACTIVE 9 rooms, 2 baths, high-class, corner Central Park West. Phone 942 Riverside, or call Dr. Allen, 1 West 92d St.

BACHELOR Apartment.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; electricity; breakfast optional; no other roomer; subway; reference. H. B., 71 Times.

BEDROOM, sitting room, bath, private foyer; tastefully furnished; beautiful view Hudson; exclusive apartment; 116th St. Broadway subway; breakfasts; Japanese houseman; references. N 83 Times.

BROADWAY, Corner 91st St., (Apartment 10A.)—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished; new building; $150 month; concession on yearly lease.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.) — High-class apartment, seven rooms; elevator; night service. Coburn.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.
Exquisitely furnished two large rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath; living room, 22x18; piano, silverware, china, linen; maid service; restaurant in building; unsurpassed view. Edwards.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300, Corner 90th St.—4-room apartment; well furnished; rent $1,200. Superintendent, on premises.

CHEERFUL two rooms and bath; service; restaurant; near 72d St. express; $125 per month. Columbus 9800, Apt. 407.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Bargain; family obliged to leave city will rent apartment, 7 large rooms and 2 baths, attractively furnished; Oriental rugs, piano; worth $200; consider less; shown evenings or by appointment. Apartment 1A, Rugby Hall. Phone 5372 Morning.

CLINTON PLACE, 50, (University Heights, Bronx.)—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; outside entrances; all street rooms; private house.

CRESCENT APTS., (Lenox Av., 318-320, n. e. corner 126th.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, 1, 2, 3 room suites, private bath; electric light, steam heat; telephone in every room; maid service; half a block from subway; rate $10-$25 a week.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT on West 85th St.; all light and sunny rooms, handsomely and completely furnished. Phone Owner, Schuyler 2006.

ELABORATELY furnished apartment of six rooms, vicinity 90th St. and West End Av., for sale, with lease of 1 year; most desirable location; apartment is exceptionally well detail. Persons interested can get full particulars by addressing K. G., Box 81, Room 1201. 220 West 42d St.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; refined surroundings; complete in every detail; silver and linens, etc.; for 6 weeks; references given and required. Z 371 Times Annex.

For furnished apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 5522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 8585.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS.—Large, beautifully furnished living room, two bed

FARMS.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—Own your own orange grove in beautiful Fruitland Park. A few cents a day you now waste will buy it for you. A few dollars a month may provide you with a life income. Schnitzler sold his 20-acre grove here for $40,000—$2,000 an acre. He saw the same opportunity that's offered you and planted a grove. Result—he reaped a small fortune. You have the same chance, but you must act now. Write TODAY for Free Book of Actual Photographs, Florida Facts, and the interesting story of a Fruitland Park Farm. Learn of crops that help you buy it. Address Dept. today, Lake County Land Owners' Association, 199 Sunset Way, Fruitland Park, Fla.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

YOU CAN DO BETTER ON A SOUTHERN FARM.—Send for a year's subscription free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low-priced land and Southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Art. M. & W. Ry., 41 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Commuter's farm, 5 or 10 acres; new 8-room house, all improvements; refined, high, healthful location; 25 miles on Lackawanna, near depot; $8,000. Wolff, Gillette, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7 EAST 34TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

FURS ONLY.

Large store space with window display, busiest section of shopping district, for Winter season Z 374 Times Annex.

Wonderful opportunity for milliner or any ladies' wear shop; large, modern, up-to-date store in heart of business section. 118 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., opposite Woolworth's and 10 Cent Store. Rent $75. Population 20,000.

For Rent in Providence, R. I.—Two floors, in the centre of the retail district. Finest location in the city for upstairs retail business; will rent one floor if desired. Address P. O. Box 329, Providence, R. I.

To sub-lease, furnished offices; exceptionally equipped suite of downtown offices, suitable for lawyers, Stock Exchange or investment bankers; immediate possession if desired. D 378 Times Downtown.

32,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR.
25 TON CRANE.

Complete power plant to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan. V 144 Times.

For sub-lease by reserve officer called to service, one or two large light rooms, separate entrances. Apply Room 1105, 35 Nassau St.

For Rent.—Desirable desk space in Aeolian Hall, Room 1544. Telephone and stenographic service. Apply to Room 1544, 33 West 42d St.

Greenwich Village, 92 Grove St.—Front room and alcove; fireplace, lavatory; suitable cafeteria, tea room, gift shop. apply on premises.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address G 179 Times.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. C. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

Desk room for rent in downtown office building; telephone, stenographer, all conveniences. Room 1017, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Small offices, Broadway, near Pine; outside, light; single or together, to sublet. Box N 325 Times Downtown.

To Sublet—An exceptionally desirable office on tenth floor of the Aeolian Building; $70 per month. Call Room 1048, 33 West 42d.

BUILDING to lease, suitable wholesale or light manufacturing business, near Wallabout Market. Williamsburg 5621.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Sublet factory for waists or dresses; 22 machines, good light; located on West 19th St.; reasonable. W. D., 200 Times Downtown.

491-493 429 West.—Store, 3 rooms, and basement, barber, tailor, grocer; reasonable.

Desk room, up-to-date building. Apply Room 60, 174 Fulton Street.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1818, 2? Park Row.

FOR RENT, desk room, $15. Suite 1816, 21 Park Row.

Two-story building, 65x100, suitable for storage house. 535 East 76th St.

Front basement, light, furnished, $40 month. 175 Madison Av., near 34th St.

Loft, 44x77, elevator, steam heat. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

125th St., No. 7, East.—Store, with large show window; new front.

OFFICES,—42D, 200 EAST—OFFICES.
Modern building, low rents, handy location.

Office with use receptional. 25 Broad St., Room 1817. Apply 10 to 3.

Studio, grand piano for rent part time. 162 Madison. Murray Hill 5427.

10th, 115 East.—Beautiful parlor floor for light business.

Small office; sublet reasonable. 15 West 38th St. Call mornings.

Parlor floor for doctor or dentist. 53 West 54th St.

454, 11 East.—Parlor floor studios; light apartment, two rooms, bath; electricity.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

One-story building, minimum 25 by 30 feet, garage doors, for small aeroplane factory, Long Island City, Greenpoint, or Brooklyn; consider loft space with automobile elevator; reasonable rent. Murray-Willat Company, Murray Hill 4813.

Corsetier needs small space with dressmaker or other business; corsets made outside; desirable, reasonable. K. B., 44 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Handsomely furnished, six-story American basement dwelling on Riverside Drive near Soldiers and Sailors' Monument; five bathrooms and electric elevator; Winter's supply of coal in the cellar; moderate rent, can be seen any time by appointment. Schindler & Liebler, agents. Telephone Lenox 3436 (Monday and all week.)

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.

A very handsomely furnished four-story dwelling with all modern conveniences, at the northeast corner of 88th St. and West End Av., to rent furnished or unfurnished for the Winter or longer if required. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St., New York City.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

A 4½-story American basement, 12 rooms, electric light, parquet flooring; immediate possession. Completely furnished with linen, silver, and kitchen utensils. Rent $300 per month, or unfurnished $200 per month. F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Broadway and 80th St.

64D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

3 Stories and Basement.

Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

73d St., 57 East.—For Winter or for term of years; very desirable location; all improvements; attractively furnished; 5 masters and 3 servants' bedrooms; 5 bathrooms; reasonable rent to satisfactory tenant. Apply to A. R. Halliday, 44 Time St., New York City.

$3,000.

To let, handsomely furnished, newly decorated American basement, five-story house in 84th St., near Drive; great bargain. Apply Pease & Elliman, 72 St.

To rent in Washington Square District, furnished houses, large and small, for season or year.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

Brooklyn.

Most desirable furnished house, best location Clinton Av., Brooklyn; modern; two baths; private family only; for Winter or longer; coal in cellar. N 142 Times.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

New brick Colonial house, 10 rooms and 4 baths, completely furnished; near station; terms reasonable. Phone 6765 Forest Hills.

Furnished home with garage, with Winter coal in; best location in Flushing, L. I. Phone Flushing 317SJ. 80 Franklin Place.

Westchester.

Larchmont.—Must sublet home, twelve rooms, two baths, steam heat; convenient commutation; until May or longer; best offer taken irrespective figure; urgent. F 384 Times Downtown.

Larchmont.—Ideal situation; 7 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; open fireplaces; garage; moderate rental. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

An eight-room cottage in Albemarle Park, picturesquely situated, with hot water heat, two bath and four bed rooms; also large sleeping porch; house fully furnished; or would take small family of adults to board and give connecting rooms and private bath. Address Miss Elizabeth S. Weeks, Wildfell Cottage, Albemarle Park, Asheville, N. C.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Beautiful Montclair residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; 7 bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, sun parlor; latest appointments; beautifully furnished; garage; large grounds; located in choice mountainside section overlooking Manhattan; rent $300 per month; exceptional opportunity. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Montclair, N. J.

Mountain Station, N. J., Lackawanna Road, 40 minutes from Broadway.—Furnished modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; $150 monthly; also cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $50. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.

New York State.

Completely furnished suburban home, eight rooms, every convenience; 30 minutes Grand Central; nominal rental. Particulars, Winans, Morningside 5352.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

114TH, 614 WEST, (near subway express station and Riverside Drive.)—A four-story, 15-ft. American basement; house in A1 condition; electric light, parquet floor, filtered water, steam heat; rent $1,700 per annum; house open for inspection.

67 East 124th St., between Madison and Park Avs.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; only $65 per month.

458 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story, 24 rooms; possession; $1,300. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st St.

Queens.

JAMAICA BARGAIN.

$100 Down buys my 2-room house near Bay; trolley to New York; plot 40x100; price $1,000; just the place for old couple. Address L 160 Times.

At Elmhurst, near "L," nine-room, brick house, 40x100; price $6,500; first mortgage $4,250, balance cash. N 148 Times.

Westchester.

Desirable residence, Cherry Hill section, 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement. Keys, 228 Westchester Av., Mount Vernon.

Jersey.

Rutherford, N. J.—New house, six rooms, bath, sleeping porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, parquet floors, superior construction, copper valleys, large grounds; only $5,800; terms, $100 cash, $42 monthly; worth $6,500. VAN WINKLE CO., Opposite Station, Rutherford, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Attractive residence; rent reasonable. R. L. Caldwell, Owner, 74 Cortlandt St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

73d St., Near West End Av.—Four-story and basement stone dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 3 baths; lot 18x102.2 feet; in good order; price $35,000; mortgage $10,000 at 5 per cent. Would consider trade. Edward C. Martin, 140 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

Large brick residence, on 3 1-5 city lots; near New York University campus; fine college neighborhood; near trolley and rapid transit station; rising land values; $30 00; immediate possession. Z 306 Times Annex.

156th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

A.—TAKEN UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Four-story cold-water tenement; will rent for $1,968; can be bought for $7,500. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx.

Elegant private brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 2 baths; nothing better in Bronx; savings bank mortgage; leased to May, 1918, $55 month; great bargain for cash; might trade for free, clear Bronx lots. George E. & Charles Buckbee, Inc., 61 West Fordham Road.

Clinton Av., Near Tremont Av.—Eight-family, 6 rooms and bath each; rent $2,892; lot 37.6x100 feet; asking price $24,000; terms easy. Edward C. Martin, 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Will sell my beautiful house in Flatbush, 12 rooms, 2 baths, at great sacrifice to close estate. G. J. Corey, 760 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

Real war-time bargain; must sell my beautiful $9,000 new, detached home at sacrifice. Particulars Owner, T 251 Times Downtown.

Queens.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

A charming home in every sense of the word, designed for easy housekeeping; ready to move into without a single "extra" to buy; five minutes from station in beautifully wooded section; 15 minutes from New York, 7 rooms, 3 baths; inclosed, heated porch; 60-foot front, with room for garage; stucco on hollow tile; decorated throughout by Herter Looms; Spencer heater burning cheap coal; everything of highest grade; plot fully planted; price $17,750; cash required $4,250, balance very easy terms. Phone Forest Hills 6841.
H. E. CLELAND, Owner,
Forest Hills, L. I.
56 Groton Street.

Beautiful Stucco Porte Cochere house, 8 fine large sunny rooms, fireplace, laundry, 30 minutes from New York, 3 minutes' walk from station; terms and price reasonable. G. W. McDougall, 162 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester.

California bungalow at Lake Mahopac for sale; large rooms, open fireplace, all improvements, water rights, fine view, large plot, with fine trees; 5 minutes to station; reasonable terms to right party. Phone or write J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 2960 Fordham.

An opportunity you might not get again very soon to buy such a well-planned, attractive house as the one I offer; 8 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; sleeping porch; close to Scarsdale station. Phone St. Nicholas 3410. Apartment 4E, 5,000 Broadway.

For sale at Scarsdale, Dutch Colonial dwelling, eight rooms, three baths, sleeping porch, all improvements; restricted community; large plot; beautiful view; close to station. For terms and price, phone or write to J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. 2960 Fordham.

Colonial house, nine rooms, two baths, sun parlor, garage; finest residential section Mount Vernon; owner will sell or exchange $8,000 equity for free and clear city property or farm; bargain. Attorney, N 313 Times Downtown.

BUNGALOWS, four being erected from unique plans, at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account of having own saw mill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9560 Madison Square.

A charming bungalow on a high wooded plot, 200 feet from water's edge, at Lake Mahopac, five minutes to station; attractively priced. Phone Mr. Kennedy, Greenville Hall, 77th St. and Broadway.

At Larchmont, beautiful Colonial house, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, &c.; shaded plot; all improvements; easy terms. A. T., box 92 Times.

At Scarsdale, for sale, English half timbered dwelling, 10 rooms, three baths, all improvements; eautiful grounds; fine view; close to station. Opportunity. 95 Times.

SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW.—For sale only; small cash payment; no brokers. N 132 Times.

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $500 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; by-pass brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 50 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 583.

For Sale or Rent.—Elegant country house, overlooking Long Island Sound; 30 minutes from Central N. Y.; artistically furnished house, 14 rooms and 4 baths; garage; cultivated ground; shrubs and fruit trees; house contains every modern improvement and is the acme of luxury and comfort.
A MOST UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Maison Berard, 734 5th Av.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars a Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

Modern house, 21 large rooms, five acres; scenery for miles; suitable for institution, boarding, club; sacrifice. Plant, Huntington, L. I.

Rent new modern six-room house; finest location; half hour; $35 monthly; 10-cent fare. Grimshaw, Woodridge, N. J.

New York State.

Large acreage for estate; timber, lake, streams; high land; best location; dwelling and farm buildings; also large furnished estate on the Hudson; mansion and farm buildings the best; fine view. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, 373 4th Av., New York City.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

best part Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., three-story, twelve-room semi-detached house; two baths; no reasonable offer refused. Address Mrs. Rose Feely, Washington, D.C.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent, 30 minutes from New York. 1.30c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.
HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

Large living room, six bedrooms, three baths, ivory finish, hardwood floors, plate-glass windows, three fireplaces, two side porches and sleeping porch; 200 feet frontage; seasonal flowering shrubs; eight minutes' walk to golf course; $20,000 place for $16 000. Owner, 152 Clarewell Av.

Arlington, N. J.—30 minutes N. Y., (bargains, 3 houses); new 6-room house, steam, electric, 30x100; $4,200; attractive 8-room house, all imp'ts., 50 ft. lot., $5,500; beautiful 10-room house, open fireplace, parquet floors; 77½x150; 2-car garage; best section town, $10,000. Leon G. Cormier, 475 Elm St.

SPLENDID HOME, Orange, N. J.—3-story, comfortable and commodious home for sale, by its owner, music room, sun parlor, billiard room, garage, all comforts and conveniences; full description and photo. L. Maclean Beers, 401 Flatiron Building, Gramercy 563.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

For Sale.—House, with garage, South Orange; lot 100x200; restricted location; 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; Lackawanna Railroad; reasonable price; quick sale. Z 315 Times Annex.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, JAMAICA.

$4,000; north side Fulton St.; new; all modern improvements. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Pleasant nine-room house, Montclair, N. J.; all improvements; conditions excellent; reasonable rent; or would sell. S. S. Brown, 331 Greenwich St., N. Y. Worth 1372.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—For sale or to rent, furnished, unfurnished. Sawyer 15 Park Row, New York. (not connected with Mountain Lakes, Inc.)

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood. Properties, $7,500 to $85,000.
Eugene Hughes & Bro., op. Sta., So. Orange.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our Art Embroidery, Camera, Candy, Glove, Lining, Notion, Shoe, Stationery, and Umbrella Departments, and can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting the opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid while learning, and when proficient to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

SODA DEPARTMENT

needs several soda dispensers.
Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

WAITRESSES.

Several experienced waitresses for our Buffet Lunch. Apply to Manager, Restaurant, Fifth Floor, West Building.

ARE you getting all that you are capable of earning? Can you shoulder more responsibility? We are looking for two or three bright girls to fill positions as bookkeepers and order clerks. General office experience is essential in order to be able to grasp quickly and handle office detail expeditiously. Salary will depend on qualifications and aptitude to learn. Office hours 8:30 to 5:30. Full details must be given by applicant to warrant interview. State age, experience, education, religious belief, whether now employed, married or single, salary have been earning and amount willing to start with to prove ability. Application treated confidentially. N 55 Times.

ARTIST.—Experienced on hand-painted wooden novelties; good prices; home or studio work. Gifts Co., 36 East 23d St.

A WOMAN whose father has died, or whose husband has died, and feels the necessity of earning; we want a well-bred woman, no business experience necessary, one whom we will teach; education, intelligence, and refinement necessary; compensation on commission. Address Financial District, T 238 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

BRIGHT GIRLS,

14 years and upward, for junior positions. Parents will be glad to know that these girls are under the direct supervision of our educational director and nurse, both competent, expert women, thus insuring the Best of Care and training for highest positions.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 10 A. M., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.

BILLING CLERK, 2 or 3 years' experience, must be willing and accurate; apply letter only, stating experience, nationality, and salary expected. Takito, Ogawa & Co., 101 5th Av.

BINDERY GIRLS, familiar with printing, wanted in finishing dept. of American Bank Note Co., Garrison Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly familiar with double entry; speed in stenography and typewriting not essential, but preferred; length of experience secondary consideration if applicant is quick to grasp information, possesses initiative, and has the material to develop into an executive. Joseph E. Baer, 347 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick and accurate; to assist on general books; must understand controlling accounts; replies must be handwritten and state age and experience; salary $75-$85. Box J 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double entry bookkeeper; one who understands controlling accounts and write a good hand; salary $15 to $18; apply by letter or in person. Defender Mfg. Co., Pearson St., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class double entry bookkeeper; American; one who understands accounting. Apply, stating full particulars and salary expected, Box X. D., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, by a large, high-grade mercantile house, an intelligent, capable, and adaptable young woman. Address, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected, L 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Typewriter billing; some experience; 20-25 years old; permanent; salary $10; advancement; references. D 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; experienced; must take full charge controlling accounts ladies' waists; salary $18. S 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced. Apply personally, Katz Bros. Leather Goods Co., 135 West 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, wanted for certified public accountant office; salary $25; state experience. N 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, credit furniture business; good salary; steady position. 14th St., corner 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER stenographer, with 4 years' experience in general office work; $15 to start; state full particulars. N 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Must be experienced; able to take charge, give full particulars and state salary expected. N 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced; must take full charge of office controlling accounts; salary $15. S 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced young lady; salary to start $11; chance for advancement. Z 352 Times Annex.

BOOK

SALESWOMEN.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced Saleswomen for their Book Department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor.

BUYER.—Young lady wanted for ladies' ready-to-wear in a resident buyer's office; must have experience in these lines and be good judge of style and value; also thoroughly posted in New York market; otherwise do not reply; permanent position and good opportunity; give full particulars and experience, references and salary expected, which will be treated confidentially. L 168 Times.

BUYER WANTED.

Large department store, Greater New York, requires services buyer of women's neckwear, laces, embroidery; splendid opportunity for aggressive party. Buyer, 200 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BRIGHT GIRLS,

16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,

ARE OFFERED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,

5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

BRIGHT GIRL wanted to replace office boy; permanent position, with chance of advancement to satisfactory applicant; would be expected to do general office boy's work. Apply in own handwriting, with references, T 252 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, French; family of three in Park Av. apartment; must be neat sewer; personal references required; telephone after 5 Sunday, Plaza 723.

CHAMBERMAID, seamstress, useful maid, intelligent, in private house; personal references required. Apply 24 East 33d St.

CLERK.—Experienced office assistant; one who understands filing card system and so forth, can write well, and figure accurately; salary moderate; apply by letter or in person. Defender Mfg. Co., Pearson St., Long Island City.

CLERK, BILL, wanted by wholesale firm to figure and typewrite bills; permanent position; opportunity to advance; only those applications considered which state references, experience, age, salary. H 181 Times.

CLERK.—Bright, high-school graduate wanted for filing and clerical work by large corporation; age 19; good hours and surroundings. J. B., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

COMPANION and social secretary, by an American young woman of education, business, and social experience; references. Address V 181 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for large publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 326 Times Annex.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White or colored; sleep out; small apartment, family of four; references. Mrs. Robert Gilmore, 451 West End Av.; apply mornings.

COUPLES, $90; nurses, cooks, waitresses, housekeepers. Miss Fitzgerald Bureau, 546 5th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Woman of ability and neat appearance for permanent position with opportunity for advancement; must be over 25; unemployed only, able to leave the city, and ready to begin work immediately; experience coreferred, but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced, transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Monday morning, 10 to 12. Room 520 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED. — EXPERIENCED; SALARY $12 PER WEEK; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. AMERICAN FLYER MFG. CO., P. O. BOX 196, CHICAGO.

DESIGNER.

Splendid opportunity for designer capable of producing snappy styles in cotton dresses. Litwin Aarons Co., 30 East 33d, 4th floor.

DESIGNER, WHO CAN CREATE NOVELTIES IN MISSES' AND LADIES' SPORT DRESSES OF WASH SILKS AND COTTONS; ONLY MOST TAILORED AND PLAIN MODELS DESIRED. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, J 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNERS.—Exclusive establishment selling accessories for women's wear wants beautiful handmade or original designs, ladies' own making; article highest grade; reasonable price; send particulars and lowest net price. V 160 Times.

DESIGNERS.—Ladies to make beautiful handmade or original designs for exclusive establishment selling accessories for women's wear; article highest grade, reasonable price; send particulars and lowest net price. V 160 Times.

DESIGNER
ON LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. STATE EXPERIENCE. OPENING, 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER on ladies' ready-to-wear and sport hats; one with original ideas; all answers treated strictly confidential. "Hats," 241 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady to handle dictaphone dictation rapidly and accurately in a contractor's office where there are twenty-five other employes; excellent answering and good prospects for an energetic, ambitious girl; if you also understand shorthand, so much the better; answer in own handwriting, stating age, education, religion, and detailed experience; salary $18 a week to start; location near Cedar St., Manhattan. J 262 Times Downtown.

FILING AND BILLING CLERK, TYPIST. EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE. SALARY, $12 TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND ACQUIREMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNDER OUR DIRECTION. ADDRESS, DESCRIBING EXPERIENCE IN FULL, ACADEMY, L 151 TIMES.

FILE CLERK, telephone operator; must have had experience and be neat and industrious; apply own handwriting, giving experience, salary expected; fine opportunity. N 291 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

for their

FUR DEPARTMENT

accustomed to handling high-class

trade;

also

SALESWOMEN

for their

NOTION AND TRIMMING

DEPARTMENT;

permanent positions, liberal salaries, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

Apply Superintendent's Office,

Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of

SALESWOMEN

for their

GOLD FILLED AND NOVELTY JEWELRY;

also

STERLING AND PLATED SILVER SECTIONS;

permanent positions; liberal salaries.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

TUBE ROOM CASHIERS.

Experience preferred, but not essential; permanent positions, good salaries, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

Apply Superintendent's Office,

Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

require the services of

300 SALESWOMEN

for their

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's Office,

Fifth Floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

require the services of a

SPANISH INTERPRETER;

one speaking French preferred.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS WANTED.

$8 PER WEEK TO START.

Can earn more on piece work in a short time; work consists of preparation of mail, such as folding, inserting, stamping, &c., and does not necessarily require experience; work is temporary, but those who show ability will be given positions in other departments. APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRLS wanted; (Christian firm;) not under 18 years, to learn clean, light assembling factory work; experience unnecessary; $10 per week to start; can earn $12 or more at piece work; hours, 8:30 to 12, 1 to 5:30; Saturday, 8:30 to 1; steady work all year. Apply by letter only to W. W. B., 132 East 16th St.

GIRLS, LADIES.—Excellent opportunities in opera, concert, church, musical comedy, vandeville. Mme. Armond, 100 West 80th, Schuyler 7480.

GIRLS, 13-20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS, 14 to 16, for indoor messenger work. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway. Call Room 313 Monday, 1 to 4.

GIRL, intelligent, for drafting, layouts, and proofreading in lithographic establishment; rudimentary knowledge of geometrical drawing essential. C. S. T., 149 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Must be quick and accurate, to assist in filing department; good opportunity for advancement. L 89 Times.

GIRL, beginner, about 16 years or over, as assistant in filing department. B., P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

GIRL for newspaper office, willing to learn. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GOVERNESS. — Well recommended, mature nursery governess for girl of 6, in Louisiana; must be able to teach French, drawing, and elementary English branches; $50 a month. Mrs. R. S. Haynes, 126 Riverside Drive. Phone 6483 Schuyler.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE in publishing house wanted to learn to handle textbook files; preference given to typist; permanent position, with opportunity to advance for refined, intelligent, adaptable young woman; write fully regarding age, education, religion, and experience, if any. T 263 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman who will assist in doing housework in family of four. Will find a good home. Apply Sunday or write writing for railroad tickets or applying to Mrs. Friedman, 109 Arthur St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In suburban town, forty minutes from New York; must be refined, cultured, and familiar with the usages of a refined home; two small boys; employ four servants; delightful home for the right party. Address Manorborn, D 397 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady to manage city and country houses of bachelor; to reside in country but not in city house; state qualifications and salary desired. Broker, V 97 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Family of four; good cook; fond of children; $7 weekly; no laundry. Call Sunday afternoon, 1,007 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girl, general housework, half time. Apply Sunday between 2 and 6. Robinson, 320 West 96th St.

INTELLIGENT young women wanted all over the country to handle a ready-to-wear article on large commission basis; only those that have a large personal acquaintance among better class need apply. Write Box D. B., 1,364 Broadway.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.
SALARY $900 TO $1,200.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and have had experience in making sketches, tracings, or drawings of an elementary character; must also assist in making maps, charts, or diagrams, and perform computations. Subjects and Weights: Duties, 8; experience, 2. Application should be made at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

JUNIOR CLERK for cigar store; exceptional opportunity. Cigar Store, Woolworth Building Arcade.

JUST THE MAN WE NEED.

Can you give proof and evidence of ability as follows:

1. Wide awake.
2. Ambitious.
3. Good business training.
4. Experience as order clerk.

If so, you may be the man we need and can undoubtedly compound experience and natural ability into mutually profitable service.

This is a good opportunity at fair salary to start by progressive manufacturers of national reputation located in North Jersey.

Send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience, and salary expected, to T. N., Box 243 Times Downtown.

LADY over 28, well educated and accustomed to meeting people socially, for position with large club organization; references must bear strict investigation; business experience not essential; one willing to work hard five hours daily without supervision; no canvassers; salary $100 monthly. K. B., 64 Times.

LADY, for educational talks; represents prominent lecturer; percentage. A. C., 100 Times.

MAID.—Visiting; must have best of references and experience; apply Tuesday, between 2 and 6, at the Langdon, 56th and 5th Av., Apt. 63.

MAIL ORDER.—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT; STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL. J 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

Capable and thoroughly experienced designer for ladies' high-class tailored and trimmed hats; one having whole experience preferred; good salary; fine opportunity for right party. G F 229 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, for position as model. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. C.

MODEL.—Sample model, perfect 16; cloak and suit house. Frank & Schwartz, 136 West 29th.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Part time; woman of intelligence and refinement to take care of baby, 14 months old, every afternoon but Sunday; good references essential; salary $30 to $35, according to experience and duties undertaken. Telephone and call Mrs. T. R. Powell, 507 West 113th St., Morningside 3242.

NURSE.—Graduate or practical; willing to work short hours demonstrating; applicant must be over 25; disengaged, able to leave the city, and ready to begin duties immediately; experience preferred, but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced; transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Monday morning, 10 to 12. M. Green, 515 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

NURSES.

Harlem School of Nursing, Incorporated, teaches and graduates all branches nursing; no age limit; separate massage course, $15; employment bureau mailed. 160 West 123d.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—Assist care three boys, upstairs work; pleasant suburban home, Elizabeth, N. J.; wages $35; advise particulars, references, letter. Address L. I. W., 46 South St., New York.

NURSE.—White person for baby and boy 4 years in afternoons; call Sunday morning, evening; Monday afternoon, evening. Corn, 600 West 146th St. Audubon 4277.

NURSE.—Wanted, a reliable, experienced woman as nurse for two boys, ages 1 and 3 years. Address Mrs. Henry Wood, P. O. Box 473, Scarsdale, N. Y.

NURSE, (white,) care of young baby, 2 to 6 daily. Call Monday, 5 P. M., Flint, 61 East 86th St.

NURSE.—White, experienced, take charge of two girls, aged 4 and 6 years. Call 10-1 Monday, 316 West 106th St.

OFFICE AND CLERICAL WORK.—LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRES NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR OFFICE AND CLERICAL WORK; STEADY POSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; PUBLIC, PAROCHIAL, OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE PREFERRED. BELLAS, HESS & CO., 95 MORTON ST., NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST., 9TH AV., "L."

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—STATE AGE, SALARY, QUALIFICATIONS; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. WHOLESALE, W 27 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—Young lady as general office assistant, telephone, filing, and to care for minor office detail; good opportunity for young lady, who is studying, to become stenographer and bookkeeper. J 254 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, some experience, American, light duties; desirable position; advancement; state age and salary. "Contractor," Times Harlem

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY, for permanent position in Peking, China; must be responsible, competent, and exempt from draft or over 31 years of age. N 252 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (SENIOR.)
Capable senior accountant can connect with a progressive firm of public accountants immediately; must be fully qualified to handle general audits with minimum of supervision and to draft reports; salary from $2,750 to $3,250, according to ability, &c.; applications must give full details of experience and submit references, which will be held in strict confidence. T 234 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
A young, progressive Advertising Agency, commanding exceptional facilities for analytic sales and merchandising service, plus copy and art work of the highest order, will make advantageous arrangements of a permanent character, with a view to eventual membership in the firm, with the right kind of man who controls some good, live accounts; drawing account; all communications will receive the attention of the Vice President, and will be held in the strictest confidence. W 22 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITERS.—Young women, good chance with large publishing house for young women who know advertising or who can write well; state experience in full, previous business connections, salary, and age; if possible, enclose samples, (to be returned.) Advertising, 280 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Alert young advertising man, one with sketching ability and some copy experience preferred, to supervise setting of ads., handle printers, and buy engravings and art work; splendid opportunity; give full particulars, which will be held in strict confidence, and state salary required. E 485 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for two established trade papers in electrical field; commission basis; no objection if you represent another paper; this is one of the best opportunities for big earnings in the trade paper field. H 132 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER who understands how to follow up and create sales, young man with ambition and pep, one who had experience in printing and advertising business preferred; state particulars. L 176 Times.

ADVERTISING PROGRAMS.
Special work assisting committee for patriotic purposes; commission basis; only those with A1 references and ability need apply, stating age, experience, and references. Committee, T 213 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for high-class weekly publication; experienced and capable of conducting department without supervision; must have initiative and good references. Z 311 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Vigorous magazine wants man familiar with all phases of business; must be expert at soliciting and make-up. Write, stating experience, salary, to N 56 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ON BIGGEST PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION OF THE WAR; MUST HAVE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION ONLY. APPLY CURTISS, 450 4TH AV.

ADVERTISING distributing practical idea man wishes to communicate with firm desiring to introduce product in Great New York; secure results. Promoter, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ON BIGGEST PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION OF THE WAR; MUST HAVE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION ONLY. APPLY CURTISS, 450 FOURTH AV.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted for financial publication; one with Wall Street acquaintance preferred and capable of taking charge of advertising department. Address Z 313 Times Annex.

A FIRM of public accountants requires several seniors; bonus system in force in addition to other advantages; we want none but qualified men, with wide experience in handling large contracts; cost and system experience desirable; give full particulars; all replies strictly confidential. N 326 Times Downtown.

A HIGH-CLASS gentleman, possessing a large and favorable acquaintance, to sell a wonderful contract on a very large commission basis. See Mr. Coonly, 1917 Park Row Building, New York City.

A REAL ESTATE COMPANY, owning its own properties, would like to arrange with a responsible broker to take desk room in office and follow up prospects. L. C., Box 125 Times Downtown.

AD WRITER Wanted.—A leading technical journal needs a good copy man; one who can write forceful selling copy will find a good opportunity; state age, salary desired, and experience. J 212 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, A1, permanent proposition. T 14, 124 Times.

AISLE MANAGERS WANTED.
Good-looking, capable men wanted to act as floor directors and aisle managers in prominent New York store; permanent positions and advancement to high positions assured; gentlemen only; no assistant buyers, &c., for those who qualify; an unusual opportunity at good salaries to start. Address L 192 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN 18 AND 25, HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AN IMPORTING HOUSE requires young man, 18-19; good penman and expert in mathematics. Y and E 41 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced men on tracings for Government work in Washington, D. C.; transportation allowed. Apply in person Sunday, Nov. 11, to C. H. Becket, McAlpin Hotel, or by wire or letter, care of Stone & Webster, 612 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS required in office of prominent fire insurance company for general clerical work; apply in own handwriting, and state age, experience, and salary expected. N 270 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION OF SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZER AND SALESMAN.
An old-established house and leading manufacturer of high-grade specialty for women, selling from $10 to $25, will make exclusive territorial arrangements with experienced and successful organizer and salesman capable of earning a minimum of $5,000 annually; commission basis. Product has heretofore been sold in large cities only, but as at this time it shows special economy and advantages, advertisers have decided to develop trade and establish agency system in towns of 30,000 and under. Unquestionable references and ability required. L 110 Time.

AUDITOR
wanted for large department store in Baltimore; experienced in auditing and accounting system; with a thorough knowledge of profit division under the new income tax ruling; send references, salary expected. J. K. C., 217 Times.

BOND SALESMAN.—Experience absolutely necessary; attractive opportunity with municipal bond house; handling only high-grade issues; college man preferred; age, 24 to 30; salary. Address "Bonds," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN wanted; capable of taking charge of all details in export and import business just started; only applicants stating full details as to positions held, age, salary, &c., will be considered; replies treated confidentially. N 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing company downtown wants man, age 30-35 years, experienced in general ledger, journal, cash book, income and balance sheet work; must be good, rapid penman, accustomed to hard work, and have clean record; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. N 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large corporation can use young man who is draft exempt, quick, and accurate, and who can eventually develop into an executive; state age, experience, references in detail, salary expected; replies confidential. Wholesale, 402 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Young man, about 19 years old, familiar with double entry, in office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; salary $12 to start; good chance for advancement. J 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge of small set of double-entry books; able to take up statement and close books; American or English. Write L 114 Times or telephone Lenox 6284.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting experience, modern methods; full charge; Christian; married. S. F., Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, young man, bright, one not afraid to work; moderate salary to start, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply Monday morning, Quality Laundry, 318 East 2d St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double-entry bookkeeper wanted; also an expert assistant in the cost department; only experienced men need apply. Walter Scott & Co., printing machinery, Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—By a large high grade mercantile house, an intelligent, capable and adaptable young man; address, stating age, experience if any and salary expected. L 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for out-of-town position, fully experienced on controlling accounts and with initiative to handle work outlined; state age, experience, salary expected, and phone number where replying. L 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER;
one who has had experience in brewery work; must be familiar with loan and general ledgers; none but experienced need apply. Write, stating age, experience, salary, expected, A. B. S., 842 St. Ann's Av.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; salary, $1,500; interview given only those plainly stating age, nationality, experience, and references. D 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, good references, quick and accurate, for a large import house; state salary and full particulars. J 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable, take full charge office and factory accounting, state age, nationality, references, and expectations. N 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant of large furniture house, must be thorough and quick at figures; give reference, age, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young married man for out-of-town department store; must be thorough and accurate; state experience, references, and salary expected. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, for two or three weeks, good bookkeeper to enter accounts; only one having experience need apply. Z 338 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must positively be experienced on individual bank ledger; opportunity for advancement unlimited; state age, experience, salary desired. L 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or STENOGRAPHER, experienced sawmill or lumber, at once; permanent location; Florida; moderate salary. J 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, seven years' experience; A1 references; understands stenography and typewriting. Mehlman, 223 Hoyt St., Brklyn.

BOOKKEEPER in bank; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary. N 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, office manager; controlling accounts, &c.; highest references. J. M., 25 West 9id St.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger, mercantile house; state experience, age, references; salary $12 start. Silks, Box 10 Times.

BOY wanted; over 16; quick at figures; ambitious; excellent opportunity for advancement in position and salary. N 100 Times.

BOY, AMERICAN, OVER 16, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE, FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN LARGE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, SALARY. CLERICAL, 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in office of large fire insurance company; excellent opportunity; salary, $40 per month to start. Address F. O. Box 2,129, New York.

BOY, 15-16, in salesroom large wholesale silverware manufacturing company; must be intelligent and quick to learn; splendid opportunity for advancement; good wages to start with; first-class required; must live with parents. N 247 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, energetic, good size, willing to do office and errand work; excellent prospects for advancement. International Life Suit Corp., 11 Broadway, Room 1069.

BOYS, 14-16 years old, for offices of LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK, to replace pages now promoted; splendid opportunity for WIDE-AWAKE boys; state particulars. N 282 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of well-established fire insurance company; must be honest and bright; preference given to one having high school education. Apply in own handwriting, N 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands, light office cleaning, and to assist in general office work; references required; salary, $7 to start; apply personally. 37 Wall St., Suite 2200.

BOY, not under 16, for work in large office; we start our boys at $7 a week, but the chances for advancement are good for the right kind of boy. Apply in own handwriting. C. S., 173 Times.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation has openings for two boys with excellent chance for advancement as they learn the business; state age, education, salary desired. D 361 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy can secure unusual opportunity to learn advertising agency business by calling before 10 A. M., Monday, on Marx & Angus, Inc., 9 East 40th St.

BOY.—Bright office boy, with some experience, wanted in real estate office; good chance for advancement. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

BOY wanted, office large automobile concern; state age and salary; chance of advancement. Address Box 257, 852 Columbus Av.

BOY.—Bright and clean-cut boy for errands and office work; must have reference. George Backer Construction Co., 20 East 32d St.

BOY about 16 years of age wanted in office of mercantile house, keep in own handwriting, state age and references. N 226 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for insurance office, about 16 years old; must be a good penman and come well recommended. S 395 Times Downtown.

BOY, generally useful, in office of real estate corporation; salary, $6; give age, references. Corporation, Address Realty, Box E 341 Times Annex.

BOY for confectionery store; steady position for right party; good salary. Apply, with references, after 9 A. M., at Mendel's, Grand Central Terminal, 42d St.

BOY.—Bright, industrious boy wanted by an old-established woolen house to commence in office; advancement assured. Woolens, N 75 Times.

BOY ABOUT 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE WANTED IN OFFICE OF AN INSURANCE BROKER; SALARY $7 PER WEEK. N 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY in laboratory of large Brooklyn chemical company; one possessing knowledge of chemistry preferred. Address Box T 250 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 16, for indoor messenger work, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway. Call Room 313 Monday, 10 to 1.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. N 230 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good opportunity for bright boy, at once, to learn business of well-established concern; references. Write L. G., Box 53, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOYS.—STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8, FRONT, 220 West 42d St.

BOY, high school graduate, as office assistant; prompt advancement on shown ability; state age and full particulars. Real Estate, W 8 Times.

BOY, bright, industrious, 14-17, large hardware concern; excellent opportunity for lad with snap, ambition. Progress, 211 Times Downtown.

BOY, who intends to study law, wanted in busy Wall St. law office; permanent position during good behavior. N 321 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address in own handwriting P. O. Box 46.

BOY about 16 wanted in bond broker's office; references. N 197 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of rice importer; opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, stating experience, if any. N 150 Times.

BOY WANTED.—Strong active oy, 16 to 18 years, to apply in own handwriting to Box 1,331, New York Post Office.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOYS, 15-20 years of age, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good salary; excellent opportunity. S. H. J., P. O. Box 1,384.

BOY wanted to operate telephone switchboard; no experience necessary. N 289 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; advancement to right party. State age and wages to FT, Box 100, Times Square P. O. Station.

BOY.—Bright and energetic; good opportunity for one seeking advancement; must be public school graduate. L 85 Times.

BOY, about 14, wanted in office, with good chance of advancement. Apply before 9 or after 4 Monday, Room 1110, 220 5th Av.

BOY.—Bright and willing, with talent for drawing, to learn designing; state age and salary expected. N 36 Times.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for wideawake boy in growing concern; age 14-15. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted for page and inside messenger in bank; must be intelligent, well bred, and of neat appearance. Box V 173 Times.

BOY wanted in wholesale house; salary, $8. 138 Times.

BOY wanted in law office; salary $34 monthly. 2 Rector St., Room 1206.

BOY wanted in law office. Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS (MUST BE 16) FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—One of the largest manufacturing corporations desires to obtain boys to start at the beginning and learn the manufacturing and testing business; boys of American birth, having a public school education, coming from respectable family, are most desirable; $8 per week to start; Saturday half holiday throughout the year. L 141 Times.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOY,
BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY, 14 TO 16, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. T 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY,
16 to 17 years of age; excellent opportunity for a bright, well educated, ambitious lad of good appearance to begin his business career with one of the leading wholesale commercial houses of the country; excellent opportunity for advancement; references required. Address Leading, 281 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS,
16 years of age and over
are offered
exceptional opportunities
in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Ave., 37th and 38th Sts.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE REPAIRMAN WANTED. CALL AT ONCE, JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

BUYER.—Young man wanted in resident buyer's office who has experience in buying knit goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves, &c.; must be well qualified and know best sources of supply; state full particulars of experience, references, and salary expected, which will be strictly confidential; permanent position; good opportunity. L 167 Times.

BUYER.—Wanted for large retail grocery department; only one familiar with handling big business need apply; attractive salary; give full particulars and references. N 201 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR and WIFE, LAUNDRESS; must have good references and experience; will board couple. Reply, stating salary, references, and experience. Address H. S., P. O. Box 822 N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful, careful driver; good city references. Palo, 338 East 125th St.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER or works chemist who can produce at least one profitable chemical immediately; attractive position. N 224 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Under 35, for work in dye plant; call for an interview at once. J 239 Times Downtown.

CIRCULATION MANAGER.—Opening exists for right party on monthly publication; only one qualified by experience and well recommended will be considered. Particulars to N 59 Times.

CLERKS
wanted for the auditing, bookkeeping, and counting room of a large corporation. Applicants must furnish full particulars as to age, experience, &c. Address T 290 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Import clerk, by Custom House brokerage firm; experienced and capable of handling customs entries; state salary desired, experience, &c. J 260 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man for routing clerk in shop office; must understand machine operation and be able to read drawings. T 274 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—18 to 20; good figurers. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young man wanted by Christian firm, as stock clerk; salary $13; bring references. Mulford, 34 Spruce St.

CLERK to keep stock books, operate typewriter, make invoices, attend shipping; salary $18. T 241 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced, good penman and figurer, wanted, J 236 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.
Large oil concern has opening for young man experienced in collection department, capable of typewriting own letters; in replying state experience, age, nationality, and salary desired. J 253 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Prominent commercial association in Connecticut city offers opportunity to man of education, appearance, and ability to interest representative business men in work of organization; drawing account and commission; references as to character, habits, and ability required. Address W. A., Times Harlem.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary, $12 week; steady position. Address, giving age and reference, A., 3,013 3d Av.

COLLECTOR Wanted.—One who can furnish reasonable bond; permanent position; apply in own handwriting. L 174 Times.

COLLEGE WOMEN.—Excellent opening with large publishing house for several college graduates who can write; chance to make money while learning profession; state your qualifications, education, age, &c., and salary expected. Publisher, 292 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR DRAPERY WORKROOM; EXPERIENCE REQUIRED IN DRAWING, SHADES, SLIP COVERS, AND UPHOLSTERY WORK, MEASURING AND CUTTING, HANGING AND FITTING; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER. HARTENBERG AND ROBINSON CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

COPY WRITER
for Part Time Work.
We want to get in touch with a very capable copy man who can do some work for us outside of his regular business hours.
This work is permanent and will pay about $35 per month, BUT:
It will require a thinker and a reasoner as well as a writer.
Do not apply unless you send examples of your work, because you will be judged entirely by the work you submit, which will be returned.
In writing state age and experience in detail. You can write freely because your letter will be held confidential.
Future, H 194 Times.

COPY WRITER in advertising agency; permanent, good opportunity; state experience, references, salary expected, age, and send samples of work if possible; $50 to start. Confidential. V 176 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, who can intelligently handle the inquiries received in publishing house concerning business books and articles in business; must understand business organization, be able to locate information wanted, and maintain a working file; college education desirable and ability to write good letters absolutely necessary; salary $1,200 to $1,500 to start; a desirable opening. T 261 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT TO BE JUNIOR SALESMAN IN REPRESENTING AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN SELLING HIGH-GRADE MACHINE USED WITH COST-KEEPING SYSTEMS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY WRITE FULLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
Young man for cost accounting; large manufacturing plant in the metropolitan district; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address M. F., 265 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COUPLE wanted (man as janitor and wife as cook) in apartment house with small restaurant attached; a good salary and excellent living apartment. A. K., 97 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS,
SOLICITORS.
Experienced house-to-house workers who can show a clean record—willing to travel—are offered the opportunity to connect permanently with an organization of national scope; the work consists of securing new subscriptions and renewals for a famous magazine. Our plan makes this easy and interesting. Straight salary and expenses. Reply in detail. Subscription, 276 Times Downtown.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and suppress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory apparatus, circuit-switchboard, for testing experimental electrical apparatus, &c.; permanent position; advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune st., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN.
Mechanical draftsmen of ability on jig and fixture work; will be paid highest wages on Government contracts. Apply M. R. Schoenborn, Hotel Marlborough, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sunday.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN.
12 FIRST-CLASS DETAIL DRAFTSMEN WANTED; MARINE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; NO ENEMY ALIENS NEED APPLY, C. D., 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN—electrical experience preferred; switchboard, panel, and detail work; excellent opportunity for the right men. Apply by mail, giving experience and salary, or in person, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Roselle Park, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted immediately a competent draftsman experienced in patent work; good opportunity for right party; state salary wanted. Address Competent, E 482 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, wanted, with several years' experience in layout of sub-stations; state experience, salary. N 210 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, familiar with tool design and having machine shop experience, to assume position of responsibility. Spiro, 68 East 121st St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man in structural engineer's office located in Long Island City. In reply state age, references, experience, and salary desired, N 121 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for map work; send sample, lettering and figure; state salary expected. S. S., 98 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man for copying and tracing; send sample lettering; state salary expected. R. S., 96 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—General engineering, steel and concrete design, shafting, piping, conveyors and boiler houses. L 143 Times.

EDITOR WANTS ASSOCIATE
familiar with big business, experienced, capable negotiator; references. Fiscal, N 271 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Thoroughly familiar with motor truck and automobile business, educated, reliable, and capable of handling sales correspondence; salary; permanent position; references. J 265 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES STORE SALESMEN, plain and correspondents' clerks, stock clerk; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement. Address, giving all particulars, L. E., 215 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR STARTER WANTED.—A MAN OF GOOD PRESENCE; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY TO THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 45TH ST. AND MADISON AV. ASK FOR MR. KEYES.

EMPLOYMENT MAN,
EXPERIENCED IN SECURING LABOR AND SKILLED MECHANICS FROM OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.
AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
REPLIES TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL, BUT MUST GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IN FULL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 361 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEERING GRADUATE FOR SALES-WORK. 520 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

ERRAND BOY wanted by publishing house. Apply 8:30 A. M., Doubleday, Page & Co., 11 West 32d St.

ESTIMATE CLERK.—In plumbing supply house. N 204 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Wanted for a boys' Summer military training camp; must have had experience with boys in large camp or good military school; a full time connection is desirable, but will consider a Summer engagement; a very liberal salary to the right man. Address Box Z 300 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVES AND DEPARTMENT HEADS WANTED FOR TEXTILE WORK; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT; TEXTILE EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; MEN MUST POSSESS INITIATIVE, GOOD JUDGMENT, AND DIRECTING ABILITY. ADDRESS IN DETAIL, Z 360 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE
and office manager wanted by firm manufacturing and jobbing throughout United States a line of auto specialties; thorough knowledge modern office methods and vigorous initiative essential; to be considered state age, experience, salary. M. T., 184 Times.

EXPERT SALESMAN.—Wanted, to put a big proposition before prominent business men; high class men of refinement; can make connection of profit, prestige and permanency; commission basis. L 123 Times.

FARMER.
Permanent position for strictly sober and capable married man on 40-acre farm in Monmouth County, N. J. In answering this advertisement mention nationality, age, and experience; also ages of children if any. E. S., Box 230 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Advertising agency wants experienced filing clerk to take care of correspondence, proofs, data files, &c. Write, giving full particulars and salary desired, L 182 Times.

FLOORMEN with experience wanted; apply by letter, stating experience had and salary expected. W. M. Whitney & Co., Albany, N. Y.

FLORIST wanted; experienced; steady position; reference. Apply at once, F. R. Heaton, Florist Dept., Hotel Biltmore.

FOREMAN.—A first-class foreman for machine shop handling about twenty men; applications must be made in writing; give full particulars in regard to past experience and salary expected. L 134 Times.

FOUR SALESMEN WANTED TO TRAVEL EAST, NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST, INTO GARRY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LINE OF HIGH GRADE, INEXPENSIVE JEWELRY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT AND TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID; WRITE FULLY REGARDING YOUR EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. E 478 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN.—Opportunity with well known factory for man experienced in the manufacture of bedspreads, pillow cases, table linens, &c., with a knowledge of Singer sewing machine embroidery and its application, also cutting up material. In replying state experience and past employment. H 33 Times.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CLERK for accurate detail work; permanent position; moderate salary; good opportunity; state age, education, religion, experience, and salary expected. N 10 Times.

FURNITURE DESIGNER and draftsman wanted; must be able to make accurate detail drawings and have a thorough knowledge of English period work; give full particulars of past experience. L 187 Times.

GARDENER—To develop country estate of 20 acres; married, no children; act also as caretaker in Winter; must be temperate, capable, and have first-class references; engagement can begin at any time prior to March, 1918. Broker, V 96 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GENERAL AND COST ACCOUNTANT.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A MAN POSSESSING EVIDENCE THAT HE IS FULLY QUALIFIED TO INSTALL A MODERN SYSTEM OF FACTORY COST FINDING AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING; AN EXECUTIVE WHO CAN DEVISE, NOT A MAN WITH A CAPACITY LIMITED TO CARRYING OUT INSTRUCTIONS; HE MUST HAVE INITIATIVE AND MANAGERIAL ABILITY, AND A RECORD THAT WILL STAND INVESTIGATION; THE POSITION IS THAT OF ACCOUNTANT AND ASSISTANT TO THE OFFICE MANAGER OF AN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYING 2,000 PEOPLE; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT THE APPOINTEE DEMONSTRATES HE IS COMPETENT TO ASSUME. APPLICATIONS WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND NO INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE WITHOUT CONSENT OF CANDIDATE; STATE APPROXIMATE SALARY. Z 366 TIMES ANNEX.

GENERAL MANAGER.—A LARGE SPECIALTY STORE MAKING WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GOODS IN LARGE SOUTHERN CITY, IS IN NEED OF A HIGH-GRADE MAN AS GENERAL MANAGER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SPECIALTY AND DEPARTMENT STORE SYSTEMS AND ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO INSTALL MOST RECENT SYSTEMS OF TURN OVERS AND HANDLING STOCKS. Z 340 TIMES ANNEX.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GLOVE HOUSE—WHOLESALE.
REQUIRES SERVICES MAN, EXCEPTIONAL ONE, WHO WISHES TO BETTER HIMSELF FROM HIS PRESENT POSITION; A CHANCE THAT SELDOM HAPPENS; THIS IS MORE THAN A MERE ORDER FILLER; REQUIRES BRAINS AND AMBITION IN HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF ORDERS; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE. WHERE LAST EMPLOYED IN YOUR FIRST LETTER; IF YOU WANT A CHANCE EXCEPTIONAL YOU MUST KNOW GLOVES; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. L 179 TIMES.

GLOVE SALESMAN wanted; commission only. Steinberger & Kalisher, 112 East 19th.

GLUE SALESMAN; young man familiar with the sale and use of cold glues; excellent position for the right man with large concern; state qualifications and salary. L 169 Times.

GUARD DUTY.—Men wanted for guard duty, with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from past employers; salary, $75 per month to start. Write for application blank and information to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

HEAD OF STOCK,
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A COMPETENT AND WELL-RECOMMENDED SHOE SALESMAN AS HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

HERDSMAN.—Certified dairy in New Jersey, 25 miles out of New York; 244 head; salary, $125 and dwelling house. Write or call, Room 633, 50 Church St., New York City.

INSPECTORS. — FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL INSPECTORS FOR FINAL INSPECTION OF FINISHED AND SEMI-FINISHED AIRPLANE ENGINE PARTS; NOT UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD SALARY TO MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY; REPLY STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY DESIRED. P. O. BOX 50 GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

JEWELERS wanted, for platinum work, diamond setters, engravers and jobbers. Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN,
SALARY $900 TO $1,200.
Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and have had experience in making sketches, tracings or drawings of an elementary character, must also assist in making maps, charts or diagrams and perform computations; subjects and weights: Duties, 8; Experience, 2. Appli ations received at Room 1405, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

KILN OPERATOR
TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF KILN FOR AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER. APPLY PERSONALLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
TO MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LARGE CORPORATION, HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK, REQUIRES GENERAL MANAGER; MAN OF ENERGY AND MATURE EXPERIENCE IN MERCHANDISING, TO OPERATE A CHAIN STORE ORGANIZATION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, IN CONFIDENCE, AS ONLY MEN WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR INTERVIEW WHO CAN SHOW PAST RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT INDICATING QUALIFICATIONS FOR A LARGE POSITION OF THIS CHARACTER; SALARY LIBERAL. ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, BOX 222 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, experienced; apply by letter stating experience and salary desired; short hours and half-day Saturday all year. Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK in bank; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary. N 141 Times.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE HANDLER, intelligent, to handle number and classified original stones in transfer department; previous experience preferred. Snyder & Black, 200 William St.

LIVE WIRE WANTED.
ONE CAPABLE OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY AND DECREASING COST OF MANUFACTURING. MUST HAVE INVENTIVE MIND AND CAN MAKE AN IDEA AND MECHANICALLY PERFECT IT. PERMANENT POSITION. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. BOX L 101 TIMES.

MACHINISTS.—Assemblers on small apparatus wanted. Apply Monday, 9-12, top floor, 137 Centre St.

MAGAZINE-BOOK COMBINATION CANVASSERS.
MEN OR WOMEN.
An absolutely new 20-volume proposition, with 2 years' subscription to "Current Opinion," for Thirteen Dollars. Apply to Mr. Horchitz, 65 West 36th St.

MAN FULL OF PEP.
MUST BE CAPABLE OF DEPARTMENTIZING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, ROUTING MATERIALS, EXPERIENCE IN GETTING UP NECESSARY FORMS FOR STOCK RECORDS, AND FOR INSTALLING COST SYSTEM. PERMANENT POSITION. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. GIVE REFERENCE AND PAST EXPERIENCE. BOX L 109 TIMES.

MAN of advanced years who really wants work to fill boy's place in large mercantile house; give brief history. T 268 Times Downtown.

MAN to run cases in electrotype foundry; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

MANAGER.—THEATRICAL CIRCUIT IN NEW YORK WANTS THE SERVICES OF A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT MANAGER; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; WRITE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, TO T. D., BOX 20, ROOM 1201, 220 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT
FOR A LARGE NEW YORK MERCANTILE HOUSE; SOME MAIL ORDER OR DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. C. C. L., 419 TIMES.

MANAGER ladies' specialty shop, city of about 200,000 population; must be a live wire, good merchandiser, and advertiser; not over 35 years and draft exempt; no answer considered unless experience and salary given. Z 332 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Wanted at once, a thoroughly competent and reliable newspaper contest manager with a clean record, to work in the East. Accompany your answer with references. Z 318 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANUFACTURER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORIES
wanted by prominent firm employing over 2,000 people; must be aggressive, capable executive, understanding modern methods of handling help; young American of pleasing personality, with clothing or overall experience preferable; liberal salary, unlimited opportunities; state full particulars in confidence. C. M., 223 Times

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

Salesman wanted to dispose of our surplus stocks and discontinued numbers of wearing apparel for men, women, and children to the jobbing, bargain basement, and retail trade; must have broad experience in the merchandise line and desirable clientele; splendid opportunity for one who can successfully handle this proposition.

ASSISTANT SHOE BUYER.

We have a splendid opening for a young man with thorough training in misses' and children's shoe buying, one who understands values, making out orders, and stock keeping records; to such a man we can offer a permanent position with unusual chances for employment.

Call Monday or Tuesday between 2 and 4 P. M.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
Employment Manager,
25 Washington Street.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN.

We need three men of sales ability to handle Deico-Light products; Deico-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for country homes, farms, stores, and schools; we now have over thirty salesmen, each of whom has an automobile and demonstrator; we have only three vacant territories, St. Lawrence County in New York and Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey; our selling organization is considered one of the most aggressive in the country; compensation is on a commission basis and applicants must have automobiles; interviews only by written appointment. Write, giving full details, with business and sales experience for at least five years,

DEICO-LIGHT,
52 PARK PLACE.

SALESMEN.—VEILING AND BETTING HOUSE HAS OPENINGS OVER NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, AND PENNSYLVANIA TERRITORY; WANT MEN WHO ARE ACQUAINTED BOTH WITH THE LINE AND THE BUYERS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX L 146 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A real live wire salesman who is accustomed to making at least $75 per week; a man with clean cut ability and plenty of initiative for an unusual selling proposition. You will be given an opportunity to analyze our business and see the earnings of our sales force. Permanent position if you can qualify and stand properly after you do qualify. Commission basis and weekly bonus. For appointment address O. K., 31 Times.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUALLY KEEN, ACTIVE SALESMAN 30-40 YEARS; CAPABLE OF PRODUCING BIG, CONSISTENT BUSINESS ON TOUGH ALL YEAR ROUND PROPOSITION; REQUIRE CALIBRE AND RESOURCEFULNESS WELL ABOVE THE AVERAGE; EARNING POWER BY ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; KANSAS CITY AND NEW ENGLAND TERRITORY; PERMANENT; EXCELLENT FUTURE; OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE; STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE. L 149 TIMES.

SALESMEN FOR IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES; MUST BE INTELLIGENT TALKER AND OF GOOD ADDRESS, NEAT IN APPEARANCE, ENERGETIC, AND CAPABLE OF APPROACHING MEN OF POSITION IN REGARD TO BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF ABILITY IN UNLIMITED FIELD; COMMISSION. AUTOMATIC CARBON ELIMINATOR CO., 2,010 BROADWAY, AT 66TH ST.

SALESMAN WANTED

to handle and establish line of cereal and spice grinding and bolting machinery on commission as side line; would be profitable for any live salesman who is associated with any allied line. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN in large retail bookstore; must come well recommended; salary and commission; permanent position. Apply N 320 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now traveling, calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALES MANAGER

$10,000 a year man wanted by Wall Street firm; one who has had experience in building up a national sales force of straight commission men on books; insurance or securities. Address Box 74, Wall Street P. O.

SECOND-GRADE CLERK.
SALARY $600 TO $1,200.

Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 25 years, and have a knowledge of elementary civics and general office routine. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; handwriting, 3; general paper, including letter, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

SHELDON ORGANIZATION, AEOLIAN BUILDING, want five lecturing salesmen, capable of selling a business training course in salesmanship, business efficiency, and character analysis to largest institutions; must be high grade, well educated, well dressed, and bear all the earmarks of financial success; to such men we will pay a salary and commission. Suite 1048.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED; MUST HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING AND BE REGULAR AND CONSCIENTIOUS; SALARY TO START, $12; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADVERTISEMENT AND STUDY OF LANGUAGES UNDER OUR DIRECTION. ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE IN FULL, ACADEMY, L 152 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic and capable man required to take charge of department business men's clothing; references required; salary satisfactory to right person. L 181 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, PORTER.—Sober, industrious man wanted, familiar with marking and shipping; good salary. Woolens, N 90 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, experienced. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; good salary to right man. Apply 136 West 23d.

SILVERSMITH.—Experienced. French Perfume Co., 141 5th Av.

SOLICITOR.—A concern, not in the fire insurance line, can utilize the services of a solicitor who has been employed by a fire or accident insurance company (or their general agent) to secure brokerage accounts for a policy; one who has a large acquaintance among the fire brokers in the City of New York is desired; salary basis. Write in confidence, giving particulars and salary required, T 229 Times Downtown.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

to carry the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" house dresses and middy blouses; strict commission basis only; preference will be given to one now covering the principal Northeast cities with another non-conflicting line, as our goods will be sold in conjunction with the other line. Address all applications, with full particulars, to Mendels Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

SYSTEMATIZER.—A large dress manufacturing concern seeks young man, qualified by practical experience, to systematize its plant; only those seeking permanent job and with credentials from concerns where such work was done need apply; prefer one with experience in women's apparel line; state salary. Address M. E., 219 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOMEWHERE there are ten men whom we want and whom we are willing, yes, anxious, to pay well and offer unlimited opportunities too, for advancement. The men that we want probably have good positions today, but with little opportunity for the future.

Our business is one of the biggest in New York. Our annual sales probably exceed those of any department store in the country, and still we grow and will continue to grow because our business is fundamentally right and appeals to the masses. And as we grow, new opportunities open up for those who are capable of seizing them.

Ordinarily we can and do get the men we want for the better positions from the ranks of those who started with us in a very minor way, and we hate to go outside for men, but the war has claimed some of our best, and will claim more. So if you are of unquestionable character, strong personality, endowed with executive ability, and have enough confidence in yourself to grab a real opportunity, write us fully. We don't care in what line your experience has been. We can teach you our business if you want to learn it.

If any of our own employes read this and suspect that it is ours, and believe that they can handle one of the positions that is open, we hope they will not hesitate to answer. We will never criticise a man for trying to better himself. Address H 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk, for employment office of airplane engine manufacturer, will consider beginner, hours 8 A. M.-5:30 P. M., noon on Saturday; moderate salary to start, good chance for advancement; reply, stating age, nationality, and antecedents, religion, details, experience and salary desired to P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large manufacturing concern desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 311 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, who has had experience as a salesman; answer with particulars and salary expected; one living in Brooklyn preferred. T 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large firm offers exceptional opportunity to young man possessing ability to correspond and use initiative. Write, stating age, experience, references, education, and salary desired. Box E 494 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; clean, standard business; state education, nationality, age, experience; salary, starting, $13; advancement. Opportunity, N 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — English - Spanish, wanted by large dry goods commission house; must be experienced and capable to make translations correctly; state full particulars. T 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Large office, Times Square, desires experienced stenographer; only bright, capable lady need apply; permanent position; references required. H 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Oil corporation requires services of stenographer; salary $70 per month; give full particulars as to experience and state age and nationality in reply. J 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper.—Young man, capable and rapid. George F. Hinrichs, Inc., 131st St. and 12th Av.

STEAMFITTERS.
Several months' work for steady men; good wages; no labor trouble. Apply at Essex Mill, Picton, near Rahway, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, 22-25 years; $18 weekly; advancement; manufacturing office; references. John Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man living with parents; excellent opportunity to learn the advertising business and good future ahead for promotion. H 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of filing and secretarial work. Address, with references, stating salary expected, D 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man; state education, experience, and salary desired; references required. J 251 Times Downtown.

STOCK
SALESMEN,
ORGANIZERS,
PROMOTERS,
BRANCH MANAGERS,
complete corps best salesmen in America,
TO RAISE MILLIONS
to expand use proven equipment that saves 50% in material and labor;
LEADS FURNISHED;
advance rapid fire follow-up letters.
DEMONSTRATION STORE.
CONCRETE SECURITIES CORPORATION,
284 BROADWAY, CORNER READE ST.
PHONE 3516 WORTH.

STOCK and CONTRACT CLERK wanted for importers' house; must write a good, clear hand and come well recommended. Box T 266 Times Downtown.

TABLET MAN, EXPERIENCED.
One who could assist in coating, granulating, and compressing; good opportunity to right man. E. R. Squibb & Sons, 23 Wyne St., Brooklyn, employment office, one block from Fulton, Hicks, and Doughty Sts.

TEXTILE SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED FOR RESEARCH WORK ON FABRICS AND YARNS; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT. ADDRESS Z 339 TIMES ANNEX.

TEXTILE expert on ribbons who can build looms and manage help; state experience, age, and salary. L 157 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

MAN, IMPORTANT BUSY BOARD, NIGHT WORK, STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. MUST FURNISH GOOD REFERENCE. N 4 TIMES.

THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT of large merchandising concern needs a head; it's a man-sized job; the right man should be an accountant, statistician, systematizer and business man; he must be able to dig out figures on costs, distribution, &c.; he must know how to make a report and how to anticipate the need of one. Apply by letter giving complete experience, age, salary desired, &c. R. S., 250 Times Downtown.

TIME-STUDY MEN WANTED FOR TEXTILE WORK; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL MAKE-UP WILL BE ACCEPTED TO BREAK IN ON THIS WORK; EXPERIENCED MEN PREFERRED. ADDRESS, IN DETAIL, Z 338 TIMES ANNEX.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND GRINDER OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, J. S. Stull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DESIGNER. — First-class, on small tool work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS. — Experienced, first - class men, on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometers; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years' experience, and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location New York City. Address D 374 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced import and export details; one with commercial experience preferred; state salary and references. L 135 Times.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted, who can pack and hoist pianos as well as drive. Inquire S. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TWO HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR SALESMEN WANTED!!!

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE SELLING ONLY THE FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE. NONE BUT ENERGETIC MEN WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR TO THE RETAIL TRADE NEED APPLY. NO MAN WITH SIDE LINES WANTED. ONE MAN WANTED FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, &c., AND ANOTHER FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES. EITHER SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS.

KAHN & FRANK,
573 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TWO bright, active, neat appearing men, not over 32, who can secure contract for an educational course; plenty of inquiries, cooperation, and a thorough training given; salary or commission; give particulars. L 178 Times.

VALET.—Wanted, Japanese experienced valet and general man to assist working housekeeper in bachelor's small house in Boston; an unusually good position to a man accustomed to refined surroundings, whose references will bear close investigation. Apply to Edward A. Filene, Hotel Biltmore, N. Y., Sunday, or by mail, with fullest particulars, care New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., after Sunday morning.

WANTED: A HEAD CORRESPONDENT.

1st He must have the ability to organize, train, and enthuse a force of correspondents.
2nd He must be tactful.
3rd He must be a salesman.

To such a man there is open a position with a large business house in New York sending out over 2,000 personally dictated letters daily. In this daily mail there are complaints that diplomacy will adjust without leaving a bitter after-taste. There are countless opportunities for indirectly influencing sales.

If you are an executive and can handle this position—you have the ability to write a letter that will convince us of that fact. This, then, will be the big test. In your letter of application you are to sell yourself to us; you are to recount your experience; sum up your qualifications. The more completely you go into detail the more carefully your application will be considered. Address Lawrence, H 196 Times.

WANTED—BANK BOOKKEEPERS, for individual ledger work; salary, $1,800 up, according to ability and character; applicant must stand closest investigation; chances of promotion excellent; state when services will be available. V 174 Times.

WANTED, bright office boy; permanent position with chance of advancement to satisfactory applicant; apply in own handwriting, with references. N 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE HOUSE IN ONE OF THE LARGEST MIDDLE WESTERN CITIES; MUST HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF CONVERTING. ADDRESS REPLY BOX NO. L 121 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—An opportunity for advancement offered to young man to connect with large wholesale coffee and tea house; must be quick and accurate and a fair penman. Address fully, giving age, references, and salary expected, J 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman for large corporation; must be high school graduate, tall, neat; the applicant to secure this position will write a long, carefully considered application, giving every detail about himself. Box Z 354 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 20 years old, to take care of shipping and stock room and office; when competency is shown opportunity to become city salesman will be given bright person. R. L. M. 111 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in district sales office; splendid opportunity for advancement; duties will include general office work and handling correspondence; state qualifications and salary expected. N 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN for credit department of large company, about 18, some clerical experience preferred but not strictly necessary; adapt and willing to learn. Reply in own handwriting, giving qualifications and references. Z 324 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, under 21, some railroad or steamship experience, high school graduate, for work in claim department of large import and export house. Address reply W. W. G., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in entry department of dry goods commission house; address in own handwriting, giving references; salary $8-$10 to start. W., Box 9, Station F, Manhattan.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years, American, for office work; good opportunity to learn, and advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. S. 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHECKING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING AGENCY; EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY MONDAY. ATLAS, 450 FOURTH AV.

YOUNG MAN, 15 or 16 years old, wanted by publishing house; one who will appreciate a permanent position with chance of advancement; must come well recommended. Surgery Publishing Co., 92 William St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, in commercial house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state references, age, experience, and religion. R. A. H., T 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, strong, and willing, for stock dry goods commission house. Address, stating salary to start, T 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge stenography, typewriting, fire insurance brokerage office; state age, experience, salary, references. A. O., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN as beginner in downtown office; fine opportunity for advancement; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. N 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in bookkeeping department of publishing house. Address with references, stating salary expected. D 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) desires position during evenings as clerk, salesman or otherwise; well recommended. Schorr, 907 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, in large hardware establishment; excellent opportunity to follow up that for which most adaptable. Opportunity, 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. S 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, familiar with general office routine work, credits, and collections; good handwriting essential. Apply 9 A. M. Monday, 162 William St.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18 years, for beginner's position in national bank. S 399 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, to learn real estate business, large real estate office doing business in many cities; exceptional opportunity; college man preferred. W 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work and light shipping. Call Monday after 9 A. M. George Benda, 112 East 19th St.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; must be quick, energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. D 383 Times Downtown.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

EXPERIENCED EXPORT OFFICE MAN FOR PROMINENT, PROGRESSIVE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE; KNOWLEDGE OF ORDERS, PACKING AND SHIPPING DOCUMENTS, EXCHANGE, COLLECTIONS, &C., NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL; GIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION. Z 376 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUTH, 16 to 18, wanted in a large chemical laboratory, to clean apparatus and to be of general assistance; wages to start, $9 per week. Address Minerals, T 244 Times Downtown.

YOUTH wanted, 16 or 17, as junior clerk in office of a fire insurance company. Address, stating references and salary, N 293 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

TEACHERS Wanted.—West Virginia High School, Science and Agriculture, $1,000; near Pittsburgh, high School Principal, Athletics, $125 to $186; grades, $55 up; Manual Training Supervisor, $1,700; Manual Training Instructor, $1,400. At once. American Teachers' Bureau, 923 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCK HEAD, (automobiles;) estimators, (constructive building;) auditor, $35; bookkeeper, (publishing;) accountant, (steamship;) correspondents; 6 bookkeepers, $15-$25; bank men; many others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d St.—Bookkeeper, (cotton mill experience,) $20 office boy, $8. Miss Rudenbender, Pron.

YOUNG MEN undecided which occupations to enter can consult expert at vocational bureau, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.; phone for appointment.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Law experience; $25; for Jersey; near subway. Billing Clerks, number Typists, Office Boys. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

AUDITOR, $40; good opportunity. Bookkeepers, $20; Clerks, $12, $15. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Jersey City, $16; billing clerk, typists, $15. Call 9-1, Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 280 Broadway; register free; office and technical positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. Hasson, Prop.
J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.

Office Manager and Accountant, experienced contracting, $3,000; Traveling Accountant, (permanent,) $500 and expenses; Accountant and Assistant Office Manager, $1,800; Junior Accountants, (2,) $1,500 and expenses; Cost Accountants, (7,) $1,500-$1,000, (2 traveling, with expenses paid;) Chief Cost Clerk, $1,800; Bookkeepers, (11,) $1,500-$1,500, (4 in New York, 5 in New Jersey, 2 in South America;) many good openings for Ledger Clerks, $18-$20-$25; Bookkeeper, experienced Motion Pictures, $1,500; Bookkeeper, translate Spanish, $1,500; Bookkeeper, experienced General Insurance, $1,500; Bookkeeper, $75-$90 month.

Stenographers, (3,) $2,100, (2 for Russia, 1 for South America;) Stenographer-Secretary to Bank Official, prefer bond or financial experience, $1,800; Stenographer for Spain, dictation in Spanish and English, $1,800; Stenographer, Traffic or Railroad experience, $18-$20; Stenographers, (2,) Brooklyn, $17-$18.

College Men, (3,) business experience unnecessary, $1,800; Asst. Purchasing Agent, excellent opportunity, $1,500; Foremen, (4,) experienced any manufacturing business, $1,500; Order Clerk, some book work, $1,300; Clerks, (7,) experienced estimating construction costs, $1,500; Clerk, export experience, $1,300; Correspondent, experienced printing paper line, $1,800; Clerks, (5,) experienced Inventory work in manufacturing plant, $1,200-$1,400; Clerks, experienced material and payroll, (2,) $1,300; Cashier, knowledge of accounts, $1,200; Correspondent, collection experience, $1,000; Clerk, experience in import line, $1,300; Clerk, Spanish Invoice, $1,200; Bill Clerk and Typist, $17-$20; Cost Clerk, Jersey City, $18; many good opportunities for Clerks, (experienced and inexperienced,) with high-grade business houses at salaries ranging from $10-$18 weekly.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, and COST CLERKS, local and out of town; permanent positions; $1,500-$2,000 per annum.
EXPORT MANAGERS.—Several openings for young men experienced in all shipping details; $1,500 per annum.
SALESMEN.—Experienced men; local and traveling positions; $1,000-$1,300 per annum.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND WORKS MANAGERS.

ENGINEERS.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS. — Thoroughly familiar with the installation of production and efficiency methods; not between 35 and 45 years of age preferred; salary $4,000-$5,000. WORKS ENGINEER.—Technical man with considerable practical experience with the maintenance of steam power plant and steam and electrical power plant equipment; salary $3,000. MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 30-45 years of age; man capable of designing and superintending the erection of large power plants; salary $2,000-$2,500. MINING ENGINEER.—Man over the draft age; location Virginia; must be thoroughly experienced in open cut and ground scale mining; salary $2,400 and all expenses. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Technical man with considerable practical experience in installation and maintenance of electrical equipment; salary $1,500. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—For general mechanical engineering duties pertaining to research work with concern manufacturing automatic machinery; salary $2,000.

CHEMISTS.

Several positions open for metallurgical chemists; men familiar with iron, steel, and ore analysis; salaries $1,200-$1,800.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Man thoroughly familiar with the design of adding machines; salary $2,000-$3,000. DESIGNER.—Man familiar with light machinery; knowledge of sugar machinery preferred; salary $2,100. MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Several men with three or four years' experience for general mechanical work; salaries $1,000 to $1,800.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHERS. — High-grade, experienced men for foreign countries; $1,500-$2,000 per annum.
STENOGRAPHER. — Law experience; to work in Jersey City; $1,300 per annum; also LAW CLERK, legal training; living salary.
SEVERAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—Thorough knowledge of Spanish, French, Portuguese, or German; $1,200-$1,300 per annum. CORRESPONDENT.—(General,) experienced in stenographic work; good education; travel one-third of time; knowledge of educational work an asset; $1,300 per annum.
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. — To work in Brooklyn; $18-$20 per week. STENOGRAPHERS, (25,) experienced; $15-$18 per week.
SEVERAL SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, (experienced;) $1,200-$1,300 per annum.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—To go to Virginia; about $1,200 per annum.
BANK CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS, (12;) $60-$75 per month.
BILL CLERKS.—(Experienced in operating billing machines;) $15 per week.
SIX GENERAL CLERKS in insurance company; $15-$20 per week.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALES MANAGER.—Must have extensive experience as executive in export; for European markets; $4,000-$5,000.
BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS.—Preferably single men, who have had worthwhile commercial experience in the Dutch East Indies, in Siam and Singapore; salaries $2,500-$3,000.
PURCHASING AGENT.—Who has had good export experience in buying grocery specialties; age 30-35; $2,400.
ACCOUNTANTS.—One with experience in automobile manufacturing, costs, for full charge of branch, 30 miles from New York, $2,500; one with good training as office manager, $2,500; experienced public accountants; seniors up to $3,000; also good juniors.
BOOKKEEPERS.—One with at least five years' experience in export, $2,500; (5) near Newark, $25; (8) others, $18-$30.
CLERKS.—Stock, $15; (2) credit, $15-$20; voucher record, $18; shop, $18-$20; manufacturing cost near Newark, $18; sales correspondent, $18; export shipping, $18; Spanish typist, commensurate; bank, $15-$20; others, $8-$20.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Structural steel draftsmen, Penn.; mechanical, also map draftsmen. Asst. sales mgr., prefer familiar with retail grocery business, $40-$50 wk. Accountants. Bookkeepers. Stenographer, $40 and overtime; book.-steno. $100; steno., 30 yrs, Barcelona, $2,200. Asst. office mgr., able to purchase stationery supplies, etc., $25. Men familiar with machine shop inventory $100 mo. Cost men for construction work, $100 mo. Analytical chemist, minerals and oils, Va., $150 mo. Chief clerk, Va., working knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, $100 mo.; 3 Semi-Senior bus. $1565. Bank clerks, $1,000. Machinery salesmen, $25-$35. Office boys. Register free.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St, Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 50, giving details of Secretarial Courses, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PURCHASING AGENTS.—Send for details of profitable course in traffic and purchasing, (evenings,) given at Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hudson Place, Brooklyn. Instruction and lectures by experts of national reputation.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
BE A MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Big demand	3 months' course
No book study	Easy payments
Practical work	Start any time
Write for free	Day or night
BOOKLET 19	DECIDE NOW

BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN: 15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av. Supervision University of N. Y. State.

Government positions pay $500 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs. Get our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs and other positions. Write today for free booklet B 17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

A BIG PAYING PROFESSION FOR YOU. Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, or commercial photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Anyone can learn; 3 months' course covers all branches. Expert instruction, actual practice in new, up-to-date studios. Day or evening classes, easy terms. Special Offer Now. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for Booklet "C" and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

YOUR NAME brings copy Money Making Ideas, the great 32-page agent's and mail dealer's magazine. A. H. KRAUS, 308 Kraus Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENT—To handle an educational game of great interest and merit; satisfactory arrangement with right party. Address N 218 Times Downtown.

CHEWING GUM AGENTS wanted; no experience required. Write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A YOUNG WOMAN
DESIRES POSITION AS OFFICE MANAGER; BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. T 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING.—Young woman skilled in advertising copy writing seeks position with progressive service agency, book publisher, or publication; scholarly work of constructive character preferred to high salary. Z 381 Times Annex.

ARTIST—Commercial; good letterer; piece work or steady position. G 110 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, experienced; references; salary $15. S. Friedman, 1,268 Grand Av., Bronx, N. Y.

ATTENDANT to elderly or invalid lady; small salary. Travis, 155 West 129th.

BILL CLERK, typist; office detail; thoroughly experienced; knowledge of stenography. N 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Three years' experience; controlling accounts, double entry; furnish excellent references. Rosenfeld, 468 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING; FULL SET OF BOOKS; BEST REFERENCES. T 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience of double entry bookkeeping; capable of taking care full set books; 20 years; start $15. intervale 4856.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, part-time work; competent, long experience; taken charge books, opening, closing; correspondence without dictation. H 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, efficient, broad experience, entire charge books, office, handle correspondence; references; salary $25. H 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, employed, wishes responsible position to devote time and energy to business. N 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive; eight years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; $18. D 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; Christian; double entry; five years' practical experience; best reference. V 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; no stenography; refined, neat appearance; $15. N 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, trial balances, stenography; references; $18. N 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly experienced, desires change position, first-class references. N 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; expert, experienced; complete charge books; A1 stenographer. S. T., 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; ten years' controlling accounts, trial balances; executive ability; $23. N 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; accurate, 7 years' experience; $18; energetic; references. H 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; trustworthy; American; $18. N 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry; 5 years' practical experience; best references. N 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, assistant; 1½ years' experience; $10; reference. T 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take full charge of office; 8 years' experience; New York University training; $23. Z. B., 21 University Pl.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, desires position; four years' experience. W 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate; high school graduate; four years' experience. S. H., 93 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; experienced, competent, conscientious worker; $14. N 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High-class, capable taking complete charge; modern system; references. T 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; capable taking charge; references; $18. T 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 12 years' experience; accurate and not afraid of hard work; can furnish A1 references. L 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, Christian, desires evening work. E. M., 37 Times.

CARE of epileptic child or convalescent, by experienced woman; reasonable. Address Child, 805 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

CARETAKER.—MOTHER AND SON TO CARE FOR HOME WHILE OWNERS ARE AWAY; BEST REFERENCES. E 489 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAPERON.—A lady, over 45 years of age, cheerful disposition, fond of travel, desires position as chaperon to young widow or one or two young ladies who desire such a companion in their home. Z 286 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORKER, accurate figurer; 5 years' experience large concerns; salary $12. Z 329 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, experienced; furnish best reference. T 215 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, inexperienced, must find employment in editorial offices of literary publishing house; willing to begin as "errand boy" on meagre wages

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, 23 years old; at present am settling affairs of a large tool manufacturing concern, selling stock to exporters and jobbers; have a thorough knowledge of business; tactful salesman and correspondent. E 468 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. BUSINESS MAN, 35; LONG AND VARIED EXPERIENCE MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CONCERNS; EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ORGANIZER, SYSTEMATIZER; EXPERIENCED PUBLIC AUDITOR; EXECUTIVE OF PROVED ABILITY; COLLEGE EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES; SUCCESSFUL OFFICE MANAGER; HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS. N 255 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, SYSTEMATIZER.
Young married man, thoroughly practical and efficient business manager, experienced particularly in the ladies' apparel lines, capable of taking hold of any proposition of merit and making money for my employers; also manage sales force; only first-rate concern considered. D 338 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, credit man of superior ability, auditor and statistician, expert in scientific analysis of accounts; maximum efficiency and economy assured; over 20 years' unquestionable record, representative concerns and lines; replies confidential. N 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, (29,) exempt, lately in capacity manager of accounting department; knowledge systematizing organization, handling of help; good correspondent; well versed on ledger card and voucher practical, original; not ordinary plugger; minimum salary $2,500. S 400 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. Mechanical manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, time study, shop routine, financial and statistical statements; thorough executive; highest credentials; age 37; salary $2,250. V 147 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified, long experience; specialty, practical and practicable factory accounting and correct determination of profits or loss; moderate; local or out of town. Address T 221 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNT wanted, by experienced salesman, covering West and Middle West; many years personal following among big department stores and jobbers, fancy goods, suitable for their wants; commission only. N 318 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, HIGH-GRADE CHRISTIAN MAN, WITH LONG, VARIED EXPERIENCE, SEEKS LARGE PERMANENT POSITION; HIGHEST REFERENCES. H 160 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 15 years' experience systematizer, efficiency expert; age 34; high-class, capable executive; highest references; open for position now. C 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT STATISTICIAN. College graduate, experienced; excellent record; competent auditor, cost accountant, statistics; salary not under $40. D 377 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER; VARIED EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. "ACCOUNTANT," TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with public accountants, evenings and after 4:30; good business experience and training in accountancy. V 188 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104 Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT, 18 years' woolen and dry goods commission experience, office manager and credit man; salary $2,000. W 23 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (23,) eighteen months' public accounting experience, four years' bookkeeping experience, desires position. N 243 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTING STATISTICIAN.—High-grade Christian man, (33,) eight years last position, exceptional record, desires engagement with progressive concern. N 137 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; 11 years' experience; energetic, efficient; good executive; modern methods; $30. V 70 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Connected with big corporation, would accept some evening occupation. S 332 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING, auditing, systems installed; evenings; reasonable. Kerby, 280 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 357.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, manager, systematizer, cost, efficiency work, desires responsible position. H. C., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits books, issues statements, seeks engagement; moderate remuneration. N 157 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, university training and practical experience, open for engagements. H 177 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Analytical, resourceful, careful; salesmaking copy; typography and layouts that command attention; experienced in ad agency and manufacturing concerns, dealer helps, house organs; ideas and initiative; see my scrapbook. Z 254 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING EXPERT.—Whole, part time; booklets, catalogs, letters, newspapers. "Publicity." V 191 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR DEPARTMENT STORE DESIRES TO MAKE A CHANGE.

Now with store doing $8,000,000 a year and growing at the rate of $2,000,000 a year. Receiving a salary of $7,000. Long experience in every branch of department store advertising, merchandising, sales promotion. The writer prefers to locate in New York City. Resignation from present position voluntary. V 194 Times.

ADVERTISING man and sales promoter, writer of strong copy and original letters that bring orders, now connected with manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel, solicits interview with firm desiring to increase volume of business through direct-by-mail methods; full time basis; any method of co-operative advertising is working very successfully and is inexpensive. N 138 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE.—Successful sales manager experience; irrefutable evidence proving sales promotion ability; fruitful "copy," newspapers, magazines, booklets, letters; available soon. V 192 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR - MANAGER.—Wide experience, successful record; forceful, constructive worker; favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory; seeks opening; highest credentials; letters confidential. V 181 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, proficient in type display and layout work, ads., booklets, catalogs, &c., agency printing and dept. store advertising experience, seeks change. H 162 Times.

ADVERTISING representative now covering Eastern territory for leading metropolitan daily offers his services to publisher seeking representation in this field. Address L 132 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 14 years' business experience as executive and salesman; legal training; connected with agency at present; wants big job, but because he is young will work for $3,000. N 105 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Knows layouts, type—practical; handles men; efficient; motive power; selling experience; age 27, draft exempt. N 86 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Young man, experienced, resourceful, strong personality and selling ability, desires connection with publisher or agency. N 144 Times.

A GENTLEMAN of refinement wants position as secretary, companion, or manager of country estate; highest character; can produce results. G. J. Corey, 60 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

AN INTELLIGENT, energetic, and competent man of wide experience in commercial and financial affairs, who has held important secretarial and other positions, is desirous of employment in any capacity where his business knowledge and familiarity with executive and detail work may be utilized to advance employer's interests; only moderate salary expected and highest city references furnished. Address Reliability, Box J 252 Times Downtown.

AN AMBITIOUS BUSINESS MAN with advertising aptitude,
25, draft exempt, university graduate, seven years' experience as correspondent, secretary and office manager; writer of business building letters, seeks immediate connection where ability and capacity for hard work will bring rapid advancement. R 150 Times.

ANY SORT OF WORK; hours, 5 P. M. to 1 A. M., evenings. A. J. C., N 232 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, young, high class, seeks opening with high-grade firm or corporation; technical graduate; broad experience. H 174 Times.

ARCHITECT and general engineer; design, construction of buildings, all kinds. H 193 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES OR ADVERTISING MANAGER;
aggressive young man; draft exempt; my experience has given me an unusual training for position as assistant sales or advertising manager; four years in sales department of large manufacturing organization; now advertising manager; thoroughly familiar with detail of sales promotion and supervision. If you can use such a man why not let me explain my qualifications in detail? P 362 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.—Capable, 27, 8 years' business experience, desires position, where honesty, faithfulness, and ability will be appreciated; draft exempt; in present position 4 years. L. W., 180 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN, (25,) 7 years' experience, able correspondent, bookkeeper, draft exempted, open for position. T 272 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TOY BUYER, with reliable concern; best references furnished. A. K., 94 Times.

ATTENTION, EXECUTIVES!
UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 28, (DRAFT EXEMPT,) DESIRABLE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, COUPLED WITH SINCERITY OF PURPOSE, BROAD EXPERIENCE IN MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION, CORRESPONDENCE, SECRETARIAL WORK, NEWS WRITING—KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING, MAKEUP, &C., WANTS POSITION; INITIAL SALARY SECONDARY; FUTURE PRIMARY. N 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A YALE MAN
With 10 years' legal, secretarial, advertising, tutoring experience, desires position, "pay regardless;" will specialize for you. Z 317 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN, 25, desires to become connected with a LIVE FIRM in any line; must offer unlimited opportunities and advancement commensurate with ability shown; also must pay living salary; if you can offer the foregoing combination with me; if not don't waste my time and yours. V 138 Times.

BOND SALESMAN.
Young man, good standing, personality, education, selling ability, desires connection with established investment house; highest credentials. N 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Have you opening for bookkeeper, expert accountant, penman, arithmetician, tactful, resourceful, energetic, trustworthy, and competent, full of initiative, who has a job but desires a position? Salary desired, $35 weekly to start; my references are the best. May I call? W 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
CREDITS, OFFICE MANAGER.
Young man, 24, wishes to affiliate with growing concern; 7 years of commission and manufacturing experience; initiative and executive ability. T 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with executive ability wanted in real estate and insurance office; one with connections and able to control some business preferred; reply, stating age, references, and salary desired. H 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) married, 10 years with manufacturing company; familiar with factory payroll and general routine; can manage office or department; salary moderate. N 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly experienced, capable, and reliable; familiar with controlling accounts, import, export, and foreign languages, competent taking entire charge. N 26 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) accountant, office manager; 12 years' experience executive capacity; capable taking complete charge; salary, $30. H 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; position wanted as general bookkeeper; 15 years' experience; salary $25. T 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, credit man; five years' experience; exempt; complete charge, collections; highest credentials; salary $25. N 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced, familiar with controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; age 26; salary $25. A. Weinstock, 1,390 Clinton Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, (40;) TAKE FULL CHARGE; LONG EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES; BOND. V 189 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, general office assistant, or clerkship; thoroughly reliable, honest, efficient; middle aged; excellent references; reasonable salary. N 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Credit and Office Man.—25, exempt; eight years' experience, financial statements, controlling accounts. H. C., 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT, 25; CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; UNIVERSITY STUDENT; $22. ROSENBLATT, 2,043 WASHINGTON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, (24,) thoroughly experienced in double entry and controlling accounts; exempt; best references; $18. N 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience, excellent references, seeks connection with respectable firm; salary, $23. N 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) with accounting knowledge, last positions three years, seeks executive work. V 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, general office work and typewriting; $15 per week. N 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, systematizer, wide experience, difficult problems, desires employment. D. S., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (31,) experienced, seeks position where ability will assure good future. N 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) married; thorough, reliable; controlling accounts, &c.; present employed. D 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) wishes position, building, manufacturing, or metal line. N 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; salesman, experienced; bright, active, conscientious; $15; advancement. V 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. S 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, conversant modern accounting methods; highly recommended; moderate salary. N 77 Times.

BRICKLAYER FOREMAN, 15 years' experience, also experienced reinforced concrete; out of town position preferred; references. N 14 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, 34 years, has had good selling experience, wishes outside position with reliable concern. S 390 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, valet, apartment, city, country; wife, chambermaid; 8 years last place; English; attested for army, rejected. V 120 Times.

BUTLER.—North of Ireland, single, 16 years in last place, wishes employment in small family; town, country; first-class references. Please address Armour, 10 West 103d St.

BUTLER-VALET.—Japanese, competent butler, valet; honest, sober; has best references. Take, 330 East 57th.

CALL FROM THE WILD.

Well educated, executive ability, desires communications from prospects who are in need of an aggressive young man of 24 years; now employed; references A1; salary minimum $20. N 258 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Lady wishes to secure position for her chauffeur, whose services she cannot now utilize; first-class in every respect; several years' experience. Room 510, Harriman National Bank Bldg., 527 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Irish, 26 years, married, two children; widow's position; country all year around; Westchester County preferred; well recommended. Write T. J. O. D., Box 105, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 373 Scarsdale.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position in private family; country preferred; 4½ years with last employer; A1 references, written or personal; careful driver and thoroughly familiar with the care of motors. S. H., care of H. O. Anderson, 249 West 116th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish-American, single, 36; ten years' private family references; first-class mechanic; competent any make; Packard and Pierce-Arrow last position; neat appearing, obliging. Thomas, 34 W. 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman disposing Packard car will hear of place; chauffeur in good position. Further information, apply to Mr. Callanan, 313 West 92d, office. Phone Greeley 6529.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,247 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 33, good appearance, education; does not drink, smoke; mechanic; exempt military service; ride and drive horses; teach ice skating, tennis, &c.; excellent credentials; $30 week. V 66 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (32,) expert driver, mechanic; 7 years' experience foreign and domestic cars; excellent references; private. 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR.—Car owner wishes to place his chauffeur; married, 12 years' experience, 5 years former employer. M. Rose, Riverside 1650.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese chauffeur wishes position, willing to work as valet, butler; useful man; have good experience. Nochika, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married, 12 years' experience; 5 years former employer; private family. L. Rack, 437 West 124th St. Morningside 7910.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, single, American, exempt, wishes private position; expert mechanic; 8 years' experience; best reference. William Conroy, 79 West 94th St. River 2337.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC,
highly recommended young man, (28,) wishes position; good car; six years with private family; all repairs. N 57 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, wishes position private family; best references; 5 years' experience Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, V. S. 153 West 84th. Kemerer.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 12 years' road, shop experience, six years last employer; abstainer; unexceptionable reference. Kruger, 348 Amsterdam.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private people; careful driver, own repairs; reference from present employer. O'Donnell, 442 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, going Miami, wants position family wishing there; own repairs; careful, sober; six years last employer. N 4 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 31; good mechanic; careful; good reference; do not smoke. A. Wingard, 156 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, (31,) married, capable mechanic; references. Knell, 250 West 109th. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 28, 7 years' driving; repairing; competent. Phone 3586 Riverside. Wallace.

CHAUFFEUR.—Twelve years' experience; temperate, careful; best of references. Bernard Hughes, 182 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR AND COOK.—Couple; best personal references for last five years; city or country. N 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Willing, mechanic, six years' driving experience. John Eodnar, 226 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, private family, 8 years' experience. Hart, 39 Bleecker St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Putting up car for Winter; highly recommend my chauffeur to one in need of first-class man; excellent mechanic; most careful and efficient driver; total abstainer; in my service one year; I vouch for his integrity in every respect. Write W. H. B., Room 818, 253 Broadway, or phone Barclay 5452, between 9:30 and 12.

CHAUFFEUR, German-American, 28, married, very careful driver, good mechanic, city experience, lost last position because car is laid off for Winter, many years' experience, good references, desires private position around White Plains or New York City. Tel. 789R White Plains. Address 35 Summit Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, (29,) expert driver and mechanic, careful, reliable, no superficial auto school training, but 12 years' thorough, practical experience driving and repairing foreign and domestic machines; four years with one party; unquestionable references. George W. Schneider, 204 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single, 33, good education, appearance, desires position with private party; extensive touring as well as city driving experience; good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard or any car; highly recommended. Lundborg, 200 West 83d. Phone Schuyler 4344.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, desires position in good family; honest, sober, willing. Karl Lonnquist, 338 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; has first-class references; 6 years' experience; any car. V 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Total abstainer; experienced; married; $25; references. 2,762 8th Av. Maki.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; seven years' reference; drive any car. 136 W. 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert on Packard twin; reference. P. Killeen, 31 West 93d St.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.—I have had five years' experience as executive in factories manufacturing soaps, glycerine, toilet articles, &c., and more than a year of industrial research and appraisal work; am now employed, but can give good reasons for wanting a position as chemical engineer or factory executive; do not want laboratory position. H 81 Times.

CHEMIST, clinical, experienced, medical training, position with doctor or laboratory. N 207 Times Downtown.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with manufacturing experience, well qualified to superintend or manage plant. N 170 Times.

CLAIM ADJUSTER, thoroughly conversant with compensation and liability claims; now employed; would consider position with private corporation. T 210 Times Downtown.

CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR, 24, 6 years' casualty insurance experience with largest companies, desires responsible position; speak Italian. S 285 Times Downtown.

CLEAN-CUT, well-bred American, 22, graduate lawyer, with training in all commercial branches, desires to enter business, good future prime object. T 205 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Ambitious young man, (24,) seeks position where ability and hard work will secure advancement; now studying stenography; public school graduate; neat, punctual, courteous; exceptional credentials from past employers; thorough knowledge of office routine and advertising; salary $14; exempt from draft. George Greenberg, 1,545 Madison Av., New York City.

CLERICAL AND SELLING.
Experienced, conscientious, and capable; past middle age; healthy and alert; just the trustworthy man you need; salary very moderate. E. D., 104 East 14th.

CLERICAL.—Am 60 years, good health, understand bookkeeping, general business experience; desire clerical position. Box 2, 1,515 3d Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE of forceful personality, business experience, ability as writer, public speaker, and organizer, wishes responsible position; salary reasonable; highest references. V 169 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 28, wants evening or night work; capable, energetic. V 180 Times.

COLOR MIXER.—Young man, who for several years has been color mixer for well-known silk ribbon printing concern, wishes to change his position; would like to try wallpaper, in New York or Long Island. Write T. W., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COMPANION-TUTOR for one or more boys, afternoons, by Columbia graduate student; Christian; highest references. H 125 Times.

CONTRACTORS take notice; good handler of men; any line work; twenty years' experience. 260 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Plain, economical, neat, steady, reliable for bachelor apartments, bungalow, or small family; good references; town or country. W., care Mrs. Smeaton, 128 West 67th St.

COOK, &c.—Japanese; exceptional cook, housekeeper, also valeting, wishes position; gentleman's house or small family; willing do general. T., 465 East 57th St.

COOK.—Japanese, general worker, seeks position in small place, take entire charge of gentleman's apartment; best references. Leo, 405 East 57th. Phone 3925 Plaza.

CORRESPONDENCE EXECUTIVE.
Successful writer for sales-making letters and general trade literature is seeking connection; can intelligently handle sales collection and complaint adjusting correspondence, install follow-up systems and mail order routine; salary secondary to opportunity. V 195 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.
Practical, capable, wholesale mail order experience, desires connect good house. N 209 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT - SECRETARY. (31,) knowledge accounting, executive ability, good detail man. T 283 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER, (23,) five years' experience, desires work evenings. N 206 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Ten years' experience, competent to manage office or department. H 130 Times.

COST AND PRODUCTION MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in modern factory cost, accounting, and efficiency systems; open for connection in near future. N 135 Times.

COUPLE, best references, want position as caretakers, house in Manhattan; or care of apartment for business woman for use of room. E 498 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.—Young man, 32, married, highly experienced, credit and office work, desires permanent connection; highest credentials. K. R., 18 Times.

CREDIT, collection man, correspondent; 10 years' experience; reference; $27-$30. H 165 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, technical graduate, four years' experience, tools, dies, machinery, neat, accurate, energetic, can produce results, moderate salary, seeks position with future. S 368 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, expert in mechanical drafting and designing, desires position. Designer, 99 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—5 years' experience, wishes position. C. Cobban, 4,286 Park Av.

DRY GOODS EXPORTERS, ATTENTION!

Textile man, whose entire business life has been spent in purchasing and sale domestic dry goods, but who has for several years followed the export end, desires connection as executive dry goods department large export concern; controls exclusive export selling agency many desirable manufacturers. T 217 Times Downtown.

DRY GOODS MAN, efficient; judge of merchandise, able salesman, will accept executive position of trust, responsibility; good correspondent, advertiser; can build up trade; highest references; salary reasonable. Address J 243 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE.—Young man, (29,) capable of handling big things, seven years' practical experience as architect, desires to connect himself with reliable firm where initiative and ability will be commensurably rewarded. What can you offer? N 84 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN,
strictly highest-grade work, broad and varied experience, especially in factories, wants live job. Box M, Woodmont, Conn.

EFFICIENCY SPECIALIST; America's ablest; commercial, industrial. Jim Shields, 775 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICIAN.—I am a young man, ambitious, intelligent can work while learning; let me convince you. V 157 Times.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, with excellent experience on structural steel, reinforced concrete, blast furnaces, coke and gas ovens; want a position at once. Address Engineer, T 238 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, civil and mechanical, 4 years' experience on construction and maintenance of buildings and installation of machinery, desires permanent position; moderate salary. T 227 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER seeks change; 15 years' experience assistant engineer, assistant manager steel manufacturing lines and construction work. V 132 Times.

EXPERIENCED, capable office man desires position paying $35 week. J. B., Times Harlem.

EXPORT HOUSES, ATTENTION!—Can you place a man with no export experience, but with analytical mind and some years' experience in systematizing factories? Z 356 Times Annex.

EXPORT MAN, experienced, wishes position where advancement is assured; $30. L 95 Times.

EXECUTIVE, manager, assistant to President, seeks connection; thoroughly experienced in office, factory, and general management; with initiative to get results; highest references. A 57 Times.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, cashier, accountant, (40,) 20 years' business experience, mostly financial, wishes to make change. N 67 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—EXPERT ADVERTISING, CORRESPONDENCE, CREDITS; RIPE EXPERIENCE; ALIVE; RECORD AI. N 91 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE—SALES MANAGER.
Can you use a man who will prove a real business assistant? Have had extensive business experience as office and sales manager for a large corporation; am a thorough accountant; have the ability and energy to make me a valuable man in your business; will accept a modest salary until I can prove my worth; grant me an interview. Executive, N 225 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE or assistant, for large concern, 32, college education, legal training, forceful correspondent, years of business experience, aggressive and systematic, tactful in all dealings; high-class references. T 300 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 12 years' experience, now employed, desires position with reliable concern; also French; college graduate. N 264 Times Downtown.

EX-SERGEANT U. S. Army, honorably discharged, honest, faithful, strong, not afraid of hard work, seven years with last employer, wishes position, anything. V 151 Times.

FACTORY SYSTEMATIZER desires permanent opening in New York or vicinity; now doing efficiency work for well-known New Jersey company. Z 355 Times Annex.

FARMER and gardener, middle age, married, no children, desires position; best of references from last employer. W. Krause, 117 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOOTMAN OR SECOND CHAUFFEUR, young man would like to get with private family; (32,) best references. H 90 Times.

FORMER BANK OFFICIAL, at present unattached, offers his services to fill some vacancy caused by the draft; compensation moderate. Address Box 94, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

FRENCH INTERPRETER, translator, and teacher, who speaks also Italian, Spanish, and German, desires responsible position. H 170 Times.

GENERAL AUDITOR of large corporation wishes make change; twenty years' experience in commercial, banking and transportation business; nine years in present position. H 187 Times.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN.
Young man, good address, personality, education, selling ability, record, desires connection with reputable firm; highest credentials. N 151 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, city or resort; ability and qualifications attested by past success; best references. H 156 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, general; entire charge; gentleman, small family. Bin, 288 Columbus Av.

I DESIRE a connection with reputable manufacturer; salary or commission; I have sales and executive experience, initiative and ability; age 38 years; present business made unprofitable on account of war; average annual earnings for past six years, $6,000. Address Box 319 Times, 2 Rector St.

I AM looking for a firm who will recognize a man's worth; executive ability, combined with knowledge of handling large sales corps; A1 merchandise man, extensive traveler, pleasing personality, highest credentials. Address N 231 Times Downtown.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT.

I am in employment work with a rubber tire concern of 5,500 employes; am an American, (25;) college graduate, (B. S.,) of executive type and factory experience.

I am going to assist in large cantlive industrial relations man who can unload responsibilities.

ARE YOU THAT MAN?
Z 291 Times Annex.

JAPANESE COOK, excellent valet, butler, wants position take entire charge small family, bachelor's apartment. Kita, 330 East 57th St.

JEWELRY BUYER, retail, of executive ability, will be open for engagement Feb. 1, 1918; 20 years' experience in every branch of the line; good merchandiser; salary, $7,500; now employed in same capacity. H 146 Times.

LATIN AMERICA.
FORMER REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN HOUSE, AMERICAN CITIZEN, CHRISTIAN, MIDDLE-AGED, 20 YEARS OF TRAVELING EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE MOST PROMINENT PEOPLE, ALSO GOVERNMENT CIRCLES OF THOSE COUNTRIES, JUST RETURNED HOME, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH MANUFACTURER OR RESPONSIBLE CONCERN TO TRAVEL LATIN AMERICA. T 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK, sales, purchase; can distribute, audit; take full charge. V 175 Times.

MACHINIST, tinsmith, expert diemaker and designer, inventive ability; man has experience as factory Superintendent; highly recommended; open for similar connection with first-class concern. T. and A., 4,242 Broadway.

MACHINE TOOL BUYER.—Capable taking full charge department; good executive and detail man; understands export work. V 170 Times.

MAN, (30,) intelligent, good education, French, Dutch, German, Spanish; reliable and adaptable; initial salary not as important as chance for advancement. H 114 Times.

MAN, responsible, having served 10 years as bookkeeper and 10 years as salesman; any position of responsibility will be considered. L. Grundy, 212 West 15th St., City.

MAN, middle age, wishes work from 8 A. M. until 12; good penman; active, thoroughly reliable; will do anything not requiring special experience. N 107 Times.

MAN, college graduate, seeks opportunity to work into active business through spare time; responsible concern desired. V 167 Times.

MAN wants steady position with firm, where faithful service warrants advancement. S 379 Times Downtown.

MAN, 45, business ability, good penman, good figurer, best references, position. Blumenthal, 327 East 79th St.

MAN, capable, (33,) 10 years road, 3 factory, novelty line, wishes position either capacity; sterling references. H 82 Times.

MANAGER for many years of permanent New York commercial law office desires to sever present connection and locate in suitable capacity with large commercial or manufacturing concern; recognized expert on collections; diplomatic and convincing correspondent; full knowledge of legal matters. N 229 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
Executive with 15 years' experience, sales, advertising, managing, salesmen, handling, jobbers, dealers, mail order, good organizer; Western management of large Eastern manufacturer preferred. Address Thos. Probst, 1,015 East 62d St., Chicago.

MANAGER, &c.—Experienced man, good salesman, wishes position manager, salesman; references. V 116 Times.

MANAGER HOTEL open for engagement; year's experience; anywhere; bond; reference. H 124 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 35, wishes executive position with manufacturer; has had business as well as engineering experience. T 247 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURER; HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN OF HIGH REPUTATION, HAVING LARGE TRADE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY, TO HANDLE REPRESENTATIVE LINE FOR JOBBERS AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES, ON COMMISSION ONLY. N 152 TIMES.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.
Consulting mechanical engineer, established New York City Office, open to represent manufacturers strictly meritorious products. N 262 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER MAN, 27, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL, BUSINESS, AND ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS, DESIRES POSITION; 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? E 432 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT.
BUSINESS MAN, 35, LONG AND VARIED EXPERIENCE MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CONCERNS; EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ORGANIZER, SYSTEMATIZER; EXPERIENCED PUBLIC AUDITOR; EXECUTIVE OF PROVEN ABILITY; COLLEGE EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES; SUCCESSFUL OFFICE MANAGER; HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS. N 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 14 years' business experience; highly recommended; systematizer, organizer; accustomed directing and tactfully getting the maximum out of large working forces; understand accounting, advertising, credits, collections, general office routine; some concern looking for immediate results can employ me profitably. H 99 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
Excellent accountant, good organizer, experienced credit man, and sales manager; eight years treasurer manufacturing and jobbing concern. Who can utilize such ability? S 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive assistant; Columbia graduate, (26,) former secondary teacher, experienced accountant, secretary, correspondent; familiar with research methods; knowledge of foreign languages. N 85 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Credit man, accountant; reliable executive; supervising employes; assuming full charge office, bookkeeping, correspondence, collections; monthly reports; financial statements; highly recommended. V 156 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, well educated, energetic, conscientious, desires position as office assistant. Wm. W. Wharton, 146 West 128th St.

ORCHARD SUPERINTENDENT.
Married man, broad practical experience, college training, successful handler of men, desires position on commercial proposition, with future; life experience in general farming; present full details in reply. N 44 Times.

PATENT SEARCHER,
experienced and competent librarian, master French, German, and Spanish, accurate technical translator, desires connection with patent attorney or industrial concern, where ability, integrity, and productivity will receive the proper reward. V 150 Times.

PHILIPPINES.—Native of Manila, 26, at present head export department of a New York concern, desires to return as representative or agent of American house; refined, ambitious, serious, businesslike. S 386 Times Downtown.

PRINTING.—I am a young man, ambitious, intelligent; can work while learning; let me convince you. V 158 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Man, 29, possessing initiative, seeks association with prominent lawyer, banker, executive; expert stenographer; now secretary to Supreme Court Justice. N 280 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, age 32, married, competent stenographer, 12 years' experience, executive ability, employed; salary $30. N 319 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, available all times; will travel. E 497 Times Annex.

PROFESSIONAL PROMOTION.
CAPABLE COLLEGE GRADUATE, ARCHITECTURE; MARRIED; FOLLOWED PROFESSION IN NEW YORK, BOSTON; LAST TWELVE YEARS LARGE CORPORATION; EASTERN, SOUTHERN, MIDDLE, WESTERN STATES; FOLLOWING BUILDING TRADES; COMPETENT PROMOTION METHODS, SALES MANAGERSHIP; NOW ENGAGED SAME CORPORATION; REASON CHANGE EXPLAINABLE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. Z 318 TIMES ANNEX.

REAL ESTATE.—American, married, experienced, offers concentrated personal attention to owner of such property as might warrant salary of $3,500 for competent efforts and results; A1. H 185 Times.

REAL ESTATE — Experienced managing apartment houses, collecting, renting; results. Responsible. H 138 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE,
MAIL ORDER MANAGER.
Level-headed business man, with fifteen years' experience as sales executive with important specialty and service companies, seeks new opening Jan. 1; available earlier if necessary; strong personality, good personal producer, clean record, initiative, adaptability; writes successful sales letters, booklets; understands preparation and placing of advertising; familiar all parts country. G 101 Times.

SALES and office manager; college bred man, with natural executive ability; experienced management business details and selling, both through correspondence and personal solicitation; traveled extensively; knowledge of advertising; handling machinery at present, salary moderate; willing to leave city. T 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AM A $5,000 MAN, WHO HAS ACCOMPLISHED THINGS; IT IS IN MATERIAL TO ME TO EARN THE ABOVE AMOUNT IN COMMISSIONS OR SALARY; KNOW NOTHING OF INSURANCE OR AUTOMOBILES, AND DON'T WANT TO EMBARK IN THESE LINES; BREEPER MERCHANDISE LINES. V 184 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—WELL-KNOWN DOMESTIC LACE SALESMAN, SELLING FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 YONTHLY IS OPEN TO REPRESENT AND SELL ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF LEVERS LACE PLANT THAT CAN PRODUCE THREE TIMES THIS AMOUNT. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN IN THE LINE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS THE MANUFACTURING AS WELL. N 37 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
Ladies' coat salesman, covering New England and New York States, excepting Greater New York; am number of years with a large house; best of references given. N 20 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Traveling wide-awake salesmen, Southern and Western States; we specialize in nets, chiffons, veilings, neckwear, scrims, white and novelty wash dress fabrics; commission only; no drawing account; can carry as side line if desired; only experienced apply; references to accompany applications. Goldsmith & Stein, Inc., 9 Madison Av., New York.

SALESMAN.—Suppose I could sit in your office, write forceful letters, and land business for you in N. Y. C. or anywhere in U. S. Suppose I could prove to you without a doubt that I can increase your sales through proper correspondence, literature, &c. Would you be interested? I work on commission basis L 180 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or spec

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 9770.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psycho-therapeutic treatment. Booklet. Freskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Hill Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home, open for Winter guests; private baths; heated rooms; elevation; two hours from New York City.

Connecticut.

SPEND THE AUTUMN
one hour from New York in a beautiful country home that extends real home life hospitality to a few select paying guests; large rooms, delicious meals, sun parlor; every modern convenience; spacious grounds; garage. For accommodations address P. O. Box 83, Greenwich, Conn.

Elderly or invalid person or couple will find loving and attentive board in the lifetime in Christian family in exchange for a life mortgage; recommendations given and asked. "The Homerest," Mrs. Crosson, 128 Curtis St., Meriden, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—THE ARDSLEY. Open all year; near station; rooms with and without bath. Address Mrs. J. M. Silliman. Phone 292.

Private family, Connecticut hills; adults; restful, comfortable, convenient; home conditions. Y 384 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms;
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $37.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

The Marlborough,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway,"
43 South Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
Yourself and wife can get a parlor bedroom and private bath in homelike and beautifully furnished family hotel in New York's most beautiful suburb, together with excellent board, for $20 per week. What does it cost you now? Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, get off at the East Orange station; hotel one block. W. T. Reade.

THE BELVIDERE.
North Munn Av., East Orange. Spend the Fall and Winter in the beautiful Oranges. Large, airy rooms, fully and completely furnished; all known improvements. Three minutes to station; thirty minutes to New York. Table the very best. Reservations now made. Phone Orange 6925.

Private family located in Northern New Jersey, within commuting distance, offers very attractive opportunity to couple this Winter season; private bath if desired; beautiful views and surroundings. D 292 Times Downtown.

North Arlington Av., 42, East Orange.—Large bay-window room, semi-private bath; also single room, comfortably furnished; home cooking; 3 minutes to station. Tel. 872-W Orange.

East Orange.—LENOX MANOR offers every appointment of an excellent, small hotel; the table is a la carte. 75 Lenox Av. C. R. Daniels, Mgr. Tel. 5075.

South Orange, N. J., 417 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

PRIVATE family, place for right man or couple. 76 Eaton Place, East Orange. Mrs. Bogart, phone 2564-R Orange.

South Orange, N. J., 417 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

Country Board Wanted.

Room with board, in quiet country home, sought by aged gentleman; terms moderate. Address James Gamble, 81 New St., New York. Room 50.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

2D AV., 331.—Two small steam-heated separate rooms; $2.50 each. Allard.

10TH ST., 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Medium size steam heated room; electricity.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Excellently furnished single room; modern elevator apartment, phone, private bath. Superintendent.

18TH, 307 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, southern exposure, small connecting room, private bath, independent entrance; desirable one or two gentlemen or business women; no other roomers; private family, two; accessible location; moderate rates; references. Dudley.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service $8 weekly up, including elegant meals. $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 11 EAST.—Artist's home; beautiful large, small, south rooms; select neighborhood.

34TH ST., 122 EAST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room; every convenience. Rodgers.

34th, 211, 16 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $3; another, $4.

37TH, 125 EAST, (N. L. Corner Lexington.)—Furnished or unfurnished room; first floor, with or without kitchenette; four sunny windows unusual outlook; quiet. M. H. 9011.

38TH ST., (338 Lexington Av.)—Double room for gentlemen; private entrance.

39TH ST., 5 and 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished large single rooms; $7, $8, $10, $12.

43D, 11 EAST, Bachelor apartments; two rooms, bath; electricity; convenient Grand Central.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room, bath, references; exclusive house.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Single room for bachelor; exclusive house.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; $3 up; $4, $5, $10, $12.

49TH, 37, 68 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5.

52D, 35, 40 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; all modern conveniences; private house; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electric light, running water; references; phone.

56TH, 38 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentleman only; respectable French family.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Elegant front ballroom; select house; private family; references. Wiegirs.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Exceptionally large room, with private bath; southern exposure; excellent service.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Beautifully furnished sun parlor; hot and cold water; private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

70TH, 37 EAST.—Large sunny front room, with or without kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortable, quiet, attractive, sunny room; homelike; all improvements.

78TH, 119 EAST.—Neatly furnished large rooms, all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Private house; refined surroundings; large room; water, steam; closet.

85TH, 176 EAST.—Steam-heated rooms, large and small; private house; running water; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Third floor, private bath, $8.50; first, running water, $8.

LENOX AV., 292, (130th.)—Cheerful large, small rooms; steam; hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 47.—Two large, light front rooms; suitable for two; steam, electric bath; no other roomers; near 25th St. Hogan, 9078 Madison Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (Cor. 48th St.)—Elegantly furnished front room, three windows, telephone, elevator apartment; references. Mme. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room, with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

8TH AV., 61.—Private family; two rooms, single or suite; large, warm, comfortable apartment; gentleman only. Boyd.

8TH, 21 WEST, (Washington Square.)—Two connecting neatly furnished rooms; northern light; private entrance; suitable for artists. Pickett.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive, en suite; private bath; steam; electricity; references.

27TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; also small room.

37TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large room, private bath, open grate fire; also other rooms.

37TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights, steam heat, telephone; references.

39D, 258 WEST.—Single room; running water; steam heat; gentlemen.

39TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large, heated room; bath adjoining; private house; gentlemen; $6.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

37TH, 28, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; phone; $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $9, $10, $12, $15.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

47TH, 22 WEST.—One large, light room, adjoining bath, electricity; private entrance, well kept, $40. Monele.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor, large room, private bath; telephone.

49TH, 30 WEST.—One large, beautifully furnished room; private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Sunny single, double rooms; elevator apartment; right off Broadway. Congdon.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room; ground floor; running water; electricity; select location; gentleman.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Two large rooms, together or separate, electricity, telephone, reasonable; references.

56TH.—Englishwoman having large modern corner elevator apartment will let bright, comfortable room; running water. Bodsworth, Circle 858.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Clean, attractive large and small rooms; well-kept house; phone.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

58TH ST., 166 WEST.—Parlor floor; private house; exclusive location; two large rooms or separately.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath, suitable two; select location; references.

58TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large room, top floor, private, new house; also single room.

67TH, 256 WEST.—Studio, north light, steam, electricity; living. Third floor; east.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Comfortable, light room; business people only. Seventh floor.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

68TH, 33 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, private family; references.

68TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

46 WEST 68TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 5 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, bath; steam, piano, private phone; cleanliness a feature; gentlemen; no other roomers; a home; references. Hanshe.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; elevator; gentleman; Jewish family. Col. 2256.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; private baths; just renovated; references.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive back parlor; sunny, cozy, charming; other rooms.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Warm front room; running water, electric light, phone; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful rooms, shower, electricity, elevator apartment, near subway. Simpson.

70TH, 200 WEST, (1 south.)—Lady living alone would rent room to business women; references exchanged. Call Sunday, Monday.

70TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, magnificently furnished, private residence; breakfast; gentlemen.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room in magnificently furnished bachelor house; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath, telephone; all conveniences.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; private bath.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private home. Phone 1265 Columbus, mornings.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, sunny room, private bath; electric lights; quiet; refinement.

72D, 306 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable studio; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful first floor, large, small rooms, private baths; housekeeping.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

73D, 118 WEST.Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 173 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Adjoining bath, room for one, two, $8.50; medium, $5.50.

73D, 139 WEST.—Two large, newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

73D, 2 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 161 WEST, (BACHELOR ROOMS.)
All the conveniences of a hotel with the comforts of home; large or small rooms with or without private bath, electric light, steam heat, valet service, &c.; references required.

74TH, 139 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful residence, centrally located rooms, for refined people; furnishings will appeal to exclusive people wishing for accustomed surroundings.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Elegant private accommodations; bachelor; steam, electricity; private bath; service. Lyonsport.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2595.

74TH, 33 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, steam heat; luxurious, modern private home; breakfast.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; electricity; every convenience.

74TH ST., 234 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also two double rooms, well furnished.

74TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; also smaller one; private house; references.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite two rooms, sunny, homelike, exclusive family apartment; refined environments for gentlemen desiring same; highest references exchanged. Tel. 7248 Col.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, en suite, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; single rooms; electricity, $4.50-$12.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heat, comfortable; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room with tiled bathroom; new furnishings; strictly first-class; private residence; $12 weekly.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Excellently furnished, comfortable rooms; suitable couple or two gentlemen; every electricity, running water, telephone, maid service. Columbus 4587.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 182 WEST.—Corner apartment, attractive outside room; running hot and cold water. Phone Schuyler 7132, Schwarz.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very pleasant, warm room; private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very attractive room, private bath, and single room.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny, large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; private; suitable for couple; in elevator apartment. Giese.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, electricity, reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 226 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms, private house; 79th St. subway.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows, lavatory; single, convenient bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 158 WEST. — Attractive, large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; refined surroundings.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

78th, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; clean, well kept house; excellent service.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Small room for gentleman; private apartment. Carlson.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large warm room, southern exposure, running water, connecting bath.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms; suite, suitable 3; electricity, steam; single room.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Well furnished suite, parlor bedroom; private family. Crocker.

80TH ST., 133 WEST.—Homelike furnished, large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds; private bath; electricity; medium room.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large, charming, well furnished room, southern exposure; conveniences.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Room with private bath, every convenience; reference.

81ST ST., 130 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny parlor; private bath; lavatory, well heated; kitchenette.

81ST, 251 WEST.—In home of refined people, exceptionally pleasant room; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Small and medium room, adjoining bath; references.

82D, 13 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, electricity, parquet floors, all conveniences, moderate. Telephone 3955 Schuyler.

82D, 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; $8 up.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom. Koenig.

83D, 329 WEST, (Apt. 1D.)—Beautifully furnished, clean, light room, adjoining bath, in select private apartment; all conveniences; desirable location.

83D ST., 325 WEST.—Attractive rooms in high-class apartment, 5 west. Schuyler 4770.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated room, running water, adjoining bath, suitable two; also smaller rooms, $4 up.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 108 WEST.—Bright, large room; family private; phone; gentleman; moderate; $5; meals.

87TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside room; running water, electricity; elevator apartment; gentlemen. Schuyler 4898.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful second-story front room; private bath; twin beds; southern exposure; other room; telephone.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, bath adjacent; unique house, adjoining Riverside.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, small room; near Drive; running water.

86TH, 23 WEST.—MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

86TH, 206 WEST. — Newly furnished front suite; rooms, sixth floor, west.

87TH ST., 340 WEST, (also 303 West 78th St.)—Handsome, well-heated double, single rooms; reasonable; reference.

87TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Well furnished suite, with bathroom; $8; private house.

88TH ST., 43 WEST.—Exceptionally large, small front room; running water, telephone; private; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished room, all conveniences, breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room; also single room; exclusive house; references.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator apartment, 5th floor south. Penny.

91ST, 252 WEST.—For refined gentleman, comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath connecting; also medium room, southern exposure; convenient; Park, Subway, and elevated.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable two; select house; reference.

92D, (West End Av.)—Two sunny rooms with dressing room; elevator apartment; reference exchanged; seen by appointment. Riverside 8851.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen; medium size and kitchen.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D ST., 60 WEST.—I have a pleasant, commodious double parlor, with steam heat and running hot and cold water, which I will rent furnished or unfurnished to pleasant people. Mrs. Sykora.

93D ST., (2,491 Broadway.)—Attractive, large, sunny front parlor, with single bedroom or large bedroom; running water. Apt. 11.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; running water, private.

93D, 124 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, refined home. Telephone Riverside 8133.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

93D, 255 WEST. (Broadway.)—Private house; steam-heated rooms; continuous hot water.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Furnished room, private family, near Broadway; elevator; free telephone; $3.50. Brown, Riverside 6815J.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 260 WEST.—Very attractive, large corner room; permanent desired. Apt. 2 North.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished, decorated; absolute cleanliness; private bath.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Medium single room, private family, reasonable; elevator. Apt. 20.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Large and small rooms, to business people; near Riverside. Apartment 7.

95TH, 336 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive front suite, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone. Apartment 3.

95TH, 137 WEST.
Neatly furnished rooms.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

96TH, 166 WEST.—Neat, comfortable front, side; between subway express station and 9th Av. "L"; steam; references. Cullum.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant suite, 2 large rooms, facing Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; piano, Victrola. Apt. 5D.

96TH, 9 WEST.—Private family; attractive large, small rooms; quiet; telephone. Owner.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; private family; apartment near subway. Walker.

97TH, 251 WEST. — Attractive, homelike room; electricity, running water, elevator; $5.50. Marlowe.

97TH, 33 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, adjoining bath; also small room.

97TH, 209 WEST, (Apartment 4B.)—Sunny room, all conveniences, $10 a week.

97TH ST., 135 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; home comforts; references exchanged.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelor's accommodations; luxurious suite, bath; exclusive home. Apartment 7.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; steam, electric light, phone. Apt. 4B.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

101ST, 211 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen; references. Apt. 7B.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

102D AND BROADWAY.—Large, comfortable room; $8; lavatory; modern elevator apartment. 0651 Riverside.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D, 10 WEST.—Three large front rooms, completely furnished; light housekeeping. Cass.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Front room, closet, steam, telephone; private family; $4. Jalade.

104TH, 230 WEST.
Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished; electricity, steam heat, twin beds. Telephone Riverside 8055.

104TH, 291 WEST.—Two adjoining, well-furnished bedrooms; running water; bath adjoining; refined, private family; no other roomers; references; 2d floor. Academy 2390.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, attractively furnished; elevator apartment. Howell.

105TH ST., WEST.—Outside sunny room; modern conveniences; private family; $4. V 83 Times.

105TH ST., 287 WEST.—Large suite, parlor, bedroom; private family; references; $12. Andruss.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also single room; gentleman. Roach.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Cheerful, clean, quiet, independent front parlor, bedroom suite; no others; one flight. Call Sunday, Blake.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 4B.

108TH, 215 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful large front room, newly furnished, southern exposure; privileges; telephone; subway; $6. Lyon.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—High-class, elegant furnished, sunny front room, private bath, unusual opportunity. Dickson, Academy 1500.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 301 WEST.—ELEGANT CORNER SUITE, TWO ROOMS, OR SEPARATE, GRAND PIANO; KITCHEN PRIVILEGES. APT. 2C.

109TH, 504 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; modern.

109TH, 225 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; modern apartment; private family; $3.50. Harrington.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private elevator apartment; refined; conveniences. Apt. 82.

110TH ST., 515 WEST.—Reasonable, front room conveniences; elevator; near subway. Apt. 12D.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Artistic, large, sunny room; Riverside, Broadway; gentleman. Apartment 32.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, for refined gentlemen. Apt. 66.

111TH ST., 536 WEST.—Attractive front room, near Broadway; exclusive. Apt. 2G.

111TH ST., (272 Manhattan Av.)—Rooms facing park, all conveniences. Apt. 44.

112TH ST., 233 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private bath; no other roomers; gentleman. Morningside 6528.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Beautiful; overlooking Hudson; also southern exposure; exclusive. 6390 Cath.. Apt. 10C.

112TH, 611 WEST.—High-class single room at Riverside. Call Monday, Casnati.

113TH ST., 567 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; no other roomers; corner Broadway. Devitt.

113TH, 300 WEST.—Two bright, connecting, front rooms; couple, bachelors; steam. Hebner.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Large, quiet room; private bath; business woman. Apartment 6G.

113TH ST., 511 WEST. — Comfortable front room; southern exposure; modern apartment. M. English. 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium-sized outside room; private family; references. Bushman.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Room, twin beds, running water, bath, shower, gentlemen preferred, references.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive front room; also one adjoining bath; references. Rowland.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Six rooms, two baths. Apartment 6B.

116TH ST., 404 WEST. — Attractive, large, outside, independent room; 2 windows; adjoining bath; every convenience; reasonable; private home; beautiful location; 2 blocks Broadway subway. Mitchell.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Connecting sunny rooms; comfortable, homelike. Apt. 42.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Front rooms; business man preferred. Call Sunday. Apartment 31.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, sunny room; seen only mornings and evenings. Apt. 3B.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; $5-$6 per week. Root.

119TH, 430 WEST, Apt. 4B.—Large front room and large kitchen; $12; references.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Single room, large closet, bathroom floor, private house; telephone.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; sunny southeastern corner room, 5 windows, suitable for 3 persons, $14 weekly; southern front, 3 windows, overlooking campus, $8; rear rooms, 3 windows, $7; southern front, single, $4.50; rear, single, $4; steam heat, showers, electricity; parlors, room for dancing week days and evenings, attractive social life; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: at 501, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Von Hoffman, telephone Morningside 4886; at 519, Mrs. King and Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, private bath; also small rooms; all conveniences; references.

122D, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. Gray.

122D, 500 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; single, double; lavatory; large closets. Whyte.

122D, 509 WEST.—Warm, sunny, front room; no other roomers. Apt. 2.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator; small room. Apt. 23.

123D, 524 WEST.—Three large rooms, parlor bedroom, running water, kitchen, bathroom, electricity, piano; well furnished; comfortable, quiet home; $12 week. Second floor, east.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—2 rooms, private kitchen, $37 month, (weekly;) elevator. Rose.

123D, 439 WEST.—Two-room suite, kitchen; elevator; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 16.

122D, 137 WEST. — Desirable sunny front room; twin beds; reference; subway, "L." Mrs. Sykora.

124TH, 520 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; all conveniences; to respectable business lady or couple; reasonable; no other roomers. Apt. 56.

124TH ST., 527 WEST.—Combination sitting and bed room; refined person. Apartment 19.

127TH ST., 78 WEST.—An attractively furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

135TH, 629 WEST, (Humphrey.)—A nurse will rent two single bedrooms and use of living room; near Riverside Drive.

136TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Modern, comfortable single room for business man; one block from subway; $3.75 per week.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; two windows facing street; $4. Aleeker.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished outside room; home comforts; elevator. Apartment 3A.

138TH, 600 WEST.—Gentleman; private family; all conveniences. Call Sunday, Apt. 46.

140TH ST., 556 WEST.—Attractive, light room, board optional; references. Apartment 45.

140TH, 477 WEST.—Large room, elevator, electricity, telephone; Southern family. Apt. 7L.

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Suite, adjoining bath, shower, riverview; refined Southern family; reference. Frost.

142D ST., 526 WEST.—Nice, light rooms, $2.50 up; telephone, near subway; gentlemen.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath; elevator apartment; $5; subway. Scott.

143D, 617 WEST, Riverside.)—Large, light; all improvements; $5. Audubon 4286. De Mora.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apartment 64.)—Light, clean room, adjoining bath, $4.50; no other roomers; elevator; references. Audubon 3180.

143D, 617 WEST.—Sunny room, overlooking river, private family; breakfast. Apt. 21.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean; apartment 27.

147TH, 361 WEST.—Large outside room; Broadway corner; water connected. Apt 41.

144TH, 600 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Finely furnished outside room, overlooking Hudson. Wallace.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Beautiful room, suitable 1, 2; telephone; electricity.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

145TH, 491 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny front room, suitable two; private residence.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room overlooking Hudson; large, single room, elevator; subway; gentlemen preferred or business women. Phone Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

148TH, 402 WEST.—Clean, attractive, comfortable, adjoining bath; all conveniences; modern apartment.

160TH, 655 WEST, (4G.)—Single room, quiet, elevator apartment, connecting bath, reference.

172D ST., 720 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Business woman having most unusual apartment, new, attractive, would share or rent room to congenial business girl; expense reasonable.

185TH, 521 WEST.—Large heated room, 1 or 2 business woman; kitchen privilege for breakfast; reference. Superintendent.

A BACHELOR GIRLS' REST.
Young woman of standing, husband called to camp, can accommodate one or two business women in charming seven-room elevator apartment, conveniently located; collegians preferred; references required. Call Monday or Tuesday evening, after 8, Apartment 3 west, 509 West 142d St., city.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 3,575.—Unusual opportunity for party with good references to share apartment; every convenience; reasonable; wonderful location. Connett.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Light room; elevator apartment; near 91st subway; lady. Apt. 41.

BUSINESS GIRL will share 3-room apartment with lady; 12th floor; wonderful view; service; restaurant. 309 West 86th. Apartment 15D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Two large, well furnished, adjoining rooms, separate or together; running hot and cold water; all conveniences; "L," subway; breakfast if desired. H 135 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges; elevator. Apt. 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (125th.)—Attractive large front room, also single; large closets; private family; elevator. Tallman.

COLLEGE WOMAN in business wishes to share with refined young woman apartment of three rooms and bath in first-class apartment house opposite Columbia University. For appointment address H 156 Times.

CONVENT AV., 431, (148th.)—Desirable room, private house; modern conveniences; reasonable. Audubon 5309.

FOR RENT.—Ideal accommodations for refined lady or gentleman, private phone in room, next to exquisite bath, maid service, furnished or unfurnished, $16 weekly. Schuyler 7647.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 171, (171st.)—Large, light, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; private family; ladies preferred. Apartment 2G.

HANDSOMELY furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath, one block from 103d St. subway; gentlemen. Phone River 1545.

LIGHT, medium-sized, near Riverside and subway, elevator, $3 week. Phone 1680 Audubon. Kinkade.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (Cor. 115th, Columbia.)—Steam-heated rooms, $5. 4021 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 106, (124th St.)—Suite; sunny study and bedroom, $6; references. Barnes.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Large room, two closets, suitable for two. Apt. 3 A.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for refined business people in Cuban family; located on 50th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Address W 16 Times.

ONE or two rooms, bath, electricity, piano, suitable two gentlemen, vicinity City College. Audubon 3044.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

$35 ENCLOSED 7-PASSENGER BARGAIN. Cole, 1914, with electric starter and lights; modern appearance; beautiful detachable top with glass partition converting car to either limousine or sedan. Good running condition. Price $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 109 W. 64TH ST., 7TH FLOOR. COL. 7101.

AUTOMOBILE, high class, $500 off price; never used; reason, drafted. V 198 Times.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.
DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, sad coupelet. 306 West 59th St.

BUICK.—1917 Little Six Buick, $650. 253 W 81st.

BY appointment will demonstrate several high-class automobiles we are selling for our clients. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Columbus 6200, Room 408, 1,777 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.

Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

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We have a limited number of USED CADILLACS, closed and open types. These Cadillacs have been through our shop and are A-1 mechanically. Arrange now for a demonstration.

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DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
3 LAFAYETTE AV., B'KLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

CADILLAC, beautiful five-passenger touring; all accessories, electric lights, self-starter, shock absorbers, &c.; any demonstration; sacrifice, $375 cash. 72 Maple Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 1403.

CADILLAC, 1915 LIMOUSINE.
Overhauled, repainted, every equipment, color Brewster green, like new; guaranteed. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC.—A 1917 seven-passenger touring car, complete, with two extra shoes and covers; used carefully since May; perfect condition; price, $1,500 net. Address Owner, 333 West 36th St.

CADILLAC 191 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
Schoonmaker & Jacod. 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916 LANDAULET.
Mechanically perfect, fully equipped, many extras; guaranteed. Trock, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, late 1916 Victoria, perfect mechanical condition throughout; run less than 8,000 miles; $1,500; no dealers. V 164 Times.

CADILLAC limousine; landaulet; sedan; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916, limousine; also three-passenger coupelet, both like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring, like new.
CADILLAC 1917 Sedan, perfect condition.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 447; Rector.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car for sale; fine condition, 5 good tires; reasonable. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5488.

CADILLAC limousine; landaulet; sedan; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHALMERS, 1917 Brougham, car painted green and upholstered in green cloth with wire wheels (No. 2022.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHANDLER Model 16 and 17 touring, excellent condition mechanically, very cheap. Bronx Auto Exchange, 2,400 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER limousine, first class shape. Big bargain. Concourse Motor Co., Fordham 2588.

CHEVROLET touring, electric lights, self-starter, many extras; $300; Fleming's car, 985 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. N 309 Times Downtown.

COLE "8" CLUB ROADSTER SEDAN, 1917. Beautiful outfit; cost new, $3,200; must be sold at once; offer wanted. Homan, 211 W. 58th St.

COLE roadster, like new; shoes all good, (one extra); mechanically perfect; $930. Lawrence Co., 146 West 52d.

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DODGE BROTHERS' latest roadster, fully equipped and in good condition throughout, little used; price reasonable for quick sale. Mr. Weber's Car, 7th Floor.
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PEERLESS 14 touring, 7-passenger, 1915 BUICK, 5-PASSENGER.
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1915 BUICK CLOSED COUPELET.
1915 BUICK ROADSTER.
Will be sold at first reasonable offer. All modern equipment, self starters; condition guaranteed. Deacon Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 4068.

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FIAT LIMOUSINE, 55 H. P.; FINELY APPOINTED; TREMENDOUS BARGAIN; $750. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 3744.

FORD SEDAN.—Almost new; has demountable rims, wire wheels, 6 new shoes and tubes mounted on rims; electric head and tail lamps; tire rack bumper, speedometer, tools; sacrifice. Call 9:30 A. M., 293 Vanderbilt Av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn.

FORD car having been sold, have remaining for immediate sale one first grade new non-skid Firestone tire, 30x3½, and one new Michelin 30x3; never been unwrapped; price $30 for two. Apply Owner, Lieut. Broshek, 1,609 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

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FULTON 1917, 1½-TON TRUCK; CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT; GUARANTEED LIKE A NEW TRUCK. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D.

HAYNES limousine 1915, six-cylinder; used very little; first-class condition; very beautiful body; brand new shoes; cost $3,600; will sell for $1,600. Telephone Bayonne 784, or call by appointment, Crows Nest, foot West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, FOUR-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.

Color dark blue, red wheels and striping; excellent condition; fully equipped; owner has purchased larger car and will sell at reasonable figure. N 278 Times Downtown.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX CABRIOLET.
Fully equipped, had little use, new; condition guaranteed; owner buying larger car; bargain. K. C. Darling, 41 West 55th St. Tel. 5052 Columbus.

HUDSON Super-Six, 1916; joining army; will sacrifice; driven less than 5,000 miles; best of condition; looks like new. Telephone Dr. Healy, Col. 3636.

HUDSON Super Six town car, brougham; private owner; splendid little car; will sacrifice. Minder, 249 West 80th. Tel. Schuyler 5767.

HUPMOBILE 1916 roadster; excellent condition; specially painted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 8940 Farragut.

HUPMOBILE 1916 roadster; excellent condition; specially painted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 8940 Farragut.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, small limousine brougham, like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 sedan, new oversize tires, $950. 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON SEDAN.—Used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new low lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell guaranteed same as new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LIGHT 7-passenger touring car; electric equipped; guaranteed, $300. 108 East 83d.

LOCOMOBILE 1914, thirty-eight horsepower touring car, painted blue. (No. 1953.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

LOCOMOBILE "38"
LIMOUSINE LANDAULET.
Newly finished. Perfect mechanical condition, Cab sides. A very beautiful car. Accept any reasonable offer.
R. S. IRELAND,
1648-1650 Broadway.
Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.

MARMON 1917 ROADSTER.
CHEVROLET 1918 TOURING.
SAXON 1917 TOURING.
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JOHN MOORE & CO., Inc.,
2,004 BROADWAY, AT 68TH ST.

MARMON, 1916 BERLIN, 7-Passenger, handsomest car in New York; slightly used; owner going away; must be seen to be appreciated; no dealers; must sacrifice. W. Trock, 413 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

MARMON 1917 limousine; also 4-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 limousine; also 4-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; left in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER Touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; cash or time. Best Sons Company, 402 East 149th St.

MERCER 1916 limousine, practically new; beautiful. Meyers, 530 Riverside Drive. Morningside 2842.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1916, 7-passenger, in excellent condition; 4 new shoes; on account of leaving for California, will sacrifice for $500. E. H. Rosenberg, 229 Broadway, N. Y., Room 208. Telephone Cortlandt 4411.

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Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,696 Broadway.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

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MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY BEAUTIFUL (LATE MODEL) CADILLAC TOURING CAR; USED PRIVATE EXCLUSIVELY; EQUAL TO NEW; MANY EXTRAS; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; SOLD FOR LESS THAN QUARTER VALUE. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 149 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

NATIONAL 1916, 12-cyl., 7-pass. touring; completely overhauled and repainted at local National shops; new Victoria top of latest design, new lamps and fenders; a beautiful car; cash will buy it at bargain price; no trades considered. W. C. Heck, manager, Wm. Krauss Garage, 127 West 98th St., N. Y. City. (Out-of-town inquiries should be addressed to J. P. Scranton, 2,161 Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.)

NATIONAL 1917 HIGHWAY SIX TOURING, 7-passenger, had little use, like new, perfect condition; cost nearly $2,000; will sacrifice for $1,050. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

OLDSMOBILE.—Late 1916, 8-cyl., model 44, perfect condition; will sell for $975 cash, no less; dealer will almost give this; must sell. Phone Henderson, Coney Island 17-1.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 touring, driven by owner only, two extra shoes; excellent condition, $400; Stewart vacuum system. Phone Mr. Harold, Lenox 8500.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.
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WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OVERLAND 1916, 5-passenger, A1 condition, 5 new tires; one never used shock absorber, carbon remover; any demonstration; $500 quick buyer. Dr. Kerbell, 5th Av., 12th St., Brooklyn.

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OVERLAND touring, practically new; $400; guaranteed perfect; any demonstration; trial allowed; many extras; act quick. 106 East 83d.

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PACKARD twin-six 7-35 landau-limousine; car like new in every detail; completely equipped, including Westinghouse shock absorbers; sacrifice quick buyer. 1,690 Broadway, Apartment 31. Phone Circle 1114. No dealers.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD, 1914, seven-passenger, beautiful limousine, also touring body, perfect condition; bargain. Slocum, 170 Broadway. Telephone Cortland 7202.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD 2-38, Berlin body, guaranteed perfect condition; very cheap for immediate sale. Stern, 42 West 72d St., or phone 7941 Columbus. No dealers. 2 to 7 P. M.

PACKARD, 2-25 limousine, car painted blue and upholstered in dark cloth. (No. 2143.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARDS.
1916 "1-35" LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914, 6-38, coupe, seating three; recently overhauled; has been run exclusively by owner; self starter; electric lights; perfect condition. V 159 Times.

PACKARD 1913, 3-38 TOURING, perfect condition, fully equipped; owner going away, must be sold; bargain. W. Trock, 411 West 55th St. Tel. 5052 Columbus.

PACKARD, 1916, twin six limousine, perfect; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916, twin six landaulet, like new throughout. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" landaulet; also Fleetwood brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" landaulet; also Fleetwood brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-35 chassis, painted black (No. 2173.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1915 2-38 landaulet limousine, special body for sale. Address Picard, 23 Washington Place.

PACKARD 2-38 limousine; in A1 shape. Neill, 201 West 101st.

PATHFINDER 1918 touring roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5D, Hotel Clendening.

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ENCLOSED DRIVE.

One of the last models imported. Special Bender body, beautifully upholstered. Only car of its kind in New York. Dunlop wire wheels, two extras, all new tires. Fully equipped in every detail. Cost $8,000. Accept any reasonable offer for quick sale.

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Next Door to Winter Garden.

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Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 landaulet; overhauled and thoroughly repainted; in first-class condition; price $2,000. Barnes-Curtiss Co., Inc., 117 West 69th St.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE 1914, 48 horse, with convertible landaulette-touring body; perfect mechanically. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" limousine; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 36 Limousine, excellent condition, reasonable. Jobert, Joscelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.

PIERCE, 1914, 38 horse, equipped with limousine body. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 limousine; in perfect condition; used few months only. Address Box L 107 Times.

PREMIER limousine, suitable for taxi; also Reo touring car. Inquire of Wm. Strome, Marseilles Garage, West 101st St.

RENAULT, late 6-cylinder, overhauled, repainted; like new and modern throughout. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

REO 1916 touring; driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
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ROLLS-ROYCE limousine for sale; needs no recommendation. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

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Latest "Model C." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

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STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

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Knight motor, perfect condition, like new; wire wheels; owner going away; must be sold; very scarce bargain. W. Trock, 411 West 55th. Tel. 5052 Columbus.

STUDEBAKER LIGHT FOUR touring; electric light and starter; excellent condition; just the car for a small family; sell cheap. Studebaker Corp., Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th. Melrose 4195.

STUDEBAKER 4-CYLINDER, 7-passenger touring; if you want an overhauled car, backed by Studebaker, very cheap, see us at once. Studebaker Corp., Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th. Melrose 4195.

STUDEBAKER.—New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

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STUTZ 1915 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Special, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, Toneau windshield, wire wheels, maroon color; guaranteed like new; bargain. John M. Ormoff, 699 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916 Bulldog; in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1917, two-passenger roadster; also four-passenger Bulldog, both like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

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WILLYS KNIGHT 1916, splendid condition mechanically and otherwise. Concourse Motors, Fordham 2588.

WINTON LIMOUSINE.
A beautiful late 1915 "48 H. P." car; just thoroughly overhauled and repainted at a cost of $560; present owner bought car new; will sacrifice car as present is at the E. Adams Co., 304 West 49th.

WINTON.—Exceptionally fine; six-cylinder limousine, only run 8,000 miles; splendid condition throughout; electric lights, self starter; sacrifice immediately, $450; private garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d. Phone Gramercy 779.

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1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster. (new.)
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1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
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1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
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1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
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1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
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1914 PACKARD 8-48 Seven-Passenger.
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time
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BARGAINS EVERY DAY. USED CARS.
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1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
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1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
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OPEN SUNDAYS.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
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ALSO { 1915 Cadillac limousine. 1914 S. G. V. landaulet. 1915 and 1914 Fiat touring, 5 pass.
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USED CAR BARGAINS,
18 Benz town car. 17 Cadillac Land. Stutz four-passenger touring; 1917 Cole Sedan, like new; 1917 Saxon cabriolet; 1917 Hup touring; 1916 Overland runabout; latest model White Sedan; 1917 Baby Grand Chevrolet touring.
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Open nights and Sundays. Phone Circle 113.

1918 Kissel Car coupe, 4-pass.; like new.
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TOWN CAR, LUXURIOUS FOUR-PASSENGER OLDSMOBILE; EXCELLENT CONDITION. $1,200. J. A. VAN BRUNT, 114 JOHN ST.

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USED CARS OF ALL MAKES.
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Buick, small four Runabout.
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Velie, Special 5-pass. Sedan.
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MERCERS. — Raceabouts and Runabouts, 1912-13-14; Landaulet, Pope Hartford; electric lights and starting; very reasonable.
ALL GUARANTEED 4 MONTHS.
PERFECT CONDITION.
Time Payments. Trades Considered.

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CADILLAC.—Will buy Cadillac limousine or town car, 1917 or 1918, or similar high-grade car, from responsible private owner; pay better than dealers offer. Z 333 Times Annex.

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ADVERTISER interested in purchasing first-class used limousine; must be a bargain in price, condition, &c. Address Bradshaw, 242 Times Downtown.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 Touring wanted, 4 or 5 passengers, 1916 or 1917; state lowest price, full particulars. A 58 Times.

TOURING.—Seven-passenger, $400; mechanically perfect; full particulars. Debel, 1,954 7th Av.

WILL PAY between $1,200 and $1,500 cash for four, five, or seven passenger. Address Cash, L 149 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

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BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CADILLACS, eight-cylinder town and touring, for rent. Avidan's, Circle 2471, 136 West 52d St., city.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-3249.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

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Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, capacities; heavy and light trucks, delivery wagons, &c. Mack five-ton, motor in front, stake body; Burford two-ton, 30 days old, rack body; also Cole roadster; DISTRIBUTER, Fulton 1½-TON TRUCK; COLUMBIA TRUCKS and TRAILERS; TWO-TON, $1,950; SIX-TON, $2,750.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORPN.,
Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

USED TRUCKS.
2 1912—5-ton Mack chassis.
1913—5½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912—3-ton Mack chassis.
1913—3-ton Speedwell chassis.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway, Columbus 7750.

2-TON KISSEL TRUCK, with covered body, in excellent running condition; satisfactory demonstration to cash purchaser. T 276 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead Storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $7 a month. 310-312 W. 143d St. Audubon 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 223 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty" at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. All cars open for inspection. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th St. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CO. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2811.

APPLES
from Hudson River Valley, direct from grower to consumer; Baldwins, good quality, hand-picked; minimum size 2¼ inches; guaranteed; delivered at your home in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken upon receipt of check or money order; $5.50 per standard barrel.
J. V. N. PHILIP,
P. O. Box 126, Hudson, N. Y.

WOUNDED French soldier who just arrived from France would like to sell old Cremone violin with certificate of guarantee. Needs money. Write Delhorme, 105 West 70th St.

Hamilton Corliss engine, 16 by 36, 150 horsepower, 125 lbs. steam, in use six months, in perfect condition. Gryphon, 1924 St. and Dailey Av., Bronx.

Giving up private house, sacrifice expensive parlor, dining, bed room suits, piano, portieres, carpets; best quality. D. P., Times Harlem.

Metropolitan Opera tickets for sale; two orchestra seats, ₱. 5. and 7. Wednesday nights throughout season. Telephone 6490 Hanover.

For Sale.—Metropolitan opera tickets, four orchestra seats, E1, 3, 5, and 7. Thursday nights throughout season. Telephone 6490 Hanover.

Equipped factory to be sold; sewing machines, cutting tables, sold in parts; one year lease. 44 West 28th St., 4th floor.

Metropolitan Opera subscription seats, two; very choice; 5th row centre, for Thursday nights. E 496 Times Annex.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

Am drafted; will sell my wood-working factory in Central New York, at sacrifice; established trade. Room 76, 29 West 34th.

For Sale.—Wilton rug, tan, solid color, Sloane, 9x12, good condition, $35; no dealers. Apt. 24, 612 West 112th.

VICUNA RUG.—Beautiful, genuine, 5 x 7, just imported. Price $200. Call Romero, 149 West 74th St.

Wanted, to purchase lady's riding habit, side, apron skirt, size 40; cheap; give full particulars. Z 350 Times Annex.

Furniture, used desks, letter and card files, safe; no dealers. Room 1208, 16 West 33d St.

Business woman will care for furniture; small rental; references. Z 373 Times Annex.

DYEING PLANS in good condition wanted. European Dyeing Co. Madison Square 3418.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday, Nov. 12.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Fort Washington Av, 267-71, n w corner of 171st St, 100.8x95x irregular, five-story ap

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, 72, s s, 225 ft w of 4th St, 25x90; John F. Wichelus and another, executors, to Mary J. Wichelus, 112 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, as sub-trustee, all liens, July 10..$1

EAST END AV, 69, e s, 102.3 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x100; William Habenicht to Elizabeth Weinberg, on the premises, mtg $4,000, all liens, Nov. 9.....$1

5TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, 28.5x125; Theo. L. and Lilian S. Herrmann to Samuel Untermyer, 675 5th Av, mtg $100,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$1

117TH ST, 320 West, s s, 273.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Westbrook Realty Co. to Jacob Hertzberg, 137 West 115th St, mtg $15,000, Nov. 9; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 242 West, s s, 453 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Ignatz Sundheimer to Virginia M. Kelley, 143 West 135th St, mtg $51,000, all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,441, n s, 26.1x130, also Boston Road, 1,447-49-51, n s, 79.1x130; Eugene L. Richards, trustee, to Joseph Kleiner, 15 Fort Washington Av, Nov. 2; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$3,800

BOSTON ROAD, 1,447-49-51, n s, 79.1x130; Joseph Kleiner to 1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co., Inc., 350 Broadway, mtgs $87,750, Nov. 2; attorney, same.....$100

HOE AV, 937-41, w s, 89x12; Natwil Holding Co., Inc., to Turek Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av, mtgs $73,500, Nov. 9; attorney, Turek Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av..$100

GARDEN ST, n s, 215.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Carrie Jacobus to Maurice Isaacs, 520 West 122d St, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,410, e s, 80x irregular; Concourse-170th Street Co., Inc., to Theodore Holsten, 2,632 8th Av, mtgs $67,096, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 6 to 8, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; James A. Woolf to Beniamino Iannucalli, 1,772 Mount Hope Av, and another, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 5, map Woolf vs. Woolf; Eugene J. Woolf to Beniamino Iannuccilli, 1,772 Mount Hope Av, and another, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 116.9 ft s of 180th St, runs s 37.6x w 149.7x n 54.3x e 50x s 16.9x e 99.7; Ellen J. Maughan to Mary C. Anderson, Bergenfield, N. J., mtgs $31,000, June 5; attorney, W. Silverman, 20 5th Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacques C. Blazer to same, Nov. 1; attorney, same.....$100

TINTON AV, 712, e s, 2x92.8; Hermine Dieckmann to Martha Weglein, 712 Tinton Av, mtg $4,000, Nov. 8; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 129.8 ft n of 188th St, 27x91; William J. Brennan to Annie Brennan, 314 West 19th St, mtg $1,000, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, n s, 110.1 ft e of Simpson St, runs e 86.7x e and n e 53.10 to Southern Boulevard x n 46.8x n 7.8x w 142.6x s 96.11; Edgewater Realty Co. to D. & D. Land and Improvement Corporation, 32 Liberty St, mtgs $240,000, Nov. 5; attorneys, Morris & McV., 32 Liberty St.....$1

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fordham Road, e s, 70.7½ ft s of Loring Place, one-story stone garage, 59.2x119.7; H. E. Champoli Operating Co., Henry E. Champoli, 116 West 190th St, President. owner; William A. Faiella, 509 Willis Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1917

At 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION SALE

OF THE

HAMILTON FISH CORPORATION

65 LOTS, PLOTS & BUILDINGS

650 BROADWAY

57-59 and 71-73 Fourth Ave.

30 to 46 Third Ave.

111 to 115 East 9th St.

AND

78 to 96 East 10th St.

BEING

THE ENTIRE BLOCK

BOUNDED BY

Fourth Av., Third Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

EXCEPTING AN INTERIOR PARCEL ON FOURTH AVE. AND TWO SMALL INTERIOR PARCELS ON NINTH ST.

115 to 119 Fourth Ave.

103 to 109 East 12th St., NORTHEAST CORNER

Modern 8 Story Store and Office Building

171 Suffolk St.

30 to 38 Third Ave.
111 to 115 E. 9th St.
Northwest Corner

40 to 46 Third Ave.
92 to 96 E. 10th St.
Southwest Corner

135 to 145 Third Ave.
202-204 E. 15th St.
Southeast Corner

365 to 373 First Ave.

165 Third Ave.
200 to 204 E. 16th St.
Southeast Corner

166 to 174 Third Ave.
143 to 147 E. 16th St.
Northwest Corner

78 to 90 East 10th St.

118-120 East 13th St.

143 East 17th St.

205 to 209 East 20th St.

223 to 235 East 20th St.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST
BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAPS
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY

Illustrated Bookmaps and full particulars from Attorneys, the Office of the Hamilton Fish Corporation, 52 Wall St., or Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

CHAS. A. BERRIAN,

AUCTIONEER

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

No. 3,265 Third Ave., Bronx,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM

Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City.

No. 3,265 Third Avenue, west side, 157.36 southeast 164th Street, 4 story brick Store and Apartments, 25x77x25x85, with lot of land, 25x179x25x184.

Maps and full particulars with GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Jr., Attorney, 51 Chambers St., or Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Investment of $60,000

Will erect a nine-story apartment house near 72d Street and Broadway.

Suites of 3 and 4 rooms to be completed October, 1918. Will show a net income of $35,000—$40,000 per year.

The proposition has been investigated and approved by the most reputable architect and broker in New York. OWNER, 117 Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$50,000 CASH

and other property will secure fine corner on Broadway, vicinity of Columbus Circle. Wonderful opportunity to purchase twelve-story building at little over ground value. Builder or operator could make an alteration to this property whereby the rents could be greatly increased.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42D ST,

RARE CHANCE

51st St., Near 5th Av.

Bachelor Apartment Bldg.

showing $10,000 yearly; property free and clear; opportunity for some one; brokers get busy. Address M. H., 65 Times Annex.

Water Front Site

New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

LOSEE REALTY CORPORATION,
Tel. 9875 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

MOBILIZING U. S. RESOURCES.

What is being done to utilize the resources and industries of the United States for war purposes, an interesting article in this month's Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. All news stands, 25 cents; $3.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain for Somebody
5-Story Brick Apartment at
62 West 93rd St.
Rental $5,010.
Price $35,000.

Mortgage Arranged. Brokers Protected.
G. T. RITCHINGS,
Tel. 6880 Cortlandt. 135 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

$750,000 WORTH

OF FREE AND CLEAR LOTS

ADJOINING BRONX

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

EAST 177TH ST. & TREMONT AVE.

INCLUDING 7 FINE CORNERS, SUITABLE FOR HOTELS, MOVING PICTURE THEATRES, ETC.

DOMESTIC REALTY CO.,
38 West 21st St., N. Y.

BRONX BUYERS

Must Sell To Close Estate.

STEBBINS AV, and East 170th St, northeast corner; 4 vacant Lots, 100x105 feet; free and clear.

JEROME AV, west side, 100 feet north West 183d St, at subway station; 2 vacant Lots, 50x100 feet; free and clear.

WEBSTER AV., Nos. 3,073, 3,075 and 3,077, northerly side, 350 feet west 204th St.; 3 three-story and cellar frame attached one-family Dwellings, eight rooms and bath; plot 50x120 feet; free and clear.

HENRY ALBERS, Jr.,
74 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. Rector 9016.

Unparalleled Opportunity!!

High Class Residence

Assessed, $97,100 *Will Take $60,000*

245 Clinton Avenue, **in the heart of the most desirable and exclusive section of Brooklyn. Handsome and thoroughly modern 3-story brick residence, 42x103, on a 100x200 plot.**

***Building*—Red brick and white sandstone. Solid brass vestibule doors. House contains 32 rooms and 8 baths.**

***Features*—Large, comfortable living rooms; beautiful hand carved oak woodwork; costly velour and tapestry wall coverings, and other attractive decorating schemes; eight open fireplaces; two master's suites and six other master's rooms, with baths; broad halls; spacious clothes closets and cedar room; ample servants' accommodations of six rooms and bath on the third floor; Otis elevator; complete power vacuum cleaning system connecting with all rooms; solid brass chandeliers, other electric fixtures, etc., and handsome parquet and hardwood floors throughout. The heating plant is a two-boiler steam system with hidden radiators.**

***The Land* alone is worth over $50,000; *not restricted against apartment houses;* the house and grounds originally cost over $250,000, but the property has been acquired through foreclosure of a first mortgage, which makes this price possible.**

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

For Further Details Communicate With

W. C. BAKER, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn (Tel. 6000 Main)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

2215 AVENUE J, FLATBUSH.

Owner will sacrifice this beautiful Flatbush home. Little cash required. Located in highly restricted section, near Brighton Beach "L." All improvements. Street parked—and newly asphalted. Twelve large rooms, two baths. Parquet floors. Steam heat. Open fire. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to any agent, or owner on premises.

Compelled to Sacrifice!

FINE PLOT 100x1[illegible]

S. E. Cor. 82d St. & 23d Av.

BENSONHURST,

4 blocks from 4th Av. Subway Exp. Sta.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

DEAN ST., $15,000 between Bedford and Nostrand Aves. 3-story and basement brown stone, 15 rooms and bath, gas and electric lights, nearly all parquet floors, modern improvements. Seen by appointment only. B. W., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer, privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club, free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 242 West 34th St., N. Y.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B., McEECH, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1758 Flushing.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Downtown.

MODERN HOMES.

7 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer, enough ground for garden; very easy terms, $200 cash; balance as rent. Address Box M. H., 62 Times.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME.

9 rooms, overlooking the Sound, magnificent in every detail, in restricted park; handy to depot, 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hines, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

SUPERIOR HOMES

at Richmond Heights, on the hills of Staten Island! In high-class, built-up section! All improvements! Parked Boulevard! Tennis Club! Catskill water! Schools handy! Prices, $7,000 to $10,000, easy terms! Take Silver Lake or Concord trolley from Port Richmond or St. George, get off at Maine Avenue, walk east to top of rise. Illustrated booklet on request. CHARLES A. MANN REALTY CORPORATION, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOCKS ARE DECLINING.
REAL ESTATE ADVANCING.

Buy this new 8-room house, with 3 baths, vapor heat; open fireplaces; price 25% lower if bought now than next year.

BURKE STONE, (Inc.,) Bronxville.

Genuine Sacrifice—Sale or Rent.

Owner will sacrifice his beautiful eight-room Dutch Colonial home; every modern improvement, including sewers and gas, highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

BRONXVILLE.

House of 8 rooms and 2 baths, can be rented under $100 per month, large corner plot, best section; courts, garage; 10 minutes from station.

Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

BARGAIN
AT KATONAH.

4½ acres; residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, hot water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516

FURNISHED HOUSE

New Rochelle; 8 rooms, fine location; nice plot; rent $70.00.

JAMES D. McCANN McCANN BUILDING
11 & 13 North Av. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES

Westchester County. Along the Sound, in the Hills. Sale or Rent, Furnished or unfurnished, large or small, Some special bargains.

HOWELL C. PERRIN,
5 East 42d St.

At Scarsdale on One Acre

near depot; highest elevation; beautiful trees; artistic Colonial home, brick and shingles, 12 rooms and 4 baths, most modern appointments; two-car garage; beautiful drive, shrubs, &c. M. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St., N. Y. City. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
A Most Attractive
California Bungalow
IN
PARK HILL
On the Hudson

Unforeseen circumstances enable me to offer one of the finest California Bungalows built in the East for rent, fully furnished, for a long or short period, at a reasonable rental; six rooms, bath, pantry, &c., on first floor, two finished bedrooms on second floor; steam plant, Ruud heater, glass inclosed porch, GARAGE, &c.

GEORGE HOWE,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Park Hill Office open every day.
Take subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Park Hill.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES

At Pelham, N. Y.

For Rent

ON high ground, one-half acre plots many large trees, beautiful views Houses of rough texture brick, with tile roofs. 12 rooms and 3 baths Every modern improvement. Spencer Heater, Vacuum Cleaners, Pittsburgh Instantaneous Water Heaters, Incinerators. Dumb Waiters. Tiled Kitchens and Baths; Brick garage; only 30 minutes from Grand Central Station.

$100 to $200 Monthly

Apply George Kremer, 3 W. 42d St. N. Y., or Highbrook Ave., Pelham

JUST YOUR DREAM OF A HOUSE.

New, cosy and attractive; all of its equipment tried out and shaken down; broad lawns full grown, walks laid, shrubbery and garden planted; $2,600 cash, $5,400 on mortgage. Costs about $35 a month to carry without payment on principal. On a side hill overlooking surrounding country for miles. Spacious verandas and good sized rooms. On first floor—dining room, living room with fireplace, kitchen, pantries and sun porch. Second floor—four chambers and bath. High, light basement. Near depot. Six massive columns on porch have caused it to be known as "The Pillars." Box N 133 Times.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B., McEECH, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1758 Flushing.

Rye—Bargain

Farm of ninety acres, in select neighborhood, with fine old farm house and farm buildings. Will be sold to close an estate.

PRICE $25,000.

Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
11 East 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill 6441.

For Sale at SCARBOROUGH

50 *MINUTES OUT.*

65-acre tract, well wooded, fronting on Hudson River, convenient to Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Large stone residence and outbuildings.

Can now be purchased at half its value. *For further particulars apply R-1102.*

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Gentleman's Estate.

Bargain.

Commuting distance, forty-one acres. Modern stone house, six master's bedrooms, four baths, four servants' rooms and bath; large garage; superintendent's cottage, greenhouse, garden, fruit; beautiful views of surrounding country for miles. Photographs. Want offer. SEAMAN LOWERRE, 18 E. 41st St.

$1500 Cash Will Buy

10 room house with large plot. House cost to build nearly $18,000, has been foreclosed and $12,000 mortgage with the cash payment will take it before Nov. 15th. Excellent finish and decoration and in good condition. Box N 131 Times.

APARTMENTS

PELHAM MANOR

Country Life—City Conveniences.

Near R. R. station, trolley, water and links; 4 acres in shrubs and fine old trees; individual porches, garage.

2 & 3 Rooms, Non-Housekeeping $540-$1200

A. W. COLE, owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. 720 Chelsea, N. Y., or 1991 & 1853M—Pelham.

65-ACRE ESTATE AT A GREAT BARGAIN

Less than one hour out; convenient to three express stations; near schools and country clubs; village water, sewers, gas, electricity; house of 16 rooms, 4 baths; stable, garage, gardener's cottage; fine views; the best combination of country home and farm in this section of the county; can be bought for less than buildings cost. NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

To rent furnished or unfurnished for a long period, or buy this gentleman's small estate of 2 acres; The Fieldstone Residence is very attractive, 20 rooms, 5 baths; 3-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters, high ground; best residential neighborhood.

Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Scarborough-on-Hudson For Rent or Sale

Modern house and 3 acres; 1 mile from station; convenient to schools and Sleepy Hollow Club; house has 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, electricity, gas, hot-water heat, garage, garden, &c.; moderate price.

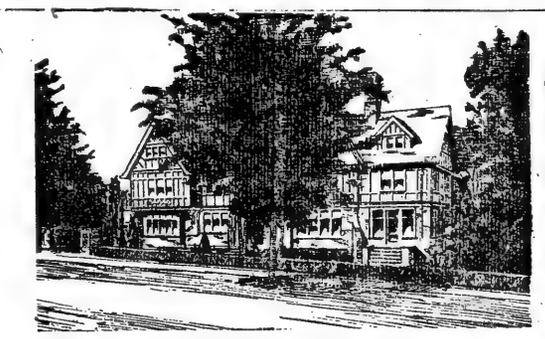
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

SACRIFICE.

10-acre and 2-acre plot, adjoining Rockefeller estate, near Briarcliff and club; river view. Phone Gator 2136; make immediate offer. J. R. Ivey, 66 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR

The LEADING Suburb of NEW YORK CITY



HILLSIDE RESIDENCE

Contains all the latest features of the modern home. Main rooms hung in silk. Brass plumbing throughout. Attractive palm room, with tiled floor. Sleeping Porches. Five bathrooms. Beautiful Living Room. Separate servants' quarters. Located on one of the finest corners in Montclair. Offered for sale at a price below cost of present day reproduction.

WANTED:

GENTLEMAN'S FARM within reasonable distance of New York City. Must have modern buildings and two hundred or more acres of land. Would prefer place fully stocked, with complete farm equipment. Will offer in part payment a handsome residence located in the exclusive mountainside section of Montclair, containing fifteen rooms and five baths, valued at $75,000. Rental value $6,000 per annum.

SOUTHERN RESIDENCE. In Florida or the Carolinas. Furnished. Possession December 15th. Will give in exchange a modern residence in Montclair containing twelve rooms, solarium, three baths. Surrounded by nearly two acres of land laid out in lawns and gardens. Value $55,000; mortgage $25,000.

FOR RENTAL—UNFURNISHED

	Per Annum
MODERN COLONIAL HOUSE, eleven rooms, three bathrooms	$1400
HILLSIDE RESIDENCE, eleven rooms, two baths; garage	$1600
UPPER MOUNTAIN AVENUE, twelve rooms, three baths; garage	$2000
NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE, eleven rooms, four baths, billiard room; garage	$2500
HILLSIDE RESIDENCE, eleven rooms, four baths, billiard room, solarium, silk decorations; large grounds; fine view	$4000

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Offices Opposite Lackawanna Terminal MONTCLAIR, N. J. *Keep This Name for Future Reference*

Write for Booklet "T."

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.

Dignified in their substantial combination of rich dark brick and stucco, three new detached houses of 8 rooms and 3 baths have been completed for sale. Located on a quiet residential street, they have an unusual charm of appearance which makes them notable even in the Gardens.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain

Beautiful estate of fifty acres, 2¼ miles from railway station, situated on the highest point of land in the town of Rye, with unobstructed views up and down Long Island Sound for miles. Modern Colonial house, with 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms; garage, gardener's cottage, and modern farm buildings. For sale at a great bargain, including registered cattle and well equipped poultry plant.

Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
11 East 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill 6441.

Modern fireproof house, brick and stucco, tile roof, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, garage for cars, situated on large plot of ground overlooking Hudson River; 40 minutes from Grand Central. A great bargain.

PRICE $15,000.

Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
11 E. 42nd St.

A SUPERIOR NEW HOME

Nothing so emphatically artistic in WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Located on high ground. NEW ROCHELLE and almost 1 acre.

To see is to be carried away with its excellent lines and its perfect appointments throughout. 12 ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS. Price is most attractive and worthy of your immediate consideration.

★O'CONNOR AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAMWOOD

ON STORER AV.

Dutch Colonial house on plot 75x160; first floor has very large living room with open fireplace, large dining room, porch, kitchen, pantry and maid's room; second floor has large chamber with dressing room, and tiled bath with shower en suite, also 2 large chambers and tiled bath with shower; this is a very complete, up-to-date, easy housekeeping home (all rooms on 2 floors) on an elegantly treed large plot; price $10,000; terms to suit.

THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY,
Builders and Owners.
Tel. Pelham 4755. 4th Av., Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK

Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.

Wm. S. Wood, 438 1st Av.
Telephone Pelham 2169.

An Exceptional Bargain.

2½ ACRES.
35 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

Modern dwelling, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; excellent neighborhood, high elevation, fine views, trees.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

AT SCARSDALE,

Am offering for sale several very attractive homes in choice locations; handy to station; ideal environment, high ground, beautiful trees, fine views. Before inspecting anything in this locality it will pay you to phone or write J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 2060 Fordham.

PELHAMWOOD

For Sale—New 7 and 9 room stucco houses, Storer Av. and Fraser St., near Washington Av.; 1 and 2 tiled baths, steam heat, gas and electricity, and garage; ideal location; 35 minutes from Grand Central. Apply to J. Langsan, Builder, 261 Broadway. Barclay 7838.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms and enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $6,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.

H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

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New Colonial, 9 rooms, large attic, 2 baths, extra toilet, solarium, sleeping porch, every improvement; elevated, picturesque location, beautiful trees; restricted Westchester section, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $8,500, terms. Information, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

WILL TAKE $25,000.

10-acre country place in best section near Rye, modernized Colonial residence, large garage, garden, splendid land, old trees; great bargain.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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RARE BARGAIN, $4,900.

Stucco home, large plot, improvements, electricity, &c., 4 minutes' depot; ½-hour out Harlem R. R.; high ground, beautiful outlook, commuters' community; 30 East 42d St., Room 1424. Tel. 7257 Murray Hill.

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LARCHMONT GARDENS

Beautiful Bungalows and Country Houses in a perfect all-year-round home place.

Rent this beautiful new Colonial House with the privilege of purchase on our special new plan.

Situated on a fine plot, commanding an excellent view of the Sound. High ground, near station, in wonderfully attractive park. Country club, golf, tennis, skating, and all outdoor sports. We make Building Loans to builders and home seekers on a most attractive basis.

Building Sites from $600 Up.

Call at our office on property today. Take train at Grand Central Station to Larchmont Manor, then short walk to property, or take the Larchmont Garden Bus.

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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On-the-Hudson

DON'T MISS THIS SALE BY RECEIVERS.

Beautiful building sites in this exclusive and most attractive suburb are offered at great bargains.

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Office at property open every day. Take Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Park Hill.

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Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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SMALL ESTATE

One acre, located in highest section, near club, village and station. Modern house with all improvements. One of the few small estates still to be had in this section. Price $25,000.

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Wykagyl Adjoining Country Club. 35 Minutes from Grand Central.

Five minutes motor from station to most attractive spot in the hills of Westchester County, and only five minutes' walk to trolley. Building plots in wide variety, each with its individual adaptability to a type of house; among its winding drives, small lakes, brooks, knolls, and valleys you may find just the setting for the house you want to build. Write for booklet, map and prices. WYKAGYL Office, North & Paine Avs., New Rochelle.

TRULY GOOD EVERY WAY.

Sell or rent stucco house, tiled roof, garage, eight rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide verandas, balconies, every improvement; large plot, lawns, trees, garden, grape arbor; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; sell $13,000, rent $100 monthly. Personal, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

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$30 Best location, home or investment; high and dry; near harbor, trolley and town; school, stores, churches.

$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.

Call or write for free R. R. Tickets. E. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn

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Must sacrifice farm at once, 10 acres, rich soil, all cleared, one hour out, North Shore, ¾ mile from station, stores, school. Nice house, 7 rooms, barn, hennery, crib; young orchard, all varieties fruit, berries, asparagus, &c. Great chance for quick buyer; $1,000 cash required. For all particulars address

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Offered by

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.

$55,000 Attractive brick and stucco residence; 16 rooms, dining porch, 4 baths, every modern convenience; garage. Acre of beautiful grounds. Unobstructed view of Manhattan; elevation 550 ft. Business reasons necessitate immediate sale.

$32,000 Charming Southern Colonial residence; 10 rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; separate servants' quarters. Plot 185x165 ft. Exclusive lawns and vegetable gardens.

$20,000 New Colonial residence; 10 rooms, 3 baths, spacious bedrooms; interior in ivory; all tile kitchen; near Lackawanna Terminal.

$10,000 Modern stucco residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths; big living room with fireplace, sleeping porch, sun parlor; lot 60x150 ft. Exceptional value.

$8,000 Bargain; residence of 9 rooms and bath; sleeping porch, sun parlor, interior in ivory; garage; gardens; 3 minutes to depot.

Send for Illustrated Booklet B.

At Lackawanna Terminal—Montclair, N. J.

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DELIGHTFUL, COMPLETE HOMES

In attractive section, close to trains, elevated, trolleys, stores, schools, churches. Six rooms, tiled bath, cold food room, decorated, steam heat, gas ranges, driveway, semi-attached. See them at once. Cannot be duplicated for the money. Take Myrtle Av. trolley, or Jamaica Av. elevated to last stop, (111th St.)

Classic Construction Co., Inc.,
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$12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Sixty acres of fertile land, commanding unsurpassed Hudson River and inland views; 10-room modern house, all improvements; farmer cottage, garage, &c.; one hour out; price $40,000; an unusual opportunity.

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THE MOST FOR THE LEAST OUTLAY.

You can buy this artistic home for a little cash down, balance on monthly terms same as rent.

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Seven spacious rooms and tiled bath; large verandas, beautiful grounds; in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country club; churches and schools; EASY COMMUTATION; ELECTRIC SERVICE. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

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BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME.

150 Feet Actual Water Front.

Easy Commutation to New York City.

Bargain, $12,500—Small Amount of Cash. Balance on Terms to Suit.

Spacious home of 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, be

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The cost of the house alone is estimated at one-half a million dollars and the cost of the gardens at $200,000, but in spite of these figures the property may be purchased for $225,000.

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ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, $7000
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SPECIAL 5-ROOM SUITES
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Suites of 5 to 9 Rooms
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offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

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EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
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The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden—there is a beautiful outlook from EVERY window, and sunshine in every room.

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This Unusually Attractive House, Worth, $12,000, Sacrifice for $8,500. Small Cash Payment. Balance Easy Terms.

Stanchly built, on high ground, plot 100 by 163 ft., for all year living. Beautiful residential neighborhood, easy commutation to N. Y. C. High in the hills, near two beautiful lakes. House has 10 rooms, 2 baths; huge living room with open fireplace; spacious verandas; open terraces; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light; everything is modern; country club, schools, churches near by. For particulars address
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New, brick residence containing wide centre Colonial hall, big living room with fireplace, dining room, sun parlor, breakfast room, completely equipped butlery and tiled kitchen, servants dining room; 7 master bedrooms, 4 tiled baths, dressing or sewing room, 3 servants' rooms, bath; billiard room, play room, &c. Every possible appointment and convenience. Garage for two cars with chauffeur's rooms and shower above. Grounds comprise about one acre laid out with lawns, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c.
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For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house; hot water heat, electricity, parquet floors, garage, five acres of ground, fruit trees, beautiful shade trees, chicken run, garden and a beautiful river view.

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Cow, wagons, cultivator, harrow, harnesses, and hay to Winter stock all thrown in by owner, who now has another farm; 1¼ miles to depot; only 3 miles to big shoe factory, corn cannery, creamery, and potato houses; neat 5-room house; telephone, daily mail, cream taken at door, skim fed to hogs; 8-cow barn, silo, poultry house; $1,300 takes everything; part down; for traveling instructions see Page 5, Strout's Catalogue of 321 bargains in a dozen States, copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Modern English Basement,

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Decorations Just Completed.
House ready for immediate occupancy.
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17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
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$35—For Rent—$35
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Electric elevator, steam heating plant, good plumbing.
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Full Commission to Brokers.

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2 fine rooms with 2 workrooms.
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GROUND FLOOR FRONT SUITE FOR DOCTOR OR SHOWROOM FOR BUSINESS; PERFECT CONDITION.

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NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

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Desirable Connecting Offices
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Wanted for light manufacturing
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High-class business; responsible tenant.
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Store, Basement and Loft.
24,000 Square Feet
Ready for Immediate Occupancy
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At 87th St.
Elegant Apartments
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8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
All Large, Light Rooms.
Exceptional Closet Space.
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Attractive Rents.
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One Apt. **7** Exceptionally Large and Bright ROOMS.
Service and Passenger Elevators,
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SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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812 Manhattan Ave. (113th St.)
7 large rooms, bath; elevator; facing Morningside Park; convenient section; big value; premises, or
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7 Rooms, $1,300 to $1,400.
2 Baths,
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High Class Elevator Apartment
All Newest Improvements
6-7 ROOMS, $75 TO $80.

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Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent, on premises.

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6 & 7 Room Apartments

Modern conveniences, commodious elevators, attentive management.
RENTS $60 to $75.
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HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE,
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Seven Rooms Rent $060.
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APARTMENT HOUSE in KEW GARDENS

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THE most beautiful apartment house yet erected outside of Manhattan.

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On the southern slope of Queens' highest ridge.

A three minute walk to Kew Station and sixteen minutes clean, uncrowded travel to the Heart of Manhattan.

All large outside rooms.

Interior fire stairs—no outside fire escapes.

Elevator—All night hall and telephone service.

Each apartment in a separate wing.

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Four to seven rooms—one to three baths, pantries and maid's quarters.

Interior changes can still be made to suit individual ideas.

Prices more moderate than the better types of Manhattan apartments.

Ready January 1st, 1918.

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Renting Agent
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Office at Kew Gardens Station
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall

255 W. 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apt. house of concrete, fireproof floor and partition.
NINE ROOMS, TWO AND THREE BATHS.
$2400

Rexor

600 W. 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story, steel, fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; subway station at the corner.
ONE APARTMENT 7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
$2100
Representatives at above houses, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

Wilbraham

52d Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St.
Entrance, 1 West 30th St.
Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

AVALON HALL,

227 Riverside Drive,
Corner 95th Street
High Class Elevator Apartments
All Outside Rooms.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,050 to $1,350.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway at 109th St.

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190 Riverside Drive

N. E. CORNER 91st ST.
One apartment to lease.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rental $3,800 per annum
Hot-water heat.
Thermostat regulation.
TOWNSEND REALTY CO.,
Owners, 1,328 Broadway.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St. Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway.
8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.
9 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.
With two or three baths. Apply to
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay.

Kitchenette Apartment

2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath
Rent $1,000
120 West 86th St.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, Agent
115 West 43d St. Tel. Bryant 3444

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS	174 West 79th Street.	$1500
	515 West 110th Street.	1450
	68-70 Lenox Avenue.	1000
	606 West 116th Street.	1450
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REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone [illegible] Barclay.

---

10 Rooms ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
3 Baths
495 West End Ave.

S. W. Corner 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
Alfred C. Bowman
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3463.

VERSAILLES,

250 West 91st St.
Corner Broadway; will be ready shortly. Corner Apartment, six rooms on the street; some open fireplaces. Panelled Walls.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths,
Rent $2,200.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

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44 West 77th Street

ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$3,000
Eleventh floor; living room; 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

MARBLE HILL

HIGH CLASS COUNTRIFIED APARTMENTS
MARBLE HILL AVE cor. 225th St.
6 ROOMS Block from N. Y. Central, B'way cars. Cor. spl., day & night elevator service. phone, steam. Supt. on premises. Phone [illegible] Wesley. **$60**

Corner Apt.—9 Rooms

(5TH FLOOR.)
Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
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435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9042.

BONNY CASTLE

601 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$40 TO $50.

CHOICE APARTMENT

OF
9 ROOMS & BATH
LOW RENTAL
265 WEST 81ST ST.
NEAR WEST END AV.

THE SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL

117 West 58th St.
Very desirable 2, 3 or 4 room Apartment can now be secured.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Buildings

14 apartment houses in this superb location, overlooking the Hudson; transit facilities, Subway, bus, and surface lines
On
Riverside Drive

Office, 900 Riverside, Cor. 161st St. and 655 W. 160th St., nr. Riverside.
6-7 Rooms — 2 Baths
Rents $62 to $80
Under Direct Management of Owner
Telephone Audubon 4657.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. & Edgecombe Av.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 8th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
TELEPHONE 9150 AUDUBON.

ABERCROMBIE

540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms Only One Apartment for Rent. **$60**

New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY

540 W. 139th St., Cor. Audubon
4-5 Large All Outside Rooms... **$43 & $50**

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24 West 59th St.

Adjoining Plaza Hotel.
8-4-5 rooms. Overlooking Central Park. Large rooms and open fireplaces. One studio with open fireplaces. Rents $1,600-$2,700.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
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Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

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400 WEST 118TH STREET

Cor. Morningside Drive, Op. Morn. Park
Near Columbia University.
7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $690
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
593 5TH AV. TEL. 3718—MURRAY HILL.

39th Street at 5th Ave.

Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; large and light; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
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George Washington

116 WEST 72D ST.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Maid and Restaurant Service.
2 Rooms & Bath $75-$100

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340 WEST 86TH ST.

KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
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8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
THE ROSARY

306 WEST 99TH ST.
$1,400 and $1,600.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2290 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 2972.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

LUCILLE COURT,

530 WEST 144TH STREET.
Five and seven rooms; elevator; rents $45 to $60.
SHAW & CO. 1 WEST 125TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

EMSWORTH HALL

435 Convent Av., Cor. 149th
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100.
Outside; elevator; all improvements.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator Apartments

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Corner 90th St. 2 Baths, $2,000
Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000

1326 Madison Av. } 7 ROOMS
Corner 94th St. $1,200

16-20 E. 97th St. } 7 ROOMS $660

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.
DUFF & CONGER, Inc.
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.
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NON-HOUSEKEEPING
2-3 ROOM APARTMENTS
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Rentals $900 to $2,250
House nearing completion.
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815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS, RENTS $2,500 TO $3,800
Agent on premises. Phone Rhinelander 499.

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911 Park Avenue

Southeast Corner of 80th St.
7 rooms and 2 baths.
Attractive rooms. Best value on Park Av. Rents $1,300-$1,500.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

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981 PARK AVE.—

N. E. Corner 83d Street,
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING situated in centre of fashionable Residential Section
4-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,250.
4 Room Apartment suitable Physician.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath
Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50
Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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247 FIFTH AVE.

EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

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1 Very Large	ROOM	Foyer & Bath	$750
2 ROOMS		Foyer & Bath	$1350
3 ROOMS		Foyer & Bath	$1800

New, Exclusive Apartment House.
815 PARK AVE. S. E. Corner 75th Street.
Apart'ts on premises. Phone Rhinelander 499.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.

43 EAST 25TH ST.
NOW LEASING.
2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, $50 per month.
Including heat and maid service.
Under management of the Madison Square Hotel.

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9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.
Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. KELLER, 380 Madison Av. Tel. 3003 Mur. Hill

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

13 E. 65TH

Hever Chambers
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath
ELEVATOR
NON-HOUSE-KEEPING
Breakfast Served if Desired.
RENT $720 UP.
FINE RESIDENTIAL STREET.
½ Block from 5th Ave.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
EARLE & CALHOUN
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5116.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

High-Class Restricted Apartment
1706 NELSON AVE.,
University Heights, Bronx.
3 and 4 ROOMS, $28 and $36.
All improvements; excellent views. Take Jerome Av. "L" to 176th St. or University Av. car at West 181st St. to Grandt Place. Renting agent on premises.
French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS.

FLATBUSH SECTION
1775 to 1795 Bedford Ave.
All Modern Improvements
Electric Light, Hardwood Floors
5 and 6 Rooms
Rent $32 to $37.50
Cor. Apts. All Light Rooms
Open to Inspection at All Times
REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 Remsen St., or on Premises

SELECT TENANTS ONLY.
749 to 781 **Eastern Parkway** St. John's Place to Kingston Ave.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
Most attractive apartments, with every improvement; plenty of steam heat; hardwood floors, large closets, sunny rooms.
7-8 Rooms 1 and 2 Baths **$40 up**
PALMER ESTATE, OWNERS.
A. G. PALMER, Resident Manager, gives his personal attention, assuring the best of service.
284 Kingston Ave. Tel. 4751 Bedford.

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25 Garden Place,

Near Joralemon
Second apartment, $70; 7 rooms, bath, maid's toilet, all light trim, steam heat, hot water; resident janitor.
Geo. E. Lovett Co. 306 Livingston Street.

QUEENS

HIGHEST-CLASS ELEVATOR
Gardens Apartments

"That are unique"
Only 5 left out of 61.
Building Completed This Month.
FOREST HILLS GARDENS
FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.
3, 4, & 5 Room Apartments,
Wonderful outlook over woods and farms
½ Block { From Forest Hills Inn / To West Side Tennis Club. / From R. R. Station.
15 Minutes to 34th St., 7th Av.
For Particulars Apply on Premises or
EARLE & CALHOUN, Agents.
200 West 72d St. Col. 5116-7-8.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

116 WEST 72D STREET.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Three large rooms and two baths, with five large closets; handsomely furnished; superb outlook; $300 per month on yearly lease; maid and restaurant service.

THE OSBORNE

205 West 57th Street.
14 ROOMS—5 BATHS.
Beautifully furnished; all outside rooms.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 Fifth Av.

COR. APARTMENT ON West End Ave. & 80th St.,

Fronting on avenue and street; 10 rooms with two baths; completely furnished with silver, linen, plate.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 Fifth Av.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Another Dwelling in the Washington Square Section Sold for Occupancy.

AN ACTIVE BRONX MARKET

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt Leases Block Front Purchased Several Years Ago for Home Site.

Another one of the fine old private dwellings in the Washington Square section, where there has been unusual activity during the past few months, was disposed of yesterday to an investor who will make extensive alterations to the building and occupy.

The property sold is a three-story and basement brick structure at 64 West Twelfth Street. It occupies a lot 19.4 by 103.3, and was sold by Martin C. Stokes and others to a client of Horace S. Ely & Co. This particular section is protected by the zoning law, which has done much to revive interest and restore confidence in the neighborhood as a home centre.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt Leases Harlem Block Front.

The block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, from 110th to 111th Street, which Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt bought some years ago from the Cram estate for $900,000, will furnish the site for a dwelling project of a different character than originally intended. Mrs. Hewitt had plans prepared by Warren & Wetmore for a costly residence, but this improvement has now been abandoned.

Negotiations have been completed for the lease of the site for twenty-one years, with renewals for similar periods, to the newly formed Stalwart Realty Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

The company will improve the property with a two-story taxpayer building, containing twenty stores on the avenue front, and a reinforced concrete garage at the rear of the plot.

The plans were drawn by B. W. Levitan, who estimates the cost at $150,000. Abraham Saffir was the broker in the transaction.

Demand for Sixth Avenue Space.

Wertheimer Brothers, for twenty-four years at 159 and 161 Greene Street, leased from the Department Stores Realty Corporation, Robert E. Simon, President, three lofts, containing 30,000 square feet, in the building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street for a long term.

Spear & Co. were the brokers in the lease. There has been considerable activity within recent weeks in this section resulting in the absorption by manufacturers of a large amount of space in the former department store buildings.

Investor Buys Harlem Tenement.

An investor has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 52 East 120th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 19 by 100. This property is assessed at $14,000.

Bronx Plant for Shipbuilders.

The property of the De La Vergne Machine Company, covering about five and a half acres in the Bronx, is reported to have been acquired by William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia shipbuilders. The property includes buildings covering three city blocks, beginning at East 138th Street and the East River and extending west to the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Bronx Sales.

Henry Schwiebert sold for the Concourse 170th Street Company, Charles Richardson, President, the recently completed apartment at 410 Grand Boulevard and Concourse to an investor. The building is on a plot 80 by 105 and arranged in thirty-three apartments of three, four, and five rooms.

The 1,449-1,451 Boston Road Realty Company sold through E. Harris the three six-story flats at 1,447 to 1,451 Boston Road, each on a plot 25.6 by 130. The two buildings at 1,447 and 1,449 were resold to a client of Freidus & Co., who gave in part payment three lots in Yonkers, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Innovation Houses, Inc., David Wallace, President, sold 426 Eighty-third Street, Bay Ridge, a tapestry brick dwelling, to Charles H. Noble of Brooklyn. James Watters was the broker.

The Bulkley & Horton Company sold a two-story brick and stone semi-detached one-family house on Avenue P, between East Eighth Street and Ocean Parkway, for Sarah R. Compton to a client for investment.

R. A. Schlessing sold for Albert and Henriette Kampfe the two-family frame house at 1,863 Grove Street, to Jacob Neumann for occupancy.

Green Brothers sold the detached residence, 466 East Thirteenth Street, Ditmas Park, Flatbush, held at $8,500, for Maude E. Dick, to Anna J. Mattuck for occupancy.

Friday & Lehmann sold 1,188 Bushwick Avenue, a three-family frame flat, for Charles S. Jonas to a client for investment; also 171A McDougal Street, a two-story frame one-family dwelling, for Samuel McConnell to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

G. Taus & Sons sold the property at the corner of Kneer Avenue and Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, to an investor, who gave in part payment land at Waywood, N. J. The same brokers also sold for Lewis C. Shaw, 20 South Pleasant Avenue, Rockaway Beach, for the S. & L. Construction Company, ten lots on the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Beach Fifty-seventh Street, Edgemere. The lots will be improved with one-story cottages.

Long Island.

Mrs. Albert H. Ely bought from J. Romaine Brown, through Alfred E. Schermerhorn, twenty-five acres on the Shinnecock Hills, L. I. She plans to erect a residence.

The T. B. Ackerson Company sold at Brightwaters the large stucco residence fronting the yacht harbor for Frank Bucket; also resold for Dr. William Love the plot on the west side of the yacht harbor.

A New York merchant purchased the Colonial residence of Pauline Farnham in the Kings Point section of Great Neck at a reported price of $200,000. The property comprises about ten and a half acres, with Japanese gardens, tennis courts, and a garage. It includes a frontage of 430 feet of waterfront on Long Island Sound. Baker Crowell, Inc., was the broker.

To Build Scarsdale Residence.

Albert E. Burr, a New York business man, bought from the Quaker Realty Company two large acreage parcels in Scarsdale comprising a total of about twelve acres, fronting on Fenimore Road and Kelwyn Drive. The purchaser will improve the property, which has been held at $60,000. It is understood that he has retained Albert Joseph Bodker, architect, to prepare plans for a residence to cost about $100,000.

R. K. Maclea was the broker in the transaction.

Elmer & Amend Buy at Newark.

Samuel A. Walsh sold to Elmer & Amend, manufacturing chemists, the factory, with an adjoining plot, at 13 to 17 Margaretta Street, running through to Mary Street, Newark. The purchasers will alter the structures and occupy. They are now erecting a $150,000 addition to their present building at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Manhattan. Louis Schlesinger, Inc., negotiated the Newark deal.

TO SELL OLD LANDMARK.

Godwin Mansion and Kingsbridge Property in Partition Suit.

The northward growth of the city is to claim another old landmark, and it is highly probable that the old Macomb-Godwin mansion at 230th Street and Broadway will be replaced in the course of a few months by a modern apartment house. This famous old structure, which dates back to pre-revolutionary days, and the surrounding property, consisting of about 234 lots, is to be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Nov. 27, in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies.

The sale, which is by far one of the most important of the year, is the result of a friendly partition suit brought by Emma L. Moller against Cortland Godwin and others to dispose of the holdings of the estates which are considered to be one of the best in the Kingsbridge section.

Practically every foot of ground in this section is of historic interest. The old mansion, according to a history of Kingsbridge, compiled a few years ago by Reginald P. Bolton and the Rev. Charles A. Dann, rector of St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Marble Hill, has incorporated in it part of the walls of the stone tavern which Jenkin's story of the Bronx credits was erected by Verveelen, a ferryman, before Kingsbridge was built.

Alexander Macomb bought the house in 1797. He made several changes, and more were made by the subsequent owner, the founder of the estate, about to be partitioned.

The general locality of this estate, which is said to be one of the finest properties in the West Bronx district that has come into the market in some years, is more popularly known as Kingsbridge. The lots are flanked on all sides by modern apartments and fine private homes.

Just south of them is the well-developed Marble Hill district, and to the north lies the Riverdale section, which is highly restricted to use for private dwellings, and with a station of the Broadway subway at 225th Street to stimulate future development in this locality.

The Godwin estate is, roughly, bounded by Kingsbridge Avenue, Bailey Avenue, 230th and 231st Streets, with Broadway bisecting the lots. The main thoroughfares are fully improved, and the intersecting streets have been officially mapped and approved by the Board of Estimate. Besides the subway, the lots are traversed by the Kingsbridge trolley through Bailey Avenue and West 230th Street.

HOW THE BRONX GROWS.

Big Enough Now to Be the Sixth City if It Stood Alone.

The early morning congestion at several of the subway stations in the Bronx and the continuous growth of the travel during all hours of the day have been investigated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the result is printed in a special bulletin just issued for the information of those disposed to complain because better accommodations are not afforded. After saying that every day more than 1,350,000 persons ride on the subway, and that the traffic is 183,618 passengers per day heavier than it was two years ago, the report of the company reads:

"The Bronx traffic is just now increasing more rapidly than traffic in any other section. Residents of other sections of New York have little realization of the size of the Bronx. Only a few of the big cities of the United States are larger than this borough alone, a great part of the population of which depends upon the subway. The Bronx has a population of 779,000—more than Cleveland, or Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, or Detroit, or San Francisco. In fact, if listed as a city in itself it would be the sixth city in the country.

"The Bronx has developed several very important traffic points that the average New Yorker may never even have heard of. Take, for instance, Freeman Street, the third stop south of 180th Street. At 7 o'clock in the morning it affords a striking illustration of where New York's millions come from. Train after train, ten cars long, pulls into Freeman Street Station between 6:45 and 7:45 in the morning and leaves loaded to capacity. So great is the population of that section of the Bronx, and so rapidly do the station platforms fill up, that when a Bronx train leaves the station the crowd seems just as large as ever.

"People living in the Bronx go to work on the average an hour before the people in the upper west side.

"Out of 100 subway passengers originating north of Ninety-sixth Street, sixty come from the Bronx and forty from the upper west side and Washington Heights."

Further information relating to the growing Bronx Borough is told in this picturesque fashion:

"Standing on the station platform at Freeman Street, between 6:45 and 7:30 o'clock in the morning and looking in any direction, one sees the street black with people making their way to the trains. One notices as far as the eye can reach apartment house after apartment house."

According to the figures on file in the company's office, the daily traffic of the subway, with its 136 miles of track, is more than two and a half times the passengers hauled in one day by the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system on nearly 26,000 miles of track, stretching through thirteen States and the District of Columbia. So saturated is the subway with trains that a train must pass over the switches just north of the Ninety-sixth Street Station every twenty-six seconds during the "peak" of the rush hours.

MADISON AVENUE WIDENING.

Proposition to Postpone Work Until After the War.

It is the opinion of the Merchants Association that the widening of Madison Avenue from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Street for the purpose of relieving traffic congestion in Fifth Avenue should be postponed until after the close of the war.

The matter was presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting last week by the Committee on City Plan, of which Charles R. Lamb is Chairman. The matter was discussed and considered by the Executive Committee, which had in mind the fact that the Park Avenue Viaduct, which will carry Park Avenue across Forty-second Street, is about to be begun and that it will give material relief to the congestion on north and south traffic.

The committee took into consideration the fact that the improvement at this time would probably require an issue of bonds to cover the cost of labor and materials. It was of the opinion that the city should not sell bonds when the United States Government was selling Liberty Loan bonds, unless absolutely necessary.

It concluded that the widening of Madison Avenue should be held in abeyance until the war is over. It favors the improvement, however, and it suggested that the preliminary steps, such as obtaining consents and the preparation of plans, might be done immediately.

Sale of Subway Property.

The northeast corner of Rockwell Place and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is to be offered at public auction on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague Street. This parcel is part of the property acquired for the new Fourth Avenue subway.

With the construction of the new subway work, the City of New York, through the Public Service Commission for the First District, acquired for rapid-transit railroad purposes many desirable plots of ground. As the work nears completion, the Public Service Commission is about to sell the real property so acquired for the City of New York, reserving and retaining permanent and perpetual easements and rights of way.

This property is to be sold subject to an upset price of $45,000 placed on it by the city. Joseph P. Day will conduct the sale.

HOW WILL THE BUILDING DECLINE AFFECT THE 1918 APARTMENT RENTING SEASON?

West Side Brokers Discuss Imminent Shortage—Advanced Rentals Justified Through Increased Costs of Operation—Lack of New Building Projects Will Further Diminish Next Year's Available Space.

"Remain in your present apartment and be satisfied to meet even slight advances in rent, because next year you may be unable to obtain new apartments in Manhattan at any price," is the advice being tendered to West Side multi-family house residents by brokers familiar with the situation who discussed the 1918 renting outlook yesterday.

Although the opinions expressed were directed primarily toward conditions on the west side they are applicable to the east side and to all other sections of the city which have felt the effects of the decline in new building construction.

As far as could be learned there is only one new apartment house in course of construction on the west side, south of 105th Street, that will be available for occupancy next year. At the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-third Street Jacob Axelrod is erecting a twelve-story structure to house twenty-four families. It is hoped to have the building completed by June 1, 1918.

When it is considered that New York City grows normally at the rate of 150,000 persons a year and that thousands of additional residents, residing hitherto in Europe, have established themselves here, and that many out of town people who have become wealthy since the beginning of the war have also become New Yorkers, the exceptional demand for apartments is easily explained. There has, however, been no corresponding increase in the number of new buildings to adequately meet this intensified demand, and while calls for new space have been insistent and rents have gone up, builders have been powerless to capitalize the situation by going ahead with new projects.

The various deterrents which have been operating against the resumption of building activity are still present. Material prices are high and even when purchased are delayed in delivery. Labor is scarce and exceedingly difficult to get. Once obtained, it is not easy to hold.

So much capital has been released into other fields that financing of building projects, especially for residential properties, has become well-nigh impossible. Even those builders who are enterprising enough to gamble with the increased prices of materials cannot interest capital.

The uncertainty regarding the plans of the Government and possible Federal restrictions on deliveries of supplies has also tended to postpone operations. The desire on the part of builders to subordinate their own interests to the demands of the United States, especially with regard to steel shipments, has retarded more than one new project.

Moreover, the Priority Board in Washington is understood to be seriously considering the control of new building construction involving steel, through the issuance of certificates of necessity.

Builders of structures requiring steel will be asked to show that their project is a necessary one, before steel shipments will be permitted by the Government. While this order, if promulgated, will not restrict to any appreciable extent the building of industrial and manufacturing plants it may have an adverse effect upon contemplated residential construction.

All these developments have a direct bearing upon the New York real estate situation, and particularly upon the 1918 renting outlook for apartments in practically all parts of the city.

"Many tenants are beginning to anticipate the threatened shortage of high-class apartment house space and are taking the necessary steps to assure the possession of their present suites," said Mark Rafalsky of Mark Rafalsky & Co., who manages a number of west side properties, and who has been prominently identified with the renting of many of the new buildings opened this season.

"Never before as early as November have tenants with leases a year more to run solicited us for renewals even at advanced rentals. In spite of the generally prevailing opinion, owners are not seeking to capitalize the abnormal situation by a general raising of rents. They have been forced to seek additional income in order to cover added costs and taxes, labor, coal, and general supplies necessary for the proper maintenance of their buildings. It is not unreasonable to ask tenants to share in these large increases which property owners have been compelled to shoulder as a result of the steadily mounting cost of building operation.

"The outlook for new construction during 1918 is not particularly hopeful, since it is doubtful whether building costs will recede to a point where an owner may build on the basis of rentals obtainable in existing structures.

"Even if it were possible for a builder to obtain labor and materials, the additional costs incident to present-day construction would compel him to make advances of at least 25 per cent. in rentals over those prevailing in the new buildings of 1917. In my opinion, these conditions will maintain not only during 1918, but even until 1920 and possibly until 1922.

"Labor and material prices will never be as low as they were when existing apartment houses were erected, and consequently projectors of new buildings will be forced to ask for rentals considerably in excess of those obtainable today, which are still based upon former costs of production.

"I would suggest to tenants who contemplate moving that they give the matter considerable thought before they try to carry it into effect. It might be more profitable to remain where they are, even at a higher rent.

"So much has been said recently regarding the remarkable season and the absorption of practically all available apartment space that there is very little to be added," declared Thomas J. O'Reilly, another west side broker. "I wish, however, to emphasize the significance of the diminished 1918 supply of apartments as against the increased demand. There are fewer vacancies now than ever before, the demand concerning itself with all kinds of properties regardless of size or rent.

"The 1918 outlook presents little hope of relief, on account of the small number of prospective building operations. Many builders who are willing to go ahead have been held up through lack of financing and no attempt is being made to provide for the 1918 market.

"I look, therefore, to renewals of existing leases, and there is no doubt that tenants are in a position to make better arrangements in their present locations than by looking for new flats elsewhere."

Edward C. Ohl, manager of Pease & Elliman's west side office, also deplored the prospective shortage of apartment space next year, although he suggested a remedy.

"From the standpoint of both tenant and owner, the outlook for new apartments is not encouraging," he said, "since it is already apparent that practically no new building projects are now under way that will have any bearing on the 1918 situation.

"The success of the recently erected buildings has been due not only to the more or less limited supply, but to the desire of so many tenants to move into brand-new structures that represent and embody original ideas in apartment house construction and provide additional comforts and conveniences not possessed by the older type of buildings.

"With all this new space absorbed, attention will naturally be centred upon the older multi-family houses, and owners of these kinds of structures are in an excellent position to take advantage of the exceptional demand. They must, however, modernize their properties and make them as attractive as possible.

Just as soon as many owners realize that tenants demand modern improvements they will begin to reap the added benefits of the existing shortage. The situation could be materially relieved if the apartments in so many of the older buildings were remodeled and supplied with new fixtures, plumbing, painting, and floors. If these repairs and renovations were made before the tenant was shown the apartment and not promised after the signing of the lease a great number of practically new flats would be added to next season's supply and perhaps the situation might be somewhat relieved."

DEMAND FOR BUILDINGS.

Plans to Help Present Situation Being Considered.

A meeting of the Committee on the Alleviation of Building Stagnation will be held tomorrow afternoon at the rooms of the Building Material Exchange, Woolworth Building, at which time the question of a permanent organization will come up for discussion and the report of the Committee on Demand for Buildings will also be submitted.

During the last week the Detroit Board of Commerce considered starting a movement similar to that inaugurated in New York and taken up subsequently in Chicago. The Directors of the Board of Commerce met on Friday and gave Allan A. Templeton, its President, authority to act for them. He will refer the matter at a later date for the consideration of the board.

Allan A. Templeton, President of the board, and Edward W. Hoyt, its Vice President, expressed their interest and desire that Detroit should take its place with other prominent cities in the consideration of matters having so great a bearing on the common welfare of the units of the building industry and in gathering the efforts of this industry to aid in the national defense.

John W. Haggerty, another member of the board and prominent among the brick manufacturers, offered his co-operation in any way that might be suggested. He stated that the movement was an important one and should be supported by the entire building industry.

Austin L. Black of The American Contractor, reports that as a result of his trip to Boston last week the Boston Chamber of Commerce is going to take up the subject, provided the consent of the Board of Directors is obtained during the week.

"Economists recognize that it is possible only through increased production of living necessities to decrease their cost," said Franklin T. Miller, President of The Record Company.

"Raw material, labor, and tools of industry are essential for production. Improved tools of industry in ever-increasing number and variety have for generations past been eliminating waste in raw material and have been conserving labor.

"With the present exceptional demand for production on the one hand and a scarcity of raw material and labor on the other, an unusual development of tools of industry is the only alternative, and is now imperative. Public welfare demands this exceptional development of tools of industry in the present crisis.

"Better tools of industry better mobilized means war munitions and all sorts supplied more promptly and in vast quantities. More factories with more efficient equipment always resulted in cheaper and better food and clothing. Better means of transportation and distribution makes them more available. More housing means not only lower rents, but also increased efficiency in labor through better health and morale."

NEW QUEENS APARTMENTS.

Queensboro Corporation to Begin a $1,000,000 Operation Shortly.

The Queensboro Corporation has started construction on four new garden apartment buildings at Jackson Heights. These buildings will contain suites of three and four rooms and bath, and will cost approximately $250,000 to erect.

The first building operation of this company during the present year was the erection of six garden apartment buildings containing six-room suites, which were completed in June at a cost of $400,000. The second operation was the erection of four garden apartment buildings, completed Oct. 1, 1917, at a cost of $250,000, containing three and four room suites.

Edward A. MacDougall, President of the company, said yesterday that plans were being prepared for an entire block of garden apartments, to be erected as one unit, early in the Spring of 1918. This block will accommodate about 500 families and cost approximately $1,000,000 to construct.

The growth of Jackson Heights the last three years has been phenomenal, and is largely due to the community life which, for the first time, has been developed in an apartment house neighborhood.

New Jersey.

The American Color Type Company, through Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has purchased additional lands, 43 to 47 Halleck Street, Newark, having a frontage of 86 feet and a depth of 190 feet. This property was purchased from Florence and Albert Reineman. The same broker sold for Mrs. Minna Rudolph, the two-family house at 25 Morton Street.

J. Sterling Drake leased for the United Sweeping Compound Corporation to the Benzo Chemical Company the modern factory building at 400 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City. It is a plot of 100 by 100 opposite the West Side Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Recent Buyer.

Herbert F. Dawson, art dealer, formerly a member of the firm of Charles of London, is the buyer of the dwelling at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street, reported sold yesterday by William E. Iselin, as President of the Fireside Realty Company. The purchaser will alter the property for his own business use.

WANT TROLLEY EXTENDED.

New Line to Ridgewood in Queens Borough Being Surveyed.

The Transit Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce has taken up with the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation the suggestion of Borough President Connolly that its trolley line be extended into the Ridgewood section of the borough in order to give that populous territory better means of transit communication with other parts of the borough.

A trip of inspection was recently made to study the condition of the streets and the present residential and industrial developments along the proposed route. Among those present on this trip were John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee, and Walter I. Wilis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce. B. Beverly Moody, formerly General Manager of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, who has been succeeded by W. W. Lowe, and C. U. Powell and Mr. Thomas of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Queens.

The officials of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation have agreed to give immediate consideration to this proposed line, and are now making a general survey of the subject, which will include:

The streets on which such a line would be operated, with the necessity for making certain minor changes in the present street layout to provide proper operating route.

The population centres along the route and the possibilities for future development in this respect.

The factories located along the route and the number of employes of same, who would be given better opportunities for living in Queens Borough.

Terms of the franchise that would be granted for such extension.

Cost of construction of line at this time, when materials and labor are higher than usual and difficult to secure.

The relation of the passenger revenue to such cost.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce has urged the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation for some time past to extend its present line on Vandam Street to Review Avenue and Laurel Hill Boulevard in order that the employes of the big industrial establishments along Newtown Creek, a large proportion of whom now live in Brooklyn, may be able to reach homes in Queens Borough.

It would also make available to the factories in Long Island City the large labor supply in Brooklyn and in Ridgewood, for it would be possible to extend the line, if built to Laurel Hill Boulevard, through Clinton Avenue or Halle Street to reach Betts Avenue, and from there to the Ridgewood sections.

TAX REDUCTION.

Applications Must Be Filed Before Next Thursday.

Real estate taxes for 1918 will be higher than ever before. The city budget has reached the colossal sum of $240,000,000 and the tax rate will be increased considerably. The Tax Commission has increased assessed valuations of the city $187,369,758 since last year.

The only relief for the taxpayer is to reduce the assessed valuation to the fair and reasonable market value of his property. The tax valuations for 1918 are a matter of public record; they can be ascertained at the Tax Department, Municipal Building. Applications for reductions in proper form and verified must be filed with that department on or before Nov. 15.

Find out whether the assessed valuation of your property has been increased, and if you have been overassessed, apply promptly for a reduction.

Applications for the reduction of personal property tax must be filed on or before Dec. 1. The non-taxable securities under the personal tax law include savings bank deposits, municipal, State or Federal bonds, mortgages on which the recording tax has been paid, bonds upon which the "investment tax" has been paid, &c.

New Water Mains.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate last week a report was received from the Bureau of Contract Supervision recommending that the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity be given permission to make expenditures amounting to $2,125.65 for new water mains in Queens Borough, as follows:

Three hundred and eighty-four dollars and fourteen cents for hauling and laying new 8-inch water main in Twenty-fifth Street, from Franconia Avenue, north, Flushing.

Eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-three cents for hauling and laying new 8-inch main in Kissena Road, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-eighth Streets, Flushing.

Eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents in hauling and laying new 8-inch main in Kissena Road, between Sixty-fourth Street and Melbourne Avenue, Flushing.

The work in Twenty-fifth Street is to supply four buildings and that in Kissena Road, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-eighth Streets, is to furnish water to seven buildings.

The work in Kissena Road, between Sixty-fourth Street and Melbourne Avenue, is to give a better supply to the Parental School building.

URGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Bronx Board of Trade Suggests Changes in Harlem Plans.

Immediate improvement of the Harlem River, with a channel of a minimum width of 400 feet and a depth at mean low water of at least 25 feet, is urged by the Bronx Board of Trade in a communication to Major E. M. Adams of the United States Army Engineers.

Preliminary work on the 1917 resurvey of the river is proceeding under the direction of Major Adams, who requested the reasons of the board for favoring improvements to the waterway.

The present project for the Harlem, authorized many years ago and since modified, provides for a channel of a minimum width of 350 feet and a depth of water at mean low tide of at least 15 feet.

Inasmuch as, with the opening of the Barge Canal next May and the completion later of the Edst River channel improvement, together with the elimination of the curve in the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil and the alteration or elimination at High Bridge, the Harlem River will be called upon to serve vessels larger than those that ever before traversed it, Congressman Murray Hulbert believes and the Bronx Board of Trade has also urged that a fifteen-foot channel would prove inadequate.

FIRE RETARDING RULE.

Amendment Adopted by Board of Standards and Appeals.

The following amendment to Rule 3 of the Rules for Fire Retarding Construction was adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals at its meeting last week:

Floor Covering. Any one of the following forms of construction shall be accepted as fire retarding for the covering of the upper sides of wood floor beams in joisted floor construction in non-fireproof buildings used as garages, motor vehicle repair shops or oil selling stations:

(a) Seven-eighths inch wood underflooring protected with a membrane of two-ply waterproofing covered with not less than two and one-half inches of 1:2½:5 concrete or better, reinforced with not less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. of steel mesh;

(b) Two and one-half inches of 1:2:4 concrete applied directly to the top of the joists, with or without temporary support, reinforced with not less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. steel rods, mesh or steel lath, and having the tops of the joists coated with approved waterproof paint or protected by tar paper on the top and on the sides, for a distance of three inches from the top. The new rule becomes effective Nov. 28, 1917.

The rules for fire retarding construction were adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals Aug. 30, 1917, and became effective Sept. 28, 1917.

NEW BRONX SUBWAY.

Opening of 138th Street Extension Important to Industrial Interests.

East 138th Street, from Harlem River to Port Morris, which has been developing into an important industrial centre, is expected to feel the early benefits of the opening of the Broadway extension of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway which will take place shortly as far as Hunt's Point station.

The street is 100 feet wide and extends across the borough from river to river. It will be the only crosstown thoroughfare served by a subway throughout its entire length.

Albert E. Davies, the architect, believes in the future of East 138th Street along business lines. He said yesterday: "Activity has already begun in anticipation of the opening of the subway, when the war with Germany and the consequent high prices of building materials and the uncertainty of delivery put a temporary check on building operations.

"Many inquiries have since been received for manufacturing space in this vicinity. The demand is for up-to-date, fireproof and sprinkler-equipped buildings."

Repair Shops of Power Plants.

In a decision affirming a judgment of a City Magistrate, the Appellate Division, Second Department, holds that a machine shop, housed in the same building as a power plant, even though operated only for the repair, in cases of emergency, of small parts of the machinery of the plant, and though the machinists employed therein also do other work about the power plant, is a factory within the meaning of the definition in Section 2, labor law. (People v. Transit Development Company.)

Brooklyn Lot Sale.

The Bond and Mortgage Company has ordered the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company to sell at auction on Monday evening, Nov. 12, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, seventy-two Brooklyn lots located on Avenues M and L, and East Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Streets.

HEATING BY GAS.

Threatened Coal Famine Creates Big Demand for New Appliances.

The disturbed condition of the coal market, and particularly the threatened shortage of the supply so far as private consumers has been concerned, has led to a great many changes in the character of the fuel used in this city. There has been practically no new construction of dwelling houses, but on inquiry it is learned that in thousands of kitchens, where coal has been used heretofore, gas ranges and gas water heaters have been installed.

Gas-heated buildings have been practically unknown here until within the last two Winters. During the last few months many furnaces have been discarded in Manhattan and the Bronx, their place being taken by gas heating appliances of one kind or another.

Robert E. Livingston, of the Consolidated Gas Company, when seen yesterday and asked about the change of fuels by the householders and business firms, said: "The talk of a possible shortage of coal; the inability of the consumer to make contracts for the Winter supply, and the uncertainty of deliveries have resulted in an enormous business coming to the gas companies doing business in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"The peculiar thing, too, is that we have made no unusual efforts to enlarge our output of gas. At the present time it is costing more to manufacture and distribute our commodity than ever before in the history of gas making in this city. At the present fixed price of 80 cents a thousand cubic feet there is no reason for our making herculean efforts to obtain a greater number of consumers or to get our old consumers to increase their use of gas.

"You may put it this way: In order to collect the actual cost of gas during the ensuing year, assuming the prices of labor and materials remain unchanged and that gas having a calorific content of 585 B. T. U. were delivered instead of gas of 22 candle power, it is estimated that it would be necessary for the company to charge the public nearly 92 cents a thousand cubic feet of gas. Ours is one life essential that has not as yet advanced in price.

"As I said," Mr. Livingston continued, "notwithstanding we have not advertised for 'new business,' on account of the prevailing conditions, our sales of gas heating appliances show an increase of 80 per cent. as compared with last year. We have had a great many one-story small stores, commonly known as 'taxpayers,' that we have equipped with gas heaters or gas steam radiators.

"An entire building in West Thirty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, occupied by a restaurant, is now equipped with gas. We installed fifty-seven gas steam radiators there. In the restaurant all the coal ranges have given place to gas ranges. A large hotel in lower Broadway we equipped with gas steam radiators. In any number of other large buildings you will now find gas heating apparatus, radiators and heaters. The building occupied by a restaurant in East Houston Street is gas heated in its entirety.

"Those are mentioned simply as representative of the large business structures that have supplanted coal by gas," Mr. Livingston said. "Hundreds of private houses are now equipped with gas heating appliances. Fifteen gas steam radiators have just been installed in a private dwelling in East Eightieth Street, near Park Avenue. Another private dwelling in the North Washington Square neighborhood is gas heated today. Coal has been eliminated from innumerable kitchens in Madison, Park and Fifth Avenue houses during the last month.

"During the month of September we installed 2,471 domestic ranges of all kinds. The October figures are not at hand as yet. When you consider the other household appliances and the industrial and hotel and restaurant appliances that also had to be delivered and connected, as well as the setting of meters, you can well see that the men in our shops, as well as gas fitters, have been extraordinarily busy men.

"We laid in our supply of heaters and ranges several months ago in anticipation of the rush we have had to meet. The ranges and most of the other appliances have more than doubled in the cost price to us. Deliveries have been very irregular and slow. The manufacturers of ranges tell us that 50 per cent. of the increase in price is due to the increase in the cost of labor alone.

There has been a good deal of changing from coal fuel to gas among industrial plants, too. The coal situation is held accountable for this change being made, also. The maximum daily output on Oct. 9, 1917, was 100,568,000 cubic feet of gas, an increase of 1,724,000 cubic feet, as compared with Oct. 17, 1916."

New Silk Mills in Bronx.

Ernest and Herman Levy, silk ribbon manufacturers, with a plant at Park Avenue and 137th Street, Bronx, are about to give out contracts for the construction of three one-story reinforced concrete mills, 52.4, 46.4, and 40.7 by 203 feet in area, on the west side of Purdy Street, north of St. Raymond's Avenue, in the Westchester Village section of the Bronx. F. A. Phelps of Newark, architect, estimates the cost at $75,000. The new mills will have double the capacity of the present plant, which will be closed down when the new plant is completed.

THE NEW TAX LAWS.

Important Provisions That Affect Real Estate Owners.

The new Federal tax laws are the most complex and drastic tax laws ever enacted in this country. Few realize the extent of the rigorous provisions, the penalties, the enormous amount of tax which they will be compelled to pay. They will cause an enormous amount of work for lawyers and for the courts in construing and interpreting the many ambiguous provisions.

The tax applies to all having an income of more than $1,000 (for unmarried persons) or $2,000 (for married persons,) and the excess profits tax runs as high as 60 per cent. of the net income.

When the taxpayer prepares his report and computes the amount of his tax he will realize then, if never before, that the country is at war and that his earnings will be confiscated to a substantial degree to pay the cost of its prosecution.

There are three Federal taxes—the old income tax, the war income tax, and the excess profits tax. All three must be paid; the payment under one of the laws does not excuse the payment under the others.

Old Income Tax Law—A tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes over $3,000 (unmarried) and $4,000 (married or head of family) is imposed.

A married person is entitled to a further exemption of $200 for each dependent child under 18 years. Additional or surtaxes are payable if the net income exceeds $20,000.

War Income Tax—In addition to the tax payable under the income tax law, the war tax provides for a tax of 2 per cent. on the net income over $1,000 (unmarried) or $2,000 (married) up to $5,000. Beyond that sum an additional or surtax is levied as follows:

1%	on incomes from $5,000 to $7,500
2%	on incomes from 7,500 to 10,000
3%	on incomes from 10,000 to 12,500
4%	on incomes from 12,500 to 15,000
5%	on incomes from 15,000 to 20,000

The former 2 per cent. normal tax paid by corporations is increased by an additional war tax of 4 per cent., making a total of 6 per cent. tax payable by corporations on all net earnings.

Excess Profits Tax—A tax of 8 per cent. is imposed on all incomes in excess of $6,000 derived by an individual from an occupation in which he has a nominal or no capital invested. Where the individual has a capital invested in business, certain additional deductions based on a percentage for pre-war profits may be made.

A corporation is allowed a deduction of only $3,000, plus a percentage of pre-war profits.

Information at the source—The former law requiring the withholding of the tax at the source has been repealed and in its place there has been provided a requirement that all persons, corporations, &c., making payment to another person, corporation or co-partnership, of income, rent, salary, wages, &c., of $800 or more, in any taxable year, to report the name and address of the recipients and the amount paid to them.

The deductions from net income are practically the same as those permitted under the old income tax law. Attention is particularly called to the fact that under a decision of the United States District Court a deduction may be made for a reasonable depreciation in value of buildings each year. In that case a reduction of 3 per cent. per annum was allowed.

Reports must be filed on or before March 1. The tax will become payable on or before June 15.

SCOTCH RENTS INCREASE.

New York City Not the Only Place Where Rents Have Gone Up.

That New York City is not the only city where rents have increased abnormally is shown in a report to the United States Government by Consul H. D. Van Sant, located at Dunfermline, Scotland.

In this Scotch city rents have increased from 50 to 100 per cent. over normal times, and the demand for dwellings far exceeds the supply. In his report Consul Van Sant says:

"It can be safely stated that the housing problem has never been so acute in the history of Dunfermline as at the present time. Rents have risen rapidly during the last three years in the older part of the city, the advance over normal times being anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent.

"An ordinary middle-class dwelling renting a few years ago at $150 a year would, if obtainable now, readily bring $250 to $300, and perhaps a premium as an inducement to obtain first option. As indicating the demand for houses in older Dunfermline, there were seventy-four seekers for one house advertised in one insertion of a local paper.

"It is said that if 1,000 houses were to be built immediately in the town proper they all could be filled with tenants within a month. But there is no building of new houses in the older part of Dunfermline and until the high cost of building material is reduced or a new and larger supply is imported from abroad few dwellings will be erected."

"At the garden city of Rosyth, the new addition of Dunfermline, now located within the boundaries of the royal burg some four miles distant from the older town, housing conditions have become so acute that the Admiralty and city authorities have taken the matter in hand most energetically. Vacant fields have been opened into and extensive town-planning scheme, and where farming lands existed two or three years ago the Rosyth Garden City addition to Dunfermline has sprung into being. This new town will probably contain 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants in the near future, and, externally, it gives promise of being an attractive and picturesque part of Greater Dunfermline, the old town being built on the historic Scotch lines of architecture, while Rosyth is distinctively English.

"To meet the extraordinary demand for workmen's homes at Rosyth it is said that about 2,000 houses have already been constructed, including those nearing completion, and that 2,000 more dwellings are to be erected as soon as practicable. Now would be the time for introducing American lumber, hardware, plasterers' and carpenters' tools, brass and plumbers' fittings, locks, iron fencing, mixing machines, and electrical fittings, as well as additional canned goods and other staple food and clothing supplies for this new town.

"The laying out of the streets and the manner in which the houses are planned in blocks appear to be a feature of these of anything yet undertaken in this part of Scotland. The streets are wide, garden plots are in

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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WHAT THE WORLD READS IN WARTIME

Leading Publishers Describe Some Interesting Changes in the Demand for Books Brought About Since This Country Entered the Great Conflict

WHAT effect will American participation in the world war have upon American literature? The question is one of great moment for all thinking people, for all patriots, and for all lovers of good books. Already it is perhaps possible to gain some glimmering of an idea of what the final answer will be. This Autumn makes the first publishing season this country has had in full since America entered the conflict, and the currents of popular interest which its output encounters will be an indication of how deeply into the mental and moral structure of the nation the roots of thought and feeling are striking, and upon that will depend the measure of final influence the war will have upon our literature. While it is probable that the majority of the books published this Fall were not written under the direct stimulus of our participation in the great conflict, practically all of them were written since the war began, and most of them were produced under the influence of the conviction that sooner or later we would inevitably be taking our part in the world struggle. More or less they are all bound to feel the birthmark of war.

But the influence of the war is to be looked for especially among the readers and buyers of books. For what people want to read authors and publishers will endeavor to give them. Therefore, THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS has asked the leading publishers to point out briefly the chief lines in which interest in books is manifest this Fall, how the taste of readers is being influenced by American participation in the war; what kinds of books are this Fall selling most easily and rapidly. Their replies will be found most interesting. They indicate that the people of the United States are already undergoing a stiffening of moral fibre, a broadening of outlook, a deepening and enriching of intellectual interests that are of the greatest promise. Perhaps the one item of largest consequence upon which they are practically agreed is that fiction of the lighter sort is hard hit, although the demand continues strong for the best novels.

Harper & Brothers, who are this year celebrating their centennial and can look back for comparison over a hundred years of experience, mention a very noticeable falling off in the sales of fiction, in spite of several marked successes. They find that standard books are in greater demand and report that in the book trade the conviction is strong that the interest of the reading public this year in so-called "serious" books—which includes, generally, most nonfiction volumes—is stronger than ever before. It is most noteworthy that the Harpers say they are now producing more books than ever before in all their long history. As to war books they report a strong demand for military manuals, books of language instruction, important studies of the causes of the war, and readable books of personal experience.

Houghton Mifflin Company notes especially the increasing interest in war books, of which it has been publishing many ever since the opening of the war. It says:

> The most marked effect of American participation in the war upon book sales has been to stimulate still further public interest in the best war books—in personal narratives from the different fronts as well as in books upon the fundamental historical and political questions underlying a sound settlement. Books of this sort, judging from our own experience, are selling and will sell during the coming months in a larger volume than at any time since the beginning of the war. But while books of this sort appear to be first in the interest of all readers, there seems also to be a widening market for books of entertainment and diversion. Good stories, amusing books, and collections of real poetry are all in good demand.

The Macmillan Company, which a few months ago reported that during the last year it had sold more books than during any previous year of its existence, finds no sign this Fall of any diminution in the volume of its business. It says that although there was general apprehension during the first few months after the entry of the United States into the war as to the effect upon the publication of books, those fears are proved by the Fall sales to have been groundless, while the outlook is very promising. It finds the chief interest of readers to be in books about the war and feels that if this interest could not be met by the publishers the war would probably have a disastrous effect upon the publishing business.

Dodd, Mead & Co., who have had seventy-five years

LEO TOLSTOY, AT THE TIME OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE CAUCASUS 1851.

HARRY A. FRANCK.

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

and more of experience in the publishing business, consider the present conditions "unprecedented in the history of publishing," but say that certain definite tendencies are now recognizable. These tendencies are especially marked with regard to fiction and war books, and concerning them this house says:

> Since April, 1917, there has been a distinct falling off in interest, and consequently in sales, of light and frothy fiction, and the best sellers of the present season are doubtless of the war-book variety. In regard to fiction, we feel in a general way that the public demands thoughtful books, perhaps of a somewhat leisurely character, and that such books should be either directly or indirectly connected with the war is inevitable. The marked falling off in sales of fiction is probably due largely to the fact that every one is working hard and lacks the time for reading. This is true of both men and women, but especially so of women, who have always been the greatest consumers of fiction. Now they are either actively engaged in war work or business or are knitting untiringly during their leisure hours. It is somewhat too early to forecast the kind of literature the men in the trenches will want, but, judging from the experience of the English publishers, there will be an enormous demand for detective stories and for light, amusing stories in cheap form. The English publishers are turning out in hundreds of thousands cheap editions of books of this kind that sell for about a shilling.
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> This house notes the enormous demand in this country following the breaking out of the war for histories and books relating to the causes of the conflict, which was soon followed by a stream of books telling personal-experience stories. It thinks that these latter, which have been largely foreign, will soon be supplanted by the experience tales of American soldiers, and it looks forward to large sales for such books. It calls attention to the universal interest in the books that have been written by several of our diplomatic representatives in enemy countries as proof of the keen desire for authoritative war books. The war, it says, has had a beneficial influence upon descriptive books about our own country, which are now read more widely than ever before. In general literature it observes these tendencies:
>
> There is an increasing interest in poetry, started, perhaps, by the tragic and untimely death of the talented Rupert Brooke. Thoughtful volumes on subjects of international importance are gaining ground, and there is an excellent hearing for books dealing with spiritual things, as the war has turned people's thoughts in this direction.

Henry Holt & Co. believe that war conditions "have certainly hurt the demand for most fiction," but they note an interesting eagerness on the part of readers for fiction that entertains and amuses. This firm admits having been a "bear" for some time on the subject of war books, but for the few it has brought out it has found an excellent sale. The Holts think there will soon be an enormous demand from the cantonments for books. And they have been counseling booksellers who feel that the absorption of women in war knitting is interfering with their reading to put up in their windows attractive signs advising that "You read while she knits." The Holts have observed a very marked decrease in the sales of books dealing with anything German, even the lives of and works of great Germans long since dead, while in German textbooks there has been a decided slump. But there has been an almost equal increase in the demand for French and Spanish textbooks.

The John Lane Company reports "an unabated vigor" in the sale of books. "The only perceptible effect," it says, "of the war on the book trade is a change of current. The problem novel lies on the shelf unheeded, and the call of the moment is for authoritative testimony on the subject of the war—letters from the front, war poems, stories of life in the trenches, novels that have war for their theme or deal in some way with the conflict, and memoirs, especially reminiscences of court life." This firm finds that "fiction dealing with events or conditions prior to 1914 seems to be looked upon as almost prehistoric," but also it says that few of its books in ante-war days sold any better than do some of its war books. It shares with several other publishing houses the conviction that were it not for the interest in books about or touched by the war the publishing business would have suffered a hard blow. It thinks that the demand for books as holiday gifts will equal that of former years.

E. P. Dutton & Co., also large publishers of war books, add their testimony to the keen interest of American readers in books of that kind. Novels, they declare, have not nearly the large sale they had three years ago. They note a rapidly growing interest in the French language, and report also the birth of a demand for Russian language books. Sales of the great old books of the world, the classics of all lines of literature, they say are constantly increasing, and appear to have been stimulated by the war. But the great demand of readers just now they find to be for war books of many kinds, and the Duttons think that in this situation is proof that the American people "are now more mentally alert and spiritually alive than they have been for a generation." The demand is largely for accounts of personal experience, but there is widespread interest also, they say, in memoirs of men and women whose lives and observations touched European politics and policies before the war, in books of international relations, books dealing with the history and modern conditions of European nations, and books that will help the readers to form their individual opinions about the settlement of the war and the establishment of a real and lasting peace. In general, the Duttons sum up their view of the situation in this sentence: "More current books are being sold now than usual, and the greatest interest lies in the direction of books about the war."

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

OUR SQUARE. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company.

THE "square" of this story lies many blocks "to the east" of Washington Square, and it is surrounded by slums. A "valiant green space" it is, apparently under the especial protection of Cupid and of Hymen. Lovers who belong to Our Square may be parted, but never for very long. They may pine and waste away or even become slightly insane, but their cure is certain and inevitable. Obstacles and misunderstandings fade away slowly perhaps, but always surely. If the course of true love does not run quite smooth there is always some kindly deus ex machina at hand to help it along. Occasionally the kindly god wears an aspect as unpromising as that of Pinny the Rat, a gangster with a good memory for cigarettes and generosity; more often he appears in the guise of the wise, gentle old dominie by whom these tales of "Our Square and the People in It" are related.

They are rose-colored tales, and life is singularly beneficent to the dwellers in Our Square. Even the prodigal daughter proves to be by no means so bad as she is painted, the meanest man turns out not to be quite so mean as had generally been supposed, and though the war brings suffering to the David and Jonathan of Our Square, the very sorrow has healing in it. The Southern aristocrat, fallen on evil days, who comes to live in Our Square, has a quite remarkable bit of good luck, and finds her "Tazmun," as Old Sally calls it, to be a real talisman indeed. Here, however, is not the first story told of "Our Square." That place of honor is given to the romance of the Bonnie Lassie and Cyrus the Gaunt; the Bonnie Lassie was a sculptor, and she and life remodeled Cyrus the Gaunt, making a man out of one who had been only a waster. She was, too, the "undisputed empress of Our Square" was the Bonnie Lassie—it would, by the way, be interesting to know why her name is Carol in the first story and Cecily in the last—and though she went away twice, she came back each time to Our Square. "The Chair That Whispered" tells how Leon Coventry, nicknamed "the Gnome," made a stupid blunder which might have cost him his life or his reason had it not been for MacLachan, the dour Scotch tailor, who once made a well-nigh tragic mistake himself, as is related in the story which bears his name. "The Great Peacemaker" is a tale of the early days of the war, which leaves the reader in an exceedingly skeptical frame of mind.

Fellows the tale of one "Orpheus"—nicknames seem to be highly favored in Our Square—a Greek who made music and whose real name, as Terry the Cop presently explains, "is Philip, two pops, and an oulos." He was not beloved by the Shadow Gang from Second Avenue, and one evening there was a first-class scrap, in which such elements as the Reverend Morris Cartwright, pastor of a fashionable church, and "Mixer" Boyle were temporarily though closely intermingled. Madame Tallafferr, who was called "the Duchess" by the inhabitants of Our Square and lodged on the top floor of an old house which bore this startling sign, "The Angel of Death; One Flight up," is the next to occupy the centre of the stage, and through her it is that Our Square gains "social recognition." Her place in the limelight is then taken by "The Meanest Man in Our Square," and the history of what circumstances, duly aided by the Bonnie Lassie, presently did to him. It was the Bonnie Lassie who, ably assisted by the dominie, arranged matters for "Paula of the Housetops," once dweller in a cage; in fact, she is a very busy young person.

Through all or nearly all these stories moves "the Little Red Doctor," the well-beloved physician of Our Square, healer of bodies and sometimes of souls. So it is only fitting that the last story should be the Little Red Doctor's own, the story of how happiness came to him, helped on by—once more!—the Bonnie Lassie, and by that individual whose curious profession had won for him the nickname of "Dead-Men's-Shoes." True, it did not all work out quite as the Bonnie Lassie had planned and expected, and a toothache nearly wrought havoc with her arrangements, but the end was perfectly satisfactory, and what more could she want? They are pleasant stories, these of "Our Square," and if they make one feel that they belong to some enchanted dreamland rather than in and around a New York east side park, they are, nevertheless, agreeable and entertaining.

A NEW DETECTIVE

THE MYSTERY OF THE HASTY ARROW. By Anna Katherine Green. Illustrated by H. N. Hallinger. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

IF you are tired of the innumerable progeny of Sherlock Holmes, the enigmatic, austere detective with the lean face and impenetrable eye, the mythical Superman who glances idly at your bootlaces and tells you what time you were born, you will find Detective Gryce in "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow," Anna Katherine Green's latest yarn, a most welcome relief. For Detective Gryce is none of your sublimated sleuths who pumps cocaine into his system by way of stoking a tireless brain; he is a very nice old gentleman, who, though extremely clever and ingenious, is not so clever and ingenious that you don't believe in him. He is about eighty-five years old and subject to rheumatism! Fancy a detective in a novel subject to rheumatism! It is as surprising as a matinée idol playing a lame man. It took courage to create such a detective, but the author of this story reaps her reward in the added plausibility of her protagonist.

Detective Gryce enlists your sympathy at once; he is like so many old gentlemen you know, though he's far cleverer, of course. In short, Detective Gryce is veracious; he has an air of taking you into his confidence that is alluring. Mrs. Green's method is here different from that of Conan Doyle and his legionary imitators. The reader is made to feel that while Gryce is very acute and penetrating, he is not more so than you yourself, given his experience, might well be. Which flatters you tremendously and makes you like the old man. Another difference in Mrs. Green's method is that Gryce does not do everything himself; his associate, Sweetwater, unlike the Boswellian Watson, is no mere recorder and supernumerary, but an active participant in unraveling the mystery, who deserves no small credit for his share in the story. Detective Gryce is not allowed to hog it. The whole story gains thereby an effect of not being a bravura exercise in ingenuity, as so many of the Doyle stories are, but the record of an actual crime which you may look up any day in the police records.

The story opens startlingly enough. A beautiful young girl in a great metropolitan museum is shot through the heart by an arrow. When the director and the other visitors come to the room where she is lying dead they find an older woman, of very striking appearance, bending over her and mumbling incoherently into her ear. When she is questioned she says that she doesn't know the girl and explains her mumbling by the extraordinary statement that she had a sudden vision of the passing away of her husband and was trying to communicate, through the spirit of the dead girl, some message to her departed husband. From then on follows a strange complex of events, which Gryce and his assistant finally trace to the real author of the crime. The murderer is rather too despicable a cad to be pleasant and his motive for killing the young girl turns out to be decidedly unconvincing. But by that time you have finished the story and can do nothing! Another weakness in "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow" is that it is too long. We have a theory about this kind of tale, analogous to that of Poe's concerning true poetry, that it should not, in order to attain maximum effect, exceed a circumscribed length. Reading such a story is like an exciting game and shouldn't be kept up too long. But as "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow" appeared serially in a magazine we suppose that a certain length was contracted for and the author had no choice.

THE STURDY OAK

THE STURDY OAK: A Composite Novel of American Politics by Fourteen American Authors: Samuel Merwin, Harry Leon Wilson, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Canfield, Kathleen Norris, Henry Kitchell Webster, Anne O'Hagan, Mary Heaton Vorse, Alice Duer Miller, Ethel Watts Mumford, Marjorie Benton Cooke, William Allen White, Mary Austin, Leeor Scott. Theme by Mary Austin. Chapters collected and edited by Elisabeth Jordan. Illustrations by Henry Raleigh. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $1.40.

THIS composite novel is devoted, literally, to the cause of woman suffrage. Woman suffrage is its theme, to the suffrage cause the entire profits of the serial and book publication are to be given, and during the campaign that has just ended with the enfranchisement of the women of New York State the chapters were published serially. Nearly every one of the fourteen strong supporters of woman suffrage who have thus given their time and talent to the cause has a special contribution to make in his or her chapter to feminist thought. And yet, be it clearly understood in the first place, "The Sturdy Oak" is an exceedingly interesting story, and very amusing to boot. It is very far from being dogmatic. It is very clever indeed. And from beginning to end it is irresistibly readable.

The theme, for which Mary Austin is responsible, is the candidacy of George Remington, young, honest, arrogant, inexperienced, for the office of District Attorney in the up-State New York county, whose capital is Whitewater. George is a reformer. He sees himself, vividly, thus. And his wife, to whom he has been married exactly five weeks when the story opens, sees him not only as a reformer, but as the nearest living approach to sheer human perfectness. George is "irrevocably" opposed to the enfranchisement of women. George is a sturdy oak. Genevieve is also thus opposed. Genevieve is a clinging vine. But as George's campaign proceeds the business of running for office as a reformer becomes curiously complicated; and Genevieve, thrust into the midst of actual affairs, begins, astoundingly, to think for herself. Not by any suddenly brought about change, within or without, but by the slow pressure of events and the unforeseen development of really inevitable thought George finds himself mixed up in the most disgraceful kind of politics, and Genevieve becomes an independent entity.

The real reform elements of the little city, and a group of forward-thinking women with them, are trying to clean up a disgraceful industrial suburb, make its living conditions safe and decent, and enforce the laws governing women's work. George honestly

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

means to help them. But it is his wife who throws her ignorant and incapable little self into the attempt to "help the working girls," while George the reformer stands aside. And it is only when the passive "shadiness" of his party managers becomes actual blackjacking and kidnapping—kidnapping of Genevieve!—that George cuts loose once for all, joins the women; promises to enforce the law if it ruins every one of his prosperous friends and relatives, and is triumphantly elected on a ticket of actual reform. And along with this political theme runs a delightful subplot, which shows how two real "clinging vines" took the stalwart protector of their sex at his word and forced him to "take care of them" whether or no.

The plot of the story is thus outlined as a whole because it is altogether coherent. No one would suspect that the book was the work of fourteen authors, for any lack of completeness in the story as a whole. The development of George's character is, to all appearances, a single piece of work, admirably consistent throughout. His arrogant youth, his first perplexities, his questionings and irritations, withal his essential honesty, and the basic fineness that triumphs over his own vanity as it triumphs over uglier but perhaps less insidious forces—all these are excellently shown. Genevieve, too, is a "whole" portrait and not a cubist arrangement in fourteen parts. The novel is first of all a novel—neither a "campaign document" nor a "composite."

Indeed, at first glance, it does not appear to be nearly so much of a composite as one would expect. As Mrs. Gerould says of the English novelists, whom she calls the "syndicate," most of these writers' work in this book is strikingly alike; one does literally have to turn back to the chapter head to see who is who! Harry Leon Wilson's second chapter of "The Sturdy Oak" is not at all like "Bunker Bean" or "Ruggles of Red Gap"; it is like Samuel Merwin's Chapter I. And a general similarity of style has been achieved throughout. True, Dorothy Canfield's humor is, perhaps, more subtle than Fannie Hurst's, and the latter astonishes us a bit by such a sentence as the following in the mouth of a woman who, with all her follies, is supposed at least to be a fastidious gentlewoman. "A girl with her raising, and both of her grandmothers women that lived and died genteel, to go traipsing around in her low heels in men's offices and addressing hoi polloi from soapboxes!" William Allen White gives us a rough and slangy sort of politics, and Marjorie Benton Cooke's exuberant style is a bit explosive at times.

But all the chapters are so good that it is practically impossible to say which is the best. Miss Hurst, with the most engaging ingenuity, introduces the delightful descent of his "clinging" relatives upon George. Marjorie Benton Cooke offers an amusing incident that has an important part in the plot when she sends the idealistic and newly awakened Genevieve to "talk to the working girls." Henry Kitchell Webster makes a decided contribution to the story personnel in the introduction of E. Eliot, middle-aged woman, real estate agent, reformer without any frills, and one of the finest things in the book. Kathleen Norris has a challenge to thought in a brief paragraph where Genevieve begins to think about motherhood. Dorothy Canfield presents another view of feminism in her sympathetic touch as to the "femininity" of poor Cousin Emeline. Anne O'Hagan makes an exceedingly good point where George dismisses his stenographer because she is a suffragist. William Allen White gives us the final conversion of the struggling George—a bit spasmodically, it must be confessed. Alice Duer Miller handles Genevieve's change of attitude very amusingly.

There are weaknesses and extravagances in the book. The most glaring flaw is Betty Sheridan, a rich girl who asserts her economic independence, not by engaging in some expert volunteer work, which her educational and material advantages would make possible, for the real good of the community, but by taking a position as a stenographer in the office of two men who are both her friends, and of whom one is in love with her, and who continues to live upon her private fortune without taking the trouble to investigate its decidedly tainted source. It must be added, however, that Betty improves toward the end, and that E. Eliot has a good influence upon her. Cousin Emeline, too, is a bit exaggerated, and it is almost impossible to believe, in this day, that she is under 40. But the novel as a whole is excellent.

THE GREAT TAB DOPE

THE GREAT TAB DOPE AND OTHER STORIES. By "Ole Luk-Oie" (Lieut. Col. E. D. Swinton, D. S. O., R. E.) New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE nine stories in this volume, written between 1903 and 1913, have appeared in some of the leading English magazines, but are all well worth reprinting in book form. Inasmuch as most of them are war stories, they are peculiarly timely now, albeit the war referred to in them was the argument the British had with the Boers in South Africa, years before the present gigantic struggle in Europe began. They are told largely in the vernacular of "Tommy Atkins," and in that respect as well as in their blithesome, homely humor, with occasional gashes of savage tragedy, are strongly suggestive of Kipling. The "Tommy" one finds in these tales is the

(Continued on Page 465)

On the Right of the British Line

BY CAPTAIN GILBERT NOBBS, LATE L. R. B.

"Those who have read Empey should read Nobbs. Each supplements the other."—Philadelphia Eve. Ledger.

Henry van Dyke brought this Manuscript to America. Here is his story of how it came to be written:

"Four of us were dining together at the Athenaeum Club in London in February, 1917. One of the party was a young British Captain who had been absolutely blinded and afterward taken prisoner by the Germans in the fighting on the Somme front. He was the most cheerful one of the party, and his narrative of his experiences was full of intense interest.

"When we went into the smoking room he said very quietly: 'Look here, you fellows, I can hear from your voices that you are pitying me because I am blind. Don't pity me. Congratulate me because I am alive.' I urged him to write down some of the wonderful things which he had been telling us so simply and with such a deep insight into human nature and the psychology of courage and suffering. He wrote the story, and I brought the manuscript to America and took it to the publisher.

"This is how Captain Nobbs' book 'On the Right of the British Line' came to be brought out here by the Scribners. It seems to me one of the very best, most truthful, and most moving books on the war that I have read."

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A VAGABOND TRIP DOWN THE ANDES

VAGABONDING DOWN THE ANDES. Being the Narrative of a Journey, Chiefly Afoot, from Panama to Buenos Aires. By Harry A. Franck. Illustrated with 176 unusual photographs by the author, with a map showing the route. New York: The Century Company. $4.

IN a day when Latin America, with its boundless natural resources, its untold wealth, and its climbing ambition, is shaking off the temperamental sloth of centuries to take an active and epoch-making part in the affairs of the universe, the intimate view of several of the republics south of the Caribbean Sea which one finds in this exceedingly well-written volume is enlightening, as well as of absorbing interest. The author is a traveler of unusual insight and far-reaching observation. Moreover, his favorite method of journeying afoot enables him to penetrate byways that the average tourist is liable to miss altogether. In his first book, published in 1910, "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," he told how he—a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he earned his A. B. degree, of Harvard and of Columbia, and a Professor of Modern Languages—had chosen literally to tramp around the world. Wherever it was possible he walked. Later he made other extensive walking tours, duly set forth in the three volumes that led up to that now under consideration. He says that, having formed the habit of walking early in life, he has developed "an inability to depend on others in my movements." So, in his journey down the Andes, he covered a considerable portion of it on foot. In the map which shows his route we see that, with the exception of a hundred miles or so—a very short distance compared with the whole trip—he walked the entire distance from the Colombian capital of Bogota to Cuzco, in Peru, approximately nearly 1,500 miles, and afterward footed it some 600 miles across Bolivia, from Cochabamba to the Brazilian border.

What pedestrianism means in Colombia may be imagined from the horrified remarks of an English owner of mines in that region whom Mr. Franck met in Panama. After declaring that walking was out of the question, and that his listener would starve to death on the way, anyhow, if he depended on the natives for food, because all they have is "corn cakes and beans, and bananas and bread, and that sort of thing," the Englishman dilated on the quantity and depth of mud all through Colombia, winding up with:

> And the mud! Why, bless me, one time a party was going along the road in Colombia, and they saw a hat, an English hat, lying in a mudhole. One of them started to kick it, when a man's voice shouted: "'Ere, stop it! That's my bally 'ead." "What on earth are you doing down there?" said the party. "Sitting on my mule, to be sure," said the voice. * * * Why, bless me, I wouldn't go on foot in Colombia for all the gold in the Bank of England.

Nevertheless, accompanied by Leo Hays, who had been a fellow-member of the Zone police force with Mr. Franck, the author marched out of the main plaza of Bogota on the morning of Aug. 1, for the walk to Quito, in Ecuador. The wayfarers had managed to persuade a shiftless Chibcha Indian cargadore to carry their two suitcases to the next town, a short day's journey away, for 50 cents, "at least twice his average daily earnings," and Hays volunteered to shadow the carrier for the first day. The purpose was, if possible, to persuade the man to go on with them indefinitely. The following description of this first day out of Bogota gives a general picture of many more days on the road, and therefore may be advantageously quoted:

> At first the way was lined with houses of sun-baked mud and peopled by dull-eyed, respectful Indians and haughty horsemen. A bright sun, frequently clouded over, made it just the day for tramping in full garb. The Indian crawled along so slowly that I soon forged ahead. Beyond the outskirts the broad upland plain was cut into irregular fields by adobe walls or fences, often tile-roofed, with massive adobe gate pillars. Fields dense with green Indian corn alternated with yellow stretches of ripening grain. Here and there potatoes were being planted. Masses of big red roses, of geraniums and daisies and unfamiliar flowers frequently beautified the scene. Two hours away I caught the last view of Bogota, backed by her black, mist-topped range, then the cloistered city sank forever from our sight as the road dipped down from the slightest of knolls on the all but floor-flat plain. * * * All the day we followed a massive stone highway built by the Spaniards of colonial times, now raised well above the flanking dirt roads preferred by the soft-footed travel of today. A large stone bridge of clumsy lines lifted us over the little Funza River, which waters the sabana, and not far beyond we entered the ancient town of Mosquiera, on a main corner of which stood a statue of the Virgin, unusual only for the fact that she was as jet-black of complexion as any African chief. To the South American the color line is not sharp, even in his picture of the after world. * * * At 8 we strolled into Serrezuela, officially named Madrid. Hays's pedometer registered seventeen miles.

It is not a pleasing impression that the author gives of climate and living conditions in Colombia. Uncomfortably cold except for a few hours near noon, with no artificial heat, and often no light at night in the mud-baked houses, there is nothing to do after dark but to go to bed—and the beds are generally merely board platforms not more than five feet long. As he describes his own sleeping place that first night—it was "a folding bed, in that I had to fold up to get into it." There are footpads, too, although it seems they can be easily rebuffed by a determined traveler who shows that he carries weapons. Then there is the ever-present mud. The people—and of course he refers to the peon class, which was that he aimed to study—he found shiftless, lazy, and untruthful, although always scrupulously polite, and invariably pious—at least outwardly. With regard to the view of the common people as to the status of the strip of land which once was Colombia, but now is Panama, this answer of a schoolboy to his teacher's question in local geography, which Mr. Franck heard, is illuminating: "Panama—a province of Colombia which is now in rebellion."

The impossibility of obtaining social recognition in Andean communities unless one rides a horse or mule is brought out with dry humor more than once. The author makes it quite clear that to travel afoot is to lose caste beyond redemption. One of the 176 illustrations—which collectively are not the least interesting element in the book—shows a horseman of the Cauca in full regalia. In addition to his town garb, frock coat and all, he would be a social outcast, says Mr. Franck, who did not wear a "Panama," hat, gloves, a ruana, or poncho, light in color and weight; Zamarras, or false trouser legs of rubber-canvas, and chilenas, or huge, wheel-like spurs. His other possessions he carries in his cuchugos, the long, soft-leather pouch on his cantel, and inserts his feet in heavy, fancily-carved brass shoe-stirrups. In contrast with this magnificent creature the author, in his gray flannel shirt, rough trousers, leather leggings, and mud-stained boots, tramping along the unspeakable roads, might well be regarded as a hopeless vagabond, with antecedents and intentions alike worse than questionable.

That the volume is so full of detail as to be almost photographic can be accounted for by the fact that it is a day-to-day narrative. Another reason is that it is the avowed purpose of the author to study the ways of the common people of South America. As he tells us, his was "not a voyage of discovery," but rather to go by hitherto unmentioned paths through inhabited and known regions, the out-of-the-way corners of familiar cities, and the undescribed gathering places of mankind. So the reader goes with him down the Andes to Quito, where he settled down for months, with the result that we have probably the most comprehensive and intimate exposition of daily life in the "City of the Equator" that ever has appeared in print. Here, having discarded his hobo clothing for the time being and put on a white collar—which in Quito, as in Bogota, is the mark of distinction of a gente—he lived in the home of a well-to-do citizen and enjoyed the family life that he considers has as fine expression in South American cities as anywhere in the world.

From Quito which had become very homelike in the months he spent there, the traveled went down through Southern Ecuador into the wilds of Northern Peru, and along the historic route of the Conquistadores to Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital, going thence afoot across tropical Bolivia. It was at the end of this tramp that the wayfarer took a bath on the River Paraguay and discarded his tramping garb finally. When he took steamer for Asuncion and Buenos Aires, in the modern City of Corumbá, Brazil, he was attired in the clean linen and well-tailored costume in which he might have appeared before his student class in the lecture room as a dignified teacher of languages, and in which the class was accustomed to behold him. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Mr. Franck today wears the uniform of a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and that he was ordered to France just after he had corrected the proofs of this book.

Of all the hardships, fatigue, and dangers the author endured and passed through in his long tramp there is no room here for more than passing mention. He never lays stress on them himself, and throughout his really wonderful book he relates strange incidents, tells of curious people, and repeats religious and other legends just as they came to him, leaving the reader to make his own comments. Nothing seems to have escaped his observation, and whether he is telling of the vagaries of spoken language that he noted so often, of the tribal customs of the various groups of Indians, of the religious ceremonies that he witnessed from time to time, or of the loose morality that he found in Bolivia, and particularly in Santa Cruz, he merely sets it down as part of a frank and truthful narrative, without apology or defense. A brilliant, colorful, enthralling story of adventure this volume is beyond doubt the most entertaining work on South America that has yet appeared in the English language—or in any other, for that matter.

Hoyle Up-to-Date

The official rules of all the card games are set forth in "Hoyle Up-to-Date," a volume published under the editorial direction of R. F. Foster. The whist rules in this manual were prepared by Walter H. Barney, the poker rules by David A. Curtis, and the other rules by persons of experiness and authority. (Jully & Kleintech. $1.)

The Straight Gate

Twenty-six addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Clow, Professor of Christian Ethics and Practical Training at the United Free Church College in Glasgow, are published in a volume entitled "The Evangel of the Straight Gate." The author pleads for "persuasive urgency" in preaching and for more and intensive evangelistic work. (George H. Doran Co. $1.35.)

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FIRST VOLUME OF COUNT TOLSTOY'S DIARY

THE DIARIES OF LEO TOLSTOY: YOUTH, 1847-1852. Translated from the Russian by C. J. Hogarth and A. Sirnis. Preface by C. Hagberg Wright. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS is the first volume in a very notable enterprise that has been undertaken by the Tolstoy Society of England, an enterprise that will be of the highest importance and interest to all followers of Tolstoy in all English-speaking countries. For that organization contemplates the publication in new, authoritative translations all of Tolstoy's works, both the well-known books and the hitherto unpublished manuscripts. It has begun with the diaries, and in this book presents the initial volume of both the series of diaries and its huge undertaking.

It is well known that the Russian philosopher kept a daily record of his life for more than sixty years, beginning with his young manhood and ending only with his last days. But the only part of that record to have had publication heretofore has been a volume dealing with a period only about ten years before his death. This present book has therefore the very great interest of offering the narrative of his inner life at a time of which almost nothing has been heretofore known. It covers the years from 1847, when Tolstoy was 18 years old, until 1852. There will be two more volumes included in the series devoted to the period of his youth, ending with 1861.

For all students of Tolstoy this early record, aside from its great personal interest, will be of consequence because of the evidence it gives that even as a youth who, although not yet out of his teens, was already living the life of a man of pleasure, he had glimpses of those spiritual conceptions which afterward came to dominate his life. According to his own account of himself he was often idle, frivolous, dissipated, but even then he had that keenly sensitive conscience which in later years lashed him into the straightest and narrowest of paths. When he sits down to his diary he is utterly honest with himself, and equally merciless. Thus in March, 1851, he renders to himself a candid account of his activities during the day, ending with these sentences, which are representative of the whole entry: "At gymnastics I showed off, (boastfulness.) Also I tried to impart to Kobylin my candid opinion of myself, (petty vanity;) at luncheon I overate myself, (gluttony;) I went to Volkonsky's without first finishing what I had to do, (lack of continuity;) I gorged myself upon sweets; I sat up too late, and I told several falsehoods."

All through this volume there is a constant recurrence to this strain of self-condemnation. He frequently makes rules for the guidance of his conduct, and presently we find him berating himself because he has not kept them. But throughout, notwithstanding his gambling, his making of debts, his loose financial habits, his occasional amours, his frequent "frivolling," he abundantly shows himself to have been during those five years of his young manhood an earnest-minded youth, deeply interested in things of the intellect, who scorned even while giving up to them the gross pleasures in which he indulged, who thirsted after righteousness and longed for spiritual enlightenment, whose feet were already instinctively bent toward the paths that lead to the spiritual uplands.

During part of the time covered by these five years Tolstoy was a student at the University of Kasan, much of it he spent at his father's estate, in after years to become world-widely famous as his home, of Yasnaya Polyana, part of it in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the last months in the Caucasus, where he served in the army in an artillery brigade. From the beginning of the diary he shows himself to be a wide reader and a keen thinker. Over and over again one finds him expressing ideas upon philosophy and religion which Tolstoy students will recognize as having in them the germ, and sometimes the well-developed principle, of some fundamental of his later philosophy. Long before the close of this section of his diary, at the end of 1852, he had practically decided to follow a literary career and had begun to write. While he was in the Caucasus he wrote and published his first story, "Childhood," whose conception and slow creation, with incessant rewriting, the reader follows in the daily entries. He wrote during this time also another story, "Incursion," began "The Novel of a Landowner," and planned or wrote many sketches of varied character. During all the latter part of the diary, especially after he went to the Caucasus, he can be noted the steady growth and the increased upward striving of both mind and soul. Apparently the many lashings he had given himself for his failures to live up to the standards he had set for himself had borne fruit. He had been engaged in no less an enterprise than the reforming of his own character, and not without result.

Readers of that lately published volume of Tolstoy's diaries, dealing with the years from 1895 to 1899, noted in it how there frequently recurred, like a thread woven in and out through the days, denunciations of woman as a noxious and deplorable creature, whose evil actions and influence serve only to harass and retard man in his upward climb. At the early age of 19 he had already come to this conclusion, just as he soon afterward worked out the basic ideas of his philosophy; and as held to then, so he seems to have kept firm hold of this conviction through all his long life. "From whom, indeed," he writes in his diary, "do we learn voluptuousness, effeminacy, frivolity in everything, and many another vice if not from women? Who is responsible for the fact that we lose such feelings inherent in us as courage, fortitude, prudence, equity, and so forth, if not woman?" And he sets himself the rule to "regard feminine society as an inevitable evil of social life, and, in so far as you can, avoid it."

In his will Tolstoy appointed his friend and follower, Vladimir Tchertkoff, with one of his daughters, his literary executor, and expected him to have the custody, the editing, and publishing of all his unpublished manuscripts, including the sixty-odd years of diaries. But his wife, Countess Sophia Tolstoy, presented the manuscripts of a goodly part of the diaries to the Historical Museum of Moscow. Much discussion and ill-feeling resulted, and Tolstoy admirers all over the world have resented her action. In a lengthy appendix Mr. Tchertkoff gives the whole history of the controversy, and makes clear what Tolstoy's ideas and desires were. His will is inserted in full. Before depositing these manuscripts the Countess Tolstoy had made a copy of them, and this copy she allowed Mr. Tchertkoff to examine. He made from it a copy for his own use, and from his copy this translation was made. Another appendix tells the story of Tolstoy's life during the years covered by this diary. Among the illustrations there is one of Tolstoy at the age of 23, which is peculiarly interesting to the student of character, so plainly do the opposing baser and finer natures of the young man appear in his countenance.

MISPRONOUNCED WORDS

A DESK BOOK OF 25,000 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED. By Frank H. Vizetelly. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.60.

ENGLISH words, foreign terms, Bible names, personal names, geographical names, proper names of all kinds current in literature, science and the arts, and a great many other words likely to prove stumbling blocks are here brought together in this handy desk book, their pronunciation indicated and a sufficient annotation added to make clear their meaning. In the pronunciation, the preference of the leading dictionaries for nearly two hundred years are given. Thus the volume presents a remarkable consensus of opinion concerning the pronunciation of English and, since consensus of opinion depends upon consensus of usage, there is here offered not only the standard for correct pronunciation at the present time, but also a survey of the development of that usage in the case of each word in the pronunciation of which there have been important changes during these two centuries.

But this is only the beginning of the volume's usefulness as a handy desk book, which is bound presently to prove itself an indispensable addition to the slender collection of reference books which must be kept within easy reach. Here one finds the important geographical names of all the world, with their correct spelling and pronunciation, and for each a few words of explanation telling what it is and where located. Similar treatment is given to the proper names of famous men and women of the present and of past centuries, to the proper names of the myths and legends of all nations, to those of the Bible, and to those of famous characters of fiction. There is brief definition of hundreds of words but recently come into use in science and the arts.

Dr. Vizetelly has for many years been a foremost authority in English orthoepy, and, in addition to his work as collaborator in many dictionaries and encyclopaedias, has written a number of books for the use of those who wish to speak and write the English language correctly. He has written an introduction for this book which discusses the question of local usage in English pronunciation, and has some severe words for those who follow fads—with especial reference to certain London fads—in pronunciation, considers with justice and discrimination the defects of both English and American speech, notes and explains many differences in pronunciation between the two, and makes a plea for the correct use of all the organs of speech, and for a general effort to attain clear and correct enunciation.

Pets

An illustrated volume entitled "Pets, Their History and Care," has been contributed to the American Nature Series by Lee S. Crandall, Assistant Curator of Birds in the New York Zoological Park. The book deals with practically all animals, wild as well as domestic, that may be kept for companionship or ornament. The information the author sets forth includes facts that will be useful to those contemplating the purchase of pet animals and birds. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Hugo Grotius

An interesting and intelligent survey of the life and career of one of the world's immortals is presented by Hamilton Vreeland of the New York bar in a volume entitled "Hugo Grotius, the Father of the Modern Science of International Law." The author deals with Grotius's work as theologian, poet, and historian; but his main effort is to show what the great Hollander accomplished as a jurist, international lawyer, statesman, and diplomatist. (Oxford University Press.)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

ALL IN IT! "K (1)" Carries On. By Ian Hay. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

AFTER two days of rest to recover from their valiant experiences in France, the men whom we came to know in Captain Beith's earlier book, "The First Hundred Thousand," were sent into active service in Belgium. They had expected at least a month of rest. But their reward for doing hard work well was to be sent at once to do more! And instead of rest billets they found themselves in—of all places—the Ypres salient. And along with the personal sketches, the anecdotes of danger, and valor, and fun, the author (he is Major Beith now) begins in the very first pages to give us interesting information, for us and our soldiers, about the trenches, rest billets, mining, feint attacks, &c. There are many valuable facts. He tells us in the first place how different from the French trenches, with their long, straight lines, are those of Flanders, where the land is undulating, and where the trench line follows the curve of each little hill.

The Ypres salient, indeed, is made up of many small salients, of many ridges and sudden little droppings of ground; the machine gunners on both sides are kept busy. And the author goes on:

> As for the trenches themselves—well, as the immortal costermonger observed, "there ain't no word in the elooming language" for them.
>
> In the first place, there is no settled trench line at all. The salient has been a battlefield for twelve months past. No one has ever had the time, or opportunity, to construct anything in the way of permanent defenses. A shallow trench, trimmed with an untidy parapet of sandbags, and there is your stronghold! For rest and mediation, a hole in the ground, half full of water and roofed with a sheet of galvanized iron; or possibly a glorified rabbit burrow in a canal bank. These thieves, as a modern poet has observed, are all right in the Summertime. But Winter here is a disintegrating season. * * * In addition to the Boche, we wage continuous warfare with the elements.

Neither weather nor the enemy, however, could damp the gay spirits of the men of whom Ian Hay writes; and his own narrative is full of the brightest humor, not untouched with an equally bright cynicism. He tells us, for instance, that guides are of two classes—those who do not know the way, and say so at the outset; and those who do not know the way, but leave you to discover the fact. And he adds, flatly and with emphasis: "There are no other kinds of guides." He relates as a bit of fate's irony the tale of a group of officers who were quartered in a deserted Belgian château and assured by the outgoing group that the place was quiet and safe. "The outgoing brigade," remarks the author in parenthesis at this point, "is always excessively cheery." As a matter of fact, the building was all but shelled to pieces over their heads, and when, escaping destruction by the sheerest luck, the young officers at last succeeded in having their perilous dwelling made shellproof, the brigade was ordered to move in three days! And he has the following engaging paragraph on camouflage:

> Of late the scene painter's art—technically known as camouflage—has raised the concealment of batteries and their observation posts to the realm of the uncanny. According to Major Wagstaffe, you can now disguise anybody as anything. For instance, you can make up a battery of six-inch guns to look like a flock of sheep, and herd them into action browsing. Or you can dispatch a scouting party across No Man's Land dressed up as pill-boxes, so that the deluded Hun, instead of opening fire with a machine gun, will merely post letters in them—valuable letters, containing military secrets. Lastly, and more important still, you can disguise yourself to look like nothing at all, and in these days of intensified artillery fire it is very seldom that nothing at all is hit.

And here is Ian Hay's opinion of war's little word deceptions:

> The one thing you must not do in war time is to call a thing by its real name. To take a hackneyed example, you do not call a spade a spade; you refer to it, officially, as "shovels, General Service, One." This helps to deceive, and ultimately to surprise, the enemy; and as we all know by this time, surprise is the essence of successful warfare. On the same principle, if your troops are forced back from their front line trenches, you call this "successfully straightening out an awkward salient."

These things are jolly reading in a book by a man who has lived through so much of war. And yet it would be a grave mistake to assume that because he writes brightly, and often humorously, Major Beith's is a "light" book. It is far from that. As every one knows, the soldier has a quick humor in the midst of grim and terrible things, and his jokes are the accompaniment to his heroism. In "All In It!" the heroism is present always. The terrible things are not glossed over. And there are bits of stirring drama in the book—as the stories of the young officer who sought underground until he found and destroyed the enemy's mine gallery, and of the Scotch boy, a college student, who was killed in the seizing, single handed, of an important German gun.

PALESTINE

PALESTINE. By A. M. Hyamson. Illustrated. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

PALESTINE, Christianity's cradle, has experienced as many terrible vicissitudes of fortune as any other portion of the earth. The Jews, driven from power by the Romans, became a subject people; the Roman Empire's fall passed the region into other hands; Mohammedanism's westward sweep forced it into Islam's maw, and the Christian world's holy places were in infidel hands. Crusading forces wrested Jerusalem from the profane, and Frankish kingdoms, on a feudal basis, ruled the land for a time. But the Moslem proved too strong for these brave men, handicapped as they were in many ways, and the Turk eventually conquered Palestine, where he has made good his sway until the present time.

Various as were these conquerors, each one of them oppressed the native Jew. Roman and Frank and Turk ill treated him and exploited the country for their personal gain. From a land flowing with milk and honey the place became a desert; from being a garden spot, its barren wastes lay worthless under Turkish rule, never a good one in a conquered land. Palestine as a country was exhausted and fallow; as a race the Jew dwelt in a foreign land where he spoke alien tongues.

On account of persecutions in their new homes or a desire for the land which their religion promised them, Jews commenced returning to Palestine. Napoleon, whose Egyptian dream of empire led him thither, promised the land to its original owners if he conquered it. The first Jews to return found the country in a terrible state; these initial attempts at repatriation were failures.

Jewry throughout the world grew interested in the idea. The spirit of Zionism arose. Jewish colonists returning to Palestine were encouraged by such societies as the Chovevé Zion (lovers of Zion) and the Ica (Jewish Colonization Society.) Great Jews, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and Baron Maurice de Hirsch among others, aided the movement. Jewish colonies were fostered on a sound basis; the land was tilled and exploited properly. Then the great Zionist, Theodore Herschel, and his followers gave the idea a national trend that Palestine was the home for the Jews as a people. The movement grew, and at the great war's outbreak Palestine was beginning to find itself, its colonies were self-supporting and valuable, and the Jew was beginning to dwell in and reclaim his home.

Mr. Hyamson gives the account of this land's history, economic and political, in his book "Palestine." The volume "attempts to extract from the experience of history the lesson out of which profit may be obtained in the future. The story of eighteen centuries of retrogression has been told; but in far greater detail has been described the revival which is not more than a generation in age." Mr. Hyamson has done his task thoroughly. His book contains all the information necessary on the subject, handled with a nice sense of relative values in a style that is somewhat heavy. The coming peace conference must devote some time and thought to Palestine. This volume is a timely contribution to the knowledge that will place the future on a satisfactory basis.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS OF A GRANDMOTHER

RANDOM REFLECTIONS OF A GRANDMOTHER. By Mrs. R. Clipston Sturgis. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

BEING a grandmother, let it be understood at once, is a calling, a busy occupation. Mrs. Sturgis was rather puzzled, she tells us, about her "occupation" when she had to fill in a census blank, or something of the sort, not long ago; being a wife is a vocation, not an occupation; the servants did most of the housekeeping; war relief kept her very busy, but that is mercifully not a life work. She was at a loss as to what to set down in that insistent blank space, when the telephone bell rang:

> "Oh, Grannie, is that you? Good-morning. May I go up to spend a few days with you 'cause mother wants you to take me to the dentist and she said p'r'aps you'd like to have baby too 'cause Billy, Jr., has a cold and she doesn't want him to get it only you'd have to take care of him 'cause she can't spare Nannie and would you please make him another jacket and she'd like you to get him a pair of couduroy trousers.

My brain reels in a dizzy whirl of pronouns, but my doubts are at an end, and my question is answered: "Occupation?" Grandmother.

> Does any one doubt the seriousness of it as a calling, let her try it. It begins in the beginning, and will end, I suppose, when the breath is out of one's body, and one is tucked away safely in a little copper urn; when whatever there may be left of this world's goods is inherited by one's offspring with a little sigh of relief that at last they have a bit of money which they can spend as they like, not dribbled out to them in the shape of occasional presents "with a string tied to them." It begins when the first baby is expected, and you think you are all in all necessary to the occasion only to find that you are neither wanted nor expected; and then receive a hurry call at the last minute to say that after all you had better come.
>
> It's funny—just plain funny—to see your own baby with a baby of her own. Your thoughts are busy—not with plans and dreams and visions for the future of the grand-baby, as they were for that of your own, but with wonder and speculation as to how your child will meet the problems that lie before her in the bringing up of her children. You won't approve of the way she does it, you know.

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(Continued on Following Page).

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

comment, and bright and lovable criticism, a little book full of chuckles and commonsense, a charming book of "reflections" that leaves the reader with a delightful picture of the author and of her very likable family. Mrs. Sturgis regrets, in the first place, that she cannot be an old-fashioned grandmother; she hasn't a gray hair in her head; there is so much to do that it is quite impossible for her to sit placidly by the fire and knit (although, as a matter of fact, she is doing a deal of knitting these days, along with a thousand and one other things;) but she has an inward conviction, after all, that that is not the sort of grandmother her family would prefer. And from the glimpses of those grandchildren the reader quite agrees with her. They are an uproarious lot! Here is a picture of a drive in the country (Mrs. Sturgis confesses that she hates the country):

> I returned to my Summer residence one day last year after several weeks' absence, to be met half a mile or so from the house by two babies, two collie dogs, two go-carts, one nurse, one daughter, and a husband. With heart-warming shouts of welcome, these all piled into the car. I'm not quite clear about the horse, but to the best of my remembrance he was included, and we rolled merrily on. By the time we reached our destination, my husband had sat on my best hat, one of the collies had tried to eat up my back hair, and the chauffeur was having nervous prostration because the baby kept getting mixed up with the steering-wheel. We fe=nd a casual sort of afternoon tea scattered over the piazza, with few unattached nephews and nieces enjoying it, to which were shortly added a few guests who dropped in for a quiet chat. The evening was somewhat hectic, owing to my daughter going off alone in the canoe to visit the gypsies, and being gone so long that one nephew went off to find her, followed by my husband to find him. By a sorely mistaken error in judgment my daughter had allowed one of the grandchildren to sleep in the same room with her father. Now my husband adores children and they adore him, but he isn't exactly what one would call a disciplinarian, and on that particular night that grandchild elected to talk cheerily to Grandpa from 11.30 P. M. to 8:10 A. M., when I went in and made remarks.

For all her gay phrasing, her grandmotherly camaraderie, her energy, this grandmother is frankly true to her own generation, and all the more delightful thereby. She does not approve of the way children are brought up nowadays, and she finds much to criticise in the "utter lack of heart and tenderness of the present-day young mothers" in, for instance, letting the baby cry. She calls herself an Early Victorian—though we personally think Late Bostonian would be a better name. She abominates steam radiators and certain other modernities. But, she adds:

> Just between me and myself, (only I shan't tell the children so,) I fancy it to be within the bounds of possibility that we Grannies are not as invariably in the right as we firmly believe ourselves to be.

It will be seen that the author has a sense of humor! From beginning to end, in praise and blame, grave moods and gay, the book of this modern Beacon Street grandmother is charming.

THE FREAKS OF MAYFAIR

THE FREAKS OF MAYFAIR. By E. F. Benson. Illustrated by George Plank. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

WHEN Professor Bliss Perry says that we have no satire in America he makes a severe indictment of our literary men. For successful satire, one of the most difficult of literary forms, is also one of the most salutary, the most astringent. The man who dips his arrows in laughter renders them more deadly than if he had dipped them in poison. For shams wither more quickly before sharpened ridicule than before clumsy, if honest, vituperation. A Swift is ever a more fearsome enemy than a Prynne. Angry criticism, in fact, is what certain shams feed upon; it inflates them. It takes effective satire to prick their hollowness.

It is the bloated hollowness of such shams that E. F. Benson deflates in his newest volume of sketches, "The Freaks of Mayfair." Sir Louis Marigold, Bart., M. P., and Lady Mary Marigold of "The Compleat Snobs," who one happy Christmas Day find that they have given each other a beautiful copy of the Peerage and are delighted at this "delicious coincidence"; the effeminate young maniing of "Aunt Georgie" who spends his time embroidering and painting young men on a formula of "no coats or Adam's apple, long eyelashes, and girlish mouth," who not being good at eyes paints his sitters generally "looking down"; Mrs. Weston of "Quack-Quack" who goes from one to the other in search of remedies for her perfect health; the prurient scandalmongers of "The Poison of Asps"; Constance Lady Whittlemere of "The Sea-Green Incorruptible," an empty, dehumanised husk of a woman, "impervious to everything save dignity"; the two varieties of climbers, horizontal and perpendicular, in the intensely amusing sketches by those names; the study of the Rev. the Hon. J. S. Sandow in "The Spiritual Pastor," who, on Friday, makes a "pretence of lunching on salmon-trout, caviare, wine, and truffles"; these are some of the "freaks" you meet in the twelve sketches which compose the book. Some are so humorous that they make you forget entirely the sting beneath the humor; others are frankly aristophanic; one or two are even pathetic, as though the author felt sorry at disclosing such pitiful weaknesses. All are incisive and true.

It is hard to quote from a book so uniformly entertaining, but perhaps a fragment from "The Spiritual Pastor" will do as well as any:

> This literary profession of his (the Rev. the Hon. J. S. Sandow's) is no mere matter of a parish-magazine, or of letters to the Guardian about the Eastward position, or the Spectator about early buttercups, but he publishes on his own account at least two volumes a year. * * * They all begin in an enticing manner, for Mr. Sandow tells you how he was walking across the Park one morning when he observed two sparrows quarreling over a piece of bread that some kind bystander had thrown them. This naturally gives rise to reflections as to the distressing manner in which ill-temper spoils our day. The kind bystander is, of course, Providence, who throws quantities of bread, and Mr. Sandow tells us that it is the truer wisdom not to behave like silly sparrows and all wrangle over one piece, but hop cheerfully away, with a blessing in the certainty of finding more. Or, again, Mr. Sandow describes how he was hurrying to the station to catch a train, fussing himself with the thought that he would not be in time for it, and not noticing the limpid blue of the sky and the white clouds that floated across it. When he came to that station he found he had still five minutes to spare and so need not have hurried at all, but drunk in the gladness of God's spring. From this lesson, he humbly hopes, he will be less disposed to fuss in the future, but trust to the wise hand that guides him. We are not told what would have been the moral if Mr. Sandow had missed his train.

What makes this volume so worth while is that one feels that it is not inspired by a mere desire and delight in mocking, but that it springs rather from an honest and profound detestation of all the soft-brained and wasteful snobs and parasites that incumber a gasping world. Mr. Benson abhors these shells of people, gluttonizing and petty, careless of the misery that surrounds them. Mr. Benson, you feel, is a philosopher as austere as Emerson, a disciple of "plain living and high thinking." In one place he describes an orgy at a hotel in which the guests throw half-guinea peaches at the fireflies. At the bottom of the page he inserts the bald but eloquent footnote "A fact." One senses Mr. Benson's indignation. Yet he does not throw up his hands in despair at the world. In his mellow chapter at the close, "Past-times," he mildly berates "an industrious social castigator who said not long ago: 'There is not an ounce of manliness in the country.' For contradiction of so Bedlamitish a sentiment," says Mr. Benson, "the myriad graves in France bear a testimony that is the more eloquent for its being unspoken." No, Mr. Benson does not throw up his hands in despair at the world. But he is acutely and delightfully critical.

GREEN TENT IN FLANDERS

A GREEN TENT IN FLANDERS. By Maud Mortimer. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

TEMPERAMENT and individuality differentiate this book widely from all the many other books that have been written about hospital service in Europe. They warm it with color and inspire it with a vitality that allures and interests the reader and makes him see vistas beyond the scenes described in its pages. The author, who is an American woman, served in a field hospital in Belgium five miles back of the firing line, spending there three months during the Winter of 1916. Sometimes the picture of a day's work, or of a wounded soldier, or an incident, is like a photographic snapshot, bald, outright, and mercilessly true. Sometimes it is an impressionistic sketch in whose color values and poetic suggestions are half glimpsed truths of life and death. Or again it is like one of the clever pen-and-ink drawings from the author's own hand that illustrate the text, clear, exact, and revealing, but done with artistic insight and skill. There are stories of the wounded pollus, descriptions of nurses, doctors, chauffeurs, tales of the daily life. But the artistic vision, the philosophic tendency of mind, and the quiet humor make it all as different from an ordinary chronicle of hospital service as a statue is different from a block of marble. Interesting in view of the discussion that pops up now and then as to whether or not Americans in France offend French susceptibilities are these reflections of the author upon the contrasting temperaments of the Frenchman and the American:

> A Frenchman can never realise our American fundamental naïveté. He is not simple himself, but proud and complex. He is annoyed by what he thinks our incomprehensible lack of reserve and form, when it is nothing but a degree of national opaqueness he can't shed light. The French cherish the bureaucrat in all his forms and numbers. Young Americans hate restraint. They lightly undertake all that comes their way, but somewhat reluctantly go clear-eyed to the logical end of an endeavor. At home our antennae have not needed to become sensitised to foreign reaction; there has been plenty of room for contemptuous indifference and we have had a real flexibility. Our facile assumption and self-confidence, our deep, instinctive suspicion of all that is not American, brought cheek by jowl with the keen French mind, its unformulated but rigid traditions of manner and speech, its bottomless reserves, its dire thoroughness of method and almost equally strong distrust—to say nothing of its humorous compassion—for all that is not French, put the easy-going American at a disadvantage. When not happily unconscious he is irked by what he cannot quite size up. We Americans still trail nebulous envelopes, while pressure has solidified and crystallized the French.

"So, if this story of Drowsy, seems a fairy tale, let us remember that the Atlantic Cable would be a fairy tale to Columbus."

This, from the author's preface, indicates that the new novel by the editor of *"Life"* is more on the lines of *"Amos Judd," "The Pines of Lory"* and *"The Last American"* than like his more recent novel, *"Pandora's Box."* It is the somewhat romantic narrative of a woman and a reckless lover, whose control of waves of thought brings about exciting and significant happenings.

DROWSY

is the title (that was the nickname given the hero because of his unusual eyes). The author is

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

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BOOKS IN DEMAND

WHEN the war started the makers and producers of books were naturally anxious to gauge its effect on current literature. All sorts of "forecasts" were made; noted authors and leading publishers were interviewed, and the result was decidedly confusing to the "man in the street" who was interested in the subject. On the one hand he was told that the war would "kill" the demand for books, that the latter would be regarded purely as luxuries with which one could readily dispense in times like these, and that only the "practical" kind of book—the book dealing directly with some phase of the war—could expect a hearing. And then, with equal assurance, we were told quite the reverse of all this—that the war was bound to create a new demand for literature, that people would turn to the reading of books as a relief from the strain of the epoch-making events through which we are living, and that just because of this craving for mental relief a strong demand for the very reverse of what we might call "war literature" was to be expected.

NOW, for the first time, it is possible to tell something of the kind of book that is actually in demand in wartime. One need puzzle no longer over "forecasts"—except as it is interesting to note how far right, and how far wrong, some of them have been. We have this actual knowledge today simply because the books that are being published this season are a direct result of what publishers and authors have found to be the wartime demand for literature. An interesting analysis of this result is given, by the publishers themselves, in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW, from which one gathers several significant facts. Thus, by the head of more than one publishing house we are told that the present demand for books is exceptionally strong and that as a result—to quote what appears to be a typical experience—more books are being produced this season than ever before. As to the character of the books most in demand there is a notable agreement. "War books," war manuals, histories more or less related to the war, are particularly popular, while there is traceable a similarly increasing demand for other "serious" books, among which collections of poetry seem to be enjoying a special and, perhaps, unlooked-for vogue. Parenthetically, it is worth noting that a year ago "war books," although published in much greater numbers than they are now, had a much smaller sale; their popularity, at least in this country, dates from the entrance of the United States into the war. As for fiction—the "problem novel," we are told, is not wanted this season, nor does the "light, frothy novel" attract to itself the large body of readers that it used to have. On the other hand, the detective story and the good mystery story have come into their own again. People want to be amused as much as they ever did—but they need a Conan Doyle, or a Rider Haggard to perform this service for them. The typical "novel of sentiment" seems much too light and unreal a thing to retain its power to amuse in times like these. And, although the publishers do not discuss it in the symposium from which we have already quoted, what is known as the holiday gift book seems to have fallen in disfavor.

THAT there will be fewer than ever of the old-time holiday gift books this season is indicated by the publications that have already appeared. Years ago the typical "gift book," printed on ornately decorated paper, with full-page color illustrations, elaborately bound, and "boxed" in a way that gave it the appearance of a toothsome package of confectionery, was very much in evidence. People inflicted these gift books on their friends not because of a suspected literary value in the books themselves, but primarily because the latter were outwardly festive and "Christmasy." But the war seems to have sounded the death-knell of this odd literary harlequin—and of all the changes that war has brought about in the world of books this change may be least deplored. And now that this sugary gift book of the past has disappeared, its place is being more than filled by books that are really worth while, books whose appeal is based on the printed page and not on decoration and fanciful binding. The new gift book is something that deserves a hearty welcome this year—and there is every indication that the welcome will be ungrudgingly accorded.

WHEN one learns from the publishers that there is a special demand this season for poetry, one naturally asks: "What poetry?" As a matter of fact, since the war started, the popularity of books of verse has been a marked feature in the publishing world. But the character of the books published to meet this demand has been so diversified, so comprehensive, that it is difficult to form from it any estimate of what the public really wants just now in the way of poetry. We would like to be able to say that it is the "new poetry" that the public wants, that it is by the poets of today that this poetry is being furnished. Unfortunately, judging by the number of reprints of the "classics" that come in to us, this could hardly be said with a sufficient backing of fact to make it a truth. Judged only by the amount of its publication the "new poetry" interests the critical few—a judgment that awards neither good nor bad to it—while of the "classics" in poetry there seems to be no end. SHAKESPEARE, TENNYSON, SWINBURNE, WHITMAN, to say nothing of many others, have been coming out in cheap editions right along—and the cheap editions have sold, so far as we know—but, of the "new poets," how many have sold? Of some of the new poets there is, of course, no question as to their popularity. RUPERT BROOKE, for instance, has been a "best seller," but then, RUPERT BROOKE is not, in one sense of the word, a "new poet." His verse follows the best traditions, his poems are loved because of their appeal to that poetic sense of which his great predecessors are such perfect exponents. But of the "new poetry," what is there that one can quote that is at once popular and that shows at the same time the impress of the so-called new school—free verse, cubism, and all the rest of it? It may be answered that some of this "new poetry" has been popular, and to an extent that brought it almost within the "best seller" class. There was "Spoon River Anthology," for instance, that enjoyed, undoubtedly, during the season that saw its birth, an amazing vogue. But one hears little of this strange mixture of prose and free verse. Evidently it was its specious sort of novelty that gave it its first and immediate appeal. This having worn off there seems to be left nothing of the intrinsic value, the genuine flush of beauty, that alone gives to poetry its permanence.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 7
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History and Biography

SAM HOUSTON. By George A. Bryan. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.
In the series of True Stories of great Americans.

GREENWICH VILLAGE. By Anna Alice Chapin. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.
History and description of the Washington Square section of New York.

THE MONARCHY IN POLITICS. By J. A. Farrer. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
Inquiry into the practical working of Constitutional monarchy in England during the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria.

WRITINGS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50. (Volume VII.)
The period covered is 1820-1823.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD. By Stephen Gwyn. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.
A biography and critical estimate of her wo

LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROBERT COLLYER. By John Haynes Holmes. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
The period covered is 1823-1912.

ALSACE-LORRAINE UNDER GERMAN RULE. By Charles Downer Hazen. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Historical survey.

RECOLLECTIONS. By John Viscount Morley. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes.
The period covered in this autobiography is from 1838 to the present time.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE CIVIL WAR. By Ellis Paxon Oberholtzer. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Five volumes. Vol. I., 1865-68. $3.50.
This volume extends to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

ABDUL HAMID. By Sir Edwin Pears. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.
A biography in the Makers of the Nineteenth Century series.

AN ADMIRAL'S WIFE IN THE MAKING. By Lady Poore. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.
Reminiscences of the wife of Commander Richard Poore, Naval Brigade, Nile Expedition.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVS. By A. H. E. Taylor. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
Historical and critical review.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HIS COURT. By Herbert Vivian. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.
Taken from the "Memoirs" of Count Roger de Resseguier, son of Francis Joseph's Court Chamberlain.

Poetry and Drama

DAYS OF DESTINY. By R. Gorell Barnes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
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THE BLESSED BIRTHDAY. By Florence Converse. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
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THE INSURGENT THEATRE. By Thomas H. Dickinson. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.35.
A study of the "little" theatres, open-air presentations, modern movements, &c.

ODES TO TRIFLES AND OTHER RHYMES. By R. M. Easuie. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.
Short poems on subjects connected with a soldier's life.

THE STANDARD BOOK OF JEWISH VERSE. Compiled and edited by Joseph Friedlander. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
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IN DIVERS TONES. By Clarence Watt Hoaklitt. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Collection of short poems.

HOMESPUN. By Eliza Hoggan Hornbrook. 12mo. New York: Miss McSweeney.
Collection of short verse.

MY SHIP AND OTHER VERSES. By Edmund Leamy. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.
Collection of poems, with an introduction by Katherine Tynan.

WESTERN WATERS AND OTHER POEMS. By Elizabeth Sewell Hill. 12mo. Chicago: The Roadside Press.
Collection of short poems.

MORE SHORT PLAYS. By Mary Macmillan. 12mo. Cincinnati, Ohio: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.50.
Contains eight plays.

SACRIFICE, AND OTHER PLAYS. By Rabindranath Tagore. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
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AUTUMN LOITERERS. By Charles Hanson Towne. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
A story of New England travel by an editor and author and an automobile.

POEMES DES POILUS. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Butterfield.
Collection of French soldier poems, published for the benefit of the New England Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded, 306 Boylston Street, Boston.

Fiction

OUR SQUARE AND THE PEOPLE IN IT. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.
A story of Washington Square.

MYTHOLOGY, POETRY, AND PROSE. By Harry Lorenzo Chaplin. 8vo. New York: The Shakespeare Press.
A collection of stories on mythological subjects.

A DAUGHTER OF THE MORNING. By Zona Gale. 12mo. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.40.
The story of a modern American girl who "made good."

THE MYSTERY OF THE HASTY ARROW. By Anna Katherine Green. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
A detective story.

THE PRINCESS SOFIA. By Hiram W. Hayes. 12mo. Boston: Davis & Bond. $1.25.
A companion story to "Paul Anthony, Christian," and "The Man of Clay."

AT THE FOOT OF THE SAND HILLS. By H. S. Spalding. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.
The story of a Chicago boy who goes to the prairies of Nebraska.

EARLY DAYS ON THE WESTERN RANGE. By C. C. Walsh. 12mo. Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1.25.
A pastoral narrative.

THE MYSTERY OF GABRIEL. By Michael Wood. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40.
A religious novel.

THE STURDY OAK. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.
A composite novel of American politics by fourteen American authors.

Essays

OUR RENAISSANCE. By Henry Browne. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
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CHRISTMAS AND THE YEAR ROUND. By Dr. Frank Crane. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.
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WHY I BELIEVE THE BIBLE. By David James Burrell. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
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THE SEPARATION OF THE CHURCHES AND THE STATE IN FRANCE. By William Henry Harrison Stowell. 12mo.
The writer studied the question while in Paris, where he published his observations in March, 1907.

THE CATHOLIC'S WORK IN THE WORLD. By Rev. Joseph Husslein. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.
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THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Edgar Whitaker Work. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
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Travel and Description

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THE TURKISH EMPIRE. By Lord Eversley. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
The author has acquired his knowledge of Turkish affairs from his travels in the East dating as far back as 1865.

CHINA FROM WITHIN. By Charles Ernest Scott. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.75.
The impressions and experiences of a traveling evangelist.

NEW FOOTPRINTS IN OLD PLACES. By Pauline Stiles. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2.
A book of travel in Southern Europe.

WALKING TRIPS IN NORWAY. By N. Tjernagel. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: Lutheran Book Concern.
Illustrated book of travel.

Juvenile

THE BOY SCOUTS' YEAR BOOK. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Contains articles, &c., for Boy Scouts.

MR. SLIMKINS. By Helen Virginia Anthony. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents.
Illustrated verse story for children.

GULD THE CAVERN KING. By Mary L. B. Branch. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20.
A story for young readers.

SURPRISE HOUSE. By Abbie Farwell Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
A story for children from nine to thirteen.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF MOUNTED POLICE. By Irving Crump. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
Tells of the adventures and romantic lives of the American mounted police.

INSECT ADVENTURES. By J. Henri Fabre. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
Selections from the "Souvenirs" retold for young people.

GIOVANNI. By Anita B. Ferris. 12mo. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.
Stories of an Italian boy.

MY VERY OWN FAIRY STORIES. By Johnny Gruelle. 12mo. New York: P. F. Volland Company.
Illustrated stories for small children.

THE ROMANCE OF KING ARTHUR. Abridged by Alfred W. Pollard. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
The abridgment is from Malory's "Mort D'Arthur," the illustrations are by Arthur Rackham.

THE WAY TO WONDERLAND. By Mary Stewart. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
Illustrated story for small children.

New Editions

THE WORLD CONFLICT IN THE LIGHT OF THE PROPHETIC WORD. By F. C. Jennings. 12mo. New York: Publication Office "Our Hope."
Third edition.

CELESTIAL OBJECTS FOR COMMON TELESCOPES. By Rev. T. W. Webb. 12mo. 2 vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Sixth edition.

Miscellaneous

EARLY BABYLONIAN LETTERS FROM LARSA. By Henry Frederick Lutz. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. (Yale University Series.) $2.
The second volume of this series of Babylonian texts.

(Continued on Page 470)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 459)

same brave, happy-go-lucky, cheerful hero who is giving his life in the trenches of Flanders today, and smoking, chaffing, and joking as he does it. "The Great Tab Dope," which the author designates as "a study in staff rides," tells of an American engineer named Scudder who has left the gold mines to become a Lieutenant of irregulars in the South African field force of the British Army. Scudder is efficient, and has just repaired in record time a bridge blown up by the Boers in the Transvaal.

This work presented many great difficulties—as such operations are likely to offer in war time—and to facilitate it Scudder has made for himself and fastened to his khaki collar the red tabs or gorget patches that are the insignia of a staff officer, and cannot be worn by any one of lower rank without severely fracturing the regulations. He explains all this to a punctilious, but good-natured, major, who, after extorting a confession from Scudder, including the incidental fact that the "tabs" were cut from a red flannel liver-pad, winks at the sacrilege and lets it go. The story is one of the most amusing of the collection, and none the less so because it illuminates the reckless bravery of both men. "In the Valley" is another of the forcefully told narratives in which one is brought into intimate touch with the battle spirit that makes light of awe-inspiring situations. It deals with the blowing up of river fords to hold back the enemy, and gives a graphic picture of the danger of high explosives in war. The author is an engineer and speaks by actual observation, if not experience, when he says:

> For the mine-layer in war, as for the active terrorist in peace, there is always the haunting dread of being hoist by his own petard. Dealing as he does with unstable and extremely violent chemical compounds, and rough, improvised mechanisms, he literally carries his life in his hands, at his fingertips, at his very toes. Too rough a touch, a stumble, and another life has to be written off the ledger of his side as "expended." . . . But he is seldom acclaimed as a hero, for few know what he has accomplished. When he fails, the simple word "Missing," under which his name appears, will usually be a literally correct epitaph.

"The Sense of Touch" is a breathless, ghostly story of the "movies" in England. It would be unfair to spoil the reader's enjoyment of it by telling what it is. But it is one of the items in the volume that one does not forget in a hurry. In every story one breathes the atmosphere of war in an intimate way which does not lessen its horror, while at the same time inspiring one with more and more admiration for those who do their duty, often against deadly odds. Colonel Swinton, the author, is said to be the inventor of the British "tank" which has proved so effective in the present war. But he says nothing about it in his book. That is easily accounted for, since probably it was not invented at the time the stories were written. But we get glimpses of submarines and biplanes as possible engines of warfare even in the decade ending with 1913 covered by the volume. All of the narratives in the book are of more than ordinary interest, and most of them will endure.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

MY STORY: Being the Memoirs of Benedict Arnold, Late Major General in the Continental Army and Brigadier General in That of His Britannic Majesty. By Frederic J. Stimson. (J. S. of Dale.) Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

BENEDICT ARNOLD was made a Brigadier General in the British Army after his treason and flight from America. But, as every one knows, he was not treated in England to much of personal respect. It is quite conceivable that he spent the years of his life there in an effort to reinstate himself as a man of ordinary human honor in the eyes of the ruler and people for whom, presumably, he had tried to betray his country. At all events, Mr. Stimson's excellent historical novel has a basis of plausibility in its initial assumption—the writing, by Benedict Arnold, of his own story to justify himself to the British King, to whom the memoirs are addressed, but also—and probably primarily—to the public in England.

And upon this basis Mr. Stimson has built a novel of rare value. It is a telling portrait of Arnold himself, his strength, his weaknesses, the processes of mind that—starting with so much of initial vanity—led him at last to his great tragedy. It is a detailed and thrilling narrative of the years of the Revolution and of many of its most stirring and important campaigns; and woven in with this are pictures of the life and of the prominent people, of that great and complex time. It is a very long book. But it is so full of historical interest, and it is written in so consisent and illuminating a style, that it is of permanent value in its entirety, and, throughout, a most readable story.

Arnold begins his story in a mood of the smallest vanity. He is so anxious to convince the King of his good birth in the first place, and then to put himself in the right in regard to various important but far from favorable rumors of his boyhood, that he appears in anything but an attractive light; petty, truculent, snobbish, ill-bred, carrying conspicuously the chip on his shoulder that was the curse of his entire life.

For he was always small, always vain, always jealous, an egoist insisting upon his "rights," and, no less, his dignities. He was a soldier, resourceful, brave, good to the men he led. He was certainly unfortunate more than once, and he did suffer acutely and repeatedly from other men's rivalry and actual ill-will. But how far he was himself to blame for his personal mischances we leave the reader of "My Story" to judge. Of his activities at the very beginning of the Revolution, when he quarreled with Ethan Allen over the command of the Continental forces at Ticonderoga, he writes, (that is to say, the author does):

> As I look back over the many years, little incidents occur to me from which I can now date the beginning of the tragedy of my life. Ingratitude, intrigue, and treason I had more than any other man to contend with.

From then on, Arnold's story is a conspicuous thread in the story of the Revolution, and a dramatic personal tragedy.

He never, he declares, wished the colonies to become independent of the mother country. He fought to establish their rights as justly governed colonies. At the beginning of the story he asserts that that was what Washington, at that time, fought for, too. Yet Arnold, as Mr. Stimson presents him, is very much an American. And there is artistic mastery in the way in which the bumptious assertions of loyalty to "my King" are followed by apparently half-unconscious expressions of pride in the achievements of the Americans. The story of the march on Quebec is stirringly told, as are those of Saratoga and other famous battlefields. Arnold's love story is touched upon with a simple tenderness that adds to the tragedy of the whole. And the revelation of his gradual tempting is a masterly piece of work. His sense of being ill-used and ill-appreciated had been cleverly played upon; he had already begun to think of himself as a possible hero to whom both parties to the fight would owe much if he could "bring the war to an end," by foul means if not by fair. He says: "I detested the French alliance and the low provincials who had so shamefully misused me. But I loved Washington and my army. And from them the last blow came." The end of Arnold's story is told with dramatic intensity and with a deep sense of its overwhelming human tragedy.

The book abounds in interesting pen pictures of people and places and events. It is a valuable piece of research and re-creating.

BY THE WORLD FORGOT

BY THE WORLD FORGOT. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40.

DR. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY kept life at a respectful distance when he wrote his latest book, "By the World Forgot." Thus he has given that part of the public who is avid for novels of adventure an exciting volume warranted to make the rainiest afternoon pass unnoticed.

His story tells of a man who, having been shanghaied and set adrift at sea, discovers an island whereon live, "by the world forgot," a settlement of curious folk, descendants of the survivors of a wrecked Dutch ship. The author in a footnote appeals to an historic incident, from which, no doubt, he derived his inspiration for the book.

The first scenes are laid in New York, where George Harnash concocts a plot to get rid of his partner, Derrick Beekman, that he may marry his fiancée, Sabina Maynard. Through friendship with a ruthless mate of a sailing vessel, Beekman is shanghaied and forced to work before the mast. Enroute to Vladivostok, Beekman kills the inhuman mate in self-defense and escapes to sea with the aid of the crew, who mutiny to save him.

After many days of hardship his boat touches an island of the Polynesian group. Among the men and women, made degenerate by intermarriage, he finds a beautiful girl whose blood has not been tainted by a native strain. Beekman teaches Truda English and—inevitably—love.

Investigating the island, Beekman finds an ancient church, to which entrance is forbidden. He searches it, breaking the taboo and exciting the rage of the superstitious colony. For his crime he is put in an inaccessible

(Continued on Page 468)

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SOME BOOKS FOR CHILDREN TO READ

GOOD reading, particularly in these days, a book from which older as well as younger readers may get a thrill, is "The Book of the Happy Warrior," by H. Newbolt. (Sir Henry Newbolt.) (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.75.) It is a book of many tales of the olden days, put into English, many of them from the mediæval French and Latin, fine old tales of noble warriors of high heart and great courage. They are of the days of chivalry, whose laws their heroes vowed never to break. The ideal of chivalry taught, the author says, how one "may live, and even fight when necessary, without spoiling or corrupting life for others or for yourself. It is the ideal of those who realize that victory, success, possession, power are not the first or most valuable things in the world; they come second by a long way to the value of certain spiritual things which are the real making of life. * * * kindness, humanity, decency, honor, good faith, * * * to give them up under any circumstances whatever would be a loss greater than any defeat of death."

There are dramatic incidents in the lives of Roland, Richard Coeur de Lion, St. Louis, Robin Hood, and the Chevalier Bayard, among others. What was demanded of the men and even of the youths of those days is shown in an incident in the lives of King Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince. The young Edward being hard pressed by the enemy in one of his first attempts to try his knightly powers, a messenger went from the battalion of the Prince to ask the King, his father, for aid. The King, on a little windmill hill at one side, inquired:

"Is my son dead, or hurt, or on the earth felled?" "No, Sir," said the knight messenger, "but he is hardly matched; wherefore he hath need of your aid." "Return to him," said the King, "and to them who sent you hither, and say to them that they send no more to me, whatever adventure befalleth, as long as my son is alive. And, also say to them, that they suffer him this day to win his spurs, for if God be pleased, I will that this day's work be his, and the honor thereof, and to them that be about him."

And when at the end of the long day the enemy had been routed, the King came down from the hill.

He went to his son, the Prince, and embraced him in his arms and kissed him and said: "Fair son, God give you good perseverance; ye are my good son, thus ye have acquitted you nobly, ye are worthy to guard a realm."

There are many excellent illustrations in color and in black and white by Henry J. Ford.

"Todtha" is the name of a motor yacht which is the medium for the adventures of "The Venture Boys Afloat," by Howard R. Garis, (Harpers, $1.25.) It is a combination name, the first syllables of the names of the boys—three of them—Tom, Dick, and Harry. The boys get their name of the "venture" boys from a man of their town, who has suffered more or less inconvenience from their adventures. These have been minor ones at home until a nautical uncle unexpectedly makes his appearance and purchases a motor yacht, something the boys have been saving their money to get themselves. He names it, and starts off with the boys for real adventures in the open sea. Dick's father has met with a serious financial loss in the foundering of a lumber boat. It would be a great thing if it could be found, and one may guess what is the object of the trip when the boys set out on their cruise.

"The Treasure of Mushroom Rock," by Sidford F. Hamp, (Putnam, $1.25,) is an exciting story from beginning to end. It is supposed to be a prospecting story in the Rockies, but adventures begin at the very first part of the story, when a couple of boys find a secret chamber in an old château. The way Percy and Tom, chums, one an English boy and the other a son of an American Consul in England, thinking they have gotten into serious trouble, find their way to America and then to the West is unusual, and it will not be telling too much of the story to say that they do get some gold, and Ulysses, the dog who takes part in the adventures, gets a new collar as a reward for heroism.

One of the most excellent stories of Indian days in the Colonies is that of "The Blue Heron's Feather," by Rupert Sargent Holland, (Lippincott, $1.25.) Blue Heron is the Mohawk Indian name given a young Dutchman, Peter Tappan, whose father has acquired land in New Amsterdam. The son comes to look after the land for the father, becomes good friends with the Mohawks, and is adopted into their tribe. The story tells in an interesting and realistic way of the life of the settlers, the fights between Indians and white men, also their friendships, and of the big estate of which Peter becomes the Patroon.

Another good book by the same publishers, also $1.25, is a Camp Fire Girls' story, "Winona of Camp Karonya," and a nice, long, worth-while story. It is by Margaret Widdemer, who always writes most attractively and knows interesting girls. Those in this story are no exception. The book is full of exciting incidents, there is a lost boy from the French war front, and a baby deposited with the Camp Fire. Here is one of the girls' favorite hiking songs:

I didn't raise my girl to be a camper,
brought her up to wear sweet, girlish clothes.
Who dares to place a pack upon her shoulders
And sneakers on her dainty little toes?

A glorious big book for the children is "Stokes's Wonder Book of Fairy Tales," a large thick, square volume, large type, and large pictures, (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2.) The excellent illustrations, twenty-four of them, in black and white and in colors, with head and tail pieces, are by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis.

"Fairy Tales from Brazil," by Elsie Spicer Eells, (Dodd, Mead & So., $1.25,) are nature stories: "How the Rabbit Lost His Tail," "How the Toad Got His Bruises," "Why the Lamb Is Meek," "How the Monkey Became a Trickster," &c. It is a book of 210 pages, large type, and very good pictures in black and white by Helen M. Barton. "Daddy's Bed Time Outdoor Stories," by Mary Graham Bonner, are nice little short tales, with the pictures done by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis. (Stokes, 60 cents.) Line drawings with a quaint frontispiece in colors are the illustrations done by Milo Winter for "Muvver and Me, Old-Fashioned Rhymes for New-Fangled Kiddies," by Robert Livingston. The descriptive part of the title tells satisfactorily the nature of the book. (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.)

AUTUMN LOITERERS

AUTUMN LOITERERS. By Charles Hanson Towne. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. George H. Doran.

LOITERERS. The word is like a charm, spiriting us away from a world that presses heavily upon us, from tasks that pile up heaven high, from a thousand calls upon our time, a constant insistence upon our effort, to something alluring, peaceful, lovely, and remote.

And, then, Autumn loiterers. Does that not emphasize the spell, color it with a rainbow glory?

So that it is with a subtle sensation of pleasure that one opens the small volume bearing these two words for title, wherein are recorded the adventures of two loiterers through a few golden October days, and that, even before reading a page, one is won to the book.

And there is magic in it. The title sounds the right note, interpreting the mood of the pages that follow. The two friends who spend the holiday of which one of them writes so delightfully left the crowding city life to lounge along the Berkshire roads in a motor car. "It takes," Mr. Towne tells us, "more courage to motor slowly than to motor fast. Those who pass you on the road are apt to think there is something the matter, either with your brain or with your machine." Nevertheless, these two jog-trotted along under the flaming Autumn trees, without a map or a guide, following fancy and the "road that leads to God knows where," knowing only that the road was good to travel. Good, too, to pause and look off—to stop atop some little knoll to absorb "the unconscious perfection" of the fields, to gaze on trees "that stand like torches in the dusk of the year."

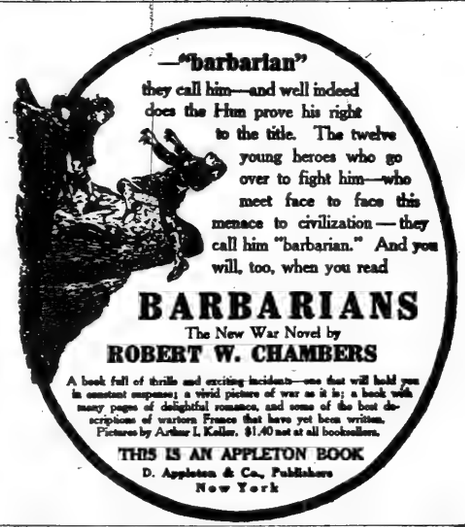
Not only nature, but human nature, interested the two. (The other loiterer is Porter Emerson Browne.) At country inns and wayside hostelries they chat with country folk, in villages they hunt up an old friend or make a new one. There are reminiscences, too, brought to mind by the moment's scene or incident and set down even as they might have been related—for it is a most comradely book, having about it that particular sort of intimacy to be found in the Letters of Charles Lamb, a capacity for turning every reader into a friend, and an old friend at that! The journey takes one through Connecticut's hills and round by way of Lenox and lovely Williamstown and back again, for joy of a French inn, a wonderful inn, which must be revisited on the homeward way. The first arrival there, on a wild and stormy night, the engaging picture of the comfort, the dinner—"sorrel soup, casserole, salad, the bottle of red wine, the cheese, the coffee"—and later on the French family, playing some amusing game, with all the guests, old and young, French, too, what an unforgettable evening that is! For it is ours, too, quite as much as it is the two loiterers, by the time Mr. Towne has done telling us of it.

The book is as simple and as joyous as a scarlet maple reflected in a mountain brook. Now and again it turns to verse, putting into poetry an impression or an emotion that prose could not have captured. Rain and sun, night and day, the smell of the woods and the laughter of men and women and children, the homely speech of old villagers, the wonder of moonlight, and the thoughts that pass through the mind in looking at beauty and nature, these are all in the book. A hint, too, of that wistfulness which loveliness creates in the heart, since life, like the seasons, must change and pass.

There are fascinating drawings, sometimes occupying an entire page, occasionally a mere corner at top or bottom, made by Mr. Thomas Fogarty, drawings that have caught the very spirit of the book, and are an integral part of it.

Here is a stanza from one of the poems in the book. Transmute road into volume and apply it expresses the reader's feeling in regard to "Autumn Loiterers":

Oh, men may praise the highway
Crowded with delight;
I love this little byway
Upon a rainy night.
I'm glad that it is in my way,
At time of candlelight.



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THE SUPERNATURAL IN MODERN ENGLISH FICTION

THE SUPERNATURAL IN MODERN ENGLISH FICTION. By Dorothy Scarborough, Ph. D., Instructor in English in Extension, Columbia University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE supernatural element has had a place in English literature since the dim twilight days that go back to "Beowulf." But the real precursor of supernaturalism in modern English literature, the recognized introduction of the "ghostly" in English fiction proper, was the "Gothic novel," that tale of terror of which the first instance was Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto." That was in the late eighteenth century. Since then, in one form or another, the supernatural has been a prominent element in fiction in English. Of late years it has been used more and more, in many different ways, with variations of subtlety, of complexity, of psychic hauntings and scientific questionings. And never has it been so much in evidence as now. Dr. Scarborough thinks that the great emphasis laid upon the supernatural in the fiction and literary drama of the present day may be due in some measure to the war. But whatever its cause may be, the fact remains that the supernatural element is greatly and variously stressed in our modern fiction, and that there is every token that its prominence will become greater, instead of less, in the immediate future. There is a group—by no means unimportant—of well-known writers who deal with little else. And scarcely an artist of note in English-language fiction has not produced at least one story which makes use of the supernatural.

Dr. Scarborough's book is a study of the presence of the supernatural in English fiction, especially that of late years. It is not an argument. It has nothing to do with the question of whether or not these extra-human happenings are "possible" or "true." It is a literary study solely. Its real importance to any student of modern literature goes without saying. And it is difficult to imagine any specific phase of modern literature of which an authoritative discussion would be of more vivid interest to the fiction-reading public at large.

The Gothic novel itself was a protest against the excess of realism and rationalism in the literature of the early eighteenth century. As Dr. Scarborough points out, "the natural had become familiar to monotony, hence men craved the supernatural." And so there came into being a mass of fiction dealing with haunted castles, horror-infested donjon keeps, hidden chambers, skeletons in armor, terror piled on terror for the hair-raising entertainment of a public sated with reality, a public which, the present author tells us, seemed frankly to enjoy the pleasures of fear. And ghosts, terrible distortions of nature under supernatural influence, insanity, demonology as associated with animals and inanimate objects, diabolism in many forms, marked a class of popular fiction that fairly reveled in all the mind could conceive that was horrible.

The Gothic novel exercised a marked influence on Continental literature as well as on the English fiction of future years. Says Dr. Scarborough:

> Besides the bringing of supernaturalism definitely into fiction, which is a distinct gain, we find other benefits as well. In Gothicism, if we examine closely, we find the beginnings of many forms of supernaturalism that are crude here, but that are to develop into special power in later stories and novels. The terror novel excites our ridicule in some respects, yet, like other things that arouse a certain measure of laughter, it has great value. It seems a far cry from the perambulating statue in "Otranto" to Lord Dunsany's jade gods that move with measured, stony steps to wreak a terrible vengeance on mortals who have defied them, but the connection may be clearly enough seen. The dreadful experiments by which Frankenstein's monster is created are close akin to the revolting vivisections of Wells's Dr. Moreau, or the operations described by Arthur Machen whereby human beings lose their souls and become diabolized, given over utterly to unspeakable evil. The psychic elements in "Zofloya" are crudely conceived, yet suggestive of the psychic horrors of the work of Blackwood, Barry Pain, and Theodore Dreiser, for example. The animal supernaturalism only lightly touched on in Gothic novels is to be elaborated in the stories of ghostly beasts like those by Edith Wharton, Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, and others. In fact, the greater number of the forms of the supernatural found in later fiction and in the drama are discoverable, in germ at least, in Gothic romance. * * * Like most beginnings, Gothicism is crude in its earlier forms, and conventional in the flood of imitations that followed the successful attempts. But it is really vital, and most of the ghostly fiction since that time has lineally descended from it rather than from the supernaturalism of the epic or of the drama.

With the dying out of the Gothic novel, following the definite overworking of the element of terrorism, we might have expected to see the ghostly element disappear. But no such occurrence followed. The overlapping influence of the literatures of various nations, France, Germany, England, America, forms an interesting study, upon which Dr. Scarborough touches in some illuminating detail. In German literature the cult of horror, as followed by Hoffmann, Kleist, Tieck, Arnim, Fouque, and Chamisso, had an influence upon the literature of the supernatural in England and America. Among French writers, Balzac, de Maupassant, Gautier, Erckmann-Chatrian, and Anatole France are among the dealers in the supernatural whose work has undoubtedly had its effect on story tellers in English. Maeterlinck and Ibsen have also made their mark upon the work of English and American writers, as have the Italians Fogazzaro and d'Annunzio, and various writers of the Russian school. And among the influences to be notably mentioned in modern supernaturalism in literature are science, folk-lore, spiritualism, and dreams. Uncanny tales of today are distinguished from the Gothic by their greater range of material.

From a history of the development and influences of the "ghostly" tale in English Dr. Scarborough turns to the various types of supernaturalism in fiction, beginning with the ghost itself, the most enduring figure in the fiction of the supernatural. Throughout the remainder of her book she points out in most interesting detail the differences between the treatment of the supernatural now and in Gothic times. She says:

> The present-day ghost is at once less terrible and more terrible than those of the past. There is not so much a sense of physical fear now as of psychic horror. The pallid spectres that glide through antique castles are ineffectual compared with the maleficent psychic invasions of modernity. On the other hand, the recent ghostly story frequently shows a strong sense of humor unknown in Gothicism. * * * Another point of difference between the spectres of today and those of the past is in the extension of their avenues of approach to us. Ghostly appeal to the senses is more varied now that in earlier times. * * * The element of invisibility enters in as a new and very terrible form of supernatural manifestation in modern fiction. * * * The sounds in modern supernatural stories are more varied in their types, more expressive of separate and individual horror, and with an intensified power of haunting suggestion. * * * Moderns pay considerable attention to supernatural odors. * * * But it is through the sense of touch that the worst form of haunting comes.

The author goes on to the study of the "intricate personality of spectres," the different kinds of ghosts, the many things they do—"to warn, to comfort, to command," or to avenge horribly an ancient wrong. Every type of ghost and ghost story is illustrated by reference to some example, always modern, usually well known to readers of magazines and present-day fiction. After the ghost proper the author takes up the devil and his allies, the witch, the wizard, the were-wolf, the vampire, &c., and the whole subject of diabolism in modern English fiction.

> The idea of an unholy alliance between earth and hell has fascinated the human mind and been reflected astonishingly in literature. In studying the appearance of these beings in English fiction we note, as in the case of the ghost, a certain leveling influence, a tendency to humanize them and give them characteristics that appeal to our sympathy.
>
> On the other hand, many creatures of modern supernaturalism are types of unmixed evil and malice. Witness Miss Jessel and Peter Quint, to say nothing of the horrors of "Dracula"! As may be guessed, Dr. Scarborough goes into detail in the record of such "manifestations," too.

In her chapter on "Supernatural Life" the author takes up the legends of the Wandering Jew, of the Elixir of Life, and metempsychosis, the work of the Society for Psychical Research, spiritualism in general, the recent remarkable "output" of the ouija board. Her later discussion of science and supernaturalism is fascinating. She has an interesting chapter, too, on folklore, which has come vastly to the front in supernatural fiction. She reminds us that the folk-tale, "told frankly as such, with no apology for its unreality, no attempt to make of it merely an allegory or vehicle for teaching moral truth," has taken its place in our literature. And she discusses folkloristic supernaturalism as connected with nature, with gods, angels, fairies, and other extra-human beings. Most of the folk-tales she mentions are wholesome and charming, and she calls attention to the exception offered in Arthur Machen's work, which deals with strange and sinister aspects of supernaturalism, the material of which seems to be taken "chiefly from the Pit," and which is at the very extreme of conception from such delightful treatments as, for example, James Stephen's "The Crock of Gold" and "The Demi-Gods."

For it is one of the most interesting and valuable features of Dr. Scarborough's book that it includes such a host of pertinent examples of supernaturalism of all kinds and that it gives in almost every case some real criticism of the work of the different writers. The index to "The Supernatural in Modern English Fiction" reads like a bibliography—although we might mention that the author has a bibliography in preparation, to be published as a separate volume. Of course, most of the "classics" in English supernaturalism in fiction are treated in some detail—"The Turn of the Screw," "The Picture of Dorian Gray," "The Island of Dr. Moreau," "The Martians," and "Peter Ibbetson," "They," and "The Mark of the Beast" and "The Brushwood Boy," the stories of Hawthorne and Poe. Then there are many other writers, some of whom write little but supernatural stories, others who have put forth a few fine examples of the supernatural element amid good work of other kinds: Algernon Blackwood, Arthur Machen, Lord Dunsany, among the first class; Edith Wharton, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, F. Marion Crawford, prominent in the second group, along with James and Kipling and Wells. These, of course, are only a few of many others whose work is notable. The reviewer is tempted to quote in detail from a book in which every page is full of interest. But certainly, by every one who enjoys modern fiction, the book should be read.

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SENTIMENT

SENTIMENT. By Vincent O'Sullivan. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

IT is altogether probable that those numerous persons who judge a novel by its first fifty or one hundred pages will pronounce Mr. O'Sullivan's new book cynical. It does not indeed contain any very likable characters, with the exception of William's mother, the "straight-standing, rapid-speaking, high-hearted woman, sprung from generations of soldiers," who is only talked about, and never appears upon the scene at all. Her son, sad though he was, felt obliged to answer the call to arms without question, simply because he knew "she would disown him if he faltered." But William is not the only one who does the right thing in the end, and Penelope's sacrifice, made in order to keep her love unstained by any touch of material interests, is in its way quite equal to his. Moreover, the people in the book are all real and very cleverly studied. There are four leading characters: Sabina Moll, who had £4,000 a year and was in every other respect quite commonplace; Stephen Ruggles, lawyer and man of the world, who once "knew the touch of ecstasy, and shared an hour with Marc Antony and the other great lovers of the world"; William Spring, selfish, stupid, shy, unscrupulous, and acutely young, who had come "to look on poverty as the sole evil under the sun, and almost as a crime," and Penelope, this last the most interesting of them all. As she is presented in these pages, with her moods and her extravagant reactions, her entire lack of control, her "awkward character, which no adequate steering gear governed," her strange beauty and undeniable charm, she is an excellent study of a neurotic, hysterical woman, by no means devoid of good impulses, one to be pitied rather than condemned—though it must be admitted that the reader sympathizes with her mother's sincere desire to get rid of her. These four and their relations to one another compose the slight plot of a story whose dominant effect is that of cleverness. The action takes place in a little English country town called Paddebrook, during the month of July, 1914, and the society in this little, insignificant place, a society whose lines were drawn in a manner absolutely hard and fast, is pictured entertainingly and with verisimilitude.

In this little town lived William's aunt and uncle, well-to-do, fairly good-natured, and quite willing to do kindly things, if the doing were not too inconvenient. William was poor, a mere clerk in a big perfume house, and his mother had nothing but her pension as the widow of a Lieutenant Colonel. So Aunt Laura decided to give William a chance to make a rich marriage, and invited him to stay with her during the month in which Sabina Moll was to make her a visit. The results of this well-intentioned plot have an important part in the deftly told story. The book is well written, there is a good deal of neat phrasing, the characters hold one's interest, and slight as the tale is, it does not drag

FRENCH CANADA

THE SIN THAT WAS HIS. By Frank L. Packard. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

RAYMONDE CHAPPELLE, known to Ton-Nugget Camp in the Yukon as Arthur Leroy, otherwise Three-Ace Artie, was not given to the doing of virtuous deeds. In fact, during all the not very many years of his life he had not, so far as he could remember, once committed a single one. Professional gambler by trade, he belonged to an old French Canadian family, and had been intended by his father for the Catholic priesthood. But while Raymonde was still in college his father died and his father's fortune flowed like water through his fingers. He went the pace, and presently found himself living not unhappily in Ton-Nugget Camp. Then one day there came a boy to Ton-Nugget, and Three-Ace Artie paid a debt of gratitude and did a kind and a generous thing. "The first decent thing I ever did in my life," he calls it. And the result of that one good action was that he was run out of camp.

That was the way it began; he returned to Canada, and through a strange combination of circumstances and in order to save his life, he was obliged to assume the dress, the office, and the personality of Father François Aubert, curé of the little village of St. Marleau. The greater part of the book is given over to an account of the change which this enforced masquerade worked in the character of Three-Ace Artie, the different influences which played upon him, how in trying to help another he achieved his own redemption, his struggles, mental and spiritual, and, of course, the effect of his love for the beautiful and somewhat excessively virtuous Valerie. The story is well constructed, and the chain of events made plausible, while the religious portion of it never falls into the gulf of the maudlin, though it must be admitted that there are times when it approaches perilously near the edge of that dread abyss. The dénouement, too, is satisfactory, though one cannot help wondering how the good people of St. Marleau took the astonishing revelation of the truth about their "good young Father Aubert." Life in the little, out-of-the-way French Canadian village is prettily described, and the tale holds one's interest.

TO ADVENTURERS

SALUTE TO ADVENTURERS. By John Buchan. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

OF all those plucky little colonies which were destined one day to develop into the United States of America, Virginia was probably the most romantic, and has always been the one best loved by writers of romance. It is, therefore, quite without surprise that we find John Buchan's new novel with the alluring title of "Salute to Adventurers" to have the greater part of its scene laid in Virginia, first in and about Jamestown and "the tidewater," later in the Shenandoah Valley and its surroundings. But the book opens, not in Virginia, but in far-away Scotland, with a youth of 18 making his way on foot to Edinburgh for his "collegeing," losing his road and meeting with unexpected adventures, with a strange company, a half-insane fanatic, and a fair and high-spirited girl, out there upon the moors. The only apparent result of it all was a trip to the Tolbooth, a night in jail, and an encounter with a red-haired swordsman. But the day was to come when in other lands and under very different conditions Andrew Garvald—who tells the story—the fanatic, Muckle John Gib, Elspeth Blair, then grown into a very charming woman, and the red-haired man whose names were many, were to play important parts in one another's lives.

There is a very interesting picture of Jamestown during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when the rich planters and their wives and daughters ruffled it in lace and satin and brocade, when the Indian peril seemed a matter ended and to be forgotten, and the "Free Companions" took their toll upon the high seas. Very gay and gallant and more than a little snobbish were these Virginians, as Andrew Garvald presently discovered when he came among them. He refused to yield to certain exactions to which they submitted, and in actively enforcing his refusal ran contrary to certain established customs and ideas of gentility. It so happened, however, that he was among the few who realized the danger threatening the colony, among the few who were not astonished when the d'Aubignys' home on the Rapidan was attacked and burned by Indians, and the family and all their servants killed and scalped. And because he knew the real extent of the danger, as well as to win for Elspeth Blair a promised gift, he went up into the mountains, where he found Robin Studd's powder flask and his message "Salute to Adventurers." But it was easier to go into the mountains than to return from them; there was abundant fighting, and Andrew Garvald lost a good friend and suffered much pain both of mind and body before he returned to Jamestown.

It is a colorful tale, this, with plenty of action and ingenuity and interest, but it does not rank for a moment with "Greenmantle," either in its characters, its setting, or its plot. It is very entertaining, however, even though it does fall below the high standard set by that gorgeous yarn, and certainly worthy of more careful proofreading than has fallen to its lot. Mr. Buchan possesses the story-teller's instinct to a marked degree; he is a born romancer, and he chose a romantic and picturesque place and period about which to write, when he made his "Salute to Adventurers."

UNCONQUERED

UNCONQUERED. By Maud Diver. With frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

IN her new novel Mrs. Diver deserts India and turns to England—the England of the great war. Opening in July, 1914, the book deals with the beginning and the first year or so of the war, showing its effects on a certain little group of people, and how, to one man at least, it proved a blessing in disguise—a tolerably complete disguise, it must be admitted, and one which temporarily deceived him. For had it not been for the coming of the war, Sir Mark Forsythe would unquestionably have married Bel Allison, and thereby ruined his entire life. He realized this fact himself, when it seemed too late to be of any use, but in fiction things have a way of adjusting themselves for the best. And then there was his energetic and charming mother to be taken into consideration, as well as his friend, Keith Macnair. Lady Forsythe had never liked Bel, seeing from the first much of her hardness and selfishness and shallowness. But though Mark loved his mother very dearly and they were the best of comrades, he was infatuated with Bel, a born siren. So he turned away from exquisite, courageous Sheila Melrose to follow one who was in very truth a light woman. Then came the war; and Bel's attitude toward it—the attitude of the slacker who finds war merely inconvenient and annoying—brought him to his first stage of disillusionment.

There are several interesting accounts of transport work, nursing homes, and hospitals in the novel, for Sheila and Lady Forsythe do their bit, and do it wholeheartedly. The picture of the French nuns, who when their village was taken by the boches stayed behind to care for the wounded, is very real, and Soeur Colette's pathetic tale of "la petite Pauline," the beautiful young novice to whom the Germans did that which made her die "crazed with terror and torment," is one of those vivid incidents which throw light upon an entire situation. Mark is one of those reported missing, and the anguish of the brave mother haunted by the terrible fear that he may be "wounded and in German hands" is movingly depicted. The effect of the war on different characters, making some, breaking others, is clearly shown, while the sketch of the convalescent home for nervous patients, where the poor young subaltern who had seen "a lad of his own platoon crucified with indignity by the Germans" raved in delirium, is well done. The people are many of them real, and if Bel is perhaps the most noticeably well drawn, as good if not better work has been done in the portraits of Sheila and Lady Forsythe, two good women who are not insipid. The novel is too long, and the latter part of it drags more than a little, but it is written with sincerity, and many of its comments upon England's too-indulgent treatment of enemy aliens and slowness in recognizing the fact that she must put her full strength to winning the war, are just now of especial interest to Americans.

MISS MILLION'S MAID

MISS MILLION'S MAID. By Berta Ruck. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

Beatrice Lovelace was an orphan, and she lived with her elderly Aunt Anastasia in a tiny villa in a London suburb. They were what Beatrice, who tells her own story, calls "nouveaux pauvres," and Aunt Anastasia would not allow her to have anything at all to do with any of the neighbors, constantly reminding her that though she might be poor she was, nevertheless, one of the Lovelaces of Lovelace Court, and the great-granddaughter of the Lady Anastasia. But Beatrice, who was young and pretty and full of life and a desire for gayety, did not find the memory of past greatness any consolation for present dreariness. Her existence, indeed, was dull beyond words, until one evening something happened—happened, not to her, but to Nellie Million, the little general servant brought up in a soldiers' orphanage. And this something was a letter from a firm of lawyers, announcing that an uncle of Nellie Million's had died in Chicago and left her a million dollars. That was certainly exciting, but after the heiress had departed Beatrice's life threatened to settle back into the old stupid groove. She had had no training that would fit her to earn her own living—save in one way. But when the intervention of the young man next door suddenly brought about a crisis in her already strained relations with her aunt, Beatrice decided to take that one way, and the only sort of position she was capable of filling. She became a lady's maid; moreover, she half-bullied and half-persuaded her own former servant to engage her. And thus she presently found herself "Miss Million's Maid."

Her subsequent adventures and misadventures occupy the greater part of the book. For plenty of things happened, both to her and to Miss Million, and before long they were associating with persons whom the mere thought of knowing would have sufficed to

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give her estimable aunt a paralytic stroke. Prominent among these was Miss Vi Vassity of the music halls, also known as "London's Love," the slangiest and most kind-hearted of mortals. Of course, there were love affairs, both for Miss Million and for her maid, and these were quite badly entangled for a while, though ultimately straightened out to every one's satisfaction; but we feel that in the long run it was Miss Million who got rather the better matrimonial bargain. It is an amusing little story, the lightest kind of light fiction, not so clever as certain of Berta Ruck's novels, but pleasant and entertaining.

TOMORROW MORNING

TOMORROW MORNING. By Edith Barnard Delano. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

The familiar but always interesting triangle forms the theme of Mrs. Delano's pleasant little story. Martha Ramsay—Mrs. Robert Livingston Ramsay—is a woman in the thirties, clever, energetic, interested in many subjects, a competent mother and housekeeper, and also an important member of various committees, active in civic and in suffrage work; in short, a thoroughly modern woman. But although she is "the new Eve," when an attractive young girl becomes a temporary member of her household, she discovers that her husband is merely "the old Adam," quite as capable of making a fool of himself over a pretty face as ever a man was. A very thoroughgoing fool he certainly seems to the reader, and when the whole affair is an at end, having proved to be a good deal of ado about very little, one has a strong desire to treat Mr. Robert Ramsay as one might an obstreperous small boy. He shows about the intelligence of one. The young girl in the case, Vieva, is an unmitigated little flirt, but no fool, as she proves by her treatment of the excessively disagreeable Aunt Helen.

Martha is an attractive heroine, and little Ceeffy, whose passion for telling the truth made her a most disconcerting person to have about, a real and amusing child. The life of the little Western city in which the action takes place is well portrayed, and the busy life of the modern woman, whose greatest difficulty lies in keeping her days from being overcrowded, neatly and sanely sketched. Women, Martha declares, "are learning to keep step with men, • • • we are all waiting for our marching orders and ready for them as we never were before." That the millennium is still a long way off is certain, but "it's already tomorrow morning."

THE LONDON NIGHTS OF BELSIZE

THE LONDON NIGHTS OF BELSIZE. By Vernon Randall. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

A sort of modernized and Englished Haroun-al-Raschid, with a strong Sherlock Holmes flavor substituted for that of royalty, is the central figure of this collection of fourteen sketches. Christopher Belsize is his name and he is a wealthy and sophisticated young Englishman with a bent toward classical studies. An erratic old uncle, who has spent much time in India and grown wise in the lore of the East, and is filled with admiration for its spiritual and intellectual temperament, advises him to put aside books and study mankind. As a guide for his actions the old man gives him the legacy of two Oriental maxims. One is, "Patience and a mulberry leaf will make a silk gown," and the other, "He who laces his boots in a melon field is open to suspicion." So young Belsize, treasuring these two bits of wisdom in his mind and adopting as his motto a sentence from one of Shakespeare's plays, "Tonight we'll wander through the streets and note the qualities of people," sets forth to meet adventure and study mankind in the streets of London. The fourteen sketches chronicle as many adventures, the first one telling how he obtained a devoted follower, or servant, to take the place with him of the Sultan's faithful Vizier. Thereafter in each of the stories Belsize is constantly in the limelight with the handy man, Smith, hovering close behind him. The adventures are ingeniously varied, but every one gives to Belsize the opportunity to exercise the art of deduction from circumstances and thus follow up clever criminals and make clear mysterious villainies. In the practice of this art he quite out-Sherlocks even Sherlock himself and sometimes carries it to the point of amusing absurdity. But he does it all mainly for his own intellectual entertainment and not for the purpose of aiding justice, or getting the criminal punished, or protecting society. After he has confronted a mysterious criminal or a wily rogue with the proofs of his misdoings he is very likely to amaze the fellow with some careless but munificent generosity and send him on his way. The stories are entertainingly written, with much sententious humor, and a well-sustained pose on the part of Belsize of a sort of suppressed restfulness disguised under an air of blasé cynicism.

WOLF BREED

WOLF BREED. By Jackson Gregory. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

As its title suggests, this is a tale of the rough North, the land to which "only two kinds of people come. • • • Some are human hogs come to get their feet into a trough of gold; some are here because there is such a thing as the law outside and it has driven them here." That is the dictum of Dave Drennen, the rude, taciturn man whose rich find brings him both gun wounds and kisses, the scheming hatred of greedy men and the love of women. But that he is mistaken in his facile classification is shown by the character of those whom he encounters, no less than by his own.

He went searching for gold along the frozen trail, when with one blow he lost his hold on his familiar luxurious life and the father whom he had worshipped as a hero. And he found not only the precious metal he sought, but the retrieved glory of his father's memory and the golden girl of his desire. None of these came to him without suffering. They were his only after grim struggles in the wild, dreary loss of hope and betrayal, keen adventure. But the tale of these fights and entanglements, the thrill and the zest of it, is well told. It is like nothing so much as the novelization of one of the famous ballads of Robert W. Service. The reader who fancies the passionate battles and the wild romance of these will rejoice in their presentment in this story of the "wolf breed."

GUS THE BUS

GUS THE BUS AND EVELYN, THE EXQUISITE CHECKER. By Jack Lait. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

This volume is made up of some sketches originally written for a newspaper. They are all about an assistant waiter, or "bus," and a young woman whose duty it was to check off the different items on the waiters' trays. Their conversations, adventures, and misadventures are related in a series of short articles, which, so the author tells us, were written on Sunday afternoons, and each in the space of about an hour. They contain an abundance of slang.

A COUNTRY CHILD

A COUNTRY CHILD. By Grant Showerman. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.75 net.

The "Country Child" of the title relates his experiences—the book can scarcely be called a story—in the first person. He is 4 years old at the beginning of the volume, and some 7 or 8 when it at last comes to an end. All the tiny incidents of everyday life on a farm are related at very great length, with particular attention given to the meals. The book is full of such interesting paragraphs as this: "My mother is making fried cakes. She gives me one. I get up into my high chair and watch her make some more. She has a kettle on the stove, with lard boiling in it, and she puts the fried cakes in, watches them a while, and then turns them with the black-handled fork." Any one who cares for page after page of this sort of thing will doubtless enjoy "A Country Child."

A SON OF THE CITY

A SON OF THE CITY. By Herman Gastrell Seely. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

The glamour that clings to the remembered excitements and even the aches and pangs of early youth shines on the pages of this little book. It is not so much a story as a series of happily caught impressions, each revivifying some gay or gloomy moment out of the past. The hero is the average small boy of the American middle class; and in visualizing the trivialities of his daily life the author somehow carries the reader back to the times when a self-composed secret language was a delicious mystery and a household chore a burden on the heart. "Fletch" is shown in almost every situation possible to the young male creature: battle, sport, and love. Before breakfast fishing, a forbidden pleasure; the dreary monotony of school, broken only by such evasions of discipline as a boy cunningly contrives; playing sick; tricking intrusive grown-ups on Halloween; Christmas, with all it holds of anticipated wonder, disappointing practical gifts and thrilling surprises; sham fights; the glory of baseball; of such simple and delightful events is the tale made up. Through it all runs the tangled thread of the boy's first affair of the heart, a funny, woeful, and withal intelligible little drama.

The book is strongly reminiscent of the sentiments which inspire Briggs's cartoons. "When a feller needs a friend," and "Gee, ain't it a grand and glorious feeling!" are the two themes which Mr. Seely uses in skillful counterpoint. There are quite a few passages where action lags and interest wanes. But the chief charm, and one that pervades the volume, is that older than Aristotle—recognition. Youth comes back with all its fond impulsiveness and sudden bitternesses, but still vivid and happily refreshing.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLICATION of Henry van Dyke's book on the war, written with the knowledge he gained of it through his position as Minister to Holland, to be called "Fighting for Peace," has had to be postponed by the Scribners in order to permit the addition of much new material. It will be ready at the end of this week.

The noteworthy revival this year of interest in Lincoln has fresh proof in the promise of another book about him, which the Fleming H. Revell Company will publish shortly. It will be called "Latest Light on Lincoln," and is by Dr. Ervin Chapman of Los Angeles, who knew Lincoln personally and campaigned for him in both of his presidential elections. The volume is said to include much material never before published, and is the result of research and work by the author extending over more than a score of years.

The Dutfons announce for early publication a new translation from the original of "Pan Tadeusz," the Polish masterpiece by Adam Mickiewicz, which of all their literature is the book most beloved by Poles. The translation is by George Rapall Noyes, Professor of Slavic Languages in the University of California. The work is a story of life among the gentry of Lithuania a hundred years or more ago.

"Insect Adventures," by J. Henri Fabre, the great French naturalist, which has been translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos and adapted for children by Louise S. Hasbrouck, is ready for immediate publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is profusely and whimsically illustrated.

Percy MacKaye has written a Christmas masque, "The Evergreen Tree," which D. Appleton & Co. will issue at once. It is built around the theme that the Christmas tree is always an evergreen tree, and is written with especial thought of our American soldiers in the training camps and abroad.

The complete story of Keats is told in "John Keats: His Life and Poetry, His Friends, Critics and After-Fame," by Sir Sidney Colvin, which the Scribners announce for publication next Friday.

The Century Company announces that it is now the exclusive American publisher of the work in book form of Louis Raemaekers, the famous Dutch cartoonist. It will bring out very shortly a new collection of his work, to be called "Kultur in Cartoons," with explanatory text by G. K. Chesterton, Eden Phillpotts, and others.

Oliver Herford has written a number of toasts and he and John Cecil Clay have illustrated them. They will be published in book form under the title "Happy Days" by Mitchell Kennerley. Seven printings have been necessary to reproduce the colors used by the artists.

Lord Redesdale, whose two-volume "Memoirs," published a year or so ago, won much attention, finished before his death last year another collection of recollections which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish within a few weeks under the title, "Further Memories."

Harpers are printing a special holiday edition of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" with illustrations in color by Franklin Booth.

"The Complete Opera Book," by Gustave Kobbe, which the Putnams will publish in November, will cover about 150 operas, giving for each full descriptive accounts of story and music with a wealth of anecdote and illustrative incident. There will also be many examples of music and the book will be richly illustrated with portraits and scenes from operas.

Dana Burnet, author of "Poems" and "The Shining Adventure," sailed recently for France for the purpose of collecting literary material.

The Macmillans announce for early publication a new edition of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," copiously illustrated by Willy Pogany. The publishers gave to the artist permission to do just what he liked with the book, so that he had free rein from the cover to the smallest decorative tail piece. The volume will have twelve plates in color, a great many black and white drawings, of which numbers are introduced in unexpected places, and numerous little ingenious head and tail pieces. The editing of the text was in the hands of Padraic Colum, who has also written an introduction.

Irving Bachelier recently started on a trip through the West and South, where he will lecture and give readings on the war. He spent two months or more of the late Summer and early Autumn in the war zone in France, where he was slightly wounded by a shell which burst near him.

A new novel by Hugh Walpole will be published this Fall by the George H. Doran Company. It will be called "The Green Mirror," and will be the second story in the trilogy of which "A Prelude to Adventure" was the prologue and "The Duchess of Wrex," the first story. It will deal with the problem of the younger generation, which brings changes into a family previously rooted in unchanging custom.

F. P. Adams, formerly of "The Conning Tower," but now a Captain in the United States Army, has written the text to accompany W. E. Hill's pictures in "Among Us Mortals," which the Houghton Mifflin Company will publish shortly.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "New York as an Eighteenth Century Municipality," in which Arthur Everett Peterson is the author of the first part, dealing with the time previous to 1731, and George William Edwards of the second part, which covers the period from that date until 1776.

Funk & Wagnalls are issuing simultaneously three new books by Grenville Kleiser—"Inspiration and Ideals," "How to Build Mental Power," and "Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases."

A new volume of poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay, "Renascence and Other Poems," which Mitchell Kennerley will publish this month, has for its title poem the verses by Miss Millay which have been included in most anthologies since their publication five years ago in "The Lyric Year."

Arthur Guy Empey's new book, "First Call," will be ready for issue by the Putnams very soon. It tells the American soldier just what will be his life from the moment he enters the training camp until he reaches the battlefront.

John Galsworthy supervises the work of caring for men from the front who are suffering from rheumatism and shell shock in a hospital in England which he opened soon after the war began. It is said that he does more than supervise, as he learned the art of massage some years ago, and himself puts it in practice in his hospital.

The Century Company has in train for early publication "D'Orcy's Airship Manual," by Ladislas D'Orcy, a comprehensive work including the results of four years of investigation of the early history and present status of air navigation in all the leading countries of the world. It contains a compendium of the elementary principles underlying the construction and operation of airships and an international register of the world's air shipping.

A biography of that brilliant Frenchwoman, Mme. Adam, now in her eighty-first year, is announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is by Winifred Stephens.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Page 464)

OUR BACKDOOR NEIGHBORS. By Frank C. Pellett. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.50.
Sketches of bird and animal life.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS. Edited by Jeannie F-J Robinson and Henrietta Bartlett. 8vo. New York: Colonial Dames. $5.
Contains manuscript entries of births, deaths, and marriages taken from family Bibles, 1581-1917.

RAPID TRAINING OF RECRUITS. By M. V. Campbell. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.
Practical handbook.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING. By W. W. Cumberland. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.50.
Describes its advantages as exemplified in the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

TANKS, GAS, BOMBING, LIQUID FIRE. By Captain S. J. Cooke. 16mo. New York: George U. Harvey. $1.25.
One of the Harvey military series.

APPLIED MOTION STUDY. By Frank B. and L. M. Gilbreth. 12mo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50.
Describes "the efficient method to industrial preparedness."

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. By Frederic G. Howe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Takes up such subjects as The Feeding of the Nation, Our Agricultural Possibilities and Problems, Gambling in Wheat, &c.

THE NEW BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. By T. D. MacGregor. 12mo. New York: The Bankers Publishing Company.
Describes its organization and operation in a modern bank.

A PARENT'S JOB. By C. N. Millard. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.
A plea for the co-operation of parents and teachers.

THE WORLD BOOK. Edited by M. V. O'Shea, Ellsworth D. Foster, and George H. Locke. 8vo. New York: The World Book. Eight volumes. (Volumes 1-6 inclusive).
An encyclopaedia aiming to give "organized knowledge in story and picture."

EAST AND WEST. By A. J. Morrison. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.
Essays in transportation.

IMPERIAL YEARBOOK FOR DOMINION OF CANADA 1917-18. Edited by A. E. Southall. 8vo. Ottawa: Imperial Yearbook. $3.
Third edition of this annual publication.

A HISTORY OF ARABICO-GOTHIC CULTURE. By Leo Wiener. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $3.50.
The first volume in a work to be completed in three volumes.

LITTLE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS. By George F. Will and George E. Hyde. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: The Williams Harvey Miner Company. $1.50.
The fifth volume in the series, treats of corn among the Indians of the Upper Missouri.

THE KING'S MIRROR. Translated from the Old Norwegian by Laurence Marcellus Larson. 8vo. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation.
The third volume in the series of Scandinavian

SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD ENGLISH BIBDEL. By W. J. Sedgefield. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
Contains text and vocabulary.

SPORT IN ART. By William A. Vallile-Gresman. Folio. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $16.
An iconography of sport during 400 years from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century. Profusely illustrated.

THE FRIENDLY YEAR. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Selections for each day in the year chosen from the works of Dr. van Dyke by Dr. George Sidney Webster.

THE BOOK OF CORN COOKERY. By Mary L. Wade. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.
Contains 150 recipes showing how to use corn cheaply and well.

SOLDIERS' BOOK OF WORSHIP. Pocket size. New York: The Abingdon Press. 25 cents.
Contains all the words spoken by Jesus Christ, as recorded in the New Testament, chronologically arranged.

SAILORS' BOOK OF WORSHIP. Pocket size. New York: The Abingdon Press. 25 cents.
Similar to the "Soldiers' Book of Worship."

INTERNATIONAL CONVERSATION BOOK. Pocket size. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.
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CONJURING WITH COINS, INCLUDING TRICKS. By Nelson Downs. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
An illustrated handbook of tricks with coins.

NAVIGATION. By Frank Seymour Hastings. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
A short course in the essentials of the science.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN. By Alice I. Hazeltine. 12mo. New York: H. W. Wilson Company.
Reprints of papers and addresses.

A THOUSAND HEALTH QUESTIONS ANSWERED. By J. H. Kellogg. 12mo. Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Publishing Company.
Information as to diet, disease, exercise, &c., put in the form of question and answer.

POSTAL SAVINGS. By Edwin Walter Kemmerer. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.25.
Historical and critical study of the American Postal Savings Bank system.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S APPLE BOOK. By L. Gertrude MacKay. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 75 cents.
Contains over 200 recipes for cooking apples.

ACQUIRING WINGS. By William B. Stout. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.
Illustrated practical handbook on the basic principles of aviation.

HOW TO FLY. (The Flyer's Manual.) By Captain D. Gordon E. Re Vley. Pocket size. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.
A practical course of training in aviation.

TARBELL'S TEACHERS' GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS FOR 1918. By Martha Tarbell. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.
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Chapters on export and finance methods.

NAVIGATION. By Harold Jacoby. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.
A handbook of information, mathematical tables, &c.

THE BOOK OF THE MACHINE GUN. By Major P. V. Longstaff and A. Hilliard Atteridge. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
Describes its evolution, tactics, &c.

THE REVIVED CYNIC'S CALENDAR. By Ethel Watts Mumford. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents.
Short sentences for each week in the year.

THE PATRIOTIC READER. By Bemis Holts Smith. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
Textbook for seventh and eighth grades and junior high schools.

COMPENDIUM OF NATAL ASTROLOGY AND UNIVERSAL EPHEMERIS. By Herbert T. Waite. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
A practical handbook containing a survey of all the planets, tables of houses, &c.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. By Leon L. Winslow and August P. Gompf. 12mo. Published by the authors at Bowling Green, Ohio. $2.25.
A reference book for teachers in elementary schools.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN. By Clark Wissler. 8vo. New York: Douglas C. McMurtrie.
An introduction to the anthropology of the New World.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. 50 cents.
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. L. W.—The New York Southern Society has recently awarded its prize for the best literary work published during 1916 by a Southerner to Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan. Can you tell me who she is, where she lives, what she has written, and for which of her works the prize was awarded?

Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, the daughter of Elisha Francis and Rebecca Tilford. She went to the public schools of the district, in which her father and mother were continuously teachers, until she was 10 years old. Then, with her parents, she moved to the town of Doniphan, Mo., where she remained for four years. At the age of 14 she became a teacher in the backwoods of Arkansas. When she was 18 years old her mother died, and with her father, who was an invalid, she returned to Kentucky. She soon after obtained a Peabody scholarship, which took her to the University of Nashville, Tenn. Two years later she was graduated from that institution, and went back to teaching in Missouri and also in Texas. She spent the year 1894 at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., in the study of English and philosophy. After leaving college she taught at the Acadia Seminary at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and later worked as a stenographer in Boston until her marriage to Pegram Dargan of South Carolina, whom she had met as a student at Harvard while she was at Radcliffe. The literary work which won for her the prize offered by the New York Southern Society is a volume of sonnets, "The Cycle's Rim," which is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Her other publications are "Semiramis and Other Plays," "Lords and Lovers, and Other Dramas," "The Mortal Gods," and "The Path Flamer and Other Verses." She has also been a frequent contributor to the magazines. Her home is at Almond, N. C.

Parable of the Virgins

W. C. R.—Will you please tell me if there is any value to a copy of "The Parable of the Ten Virgins, Opened and Applied," published in Cambridge in New England Dec. 24, 1659?

This work was written by Thomas Shepard, Puritan divine, 1604-49, and was published posthumously. It was edited by Shepard's son, Thomas, and J. Mitchell. The elder Shepard took an active part in founding Harvard College, and its location at Cambridge was due to him. The first English edition of the book was published in 1660. It is worth about $10.

"Allen Percy."

H. M. C.—Some time ago in a book of old Scotch poems and ballads, I read one the name of which, I think, was "Allen Percy." I do not know the name of the author or of the book. Some of the lines, as I remember them, ran as follows:

Full well yon' Earl knew how my spirit pined,
I lov'd him, forsooth, bold, brave, and free,
And had I wedded as my heart inclined
My babe had cradled 'neath the green-wood tree.
Lullaby! Lullaby!

If space will permit you to print this poem in full I will be most grateful; if not, kindly let me know through your columns where I can locate it.

The poem "Allen Percy," from which our correspondent quotes, was written by Caroline Norton. It is printed in full in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry."

Beauties of English Poesy.

R. H. DONNELL.—Will you kindly tell me the value of "The Beauties of English Poesy," selected by Oliver Goldsmith, in two volumes, with preface and criticism by Goldsmith, London, printed for William Griffin, in Catherine Street in the Strand, 1767; and also "Bracebridge Hall," Vol. II., by Geoffrey Crayon, Gent., New York, printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 1822?

"Beauties of English Poesy" has fetched at auction from $6 to $21. "Bracebridge Hall," New York, 1822, in the original board covers, paper labels, uncut, has brought at auction from $3 to $12.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

SUSAN L. HYLAND.—In reply to the appeal of Louella D. Everett in your issue of Sept. 30 I give the English translation of Queen Liliuokalani's song "Aloha Oe," (Farewell to Thee,) recently sung by Alma Gluck:

Proudly swept the rain cloud by the cliff,
As on it glided through the trees,
Still following with grief the like,
The ahihi le-hua of the vale.

Farewell to thee, farewell to thee,
Thou charming one who dwells among the bowers;
One fond embrace before I now depart
Until we meet again.

Thus sweet memories come back to me,
Bringing fresh remembrance of the past,
Dearest one, yea, thou art mine own,
From thee true love shall ne'er depart.

I have seen and watched thy loveliness,
Thou sweet rose of Maunawile;
And 'tis there the birds of love to dwell
And sip the honey From thy lips.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Aimée M. Lecler, New York City; Sara E. Shuttleworth, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Rena Koch, Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Grant Squires, New York City; R. H. Tiemann, East Orange, N. J.; Adelaide C. Meurer, New York City; John D. Wylie, Lancaster, S. C.; Mrs. C. H. Koster, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eva M. Tully, Westbury, N. Y., and Mrs. Benjamin L. Bailey, Wallingford, Conn.

A Real Friend

MISS ISLAY McCOLL.—In answer to the query of "J. L. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 23 for a poem regarding "A Real Friend," I send the following, by George Fitch, which may be the poem she desired:

Call him my friend who seeks me in my den
For quiet chats which light the weary day;
Call him twice friend who knows
Exactly when to go away.

Call him my friend whose voice is always free
In my defense when critics' words are rough;
Call him twice friend who understands
When he has said enough.

Call him my friend who comes in smiling faith
For my assistance when the clouds are black;
Call him thrice friend—though he is but a wraith—
Who pays me back!

"Give Me One Friend"

JULIETTE ATKINSON.—The following is the title, entire poem, and the name of the author asked for by Edward L. Taylor in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 12. It can be found in "The Beauties of Friendship," compiled by Samuel Francis Woolard:

A PLEA.
Esther M. Clark.

Give me one friend, just one, who meets
The needs of all my varying moods;
Be we in noisy city streets,
Or in dear Nature's solitudes.

One who can let the World go by,
And suffer not a minute's pang;
Who'd dare to shock propriety
With me, and never care a hang.

Who, in my rarely righteous streaks,
Should love me—love me not the less
When I am given to outbreaks
Of pure besotted selfishness.

One who, when I am sick and glum,
Can lay conventions on the shelf,
And just for my dear sake become
A blooming heathen, like myself.

One who can share my grief or mirth,
And know my days to praise or curse;
And rate me for just what I'm worth,
And find me still—Oh, not so worse!

Give me one friend for peace or war,
And I shall hold myself well-blest,
And richly compensated for
The cussedness of all the rest.

This query was answered also by Louella D. Everett, Boston Mass., who says that it appears in Edwin Osgood Grover's "From Me to You: A Calendar of Friendly Thoughts"; "A. B. T.," Stamford, Conn.; Jane L. Abbey, Loomis, N. Y.; Mrs. T. S. Crippen, Schenectady, N. Y.

Another Hagar Poem

V. A. W.—Possibly the poem "Hagar," asked for in your issue of Aug. 5 and again mentioned on Sept. 23, may be the one written by Eliza Poltevent Nicholson. It was published in the Cosmopolitan of November, 1893. It is quite dramatic and begins as follows:

Go back! How dare you follow me beyond
The door of my poor tent? Are you afraid
That I have stolen something? See! my hands
Are empty, like my heart. I am no thief!
The bracelets and the golden finger rings
And silver anklets that you gave to me
I cast upon the mat before my door.
And trod upon them. I would scorn to take
One trinket with me in my banishment
That would recall a look or tone of yours,
My lord, my generous lord, who sends me forth,
A loving woman, with a loaf of bread
And jug of water on my shoulder laid,
To thirst and hunger in the wilderness!
Go back!

"Eureka"

A. R. BACON.—The exposition of the Apocalypse, "Eureka," by John Thomas, M. D., for which your correspondent "C. D." inquires in THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 7, is published by C. C. Walker, 21 Hendon Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, England, and can be obtained in this country from Gustav F. Aue, 63 Ames Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., or A. E. Birks, 900 South Highland Avenue, Oak Park, Ill., who keep it in stock along with other and smaller works by this author.

Information about this work was also received from William McKelvie, Elizabeth, N. J., and Ruth Sublett, Richmond, Va.

"A Shropshire Lad"

CORNELIA PENFIELD LATHROP.—The poem for which a correspondent asked recently is in A. E. Housman's "A Shropshire Lad," as follows:

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard a wise man say,
"Give crowns and pounds and guineas,
But not your heart away;
Give pearls away, and rubies,
But keep your fancy free."
But I was one-and-twenty;
No use to talk to me.

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard him say again,
"The heart out of the bosom
Was never given in vain;
'Tis paid with sighs a-plenty
And sold for endless rue."
And I am two-and-twenty,
And oh, 'tis true, 'tis true.

"The Little Door"

F. S. C.—In reply to "J. D. L.," in your issue of Aug. 19, who inquired for a story which referred to a hidden door in a secret garden, would say that the story is "The Little Door," by H. G. Wells. It is printed in a collection of short stories by Wells, entitled "The Kingdom of the Blind." It was also printed in Everybody's Magazine for September, 1906.

"Bloody Hand of Ulster"

J. L. G.—Touching Mr. Hearn's inquiry as to the origin of the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," and the reply thereto, would say that the true legend is as follows: Two brothers, having been summoned from their exile in Scotland to assume their inheritance in Ireland, amicably agreed that the first who should touch Irish soil should have the chieftainship. Neil, finding his boat slightly in the rear on approaching the coast, cut off his hand and threw it on the shore; the brother, seeing the action, ejaculated, "Oh! Neil!" Hence the name of the family and badge.

"Liebchen"

B. J. REES.—The story about a whale, a German scientist, and a hen, for which "A. K. S." asked in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 9, is probably "Liebchen," by Arthur Colton, published in Harper's some years ago.

The Porcupine

C. H. M.—The poem quoted by William H. De Lancey in THE BOOK REVIEW for Sept. 30 under the title "The Porcupine" is a stanza from a song I used to sing as a child nearly seventy years ago. Here are other stanzas:

So we hunted and we hallooed and the next thing we did find
Was a lighthouse on Cape Ann, and that we left behind.
Look ye there!
One said it was a lighthouse, but the other said nay;
He said it was a sugar loaf with its paper blown away.
Look ye there!

So we hunted and we hallooed and the next thing we did find
Was the moon in the firmament, and that we left behind.
Look ye there!
One said it was a moon, but the other said nay;
He said it was a Yankee cheese with one-half cut away.
Look ye there!

So we hunted and we hallooed and the next thing we did find
Was a barn in the meadow, and that we left behind.
Look ye there!
One said it was a barn, but the other said nay;
He said it was a meeting house with the steeple blown away.
Look ye there!

I remember the tune in which we sang these verses. What the refrain, "Look ye there!" meant, that I do not know. I reproduce them as they lie in my memory. And, by the way, we found the frog in "the mill-pond," not in "the meadow."

Prophecies of Columbkille

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I note the request of Thomas P. Burke, in your issue of Sept. 16, for the "Prophecies of Columbkille," and the same may be found in a small book, along with "Prophecies" of others, by Nicholas O'Kearney, 1878. They are altogether too long to copy here, as they cover some thirty-eight pages of the book.

According to a book, entitled "The Prose and Poetry of Ireland," by John O'Kane Murray, B. S., 1877, which I have seen also in my investigation on this subject, these "Prophecies" are discredited in the following words, given in a sketch of this saint: "The best Catholic critics and the most profound Irish scholars regard them as impositions and silly fictions."

On a Sundial

HELEN N. LOWDEN.—In regard to the query of E. C. Frost in your issue of Sept. 30 in regard to a Latin motto for a sundial, I think he must refer to a sundial near Venice, discovered by Hazlitt, on which is the inscription, "I only mark the hours that are serene." Masterwick in his book, "The Measure of the Hours," mentions this in an "Essay on Flowers."

APPEALS TO READERS

W. S. HUGGETT.—Will some of your readers kindly give me the information as to who is the author of "Hassan the Camel Driver's Lament"? Years ago it was given to me, a boy in school, to commit to memory and recite at some village festival in England. I have forgotten it entirely except one line, which reads as follows:

Woe worth the day when first from Shiraz walls I took my way.

"Gethsemane."

M. V.—Can any of your readers help me to locate a poem published many years ago called, if my memory serves, "Gethsemane"? It contained the following lines:

Was not this Thy Passion,
To foreknow the deeds of Christian men?

Stilling the Tempest

E. A. STOWE.—Can any one tell me where I can obtain a poem entitled "Christ Stilling the Tempest" and also the name of the author? It begins:

Lone night descended like a sable shroud
And darkly canopied the troubled deep.

Ghost of Halloween

LOUIS LAMPE.—I am anxious to secure the poem entitled "The Ghost of Halloween." I do not know the author, but perhaps some of your readers might know of it.

Hot Friend Cooling

A. F.—Can any reader tell me where to find the following line, and what is the rest of the quotation:

Canst thou describe a hot friend cooling,
I am positive of only the last four words.

"Celestial Union"

L. W.—I have a little book, entitled "Celestial Union," a poem in three parts, and other poems, published by C. Mitchell, Fleet Street, London, 1854. Can some reader tell me who is the author?

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Men usually are fluent only when talking about their own business or sport. Women—at least most I've met—can talk of little other than household duties and their children. And yet they are well educated. Many have been to college, but, sad as it is, they have forgotten all that they learned. And what a pity!

Instead of broadening out as they grow older—instead of constantly adding to their fund of information—they have literally gotten into a rut, they are backsliding. And the worst part of it is that they are destroying their ability to enjoy themselves.

But fortunately this condition is not universal. There are, in spite of our manifold distractions and hurried living, a few who do manage to keep up with the really worth-while things of life, and it is indeed a rare treat to meet them.

A Chance Acquaintance

Not long ago I was coming from Chicago to New York on the Century. After dinner I picked up an acquaintance with a quiet man sitting near me. Starting out with a pleasantry about the weather, we gradually drifted from one subject to another until I looked at my watch and found it was eleven o'clock—three hours had passed and it seemed scarcely but a few moments, so quickly had the time flown.

Never before had I met such a well-informed man. He seemed to know and to love all that is the best in Art; he knew little intimate things about the great writers; he could talk interestingly about almost any place of historical importance, and about the big men of all time. And so it was with Music, with Popular Science, with Nature, and with all the Arts.

Naturally, I was intensely interested in this man. Who was he? Where had he gotten this fund of information? Surely he must be some rich dilettante with nothing to think of but developing his mind.

When we finally got up and decided to turn in for the night, I asked him for his card and gave him mine. Picture my amazement when I read the name of a big manufacturer in the Middle West who had a reputation for having pulled himself up by his boot-straps.

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"I tried to analyze this power—to discover what this man's advantage consisted of—and I found that it was because he knew so many things that the rest of us didn't know—he was broader, better educated—he had developed his cultural side. Not that he was 'high brow,' for he wasn't. He simply had the easy confidence that I've since learned always comes with an acquaintance with the great Masters in every field.

"Right then I determined to somehow find the time to improve myself—and I made an amazing discovery. But before I tell you how easy and simple the solution has been, I want to say that I consider the things I've learned—the ability to talk and think other things than business—one of the greatest assets I possess. Not only in the pleasure I have gained, but in the actual dollar and cents benefit I have secured in a business way. Personality is one of the greatest powers in business, and culture—if you want to call what I've gained by that name—is the backbone of personality.

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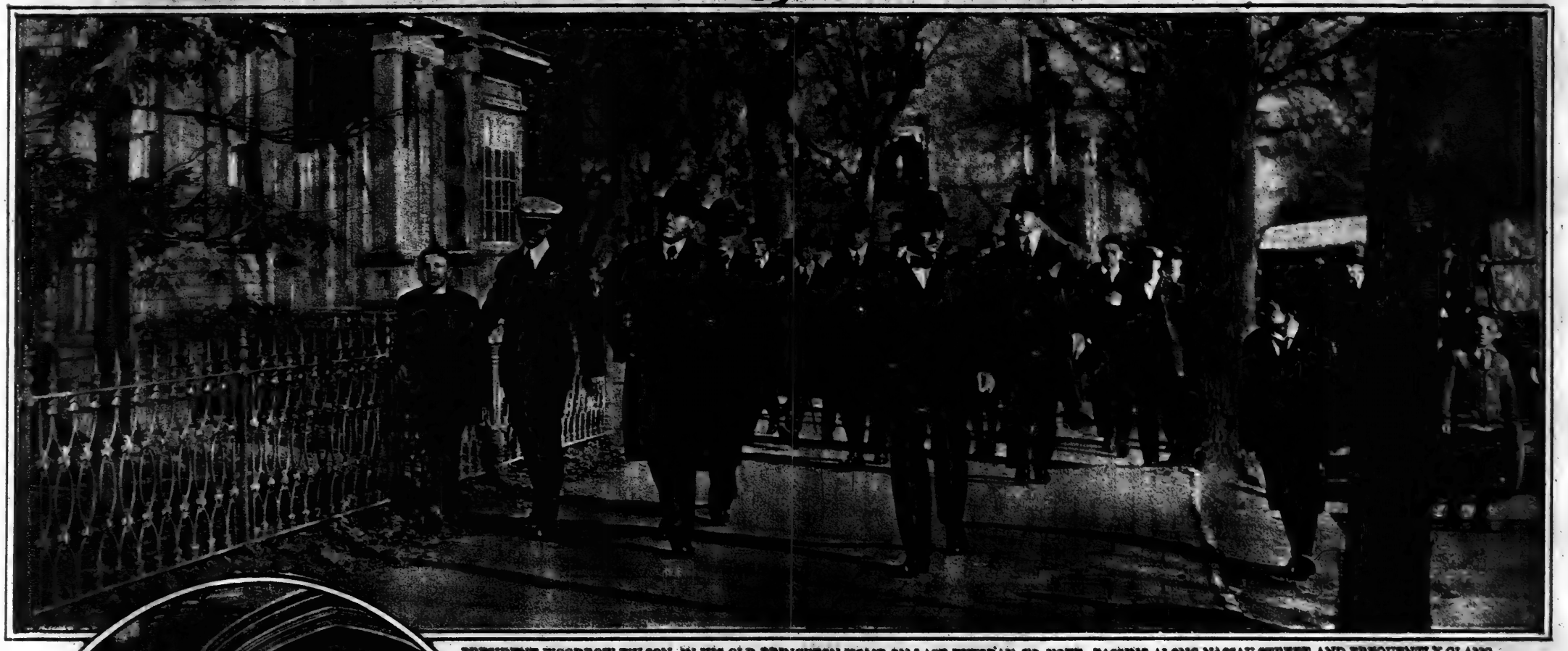
In Two Parts: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday.
November 11, 1917



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, IN HIS OLD PRINCETON HOME ON LAST TUESDAY TO VOTE, PASSING ALONG NASSAU STREET AND FREQUENTLY GLANCING UP AT SOME OF THE WELL-REMEMBERED PRINCETON LANDMARKS. (Times Photo Service.)

President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson Leaving Princeton After the President Had Cast His Vote, the Party Having Just Passed Through the Arch of Blair Hall, Entrance and Exit of Princeton University, On Their Way to the Train. (Times Photo Service.)

"OVER THE TOP."
A CAMP UPTON ATTACKING PARTY IS SHOWN ADVANCING BY WAVES OVER AN ENEMY TRENCH, BAYONETING "ENEMY SOLDIERS" AS IT RUSHES FORWARD.
(Times Photo Service.)

NEW YORK CITY MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THROWING HAND GRENADES. (Times Photo Service.)

JUDGE JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor-Elect of New York City, Casting His Ballot on Last Tuesday at Public School No. 76, Grove and Evergreen Streets, Brooklyn. The Young Woman with Him Is His Daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan. (Underwood & Underwood.)

CAMP UPTON MEN LEAPING A HURDLE AT FULL SPEED, CARRYING THEIR ARMS.
(Times Photo Service.)

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA,
Undergoes the Hardship of Travel in War Times to Visit Paris Where Her Children Have Been in Exile Since the German Occupation of the Rumanian Capital.
She Is Here Shown in Paris With Her Youngest Child, Princess Ileana.
(International Film Service.)

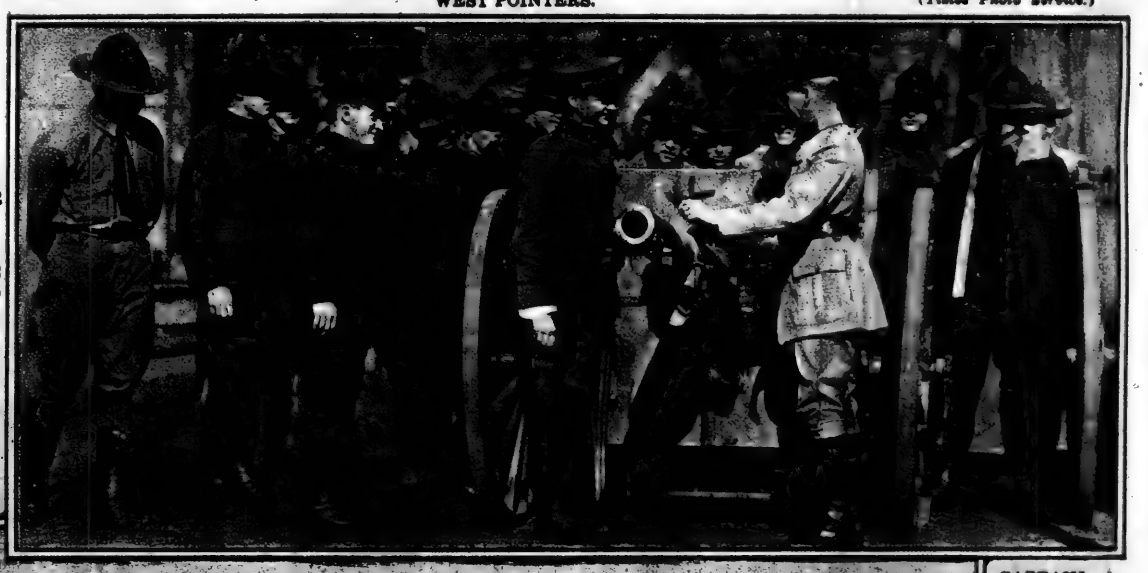
SQUAD OF NEW NATIONAL ARMY MEN AT CAMP UPTON IN A BAYONET CHARGE.
(Times Photo Service.)

WEST POINT CADETS ON THEIR FOOTBALL FIELD SINGING THE SONGS OF BATTLE JUST PRIOR TO THEIR GAME WITH NOTRE DAME, IN WHICH THEY WERE DEFEATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS, THE SCORE BEING 7 TO 2 IN FAVOR OF THE WESTERN ELEVEN.
(Times Photo Service.)

GIPE, HALF-BACK, PUNTING DOWN THE FIELD FOR NOTRE DAME IN THE LATTER'S TRIUMPHANT GAME AGAINST THE WEST POINTERS. (Times Photo Service.)

ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO, U. S. N., Commander of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, Conferring with Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet, on Admiral Beatty's Flagship.
(Committee on Public Information.)

ELMER OLIPHANT, OF THE WEST POINTERS, PUNTING THE BALL OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE IN THE GAME WITH NOTRE DAME.
(Times Photo Service.)



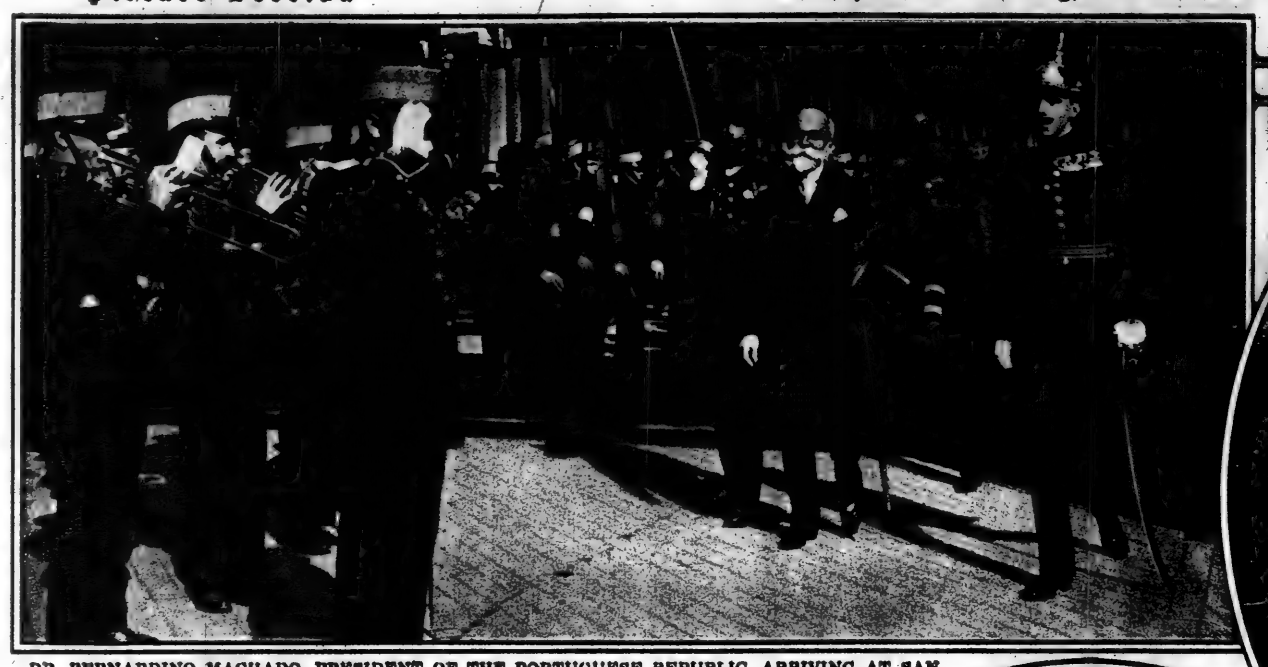
CAPTAIN A. DUPONT OF THE FRENCH ARMY, ASSIGNED TO INSTRUCT THE SOLDIER-STUDENTS OF YALE UNIVERSITY, EXPLAINING TO THE GROUP ABOUT HIM THE MECHANISM OF THE FRENCH 75S.
(© International Film Service.)

MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY, IN TRAINING AT CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., GOING THROUGH THEIR DAILY CALISTHENIC DRILL OR "SETTING UP" EXERCISES. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

CAPTAIN EMILIO RESNATI, Of the Italian Air Service, Who Recently Flew from Langley Field, Newport News, Va., to Mineola, L. I., and Back, with Seven Passengers, in a Caproni Biplane.
(Keystone-Mosher.)

"WILLIE" PLANT, LONG ISLAND A. C., WINNING THE SEVEN-MILE NATIONAL A. A. U. WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP AT MACOMB'S DAM PARK. (Times Photo Service.)

ONE OF THE MANY WOODEN HORSES IN USE AT CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, S. C., FOR INSTRUCTING ROOKIE CAVALRYMEN AND INFANTRYMEN IN THE ART OF HORSEBACK RIDING.

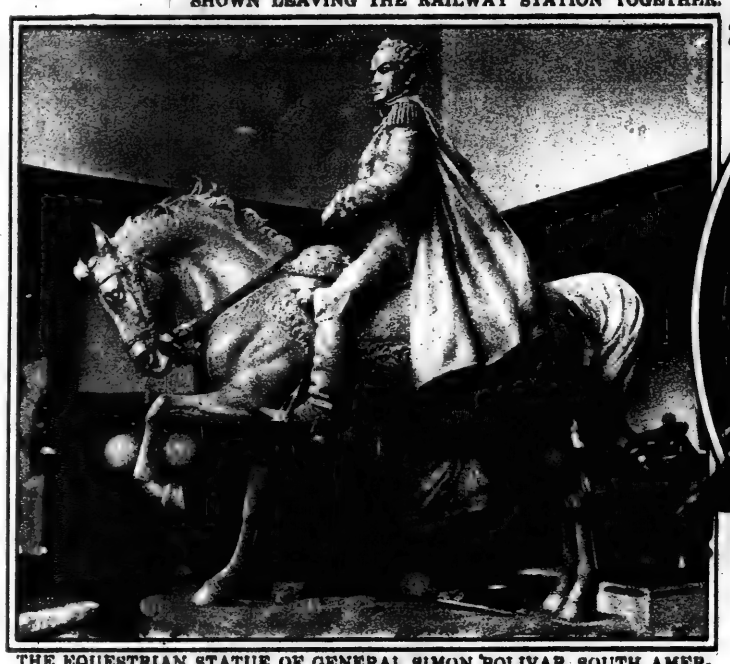


DR. BERNARDINO MACHADO, PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, ARRIVING AT SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, WHERE HE IS MET BY KING ALFONSO XIII. THEY ARE SHOWN LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION TOGETHER.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

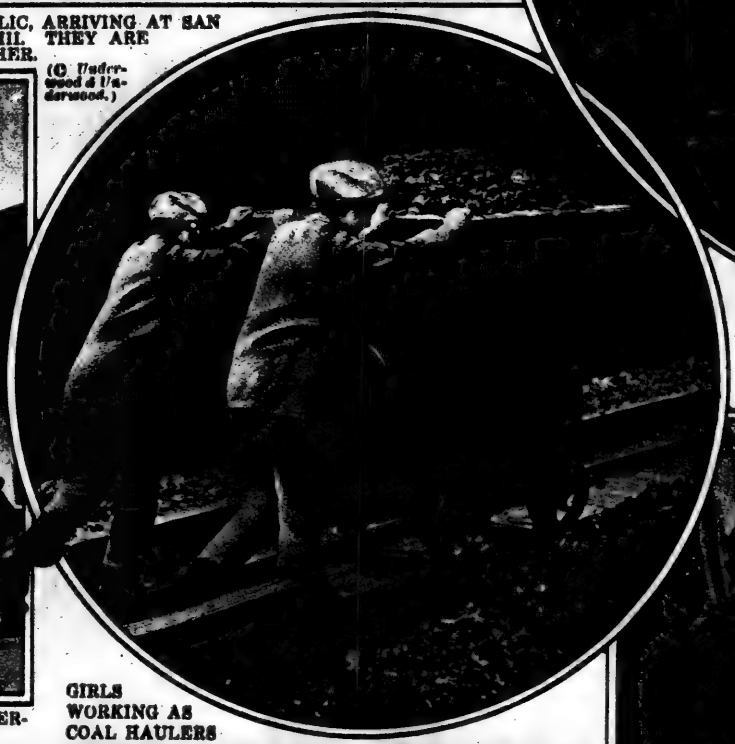
REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BIPLANE, OPERATED BY AN INSTRUCTOR OF U. S. ARMY FLIERS, LOOPING-THE-LOOP OVER THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA., The Picture Having Been Taken by F. J. Conway from an Airplane One Thousand Feet or More Above the Machine Shown.

(Courtesy Universal Animated Weekly.)

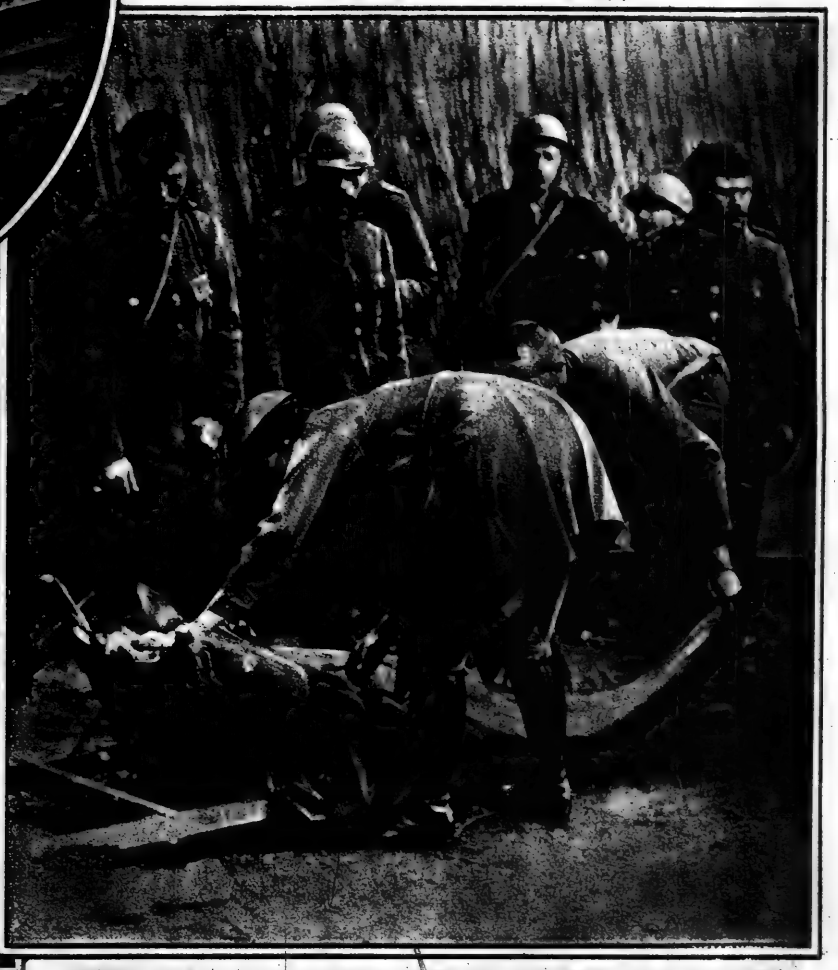


THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR, SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOT, WHICH IS TO BE ERECTED IN CENTRAL PARK AS A GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM VENEZUELA. The Statue Is Here Shown Nearing Completion in the New York Studio of Sally James Farnham, Who Designed It.

(Press Illustrating Service.)



GIRLS WORKING AS COAL HAULERS IN THE LONDON HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY'S PUMPING STATION, THEREBY RELEASING MEN FOR THE FIGHTING. (© Central News Service.)



BRITISH WOMAN, AS AN "ANGEL OF MERCY," ATTENDING TO THE WANTS OF A WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE LONDON TERRITORIALS IN AN ATTACK NEAR THE WIELTJE-GRAVENSTAFEL ROAD, MARCHING TOWARD THE BRITISH REAR, ACROSS A DEVASTATED BATTLEFIELD, THE UNINJURED ASSISTING THEIR WOUNDED COMRADES.

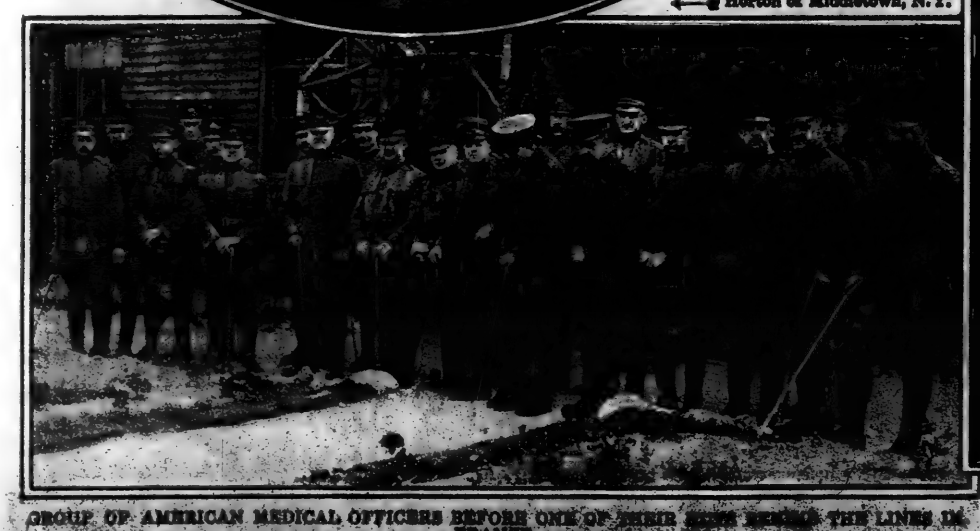
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

(© International Film Service.)

MISS JUNE HOUGHTON OF THE VANDERBILT RIFLE CLUB RETURNING FROM A DAY'S HUNT AMONG THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS WITH A BUCK WEIGHING 175 POUNDS SHOT BY HER. Assisting Her in Bringing in the Deer Is Miss Harriet Horton of Middletown, N.Y.

AUSTRALIANS RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE ON THEIR WAY TO THE FIRING LINE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



GROUP OF AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICERS BEFORE ONE OF THEIR BASE HOSPITALS BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.

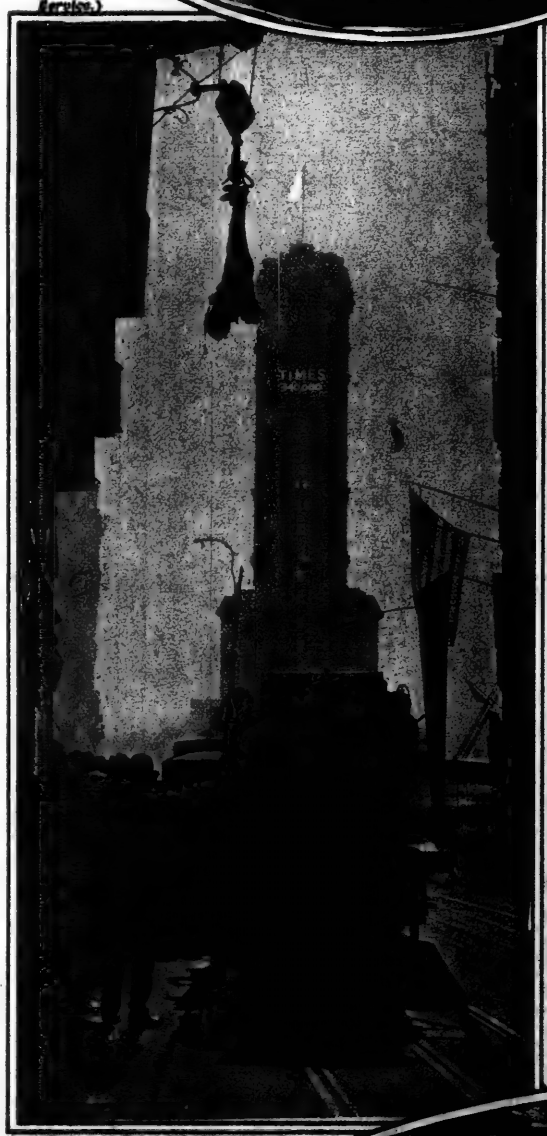
VIEW OF THE CAMP IN THE NORTH OF RUSSIA OF A NEW REGIMENT OF WOMEN SOLDIERS, 2,500 IN NUMBER, WHO ARE BEING TRAINED FOR THE TRENCHES BY MAJOR CROFFOFF.

They Are Enduring All of the Hardships and Privations of Men in Military Training. They Live in Dog Tents, Sleep on the Ground, Eat the Regular Army Food, and Undergo the Same Training as Men in Trench Warfare. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

(International Film Service.)

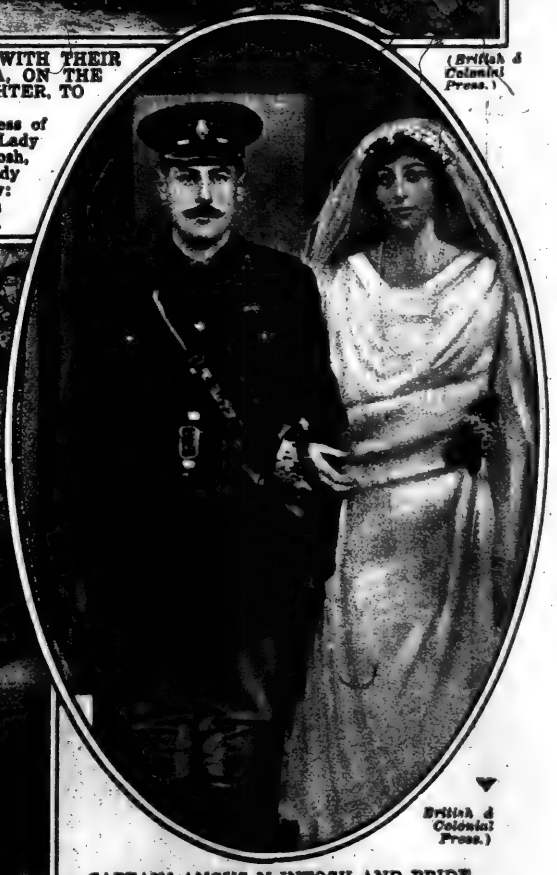
CHILDREN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, the Latter Formerly Miss Helen Zimmerman, Daughter and Heiress of the Late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.
The Eldest Child Is the Viscount Mandeville, to Whom His Grandfather's Fortune Is Expected to Descend.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, AND THE DUCHESS, WITH THEIR HOUSE GUESTS ASSEMBLED BEFORE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, ON THE MORNING OF THE WEDDING OF LADY MAUD CAVENDISH, THE DUKE'S ELDEST DAUGHTER, TO CAPTAIN ANGUS McINTOSH.
In the Group, Left to Right, Standing, Are: Sir James Aikins, Lady Hendrie, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Sir John Hendrie, and Lady Le Blanc. Standing, First Row: Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Lady Spring-Rice, Lady Mary Kenyon Slaney, Lord Charles Cavendish, Bishop of Quebec; Mrs. Angus McIntosh, Bride, Formerly Lady Maud Cavendish; Captain McIntosh, Bridegroom; Lady Dorothy Cavendish, Lady Blanche Cavendish, Miss Emery of New York, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Sir E. Le Blanc; Second Row: Captain R. Kenyon Slaney, Miss Enid Hendrie, Hon. T. Spring-Rice, Captain Bulkeley Johnston, Miss Saunders, Lieut. Col. Henderson, Miss Whitridge of New York, Miss Walton, and Lord Richard Nevill.



HOUDINI RELEASING HIMSELF FROM A STRAIT-JACKET
While Suspended from a Crane at the North End of Times Square to Advertise a Benefit at the Hippodrome Tonight Under the Auspices of the Junior Patriots for the Relief of Widows, Orphans, and Dependent Mothers and Sisters of the Men Lost on the U. S. S. Antilles. (Times Photo Service.)

TREES ON THE WEST FRONT IN FRANCE DESTROYED BY RETREATING GERMANS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

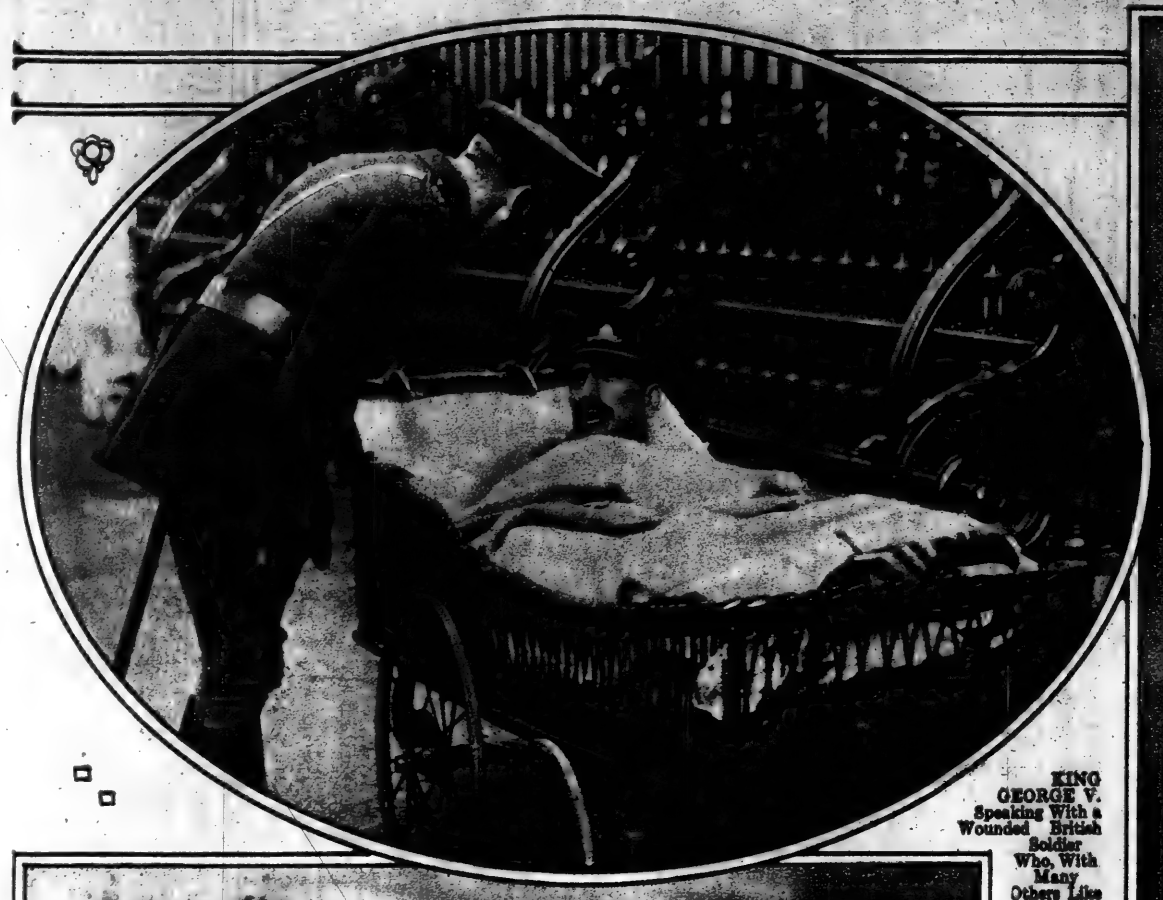


(British & Colonial Press.)

CAPTAIN ANGUS McINTOSH AND BRIDE, Formerly Lady Maud Cavendish, Eldest Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Immediately After Their Wedding at Ottawa, Canada, a Week Ago.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT WITH A GROUP OF BOY SCOUTS OF NASSAU COUNTY TO WHOM HE PRESENTED MEDALS AT SAGAMORE HILL FOR THE WORK DONE BY THEM IN SELLING LIBERTY BONDS.

VIEW WITHIN A BRITISH WAR SUPPLY DEPOT WHERE THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF GALLON JARS TO BE FILLED WITH RUM FOR MEN IN THE TRENCHES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



KING GEORGE V. Speaking With a Wounded British Soldier Who, With Many Others Like Himself, Had Been Invited to the Courtyard of Buckingham Palace to Witness the Bestowal By the King of the Victoria Cross and Other Medals on British Soldiers. (*Press Illustrating Service, Inc.*)

Y. M. C. A. HUT ON THE FRENCH FRONT PARTLY CONCEALED FROM ENEMY AIRMEN BY A CAMOUFLAGE OF BOUGHS.
To Provide Huts of This Character in All the War Zones and to Carry Forward Its War Relief Work in This Country and Abroad, the Y. M. C. A. Begins Today a Short Campaign for $35,000,000.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR, Head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, Touring Japan in Pilgrim Costume in Continuation of His Study of the Ainu, the Caucasian Aborigines of Japan. Professor Starr Is Said to be the First White Man Who Has Toured Japan in the National Pilgrim's Dress. With Him Are Two Native Guides. ←

FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN,
WHO IS LEADING THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country From London.
(© *Central News Service.*)

L'ARGENTINA,
PREMIERE SPANISH DANSEUSE,
IN "THE LAND OF JOY."

THE SPANISH CHORUS OF "THE LAND OF JOY," AT THE PARK THEATRE. (*White Studio.*)

ORCHESTRA COMPOSED
OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS AT
BEREZOVKA, SIBERIA, WITH INSTRUMENTS MADE BY THEMSELVES IN THE PRISONERS' WORKSHOPS ESTABLISHED THERE BY THE Y. M. C. A.

DEMOCRAT,
PRESIDENT WILSON'S SADDLE HORSE, FOR WHICH HE IS SAID TO HAVE ALMOST DESERTED HIS MOTOR CAR.
(*Press Illustrating Service.*)

SENORA
MARIA
MARCO,
PRIMA DONNA IN "THE LAND OF JOY," AT THE PARK THEATRE.
(*White Studio.*)

(White Studio.)

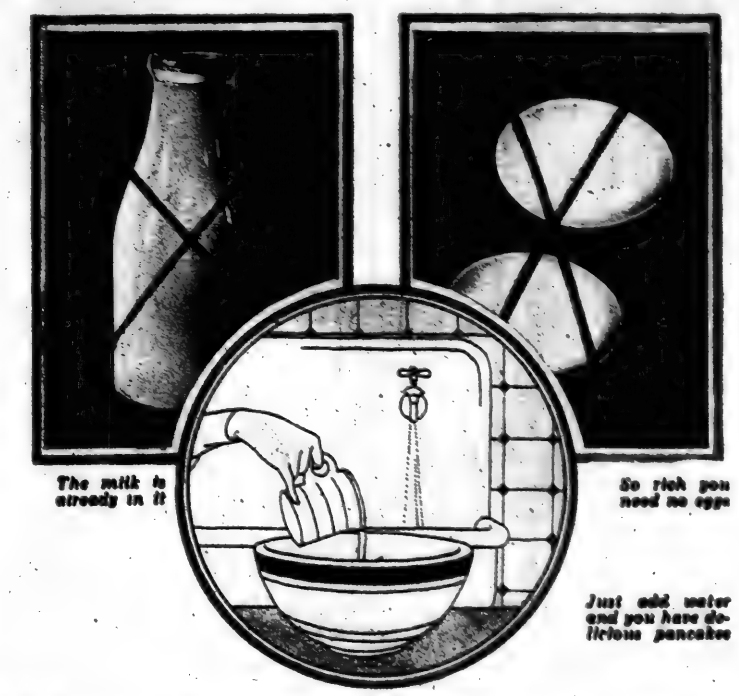
ALLENE CRATER,
In Private Life Mrs. Fred Stone, in "Jack O'Lantern," at the Globe Theatre.

JAMES J. CORBETT, SYLVIA JASON, AND FRANK TINNEY IN "DOING OUR BIT," AT THE WINTER GARDEN.

(White Studio.)

ANN MURDOCK AND REX McDOUGALL IN "THE THREE BEARS," COMING TO THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

AUDREY MAPLE IN "HER REGIMENT," COMING TO THE BROADHURST THEATRE. (Moffett)



How the perfect pancake formula was worked out

THE formula which makes Aunt Jemima pancakes taste so good was worked out with one idea in mind—to prepare a flour which would make perfect pancakes every time.

Years ago the Aunt Jemima people realized that a woman could never know how her pancakes would turn out—she might painstakingly mix all the materials and yet her cakes would often be flavorless, tough, or soggy.

To give every woman a way to make light, tender pancakes that could never fail to be delicious, Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour was created. The treasured recipe of a famous Southern cook was adopted as the basis of the formula. Long study was put into perfecting it. At last the flour was created that made women serve 60 million Aunt Jemima breakfasts last year alone.

So delicious, so nourishing

The wonderful Aunt Jemima flavor is due to the special formula. You could not buy the ingredients separately. Each is especially selected, especially prepared. Even the grain is especially ground, even the moisture is evaporated from sweet milk so that it too can be ready mixed right in the flour for you. This is why you can get the characteristic Aunt Jemima flavor only in Aunt Jemima pancakes.

Aunt Jemima pancakes have just the nutritious, wholesome elements that your family needs. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour contains an unusually high percentage of gluten. It has the food value that gives youngsters strong bodies and plump, rosy cheeks. Each of the ingredients is especially selected for its purity, for its healthful, nourishing quality. What a comfort it is to find a food that is so wholesome yet so delicious that your family always asks for more.

Pancakes that are perfect every time

Never again need you be disappointed in your pancakes. They can be perfect every time. With Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour failure is impossible. Every ingredient is already mixed in the flour, even the sweet milk! All you have to do is add water, and the batter is ready. Nothing could be easier! Nothing could be so certain of success. With Aunt Jemima you can have pancakes that are delicious each morning you serve them.

And so quick! By the time your coffee is made the golden brown cakes are steaming on the table.

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes tomorrow. See how your family will ask for this breakfast again and again. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

© 1917 by Aunt Jemima Mills Company

Lillian Russell's OWN SMOOTHOUT CREAM

It Velvetizes the Skin

"YOU know that wonderful feeling of pure joy which descends upon you as you change into soft, loose clothing after a refreshing tub? Well, that's just the way your face feels when you smooth out all its tired tissues and tense muscles with my own *Smoothout Cream*.

"As soon as it touches your cheeks *Smoothout* liquefies and is swallowed up thirstily by the tiny pores. Cooling, soothing, delightful.

"Pat it into your face with the finger tips. *Smoothout* restores to the tissues the elasticity of youth, cleanses the pores, clears the blemishes *and velvetizes the skin.*

"Just astringent enough to refine the pores and make a splendid base for face powder.

Send for My Beauty Book Free

"The best shops everywhere sell Lillian Russell's *Smoothout*. If your dealer doesn't, send me his name at 2160C Broadway, New York, and I will forward you, gratis, my book on the care and culture of beauty."

Smoothout is sold locally by these stores:

B. Altman & Co.
Barnett Brothers
Delmar, Apothecary
Franklin Simon & Co.
Gimbel Brothers
James's Drug Stores
Liggett's Rider-Hegeman Stores
Lord & Taylor
James McCreery & Co.
R. H. Macy & Co.
Nielsen Maurice
Park & Tilford
Stern Brothers
John Wanamaker

Brooklyn
Abraham & Straus
Frederick Loeser & Co.

Newark
L. Bamberger & Co.

Lillian Russell

Smoothout Cream, medium size, $1.50; large size, $2.50.

Lillian Russell, 2160C Broadway, New York

FOR these long winter evenings you need a phonograph and you will select the one which is famous for its beauty and tone, the Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

Remember that at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Sonora won highest score for tone quality.

$90 $85 $80 $90 $105 $110 $140
$155 $175 $200 $250 $375 $500 $1000

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company
INCORPORATED
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President

Fifth Ave. at 53d Street
370 Broadway at Reade St.
80 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
Brooklyn: 1283 Fulton St. (open evenings)

F-16

STROBEL FURNITURE

OUR prices *now* are lower than *former* quotations elsewhere. The low prices and the extraordinary high quality of the bed room and dining room suites (in splendid period designs) will delight you.

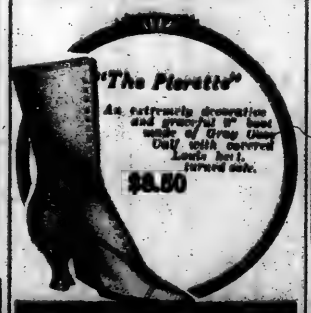
Before you buy, get our figures and examine this beautiful furniture.

Take 3d Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42d Street.

Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.

Established 1852
53-55 Elizabeth St (nr. Canal St.)
New York City.
Phone: Franklin 184-785

Classic Furniture of Superior Quality



"The Pierette"

An extremely diversified and graceful 17" boot made of Gray Uppers. Cuff with covered Louis heel, curved sole.

$8.50

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The Original mending and remodelling Shop.

Suits, Suits and Dresses REMODELED Shop
Waists and Gowns Relined, made clean, pressed and made into latest styles.
First-class dry cleaning.
We also make charming hat shapes to order. Our material is limited.

Miss E. Hadley Complin,
Also Address 17 E. 49th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.

We Have No Branches.

YOU'LL be both surprised and delighted when you see the style and quality of boots we have here at our low prices.

Conspicuous Nose Pores

The "BLISS" Reproducer Will Improve Your Phonograph 100%

BOHN SYPHON Refrigerators

Keep HIM Fit With a "COMFYKIT"

Many Thousands in Use in ARMY and NAVY

Contains everything needed by the Soldier or Sailor from Safety Pins to First Aid Comforts.

Also indispensable to the comfort of Automobilists, Tourists, Camping Parties, etc.

Most Complete Kit

On The Market

1 SANITARY WASH RAG — the pocket runs full length of "COMFYKIT" and can be used to carry handkerchiefs, etc.
2 SAFETY PINS—handy lot of medium size.
3 SAFETY RAZOR—one complete Durham Duplex.
4 SHAVING BRUSH—Rubber-Set Collapsible, in Special Metal Case.
5 TALCUM POWDER—Williams', with patented Metal Case.
6 SHAVING STICK—Williams', in Metal Case, handsomely nickel-plated and polished.
7 COMB — six-inch flexible and unbreakable type.
8 HAIR BRUSH—Military, high grade, ebony finish.
9 FOOT POWDER—can of "Nathan's," a superior antiseptic foot powder.
10 TRENCH MIRROR—unbreakable. Polished Steel.
BUTTONS—a handy assortment of extra buttons.
DARNING COTTON and DARNING NEEDLES.
11 TOOTH BRUSH—a superior type, with flexible handle and Special Sanitary Tooth Brush Case.
12 TOOTH PASTE—Williams', in handy collapsible tube.
13 EMERGENCY CASE—of zinc-oxide Adhesive Plaster.
14 SEWING OUTFIT—consisting of two spools of cotton with easy-threaded needles, thimbles and pins, and contained in compact metal carrying case.
15 SOAP MIX—Aluminum, full size for large cake of soap.
16 EXTRA POCKETS—for stationery, pencils, postcards, letters and extra razor blades.

The Nathan "COMFYKIT" is made of a durable olive drab, two-ply auto cloth, and is guaranteed to stand the hardest and most rushing wear.

Price Complete, $5.00

Size when opened 22½x9 inches.
Size when closed 9x3x2½ inches.
Weight Complete 24 ounces.

The articles contained in the Nathan "COMFYKIT" are of the finest quality—the standard products of leading manufacturers.

The NATHAN Trade Mark is based on 16 years' experience in the Field of Fabric Accessories and is, therefore, a guarantee of highest quality. We will refund your money if the NATHAN "COMFYKIT" does not fulfill every claim made for it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Look for the "NATHAN" Trade Mark.

WE WILL SEND POSTPAID on Receipt of Price if Not at

The DELINEATOR

THE POWER IN YOUR TOWN

JUST as The Delineator is the most powerful woman's magazine in the United States, so it is the most influential all over the world. Special editions in four languages serve the women of Europe, South America and the colonies of the Far East. The Delineator is the only international magazine.

This unique influence of The Delineator is due to its practical service in women's lives. Here in America it is the trusted friend and the business counsellor of more than a million homes.

Of the influential families in your town, one in every five reads The Delineator.

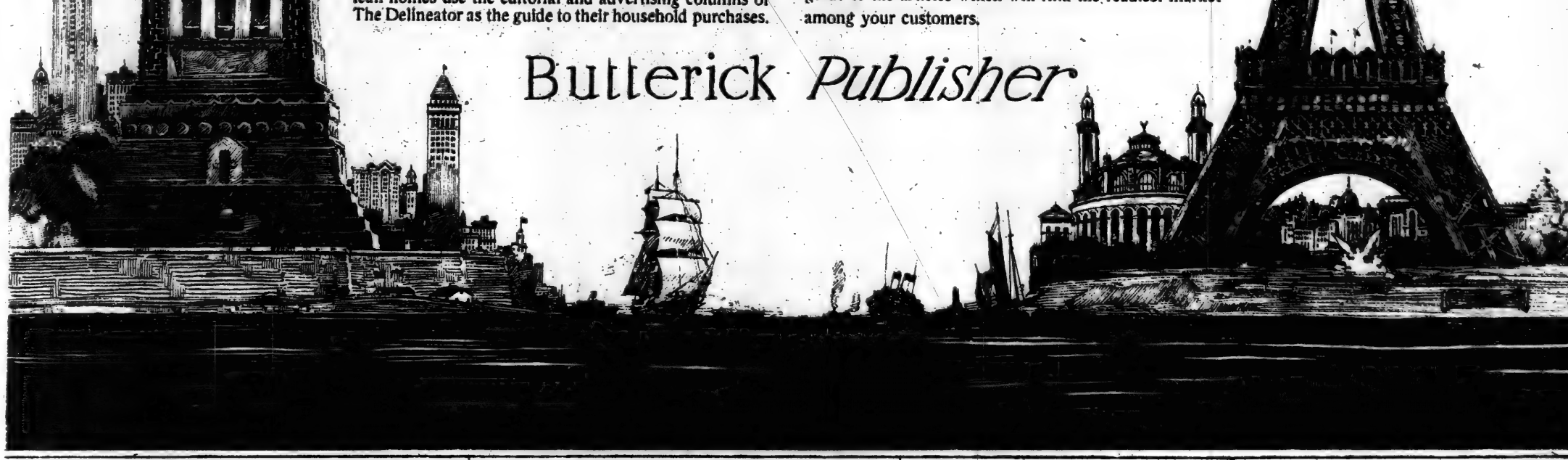
The women at the head of these progressive American homes use the editorial and advertising columns of The Delineator as the guide to their household purchases.

MERCHANTS: — Your most valued customers are readers of The Delineator. They follow the announcements of its advertisers in the same faith with which they accept the suggestions of its editors.

The articles advertised in The Delineator are the things your best customers desire. Furthermore, as The Delineator accepts no mail order advertising, its readers will come to *your* store to supply their wants.

Make a practice of looking over each monthly issue of The Delineator. It will prove an invaluable advance guide to the articles which will find the readiest market among your customers.

Butterick *Publisher*



The Hidden Part

of any piece of furniture, and especially of a Daybed, is more vital to the purchaser than the surface beauty. People of cultivated tastes are not likely to go wrong in picking the proper design or a pleasing finish or upholstery. But it requires an expert to judge the soundness of the wood and the quality of the cabinetwork. The reputation of Stickley as the greatest of living American furniture craftsmen has been built up on the solidity and integrity of his work manship. You may rest assured, therefore, that in buying a Stickley Extension Daybed, at any price and in any of numerous styles, you are securing not only faultless beauty of design and the famous Chromewald finish, but a durability of construction that will insure a lifetime of comfort. Moreover, the ingenious "secret drawer" which when pulled out with a slight effort of one hand converts the day couch into a full-size double bed, is an exclusive feature not to be found in any other Daybed. To buy a Daybed without first seeing this extension would be a serious error. Delivery and terms arranged through your dealer, (in any city.) Send for illustrated folder if you cannot call.

STICKLEY ASSOCIATED CABINETMAKERS — 6 East 39th St. New York.

Economy—and Beauty!

ARE you a stranger to the newest of lighting achievements? Do you know that a Curtis Eye-Comfort Table or Floor Lamp will not only entrance you and your guests with its mysteriously beautiful light, but will be kind to your eyes and kind to your disposition? One Curtis Lamp takes the place of a ceiling fixture, wall brackets, and [illegible] Come and discover it for yourself—see our exhibit of Curtis Lamps in a very wide variety of styles to suit any room and any interior, and have the pleasure of experimenting with those magically beautiful lamps in our new Model Room. Come as one guest, regardless of whether you buy or not. Come in a skeptical mood, to be convinced and charmed.

Eye-Comfort Lighting Shop

31 WEST 46TH ST., NEW YORK

Luxuriously Comfortable Sofa

Covered in fine Saxon. It has English down loose cushion seats and wonderfully comfortable spring edge and back. Price... $84

A rare opportunity if you act quickly.

OUR clients receive this benefit, not alone of distinctive designs and superior workmanship, but also of expert interior decorating advice, without any cost whatever. This prevents the mistakes that are very often made. Good taste and harmonious effects are made certain, and incorrect combinations are avoided. A modest enquiry will produce the effect of ten times the amount entirely spent.

RUDER BROTHERS, Inc. Furniture Reproductions Interior Decorators 7 E. 45th St. near 5th Ave. New York

Blyn Shoe

High Cut Spats
Fine quality cloth (not felt)
1.50
White, Light and Dark Fawn, Sand, Ivory, Pearl, Dark Gray and Black.
Spat Pumps
4.00
Style 1371
Patent Colt and Gun Metal

Blyn Footwear for All in
Eleven Big Stores

Blyn Stores are the development of half a century of persistent striving for advancement—from one small store to eleven big ones—leading in the broad field of modern shoe retailing.

The advantages of our progressive making and retailing methods have been evident in our moderate prices — more evident than ever right now.

Red Cross Shoe
Red Cross Booklet on Request

Arch Supporting Model

Gives immediate ease and gradually raises the fallen arches to normal position.

The foot muscles, relieved from excessive strain, regain their natural strength.

Eleven Big Blyn Stores

carry a full line of Red Cross Shoes in regular and novelty styles.

At Blyn Stores only in New York, Brooklyn, Newark

Style 803½
6.50

Black vici kid with orthopedic heels and the famous Red Cross Flexible soles.

Mail Order Dept., 2240 3d Av. Postage, including insurance, 10c. extra. Send Postal, Money Order or N. Y. Draft.

West Side Stores: 4th Av., 59th & 60th Sts. 725-731 West 125th St. West of Seventh Av. and 57th St.

A. Blyn & Sons

East Side Stores: 3d Av. and 149th St. 3d Av., 59th & 57th Sts. 3d Av., 125th & 126th Sts. Bowery, near Houston St.

Brooklyn Stores: {502-504 Fulton St., Opp. Ingram St., near Hart St. 520-532 Broadway, between Park Av. & Kinzy St. 1250-1257 Broadway, near Greene Av.} Stores open 8:30 to 6:30

Newark Store—680 Broad St., Opposite Military Park.

A Delightful Christmas Gift

DON'T FORGET YOUR SOLDIER BOY. He needs many little comforts, etc. 5 PERCIVAL St. Baby or Parcel Post. Packages leave will always be gladly. THE IMPERIAL PERCIVAL CO. 280 Broadway, New York City.

Would make them better if I could, but I can't.

PETER MAX PHOTOGRAPHER 500 FIFTH AV. COR. 42ND ST.

Out of date in one thing

Where 1917 men are behind the times

Men pride themselves on being up-to-the-minute. They want the latest and most improved automobile. In war they want—and must have—the latest type of gun.

When a thing has outlived its usefulness, they discard it for something better. That's progress. The six and twelve cylinder automobile has replaced the old-fashioned, high-wheeled bike. The modern machine gun has replaced the old-fashioned blunderbuss.

But in one thing many 1917 men are far behind the times. Their *heels* are out of date.

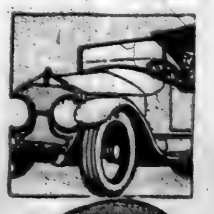
The 1917 man is up to date in everything but his heels. Many men still wear old-fashioned inefficient leather heels.

Leather heels are doomed

They still stick to old-fashioned leather heels. Leather heels are out of place on hard pavements, as everyone now knows. They are too hard. They jolt the spine with every step. They jar away precious energy. They have outlived their usefulness and are being discarded.

The up-to-date heel is the O'Sullivan Heel. It is made for city wear. City men must bring their heels up-to-date or they will pay for being behind the times by pounding away their energy.

The 12-cylinder car has replaced the old bike.



How to save your energy

Save your heels, save your shoes—above all, *save your nervous system.* Don't pound away your health with every step you take. Wear O'Sullivan's Heels—they absorb the jolts and jars that wear you out. Of all heels they are the best suited to modern hard pavements and floors.

They are guaranteed to outlast any other heels. They will last three times as long as leather heels and will give uniformly satisfactory service to the very last. Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.

Buy your new shoes O'Sullivanized. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with these heels already attached.

In black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

The leather heel is doomed. It jars the spine. And it does not give long service.

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Pompeian Beauty Powder

Adds a pearl's clearness
Stays on unusually long

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder

He Noticed

He noticed the fascinating fragrance; the pearly clearness of skin which was still fresh and attractive when they said "Good-night." He noticed the youthfulness that comes with looking one's best.

He noticed, and you will, the effect of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. The powder that adheres softly to the skin, imparting an exquisite lustre; that clings and lasts throughout an evening; that gives an elusive perfume to face and neck.

To the charming woman, Pompeian BEAUTY Powder is a necessary adjunct to her toilet, just as necessary as Pompeian NIGHT Cream, Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, or Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing). Begin now to use these Pompeian Beauty Aids, or if you know but one, add the others to your list of toilet necessities.

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder makes women exclaim: "At last I have found a powder that stays on the face!" Priced 50 cents the box; white, flesh, or brunette.

Pompeian BLOOM

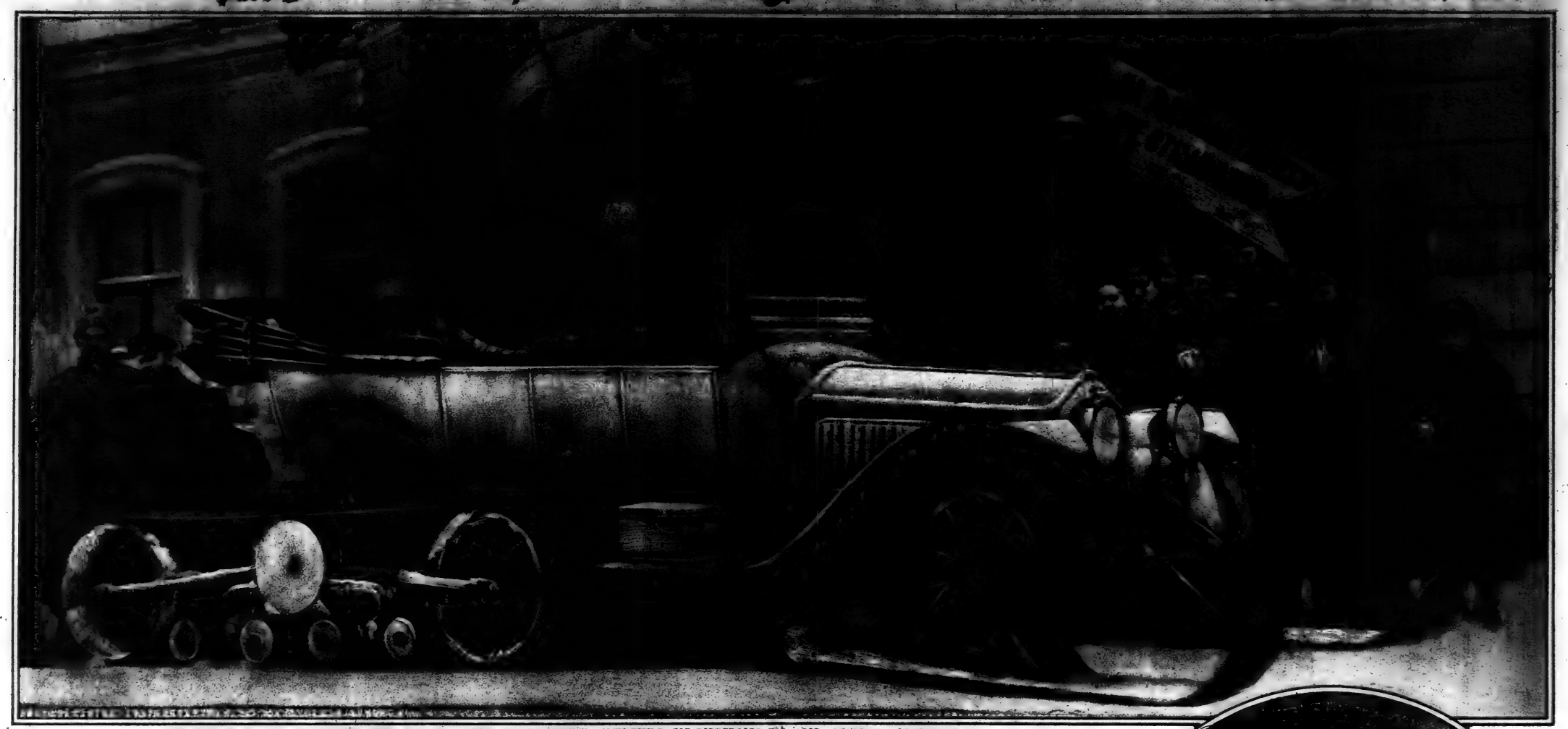
A rouge that lends a soft, natural coloring to the skin; a bloom that cannot be distinguished from nature's own. Do you know that a touch of color in the cheeks deepens the color of the eyes, making blue eyes bluer, and dark eyes darker? Thus Pompeian BLOOM not only brings the beauty of youth and health to the cheeks, but also beautifies the eyes. Light, dark, or medium (the popular shade). In a Vanity Box with French puff and mirror—50 cents.

The Pompeian Mfg. Company, Cleveland, Ohio

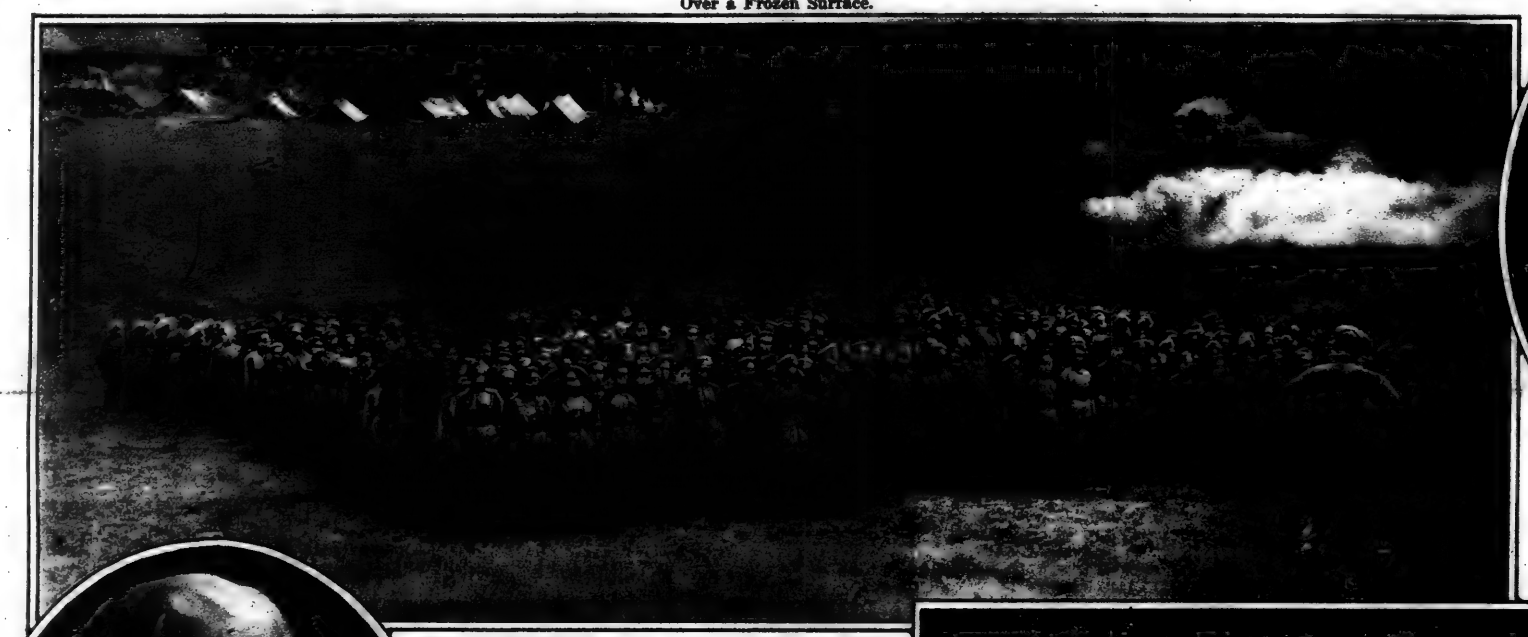
Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts. Part 2

The New York Times

Sunday,
November 11, 1917



THE FORMER CZAR'S AUTOMOBILE NOW USED BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS ON MISSIONS IN AND AROUND PETROGRAD.
It Is Operated Over the Snow by Means of Leather Belts with Rubber Facings, the Front Wheels Being Mounted on Runners, and Is Capable of Making 100 Miles an Hour Over a Frozen Surface.

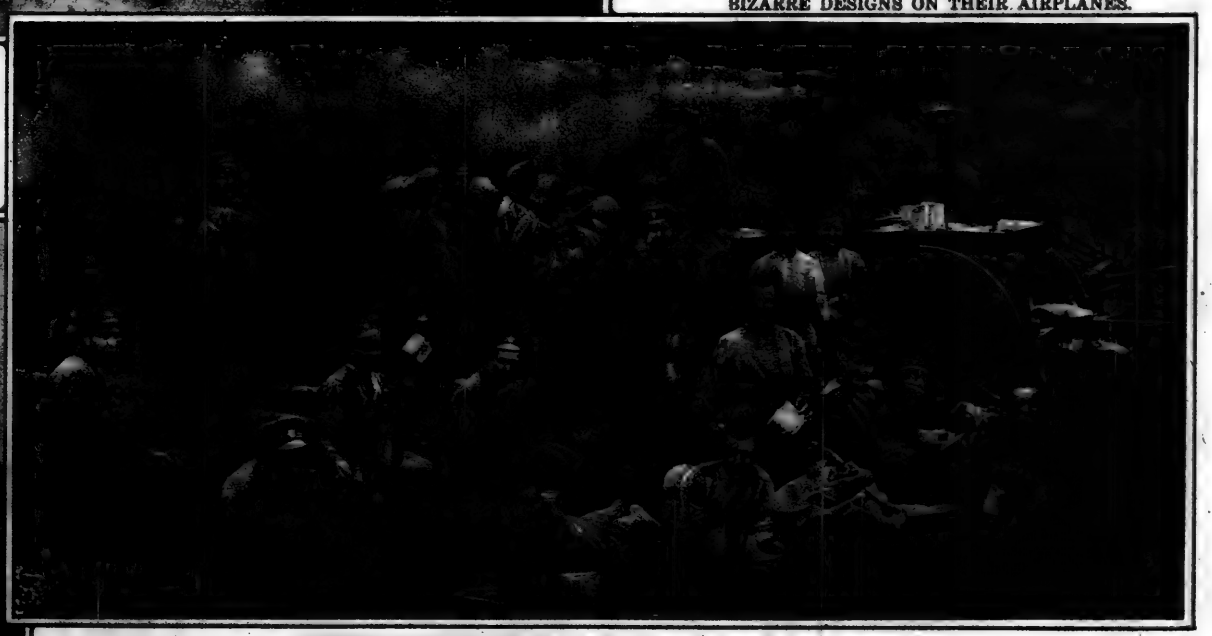


(© International Film Service.)

AMERICAN AVIATORS, AS HERE SHOWN, ARE FOLLOWING THE PREVAILING FRENCH FASHION OF PAINTING BIZARRE DESIGNS ON THEIR AIRPLANES.

MRS. DAVID LEAVITT HOUGH
Of New York and Petrograd, Formerly Miss Heloise Beekman, in the Russian Red Cross Costume in Which She Ministered at the American War Hospital in Petrograd, of Which She Was One of the Founders.

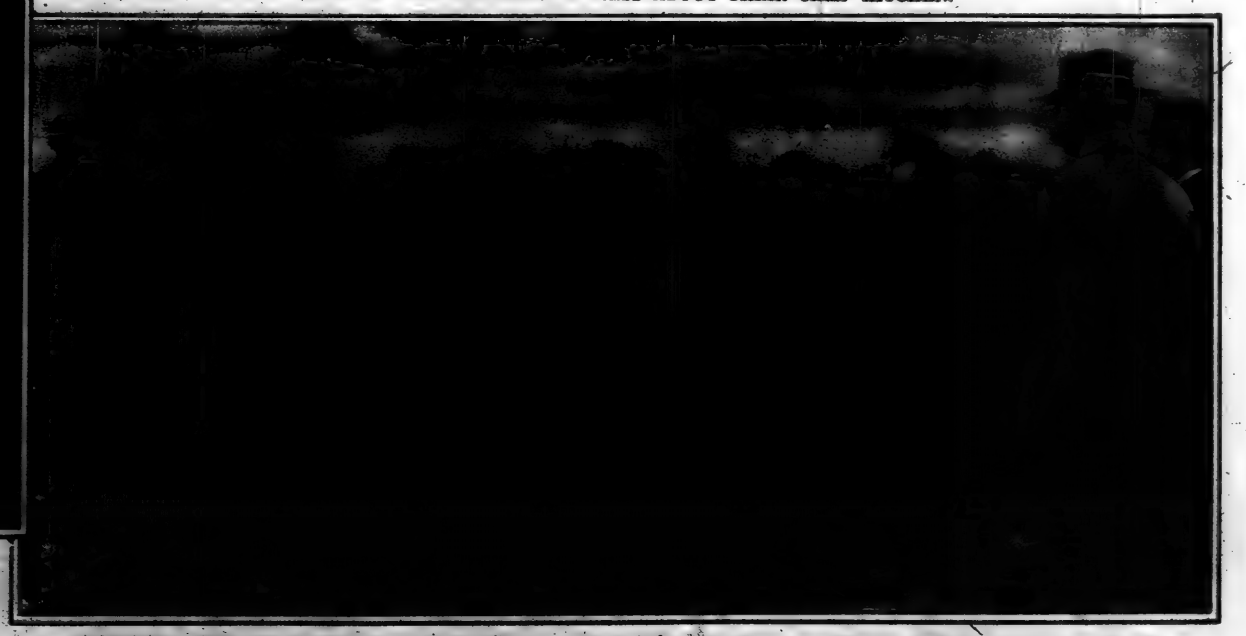
GIRLS OF THE RUSSIAN "BATTALION OF DEATH," ON WHOM PREMIER KERENSKY IS SAID TO RELY TO INFUSE THE FIGHTING SPIRIT INTO THE MEN OF RUSSIA, REVIEWED BY THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER.
So Far as Known, This Is the First Photograph to Reach This Country Showing the Girl Soldiers, Ranging in Ages from 15 to 30, in Large Numbers and Massed Formation.



RUSSIAN GIRL SOLDIERS AT MESS ABOUT THEIR CAMP KITCHEN.

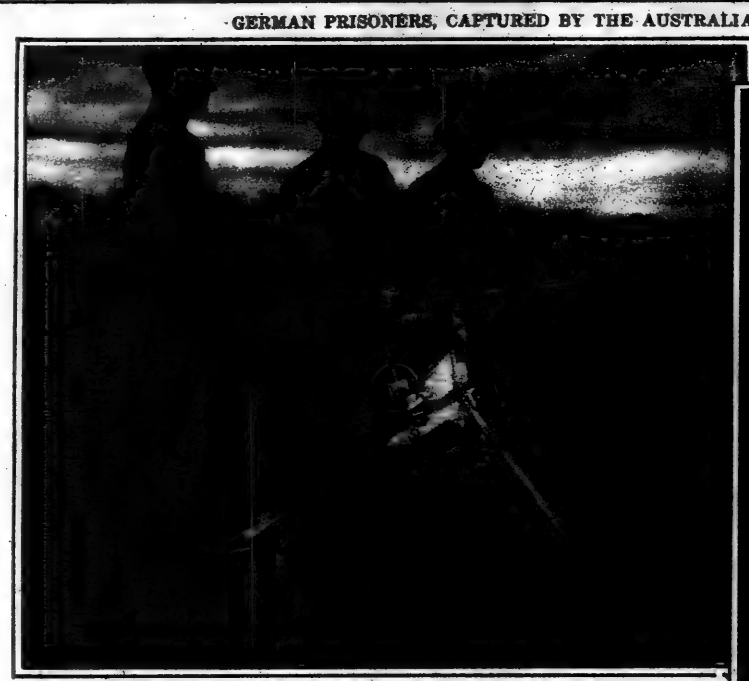
MISS MARIA LAWRENCE WETHERILL,
New York Society Girl, Wearing the New War Uniform Adopted for Women Driving Motor Trucks on the French Front, Where She Is Now on Duty.
(© International Film Service.)

THE "LONG AND SHORT" OF THE NEW ALLIED FORCES AGAINST THE GERMANS.
This Photograph of a "Tall Sycamore" American and a Diminutive Frenchman Was Taken at an American Depot Behind the Lines in France.
(© International Film Service.)

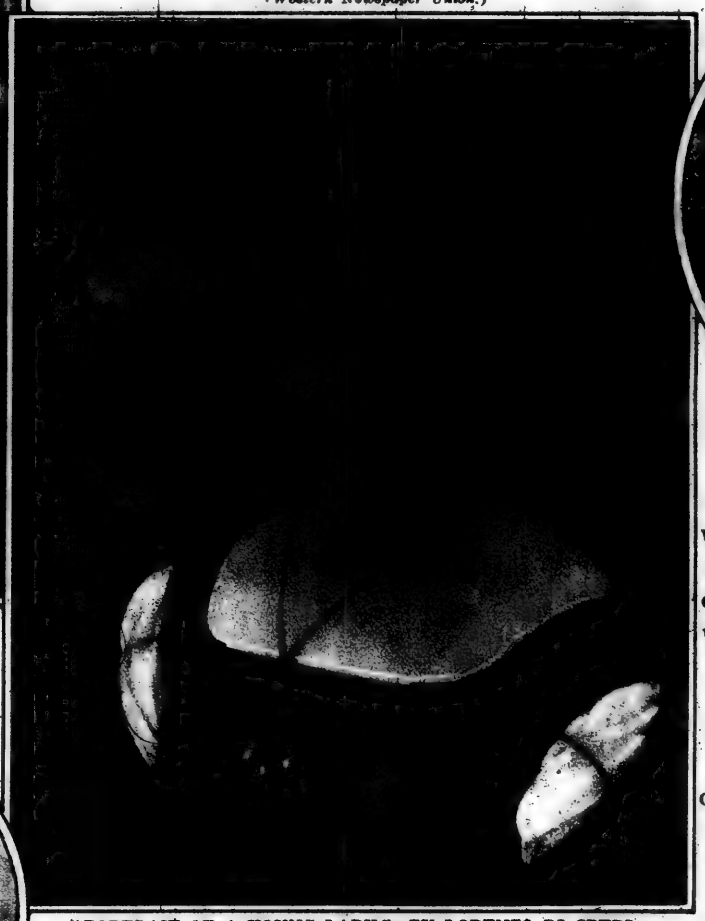


PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ADDRESSING AMERICAN OFFICERS ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE.
(Pictorial Press.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE WEST FRONT, IN THEIR "BIRD CAGE" BEHIND THE LINES.
Quite a Number of the Captives Appear to be Hardly More Than Boys.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



MEN OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS INSTRUCTING A NEWLY ARRIVED AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE USE OF A FRENCH TYPE OF RAPID-FIRE GUN.
(© International Film Service.)

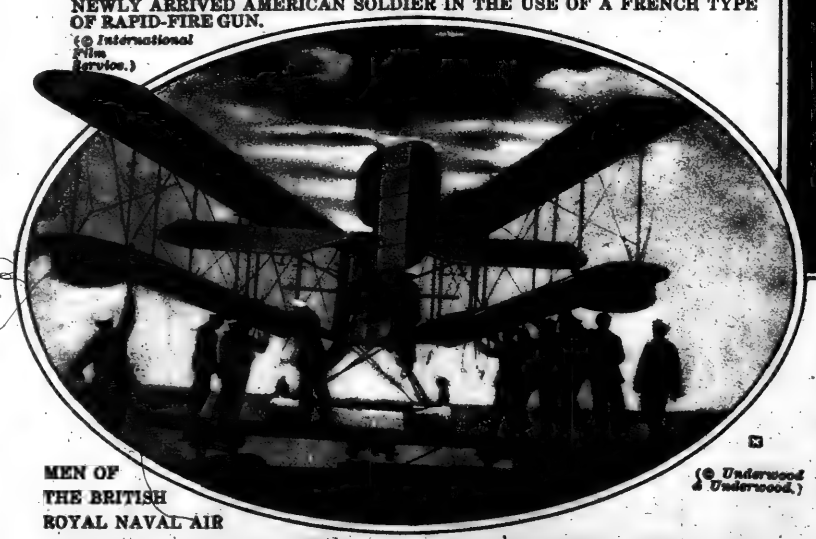


"PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY"—BY LORENZO DI CREDI, LENT BY OTTO H. KAHN.

This and Accompanying Paintings Will Be Shown in a Loan Exhibition of Italian Primitives at the Kleinberger Galleries, Beginning Tomorrow, for the Benefit of the American War Relief.
(A. E. Sproul.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS ON THE WEST FRONT INSTALL A RAPID-FIRE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN ON THE WHEEL OF A UP-ENDED GUN CARRIAGE, WHEEL AND THE SWIVEL ON WHICH THE GUN IS MOUNTED GIVING THE WIDEST POSSIBLE RADIUS OF OPERATION.

"MARIA DI MEDICI"—BY ANGILO BRONZINO, LENT BY MICHAEL FRIEDSAM.

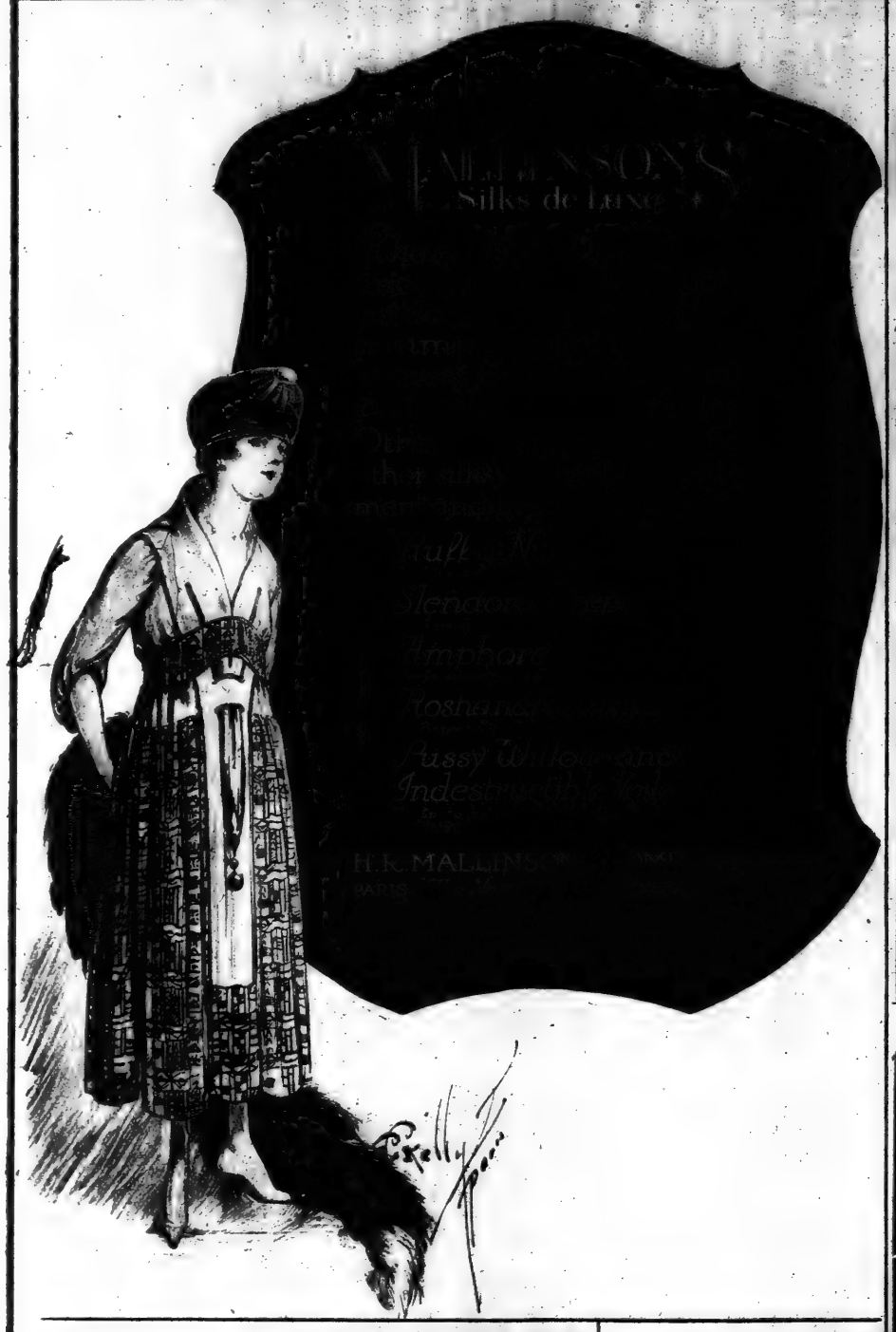


MEN OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE FOLDING THE WINGS OF A GIANT SEAPLANE AFTER FLIGHT.
This Is Thought to be One of the First Photographs to Reach This Country of This Type of Seaplane, the Wings of Which Can Be Closed with the Compactness of a Knife.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, UNDER FRENCH GUARD, CONVEYED BY A MOTOR BOAT ON THE MEUSE TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP.
(Pictorial Press.)

"PORTRAIT OF GIOVANNA TORNABUONI" — BY DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO, LENT BY J. P. MORGAN.
(Mary Hopson.)

MEMORIAL TO ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT OF NEW YORK,
Who Lost His Life on the Lusitania, Erected on the Road from London to Brighton by Some of His British Coaching Friends.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Select Your Toilet Cream With Care

Safety should be your first thought when buying toilet cream. There is safety in D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream—also satisfaction, sterling purity and surpassing charm. For nearly thirty years it has served American women with fidelity, fostered their good looks, prolonged the period of their attractiveness and social prestige.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The Kind That Keeps

is an unquestioned aid to a better complexion, a clearer skin, lovelier neck and shoulders, prettier arms and daintier hands. To ease the stress and lessen the tax which late hours, winter weather and a busy social season impose upon the skin, select D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream—safe, satisfying, perfect in name, perfect in results.

FOUDRE AMOURETTE: Another D. & R. toilet triumph—a face powder without a fault. You will like it. Very fine, pleasantly perfumed; looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.

TRY BOTH FREE.
Send postal for free generous trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Foudre Amourette.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Department 335
D. & R. Building, New York

Never cut the cuticle. Cutting is dangerous. See how quickly you can, with Cutex, give your nails a wonderful manicure.

Learn why cutting ruins the cuticle

Manicure the right way

Dr. Murray, the famous specialist, says: "On no account trim the cuticle with scissors. This leaves a raw bleeding edge which will give rise to hangnails, and often makes the rim of flesh about the nails become sore and swollen."

Over and over specialists repeat the advice—"Do not trim the cuticle." "Under no circumstances should scissors or knife touch the cuticle."

It was to meet this need for a harmless cuticle remover that the Cutex formula was prepared.

Completely does away with cuticle-cutting

Cutex completely does away with cuticle-cutting; does away with the tiresome soaking of the nails; takes half the time heretofore required.

In the Cutex package you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle.

Work the stick around the base of the nail, gently pushing back the cuticle. Wipe off the dead surplus skin and rinse the fingers in clear water.

A touch of Cutex Nail White underneath the nails removes all stains.

Finish with Cutex Nail Polish. Cutex Cake Polish rubbed on the palm of the hand and passed quickly over the nails gives you a delightful, lasting polish.

The very first Cutex manicure makes a wonderful improvement.

(Photo by White Studio, N. Y.)
Elsie Janis, whose vivacity and clever acting have made her a favorite on every American stage, says: "I am delighted with Cutex. I have just finished my nails and find it most wonderful."

Get Cutex wherever high-class toilet preparations are sold

Cutex, the cuticle remover, comes in 50c and $1.00 bottles, with an introductory size at 25c. Cutex Nail White is 25c. Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste, powder, liquid or stick form is 25c. Cutex Cuticle Comfort for sore or tender cuticle is also 25c. If your favorite store has not secured its stock, write direct.

Send 14c for complete manicure set

Send the coupon today with 14c (10c for the set and 4c for packing and postage) and we will send you a complete manicure set, enough for at least six manicures. Address

Northam Warren,
Dept. 708, 9 West Broadway, New York

If you live in Canada, send 14c to MacLain, Boyce & Nelson, Ltd., Dept. 708, 459 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, for your sample set and go: Canadian prices.

Mail this coupon with 14c today

Northam Warren,
Dept. 708,
9 West Broadway, New York.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

LILY OF FRANCE CORSET

THE Lily of France is a beautiful corset, worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful.

$4.00 to $35.00 *at Quality Stores.*

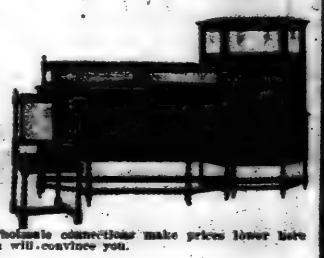
Handsome booklet of new Spring Styles sent on request.

Lily of France Corset Co.
366 Fifth Ave., Bet. 33d & 34th Sts., New York.

EXQUISITE HAND CARVED REPRODUCTION OF CHARLES II.
OLD ENGLISH OAK
DINING ROOM SUITE

10 Pieces — Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table, Serving Table, 4 Side and 2 Arm Chairs.

Price $385.



This is a very high-grade suite in every particular. Chairs have cane backs and tapestry covered seats.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. INC.
CARPETS RETAIL RUGS WHOLESALE
39-41 WEST 23 D ST.

PARKER'S
METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
21 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE
Fashionable Footwear for Particular People.

Khaki Suede or Cloth, Havana Brown, All White Kid, Gray Suede.
Sizes from 1 to 9.
Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.
511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St., near Times Sq.
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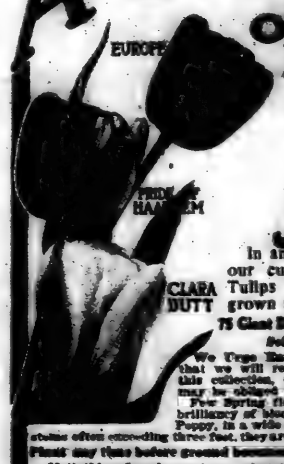
Stunning Models for STOUT WOMEN *designed by* **Lane Bryant**

We can fit every figure and any type in charming designs suited to the wearer. Ready to wear—practically no alteration required—at prices lower than elsewhere (because we manufacture as well as design).

Ready to Wear
Sizes up to 56 bust.
Lane Bryant Style Book on Request
Just address a postal to Dept. L-11

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., New York

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $1.25



In anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

75 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for $1.25

Selected from fifteen named varieties.

We Urge Early Orders—While we feel quite certain that we will receive enough bulbs to fill all orders for this collection, owing to present shipping conditions we may be obliged to return money to those ordering late.

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For points west and Canada add 25c ($1.50).

Our 1912 Fall Bulb Catalog sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St., New York City

DINNER FAVORS TABLE DECORATIONS NOVELTIES

THANKSGIVING

We can help you make your Thanksgiving Dinner a success. Decorations for the table. Individual favors for each guest. Wonderful and interesting Novelties displayed in an attractive manner.

Turkeys	Imitation Fruits	Sweetmeat Mottoes
Pumpkins	Lace Papers	Paper Hats
Farmer	Bird Card Holders	Fancy Ice Cream
Paper Napkins	Tally and Dinner Cards	Jack Horner Pies

B. SHACKMAN & CO.
906-908 Broadway Between 20th and 21st Streets New York City

DIX-MAKE
HOUSE DRESSES
Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms

For sale at leading department stores throughout the United States.
Uniform Catalog E sent on request.
HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO.
Dix Building New York

Rebuilder of Gowns

New York's exclusive and most unique Dressmaking establishment where simply WONDERS are wrought with your passe frocks.

REMODELING OF GOWNS is carried out by us means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER
[illegible] N. Y.
The 2000 Gowns.

The Frantz Permanent Hair Waving

Is recognized as the most beautiful natural wave. Mr. Frantz's authority on hair, gives personal attention and his artistic genius to all your requirements.

Telephone, write or call for appointment.

FRANCIS [illegible] N. Y.

Exclusive Blouses at a Wonderful Price!

You're going to be surprised when you see our new selection of smart models, for you'll find such beautiful models, models that bring much higher prices at most stores; and it's so convenient for you to reach us.

BLISS—Very fine quality Crepe de Chine, latest tailored blouse, fine silk tucking, four large buttons, latest flat cuff. Cream in white, flesh, navy and black $3

SEND 10c. EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.

One price $3 WAIST SHOP One number

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The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave

Nestlé Wave

Original Inventor in personal attendance at 657 Fifth Avenue.

Descriptive booklet free.

Nestlé Wave

C. NESTLÉ CO.
657-9 Fifth Avenue, Corner 53d Street, New York
Telephone [illegible] Plaza

LILY OF FRANCE CORSET

THE Lily of France is a beautiful corset, worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful.

$4.00 to $35.00 *at Quality Stores.*

Handsome booklet of new Spring Styles sent on request.

Lily of France Corset Co.
366 Fifth Ave., Bet. 33d & 34th Sts., New York.

of Military Style for Women in the **NEW KHAKI SHADE**

Just for it

ELITE GLOVES
for Women, Men and Children
Shown in all new styles and novelties
WASHABLE CAPES DOESKIN MOCHA and GLACE
On Sale at most Good Stores

HYGLO NAIL POLISH

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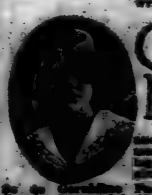
Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary "Come—Look"

109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Mollie King



writes: "I am using Crème Nerol. And this is unanimously. I am telling my friends about it."

It's Hand Made

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I AM The **"SILENT MAID"**
Sauce Pan Rack
(Patented)

I am "my economy." $1.00 I am [illegible] and keep my kitchen tidy at [illegible] time. I have been a revelation to thousands of housewives. Out of each 6,700 who used me, 6,700 wanted me back.

I know it is absolutely impossible for you to open [illegible] and keep your kitchen as tidy as I can, unless you have 100 feet all the comfort, convenience, cleanliness and [illegible] you have [illegible] for.

I know again I have solved your kitchen you will not part with me for 10 times my cost.

That is why I am [illegible] making you this liberal

Offer

At No Cost To You I will come into your kitchen for 7 days. At the end of that time you agree to pay me [illegible] of $1.00 and $2c, for packing and delivery, or you may return me—in which case a post-card will promptly and cheerfully bring my return express in charge.

You Need Me. Get Me Today

Just write me: "I accept your offer." Sign your name and address and send to "Silent Maid."

GARDEN KITCHEN UTILITIES CO.
90 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J.

I am sold throughout Canada in [illegible] white enamel, [illegible] and [illegible]. All made with [illegible]. All [illegible] ship to or [illegible] any part [illegible] want you with. Quantity—20 years with this [illegible]

When you write [illegible] your dealer's name.

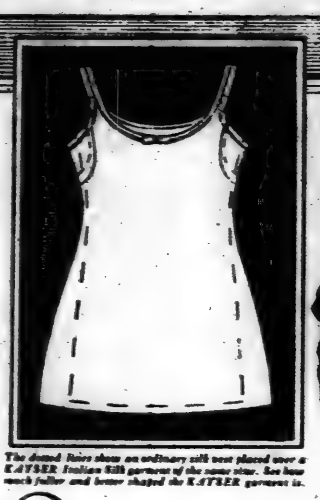
Just What to Do for the Baby
BABY-CRAFT

TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

Does just [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] it looks, but the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] that gives chic and elegance, [illegible] with ease of [illegible] use.

Send for Booklet.

B. CLEMENT,
[illegible] St., N. Y.



The dotted lines show an ordinary silk vest placed over a KAYSER Italian Silk garment of the same size. See how much fuller and better shaped the KAYSER garment is.

"Both 36's"—but such a difference!

MANY women when buying silk underwear say, "Oh, I wear 36, but you'd better give me a size 38." They have found that the ordinary silk undergarment is skimped.

There is no reason why you should order a 38 if your measurement is a 36. A size 36 in Kayser Italian Silk vests, camisoles, or union suits, is actually a 36 and fits a 36 figure. A 38 is actually 38, etc. This is true of all Kayser sizes. Knickers are cut full and to fit each waist measurement properly, and all garments have extra large reinforcements.

With Kayser Italian Silk Underwear all you have to do is to ask for your size, and you get a correct and comfortably fitting garment in all the many models and styles.

Know it by the label

Insist on seeing the label on every piece of silk underwear you purchase. The genuine Italian Silk Underwear bears a label in every garment plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk." One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.

How to wash Kayser Italian Silk Underwear

(Cut this out—Save it)

Kayser Italian Silk Underwear will last for years and retain its beauty and luster if washed properly, as follows:—

Make soapsuds of lukewarm water, using any pure soap. Do not rub, but gently squeeze. Rinse out the soap in clear cold water several times, then pull the garments lengthwise and press with a warm iron while the garment is damp. *Never use a hot iron.*

The garment fits better because it is made in correct and ample sizes—Clings to the figure, yet allows plenty of room.

Kayser ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

RUSSEKS

362 Fifth Ave.

Luxurious

Fur Coatees

Exceptional values in the new Coatee Models of the Season.

SEAL	$95 up
NUTRIA	100 "
KOLINSKY	195 "
MOLE	200 "
NAT. SQUIRREL	200 "
BROADTAIL	350 "

Our Book of Smart Fur Styles Free on Request.

JULIA SANDERSON as she appears in the third act of The Rambler Rose, showing her convertible diamond Sautoir and Medallion. This exquisite piece of jewelry was conceived, designed and executed in Lebolt & Company's Fifth Avenue workshops. There are 150 diamonds in the flexible sautoir alone, which can also be worn as three flexible bracelets, a lavalliere or a necklace. The medallion, which can also be worn as a brooch or ornament, resembles a piece of the finest lace, so delicate is the platinum cobweb netting in which the stones are set.

Miss Sanderson also wears several other exquisite pieces of jewelry of distinctive design, all especially made for her by Lebolt & Company.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE at 38th STREET NEW YORK

Introduce New Mid-Season

Millinery Fashions

in

Fur Trimmed Satin Tailored Hats

DELISE

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NONE OF THESE HATS WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL

LUTRIA

These smart exclusive tailored hat modes have been expressly designed for Bonwit Teller & Co. Any of them may be had in the following combinations:

Taupe satin trimmed with mole fur 16.50

Brown satin trimmed with seal fur 15.00

Brown satin trimmed with nutria fur 15.00

Please order hats by name. State color of satin and fur desired.

REDOELE

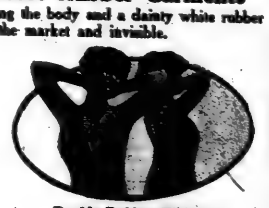
Dr. Walter Has Something NEW!

The popularity of Dr. Walter's Rubber Reducing Garments has created the demand for one that can be worn with the thinnest of costumes without being seen.

Dainty White Invisible Double Rubber Garments

Made of Dr. Walter's reducing rubber facing the body and a dainty white rubber on the side toward the dress. Lightest on the market and invisible.

Double Rubber White Bust Reducer. Price $5.00



Double Rubber White Reducing Brassiere. Price $7

Dr. Walter's Medicated Seamless Rubber Garments Reduce Your Flesh by the Oldest and Most Reliable Method.

Cover Entire Body or Any Part

Abdominal Reducer	$6.00
Frown Eradicator	2.00
Chin Reducer	2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	4.00
Brassiere	6.00
Elbow Jacket	8.00
Made to Measure	12.00

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet

MEN'S BELTS.
This abdominal belt reduces the abdomen and relieves the strain on the back.
Price, $6.00.

All Rubber	$12.00
Heavy Rubber Coutil Back	8.00
Lighter Rubber Coutil Back	6.00

CORSAGE.
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the waist, bust, hips and thighs.

Stock sizes	$15.00
Made to measure	20.00

DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE

Billings Bldg., (4th Floor,) S. E. Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave., New York

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 36th St. New York

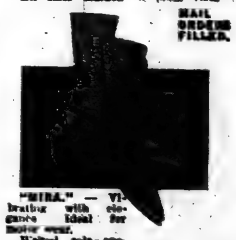
Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A.
All sizes including 8½ 9 9½ 10

If your feet are narrow, ordinary shoes were not made to fit them properly. ShoeCraft shoes which are distinctive in style are also distinctive in their principle of construction. They are made according to a combination of measurements and are fitted by trained foot-fitters, which enables us to assure you of a perfect fit in any size from our regular stock.

All shoes marked in white flange—

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

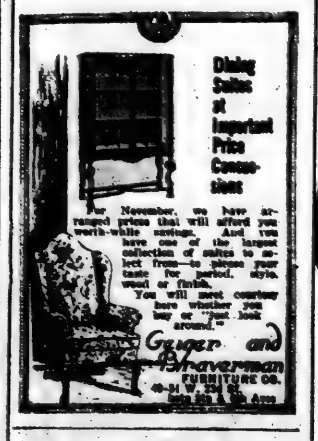


"MIRA." — Vibrating with elegance. Ideal for Motor wear.
Welted sole—one inch heel.

859—	Dark brown Russian calf.	$14
860—	Gun metal calf-tan, Morocco calf top.	$14
861—	Dark brown calfskin, tan lockskin top, 1½ inch heel.	$15

Write for catalogue A-11, measurement chart and booklet, "Fitting the Narrow Foot."

Charge accounts solicited.



Mahogany MANTEL CLOCK 8-DAY $20

GRACEFUL in design, this clock is suitable for any mantelpiece. It has a fine Seth Thomas movement, hermetic and Telltale strikes hour and half hour on a cathedral bell. 9 in. high—21½ in. wide. Convex beveled glass.

$20 delivered.

Mantel Chime Clocks, $25 to $60.
Hall Chime Clocks, $30 to $100.

Catalog 10 sent free.

Wm. H. Enhaus & Son

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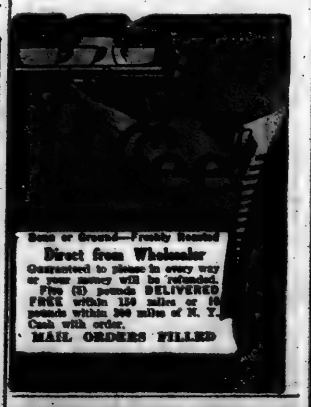

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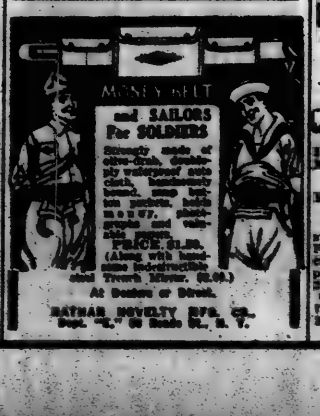

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—will give *your* boy in khaki the cheer of a hot Christmas dinner wherever he may be, and after the holiday goodies are gone Theroz will do its daily "bit" to give him many of the comforts of home.

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Packages sent after that date will not reach the boys "over there" in time for Christmas.

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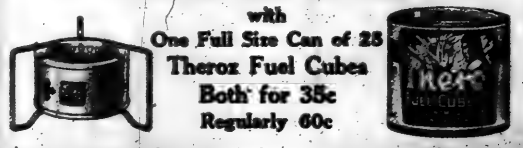
Send *your* boy at least one can of Theroz Fuel Cubes and a Theroz Blue Flame Stove—he will bless you three times a day.

We will go "fifty-fifty" with you in helping to make his Merry Christmas even *merrier*, if you will take advantage of the following Introductory Offer:

Theroz Blue Flame Stove FREE with One Full Size Can of 25 Theroz Fuel Cubes Both for 35c Regularly 60c



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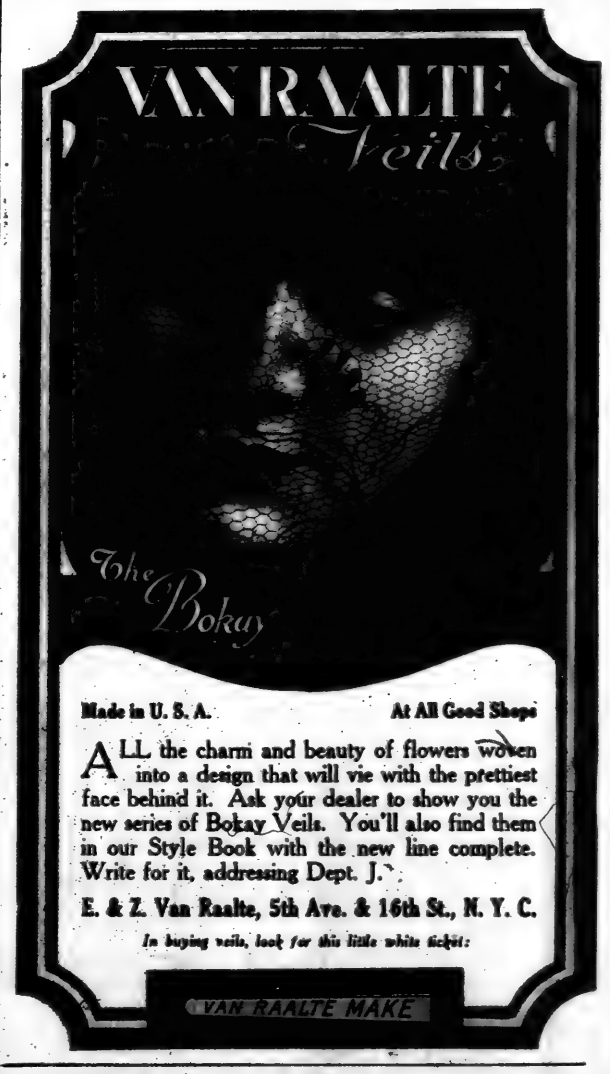

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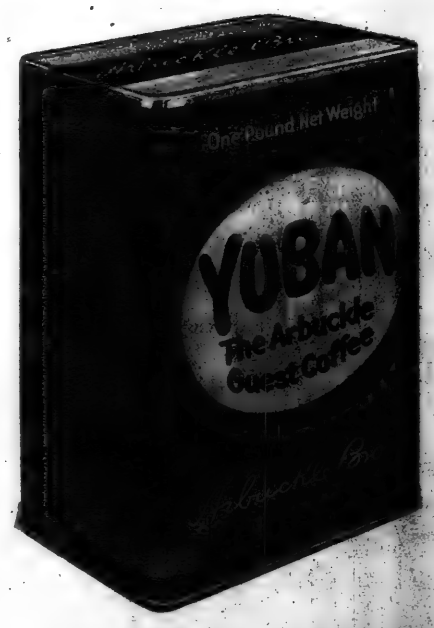

YUBAN

The Arbuckle Guest Coffee

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

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SECTION SEVEN SIXTEEN PAGES

WHY STOCKS TUMBLED

No Business Panic and No Prospect of One, Says George E. Roberts, Banker—Wartime Causes of Low Prices

By RICHARD BARRY.

A VISIT to the Street in the early part of last week was like a trip through No Man's Land, minus the danger, though just as depressing. The brokers and bankers lay inert in their trenches, paralyzed by the terrific barrage, weak and listless, hardly able to answer questions, and apparently with only one thought: "How long will it last?"

Each day prices had been forced down, down, down, not on speculative stocks alone, but on the sound listed securities, until they touched what seemed bottom prices, lower, in some instances, than they had been for a generation. Listed stocks of the most substantial nature, like steel and selected railroads, went down 3 to 6 points in a day, and gilt-edge bonds 1 to 2 points a day.

Wild rumors of closing the Stock Exchange passed around. Other rumors, promptly denied, credited the Board of Governors with contemplating establishing a scale of minimum prices, despite the fact that in the previous week J. Pierpont Morgan had broken his wonted silence to make the public statement that it would not do to establish minimum prices.

It was a different Wall Street from the one we saw in April and May, confident in the prospect of war, buoyant with a national program at last solidified and strengthened.

Leading bankers and brokers were asked to elucidate the situation. The house of Morgan sat tight; there would be no panic, no closing of the Exchange, no minimum prices. Moreover, the militant head of the house intimated that the important thing just now was to win the war, not to bother about the prices of stocks; let them take care of themselves. He would not consent to be quoted, even to this extent, but it was gathered that he would not repudiate the expression if it were attributed to him.

Mr. Baker was not on deck. Mr. Vanderlip was in Washington, earning a dollar a year as a servant of the nation. Mr. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange, went to his bed with a severe cold after saying that nobody of importance in the banking world wanted the establishment of minimum prices or favored closing the Exchange. One banker of high repute said explosively, after being assured that his name would not be used:

"No panic! Nonsense! That is exactly what we have been through—a panic. The truth is that we have tested the Federal Reserve Banking act and found it sound. Such a condition as we have had the last week, if encountered in former years, would have meant a panic—perhaps only a panic like we had in 1907, but a panic nevertheless. We have weathered the storm; we have come through safe and sound; not a failure; not a collapse, not even of any little jobbing house; not one single bank high or low even threatened with nasty rumors. It is a triumph of the new Federal organization."

The eminent banker would not even hazard a guess as to what brought the market down; the only thing of which he was sure, beyond the evident fact that Wall Street had survived a panic in all but name, was that prices had touched the extreme bottom; that they could go down no further.

On the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange, Where Prices of Stocks Are 20 to 70 Per Cent. Below Prices a Year Ago.

Another authority was sought, a man comparatively on the side lines, formerly Director of the United States Mint—George E. Roberts, now assistant to the President of the National City Bank. In his secluded office, a block from the Stock Exchange, he spoke temperately and soundly of the crashing of stocks. He said frankly that he had not made up his mind as to the wisdom or otherwise of establishing minimum prices, therefore he could present both sides of the question.

"Those who advocate the establishing of minimum prices are, for the most part, investors who have borrowed on the security of their stocks and bonds," he continued. "For many of these the extreme lowness of present prices is an especially grave matter. In many cases the amounts they have borrowed now exceed the value of the stocks at the present quoted prices, which any one must concede are far below normal or reasonable values. In such cases the inevitable happens—the stocks are sold out to meet the indebtedness. Thus the borrowing investor loses not only his security, but any possible future rise in value.

"The prevalence of such cases as these disproves the ordinarily sound dictum that for every loss on the Exchange there is a gain. At such a moment as this, there is no gain for any one in these transactions. The banks are forced, reluctantly, to sell the securities, often at a loss, even if slight, while marginal trading is reduced to a minimum. There is so very little floating money."

"Why is there little floating money, when such vast sums, so many millions, are being spent on every side?"

"That is a question like, 'Why is the market so low?' he replied. It can't be answered either off hand or completely. And any man's answer is only a guess. The obvious reasons are: (1) The demands of the Liberty Loan. Every one has subscribed or has pledged to subscribe about all the spare cash he can muster for the coming few months. (2) The collateral demands of the war, the Red Cross, the hundred and one charities which reach forth on every hand to waylay the pocketbook. (3) The vast needs for new and quick industrial investments to meet the munition and supply demands of the war. (4) The uncertainty of the immediate future. Those who have available cash hesitate to invest it in stocks or bonds, even at the present ridiculously low prices. They would rather wait a bit and see what the Winter brings forth.

"These four major reasons weld together a stream of money conservatism that is sluggish like a choked river. One would think this would offer a chance for the speculative broker to reap a har-

vest, but it has had the opposite effect; it has just about paralyzed him."

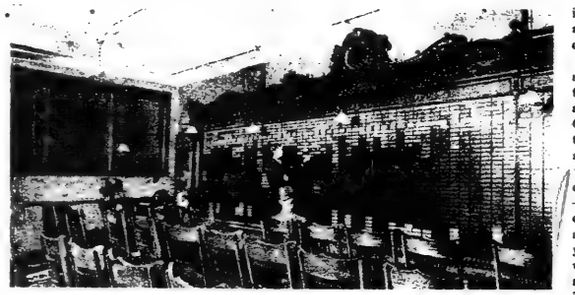
"You said 'the uncertainty of the future.' Do you mean the effects of the Italian disaster?" Mr. Roberts was asked.

"That is the superficial acceleration of it, but you must remember that the market was declining before the Germans began their drive on Italy. Doubtless the news from the Italian front precipitated the slump, which was already on its way. Generally it had the effect of dissipating any peace hope. It made us all realize we were in for a long war. Of course that had been said by public men previously, but Wall Street was rather skeptical of it. But the last week investors have waked up to the probability of a most extended war."

"Why should that depress stocks when such vast sums of money are being spent and the country is unusually prosperous?"

"Well, the last Congress hit securities very hard and cut into the principal, but there may be a fear now that the actions of the next Congress will make the work of the last Congress only a beginning. This very instability of financial legislation has a depressing effect. With the possibility of an early peace, the fear would go; with a long war imminent, the fear is magnified.

"Then, there has been the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase freight rates. This has affected railroad stocks. Of course, it is all psychological, a term, by the way, much abused, yet no other will describe the condition. Fear, apprehension, uncertainty, timidity—the impalpable, the unknown have been preying on Wall Street. If we knew exactly what we had to face much of this low market would disappear. As it is, we need the '2-o'clock-in-the-morning' courage to meet the situation. Once national as well as international affairs are better defined, the market will right itself."



A Dull Hour in the Customers' Room of a Wall Street Brokerage Firm.

"What are the reasons for not establishing minimum prices on the Exchange?"

"The chief reason is that establishing minimum prices on the Exchange is not at all likely to maintain prices. There would be no way to prevent Curb or office sales. If the Exchange established minimum prices there would be nothing to prevent sellers seeking buyers outside. So it would only lessen the work of the Exchange, and might even have a further depressing effect."

The declaration of the explosive banker that a panic already existed was quoted to Mr. Roberts. He smiled and denied it.

"There is no mistaking a panic. On the battlefield there is a great difference between a reverse and a rout. In a reverse you retreat with morale intact. In a rout you run away from the action demoralized. A panic is a rout. The present low market is merely a reverse, a temporary one, I firmly believe, that has already reached its worst phase."

"A panic like that of 1907 is not possible today. We know each other better. Ten years ago banks operated with far more independent freedom than they do today. A condition like that existing in the Knickerbocker Trust in 1907 could not occur in 1917. Then there was a shortage of currency; there is no indication of that now. Then we had no effective supervision of the affairs of all banks; now we have. Then there was no interlocking system; now there is."

The theory of the triumph of the Federal Reserve act was mentioned.

"The Federal Reserve act," Mr. Roberts said, "has its steadying value, and a most efficient one, but it is not the only steadying fact. Our own New York Clearing Association is far differently organized from what it was in 1907. There isn't a weak sister among us, and if one developed, we would know and be able to apply the remedy long before a disastrous failure was unavoidable.

"But there is a much deeper and more satisfying reason for security right now than the existence of the Federal Reserve act or the excellent organization of the Clearing Association. It lies in the fact that the past decade has not been in any sense a speculative epoch.

"You must remember that the panic of 1907—the so-called 'rich man's panic'—came as the more or less unavoidable culmination of a period of riotous expansion in numberless industrials. A panic, you might almost say, was due. There were so many overexpanded enterprises, so much watered stock, so many feverishly speculative developments, so much imagination uttered in stocks and bonds, such a nation-wide era of overcapitalization and false prosperity that something had to break.

"In the end the panic of 1907 was a benificent calamity. It cleared the air. It swept away the dead wood. It served an effective warning to overcapitalization. And it brought about the reforms which are protecting us now in a far greater crisis.

"In a certain measure, we may say that the panic of 1907 prepared us for the war of 1917 and placed our financial system on an absolutely sound basis, which will easily be able to meet far more vigorous assaults than have been made upon it recently.

"If the decade between 1907 and 1917 had been guilty of the financial sins that were committed in the decade between the Spanish war and the panic of 1907, then we might well fear for the immediate future. But we have a clean, sound record for the past decade; that will be a prime cause in our financial salvation."

The Useless Scarecrow

Uncle Sam: "I reckon it's time to use the gun"

PRESIDENTS-ELECT OF THE FIVE BOROUGHS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Edward Riegelmann, Brooklyn. (Two Votes.)

C. D. Van Name, Richmond, (One Vote.)

Frank L. Dowling, Manhattan. (Two Votes.)

Henry Bruckner, Bronx. (One Vote.)

Maurice E. Co... Queens. (One Vo...)

TAMMANY'S GRIP ON CITY FINANCE

With Unanimous Vote in the Estimate Board, Murphy's Machine Will Rule New York Absolutely for the Next Four Years

By its unanimous control of the Board of Estimate Tammany will be able for the next four years to rule New York absolutely. The election of one Fusion member to that all-important body would have tempered considerably the power of a Tammany Mayor, and even a Tammany majority. That power will now be unchecked. It is not the Board of Aldermen, it is not alone the Mayor, that holds the practical control over the Government of the city; it is the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Mayor makes the city appointments, and the Board of Estimate does the city's business. Roughly, this is the division of government in the hands of the powers that be. It has happened more than once that a strong Board of Estimate has calmly disregarded the suggestions made by a weak department head and apportioned the city money quite otherwise. As for the Board of Aldermen, the power of that body is very slight; its ability to run counter to the decrees of the Board of Estimate is practically nil. As an official of the Bureau of Municipal Research put it:

"New York City has to all practical purposes a Commission Government. The commission is the Board of Estimate."

The President of the Board of Aldermen, for example, derives much power in the City Government from the fact that he possesses three votes in the Board of Estimate. But the Aldermen as such cannot change what the Board of Estimate has decided upon. The budget, made up by the latter body, goes to the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen may not make any additions nor insert new items. Under the law they may, however, reduce such items as are not mandatory, (for example, teachers' salaries in the schools cannot be changed.). However, when the Board of Aldermen has made its alterations in the budget it goes back to the Mayor. And the Mayor, who is a member of the Board of Estimate, has the power of veto over all the reductions which the Board of Aldermen may see fit to make. It is true that the Aldermen's changes may stand over the Mayor's veto if they are recarried by a three-fourths majority in that chamber. It is equally true that they never are, and that, in every set-to with the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen has been defeated. But every year the Aldermen go through the same dumb show of making, in the annual budget, reductions which will immediately be set aside.

The makeup of the Board of Estimate, the allotment of votes, and the personnel of the next city administration are as follows:

Mayor, John F. Hylan, 3 votes; Controller, Charles L. Craig, 3 votes; President of the Board of Aldermen, Alfred E. Smith, 3 votes; President of Manhattan, Frank L. Dowling, 2 votes; President of Brooklyn, Edward Riegelmann, 2 votes; President of the Bronx, Henry Bruckner, 1 vote; President of Queens, Maurice E. Connolly, 1 vote; President of Richmond, Calvin D. Van Name, 1 vote.

The distribution of votes during Mayor Mitchel's administration has been: Fusion—Mayor, Controller, Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, total, 11 votes; Tammany—President of the Board of Aldermen and of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, total, 5 votes.

John F. Hylan, Mayor-Elect. (Three Votes.)

New York's Board of Estimate and Apportionment was established in 1871, not, as in other cities where the plan had been adopted, to lessen confusion and the possibility of inefficiency and to keep the budget in clear proportion to the city's revenue, but to give greater power and opportunity to the Tweed Ring. That original board was composed of four members, the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Park Department. Through its establishment the legislative branch of the City Government lost all practical participation in the budget. Ever since that time the Board of Estimate, through its power to investigate, draw up, and substantially to fix the whole financial outlay of the city, has been virtually the ruling force in the Municipal Government. In 1873 the membership was changed by the substitution of the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Department of Taxes for two of the executive officers; later the city's Corporation Counsel became a member of the board. In 1897, with the new charter of consolidation, the board was entirely reorganized, with its present membership and allotment of votes.

Since 1897 the systematization of the Board of Estimate's procedure has been a gradual growth, which has been practically perfected during the present administration. The board to the control of which Tammany now succeeds—while no less powerful in the Government of the city—is a very differently managed body from that even of Mayor Gaynor's day. From the placing of the six Board of Estimate secretaries on the civil service lists to the creation of the two powerful auxiliaries known as the Bureau of Personal Service and the Bureau of Contract Supervision, the present administration has deliberately shackled the personal power of its own Board of Estimate and placed the board's work on a basis of strict and expert efficiency.

Charles L. Craig, Controller-Elect. (Three Votes.)

Alfred E. Smith, President-Elect of the Board of Aldermen. (Three Votes.)

Some idea of the broad sweep of the Board of Estimate's power may be gathered from the mere fact that at its weekly meetings it takes up on an average 250 different items of expenditure. The suggestion comes from one of the city departments, but the power of initiation is nothing unless the Board of Estimate votes the money. The mention of those 250 items serves to point out the way in which the present board goes to work and the possibility of carelessness, patronage, and corruption that lies in the hands of an inefficient or dishonest board.

No body of legislators exists that could personally investigate 250 items of expenditure a week. This work of the Board of Estimate is done by the investigators of its committees; its detailed reports are submitted by its organized bureaus. A week before the meeting of the board each member knows what the items voted upon are to be. Two days before the meeting each member receives a detailed list of these items. He knows when he goes to the meeting how he is going to vote, because he has in his hand the results of a complete investigation by an expert appointed by and responsible to the board as a whole. Every investigation must be reported in writing, and these reports are placed in the hands of each board member. Any member who is not satisfied with the report, or who does not understand every detail of the item under consideration, may obtain a stay of action for a week or a month, or as long as he believes it necessary to get an adequate and satisfactory report.

For example, the Fire Department makes a suggestion involving certain expenditures. The Board of Estimate refers the suggestion to the proper committee, say, on Corporate Stock Budget. This committee turns the matter over to the Bureau of Contract Supervision for a detailed report of conditions, needs, &c. By the same process the original request, now completely investigated, goes back to the board, which acts on the result of the investigation. Not an item is taken up by the Mitchel Board of Estimate that has not been thus investigated and reported upon in writing by men who are responsible, not, as in the old days, to some city department whose head might be a member of the board, but to that board as a whole. In the old days when investigations were made by the Controller's office, the investigator was officially responsible to one member of the Board of Estimate. That is one of the things that has been changed. And the very business method that makes such general responsibility a check on the possibility of carelessness or patronage even by a dominant majority shows plainly at the same time the easy-going power to run the city's business badly when no such check exists.

SAVAGERY UP-TO-DATE

Attila the Hun and His Untutored Hordes Were Often Less Cruel Invaders Than Their Modern Successors of 1917 A. D.

By AGNES REPPLIER

THERE is one illusion which the world—that portion of the world, at least, which we rashly call civilized—has for a century and more hugged to its benighted soul. Mankind, we believed and said, had grown humane. There were virtues which we admitted had flourished more austerely in earlier ages. Pagan Rome was, in its noblest conception, more unflinchingly just. Mediæval Europe was more devout and more spiritually humble. Humilitas, we are told, was the crowning grace of the Middle Ages. But the nineteenth century had taught us to be kind, and the twentieth century was teaching us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Reform and service were the magic words which opened our hearts. The felon in his cell, the prostitute on the streets, were the objects of our tender solicitude. The brute was watched over, and—outside the laboratory doors—protected by law. Capital punishment was a horror to many law-abiding citizens. If there were critics who condemned our love of wealth and ease, or who pointed out to us that our standards of honor and honesty had been perilously lowered, we met these censures by a triumphant assertion of humanity. The march of education, the increase of creature comforts, had one and the same goal. They were engines of civilization. They brought us nearer that catholic brotherhood which was beginning to take tangible shape. The tribunal at The Hague, the exchange of learned men in the world's universities, the pathetic struggle for a universal language—what did these things portend save "planetary patriotism," the spirit of comprehensive kindliness and good-will?

And all this time—had we but known—we were separated from barbarism by a veneer so thin that it cracked at the touch of a war lord. The sentence against civilization was trembling on his lips while we went our careless way.

Certain it is that reading the history of Goth and Hun and Vandal is so like reading the history of the past three years that whole passages from the ancient records might be transferred to modern documents without exciting more than our customary horror and grief. The similarity lies in spirit and in ordinary detail; the difference in extraordinary methods and in scope. Newman calls the Goths the noblest and bravest of the barbarians, and says that they recoiled in horror from the savagery of the Huns; yet a Gothic invasion, a Gothic retreat, were uncommonly like a German invasion; a German retreat, in these years of Christian grace. To read what Saint Jerome has to say of his native country, Pannonia, and the provinces that skirt the Julian Alps, is like reading an account of the hapless French farms and villages from which the Germans have been driven—the homes razed to the ground, the churches desecrated, the women ravaged, the cattle killed, the crops destroyed. "Nothing is left save the sky and the earth," writes the sorrowing saint, who might be making out a report in 1917 rather than in 379.

"Ages": A Familiar Scene in Invaded France.

Less terrible, but more poignant in its simplicity, is the picture drawn by Claudian of the farmer of Verona (it might have been a farmer of Champagne) whose home lies in the line of Alaric's march. The old man has lived his long, simple, harmless life on his paternal acres. He knows no world beyond their sheltering bounds. Now, dazed and despairing, he sees his blazing home, his trampled harvests, his slaughtered flocks. Even the trees planted in his infancy, silent comrades which have grown with his growth and shared his tranquil years, are destroyed in this pitiless holocaust. Allowing for the difference between a Roman poet and an American Ambassador, between the conscious and measured pathos of verse and the plain words of a newspaper statement, Claudian's lament for the Italian farmland and Mr. Penfield's description of the ruined country of Aisne and Champagne might be interchangeable. "The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish," says Mr. Penfield. "We saw no life native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse, no dog, cat or fowl. More ruthless and revolting is the total destruction of all trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental. Nearly every tree in the Aisne Department has been felled to cripple the restoration of the country to usefulness. * * * What the Germans did to tree life in Northern France was nothing less than the systematic murdering of nature."

There are Teutons who bitterly resent being coupled with the Huns, and there are Teutons who glory in the comparison. The theologian, Harnack, who has spent his life studying—without absorption—the principles of Christian morality, transferred the term to all who raised an impious hand against the Fatherland. The retired Major Gen. von Disfurth wrote with bellicose fervor: "For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians." A pastoral letter read on the first Sunday of August, 1917, in the Protestant churches of Berlin, expressed this pious resolution: "We will comport ourselves as Christians toward our enemies and conduct the war in the future, as in the past, with humility and chivalry." The Privy Councilor, Professor Oswald Flamm, advised, last May, that no man on board a torpedoed ship should be suffered to escape.

So the pendulum swings from hypocrisy to ferocity, from ferocity back to hypocrisy. In the rapid alternations two points are apt to be ignored. One is that it was the Kaiser who first linked together the words German and Hun. The rest of us but follow his august example. When Gerhart Hauptmann angrily shouted that the English, "being themselves Huns," had "coined" this abusive epithet, and applied it to a "sound and valorous race," he forgot his good Emperor's parting injunction to the troops sent to China in 1900. The other point worthy of consideration is that the comparison which slips so easily to our lips is a bit unfair to the original Huns, who for seventy-five years sought their neighbors' place in the sun, and who reached the height of their power under the great but displeasing Attila. There are many resemblances between the barbarians of the fifth and the barbarians of the twentieth century; but barbarism plus Kultur is a more vile as well as a more formidable article than the simple, untaught barbarism of the past. Its resources are infinitely greater, its will more turned to evil.

Nevertheless, the curious reader may find interesting points of similarity between the savage hordes of Alaric and Attila, of Gaiseric and Genghis, and the savage hordes who ravaged Belgium and Poland and France. Alaric "deported" the citizens of Sparta and Corinth as ruthlessly as his successors deported the citizens of Antwerp and Ghent. He had no more regard than had Governor General von Bissing for the "falsely understood freedom of the individual"; but he worked on a similar scale, and with careless methods. Being untrained in the language of diplomacy, it never occurred to him to call the enslaving of a conquered people "an economic and social duty." In the matter of indemnities he had the Prussian greed without the Prussian comprehensiveness. He was wont to say merrily, "The thicker the hay the easier mowed," but poor, benighted, trustful barbarian, he never understood either the process of "requisitioning" all the property of the conquered—the clothes off their backs and the blankets off their beds—nor the measured repetition of "fines," whereby the last penny could be extracted from their pockets. Claudian accuses him of selling his "alternate oaths," which sounds up to date, but this simple and elementary statecraft seems to have awakened more concern in Claudian's day than it possibly could in ours. Finally, let us remember that when Alaric (an Arian Christian) took Rome in 410, he would not permit a church to be destroyed. The ruined churches of France and Flanders proclaim to heaven and earth how Christians reverence Christianity today.

The German tribes who crossed the Rhine into Gaul were rapacious and undisciplined robbers. They had no use for towns save to pillage and burn them. They had no use for their rich plunder when they had snatched it. "Their dominion," says Gibbon, "was exercised only for purposes of rapine and destruction." When Attila, a pure Hun, introduced some method into his plan of conquest, some order and discipline among his tributaries, the Thuringians who followed his army were distinguished simply for their barbarity. So shameful were the cruelties they practiced that we must search for their counterpart in the Bryce report, if we have the courage to read it. Of Attila it was said that the grass never grew where his horse had trod. If he did not "murder nature systematically," to use Mr. Penfield's vigorous phrase, he assaulted it as he assaulted civilization. Seventy cities of the Eastern Empire wept for the ravages of the Huns. It is interesting to note that their first offense against the peace of Europe was a violation of their own treaty, which promised immunity to Byzantine traders north of the Danube; and this violation was, they claimed, a "reprisal" for some shadowy wrong, some alleged breach of faith on the part of their adversaries. It sounds amazingly modern, and still more amazingly familiar. We can hardly believe that such a convenient excuse was given some fifteen centuries, instead of three short years, ago.

Pious men were the Huns after their fashion. They expected their gods to fight for them, which was reasonable enough, seeing their gods were their gods and not the gods of their opponents. They did not demand, as does the prayerful Kaiser, that one and the same God should cherish the little children of Germany and look down with smiling unconcern upon the starving children of Poland and Serbia and the butchered children of Belgium. They clung in a general way to the good old maxim, "Gott mit uns"; but their fancy never soared to those heights of Zion where the pious Teuton is at home. "When Germany the divine is happy," chants a Leipsic hymn-maker, "then the rest of the world basks in smiles. But when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish. Wrathful and avenging, He turns all the waters into rivers of blood."

It is not probable that Attila held his gods responsible for the "rivers of blood" he shed. But he always stoutly maintained that he had a mission to perform; and this comfortable view was shared by most of the barbarian chiefs. Gaiseric, or Genseric, as his name is commonly spelled—spared neither farm nor town, home nor harvest; but he expressed a pleased conviction that the god of Arian Vandals approved of his iniquities. If his ships were driven by wind and wave to any port on the Mediterranean he chose to consider this fact a sign from heaven. "Let us destroy the city with which God is angry," he would say; and destroyed, or at least pillaged, it accordingly was with pious and profitable zeal.

He attacked and took Carthage without the formality of declaring war; he sacked Rome with a thoroughness not to be outdistanced by German troops today; he held the sacred vessels of the churches to be common plunder; and he kept all treaties, says Gibbon, "only as long as it suited his purpose." On the whole, the Arian Gaiseric and his vandal hordes are the prototypes of the modern Teuton rather than Attila, heathen and Hun, who was sometimes merciful to captives, always indulgent to his followers, and who kept his word, for good or bad, with the tenacity of a North American Indian. Attila also recognized holiness, courage, and distinction. He spared Troyes at the entreaty of the venerable Bishop Lupus. His meeting with Saint Leo is one of the high lights of history. He would have reverenced the qualities of Lupus and of Leo in Mercier, Cardinal Archbishop of Malines.

Timur and Genghis were true believers in the gospel of frightfulness. The campaigns of Genghis were so astoundingly like the German campaign in Belgium that to read about them is like reading a prophecy of our evil and sorrowful day. The Tartar Chief descended upon towns living, like the towns of Flanders, in peace and prosperity, sacked the houses and churches, gave the young women to his followers, compelled the artisans to work for him, the farmers to gather for him their harvests and their vintage, and, finally, when everything coveted by lust or cupidity had been carried away, he permitted the old and infirm to return to their pillaged homes. Yet he had his own notions of efficiency, and always avowed his intention of rebuilding whatever he destroyed—a task which lay far beyond his power.

Of Timur's efficiency no one can doubt. He policed his vast dominions and kept them in law and order. He highly approved of scholarship. Newman calls him a tiger obsessed with the lust of killing, and his ferocities were on a vast and terrible scale. Yet observe that he, too, declined to hold himself responsible for the blood he shed. "By this arm it has pleased the Almighty to subdue the kingdoms of Iran, Touran, and Hindostan," he said after the sack of Aleppo. "I am not a man of blood. I call God to witness that never, in all my wars, have I been the aggressor; but that my enemies have ever been the authors of the calamities which have come upon them."

It is the Kaiser himself. It is the voice of Germany. It is a quotation from the Frankfurter Zeitung, not from Gibbon. It rings with hateful familiarity in our ears. Blame France if we have enslaved Belgium. Blame England if we have sunk American ships. We did not want the war. "It came from God." "The Allies have sinned against the Holy Ghost of Europe."

The belief that the Almighty punished their sins by the hand of the barbarian seems in some mysterious way to have comforted the civilized nations of Europe. Perhaps it lent an element of dignity to their cruel humiliation and pain. The title "Scourge of God" sounded in Christian ears like a fitting appellation for a heathen invader. Attila did not believe more sincerely in his mission of murder than did the unfortunates he murdered. Some echo of this savage creed lingers today, not only among the Germans who use it as a blasphemous palliative for crime, but among people who sincerely believe in individual responsibility. I have heard clergymen ask the prayers of their congregations that the anger of God might be appeased, and peace restored to the world. "The anger of God!" They cannot really conceive of the Eternal, whom Christ taught us to call Father, as but another Moloch, into whose blazing bowels the children of Poland, of Belgium, of Serbia, and of Armenia were cast as a propitiatory sacrifice, and whose "anger" is mollified by blood.

Neither can the people who say that the war was brought about by the materialism of the civilized world take much pains to analyze their generalities and balance them with ascertained facts and accredited documents. Materialism is a regrettable accompaniment of wealth and ease, of the wealth and ease of London, Berlin, Chicago, and Buenos Aires; but we cannot in strict justice hold the materialism of Buenos Aires to account for the ultimatum to Serbia or the violation of Belgium's neutrality.

If the Huns pillaged more unsparingly than do the Germans, they were sometimes humane to their prisoners. Attila carried away a mass of plunder. He had scant time or disposition for such astute thefts as those of the Crown Prince or the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. He labored under the disadvantage of not knowing the real value of what he stole. For jewels and plate he had a barbaric taste, and his horrid meals of meat and wine (he was never known to touch bread) were served on a silver table; but works of art offered no temptation to his simple soul.

Of his countless captives, many were well treated, and some had cause to thank the fates for their improved condition. Priests were reverenced and permitted to preach to the heathen. Doctors were held in high esteem. A Hun, says Gibbon, despised death, but hated to be ill. Artificers of various kinds were honorably employed, and often obtained their freedom. We know that an Italian architect—or shall I call him a plumber—constructed a bath for the Hunnish General, Onegesius, and thus became an apostle of the great cause of cleanliness.

There is an illuminating sentence of Gibbon's which condenses into a dozen words the contrast between the old barbarism and the new, between Onegesius of bathtub fame and Governor General von Bissing. "The Huns might be provoked to insult the misery of their captives, but their manners were not susceptible of a refined system of oppression."

That is where Kultur wins the day. The well-conceived process by which Flemish industries were destroyed, raw materials "requisitioned," and workmen "deported," as an "economic and social duty," was as far beyond the intelligence as it was beyond the malevolence of the original Hun. He didn't falter at a bit of butchery—that was in the day's work—but the deliberate use of starvation as a weapon, as a "force," to use von Bissing's word, outdistanced his simple savagery. The terms of peace which he dictated were often insulting to the pride of the conquered; but in the happy absence of letters, he spared the devastated towns those frightful affiches, menacing, sinister, coldly and grossly cruel, which day after day, week after week, struck terror into French and Flemish and Polish hearts.

Lists of men and women shot for trivial offenses. Orders to make ready for immediate deportation. Notices that potatoes could be dug only with the Commandant's consent and under military supervision. Warnings that idle workmen and idle children would be subject to beatings. Always an added line to say: "Any one attempting to avoid transportation will be punished without mercy"; or, "All appeals against this order will be null and void." Finally, (though one of the first in order,) the placard posted in Brussels, Oct. 5, 1914: "In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy, whether they are guilty of this destruction or not." To punish the helpless for offenses of which they are known to be innocent is as far as injustice can go. Even this expansive sin has its confines, and they were reached at a bound by Governor von der Goltz when the war was two months old.

There are, and there have always been, restraints in civilized warfare. They are founded on self-interest as well as on humanity. The Romans built up their empire by conquest, but they cemented it with justice and a wise tolerance. When once a conquered people understood that it was better off under the Roman rule than it had been under earlier and ruder conditions it was swiftly latinized. Moderation begets moderation, savagery begets savagery. The word "reprisals" has become familiar in our ears—a hateful and, for the most part, a futile word. No Englishman, Frenchman, or American can play at the game of frightfulness with a German. In so far as he is shackled by civilization, in so far is he bound to be beaten.

He does not want to raze the Castle of Heidelberg because the noble ruins of Coucy have been razed; or destroy the Cathedral of Cologne because the Cathedray of Rheims has been wantonly destroyed. He believes that great historic monuments are the inheritance of the human race. He has no devilish desire to avenge on the women and children of Germany the brutalities inflicted on the women and children of Flanders. He could not, if he would, descend in the scale of humanity, because the trend of civilization holds him in his place. The poisonous gas and liquid fire introduced by Germany into the war have been used with so much dexterity by her opponents that she must sometimes wish she had stuck to legitimate weapons.

But in the shelling of hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships she has things all her own way. Not one of us can compete with her along these chosen lines. No British or American Captain could collect the survivors of a torpedoed vessel on the deck of a submarine, strip them of their lifebelts, and deliberately drown them. The deed would be beyond his conception and beyond ours. Thank God, we can oppose to this cold-blooded butchery, this savage jest, the statement of two German prisoners in Marseilles whose lives were saved by a noncommissioned French officer when the French ship Athos was sunk by a German U-boat in February, 1917. The rescuer was drowned. "We owe him," say the prisoners, "our deepest gratitude." Yet what he did was only in the common way of humanity. It was what we supposed every man of every nation would do for his fellow-creatures until the experience of the past three years undeceived us.

John Jay Chapman voiced both the apprehension and the deep resentment of civilized man when he wrote: "I confess to having experienced two distinct kinds of terror during the early months of the war. First, fear lest the things I valued might be razed from off the earth; and, second, horror at an exhibition of moral depravity such as I had not dreamed possible in this world." So it was that our vision of humanity was shattered and we awoke to the nearness of barbarism. We have summoned the strength of our souls to resist it, knowing that the worth no less than the sweetness of existence is at stake. A world in which injustice rules and cruelties are permitted in a world unfit to be lived in. The battles between Hun and Roman are described by Jordanes as "ruthless, manifold, obstinate, immense," which sounds like a line from The Associated Press; but tradition holds that it was at Châlons on the Marne that Attila in the year 451 was turned back from the conquest of Gaul.

The beneficient light of science has taught his successors new methods of warfare. Polluting wells is as old and as simple as savagery. Not a naked Hottentot but knows this much and has the means at hand. But it takes schools and universities and learned professors to teach the delicate distribution of germs. Newman says that "in Attila's empire we see the best specimen of a Tartar rule." What historian will say so good a word for twentieth century Germany—for the empire of Wilhelm II.? This is the monarch who taught us to call his soldiers Huns; but why, on his sole authority, should we defame the memory of those untutored, unpretending, unaffected barbarians who devastated Europe, but whose manners were not susceptible of a refined system of oppression?

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A Home-Coming in France, 1917.

Snobbishness Taboo in the Allies' Armies

Sympathy Between Officers and Men Is the Rule as They Fight Side by Side in the War Against Autocracy

TWO brothers recently went into the national army, one as a Lieutenant, the other as a selected man. It so happened that the brother in the ranks, who got into the service first, had always been more amply supplied with cash than the other man. When he heard that his brother was a Lieutenant he wrote to him and asked, "Must I salute you every time you borrow money of me?" The Lieutenant brother replied, "Of course, it will be splendid training for you; I can think of no quicker way for you to acquire the knack of the salute without awkwardness and self-consciousness."

Of course, that is a special case from which no general conclusions should be drawn as to relations between officers and men, but there are thousands of incidents to be seen any day among troops which indicate the democracy of the American armies, the sense of sympathy and fellowship between officers and men, a brotherhood in nationality which, in the emergency of war, counts in many ways for as much as the blood relationship of the Lieutenant and his comparatively opulent brother in the ranks. And all this, let it be said at the outset, without any letting down of discipline to which military courtesy and respect for rank are indispensable. There is no cheapness in the manifestation of sympathy between two groups of men hitherto supposed to be separated by caste, no back-slapping, first-name familiarity in camp, none of the silliness of the Russian soldiers who thought that they must abolish the salute as soon as they had got rid of the Czar.

It is true that "a man's a man for a' that," but it is also true that a Captain's a Captain for a' that, not primarily because he is so and so, but because he holds a rank that was created for a useful purpose long before he was born and because the symbol of the rank is the symbol of the authority of the United States Government and of the United States flag. That fact gets into the bone and blood of the soldiers about as quickly as any of the many things they have to learn after putting on the uniform.

The same two brothers, Lieutenant and private, unconsciously illustrated that.

One of the many activities going on at Camp Meade the other day was a very lively football game. When the elevens piled up on the ball the only way to distinguish officers and men who were in the struggle was to note that some of the legs sticking out of the mass on the ground were encased in leather and some in canvas. The most democratic thing in our democratic army is the athletics.

There is no General in the army who knows more about this spirit between officers and men than General Chauncey B. Baker, Chief of Embarkation, whose present work is the very vital one of getting our troops and their supplies off to France. Of course, that work is something he cannot even whisper about to outsiders, but democracy in the army is one of his hobbies. He got his first inkling of it many years ago, when, as a young Lieutenant, fresh from West Point, out in the Big Horn region, he learned that you can't go hunting all day with an enlisted man to accompany you without learning to know and like that man, especially if he is a better shot than you are. Nothing in the intervening years of General Baker's service in the army has happened to change those early impressions, and they have recently been clinched and driven home on his recent trip abroad by what he saw in the French and British armies, as well as among our own troops. Something was said in his presence the other day about snobbishness in the army.

"We are not playing soldiers, we are being soldiers. It isn't necessary in this war to feed a man's vanity by emphasizing frills in order to keep him and everybody else aware of the fact that he is an officer. His responsibilities to his Government and to his men will never let him forget it for a moment and he cannot get mixed in his own mind as to the weight and seriousness of those responsibilities as something far more important than titles and symbolism that go with them. We are in a situation where all the discipline is being retained, with military courtesy and respect for rank as the approved and long-tested agencies of such discipline. But we do not mistake the means for the end.

"So there is no room for snobbishness. So with that eliminated from our army—I doubt if it ever existed to any great extent—there is ample room for the growth and development of a newer and closer sympathy between officers and men. That is a natural growth, particularly now, with a million or more men and officers coming into the service from all departments and grades and conditions of civil life. It is in this source of the new troops that you find one of the chief explanations of the democracy of the army, that source, of course, being the whole country and all the fit men in it between certain ages. You simply cannot build an autocracy or any other snobbish sort of an organization on such a basis as that.

Harris & Ewing.

General Chauncey B. Baker, Who Tells of Army's Democracy.

"There is another underlying cause for the democracy of our army, of all the armies of the Allies, which is even more significant, and that is to be found in the magnitude of the work that is cut out for all of us. It is real, it is war from the first go. There never was in any army, in any period of the world's history, such a thing as snobbishness under fire of the enemy. Who were the officers in the charge of the Light Brigade? Does anybody know or care? No. We only know there were 600 human beings on 600 horses, and that they went forward when somebody blundered. You cannot mix snobbishness and grimness. Very well, the grimness of this war begins long before we get to the front. Every man in the army feels it, and every man, enlisted or commissioned, knows that sympathy and co-operation, with discipline, are essential to our getting into shape for the job.

"We are not a body of men made up on the one hand of a small group who got in on pull or luck as ornamental persons and, on the other hand, a large group of men who are supposed to be of different material. We are a million workers, counting within our aggregate capacities for war all the thousands of specialties in trade and profession and artisanship that the prosecution of this war calls for. There is no form of human effort, no branch of human training, that is not needed. You can get that truth without going out of America. I got it with particular emphasis in France and England.

"Take the matter of salvage, something which the public hears very little about in connection with the army, as an illustration. Not a buckle nor a scrap of cloth or leather that can be utilized is allowed to go to waste. Eyelets of old shoes, completely worn out, are saved and used in the manufacture of munitions when possible. Every odd and end of harness and gear, every fragment of metal, is saved and used again. Automobiles and motor trucks are built up from spare parts taken from wrecked machines. This is no mere plan or theory, but an actual fact in all the armies, and the men realize the importance of it. The word waste, as well as snobbishness, can be cut out of the lingo of the soldiers who are fighting this war. I think this illustrates what we are talking about very closely. On the drill ground any soldier will obey an officer whether he likes him or not, but in the doing of the thousand things by himself that it is necessary for a soldier to do now, there would not be obedience and co-operation without a feeling of sympathy and common purpose between the man who has to do the things and the officer who is responsible for getting them done.

"You see this sympathy and friendship manifesting itself in many ways. A French officer in the trenches would not hesitate for a moment to share his cigarettes with a soldier or to ask that same soldier for a cigarette. On their part the officers have made their special work of being responsible for the health and comfort of the men a very real thing. I am now talking of the American officers as well as those in the other armies. For example, the inspection of food and clothing and other supplies for the men is never perfunctory. The old way was to make a general inspection of stuff in bulk and take a chance on its being what it should be all through. But that doesn't answer nowadays. A company officer now satisfies himself by rigid personal inspection that every separate item of supplies for his men is what it should be. The men appreciate what that means. It is a very tangible, practical act of friendship as well as a necessary military precaution.

"Furthermore, the company officers in the American Army, both here and abroad, go from time to time to eat with the men in their mess. This is a military measure, of course, rather than a social matter, and is done to enable the officer to know by personal experience and actual test that the food is cooked and served properly.

"I found in the armies that have been actually fighting for the last three years a universal tendency among officers not to talk of themselves or of each other, but always to bestow generous praise on the work of their men. It worked both ways. The men have developed a wonderful fondness and respect for their officers. But this does not get out to the outside world to any great extent. A notable fact of the war is the reticence of the fighters and the impenetrable impersonality of everything so far as the outside world is concerned. That is why you almost never see the name of an individual in the war news. In our civil war there were nicknames for favorite officers, which became household words throughout the country—"Stonewall" Jackson in the South, "Fighting Joe" Hooker in the North, and hosts of others. There is almost nothing of that in this war, which is only another indication of the stress that is laid on team work rather than on individual exploits, and that, in turn, brings us back to our original proposition that there is too much grim work, calling for the closest co-operation and sympathy between officers and men, to admit of any room for snobbishness.

"There is one General over there, a commander of armies, loved by all his men as a man and a fighter. He has lost an arm in battle, has been severely wounded in the leg and in the side. His troops speak of him as a man who has one foot in the grave, one sleeve in the air, but with all his brains in his head. But they don't know those things away from the front, and this General's name is rarely mentioned outside the army. His wounds, as well as his valor, are a family affair, and his family includes many thousands of soldiers.

"But I don't admit that we needed this war or the creation of the selected national army to prove that snobbishness is the rare exception rather than the rule in our army. It always has been so. Field sports have always shown it. There never was a better first baseman in the army than General Wright, who used to play on the nines with his men when he was a company commander.

"Every officer of the service will remember the interest with which he acquired his real knowledge of target practice and the use of the rifle from the crack shots of the command, and the intimate relations and mutual regard created through the exchange of target range secrets.

"I do not know of any finer exhibition of human friendship than that which grows up between a young Second Lieutenant just out of the Military Academy and the First Sergeant of his company, who may be old enough to be his father—a friendship that is too real and fine ever to impair the respect that belongs to rank for the sake of discipline and morale. If a soldier ever forgets that respect and takes advantage of personal sympathy and friendliness to do things that no soldier should do, it means two things—that something is wrong with the officer and that something is wrong with the man. Neither of them should be in the army at all.

"Of course, underlying the whole thing is the fact that we are human beings before we are soldiers; that we are men before we are officers and privates. It may be easy to forget that when you are playing soldiers, when military work is confined to dress parades and when armories are mostly places for dances and receptions. But you can't forget it when an army goes to work to do the thing that it was intended to do."

Easy to Find Homes for Adopted Children

Many New Yorkers Devote Their Time to a Useful Work Which Once Was Confined to Charity Organizations

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Miss Helen Gould) adopted two little girls a short time ago, people were generally surprised to learn that they had taken one of them from the household of Mrs. Don C. Seitz. They were still more surprised to hear that Helen Anna, who is now Helen Anna Shepard, was one of more than sixty orphans whom Mrs. Seitz had taken into her family, and for whom she had later found good homes. But, as a matter of fact, Mrs. Seitz is one of several women in this city who have long made a regular habit of taking personal charge of orphan children, to keep them, care for them, teach them; in short, to treat them as if they were their own children, until permanent homes are found for them among families who will take the children as their own.

Happy Group of Children Who Have Found a Home on the Farm of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rupprecht, Near Greenwich, Conn.

There are three ways in which this is done. Sometimes the children are regularly adopted by the person who first takes them into her home. More often the benefactor does not actually adopt the children but has herself appointed as guardian. The difference is that a definitely adopted child is precisely like an own child in the eyes of the law, whereas when a woman is appointed guardian for an orphan she has thereby the right to take care of the child and superintend its upbringing in every way, but is not legally responsible for its financial—and permanent—support. As most of these children who are taken into private households, as was Helen Anna by Mrs. Seitz, are permanently adopted by other families later, the first benefactor is often content to be a mere guardian. And there are other folk who do not take any legal steps at all but who receive, for as long a time as their care may be needed, friendless and homeless children whom some day some one may want.

But in the two important points for the children these three ways of being good to them are all alike: the boys and girls are treated just as if all this kindness and affection and these comfortable homes belonged naturally to them, and they are so well cared for and well trained in every way that they become real candidates for adoption—healthy and attractive children—where, before, they were but the sorriest waifs.

Mrs. Henry Dwight Chapin, for instance, has taken fifty-two babies into her home in the last five years. For every one of these children a home has been found since. And a home in this case means a real home; it means that each child has been permanently taken by a family, into the family, to be the family's own child.

Some of the people who make temporary homes for children in this way take any kind of child who needs any kind of care. Others specialize, so to speak, in children of some particular age or some distinct need. Mrs. Chapin prefers to take young children who are delicate and demand special care. She never takes more than two or three at a time, and often only one, and she takes the children into her own house, in West Fifty-first Street, has nurses for them, clothes them, cares for them, and amuses them, and makes them members of her family until they are ready for permanent homes. With her husband, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, she makes a specialty of building up these delicate babies' health. The ages of her youngsters have run all the way from two weeks to six years. Mrs. Chapin has the children with her in New York only in the Winter, but she usually has thirteen or fourteen in the course of the season—and they have all found good homes.

Indeed, as Miss Sophie Theis of the State Charities Aid Association points out, it is easy enough to find good permanent homes for healthy, happy, well-mannered little children. A few months in a family, well-fed and cared for and played with and taught, makes again and again and again the difference between a child who is wanted and a child who is not. Whether it is a sick baby who needs expert care and special food and better sleeping quarters, or an ignorant, awkward hobbledehoy who needs personal kindness and training and a healthy good time, the little beneficiary is being really "prepared for adoption."

An Orphan Ward at Miss Margaret Whitney's Cottage, Syosset, L. I.

At the big farm near Greenwich, Conn., where Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Rupprecht make a home for ten youngsters at a time, the children are older—between 6 and 10. All kinds of children go to the Greenwich farm—boys and girls, strong children and weak ones, simply any children who want homes. Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht get the children through the State Charities Aid Association and take them out to Greenwich when the Spring comes, to be, as the more or less technical phrase is, "prepared to be placed." There the youngsters are, indeed, "the family." All sorts of wonderful times are provided for them, just the same as for any children who live on farms; they go bathing, they romp in the hayfields, they have bicycles and are taken for drives in a big motor car. They have pets—dogs, for instance, and a goat; they have picnics; they are just a happy family of children in a happy home. Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht do not themselves live with the children, but in Greenwich, near by. Nurses and caretakers aplenty are in charge of the farm and the youngsters, and Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht themselves make frequent visits, and often have the children in "town" to visit them. Meanwhile the youngsters, though they wear plain, comfortable country clothes and have glorious free outdoor times, are taught manners as carefully as they are taught the importance of fresh air and cleanliness.

"It isn't merely a fresh-air home, you see," said Miss Theis. "The children are kept until permanent homes are found for them and they are being definitely prepared for those permanent homes. One little girl, I remember, was adopted by a family who could give her, and have given her, every advantage of a cultured background and the most delightful surroundings. Another, a little boy of 10, was adopted by a farmer and his wife and writes enthusiastic letters about the dogs and the cows and 'a young horse' that he is especially fond of. It is always interesting to see how attractive the children become and into what fine homes they are adopted when they have had this kind of home care."

Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht have had the children's farm only two years, but have already cared for about thirty-five children, for nearly all of whom permanent homes have been found. The permanent homes, it should be noted, are found by the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Lucy Bancroft and Mrs. F. E. Jago have assisted Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht in the management of the farm.

At Syosset, L. I., Miss Margaret Whitney makes a practice of taking six or seven children at a time to a big white cottage, with a huge sleeping porch and wide lawns. Like Mrs. Chapin, she preferably takes delicate babies to "mother" until they are well and strong again—or, it would be better to say, until they are well and strong; for many of them have been frail little waifs all their lives, and for almost all this is the first experience in "belonging" to a really comfortable and loving personal home. Sixty-six children have been prepared for adoption at Miss Whitney's cottage. She does not live there herself, but is a close neighbor and spends a great deal of time with the children.

In addition to helping the Rupprechts, Miss Bancroft takes children to live with her in her city apartment on Morningside Heights. She usually takes one or two at a time, and keeps them with her until they are permanently adopted. She has been instrumental in building a happy future for twenty-eight orphans. One interesting piece of homemaking of Miss Bancroft recently was in taking a brother and sister together, waifs of 7 and 9, and keeping them with her until they were adopted. They were dull-seeming, awkward children enough when they became members of the Bancroft family. They were a bright and promising pair when they left her to go to their permanent home.

Mrs. Seitz, from whose household Mrs. Shepard took Helen Anna, usually gets her boys and girls from hospitals, institutions, or personally from their own homes. Miss Spence and Miss Baker of Miss Spence's School have long followed the custom of taking children to care for. And the Spence Alumnae Society, which makes a special point of carrying on this work of the Principal, has a committee on caring for children and another on placing them in homes.

"We have a good many cases on record where people have come to us to ask for one child, or two, to care for, who do not make a regular habit of it," said Miss Theis. "But I don't think the public as a whole realizes how many children are provided for by people who are doing that kind of work privately all the time. Of course, a child who is taken into a private home has a better chance of being well adopted. Our organization, in the first place, has the facilities for investigation. But a child who has been personally cared for, who has had plenty of affection and happiness and fresh air, and who has pretty manners, and even pretty clothes, is a child whom families want to adopt. 'Some one has loved this child,' they say. 'Why shouldn't we?' And it is natural that children who have had the advantages of one normal, personal home and attention and care should be ready to enter a permanent home as members of the family."

How the Bond Business Began

THE humble and despised beginnings of the bond business in Wall Street were described by Jacob H. Schiff at a recent dinner of the Bond Club, an organization composed of salesmen of the bond houses. He was introduced as "the dean of the bond business in this country." After deprecating this characterization, he told how he had come to the United States at the end of the civil war when the only bond business was in Government bonds.

"These were not dealt in on the Stock Exchange," he said. "They were dealt with by open bond brokers, somewhat like the curb brokers of today. About 1867, however, it was felt desirable by the Stock Exchange to stabilize this business to a certain extent, so the use of a special room in the Stock Exchange was offered to these brokers. It eventually received the name of the 'Government Room,' since only Government bonds were dealt in. Any reputable man could be elected to membership in the Government Room on payment of a fee of $250, but this did not admit him to the Stock Exchange. Finally, in 1869, the Exchange decided to admit to its membership persons who had the privilege of the Government Room, on payment of $1,000, and I entered the Stock Exchange in this way. Finally, after the panic of 1873 had subsided—in other words, about 1875—the railroad bond business began to develop, and gradually expanded to the dimensions which we see today."

A Bit from France

"France and Belgium are covered with soldiers, of course," writes an American Army officer who recently arrived at a French port. "The whole world has assembled and is assembling to lick the Germans, and of course the world, will do it. I could tell you some interesting things, but the censorship forbids."

Artillery Camouflage on the West Front

Concealing Gun Positions from the Enemy's Aerial Photographers Has Become a Complex Science, Which Americans Must Learn

By JOSEPH WHITNEY-GANSON,
American Officer in French Artillery.

It is axiomatic for an artillery officer to hide all traces of his men and position. Hence has arisen a system of "camouflage," to use military slang. One uses all means to disguise a gun, an observatory, or wagons and the like. The material employed is "saffia," which has the disadvantage of being slightly transparent at a distance, showing the shadows of a cannon to be concealed. Linen is cut into various forms and smeared with paint. But spontaneous combustion is an enemy, too, for the paint has a base which ignites readily.

Enemy airplanes are everywhere, taking photographs in spite of anti-aircraft guns and airplanes on guard. Photographs play an enormous part. Things look different at a high altitude. Shadows are emphasized, colors change. In outlining a defensive work, aerial photographs should be taken at various stages and examined with a magnifying glass, so as to be sure that an enemy photograph may display nothing indiscreet.

A large strip of linen, although in color harmony with the surroundings, often reflects so much light as to be quite evident in a photograph. If the linen be wet, it becomes a mirror. Black surfaces reflect so much light that they are quite apparent to the aerial observer. Blue appears white. Neutral gray is the best disguise for a wagon, because of the diminished reflection.

The time of day changes natural colors at a distance. A wood may be green in the early morning, blue at noon, and violet at night. There is a radiation peculiar to each material, and the artist disguising military constructions must be conversant with many laws of optics. The earth is an excellent reflector, while certain disguising materials are not. Hence a contrast against the surroundings is quite evident in a photograph.

Flat surfaces are dangerous. Branches of trees thrown carelessly over a trench show plainly in a photograph, whereas, if they are set upright in a natural position, the extremities give the effect of stippling, and the betraying traces are hidden.

Tufts of grass can be scattered irregularly. They give a better disguise than if spread solidly. A path is a dangerous indication. Telephone wires often show because the men making repairs leave a sort of path. Telephone wires converging show a central station with the probability of a battery near at hand. In a photograph white oval-shaped spots appear under the muzzles of guns where the hot breath of the cannon has scorched the earth. Four of these tiny spots on a photograph placed under the magnifying glass are sure evidence of a battery. They can be imitated advantageously for a false battery.

Photographs taken at a high altitude have characteristic lines and shadows not appreciable to a layman. But the use of a stereoscope brings certain objects into relief. Photographs taken of the enemy's lines from day to day show infinitesimal changes which are evidence of construction under progress.

But shadows at 8 o'clock are different from shadows at noon, and the photographs should be marked with the hour of exposure and the direction of the north, so that the angle of light may be estimated.

Photographs are useful as a posteriori evidence of precision in bombardment. A gun has many elements of imprecision, no two shots falling in the same place, although every human and scientific precaution has been taken in the aim and the charge employed. Hence it often takes 600 shots to destroy a position, because apparently they are delivered blindly. But there are laws from which the proportion of true hits can be estimated. Given the proper amount of ammunition, regardless of expense, and our French artillery officers can guarantee any results required.

If a trench, which has been properly concealed, is entered by a slanting hole, the shadow shows up in a photograph. But if the entrance is constructed in the perpendicular plane it is less evident in the picture. An observation post often is marked in the photograph by a conspicuous shadow at the window, where the observer is posted. But this shadow can be dispelled or broken up by a coarse network of wire. The network does not hinder the observer, but it renders the aperture invisible at a great distance.

Photographs taken of a disguised position in a wood, compared with previous photographs, show an effect of something having grown quickly. Hence the advisability of taking photographs constantly. They are the eyes of the artillery officer

British Field Howitzers of the Latest Model.

and reveal almost every movement of any consequence.

The paths used permanently should never show the true direction of the post or position. A path should not have a perpendicular approach. It should be oblique and go beyond its object. Often a cable can be rigged to carry ammunition, provisions, &c.

Sometimes disguising, carried too far, is evident in the photograph. Those who know German psychology say that frequently a frank display of positions fools the boches, and that they get less of their share of bombarding than some of the disguised positions, because the Germans think them only a pretense.

One has to study the German plan of offense and defense to understand or anticipate where mitrailleuses might be found in the photographs. There are logical positions which Germans would hold, and experience shows that a bombardment of these positions is often effective on general principles.

Telephones and stations with optical apparatus are good objectives. Paths, spots showing in the photographs, shadows which do not belong there, all make good targets. Openings in the countless barriers of barbed wire must be disguised against the all-seeing camera.

If there is a circulation of soldiers about a depot of munitions it is shown by a photograph. Railroads are fair targets. Wherever a switch is shown by the photograph it is fair to assume that that spot is important to the enemy. Hence a good dose of shell.

The French do not scatter shots on general principles. A systematic scheme of placing one shot after another until possibly sixty have fallen on or about one spot assures complete destruction of the work in evidence. We do nothing half way. Stations for provisions, stations where troops are disembarked, parallel lines, and narrow-gauge lines leading to ammunition stores, have characteristic black and white marks on the photograph.

So, on the Directing Map, the range is projected and calculated at distances where the eye alone is useless.

Aerial observation of necessity must be rapid, because of the many obvious perils. Taking photographs today has become the rule for every machine. They are rapidly developed and studied by experts at headquarters. Then, when the results have been reconstituted, copies are sent wherever appropriate. The object of the artillery is to destroy enemy positions. An airplane is a tremendous aid in regulating fire. The fact that the target cannot be seen by the range finder is not so important, because the military map drawn up from day to day gives accurate measurements of distance and direction.

However exact are the calculations for angle of fire, it must be remembered that there are elements in fire which cannot be accurately controlled. Hence, although all conditions appear to be the same in ten consecutive shots—such as temperature, wind, weight of projectiles, density of air, &c.—not one of the ten shots will fall in exactly the same place. There may be a difference in polish of the projectile, which affects the resistance of the air. There may be an unappreciable difference in the humidity of the powder, which affects initial velocity, and, consequently, range. There may have been a slight settling to one side of the platform or the wheels of the cannon affecting the direction. The charger may have rammed the projectile into the cannon with a little less vigor and precision, so gas has escaped and velocity been affected. Without going into all uncontrollable elements producing inaccuracy, it is evident that, in the ten shots, there are sufficient differences at the cannon to produce errors of more or less extent at the target.

These differences are subject to the operation of mathematical law. When once the airplane observer perceives how shots are falling he can send in directions. Owing to his great height it is not absolutely necessary to be in a vertical plane of observation, so time and safety are assured. The essential for the observer is to obtain the proportion between the shots which fall long and those which fall short; fired in one series on one angle. Then the commanding officer can regulate the change of angle of fire and direction, according to rules carefully worked out.

In conducting the regulation of the range on one objective often sixty shots must be fired. When projectiles are running from 35 to 1,200 francs, it takes a long purse to gain control of fire. To destroy certain objectives 600 shots must be placed. Shots fired at random are lost. The result is zero when the commanding officer is tempted to take short cuts in establishing his angle of fire, for a certain number of shots, long and short, must be obtained to give play to the operation of certain "laws of probability," before he can determine just how near he is to the centre of the target.

Communication from the airplane is by wireless. The "antennae" of the receiver on earth should be far from any crest or cover of earth which would intercept the waves from the aerial apparatus.

The battery communicates with the airplane by means of signals displayed. Squares of white cloth, several yards long, are handled by trained men. To the observer at two or three thousand yards of altitude, these squares look to be a matter of inches. Evidently these must be placed on a dark background to be seen clearly. Some officers have made the mistake of placing them just below the crest of a hill, so that they could not be observed by the enemy. But in that case they are equally hidden from the allied observer, who must spend twenty minutes sometimes in flying back to gain an angle where he can see his own signals on the earth. The best place is in the middle of a field not near any conspicuous object which could be used by the enemy to regulate fire.

The wireless should not be close to the battery. It can be seen from an airplane and attracts fire. Each battery must have its place for signals numbered and lettered in code so that the aerial observer may make no mistakes in getting into communication. He has his charts, which are compared daily with those of the batteries to which he is sent. Intersecting lines determine the points on the earth. A signal ten yards square is not easily seen, so the number of the co-ordinates, or intersecting lines, is given in code.

It is a comparatively simple matter to train men to receive the wireless and it is the duty of the officer who is in charge of the wireless communications of the battery to have a crew in readiness. It is a mistake to think one can correspond at night with aerial observers by means of searchlights on the earth.

In working with aerial observers time must be saved, so the pointers at the cannon must be thoroughly trained. The cannon must be fired at a fixed cadence of so many seconds' interval between shots, so that the aerial observer can distinguish a particular battery among scores of others. The battery must fire at the instant the command is given from the airplane—otherwise observation is hindered.

These are merely a few notes on some of the problems before an artilleryman. They are not supposed to cover the entire ground. In fact, it is obvious that no one is permitted to write in any but a superficial manner on military subjects.

America must not think that she can finish the war with 2,000,000 men. The longer her preparation, the more men will be required. Any great delay will necessitate 6,000,000 of our young men being under arms. It would be a good policy to get 4,000,000 troops in France before the middle of 1919.

Is it of use to speak to the women of America, to the parents, as to sorrow? All of France is in mourning. With about a third of our population, she is giving four or five times as many troops. Will America ever do her share with human material? The war will not be ended by diplomacy. We must dislodge the boche in France and on the Italian front. To crush him we must make sacrifices. We are fighting for the liberties of a world and our foe is unscrupulous in his choice of means. America must bear from now on the burden of France.

American Monument for Marne Battlefield

Great Figure in Honor of French Heroism to be Erected by the People of United States—The Sculptor Talks of His Task

No other ground is hallowed by men like a battlefield where some principle or issue of importance to the welfare of the whole human race has been successfully defended from attack. In the history of the world there are not many battle peaks of this kind, less than one a century, and sometimes it has required a century or more of perspective to apprehend the true significance of the clash of the rival forces. It was so with Marathon, where the Greeks saved Europe from Oriental despotism. Superficially the Greeks were fighting the Persians; really they were fighting for every nation that has succeeded them on the European Continent.

Small wonder is it, then, that in the eyes of many Americans the battle of the Marne, at the time it took place, was mainly a fight between the Germans on one side and the French and the English on the other. But events since then have made it clearer and clearer to the American people that the fight at the Marne was really a battle between the old autocracy, disguised by new phrases, and modern democracy, and that in their heroic stand the French were defending at the Marne not only their own country and its institutions, but the United States and every free people in the world—civilization itself.

For this reason the plan to present to France, in the name of the American people, a heroic statue and monument to commemorate the victory is assured of an approval that will grow in depth of feeling with every succeeding month of the war.

Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor, who several months ago was commissioned by a large committee of representative Americans to execute the statue and design the monument, has now completed the sketch for the chief and crowning figure of the massive piece. It is shown for the first time in the illustration on this page. The winged woman's figure, symbol of France at the Marne, beaten upon by the storm of battle, almost overwhelmed by the great odds, is seen throwing off by a supreme effort the heavy weight of defeat and raising aloft the fallen flag of the liberties of France. Already the committee has received assurances from the French Government that the gift will be highly acceptable. It will be placed, after peace has been declared, on a suitable site on the Marne battlefield.

Mr. MacMonnies, who at the outset of the war turned over his studio at Giverny, France, to be used as a hospital for French soldiers, was asked the other day at his studio in this city to tell about his work on the monument.

"Never before have I undertaken anything with such deep feeling," he said. "One difficulty sculptors face in most historical pieces is the absence of realism. The great event they seek to reproduce, or to symbolize, is in the past, remote; the real thrill of it long ago passed with the men who lived in that day; and yet that event, by the craft and the imagination of the artist, must be brought down to the present, to reiterate its significance and bearing on these and future times. But I cannot plead any such difficulty here, for, having lived in France before the war and after its beginning, I know the spirit of that country. I was on the battlefield of the Marne itself while it was still warm from the tremendous struggle. The reality of it—I could still hear the cannon booming away in the distance—I carry as an ineffaceable impression.

"Before I went through this experience and before I beheld what actual war was, I had a commission to do a battle piece, the battle of Princeton, for Princeton, N. J. I remember that Mrs. MacMonnies said, when I received the commission: 'Why, you can't do a battle; you never saw one. I argued against this, saying that of course a sculptor should be able to conceive a battle in its reality, as that was what his imagination was for, to make personages and scenes and great events live again. But, au fond, as the French say, at the bottom I felt there was an element of truth in what Mrs. MacMonnies said, that it was difficult for any man to imagine with truth such a tremendous thing as a battle. Then, just as I was starting on the battle of Princeton, came the war. I was groping for it in the past, and suddenly the present was full of war. I had to admit that any attempt to imagine it was pale indeed compared to its reality.

"My studio at Giverny was in the section of the battle of the Marne. We were in the pathway of the Germans in their dash for Paris, but they were forced to swing around to the east before they reached us. We had been ordered to evacuate by the French authorities, and on the morning of the battle itself we could hear the heavy firing. The day the German retreat began the studio was opened as a hospital for French soldiers, for which any credit that is due belongs to Mrs. MacMonnies, as she would not leave until all the arrangements to do so had been completed.

The Winged Figure Typifies France Rising Victorious from the Storm of Battle at the Marne. This Is the First Photograph of Mr. MacMonnies's Preliminary Design for Crowning Statue of Monument to be Given to France by American Citizens.

"The sketch I have made for the Marne statue should be regarded simply as a preliminary design; it will require much thought and study to develop the idea to completion. I will say frankly that unless I can make it into something satisfactory I shall not want to see it go to France. This occasion is too great for any thoughts of personal aims to enter. It is a wonderful opportunity for the American people to show their appreciation of what France did for them at the battle of the Marne."

Mr. MacMonnies thinks the spiritual side of life will be greatly strengthened as a result of the war.

"All the beauty of self-sacrifice," he said, "cannot fail to make itself felt in this way. There are such examples of it in France, examples that thrill through whole communities, through the whole nation. One I heard of. It concerns a young architect, a student at the Beaux Arts, the national art school, who, in the opinion of classmates and teachers, would this year have won the Prix de Rome, the great prize of the student career, a truly national honor. It will never be attained by him now. A bullet, striking him at the temple, pierced both eyes. When thus wounded he leaped and tried to run straight for the enemy, but was restrained. It might almost be said that this man has given more than his life—making toys now, perhaps, with groping fingers, he must live over again each day what he might have been.

"I think that both this country and France will receive distinct benefits after the war from the mingling of our youth with the youth of France over there in camp and on the battlefield. We have some great qualities; we must remember that France has also, and if our boys bring back with them some of the special French qualities, they will fill out and enrich the life of this country. One of these qualities is notably characteristic of French art and less prominently expressive of the whole nation. That is the passion for perfection—not for bigness, but for mastery in the field selected, though the field may be a very small one. It is the passion for doing what you do well, knowing that in doing your work well is the great reward, not in what you receive for the work, nor in the reputation you make by it. Here a man in a small business is ashamed of his business; he thinks the only real business, the only measure of success, is the big business. Take a restaurant, for example: Here a small restaurant usually means a poor restaurant. But in Paris some of the small restaurants are the best ones. The owner has a pride in excellence, not in size; he is content to achieve his best in a narrow field, but never, if he is true to his type, is he content with his present best. That must always be made a little better, a little nearer perfect. It is the passion for perfection, as I said.

"Here in America we think that if a man has not won success at 35, his chances for success are small indeed. From older men we look for nothing new. We push them aside, always calling for young men. It is a kind of shortening of life, placing a limit on the time when a man is at his best. It is not so in France, because of the difference in outlook I have described. Here, apparently, all men strain for the big prize; over there many try and keep on trying for small prizes. Big prizes or small, so long as a Frenchman does not give up he is respected and encouraged and believed to have a chance to arrive at his goal even after he is an old man.

"In the Beaux Arts, where it may be seen by the students as they pass daily, is a small statue that delivers this very message, that the old man may win the prize of high distinction at the last. The sculptor who did it had tried year after year to achieve his ideal. At last he felt, by some deep inward thrill, that he had succeeded. He went to bed with the model about completed. It was the beginning of Winter and in the night he woke to find it freezing cold. If the clay froze it meant the ruin of his precious model, and he wrapped his scanty bedclothes around the statue to keep it from harm. The clay model was saved, but the sculptor was so chilled by the exposure that he was stricken with pneumonia and died. Sure enough, the little statue was pronounced to be a masterpiece. In France there is a pride in the old man who succeeds, who writes his best play at 70, or paints his best picture at 75, or makes his important discovery in science at 80. We need more of that spirit here. It would bring out potentialities in our national life of which we are now little aware."

When Peace Without Victory Was a Failure

Ancient Greeks Tried It in the Peloponnesian War, but Their Experiment Resulted Only in Prolonging the Bloodshed for Many Years

By ELMER DAVIS.

THE hostile alliances, including in their membership nearly every State of importance in the civilized world, had struggled for years with varying fortunes and without reaching a military decision. The expectations of early and complete victory with which all but a few on each side had gone into the war had long since vanished, yet the peoples fought on. The Generals and statesmen who had been in power at the beginning of the war had, with few exceptions, disappeared from the stage, usually with diminished reputations, and their places had been filled by new men who had failed to bring any particularly new ideas with them.

It was a war in which some had lost a little, some a great deal, and no one had gained anything. The great naval power which headed one alliance had never been challenged in its supremacy; its fleet, save for a few minor actions, had been engaged only in blockade work; the enemy would not come out. Yet its leaders who had depended on their control of the sea to bring the war to a speedy victory had found that sea power was impotent where the enemy had a wide field of operation on the land. The great land power which was the centre of the opposing league was still unbroken, but had suffered sadly in the world's esteem from certain defeats of no great material importance, and though secure in its continental position, had seen the enemy's fleets subdue outlying colonies at their leisure. Prestige, that commodity so hard to attain and so easily lost, had been lost by all the great powers, and the only States which had gained in glory by unexpectedly heroic resistance had seen that resistance end finally in complete destruction.

The apparently inexhaustible financial reserves which had been stored up against the possibility of war were exhausted, and taxes were mounting to a burden that a few years ago would have been unendurable. Broad expanses of flourishing territory had been devastated by the military powers, but their commerce had been swept from the seas by the enemy's naval forces. Nobody's objects had been attained; everybody was wearied of the war and appalled by the prospect that it might drag on for years longer with no conclusive result.

And this universal weariness and disgust was the greater because the war had been preceded by a long period of peace, which had been accompanied by unparalleled prosperity. With the balance of power held—in very unstable equilibrium, but still held for many years—between the two great ententes, each distrustful of the other, but each afraid to hazard a war and unwilling to incur the odium of disturbing world peace, commerce, industry and art had flourished as never before; the refinements of civilization had multiplied to a point previously undreamed of; science, philosophy, and the sense of a common civilization had all combined to decry the possibility of another great war between the enlightened States. Feelings of international brotherhood and interdependence had grown apace, in the face of the undying jealousies and the rival diplomats and military leaders, and despite occasional minor conflicts involving one or another of the cultured powers the possibility of another general war had become so abhorrent that since it had actually come the statesmen of both sides had never ceased trying to wash their hands of the responsibility for its outbreak.

Now that the war was still dragging on after years of fighting, men had begun to doubt whether this structure of co-operation and tolerance could ever be raised again. The moral sense of humanity had been outraged in ways that before the war would have been unthinkable. Each side had employed barbarous troops from outlying dependencies, but their occasional outbursts of savage atrocity had been outdone by the calculated ruthlessness of great and cultured States which had seized the opportunity to blot out troublesome subject populations and to make an example of small peoples who opposed their military ends. In the shrines of what had been an international religion there was preached and practiced the cult of a purely parochial deity, no less patriotic and vindictive than his worshippers.

No part of the world touched by the international culture had escaped. The republics far across the western sea, remote from the causes of the conflict, had been fired by sympathy with the mother countries, and some of them had been drawn in by the international intrigues which had proved that distance was no safeguard in so great a war. It had not been so many years since men in every nation had been conscious of the solidarity of European culture against the Asiatic menace; but now men looked to the great military empire of the Orient as the possible ally who might bring victory, and though so far the Orientals had limited their participation in the war to the seizure of an outlying stronghold of the most aggressive European power, which lay dangerously near their own borders, they were profiting from the general catastrophe in Europe and watching the struggle with shrewd calculation.

Already one of the States most active in precipitating the war had been racked by revolution which had all but destroyed its military usefulness to its allies and which had furnished an ominous foretaste of what might happen elsewhere. There were murmurings in every belligerent nation, murmurings by the poor, who, of course, were suffering most; evidence was plentiful that the discontented were rapidly approaching a point where they would be willing to ally themselves with the enemy, if need be, to promote an internal readjustment. Everywhere the ruling classes had begun to realize that if the war lasted much longer the revolutionary fever might spread to lengths which no man could measure.

So it was not surprising that in the great military power, which had suffered least material damage, where the danger of revolt against the ruling military oligarchy was imminent, there should arise a propaganda for immediate peace without annexations and indemnities; nor was it surprising that the liberal party, those previously most friendly to the liberal States of the opposing coalition, should have been used to spread the gospel of this cessation of troubles among the enemy. It was craftily suggested that no one had ever been able to determine who began the war, but that if this offer of peace were refused it would be easy to place the responsibility for its continuance.

Reasonably enough, this proposal was interpreted by a party on the other side as a sign of weakness, and a counterdemand was made for the restoration of conquests made in previous struggles, of people which by blood and sympathy were restive under the domination of the great military State and its allies. But when the recalcitrants had been chastened by the failure of a promising offensive, the sentiment for stopping it at any cost became too strong. The peace party got the upper hand in the leading power of each alliance; and on a basis of reciprocal evacuation of occupied territories and reciprocal condonation of material damage done, there was concluded the Peace of Nikias, which put an end—so men thought—to what has been called the Peloponnesian War.

It was a peace that settled nothing. Then, as now, there were two kinds of problems involved in the war—questions of territory, of commerce, of prestige, complicated by a number of irredentas which had been swept up by the spreading empire of Athens, as well as subject States of democratic and liberal sympathies which were kept by force under the domination of Sparta; and moral questions touching vitally the possibility of the re-establishment of international society.

The only aspect in which the parallel fails is that Athens, the young, bumptious, aggressive State, whose swelling power every one feared and whose promises no one would trust, was also the more democratic and the naval power. Sparta, supreme on land, ruled by a narrow oligarchy, was nevertheless forced by circumstance to a policy of hesitant caution in world affairs which, in the phrase of a Prussian historian of our own day, has never been paralleled save by England in the nineteenth century. Certainly in the mind of all Greece Athens was the unscrupulous and waxing power which aimed to force its own morally superior culture on its neighbors, whether they liked it or not, while Sparta, convinced that things as they were should be left undisturbed, came to be regarded—undeservedly, as it turned out—as the champion of small States.

So when Sparta, fearful of misfortune if the war continued, intrigued Athens into a status quo ante peace, she was ignoring everything that had made the war possible. Her own allies who were the nearest neighbors of Athens were reluctant to accept it. Corinth particularly, second only to Sparta in importance in the Peloponnesian alliance, saw all that she had been fighting for thrown away. Athens was a constant menace to Corinth, as Germany since 1871 has been to France. Corinth had failed to regain her colonies, held against their will by the Athenians, which had figured largely in creating the state of mind which led up to the war. Potidaia and Epidamnos were her Alsace and Lorraine. Moreover, Corinth had suffered far more heavily than any other State on her side, but she was not yet crushed; and to permit a peace which would have meant that all these sacrifices had gone for nothing would have been the next thing to surrender of national autonomy.

Megara, the little buffer State between Athens and Corinth, had been almost wiped out; peace for her meant ultimate national destruction. City States on the northern coast of the Aegean had been conquered by the Spartans, and conquered to their own satisfaction, for they hated Athenian rule; and all of these were to be handed back—with

(Continued on Page 14)

KNITTING

By ELLA MORROW SOLLENBERGER

KNITTING and knitting;
Jacket and helmet,
Mittens and muffler;
Into the mesh of them,
Thinking and thinking.

Monarchies crumbling,
Democracies shaking,
The blood of our manhood
Spilling and spilling.
Sorrow and sacrifice,
Fatherless children,
Desolate womanhood
Drudgingly living.

Wanton destruction
That centuries builded;
Nothing is sacred—
Killing and killing.
Passions unbridled,
Lust and despoiling,
What does it matter?
There is no tomorrow.

So little, so futile,
This work of our fingers,
Yet we keep knitting.
Jacket and helmet,
Mittens and muffler,
Into the mesh of them.
Thinking and thinking.

Organized Hospitality for Soldier Visitors

New Kind of War Aid Association Looks After 30,000 Men of Army and Navy Daily in New York City

NEW YORK CITY has as guests between 40,000 and 60,000 soldiers and sailors every day now. In or near the city there are between 150,000 and 175,000 men in the service. Of these about 30,000 are stationed in the greater city. The others come to the city on leave. An organization has recently been formed to make practical reply to the question: What is New York, as host, going to do for these men?

This organization is the National Service Commission of New York City. It will co-operate with the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities through its Director and Assistant Director, who are the representatives for community organization in New York City of those commissions, but it has nothing to do with the life in the camps themselves. Its sole aim is to be the agency through which the city extends its hospitality, in well-planned, organized ways, to the men who, in training to be its defenders, are in their holiday hours its guests.

The commission has been in existence only a few weeks, but it is already well known in the nearby camps. The other day General Bell summoned one of its representatives. "I just wanted to tell you," he said, "to get ready for 500 from Camp Upton over Thanksgiving Day!"

"That makes 1,500 already for Thanksgiving dinner," said Rowland Haynes, Director of the commission. "And the funny part of it is that we didn't expect there would be much for us to do for the men at Yaphank. They are New Yorkers themselves. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the men in the camps roundabout are strangers to the city. But General Bell says a lot of the men at Camp Upton need just the sort of thing we are doing. And he has told us that he is going to circulate our next bulletin as a General Order, which means that each man is to get a copy. When we started that bulletin we thought we would need about 45,000. We have ordered 100,000 of the next number!

"Naturally, a man's first thought on leave is to go 'to town,'" Mr. Haynes continued. "But what is he going to do when he gets there? The first object of the bulletin is to let the men know about this; what there is to do, where things are, how much they cost, and how to get anywhere. Of course, a good many want lodgings, so we tell them where to find out about those. The bulletin contains information about the theatres, trains, places to swim, to play billiards, to dance, to read, write letters, take French lessons, &c.

"But the bulletin has other purposes, too. If a man's mother and sister are coming to New York and he is on duty, what is he to do about meeting them and finding lodgings for them and looking after them until he gets his leave? The bulletin answers that. If he gets into some sort of difficulty, legal, for instance, the bulletin will tell him what to do."

The second activity of the National Service Commission in extending the city's hospitality to the soldiers and sailors is in the formation of clubs.

The actual organization of the four clubs already existing was done by the Police Department. The clubs are maintained by various associations, with the National Service Commission acting as the clearing house intermediary. National Service Club No. 1, at 721 Seventh Avenue, just across from the Pennsylvania Station, is the gift of the Harvard Club. The Sailors' and Soldiers' Home Club, at Ninety-third Street and West End Avenue, in the old Brander Matthews house, was established by the National Special Aid Society. The Woman's Section of the Navy League organized the third National Service Home Club, as it is called, at 529 Seventh Avenue. The latest of the four, at 17 East Forty-first Street, is the contribution of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and various churches and smaller associations have also thrown open their clubrooms for the entertainment of men in Uncle Sam's uniform.

In these clubs the men may read, write, smoke, play games, amuse themselves generally, and, not the least of the club benefits, eat. The canteen service presents its own problems, for some of the men have more money than others. After a good deal of reflection and discussion, in the search for a way to feed men who can pay little or nothing without causing them embarrassment, it has been decided that men may sign checks, as members do in other clubs, for their meals—if a man is not able to pay his check some one else will. The community is already showing its generosity to the service clubs. At Ninety-third Street, for example, a gift for Thanksgiving has been offered of 100 pumpkin pies.

Rowland Haynes, Director, National Service Commission.

Henry Butterworth, the Commission's Assistant Director.

The third phase of the commission's activity is in the field of admission to paid entertainments. One friend, for instance, has just given the commission 100 tickets a day to the Horse Show. Co-operation has already been promised that will give the men entry to concerts and theatres. The financial arrangement is simple; the tickets themselves are given; the soldiers and sailors simply pay the tax.

The fourth activity is in finding and making arrangements for one of the items of which information is given in the bulletin, lodgings for the night. This, too, is a matter of far-reaching co-operation, with the Mills Hotels, Y. M. C. A., and many other organizations aiding.

Last in its list of classified activities, the National Service Commission works with the Patriotic Service League, which is in reality the commission's section for girls. Under the direction of Miss Gertrude Gagin, a War Service Plan for Girls has been made, and is already on a working basis. The object of the league is to foster and to emphasize patriotism, efficiency, honor, protection, and service. Its slogans are "Keep Fit" and "Ready for Service." It works through and with other organizations, and it has no dues. The member's pledge is, "I will use the best of my mind, heart, and body in acts of service for my country, my community, myself, and other girls." The password is "Comrade." The keywords are Steadiness, Earnestness, Reliability, Valiancy, Intelligence, Capability, Efficiency, which form an acrostic, "Service." For the different groups, four general departments are suggested, the scout, to get new members; patrol, to look out for the needs of the neighborhood and for the "other girl"; service, and commissary, the work of which is to arrange fun and entertainment for the members and their friends.

A suggested program for weekly meetings of the Patriotic Service League consists of twenty to thirty minutes of standard physical drill, forty-five minutes of service work, then games, dancing, dramatic work, or some such entertainment, and, after that, if the leaders and the groups are sufficiently acquainted with each other and it seems desirable, fifteen minutes of talk, reading, or general discussion. The plans for older and younger girls differ somewhat, of course, but there is "service work" for all to do. This is of three kinds; national service, such as Red Cross work, knitting, sewing, first aid, or for older girls the "adoption" of a French or Belgian orphan or the family of an enlisted man here, registration in the food conservation work, assistance in sending supplementary food packets to prisoners of war. These are just a few of the suggestions.

"We hear a great deal about the morality of the men in camps, and its protection," said Mr. Haynes. "But what about their morale? That is what we in this organization are especially interested in, their spirit. And what their spirit is depends a great deal on how the community treats them. I have reports of one community, for instance, that is inhospitable to the soldiers quartered there. I don't want to tell you the name, but it is not anywhere near New York. What that community appears to be trying to do is simply make money out of the soldiers. As for hospitality, they haven't a trace of it. And what sort of a spirit does that give the soldiers there? On the other hand, there is Spartanburg, where the people are simply taking the soldiers into their homes and hearts, and the boys are enthusiastic over the town. One of the things that will come out of the Spartanburg camp is a good morale among the troops.

"We want to make the soldiers and sailors here feel that New York cares. It does care. You can't talk to many people before you feel that. This city does have a warm heart, and its heart is with 'the boys.' But we must make sure that 'the boys' know that, and that they get the practical benefit of it."

The stations from which soldiers come to this city are Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.; Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I.; Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, L. I., and Signal Corps Camp, Little Silver, N. J., besides nine forts in the greater city. Sailors come from their ships in the harbor, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and from the Naval Reserve headquarters at Bensonhurst, Pelham Bay, and the Barge Office. The National Service Commission has lists of the number of men, the days off, the number that may be expected from each place on each day of the week, and such other information from each camp, fort, or boat as will systematize and assist its hospitable work of entertainment and general aid. It also keeps in touch with the various recruiting stations.

The officers of the organization are: Rowland Haynes, Director; Henry Butterworth, Assistant Director, and the Union Trust Company acts as Treasurer. William G. Borland is Chairman, and Le Grand L. Benedict, Jr., is Secretary of the Advisory Committee. Mr. Haynes is Secretary of the Committee on Recreation of the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has permitted him to volunteer a certain part of his time each day to help in this war recreation service. It is only a little over a fortnight since the commission took its office at 50 East Forty-second Street, but the staff has already been more than doubled.

New York City has been asked to contribute a minimum of $750,000 to the national fund of $4,000,000 for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund, to pay for the systematic organized work. Contributions may be sent to Roy S. Smith, 280 Broadway, and checks made payable to Ernest Stauffen, Jr. They are officers of the War Camp Community Recreation Fund here.

Other organizations aid in extending hospitality to men in the service. The National League for Woman's Service has a canteen division, and to its call its members rally to the headquarters at 257 Madison Avenue without the least idea what they are going to be asked to do. Often the telephone message, "You are needed at once," presages work at one of the railroad stations, meeting arriving troops. In that case they hurry into their uniforms and wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes three minutes, until the signal comes that the train is due. At the station the women form in groups of two or three down the long platform. The women take sandwiches, crisp, brown rolls, fruit, and coffee to feed the soldiers on the train. They do not wait for them to get out; they pass the food through the windows. Frequently they are asked by a soldier to carry a message or write a letter.

This is the only organization in the city that takes luncheons to the trains. It is done under the supervision of the Red Cross. Mrs. Donn Barber of the league has also established a canteen service in each of the four service clubs. Mrs. Ernest Adee is Captain of the canteen. She is assisted in the service clubs by Miss Lulu Frieberger, Mrs. Ed Shearson, and Mrs. Nelson Henry.

Another interesting phase of extending hospitality to the soldiers and sailors is seen in the plan to utilize the public schools as places of entertainment. On Oct. 1, with the approval of the Board of Education, a committee opened Public School 93, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, as a social and recreation centre for enlisted men. The work was organized in detail there by Mrs. Cora L. Magnus, Chairman of the Local School Board of the Eighteenth District. The school has been open every Monday and Friday evening since the centre was established, and the attendance has increased from thirty on the first night to more than 200 on the most recent evenings. Most of the men come from the ships lying in the Hudson.

Loan Exhibition of Italian Primitives for War Relief

TOMORROW will see the public opening at the new Kleinberger Galleries of an exhibition comprising a magnificent collection of Italian pictures owned by the principal art collectors of this part of the country, and lent by their owners for the benefit of sufferers from the war. The full gross receipts of the exhibition will go to the American War Relief.

Whatever the destination of the entrance fees, however, the public hardly could deny itself the extraordinary pleasure of seeing and studying at close range and at its leisure the exquisite and rare examples of Italian art that are the gems of the exhibition. The list of owners is long and includes J. Pierpont Morgan, Otto H. Kahn, Martin A. Ryerson, Dan Fellowes Platt, Michael Friedsam, William G. Mather, A. Kingsley Porter, R. Langton Douglas, Michael Dreicer, Frank L. Babbott, Belle Greene, Philip Lehman, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, George and Florence Blumenthal, and Harold I. Pratt.

The artists represented range from the famous masters, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Fra Angelico, Cosimo Tura, to such little known, sincere and personal painters as Alegretto Nuzi and Simone de Cusighe. At the time of writing comparatively few of the hundred and more pictures in the exhibition could be seen, but a good-sized book could be written about half a dozen of them without exhausting such of their characteristics as lend themselves to description and discussion.

It is impossible at present to do more than indicate the scope of the collection and a few of its interesting features, leaving the others to later and more leisurely review.

The exhibition by its intelligent arrangement and the scholarly catalogue written by Oswald Sirèn and Maurice W. Brockwell, affords the student of Italian art a rare opportunity to follow the development of the various schools in chronological sequence with examples of a high degree of importance and of representative character. No similar opportunity has been offered in this country, and it would at the present time be impossible to obtain it abroad. The pictures which come from individual collections, and are, of course, immensely valuable, can be kept together only for a very limited period. Every one concerned with art should see them and enjoy them while they are accessible.

The earliest picture in the collection is the "Madonna and Child" by Pietro Cavallini, lent by Mr. Kahn. There are both Byzantine and classic elements in the design such as appear in the frescoes known to be by Cavallini, and are to be expected from a Roman painter of the end of the thirteenth century, hence the attribution. No other panel picture by this contemporary of Cimabue has come to light. Another thirteenth century picture in the catalogue is the "Madonna and Child" by Guido da Siena, lent by Mr. Platt. This painting represents the earliest stage of Sienese painting known, and is given to a date about 1280.

Among other early pictures are the "Christ on the Cross" by Alegretto Nuzi, the "Coronation of the Virgin" by Jacopo di Cione, Mr. Dan Fellowes Platt's famous "Madonna" by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, one of the very few works by the master that has come out of Italy; Mr. Platt's "Martyrdom of St. Catherine" by Jacopo degli Avanzi, Mr. Frank Babbott's beautiful little tryptich formerly supposed to be by Bernado Daddi, but now given to Taddeo Gaddi; Miss Belle Greene's early Bernado Daddi, a portable

Art at Home and Abroad

"Madonna and Child with Angels" by Fra Angelico. (Lent by J. Pierpont Morgan to Exhibition of Italian Primitives.)

altarpiece with the Virgin and Child attended by St. Francis, St. Nicholas, St. Anthony, and St. John the Baptist; Mr. Platt's Daddi, Mr. Kahn's brilliant Agnolo Gaddi, a picture of beautiful separate passages of color, and several other fourteenth century works, characteristic and remarkable for their fine preservation.

Here is the glorious Ghirlandaio from the Morgan Collection, the portrait of the incomparable Giovanna Tornabuoni, who was trained for belles-lettres by a future Pope, counted Lorenzo the Magnificent among her admirers, and had for a husband Lorenzo Tornabooni, the most distinguished youth in Florence, whose wedding was an affair of national importance. This portrait, the most beautiful known to have been painted by Ghirlandaio, has been fully described on this page on a former occasion; but the public has not before had an opportunity of seeing it. The circumscribed but mighty Florentine world united in singing the charms of the lovely child, and the inscription on the cartel reads: "Art, couldst thou but portray character and the mind, there then would be no picture in the whole world more beautiful than this." After 500 more years of art it still is difficult to find a picture more beautiful, and for the reason that the painter's marvelous technical skill was devoted to showing not only the fairness of his sitter but that character and mind without which she could not so have ruled hearts in discriminating Florence.

Giovanna Tornabuoni had a cousin, Giuliano de Medici, the brother of Lorenzo, and known to the history of art and romance as the lover of Simonetta dei Cattanei, who at 16 took her place as the queen of Florentine society, presiding over all the fêtes given by the Medici. Botticelli painted Giuliano's portrait, bestowing upon it the inexorable distinction of an aristocratic Florentine. Pure in outline, at once muscular and sensitive, it is one of Botticelli's greatest works in portraiture and appears in the present exhibition, lent by Mr. Kahn, who now owns it, as the fitting companion of Ghirlandaio's charming Giovanna. In each portrait one may read the spirit of Florence and of the early Renaissance.

Mr. Morgan lends a remarkable "Madonna and Child with Angels," by Fra Angelico, a picture practically unknown to students. It was a wedding present from Queen Victoria to King Leopold I., and was subsequently in the collection of Leopold II. It has very little if any of the characteristic naïveté and childlike sentiment of the master, the design is stately and almost suggests classic sculpture in the largeness of the forms and the deep serenity of pose and gesture. The catalogue note says: "It is one of the least intimately human compositions by Fra Angelico, but masterful in design and unsurpassed in technique. It must belong to a comparatively early epoch in his evolution, probably about 1430, when he painted such works as the Madonnas at Berlin and Parma. In these pictures he has used similar compositions, placing the Virgin in a low position on a cushion."

The "Madonna and Child," by Cosimo Tura, lent by Harold I. Pratt, is an extremely characteristic and interesting example of the haughty and energetic style of a master who has been called "the Mantegna of the Ferrarese school." The Madonna is seen full length, seated on a scarlet settee, wearing an ivory-white hood over her conventional garments. The Child stands between her knees, His head resting in a confiding, babyish attitude on His clasped hands, His little feet twisted about one another, His whole figure a bewitching note of childhood sympathetically observed. The Madonna's large head is bent, her eyes rest upon the Child, and her hands are joined in prayer, the long fingers touching at the tips and forming, with their curiously gnarled joints, an elaborate Gothic arch. Her robes are draped in broken, angular folds; behind her is an embossed pattern of fruits and foliage as hard as though beaten from metal. Immediately above her head, as though resting upon it, is a heavy architectural scroll, forming two circular compartments, in which is shown the Annunciation. The whole is inclosed in an elaborate architectural frame. This striking picture comprises all of Tura's individual characteristics, his richness of decorative fancy eloquent of his long training in designing for goldsmiths and furniture makers, for armorers and weavers, and for Court festivities; his unconventional, strongly accented types, his metallic draperies, the mingling of classic and Oriental in his ornament, the intellectuality of composition, and the naturalness of certain details, opposed to the schematic artificiality of others. The exhibition contains no picture more expressive and original.

Another early picture is the triptych by Taddeo Gaddi lent by Mr. Babbott. This interesting fourteenth century work is highly original in its decorative design. In the central panel the throne of the Madonna stands close to the foreground, leaving room for but two of the attendant saints, one on either side. Above and behind the throne is a row of vermilion disks, against which are seen the heads of other saints outlined in a different shade of the same color. Behind these are other disks of a very dark blue which probably has gone down somewhat with time, the heads, outlined again in monochrome, being hardly distinguishable. There is little sense of the third dimension in the composition, but the decorative effect of the flat patterns is both pronounced and delicately ingenious. The wings contain various scenes from the New Testament story in versions of considerable originality. Two little Nuzi panels represent the martyrdom of St. Stephen and the martyrdom of St. Ursula. The latter shows the unfortunate saint attacked by Alaric and his Huns, her attendant Virgins also falling victims. The color is remarkably pure and bright, especially the reds and the gold ground.

The "Portrait of a Young Lady" by Lorenzodi Credi, lent by Mr. Kahn, forms an interesting contrast to the Cavallini owned by the same collector. Its fluent

draftsmanship, charm of characterization, and subtlety of modeling mark it of da Vinci's period and school, but the simplicity of the type and naturalness of the expression place it well outside of the intensely personal interpretations of the greater master. This pretty brown-haired girl in her quiet dress seen against a background of sloping lawns has no mystic or religious message for the casual observer, nor has she for the artist any awe-compelling revelation of mastery in the sensitive modulation of surfaces. It is lovely and human portraiture of a kind easily understood by the larger public and appealing to every one.

Another late fifteenth century picture is the "Portrait of a Young Man," by Giovanni Antonio Boltraffio, lent by William G. Mather. Boltraffio also was influenced by da Vinci, but in such portraits as this one uses a flat modeling that approaches the Titianesque ideal. The head is broadly painted, the expression is serious and thoughtful, with a dignity unimpaired by the position of the hat pushed down over the left eye, as in certain other portraits by Boltraffio. The color of the background, a deep and splendid red, throws the dark silhouette of the head and figure into strong relief.

Mr. Friedsam lends a portrait by Bronzino of another member of the Medici family, Maria, the eldest of the children of Cosimo de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and granddaughter of Maria Salviati, who perhaps bestowed her handsome, but not remarkably distinguished, features upon her namesake from whose physiognomy all trade of the haughty beauty of the Medicis has disappeared. It is replaced by the type of Italian face celebrated in the sixteenth century madonnas, full and round, with a childlike forehead and widely separated eyes.

An Appreciation by Robert Henri.

The following letter was addressed by Robert Henri to his pupils, with the idea of interesting them in the current exhibition of the work of Thomas Eakins at the Metropolitan Museum. It has a particular interest as the comment of one painter upon another for the benefit of painters:

Oct. 29, 1917.

To the Students of the Art Students' League:

The exhibition of the works of Thomas Eakins at the Metropolitan Museum should be viewed and studied by every student and, in fact, every lover of the fine arts.

Thomas Eakins was a man of great character. He was a man of iron will and his will was to paint and to carry out his life as he thought it should go. This he did. It cost him heavily, but in his works we have the precious result of his independence, his generous heart and his big mind.

Eakins was a deep student of life, and with a great love he studied humanity frankly. He was not afraid of what this study revealed to him.

In the matter of ways and means of expression—the science of technic—he studied most profoundly as only a great master would have the will to study. His vision was not touched by fashion. He cared nothing for prettiness or cleverness in life or in art. He struggled to apprehend the constructive force in nature and to employ in his works the principles found. His quality was honesty. "Integrity" is the word which seems best to fit him.

Personally, I consider him the greatest portrait painter America has produced. Being a great portrait painter, he was, as usual, commissioned to paint only a very few. But he had friends and he painted his friends. Look at these portraits well. Forget for the moment your school, forget the fashion. Do not look for the expected, and the chances are you will find yourself, through the works, in close contact with a man who was a man, strong, profound, and honest, and, above all, one who had attained the reality of beauty in nature as it is; who was in love with the great mysterious nature as manifested in man and things, who had no need to falsify to make romantic, or to sentimentalize to make beautiful. Look, if you will, at the great Gross clinic picture for the real stupendous romance in real life, and at the portrait of Miller for a man's feeling for a man. This is what I call a beautiful portrait; not a pretty or a swagger portrait, but an honest, respectful, appreciative man-to-man portrait.

But I have no intention to specify. I simply ask you to look. I expect the pictures to tell you, if you can but see them from out of yourselves, and I expect them to fill you with courage and hope.

Eakins many years ago taught in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and in those days it was an excitement to hear his pupils tell of him. They believed in him as a great master, and there were stories of his power, his will, in the pursuit of study, his unswerving adherence to his ideals, his great willingness to give, to help, and the pleasure he had in seeing the original and worthy crop out in a student's work. And the students were right, for all this character you will find manifest in his work. Eakins's pictures and his sculptures are the recordings of a man who lived and studied and loved with a strong heart.

ROBERT HENRI.

Pastels, Etchings, and Drawings.

At the Reinhardt Galleries is a collection of pastel portraits by G. Muranyi, an American painter of Italian parentage. Mr. Muranyi draws rapidly, and obtains an effect of freshness with a medium that brooks no reworking. Among his subjects in the present exhibition are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Marquis of Aberdeen, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Newbold Morris, and Judge Francis Key Pendleton. The likenesses are good, the line is hard, the colors strong, and rather harsh.

In the City Government and Public Welfare Exhibit at the College of the City of New York is a section devoted to Louis Weinberg's pastels of the New York bridges, squares, parks, and markets emphasizing the pictorial aspects of the city and its interesting and attractive features.

At the Ehrich Galleries are half a hundred pencil drawings by George Lorenzo Noyes, made by the artist in and near his birthplace, the village of Norway, Me., where he has worked without knowledge of professional works of art and with only his love of nature to guide him. He has traveled and hunted and camped. has drawn all that appealed to him in his surroundings, little things and large, and has kept in mind the relation of the parts to the whole impression. His drawings are fragile and not always as fully expressive as a richer technical control of the instrument would perhaps have made them, but they are personal, sensitive, and often exquisite. Such subjects as "Playful Clouds" and "Wind Tortured" not only are filled with dainty fancy, but based upon close and accurate observation of elusive aspects of the outdoor world, especially of cloud forms. The artist's mind obviously is steeped in the sentiment of nature, which is the first essential of sincere and lasting work. His artistic methods have a natural relation to the ideas he has sought to express, and the readers who commit themselves without reserve to "Lorna Doone" will find the same charm in his description of hill country. The exhibition lasts until Nov. 17.

At the Pratt Institute Art Club in Brooklyn, until Nov. 20, is an exhibition of pencil drawings by six art teachers in the city high schools who have studied under Dr. Haney, and have profited by his interest in the resources of the pencil as a medium of art. There are studies of fishermen's huts at Ogunquit, Me., broadly treated with flat simple strokes but full of character and atmosphere; there are admirable studies of trees and water, and in each case there is a sense of security and ease given by the manner of handling the tool, a complete absence of the fiddling timidity with which pencil drawings at one time were almost invariably associated. The exhibitors are M. Josephine Littig, Annie E. Carpenter, M. Rose Collins, Ethel H. Averill, Helen S. Daley, and Georgia C. Cowan.

Aston Knight's exhibition at the John Levy Galleries is chiefly of paintings done in Florida and Maine with a few of the familiar Normandy subjects, but it includes also a group of charcoal drawings colored with water color which are curiously free from either the charcoal or water color quality, the two having worked together toward an effect of oil painting. The artist has spent his Summer studying what he calls "the classical beauty of the old willows of New England."

Pierette-Bianco's Paintings.

At the Goupil Galleries until Nov. 22 is a group of paintings by Pierette-Bianco, who painted the mural decoration, "The Triumph of Rome," for the dome of the Italian Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Bianco is well known as a mural painter in his own country, but the exhibition at Goupil's contains only portraits, landscapes, and still life. One of the portraits is of Enrico Caruso, a faithful life-size representation, painted from life. Alice Gentle as "Carmen" is a more salient performance, savoring strongly of the stage and its makeup. Some of the New York subjects indicate the strong impression made upon the painter by the finistration of our tall buildings, regiments upon regiments of window lined up in parade along the business streets, and each scrupulously defined.

The Carnegie Institute.

Director Beatty of the Carnegie Institute announces that the November exhibition will consist of water colors by Winslow Homer and John S. Sargent, lent by many private collectors and public institutions, and including some of the best work of both painters. At the close of the exhibition the collection will be shown at the art museums in Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Rochester.

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Nicholas of Montenegro, King and Dramatist

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.

IN our day there have been two real royal playwrights. One, and the most prolific of them, Carmen Sylva, was, when the war began, Queen of Rumania. She wrote comedies and dramas of some merit which were performed on the Rumanian and the German boards. The other, who still lives, is that King Nicholas—"Nikita"—whose throne the Austrians stole but yesterday.

Six years ago, on returning from Albania, I stopped at Cettinje. The first Malissori rising had just ended. Crushed by the Ottomans, unheeded by the great Christian nations, the brave mountaineers had had to die or flee. Podgoritza, on the border line of Albania and Montenegro, was crowded with refugees—wild, silent, half-starved victims of oppression—to whom King Nicholas had extended hospitality. The Turks had sent the King an ultimatum giving him the option of abandoning the Albanians or fighting for them. While in theory Montenegro was a limited monarchy, in practice it was a benevolent despotism. In view, however, of the urgent issue and what was involved a Council of Ministers had been convened in the King's Palace at which a decision would be reached.

I had already booked my seat in the Cattaro motor bus, then (as now, no doubt,) the only means of transit between the Black Mountain and Dalmatia. It seemed an unpropitious time for seeking an interview of the King. But, none the less, on arriving at Cettinje I called at the palace—a big, unpretending structure of yellowish brick and stone, more like a provincial caravanserai than a royal residence—and presented an introduction, with an application for an audience, to the Chamberlain. On learning that I was to leave next day he at first protested that I could not see his master. "His Majesty is driving with the Queen," said the Chamberlain. "When he gets back he will sit down to dinner. At 9 or 10 o'clock he'll go to bed. And tomorrow, as you tell me, you must go?"

And then a bright idea occurred to me.

"King Nicholas," said I, "once wrote a play?"

"He did. What then?"

"That saves us," I replied. "Will you oblige me very much by telling his Majesty that a critic from New York desires the privilege of making the acquaintance of the author of that play?"

"I understand," remarked the Chamberlain.

We were strolling to and fro before the palace.

"Suppose we stay here till the King returns?" suggested the Chamberlain. "We are all alone. His Majesty will see us. At dinner he is sure to ask me to whom I was talking. And that may help things."

As it chanced, the King drove home by a back alley, walked through the kitchen to his dining room, and so did not see us waiting.

But something happened. For, a little later, at my hotel, I had an official letter from the Chamberlain informing me that King Nicholas would receive me in the morning.

At 11 A. M. next day I drove to the palace, handed my credentials to an usher, and was admitted to an anteroom. Close by Nikita was in conference with his Ministers. The whole future of the nation was at stake. On the decisions being made depended peace or war. Then, after a few minutes, I was shown into a larger room. The King soon joined me.

A fine, old, sturdy gentleman, turned seventy; with rugged features, a coarse mouth, and a good forehead. A heavy white mustache lent picturesqueness to a massive face, lit up by shrewd and rather kindly eyes. The dominating note was soldierly. Unlike his sons, of whom I had had glimpses as they passed me in their autos, he wore the national costume.

Nikita seemed oblivious of his Ministers. He had forgotten the Malissori. Turks and Albanians had been shelved to oblige his visitor. Not fifteen miles away his troops kept guard. Five miles beyond I had seen a Turkish camp. Avoiding politics at first, Nicholas plunged into literature. He spoke in faultless French—the French of a professor. His phrases were well turned. He had no accent. For, in his youth, he had lived long in Paris. He touched on Lamartine and eulogized Chateaubriand. From poetry we passed at last to drama. I wondered what those Ministers were thinking.

"Yes," said the King. "I have written plays myself. One, the best known, has been produced at the Royal Theatre here. It is a drama, called 'The Empress of the Balkans.' The heroine was suggested by my wife."

I knew nothing of "The Empress of the Balkans." But it seemed courteous to inquire if the King would not like to have the work performed in France or England or America. The question seemed to change Nikita instantly from the ruler of a brave and restless land into an author. As I watched him I could see that he was saying to himself, "Ha! This stranger wants the rights to my great play." For the moment he appeared to have forgotten peace and war, the Albanian refugees, the Turkish menace. His mind was fixed on one clear point, his drama.

He gave me a long, searching look, as if to ask, "How do I know if he could do me justice in a foreign tongue?" And then he said, with wonderful precision:

"Cela depend! Poets, like women, are coy."

I dropped the subject. But the King went back to it. He gave me a copy of his play in Montenegrin, (which resembles Serb or Russian.) He also favored me with his autographed photograph. Being now in high good spirits, he obliged me quite spontaneously with his opinion on the still impending crisis. To my distress, I found he had resolved to avoid war, for the time, and drop the Albanian cause.

Before departing from Cettinje I borrowed a German translation of "The Empress of the Balkans" from the Chamberlain. It did not make me very anxious to adapt the play for Broadway. So far as I could judge, the royal drama lacked imaginative charm. It had been written, in fair verse, under the influence of Schiller. It had no "punch." But with the help of Henry Blossom or Guy Bolton it might have proved the germ of a good musical comedy.

As I rode down the high hills and passed Mount Lövchen, on my way to Cattaro, I drew the moral of my talk with the old warrior. I recalled the stories I had heard of the great fights in which Nikita had won glory. I thought of him as the strange, simple shepherd-King who, even during my sojourn at Cettinje, had sat on the doorstep of his palace, day by day, administering justice to his people. The readiness with which he had received me, in a historic hour, neglecting affairs of state—to him of vital moment—to discuss plays, confirmed what we all know to be the truth.

There is no vanity so deep as that of authorship—no passion in the world so all-compelling as the ambition of a dramatist.

When Peace Without Victory Was a Failure

(Continued from Page 10)

some few guarantees, to be sure, but with no effectual assurance that they would not at once be brought under the same old oppression.

So the actual specific grievances which had led up to the war were ignored; it was like a peace which should leave the Germans in possession of Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, Bohemia, Croatia, Transylvania, and should give France and Belgium only the option to start again under the German shadow.

Equally did the peace of Nikias ignore the fundamental obstacles to a restoration of the condition of live-and-let-live in the Hellenic world. Athens was still unbroken, and everybody was afraid of Athens. If peace were to be lasting, either Athens must rule all the Greek States, or there must be some supernational power, some League to Enforce Peace.

This apparently dawned on the Spartans when they saw that the peace which suited them did not suit their allies. In the Athenian "confederacy" Athens was supreme; her allies had to take the peace that suited her, whether they liked it or not. But Sparta could not coerce Corinth and Thebes; and when they held out against such an arrangement, and consented only to temporary armistices with the enemy, Spartan leaders resolved on the heroic expedient of forming an alliance with Athens. At last the entente between the great land power and the great sea power, which had been the dream of Greeks of the previous age who tried to reconcile cultural and racial solidarity with political particularism, was re-established; Athens and Sparta, hand in hand, would keep the peace by force.

Now, this implied reciprocal confidence between Athens and Sparta; and this was precisely what the war had made impossible, for some years at least. A beaten but still strong Athens, frankly overmastered by Sparta, might have been a valuable member of a league to enforce peace of which Sparta was the head, and vice versa. But co-operation between unbeaten Sparta and Athens, after a war which had roused bitter enmity and a peace which public opinion in each country regarded as a defeat, expected too much from human nature.

Besides, there was from the very first evidence that the terms of the treaty could not be carried out. Athens could command her alliance, but Sparta could not command hers. Reconquered irredentas which were being handed back to the oppressor decided to resist on their own account; and the Athenians, not without some color suspecting that this resistance was heartened by the Spartan war party, refused to fulfill all of their part of the bargain until the opposing alliance fulfilled theirs. We can imagine how long a peace would last if the inhabitants of Thann, resisting the re-entry of the Germans, should be massacred like those of Louvain and Dinant; and if Germany refused to evacuate Zeebrugge until the Australians restored the Bismarck Archipelago.

So it was only a matter of weeks, and not very many of them, till nearly every State that was a party to the treaty was engaged in intrigues designed to nullify it.

The result, within the year, was a tangle of alliances, which resolved itself into the solid fact that Athens had won over Argos, hitherto neutral, and one or two Peloponnesian States, still nominally in the Spartan league, of liberal sympathies.

In other words, the alliance of Athens and Sparta to enforce peace was worth considerably less than the marble pillars it was graven on. The original causes of the war were still unsettled; the hatreds which it had roused were unquenched; the universal distrust of the great powers and of the opposing side had been intensified by the diplomatic chicanery following the peace.

The parallel could be continued, between our own immediate future and the later years of the Peloponnesian war, divertingly and not without plausibility; but that would, of course, be conjecture, and would have to allow for diverging elements of continually greater importance. It is not conjecture to point out that the formula of peace without annexations and indemnities failed to settle the Peloponnesian war and failed to erect any solid structure for the world to live in after the balance of power had been proved inadequate.

The war was about something; the Greeks had gone to war to settle certain things, and they would not be at peace until these things were settled one way or another. The sorry success of the peace patched up by Nikias and his lukewarm counterparts in Sparta ought to remind the student of ancient and modern history of the comment made by James J. Hill in September, 1914:

"This war will end when somebody is licked; and until somebody is licked it will not end."

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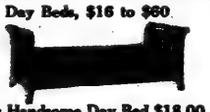

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Mr. Edison's new instrument. "The Phonograph with a Soul," with which music has been Re-Created, now has been encased in cabinets appropriate both to its supreme musical quality and to the environment of an exquisitely appointed room.

ART MODELS

In these cabinets wrought from the finest woods, are carried out the themes of the most notable epochs in the history of charming furniture.

We invite inspection, and to those who are unable to call we shall be glad to send a portfolio showing each of the models in full detail.

WURLITZER

There Need Be No Dull Evenings in a Musical Home—

YOU have been in homes where laughter, gaiety and happiness seem to always lead the way; in homes where friends seem to congregate because it was the bright spot where shadows never come. Where parties of care-free young men and women meet new acquaintances and mould lasting friendships that ripen in the evenings of these events. And almost without exception in these homes that you like best, music is the greatest attractive feature that brings these friends together, or that provides the greatest recreation after they have met. There need be no blue evenings in the musical home, fun and merriment are sure to be there.

Sold under our One-Price, No-Commission Plan

THE WURLITZER PLAYER-PIANO

Very Easy Weekly Payments if you desire

Price, $650

But if you want the evenings perfect you must have perfect music. You must have the instrument that represents perfection in every way. The Wurlitzer Player-Piano is the answer and the final answer at that to your desire. It is acknowledged by those who know, to be the most responsive Player in the world. You at once can produce all the lights and shades of musical expression so well that you will know that you are playing a musical masterpiece. With thousands of good records of music from which to choose you will never tire, your interest in music will constantly grow. The Wurlitzer Player-Piano is the best that 60 years of ceaseless study in the manufacture of musical instruments can produce and it is acknowledged by the most capable judges the best that you will find.

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Write for Booklet of Complete Particulars
Name .....
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TWO FURNITURE WEEKS

Choose Your Pieces at These Special Prices

You may select from among the most luxurious davenports, upholstered chairs, artistic dining room and bedroom suits—everything in smart furniture—select just what you need to complete your home, at a big reduction from our regular prices.

There is something so appealingly homelike about this furniture—every piece so true to its graceful period. It is the sort of furniture you are proud to own, proud to have your friends see in your home—and now is the time, at these reductions, to get it.

AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SET
An extremely artistic 4-piece set, of a design you will be proud to own. Worth $240. Special at..... $185

ADAM STYLE DINING ROOM SET
10 pieces; Solid Mahogany; authentic in style and wonderfully attractive. Regularly $320. Specially priced at $264

KARPEN GUARANTEED DAVENPORT
Tapestry covered; a comfortable and artistic piece; worth $85. Special price $79.50

Karpen Guaranteed Wing Chair
A distinctive piece, upholstered in handsome Tapestry. Extremely decorative. $39 is its price ordinarily—here now it's $27.50

These Reductions Hold Only for Two Weeks!

Two weeks is our time limit, and we advise an early visit. Come in this week, if possible, while the selection is complete.

ARROWHEAD Furniture Company
37 West 37th St.

Beginning Monday
We have arranged
A REMARKABLE SALE OF

COATS

in a number of the leading fabrics. Trimmed with Fur, or with large convertible collars. Values up to $35.

$20

This shop of exclusive styles at very modest prices has won the approval of many of the most fastidious shoppers.

DRESS SPECIALS

About 75 Dresses taken from our regular stock. Velveteens, Jerseys, Satins and Georgette combinations.

Arranged in Two Groups
Former Prices to $22.50 $14
Former Prices to $45 $20

MELLES
450 Fifth Av. Between 39th & 40th, Over Mirror Store.

Ask for Saxony NoGap shirts, knit of softest non-irritating yarns. So buttons at the chest that they cannot gape and therefore the little body is never exposed to arrows of chill. Are knit to secure perfect fit, great comfort and greatest durability. No pins or knots to chafe or irritate. Saxony NoGap shirts give equal protection everywhere. They may be had in silk, silk and wool, merino, or cotton, in sizes to fit from birth to 4 years old. Wise mothers everywhere ask for Saxony Banded shirts, sweaters, hands and bathing suits. Send for The Wise Little Hen fairy story to amuse your children. Address SAXONY KNITTING MILLS, Needham Heights, Mass.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. Telephone, 6100 Main The Weather Tomorrow: Fair

Fine Group of Women's Melton Velour Coats at $18.75

It was a case of co-operation all around to produce them at this price and in such a thoroughly likeable, good-looking model that will be becoming to most women.

It is straight-line, on generous proportions without giving the effect of bulk. Widely belted and pocketed effectively. An excellent Coat for much service. Lined to the waist. Colors are brown, black, navy, beetroot and green. Sizes 34 to 44.

A Thousand Coats in an Unsurpassed Variety Here at $16.95 $24.95 $29.95 $34.95 $37.95

New stocks coming in constantly to take the place of rapidly outgoing Coats and to keep assortments ever new.

Velours, pom poms, mixture coatings, broadcloths, silk velour du nord and plushes. Fur trimmed or attractively made without furs. All the favorite Winter shades.

Fine Coats at $47.95 to $235

And a Splendid Showing of Coats in Extra Sizes to 52½

Second floor, Central Building.

Coats and Coatees of Golden Nutria Fur at $125 to $135

Nutria, with its close resemblance to beaver, is charmingly becoming to most women, and fashion this season favors Coats in individual preferences as to length. Here are Coatees 26 inches long, 36 and 45. A smart Coatee of nutria dyed taupe is $132.50.

Coatees of Hudson Seal, Skunk-Trimmed, at $250

A superb garment; the skunk forming a great collar and luxurious cuffs. All lined with chiffon.

Hudson Seal Coats at $132.50 to $150. Exceptional!

Natural Squirrel Coatees at $242.50

Hudson Seal Coats of Specially Selected Skins at $250 to $495

Second floor, Central Building.

This Is "Merode" Underwear Week

MONDAY, November 12th, to Saturday, November 17th, is "Merode Week," A good time to prepare for inevitable cold weather. The *best* time to buy—for stocks of this famous, well-tried make of women's and children's Underwear are complete in every one of the preferred styles and sizes, and PRICES ARE LOWEST NOW.

Many New Cleverly Designed Styles Have Been Devised to Conform with Fashion, and at the Same Time Properly Protect from Cold

These are a few of the varieties to be seen:

For Women

Women's "Merode" $1.50 fleeced Combinations of white ribbed cotton. All ankle length, high and duchess neck. All regular sizes, 98c.

Women's $1.25 silk-top Combinations, with the lower ribbed lisle part slightly imperfect. All sizes for early comers at 98c.

Cotton Vests and Drawers, 89c. Extra sizes, 98c. each.

Merino Vests and Drawers, $1.59. Extra sizes, $1.89.

Merino and Silkateen thread mixed Vests and Drawers, $1.69. Extra sizes, $1.89.

Cotton Combinations at $1.59. Extra sizes, $1.89.

Merino Combinations at $2.48. Extra sizes, $2.98.

For Children

Girls' cotton Combinations at $1.10. Larger sizes, $1.25.

Boys' fleece-finished cotton Combinations at $1.19. Large sizes, $1.35.

Special Underwear Offerings as Long as the Lots Last

Children's Vests and Drawers of fleece ribbed cotton in all sizes at 39c.

Noteworthy Values in Women's and Children's Hosiery

Women's Silk Stockings at 79c. Pair

"Seconds" of 98c. to $1.50 grades. Unnoticeably imperfect in weave. White and plain colors. Also some novelty effects in a broken size assortment and in odd patterns; with silk or lisle garter-tops and soles.

Women's 29c. Stockings at 19c. Pair

All seamless. Also a quantity of white and plain colors in a broken size range and perhaps some imperfections.

Children's 24c. Stockings at 19c. Pair

Sizes to 9½.

Street floor, Central Building

A Vigorous Clearance of Women's Ultra-Smart Suits

Presenting An Opportunity for Acquiring Handsome Winter Costumes at a Great Money-Saving

THE offering holding even greater importance than the sharp reductions imply, as every Suit in the collection had been originally priced extremely low, in most cases lower than similar fine Suits are selling for in other high-grade stores.

Suits Formerly $29.75 to $39.75 } **at $24.75**

The materials offer broadcloth, velour, gabardine, duvet de laine, French serge, Oxford cloth and others.

Smartly attractive fashions without furs in both tailored and semi-dressy effects. Coats in finger and knee-length. Models for every type of fashionable woman.

Suits Formerly $49.75, $54.75, $67.50 to $225.00

at $39.75 $49.75 $59.75 to $189.50

The varied assortment of these superb costume-suits includes, among other unique models, the Swirl Suit, with coat deeply footed in mole and skirt in a caught drapery. Also gold brocade-trimmed Suits and slip-over smocks. Suits with embroidered waists.

Suits trimmed with nutria, Hudson seal and other fashionable furs. Materials embrace duvet de laine, plaid velour, imported velour, silk duvetyne, velveteen, etc.

All sizes in one style or another. A splendid representation of extra sizes to 52½.

Closing Out 125 Tailored Suits at $12.75

Were Formerly $16.50 to $19.75

Well-tailored Suits of warm burella-poplin, gabardine, serge.

Second floor, Central Building.

In Time for Thanksgiving: 294 Dinner Sets at Great Reductions

This is sufficiently good news to throng the Dinnerware Section on Monday. It is an urgent stock clearance of attractive American Porcelain and Limoges (French) China Dinner Sets at splendid savings. Following are the old and new prices and the number of Sets at each price:

Limoges China Dinner Sets

10 Sets at.....$32.98 from $38.75 | 14 Sets at.....$32.98 from $38.50
22 Sets at.....$27.50 from $33.50

$18.69 Blue Willow Dinner Sets, $13.89

Just 21 sets of this quaint old pattern in excellent American porcelain, with bread and butter plates and large meat platters.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets

72 Sets at.....$11.98 from $15.98 | 21 Sets at.....$21.89 from $29.75
61 Sets at.....$13.89 from $19.89 | 17 Sets at.....$26.98 from $34.75
18 Sets at.....$18.89 from $24.98 | 24 Sets at.....$27.50 from $35.00

Subway floor, Central Building.

More Good News in Brief

Men's Cotton Socks, 12½c Pair. Street floor, East Building.

22c Peroxide, large bottles, 18c. Street floor, Livingston St., East Building.

$3 Porto Rican Cigars, in Boxes of 50, $2.39. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Attractive New Mirrors at $3.25, Measuring 7¼x22½ Inches. Art Galleries, Fifth floor, Central Building.

Rich Metal Laces now 39c to 69c Yard. Street floor, Central Building.

Boys' $2.95 Sweaters, at $2.49. Second floor, West Building.

1,200 Men's Fancy Shirts, 79c. Street floor, East Building.

Men's All-Wool Suits, Special Value at $15.95. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Hemstitched Linen Scarfs, 18x36 Inches, 25c. Street floor, Livingston St., East Building.

200 Corsets That Would Regularly Be $2, at 98c. Second floor, East Building.

$6.98 to $8.98 Umbrellas, $5.94. Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

$5.98 Cut Glass Apple Bowls, $4.98. Subway floor, Central Building.

1918 Calendars at 5c Each. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Building.

39c Novelty Pillow Slips, 59c. Third floor, Central Building.

Quire Boxes of Paper and Cards, 19c. Street floor, East Building.

Printed Flannelette, 25c. Yard. Subway floor, West Building.

All-Silk Class Plaid Ribbons, 35c Yard. Street floor, Center, East Building.

Soft Finished Bleached Sheeting, 7/4 Yards Wide, at 45c Yard. Subway floor, West Building.

$4, $5, and $7 Beautiful Feather Hats at $2.95. Street floor, East Building.

Women's $3 Russia Calf Shoes at $4.95. Second floor, West Building.

Women's $17.98 to $22.98 Smart Dresses at $14.98. Second floor, Central Building.

Floor Coverings at Low Prices

How safely one can economize in new Floor Coverings is admirably illustrated by the serviceable qualities offered here at low prices.

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs

In neat small all-over designs, mostly in soft shades of brown.

6 x9 ft....$12.25 | 8¼x10½ ft.$19.50
7½x9 ft.... 15.25 | 9 x12 ft. 22.50

Japanese Jute Rugs

In Chinese and Persian patterns.

6x 9 ft.....$10.00 | 9 x12 ft.$19.50
8x10 ft..... 15.00 | 10½x13½ ft. 29.50
12x15 ft.....$35.00

Axminster Rugs

A splendid range of patterns to choose from.

8¼x10½ ft.....$29.50
9 x12 ft..... 35.00

Carpets

Printed Jute Velvet Carpets, in hall and stair designs..... 98c. yard
Printed Wool Velvet Carpets, $1.25 yd

Linoleums

New Felt Base Printed Linoleums.....39c. sq. yd.
Printed Cork Linoleums..65c. sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleums.....98c. sq. yd.

Third floor, East Building.

$24 Velour Portieres, $18.98 Pair

These Portieres, of rich, handsome quality, are finely made with open edges. They are reversible, in an excellent assortment of color combinations, and have deep border. About 100 pairs at this very low price.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 89c. to $2.89 Pair

This is from one-quarter to one-third less than today's prices on about 2,500 pairs of attractive Nottingham Lace Curtains.

$20 Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $13.75 Pair

New Scrim Curtains, $2.45 to $18.95 Pair

With effective filet lace motifs and drawnwork figures.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3.95 to $9.95 Pair.

Third floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

$424.50 Dining Room Suites at $360.75

We have just two of these very handsome ten-piece Suites to sell at this lowered price. They are in a rich William and Mary design, in American walnut veneer, and the pieces include Extension Table, China Closet, Sideboard, Serving Table, one Arm and five Side Chairs.

Other Dining Room Suites at Moderate Prices

4-Piece, $96.50

William and Mary period; finished in Jacobean oak.

4-Piece, $119.25

Solid quarter-sawed oak, golden finish; oak interior, dustproof construction.

4-Piece, $132.50

Queen Anne period; solid quarter-sawed oak; golden finish; oak interior.

10-Piece, $233.50

Hepplewhite period; finished in American walnut or antique brown mahogany veneer; dustproof construction.

4-Piece, $156.00

Queen Anne period; finished in American walnut; veneered.

4-Piece, $141.25

Solid quarter-sawed oak; golden finish; oak interior; dustproof construction.

Fourth floor, East Building.

An Autumn Piece Goods Sale

Silks: Dress Goods: Wash Cottons: Linings

From our superb stock of fine Dress Fabrics, we select the following remarkable offerings right at the height of the Winter dressmaking season.

SILKS and SATINS

All-Silk Colored Satin, $1.19 Yard

35-inch; rich and lustrous, in a fine range of street and evening shades; also white.

All-Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.19 Yard

39-inch; a finely finished quality; in white, ivory, pink, flesh and other colors.

$1.49 Black Satin Duchesse, $1.19 Yard

35-inch; soft finish, medium weight.

$2.39 Black Chiffon Velveteen, $1.98 Yard

35-inch; fine quality and rich black.

$1.79 to $2.25 Evening Silks, $1.25 Yard

36 and 40 inches wide; Crepe, Satin and Taffeta in beautiful shades and good qualities.

Silk Remnants Reduced

Several thousand practical lengths of plain and fancy silks at great savings.

Street floor, West Building.

LININGS

$1.25 Lining Satin, 98c. Yard

36 inches wide; guaranteed quality, in black, white and sixteen colors; limited quantity.

69c. Cotton Back Messaline, 49c. Yard

24 inches wide; in good range of colors for fancy and holiday work.

$1.69 Attachable Flounces, $1.49 Each

Of messaline or taffeta, in midnight blue and emerald green only.

Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

DRESS GOODS

$2.25 to $2.98 All-Wool Dress Goods $1.69 Yard

An extraordinary saving on desirable Homespuns, Mixtures, Plaids, Poplins, Basket Weaves, Suitings and Serges. All 54 inches wide—no black.

$2.49 Plaid Coatings, $1.89 Yard

54-inch; in large and small plaids and overchecks.

$1.49 All-Wool Storm Serge, $1.19 Yard

In plum, olive, myrtle, seal, Burgundy, cadet, taupe and three shades of navy blue.

$1.98 Navy Blue Storm Serge, $1.49 Yard

$3.75 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $2.75 Yard

The lowest prices this season for this fine quality; 56-inch.

Also $2.49 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.98 Yd.

$1.98 Black French Serge, 54-Inch, $1.45 Yd.

$2.69 Black Cheviot, 54-Inch, $1.59 Yard

Street floor, West Building.

WASH COTTONS

32-Inch Zephyr Ginghams, 17c. Yard

Today's usual price is 29c. a yard. Stripes, checks, broken checks, plaids and plain colors, cut from full rolls, as desired.

69c. Woven Dress Plaids, 39c. Yard

Full yard wide; in striking plaid effects and much resembling woolen goods at higher prices.

Subway floor, West Building.

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS

These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality.)

HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.

The 31st anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.

HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Checks should be made payable to the order of the above named institution.

31 WEST 8TH STREET.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

ONE-PIECE FROCK IS SMARTEST DRESS

Satin Favored by Well-dressed Women—Fur-Lined Muffs Make Their Appearance—Flowing Veils Much in Evidence.

ONCE again the streets of New York are filled with well-dressed women. They have sprouted out for one reason or another, chiefly because it is high time that they were about their fashionable duties again.

The one-piece frock under a really lavish coat is, without doubt, the smartest dress of the season, and there is infinite variety in this system of dressing. Each dress is different from its sister—each has a distinct personality of its own. One, of a combination of brown Georgette crêpe and brown broadcloth, with touches of yellow satin, was worn under a mole coat. The whole scheme was something to arrest the gaze of the passerby. Under a spacious cape of kolinsky, reaching almost to the knees, was worn a black satin frock draped into a modest bustle. The shoes and stockings were bronze and the drooping hat had a crown of bronze-brocaded satin.

There are any number of satin dresses seen each day on well-dressed women. They are best when they are draped. Sometimes they look as if a single piece had been used in the making of them, draped about the figure from head to heels. One model, made of rich, heavy satin, has three-quarter length sleeves, finished with rows of long-haired fur at their edges. Then there is a narrow panel back and front, reaching about to the knees, and this also is edged with the puffy fur. The fur may be skunk or fox, while the satin is always best when it is of a sombre shade. The neck is round and slightly low, and it, too, is edged with fur, or not, as the case may be. When there is no fur the edge is plain, being simply folded under.

More and more there appear among us various types of vests or waistcoats. Just now they are usually worn with dresses rather than with coats, and they are, as a rule, cut off square at a line three or four inches below the waist line. A yellow broadcloth dress, for instance, had a black broadcloth waistcoat and collar, while a black broadcloth dress had a yellow vest.

Waistcoats are very good when they are made of some brocaded material or in one of the tapestry weaves which are so beautifully done just now. There is a gladness about a frock that has a piece of gorgeously woven material—a feeling that lasts and will not allow the dress to feel old.

One or two muffs were seen last week that had dared to reverse the usual scheme—that is, they were of fur within instead of without. The outer covering was corded and ruffled velvet, very beautifully made, and the lining was of a soft fur. Why not? We have done it with coats for years and years. A fur-lined coat is the accepted thing. Why not a fur-lined muff?

There is a great predominance of flowing veils just now, in themselves beautiful enough to satisfy the most fastidious dresser. Often they are made of hand-woven lace artistically sprinkled with inconspicuous designs. Then, again, they have patterns of velvet dots of various sizes or of velvet triangles, making a modernist effect. They seem most fetching when attached to the hat (preferably a turban) all the way around and allowed to float gayly in the breeze. When they are turned back from the face and droop on either side they give that soft and pleasing background that is lovely in any place, especially about a lovely woman's face.

Coats seem to have struck every possible note during this season, and never have those with fur-trimming been more lovely to behold. In the beginning of the season it was reported that coats would be gorgeously trimmed with fur, but never could we have imagined such gorgeousness. Those that have cuffs and collar and then a band on the skirt are the most popular. There is very little of the foundation material left to hint that there is any foundation material at all. However, it has been whispered that some smart women are daring to prefer top coats without any trimming whatsoever. They like to wear an extra wrap of fur over them so that, when the coat is laid aside, there will still remain the softening influence of the fur about the shoulders and face. There is something in this theory, for a part of the Winter's advantage has always been its very becoming fur neck pieces.

A coat was seen trimmed with bands of monkey fur, and it was a mahogany red coat, too. Then there are the baby caracul coats and trimmings.

There is a report from Paris which says that they are carrying the slip-over idea even into their coats there—a long coat that slips over the head. Fancy it! But it is said that two of the most reliable designers are making them. We may be the converted ones before long.

In New York, at one of the big hotels last week, there was held a fashion show which had among its gowns one or two interesting new things. One was a black and white plaid skirt, kilted and made quite long—to within two or three inches of the ground. With this was worn a black satin waist, with unrelieved high collar and long, tight sleeves. This bodice crossed at the front and was tied at the back with ends that made a sash and hung over the kilted skirt.

There was a draped velvet dress in a deep green shade, and there was a new blouse made of shadowy printed voile that had very full and wide sleeves. They were gathered into tight and narrow cuffs, and they fell somewhere from the waistline instead of from the armhole. There was no armhole at all.

Sashes, at this fashion show, were much in evidence. One of Dresden ribbon was tied low about the upper line of the hips. It had a tiny little bow at back and long streamers. Printed silks, too, were part of the charm of the whole. These silks are being woven now in this country with great success, and since the manufacturers are taking such untiring pains about producing only the best in design and color, it is only fair that the dressmakers should be featuring them. As linings for suits and for dresses, as parts of afternoon dresses, as house gowns and negligées, and even for blouses, they are unequaled.

Printed pussywillow blouses are something that Paris is forcing upon our attention. Sometimes they are made with the combination of chiffon or chiffon crepe; at other times they are of the printed silks all by themselves. Here there is great scope for the individualist in dressing; added to which they promise to be very popular during the late Winter and early Spring.

Again, these printed silks are used to face the open edges of collars, cuffs, loose-hanging bodices, flowing sleeves, &c. Often this is the only touch of color on an otherwise sombre gown, and when it is done with thought and a little artistic expression it is daring in effect.

At the theatre we see some gowns worthy of emulation. For instance, there was one, an all-day dress of a color of brown that is sometimes called toasted bread. Its cloth was some soft and pliable material resembling duvetyn, and it was made with the simplest of plain, full skirts and a bodice that was just as simple and plain. It had great grace of line, and the plain, round neck was beautiful.

In one of the Washington Square plays a window dummy, who afterward astonished the audience by coming to life, had a white satin and silver lace gown that might be copied by the best-dressed of us. The lace was a simple tunic made entirely straight and ending at the knees. The lace shawl draped over the shoulders was an interesting touch.

Hilda Spong in "The Love Drive" wears several smart gowns. She had two frocks, one of black and one of yellow satin, that had every mark of distinction about them. Violet Heming wears a boudoir gown in this play that well deserves description. It is of an illusive blue metallic tissue, lined with pink satin that is quite as elusive in tone. Its sleeves, in one with the gown, turn back at the edges to show the lining, and the gown trails off behind, being held to the figure by a high and narrow girdle. Miss Spong's boudoir gown of mauve satin is also lovely to behold.

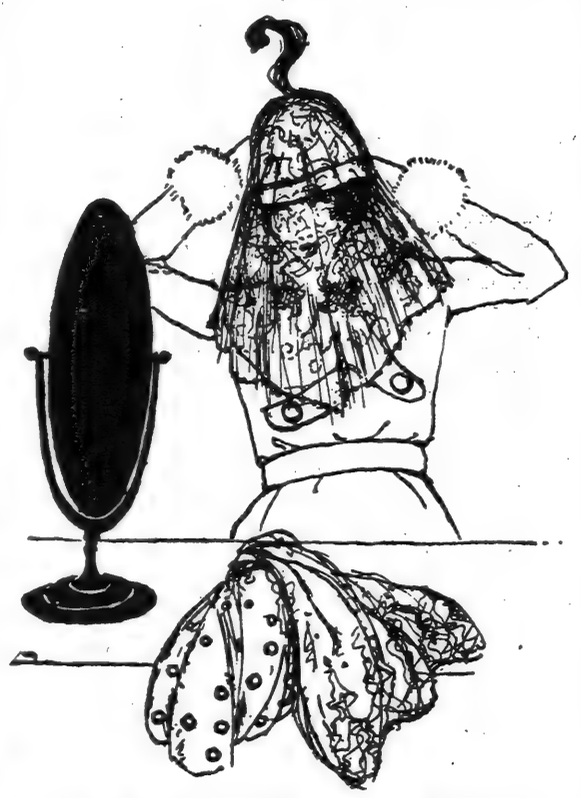
A report comes from California that women there are wearing riding breeches to do a multitude of their lately assumed duties. Those of the luxurious classes are doing it most because they can afford the expensive tailoring that is absolutely necessary to make this radical garment a success. However that may be, in the West they are doing it for golf, for walking trips, for motoring, and for sports of all kinds. There are riding breeches with leather puttees and coats well fitted to accentuate the waistline, with peplums that almost entirely hide the trousers.

Negligées, too, show this slow but sure turning of the womanly mind. Many of them are made with pajama tendencies and many lean toward the harem type of gown. These styles are good on the Pacific Coast, where the women lead us Easterners when it comes to new ideas of any sort.

Paris sends us the interesting bit of gossip that silk bags for shopping and for women's uses of all sorts are very much better, fashionably speaking, than the leather ones of long-established worth. Leather has soared so high in price that it is out of the reach of the moderate income and, besides, it cannot be had really of any decent quality. The Frenchwomen, so the report goes, started to make silk and fabric bags for each other at the beginning of the war, and they did it so well and turned out such beautifully finished products that they became quite the rage. For this purpose they use all sorts of bits of fabric from cloth of gold to finely woven damask, and there is no end to the combinations that can be improvised. Embroideries are good for bags and velvets and brocades, and there is no rule governing the shapes that they shall be. Anything seems to go, the more unusual the better. One clever Frenchwoman drew forth a pair of jet bracelets from her casket and used them for the handles of a bag.

Here in our midst we have many lovely bags. They started out to be knitting bags, but now they are for every occasion.

Afternoon Coat of Black Velvet and Beaver Fur.



Flowing Veils Are a Smart Note of the Winter Season.

PADEREWSKI TURNS TO WAR WORK

WORD comes that Ignace J. Paderewski, the world-famous pianist and composer, has entirely given up the concert work to which he for years has been devoted. To the question, Why? the answer is the same as that heard so often now—the war. Mme. Helena Paderewski, his wife and co-worker, was asked about it a few days ago.

"There is really but one reason," she replied, "for M. Paderewski giving up his concert work, the reason that is growing more and more urgent as the days go by—Poland. The very name now brings with it associations of misery and suffering the like of which no country had to face. To alleviate this, to do a little something toward changing the horrible conditions existing there now, is the duty of every Pole. That is what my husband is doing, devoting all his time and energies to the gigantic task that faces all of his countrymen. Just at present he is engrossed in the work of organizing the new Polish army, the one that is soon going over to France from this country. M. Paderewski was the originator of that idea.

"Five hundred thousand Poles, imbued with love of their country and the hope of once more seeing it raise its head among the nations of the world, have been organized into an army, flying an individual Polish flag, and are going to take their part in the great war at the side of France. The army is composed of men who have not yet taken out their citizen papers here. All those who came under the draft have gladly entered the American corps. The first contingent of the new Polish army will soon go to Canada. The Canadian Government has the facilities for this and has offered us the opportunity to have our men efficiently trained there. All this has been done with the permission of the American Government.

"In order to retain their individuality that they may feel that they are in truth Poles, fighting for the cause of Poland, they will be equipped with uniforms of their own, patterned after those of the French poilu, but bearing in addition the dark red of the Polish colors, together with the Polish insignia, the eagle. As soon as their training is completed they will leave for France. M. Paderewski has felt that the Poles here were ready at any moment to do their utmost for the cause of Poland, and that all that was needed was somebody to gather these forces together to make them into a strong and powerful whole. That this is true he has shown by the large number of men already recruited, and he will continue to devote himself to this as long as it is needed.

"Some people say that he might do [illegible] for the countrymen by continuing his concert work and his composing and helping the cause of Poland through that channel. That he has already done, but nothing compared to the greater work of re-creating the glory of one's country. M. Paderewski is not alone in this work. Besides the encouragement he is getting from the people at large, from the Poles all over the country, he is being aided by other artists of Polish birth. The leader of the military band that will go over with the new army is Mr. Ivronski, the well-known Polish singer. A feature of the Polish Army will be a marching song composed by M. Paderewski.

"Not alone are the men responding to the call of M. Paderewski, but the women of the country, too, are eagerly and unceasingly working. That part of the work I have taken over. Just as the American women are knitting for the American soldiers, so are our women knitting for the Polish soldiers. The women are simply marvelous in their devotion and loyalty to the cause for which their men are going over. No work is too much for their hands, no toil too great. They are poor, but they give; they never cease to give, for they know that the need is great. Even the little children here have learned how to take care of themselves while their mothers are at work in the various clothing committees organized for that purpose. The rehabilitation of a country which has been tramped over and demolished by three armies—that is their hope and their prayer."

Organizations now under Mme. Paderewski's supervision have as their purpose: To take care of the destitute artists of Poland; to establish colonies in Switzerland to which the starving children of Poland are brought, and to find homes and some work for those Polish women who have been wronged by the soldiers of the invading armies. Polish relief colonies have already been established at Zurich and Fribourg in Switzerland, and at Kent, England. The need now is, she says, to gather sufficient money to keep them in working order. As to the third movement mentioned, plans are now being worked out to establish homes for the women in Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen and Vilna.

EMERGENCY HOUSEKEEPING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MAY I answer Mrs. George Gordon Battle's request, contained in the article in THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE, on "Servants and War Saving in the Home," as to planning meals as an aid to the housewife in the present emergency? First in importance comes marketing, and then an intelligent supervision and arrangement of the food for the various meals. In marketing, as I suggest, I know there will be a certain amount of soup meat, fish, vegetables, and fruits. * * * The perishable things are used first. The dry groceries come in on separate orders and are never permitted to get too low in quantity. When it has become necessary to retrench we have done it on the extra things which one can well do without. * * * I have never found it wise to tell my cooks I wanted to economize. Many of them do it naturally, and no amount of persuasion will convince the other kind.

After having made purchases for several days, and if roast meat, say a leg of lamb, is one of the purchases, and the family is small, I have either six or eight chops cut off, or the leg divided in two, roasting one piece the earlier part of the week and using chops or boiled lamb or mutton with sauce the latter part. I buy as few canned things as possible, preferring to rely on the fresh vegetables I can get, and preferably buying the looser kind.

I keep on hand * * * always oatmeal, cooked exactly thus: One cup of steam-cooked oatmeal, two and a half cups of water, cold or hot, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Boil in the pan before for at least half an hour, and then warm it for about half an hour before breakfast. The breakfasts now are the usual ones of coffee, tea, fruit, rolls, cereal. * * *

The best soups are made from a mixture of meats; chicken, beef, lamb, pork, (fresh,) making an excellent stock for an almost unlimited variety.

Salad dressings are made of the two kinds of oils mixed, the mayonnaise prepared in quantities and kept on ice. In planning a meal if the main dish is to be fish, the soup is a meat one, and the dessert pastry or one of the many excellent boiled ones. If we have a dinner of some of the less appetizing or less liked meals, a cream soup and an ice cream or pastry dessert is provided.

We are facing hard times, and now the women must work as well as weep and give the men strength to fight. Food will do this, but it must be intelligently provided and intelligently cooked, and intelligence in a cook is of the same variable quality as found in other walks in life. Not all women who marry are born housekeepers, but, with certain limitations, I believe it to be their job.

D. C. B.

RAY MORRIS
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Avoid those unpleasant chills and colds by preparing for the drop in temperature. You can be warm and comfortable and still retain clean-cut, tailored lines if you wear "Mérode" or "Harvard Mills" Underwear.

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SOCIAL SEASON OPENS

BEGINNING tomorrow, the formal social season of the Winter of 1917-18 will be ushered in auspiciously with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera and the National Horse Show, the latter in aid of the American Red Cross. The clashing of dates for two opening nights will have little effect, for both time-honored institutions have their own following, and society is large enough to have a brilliant representation at each affair.

Outside of informal gatherings and the races, this will be the first time that society will assemble en masse since war was declared, and many are curious to see just what change will be wrought in costuming, especially at the evening performances. While dresses and jewels may be toned down, it is hardly likely that society will make any great radical change.

Something new at the Horse Show will be the selling of catalogues for the benefit of the Red Cross. There is to be a booth for this purpose, presided over by the Misses Alice and Frances Davison, daughters of Henry P. Davison, President of the American Red Cross; Flora Whitney, daughter of Mrs. H. P. Whitney, and other young girls.

Every arena box was taken a week ago, due largely to the activity of the committee of society women interested, of which Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden is the Chairman. To stimulate interest, Mrs. Burden and Miss Marion Hollins will assist in tooling a coach of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club every day during the show from the Colony Club to Madison Square Garden. The coach will display the Red Cross emblem.

The society skating season is now well under way, with Mrs. Seton Porter's Club and the Artists' Club holding regular sessions at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink. George J. Gould, one of the keenest exponents of figure skating, is receiving daily instructions.

Over in Brooklyn society is holding what is called a "Knitting Bridge," which means that everybody brings her knitting to the bridge and knits whenever opportunity presents itself.

Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss has given over her house, at 73 Park Avenue, for a workshop in the interest of the American Fund for French Wounded, which was opened yesterday with an interesting program of war pictures and recitations. Mrs. Francis H. Markoe is to have charge of the workrooms. Mrs. Henry L. Stimson has also offered her Lexington Avenue house for the work. William E. Iselin has donated his house, at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street, for one year as a home for the enlisted men of the army and navy of the Entente Powers who are in town on a furlough.

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THE occupancy of the parterre row at the Metropolitan Opera House is of interest each year, with the changes wrought by mourning and, this season, the war. The ownership, of course, of the boxes remains the same, but the sub-leases for subscription nights and matinées bring about the greatest change. A lot of people have dropped out this year, but there are others to take their places. The uncertainties of war kept many from selecting a box, but they have come with a rush now, and the opera nights will be as brilliant as ever socially.

The list of occupants for the parterre and grand tier has always been announced heretofore a week in advance, but the abnormal season has retarded the issuing of any sort of authentic list. However, the following will give the occupancy of the boxes correctly for tomorrow night as well as for the opera season, starting on the left, with Mrs. Ogden Goelet as owner of Box 1.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have Box 3 for alternate nights, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt has it for Wednesdays. Mrs. John W. Blodgett has taken Box 5 for the opening night. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman will appear on even Mondays, odd Thursdays, and odd matinées. W. L. Harkness has it for odd Wednesdays.

With both Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor abroad, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Astor's grandmother, will probably occupy Box 7 on Monday night. The arrangement of Box 9 remains the same, with Mrs. Willard Straight and Mrs. E. H. Harrimann sharing it alternately, and C. T. Mathews on even Fridays.

Box 11, which Archer M. Huntington and Arthur Curtiss James share alternately, has Frederic B. Pratt on even Wednesdays and Joseph Eastman on even Thursdays. Box 13, owned by Henry A. C. Taylor and George Henry Warren, has the Griswold Thompsons for even Thursdays and Mrs. William Lowe Rice for odd Fridays.

E. H. Gary has Box 15, owned by Miss Iselin, for odd Mondays, and Adrian Iselin has it for even Thursdays and odd Fridays. Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly share Box 17 as before. Box 19 is owned by Henry C. Frick. Henry P. Davison and Charles Steel have Box 21 as last season, with William H. Porter for even Wednesdays, Albert Wiggin odd Thursdays, and Thomas W. Lamont for even Thursdays.

Louis T. Hoyt has Box 23, owned by Elbridge T. Gerry, for Wednesdays; Frederic C. Penfield, former Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, for Thursdays, and Edward J. Berwind for Fridays. E. H. Hooker has Box 25, owned by Mrs. G. G. Haven, for even Mondays, and Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard have retained their occupancy for Thursdays. John T. Pratt and R. Fulton Cutting share Box 27 for alternate performances as formerly, and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have Box 29 for Mondays and Fridays alternately. Mrs. Newbold Morris has it for even Thursdays.

Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, has not been subleased as yet. Henry R. Hoyt and Miss Rosina H. Hoyt have let Box 33 for even Mondays to Rufus L. Patterson, and E. Francis Hyde has it for Wednesdays. Box 35 is owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

On the right, looking toward the stage, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig has the A. D. Juilliard box, No. 2, for even Mondays, and Miss Annie Leary, Wednesdays, as in the past. Captain W. C. Beach has it for odd Thursdays, and Mrs. Frederick A. Pearson for Fridays, while Mrs. Eugene Reynal, a newcomer, has leased it for odd matinées.

Box 4 is owned by August Belmont. Mrs. Belmont is now abroad engaged in Red Cross work. Lewis L. Clarke has it for even Mondays, the same as last season; Daniel and S. R. Guggenheim, for Wednesdays; James Speyer for Fridays, and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde will occupy the box on odd matinées.

Box 6 is the W. K. Vanderbilt box. Cornelius N. Bliss and Miss Lizzie P. Bliss have Box 8 for Mondays, Thursdays, and alternate matinées, with Bertram H. Fowler and Howard Borden ac-

Photo by Curtis Bell.

Mrs. Edwin N. Hickman, Formerly Miss Mary E. Gilbert.

Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt Is to Play a Prominent Part in Hero Land.

cupying it on Wednesdays, Fridays, and alternate matinées.

George F. Baker will occupy Box 10 on Mondays, Thursdays, and odd matinées as before, with William Fahnestock, Major Clarence Fahnestock, Dr. Ernest Fahnestock, and Dr. C. C. Campbell using it for Wednesdays, Fridays, and even matinées.

Henry B. Clews and George J. Gould share Box 12, and Box 14, taken by Otto H. Kahn, has Herbert L. Pratt for even Mondays and Walter G. Ladd for odd matinées. Clarence H. Mackay has Box 16 for the opening night. Walter P. Bliss and William W. Reese share it alternately, while Harris Fahnestock has it for odd Wednesdays and Henry Devereux Whiton for Fridays.

Charles B. Alexander and Miss Helen O. Brice have Box 18 for alternate nights, and on odd Wednesdays Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff will occupy it. John Aspegren has it for odd Thursdays. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have Box 20, which has been leased to Mrs. Albert W. Cornell for Wednesdays. E. R. Stettinius has the W. Seward Webb box, No. 22, for odd Mondays, and Mrs. Albert W. Cornell for even Mondays. E. B. Close will occupy it on Wednesdays, and Miss Jennings at matinées.

Henry M. Tilford has the R. W. Goelet box, No. 24, for Wednesdays, as before, while Mrs. W. Starr Miller has it for odd Fridays, and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde for odd matinées. William Ross Proctor's box, No. 26, is to have Mrs. Arthur Ryle on odd Wednesdays, and Mrs. Charles H. Senff for odd matinées.

Hamilton Carhart, a newcomer, will have Box 28, owned by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, for even Mondays. George D. Pratt will occupy it on odd Monday nights, while Charles H. Sherrill has taken it for odd Fridays. Nicholas F. Brady will be in the Luther Kountze box, No. 32, tomorrow night and even Mondays afterward. E. S. Harkness has it for even Wednesdays, and George Edward Kent for even Fridays.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has taken Box 34 for odd Mondays and even matinées, which John Markle had last year. W. A. Clark will be there on Wednesdays, Charles M. MacNeill on odd Thursdays, John D. Ryan on Fridays, and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, matinées, the same as last season.

Edmund L. Baynes has the Grand Tier Box No. 53, as formerly. Others in the grand tier this season will be Albert E. Smith, Mrs. Anderson T. Herd, Miss Julia C. Wells, Mrs. E. Breese Norrie, Fairfax S. Landstreet, Mrs. Albert Young, George B. Hurd, George McNeir, George J. Jackson, James B. Dickson, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, W. Dixon Ellis, George F. Foster, Rodman Wanamaker, Robert C. Clowry, Julian H. Meyer, Joseph Riter, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Bertram G. Work, T. W. Woolworth, Austin B. Fletcher, and Frank S. Jones.

Among those in the stall boxes will be George S. Graham, Frank Scott Gerrish, Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, Mrs. von Juch Weliman, Jonathan Bulkley, George C. Clausen, and John W. Herbert.

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THERE will be many smart town weddings during the remainder of November. After a very quiet period, over election, the early Winter wedding season started off yesterday with several important marriages, with the Misses Frances M. Hyde, Emily Rita Norrie, and Dorothy Josephine Taylor among the brides.

Wednesday's weddings will mark the first after the formal opening of the Winter season, and they will attract much attention owing to the prominence of the bridal couples and their families.

The little Church of St. John at Laitingtown, near Locust Valley, L. I., which has been the scene of so many attractive country nuptials, will again be a centre of interest with the wedding on Wednesday of Miss Jane N. Morgan and George Nichols, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nichols of 44 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Miss Morgan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and her sister, Miss Frances T. Morgan, was wed in the same church last June to Paul Geddes Pennoyer. She made her début three seasons ago, and has been keenly interested in the work of the Red Cross, having already done her "bit" abroad in the war zone hospitals.

The country home of Mr. Nichols's parents is at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, which is near Matinecock Point, the Morgan country home, at which a small reception will be held following the ceremony.

Miss Aileen B. Sedgwick, daughter of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, is to be another Wednesday bride, and will wed James Blackstone Taylor, Jr., at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Priscilla Taylor, a sister of the bridegroom, is to be the bride's only attendant, and William R. K. Taylor, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom, is to be best man.

The bride's sister, Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, sailed for London early this Autumn to engage in war relief work at Londonderry House, under the Countess of Carnarvon. Both have been very prominent in the activities of the younger set since their début. Mr. Taylor, whose parents reside at 903 Park Avenue, is an aviator, so the wedding will have the necessary war interest which attends so many of the smart nuptials this season.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Shonts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, and Captain Rutherfurd Bingham in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church will be a very quiet one. Glenn Stewart of the American Diplomatic Service, of which Mr. Bingham is also a member, is to be best man. There is to be no reception. Miss Shonts and her mother are now residing at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Hyde McCauley, sister of Mrs. Ruby Van Ette Elliot of 3 Riverview Terrace, in East Fifty-eighth Street, and John Canfield Tomlinson, Jr., will take place Thursday at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, and will be followed by a reception to the immediate family and relatives at the Hotel St. Regis.

The marriage of Miss Marion Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLellan Harding of 1 West Eighty-first Street, and Lieutenant Commander Lee Royal Jenney of this city is to be a simple one, with the ceremony at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street at 4 o'clock, and no reception afterward. Lieutenant Jenney is a reserve officer on duty in Washington in the naval communication office.

Miss Julia S. Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, has selected Nov. 8 as the date of her marriage to Charles Morgan Post, a son of Mrs. Stephen H. Post, which is to be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation. Three days later her brother, Cass Gilbert, Jr., will be married to Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Lady Maud, eldest daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, and Captain Angus Mackintosh, which took place in Ottawa yesterday week, was a very democratic affair and largely attended by society. Throughout it was a military ceremony. The Parliament Building bell pealed out for the first time since the fire, and in keeping with the bridegroom's parental nationality the bagpipes were heard.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir John Hendrie, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, were the chosen witnesses. A large reception followed the church ceremony at Rideau Hall, the Viceregal residence.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Lily Prudence Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Clark of Tamlett House, Monaghan, Ireland, and Mervin M. Kreppe of White Plains, which took place on Nov. 3 in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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ENGAGEMENTS of social interest have been rather numerous during the close of the week.

Another American girl is to be a Countess. This time it is Miss Ethel Mary Crocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco, now in New York, who is engaged to Count Andre de Limur, now serving with the French Flying Corps at the front. Miss Crocker has been in Paris for some months with her aunt, the Princess Poniatowska. She first met her fiancé while working with her friend, the Countess de Eyra, reconstructing a French village laid waste by the Germans. The wedding may take place shortly in Paris, but there is just a possibility of the Count being sent to this country as an instructor in aviation within the next few months.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of this city and Glen Cove, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Parsons, to Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn. Miss Parsons was presented to society several years ago at the same time as her sister, Miss Mary Parsons.

Another interesting engagement is that of Miss Margaret Winslow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dana Winslow of 4 East Tenth Street, to R. Gordon Williams, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., who is now stationed in the British West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are at present at Tuxedo Park. Miss Winslow has been prominently identified with society, and has done a great deal for charity in arranging entertainments.

From Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edwina Glenn, daughter of Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glenn, to Capt. James A. Garfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield and grandson of President Garfield. Capt. Garfield is a graduate of Williams College and last year attended the Harvard Law School. He received his commission as Adjutant at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Carol Truax, daughter of the late Justice Charles H. Truax and Mrs. Truax, is to marry John B. Stanchfield, Jr., son of the lawyer who was the Democratic nominee for Governor some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy J. Manice, to Teodor F. V. Graesse of this city. Miss Manice is a member of the Colony Club and is at present taking a course in nursing at Roosevelt Hospital.

As Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street is in deep mourning, no formal announcement has been made of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret V. Seligman, to Samuel Lewisohn, the son of Adolph Lewisohn of 881 Fifth Avenue, which was made known to the immediate relatives of the families last week. Miss Seligman is a niece of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and of Mrs. Paul M. Warburg. Mr. Lewisohn is engaged in many political and social activities in New York and the head of many philanthropic movements.

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ONE of the chief sights of the Streets of Bagdad at Hero Land, the allied war spectacle which is to open at the Grand Central Palace on Nov. 24, for nineteen days, will be the Persian Garden, where the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild will hold forth, with a new hostess presiding every night.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, is to head the list of honorary patronesses, and there may be a special day in her honor. The new "Hero Land March" is to be heard tonight for the first time at the Antilles Fund benefit at the Hippodrome, arranged by Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Miss Elsa Maxwell. On Tuesday evening, at Carnegie Hall, Mme. Frances Alda is to give a recital for the benefit of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, and the poor and sick children of the American soldiers.

The newly organized Salon des Annales, of which M. Emile Villemin is President, and Samuel Parrish, Vice President, opened last Monday afternoon at the salon, 5 West Fiftieth Street.

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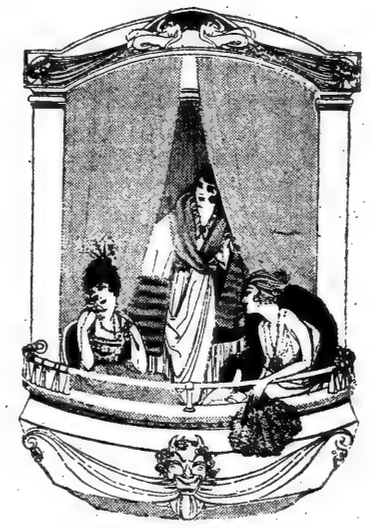

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Of fine materials in fashionable shades, richly lined.

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To wear with one's own furs.

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Rich materials in all the new shades, fur trimmed.

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Of chiffon and Georgette—hand embroidered and beaded—in flesh—bisque and suit shades.

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Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea, with Waffles, 45c.
Saturday night Special—
Roast Turkey and Waffles.
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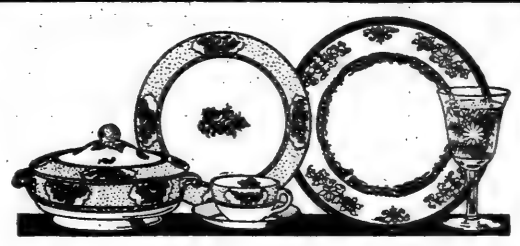

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139	58.00	43.00	96	229.00	185.00
174	63.70	47.75	112	300.00	225.00
197	68.70	42.90	155	463.50	260.00
183	74.70	55.00	96	500.00	400.00
160	78.80	58.50	115	617.00	475.00
115	85.00	60.00	139	628.00	514.00
112	86.40	61.00	136	950.00	645.00

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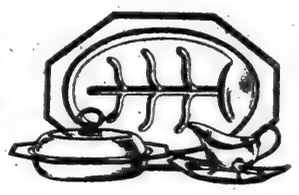

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JUDGE HYLAN TELLS WHY HE KEEPS SILENCE

A Pen-Picture of the Mayor-Elect, and an Interview in Which He Only Explains That He Prefers Action to Words—Smith and Craig Tell of Their Plans.

By RICHARD BARRY.

IN describing John F. Hylan, the man, with whom the writer had a confidential talk on the second afternoon after election, the mind instinctively turns away from the city. In comparison, before the imagination there rises a weathered oak, serene and untouched after a severe storm, or a plowman at the end of a day's work, refusing to be harassed by the memory of the snags he struck or dismayed by the prospect of a harder effort he must face on the morrow.

Of the city, out of whose obscure depths he has risen to the top of the heap, he suggests hardly anything at all. Of its nervous dynamic energy he is, apparently, quite devoid, though it is said he has an unusual capacity for work; of its dissipations and indulgences one might well say that he seems all but ignorant. Of that unusual personal distinction, which the metropolis so often breeds in her favorite sons, he bears no outward trace. In Walt Whitman's phrase he is, to the casual glance, "of the holy average," a democrat, spelled not in capitals, but just in the run of the case.

It was difficult, and for a time it seemed impossible, to get an interview with Judge Hylan, the Mayor-elect of New York. He had announced that he was inaccessible to newspapers and to all writing for them. Under no circumstances would he see any one who desired to quote him. If he had anything to say, he would confine himself to formal statements.

This is not unusual, though it is not a common attitude among public men. There is usually a way to get around it. In this case the obvious way seemed to be to obtain the indorsement of one high in Tammany. Such an indorsement was got, but the indorsement of the elevator boy would have been just as effective. That sesame was not open. Tammany may have a back door or a private wire, or even a wireless connection with the office of the next Mayor, but it was not in working order for at least the two days following election.

The Business Men's League, whose rooms he used as his personal headquarters during the campaign, was unable to convince him that it was desirable that he should even meet the writer, though assured that the writer was unprejudiced. Mr. Hylan had nothing to say, no communication to make, no courtesy to extend. It was said for him that, in so far as any newspaper was concerned, he was a hermit, a recluse, a legendary person who had just received the support of 309,000 voters in New York, the largest vote ever polled by any candidate in the greater city, but who was to remain undisturbed at least until taking his oath of office on Jan. 1.

In this rather baffling extremity the thought occurred that Judge Hylan's second public statement after election—his first being an appeal to all that the charge against him of disloyalty be disbelieved and denied—was to the effect that any citizen who sought him would be admitted without formality. Candidates often make such statements, but they very seldom mean them. Judge Hylan had made this gratuitous announcement, not before the election, but after. As a test of its sincerity, and with the hope of thus getting the desired statement of plans and purposes in the next four years, a note was addressed to the Judge.

"Faithful to your declared intention to see any citizen of New York who seeks you, I trust that you will extend me the courtesy of an interview," the note said.

That opened the door.

Tammany had failed. The Business Men's League had failed. Certain prominent citizens had failed. But for "a citizen of New York" there was a seat in the inner office at the right hand of the next Mayor.

"As a social caller I am glad to meet you," said the Judge, with a cordial hand clasp.

Congratulations were extended and accepted. Then the writer made a voluntary agreement not to publish one word that might be said without the express consent of Judge Hylan, though a request was made that a few questions be answered.

"What sort of questions?" he asked.

"For instance, this: You have stated that you intend to change the condition which results in Brooklyn, in certain cases, of placing on sale for $5,000 a house that is assessed at $7,000. How will you do that?"

"That will be answered after the 1st of January by my official acts. What other questions have you?"

"Quite a list. I want to know your plans for running the city—what you intend to do with the schools. You have said you will pay especial attention to the children of New York. In what manner? What can you accomplish, and how? How will you attack the transit problem? Do you expect to alter the police regulations? And in what way? Will the next budget be smaller or larger? How about the public parks? Just questions like that—and a few more; not in a heckling spirit, but in a genuinely informative mood."

The Judge did not interrupt. His mental process seemed calm and poised, and he seemed sincerely in the attitude of making the episode a social call. Finally, he said, slowly and judicially, in a very pleasant voice: "No. I cannot answer any of those questions at the present time."

"Why not? You may be assured that the public is most eager to hear from you."

He placed his hand on a typewritten manuscript which lay at his elbow. "Here is a list of over 300 questions submitted to me for answer by a newspaper. I have considered the matter of answering them very carefully, and my decision is the same for them as for those you ask, and all others of the same nature. You say the public is eager to hear from me. That may be so, but it will be much more satisfied if it finds in my official acts that something has been done then it will be gratified now to read any promises."

"But you made promises in the campaign."

"Yes, and I shall do all in my power to make good every promise."

"Then let us collate a statement of your previously expressed plans for the Mayoralty and re-utter them at the present time."

"I cannot see that that would serve any useful purpose. The campaign has been very thorough. Every question has been adequately discussed. My position has been made plain on every moot point. To repeat it now would, in my opinion, only weary the public, while to reiterate or to try to strengthen anything I have said might sound like bombast. No. There is only one thing for me to do now—go ahead and make good. The time for talking is past. Nobody is going to make any excuses for me if I fail, and it is going to require all my time and all my strength to succeed."

As he talked the natural curiosity of the visitor was being satisfied in a study of the man whose personality and whose mind are to be so important a factor in the life of New York for the coming four years.

The campaign photographs of Judge Hylan have done him an injustice. They show him scowling, an intent face, the eyes focused with difficulty, the mouth stern. He does not bear out this impression. His eyes are wide set and his mouth, while firm, has neither a downward nor an upward curve. The photographs also convey the impression that he is a dark man. Instead, his complexion is light, his hair sandy, and his eyebrows sandy, a commingled red and yellow—distinctively Irish. Such hair as this among his ancestors might have brought from the old Gaelic poet the song about "the hair so bright that the new molten gold was not brighter; yellow as the yellow flag lilies on the verges of the rivers." The hair of Cuchullin, the Irish Achilles and sun god, was of three colors—golden and yellow and red—and would have seemed, in our phrase, this same sandy tinge.

Another impressive thing about Judge Hylan is his height—full six feet. He carries it gracefully, without bearing down on you, with no suggestion of forward force, but with a sort of static poise—like an engineer or an average citizen of Brooklyn designed physically by nature to wrestle with a complexity of problems. He might pass in a crowd as a superior sort of farmer with a thousand acres somewhere, and casually on his way to the annual meeting of the Grange—intelligent, content, alert enough to avoid imposition, but not eager enough to grow overrich or too powerful.

He was frankness itself. He had nothing to conceal, and he spoke with perfect freedom, but he did convey the impression that he intended to walk very slowly and very carefully into the power that would be his. He would not be afraid to make mistakes, but above all he had the self-educated man's horror of speaking before being thoroughly informed.

There was another reason why he did not propose at this time to answer questions. To quote his own words:

"I have found already that if I answer all the questions that are put to me as to what I intend to do, there will be time for nothing else, and then I wouldn't even half answer them.

"From now on I must be extremely jealous of my time. I find an astonishing number of invitations to all sorts of places, to dinners, banquets, receptions and many other social events. I would like to take in all of these things, just as I would like to please everybody by answering the questions that are asked. But tell me how I can do either one of the other and have any time left for my official duties?"

The visitor confessed himself incapable of answering this conundrum.

"I trust it will not prejudice any one against me," continued the Judge, "if I refuse to answer these questions. Frankly, I feel the need of far more time than I have for the very purpose of adequately devoting myself to the problems you mention. Aside from the plans I have announced in the campaign just closed, there will be an infinitude of matters to come before me after Jan. 1. It would be foolish for me or for any man to say that he could foretell now exactly what he is going to do along a certain line of executive action later on. I can say what I hope and expect to do. That I have said. But just how will remain for the circumstances to develop. It is enough to say that I consider myself the people's Mayor, and that I accept their mandate to fill that office in their interests to the best of my ability.

"The newspapers, I understand, or at least some of them, contended, in the campaign, that I was not frank and free enough in dealing with them. However, my position was difficult. I knew that nearly all the papers were opposed to me. I felt that I must be exceedingly careful in very statement, else it would be misconstrued for the purpose of using it against me. I wanted to go and did go very cautiously in public utterances. I felt I must say nothing hastily, so that I would have nothing to retract or later to explain. Now I am glad I took these precautions. They have guarded me in the past from what might prove later to be indiscreet utterances, and I hope they will guard me in the future. Any citizen who has the right to discuss my policies with me, or whose affairs I can help, will always find me ready to talk freely with him, but to all critics and questioners I submit only my official acts."

The "social" caller finally reminded the Judge that he had promised not to quote him.

"But I have said nothing."

"Yes, you have. And I want your permission to publish this interview exactly as it took place. Do you object if the public is permitted to overhear what you have just said?"

The blue-gray eyes twinkled. A slow smile appeared.

"That is a new one," he said. "Why, I have only been trying to make a reasonable man like you understand why I will not be interviewed."

However, he gave his consent.

SMITH FORECASTS HIS OFFICIAL COURSE

(An Authorized statement from President-elect of Board of Aldermen.)

THE new President of the Board of Aldermen, Alfred E. Smith, will assume office with the avowed intention of giving that somewhat inconspicuous body more work to do. And because he is the only member of the new Board of Estimate with no administrative duties in connection with the office to which he is elected, he says he will find plenty of time for special activities on that board. Also, since the President of the Board of Aldermen is ex-officio a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, he has definite plans for the management of city property. If he has any time on his hands, after that, he promises to use a large percentage of it to urge the city officials to make more effective protest to the State Legislature when the action of that body appears to be detrimental to the interests of New York City. In his leisure moments he will work for the adoption of a new city charter.

By far the most popular man in Tammany, already mentioned as a possible successor to Charles F. Murphy when the present chief quits, Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the ablest members of the organization. He is a man with a good personal record and made a reputation for himself at Albany before he became Sheriff of New York. During the Constitutional Convention in 1915 he talked constitutional law on the floor of the Assembly for five hours, without a note in his hand, though he is not a lawyer. All of which goes to say he is an interesting person.

The first thing that Mr. Smith mentioned when he was asked last week to talk about his plans was more work and more power for the Board of Aldermen.

"I may have to take that matter to the Legislature," he reflected. "The laws may have to be changed. We'll see. Where legislation handicaps I shall certainly set to work to do what I can to get it broadened.

"As things are now, the representative body in the City Government has practically no power at all. The actual work is done either by the Board of Estimate or by the State Legislature in Albany. As for the Board of Estimate, the framers of the City Charter undoubtedly had it in mind that much of that body's work should originate with the Board of Aldermen, and, while I do not suggest any curtailment of the Board of Estimate's power, I do think that we should work toward the possibility of more concurrent jurisdiction between the two bodies.

"The fundamental difficulty, however, is that entirely too much of the work of governing this city is done by law, and entirely too little by ordinance. In other words, too much is done in Albany that might to be done in City Hall. Men travel 140 miles on talk about things that ought to be talked about and settled right here in New York City. In the index of the 1917 record of the Legislature there are five and a half pages of listed bills, 50 per cent. of which have no reason other than to regulate some purely local question in New York City. Hours of vacation for New York City employes, regulations for the sale of coal and coke in New York City, the supply of tuberculin for the city employes, records of the inferior criminal courts—bills for that sort of thing. Those bills have no business in Albany at all. For one thing, the Board of Aldermen is in session all the year and can take up a pressing question immediately, whereas the State Legislature sits for only about three and a half months in the year. When the Night Court was established in New York City in 1907, for some reason the organizers neglected to provide for a court clerk. The City of New York had to wait until the State Legislature reconvened before it could get a clerk named for the Night Court. That situation ought to be simply impossible.

"The courts have held that municipal ordinances passed in pursuance of authority from the Legislature have the force of law and are as obligatory as if enacted by the Legislature itself. That means that the Board of Aldermen now has a good deal of power, if it will use it. How much power I don't know, because I do not know exactly how far the legislative authority to pass ordinances goes. At all events, when we have a representative legislative body in the city, we should not continue indefinitely to go to Albany to attend to local matters, when the New York City representation is so small proportionately, and the Chairman of the Cities Committee is never by any chance a New York City man! When these matters were arranged in the first place, the legislators were terribly afraid that New York City would try to control the State affairs. It hasn't any desire to do that. But it does want the right to control its own.

"The Board of Aldermen is the one representative body in the City Government," Mr. Smith continued. "It is quite possible for a majority of the votes of the Board of Estimate to come from one section of the city. On the other hand, the new Board of Estimate represents only one political party, and naturally that party can have everything its own way. It isn't like that with the Board of Aldermen. That board not only represents every section of the city, it represents every party in the city—Democrats, Republicans, Socialists. And these men really represent the people of their districts. The districts that returned Socialists to the Board of Aldermen also voted for Socialist Judges and supported Hillquit. There is a body in the city that represents all these factions. That body must have more constructive work to do.

"Another thing: The Aldermen have so little voice in the government now that in the various districts the election of a member of the board never really becomes an issue. That's all wrong.

"One of the issues of the campaign was 'Bring the government nearer the people.' The way to do that is through the Board of Aldermen, by more concurrent jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate, and by doing more work here through ordinance instead of taking everything to Albany to be made into a State law."

As member of the Board of Estimate, Mr. Smith said he does not limit his proposed activities and influence to the matter of his three votes in that body. "I shall be the only member of the Board of Estimate who does not have a lot of administrative work to do in connection with his other job," he said. "The Controller is head of the Finance Department, The Mayor must look after all the city departments whose heads he appoints. The Borough Presidents will, of course, be busy with the administrative matters of the boroughs. I see no reason why the President of the Board of Aldermen should not be able to give more study to the big problems of the Board of Estimate than any other member."

Mr. Smith spoke of plans he had in connection with his membership on the Sinking Fund Commission. "The Sinking Fund Commission is custodian of all the city's property and rents," he said. "Exclusive of the Court House site, the city owns a vast amount of property lying idle. Some use should be made of that property. Then there are all the private property leases. I don't think the public is generally aware that the City of New York rents almost as much property as it did before the Municipal Building was opened. The housing of our city offices is on too large a scale.

"I think there can be much improvement in making the new dock leases," he continued. "Those old leases were probably fair when they were made, long ago, but when they expire some new arrangements must be made whereby we make sure that the city gets dollar for dollar in the value of the new leases.

"To come back to the Court House site," and as he spoke Mr. Smith took from the wall a plan of that contemplated improvement. He scrutinized it, not without the appearance of admiration. "It looks pretty," he said. "It would be a fine thing if it were financially possible—all this parked space." He traced the proposed changes and followed the black line that shows what land the city already owns and what it has yet to acquire. "It was all right in the first place, as a plan," he went on, "but the war came, and conditions changed, and now the thing is simply not feasible. What is more, I don't see any chance of getting rid of it. But if it is a possibility at all we must find a way to make use of it. It was a great mistake to let the Court House Board have these buildings torn down in the first place. That site must have cost the city somewhere in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 already, and it is piling up the city taxes to the tune of $2,000 a day.

"One of the crying needs of this city," continued the new President of the Board of Aldermen, "is a new Charter. Our Charter is twenty years old. It occupies 1,200 printed pages, where it could be got into 300. It is not a charter of liberty; it is a charter of restriction. For instance, if we want to repair docks and the engineer estimates that the cost will be over $1,000, the Charter declares that the repairs must be made the subject of a contract, no matter how many workmen we may have to do it!"

Returning to his first subject, Mr. Smith said that the Board of Aldermen and the elected heads of the City Government should make the voice of the city more clearly heard in the legislative chambers at Albany. "When the State Legislature passes laws which we do not believe to be to the best interests of this city we should file a formal protest through the Corporation Counsel," he explained. "Accordingly, resolutions ought to be brought up in the State Legislature against action detrimental to the city's interest, and urging the enactment of laws that further the city's interest. The Board of Aldermen should keep in closer touch with the city's representatives in the State Legislature. It has the power of petition. It doesn't use it. That is one of the things I mean to do."

CHARLES L. CRAIG OUTLINES POLICY

(An authorized statement from the Controller-Elect.)

THE fact that the pay-as-you-go policy of short-term bonds for New York City has been made a law by New York State does not deter the Controller-elect, Charles L. Craig, from his resolution to abolish the whole plan.

"One of the first steps of the new administration should be to procure the repeal of this vicious and anti-home rule legislation," he said in the course of a conversation which followed a request that he outline his plans.

But the pay-as-you-go policy is only one of the matters on which the newly elected Controller is willing already to speak his mind. Another is the city's dock leases, which are closely connected, as he sees them, with the establishment of terminal markets and the problem of the cost of living. Another is the general question of the city's property, and the specific matter of the "west side plan." And if he speaks but briefly of the Gary schools, what he says is not lacking in emphasis.

"With respect to the so-called Gary system," he said, "it is sufficient to say that this is a matter to be dealt with primarily by the Board of Education. From the earliest times it has been the policy of the State of New York to keep the schools out of politics. The Board of Education represents the State of New York, and it is its function to shape the courses of study in the public schools. The Fusion Board of Estimate and Apportionment has attempted to usurp the functions of the Board of Education and has not scrupled to resort to coercion when necessary to accomplish its ends. An entirely new Board of Education will come into existence early in January as the result of an act of the Legislature passed last Spring. In so far as the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment has to do with appropriations for school purposes, it can be counted upon to speed the moment when every child shall have a seat in the public schools."

Inasmuch as the City Controller is Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate, and as Mr. Prendergast has come in for a large share of the criticism that has been directed against the so-called Gary system, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the new Controller, even in a declared intention that the Board of Estimate will keep its hands off the Board of Education's problems, will be a person of influence. More directly, however, the Controller's office under Mr. Craig plans to attack the cost of living.

Mr. Craig pointed out that this would be done in two main ways—by reducing the tax rate and by furthering the establishment of more terminal markets. The abolition of the pay-as-you-go system will, he says, take 25 points off the tax rate. This is not the only way, he says, in which he expects to see taxes reduced under the new administration, but it is the first and most conspicuous. And of it he spoke in a good deal of detail.

"In the first eight months of 1914, before the outbreak of war," he said, "Controller Prendergast sold $30,498,000 of short-term notes of the City of New York, payable in London and Paris. There is no provision of the Charter authorizing such notes to be made payable outside of New York City. When the European war broke out $77,980,000 of these notes were outstanding, payable in London and Paris prior to Jan. 1, 1915. The foreign exchange rate advanced more than 1,500 points. Controller Prendergast entered into a syndicate of bankers to take up this $77,000,000 of notes at the rate of $5.03 for each pound sterling, payable in London. The agreement provided for a loan to the City of New York of $100,000,000 at 6 per cent. As a condition of this loan the bankers stipulated that the city adopt the so-called pay-as-you-go policy.

"According to this policy, New York City must refrain from issuing corporate stock or long-term bonds for non-revenue-producing public improvements. After Jan. 1, 1918, the city must either do without such improvements or pay for them out of taxes raised for the current year. This is contrary to the policy followed by the City of New York from the earliest times. It has always been the policy of this city to spread the cost of schoolhouses, hospitals, charitable institutions, engine houses, police stations, sewers, repavings, and similar improvements over the period of time covered by the life of such improvements. There are sewers in New York today more than 100 years old. It is just and equitable that the cost of schoolhouses and other public improvements of the above character should be shared equally from year to year by those who reap the benefits thereof. It is unjust and oppressive to require the taxpayers of 1918 to bear the entire cost of public improvements, the benefits of which will be enjoyed by generations yet unborn. It is equally unjust and oppressive that the people of New York should be denied needed public improvements, such as new schools, unless the total cost is provided by the taxpayers of the year in which the improvements are made.

"A clearer understanding of the pay as-you-go policy may be had by reference to the methods of financing the existing war. If Congress had enacted that the total expenditures for the prosecution of the present war should be raised by taxation from month to month, we should have a pay-as-you-go policy as applied to the war. The burden would be so great and oppressive that few could stand it. Instead of that policy President Wilson and Congress have provided that the cost of the war be met by the sale of long-term Liberty bonds. The cost of the war is thus spread over a great number of years, and is more justly apportioned to those for whose benefit it is being waged. If the pay-as-you-go policy had been adopted by the Federal Government, all those who have furnished the moneys to carry on the war would now be the possessors of tax receipts instead of Liberty bonds. Unjustifiable in a time of peace, this pay-as-you-go policy is utterly indefensible in time of war.

"The pay-as-you-go policy inevitably means a tax rate of 2.50 in 1918. Such a tax rate will greatly increase the number of foreclosure and tax-lien sales. Market prices of real estate are sure to decline. Assessed valuations must be reduced to conform to the level of prices actually obtained at such sales. The reduction in assessed valuations will cause the debt limit to be reached or exceeded. Moreover, a tax rate of 2.50 is fatal to undeveloped boroughs. No manufacturing plant or other industry can be attracted by a tax rate of 2.50. Manufacturing and other industries, instead of being attracted to the undeveloped portions of Greater New York, will be driven elsewhere. It is imperative, therefore, that this oppressive condition be ended. The Fusion Board of Estimate and Apportionment embodied this policy in certain resolutions and then procured a mandatory act of the Legislature to enforce it. One of the first steps of the new administration should be to procure the repeal of this vicious and anti-home-rule legislation. The $100,000,000 loan has already been paid off, and there is no valid reason for the continuance of this policy, by statute or otherwise. Its abandonment will lift a great burden from taxpayers and give an impetus to public and private improvements of great value."

The establishment of more markets, and, in order to achieve that, the rearrangement of present waterfront leases, is one of the outstanding features of the new Controller's plans. In voicing his disapproval of the present administration's action in regard to port and terminal market development, and his plan for a new method of dealing with waterfront properties, he said:

"Port and terminal market development has greatly suffered at the hands of the Fusion Administration. One of the first and most momentous tasks that the incoming administration will have to deal with is adequate development of the city's waterfront and terminal markets.

"There are a great many leases of piers and lands under water that have expired, and which for some years past have been continued as revocable or temporary permits by the Dock Department. This is particularly true of a large amount of waterfront occupied by the New York Central. It will be nothing less than a public crime for these leases, or any of them, to be renewed by the present Dock Commissioner or the Sinking Fund Commissioners prior to the 1st of January. This applies particularly to the waterfront near the Thirtieth and Sixtieth Street yards of the New York Central, and north of 130th Street. The only possible significance of renewals or new leases of such property at this time would be to subject the City of New York to the control of the New York Central Railroad.

"It is to be hoped that the present Dock Commissioner will be discreet enough not to attempt renewals or new leases between now and the end of the year. By an overwhelming vote the people have declared for a change in administration and its policies. An attempt to thwart the popular will at this time will surely not be well received.

"The renewal of these leases would be almost a mortal blow to the terminal markets that the new administration contemplates establishing. The proper location of these markets will effect a marked reduction in the cost of food in New York City."

The new head of the city's finances continued:

"Scattered throughout the city is a great amount of unusual real estate owned by the city. On this the city loses interest on the capital invested and gets no return from taxation. As speedily as possible the new administration should either use, sell, or exchange this real estate so as to make it productive, either in its active use by the city or by taxation in the hands of private owners."

He went on to speak of the "west side plan."

"The vote just cast at this election," he said, "means that no deal such as the present administration has sought to make will ever be put through. That deal involved the transfer by the city to the New York Central in perpetual ownership of practically the whole of the commercial waterfront from Fifty-ninth Street north to the city line, about eight miles; the excavation of practically the whole of Riverside Park from Seventy-second Street to 129th Street; the uprooting and removal of more than 7,000 trees and shrubs, and placing in the park of more than twenty miles of railroad tracks upon land to be conveyed into the perpetual ownership of the New York Central. While these tracks were to have a roof over them, an equal amount of trackage west of the present tracks was to be wholly uncovered and laid under a temporary permit for six years, free of any charge against the railroad. The railroad was to receive the grant of a perpetual franchise to do the business of an electric light and power company, with conduits under Eleventh Avenue, from Tairtieth Street to Sixty-sixth Street, so that it would be in position to supply light and power to substantially the entire hotel and theatre section of Manhattan.

"A vast public expense was to be imposed upon the property owners for the purpose of acquiring land to straighten the railroad's line and widen its right of way and give it a monopoly of access to the new long piers that the city is erecting north of Forty-fourth Street. This plan has already been condemned in toto by the Joint Conference Committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting under the Ottinger bill. This Conference Committee has adopted practically all of the contentions made by me for the West End Association. In particular they have upheld my contention that through Riverside Park the tracks should be depressed and covered in their present location; that the city should retain its ownership of the waterfront, and that the New York Central should receive no additional grants in perpetuity. The Fusion Administration has claimed that the city is powerless to exercise any authority over the railroad company. This is not the case. The city by its ownership of the waterfront absolutely dominates the entire situation. The railroad's present pier leases at its Sixtieth Street yards for the most part have expired. It cannot renew them except by the city's consent. This control over its waterfront assures to the city complete ascendancy in any negotiations with the railroad company.

"Throughout the city there has been the most intense interest in this west side matter. The great mass of the people have clearly understood that the city's interests were being sacrificed. It is only in certain localities on the upper west side that confusion has existed by reason of the false statements repeatedly published in the interests of the railroad's propaganda. The vote represents a repudiation of the Fusion policy and confidence in the incoming administration. The public may be absolutely assured that Riverside Park is now safe for all time; so, also, is the city's waterfront, involving as it does control of the important locations for terminal markets. The public authorities are now assured that this subject should be dealt with so as to conserve the city's waterfront, parks, and public market locations."

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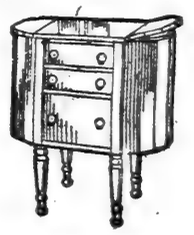

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This is the well-known Martha Washington design, and reduced for this Sale. Regular value $15.00. Sale price..... $10.75

4-Piece Adam Dining Suite in Mahogany Finish
A moderately priced suite of beautiful appearance and well constructed, 60 in. Buffet, 48 in. Dining Table with 6 ft. extension; China Closet and Serving Table. (Arm Chair and five Side Chairs covered in Genuine Spanish Leather $41.50 extra) $194.00

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Three Pieces. Finished in Mahogany
Spring Seats and Loose Cushions, three Circular Pillows and Bolster Roll. Choice of various velour and damask coverings..... $241.75

Three-Piece Tapestry Covered Library Suite
Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker, or with two Arm Chairs, Mahogany base, covered with tapestry in various combinations of colors. The Sofa is 84 inches long, fitted with best quality Loose Cushion Spring Seats..... $189.75

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An unusually attractive suite—Dresser, Chiffonette, and Double Bed. Twin Beds can be had if desired at an additional charge of $25.00. (Can be purchased separately.) $131.50

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Finished in Mahogany and American Walnut
Chiffonier, $34.75; Dresser, $36.75; Bed, $29.75, or 3 ft. 3 in. Twin Beds, $29.75 extra; Toilet Table, $26.75; Rocker, $7.75; Chair, $5.75. The Suite..... $141.50
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With safety drop sides; keep the baby comfortable as well as safe in this well constructed crib..... $7.75

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Queen Anne Period Chairs with cane seats and backs. Value $20. Sale price, each $14.75

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New Patterns Size 9x12 Ft.
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NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

Metropolitan Ban on Wagner the Theme of Many Letters and Conflicting Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read that the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Companies are not to use German opera this year because the United States is at war with Germany. Will you tell me what the music of Richard Wagner has to do with this war, or Germany, either? Germany nearly starved Wagner to death, kicked him out of the country, and hooted at his music. Performances of his operas, notably the "Meistersinger," were broken up by men of Kultur. Wagner hated Prussianism, and would today. He belongs to the world and not to Germany; and if he did belong to Germany, why not be consistent?

We are using German boats, patented formulas, and copyrights. Why not music that is not German property? If the Kaiser were to reach over here and take Wagner's music away from us, we would call it another atrocity. He cannot do that, so we childishly deprive ourselves of the greatest music of all times, which is as much ours as theirs. The Germans are bad enough, in all conscience, but they are not so silly as that. Edgar Stillman Kelley's opera, "Puritania," is being given in German opera houses in Germany now.

Richard Wagner is dead; he was a republican. His music lives; it has not taken sides against us or sunk any ships. Nothing we can do will make it less wonderful. To bar it from our opera houses is to identify it too closely with the Kultur that rejected it. Germany must be proud of that chapter.

Why not throw out all German literature from our libraries and the old masters from the art galleries? A suitable headline would then read: "America throws Wagner, Bach, Goethe, Rembrandt, and Martin Luther into the ash barrel. Evangelical churches may close until war is over. Military necessity the cause." ERNEST M. SKINNER.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1917.

METHODS "OVER THERE."

Marteau Jailed, Heifetz "Detained," at Outbreak of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my opinion to the chorus of disapproval of the failure to render "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its opening concert in Providence the other night? Does Dr. Muck remember how the Germans treated the French artists who were in Germany at the outbreak of the war? Does he recall the case of Marteau, the famous French violinist, professor in the Berlin Royal Conservatory, who was thrown into prison at the outbreak of the war? Does he recall the case of Jasha Heifetz, the Russian violinist, who was detained in prison in the military camps in Germany for two years?

Mr. Higginson's remark that the programs had been made up during the Summertime and, therefore, should not be amended at this time is amusing because of its childlike simplicity. Dr. Muck could probably explain to Mr. Higginson that in Germany programs of all concerts and recitals, whether private or public, and even the text of the songs, have to be passed upon by the military censor. In Austria the same regulations prevail. For instance, in Prague the Russian, French, and even Bohemian works are barred from the musical programs. Does Mr. Higginson agree with Dr. Muck that rendering "The Star-Spangled Banner" would reflect upon the musical quality of the program?

The apologetic remark was made by Mr. Ellis that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played at all the pop concerts during the season. That was certainly a heroic action for the fragment of the Symphony Orchestra which was permitted to play in the good old Summertime. Notwithstanding that Mr. Ellis had change, he was not able to say that Dr. Muck had ever led the orchestra at any time it played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ELIZAVETA KALOVA.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1917.

ANTHEM AN "INTRUSION."

As Well Frame All Pictures Here in Red, White, and Blue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in Friday's paper in regard to the demand that the Boston Symphony Orchestra play at its concerts "The Star-Spangled Banner" must make some of your readers impatient with the popular clamor for mechanical tests of loyalty. There is about as much reason in requiring at these concerts of classical music the intrusion of a popular anthem, no matter how significant and sacred, as there would be in insisting that every picture shown in our museums and galleries for the duration of the war have frames of red, white, and blue. Those colors may indeed thrill us, but they certainly have no congruity with the canvases displayed. And we can only be the poorer for reducing everything now to the monotony of a single thought, instead of insisting with added fervor on the value to the spirit of these rare moments of harmony, inspiration, and detachment that give us refreshment and courage to throw ourselves into our struggle for democracy.

MABEL FOOTE WEEKS.

New York, Nov. 6, 1917.

GERMAN ARMS, NOT ART.

Our Stage No Place for Hun Music While Sons and Brothers Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the singing of German opera this season—can there be two opinions? While our sons and husbands are bravely giving their lives to save America and civilization from the onrushing devastation of the loathsome Prussian war-monster, is it possible that even the most rabid adherents of German opera can endure to hear, at this crisis, the unlovely guttural language of our enemy, hissed in their faces under the friendly guise of art? God knows there will be time enough to talk about the universality of art when the war is over. Just now it is German arms with which we are concerned, not German art. MYRA MAXWELL.

New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Shall America Sacrifice Art Upon Altar of Patriotism?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Words fail inevitably to convey the disgust and the distress which all good democratic and true artists alike must feel upon reading this morning of the announced intention of the Board of Metropolitan Directors to exclude German opera from its concerts this Winter. Together with the prevailing intolerance of free speech and press, of which so many instances are daily being brought to our attention, it sounds a truly ominous warning to all those who have the highest interests of America at heart. If this war is to be justified at all, on the ground of "making the world safe for democracy"—which must necessarily include democracy in art as well as in politics—then such folly, such outrage, still less countenance, these arbitrary violations of the democratic spirit in the world of music, of the spirit of man as servant, that it must destroy art upon the altar of patriotism, must be resisted.

R. E. SHERIFF, Composer.

JOHN McCORMACK, WHO APPEARS IN "LA BOHEME"

LOUISE HOMER, AMERICAN STAR TO REJOIN METROPOLITAN

© AIME DUPONT

TAMARA LUBIMOVA WITH RUSSIAN SYMPHONY, CARNEGIE HALL

CLAUDIA MUZIO AS AIDA IN VERDI'S OPERA (C) MISHKIN

ENRICO CARUSO AS RADAMES IN "AIDA" (C) MISHKIN

ANNA DENZLER, DUNCAN DANCERS, LIBERTY THEATRE. PHOTO BY GENTHE

CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY, CAROLYN BEEBE, LEADER, AEOLIAN HALL. ©

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

The Philharmonic Society begins its regular Sunday afternoon concerts in Carnegie Hall today, with Brahms's Second Symphony, followed by Gilbert's "Riders to the Sea," a novelty from an American composer whose "Dance in the Place Congo" will soon be seen at the Metropolitan Opera. Guiomar Novaes is soloist in Chopin's F minor pianoforte concerto, and Mr. Stransky ends with Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

For the third of the Symphony Society's matinées in Aeolian Hall today, Louise Homer is again the star in an air from Gluck's "Orpheus" and two new songs, Franck's "Procession" and Parker's "The Red Cross Speaks." Mr. Damrosch has an adagio for strings by Lekeu, Mackenzie's "Britannia" overture, and Brahms's Second Symphony.

Arthur Friedheim gives his third pianoforte recital at the Princess Theatre this afternoon, playing music of Weber and Mendelssohn, Rosenthal's "Papillons," Rubinstein's Study on Wrong Notes," Beethoven's sonata "Pathetique," five Chopin numbers, and a Strauss-Tausig waltz.

Eddy Brown at his violin recital this evening in Carnegie Hall will play with L. T. Gruenberg a sonata of Debussy and his own arrangements of Cramer's "Rhondino" and Paganini's "Caprice, No. 22," all new, together with works of Tartini, J. Conus, Bach-Kreisler, Handel, Moszkowski, Cui, and Ernst.

George Reimherr, tenor, has a concert this evening at the Princess Theatre.

Joseph Bonnet includes in the first of his five organ recitals at the Hotel Astor on Monday afternoon fourteen "Forerunners of Bach," among them Gabrieli, Cabezon, Palestrina, Buxtehude, Titelouze, Scheidt, Frescobaldi, Couperin, Begue, Buxtehude, Purcell, Pachelbel, Grigny, and Clerambault.

Dorothy Berliner, a young pianist appearing in Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, will play Busoni's arrangement of the Bach "Chaconne" in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 109, No. 30; four of Chopin's preludes, Rachmaninoff's D minor prelude and B flat minor serenade, and Liszt's Rhapsody No. 4.

Antonio Augenti, a tenor soloist formerly at the churches of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius Loyola, will sing Monday evening in Aeolian Hall an air from "Favorita" and songs by Chadwick, Metcalf, Chadwick, Ball, Foote, Gaynor, Barbour, Bennett, and Burleigh, assisted by Franz Kaltenborn, violin.

Frances Alda at her war fund recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday has new songs by La Forge, Mortimer, Rachmaninoff, Werner, Josten, and Hinckley Ellis, with others by Handel, Salvator Rosa, Rubinstein, Debussy, Ronald, Burleigh-Novello, and May Hartmann. The proceeds go to the Red Cross, wounded and to children of American soldiers.

Mosse Boguslawski, a Russian pianist, whose home is in Kansas City, will play at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon Weber's Sonata, Op. 39; Schumann's "Childhood Scenes"; Liszt's "Six Caprices After Paganini," and pieces by Schubert, Rubinstein, Gabrilowitsch, and Brockway.

Mrs. Farrington Smith, soprano, in a recital Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, has songs by Lully, Veracini, Handel, Debussy, Saint-Saens, Russell, Seiler, Koechlin, Hervé, Respighi, and Bachelet. The accompanist is Francis Moore.

Edouard Dethy, a Belgian, in the new field violin of the Detroit Symphony Society, led by Carolyn Beebe, will appear in third season Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. His program includes a new trio by Gilbert Ross, Mr. Dethy, and Miss Beebe, a canon-form by Dubois, also new, and a chamber symphony by Wolf-Ferrari.

Alice Sovereign, contralto, gives a postponed recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with Walter Golde at the piano, in songs of Schubert, Strauss, Rossi, Rossi, Fourdrain, Massenet, Liszt, Monroe, Loomis, Bibb, and new works by Osborne and Burleigh.

Jascha Heifetz makes his first appearance with orchestra at the Symphony Society's matinée on Thursday in Carnegie Hall, playing Bruch's violin concerto in D minor. Mr. Damrosch opens with Dubois's "Symphonie Française," and closes with George Schumann's Variations and Fugue on a Merry Theme."

Arthur Alexander, tenor, at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, plays his own accompaniments to songs of Giordani, Gluck, Rosa, Carissimi, Schumann, Brahms, Strauss, Faure, Franck, Debussy, Dupare, Dupont, Widor, Bennett, La Forge, Campbell-Tipton, and Carl Busch.

Isadora Duncan's young dancers, with the Little Symphony under George Barrere, and an introductory speech by John Cowper Powis, will give at the Liberty Theatre on Thursday afternoon a program from Gretry's and Gluck's operas, Bach's suite in B minor, and Schubert's waltzes.

Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud, in their second concert at the Punch and Judy Theatre on Thursday afternoon, will play Beethoven's sonatas, Op. 30, in A major; Op. 12, in E flat; Op. 23, in A minor, and Op. 30, in G major. The series is under the auspices of the Friends of Music.

The Philharmonic concerts Thursday evening and Friday afternoon in Carnegie Hall present Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, Elgar's "Symphonic Variations," Mendelssohn's a.b. "Infelice," and Debussy's air from "L'Enfant Prodigue," sung by Helen Stanley, and Liszt's "Dante" symphony, with a woman's chorus from the Beethoven Society, under Louis Koemmenich.

Mary Jordan, contralto, in her annual recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, will sing Moussorgsky's "Chant Julf," Hebrew airs arranged by Margulies, American negro spirituals by Burleigh, and songs of Rhene-Baton, d'Ambrosio, Fourdrain, Damrosch, Whiting, Bauer, Foster, and Dela.

Edith Jeanne, contralto, assisted by Harry R. Shelley at the piano, appears Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in a program from Verdi, Strauss, Debussy, Thomas, Turner-Maley, and Mary H. Brown, including an "American Folksong" by Foster's "Nellie Was a Lady" and "Old Kentucky Home."

The People's Symphony Auxiliary will present David and Clara Mannes on Friday evening at Washington Irving High School in sonatas of Mozart, Wolf-Ferrari, and Veijan Lekeu, an old French air, "The Juggler," and Dvorak's "Slavic Dance."

With John Powell as soloist, the twenty-first season of the symphony concerts for young people opens next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, the program including Mozart's symphony in D, part of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" for piano, and Elgar's "Polonia."

Percy Grainger's piano recital Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, for the benefit of the Musical Industries School, will include the G minor "organ" fugue, Bach-Liszt; Schumann's sonata in G minor, played by Grieg; Debussy, Cyril Scott, Balfour Gardiner's "The Bridge," and Grainger's "Tribute to Foster."

The Russian Symphony Society, conducted by Modest Altschuler, will give its first concert of the season in Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening, with Tamara Lubimova, pianist, as soloist. The program will include Vassilenko's "Hyrcus Nocturnus," Sarz's "Dance of the Goat-Footed Sylvans," Liapounoff's pianoforte concerto No. 2, played by Tamara Lubimova, excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "Mlada," and Glazounow's "Allied Hymns."

Jascha Heifetz plays the Bruch concerto at the Symphony Society's matinée in Aeolian Hall next Sunday, a repeated program being varied with the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, has announced a recital next Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall.

Ralph Lawton, pianist, plays a "modern" program next Sunday evening at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

John McCormack, tenor, now with the Metropolitan, gives a concert next Sunday at the Hippodrome.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Educational Chamber Music Society, founded by Leo Levy and Modest Altschuler and now in its fifth season, will play at the Educational Alliance tonight Dvorak's American quartet, Schumann's great quintet, and the second quartet of Borodin.

Charles Wakefield Cadman, this year's American opera composer for the Metropolitan, will lecture at Columbia University next Saturday evening on "Indian Music," with songs for a native soloist, Princess Tsianina.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play Bonnet's "Concert Variations" and a sonata in manuscript by Becker at his free organ recital in the Great Hall of the City College this afternoon. At his Wednesday recital Mr. Baldwin will play Bonnet's "Elves" and "Romance Without Words."

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Puccini's "Tosca" will be sung Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Academy with a star cast including Farrar, Martin, and Scotti.

The Woodman Ensemble, assisted by Dicie Howell, soprano, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy on Friday evening.

The Philharmonic Society of New York gives the first of five matinées at the Brooklyn Academy next Sunday.

Fritz Kreisler has a violin recital under institute auspices at the Academy on Monday, Nov. 19.

Mme. Melba will sing on Thursday, Dec. 6, at the next Brooklyn concert of the Boston Symphony.

"Contrapuntal Camouflage."

For the musical minded, wrote James Huneker in The Philadelphia Press on hearing Karl Muck lead the national anthem over there before he did it in New York, there was interest in the Boston conductor's reading of "The Star-Spangled Banner," whose composer, an Englishman, would, if alive, be astonished at the excitement over his inaccurate song. Mr. Stokowski had conducted the anthem with more breadth and passion, Dr. Muck with more finesse and precision. The version he used has a series of scales for the string contrapuntal camouflage, in Mr. Huneker's term—as the brass intones the brave old tune. The performance was stimulating and it did not damage by its contiguity the mighty C Minor Symphony of Beethoven, which opened the Quaker program.

Wagner "Liebesmahl" in English.

Since the Wagner music dramas have been discontinued at the Metropolitan Opera House and that composer will be heard only in concert halls, there will be few of the season's musical novelties to rival in interest a production at the second or Easter concert of the Musical Art Society, next March 18, of Wagner's "Love Feast of the Apostles." This work was written for male choir and orchestra at Dresden, where Wagner was conductor from 1843 to 1849, and is associated in its theme with the early career of Parsifal. It will be sung directly with an opera that he planned for Paris, having for its central figure Jesus of Nazareth. Of the latter New Testament drama only a programmatic fragment remains. It was, in fact, his effort to have contained therein some of the original of Parsifal, the speaking and other incidents not being in the Bayreuth work, but it was finally abandoned, probably unfavorably influenced by the Parisian Grand Opera.

SOLDIERS REALLY SING.

Robert Lloyd, who came on from California to help put music in the army camps, and who has "given this singing and tone stuff to 10,000 men already," is now with the song leaders in New York reinforcing Harry Barnhart, some of whom are going on to join the soldiers "over there" in France.

Mr. Lloyd is a strong man, but he confessed it wasn't the easiest work he ever did to train young officers on the barrack steps of the Y. M. C. A. hut at Fort Niagara, or the fine camp theatre at Plattsburg, and again recently with the men at Camp Merritt, mess hall, or in open air at Mineola. He had to "ten years' courses into twenty minutes, often on a 'hike' overland, teaching man of untrained voices how to 'fill the mask of the face' with maximum carrying tone in giving commands.

The soldiers really sing now, and they have put words to their own songs, such as "Plattsburg," famous as the Light Long Mile," or the Canadian "Keep Your Head Down, Allemande," or "Good Morning, Mr. Zip," which is in the new United States Government book. These and others are the songs of the Samuels that will come out of this war. Mr. Lloyd believes, to be sung by the next generation, as Americans today sing the old civil war songs of "Marching Through Georgia" and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

November.

11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Arthur Friedheim, piano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
11—Eddy Brown, violin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—George Reimherr, tenor, evening, Princess Theatre.
12—Joseph Bonnet, organ, afternoon, Hotel Astor.
13—Dorothy Berliner, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Antonio Augenti, tenor, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Frances Alda, soprano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—Mosse Boguslawski, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Mrs. Farrington Smith, soprano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
13—Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Alice Sovereign, contralto, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Arthur Alexander, tenor, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Isadora Duncan's dancers, afternoon, Liberty Theatre.
15—Thibaud and Bauer, afternoon, Punch & Judy Theatre.
15—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Mary Jordan, contralto, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Edith Jeanne, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Mannes sonata recital, evening, Washington Irving High School.
17—Young People's Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Percy Grainger, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—John McCormack, tenor, evening, Hippodrome.
18—Ralph Lawton, piano, evening, Greenwich Village Theatre.
19—Yolanda Mero, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Wynne Pyle, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Mabel Garrison, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Adele Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.

WARTIME MUSIC NOTES.

"The Army and Navy Song Book" has just come from the government printing presses and will be placed on sale at a nominal charge in the training camps.

The first band organized at Camp Upton will play tonight at the song rally in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, conducted by Harry Barnhart of the Community Chorus.

Six hundred men and women under the direction of L. Camilleri of the New Singing Society will give patriotic songs at the Hippodrome mass meeting this afternoon for Armenian and Syrian relief.

"Hero Land," a marching song by Frank E. Tours, the words by Elsa Maxwell, will be introduced at the Antilles Fund benefit of the Junior Patriots of America at the Hippodrome this evening.

The Oratorio Society is to open its concert Dec. 3 with the new version of "The Star-Spangled Banner," revised by Messrs. Damrosch, Erhart, Smith, Sonneck, and Sousa for use by the army and navy.

Herman Felber, second violin of the Berkshire Quartet, has been drafted in the national army, and the quartet leader, Hugo Kortschak, has therefore postponed its Aeolian concert in December.

Vladimir de Pachmann's son, now an officer in the French Army on leave for a brief visit in this country, was among those who greeted Leopold Godowsky at his concert in Carnegie Hall.

The University Heights Chorus, in the absence of Gerald Reynolds, who is in France driving an ambulance, has begun its sixth season with Lyndon Wright, the University organist, as leader.

New York University's glee and banjo clubs, coached by George Parsons and Harry Six, will give a concert shortly for the Red Cross.

Marcia Van Dresser, who sold $50,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, is engaged to sing at a December concert of the Boston Symphony.

Metropolitan Opera.

The Metropolitan Opera House, which will open for a new season tomorrow night, with high hopes of maintaining its record of greatest prosperity since the war, is entering its thirty-fifth year as New York's leading centre of amusement as well as of social life in America, to which artistic Europe has of late yielded the primacy of the world. This will be the fifteenth season of Enrico Caruso at the head of the great international company of stars, and it will be the tenth year of opera here directed by Giulio Gatti-Casazza.

Tomorrow's brilliant first-night audience will hear Verdi's "Aida" sung by Mmes. Muzio, Matzenauer, and Sundelius and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Mardones—his first appearance at the Metropolitan—Ruysdael, and Audisio. Rosina Galli will lead the corps de ballet, and Roberto Moranzoni will conduct for the first time with the company.

In "Boris Godunoff" on Wednesday evening will be Mmes. Matzenauer, Braslau, Sparkes, Howard, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, De Segurola, Rossi, Bada, Reschiglian, Audisio, Schlegel, and Reiss. Mr. Papi will conduct.

An old favorite, "L'Elisir d'Amore," is the opera for Thursday evening, with Mmes. Hempel and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, and Didur, Mr. Papi conducting.

New in "La Boheme" on Friday evening are John McCormack, Ruth Miller, and Thomas Chalmers, others being Mmes. Alda and Messrs. De Luca, De Segurola, Leonhardt, Malatesta, and Reschiglian, and Mr. Papi at the baton.

Good old "Faust," with its new scenery by Joseph Urban, will be a gala revival at the Saturday matinée, with Mmes. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, and d'Angelo. Pierre Monteux will conduct for the first time, and there will be an elaborate ballet.

Finally "La Traviata" will be given at popular prices next Saturday evening with Mmes. Hempel, Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Laurenti. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance, and Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

CHICAGO GETS ITS OPERA.

Back home from a round-up of the West with Melba, Galli-Curci, and a galaxy of stars, the Chicago Opera Company is opening its regular season tomorrow night, when Mascagni's "Isabeau," a Lady Godiva in Italian dress of music if not clothes, will be new to the Auditorium stage. Daily opera is Chicago's fare, including "Lucia" on Tuesday, with Galli-Curci, Wednesday "Aida," Thursday "Faust," Friday "Dinorah," Saturday matinée "Isabeau," a popular-price Saturday night "Trovatore," and Sunday afternoon, at full $5 rates, "Romeo and Juliet." The Chicago series runs till late in January, when the company is announced to come East, spending four weeks in New York, at the Lexington Opera House, and concluding in Boston. The former Boston Opera Company also starts its season this week, going on a tour to the coast.

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FURTHER FARE FOR THE PLAYGOER

LITTLE THEATRE PLAYS

By JOHN CORBIN.

If one were asked to point out the most interesting development of the past decade in our theatre—does nobody put the question? Surely, that was a voice from Washington Square? Yes, and the answer is, the Little Theatre movement.

We have lost much of late. The old stock companies are a faded memory, and the attempt to replace their loss with a genuine repertory theatre speedily proved abortive. Even the individual exponents of our classical art—Irving and Terry, Mansfield and Forbes Robertson—are receding into the limbo of half-remembered things. There was a time when it seemed that Gillette, Thomas, and Fitch were founders of a school of really national drama; but they, too, have apparently spent their force. Yet we have now a thing of note which nobody consciously planned, or even expected—a thing which has come upon us overnight, like a harvest of mushrooms in a neglected pasture. In her recent book on the subject, Constance D'Arcy Mackay records the upspringing of over fifty Little Theatres in the United States during the past five years.

To Miss Mackay's thinking, the very name of Little Theatre is "salted with significance." But when it comes to analyzing its peculiar salt she is rather distressingly vague. Many chapters are devoted to the annals of Little Theatres from New Orleans to Duluth, from Montclair, N. J., to Galesburg, Ill.; but her summary of artistic achievements, even her outline of the promised future, is to be found only in vagrant and scattered phrases.

Has the Little Theatre enriched dramatic art through "scenic experimentation"? There has been much talk of this, in which Miss Mackay joins. But the impulse toward new modes of investiture was felt before the Little Theatres popped up their heads. Gordon Craig was a well-known name; we had seen Max Reinhardt's production of "Sumurun," and the methods and style of Josef Urban were familiar. Reinhardt's foremost disciple among us, Robert Edmund Jones, has labored indifferently for the commercial and the "little" theatres. If the scenes of Washington Square productions have a distinguishing note it was frankness with which homespun talent imitates the new style—the frankness and often the crudity. Some notable results have been achieved, but the acts of saltiest significance are those that consciously burlesque the new style, as in Lawrence Langner's "Another Way Out."

Acting in the Little Theatres Miss Mackay describes as "professional and semi-professional." It is much better to call it frankly amateur, provided the term be rightly understood. An amateur is one who is mainly moved by the love of what he does. In any art this is the most valuable of all qualities, for it means genuineness, inspiration. And it is a quality singularly needful in the American theatre. The productions of our Little Theatres have delighted most by their unaffected sincerity. But, with rare exceptions, the acting has been more notable for its intention than for its achievement. In plays that are slight or bizarre the effects of the sympathetic amateur are enough, but in dealing with dramatic material of the first order an actor requires not only a seeing mind and a willing heart but a flexible and vigorous technique. Many of the most notable offerings, from the stark realism of "The Clod" to the mellow and legendary beauty of Maeterlinck's "Miracle of St. Antony," have been gravely impaired or ruined by a lack of technical skill. One actor combined with the spirit of the amateur a thoroughly competent equipment in technique, José Ruben; but he came from the professional stage and has returned to it, together with Comrade Philip Moeller, in the service of Mrs. Fiske.

In one respect the contribution of the Little Theatre has been truly momentous. We owe to it a wholly new order of play, and, indeed, a new school of playwrights. "Experimentation," says Miss Mackay, "is the Little Theatre's raison d'être," and here one applauds to the echo. The greatest bar to the development of our commercial theatre is that of necessity it addresses itself to the million. Let us not be unduly scornful. The fact has vast potentialities for good. It cannot be said too often that the appeal of really great art is universal. Nor is there anything which the great public welcomes so eagerly in a so-called theatrical novelty as novelty—provided, of course, that it is able to see and sense the new note. But, though its power of sensation is vast, its vision is strictly limited. In order to be sure of recognition, a new talent has to appear before it full grown—athletically agile, expertly articulate. And these are qualities which few new talents possess.

We owe to the Little Theatre the gay and richly colored burlesques of Philip Moeller; the keenly intelligent satires of Lawrence Langner; the sensitive feminine perceptions of Susan Glaspell—as admirable in the satiric comedy of "Suppressed Desires" as in the biting tragedy of "Trifles"; the fervid imaginations of Zoe Akins; the tense and heartfelt realism of Eugene O'Neill. These are rare spirits, all. Of the "makings" of the full-fledged dramatist they have already revealed the most precious portion. That the Little Theatres have enabled them to test their quality before a sympathetic public is a service of very great moment. If it has enabled them to sense their limitations it will be a benefaction equally great.

The quality which they have in common is intelligence—the clear and subtle sense of values in life and in its dramatic representation. In the main, this is expressed in satire. And at its most pungent the satire of these denizens of Washington Square and Greenwich Village has the rarest of all knacks of turning inward upon themselves. The outside world has dealt roughly with the moral, or rather immoral, poses of the Villagers; but to find them dissected with a scalpel you will have to go to Susan Glaspell's "Suppressed Desires" and to her "Close the Book," which is a part of the new Provincetown bill; to Mr. Langner's "Another Way Out," and his late lamented "Family Exit." Short of some actual accomplishment of the first order, these satirical skits are the best possible evidence that there is really an artistic community among us; for, popular prejudice to the contrary, the critical faculty is the twin brother of the creative, and as indispensable to important writing as technique is to important acting.

The obvious limitation of the Little Theatre school is that as yet they have produced only one-act plays. Mr. Langner, it is true, gave us three acts of "The Family Exit," but in reality the play was only a one-act idea twice repeated, quite lacking any inner structure on the larger scale. It is one thing to fly like a bird and another to make a succession of leaps (albeit with the aid of wings) like a grasshopper. There is more than mere prejudice in the popular preference for larger helpings of drama. The difference is that between a sketch, however luminous and inspired, and the finished painting.

This lack of sustained work is perhaps only the outward sign of a deeper shortcoming—a lack of vital interest in the life about us. Miss Glaspell's satires strike at the vagaries of the abnormal psychologist and the equally abnormal new-moralist. Mr. Langner is obviously a disciple of Shaw and Butler; his playthings are ideas; but, where his masters are, beneath the surface, ardent philosophers and moralists, his interests seem never to strike below the surface texture of absurdity. If the Little Theatres produce no more substantial fare than these one-acters they will indeed be a crop of mushrooms—the most delectable of morsels, but still morsels.

The Little Theatre and Commercialism

In Miss Mackay's very first sentence she declares the Little Theatres "the arch-foe of commercialism," and later quotes Mr. Belasco's denunciation of them as "a menace." Surely these hostile attitudes are shortsighted on both parts—and not a little absurd. If the Little Theatres ever produce a drama of the larger calibre a good part of it at least will be a popular drama, and profitable financially as spiritually. To assume that an artist stands above a just, even a liberal, reward for his labors is sophomoric cant. And are even the commercial managers wholly lost in commercialism? To any one who really knows them, the idea is absurd.

One case is as obvious as it should be instructive, that of Arthur Hopkins. "The Poor Little Rich Girl" was as genuine a work of the imagination as any that has come out of Washington Square, and the plays of Clare Kummer are satire of the freshest and most delightful. Mr. Hopkins employs the new scenic art, and with results that are beautiful in the extreme. And though his actors are thoroughly equipped technicaly, he somehow imbues them with the best spirit of the amateur. No less than our artistic Villagers, he is given to "experimentation." "We Are Seven" and "The Deluge" were plays of the rarest potentialities, though failures. And now, in "Barbara," he has given us a play full of the tenderest and most imaginative sentiment, enabling Marie Doro to rise to a plane of sheer beauty as unexpected of her as it is unexampled on our stage. In many ways the play is unreal and its characterization absurdly crude, but those who see it will have an artistic memory of the first water.

The quality which distinguishes these productions from those of the "arch foe" of the Little Theatres is a greater breadth of human appeal. In some ways this is perhaps a limitation. Keen as is Miss Kummer's satire, it seldom rises to the realm of ideas—which so many good folk find so uncomfortable. The object of her shafts is human nature as we see it and know it commonly. She is no true sister of Bernard Shaw—or of Miss Glaspell and Mr. Langner. But in its way her satire is quite as delightful, and she has a quality strangely absent from the Little Theatre plays—sensibility and romance which are genuine, however playful.

Is it possible that the aloofness of the Little Theatres from the larger stage is conditioned, not by arch enmity to commercialism, but by inability to command those deeper and more abiding emotions which are indispensable to drama of the first order?

As for the imaginative plays which Mr. Hopkins has produced, their distinguishing quality is tender sentiment and deep human feeling. Too often in Broadway the quality appears in forms that are debased and trivial, so that many of us loathe their very name. But at their deepest and truest they are an essential of great art. The best hope for Little Theatre work that is more penetrating and sustained perhaps lies in the mood that inspired Miss Glaspell's "Trifles" of last year and Mr. O'Neill's "In the Zone," which is the outstanding feature of the current bill at the Comedy.

Taken as a whole the output of the Little Theatres is slender and fragmentary, but it is a genuine outgrowth of our own soil and climate. It has definitely enriched our drama and holds at least the germ of promise of much greater things to come. It may some day even deserve Miss Mackay's epithet of "the most vital note in the art of the United States today."

Fred Stone's Virtuosity and Versatility in "Jack o' Lantern" Combine to Make His Performance in That Piece One of the Most Remarkable Ever Seen on the Musical Comedy Stage

A BREATH OF SPAIN

Five Spanish-American business men, none of whom had ever done any thing in a theatrical way before, are responsible for the bringing to this country of "The Land of Joy." One of their number, upon returning from a trip to Spain last year, brought word of the excellence of the music of Joaquim Valverde, and lamented the fact that it had never penetrated this country. Mindful of the fact that there are about 300,000 Latin-Americans in New York City alone, the quintet set about the task of finding a characteristic Spanish production to bring over.

Playing in Spain at the time was "La Tierra de la Alegria," a revue which contained Spanish dancing a-plenty and some of Valverde's best music. Valverde, incidentally, is Spain's foremost popular composer. He was the first Spanish composer to write ragtime, modeling his work on some American ragtime which he heard in Paris. He is also the composer of the first tango music, to which Maurice and Florence Walton danced when the tango was introduced to this country. The Velasco Brothers, producers of "La Tierra de la Alegria," are among the leading Spanish theatrical managers. They are three in number, and one of them, Eulogio, wrote the original book of "The Land of Joy." All three, as well as Valverde, are at present in this country.

L'Argentina, Foremost of the Spanish Dancers in "The Land of Joy"

The quintet of Spanish-Americans arranged to bring "The Land of Joy," alias "La Tierra de la Alegria," to this country for a minimum of six months, and guaranteed the Velasco Brothers a satisfactory sum for that period. They then put matters in the hands of an American manager, Walter N. Lawrence, who in turn engaged an American writer to adapt the piece sufficiently to make it intelligible to Americans. To Lawrence also fell the task of getting a New York theatre. He took the piece in turn to Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, neither of whom desired it, and the Park Theatre was then rented outright for five weeks, with option of extension.

The Spanish company, meanwhile, had been taken to Havana, where it was rehearsing, and the American principals, written in by the adapter, were rehearsing here. The two sets of performers were merged a little later in Havana, where the first performance took place on Oct. 6. After an engagement there of two weeks the entire troupe was brought to New York, and rehearsals were continued at the Garden Theatre. Here the Spanish producers, naively ignorant of the American theatre, lent their ears eagerly to the several dozen persons who solemnly informed them that they knew just what American playgoers wanted, and a council of war, which included the Velascos, the American backers, and Valverde, was called to consider a complete revamping of the script. The revamping was, in fact, settled upon, when another of the theatrically wise reached the ears of the powers and informed them that the piece as it stood constituted exactly what the public wanted, and that it would be criminal to change it.

Accordingly, after some delays due to scenic and costume troubles, the piece was produced at the Park a week from Thursday night, with results more or less known. On the Saturday night following its premiere it played to gross receipts of something over $2,700, an unheard-of figure for the Park Theatre. As a Spanish entertainment it has been greeted with the wildest delight, and the matter inserted for the deliberate purpose of pleasing the American public was, as might have been expected, the matter that pleased them the least. This portion is now being weeded out, and before many more performances the piece probably will stand squarely upon its own merits as a Spanish musical comedy.

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

The mills of the managers will continue their grinding this week, and the net result will be seven new productions. A new Bernstein drama and the revival of a Pinero play probably will command a major share of the playgoer's interest.

THE GAY LORD QUEX—*Tomorrow night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.*

Some nineteen years ago this play by Pinero had its first production here with Sir. John Hare and Irene Vanbrugh in the principal parts, and enjoyed a run of about eight months. Tomorrow it will be revived with John Drew and Margaret Illington as its stars—their first joint appearance, incidentally, since "His House in Order."

The cast supporting Mr. Drew and Miss Illington will include Louise Drew, Mr. Drew's daughter, Violet Kemble Cooper and George Pauncefort.

HER REGIMENT—*Tomorrow night at the Broadhurst.*

Of unusual interest is Donald Brian's return (he was neither long away nor far distant) to the musical stage in a piece by Victor Herbert. "Her Regiment" is the offering of Joe Weber, and the book and lyrics are by William Le Baron, author of "The Very Idea." Among those in the company, in addition to Mr. Brian, will be Audrey Maple, Frank Moulan and Josie Intropodi. Mr. Herbert will conduct the orchestra at the premiere.

WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?—*Tomorrow night at the Thirty-ninth Street.*

George V. Hobart is the author of this piece, a farce dealing with "the liveliest happenings that belong to love, marriage, and divorce." About a year ago it was produced in Chicago by the late Joseph Brooks, but since that time it has been extensively rewritten. In the cast will be Hale Hamilton, Jed Prouty, Virginia Hammond, and Charlotte Ives.

THE THREE BEARS—*Tuesday night at the Empire.*

Edward Childs Carpenter, whose "Pipes of Pan" had its first performance here last week, will be represented on Broadway by another comedy this week. "The Three Bears" takes its name from the fairy tale, and in this case the bears are a physician, a musician, and a lawyer who are seeking solitude. Into their midst, naturally, comes a girl. Ann Murdock, who is starred in the piece, will be the girl, and the title parts will be played by Jerome Patrick, Rex McDougall, and Percy Marmont.

L'ELEVATION—*Wednesday night at the Playhouse.*

The original French title has been retained for this play of Bernstein's, which will be the second offering of Grace George's repertory season. "L'Elevation" is a war play, and is the first of a serious nature to be produced here since this country took up arms. In the cast, in addition to Miss George, will be Holbrook Blinn, Lionel Atwill, Howard Kyle, Florence Wollerson, Norah Lamison, Alison Skipworth, and others.

GREENWICH VILLAGE PLAYERS—*Thursday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre.*

Doubtless inspired by the success of the Washington Square Players, a new band of dramatic insurgents have organized themselves into the Greenwich Village Players, and will make their début Thursday night in their own playhouse, an unusually prepossessing theatre built by them at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street in the village. Frank Conroy, once a Washington Square Player, is Director of the new enterprise, and will act in the plays. Fania Marinoff also will be in the company.

The opening bill will consist of "Behind a Watteau Picture," by Robert E. Rogers, with incidental music by W. Franke Harling; "Efficiency," by Robert H. Davis and Perley Poore Sheehan, and "The Festival of Bacchus," by Schnitzler, translated by Charles Henry Meltzer.

LOSING ELOISE—*Saturday night at the Harris.*

This is a farce by Fred Jackson, previously represented by "A Full House." The cast will include Charles Cherry, Violet Heming, Lucille Watson, Francis Byrne, and Charles Harbury.

MAKING READY AT THE CENTURY

The agonies which are generally part and parcel of the production of a big musical show are traditional. The rewriting and the shifting of scenes, the additions and the elisions, the temperamental actors, authors, and managers, the terrible dress rehearsals—all of these have been dwelt upon at length on many an occasion. They have become, accordingly, an accepted part of the routine of production—accepted by all concerned, and no longer marveled at by the layman. The story of some of the problems which met the projectors of the new Century show, therefore, is by no means a tale of unusual vicissitudes; those concerned in the production, in fact, declare that matters proceeded with an almost uncanny smoothness. At no time were there troubles big enough to be classed as really serious, and the piece was finally produced without the accompaniment of the nerve-racking days and nights which so frequently precede a big premiere.

As an illustration, therefore, of what it means to all concerned to produce a musical revue under even the most favorable conditions, the account of some of the attendant worries is of interest. It had been originally planned to throw open the doors of the Century on Sept. 15, and, beginning with this date, the opening was postponed, a few days at a time, until Nov. 5. Ned Wayburn, who had the production in charge, left for Maine on July 1 with the idea of taking a month's vacation, only to be called back by Florenz Ziegfeld on July 4. He began immediately to recruit dancers, and rehearsals of this branch of the company began on July 16. The first performance, as it turned out, was at that time nearly four months distant.

Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, in the meantime, had evolved an idea for a coherent plot, a story sufficiently elastic to provide for even the plausible introduction of the specialties. Gene Buck, who had had experience at that sort of thing, warned them early that such a story was quite unlikely to stand.

"You can't do it," he told them. "There's only one way to write a show like this. You write about three shows, or maybe four, and then they pick enough out of what you've written to make one."

Those, of course, were the days during which it was expected that Raymond Hitchcock would be among those present at the Century this season, and the Bolton-Wodehouse scenario included a Hitchy sort of part. One complete scene had been written for him, also. Even after Hitchcock's refusal to join the show, in fact, it was understood by the authors that a substitute would be provided, and the Hitchcock part remained in the scenario almost until the principals were called for rehearsal.

Wodehouse and Bolton were under contract to deliver a complete script on Sept. 1. They arrived at the Century on the morning of Sept. 5, bringing along, in addition to the scenario, just one single scene. Dillingham and Ziegfeld, taking counsel one of the other, provided the authors with an office on the fifth floor and informed them that they could consider themselves captives until the show was produced. Daily, for the following two months, Bolton and Wodehouse took up their grind at the Century. The entire piece was written in the fifth-floor office to the accompaniment of visits by managers and cast, bearing orders or requests, as the case may have been, for certain made-to-order scenes and songs. Victor Herbert and Jerome Kern did a majority of their composing at home, but they also visited the fifth-floor office frequently to consult with the authors and receive bulletins from the management and the performers.

The matter of Margot Kelly and the pantomime was one of the really vexatious problems. Bearing in mind her success in "Pierrot," the management planned to have Miss Kelly do a pantomime. What was wanted was something which would run about six minutes, and another pantomime artist was engaged to play opposite her. Guy Bolton and Miss Kelly immediately set out upon a feverish campaign of pantomime writing, and Victor Herbert, after consultation with the pair, went to his home to write the accompanying music. In the next few weeks a total of eight pantomimes were written—four by Miss Kelly and four by Bolton. None of them would quite do; in every case somebody was dissatisfied. Finally, about two weeks before the premiere, Miss Kelly fell ill and was unable to attend rehearsals, and the matter was adjusted by the acceptance of Miss Kelly's resignation and the elision of the pantomime. In the general excitement no one notified Mr. Herbert of the change, and that gentleman duly and triumphantly arrived at the Century a few days later, bringing with him as complete and melodic a pantomimic score as had ever been laboriously composed. The resultant scene may be imagined.

As for the coherent plot, the authors clung desperately to it for the first few days of rehearsals. In particular they congratulated themselves upon the manner in which they had expected to introduce the specialties without sacrificing plausibility. A cabaret run in conjunction with Lew Fields's saloon was expected to turn this trick to perfection. This cabaret still exists, and many of the specialties are part of it, but so many others are stuck into various parts of the show, with no semblance of apology, that the authors might as well have spared themselves the effort. The complete collapse of the plot followed as a matter of course when the management insisted that every scene must have sufficient merit per se to stand alone as a scene. Naturally the pulling together of the story had necessitated the insertion of several explanatory scenes, and in all of these the explanatory part was elided as uninteresting. The saloon, the Erie Ferry, the movie scene, the Palm Beach scene—all had relevance in the original script. Today each stands so distinctly alone that they can be played in any order without detriment to the entertainment. Indeed, they have been quite generally moved around since the first performance; the saloon scene, as a matter of fact, is now about an hour and one-half later than it was on Monday night.

The engagement of Adolf Bolm to stage a ballet took place during the days when the authors were still dictating to their book and they chose to evade the issue by putting the ballet down on the program as an interlude. Presently other specialty artists were hired, and the authors again took refuge in the word interlude. Finding it a good friend, they resolved thereafter to call everything an interlude and be done with it.

Professional politics, of course, figures in every show of the magnitude of the Century revue. Performers, made rebellious by the fact that rivals are awarded greater prominence, have to be conciliated with promises of bits in other scenes. Strangely enough, the chorus is more likely to be obstreperous than the principals. The presence of so many jealous beauties at the Century accounts for the several chorus numbers wherein each girl is given a separate entrance and an individual moment in which to be admired. The lyric for one of these numbers was written by Wodehouse to fit a set of fashion plates which struck the fancy of the management.

One chorus girl whose dignity had been offended caused Ned Wayburn a sleepless night by walking out a few days before the performance. The distribution of girls for the various numbers is, of course, an exacting matter, and is vitally concerned with the sequence of scenes. Wayburn spent several hours arranging girls and scenes so that the defaulting member would be

The Feathery Mrs. Castle, Who Dances (But Without Her Husband) in the New Revue at the Century. Silhouetted by Ethel C. Taylor.

property replaced, and finally worked the matter out satisfactorily. The next day the girl changed her mind and returned.

The curtailment of the activities of Tortola Valencia, the Spanish dancer, who was expected to be one of the sensations of the entertainment, was made necessary in the main by the fact that the dancer brought with her a huge mat, nearly half the size of the Century stage and more than an inch thick. Oh that she desired to dance. The inability to accommodate this "prop" was largely responsible for the Spanish dancer's disappointing showing.

More than one and one-half hours were cut out of the show in the final few days of rehearsal, and on the opening night the piece ran from 8:15 until 12:12. The matter of cutting the show further was one of the greatest problems of all. Matters had been so calculated, of course, that full-stage scenes alternated with scenes in front of the drop curtain, (except where the revolving stage was used, which was not often), the time required by the company to change costumes between scenes had also been figured to a nicety, and it was naturally impossible to elide a scene from this arrangement without bringing about complications. Adolf Bolm's ballet, which ran for eighteen minutes on the opening night, had to be cut in two. The cutting required some time, and at one performance last week (Wednesday night) the ballet was out of the show entirely. Originally it began the second part of the show, but the discovery that a minimum of fourteen minutes was required by the stage hands to clear it each made it necessary to give it another position, and it is now the closing number.

One of the first night disappointments was an elaborate transformation which was to have concluded the performance in the Palm Beach scene. Two Scotchmen, left to guard the water valves on high and to turn them on when the word was given, failed to hear the signal. Aroused finally by the sound of thunder below them, they turned on the water—just a few seconds after the curtain had fallen. It was subsequently discovered, incidentally, that the water did not have a beneficial effect on either costumes or scenery, so the rain is no longer in the show.

THE CRITIC-PLAYWRIGHT

With Eve. Hatton, the author of this article, has written "Lombardi, Ltd.," "Years of Discretion," "Upstairs and Down," and other plays. Before turning playwright Mr. Hatton was dramatic critic of The Chicago Post and The Chicago Herald.

By FREDERIC HATTON.

The playwright is frequently pictured as a joyous individual who spends his life shaking royalty checks out of the morning mail over the breakfast coffee. He is supposed to idle in the park when honest folk are nailed tightly to prosaic tasks, only appearing on the humdrum downtown thoroughfares when some manager has beseeched him for a new play, or when one of his many brain children makes its metropolitan début. He is represented as an Olympian creature miraculously free from the ills which irk ordinary humanity.

Nothing is further from the author as he really is. My own impression is that a playwright is mostly mahout to a typewriter. He spends his days and nights trying to direct the machine where it ought to go. This irritating task is varied by day-long quests after the elusive manager. The producer has the world's wildest and most abandoned disregard for engagements. He is so constituted that he simply cannot be where he said he was going to be. It becomes in time an affair of honor with him. To be caught on time by a punctual author is regarded as a blot on the managerial scutcheon.

The only people managers are polite to are newspaper editors and dramatic critics. I know because I was once a dramatic critic. The producers implored Mrs. Hatton and myself to write plays: they would spend all their hours reading them; they ordered for us our favorite books; they learned what we like to read; they arranged bookings so that openings would not conflict with our private engagements.

Other critics were cordial and friendly. They spoke to us and smiled at us and came to our parties without weapons. Our acquaintances in private life regarded us as normal and possible and said they liked our reviews.

That is all changed now. Evidently we have committed terrible deeds and been found guilty. Managers rush to the other side of the street for fear they will have to explain about your dust-covered scripts in their offices; they buy no food for you; they ignore your letters indefinitely and upon reading your play at last they write you that it is not suitable for their needs. They hope you won't use their plays for fear you will steal their ideas. A producer would rather have a small-pox patient at an opening night than a visiting playwright.

As for the critics, they feel that you have strayed into forbidden ways and that you should be properly punished for it. If they know you they growl at you and hurry by; you feel that they yearn for rocks to hurl at you. You are abnormal and impossible. As a critic they feel you should be a much better playwright than the author of ordinary descent.

Your former friends accept invitations to be your guests on an opening night and then go out on the curbstone and consort with the hostile critics, saying, "Too bad that such nice people should write such poor plays," or "What do you suppose the next attraction will be?" They also feel afraid to be natural and human when you are about for fear you may use them as copy. They, as it were, inclose themselves in intellectual gas masks to ward off your baleful influence.

The only people who seem really glad to see you are indigent acquaintances of one's early youth, starving press agents, and actors out of work. They follow you in droves, and, if you don't split your income with them fifty-fifty, you're a snob.

Unsuccessful writers lay in your path and ask you to collaborate with them. If you yield to them they take all the credit and half the royalties.

In short, the playwright leads a terrible life. He is hounded and browbeaten and scolded and put upon. He doesn't make a fourth of what he is supposed to make. He is worried and rushed; he rehearses and rewrites and wastes his nights and days in main changes; works from June until October, and the play probably runs for three weeks. Then he has to start all over again with his soul a ruin and his bank account a wreck, sighing vainly for the return of the days when he was a happy and unharassed civilian.

And despite all of this yearning I am at present engaged in the writing of three plays; one for Lee Carrillo, to follow "Lombardi, Ltd.," although from present indications it will be quite some time before he leaves the cluches of Tito Lombardi; another for a prominent woman star, and one which we fondly hope will be just a good play for a good cast.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF BROADWAY

THE COMEDIES OF MANNERS

THE present felicitous arrangement by which J. Hartley Manners writes plays for Laurette Taylor to act, and only such, has been so successful an enterprise that it has all but obscured the fact that Mr. Manners lived a more or less full and complete life in the years prior to the current collaboration. The memory of the average playgoer is short, so he may not recall that one of Mr. Manners's plays ran a season on Broadway some time before Miss Taylor played "Peg" or even "The Girl in Waiting." The piece in question was "The House Next Door." As for the other comedies of Manners, they were numerous and not infrequently successful.

Even the occasional theatregoer who remembers Mr. Manners's earlier plays, however, probably does not remember the days when J. Hartley Manners was an actor. Not only was he an actor, as a matter of fact, but he was rather an important one. At one time, for example, he played an engagement in New York as Lily Langtry's leading man.

Mr. Manners was born in London of Irish parents, and was destined for the pulpit by an adoring mother. He began a course of training that would have fitted him to enter a seminary, but the call of the world at large was too strong. Instead he entered the English civil service.

In that field he encountered a dull routine that made him long for a new environment. Once, as a boy of 11, he had played Marc Antony in a school production of "Julius Caesar," and the memory of his success in that rôle, lingering in some corner of his mind, must have been the urge that led him to go upon the stage. He declares, however, that he never thought particularly of becoming a professional actor. The late Charles Cartwright, whom New Yorkers will recall as the father in "Leah Kleschna" and in "The Lily," gave him his first acting opportunity. Cartwright was going out to Australia, a great adventure in those days, and young Manners went along. For six months he appeared in an extensive répertoire of the early Pinero, Jones, Carton, and Grundy plays as a sort of "odd jobber." He played second juvenile parts and character bits, and, as he describes it, the theatre gradually soaked itself into his system.

He insists that it was this six months of desperately hard work and close observation that gave him the facility as playwright and stage director which later showed itself.

"To learn a trade you must apprentice yourself to it," is his explanation, "and to learn an art you must study it in the best environment. Every person writing for the stage should have had some time, before he starts, some experience with the practical workings of the stage. I might go further and say a pet hobby of mine, which is the theory that a writer for the theatre should have learned how to speak in a theatre and before an audience before he begins to write speeches to be spoken in a theatre. The average young playwright, who is not possessed of this knowledge, usually writes many speeches which it is absolutely impossible to 'get over' the footlights, either because they are too long or because they are so framed as to make distinct articulation of them almost impossible."

It was while playing with Cartwright that he wrote his first play. He wrote it around the life of Robespierre, read it to Cartwright, and, to his amazement, had it immediately accepted for production. For a week he lived in the land of dreams—and then came the awakening. At breakfast one morning he read this paragraph in his morning paper:

"Mr. Irving announces the forthcoming production at the Lyceum of a play entitled 'Robespierre,' which has been written for him by the distinguished French dramatist, Victorien Sardou."

Cartwright, of course, decided forthwith to abandon his project of producing Mr. Manners's play. Irving was at the height of his fame at the time, and to have attempted the production of a play dealing with the self-same character would have meant tilting against certain disaster.

So young Manners went back onto the stage, joining George Alexander's company at the St. James. The actor manager took a decided interest in him, was deeply sympathetic when he heard of the Robespierre incident, and commissioned him to write a one-act play to use as a curtain raiser. The young playwright evolved an exciting little bit of drama for two characters and entitled "The Queen's Messenger." It was produced at the Avenue Theatre with C. Aubrey Smith and Charlotte Granville, (is now playing grande dames over here,) in the parts.

This little play ran for two years, being seen in three different theatres in that time, and has since been played in more corners of the world than any other play Mr. Manners has written, with the single exception of "Peg." It has been seen in China, Japan, India, Australia, Canada, and the United States. It has vied with "A Pair of Lunatics" for first honors as the most frequently acted one-act play at amateur performances during the last 18 years, wherever the English language is spoken. Jessie Millward played it in vaudeville in this country and when the author was last in England, in 1915, it was once more going the round of the 'alls over there.

Mr. Manners stayed with Alexander for two years, writing during that period a one-act piece entitled "As Once in May," which later was used at the Shaftesbury as a curtain-raiser for the London production of "Are You a Mason?" The author played the lead.

The playwright's next commission was the writing of a play for the American tour of the famous Mrs. Langtry. He called it "The Crossways," and it was produced in Manchester in 1902. It was a drama containing several theatrically effective scenes, and it served the fair Lily as a most successful vehicle. In it, at the Garrick Theatre in this city and subsequently on a tour throughout the Eastern States, Mr. Manners himself played the leading male rôle, that of a gentleman bearing the decidedly gilt-edged name of Lord Robert Scarlett.

He returned to this country the following season to play Croker Harrington, with Virginia Harned, in Pinero's "Iris." The following season—1904-1905—he was with Henry Miller in the original New York production of Jones's "Joseph Entangled." At the end of the subsequent tour of that piece Mr. Miller produced Mr. Manners's "Zira," which introduced Margaret Anglin to the New York public as a star. A little later he went with Miss Anglin to San Francisco, where she played a stock season, presenting, among other plays, "The Crossways." The author played his old part in that piece, making his last professional appearance on the stage. Since that time he has appeared only once in public as an actor. This was in England two years ago, when he played with Miss Taylor at a charity affair given in the Grafton Galleries in London. They did the one-word play in which she was seen in this city several times with Cyril Maude.

The rest of Mr. Manners's theatrical career is better known. He began to be accepted as a playwright to be seriously reckoned with. In 1909 three of his plays were running in New York at one time—"The Patriot" with William Collier, at the Garrick; "The Great John Ganton," with George Fawcett, at the Lyric, and "The House Next Door," with J. E. Dodson, at the Gaiety. The season before Kyrle Bellew had presented his "A Marriage of Reason" at the now demolished Wallack's. He made a brief incursion into the field of musical comedy at about this time. He wrote the librettos for "The Girl and the Wizard," in which Sam Bernard appeared at the Casino, and for "The Prince of Bohemia," in which Andrew Mack had the leading rôle.

Then came "The Girl in Waiting," in which the now Mrs. Manners was seen in Chicago and a few other cities, but not in New York. And then "Peg," which has probably earned for its author more royalties than any play ever written in the entire history of the theatre. Followed "The Harp of Life," "Out There," and now "The Wooing of Eve." Incidentally, now that "Out There" is no more, it is safe to record Mr. Manners's personal opinion concerning it.

"It was my best work," he said. "If anything I have written lives for—well, shall I say twenty years?—it will be 'Out There.'"

Ann Murdock, Who Alternates Between Stage and Screen, Will Return to the Former at the Empire This Week as the Star of "The Three Bears."

A TINNEY DIALOGUE

ASK me where I was born."

"Is that particularly important?"

"No, but ask me, anyway. Let's get started."

"Well, where were you born?"

"In Philadelphia, I was. Now ask me how I got in the show business."

"How did you get in the show business?"

"That's the way to do it. I began as an undertaker, I did. My parents didn't want me to be an actor, but I used to do a turn at a charity entertainment once in a while, anyhow. They wanted me to learn a trade or something, but I wanted to be a comedian, I did. So I went into the undertaking business. I thought I'd go the limit on the serious first—see? A man named Baldi, who was an awful good friend of the family, took ahold of me, and he made an undertaker out of me. I have my diploma, I have. I am really an embalmer gone wrong, that's what I am. Every night, before I go on, I look at my license and say to myself: 'Never mind, Frank. If they ever get onto you out front you can always make a living.' Now ask me how I got into this blackface business."

"Well, how did you?"

"My brother Joe and I used to play clubs around Philadelphia, at six dollars per. Then in the Summertime we played the parks. Then one day I saw an ad in a theatrical paper. It was some ad! It said the Great Barlow Minstrels wanted musicians for their show, and it was one of those 'Wanted, 150 tenors, 200 basses, 25 musicians.' I was some potatoes on the cornet, so I went after the bass instrument job and got it. My ambition was running full steam ahead, so in three weeks I was bandmaster. Then one day I asked the manager for 28 cents advance money to pay for my laundry, and he said, 'What are you going to do? Start a No. 2 company?' Ask me when I first did a monologue."

"When did you first do a monologue?"

"On Sept. 15, 1906, in Maysville, Ky. Then I went out West in vaudeville, and then I came to New York and went on at the Bronx Theatre. I was right after some pictures of King Edward's funeral. When I came out the audience was in tears, but I said they shouldn't be so sorry for the King; they should wait for me. Ask me if I dress with Corbett at the Winter Garden."

"Do you dress with Mr. Corbett at the Winter Garden?"

"Yes. I dress with Jim. I do. Jim reminds me of a trained seal I used to dress with. That seal was a sloppy actor."

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Elsie Janis, Sallie Fisher in "The Choir Rehearsal"; Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert, and Anatol Friedland; Ray and Gordon Dooley, Gwen Lewis, Nat Nazarro Troupe.

COLONIAL—Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Nonette, Rube Marquard and William Dooley, Lyons and Yosco, Leo Beers.

RIVERSIDE—Elsie Janis, Bessie Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in "The Burglar"; Ray and Gordon Dooley.

ALHAMBRA—Louis Mann in "The Good-for-Nothing"; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass, Moore and Whitehead.

ROYAL—Harry Fox, Kalmar and Brown, Mason and Keeler in "Married."

ORPHEUM, (Brooklyn)—Lucille Cavanagh, Blossom Seeley, Belle Baker, Rube Marquard, and William Dooley.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Daybreak."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Mary's Ankle."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—"Captain Kidd, Jr."

MAJESTIC, (Brooklyn)—"Peter Ibbetson," with John and Lionel Barrymore and Constance Collier.

TELLER'S SHUBERT, (Brooklyn)—William Collier in "Nothing But the Truth."

THE STORY OF NORMAN TREVOR

A CERTAIN jute plantation in the Province of Assam, in India, is nine days' ride from Calcutta, even though one's donkey be unusually fast. All in all, it is not exactly the spot one would select for the rearing of an actor, particularly if he were expected to spend twenty-eight years as a jute planter before he began to learn the acting profession. The man who emerged from this environment and became an actor is Norman Trever, just at present appearing as the reclaimed artist in "The Pipes of Pan." Trevor's years in America are only three, but in that time he has come to the very front rank of leading men. It was his performance as the Policeman in "A Kiss for Cinderella," with Maude Adams last season, which first focused popular attention upon him, and since that time he has added to his laurels by his work as the father in "The New Word," one of the short Barrie plays seen at the Empire in the Spring; by his performance in the short-lived "Saturday to Monday," and particularly by his current portrayal at the Hudson.

The name of Norman Trevor figured in the news as long ago as 1900, for in that year he was England's star runner in the Olympic games at Paris. He definitely abandoned planting when he was about twenty-eight and went to London, where for two years he traded in the jute market. In December of 1906 he chanced to attend, in company with his father, a formal dinner of some importance, and it was this dinner which altered the entire current of his life. In the course of the evening he was asked to describe one of the recent Durbars in Delhi, and his dramatic recital of this event was listened to, among others, by Sir Charles Wyndham. Sir Charles did Trevor the honor of mistaking him for an actor, and sought him out to inquire when and where he had performed. This circumstance, of course, vastly amused the Trevors, senior and junior, but the matter took on a different aspect when Sir Charles sent for young Trevor, a few days later, and offered him a bit in a piece called "The Stronger Sex," then playing at the Criterion. More as a joke than anything else, Trevor accepted, and played the part off and on for several weeks. That is to say, he would come to the theatre when he felt like it, and stay away when he did not. His next berth, the rôle of a footman in Sir George Alexander's production of "John Glayde's Honor," he treated in similar fashion, although matters were complicated in this case by the fact that he was compelled to understudy all of the male parts. Sir George finally took him aside, confided to him that it would be quite worth while to take the profession of acting seriously, and advised that he pay some attention to it.

His next leap was to a leading rôle, and with this engagement young Trevor left the jute business behind him and went in definitely for acting. Hubert Druce, then an actor-manager, engaged him for a piece called "The Pocket Miss Hercules," and at this point Trevor's salary jumped from 30 shillings to £10. There followed a road engagement with Alexander in "His House in Order," (another member of this company was Cyril Harcourt,) and then came a succession of parts of increasing importance, leading eventually to his own season at the Savoy in 1913. In this interval he came twice under Charles Frohman's management — in "Parasites," (known here as "The Honor of the Family,") and in a piece called "Glass Houses"—and played with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Maria Tempest. His first London rôle of real importance was in support of the former, at the Haymarket in 1911, in "All That Matters." With Miss Tempest he played "At the Barn" and "Art and Opportunity." The latter is the work of the late Harold Chapin, and is, incidentally, destined to be seen in New York within a few weeks, although not with Trevor in the cast. Meanwhile, Charles Frohman had been steadily urging Trevor to come to New York, but he was at that time disinclined to leave London.

The change from the jute business to his appearance at a London theatre under his own management required something less than seven years, probably a record for staid England. At the Savoy he played "The Seven Sisters," subsequently given here with Charles Cherry in the part; "The Cardinal's Romance," a play written for Forbes-Robertson and turned over by that actor to Trevor, and Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Place in the Sun." (This was Harcourt's first production, this play antedating "A Pair of Silk Stockings.") The death of his father broke up his London season, and before another theatrical season was fairly under way the war had begun. Trevor at once offered his services, and was rejected for physical reasons.

In these circumstances he finally accepted an American offer, the manager, in this instance, being not Charles Frohman, but William A. Brady. His first American appearance was made at the Playhouse in September of 1914, in "The Eldest Son," and when that piece failed to flourish Trevor worked out his Brady contract of thirty weeks with Grace George in "The Truth" and in "Sinners." For a few weeks, between these productions, he was borrowed by J. Fred Zimmerman for the leading rôle in "Inside the Lines," but was not seen in the part in New York.

In May, 1915, he was engaged to create the title part in "Craig Kennedy," an adaptation of Arthur B. Reeves's stories by Brandon Tynan, but the piece did not reach New York. He had been undecided about accepting the engagement, expecting until the last minute to sail with Charles Frohman on the Lusitania. This trip was the Lusitania's last. Trevor was so affected by the death of Charles Frohman that he did not act again for nearly a year, and then, in rapid succession, he played in "Margaret Schiller," "King, Queen, Jack," "The Co-respondent," and "Marjory Daw." He definitely arrived, so far as the New York public was concerned, Christmas night a year ago in "A Kiss for Cinderella," and since that time he has continued to ascend the scale of popularity.

John Drew and Margaret Illington in the Revival of "The Gay Lord Quex," Coming to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Tomorrow.

FLORENCE LINCOLN.

FLORENCE LINCOLN, who achieved her first New York production with "Barbara" last Monday, is a member of that great and growing class of young playwrights who have taken George Pierce Baker's celebrated English 47 at Harvard. Not only that, but Miss Lincoln, during her days at Radcliffe, wrote one of the Harvard-Craig prize plays, a distinction reserved for a somewhat more select class. This was "The End of the Bridge," produced at John Craig's Castle Square Theatre, Boston, in 1911. In it, as in "Barbara," several important characters were children, for a sepset of nieces and nephews, more or less constant visitors at her home in Charlestown, Mass., had taught Florence Lincoln considerable about children and their ways. Added to this first-hand knowledge was a term of teaching in the Hancock School, a Boston settlement house.

"The End of the Bridge" enjoyed a run of more than 100 performances at the Castle Square (a stock theatre), thereby establishing a record which stood until Cleves Kinkead came along with "Common Clay." Subsequently "The End of the Bridge" was tried out in the Middle West, with some idea of a New York production to follow, but it was not a play of sufficient sturdiness to justify a production here.

A frailness which developed during her college career and which compelled her to abandon a number of courses has since then resulted in periods of illness which have interfered greatly with her playwriting activities. "Barbara," for example, was planned a number of years ago, but it was not until two years ago that Miss Lincoln was able to work upon it steadily. Its development, writing and revision required two years.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE attention of practically every one who is interested in the theatre, be that interest material or merely sentimental, is at present focused on the box office. The financial depression which has overtaken the theatres is almost unprecedented. Not in years have plays been dailing by the wayside so rapidly, and the number of November premieres, as a corollary, is greater than it ever has been before. Folk wise in the ways of Broadway continue to assign reasons—the war, the war tax, general hard times, generally poor plays. They even undertake to prescribe for the patient, but there are as many different prescriptions as there are doctors. In general they counsel a trimming of sails, a reduction of expenses to fit the new conditions. This is a step which it is somewhat easier to consider than to take, however. The high cost of things has hit the theatre fully as staggering a blow as it has other industries, and the only course which suggests itself is to reduce the salaries of actors. It may be that something of this sort will be attempted—a managers' meeting will consider it during the week—but it is considered altogether unlikely that the theatre can solve its problems by thus passing them on to the actor. The consensus on Broadway is that the theatre, like other fields, will simply have to shoulder its share of the war burden and grin and bear it.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the catastrophe has not struck New York alone. Both Chicago and Philadelphia have been experiencing the worst weeks of the season, if not of several seasons, and conditions in the lesser cities are becoming steadily worse.

The new Century revue failed completely to feel the force of the current depression during its first week, and it seems not improbable that it will take its place at once as the town's greatest moneymaker. The receipts of the first four performances, according to Variety, were $25,800.

Guy Bolton, the persistent collaborator, is rapidly looming up as the playboy of the Eastern world. Mr. Bolton was concerned with the authorship of no less than six offerings now on Broadway, or adjacent thereto, a figure which, if it does not constitute a world's record, certainly ought to. Bolton wrote the book of "Oh, Boy," at the Princess; he is co-author of "Polly with a Past," at the Belasco; with P. G. Wodehouse he turned out "The Riviera Girl," at the New Amsterdam, and "Leave It to Jane," at the Longacre; he wrote much of the book of the Century show, and, although the program at the Casino carries the name of Otto Harbach, he was responsible for no small part of "Kitty Darlin'."

"Among Those Present," according to reports, is a crook play in which the guilty party fails to reform at 11 o'clock or thereabouts. No previously stony-hearted detective smilingly condones the crime upon receiving the hero's promise to go straight; the crook is a crook unto the last, and still the hero. At the conclusion of the play he merely makes his escape, crimes and all. The piece is at present Somewhere on the Road, with Shelley Hull playing the rôle of the crook hero.

Joseph Riter, who came out of Pittsburgh to produce plays on Broadway a few years ago, has declared an armistice. Mr. Riter's farewell effort was "Romance and Arabella," which has just finished a four weeks' season at the Harris Theatre to gross receipts almost unbelievably low. Henrietta Crosman has been on tour under Mr. Riter's management in "Erstwhile Susan," and with the closing of that attraction on the Coast in another week Mr. Riter will return to Pittsburgh.

A record price for a popular song has been established by the sale of all rights to "Over There," the Cohan classic, for $25,000. Prior to this business stroke, Mr. Cohan had already received more than $6,000 in royalties, and a considerable sum in profits, so it seems probable that "Over There" will hold its place for years as the greatest of all money makers.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TUESDAY EVE. at 8:20
Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANN MURDOCK
and Company, including
Jerome Patrick, Rex McDougall, Percy Marmont, J. T. Chalkley, Margaret Linden, Alice Gale
In Edward Childs Carpenter's New Comedy
THE THREE BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00.

HUDSON WEST 44 St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30.
"Well Merited Success. Has Come to Stay." Louis DeFoe, The World.
IF YOU LIKE ROMANCE, SENTIMENT, JOY AND THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH, SEE
THE PIPES OF PAN
EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER'S Brilliant and Clever Comedy.
With
NORMAN TREVOR
"Few actors to-day are so abundantly endowed. It is a performance worth seeing again and again." —New York Times.
AND
JANET BEECHER
"Her Art rings true and clear." N. Y. Times
"IT IS THE SORT OF PLAY YOU WILL REMEMBER A LONG, LONG TIME." —Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' New Play
The Wooing of Eve
Noteworthy Cast Includes
A. E. ANSON
Liberty Theatre, Nov. 15, 16, 20, 22 & 24.
MATINEES ONLY—Seats Now—ISADORA DUNCAN and BARRERE LITTLE SYMPHONY.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street
"The Show Beautiful" Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
3RD DELIGHTFUL MONTH!
ALL THAT IS BEAUTIFUL THAT IS BRIGHT THAT IS BEST IN REAL MUSICAL COMEDY WILL BE ENJOYED BY ALL WHO WITNESS
Klaw & Erlanger's Perfect Production
THE RIVIERA GIRL
with Ivy Sawyer, Joseph Cawthorn, Frank Lalor, Ralph Herz, Ivy Troutman, Ethel Delmore, Ethel Intropidi, Ethel Clifton, Ethel Delmore, Ethel Intropidi, Ethel Clifton, Ethel Delmore, Ethel Intropidi, Ethel Clifton

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Mary Pickford in "The Little Princess."

RIALTO—Elsie Ferguson in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing."

BROADWAY—Franklyn Farnum in "The Winged Mystery."

81ST ST.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Robert Warwick in "The Mad Lover"; Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Jane Cowl in "The Spreading Dawn."

MANY have long marveled at the celerity with which a "star" is created in the movies, at the sudden springing up in heavy type or even electrics of some name utterly unknown in the theatre. Gradually "stars" of this type have come to be accepted for what they are, viz., not stars at all, and the term "motion picture star" no longer deceives anybody who pays any attention to the movies. Under the title of "The Star Maker," the weekly magazine published by the Triangle corporation discusses some of the disadvantages of this system from a technical angle. For instance:

"The star hoax which has been put over for some time by various picture promoters seems near an end. Exhibitors realize the idiocy of hanging their prosperity on some widely advertised name for which they must suffer dictation as to admission price, length of run, and amount of advertising. Furthermore, the very title 'star' has become a joke. Bert D. Essex in a recent issue of Photoplay Journal says:

"'The word "star" has been used and abused to such an extent that several of the managers are calling their featured players by the more-forced-than-ever-word "super-star," innocently unmindful of the fun-poking opportunities the ambiguous "super" part of it affords a merciless punster.'

"This sounds like the death rattle of the star propaganda, which has been disseminated at such a prodigious advertising cost. The time is past when a patron will pay a fancy price to see some little be-curled cutie in preference to a well-balanced entertainment minus the curls and cutie. Then, too, there are so many cuties, with all kinds of curls, springing up every day. Some can act a little, some not at all. Some are sixteen years old, others six and thirty. But they are all stars, largely of the 'super' variety; that is, they would be supers if some kind friend producer did not feel their charm or suspect that here was another 'darling of the screen' for whom the exhibitor would fall. As a result of this overproduction of stars, the public has become so bewildered that it can't remember one from another. The personalities that have been advertised the biggest and most extensively may be familiar to the majority of fans, but if these personalities have been exhibited several years and the same little smile and mannerisms have been exploited each time, the chances are the theatregoer has come out from under the spell of the personal hypnotism and is ready for a change.

"That there are some players who actually draw a following to the theatre is undeniable, but these are few, and the percentage they personally draw hardly warrants a boost in admission prices, because such tactics will soon alienate their devotees, as well as the regular patrons of the theatre. In this day of war time economy people do not care to pay an excess tax to see an entertainment with a widely advertised name in preference to one with just as good players who have not been exploited at so much cost.

"Another disadvantage of the star system from the exhibitors' point of view is the constant change in the roster of companies whose plays the theatres book. No sooner has an exhibitor invested a large amount in advertising a certain player or director than that individual changes to another company and a rival exhibitor in the same town reaps the benefit of the advertising.

"What is true of stars is also true of other component parts of a producing organization. Some producers give more publicity and larger type to their names than to the plays they produce. What does the public care about the producer, any more than about the camera man, the cutter or the sub-title illustrator? An exhibitor might just as well feature his own name. At least he is known to many of his patrons, and what he does to improve his theatre is vastly more evident to the public of his town than what a single individual in a great organization does for the good of the picture.

"A man buys The Saturday Evening Post because he knows that it is of uniform quality, not because a certain individual publishes it, writes its stories, or does its illustrating. The same might be said of pictures. The title of the play, the names of the players, and that of the author may be given place, just as the names of writers are printed in small type on the covers of some magazines, but the big asset is the brand of the play. At least the exhibitor knows he will have a certain company's pictures for several months, probably a year, according to his contract. The company name of these plays corresponds to the name of the magazine. The fan says: 'I saw a Triangle play at the Rialto Theatre the other night; it was good.' The next time the word 'Triangle' appears on posters or ads, the fans will be attracted regardless of the player or director. Stars, producers, directors, and authors may come and go, but that brand name remains, and the exhibitor is gambling nothing in advertising it. It would be a poor exhibitor who had to hang his business on the name of his organist or an orchestra leader, and it is a poor producing organization that must sell its products on the strength of some one ingredient."

Another fetich of the films is the theory that all plays which find their way into the movies must be announced as great stage successes. Surely it is time to draw the line when the "Please Help Emily" press matter solemnly declares that that piece was "the play that made such a sensational Broadway success last year."

The Famous Players Company casually calls attention to the little known fact that "Tiger Rose," before it reached the stage as a regular play, was a film. In its movie incarnation it was called "Nanette of the Wilds," and Pauline Frederick was its star. Willard Mack, the author, played the same rôle in the film that he is now playing at the Lyceum.

Discussing the improved standing of the films and those who take part in them, the same bulletin from Famous Players recalls the time when it was considered a disgrace to appear in the movies, back in the days when the first feature picture, Sarah Bernhardt in "Queen Elizabeth," was being shown. At that time the cry was going up that the appearance of an actor on the screen would kill his drawing power on the stage, an argument so eery, in the light of subsequent developments, that it seems strange that it could ever have been advanced. With possibly half a dozen exceptions, all of the well-known actors and actresses now appearing in New York have at some time or another done their bit on the movie screen.

The actor who has the good fortune to appear to advantage on the movie screen may reasonably count on becoming a millionaire before he dies. Julian Eltinge, whose skill as a female impersonator has long left New York City cold, despite its appeal to the country at large, has made two motion pictures and demands $3,500 a week before he will make any more. John Barrymore is demanding an equal emolument, and the astonishing part of it all is that they probably will get it.

The World Film Corporation is reversing the customary formula by taking a film called "Over Here," a picture showing the building and operation of one of the great United States Army cantonments. The cantonment in question is Camp Pike, in Arkansas.

The Strand Symphony Orchestra, led by Adriano Ariani, will this week perform Raff's symphony "In the Forest," Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," Saint-Saëns's "Phaeton," Massenet's "Angelus," and "Fête Bohème."

Charlotte Brontë's novel, "Jane Eyre," a thriller which long did valiant service in the field of the ten-twenty-thirty's, has finally reached the movies. It is now being screened with Alice Brady in the title rôle.

WHO IS EILEEN HUBAN?

THE story of Eileen Huban is a brief one. Although far from happy in Mr. Woods's current production of "On with the Dance," the premiere of that piece on Broadway nevertheless marked Miss Huban's definite arrival hereabouts as a leading woman, a circumstance made possible by (a) Miss Huban's undoubted talents, and (b) the present scarcity of personable young women who can act, and the consequent willingness on the part of managers to elevate them to prominence on short notice.

Miss Huban is a native of Loughrea, Galway, Ireland, and, true to the best traditions of the theatre, convent bred. She finished her education, however, and came to America, without the usual ambition to shine on the stage that accompanies the diploma. Possessed of a fine soprano voice, Miss Huban began her musical studies, and went upon the stage only through accident.

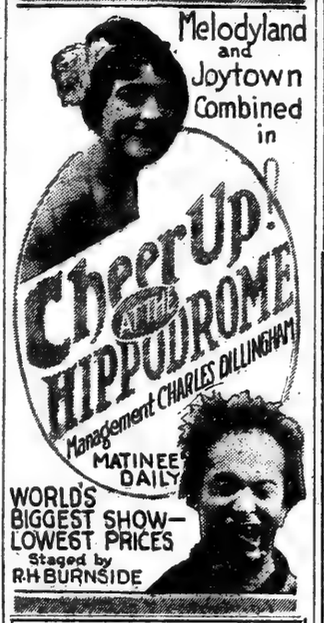
Among her friends in this country was John Patrick Campbell, the artist and founder of the Ulster Literary Theatre, in Ireland. Under Mr. Campbell's direction was staged the Irish Historic Pageant, at the Lexington Avenue Armory about five years ago. Miss Huban's participation in the spectacle was small, but Mr. Campbell, who recognized the girl's talent, was insistent in his suggestion that she go on the stage.

Her début was made under Mr. Campbell's direction when the latter presented a series of Irish plays at the Bandbox Theatre two years ago last May. Her vehicle was Harold Brighouse's "Lonesome-like" and her preparation was just one rehearsal. She gave five performances.

A contract with Walter Wanger followed for the latter's contemplated production of "Snow-White." Mr. Wanger was unable to present the piece at the scheduled time, however, and Miss Huban accepted E. Iqen Payne's offer to appear in "Grasshopper" last Spring.

It was this play that brought her into conspicuous public notice as one of the rare "finds" of the theatre. The piece, an adaptation by Padraic Colum from the German of Keyserling, was presented for two weeks, first at the Garrick Theatre and then at the Maxine Elliott. Miss Huban's enthusiastic reception resulted in her being featured after the first performance.

A subsequent two weeks' engagement last Spring in the unlucky Barrie playlet, "Old Friends," sums up Miss Huban's limited stage experience. After her success in "Grasshopper" she received offers from nearly every theatrical manager in New York. She accepted Mr. Woods's contract, first, because it was the most attractive, and, second, because, as she puts it, "it was for the shortest time." Some idea of the value managers placed upon her services may be gathered from the fact that her contract with Mr. Woods is for a period of five years.



TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
Hitchy-Koo	Hitchcock's 44th Street	June 7
The Very Idea	Astor	Aug. 9
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Country Cousin	Gaiety	Sept. 3
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
De Luxe Annie	Cort	Sept. 4
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Hamilton	Knickerbocker	Sept. 17
Lombardi, Ltd.	Morosco	Sept. 24
The Riviera Girl	New Amsterdam	Sept. 24
Here Comes the Bride	Cohan	Sept. 25
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Torches	Bijou	Oct. 24
On with the Dance	Republic	Oct. 29
Broken Threads	Fulton	Oct. 30
Washington Square Players	Comedy	Oct. 31
The Land of Joy	Park	Nov. 1
Barbara	Plymouth	Nov. 5
Miss 1917	Century	Nov. 5
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
Kitty, Darlin'	Casino	Nov. 7
The Wooing of Eve	Liberty	Nov. 9

Moderate Rents in Times Square

Rents are increasing in the Times Square district in consequence of the approaching completion of the Subway. High grade firms seeking office accommodations should get in at present moderate rentals. The Times Building, Times Square, offers facilities to architects and civil and mechanical engineers, lawyers, physicians and dentists which should be taken advantage of without delay.

Splendid second floor office, whole or divided. No finer suite in the city.

On the twenty-second floor are compact suites and single rooms which cannot be surpassed in New York for light, ventilation and the equipments of a first-class modern building.

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B'way and 50th St. Phone Circle 2330 Evenings at 8 ... WINTER GARDEN ... Matinees Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 2
ANNUAL FALL PRODUCTION
DOING OUR BIT
FRANK TINNEY, ED WYNN, HENRY LEWIS, James J. Corbett, Herman Timberg, Charles Judels, Frank Carter, Ada Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Sylvia Jason, Leah Norah, James Clemons, The Casinos, Vera Beehm, Bud Munro, Virginia Fissinger, and 150 others.
AN EXTRAVAGANZA OF SUPERLATIVE SPLENDORS
IT IS RADIANT WITH YOUTH AND BEAUTY
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
THE GREATEST SUNDAY CONCERT BILL EVER ASSEMBLED.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, EUGENE AND WILLIE HOWARD,
Leon Errol, Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, Marilynn Miller, Sybil Vane, Chic Sale, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Fred Nice and Ada Mae Weeks, Frank Fay, Fred and Adele Astaire, White and Clayton, Sam Ash, Leah Norah, Virginia Fissinger, James Clemons, Bernice Le Grande—and Ed Wynn.

Miss GRACE GEORGE
takes pleasure in announcing the first American production of the celebrated play by
HENRY BERNSTEIN
entitled
"L'ÉLÉVATION"
which has been the success of the Comedie Francaise, Paris, during the past nine months,
at the PLAYHOUSE
Wednesday evening, November 14, 1917
Applications for seats will be filled in order of their receipt, by mail or telegraph.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S 48th Street THEATRE, EAST OF B'WAY. PHONE 178 BRYANT. EV. NIGS 8:15. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15 PROMPTLY
JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents
JOHN DREW—MARGARET ILLINGTON
In SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO'S COMEDY MASTERPIECE
THE GAY LORD QUEX
(The Cast Includes: Violet Kemble Cooper, Louise Drew Irby Marshall, Helen Beaumont, George Pauncefort, Rexford Kendrick, Leonard Willey and Others.

When You Weary of Vulgar and Sensual Exotic Shows, Drink of The Fountain of Purity and Youth in
Maytime
at the Shubert Theatre
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood and William Norris
Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg
44th W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
LEARN the NEW DANCE—JUMP JIM CROW

44TH STREET THEATRE | ROOF THEATRE
Only 90 O'CLOCK Theatre in NEW YORK
OPENS MONDAY NOV. 26TH
Vera LEE and the SHUBERT MUSICAL REVUE
OVERTOY
WITH T. ROY BARNES, JUSTINE JOHNSTONE, CRAIG CAMPBELL AND 50 of the Prettiest Girls
PRICES FROM $1.00 to $2.00 BOXES $3.00 ORCH. $1.50
MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED NOW AND FILLED IN ORDER OF RECEIPT. ADDRESS JUSTINE JOHNSTONE LITTLE CLUB 44TH STREET THEATRE BUILDING.
AT THE SHUBERT THEATRE NEW HAVEN WEEK OF NOV 19TH

Plymouth Theatre Direction Arthur Hopkins. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:25. 45 St., West of B'way. Tel. 40 Bryant.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARIE DORO
"It is beautifully played by Marie Doro, a gentle, wistful, flowerlike figure, hauntingly pathetic and inspired to a moving eloquence in her glorification of maternity."—Mail.
FLORENCE LINCOLN'S PLAY
"BARBARA"
"If you liked 'The Rose of the Rich River Girl' you are quite certain to adore 'Barbara.'"—Mail.

HIPPODROME—EXTRA SPECIAL
TONIGHT FOR THE ANTILLES SUFFERERS
AT 8:15 WONDERFUL TESTIMONIAL
Under the Auspices of THE JUNIOR PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
Mrs. OLIVER HARRIMAN, President
In conjunction with the SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MAGICIANS
HARRY KELLAR—HOUDINI.
All the World's Greatest Magicians.
MADAM
Louise Homer
The Great American Contralto.
LEON ROTHIER.
Address by GENERAL BELL.
Soldiers & Sailors in Tableaux.
Junior Naval Scouts in Drills.
FRANK E. TOURS
And his "Wake Up, America, Band."
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, GRACE LA RUE and DICKSON & HYSON.
POPULAR PRICES—SEATS ON SALE.

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
"The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Why the Columbia is Always Crowded: Clean fun and lots of it. Lively music and dancing. Stage full of pretty girls. Beautiful scenery and costumes. Perfectly conducted theatre and moderate prices.
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 2:15, 25, 50, 75c, $1.
Oh Girl!
New burlesque in 2 acts by Jimie McCree. "THE HIGH COST OF FLIRTING," superbly produced. Twice daily. Smoking permitted. Seats 2 Weeks in Advance.
Week Nov. 19—HIP HOORAY GIRLS, Burlesque's Novelty Show.

77TH ST. THEATRE 77th St. & B'way.
Anniversary Week A Glorious Week of Double Features
To-day—JACK PICKFORD LOUISE HUFF
THE GHOST HOUSE
O. HENRY'S SHORT STORY | Indian Summer of Dry Valley Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew in Good News & True
PATHE NEWS OF THE MINUTE
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 12 & 13
BILLIE BURKE ARMS AND THE GIRL
O. HENRY'S Whimsical Short Story, "On the Subway."
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14
Taylor Holmes—Fools for Luck.
Mildred Havoes—The Coward of the Company.
Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 & 16
Gertrude McCoy—The Silent Witness
Evart Overton-Agnes Ayres—The Bottom of the Well
Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 17 & 18
Virginia Harris—The Trouble Buster
Mae Murray—A Woman's Way

HELP THE CRIPPLES! BUY USEFUL GIFTS!
Annual Christmas Bazaar for the Benefit of the
School for Crippled Children
(471 W. 57th St.)
And Summer Home (Clavarack, N.Y.)
In the Astor Gallery of the
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Monday, November 12, from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

2ND NATIONAL Hotel Men's Exposition
OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
Exhibits to Interest Everyone. Food Conservation Displays. War Bread. Model Kitchens, Etc., Etc. See How the Big Hotels Operate Their Business. Most Interesting Exposition Ever Held. It's Educational.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPENS TO-MORROW, 3 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL 57TH ST.
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
COLOR VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
THE RE-DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
5 SUNDAY EVES. AT 8:30, MONDAY MATS. AT 3:00
BEGINNING NOVEMBER 18 & 19
—TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE—
Our National Parks...Nov. 18-19
Our Pacific Coast...Nov. 25-26
Our American Indian...Dec. 2-3
Our Hawaii...Dec. 9-10
Our West Indies...Dec. 16-17
Course Sale CLOSED $5, $4, $3, $2.50
SINGLE SEAT SALE OPENS TUESDAY.

David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave.
THE VALUE OF A MOTHER
ריא ערמת פון א מאמע

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15
BEGINNING TOMORROW (MON.) "VE. "MISS HAMLET." Elmore & Carlson, Murray Livingston, Marcella Johnson, 5 others. All Seats 25, 35, 50

ICELAND ICE SKATING

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.
FIRST TIME TOMORROW EVE.
JOE WEBER offers
DONALD BRIAN
IN THE NEW OPERETTA
HER REGIMENT
Book and Lyrics by WILLIAM LE BARON.
Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
The Supporting Cast includes:
Audrey Maple, Josie Intropodi, Paulina French, Cissie Sewell, Norma Brown, Frank Moulan, Sidney Jarvis, Hugh Chilvers, Frederick Manatt, Edythe Mason
Also a large and attractive chorus.
Mr. Herbert will direct the augmented orchestra TOMORROW NIGHT.
MATS. TUESDAY & SATURDAY.

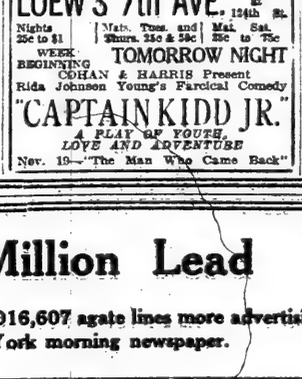
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6110 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
11th WEEK
Richard Walton Tully Presents

in THE MASQUERADER
A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston
"Guy Bates Post gives the finest performance of his career."—Charles Darnton in N. Y. Eve. World.
"Brilliant acting by Guy Bates Post."—G. S. Kaufman in N. Y. Tribune.
"SPELLS SUCCESS."—N. Y. Times.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. Theatre Nr. B'way.
Messrs. Hitchcock & Goetz, Lessees & Mgrs.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
24TH WEEK
Hits May Come, And Hits May Go, But Hitchy-Koo Goes On Forever.
Messrs. Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz Present
HITCHY-KOO
By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz.
Staged by Julian Mitchel & Leon Errol.
The Cast Includes:
Raymond Hitchcock, Rock & White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni, Josephine Whittell, Ames & Winthrop, George Moore

MOROSCO HAS THE HIT
45th St. w of B'way. Phone Bryant 230 Evs at 8.20
Mats. Wed. (POP) Sat. 2.20
2ND MONTH OF THE LAUGHING SENSATION OF NEW YORK
OLIVER MOROSCO'S COMEDY TRIUMPH
LOMBARDI LTD.
by FREDERIC & FANNY HATTON
with LEO CARRILLO
AND A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST
SEATS 10 WEEKS AHEAD
INCL. ALL HOLIDAY MATINEES

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near B'way. Phone Bryant 6460. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
HOBART—JORDAN CORPORATION Inquires
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?
A FARCE BY GEORGE V. HOBART, Author of "EXPERIENCE."
For Wives and For Husbands and For Others!
COMPANY INCLUDES:
HALE HAMILTON
Virginia Hammond, Jane Cooper, Clara Mackin, Charlotte Ives, Alice Lloyd, Joseph Conyers, Sod Prouty, &c.

COMEDY THEATRE, 41st, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mts. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS
Another Triumph!
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS
In the Zone
The Avenue
Blind Alleys
His Widow's Husband


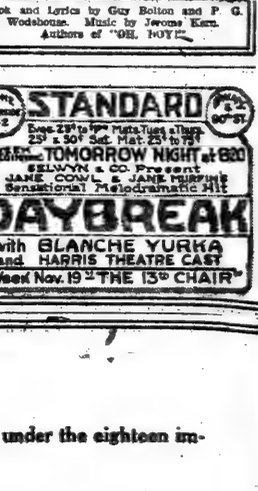
CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
—3rd MONTH—
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
'DeLuxe Annie'
A Mystery Drama by Edward Clark, from the short story by SCAMMON LOCKWOOD.
"An Evening of Keen Entertainment, and Then a Lifetime of Fuller Understanding."

BIJOU Theatre 45th St., W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF
The TORCHES
with LESTER LONERGAN
STIRS BROADWAY AUDIENCES —
BEGINNING MON., NOV. 19 SEATS THURS.
NORWORTH and SHANNON'S CHUMMY MUSICAL REVUE
Odds and Ends OF 1917
with Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

PRINCESS
OH, BOY
2ND YEAR.

LOEW'S 7th AVE. 7th Ave. at 124th St.
Nights 25c to $1 | Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c & 50c | Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c
WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
COHAN & HARRIS Present
Rida Johnson Young's Farcical Comedy
"CAPTAIN KIDD JR."
A PLAY OF YOUTH, LOVE AND ADVENTURE
Nov. 19—"The Man Who Came Back"

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Phone 3846 Greeley. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT."
—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
WM. ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST Present
America's Foremost Prima Donna,
ALICE NIELSEN
IN THE MUSICAL ROMANCE
"KITTY, DARLIN'"
"Musically superior to the operettas on which Broadway lavishes its attention."—Louis De Foe, The World.
Book by Otto Harbach. Music by Rudolf Friml. Staged by Edward Royce. (Founded on David Belasco's Play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs.")

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39th, East of B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN
"FIVE PLAYS IN ONE."—N. Y. Globe.

EYES OF YOUTH
By Max Marcin & Chas. Guernon

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30.
"A CHUCKLE, A LAUGH, AND A ROAR FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN."
THE VERY IDEA
By William Le Baron
With Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT

LONGACRE THEATRE West 48th St. Tel. BRYANT 22. EVS. 8:15. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:15.
LEAVE IT TO JANE
SMARTEST AND GAYEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy!' Several kinds of a hit. A deserved success."—Arms Monitor, Eve. Mail.
Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. Authors of "OH, BOY!"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Phone 4200 Riverside.
Evgs. 25c to $1.50 Mat. Tues. & Thurs. 25c to $1 Mat. Sat. 25c to $1.50
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20
SELWYN & CO. Present
JANE COWL & JANE MURFIN'S Sensational Melodramatic Hit
DAYBREAK
with BLANCHE YURKA and HARRIS THEATRE CAST
Week Nov. 19—THE 13TH CHAIR

A Three Million Lead

In ten months of 1917 The New York Times printed 3,016,607 agate lines more advertising under the eighteen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	Second Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Third Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fourth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fifth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Sixth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops	2,524,125	1,942,989	1,714,328	1,360,709	997,266	581,178
Real Estate and Bldg. Material	1,060,288	769,175	381,487	892,766	94,425	213,534
Financial	1,057,182	376,490	369,107	402,497	402,885	420,782
Automobiles	848,758	398,173	516,737	408,480	212,886	574,662
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	423,498	318,885	178,308	301,431	186,134	146,280
Books and Magazines	420,532	119,829	61,262	16,879	184,071	132,439
Men's Furnishings	290,481	206,638	150,267	46,336	216,105	51,888
Miscellaneous Display	257,003	197,519	148,038	119,642	153,958	169,064
Musical Instruments	224,263	148,947	177,758	17,369	122,749	68,897
Transportation	213,336	133,690	113,485	140,068	30,090	129,880
Office Appliances	124,947	19,297	4,069	4,092	34,818	10,301
Boots and Shoes	91,736	55,304	60,267	18,550	16,080	14,742
Foodstuffs	91,556	55,138	67,471	18,513	36,535	11,516
Beverages	75,101	55,810	43,708	28,238	23,865	27,245
Newspapers	60,145	20,342	15,997	5,643	19,220	4,634
Charity and Religion	56,857	38,366	29,099	39,985	41,053	22,040
Public Service	55,854	34,572	36,634	35,032	36,206	53,642
Candies and Gum	32,695	686	12,840	.....	21,937	5,034
Total Agate Lines	**7,908,357**	**4,891,750**	**4,110,862**	**3,856,129**	**2,830,273**	**2,637,758**
Other Classifications	2,325,087	6,682,089	3,484,426	2,330,364	1,009,791	779,257
Complete Total Agate Lines	**10,233,444**	**11,573,839**	**7,595,288**	**6,186,493**	**3,840,064**	**3,417,015**
Less Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements	574,146	4,408,202	1,133,043	1,286,518	45,092	12,249
Total Agate Lines, Less Help and Situation Wanted	**9,659,298**	**7,165,637**	**6,462,245**	**4,899,975**	**3,794,972**	**3,404,766**

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times exceeds 350,000 copies.

GREAT AMERICAN

CIRCUS

Direction of SAMUEL McCRACKEN
Under the Auspices of the
Eighth Coast Artillery, N. Y. C.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
EIGHTH COAST DEFENSE
COMMAND, N. G. U. S.
THIS WEEK
WED., THURS., FRI. & SATURDAY
NOV. 14, 15, 16, 17
Gala Opening Wednesday Evening
MATINEE DAILY THEREAFTER.
FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY ARMORY
BROADWAY AND 68TH STREET

Seats Now on sale. General Admission, 50c; special reserved sections.

By giving this undertaking your support, patronage and attendance, you will not only be performing a patriotic and philanthropic duty, but you willwitness an arenic entertainment which is the greatest of its kind, country or era, enlisting the activities of the circus celebrities of the world.

MOTION PICTURES. | MOTION PICTURES.

To-day (Sunday) Nov. 11th

STOP!

—don't go a step further—don't do a single thing until you have bought your tickets for the highest class, speediest, thrilliest melodrama ever shown on Broadway, featuring the brilliant star—

FRANKLYN FARNUM

in "The Winged Mystery"

EXTRA—ADDED ATTRACTION—Popular Brownie Vernon and splendid cast in the extra five-reel production—"FEAR NOT." Double feature week all this week, beginning today, (Sunday,) Nov. 11th. Noon to midnight CONTINUOUS. Prices (including war tax) 20c, 30c and 55c. NO HIGHER. Symphony Orchestra.

BROADWAY
THEATRE, BROADWAY AT 41ST STREET.

ALWAYS WORTH WHILE

RIALTO

TEMPLE OF THE MOTION PICTURE
B'WAY AT 42D ST.

DIRECTION OF S. L. ROTHAPFEL.
COMMENCING TO-DAY, ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
ELSIE FERGUSON in "THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING."
From the NOVEL BY MARY S. WATTS. DIRECTED BY MAURICE TOURNEUR.

"ME AND MY DOG," Scenic Feature.
"MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED," Christie Comedy.

THE INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD, conductor, rendering the Overture to "PHEDRE," by Massenet, and selections from "ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE?" by Briquet.

SOLOISTS—MARY BALL, Soprano; GASTON DUBOIS, The Belgian 'Cellist.

SATURDAY MORNING MUSICALES. TICKETS 10c WHEN BOUGHT IN ADVANCE.

"REISENWEBER'S JIM-JAM REVUE"
A FIRST MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION, SCINTILLATING WITH ORIGINAL NOVELTIES, GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND A BEAUTY CHORUS
PRICE 50c AND MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY AT 7.30 & 11

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.50
Served in the Main Restaurant Sunday from Noon to 9 P. M.

Genuine Old Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.50
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-6
DIRECTION BETTY BOOTT (Mrs. Earle Faze) with Original Dixieland "Jazz" Band

Atop of Reisenweber's
JOAN SAWYER'S RENDEZVOUS
Nightly beginning at 9.
Miss Sawyer's Own Orchestra
Joan Sawyer in Special Dances

REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH STREET.
PHONE: COLUMBUS 9545.

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU"
Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th STREET & BROADWAY
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN
COMMENCING AT NOON
HIGH CLASS CABARET—DANCING

The Price We Pay

With every bit of pleasure comes a corresponding amount of effort, and to reduce the phrase to a comprehensive quantity it resolves itself to two words: "More pleasure—more effort." To measure the amount of pleasure offered guests of the

Hotel Ansonia

means a world of effort expended by the management, for in the word "pleasure" is concealed "comfort," although in the mad rush of excitement this phase is oftimes overlooked.

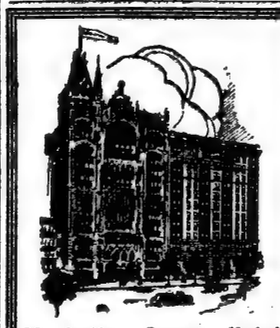
The management firmly believes, however, that guests must fundamentally be comfortable that they may enjoy their pleasures to the fullest extent.

Adding to the comforts of home life the pleasures of the "Fountain Room," the "Swimming Pool," the unexcelled cuisine and other Ansonia joys that make for happiness, the management in offering you the invitation to make the Hotel Ansonia your home feels confident that the price they pay for your pleasure warrants your deep consideration.

Suites of from 2 to 20 rooms—$150 a month and up.
Mr. *Hiram Cocomough* or Mr. *Roy Hubbell* will be glad to confer with you at any time.

Hotel Ansonia

1,400 Rooms, of which 200 are reserved, at all times, for transients
Broadway at Seventy-third
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director.



Manhattan Square Hotel

50-58 West 77th Street

Opposite beautiful Manhattan Square Park and Museum of Natural History; half block from entrance to Central Park. Ideal location—quiet, refined, dignified and select family hotel. Absolutely fireproof. 300 Rooms, 225 Baths

Leases on Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments
ALSO WEEKLY OR DAILY RATES.
Superior restaurant a la carte, club breakfast.
GEORGE W. O'HARE, Manager.

Hotel Hargrave

West 72nd Street, Between Broadway and Columbus Ave., Running Through to 71st St.

Central Park One Block.

Subway, Elevated, Bus Lines and Surface Cars within a half block. Comfort, refinement and luxury.

300 Rooms—200 Bathrooms

Extra large rooms and closets. Suites from 1 room and bath to 10 rooms and 8 baths.

The Hargrave guest has the satisfaction of enjoying the best food of any high class New York hotel.

Carefully Selected Clientele.
Eugene Cable, Manager

This Is Not "Camouflage"

PAULSON literally lifts his skating partner Elsie up by the hair of her head in their dramatic skating version of the famous Apache Dance.

We don't use it in speaking of the WINTER ICE SHOW at the

GOLDEN GLADES

Because It Is Real—Nothing to Conceal
That Zip-Zippy DINNER SHOW at 7:15.
That Snappy MIDNIGHT PARADE at 11:30.

DANCING —TO-NIGHT— in the Fashionable Balconades Ballroom BEGINNING AT 3.
AFTERNOON TEAS
Dancing Main Restaurant, 3 to 6—Daily.

TO-NIGHT

Thomas Healy's Broadway at 48th St.

Reserve NOW Phone Tables Col. 9000.

LONDON.

On August 31st, 1916, at His Majesty's Theatre, London, by special arrangement with the late Sir Herbert Tree, the wonderful "Chu Chin Chow" was first produced on any stage, by Oscar Asche. Now, one year and three months after that first presentation, "Chu Chin Chow" is still playing there to capacity audiences and has continued its Triumphant Career despite War, Zeppelin air raids and the opposition of countless other plays. It still ranks as London's greatest and most artistic production and finest achievement.

A MUSICAL TALE OF THE EAST

CHU CHIN CHOW

COMPANY OF 300
IN 14 SCENES

NEW YORK.

On October 22d, 1917, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest produced for the first time in America, "Chu Chin Chow." Since then it has delighted thousands of patrons, has packed the big Manhattan to the doors, turned hundreds away at every performance, and has been pronounced the Biggest, Best and Most Beautiful Offering ever staged in America, surpassing all other attractions. It will rank as the most artistic achievement ever seen in America. Nothing equalling the superb, magnificent beauty of "Chu Chin Chow" has ever been conceived by the mind of man.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE WEST 34TH ST.
BARGAIN MAT. EVERY WED., BEST SEATS $1.
EVENINGS AND SAT. MATINEE, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 & $2
300 ORCHESTRA SEATS ALWAYS $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE INCLUDING ALL HOLIDAYS
A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

STRAND THEATRE
Broadway at 47th St.
DIRECTION HAROLD EDEL
TO DAY AND ALL WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
in The Little Princess
AN ARTCRAFT PRODUCTION
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ADRIANO ARIANI, Conductor.

Victor Moore Comedy.
Scenic "Here and There in Spain."
AFT. CONCERTS 2:15 DAILY
EXC. SAT., SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.
RAFF—SAINT-SAEN —ORCHIELLI —ROSSINI PROGRAM.
HELEN SCHELDER (Cellist.) HERBERT WATEROUS (Bass.)
8—PAULINE FREDERICK in HUNGRY HEART."
(REVIEW) R.L. Ditmar's "Enemies of the Garden."

81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE SCHUYLER 3980.
MON., TUE., WED.
ROBERT WARWICK
THE POPULAR STAR
In a romance of Smiles & Thrills "THE MAD LOVER"
NEXT THUR., FRI., SAT., SUN.
The Beautiful Emotional Star
JANE COWL
In a Powerful, Compelling Drama,
"THE SPREADING DAWN"
Also Great VAUDEVILLE.
Mats. 15c & 25c. Evenings 25c, 35c & 50c.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Lyl. 15, 25c
EMILY STEVENS in "OUTWITTED."

HOTEL BRISTOL
129-135 West 45th Street

Every comfort. Every convenience. Efficient service. Newly furnished. Excellent food and a homelike atmosphere have attracted many families, who no longer worry about the high cost of living.

AMERICAN PLAN

Room and Bath for two persons, $40 to $50 Per Week.

Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bath, two persons, $50 to $60 Per Week; three persons, $65 to $75 Per Week.

T. Elliott Tolson.

HOTEL SAN REMO

CENTRAL PARK WEST
74th to 75th Street Block Front
A SUPERB LOCATION
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
INSURES MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR.
APARTMENTS AND ROOMS WITH BATH
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
Transiently or by the Year.
Please write for booklet and terms.

Hotel Margaret
Brooklyn
Offers

Quick transit to men in lower Manhattan.

Lower prices for rooms and suites and restaurant tariff than other high class hotels. (European and American Plans.)

Highest point of land affording a delightful view of New York harbor from most windows.

Heated lounge room on roof, glass enclosed.

Situated at 97 Columbia Heights, 3 blocks from end of Brooklyn Bridge trolley.

E. D. DE PUY.
Formerly with Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

SAVOY

BOSTON, MASS.
455 COLUMBUS AVENUE, Corner Pembroke Street and Columbus Square.
European Plan. SAVOY COMPANY, Inc., Lessees.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, moderate prices, a la carte, also club breakfasts, 25 to 50 cts. A $5 coupon book sold for $4.50. Ladies' orchestra.
60 SINGLE ROOMS, with private connecting bathrooms, $1 per day.
LARGE ROOMS, with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 per day each person.
200 ROOMS and suites, all with private connecting bathrooms.
Electric cars pass the house for all R. R. stations, theatres, dry goods stores and steamboat landings.
Long Distance and inter-communicating telephone in every room.
TEMPERANCE house, no liquors sold on premises, no billiard or pool room.
THE BASIS of all our rates is one dollar per day for each person, with private connecting bathroom. Children under 5 free; over 5 and under 12 years of age, 50c., when occupying same suite or room with adults. Guests remaining seven days or more—every seventh day free.
FIRST CLASS GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS WITHIN ONE BLOCK.
WILLIAM O. MORIN, Manager. Telephone, Back Bay—8043.
Illustrated Booklet Sent Free Upon Request.

EVERY ROOM HAS A PRIVATE BATHROOM

Now Open—the New

PARKSIDE HOTEL

31 West 71st Street.

Located in New York's Finest Residential Section

Private house block, just off Central Park West; near all west side transit lines. Absolutely fireproof. Every modern feature.

1, 2, 3, or 4 Rooms—With Baths and Showers.

Furnished or unfurnished. Every room is outside, and is unexcelled in light and air. Unobstructed view from every window. Suites laid out very attractively.

$40 upwards a month per room—Unfurnished
$45 " " " " " —Furnished

Appointments and Service of the Highest Character.

Superior Restaurant. A la Carte and American Plan.

Tel. Columbus 3777 Wm. R. Fletcher—Managing Director.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.
2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Nov. 12th.

SUPERLATIVELY IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT. FAREWELL TO VAUDEVILLE BEFORE SAILING TO DO HER BIT IN HOSPITALS AND REST CAMPS.

ELSIE JANIS

WILL PRESENT HER NEW "IMPRESSIONS OF HER FAVORITE STARS," besides singing and dancing in characteristic Janis style. Miss Janis is the foremost mimic on the stage and her reproductions of personality and manner have the authentic stamps of true genius in delineating interesting types.

EXTRA ADDED FEATURE.—SECOND BIG WEEK.

BEATRICE HERFORD

Society's Exclusive Entertainer in Her Inimitable Characterizations.

L. WOLFE | ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY | ANATOL

GILBERT AND FRIEDLAND

SONGLAND'S FAVORITE COMPOSERS.
ADDED ATTRACTION.

RAY & GORDON DOOLEY

OF THE FAMOUS DOOLEY FAMILY.

EXTRA FEATURE JOE COOK THE ONE MAN VAUDEVILLE SHOW

Nat Nazarro Troupe | Stanley & Birnes | "Makers of History"

ATTRACTIVE ADDED ATTRACTION. THE MUSICAL COMEDY STAR WHO REMAINS TRUE TO THE SINGING AND SPEAKING STAGE.

SALLIE FISHER

The adorable prima donna in the piquant role of "the choir singer who had to be played for" in Clare Kummer's brilliant sketch, "THE CHOIR REHEARSAL." Strong Supporting Company.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC

Week Commencing Tomorrow Night
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
JOHN BARRYMORE, CONSTANCE COLLIER and LIONEL BARRYMORE in John N. Raphael's Adaptation of the Famous Novel

PETER IBBETSON

By George Du Maurier, Author of "Trilby."
Undoubtedly the greatest dramatic sensation of the year.
Alexander Woollcott, New York Times:
"'Peter Ibbetson' is one of the happiest stories ever told."
Nov. 12-13-14-15—German Hospital Benefit. Prices $2.00 to 25c. Friday and Saturday Evenings, $1.50 to 25c. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, $1.00 to 25c.
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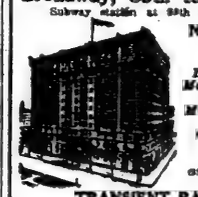

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WAR'S INFLUENCE ON SCHOOL COURSES

New York's Acting Superintendent, Dr. Straubenmuller, Discusses Reforms Under Way in England and Changes Needed in the United States.

IF the United States is to get its share of the world's business in the world's markets after the present great war closes, greater attention must be paid to the teaching of modern foreign languages in the public and high schools, according to Dr. G. Straubenmuller, New York City's Acting Superintendent of Schools. Like England, he says, America must recognize the importance of the cry for more intensive teaching of both science and modern languages in all of her educational institutions. Owing to the growth of trade with the Orient, he adds, we cannot afford to overlook the importance of the Japanese and Chinese languages, and he expects to see the children soon learning how to speak the Oriental tongues.

"Some years ago," remarked Dr. Straubenmuller, "I had a very far-sighted teacher who used to say to us: 'Boys, keep your eye on the Orient. China and Japan are future fields for you.' It does not take a very far-sighted person to see how true this is now, or to recognize the fact, as the English are recognizing it, that closer international relations both as to sphere of government and in industry can be based only on good will, which, in turn, is dependent on mutual understanding and sympathy.

"Reading and personal intercourse do more to create and strengthen mutual understanding and sympathy than anything else. The bonds of intercourse and interdependence have, through the war and circumstances relating to the war, become so close and so varied, and the relations between us and our allies and other countries so intertwined that the effects will be reflected in the minds and lives of the people, and, therefore, in the educational system. The war will affect education—not alone the educational systems of the various countries engaged in the war, but world education.

"Doubtless there will be developments and improvements in the American schools due to the war. In England the war has caused as great a revolution in education as in Russia it has in the Government. I cannot better illustrate the feelings of English educators than to quote from a book published last year, 'Eclipse or Empire,' by H. B. Gray and Samuel Turner, containing chapters on the reconstruction of the English school system:

"'War after war—not so much upon our enemies or our rivals as upon ourselves, our own old ways, our own old prejudices and preconceptions, social, industrial, but above all educational. It is the only road to future peace, future prosperity, and future power.'

"This sounds the keynote of all the books on the reconstruction of the British schools and shows clearly that educators of England hope, through education, through reconstructed school system, to strengthen and upbuild their country in the respects in which it had fallen down. In some of her reforms England is adopting measures which we have tried in our school system successfully.

"The watchword of the hour in the writings of English educators who have published works in 1916 and 1917 is 'Reconstruction' in all its entirety. This note is echoed by Gray and Turner, by J. H. Badley in his 'Education After the War,' by Frederick J. Gould in 'British Education After the War,' and in 'The Public School System in Relation to the Coming Conflict for National Supremacy,' by V. Seymour Bryant. These last three books have been published during 1917 and express the most recent ideas and discoveries of the English school reconstructionists.

"What do they think they need? They speak of the need of education—broad, liberal, offering equal opportunity for the poor and rich alike, based not on accident of birth, but on ability; an educational system free from the shackles of the old prejudices. In their writings they have shown no mercy to themselves, their schools, or their Government. While they say bluntly that they have lost industrial supremacy, they also say that they intend to regain it—to regain it through education.

"Education is the vital factor in this great struggle for industrial supremacy which is going on in England, in our own country, in every other country. 'The world war,' says Badley, 'is merely preliminary to an even greater struggle—an industrial conflict in the future.'

"England has never offered the opportunities of education to all, as the American schools have. The English public school is not a public school in the sense that ours is. The public schools of England are the great exclusive, privileged boarding schools in which the sons of the best families are educated. English public schools, among which there are such noted institutions as Etoh, Rugby, and Westminster, number about 35,000 pupils. Her elementary schools are the nearest approach to our public schools. Equalizing opportunity, based on personal ability of the student, not on circumstances of birth or wealth, is one of the great features proposed in English school reform. They are also advocating a system of scholarship whereby the poor boy with ability will be able to continue his education after he has finished the elementary schools, instead of leaving, as he has hitherto been compelled to do. England spends more money on scholarship than we do, but her higher schools, it must be remembered, are not so free as ours are. Another reform to prepare the student for life and equalize opportunity is the establishment of continuation schools and co-operative courses, such as we have in New York City. In the latter courses there is co-operation between secondary or high school and employers.

"Two boys in a given school who agree to follow the same trade or business are paired off. While one of the pair is at work in a factory or business house, the other is attending school. They alternate every week, so that in the course of a year each of the pair has spent half of his time at work and half at school. The continuation school, on the other hand, is for the boy who is compelled to leave school at 14 to go to work. He attends school for four or six hours a week. These hours are taken out of the employer's time, not out of the boy's free time, so that his evenings are left free for recreation or rest. Both of these kinds of schools are incorporated in our school system and have been found beneficial. We all feel that it is a dangerous thing for a boy of 14 to pass entirely out from under school influence. He should not lose contact with the school until he is at least 18.

"Competitive scholarships, so prevalent in England, are decreed to be nothing less than a dangerous gamble with immature life. 'Soft options,' or elective courses, which have done so much to emasculate American education, form a fatal educational policy. A struggle, but not a hopeless struggle, against environment should be the main factor in education. Examinations are the bugbear of the English school system. One writer says that the multiplicity of examinations is probably the greatest curse of English education today, especially those imposed upon one school by the authorities of the next higher school. The public schools and the secondary schools are dominated, as to subject matter to be taught, by the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. An antiquated curriculum is now forced upon the preparatory schools by the public schools, and in turn upon the public schools by the colleges and universities. The examination evil must be curbed. The system of accredited schools such as are found in the United States must be established, schools whose character of work is of such a high standard that the pupils recommended by their teachers may pass to the next higher school without examination.

"Another reform is the need of a clear and unimpeded road from elementary school to university. Better articulation between the lower and higher schools is the cry. In New York City the road from the kindergarten to the university is open and free, and the change from one type of school to another is not impossible, as it is in most European countries.

"Better salaries are to be paid in the English schools in order to attract the best class of men and women as teachers. Great Britain is ready to spend much more money on education than she has heretofore. She is preparing to give her children more years at school, to equip her schools better, to grant scholarships, to pay her teachers better salaries. 'English education,' says Badley, 'has suffered from the neglect of the proper training of the imagination and of the feelings, and from starvation of the cravings for beauty in life. Beauty is not necessarily costly; it is not a luxury of the rich. Simplicity can be as beautiful as any ornament, hence have it in the schools and in their fittings.'

"In the great public schools of England, in which I gather there are about 33,400 pupils, more than one-half of the time is devoted to the study of Latin and Greek. Most of the masters are classical men. There are about 28,300 pupils under classical headmasters and about 2,500 under science and mathematics headmasters. Recently I spoke of these conditions and of reforms and the advocated remedies at a meeting of our high school Principals. England has awakened to the value of scientific training in the schools. We in America will do well to remember its importance.

"More science must be taught in all of our educational institutions and in every one of our schools, first for its importance in application to production, then for scientific knowledge and scientific method, and lastly for an understanding in dealing with any question. Science must have a high place for all. Industry needs scientific advisers. Progress depends on the rate at which a nation converts the principles and theories of science into terms of ascertained fact.

"'Neglect of science among politicians, manufacturers, school men and among all the older ranks of people,' say the English educational authors, 'is responsible for our industrial catastrophe.' It is a serious question. Science should be taught not only for industrial reasons, but for mind training. Science should be taught in elementary schools in the form of nature study, elementary physics, chemistry and geography, not as occasional features, but as a foundation of elementary education. Science should no longer be regarded as the fifth wheel, but as the first wheel to the coach of educational progress. There should be a strictly scientific training for those who are to make science their profession, and a general knowledge of science for the public. Science must be brought to bear on all the work of the home, as in every other kind of work, in order to prevent alike waste of material, time and labor. Science is absolutely necessary to the nation that desires to gain and to maintain national supremacy. The teaching of science in the schools is, therefore, a necessity."

England hopes to have co-education by co-administration and hopes to place women on all educational boards. When asked if the war was likely to have any effect on those communities in America where women and girls had been denied the same educational opportunities given to the men and boys, Dr. Straubenmuller replied that it was probable it would.

"But," he added, "co-education does not necessarily mean complete identity of training. While the general mental ability of the girl may and does equal that of the boy, their physical abilities, age for age, are not the same. What may be a strain for a boy is a burden for a girl. If in co-education we lessen the burden for the girl by removing the strain from the boy, we weaken the boy. Hence there should not be complete identity of training, as is true in many of our own high schools. We know that 80 per cent. of all women of America over 15 years of age either marry or in some other way come closely in contact with a home or house management. So there is one vocation that we are certain 80 per cent. of all girls will follow. Therefore, teach the home economic arts to girls.

"England has said there is a great need for more education for the workingmen," added Dr. Straubenmuller. "We must prepare our people to take up the work of the world. Not only must our machines be the best kind, but the man behind the machine must be the best of his kind. Technical and commercial training are a necessity. Increased production and extended trade should not, however, be made the final test of the value of education; we should not ignore all ideal aims. The cornerstones of our education should be individuality, initiative, self-control, and a more drastic scientific and intellectual training. The mechanical training of a boy should not be decided by chance, but by personal bent." Summarizing what is deemed necessary by the reconstructionists to strengthen Britain's schools, Dr. Straubenmuller said:

"Nursery schools for all who cannot get similar training at home; elementary schools up to the age of 14 for those who must go to productive work; for these again from 14 to 18, continuation schools at which attendance for a part of the day only is required; elementary schools up to the age of 12 for those who will still be able to give all of their time to further their education, and from 12 to 16 some of these to attend secondary schools and later technical schools, while others are to attend secondary schools and take up professional studies. The secondary schools, it is hoped, will give a sound foundation for any kind of later specialized work and will discover individual capacity and bent, and then in the last two years will give specialized training along the lines of aptitudes.

"The chief needs, according to this new method, according to this new education, will be physical training, which will include medical care, provision of suitable food, attention to hours of sleep, play, and work, gymnastic exercises, dancing games, scouting, and manual work in open air; second, intellectual training, which in the elementary schools will include mastery of the tools for acquiring knowledge and awakening of intellect; in the vocational schools, vocational training, in the secondary schools, general courses for all alike in experimental science, mathematics, the mother language, one other language, geography, literature, history, and then practice of arts and crafts and training in citizenship; third, moral training, which will be largely a training in citizenship.

"Briefly, then, English reconstructionists demand more science in the schools, more modern language teaching, more English, longer schooling, more opportunities for the able poor, greater opportunities for girls, better salaries for teachers, smaller classes, less time for sport, co-education, more manual training, more technical training, more commercial education, better education for the workingmen, a consecutive, well-articulated system of schools to enable pupils to pass easily and readily from lower to higher schools, closer relationship between the school, employer, and parent, and more training in citizenship."

When asked about the effect of the war on textbooks, Dr. Straubenmuller said that no radical change had yet been made in books used in the schools of New York City. "After the war is over," he said, "there will be a general readjustment of industries, produce, and Governments, and then there will be need of revised geographies, revised matter in histories, and new conceptions of citizenship. One of the immediate effects of the world's war in our country will be a wider adoption of the study of general history, a deeper interest in the past and present history of other nations, and a realization of a closer bond between the peoples of the world which will make for humanity in the highest sense of the word."

NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH

ONE of the most striking speeches before the recent Southern Commercial Congress in New York was delivered by Giles B. Jackson, a negro lawyer of Richmond, Va., who spoke for the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, composed of practically every substantial white business man of the Virginia capital.

It was the first time, so far as known, that a colored man had addressed the Southern Congress. Jackson is a man of the urbane ante-bellum type, who is liked and respected by the white and colored of Richmond to a man, and has for years been a link in that community between the two races. He was chosen by the white business men of Richmond to speak on the disturbing exodus of the colored people from the South, and to ask the Southern Congress to do everything in its power in co-operation with the white and colored people of Virginia to dam this outflow of the colored labor of the South, now that it had become a real menace.

It is said that, when the Executive Committee of the Congress had under consideration the proposal that Jackson be allowed to address the body, United States Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, majority leader of the Senate, informed the committee that he would be personally responsible for any statement the colored man made. The speech was in part as follows:

"I hail from Virginia, the capital of the late Southern Confederacy, where I left behind me two races living separate and distinct, with the line of demarkation clearly understood between them. To this line each race is working harmoniously and satisfactorily. One thoroughly understands the other, recognizing the line thus drawn in working out their destinies. These lines are drawn tightly in respect to social equality, and the colored people do not desire social equality. The negro is as proud of his racial identity as any other race, and he does not desire to lose it.

"At the close of the war between the States there were 4,000,000 black people emerging from slavery, entirely penniless, without even the six feet of earth, his inherited right, and almost totally illiterate. Thus appears the condition of the negro just a little over fifty years ago.

"The South being the battle ground of the war between the States, at the close of the war the white people were left entirely destitute, the whole South being devastated, with the value of money and bonds destroyed. The slave and master met on common ground and made terms upon which to start anew. As the result of the compact between them the South was rebuilt, and today the South is a mighty bulwark with its resources indispensable to the nation.

"In accomplishing this tremendous task, the negro has been a great and important factor, and to deprive the South of the negro would be almost a calamity, and especially at this the most critical moment of the nation's history.

"We have a precedent for making these assertions. I am here reminded of the fact that from 1861-1865, the negroes were the sole producers of the foodstuffs that fed the Southern armies, as well as the forage for the feeding of the cavalry horses. Not only did they furnish the product to feed the soldiers, but also the families of the Confederate soldiers during the four years of struggle. To remove the negro from the South during this period would have brought disastrous results to the South, and today the nation is facing an even greater crisis than was faced by the South during its peril, because we are expected now not only to feed the soldiers and the nation, but to furnish foodstuffs for the Allies and other countries. Therefore, he is more valuable today to the South as a producer han he is to any other section of this country.

"Upon investigation, we find that the negro is leaving the South by the hundred of thousands to go to the large municipalities in the North and West, because of the flattering inducements made by the labor agent, and other causes which we are seeking to remedy. Evidently, there is some mistake in the colored people leaving the South; it is not natural that they would leave the South where they are making such substantial progress, as evidenced by the census report of 1910, which is as follows:

NUMBER OF FARMS OWNED AND OPERATED BY NEGROES IN 1910.

		Value.
Maryland	6,370	$12,248,019
Delaware	922	2,350,845
Virginia	48,039	54,851,043
North Carolina	64,456	78,675,830
South Carolina	96,722	118,314,985
Georgia	122,353	97,870,357
Florida	14,698	15,365,896
Kentucky	11,700	18,252,393
Tennessee	38,300	54,073,706
Alabama	110,387	97,261,114
Mississippi	164,488	157,401,976
Arkansas	83,578	87,119,083
Louisiana	54,819	56,472,403
Oklahoma	13,209	30,347,738
Texas	69,816	111,853,611
District of Columbia	12	93,671
West Virginia	707	1,304,621
Total	880,836	$1,063,658,001

"In addition to this, he has private school property estimated at $18,465,498. The value of his church property in 1906 was $36,636,159, of which the South has $41,643,129. The number of banks owned by the negro as reported at the annual convention of the National Negro Business League, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1917, was fifty-six, of which one was in Chicago, Ill.; two in Philadelphia, making three banks in the North and West, and fifty-three owned and operated by negroes in the Southern States. The personal property and money in banks are not mentioned. The accumulation of seven years added to this amount, this being based on census of 1910, the total would far exceed these figures.

"There are maintained in the South a large number of negro insurance companies that have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in United States, State, and municipal bonds, and bond of other corporations; besides hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of real estate owned by these companies and other industrial institutions scattered throughout the South, too numerous to mention.

"The percentage of illiteracy from 1880 to 1910 has decreased from 70 per cent. in 1880 to 30 per cent. in 1910.

"The Economic Department of the National Civic Improvement Association has instituted a thorough investigation of the migration of the negroes and finds that since the exodus began nearly 800,000 negroes have migrated from the South, a large majority of whom constitute the laboring class of the South, and they are still leaving daily in large numbers.

"This is the phase in which I am most concerned, and one in which we believe the commercial interest of the South is most concerned, and one to which I wish especially to call your attention, with the hope that in your deliberations you may find some means by which the situation may be relieved. The Economic Department of the National Civic Improvement Association has taken up this question and is devoting its entire time and means to the solution of the same, and invites the co-operation of all organizations in the solution of this problem. Unless something is done to relieve the situation, the banks, insurance companies, churches, and other negro organizations of the South will be seriously affected. The negro business and professional men of the South will be likewise affected, and the accumulations of the negro in the South acquired by him within the last fifty years will be sacrificed."

SUMATRA RUBBER GROWING.

Tractor Displaces Coolie Labor—Control Supply from Tree.

The value of the tractor in expediting farm work has been recognized in many ways, but a striking example of its utility as applied to the cultivation of rubber has been shown by the employment of a tractor on a rubber plantation of 20,000 acres in Sumatra, controlled by one of the largest tire manufacturers in this country. In former days it required 250 coolies to plow three acres a day, but by utilizing a tractor twenty acres are now plowed in that time.

At the time the tractor was prchased about 2,000 acres were producing rubber, and consignments from the plantation are now coming to the American factory.

The development of the plantation was due to the recognition by the company that it was necessary to protect its rubber supply back to the tree. It was one of the lessons brought forcibly to the attention of the commercial world due to the war that without control of raw material supply back to the source, in case of a disturbance in market and transportation conditions, business would be greatly handicapped.

Early in the war England established an embargo on crude rubber, and through her control of the Far Eastern rubber plantations was able to make it effective. Rubber manufacturers later were permitted to obtain crude rubber on their written agreement to withhold shipments of rubber or rubber products from the Central Powers and certain neutrals. The shipment of crude rubber to this country is still contingent upon the observance of this agreement.

The world's rubber production for this year is placed by conservative authorities at 250,000 tons—about double the production at the beginning of the war. About 60 per cent. is used in the United States.

Farmers Using Motor Trucks.

One of the encouraging features of the automobile business this year has been the increasing tendency of the farmers to purchase motor trucks and tractors. The President of a motor truck company, who recently made an investigation of farm conditions, reports that many farmers have been forced to enter the ranks of motor truck owners, due to the fact that so many of their helpers have been drafted for the war. Means to offset this loss of help were necessary to maintain farm production, and many farmers who had looked upon the motor truck as impossible are now giving it serious attention.

Prosperity has come to the farmers, and they have now no thought of anything but a continuance of their present prosperous condition. Being sure of big returns for their crops, they are naturally in a position to purchase trucks.

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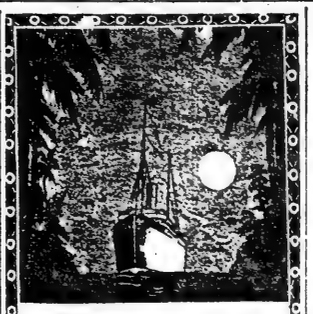

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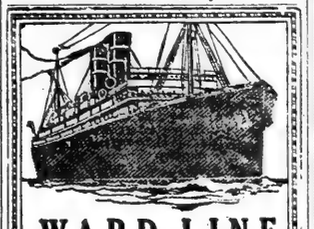

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ARGENTINA'S HESITANCY TO ENTER WORLD WAR

Cross-Currents of Political Feeling Explained—An Impression That United States Should Have Taken South America Into Partnership from Beginning.

WHY isn't Argentina in the war? Why hasn't she even broken diplomatic relations with Germany because of the Luxburg incident, which undoubtedly served to expedite the breaking of such relations by two smaller South American nations, Uruguay and Peru, though they were not so directly concerned?

That is an embarrassing question for a North American to put to an Argentinian, because, if the answer is frank and complete, the citizen from the United States who asks his question in Buenos Aires learns that the attitude of the United States during the two years and a half following the outbreak of the war was not altogether pleasing to the republics of the Southern continent; that there was an aloofness about it, the memory of which causes the South American to wonder at any intimation at the present time from the American press, public, or Government that it is the duty of Argentina or Chile or any of the other republics to do thus and so.

Furthermore, the question is embarrassing to the Argentine statesman of the abler type because he really believes that Argentina should be in the war now. In other words, such a statesman, who represents a large body of the most-informed opinion of the country, is opposed to the delaying policy of the present President of Argentina, Hipolito Irigoyen. They do not doubt his patriotism or his desire to do the thing that will best serve Argentina in the long run. They do not even doubt his personal sympathy with the best cause, which he is holding in check for what he considers the best and most fundamental interests of his own country. But they seriously question the quality of his statesmanship in the present crisis, and declare that this radical President who was elected in June, 1916, for six years, as the outcome of a political upset in his party, is entirely wrong in his estimation of what is best and most fundamental for Argentina at the present moment.

Still they utterly sympathize with his determination not to put his country into the war merely because outsiders tell him that he ought to. There is unanimity of opinion on that point throughout the country. And that is where the recollection of the attitude of the United States, previous to last April, comes in. That date is important, because it was the time of the entrance of the United States into the war. A great portion of Argentina thinks that true Pan Americanism calls for concerted action and sympathy of all America, North and South, the moment that any State on either continent puts herself in danger by going to war for the safety of all of them.

But to go back to the days of the war previous to last April, these same South Americans, not merely Argentines, declare that the greatest opportunity to make real use of Pan Americanism was lost because of the refusal of the United States to join with the other republics of the hemisphere in considering the war problems as something they all should share and solve in common.

That opinion was voiced particularly by the Argentine newspaper La Nacion just after the severing of relations with Germany by the United States. Of course, says South America in effect, the United States should have been the leader in every phase of the situation, but she should have accepted the other countries as worthy of following in the same group, instead of ignoring them, so far as the war was concerned.

In 1916 there were scientific and educational and financial Pan American Congresses in Washington and elsewhere, and a lot of fine things were said by President Wilson and others about the Monroe Doctrine and Pan American treaties, but the delegates returned to their respective countries on the southern continent filled with disappointment because the public scientific gatherings had not been supplemented by a real getting together on devising a joint war policy, which would have swung the entire western hemisphere into the war as one nation when the United States said in co-operation with them, the proper words. But anything like joint action or even a tentative plan for joint action or its consideration was frowned upon by the United States; so there was the end of it, for the time being. Therefore, say the South Americans, the best opportunity that ever had offered itself for putting vitality into Pan Americanism and putting the solidarity of the two continents on a basis of mutual protection was allowed to slip by.

The loss was not entirely made good for Pan Americanism when the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany last February and President Wilson issued a message to the world that other nations would help to restore peace if they could find it possible to follow the example of the United States and also break with Germany. Since then various South American and Central American republics and Cuba have broken relations, and Brazil has formally declared war. But two leading Southern nations have not yet taken action, although the larger of the two and the leading neutral country left in the world, Argentina, has had what her American critics declare to be more than ample provocation.

Argentina and Chile would have liked it better had they known beforehand what action the United States was going to take so that they could have done the same thing, or at least could have had the opportunity to do the same thing at the same moment if the case and the examination of the political factors had called for it. But with the opportunity for prearranged joint action in the war gone by, Argentina and Chile demur to being told by their critics in the United States that they must do something regardless of what they think about it themselves.

"We have no cause for war yet," say the supporters of President Irigoyen in Argentina. "The Luxburg matter was a very trivial thing as compared with the sinking of the Lusitania, and Germany has given us more than ample diplomatic explanations for the Luxburg matter. We cannot go back of that, and we cannot manufacture an excuse that the honor of the country has been attacked by Germany.

"For two years and a half," they add, "the United States put up with much more than we have had to endure from the war, but the United States took her own time. Why is Argentina denounced for taking her own time now? President Irigoyen wants to keep his country out of the war because he thinks it would enormously add to our debt and throw us back commercially and economically a hundred years, and for many other good reasons from his own standpoint as a responsible and democratic ruler. He may be mistaken, but it is not for the people of other countries to decide whether he is mistaken. He declares that he cannot go to war because some other country is offended, that he cannot decide this matter because of sentiment or feeling. The United States did not enter the war or break off relations with Germany when Belgium was invaded.

"Another reason given by the northern critics who do not know or understand Argentina, as conclusive why we should take some hostile action now, is that Brazil and Bolivia and Peru and Cuba, Panama, and other countries of that sort have broken relations. That argument means nothing to us, except that it is another bit of evidence that the people of the United States have not yet learned the psychology and geography of South America. There is no more reason why Argentina should do a thing because Brazil or Panama does it than there is reason why the United States should copy Mexico.

"Argentina and Chile are in the southern temperate zone with the same climatic conditions that the United States has in the north temperate zone, and with the same mental, moral, social, and industrial conditions that may be attributed to climate. The problems of Argentina are very much the same as the problems of the United States, with some exceptions. For example, we have no hyphen difficulties. Although no country is more cosmopolitan than Argentina, James Bryce has written that patriotism here amounts to a mania. So it does. Clemenceau, the Frenchman, expressed his amazement in Buenos Aires because the school children born in Argentina of French or Italian or English parents, with whom he talked, resented the idea of their being anything but Argentines. With such a population, which along with its patriotism has a lively appreciation of what all the nations of Europe have contributed to our civilization, Argentina may be depended upon to do the right thing. It would have bowed to the greater power and influence and leadership of the United States—for which it entertains the greatest admiration and friendship—in guiding the policy of a great American group of nations to which all belonged and contributed, but it will not be told as an outsider what to do."

That sums up the attitude of the Irigoyen administration. And there is a lot in it that commands sympathy and respect—at least, did command sympathy and respect from the opposition before the United States entered the war. But now the opposition would put aside past considerations and go into the war at once, not because the United States wants them to, but because they feel that the best interests of Argentina demand it. No matter what has happened or has been prevented from happening in the way of joint action, the war party of the country holds that the independence of the United States is a condition of the independence of every American State; that there must be absolute solidarity in war, even if that were not possible in the days before the war; that the United States is in danger because of the mere fact that she is at war, and that the rest of the hemisphere must share the danger in order the more quickly to avert it and insure the safety of the Americas in the future. It is as if these Argentines said to the United States: "You would not take counsel with us when we hoped for that, but we will fight with you because if you lose in this war it will be the end of you and all of us as independent nations."

This war party of Argentina is not particularly interested in the question of breaking relations or the fine points of the Luxburg case. They look upon anything of that sort as a mere half-way measure. They want to declare war and put everything the country has into the winning of the war. It is well enough, they say, for other countries of South America to break relations and thus show their sympathies because they have not the economic capacity or the resources to contribute anything more tangible to the war. But Argentina cannot let herself out of it as easily as that. She has 400,000 trained men of whom to make an army, and she has something of a navy. But more than her military assets in the way of troops and ships would be her economic contribution to the joint cause of the Allies.

Argentina is at present the greatest exporter of foodstuffs in the world, and the policy of economic pressure in which the allied Governments are now engaged cannot be completely enforced under a policy of neutrality, but only under a frank state of war on the part of Argentina. The Argentines hate the half-way positions in international relations.

Argentina, which now occupies the position of the world's leading neutral nation from the economic standpoint, has the meat and wool and wheat which each group of belligerent nations needs. As a neutral the country, in theory at least, must sell and ship to both sides, as her producers are perfectly willing to do as a mere matter of business. If, in practice she cannot ship to Germany because of the Allies' control of the seas, she can still sell to Germany, and the agents of that country can and will store or destroy the goods to keep them out of the market and the reach of the Allies. Something of that sort has been done already.

$1250 f. o. b. Racine 120-inch Wheelbase 40 h. p. Motor

Mitchell Sixes

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The new Mitchell body plant makes this variety possible. Here famous designers are employed on Mitchells only. And expert craftsmen build the bodies in a mammoth modern plant.

The work is all done under Mitchell efficiency methods. The saving amounts to a large sum per car. Out of that saving we have added 25 per cent to the luxury cost of the Mitchell.

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All Mitchell designs are distinctive. You will see nothing like them elsewhere.

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The latest Mitchells, in any style, have 31 features which many cars omit. These are things like a power tire pump, reversible headlights, shock-absorbing springs, etc.

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Over-Strength Construction

Mitchell engineers, in the past three years, have broadened the margins of safety. These cars are now built to a rigid standard of over-strength in all important parts.

This unique standard has reduced repair cost greatly. It has made a lifetime car. Mitchells that we know of in road service, have proved their ability to run 200,000 miles. That is 40 years of ordinary driving.

About 200 men work on tests and inspection—to know that the cars are right.

The cars are built in a model plant, built and equipped by a famous efficiency expert. It is this great saving which pays for the extra values.

Every admirer of superlative cars should see these latest models.

Mitchell Sixes

TWO SIZES

$1525 Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor. Three-Passenger Roadster, $1450. Club Roadster, $1500. Sedan, $2375. Cabriolet, $1900. Coupe, $2125. Club Sedan, $2185. Also Town Car and Limousine.

$1250 Mitchell Junior—a 7 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ½-inch smaller bore. Club Roadster, $1250. Sedan, $1950. Coupe, $1850.

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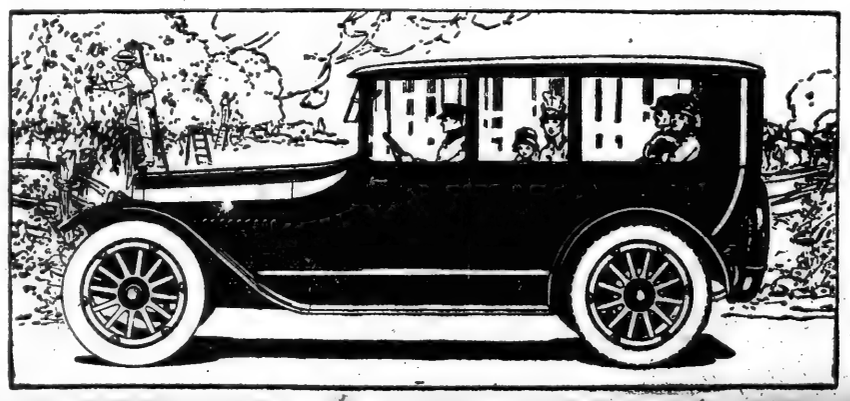

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Sold separately if desired.

Buffet, Reg. Price $53.....$45.38
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This suit is guaranteed perfect in every detail. It is an exceptional bargain at this sale price.....

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This is an exceptionally handsome suit. Hand rubbed finish. Special for this sale, at.....

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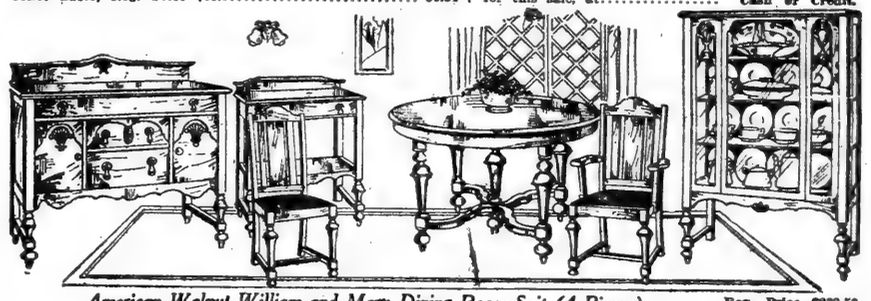
Open an Account with our 4-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $350 Pay for it $4.50 Weekly



American Walnut William and Mary Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces)

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Buffet, Reg. Price $82.50.....$69.69
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The Chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $8.98 each for the Side Chairs and $12.98 for the Arm Chair....

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Reg. Price $33.50. 24.49 Cash or Credit.

Soft upholstered, covered in fine tapestry; mahogany finish frame.

3-Piece Parlor Suit (with 2 Cushions and 1 Roll)

Mahogany finish frames. The sides and backs are of finely woven cane. The seats, pillows and roll are covered in Damask. The regular price of the Suit is $210. Special at.....

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Mahogany finish, beautifully polished.

Victrolas and Grafonolas

FROM $15 TO $350

Victor-Victrola No. XI.

Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission.

$110 Pay for it $10 on delivery and the balance $1.50 a week.

You may buy $20 worth of Victor Goods. No Stamps with Records at the regular cost prices with this machine without increasing these terms.

Columbia Grafonola $30

Pay for it $3 on delivery and the balance 50c a week.

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Do not delay buying furniture on account of the draft

Our Protection To Draft Customers

Reduction of Payments If the income of your family is reduced because of your service, we will reduce your payments in proportion.

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If you buy furniture and are drafted we want you to know that we will do our share to make your family comfortable during your absence.

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Sale of 9x12 Brussels Rugs

$24.34 Cash or Credit.

An assortment of beautiful Oriental and Floral designs to select from. 384 other room size Axminster, Velvet and Brussels rugs are included in this sale at money saving prices.

Oriental Chenille Couch Covers

Reg. Price $18 each. $12.50 each

Cash or Credit in Pink, Blue and Tan.

Scotch Lace Curtains

Reg. Price $5. $3.00 pair

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Double thread. White and Arabian.

Sale of Brass Beds

Reg. Price $35. 19.84 Cash or Credit.

Heavy Posts, best lacquered.

Sale of Mahogany Beds

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Reg. Price $23.75.

Beautifully made and finished.

We Give Trading Stamps—S. & H. Green and Sperry Gold.

Sale of Sewing Machines

10 Year Guarantee Reg. Price $25. 19.95 Cash or Credit.

Made for us by the New Home Sewing Machine Co. Drop head model, automatic bobbin winder. Others at $26.95, $34.95, $44.95, and up to $61.95.

Sale of Baby Carriages

Reg. Price $22. 20.95 Cash or Credit.

Sanitary lining. Others at $28.50, $30.95 and up to $95.

WASHINGTON HOPEFUL OF RUSSIA'S FIGHTING

Separate Peace Not Expected—Financial Help From Allies to Continue—Radicals Not Regarded as Permanently in Control—Kerensky's Weakness Deplored.

ACCORDING to the consensus of opinion in Washington, the most hopeful, also the most reasonable way of getting at an answer to the hypothetical question of a separate peace on the part of Russia, even in this darkest hour of that country's trials, is by means of asking a similar question concerning other countries—a question which, in the case of these other countries, is only apparently, not actually, more absurd.

Would France, for example, make a separate peace, no matter what her extremity, if peace meant the permanent loss of her territory which Germany now occupies in the north?

Would Italy make a separate peace if such a peace meant the permanent occupation by Germans and Austrians of the Venetian plains which they have overrun in the last fortnight?

To ask a third question, which in America, at least, seems even more absurd, would the United States make peace if it meant the loss of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, which Germany solemnly promised to Mexico as a reward for making war on this country?

The emphatic negative to each of those questions is and always will be entirely regardless of the successes or failures of any leader or group of leaders in any of the countries concerned.

The same is true of Russia. At least, Washington is convinced it is. Will Russia make a separate peace which would surely mean to her the loss of the Baltic provinces and of Poland, which Germany now occupies? Absolutely no. And here, too, the answer is entirely apart from the present crisis in Petrograd, entirely independent of the personal fate of Kerensky or a thousand Kerenskys.

Russia may have civil war, (that seems as probable as anything else at the moment;) she may succeed in establishing an orderly form of republican government, without such a civil war or as the result of it; she may go back, temporarily, to some form of monarchy as the price of getting straightened out for a fresh start. But Russia will not voluntarily submit to territorial dismemberment. A separate peace with Germany now would mean nothing less than that.

Therefore, Russia will make no separate peace. Germany's agents who control the Bolsheviki, now apparently in the saddle at the Russian capital, will continue to go through the motions of formulating peace terms, and they may go so far as to substitute open for secret negotiations with Berlin for peace. They may even declare peace. But it will mean nothing to Russia, because Russia will realize that the peace means loss of vast areas of her land.

The two chief promises of the Bolsheviki and the Maximalists eat up each other. They say: "Let us make a democratic and separate peace and then divide all the land of Russia among the people." But the peace would remove more than 200,000 square miles of the land to be divided and place all that territory, with its population of something like 20,000,000 of people, within the permanent boundaries of Germany. Most of it is now occupied by the enemy armies.

Germany, according to the views held in Washington, is as determined today to hold Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Poland, to make Finland a part of her system, as she was to take and hold Alsace-Lorraine forty-six years ago. She even goes to the unnecessary trouble of making excuses that she thinks will sound well in history years hence. She harped for years on the fact that the German language was spoken in Alsace and Lorraine. She is making the most of the fact now that the German language is largely used in the Baltic provinces. Pan Germanism includes those provinces. German armies occupy them. Fighting is the only way by which Russia can get them back. Eventually Russia will fight. The only alternative to making a separate peace, which would mean territorial dismemberment, is to continue to make war to recover what is lost.

If the Russian peasants were as densely ignorant and stolid and indifferent as the most hopeless pessimists paint them, they would still find in the cutting up of their own nation something to rouse themselves against. All Russia still resents the peace that was framed in Portsmouth, N. H., whereby she lost everything she had been fighting for in the remote East. She will surely have nothing of a separate peace with Germany when she realizes that she would thereby lose 200,000 square miles of Russia in Europe.

The Bolsheviki do not call the thing they are striving for a separate peace, but a "democratic peace," a democratic peace with Germany, and there they reach the furthest limits of contradiction of terms—a democratic peace with an autocracy, whose only terms will be annexation and permanent occupancy of all the territory that has been conquered.

The Allies look for another general peace offer from Berlin before Christmas, another like that of last December. They expect, as a matter of course, that it will be in the same vague, meaningless terms. Russia will ask if the terms include the restoration of all the Russian territory now occupied by the enemy. Germany will not say yes. Russia will know then, if she does not know now, what she has to do in the future.

Mere neutrality will not help Russia. If she should withdraw her armies now in the field the two million Teutonic troops now held on the eastern front would not all go to France or Italy. Many divisions would simply go further into Russian territory, unmolested, and increase the area that Russia would have to regain by fighting later on. Neither would switching about from the side of the Allies to that of Germany in the war help Russia, no matter how much it might harm the rest of us. Germany robs her allies as well as her enemies whenever she can. Germany has conquered certain sections of Russia that she wants for herself, that she has wanted for years. This settles the whole matter so far as Germany is concerned. For Germany to give up what she is not compelled to give up is unthinkable. It is conceivable that she will promise not to take any more Russian territory if Russia will support her for the remainder of the war. It is not conceivable that Russia would enter into any such agreement. This, at any rate, is the opinion expressed unofficially by those in Washington who are in a position to appraise the situation.

Two days before the downfall of Kerensky several members of the American Government and men in the war missions of the Allies stationed in Washington were asked if they thought that the United States and England and France should continue to help Russia with money and supplies in spite of her failure to do all that she ought to do toward winning the war for all the countries involved. The men to whom the question was put have a great deal to say in the matter of furnishing help to Russia. They were unanimous in declaring that the help should continue. Three days later, after the fall of Kerensky, these men were asked if they still thought the same way about helping Russia. They said they did. Again they were unanimous.

They referred to the impossibility of a separate peace for Russia without dismemberment, and on that fact banked their hope that Russia would continue to be a factor in the war and their determination not to abandon her because of her domestic difficulties.

To be entirely frank in the matter, the most recent upset in Russia is not looked upon in Washington as an unmixed evil. At the time of the Korniloff affair in September, throughout the few days that it lasted, there was a rather definite hope, not publicly expressed in London, Paris, and Washington, that the forceful, practical Cossack General would supersede the idealist, Kerensky. And now, although this time Kerensky has been driven from Petrograd by the Bolsheviki agents of Germany, there is again hope that the outcome of the affair will be an entirely new leadership. Nobody says so yet, because the period of mourning for Kerensky as a fallen leader has not expired. But the news from Petrograd or Moscow that another Lvoff or Milukoff or Korniloff had assumed the headship of affairs in Russia would be much more reassuring to the Allies than information to the effect that Kerensky had succeeded in getting himself reinstated.

Kerensky failed because he tried to do too many things at once and to be too many things to too many different groups. Everybody knows that now. He tried to establish a dream Utopia in Russia at the same time that he was trying to keep the wolves out of Russia. He expected sympathy and co-operation from traitors in return for kindness, which he gave them instead of the punishment that the situation absolutely demanded. Because of his methods the efforts of Russia have been nullified at every point by the Germans within Russia, and their agents. One group after another has had its day, but the Russian people as a whole, the Russian people who eventually will fight to save their country from being cut up by Germany, have had no real chance since the early days of the revolution of last March and the days when such moderates as Lvoff and Milukoff were in brief control. It was then contemplated that all the people would have their say as to the permanent form of government which their country would take through the great constituent assembly scheduled for early in September. It is now the middle of November. No such assembly has been held. In its place there have been all sorts of makeshifts, which have got nowhere. The excuse for this delay in letting all Russia come together by means of its representatives to settle its own destinies has been and is that Russia was not yet educated sufficiently in self-government to make a good job of a constitution-making enterprise. There was fear that the peasants and farmers would not be sufficiently moderate in the taking of the lands that had come to them with the fall of the despotism.

So, in place of the danger that was problematical from the agricultural elements of the population in their use of the land, there has been the danger that is real from the industrialists and Socialists and their various councils, who would give away 200,000 square miles of that same land to Germany as the price of a separate peace. But the people who have brought about this danger are in a ridiculously small minority as compared with the entire population of Russia. With the enforced retirement from power of the man who has failed to handle this minority, who has not made use of the tremendous forces latent in the majority of the people, there may come immediately (there is bound to come eventually) a new régime that will put Russia into the war as a more aggressive factor to help the Allies and at the same time establish reasonable order within her own boundaries.

In the meantime it is not fair to say that Russia is not something of a factor in the war, a good deal of a factor, even under the present conditions. She is still holding 2,000,000 German and Austrian troops on the eastern front, and she has, in the course of the last three years, had her periods of great victory. So the United States and the other allies will continue to help Russia even though circumstances compel them to help her in the spirit of a man who takes a chance on a long shot. They do not think they are taking any longer chances now than in the days of the Czar.

The likelihood of a separate peace today is less than it was in the days of the Czar. The influences controlling Nicholas were all pro-German. The Russian people will sooner or later control Russia. All hate Germany and know what to expect of her.

There is a historical parallel for all this in the French Revolution of 1848, with its radicals, reactionaries, and moderate republicans, and with the bulk of the people disgusted with the foreign policy of Louis Philippe—a policy of going in to the absolutist Governments of Central Europe. The Second Republic grew out of the Revolution of 1848. There is also a historical precedent for the Baltic provinces in the doom of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871.

THE SHARK AND THE MAN.

Proposed That They Take Turns at Eating One Another.

A good many people do not know how shark's meat tastes when it is cooked. There is some talk of a Government investigation of this matter, so that everybody may get the taste at second hand. The writer of this paragraph, owing to the fact that he was a good deal of a seashore man at the time, has tasted cooked shark for himself. The flesh of the shark, when a Southern cook presides over the kitchen, looks very much like the meat of a young pig, and tastes very much like that meat. The main difference is that the flesh of the infant hog is a trifle more juicy.

When one reflects that part of the shark family was created with a relish for human flesh, or has been brought to this liking by some millions of years of evolution, it seems odd that man, when he gets the chance, should also like to eat the shark. It goes to show that in the general scheme of existence nothing is wasted.

The shark can get a good dinner out of a man, and the man can get a good dinner out of a shark. It all depends on which one gets the other first. In either case it is fair eating for the one who gets the dinner.—Hartford Courant.

FORGED LETTER WITH LEE'S NAME

Expert Investigation Shows the Document Sold in London Was Not Written by Confederate General.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

ON Nov. 26, 1916, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the announcement of an auction sale of autograph letters to take place in London early in December. Among the letters described was one alleged to be by General Robert E. Lee. The description was such as to identify this letter as the famous "Duty Letter" ascribed to General Lee, and so called from the sentence therein, "Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language."

This letter was first printed in The New York Sun, Nov. 26, 1864.

The announcement of the discovery of the original of this letter, in the handwriting of General Lee, was startling, as it had always been repudiated by the Lee family, and was believed, beyond doubt, to be a forgery. The sale of autograph letters took place Dec. 4-5, the auctioneers being the responsible firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The "Duty Letter" was purchased for £16 by Bernard Quaritch, one of the best-known collectors of autographs in the world. This letter, it has since been learned, was sold on behalf of L. E. Lloyd, a gentleman residing near Birmingham, England, who succeeded to its ownership in 1902, on the death of his father, in whose possession it had been for many years.

On Dec. 21, 1916, THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a letter from the undersigned in which the so-called "Duty Letter" was declared to be a forgery, notwithstanding the discovery in England of what purported to be the original letter, and the sale of it by such a firm as Sotheby's. This was done with confidence because the undersigned had for several years made an exhaustive study of the evidence bearing on the authenticity of the "Duty Letter," and in two papers read before the Virginia State Bar Association, in 1914 and 1915, had shown that this letter was disclaimed by General Lee on its first publication in Richmond in 1864, and that it contained erroneous statements of facts as to which General Lee could not have been mistaken. As to the letter sold in London as an autograph, it was promised that this would be obtained, and subjected to comparison with genuine writings of General Lee by experts and by those familiar with his handwriting. This has now been done and the result is stated below.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, eldest daughter and only surviving child of General Lee, writes of what we may now call the "Lloyd Letter": "The handwriting bears not the slightest resemblance to my father's. Nor does the signature in the least resemble his."

Captain W. Gordon McCabe of Richmond, Va., the highest authority on all matters concerning General Lee, and the official custodian of his letters, writes: "The so-called original letter, recently purchased from Quaritch in London, is not in General Lee's handwriting, nor has the writer of this letter made even an attempt to imitate his handwriting.

Mr. Albert S. Osborn of New York City, an expert examiner of questioned documents, writes: "I have made an examination of the original of the 'Duty Letter' and have compared it with genuine writings of General Lee, and, as a result of such examination and comparison, I am of the positive opinion that the letter was not written by General Lee. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that the letter was not written in imitation of the handwriting of General Lee."

If space permitted the publication, side by side, of photographs of the "Lloyd Letter" and of a genuine letter of General Lee, it would be manifest to any one at a glance that the "Lloyd Letter" is totally unlike General Lee's writing, and was not meant to be an imitation.

What, then, was the genesis of the "Lloyd Letter"? Can the "Lloyd Letter" be the pretended letter of General Lee, from which The New York Sun printed the "Duty Letter" in 1864? This is not impossible, as the "Lloyd Letter," judging by its appearance and water-mark, is old enough to have been in existence in 1864. But a comparison of the "Lloyd Letter" with The Sun letter makes it almost certain that the "Lloyd Letter" was not the copy from which The Sun printed the "Duty Letter." There are such variations in The Sun letter from the "Lloyd Letter" as no compositor would have made or proofreader overlooked.

The explanation of the "Lloyd Letter," no doubt, is that it is no more than a copy of the "Duty Letter" first printed, the copyist making a number of changes, mostly verbal, from accident or design. The copy was perhaps sent to his son by a father who was an admirer of General Lee, and who, of course, believed the letter genuine. This view of the "Lloyd Letter" leaves the question of the forgery of The Sun letter unaffected by the "Lloyd Letter," and where it was left by the papers read before the Virginia State Bar Association above referred to.

It may be of interest to add this extract from a letter of Bernard Quaritch: "The letter of General Lee has been under the consideration of the British Museum authorities. It must be distinctly understood that there is no doubt whatever that the letter is a forgery, but at the same time, as you state, a most remarkable forgery." And Mr. Lloyd, on whose behalf the letter was sold, writes: 'I have received your pamphlets. To an impartial observer they seem to establish, without reasonable doubt, that the letter in question was a forgery." In a later letter Bernard Quaritch adds: "With regard to the handwriting of General Lee's letter, we here in England are in an unfortunate position, as, so far as I can trace, we have no specimen of his handwriting, and we have to depend on inadequate facsimiles. This is probably the reason that neither the auctioneer nor the original owner was able to definitely decide the question of its authenticity."

CHARLES A. GRAVES.
University of Virginia, Nov. 1, 1917.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC.
Established 1860
125TH STREET WEST

Gifts for "Our Boys" in the Trenches

Santa Claus is ready to leave here November 15 to visit the Boys "Over There." You'll want to send a Christmas message to the men fighting in our defense.

Here are combinations of Gifts that have been carefully selected and that any of "Our Boys" will be glad to receive.

At $1.00		At $1.00		At $1.50		At $1.50	
1 Christmas Card,	.05	1 Christmas Card,	.05	Toilet Soap,	.10	Toilet Soap,	.10
Toilet Soap,	.10	Toilet Soap,	.10	Tooth Paste,	.10	Tooth Paste,	.10
Tooth Paste,	.10	Tooth Paste,	.10	Shaving Soap,	.10	Shaving Soap,	.10
Shaving Soap,	.10	Shaving Soap,	.10	Talcum Powder,	.10	Talcum Powder,	.10
Talcum Powder,	.10	Talcum Powder,	.10	Khaki Kit,	.15	Khaki Kit,	.15
Khaki Kit,	.15	Khaki Kit,	.15	1 Christmas Card,	.05	1 Christmas Card,	.05
1 Pair Army Hose,	.50	1 Tobacco Pouch,	.25	1 Pair Army Hose,	.50	1 Tobacco Pouch,	.25
1 Face Cloth,	.06	2 Khaki H'dk'ch'fs,	.30	1 Face Cloth,	.06	2 Khaki H'dk'ch'fs,	.30
1 Pair Shoe Laces,	.06	1 Pair Shoe Laces,	.06	1 Case containing Comb and Brush,	.65	1 Pair Army Hose,	.50
				1 Pair Shoe Laces,	.06	1 Face Cloth,	.06
						1 Pair Shoe Laces,	.06
Actual Value $1.22		Actual Value $1.21		Actual Value $1.87		Actual Value $1.77	

At $2.00		At $2.00		At $3.00		At $4.00		At $5.00	
Toilet Soap,	.10	Toilet Soap,	.10	1 Set containing: Rubber Wash Basin, Soap Box, Face Cloth,	1.98	1 Case containing: 1 Brush, 1 Trench Mirror, 1 Comb,	2.75	1 Sweater,	4.00
Tooth Paste,	.10	Tooth Paste,	.10	1 Sewing Kit,	.59	1 Inspool Kit, containing 2 Spools cotton, thimble, needles and pins,	.25	1 Pair Wristlets,	1.25
Shaving Soap,	.10	Shaving Soap,	.10	1 Pack Playing Cards,	.25	1 Safety Razor,	1.00	1 Case containing Comb and Brush,	.65
Talcum Powder,	.10	Talcum Powder,	.10	1 Pair Army Hose,	.50	1 Shaving Brush,	.69	1 Christmas Card,	.05
Khaki Kit,	.15	Khaki Kit,	.15	1 Christmas Card,	.05	1 Shaving Soap,	.19	Actual Value $5.95	
1 Pair Army Hose,	.50	1 Christmas Card,	.05			1 Christmas Card,	.05	*All nicely packed in boxes for shipment to foreign shores or to our home camps.*	
1 Inspool Kit, containing 2 spools cotton, thimble, needles and pins,	.25	1 Safety Razor,	1.00			Actual Value $4.93			
1 Pair Wristlets,	1.25	1 Cup,	.49						
Actual Value $2.55		1 Adhesive Plaster,	.17						
		1 Face Cloth,	.06						
		1 Pair Shoe Laces,	.06						
		Actual Value $2.38		Actual Value $3.37					

"Mérode"
(Hand-finished, Fine Gauge Ribbed)
UNDERWEAR WEEK
November 12th to 17th

Every garment is cut individually by hand, shrunk carefully, made with a patent flatlock seam, made in every desired weight and every needed size in all garments. The "Mérode" Union Suit is a specialty of which we are particularly proud.

New styles have been designed for the women who wear the pretty fashions of today, yet want to be cosily warm and properly protected from cold. —Second Floor.

A Wide Assortment of
Fancy Hair Ornaments
at Special Prices

Splendid collection of shell hairpins, some plain, others set with semi-precious stones.
98c. to $6.50

Handsome casque and Barrientos combs, artistically set with rhinestones, some in peacock effects.
$1.25 to $15.75

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY ONLY
Beautiful Spanish and other fancy Hair Ornaments; peacock and rhinestone effects..... 89c
Values up to $2.50

THE ITALIAN RETREAT

DOUBLE PAGE PICTURE MAP VISUALIZING THE SITUATION ON THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN BATTLE FRONT.

ISSUE NOVEMBER 8
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

24 Pages of Interesting and Beautiful Photographs of Incidents of the War:

NEW PICTURE OF PRESIDENT WILSON
(In an unconventional pose.)

SCENES FROM TRAINING CAMPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY

LIFE IN A PRISONERS' CAMP IN SIBERIA

CARING FOR WOUNDED ON THE FIRING LINE

OUR ARMY AND ITS LEADERS IN FRANCE

THE DRIVE IN FLANDERS

WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLISH SHELL FACTORIES

50 Authentic Photos with Instructive Text.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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PRINTED ENTIRELY IN ROTOGRAVURE.

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Just a Hint of the Things Happening at Bamberger's

Newark, N. J. | *Save your Sales-Checks. All merchandise presented for refund or credit must be returned within seven days accompanied by the sales-check.* | Newark, N. J.

A Sale of Snowy Linens for the Thanksgiving Table

Shelves are crammed for this sale—napkins, tablecloths, damask—all new and fresh.

The sale enters its third successful week with new lots of very desirable merchandise added. Some of the outstanding offerings are below:

Tablecloths and Napkins
Scotch pattern tablecloths made of pure linen, with napkins to match. Made of excellent quality flax yarns with a snow white bleach. There are many choice designs.
Tablecloths, 72x72.....4.25
Tablecloths, 72x90.....5.25
Napkins, 22x22, doz.....4.98
Napkins, 34x34, doz.....5.98

Fine Flemish Linens
Made of pure flax yarns, woven very closely. Tablecloths in many handsome patterns.
Tablecloths, 72x72.....5.00
Tablecloths, 72x90.....6.25
Tablecloths, 72x108.....7.50

Madeira Napkins
A wonderful assortment of fine hand-embroidered napkins. Shown in a number of pleasing designs. One sale at 5.00 to 12.50 the dozen.

Lunch Cloths
H. S. cloths, 36x36, 98c, 1.50 and 2.00.
All linen scalloped cloths, 45x45, 1.98.
Madeira cloths, 36 inches round, 5.98.

3.00 Double Damask, 1.98
A very fine grade, two yards wide. Here in a wide selection of pretty designs.

Napkins
Linen napkins, medium size, of a good, heavy grade of yarns. The Thanksgiving Sale price is 3.00 the dozen.
Extra heavy all-linen dinner size napkins, very closely woven, in many choice designs; 4.49 dozen.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Clearaway of Smart, High Quality Fur Trimmings
⅓ OFF

These are the fashionable furs for trimming. Some of the quantities are limited. We have decided to clear them all out at once. If you are interested, come early on Monday.

4.00 natural skunk banding, 1-inch, now 2.67 yd.
8.00 natural skunk banding, 2-inch, now 5.34 yd.
2.00 dyed brown skunk banding, 1-in., now 1.34 yd.
4.00 dyed brown skunk banding, 2-in., now 2.67 yd.
6.00 dyed brown skunk banding, 3-in., now 4.00 yd.
2.00 dyed black skunk banding, 1-in., now 1.34 yd.
4.00 dyed black skunk banding, 2-in., now 2.67 yd.
6.00 dyed black skunk banding, 3-in., now 4.00 yd.
50c tiger coney banding, 1-inch, now 34c yard
1.00 tiger coney banding, 2-inch, now 67c yard
3.00 beaver banding, 1 inch wide, now 2.00 yard
7.50 beaver banding, 3-inch, now at 5.00 yard
1.75 skunk dyed opossum, 1-inch, now 1.17 yard
3.50 skunk dyed opossum, 2-inch, now 2.34 yard
1.75 fitch opossum, 1 inch wide, now 1.17 yard
3.50 fitch opossum, 2 inches wide, now 2.34 yard
3.00 natural ringtail, 1-inch, now 2.00 yard
6.00 natural ringtail, 2-inch, now 4.00 yard
9.00 natural ringtail, 3-inch, now 6.00 yard

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Those New Costume Bags; 3.00
Have You Seen Them?

Carried for Knitting and Shopping—and incidentally because they provide high lights for your winter suit or frock.

Made of fine chiffon velvet, lined with silk and developed along approved knitting-bag lines, their tops shirred conveniently on rods. Some styles have self arm-loops, others have bindings and handles of gold or silver metal braid. Our idea of a charming Christmas gift. Terra cotta, burgundy, plum, navy, military blue, gray, horizon blue, brown, dark green and other shades. Regular 3.95—at 3.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

A Fitted Traveling Bag ($25) a Christmas Gift—for Her

We illustrate it above—a bag as durable as it is handsome.

Choose from three leathers—genuine seal, patent leather and black imported leather. The inside lining of moire silk will be sure to please.

The toilet articles are fitted into a folding silk case which may be used separately. There are three styles, completely fitted, to choose from, at 25.00.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Six Hundred Blanket Robes
for women, feature-priced
2.50

Warm, with a high, woolly nap. Pretty, because women insist upon prettiness. They come in attractive patterns in French blue, pale blue, rose, lavender, pink and gray, with round collars, pockets and turn-back cuffs bound with satin.

We shall offer these exceptional robes Monday at 2.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Important
(Monday Only)

Growing Girls' Shoes Priced Low at 2.75
These shoes were made to retail for 5.00; our price is 4.00; the reduced price for one day only is 2.75. They come in lace styles with gun metal calf vamps and kid tops, military leather heels, in sizes from 2½ to 7½, and in C and D widths. No mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders.
Second Floor.

6.50 to 7.00 Traveling Bags, 5.00
Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Made of black and brown leather, with sewed edges and corners, and fitted with inside locks. They are lined and have three pockets in the inside. A remarkable offering at 5.00. No mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders filled.
Fourth Floor.

Children's Hats at 50c
Corduroy and felt tailored hats, and trimmed with bands of grosgrain ribbon. Priced low for one day only at 50c each.
Third Floor.

Novelty Belts at Half Price
The lot includes beaded sashes, suede, patent leather, and white kid in several widths. Many pretty styles to select from. Regular 1.50 to 16.00 belts at 75c to 8.00.
First Floor.

25c Bleached Shaker Flannel, 15c Yd.
Extra heavy white Shaker flannel, with a soft finish and well napped. A strong and firm quality at the low price of 15c yard. Sold while the lot lasts; no mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders. (36 in. wide.)
First Floor.

A "System-Made" House Dress
with a Novel Feature
2.50

At the waistline in the back its fullness is shirred over a fine spiral copper wire which "gives" exactly as elastic gives, yet will not wear out or stretch. Also, it will not rust, no matter how many times the dress is washed.

Bamberger "System-Made" dresses are justly famous. They are cut, made and trimmed with systematic precision that eliminates waste of both time and material. Thus we can mark them much lower than would ordinarily be expected.

Pretty, practical styles in high grade gingham and chambray, in sizes 36 to 46, featured at 2.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

A Remarkable Sale of Wool Fabrics
2.00, 2.50, 2.75 and 3.00 qualities
to go Monday at 1.79 Yard

This sale price is for Monday only—and we expect to sell the entire quantity on that day.

There are oxford whipcords, hair-line stripe oxford suitings, white pencil-stripe serges, checked velours, black and white stripe suitings, striped whipcords, heavy wool poplins, and stunning sports-stripe velours.

You cannot purchase these wonderful fabrics at wholesale at this extraordinary sale price.

Widths range from 50 to 54 inches. A wide choice of colors, 1.79 yard.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

APRONS—Two Remarkable Features

500 Aprons for Women Offered at 50c
Made of very good percale in attractive patterns. Princess style, with smart little dust caps to match. Unusually feature-priced at 50c.

Children's Bungalow Aprons Priced at 29c
Just the thing to protect daughter's school frock when she is busy at home. Made of percale in figured and striped patterns, finished with belt and pocket. Sizes 2 to 10 years.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

1.50 Imported Silk Brussels Net on sale at 1.15 the yard

A crisp quality with that "body" which creates such fascinating bouffant effects in evening gowns.

Very recently shipped from one of the best known houses in England, this silk Brussels net will delight you with its superior weave and exquisite shades.

Full seventy inches wide—would regularly be 1.50—but we have just eight hundred yards to sell at 1.15. In the beginning there will be plenty of

Black	Navy	Orchid
Gray	Maize	Emerald
Coral	Old Rose	Lavender
Nile	Turquoise	Sky Blue
Pink	Sapphire	National Blue
Flesh	Gray	American Beauty
White		Copenhagen

Bamberger's—First Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

The New York Times.

BRITISH STRIKE HARD; ITALIANS FALL BACK

Capture of Passchendaele Severest Blow Yet Dealt Germans in Flanders—Italian Armies Still Retreating Before Teutons.

By a Military Expert.

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THE British, during the last week, delivered in Flanders what is probably the most severe blow the Germans have yet suffered in this sector. It was really the culmination of the series of giant nibbles that the British have been taking on the ridge that has held them back from the Menin-Roulers road. The more recent of these attacks—and, in particular, this last one—revealed that the Germans are in a serious predicament. The fighting in Flanders has forced them for two reasons to change their entire system of defense. Before this group of battles they were accustomed to intrench a line firmly, to exhaust all their engineering skill in defensive construction, and, with this strong line protecting them, to hold the advanced trenches heavily.

But east of Ypres, for the first time in the war—and I say this with clear recollections of the Somme fighting—the British artillery became clearly and permanently dominant. It was more than mere superiority. It was simply overwhelming. When this devastating fire was turned loose on the first-line trenches, heavily manned as they were, the occupants were either killed or caught like rats in a trap and forced to surrender in droves. The losses were terrific and out of all proportion to those of the attacking force. In order to reduce these losses a change had to be made in the defensive system, a change which would offer great possibilities of defense but would at the same time minimize the number of men affected by the hurricane of artillery fire which the British were constantly throwing against the German lines.

That was the first condition which necessitated the change. The second was the fact that, in Flanders, water is so near the surface that the deep-dug trench is impossible. Resort must be had to sandbags to build up a trench rather than to dig one down. But such a construction stands out clearly against the sky in this flat, featureless country, and is, therefore, an admirable mark for artillery.

To overcome both objections the Germans constructed, without any definite line, the so-called "pill boxes," small concrete blockhouses half buried in the ground each of which was a machine-gun post, manned with a thoroughly experienced crew, trained for just the work it was called upon to perform. This irregular line, if it may be so called, really constituted the first-line defenses. Behind it were the reserves, formed for the inevitable counterattack, which was to be directed against those of the British infantry who had advanced beyond the line of block-houses. All this meant that the German front line was very thinly held, and depended for its defense upon the machine-gun posts, which had been carefully placed with a view to enfilading the advancing infantry line.

At first these posts caused the British a great deal of trouble. They could not quite make out what the game was, nor how to meet it. But finally a solution was found in an increasing artillery fire, and then Germany's real trouble began. The Germans could not man the positions heavily, because their losses were too great. They could not man them thinly, because then the British infantry would walk over them, while the artillery caught their massed reserves and wrecked them. And yet they obviously had to do one or the other. Up to the present time they have stuck to the "pill-box" defense, and the British are walking over them. Technical military history is, and always has been, a constantly waged war between the defense and the offense, first one and then the other being ahead, as new weapons and new methods are evolved. At the present time the offense is in the saddle and is riding easily.

The Germans have not yet found a way to match the British offensive. They have tried it both with men and with machines, and both have proved failures. The British march keeps on. The British losses are severe, very severe. But the German losses are more so, and, in a sense, it is a war of subtraction from the forces opposed to you, just as it is a war in which progress can be measured on the map.

In the thrust this last week the British have finally gained the village of Passchendaele and the crest of the ridge which looks down upon the town of Roulers, only six miles away. All the high ground which the Germans now hold is a short spur which runs northward from Passchendaele. This they are clinging to desperately, because its possession by the British would be the first step to throw a noose around Houlthulst Woods and choke the Germans out of them. Some one has credited Marlborough with stating that whoever holds Houthulst controls Flanders. And this is in every sense true. Let the Allies take this great clump of woods and the height on which it is situated, and Germany has no alternative but to retire.

Further south, in the Laon sector, the Germans began to feel the pressure of the recent French victory in the angle formed by the Oise Canal and the Ailette River. It will be remembered that, in this engagement, the French took all of the high ground in the vicinity of the Malmaison Fort and at Pargny, which gave them control of the valley of the Ailette as far as their artillery could reach. The French immediately took advantage of this and began shelling the northern slopes of the Chemin des Dames. The German position in it once became untenable and a limited retreat became a necessity. The Germans accordingly fell back to the north bank of this little stream.

As a matter of fact it would not have been surprising had the Germans taken this step some time ago. Their position on the slopes, with the French occupying the crest, was, in a sense, intolerable. There was absolutely nothing to be gained by endeavoring to hold on. Their position was, therefore, materially improved by falling back beyond the river and placing it between them and the French lines. They thus occupy higher ground, with the river—though it is little more than a creek—offering some sort of defensive barrier. The French positions, however, are very much higher and offer better artillery advantages, so that we may hear more of this attack later on. But as matters stand, it does not constitute a menace to Laon.

The Italian situation during the week has been but a continuation of the retreat. The Germans early in the week forced the Tagliamento River at Pinzano, flanked the Italians out of position and, again with a not inconsiderable loss to the Italians in prisoners and guns, drove them still further back to the Livenza. Apparently order has to a certain extent been brought out of the chaos of the retreat from the eastern bank of the Isonzo. The retreat from the Tagliamento line was much more orderly and conducted without the semblance of a panic.

It is hardly to be hoped, however, that the end of the retreat is yet in sight. At the Piave we may see it. But the Italian game which must be played for the present is, after all, but one of delay. The longer the delays that can be inflicted on the Germans the greater the reinforcements which can be sent to Italy.

The situation is one which is fraught with the greatest danger to the Italians and to the Allies as a whole. Italy may be on the verge of suffering a great defeat, compared to which the defeat in the Julian Alps will prove but an incident. It must be remembered that, as the eastern section of the line moves, it is constantly approaching the western line. In other words, the Italian line is roughly a semicircle and the German advance is rapidly bringing one end of the arc toward the other, folding one army, in fact, back upon the other.

General Maurice reports that the German force which participated in the initial attack is much smaller than has been stated. If this should prove to be the truth, the danger is even greater. There is nothing to prevent a strong German concentration against the Italians. The Allies in the west are keeping the Germans fairly busy, but there are still many men from the Russian front who can be used in Italy without detriment to the positions in other fields. If but a small force has been used in this series of attacks against the eastern line, the greater strength remains for use against the western line—that is, against the line in Trentino. A blow from the Trentino front is certain to come. It may be delayed until the eastern line has been pushed further back, but sooner or later it is inevitable. When it does come, it will have behind it all of the strength which the Teutons can muster. If it succeeds, Italy will at once be in desperate straits, and, with Italy, the British and the French, since it is not impossible that a new line may have to be established along the borderland of Southern France. This will mean that at least another million, perhaps two, of Germans can be concentrated against the various fronts, with the idea of coordinating the Allies' efforts. It was presumed that it would bring order out of the chaotic condition which had reigned for the last eighteen months, and to force each power to co-operate for the good of all.

Now, suddenly, nearly two years later, we find that no such body is in existence, or, if it is in existence, that it has lost its power, and the press of the civilized world is demanding that the Allies find a Ludendorff to control the situation from both the political and the military viewpoint. There was unquestionably unity of control in the 1916 fighting. The sequence of the various offensives proved that beyond a doubt. Italy, Russia, England, and France, all closing in on Germany at the same time—that was no mere coincidence. It was a logical outgrowth of the situation as it existed with Germany on the inside of a fortified ring and her enemies on the outside.

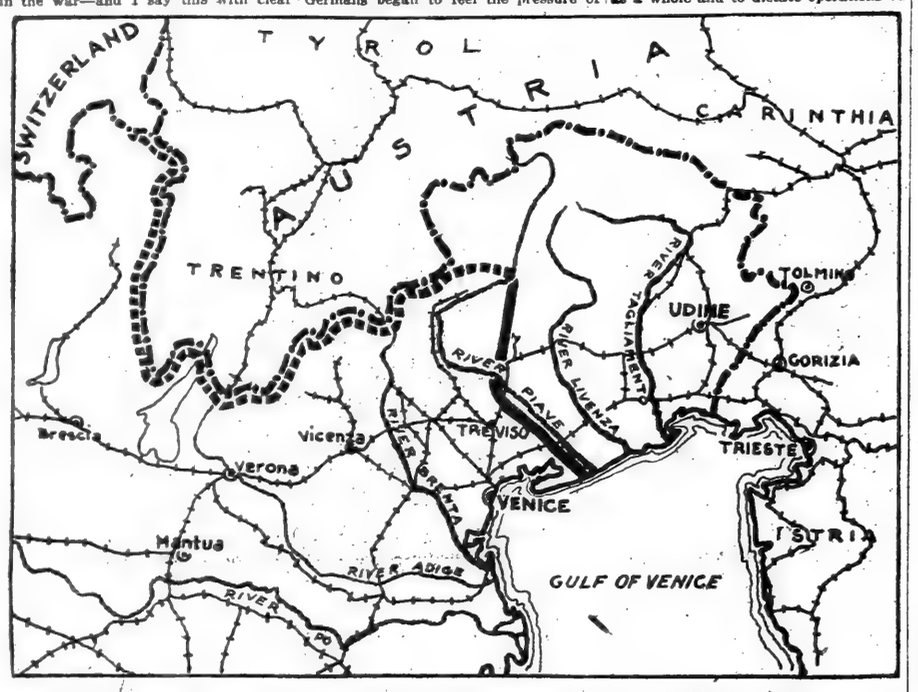
Such an operation now is, of course, impossible and, in all probability, will continue to be impossible during next year's campaign, if not for the remainder of the war. Russia, whose geographical position makes her a necessary factor in such a scheme, is apparently out of the war. If we may draw conclusions from analogous situations in the history of the past, Russia, as a military factor, can arise from the ashes of extreme socialism only through a dictatorship exercised by a genius greater than that of any individual who has yet appeared. This can come about only through a civil war, between those whose interest in the internationalists of other countries is so great that they would turn over Russia to become a vassal of Germany, and those who regard a nation's obligations as honorable obligations which must be paid for with loyalty. Such a war, which appears inevitable, since there are honorable men in Russia, will take a long time to settle and, whichever way it may terminate, will prevent Russia from giving aid to her allies. Therefore, the plans which govefned the 1916 campaign can never again control the allied war operations.

It is possible, though there is no information at hand on the subject, that the allied General Staff crumpled and dissolved with the Russian revolution.

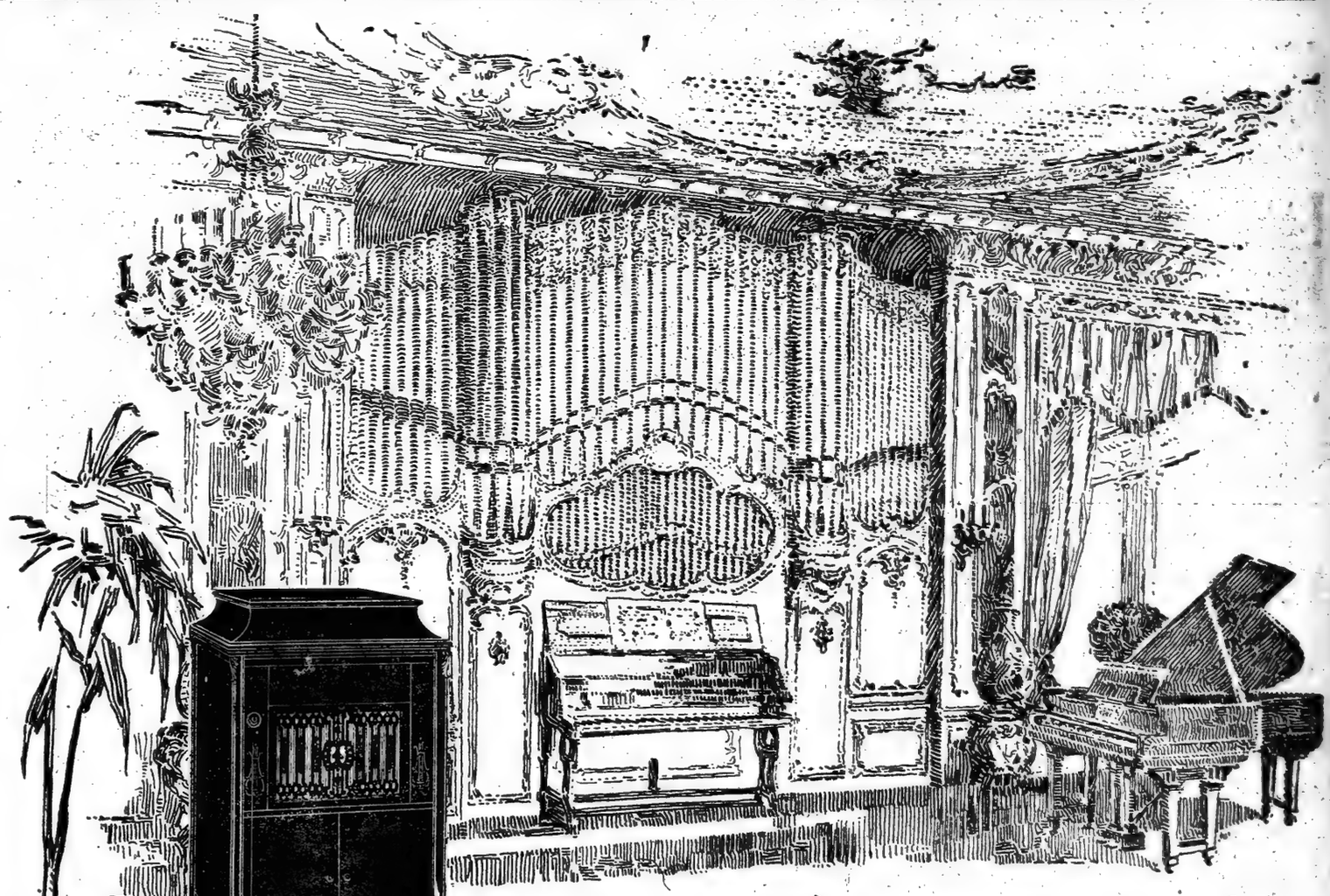
There is not the slightest doubt that on the western front there is the closest working arrangement between Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain. Who is the dominant figure, if either, no one can say. But that they have been working in unison, according to a definite and logical plan, is apparent from the work that has been done. Whether this is the result of a private agreement between them or the fructification of the plan of some higher body is not apparent.

Such co-operation on the western front alone is not sufficient. All fronts and all allied nations must be included, or the war will degenerate into a series of private wars waged by each of the Allies, all having, as if by accident, the same general enemy. Such a procedure, while it may salve a nation's pride by enabling it to keep its independence of action, is not war.

Germany has been the great example of efficiency as a fighting organization due to single control. She has reduced all her allies to a state of financial and military subservience. Except in name, her allies have lost their independence, they are but the vassals of a dominant State. Control in this case is reduced to its simplest terms and presents no difficulties. When, therefore, the German control—which is probably centred in Ludendorff—decides that a blow shall be delivered at a certain point against a certain power, all other points are, for the time being, weakened until a sufficient concentration has been effected, and the blow is struck with overpowering force. Thus one power after another has been destroyed with a thoroughness and a ruthlessness that have called forth alike both the admiration and the condemnation of the critical world. From the effectiveness of the plan, the Allies may well take their lesson.



Signs Up to Yesterday Indicated That the Italian High Command, Working in Conjunction with Representatives of Great Britain and France, Had Chosen the Piave River as the Line on Which to Make a Stand Against the Advancing Germans and Austrians. The Heavy Black Line on the Map Shows the Position Which Would Be Defended by the Italians, in the Opinion of General Guglielmotti of the Italian Army, in Interview with Whom Appears on This Page. This Line Diverges from the Piave Where the River Makes a Bend Westward, and Rejoins It at Belluno, Avoiding the Windings of the Piave by Striking Through the Hilly Country About Cornegliano and Vittorio. The Dotted Line Shows the Mountain Positions, Facing North, Where Italian Forces Have Also Been Meeting Teuton Onslaughts.



The Phonograph made by the World's Greatest Music House

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

WHEN the Aeolian Company decided to build a phonograph, it brought to the problems involved, an experience and resources unparalleled in the music industry.

This Company, through its genius in developing new musical instruments, and its success in raising the standard of those already established, had assumed a position of unequivocal leadership in the music industry.

It had become the largest manufacturer of musical instruments in the world with 14 factories in America and Europe and branches and representatives in all the world's important cities.

It had originated the Pianola, the first and most widely known of the modern instruments called "player-pianos" and the one that has always been recognized as the standard of all instruments of this type.

It had developed the modern residence pipe-organ and had become the largest manufacturer of these costly and magnificent instruments.

It was responsible for the greatest of all pianofortes—the Steinway, the Weber and the Steck Grand Duo-Art Pianos.

And it was credited with having done more towards raising the standard of piano-tone and quality, than had ever before been accomplished by any single manufacturer.

The Tonal Superiority of the Aeolian-Vocalion

It was this imposing and successful music-house from which the new type of phonograph—the Aeolian-Vocalion—sprung.

With The Aeolian Company's knowledge of tone-production through various mediums—strings, pipes, sound-chambers and resonant surfaces—this Company experienced little difficulty in improving the phonograph tonally.

Faults, which others with less knowledge and experience in acoustics, had been unable to remedy, were wholly or in great part, overcome.

In the Aeolian-Vocalion, stridency or muffling of tone were absent, surface scratch was almost eliminated, depth and free natural tones of correct timber were secured.

The Graduola Makes the Phonograph a Real Musical Instrument

Important as was the tonal development of the Aeolian-Vocalion, however, this instrument represented in another way a still greater advance in phonograph development.

Tone—or expression control, as offered by its new and exclusive feature—the Graduola—is what essentially makes the Aeolian-Vocalion the phonograph of ultimate type toward which progress has been tending.

No music-producing means ever devised, that did not afford opportunity for spontaneous and artistic expression control, has been seriously considered by musicians or taken a permanent place in the music-world.

This opportunity, for the first time in a phonograph, is offered by the Aeolian-Vocalion.

How vastly it improves the phonograph, how much more interesting it makes both the instrument and its records, and how satisfactorily it meets the desire that practically all human beings feel, for some way to express their music-thought, is written in the wonderful success that has been so quickly achieved by the Aeolian-Vocalion.

The Phonograph You Will Want In Your Home

The Aeolian-Vocalion is the ultimate phonograph. Actually it would be difficult for imagination to picture a more completely satisfying instrument.

In addition to its tonal superiority and the new and wonderful privilege it offers for playing and coloring its music with your own feeling, it offers the great advantage of playing *all* records, thus making the performances of not one group, but practically all the world's best musicians available to the owner of an Aeolian-Vocalion, while its cases are far more attractive than any phonographs have hitherto possessed

Vocalion Prices are—Conventional Models, $45 to $375; with Graduola, from $110. Beautiful Models in Prevailing Period Styles

Catalog and complete information sent upon request

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AEOLIAN HALL *In* NEWARK 895 Broad Street

FAVOR AUTO REDUCTION; WAR WORK COMES FIRST

Government and Motor Industry Co-operating to Maintain Stable Conditions—Car Production May Be Cut 50 Per Cent.

With the appointment and organization last week of the committee representing the automobile industry to co-operate with the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense on regulating the productive facilities of the factories, conditions in the automobile world assumed a more encouraging if not brighter outlook.

The three members of the committee are Hugh Chalmers, First Vice President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, appointed by President Charles Clifton of that body; A. W. Copland, President of the Detroit Gear and Machine Company, appointed by President C. W. Stiger, of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, and John R. Lee, one of the leading engineers in the Ford Motor Company, who was named by Henry Ford. Having direct control, in co-operation with the War Industries Board, of an industry representing in the manufacture of cars and accessories a capitalization of over $2,000,000,000—the third greatest industry in the country—this committee is one of the most important in the war service of the nation. Its members are thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business, and the selection has met with universal satisfaction.

Mr. Chalmers has been prominently known as one of the leading automobile manufacturers for many years, and he is also the present head of the Red Cross activities in Detroit. Mr. Copland was one of the active members of the committee which had charge of the designing and building of the new army truck. The committee held its first meeting in Washington on Friday and was formally organized with Mr. Copland as Chairman and Mr. Lee as Secretary. Its headquarters will be permanently in Washington.

The recognition by the Government of the automobile industry, in requesting the appointment of this co-operative committee, has imparted a stability to the trade which a few weeks ago seemed on the verge of approaching chaos and uncertainty. The War Industries Board, it is stated, has no intention of doing anything which will seriously impair the legitimate automobile business. To utilize the great factory forces of the country for war munitions a curtailment of automobile manufacture is recognized as necessary and proper. The fact cannot be emphasized too strongly that neither from the factories nor from the individual dealers, all of whom will suffer more or less severely, has any criticism of the Government's action been heard.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce offered the factory use of all of its 116 members last March to the Government. Henry Ford, who is not a member of the national body, did the same, and so did many others. There are about 500 automobile factories in the United States, and thirty or over are now being utilized to a large extent for war munitions. The committee has charge of all automobile industries, irrespective of trade affiliations, and its knowledge of conditions will enable it to recommend to the Government the use of such factories as are best adapted for the manufacture of particular war material, some plants being better fitted for certain articles than others.

To how large an extent the automobile production will be curtailed is a question that cannot readily be answered. There is a general opinion that it will probably be at least 50 per cent. For the first nine months of the present year the production of motor cars exceeded the same period for 1916. The entire 1916 production is estimated at over 1,800,000 motor vehicles of all kinds. Since Oct. 1 there has been a reduction averaging about 25 per cent. Some of the large factories which are already in use for Government business have curtailed their normal production by 40 per cent.

The curtailment, whatever it may amount to, and future conditions can only answer that question, will be gradual. There will be no radical or drastic changes.

"The unanimous opinion of the automobile manufacturers is that the war is the first consideration," said Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. "On the acceptance by the Government of the offer of the factory facilities the committee is expected to draw up, with the War Industries Board, a program having in mind first of all the war needs of the country, and after that a proper balance of work to subserve the industry itself and the business of the thousands of dealers throughout the country."

The purpose of the committee in its plan to give the Government everything necessary for the prosecution of the war, while providing for the manufacture of sufficient cars to meet all reasonable needs, will be, first, to preserve the personnel and organization of the factories; second, to make no unnecessary shifting of labor, and, third, to give every proper consideration to the protection of the dealers, numbering over 24,000, who have fixed charges and who require time for readjustment to the new business situation.

Both Mr. Reeves and L. M. Bradley, manager of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, will be in Washington a large part of the time. The accessories manufacturers, as Mr. Bradley explained yesterday, will be affected chiefly with the motor car makers. The curtailment of automobiles will make a decreasing market for all of the countless motor car necessities. Many of the large makers, however, will be employed in providing parts for the new army trucks and other factories will be peculiarly adapted to turn out airplane equipment and many articles needed in army and naval service.

In the local automobile trade the prevailing opinion among the dealers was that the War Industries Board had solved the difficult problem of the automobile business for 1918 in a very able manner, and that a curtailment of production would benefit trade. While some of the agencies report sales practically as usual, there has been a steadily lessening demand representing about 25 per cent. under the business of a year ago.

"There will be no difficulty in disposing of a 50 per cent. output over the 1916 and 1917 output," said F. R. Seaver, a prominent local dealer. "It is, however, better to have an overdemand than an oversupply. The recent Government action has stabilized the automobile industry, and protects it from panicky conditions."

"A curtailment is a wise thing," said Arthur L. Newton, another local dealer. "Our first consideration is to win the war as quickly as possible. All business must readjust itself to the conditions suddenly thrust upon us. The automobile trade as a whole is stable and is able to survive a temporary cessation of old-time activity."

Harry S. Houpt, a well-known automobile man, said:

"There are diverse opinions as to the effect on the industry of a large curtailment. Some manufacturers and distributers believe that 25 to 30 per cent. would work a hardship; others say that the industry would be fortunate were the Government to commandeer 50 per cent. of the productive energy of automobile plants.

"Based on a close analysis of conditions as they exist I feel that a curtailment of 25 to 30 per cent. would be extremely beneficial, but a reduction of 50 per cent. would be a detriment to the manufacturer, the parts maker, the distributer, and the dealer. Such a reduction would make it impossible for the manufacturer to make a reasonable profit, and would undoubtedly tend to increase the price of automobiles to the general public. The dealer's position would be untenable, as he already has fixed expenses which could be curtailed only in a slight degree.

"It is unthinkable that the average American motorist would consent to give up the use of his car, which has become so great a part of his daily life. To do so would necessitate other forms of transportation, expenses, with no resultant economy.

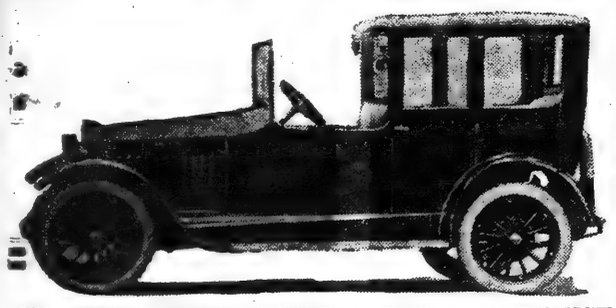
"Were it not for the war the motor car dealer and distributer would be in position to absorb the normal allotment of cars. With conditions as they are the majority of automobile producers would probably have been forced to cut their output for 1918, even if the Government had made no demands on their facilities. In all probability, this curtailment would have been about 30 per cent."

C. H. Larson said that, while the Government would hit the big as well as the small dealers hard, it was a good thing for the business, as it removes the danger of overproduction.

"The automobile manufacturers are in a position to make more war material than any other single industry outside of the steel trade," added Mr. Larson, "and we must face that necessity boldly. The automobile business is just as good now as a year ago, and it will survive the needs for retrenchment and be better than ever when normal conditions return. The situation has benefited the second-hand cars, in enhanced prices, and, with the coming scarcity, the second-hand machine is bound to be in good demand."

A. G. Kaufmann favored a reasonable curtailment, as it will stabilize automobile prices and give an opportunity for certain surplus stocks to be disposed of.

"The automobile of today is a passenger vehicle and not a pleasure car," said W. C. Sills. "It is a machine of utility as necessary as any farm machinery."



AN ATTRACTIVE CLOSED CAR FOR TOWN USE

The increasing popularity of a serviceable car for shopping and social purposes has led the manufacturers to devote careful attention to neatness of design, combined with the comforts required in the inclosed car. This Liberty Brougham, shown by the Colonial Motors, Inc., is designed to meet these needs. It has a six-cylinder motor, 115-inch wheelbase, with a seating capacity of four persons inside.

SUGGESTS HIGHWAY BOARD.

Roadmaking Co-operation with Government Urged for Transportation.

Road conditions, with particular emphasis upon the necessity of keeping the main thoroughfares in the country in proper repair for transportation purposes, were discussed at the recent annual meeting and dinner of the American Road Builders' Association held at the Automobile Club of America. Among the speakers were Commissioner Edwin A. Duffy of the New York State Highways; George E. Blakeslee of the New Jersey Highway Commission; A. W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission; Arthur H. Blanchard, Professor of Highway Engineering in Columbia University, and H. E. Breed, First Deputy Highway Commissioner of New York. Mr. Breed was elected President of the association, succeeding Mr. Dean.

The general tenor of the speeches was to the effect that highway construction and repair work, in this section at least, if not throughout the country, was at a standstill since the order of the Government prohibiting the use of flat cars for private freight shipments. Roadmaking material is shipped entirely by flat cars. The speakers recognized that the coal scarcity led primarily to the promulgation of the order. Requests have been made to Washington from the Highway Commissions of nearly all the Eastern States for some modification of the order so that material may be obtained to finish road work nearly completed, but the speakers were not optimistic of favorable action.

S. M. Williams, representing one of the large motor truck factories, recommended that a National Highway Commission be added to the Council of National Defense so that the highway improvement in its relations to winning the war may receive proper consideration.

"If we had such a commission or committee that would be able to study and analyse the conditions of roads in congested districts, or the development of roads to relieve the great agricultural districts," said Mr. Williams, "I am satisfied that their advice would be valuable to the National Council and of great benefit for highway development.

"We should not attempt to encourage or ask for a wide road building propaganda under present conditions, but we should be determined and demand the building of such roads as will have an important bearing upon the winning of the war.

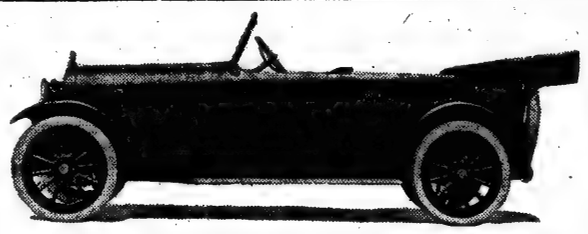
"We should consider transportation from the economic viewpoint and we should encourage that development where it will mean the greatest good to the greatest number.

"I am satisfied that, if never before, the day is now here when those responsible for transportation in its different forms are willing to study and recognize that type best adapted to the individual requirement. The railroads must be willing to concede that for some forms of transportation the waterways will better serve the economic needs of our country, and the waterways must recognize the efficiency of the railroads for that type of transportation where time is essential in the matter of delivery."

The following officers, in addition to President Breed, were elected: Vice Presidents—Lieut. Colonel W. W. Crosby, Baltimore, Md.; Austin B. Fletcher, Sacramento, Cal.; A. W. Blanchard, Columbia University; Secretary and Treasurer—E. L. Powers; Directors—Major H. L. Bowlby, W. H. Connell, A. R. Hirst, Joseph W. Hunter, Nelson P. Lewis, H. G. Shirley, and William R. Smith.

Motor Truck Club Honor Roll.

The service flag of the Motor Truck Club of America has ten stars. Two members are Majors and five are Captains. S. P. Wetherill, Jr., is a Major in the Quartermaster Corps, being in charge of the Transportation Equipment Bureau at Washington, and Captain Roderick Stephens, President of the Motor Truck Club, is his assistant. H. A. Green is Captain in the English Army, F. T. Seggerman is a Captain in the 315th Regiment, Field Artillery; Arthur J. Slade and George Stevens are Captains in the Aviation Department, Signal Corps; E. K. Coulter is a Major in the Quartermaster Corps, Paul W. Kerr is First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, W. R. Betts is in the 107th Regiment of Infantry, and Wesley M. Oler, Jr., is a cadet in the Aviation Department, Signal Corps.



A ROOMY CAR FOR SEVEN PASSENGERS

The new Nash six-cylinder exemplifies conservative lines with comfortable conditions for short or long distance touring. The wheelbase is 125 inches, weight 3,080 pounds, with 17½ gallons capacity in the steel gasoline tank.

PROPER TESTING FOR ELECTRIC TROUBLES

Complete Circuit from Battery Always Necessary—Simple Methods to Avoid Difficulties Clearly Explained.

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School.

In dealing with the electrical equipment of a machine the owner should understand that a complete circuit is necessary in order to have the current do its work; that is, starting with the battery as a source, a wire leads the current through the switch to the device to be operated, and then the current must be led back to the battery before it will do any work. It is not sufficient simply to lead the current to the device; if there is no way back to the battery it will not get even as far as the switch. It won't travel except on a round trip ticket.

In looking for trouble electrically the first thing to inspect is the battery. See that it is charged. That can be determined by using a volt meter (for dry cells an ammeter) or a hydrometer. Then each successive terminal from the battery should be tested. For instance, there is a wire to the lighting switch. It is insulated and the first place to test after making sure that the battery is all right is at the switch. If there is no current there the wire may be broken or the terminal connections poor; but whatever the trouble may be, you have narrowed it down to one small stretch of wire.

The next step would be to test where the wire leaves the switch to go to the device to be operated. If the current gets to the switch and does not get out of it, it is apparent that the trouble is at the switch, or if it gets to the switch but not through the fuse, the fuse is at fault.

If the current leaves the fuse and does not get to the lamp which the switch controls, we know that the trouble is in that wire somewhere; if it gets to the lamp but the lamp will not light, we know it is in the lamp; if we can trace it through the lamp, but it does not reach the battery, we know that it is the wire leading back to the battery which is at fault. If the current is carried back through the frame of the car, as is very often the case, the ground connections are poor or there is a break in the ground. Thus, we might attach a ground wire to a piece of iron on the dash and if this is of wood that piece of iron might be insulated from the remainder of the metal work of the car and the ground would not be complete.

This Summer I came across some electrical troubles which proved to be simple under systematic search. One man worked all one Sunday morning trying to find where an extra wire on his switch should be connected. He could not get the engine started, the horn would not blow, the headlights would not light, the starting motor would not turn over, but the dash and tail lights, which were in series, did light. A little experiment developed the fact that when the starting pedal was depressed the dash light grew very dim. This, of course, indicated that it was not possible to draw a very large amount of current from the battery, or that the battery was either in a discharged condition, or that the connections leading from it were poor. I found that when the wire connected to the battery terminal was moved the light would brighten up. I therefore disconnected this wire and cleaned it carefully to make sure that the contact was good. When it was assembled again no improvement was shown. A careful inspection showed that one end of the tape on the inside of the terminal had a slight shoulder, which prevented the taper end of the wire from being drawn into place snugly. Therefore, a very light contact was made and sufficient current could not pass to operate the starting motor. This shoulder was removed with a penknife and the engine started without difficulty. Several hours' time would have been saved if the owner had started to look for the trouble at the source of the current, instead of puzzling over the end of a wire that was not intended to be connected to anything and had nothing to do with the trouble.

A week later this same man was unable to start his engine. This time the lights were all right. To determine the condition of the battery I turned on a light and depressed the starter pedal as before, to see if the light would dim very much under the heavy load; as it did not I decided that the battery was all right this time. The hood was open and I observed that when the starter pedal was depressed the fan did not revolve and knew that the engine was not being turned over, though I could hear the starting motor buzzing very plainly. This showed that the over-running clutch of the starting motor was slipping. As correcting this trouble was a shop job, we cranked the engine over by hand, but still it did not start.

To make sure that a spark was being delivered, I disconnected the wire leading from the ignition coil to the high tension distributer and made about 1-16-inch gap. As soon as this was done it was plain to see that a spark was being delivered and the engine started immediately, also. Making a slight gap in the secondary circuit increases the intensity of the spark at the plug and often aids in starting a balky motor. This was an occasion when an outside spark gap was of value. After the engine was warmed up, it was started several times without difficulty.

Another case was where one of the headlights failed to light. A test showed that the current came to the lamp. To make sure that the lamp was not at fault the one from the opposite side was substituted, but it would not light. The lamp was grounded by an extra length of wire and it worked all right. Then we found that the ground wire, which was located back of the reflector inside the lamp, had become loose.

Most troubles of this kind point to the fact that a complete circuit is necessary to have an electrical current do its work.

IMPROVEMENTS DUE TO WAR

Advances in Conserving Motor Heat and Getting More Gasoline Power.

The war has brought about some very important motor car improvements, the necessity of which was scarcely recognized a few years ago, said a leading automobile man yesterday:

"The war changed the whole aspect of the gasoline situation," he added, "with the result that motorists found themselves unable to purchase the high grade fuel that was plentiful before the war. The manufacturers, in turn, found themselves facing a problem that was new, namely, the problem of building motors and motor equipment that would offset the handicap of poor gasoline.

"This brought about improvements in carburetion. Carburetors were improved and made more efficient. In addition many warming devices were invented to deflect heat from the exhaust manifold into the air chambers of the carburetor.

"Then came the radiator shutters, the most efficient of all heat conserving devices. Engineers saw the futility of putting gasoline into a motor to get heat, and at the same time permitting great drafts of cold air to be drawn through the radiator to drive away the heat as fast as burning gasoline created it.

"And now, in addition to the radiator shutters, we have them thermostatically controlled, which is the greatest advance yet made in the direction of conserving motor heat. Inasmuch as the thermostat has been employed in regulating the temperature of hotel rooms, theatres, &c., it is somewhat astonishing that its application to the automobile motor has been so long delayed."

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

President Flanders of the Maxwell Motor Company gave the American Automobile Association the use of a 1918 Maxwell touring car for the recent road mapping trip to the Southern army camps. Strip maps for every 125 miles have been prepared.

The Elgin Six National Old Trails scout car arrived in Grand Rapids last week on its way East. The car is making a run of 12,000 miles, which includes a run over the Dixie Highway from Chicago to Mackinac City. It is in charge of Roy S. Marsh and M. H. Tuttle.

The H. B. Shontz Company, Incorporated, has been appointed distributer for U-S-L storage batteries in the metropolitan district. The three-story building at 137 West Fifty-fourth Street will be used as a battery service station, with garage facilities.

The Federal Rubber Company recently held a four days' conference at Cudahy, Wis., to discuss sales and other business plans for the coming year. It was attended by sixty-five district managers and other representatives of the company. Despite war conditions, an optimistic view was taken of trade conditions for 1918.

W. L. Agnew, formerly in charge of sales promotion for the Chalmers Motor Company, is now Vice President and General Manager of the E. E. Stuyvesant Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, distributer of the Hudson Super-Six cars.

The Liberty Motor Car Company of Detroit announces the addition of a two-passenger roadster for the coming season. The wheelbase will be 115 inches.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time for motorists today will be 5:10 o'clock and one minute earlier every succeeding day during the week, the time next Sunday being 5:03 o'clock. This also applies to horse drawn vehicles. The law requires the proper lamps to be lighted half an hour after sunset.

ADD A GOTHAM DEMOUNTABLE TOP
to Your Touring Car and Get a Beautiful
Sedan, Limousine or Town Car

IN STOCK Ready to Attach
NEW DEMOUNTABLE TOPS FOR
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DROPPED WHILE SHOPPING.
In these busy days many articles of value are brushed off clothing and dropped in stores and streets. The best way of recovery is through an advertisement in the "Lost Column" on the last page of The New York Times. Without delay telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

How Long Will a Battery Last?

That depends to a tremendous extent on the quality of the insulation between the plates.

It is the insulation that protects the plates from contact with one another—from short circuiting—and perhaps—ruining the battery.

In perfecting Threaded Rubber Insulation, Willard has developed the sturdiest, most durable battery insulation made—one which greatly reduces the chances of "broken down" insulation.

And this important factor in long battery life is backed up by Willard Service, which will test and fill your battery regularly, give you good advice in battery care, and offers expert work when you need repairs or recharging.

Is Willard Service working for you?

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO.
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F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.
EAST STATION 216 East 54th St. 9270 Plaza.
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Batteries called for and delivered. East Station open until 9:30 P. M.

DELMI CO., Inc.
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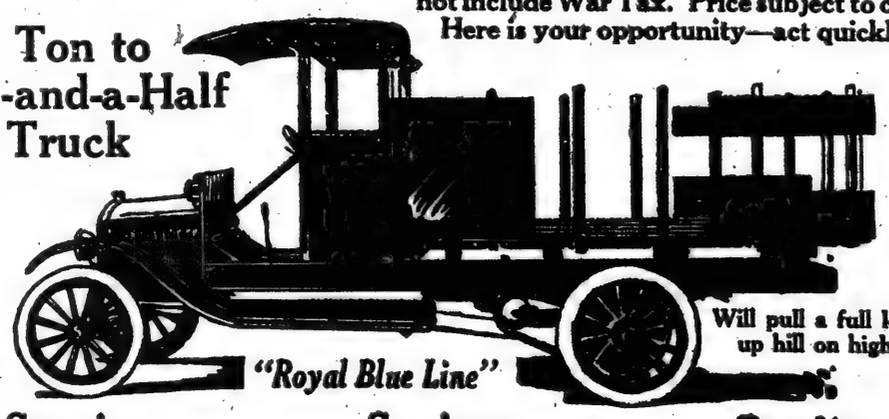
This price means a complete equipment for you with choice of either Express or Stake Body with Cab Top. Includes new Ford chassis installed and ready to run. Includes handsomely painted body. Immediate delivery guaranteed. See for yourself at our display rooms, 1893 Broadway, New York, or write for full particulars. Price does not include War Tax. Price subject to change. Here is your opportunity—act quickly.

One Ton to One-and-a-Half Ton Truck



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Will pull a full load up hill on high.

Service
Ready for immediate use—complete. It will do the work any 1 to 1½-ton truck will do. The Ford motor and chassis plus Graham Brothers quality and guarantee of service assure this. Speed of 12 to 20 miles per hour widens your delivery field. Has strength and quality. Built for power. A fully equipped city service station at your command.

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Saving in first cost—lowest price on market for complete equipment. You save $100 on body equipment alone. Saving in operating costs—it will give you more deliveries at a lower cost per mile. Saving in repairs—the factory behind the truck does this for you because of quality of parts and dependability of workmanship.

Quality
Quality guaranteed. Royal Blue Line body equipment—"Rugged as the Rockies." Hess axles, Bock bearings, Cullman sprockets, Cotter key type chains, each link removable. Hess springs. Additional relief springs to take overload. Brakes strong, 14 x 2½ in. expanding space. Wheel base 125 inches. 9-ton driving strength. All these parts are standard and will stand up under gruelling work.

Be convinced by the testimony of hundreds of satisfied users of Graham Brothers trucks.

$770.00 F.O.B NEW YORK Complete Graham Brothers

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1893 Broadway, New York City. Phone Columbus 7127.

ADVANTAGES OF PIAVE RIVER LINE

General Guglielmotti, Italian Military Attache Here, Shows Its Important Bearing on Situation.

[This interview was obtained before yesterday's capture of Asiago by the Teutons seriously impaired the value of the Piave River as a line of defense.]

ON which one of her half dozen important rivers running southeast from the mountains to the Adriatic will Italy finally check the advance of the German and Austrian hordes and gather herself together for the long and sure defense which must precede the inevitable campaign to regain what she has just lost and push her way back into Austrian territory, with Vienna as the grand objective? That the Austrian capital is still looked upon as their objective is one of the sure signs that the Italians are not demoralized in their defeat.

Vienna is much further away than it was. Even the counteroffensive, which must mark the first step in the resumption of the march against Austria, will probably not come before Spring. In the meantime it is a matter of selecting the best river that can be safely held, of yielding the minimum territory to the enemy for temporary occupation and, no doubt, devastation and ruin.

Nobody in America is better qualified to talk of these Italian rivers and their military possibilities for Cadorna's troops than General Emilio Guglielmotti, Military Attaché at the Italian Embassy in Washington. He did talk of them the other day, standing in front of an immense war map in his apartments in Washington, with the aid of which he gave an interesting lesson in war geography. He apologized for being 4,000 miles away from the front and, therefore, not in possession of the latest details of the Italian retreat, and declared that he could talk of the rivers and the map only in an academic way, expressing only his personal opinion and in no sense posing as a prophet.

General Guglielmotti has been an officer in the Italian Army since 1884. For twelve years he was a member of the General Staff in all the ranks ranging from Captain to Colonel and, as such, worked on the same military problems of possible defense which have now become facts. He served as a Major in the campaigns of North Africa. At the beginning of the present war he was in charge of all military railroad transportation. Later he was Chief of Staff of the expeditionary force to Albania and then returned to his own troops, the famous Bersagliери, a brigade of which he commanded in the front line fighting during the advance from Gorizia toward Trieste. He was then chosen as the Italian General best qualified to explain to the Government of the United States the part that his country has taken in the war.

Although he would make no prediction, it was evident that General Guglielmotti's personal opinion was that the line of the River Piave would be the best upon which to make the final stand in the movement of retreat.

At the beginning of the Teutonic advance into Italy it had been supposed that Cadorna would make a permanent stand on the west bank of the Tagliamento, the first stream of any size reached by the Italians after being driven from the eastern boundary of Venetia. But even as General Guglielmotti was giving his map talk in Washington the cablegrams came in announcing that the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Tagliamento.

"Very well," said the General by way of dismissing the Tagliamento from the calculations, "there are many other rivers—the Livenza, the Piave, the Brenta, the Adige, and the Mincio. I do not know where he will stand. I think the Piave will be the best. But let us leave all the rivers for a moment and consider the mountains, for the two must be taken together to understand the Italian frontier. We must have an army always facing east along one of the rivers, and we must have another army always facing north in the mountains, and the right wing of the mountain troops must always be within touch of the left wing of the troops on the river, whatever river it may be. In other words, Italy has a continuous front of 435 miles, about 50 miles more than the combined French and British fronts on the west.

"This is because our boundaries were forced upon us by Austria after the war of 1866. Prussia betrayed us then and let Austria fix a boundary that should always be a menace to Italy because it thrusts the Trentino, that great triangle of mountains, below what should be our northern boundary, making a great tooth, a fang, always gnawing at and menacing Italy. To defend ourselves, we must always begin by fighting up the mountains to keep the enemy from pouring down upon our plains. We succeeded in doing so in this war on the Trentino front.

"Now, it is in the Venetian Alps and other groups of mountains on the eastern side of the Trentino triangle that our rivers have their sources. The mountains on that side run, generally speaking, from southwest to northeast. The rivers from these mountains run from northwest to southeast, through the hills of Northern Venetia, and then across the Venetian plains to the Adriatic or its various gulfs. That is, the rivers and mountains in this part of Italy, where the campaign of the immediate future must be, are at right angles. Of course it is not in reality so geometrically exact as I would seem to indicate. There are many twists and turns in the rivers and many deviations in the line of mountains. But, for the purposes of understanding the war geography of Northern Italy and its principles, it is necessary to have in mind the relative positions of mountains and rivers and of the armies ranged along these mountains and rivers. The right angle will do better than anything else as a symbol for that purpose, showing that the army in the mountains must always hold its own, facing to the north or advancing in that direction, and that the army on the river must always hold its own or advance facing to the east. If either army retreats the other must draw in its lines or else be menaced from the rear. When we were fighting Austria alone no retreat was necessary. We did not have enough men or munitions to withstand Germany and Austria combined with our front in the enemy country.

"We must now take account of stock and measure our morale, our supplies, and our forces. The morale seems to be all that it should be. We are short of munitions and supplies. We were short before the retreat began, and we had to abandon and destroy much of what we had when we were forced back. Our supply system must be reorganized and built up again before a counteroffensive can begin. As to our forces, we do not know how many men the Allies are going to send into Italy or how many of our own troops can be spared from other parts of Italy for this work in the north.

"I can make no predictions as to whether Italy's armies will be ready for the great counterstroke by Christmas or by next Spring. It is sure to come and to be successful. When and how are the problems to be worked out when we have brought the retreat to a full stop and begun a successful period of defensive warfare as a preliminary to something better?

"That brings us back to the original question—at which river shall we definitely halt? We have lost the Tagliamento, but I do not believe that it was seriously considered by the General Staff as the river on which to make the stand. It is wide but shallow, running through flat country, easy to ford, and with no natural advantages to assist in making it a strong line of defense. Furthermore, it is winding, and for that reason would make a long line necessary.

"The next river to the west is the Livenza. I think it will serve only as a temporary halting place. It is too small for an adequate line on which to make permanent defense against the enemy, and it is only about twenty miles west of the Tagliamento.

"Twenty miles further west—that is, about forty miles from the Tagliamento and something over a hundred miles from where the retreat from Austrian territory began at the Isonzo—is the Piave River. I do not know, but I think that the permanent stand will be made on the Piave. This is a river easy to fortify, much more difficult of passage by an enemy than the Tagliamento, and its course over the plains between the Conegliano Hills and the Adriatic is only about forty miles, a considerably shorter distance to defend without the natural advantages of mountainous country than would be the case on either the Tagliamento or Livenza.

"If the line of our troops should be established from the sea along the west bank of the Piave to the Conegliano Hills, we could continue the line across the river at the beginning of the hills and extend it straight north through the Conegliano and Vittorio Hills to Belluno and thus back to the Piave again. Between Belluno and the point to the south where the river first touches the hill country it makes a wide detour to the west and then back. It would not be necessary to make our line of defense follow that curve, for the hilly country east of the curve would afford opportunities for holding the line without the aid of the stream. At Belluno the left wing of the river army, facing east, would be in close touch with the right wing of the Italian army in the mountains, facing north, and defending the Trentino front.

"Please understand that I am expressing only my personal opinion in what I say about the advantages of making our permanent line at the Piave until such time as we can begin the counteroffensive. The supreme command may be in possession of information, which I know nothing about, that would put the Piave out of the question at this time.

"If the Piave is not to be the river of our defense, we shall have to abandon Venice to the enemy, for the next river to the west that could be considered is the Brenta, and Venice is east of the Brenta. This river flows into the Gulf of Venice about twenty miles south of the city. To retreat from the Piave to the Brenta will also leave Treviso in the hands of the enemy.

"Furthermore, the Brenta, being a canalized stream, is not so advantageous for strong defense as the natural course of the Piave, and the hills through which the Brenta flows north of Bassano are not so suitable for our purposes as are the Conegliano and Vittorio hills on the line of the Piave. It was into this mountainous region of the Brenta Valley that the Austrians made their temporarily successful drive in the early Summer of 1916, at the time of the fighting around Asiago."

Although he had mentioned the Adige and the Mincio as possible lines of defense, General Guglielmotti apparently thought them too remote as possible western boundaries of the Italian retreat to be discussed in detail. Except for Venice and Treviso, there are no large cities between the Piave and the Brenta. If the retreat should be to the Adige, Padua and Vicenza would be left to the Teutons and Verona would be on the danger line.

"Even if we make our stand on the Piave," resumed General Guglielmotti, "we shall have to abandon about half of the entire province of Venetia to the enemy. There is no richer or more prosperous territory in all Italy. It is thickly populated and highly cultivated, and contains many towns.

"There is no doubt that it will be entirely devastated by the enemy. We know what Germany has done already in other invaded countries. The Austrians, in that respect, are worse than the Germans. Venetia seems doomed to temporary occupation by both of them. I assume that practically all the civilian population will flee to the territory behind the Italian line when that line is established. Needless to say, our troops, in their march westward, will destroy all that they can of such abandoned supplies as would be of use to the advancing enemy. Naturally the advance of the enemy will become slower and slower as his line of communication between his front and base of supplies lengthens. This, together with the fighting that General Cadorna's armies are doing as they retreat, aided by the splendid rearguard work of Italian cavalry, will soon enable our troops to take their permanent positions along one of the rivers about which we have been talking."

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

Speaking of an intoxicating liquor statute passed in 1901, Chief Justice Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court said in State agt. Williams, 146 N. C. 637: "In limiting each person to a half-gallon per day for his own use, the Legislature was not niggard. After reading which, we are minded to ask what was the average daily consumption of liquor per citizen in North Carolina prior to the adoption of the statute?—Law Notes.

"Duty of a citizen when war breaks out, if it be a foreign war and he is abroad, is to return without delay; and, if it be a civil war, and he is a resident in the rebellious section, he should leave it as soon as practicable and adhere to the regular established Government."—Clifford, J., The William Bagaley, 5, Wall. 408.

Law Notes remarks that from the point of view of a dissenting minority of the court are wilfully and blindly wrong, and he usually takes great satisfaction in telling them so. An exceedingly novel and somewhat gentle method of dealing with a stubborn majority is disclosed by the following from the dissenting opinion in State agt. Jones, Supreme Court of Mississippi:

"In conclusion, I venture to suggest to my associates a careful and thoughtful consideration of the Golden Text of the International Sunday School Lessons for yesterday, which reads thus: 'Look, therefore, whether the light that is in thee be not darkness.' Luke xi., 35.

An English decision of interest in this country at this time is that in Daimler Co. against Continental Type Co., in which it appeared that an action was instituted by a domestic corporation whose membership was almost entirely composed of alien enemies domiciled in a hostile country, and who alone could authorize the institution of an action by the corporation. In holding that under such circumstances no action could be maintained by the corporation, the court, per Earl of Halsbury, said:

"I confess it seems to me that the question becomes very plain, when one applies the language of the law to the condition of things when war is declared, between the German who is in the character of shareholder and in control of the company. They can neither meet here, nor can they authorize any agent to meet on any company business. They can neither trade with us nor can any British subject trade with them. Nor can they comply with the provisions for the government of the company which they were bound by their incorporated character to observe.

A statute of Illinois prohibits the use of cotton or other material made secondhand by use about the person in making bedding, mattresses or quilts, unless first sterilized, and forbidding the sale of such articles. The Supreme Court of the State has held the statute void in People agt. Werner because, while proper regulations might be made to protect the health of the public, this did not require the absolute prohibition of a lawful business which might be so conducted as not to be a menace, the court saying:

The act does not attempt to prohibit the use of second-hand mattresses, but does prevent their ever again being used in the manufacture of other mattresses which are to be sold. To prohibit absolutely the use of such material in the manufacture of mattresses for sale when not inherently dangerous and when it may be rendered safe by reasonable regulation is an invasion of personal and property rights within the meaning of the Federal and State Constitutions. By this act the State has deprived the citizen of the lawful use of his property in a manner not injurious or dangerous to others.

FORD COMMERCIAL CARS FOR EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS

"Here's an actual instance--Al"

"A merchant had two horse-drawn teams. They couldn't handle his increasing deliveries. He also owned a Ford pleasure car. Said Ford was turned over to Hayes-Diefenderfer and emerged next day transformed into a big handsome delivery car with 130-inch wheel base and 90 inches of loading space.

"In a month the merchant sold his horses—The Ford was handling all his deliveries. It did more work and cut his hauling costs in half."

"Do you mean to tell me, Jim, that any merchant using horses can save money the same way?"

"Them's the facts, Al. Hayes-Diefenderfer produce a big variety of Ford commercial cars suited to all classes of business and work. Their Redden Truck Maker handles 1½ tons. Redden Tractor and Trailer will haul 3 tons."

"Good night horses!"

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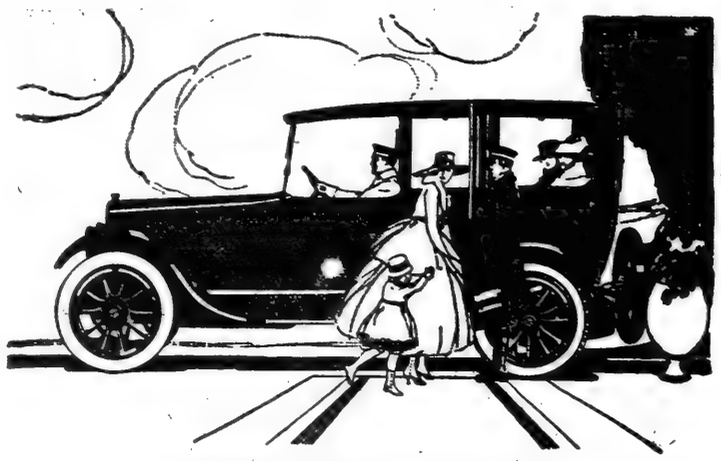
CHANDLER

CHANDLER SIX



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BY people who are familiar with motor car values the Chandler is most commonly compared with high-priced cars, because, in so many essential features of design, construction and equipment, it checks so closely with the high-priced cars. And because so few, if any, of these distinctively high-grade features are found in other cars selling for less than $2000.

Yet the Chandler price is only $1595.

The intelligent automobile purchaser is not misled by further threatened price advances of cars striving to maintain some degree of a leadership that has passed.

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If you choose carefully from among well-known medium-priced cars you will choose the Chandler, because of its extraordinary value.

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1595
Four-Passenger Roadster, $1595
Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan, $2295
Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe, $2195 Limousine, $2895
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio

Let Us Show You How the Chandler Checks with High-Priced Cars

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 BROADWAY, at 62nd Street Telephone 9175 Columbus
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C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City
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Heavier Trucks Spend More Gas Hauling Themselves than the Maxwell uses at Peak Load

MAXWELL ONE TON TRUCK

The lowest priced one-ton truck in the world—$985. And a truck, mind you—not a delivery wagon built for trucking. Truck strength and truck length. We use more brains than metal in its construction—made it right to get it light.

Not a superfluous pound—not a missing excellence.

You buy lasting power—not bulk.

Designed for hard loads and tough roads. Sold with the same guarantee as $5,000 trucks are.

2,400 dogged, spunky, agile pounds, and built to carry more than that 365 days in the year and 24 hours to the day.

A work glutton and a tire miser. A 16-mile run with every gallon.

10-foot loading space.

The same type of worm drive that $5,000 trucks have hitherto featured as their own.

Pays its way from day to day.

Small Monthly Payments Arranged if You Prefer

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Open Evenings
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 1410-1412-1414 Bedford Ave. & Prospect Place.

WHY THE Y. M. C. A. CALLS FOR $35,000,000

Drive for New Subscriptions This Week Caused by Rapidly Expanding Demand for Work Among Soldiers.

THIS is to be Y. M. C. A. week, and during the next seven days the organization, to meet the calls on it to furnish "homes away from home" for the soldiers, plans to raise $35,000,000. Since the war began the Young Men's Christian Association has expended $5,000,000. It will be an intensive campaign, consisting of direct appeal for subscriptions, with no side features of benefit performances and the like, and will closely follow the plan used by Charles S. Ward, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in raising the $100,000,000 for the Red Cross.

A budget has been prepared by the committee in charge showing how the money will be used. For work with the United States soldiers at home, $11,-250,000 will be required; United States soldiers overseas, $11,994,000; the Russian Army, $2,305,000; the Italian Army, $1,000,000; the French Army, $2,649,000; work among the unfortunate prisoners of war camps, $1,-000,000. In addition to this there is set aside for inevitable expansion as more soldiers are called, $3,932,000.

The running expenses of the Y. M. C. A. have grown by leaps and bounds, owing to war's demands on the organization. One of these is to provide every soldiers' camp with a comfortable, well-heated hut where the men may write letters home, read, and be diverted. In America it costs $6,000 to build such a hut. In France, with the scarcity of materials, the hut costs $15,000. The hut built, it must be equipped with tables, chairs, a platform for the speakers, a set of shelves for books and magazines, pens, ink, and blotters. The complete cost of equipment is placed at $1,500. Among the other items are $250 for a motion picture outfit, $100 a month for stationery, $50 for a talking machine and the necessary records. Auto trucks at $1,000 each are needed to transport supplies to the huts. Outlay for each new hut is estimated to be $12,500.

The last Y. M. C. A. War Fund Campaign had the raising of $4,000,000. The amount subscribed exceeded $5,250,000. The total needed in the present drive so far exceeds the first call that the entire country has been divided into military departments. The Eastern Department will try for $15,000,000; the Central Department for $12,500,000; the Northeastern Department for $3,500,-000; the Southeastern Department for $1,500,000; the Western Department for $1,250,000, and the Southern Department for $750,000. Already two States from the Southern Department have asked to have their allotments increased, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The Y. M. C. A. field work in the home camps as well as those in other lands is being carried on by Secretaries of the organization, men who are exempt from draft or who are so far down the list that the probability of their being called is small, but if any of them are called, they will doff the uniform that signalized them as servants of the Red Triangle and, clad in khaki, go forth to fight by the side of the boys to whom they have so bravely ministered.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN an article on "Less Sugar Means Good-bye to Your Surplus Fat," published in your Sunday Magazine Section, the following statement is presented:

The ordinary lump of loaf sugar contains 100 calories, or one-twenty-fifth of the day's supply. A man who has four lumps of sugar in his coffee (such men, it is believed, are multitudinous) is taking thus one-sixth of his day's necessities in that form.

This is an error and should be corrected at a time when the serious consideration of food fuel is being brought before the American people more prominently than ever before. It requires about three and a half full-sized lumps of loaf sugar to furnish 100 calories. The same amount of energy is furnished by approximately two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar.

LAFAYETTE B. MENDEL.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

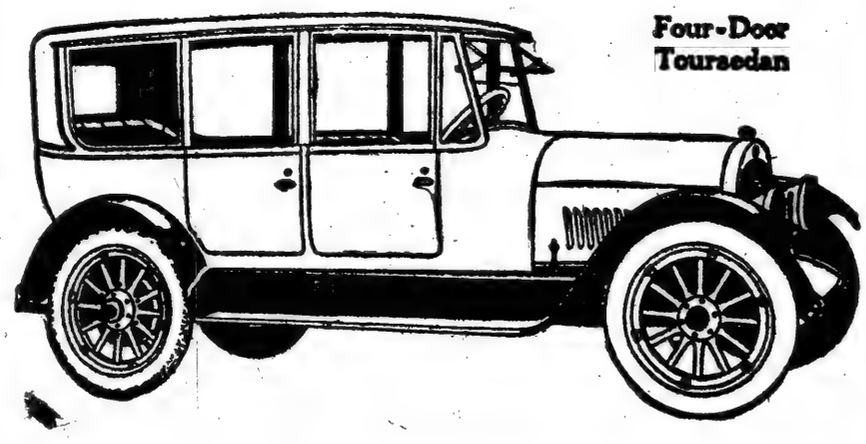
Striking Figures That Show How Their Numbers Increase.

An interesting and comprehensive article, entitled "The Increasing Employment of Women in Business," written by Harry Franklin Porter of the Industrial Service Department of the National City Bank of New York, gives some statistics which will surprise the average casual reader regarding the part which women are now taking in work formerly done only by men. Mr. Porter's figures are concisely summarized in this wise:

From only a few thousand in 1880, the number has multiplied at double the rate of population increase. In 1880, the first year for which detailed statistics are available, 2,647,157 wageen were listed as breadwinners. This was approximately 5.3 per cent. of the population. A decade later the number had increased to 4,005,532, which was roughly 6.3 per cent. of the population. In 1900 the total was 5,319,397, or about 7 per cent., while in 1910 the figure was 8,075,772, being nearly 9 per cent. of the population. Between 1880 and 1910 the percentage of increase was 53 per cent., as against a rain in population of only 31 per cent. Assuming the same rate of increase since then, the number of women now partially or wholly self-supporting must easily exceed ten million.

It is noticeable that the first real entry of women in this country into positions which had been almost entirely monopolized by men was at the beginning of the civil war. Now, at the opening of a war which may be vastly more important than the struggle between the North and the South, the tendency of women to enter permanently into business and industrial life is again rapidly becoming marked. What the outcome will be when peace is again restored is considered at length by Mr. Porter, but from the nature of the case the ultimate economic effect must be a matter of conjecture.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

COLE 8



Four-Door Touresdan

New Improvements!

Don't deny yourself the complete variety of enclosed car advantages the new Cole Eight Four-Door Touresdan offers.

If made to your personal order it could not have more complete accommodations—from floor heater to Waltham clock.

Adjustable glass panels at the side permit one to transform this car into a variety of types—that amply provide for every social and business requirement, or weather condition.

With it you have all the advantages of an open touring car, a Sedan or a Limousine. There is also a removable glass partition which can be used to separate the driver's compartment from the tonneau when the car is either open or enclosed.

We caution you to place your order now and take advantage of an immediate delivery. Demonstrations by appointment.

Four-Door Touresdan Prices

7 passenger with divided front seats . $2595
7 passenger with solid front seat, glass partition . $2695
8 passenger with 6 seats in tonneau . $2795

Prices, Other Models

7 passenger touring car $1995
4 passenger Tuxedo Roadster . . . $1995
4 passenger Touresque $2495

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Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

REO

This From a Reo Six Owner To a Friend

"YES I AM DRIVING a Reo Six and it certainly is a great car for the money—$1,385 f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.

"I GET 12 MILES to the gallon of gasoline and all the speed and pep that a fellow wants.

"I CAN IDLE ALONG on high, choked down to two miles an hour.

"REPAIRS ARE NIL—and she always responds.

"VERY ECONOMICAL on oil and the vacuum feed is perfect.

"THE ENGINE IS ENCLOSED and free from dirt and dampness.

"CLUTCH AND BRAKES and gear shifting are absolutely perfection.

"I HAVE RIDDEN IN practically every car on the market and prefer the Reo Six to any other make at the price."

NOW THAT'S AN ACTUAL letter from a Reo Six owner to his friend, in reply to a query as to how he liked his car and whether he would advise the purchase of a Reo Six or one of several other makes the writer named.

AND WE REPRODUCE the letter in its entirety—not "edited" to suit our needs.

WORD FOR WORD as written the letter is here reproduced.

WE COULD ADD that his tire consumption is less than it would have been were his car other than a Reo—but he doubtless felt he covered that item fully in his short but eloquent sentence, "Repairs are nil."

SO WE WON'T TRY to improve on this splendid testimonial, whose author we do not know personally and who hadn't the slightest idea when dictating his letter that it would ever reach us.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS—all of them, who drive Reos or other cars.

IF YOU DO, we know the answer—you'll select a Reo Six for yours.

DELIVERIES are fairly prompt now. If your order is in at once we won't have to keep you waiting long. But don't delay.

Reo Motor Car Company of New York, Inc.

Broadway at 54th St., New York — Telephone Circle 1271-2-3

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Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan (38-40)

Six-Cylinder Reo
7 Passenger Touring
$1385

Price is f. o. b. Lansing and is subject to increase without notice

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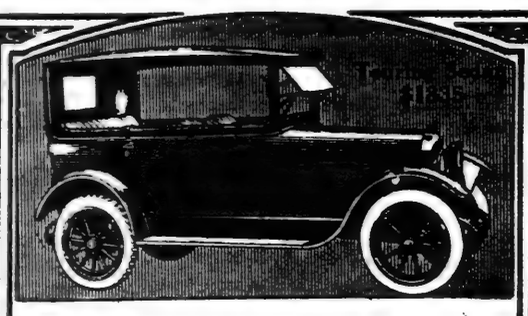

The Dual Car

YOU have the riding comfort this winter of a cozy, warm, closed car—and next summer the joy of an open car without change of body.

This is an ideal realized in the beautiful new Velie Biltwel Sedan.

With beauty that is and beauty that does. Its grace of line and choice finish awaken the admiration of every observer—as its powerful motor, ease of control, depth and luxury of upholstery bring new motoring delight to all who are privileged to ride.

There can be no reason for further delay—let us demonstrate the Velie Touring Sedan the preferred car of the motoring season.

Eight other body styles at prices from $1,265 to $2,400 offered for inspection.

Immediate Deliveries

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PRACTICALLY NEW

SAXON SIX'S

At a Marked Reduction

We have a few new Saxon Six cars which have been driven only a few miles. They are fully guaranteed and in every respect as good as brand new cars.

While they last they are the greatest motor car values ever offered on Broadway.

Understand these are new Saxon Six's with

Continental Six Cylinder Motor
Timkin Axles
Timkin Bearings
Stromberg Carburetor, and
Goodyear Tires

They will be offered to first comers at a marked reduction, and you should see them at once.

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
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Our 20th Anniversary Car

Twenty years ago Alexander Winton was building the car that established the automobile industry in America.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO—before the industry was half as old as it is now—he began building the Winton Six, which is today the most highly developed automobile in the world.

Eleven years devoted to the perfection of a single type of car is an extraordinary record. And the result is magnificent. It is precisely the car for the buyer who wants to be free from mechanical troubles, who wants a car that will go everywhere, anytime, without tinkering, or excuses, or apologies.

Furthermore, it is precisely the car for the buyer who wants something distinctively personal—a car beautiful to look upon and worthy to own. Our artists are at your service, prepared by years of specialization, to produce for you exactly the delightful effect you most desire. Let us know your wishes. Simply telephone Columbus 3580.

Open Cars $2950 to $3500

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The Winton Company
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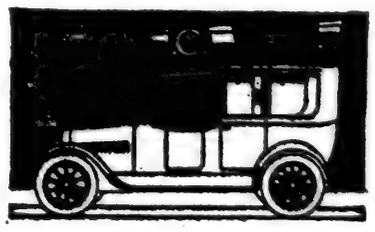
A LIMOUSINE IN WHICH THREE ARTISTS EACH HAD A HAND



One did the exterior of this Chalmers, and made it thoroughly correct, but not ultra. A second furnished the interior with an elegance worthy of Queen Elizabeth. A third supplied an engine and a chassis that add to the car's charm through ample power, and improvements in engine design that make it extra useful in cold-weather starting and cold-weather driving.

Note: The interior is done in the Adam style.

Prices notable for their lowness.

TOURING CAR, 7-PASSENGER . . $1395 — CABRIOLET, 2-PASSENGER . . $1895
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CHALMERS SALES COMPANY, Inc.
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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

'WIN-THE-WAR' MEN NOW RULE CANADA

Conscription, Chief Issue Confronting Premier Borden's Cabinet, Believed to be Assured.

MEASURES OF CONCILIATION

Capable Men in New Coalition Ministry Make It Strongest Ever Known in Canada.

By FRANK MAITLAND.

Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister, has achieved the seemingly impossible. Announcement was made the other day of the formation of a national or coalition Government pledged to enforce the policy of conscription which it is believed will command the united support of practically all of what are known as the "win-the-war" elements in the Dominion. The new Government does not include in its membership Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal Party, for so many years the Prime Minister of the Dominion; it does not include any French Canadian Liberals. Therefore, in a sense, it is not really a coalition Ministry. But it does include recognized leaders of the Liberal Party in the English-speaking provinces, and it is the general opinion that the new union administration will encounter little real opposition in the coming elections in any Province but Quebec.

When a coalition ministry was formed in England in the early Summer of 1915, there was an instant demand in Canada for a union of political forces which would do away with party rivalry, abolish party patronage, and unite all elements in Canada in the one supreme task of directing Canada's effort in the war. What view the Prime Minister took of this suggestion when it was first mooted is not known, but it was not favored by the other leaders of either party at the time. When Sir Robert Borden announced his conscription policy last May he immediately endeavored to effect a coalition with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the official leaders of the Liberal Party. An offer was made of an equal distribution of Cabinet portfolios between the two parties, the new administration to be pledged to introduce, pass, and enforce a conscription measure. Sir Wilfrid refused the offer, and announced his hostility to the principle of compulsion.

The bill was passed. Nearly all the French-Canadian supporters of the Government deserted Sir Robert Borden on this issue, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier lost the support of a majority of his English-speaking following in the House. The unfortunate feature of the division was the practical isolation of the Province of Quebec and the French-Canadian race. Had Sir Wilfrid seen his way to support the compulsion measure, this unfortunate result might have been avoided, as he has commanding influence with his compatriots. He was, however, conscientiously opposed to the policy; and compulsion was bitterly opposed by all classes in Quebec.

The Prime Minister then attempted to effect a union with the conscriptionist Liberals, that is, to form a new Government which would include in its membership the leaders of the Liberal Party in the English-speaking Provinces. A weak man would seen have given up in discouragement, but Sir Robert has displayed a strength of purpose and a patient courage which surprised even his warmest admirers. Many of his own strongest supporters were opposed to any further negotiations; one of his principal Ministers resigned in protest, and the game of politics was played persistently by many of his political opponents. Political prejudices die hard.

Two or three political conventions were held by the Liberals in Ontario and in the Western Provinces, and there were weeks of intermittent negotiations over the union Government proposal. Early in September success seemed to be assured, but the Liberals made it a condition that Sir Robert Borden must retire in favor of another leader. Sir Robert himself was willing to step out, but his party would not permit him to do so. Negotiations were dropped then, only to be reopened later on through the agency, it is said, of the Hon. J. B. Hudson, the Attorney General of the Liberal Government of Manitoba. Finally, after the country at large had long given up hope, the welcome announcement was made on Oct. 12 of the success of the Prime Minister's efforts. A national administration had at last been formed, the Cabinet portfolios being divided almost equally between the two parties.

The new Ministry is, politically speaking, the strongest which Canada has ever known, and it is confidently believed that in administrative talent it will compare favorably with any Government since confederation. Sir Robert has retained most of his strongest and most capable Ministers in the old Government. Of the nine Liberals in the new Government, six have long been outstanding figures in their party, and three owe their selection solely to their recognized business and executive ability. From Western Canada the new Ministers are the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, a brother of Sir Clifford Sifton; the Hon. James Calder, the strongest Minister in the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, and T. A. Crerar, the principal business brain of the exceedingly powerful and influential Grain Growers' Organization. The two first will bring to the Government not only executive ability of no mean order, but powerful political support. Mr. Crerar has business capacity of the highest rank, and, because of his connection with a powerful farmers' organization, political support that is not to be despised.

From Ontario the new Ministers are Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Brig. Gen. S. C. Mewburn, who has been appointed Minister of Militia and Defence. Mr. Guthrie is one of the strongest of the Ontario Liberal leaders. Mr. Rowell has been leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Brig. Gen. Mewburn has never been active in politics, and was chosen simply because of his undoubted qualifications for, perhaps, the most important portfolio of all at this particular time. The Province of Quebec supplies only one new Minister in Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, who is one of the ablest of Canada's "big business" men. Never an active politician, he has been selected solely because of his outstanding business ability.

From New Brunswick the new Minister is F. B. Carvell, who, before the conscription issue disrupted the Liberal Party, was by many people believed to be the most probable successor of Sir Wilfrid in the leadership. At the time of writing the Minister from Nova Scotia is not chosen, but it is announced that he is to be either Hon. G. H. Murray, the Premier of that province, or A. K. MacLean, one of the most influential of the Liberal members from the land of Evangeline.

Public sentiment in Canada has been opposed to an election in war times and an extension of one year to the life of Parliament was agreed upon in 1916. Had it not been for the conscription issue, it is altogether probable that another extension for this same period would have been amicably arranged in 1917. Conscription made that impossible, and the Dominion faces a wartime election which it was feared would be the bitterest, most confusing, and most uncertain in Canada's history. In all probability, the formation of this new union Government will make the contest in the English-speaking provinces very much of a formality. The principal contest will probably take place in the nominating conventions for the various constituencies where the candidates supporting the union Government will have to be chosen. As for Quebec, the unfortunate truth remains that its isolation is made more apparent than ever. What course Sir Wilfrid Laurier will take in view of this new turn of the political wheel is unknown at the time this is written. There are many who believe that the conscription policy will receive unexpected support in Quebec. Certain it is that, in spite of a few trifling riots when the bill became law, the Military Service act is being quietly accepted in the French-Canadian provinces. The recruits of Class 1 have already been summoned to report and there is no indication of any refusal in Quebec to obey the summons. Canada is determined that there is to be no slackening in her war efforts until final victory is accomplished. Her men at the front will be adequately reinforced.

Sir Robert Borden emerges from the long drawn out negotiations as Canada's strong man, who has accomplished what he considered his plain duty in spite of discouragements from friend and foe which would have caused a weak man to desist long before success was secured. Party spirit has been exceedingly strong in Canada, but there is some reason now to expect that party rivalry will be forgotten until the Hun is vanquished. Then it may be expected that differences of opinion on domestic policies will cause either a return to the old party divisions or a new alignment; probably the latter.

FISH IN CANADIAN RATION.

Soldiers Eat Cod and Halibut Preserved by Freezing.

Fish from Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador has become a part of the army ration of the Canadian expeditionary force and the soldiers have it for breakfast two mornings a week and for dinner on Friday. Halibut, cod, haka, and whitefish are frozen in Canada as soon as they are caught so that they will retain their freshness for months, and then are shipped to Europe in refrigerator steamers. The white fish are frozen just as they are taken from the nets, but the other fish are cleaned and dressed. The instruction to the mess Sergeant for the preparation of the fish is: "Keep the fish frozen until ready for use, then put it into cold water long enough, but no longer than necessary, to take all the frost out. It will then be ready to cook. Do not defrost fish in warm or hot water or by artificial heat."

To prove to the English officers that the fish was a wholesome addition to the army ration Major Hugh Green, who is known as "The Fishmonger General" on the staff of the Canadian Quartermaster General, invited several officers to a London hotel to eat some of the frozen fish, and the experiment is recorded in The London Daily Mail. Major Green served fish that had been caught in one of the inland lakes of the Saskatchewan twenty-three months before it was served in London. He said that with the co-operation of retailers the fish could be sold in the London market for about fifteen cents a pound.

Inventors to Meet Dec. 7.

The next meeting of the National Institute of Inventors will be held at the Broadway Central Hotel on Friday, Dec. 7. At a meeting held last Thursday Benjamin B. Thayer, a member of the United States Consulting Board, and Orville Wright, the aeroplane inventor, were elected honorary members. The Secretary reported that the institute had grown to 1,427 members, with 130 aplications pending. The question of guaranteeing the validity of patents by the United States Government was discussed, and a committee was appointed to go into the matter more thoroughly.

Record Dividends by Cotton Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 10.—Cash dividends amounting to $1,217,134, and establishing a new high record, have been paid by Fall River cotton manufacturers for the fourth quarter of the year, it was announced today. Dividend payments for the year, on a capitalization of $33,160,000 were $4,197,100, an increase of $1,847,117 over 1916.

NATION'S WAR NEEDS DELAY RAPID TRANSIT

Service Board Unable to Give a Date for Opening Culver and Other Lines.

ASK PRIORITY CERTIFICATES

Dual System Problems Include Giving One Fare and Service to Greatest Number.

The Public Service Commission has explained in a letter written to George V. Hart, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the West Midwood Improvement League, why no definite time can be set for the operation of the Culver Line in Brooklyn, a part of the dual system of rapid transit. The reasons apply with equal force to all of the other parts of the system that are still to be completed. No assurance that the line will be ready for operation b early Spring can be given, the commission says, for the reason that the material and labor conditions are such as to present extreme uncertainties.

"All material supplies," it is explained, "are now so controlled by the war situation that all requirements must yield in priority to the national requirement. The commission is doing what it can to obtain priority certificates for material necessary to complete the rapid transit lines."

The commission also explains that the rapid transit system is built up of lines "not from an ideal operating point of view, but in order that various parts of the city, and as far as possible all parts of the city, should have improved transportation and particularly the possibility of traveling for one fare from the residential sections to the business and industrial centres. If the system had been constructed from the ideal operating point of view there would be more trunk lines and fewer branches. This would have left many outlying regions without any benefit from the dual system."

In answer to a question whether the Culver line will run into the Fourth Avenue subway, the commission says that the line will be operated as a part of the rapid transit system, and then Commissioner Whitney adds:

"As I have already explained to a committee of your organization, the De Kalb Avenue portion of the Fourth Avenue subway will have a very great burden placed upon it, for through this stretch of track must come service from the four South Brooklyn branches, namely, the Eighty-sixth Street, Sea Beach, West End and Culver routes, the Brighton Beach connection, and the Fulton Street-Atlantic Avenue connection. Westward from this stretch of track must go services in three directions, through Willoughby Street and Montague Street tunnel to lower Manhattan, over the Manhattan Bridge to Chambers Street, and over the Manhattan Bridge up Broadway, Manhattan. In other words, when you consider the six branches and three terminals, there are eighteen classes of service to be rendered through the De Kalb Avenue portion of the Fourth Avenue subway.

"Similar, although not as serious, situations exist elsewhere, and it was because of this that those who originally planned the Dual System saw the necessity for providing for the interchange of passengers rather than of trains, and large transfer stations were accordingly provided such as those at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 149th Street, New York, and Queensboro Plaza. It was felt that more frequent service was possible on the various lines if adequate means for the transfer of passengers were afforded when an attempt was made to arrange for trains to go from each branch line to every terminal. The precise data, Brooklyn, lower Manhattan or central Manhattan. It is certain that, whichever way the Culver trains run, a considerable number of passengers will need to transfer to reach their destination. This is true of every one of the six branches of the Fourth Avenue subway."

In conclusion, the commission promises that each section of Brooklyn will get the best possible service that can be afforded under the rapid transit system, and that if the first method does not accommodate the greater proportion of passengers another method will be adopted.

REINSURE POLICYHOLDERS.

Metropolitan Permitted to Take Over Affairs of the Washington.

The policyholders in the Washington Insurance Company will be reinsured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company under an order granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff. The application for permission to sign a contract of reinsurance was made by State Insurance Superintendent Phillips, who has been liquidating the Washington Life since last May, when the purchase of control of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, which controlled the Washington Life, disclosed that the assets had been depleted. Mr. Phillips stated that the condition of both companies is such that they cannot continue doing business.

The assets of the Pittsburgh Life as of May 7 last, when the Insurance Department took charge, were $16,927,266, including the Washington Life assets, and the liabilities were $22,778,786. The Washington Life assets alone were $8,425,326, and the liabilities $13,282,064, leaving a deficit of $4,389,755. Mr. Phillips is now suing George F. Montgomery, Clarence F. Birdseye, and others to recover assets of the two companies which came into their possession through their purchase of control.

RISE IN EXCHANGE RATES.

Russian and Italian Events Taken in Copenhagen as Prelude to Peace.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10. — The course of events in Russia and Italy has caused a rise in all foreign exchange rates except Russian, on the theory that it may be a prelude to peace. The upturn amounted to 4 to 8 per cent.

The dollar rose 18 points to 305. Marks made the strongest advance, from 40.60 to 44. Sterling rose from 13.38 to 14.10, francs from 50.50 to 52, and Austrian crowns from 27 to 28. There were similar increases at Stockholm today.

DISCUSS LOANS TO ALLIES.

Crosby Confers on Subject with Bonar Law and Lord Cunliffe.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, conferred today with Chancellor Bonar Law, Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, and other British financial representatives in regard to American loans to the Allies.

The other members of the American mission to the interallied conference in Paris continued their consultations with various British officials. They are to be received in audience by King George before going to Paris.

Must Supply Cars.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, has rendered a decision the effect of which is to uphold the order of the Public Service Commission for the First District, adopted on Feb. 8 last, in which the surface railroad lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System were directed to buy or otherwise procure 250 new cars for Winter use. The decision of the court was handed down without comment or opinion. By this action of the court the Brooklyn corporation experiences a third defeat in attempting to upset the order of the commission, which was adopted following a lengthy and thorough investigation of the needs for additional transportation facilities in Brooklyn.

West Side Inquiry Soon to Begin.

Speaker Sweet has announced the appointment of Daniel E. Ainsworth to represent the Assembly on the commission named by the Governor to inquire into the progress made by the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate in the west side improvement matter. The representative of the Senate, to be named by Senator Brown, will be chosen in a day or two, when the committee will be complete, and a date will be set for the inquiry to begin.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Continues Nervous and Uncertain, with Prices Off 2 to 11 Points.

The cotton market continued rather nervous and uncertain yesterday, with a small volume of trading and actual price movements relatively inconsiderable. The market continues rather oversold, and many heavy traders continue the policy of awaiting developments. As a result, the market opened heavy, from 2 to 11 points below Friday's closing, and although prices rose somewhat in the middle of the session on trade buying and some covering of shorts, they did not go much above Friday's closing figures, and before the close sagged back, finishing barely steady, from 4 to 31 points off.

Increased offerings of spot cotton were reported from Southern points, and this had some effect upon trading in the near months, while there was hedge selling further along the list. Wall Street and the West continued to sell at favorable points, and helped thereby to impart a heavy tone to the market.

The difficulty of the export situation was emphasized by reports that the record-breaking rate of $9 a hundred had been paid for ocean freight room out of New York for Liverpool. The same price was said to be bid for additional room, and owing to the inability of exporters to secure room some cotton intended for export will be said to be offering to Northern New England mills. The bullish feature in the week-end statistics was the comparatively small increase in the world's visible supply of American cotton for the week, but this was said to be largely due to the smaller interior movement, which in turn was supposed to reflect the export situation and delayed distribution. Sales of print cloths at Fall River for the week exceeded the production, which is being curtailed by scarcity of labor. On Dec. 3 a further advance of 10 per cent. will take effect in the wages of 35,000 Fall River mill operatives, making an advance of no less than 50.7 per cent. since July 1, 1916. There were several reports from the South stating that spots were offered more freely, but no mention was made of an easier basis. Except for the operations of trade interests business in futures was considered largely in the way of evening up accounts pending European developments or a more thorough test of spot market stability.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	28.20	28.59
Dec.	27.50	27.66	27.47	27.53@27.57	27.59
Jan.	26.89	26.96	26.75	26.80@26.84	26.92
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	26.50	26.62
March	26.40	26.44	26.23	26.26@26.28	26.45
April	.....	.....	.....	26.17	26.38
May	26.15	26.20	26.00	26.00@26.02	26.21
June	.....	.....	.....	25.80	26.01
July	25.65	25.84	25.63	25.75@25.77	25.96
August	25.58	25.58	25.35	25.35	25.66
Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.14

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 5 points higher, at 29.00c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 27.63c; Savannah, 28c; Augusta, 27.88c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.30c.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade, calculated up to Saturday morning:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	212,064	224,573	171,057
Since Aug. 1	2,233,215	2,021,141	3,140,718
Port stocks	1,087,244	950,905	1,328,868
Interior receipts	331,360	348,580	386,358
Since Aug. 1	2,790,004	2,456,117	4,095,547
Interior shipments	277,641	244,482	361,038
Interior stocks	557,607	578,891	1,192,916
Amount brought into sight	411,790	449,282	809,310
Since Aug. 1	4,890,466	3,978,676	5,996,185
Northern spinners' takings	191,305	82,465	163,336
Since Aug. 1	841,923	460,573	806,523
Southern consumption	80,000	80,000	79,000
Since Aug. 1	1,258,000	1,173,000	1,143,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,188	45,749	94,662
Since Aug. 1	909,408	892,255	1,604,178
Exports to France		13,336	36,376
Since Aug. 1	217,183	217,120	410,472
Exports to Cont.	23,487	13,230	80,950
Since Aug. 1	304,764	281,272	666,877
Total wk.'s exports	39,640	72,323	213,820
Total exports since Aug. 1	1,431,310	1,391,670	1,981,523
World's visible supply	3,783,951	3,691,796	4,896,765
Of which: American	2,796,951	2,663,796	4,102,765
Liverpool stocks	441,000	342,000	627,000
Continental stocks	233,000	226,000	404,000
New York stocks	127,873	98,634	113,439
N. Orleans stocks	230,270	236,967	284,186
On shipboard waiting clearance	141,784	188,049	171,261

Advises Against Too Much Credit.

Arguing against a too wide extension of retail credits, a local authority on credit matters says in part: "The wage earner, if he is diligent, is making the best income he ever made and should be more able than ever to pay cash for his food and home necessities. To give him credit, under present conditions, is to encourage extravagance. For example, it is known that despite the threatened sugar famine and the appeal of the Food Administration for a decrease in candy consumption, the manufacturers of confectionery supplies are having their best abilities taxed, as the consumption of their products has been greatly increased during the last two months. This hardly argues the existence of that thrift spirit so essential at this time."

Parcel Post Surtax is Removed.

With the new parcel post agreement between this country and Mexico in effect, the collection of special surtaxes on parcel post packages has been discontinued by the Mexican Government. They now take the same rates of import duty that cover other shipments. The former regulations allowed the receipt of one package a month by parcel post from this country without payment of the surtax, which amounted to 100 per cent. of the customs duties. The agreement in question also increases the weight limit of parcel post packages to 20 pounds, and substitutes a uniform delivery fee of 5 cents a package for the graduated charge formerly in effect. It also provides an indemnity not exceeding $9.65 for loss of or damage to registered packages.

Velvet Market Active.

Buying for immediate delivery in the local market for velvets and velveteens is reported to be very active. The popularity of these fabrics this year for use in suits and dresses is said to have gone far beyond the most sanguine expectations of mill agents. Unlike other seasons, many brilliant colors have been sought this Fall. The millinery trade particularly has been a large buyer, and in some of these shades there is said to have developed a scarcity which may not be relieved for some time. Mills are working overtime with what help they can get in an effort to keep pace with the demand, and have managed to make deliveries, with but few exceptions, within the time specified.

Estimated Egyptian Cotton Crop.

The Egyptian cotton crop for 1917-18 is estimated at 6,250,000 cantars of 99 pounds each, according to a report of recent date from the American Consul at Alexandria.

BUSINESS RECORD

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ALDERMAN MORITZ TOLK of the Eighth District filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Federal District Court yesterday. He owes $10,319, his chief creditor being the city, which has obtained a judgment of $9,000 against him for rent of a building that Tolk leased about a year ago. Tolk was a candidate for re-election in Tuesday's election, but was defeated by the Socialist candidate.

IRVING S. VAN LOAN, residing at New Rochelle, formerly a dealer in railway supplies and Vice President of the Irving S. Van Loan Railway Equipment Company of 253 Broadway and Reading, Penn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,318 and assets of $3, being one share of stock of the Irving S. Van Loan Corporation, of no value. Among the creditors are the Franklin Trust Company of Philadelphia, $4,000; Jamestown Street Railway Company $1,200; Batter Park National Bank, $1,150; Forty-sixth Street Hotel Company, $373, and Ansonia Hotel, $200.

WILLIAM H. RUDOLPH, publicity agent of 15 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,469 and no assets. Among the creditors are Arthur W. Friede, $1,250, and the Celebrities Register, $200.

ARTHUR C. PLUMMER, a clerk of 715 West 170th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,493 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Hotel Gotham, $260; Park Avenue Hotel, $223; M. Steinert & Sons, $205, and Mary Ahern, $25, for board bills.

EDMUND L. GOODMAN, manager and clerk of 257 West Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,344, 000 in assets, consisting of real estate at Suffolk, $6,000, and cash in bank, $4. Among the creditors are the Broadway Central Bank, $3,700, secured; Banfil Construction Company, $3,600, and A. F. Lauterbach, $4,000.

MELCORN VARTANIAN, a photo engraver of 154 Warren Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,989 and no assets.

ALTER M. BRODY of 815 West 148d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,561 and assets of $4 in cash in bank. The liabilities are a deficiency judgment.

PAWNEE NICKLER FRIEDMAN, hotel keeper of 260 Tremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,714 and no assets. She formerly kept a hotel at Rockaway Beach.

MORRIS HURWITZ, shoe dealer at 175 Clinton Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by three creditors: Merritt, Elliott & Co., $222; William Li Lovas, $444, and David Cohen, $80. He made an assignment on Oct. 29.

MAX KRUBITSKY, a shoe dealer of 128 Rivington Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by three creditors: Isaac Bader & Co., $800; Hanover Shoe Co., $218, and W. H. Lyons, $48. He made an assignment on Oct. 11.

SAMUEL EISENBERG, cloak manufacturer at 115 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,064 and assets of $5,718, consisting of stocks, $3,000; fixtures, $450; accounts, $300; claims, $1,353, and cash in bank, $4.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Otto Steuteker, a building contractor of North Braddock, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $13,430 and assets of $11,

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abandoned, Carl—C. Anthony Wolfe, Inc. $207.45
Adelphi Carpet Co.—Hotel Commodore Co. 207.97
Empire Garage—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. 108.40
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—V. Indiv. 1,187.07
Burtis, Arthur E., and Stephen H. Powell—Warren, Jr. 1,708.41
Baker, Henry J.—M. Reinhardt 696.96
Bayer, Jacob, (J. Bayer & Co.)—Columbia Silk Mills 105.27
Bustanoby, Jacques—S. Shalleck 112.55
Beckhoff, William G.—O. L. Gooding 357.12
Bacon, Frank L.—Arnold Constable Co. 106.71
Dean, George W.—Kerwin & Dunn 249.70
Didomenico, Rocco—Joseph Beck & Sons 101.32
Furey, Robert J.—M. Garber 268.60
Gimbel Bros.—D. Brown 16,177.39
Goldfarb, Meyer, by guardian—N. Y. Edison Co. 110.19
Harris Warehouse, Inc.—Medero, Inc. 1,062.28
Hogwein, Charles F.—M. Hoge 297.70
John Lord Bros.—D. Brown 16,177.39
Jung, Anton—C. J. Miller 211.81
Jackson, Jacob W., and Benjamin A.—M. Terravecchia 100.00
Same—A. Terravecchia 500.00
Lichtman, Abraham, and Celia Hirsch—People, &c. 309.00
Lord, Austin B. A., Monroe Hewlett and Edw. D. Litchfield—City of N. Y., costs 121.58
McGuire, Joseph K., and Michael F. Kelly—John Simmons Co. 348.80
Landsman, Solomon—State Bank 1,0 0.27
Mayers, Samuel—R. Heineman 2,750.60
Morgan, Annie R.—Finsilver & Sill Co. 190.72
McQuade, Alfred—C. Hallinan 266.68
North Star Exhibition Co. and Max Mersel—J. Leventhal 1,065.40
Osborn, Timothy—Tower Bros. Station-ery Co. 118.21
New York Dispensary Corp.—City of New York 110,129.96
P. F. Kenny Co.—John Simmons Co. 1,027.34
Smith, Fisher & C. Addenda, costs 185.67
Stewart, Alexander, Jr.—S. Shalleck 268.60
Scaley, Harlow M.—R. De Wolf 100.26
Semou, Peter, and Albert Darley—E. Bauastian 189.30
Silbren, Joseph—Thomas Henderson Co. 434.70
Lots Tremont Av. Corp.—Brandt Bros. Building Co. 9,246.25
209th Street Realty Corp.—New York Title and Mortgage Co. 126.06
Unity Sales Corp. and Andrew J. Cole—Lewis Publishing Co. 497.05
Voumank, Frederick E.—J. C. Vosmaik 188.60
Wells Fargo Express Co.—W. Walter-rian et al. 192.36
Wallach, Charles—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. 828.60
Walsh, Edward M.—Lone Rock Mills, 456.94
Yankee Motor Sales and Deer Co.—Industrial Lead Co. 184.42
Zazzarelli, Angelo—S. Maiuone 2,444.85

In Bronx County.

Adams, Thomas H.—J. C. Redmond. $128.87
Bohigian, Thomas J.—D. Steckler 65.55
Frelick, Heinrich and Samuel—Austin, Nichols & Co. 32.75
Higginson, William—H. Dazen 238.19
Katz, Harry—L. Bornstein 28.20
Kornreich, Leo—A. Cohen et al. 157.77
Mid. Rd. and Motorcycle Co.—Same .....
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co. 1,253.96
Phillips, Samuel E., and Morris Klein-man—J. Dubin 83.65
Stein, Frank—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. 1,148.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rosenstein, Bernard, and Jacob Goodman—M. Mandel et al., Oct. 22, 1917 ..... $141.85
Bright Star Battery Co.—Exact Manufacturing Co., Sept. 14, 1917 .....
Rosenzweig, Julius—Ontario Thread Co., Aug. 28, 1917 .....
Schwartz, William—H. Dazen .....
C. C. O'Neil Co.—Beasley & Co., Ltd., Feb. 9, 1916 ..... 16,197.39
Caitlin C. Duncan and Henrietta F. L. Duncan—Hemsley & Co., Ltd., Jan. 22, 1917 ..... 16,217.66
Hadorff, Alexander V.—S. Robinson, Sept. 24, 1917 .....
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.—M. Silbert, March 23, 1917 .....
Grunzig, Joseph—City of N. Y., Jr., Oct. 31, 1916 .....
Robbins, Wm. A. and John A.—Abraham Siegel Realty Co., May 21, 1917, vacated .....

In Bronx County.

Rabuti Co.—W. A. Barrington, July 31, 1917 .....

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There was an absence of important new developments in the wheat market. The trade, however, was interested in a statement by President Barnes of the Grain Corporation to effect that big saving in the country's food supply, the decrease in flour consumption being placed at 20 per cent., while the production had increased 18 per cent. above last year. The movement of wheat at interior points during the week increased about 350,000 bushels, and stocks at interior elevators and in the hands of mills are said to be large.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.35¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market on Saturday continued to show a strong upward tendency at the close, prices were 1 to 1¼c net higher. The late positions are steadily gaining on December, and it is evident that the trade feels less confident of an early accumulation of surplus stocks. Farmers have been offering their new corn with considerable freedom of late, but confine their offers almost exclusively to low grades. The Government report this week revealed a larger proportion of soft corn than anticipated. The action of Wall Street recently has had a very strong bearing on the situation, and prices are likely to be influenced at any time by a change in the nature of the politi-cal news from Europe. In the local trade market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.84, cost, insurance, and freight, New York to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.18¾	1.18¼	1.19	1.18	64¾
January	1.16	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.14¾	66¾
May	1.14½	1.13	1.14	1.12⅞	70¾

OATS.

Reports that the Government was absorbing offers of cash oats in the West and that exporters were in the market at the weekend gave the oats market a very firm undertone. Shorts in December were nervous and inclined to cover, and there was also a good demand for May, which resulted in an upturn of 1¾c. The local cash market was firmer, standard quoted at 68½c; No. 3 white, 68½c; No. 4 white, 67½@68c; No. 4 white, 67@67½c; fancy clipped white, 70@70½c; ordinary clipped white, 69@69½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67¾	66¾	67¾	67	47
May	61¾	60¾	61¾	60¾	50¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was quiet and price changes were irregular with there or less evening up, owing to the uncertainty of the situation at large. Hogs were firm but with no from stimulating prices. The market rose at the start, had little effect, and the close was easy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Monday 36,000, and for next week, 240,000. Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.10	
January	24.60	23.75	23.97	23.97	16.55
Ribs—					
January	24.00	23.75	23.85	23.85	14.75
May	23.25	23.12	23.20	23.20	
Pork—					
January	44.60	44.20	44.35	44.20	21.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

Interest in the local market for cottonseed oil was extremely quiet, and only sales amounted to only 400 barrels. Outstanding sentiment are being steadily hardened over owing to restricted limitations, new business for speculative account is out of the question. Closing prices were not unchanged to 25 points lower. The cash position continues to show firmness. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	18.50	18.75
November	18.70	18.70	18.50@19.00	18.75
December	.....	.....	18.50@18.75	18.65
January	.....	.....	18.25@18.35	18.35
February	.....	.....	1815	
March	18.30	18.30	18.25@18.35	18.35
April	.....	.....	1840	
May	.....	.....	1845	

COFFEE.

An early advance in the coffee market was followed by reactions, with the close 1 point lower to 5 points higher, but the fluctuations were too narrow to be indicative of business too restricted to suggest any material broadening of interest. The news, indeed, seemed confusing enough to check fresh ventures, and the morning's business probably reflected the waiting attitude further as to the situation shipping or conditions in Brazil. The local spot market was steady, but unchanged, at 7¾ for Rio 7s and 9¼ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	.....	.....	7.17@7.19	7.15
December	7.25	7.23	7.25@7.26	7.23
January	.....	.....	7.32@7.35	7.31
February	.....	.....	7.42@7.43	7.39
March	7.50	7.45	7.50@7.51	7.47
April	.....	.....	7.57@7.58	7.55
May	7.66	7.62	7.64@7.65	7.64
June	.....	.....	7.71@7.72	7.72
July	7.80	7.79	7.79@7.80	7.79
August	.....	.....	7.86@7.87	7.86
September	7.95	7.95	7.95@7.96	7.96

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,429 packages. The feeling is just a shade easier, and some receivers made slight concessions rather than carry the goods over. The range of values, however, is about the same as previously given. Creamery, higher than extra specials, 50c per pound, 48¼@49c; extras, (92 score), 44½@44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 42@44c; seconds, (86 to 87 score), 40@41½c; thirds, 38½@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 45¾@46c; extras, (92 score), 44½@44¾c; firsts, 42¾@43¼c; seconds, 41@41½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 45¾@46¼c; extras, 42¾@43¼c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 40@40½c; thirds, 38@39c; State, dairies, tubs, finest, 43¾@44c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 39@40c; renovated extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34@35c; lower grades, 33@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts Saturday, 4,687 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. High qualities of fresh gathered were somewhat easy and in gallery lots. The offerings of medium and lower grades are fairly liberal and selling at a very wide range of price. Storage eggs steady on the under-lying basis of recent prices. Refrigerator eggs unchanged. Fancy qualities still commanding extreme prices; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 49@50c; firsts, 46@48c; seconds, 44@45c; fair to good, 42@43c; checks, 39@40c; gathered dirties, No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and peewee, 38@39c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 41@42c; undergrades, 38@40c; refrigerator, special marks, 39@40c; average inferior grades, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35c; firsts, storage and inferior packed, 38@39c; seconds,

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New York, November 1st, 1917.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Improvement in Stocks —New 4% Bonds Under Par—Loans Decrease.

A quiet and orderly session ended a turbulent week on the Stock Exchange, with sales once more back to a normal level of activity. The recoveries which set in on Friday made further ground, with a marked accession of popularity in the automobile issues. Gains were made in practically every issue which changed hands, with striking advances in some of the inactive stocks. The reaction which has taken place after the violent slump of last Thursday is a natural one, even though it has not had the help of any changes for the better in the war situation.

The liquidation which reached new proportions last week was abnormal and succeeded in bringing about recessions in the course of five hours which ordinarily would not have been matched in as many days even in a period of weakness. It is too early to judge whether or not the attempt to discount the great underlying changes in the international situation overshot the mark. The technical position has been greatly strengthened by the elimination of weak accounts, one of them estimated to contain around 200,000 shares of stock, and the list should display increased powers of resistance to further selling. Traders are being guided more by the course of events on the war fronts than was the case until the rapid developments in Russia and Italy set in. It looks now as though the securities markets had discounted the worst conceivable outcome of the approaching battle in the region of the Piave River.

The first sale of the new Government 4 per cent. bonds below par was made yesterday, when $114,000 sold at 99.98. The 3½s again touched 99.28, and it was presumably the conversion of the first issue into the 4s that resulted in the slight decline in that latter yesterday. In view of the fact that the Government loans are still partly undigested the strength they have shown is remarkable.

Yesterdays' bank statement showed few important changes from the previous week. The surplus reserve was practically unchanged, and is still near the highest figure touched since Aug. 4. There was a contraction of $23,322,000 in loans, due to the liquidation of securities which has been going on and the resultant reduction in demand for call money.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4 Last 4
Low	4 Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5½@5¾ Sixty days 5½@5¾
Ninety days	5½@5¾ Ninety days 5½@5¾
Four months	5½@5¾ Four months 5½@5¾
Five months	5½@5¾ Five months 5½@6
Six months	5½@5¾ Six months 5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days 3¼@3⅛
Non-member bank and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@3⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5 — 5¼@5⅜
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½ — 5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½@5¾ — 6@6¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75½	— .00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	— .00⅝
Cables	5.75¼	5.75⅛	5.75⅜	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	11.75	11.75	11.75	..
Cables	12.00	12.00	12.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.76½	5.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	70.00	70.25
	Peking	105.00	105.25
	Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	43.75	44.25
22.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	7.41	7.40
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.00	52.50
	Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.12½
51.59	Russia	11.75	12.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	43.25	70⅝ 70⅝
	Copenhagen	35.50	61 65
	Christiania	35.50	14⅜ 14⅜
19.295	Spain	23.55	56 60
	South America—		
32.43	Rio	25.38	5 5½
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.88	17⅝ 18
5.1826	Switzerland	4.47	19½ 19½
			4.45 29⅝ 30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $612,759,516; balance, $40,213,985; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $7,155,497; Federal Reserve credit balance, $17,730,893.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .9375@$1.25 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 65¾c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
Nov. 10	*$3,177,309,106	$6,058,980,592
Nov. 3	3,848,297,821	6,902,441,152
Oct. 27	3,313,240,978	6,023,576,789
Oct. 20	4,006,068,130	7,141,370,185
	1916	
Nov. 11	$3,680,386,027	$5,898,287,259
Nov. 4	3,769,361,406	6,157,253,652
Oct. 28	3,591,766,083	5,889,054,875
Oct. 21	3,904,751,942	6,358,872,449

*Five days.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,202,980	$63,844,081
Ord. internal revenue	25,566,512	214,968,878
Income tax	1,100,092	24,841,445
Miscellaneous	2,791,716	53,400,988
Total receipts	$35,750,682	$359,060,392
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	91,658,962	1,065,141,939
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	42,068,259	148,765,532
Expenditures	127,409,635	1,424,202,832

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.75	5.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@6	5.75	5.25
Canadian Nor.	1918-'26	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.25
Chesa. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.60	5.10
C., St. P., M. & O.	1918-'29	5	6.12	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'24	5	6.75	5.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'34	4½	6.50	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'25	4½@6	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	6.65	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. & West	1917-'27	4½	5.40	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.40	4.90
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'28	5	6.25	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.65	5.10
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@6	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	6	6.25	5.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	339,343	918,212	330,705
Year to date	164,277,986	181,055,077	152,168,127

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	50	— ½
	2½	3	100	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ½
	17½	18	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
	74½	74½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	..
	33⅝	34	7,700	Am. Can	32⅞	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ 1⅛
	62	62¾	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62¾	62	62¾	+ ½
	12½	13	200	Am. H. & Leather	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
	52½	53	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53	53	53	53	+ 1¼
	51¾	52	500	Am. International	51½	51⅞	51	51	+ ⅝
	26¼	26½	13,800	Am. Linseed	26¼	27½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
	63½	64¼	1,500	Am. Linseed pf.	62½	64½	62¼	64¼	+ 2¼
	50	50⅞	1,500	Am. Locomotive	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
	55	57	100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅜
	88	89	100	Am. Shipbuilding	89	89	89	89	— 2
	72⅞	73¼	4,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	72½	73¼	72	73	+ ⅝
	52	53	100	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
	93	94	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	92⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93⅜	+ 1⅝
	107	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	— 1½
	52	53½	200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	..
	106	106½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106	106	105½	105½	+ ½
	86	89⅜	100	Am. Woolen pf.	88	88	88	88	— 1½
	18¼	19	700	Am. Writing P. pf.	19¼	19¼	18	18	— 1
	11¾	12	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
	54½	55	4,400	Anaconda Copper	54½	55½	54	54½	..
	84½	84½	1,000	At., Top. & S. F.	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	+ 1⅛
	94⅝	95½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	..
	97¼	98	100	Atlantic Coast Line	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	..
	93	94	700	At., Gulf & West I.	92½	94	93	93½	+ 1
	53⅜	54	3,000	Baldwin Loco	53⅜	54	53	53⅞	+ ⅜
	51½	52⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	51½	52⅛	51½	52	+ ⅛
	87½	89	100	Barrett Co.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
	99½	100	100	Barrett Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	..
	1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
	79	80	100	Bethlehem Steel	78	78	78	78	— ½
	17½	17¾	21,700	Beth. Steel cl. B Co.	16½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
	97	98	400	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. I. p.	97⅜	98	97⅝	98	+ 1
	44½	45⅜	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	45⅞	46	45½	45⅜	+ ⅛
	101¾	102¼	300	Burns Brothers	101¾	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
	15⅞	16	300	Butte & Superior	16½	16¼	16	16	— 1
	31	32	100	California Pet. pf.	31	31	31	31	+ 1
	136	136⅜	1,900	Canadian Pacific	135½	136⅜	135	136⅜	+ 1¼
	25	27	200	Central Foundry	26	26	26	26	..
	62½	62⅝	3,100	Central Leather Co.	61⅜	62½	61¼	62½	+ 1¼
	97	99	100	Central Leather pf.	99	99	99	99	— ¼
	30¼	30½	500	Cerro de Pasco	30¼	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
	60	60¼	2,200	Chandler Motor	59	60¼	58	60⅛	+ 1½
	47	47½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅜	46¾	47	+ ⅝
	20	20¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	20	20	20	20	..
	39¾	40	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39¾	39⅝	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
	76	76½	10	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	..
	94	95	500	Chi & Northwest'n.	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ¼
	18⅝	19	1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	18	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
	40¾	42	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	+ ¼
	13	13¼	700	Chile Copper	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
	37¼	37⅝	1,500	Chino Copper	37⅛	37⅞	37	37¼	+ ¼
	32	32¼	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32	32	32	..
	44	45	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
	28⅜	29¼	1,100	Columbia Gas & El.	28½	29⅝	28½	29¼	+ 1
	81½	83½	600	Consolidated Gas	82¼	82⅝	82	82	+ 1
	51¾	52	4,500	Continental Can	78	80	78	80	+ 2
	42½	44	100	Continental Insur.	41	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
	..	45	100	Corn Products Ref.	26½	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ¼
	92½	92⅝	78,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
	100	100½	1,400	Crucible Steel	52⅞	53½	52¼	53	+ ⅞
	75⅝	75¾	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅞	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ 1⅛
	28	28¼	100	Detroit Edison Co.	104	104	104	104	..
	33⅝	34	400	Distillers' Secur.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
	15	15¼	3,100	Erie	15	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
	22⅝	22¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
	17	17⅛	600	Erie 2d pf.	17	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
	123	126	2,800	General Electric	124½	126	122⅞	124	..
	77⅛	80	25,800	General Motors	77⅛	80	74½	80	+ 2
	35⅜	35⅝	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
	91½	92	425	Great Northern pf.	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅝	+ 1½
	24½	25	500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25	25	24½	25	+ ½
	35½	36	200	Greene-Cananea	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ 2
	80	82	100	Gulf States Steel	80	80	80	80	..
	101½	102	1,000	Gulf S. S. 1st pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅝
	45	46	200	Hartman Corp.	45	45	45	45	— 1
	40	41	1,600	Inspiration Copper	40	41	40	41	+ 1
	45	46	100	Interboro Con. pf.	45	45	45	45	..
	53	53	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	53	53	53	53	— 2
	26½	26¾	2,300	Int. Mer. Marine	26½	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
	97	97¼	18,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	97	97¼	95¾	96⅝	+ ⅜
	27	27½	1,000	Int. Nickel	27	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
	20½	20¾	300	Int. Paper	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
	52	52	200	Int. Paper pf. sta.	52	52	52	52	..
	14	14	1,100	Kansas City South.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
	43	43	400	Kan. City South. pf.	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
	29¾	30	4,900	Kennecott Copper	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ 1½
	70⅝	71	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	70⅝	71⅛	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
	8¾	8⅞	100	Lake Erie & West.	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	12½	13	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	12½	13⅛	12½	13½	+ ⅛
	53¼	53½	200	Lehigh Valley	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
	33	35	100	Long Isl. cfs. of dep.	33	35	35	35	— 5
	59	59	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	59	59	59	59	— 1
	22½	23	100	Maxwell Motors	22½	23	22½	23	+ 2
	51	51	500	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	51	51	50½	50½	— ½
	14	15	1,100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	14	15	14	15	+ 1
	75½	76	3,100	Mex. Petroleum	75½	76½	74	74⅞	— ⅛
	26½	27	500	Miami Copper	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
	42	43	1,300	Midvale Steel	42⅛	43	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
	84	84	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	84	84	84	84	— ½
	21⅝	22	2,700	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
	39⅝	40½	1,200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
	21⅝	22	300	Nat. Conduit & C.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
	33	35¾	2,000	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	35	35¾	35	35¾	+ 1½
	42	42	100	National Lead	42	42	42	42	— ½
	90	90	900	Nev. Consol. Cop.	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	67	67½	1,300	New York Central	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ½
	23	24	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	23	24¼	23	24	+ 1⅜
	108	103½	300	Norfolk & Western	108	103½	103	103½	+ 1½
	85	85½	800	Northern Pacific	85	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛
	74½	74¾	300	Nova Scotia S. & C.	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼	+ 1¼
	35½	35⅝	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
	4	4¼	200	Ontario Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
	80	80	300	Owens Bot. Mach.	80	80	80	80	..
	23½	24	300	Pacific Mail	23½	24	22¼	24	+ ½
	48	48¼	1,050	Penn. Railroad	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅝
	42¼	42¼	100	People's Gas, Chi.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
	26	26½	600	Philadelphia Co.	26	26½	26	26	+ 1
	40	40½	400	Pittsburgh Coal	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
	22⅞	23	400	Pitts. & West. Va.	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
	52	52	100	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	52	52	+ 1
	110	110	100	Public Service N. J.	110	110	110	110	..
	127¾	127¾	1,200	Pullman Company	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
	20⅝	21½	2,300	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
	67	68¼	11,950	Reading	67	68¼	67	67	+ ⅛
	70½	70¾	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	70½	70¾	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
	64	65	750	Royal Dutch cfs.	64	65	64	65	— 3
	14½	14⅝	300	St. L. & San Fran.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
	56⅛	56⅝	300	Savage Arms	56⅛	56⅝	56	56	..
	5	5⅛	300	Saxon Motor	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	18	18	100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	18	18	18	18	..
	19½	19½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
	30½	30½	700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30½	30½	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼
	36¼	36¼	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
	81	81¼	1,700	Southern Pacific	81	81¼	80½	81½	+ 1⅛
	24¼	24¼	300	Southern Railway	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24¾	+ ½
	56¼	56¾	400	Southern R'way pf.	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+ 1⅛
	36¾	41⅞	21,300	Studebaker Co.	36¾	41⅞	36¼	41⅝	+ 5½
	31¼	31¼	100	Superior Oil	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
	12⅜	12⅝	400	Tenn. Copper & Ch.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	— ½
	136½	138	500	Texas Co.	137½	137⅝	137½	137⅝	+ 2⅝
	45	45⅝	1,300	Tobacco Products	44⅝	45¼	44½	45¼	+ 1½
	90	108	100	Underwood T'writer.	91	91	91	91	+ 4½
	112⅜	113	4,950	Union Pacific	111⅞	113¼	111⅝	113	+ 1¼
	36⅞	36⅞	200	United Alloy Steel	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
	85	86	300	United Cigar Stores	84½	84½	84	84½	+ 1
	106⅞	122½	300	United Fruit	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
	6¼	7	200	United R'ways Inv.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	13¼	14	100	Un. R'ways Inv. pf.	13⅜	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
	10½	11	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅜
	15	18	100	United States Exp.	16	16	16	16	..
	107	109	400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ 1
	90	92	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	91½	91¼	91½	91¼	+ 3½
	50¾	51¼	4,500	U. S. Rubber	51	51¼	49¾	51¼	..
	42¾	44	100	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	43	43	43	43	..
	..	45	100	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M. pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ½
	92½	92⅝	78,800	United States Steel	91½	92⅜	91¼	92½	+ ⅜
	100	100¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅜	108	108⅜	109	+ ½
	75⅝	75⅝	3,500	Utah Copper	74⅝	75⅝	74½	75⅝	+ 1¼
	26	27½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	27	27	27	27	+ ⅝
	7⅛	8¼	800	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
	40¾	40⅝	1,000	Wabash pf. A	40¾	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅛
	20½	21	100	Wabash pf. B	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾	..
	12¾	13	400	Western Maryland	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
	79	80½	500	West. Union Telef.	80	80	79	79	+ ½
	38	38¼	1,300	Westhouse E. & M.	38¼	38⅝	37¾	38	+ ⅛
	9½	10¼	400	Wheeling & Lake E.	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
	35	37	100	White Motor	36	36	36	36	+ 1
	43	44½	100	Wilson & Co.	44½	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅝
	17⅜	17⅝	8,700	Willys-Overland	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+ 1¼
	111	113	100	Woolworth, (F. W.)	112	112	112	112	+ ⅝

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Charles W. Townsend to Edwin M. Friedlander, at A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad Street; George A. Dixon, Jr., to I. Wistar Kendall, (Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, 20 Exchange Place.)

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Montgomery H. Clarkson to W. Channing Burbank, (sponsors, Gardner W. Brown, James B. Lowell;) William J. B. Mills (deceased) to Sydney Lewinson, (sponsors, Clarence J. Housman, Edward L. Burrill;) Campbell C. Broun to Oscar C. Schmidt, (sponsors, Kierstede Hudson, George R. McClellan.)

Proposed Substitute of Member under Section 8, Article XIII., of the Constitution: Substitute, Jacques Weinberger; member, Stewart Waller; firm, William Salomon & Co.

Changes in Firms—J. M. Byrne & Co., Martin Judge, Jr., retired; Morgan & Kane, Sp., Anna Bogert admitted.

New

NEW STEEL PRICES PLEASE PRODUCERS

Greater Activity in Trade Expected, Now That Quotations for Industry Have Been Fixed.

ESTIMATING WAR DEMAND

From 30 to 40 Per Cent. of the Output Will Be Required by the Government, It Is Believed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The steel prices announced by the War Industries Board at Washington early this week practically complete the list of basic prices for the iron and steel industry and received as favorable a reception by producers as the previous batches of prices announced Sept. 24 and Oct. 11. These latest prices cover sheets, tin plates, tubular goods, and wire products, while, incidentally, prices were named on cold rolled shafting and some descriptions of iron and steel scrap.

There were three sets of prices in the pipe trade, with wide ranges between them. The lowest prices were those of the National Tube Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company, sales being made only to regular customers, who would have taken much more tonnage at the prices than was available. To these two interests the Government price, which represents a 51 per cent. list, is an advance, while a decline is represented from the intermediate list adhered to by several pipe mills, and a very large decline is represented from the prices of the mills that had been following the open market and had made an extremely heavy advance last June.

The wire prices evidently will be those of the Steel Corporation, the Washington price of $3.25 for plain wire corresponding to the Steel Corporation's recently advanced price, and this would make nails $3.50, base. The independents have been quoting on the basis of $4 for nails since last June. The sheet prices are set at $4.25 for blue annealed, $5 for black, and $6.25 for galvanized. Both blue annealed and black sheets were selling at $8 to $9 last June, and no important decline occurred until the drop of the last few weeks. The new tin plate price is $7.75, which is equal to the average contract price for the present half year, while it is less than half the prices that obtained on small lots last Summer.

The pig iron market is fairly active, at the set prices, except in the case of Southern iron. While there is not much activity in finished steel products, much business is being done to show that the set prices are being recognized.

Making a Canvass of the Trade.

With the price fixing of the iron and steel industry a thing of the past, the trade is now turning its attention to a specific canvass of their productive and consumptive prospects. Under the system of set prices it is felt that the market will move along smoothly, with the slight exception that the inquiries of the Federal Trade Commission as to the advisability of abrogating some of the existing contracts have caused a little flurry. This plan is being condemned, and is more than likely to be abandoned.

Production of ingots in 1912 and 1913, the two years immediately preceding the war, was about 30,250,000 tons, and last year's was 41,401,917 tons. Production in the first half of this year was at the rate of about 48,000,000 tons, while lately the production has been even better than that. Actual productive capacity is figured by authorities at about 49,000,000 tons, while new construction under way will bring the figures up to 54,000,000 tons some time early next year. Thus production can be counted at about 90 per cent. of capacity.

The limiting influence, of course, is pig iron, which has been turned out lately at the rate of about 39,000,000 tons a year, and it is really remarkable that there should be so much production of steel ingots in proportion to pig iron, making it evident that less pig iron is being used in the foundry business than formerly.

At the present rate of ingot production the output of finished rolled steel would be at the rate of 33,000,000 tons a year, while last year 30,557,818 tons were produced. About 7,000,000 tons was used up in exports, the latter including machinery, shells, etc. With exports to neutral nations eliminated, the future requirements to be figured on are: War requirements, our government and its allies, and regular domestic consumption.

For the war consumption the estimate is 30 to 40 per cent. of production, which would be about 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons, leaving 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 tons for home consumption. This means a large degree of industrial activity to fill these requirements, but the trade evidently cannot see the use of discussing this phase until the railroads make their position clear, for without the railroads the tonnage cannot be absorbed. The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on the 15 per cent. rate case is awaited with much interest, and word comes from Washington that the roads will be given a large measure of relief.

Issuing New Discount Lists.

With the price fixing announced by the government on pipe the mills are issuing new discount lists to conform thereto, cards having been received from the National Tube Co. yesterday. The new card is four cents less than the one of April 2, and two points greater discount than the card of the Independents on May 1, in which the leading interests did not concur.

Tubular goods other than standard steel pipe are being adjusted to conform to the government basis prescribed for steel pipe. As announced, this was 52, 5 and 2½ off list for sizes ⅜ to 3-inch, which means a 51 per cent published card, subject to the regular trade trimmings to jobbers, which for a long time have been only one point and 5 per cent, while since January 4, 1916, there has been an additional 2½ per cent. New cards for oil country goods are issued for most districts, and the boiler tube card is in process of formation and will be delivered in a few days.

A stimulated demand has arisen for sheets since the government announced its price revision, and the market for early delivery has taken on an active turn. The mills show no disposition to sell sheets or tin plates for next year, but it is likely that books will be opened very soon. With no intimation from the War Industries Board as to any prescribed period for selling tin plate, the mills will follow their regular custom of selling for six months at a time in the case of large customers.

Look for More Activity.

Price fixing also started a little activity in the scrap market. The highest price recently paid on heavy melting steel is $29, or $1 below the Government limit, and dealers are bidding $28 and sometimes higher, so that heavy melting steel can be quoted at $28 to $29, while bundled sheet is quoted $21 to $22. No. 1 wrought scrap is not well defined, and is quoted generally at $32 to $35. The general list on scrap is practically unchanged and it is felt that the price fixing on leading items should be interpreted as fixing the whole list at prices recently prevailing.

Government prices to control the sheet market, as announced the other day, are: Blue annealed, 10 gauge, 4.35c.; black, 28 gauge, 5.00c.; galvanized, 28 gauge, 6.25c. The market will now become active, as lately it has been laboring in the throes of adjusting itself from the level established last June, which the trade characterized as absurd. The comment quotations just prior to the announcement of price fixing were 5.25c. to 5.60c. With blue annealed at 4.25c. and black at 5.00c. there is a gap of $6 a ton left by the differentials, as 10 gauge black is $5 a ton under 28 gauge, while 16 gauge blue annealed is $4 a ton over the 10 gauge. The new prices are eminently fair, considered from both sides, and should prove altogether satisfactory to the trade, although it is felt that the galvanized sheet price should have been 6.50 instead of 6.25.

Published reports of pig iron production show that they increased on an average of 2,000 tons a day during October, which was a disappointing record for what is considered one of the best months of the year in a productive way. There were ten additions to the number of blast furnaces in use, 203 in all on Nov. 1, with a rated capacity daily of 109,059 tons, as against 101,230 tons a day on Oct. 1. So far this year April produced the best record, with 111,163 tons each working day.

The pig iron regulations, just published, do not affect the local market to any great extent, as it was fairly generally covered by the original price-fixing agreement, announced Sept. 25. The local market is given a somewhat new alignment as to the detached furnaces outside the valleys and still near Pittsburgh.

These furnaces have various freights to Pittsburgh lower than the 95 cents from the valleys to Pittsburgh, and in the past they have sometimes charged the valley price, in which case the delivered price at Pittsburgh would be lower than on valley iron, while at other times they have equalized with the valleys, obtaining at furnace a higher than the valley price. Now, of course, they will sell at $33 at furnace, and will have a slight advantage in selling, for it is quite improbable that the valley furnaces will make any concession from $33 at their furnaces, as they are well sold up.

A sale of 10,000 tons has been made at the set price, $33 valley, and a sale of about 150 tons of basic, that is slightly off, has been made at the price of $32.50 to the consumer, a discount of 50 cents. A sale of 1,500 tons was made by a producer to a consumer at $38.50, valley furnace, this being based upon the $38.50 price for standard Bessemer, plus allowances for analysis, based on the note of the American Iron and Steel Institute regulations that said the adjustments had been made in accordance with previous customs in each district.

Boston Bank Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week follow:

Sales.	Price.
80 Hargraves Mills	67½
1 Howe Twist Drill and Machine Co.	195
5 Pacific Mills	130
10 Standish Cordage Co.	155
10 Cotton Mills	145
11 Union Twist Drill Co. pf.	95
50 Union Twist Drill Co. pf.	96½

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Inv'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Net Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$2,963,900	$41,287,000	$297,000	$309,000	$109,000	$157,000	$8,012,000	.....	$14,400,000	$1,712,000	$785,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,535,900	32,000,000	165,000	423,000	132,000	2,784,000	.....	.....	16,478,000	867,000	1,838,000
Mech. & Metals' Nat.	6,000,000	10,338,700	154,448,000	6,746,000	812,000	4,913,000	307,000	24,445,000	.....	133,419,000	7,188,000	3,775,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	3,706,300	30,908,000	486,000	345,000	496,000	114,000	3,283,000	.....	28,548,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	26,277,400	326,938,000	5,478,000	3,350,000	1,171,000	915,000	106,503,000	.....	561,214,000	9,715,000	1,776,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	4,826,200	53,754,000	890,000	372,000	324,000	170,000	6,384,000	.....	45,800,000	3,704,000	445,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	273,300	14,617,000	182,000	78,000	312,000	97,000	3,031,000	.....	14,599,000	723,000	150,000
Nat. Bunk & Deve.	300,000	1,000,000	8,254,000	31,000	44,000	35,000	5,000	288,000	.....	2,115,000	.....	45,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,821,400	108,405,000	435,000	206,000	690,000	278,000	12,985,000	.....	91,178,000	3,046,000	4,924,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	26,934,400	483,846,000	733,000	1,674,000	1,180,000	225,000	50,376,000	.....	338,678,000	10,221,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,011,800	9,450,000	200,000	550,000	204,000	29,000	904,000	.....	10,883,000	341,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	2,500,000	2,984,600	38,642,000	882,000	1,445,000	1,314,000	66,000	9,234,000	.....	66,809,000	6,858,000	1,715,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	13,454,700	140,123,000	7,288,000	547,000	1,150,000	605,000	26,289,000	.....	143,796,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,063,200	35,719,000	121,000	29,000	673,000	74,000	4,322,000	.....	32,466,000	285,000	1,017,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,119,000	19,795,000	238,000	49,000	248,000	39,000	1,451,000	.....	10,621,000	.....	98,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,008,200	27,197,000	887,000	284,000	573,000	130,000	2,884,000	.....	21,756,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,250,000	7,284,700	115,987,000	4,200,000	493,000	2,338,000	2,584,000	12,219,000	.....	105,110,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,756,700	57,421,000	77,000	953,000	61,000	182,000	4,561,000	.....	30,420,000	403,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,134,000	172,235,000	534,000	986,000	409,000	850,000	20,290,000	.....	154,434,000	3,818,000	3,552,000
East River National	250,000	76,000	2,497,000	17,000	27,000	151,000	19,000	403,000	.....	3,033,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,978,300	19,948,000	128,000	67,000	366,000	405,000	3,417,000	.....	17,263,000	.....	857,000
First National	10,000,000	27,394,100	263,529,000	109,000	203,000	1,248,000	54,000	18,917,000	.....	155,388,000	1,142,000	8,479,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,776,200	58,475,000	1,229,000	411,000	1,939,000	170,000	17,288,000	.....	91,248,000	345,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	372,300	9,204,000	233,000	85,000	287,000	173,000	682,000	.....	9,350,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,623,900	233,635,000	3,305,000	2,767,000	1,093,000	821,000	41,864,000	.....	268,166,000	21,949,000	1,300,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,845,900	17,745,000	606,000	333,000	100,000	231,000	3,712,000	.....	18,433,000	.....	898,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,529,800	11,198,000	110,000	15,000	238,000	183,000	1,748,000	.....	10,973,000	120,000	398,000
Fifth National	250,000	429,600	6,908,000	66,000	85,000	188,000	54,000	722,000	.....	5,332,000	243,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,318,300	45,284,000	685,000	425,000	622,000	170,000	3,966,000	.....	39,345,000	2,704,000	499,000
Liberty National	2,000,000	4,221,700	74,917,000	224,000	124,000	.....	582,000	1,258,000	.....	10,586,000	484,000	413,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	577,900	11,261,000	.....	617,000	.....	.....	1,406,000	.....	12,063,000	450,000	396,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,134,100	21,545,000	190,000	194,000	376,000	138,000	1,501,000	.....	15,200,000	3,940,000	.....
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,962,700	33,104,000	139,000	123,000	239,000	353,000	1,992,000	.....	225,766,000	26,743,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	13,883,900	262,872,000	661,000	100,000	263,000	715,000	31,728,000	.....	331,061,000	44,387,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	15,000,000	24,287,200	422,714,000	2,991,000	293,000	245,000	830,000	44,883,000	.....	52,738,000	12,493,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	13,320,000	73,786,000	115,000	33,000	15,000	188,000	7,998,000	.....	17,447,000	1,417,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,747,300	28,476,000	236,000	188,000	260,000	181,000	3,529,000	.....	32,610,000	4,399,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	3,000,000	4,196,600	56,878,000	867,000	115,000	89,000	220,000	9,823,000	.....	10,152,000	461,000	50,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,179,200	12,718,000	31,000	78,000	252,000	31,000	1,452,000	.....	24,318,000	1,655,000	.....
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,182,800	29,046,000	129,000	124,000	321,000	312,000	3,218,000	.....			
STATE BANKS												
NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,000,000	5,272,100	58,139,000	2,318,000	552,000	324,000	399,000	8,241,000	$301,000	41,577,000	2,000,000	.....
Greenwich	200,000	1,306,000	18,821,000	896,000	139,000	396,000	347,000	800,000	48,000	13,337,000	15,000	.....
People's	200,000	695,800	2,187,000	45,000	37,000	103,000	187,000	183,000	138,000	3,056,000	19,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	517,200	4,882,000	202,000	52,000	91,000	91,000	337,000	355,000	3,892,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	808,200	8,262,000	390,000	82,000	5,000	6,000	1,184,000	.....	6,443,000	60,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,368,700	17,956,000	1,194,000	123,000	363,000	570,000	1,709,000	.....	19,721,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	613,300	4,438,000	398,000	74,000	112,000	350,000	324,000	252,000	5,404,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	781,300	4,847,000	980,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	225,000	.....	6,452,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Bx.	1,000,000	3,992,300	14,738,000	614,000	162,000	332,000	428,000	623,000	1,863,000	13,718,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	64,400	4,161,000	310,000	138,000	76,000	12,000	253,000	.....	4,282,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	960,800	21,085,000	1,197,000	717,000	806,000	905,000	1,354,000	463,000	22,171,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	418,000	23,803,000	2,985,000	594,000	984,000	277,000	1,973,000	.....	26,306,000	27,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES												
NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,452,500	72,841,000	1,833,000	135,000	105,000	200,000	5,680,000	3,523,000	53,617,000	11,464,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	2,000,000	12,784,000	43,673,000	2,040,000	175,000	253,000	345,000	1,381,000	255,000	27,610,000	783,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,197,400	11,287,000	678,000	56,000	76,000	187,000	440,000	370,000	8,827,000	888,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,104,300	25,335,000	619,000	177,000	39,000	118,000	1,564,000	302,000	17,000,000	550,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,812,900	89,360,000	5,986,000	251,000	504,000	504,000	3,747,000	2,250,000	74,943,000	12,659,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,235,300	28,313,000	459,000	230,000	496,000	343,000	1,635,000	343,000	22,205,000	1,579,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	538,300	13,904,000	196,000	325,000	172,000	111,000	685,000	.....	13,296,000	923,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$173,600,000	$297,123,800	$4,117,312,000	(1)$43,284,000	(3)$17,228,000	(2)$26,220,000	(4)$15,791,000	$501,616,000	.....	$3,211,773,000	$187,227,000	$32,376,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	8,275,000	18,329,300	158,261,000	10,527,000	2,676,000	3,723,000	2,620,000	14,806,000	$3,145,000	166,379,000	2,141,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,000,000	31,267,700	280,483,000	12,142,000	1,657,000	1,901,000	3,069,000	15,083,000	3,355,000	217,588,000	28,826,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$200,875,000	$344,662,800	$4,556,056,000	$65,953,000	$20,975,000	$31,854,000	$20,650,000	$553,205,000	$11,500,000	$3,595,740,000	$218,194,000	$32,376,000
Change	.....	.....	+45,871,000	+386,000	—224,000	—395,000	+4,000	+28,495,000	—1,118,000	+17,887,000	+1,216,000	+86,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$4,094,307,000	(5)$45,128,000	(8)$17,942,000	(7)$28,725,000	(9)$16,869,000	$527,372,000	.....	$3,229,071,000	$187,083,000	$32,966,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	157,727,000	10,417,000	3,717,000	3,032,000	18,586,000	$3,382,000	167,083,000	2,141,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	231,153,000	11,996,000	982,000	1,831,000	3,097,000	15,078,000	9,374,000	218,710,000	28,783,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,553,847,000	$67,541,000	$21,634,000	$33,278,000	$22,018,000	$561,048,000	$12,706,000	$3,614,864,000	$218,867,000	$32,966,000
Change	—23,332,000	+2,787,000	+1,217,000	+1,169,000	+2,496,000	—2,519,000	—241,000	—12,542,000	+2,053,000	+154,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Sept. 11, 1917; 14 State, Sept. 8, 1917; 14 trust companies, Sept. 8, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $8,096,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $102,543,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $106,862,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $585,163,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $560,138,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$501,015,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$19,745,000	16,696,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	17,169,000	15,076,000
Total	$36,917,000	$533,396,000

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$417,550,480
Net time deposits.....5,616,810

	Excess.	Changes.
Net demand and time dep.	$78,468,709	+$20,650,400
Net demand deposits	6,405,780	+ 1,156,480
Net demand deposits	†886,200	+ 977,350
Total net deposits	$84,578,280	+$22,178,230

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$419,779,330
Net time deposits.....5,629,890

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$527,372,000	Net demand and time dep.	$101,992,320	— $4,741,860
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	19,958,000	Net demand deposits	4,883,080	+ 2,956,040
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	16,908,000	Net demand deposits	†320,500	+ 485,650
Total	$564,238,000	Total net deposits	$106,650,440	— $1,300,170
Deficit.	$581,048,000	Change	+7,506,730	

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,838,000	89,100	253,400	1,120,900	848,900	8,947,800
Colonial	9,986,100	789,900	594,400	1,231,200	97,800	11,428,800
Columbia	20,986,900	706,000	2,284,000	893,000	12,899	11,313,000
Inter. Bank	4,970,800	362,900	234,900	432,000	2,100	5,629,800
Mutual	1,965,000	716,000	688,000	546,000	.....	9,257,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,962,000	175,000	196,000	145,000	.....	3,136,000
Yorkville	5,637,000	528,800	394,000	685,000	$2,800	8,396,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	5,416,000	82,200	180,800	558,700	871,900	7,048,000
Mechanics'	20,611,800	1,141,200	1,126,400	2,705,800	36,800	27,269,500
Nat. City	5,537,000	85,000	124,000	529,000	852,000	7,118,000
North Side	4,338,322	152,850	269,625	653,931	5,262	5,953,806
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	5,236,000	324,000	362,800	4,104,000	252,000	11,249,000
Hudson Co.	4,837,692	88,153	192,561	311,330	1,191,121	5,339,731
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	6,300,000	71,500	199,000	1,318,000	66,000	7,139,000
Second Nat.	5,987,700	25,214	166,000	660,150	90,100	5,715,417

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,586,000	884,900	2,942,900		10,531,700
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,276,000	818,120	867,084	245,353	7,233,611

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	555,052	81,000	19,801	187,800	.....	949,000
Bk. of Europe	2,474,200	262,900	67,600	282,000	.....	3,024,000
B'way Cent.	1,275,200	100,000	76,100	159,200	2,208	1,504,500
Bronx Boro	1,135,164	54,311	130,757	110,116	26,072	1,220,453
Bryant Park	1,319,500	101,900	204,100	285,400	.....	1,934,900
Chel. Exch.	3,827,000	76,000	490,000	599,000	225,000	4,200,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	3,862,000	201,900	25,000	1,180,000	.....	5,065,000
Gotham Nat.	1,254,000	18,400	803,000	657,000	521,700	5,833,800
Harriman N.	22,451,400	312,100	935,200	.....	1,161,800	26,800,200
New Neth.	4,192,000	135,000	486,000	243,000	32,000	5,170,000
Public Nat.	16,286,000	67,700	965,800	1,535,000	1,810,700	19,282,100
Sherman	4,134,800	22,300	304,300	608,700	672,700	4,886,300
23d Ward	2,755,500	104,800	241,500	772,600	33,200	3,784,800
W'chester Av	1,821,900	42,800	41,900	182,800	8,700	1,996,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,388,700	70,800	102,000	95,600	.....	1,361,000
Bk. Flatbush	1,513,000	90,000	101,000	122,000	.....	1,976,000
Homestead	963,100	88,400	34,200	224,800	.....	1,301,700
Montauk	717,600	58,400	59,800	96,850	.....	899,900
Peoples Nat.	3,260,000	80,000	149,000	382,000	416,000	3,959,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.						
Kings County	23,431,800	1,858,500	2,205,000	.....	.....	28,494,900
M'hattanTerr'	12,173,300	742,900	2,977,700	.....	.....	14,128,700
QUEENS BOROUGH.						
Queens Co.	2,113,000	126,000	139,000	$7,000	.....	2,065,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Empire	26,894,100	2,460,100	6,981,800	696,200	37,033,200
Equitable	193,092,000	28,984,600	7,988,000	29,780,000	251,108,000
Farm. Loan	144,735,000	13,196,400	15,597,800	16,038,800	175,806,700
Fulton	7,994,000	798,100	1,008,200	.....	8,948,900
Madison	7,048,900	680,700	1,126,800	838,900	5,782,400
Mercantile	7,457,200	196,800	1,012,500	.....	7,151,400
N. Y. L. Ins.	31,320,900	3,166,200	3,577,600	39,287,000	39,287,000
Scandinavian	14,157,864	1,276,923	2,088,013	219,272	15,054,973
Transatlantic	5,494,300	913,900	978,800	2,992,600	8,240,800
Union	70,140,700	8,600,000	9,024,447	488,054	60,216,100
United States	68,548,700	5,003,000	10,786,000	.....	69,048,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,431,800	1,858,500	2,205,000	.....	28,494,900
M'hattanTerr'	12,173,300	742,900	2,977,700	.....	14,128,700

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$417,750,000	Metropolitan	$24,040,300
Broadway	35,611,200	New York	69,985,000
Brooklyn	34,178,000	Peoples	39,858,000
Columbia	102,570,400	Title Guarantee	62,461,800
Fidelity	12,597,000	United States Mortgage	34,502,000
Franklin	23,614,000		
Guaranty	$10,681,000	Total	$1,333,414,800
Lawyers Title	19,811,200	Change	+7,506,730
Lincoln	15,316,300		

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Fur. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	97½	98¼	8.00
Argen. Gv.dis.6	Dec. 13, '17	99⅜	100⅛	5.00
Argen. Gov.6	May 15, '18	98	98	9.35
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99⅜	99¾	6.00
City of Que.5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	94	94½	9.70
Fr'ch Gov.con.5%	Apr., 1919	94½	94¾	9.80
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1939	95	97	5.20
Norway, Gov.6	Feb., 1925	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	104	106	...
Russian Gov.6½	July, 1919	53	57	...
Russian Gov.5½	Dec., 1921	47	50	...
Do rubles.5%	Feb. 14, '18	104	107	...
Swiss Gov.5	Mar., 1919	99	99¼	4.65
Swiss Gov.5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. F. & L.6	Aug., 1921	91	93½	8.30
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	99½	99¾	4.50
Am. Thread.8	Jan., 1919	95½	97	8.65
Am. Tel. Ry.				
L. & P....5	July, 1919	97	99½	6.15
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99⅝	99¾	4.80
B. & O. R. R.6	July, 1919	99⅝	99¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb. 15, '19	97½	98	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.5	July, 1919	98	98½	6.35
Chic. R. I. & P.	July, 1917	99	99¼	12.00
Chic. R. I. & P.	July, 1918	98	98⅛	6.10
C. & W. Ind.6	Dec., 1919	98	98½	6.10

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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

From now on, it is expected that marked results will be shown in the campaign against inflated prices for certain foodstuffs, and that this will tend to keep down the rising cost of living. Already, in the case of some of the foods, recessions have been forced, especially in the Middle West where the great packing houses are. It seems absolutely assured that much larger drops in prices are to come because they are warranted by conditions, and that they would have come before had not a lot of food products been cornered. How much further the plan is to be carried, of forcing producers to content themselves with a moderate profit and of bringing consumers into closer relations to them, is yet to be determined. It seems reasonable to believe that, if profiteering is restrained as to foods, it will later on have to cease as to other essentials in great measure. This will, however, require affirmative legislation. All successful efforts to reduce prices are bound to result in increased business. For the time being, in many lines, trade is a little halting on the part of consumers. Still, business on the whole and taking the country in its entirety, has been quite gratifying. Some of this is doubtless due to the fact that retail prices have not yet been moved up to a parity with those in the primary markets. It would seem, also, that some of the lessened buying by retailers is due to the reluctance of the sellers, who are watching credits closely and are likewise a little keen as to collections.

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To Aid in Conserving Labor

A very convincing appeal was issued the other day by the largest of the department stores of the city, asking the public to help in conserving labor in accordance with the suggestions of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. Two things were emphasized. These are to return as few articles as possible and to carry away small articles after purchasing them. Other hints in the same direction were requests to avoid special deliveries and to shop early in the day. The suggestions are all sensible, and, even under ordinary circumstances, ought to commend themselves. A universal adoption of them would reduce very materially the cost of doing business, and thus enable stores to sell goods on a smaller margin of profit. In the present campaign for economy the suggestions gain an added force. But, entirely aside from this, is the matter of conserving man power. Men are urgently needed, not only as soldiers and sailors, but just as much to make the munitions of war, the clothing and other equipment of the forces, and for the production and transportation of food and other supplies. There is plenty of employment for all who can be spared from unnecessary labor. So the appeal of the merchants is to the patriotism of their patrons, the bulk of whom are women. Hitherto the stores have vied with one another in rendering all kinds of extra service to their customers, with the result that the latter have come to expect too much. It remains to be seen whether or not they will cheerfully conform to the new order of things, especially when convinced that such conduct will help to win the war and bring on peace more quickly.

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End of Ridiculous Claims.

Not so very long ago much ado was made over the supposititious large stocks of German and Austrian goods, asserted to have been bought by importers here and awaiting shipment at Rotterdam to this country. The British put a ban on the shipment of these goods in order not to help the enemy establish credits here or obtain money instead. Against this policy the outcry came from two distinct groups. Importers and their attorneys claimed great damage to business, aside even from prospective profits. It was insisted that the goods, for which the importers could be held responsible, amounted in value to between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. The second group which was apprehensive consisted of the American Protective Tariff League. These persons vociferated that hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of the goods were awaiting shipment to be "dumped" here to the great detriment of the American textile and other industries. THE TIMES showed the absurdity of the claims of both groups, but they kept up their agitation. Early in the last week the official figures were made public, with the announcement that the detained goods would be brought here as fast as ships were found available for the purpose. It appears from these that the entire value of the goods is only about $1,725,000, and that most of them are toys, glass and chinaware, and a few other German specialties. The total is less even than the exports of American toys during the last fiscal year. It will cut little figure in the volume of domestic business.

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Things Are Used Over Again.

Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, England, is entitled to some note just now. It has been known as the centre of the rag and shoddy industry in Great Britain, and it is more than ever actively engaged in it. But at present there is a difference which is worth calling attention to because it disposes of a story started long ago and so often repeated that it is regarded by many as chilled to the credit of a gospel tree. Early in the war, when the wool men were even more eager than now to hoist the price of their product, it was definitely asserted that soldiers' uniforms lasted only thirty days, and that they then had to be destroyed. Then calculations were made showing, on this basis, how many pounds of wool per man were needed. It is what is being done at Dewsbury, which Vice Consul Claiborne at Bradford has sent an account of to the Commerce Department, that puts a quietus on the wool-consuming theory. It seems that regular and systematic work is done in saving equipment. Clothing of all kinds is cleaned and patched, and, when this is no longer possible, the rags are made into shoddy, which goes back again into uniform cloths. At Dewsbury they have received and dealt with about 45,000,000 separate articles, including 4,100,000 jackets, 4,500,000 pairs of trousers, 620,000 greatcoats, 903,000 pairs of riding breeches, 2,700,000 puttees, 3,500,000 shirts, 856,000 caps, 1,800,000 cardigan jackets, 18,000,000 socks, 2,700,000 pairs of drawers, and about 6,000,000 other articles. They have salvaged even about $2,500 worth of gold lace. It may be added that preparations are under way for work of the same kind in connection with the American expeditionary force.

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Getting Trade by Fraud.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce during the week, attention is called anew to certain of the methods pursued by Germans in extending their foreign trade. The particular field in this case is Turkey, and the subject is that of hardware. Consul General Ravndal, formerly at Constantinople, is the authority for the statements in the bulletin. It appears from this that articles of American hardware have been reaching Turkey only through a few firms in Hamburg and Bremen. Those concerns have their agencies here. In the catalogues furnished to the dealers in Turkey, American articles would be shown on one page, while opposite them were given imitations of German manufacture. The advantages of reduced price and quicker delivery of the German goods were conspicuously indicated. In spite of these tactics, however, the American goods were making their way solely on their merits. This is no isolated case, but a part of the regular procedure by the German traders. For nearly half a century the same thing was done by them in various parts of the world, American trademarks being forged and American patents misappropriated. As the German goods, moreover, were invariably of inferior make, their use tended to discredit the value of the ones imitated and were a serious impediment to the growth of American export trade. The Consular reports of this country demonstrate that much of Germany's foreign trade was built up on fraud and misrepresentation. This is one of the things that will make impossible its resuscitation after the war, because the foreign buyers, once made familiar with the merits of the imitated goods, will not content themselves with taking the imitations.

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Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

Changes in the market quotations for cotton were not so marked last week as they were in the week previous. Not the weather but the disquieting foreign news was the principal factor in producing unsettlement. From certain of the growing districts come reports that holders have been induced to sell, but from many others the reports are the reverse. Transportation is at present one of the disturbing things, and this applies to both land and water carriage. A step toward relief is seen in the recommendation to use more compression in baling, just as is done in regard to Egyptian cotton. By making it possible to put 100 bales of cotton on a car instead of sixty, the movement to mills and also across the ocean will be much expedited. In the goods market there was a fair amount of business during the week, especially in printcloths and sheetings, despite the high prices prevailing. A feature was the eagerness shown by buyers of napped goods, which are none too plentiful because of the demand for war purposes. The call for ginghams is still pronounced, and the scarcity of denims is likewise shown. As to knit goods, there should be some relief in the course of the week because of the completion of the deliveries on Government orders. The offerings of these goods for next Fall are somewhat vague. Some orders have been taken, but it looks as though they would, in general, be supplied in installments. The call for sweaters is very insistent.

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Wool and Woolens.

The arrival of the first shipment of Australian wool is about due at Vancouver, and it should reach Boston in time to be sold at auction before the end of next month. As it will be sold to the highest bidders, it is expected that the prices will rule high, especially as this kind of wool is needed. There is some uncertainty as to what kind of prices will be asked for the bulk of the 225,000 bales of wool which Great Britain has released. The general impression is that only a fair profit will be taken, and, if this turns out to be the case, the prices should be lower than those now asked here for the same kinds of wool. Meanwhile, the fact that so large a quantity is assured has helped to keep domestic prices within bounds, as has also the general indisposition toward speculation. This latter circumstance is influenced somewhat by the fear of price-fixing by the Government if things get too rampant. An easier tone is also noticed in the South American markets, where there has been a fair share of American buying. In South Africa it seems to be a question of getting ships to carry away the wool. In carpet wools, there has been little doing of late, the mills apparently having enough on hand to keep them busy for some time to come. This condition enabled the mills to fix their prices the other day with knowledge of what their costs are to be. The most notable thing in the cloth markets has been the gradual acquirings by garment makers of stray quantities from second hands. They are awaiting with some interest the openings for the next heavyweight season. It seems to be taken for granted that prices will be again advanced. A fair business is passing in dress goods at retail, especially in certain of the higher-priced fabrics, though there is a lull in the sales of coats and suits by manufacturers.

RESOURCES OF AN EXPORT MANAGER

Pitfalls for the One Who Is Merely a Technician and Not a Business Man.

"About the first thing they drum into the man who is being trained as an export manager," said the Vice President of a house that does considerable business with South America, "is that bromide, 'know your product.' That's all very well and quite necessary; but to stop at that, as very many of them do, is like the baby who learns to creep and won't learn to walk upright. My advice is, 'learn your own product thoroughly, but study the other fellow's, too,' for without that study you can't know very well the full excellencies and limitations of either.

"Some years ago," continued the Vice President, "we had an export manager that we obtained ready-made. He came from a New England house and he was a specialist—and nothing else, we found to our cost, not even a business man. He knew all about South America and the customs and habits of the people, and, what was valuable in itself and would have been splendid for us had it been coupled with a solid business knowledge, he really knew the preferences, along certain lines, of desirable South American trade. And it was not long before he knew our product, and as well as any one of us. His knowledge, however, did not extend to what the other fellow was putting out in the way of substitutes. He never kept track of what was being thrown on the market to fight our goods and never was able to tell how superior our line was in certain ways, or how much the other fellow was improving on our schemes—for he certainly did, more than once, when he found his plans were not being followed or paralleled.

"It is true that Hobbs, as we shall call him, knew the value which the product with which we started offered the user and how far it entered into the user's expense, and he was so highly technical that he was fairly impressive. At first he sold so much that he surprised us, and then we began to learn for ourselves that the man who buys easily is the easiest to lose and the least profitable in the long run. We soon began to find out that Hobbs's customers were becoming only half sold and the market more than half neglected; so we began to study for ourselves, harder than ever, just how the defect could be remedied. Altogether, much as we had hired Hobbs, for he was the left-handed means whereby we grew to better things—after we had got rid of him.

"First, we learned that some remarkably good substitutes were being sent over our territory in South America and that the falling off was due in great measure to the facts that Hobbs didn't know it, that he was unprepared to clear the disadvantages of these substitutes—where there were any—to our customers, and that he was not, of course, accentuating the advantages of our products over theirs, or improving on ours to meet the situation and then ram the fact of the improvements home to our clientele.

"Well, of course, we fired Hobbs as soon as somebody that looked like a good successor loomed up on the horizon. We pumped this chap full of the necessity of knowing more than our product, that the other fellow's, and thought all would be fair sailing. But we were to find out by the costly method of training or trying out men—and, believe me, it is costly—that we were somewhat lacking ourselves in a few points, and I must confess that, while we paid high for it, it was necessary to learn to make the success we now have attained.

"Hobbs learned our policy, he learned our product, and he kept admirable track of the other fellow's, now and then employing what we might now aptly call a little business 'camouflage.' He knew commercial geography, the South American temperament, the flowery manner of addressing customers so as not to offend with our so-called brusque American ways, and how the product should be packed and delivered so as not to call forth any part of that storm of disapproval which some South American firms have let loose on what they term our careless way of doing business. Stamps were always inclosed in correspondence on any pretext, and every little thing seemed to be watertight against leakage of custom. Then we began to learn that he was woefully lacking in discovering changes in method, though he had all the old ones down fine. He forgot that South America was actually making rapid progress in various ways along business lines, due somewhat to dealing with live North American houses and because of the South American's own natural business development through expansion of business and interest with the outside world. Purposely we had not picked a man this time who was as violently technical as our last experiment, and we found that this one was not keeping in proper touch with the sources of technical information and such assistance as might give him up-to-the-minute information on changes—the most likely sources, too, such as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, other Washington centres, and certain bureaus and associations of manufacturers. Neither did he left the export journals and keep informed as to how the trade winds, so to speak, were blowing, although he attended most assiduously to the direct business in hand and for a time with fair results.

"He was not especially remarkable in the hiring and training of salesmen, which, we always insisted, at this place, is a very important part of an export manager's duty, and, while he was well informed in a general business way, he lacked the faculty of imparting information, and didn't have real organization in his department. He didn't even confide his own information to so much as a card-index system, let alone his staff of clerks. We often thought, if Grimes should drop dead, no one here would be able to pick up the thread, because he thought that, as he knew his end of it pretty well, it wasn't necessary for any one else to know it. I don't believe, either, that he was the type that won't have an understudy because the man might grab his job.

"Foreign sales methods improved so that ours became outgrown. We began to slip back again. Two German houses and one British one were cutting in on us. Something had to be done, so we were snubbing commission houses as of too little importance to deal with. We had never done this before, and so we told Grimes that they furnished an avenue of distribution too serviceable to be passed up. We explained that for direct selling attack at times they had proved mighty valuable. He brushed up along this line and a slight spurt of business followed. Then he began to fall down on the classification of goods and the working out of duties in practice, because we had added a sort of by-product side line. He made all sorts of costly mistakes, caused delay and queries and lost us two good customers. He regained his ground by shortly afterward finding out, better than we had ever been able to do, the exact cost that we should put in our stock as hot to be overstocked at the wrong time, and we began to think that things, after all, we had found a jewel, though with a few rough edges. Soon afterward we began to be quite sure of it, as he worked out a plan for having office devices admitted abroad without duty as 'articles for educational purposes,' which they were, in a way. Once in a while he became mixed in the financial end, but we forgave him, for we don't think it necessary for our export manager to be a banker, and are willing for him to obtain second-hand the larger sort of information on finance, when one day his foot slipped and he became a customer, virtually, to speculate with money obtained by the sale of goods, but he came back into our good graces by showing himself exceedingly wise in negotiating some credit terms permitting sufficient sales to finance the required purchases.

"At last he became a stationary 'bug,' possibly through our scolding him about not looking after the sources of information regarding changing methods, as already mentioned. He took to studying statistics as fondly as a racing fiend mopes over the dope sheets on his favorites' past performances. He mooned over statistics until he got to thinking the customer was as interested in them as he, and many times, while he was asking his customers to delve into some, the other fellow came along and, with a snappy, forceful argument, sold them under his nose.

"Now, every export manager knows that successful campaigns have been greatly assisted by the reasonable study of statistics, but this case was figures and past performances run mad. We already had decided to let Grimes go, in a month or so, but he precipitated things by putting his foot in a hole in getting mixed up on not knowing the laid-down cost in the domestic market and the value of the service rendered at the laid-down cost, and was unable to compare the probability in the foreign market, with which, though far distant, it was able to lay down the goods in the stores at a lower cost. So that was curtains for Grimes.

"Now we know pretty well what sort of a man we must have for export manager before we try him out. It was, I confess, partly our own mistake in not knowing exactly what we must require in an export manager, but it has been a valuable lesson, and we have not made a mistake since the day we fired Grimes."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand for Goods Is Rather Good and Prices Remain Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 10.—There has been a decided tone of firmness in the cotton goods markets of New England during the week, and a moderate amount of business has been done. The demand for wide goods seems unabated and buyers have shown their willingness to purchase whenever it appears that a slight advance in cloth values is to be made. The holdings of some converters and printers are large and the surplus, doubtless, will take care of their immediate wants but, owing to uncertain contingencies, they are not taking any chances and are contracting well into next year.

There has been a substantial demand for odd constructions of 38½-inch goods, and mills producing these goods have done a very good business. The call for standards has been keen. As regards narrow goods, the markets for the moment are not so active. Some printers up to a few weeks ago bought liberally of narrow goods and have contracted for enough to tide them over the turn of the year at least. The demand for twills, sateens and the like has been encouraging. The fine goods situation is quiet. The cotton yarns markets have done a fairly good business all week. Users have placed liberal contracts for next year's supply.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 225,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather good and prices showing much firmness.

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

These Are Now Filling-In Orders, but Outlook Is Good.

Again last week buyers in the local market for broad silks confined themselves to a great extent to such filling-in business as was needed to carry them through the immediate future. They were not inclined to place any large commitments far ahead until the price situation has become more settled.

Sellers, on the other hand, made no attempt to force their goods on the market. There was little or no price cutting to get business. The practical deadlock in raw silks, which has obtained now for some time, it is felt will have to come to an end soon, and manufacturers do not wish to be loaded down with orders at present prices should they be forced to pay an increase for raw materials.

There is talk here and there of an advance in prices shortly in some of the more popular weaves, and in some quarters a scarcity is predicted for January and February. Buyers, however, do not seem to place much confidence in these reports, and are holding up a lot of their business for price concessions.

The prospects for the coming Spring season are looked upon in all branches of the trade as particularly good. Styles favor silks, and inquiries from cutters and others are plentiful. Satins, taffetas, chiffons, and the crêpes are most in demand just now and, for Spring; silk jersey, foulards, and other prints continue in the lead.

GRAY GOODS TRADING.

A Fair Amount of Business Was Done in Them Yesterday.

Business kept up pretty well in the local gray goods market yesterday, in spite of the short day. In the printcloths there were further December sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents, with deliveries of the same goods sold to April next at 10¾ cents. More December business on 39-inch 68-72s was booked at 12¼ cents. There were other sales also, but they were not of particular interest.

In the sheetings, buyers took January-March deliveries of 40-inch 4.25s at 13 cents, as well as similar deliveries of 39-inch 3-yard goods at 10½ cents. Ten cents was paid for nearby 36-inch 5.50s.

Sales of sateens and twills, in all widths, continued in a liberal way, and it was said that these goods were more active in the week just closed than in many months. So active was the call for them, in fact, that in some instances prices showed an advance of 1¼ cents a yard over quotations prevalent a few months back.

Another feature of the past week has been the large sales of low-count gray cloths for Government account. These fabrics are used for bandages and other purposes, and the deliveries sold run through the first half of 1918.

Buys American Farm Tractors

Twenty-eight American farm tractors have been ordered by the Portuguese Government, according to Consul General W. L. Lowrie, who is stationed at Lisbon. Ten different makes are represented in the purchase, and the Government proposes to lease the tractors to the farmers at a daily rental that is to be fixed. It is probable, reports Mr. Lowrie, that additional orders for machines will be placed when the styles and capacities of the tractors best suited to use in Portugal are determined by experiments carried on under the direction of the Agricultural Department. The Portuguese Government also is investigating silos of 11, 15 and 107 tons capacity. Catalogues concerning them may be sent to the American Consul General at Lisbon.

Italian Cocoon Crop Declines.

The 1917 crop of Italian raw silk cocoons shows a falling off as compared with that of 1916, according to figures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture at Rome and forwarded to the Department of Commerce from Florence by Consul F. T. F. Dumont. The current year's yield will be 33,975 short tons, against 39,485 tons for 1916 and a seven-year average of 44,153 tons. The only districts not to show a drop below the 1916 total and the seven-year average were the Departments of Marche and Calabria.

More Flannelette Prices Named.

More prices on Fall, 1918, lines of flannelettes for the manufacturing trades were made yesterday, when the T. Holt Haywood Department of F. Vicic & Ajuels gave out quotations on the lines of Southern goods sold by it. As compared with prices made for the Fall, 1917, opening a year ago, the new ones show advances ranging from 60 to 70 per cent. Compared with prices recently prevalent in the general market for the goods in question, they show increases of 2 to 3 cents a yard.

CALLING A HALT ON THEIR CREDIT

Efforts Aimed at Those Who Delay Payments Unduly or Try to Avoid Them.

The sufferings of the retail credit men in this city—and throughout the country, for that matter—at the hands of Mrs. S. Low Paye and Mrs. D. Ed Beete are about to end. For years women of this calibre have been the bane of retail stores and shops everywhere. Not only have they attempted to obtain charge accounts through methods that came pretty close to being fraudulent, if they were not actually so, but having got them, they have either alleged entirely to pay the bills thus incurred, or they have taken their own time in paying them. Often payment resulted only from energetic campaigns on the part of professional collectors or through court actions.

Now, however, things have changed. Through active and general co-operation on the part of the retail credit men of this city, the day of cheap credit is passed here. With the steady growth of the Retail Credit Men's National Association, it promises soon to pass all over the country. Already the suggestion has been made, and in some cities it is being acted on, that it would be a good thing for members of the association to let the customers of the member stores know that wherever they go, their credit, good or bad, goes with them. It has been suggested that inserts bearing this message be sent out with monthly bills by the member stores, these inserts to bear also notification to the customer that the store is not only a member of the Retail Credit Men's Association in the city in which it is located, but also a member of the national organization.

The main purpose of the suggestion is to let the customers of the various stores know that there are country-wide credit protective relations between the stores of Los Angeles, for instance, and the stores in this city. In other words, it is to impress upon the woman who moves from New York to Los Angeles, or vice versa, that the record she makes in payment of charge accounts in one city is at all times available to the stores in the other. The same thing is true of the payment records established in San Francisco, Washington, D. C., New Orleans, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, and dozens of other places.

Here in New York the movement has lately become particularly effective, and women who seek to open charge accounts by ponethical, or even fraudulent, means will find their ways made harder and harder as time goes on. The same thing applies to women who let payments lag, who do not pay their bills at all, or who do not pay until some unpleasant action has been taken against them.

The movement in question in no way affects the opening of charge accounts by men or women who are legally entitled to them—that is, to men or women who give references that prove honest and responsible, and who meet their obligations with a degree of promptness commensurate with the privilege conferred by the granting of a charge account. For, when all is said and done, the charge account is a privilege conferred or extended by the store giving it, and not a right of the customer, as is apparently thought by some. In other words, there is no measure, commercial or legal, that makes it imperative for a store to extend credit to any one. It is an accommodation given by a private concern for the trade of financially responsible customers and the settlement of accounts on the terms agreed to between the stores and the customers at the time the account is opened. Any failure on the financial responsibility or continued failure to settle accounts along the lines agreed on naturally gives the stores the right to refuse or close them.

There is an organization in this city, known as the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York, which now has a membership embracing 125 of the leading department stores and specialty shops. It is to this that this association has been engaged in lessening the credit risks of member stores through a system of co-operation that has already saved these stores large sums of money. However, the method of getting records of persons seeking charge accounts, while effective, is somewhat unwieldy, and a movement is now on foot to simplify and, it is hoped, to cheapen the process.

Under the present system of obtaining this information each member store sends out its own representative to the other stores on which it may have references. With 125 of these stores it means that 125 men are sent out, leaving the store about 9 A. M. and returning about 5 P. M. with the desired records. The information thus obtained by any one store is, temporarily at least, the property of that store. In other words, there is at present no central record of the findings of the individual investigations. The credit man of one store can get the information he desires from another one, but it takes the time of both of them, or their representatives, to do that.

The present system also requires the entire time of a man in some of the leading stores to answer the credit queries put to him by representatives of other stores. Often it happens that a crowd of these representatives will be waiting for references in a single store. Not only does this "gum the works" of the store which is supplying the information, but it results in the loss of time of the men seeking it. This lost motion naturally means increased cost per reference. Some of the big stores get 150 to 200 references a day to pass on at the request of other stores, so it can be seen that loss of time to all concerned cannot be avoided.

The system now in a formative stage will do away with the need of all of these representatives calling at the various stores, and it also will require less time for the "inside man" to give out the data required. This saving of time will result from the fact that he will receive the bulk, if not all, of his inquiries at one time, and will not be interrupted constantly by a new one being received.

The tentative plans of the new system require the sending of all inquiries to a clearing house that is to be established in the offices of the association at 366 Fifth Avenue. There the references for each store will be sorted out and delivered to that store by messenger in bulk. The references will then be answered by the stores that get them and returned by messenger to the clearing house. Here the findings of each investigation will be entered on master cards and retained for future records, after this the inquiry forms will be returned, also by messenger, to the stores that sent them out, and it is planned to have all of these final deliveries finished by 5 P. M.

The master cards in question will bear the name and address of the person seeking the account, as well as the store making the inquiry, the store on which it is made, and the findings. Later data concerning slow payments and closed accounts also will show on them. This naturally will result in the accumulation on these cards of invaluable data concerning seekers of charge accounts and lessen the credit risk accordingly. In time, it is hoped, it may be possible to get the bulk of the information required from these cards, thus doing away with the need of sending inquiries to individual stores. It is obvious, of course, that the need of querying individual stores never can be entirely done away with, but it is said to be certain that the new system will in time reduce the number of these inquiries considerably. Thus it will not only afford the required protection for the stores, but it will lower the expense of obtaining it.

This is already kept on all delinquent accounts and accounts that are turned over to attorneys and agencies for collection, and these are sent out to member stores in a weekly bulletin issued by the association. These bulletins also give data concerning persons who cannot be found at the addresses given, who have moved without leaving forwarding addresses, &c., and it is expected that under the new system this service can be extended considerably.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Lee L. Doblin, Jackson & Co.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
404 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7167.

HINTS TO CREDIT MEN.

Suggestions of Cost Saving and for Avoiding Losses.

Several points of interest to credit men are touched on in the November letter of the National Association of Credit Men. One of these deals with a simple way of helping to reduce office labor and expense, particularly in cases where employes are now in the national service. Of this matter it says:

"Don't file unimportant letters and documents. Have each department indicate upon a letter or document that it is of an unnecessary or unimportant character, for which purpose a rubber stamp could be supplied, and have them filed apart from the important ones. They could be retained for thirty or sixty days—longer, if desired—and then destroyed. In this way two kinds of expenses can be cut down—the cost of the labor of filing and the cost of files, and the office space occupied by them."

Another thing in which the letter touches is the unfair administration of insolvent business enterprises by referees in bankruptcy in certain parts of the country. Action on this matter by the association, taken at the request of members, has resulted in the last year in the removal of at least two referees of this type. The association advises its members to report cases of unfair administration, together with any evidence on which a complaint or request for removal may be based. Care in assembling this evidence is requested.

The letter also speaks of the fallacy of passing lightly on credits of enterprises with which the names of well-known persons or business men are associated. "Enterprises of a dubious character seek prominent names to lead their lists of officers and Directors," the letter goes on, "and too often the well-known man falls for a game that is nothing more than a scheme to trade on his reputation. Too frequently, also, recommendations are handed out for a consideration because they can be traded upon and used as a selling feature.

"When a credit man faces an order it should not be accepted or entertained merely because the name of some man prominent in finance or business is at the head of the concern's stationery. He must, with the same diligence that he would exercise with other orders, ascertain the nature of its organization, the extent of its financial abilities and pass upon the order more largely because of these features than because of the goodness merely of some prominent name."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Little of Note in Them Except a Drop in Prices in Japan.

The Yokohama raw silk market has been practically unchanged through the past week. The only revisions were shown in the better qualities of silk, which went down 5 to 7½ cents a pound. The market has been rather quiet, with sporadic buying on a small scale both for European and American account. According to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city, the visible stock there is now estimated at 21,500 bales.

The Canton market is more or less depressed and prices are irregular. There has been very little buying by American manufacturers, and only a few small orders have been received from French manufacturers with mills in Lyons. Recently these factors had been quite active buyers in Canton. Stocks are accumulating as a result of the lack of orders, but prices are firmly maintained by refusing exchange.

Cables from Shanghai tell of no material change in prices, with the exception of tussahs. Under the influence of a better demand, these silks have gone up about 15 cents a pound. There are few inquiries in the market for steam filatures and ataclees, with prices showing little or no variation.

The Italian market is quiet, so far as transactions with manufacturers in this country are concerned, but a good demand is reported from the European buyers. Locally there has been no actual improvement in the market. Manufacturers are holding back to a considerable extent in the hope that lower prices will come about in the primary markets.

AS TO WOOL CONSERVATION.

What the Commercial Economy Board Claims to Have Done.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense announces that all branches of the woolen cloth and of the clothing and garment industries are now co-operating in carrying out the wool conservation program undertaken by the board last Summer.

The campaign was initiated to forestall a threatened wool shortage. The board asked the cloth manufacturers to produce fewer designs and to use reworked wool or cotton mixtures as far as practicable, and the men's and women's garment makers were asked to avoid unnecessary multiplicity of styles and to leave off features which violated the principle of economy in yardage. The board has been in conference or correspondence with thousands of representative men in the trade, including woolen and worsted manufacturers, wholesale manufacturers of men's and women's garments, merchant tailors, tailors to the trade, men's fashion plate publishers, retail clothiers, makers of women's styles and patterns, dressmakers, women's tailors and women's garment retailers. As a result, leaders in all these lines have pledged adhesion to the program. The amount of the wool savings cannot be estimated, but it is already large.

The board has carried on the campaign without power of legal compulsion. The industry has responded voluntarily and heartily to the appeal for co-operation in meeting a national emergency.

Men Taking Better Suits.

The demand for men's suits this Fall, say authorities in the trade in this city, has been much better than many retailers had expected or were even prepared fully to meet. Those merchants who favored the cheaper lines in their original orders have since been coming back to market for more of the better stuff, and the proposition of moving all of the low-priced garments is in many cases worrying them. "Business, on the whole," said one prominent manufacturer, "has been very good this year, and things are lining up very nicely for Spring."

JAPANESE FLOUR OUTPUT.

Product Is Taking the Place of American in the Far East.

With American flour practically withdrawn from the Hongkong market and the South Asia field generally, consumers find themselves depending almost entirely on importations from Japan, though before the war Japan was herself a large importer of wheat and flour. Japanese flour, made from Manchurian wheat, has controlled the Hongkong flour market for the last several months and, according to reports from Japan, will continue to do so indefinitely, except that instead of Manchurian grain millers will use Japanese grown wheat.

Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed in Hongkong, reports that "Japan has shipped into the Hongkong field this year up to Sept. 1 a total of 572,000 bags of flour. Considerable quantities of Japanese flour are passing through Hongkong on their way to Great Britain, while Japanese flour has also invaded the Philippines. In addition to this, Japan has shipped large quantities direct to ports in South China that formerly drew most of their supplies of flour from America through Hongkong."

Arrivals of American flour in those markets has practically ceased, and it is said that this condition will continue until prices in the United States have come down to something like normal levels.

There are at present about 300,000 bags of flour on hand in the Hongkong market, but, due to the high prices to the consumer, even those few Chinese who ordinarily use it are now turning to other foods.

GOOD REPORTS OF SALES.

True Especially of Stores in Manufacturing Districts.

Reports from dry goods and department stores throughout the country indicate a general increase of business over the volume reached this time a year ago. Generally speaking, the percentage of increase has been proportionately higher in some of the large Western and Middle Western centres than it has been in the East, particularly New York City.

In those large manufacturing centres where a great many factories have gone over almost entirely to supplying the Government's needs, the greatest increases have been made. "In the city of Detroit, for instance," says an authority in the trade, "the increase has amounted to almost 100 per cent. over the previous year. Many factories in Detroit have been entirely taken over by the Government and are operating on a basis of 10 per cent. profit over and above all expenses. This means in many cases the employing of labor at two or three times the former wages. And labor is spending a fair portion of its increased earnings.

"Though at first this money was spent more or less indiscriminately, now full value is sought. The quality of goods being sold to-day is considerably higher than a year ago, but women are more inclined to shop around now and make sure that they are getting the most for their money."

SAVING IN FREIGHT.

Certain Precautions in Packing Suggested from Australia.

The suggestion is made by the Sydney (Australia) Chamber of Commerce that, as a safeguard against pillage at the Sydney wharves, shippers improve their methods of strapping cases of merchandise for export. It is pointed out that in some instances the cases are bound with wire one way only, the wire running with the boards, and that this secures one board only, leaving the other unprotected. It is thought that, by binding the cases both ways, one at right angles to the boards, the other as formerly, much of the loss from pillage, which is estimated at approximately $50,000 a year, may be obviated.

Owing to the constant advance in freight rates, the question of conserving packing space, according to Consul General J. I. Brittain, is occupying the attention of many Sydney merchants. In certain instances, it is estimated that a saving of 10 to 30 per cent. in space could be effected by closer packing. It is said there is sometimes as much as 25 per cent. wasted space in pasteboard boxes containing merchandise.

It has also been suggested that shippers of motor cars and machinery standardize their packing cases wherever possible.

Sign Regulation in Panama.

The City Council of Panama has issued a decree that in the future no signs or advertisements will be permitted in public places unless the owners sign a contract with the municipality for their display. Commercial signs in front of places of business are excepted from this ruling, but they are to pay a tax of $1 a month. Payment of this fee in advance will reduce it to $10 a year. All signs displayed in public places must bear a stamp showing compliance with the decree, and must be in Spanish. The text in a foreign language, however, may be placed directly under the Spanish wording, if desired. The display of signs, posters or advertisements containing mistakes is prohibited and is penalized by fines.

Remove Some Import Embargoes.

Some time ago, in order to conserve space in British steamers engaged in South African trade, a list of articles was drawn up which could not be shipped in British bottoms to that part of the world from North America. However, word has been received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Murphy, Cape Town, saying that the following articles have been taken from the list as it was originally issued: Baking powder, bedding, glassware, haberdashery, hosiery, optical accessories, stationery, varnish, wall boards, wearing apparel and wood molding.

Greek Export Tax on Tobacco.

The Greek Government has imposed an export tax to take effect immediately, according to the American Consul General at Saloniki, an old and new tobacco of the Argos district and similar quality, amounting to 1 drachma per kilo. On all other tobacco the tax will be 2 drachmas per kilo. Half tax only will be collected on new tobacco which is proved to have been sold before Oct. 29 and which will be shipped before Dec. 13.

Announcement Extraordinary
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIAL SALES
COHEN BROTHERS
The Leading Sweater House.
16-18-20 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Now Offering for Immediate Delivery
SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZEN JOBS OF
HOCKEY CAPS, SPORT CAPS, AUTO HOODS, SKATING SETS
Ladies', Misses', Juvenile and Infants'
SWEATER COATS
AT ABOUT 60% OF THEIR REGULAR VALUE
Limited Quantities—We Advise Immediate Inspection
Visiting Buyers and Resident Buyers Should See These Goods at Once

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery, full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

BEAD NECKLACES.—I have a fine line of ladies' bead necklaces; something entirely new and exclusive and different from anything shown in the New York shops; these chains are made from imported samples, none can be duplicated, and the colors are such that they will match or harmonize with any gown; from $5 to $18 each; full line can be seen, or post card will bring samples. G. M. M., 124 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.

BROADCLOTH, botany, 36-in. and F. & H., all selling shades; also bahadur and botany velours, all shades; be pleased; 69c each. Call Greeley 6630.

KNITTED SCARFS.—Silk and chenille; ladies' and men's, to close out at very low price. S. R. S. Knitting Co., 67 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—On silk underwear for city and office trade; only those with following need apply; commission and drawing account. Box L 164 Times.

Situations Wanted.

ASSISTANT TOY BUYER, with reliable concern; best references furnished. A. K., 24 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced first-class designer, (Eastwerker,) in novelty embroideries, laces, bead, and beadbag; best references. H 141 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY—Hirschberg & Friedmann; L. Hirschberg, carpets, furniture; Wallick.
BOSTON.—Bridgham & Smith Co.; C. R. Smith, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Park Avenue.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welch-Cook Co.; C. H. Webster, floor coverings; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; L. H. Niedermann, lace curtains, rugs, furniture; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; D. Cohen, carpets, rugs; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Hirt Schaffner & Marx; H. Marx, mfr. clothing; 200 5th Av.; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Eagle Cap Co.; W. Robertshaw, caps; Broadway Central.
DANVILLE—Meis Bros. Co.; H. Hein, carpets, upholstery; 120 West 32d.
RASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
GREENWOOD, Miss.—Fountain Dry Goods Co.; W. T. Fountain, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 44 East 22d.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Peterson, carpets, rugs; 152 4th Av., Prince George.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—D. S. Salisbury & Co.; H. F. Salisbury, tailors' trimmings, dressmakers' supplies; Grand.
SAN ANTONIO—Kaufman Dry Goods Co.; A. Kaufman, dry goods, clothing, women's ready-to-wear, shoes; 39 West 22d Street.
ST. LOUIS—Peper-Gibson Garment Co.; R. M. Ellers, clothing; Park Avenue.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

MILLINERY F

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Tuesday; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII. NO. 21,842. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FIND HIDDEN HERE $75,000,000 IN FOOD AND SUPPLIES; SECRET SERVICE DISCOVERS PROVISIONS WHICH WOULD FEED AN ARMY

PROFITEERS OWN SOME

Sugar Worth $1,000,000 and Nearly $13,000,000 in Grain Uncovered.

BIG STORES OF METALS

Steel and Copper in Quantities and Jute Fibre Held by German Interests.

HUGE POULTRY SUPPLIES

More Than 800,000 Dozen Eggs Uncovered — Tons of Cattle Food Such as Germany Wants.

The United States Secret Service, acting under the personal direction of Chief William J. Flynn, has submitted a report to Washington disclosing the fact that there are stored in warehouses in New York City and its immediate vicinity foodstuffs and war materials of a total value exceeding $75,000,000. The foodstuffs alone found in storage here are valued by the Secret Service at more than $39,000,000.

Included in this huge amount of supplies is enough food of the substantial kind to feed an army of 4,000,000 men for more than two weeks. These supplies are in some instances the property of enemies of the United States; in other instances the evidence indicates that they are held by speculators who are taking advantage of the war crisis to increase their personal fortunes, while in other instances the stored goods are held as collateral for loans made by banks in New York and other cities.

All of the food is subject to seizure under the law, and whether or not that will follow depends on the decision of the Food Administration, of which Herbert C. Hoover is Chairman, and the other war boards charged with the control and disposal of war supplies.

The Secret Service investigation which has led to the discovery that so many million dollars' worth of food and war materials is locked in warehouses in the metropolitan district began about four weeks ago, the Secret Service acting under an executive order issued by President Wilson.

Huge Stores of Supplies.

Sugar liable to seizure was found which is valued in the Secret Service report at $1,000,000. The total amount is between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds, and as the average person uses about a pound of sugar a week, this means enough sugar to supply New York for more than two weeks, in the event it is seized by the Food Administration and apportioned to dealers in this city.

From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of butter were found in storage by the Secret Service agents, every pound of which is subject to seizure. A great amount of this butter is held as security for loans. The agents also found from 800,000 to 900,000 dozens of eggs in storage.

Enough beans were found in storage by the Secret Service men to feed the soldiers of General Pershing's army for four weeks, while the condensed milk in storage, which is subject to seizure, would maintain all the destitute children of Northern France for more than six months. More than 100,000 full weight barrels of flour also were found.

Other foodstuffs which are in storage and which, under the law, can be taken over by the Food Administration are $1,000,000 worth of poultry, including thousands of chickens and turkeys; rice, valued at $1,438,000; dried and salted fish, valued at $580,000; about $285,000 worth of cocoa, and butter oils valued at $2,330,000.

$10,500,000 in Canned Goods.

Under miscellaneous foodstuffs, which for the most part refers to canned goods, the Secret Service has found stocks valued at $10,500,000. Canned goods constitute one of the main items of sustenance of men on the fighting lines in France, and the amount held here in New York in defiance of the Food Administration would feed the allied line in France for a week.

Cottonseed meal which forms one of the chief cattle foods of Europe, particularly in Scandinavia and Germany, is stored in great quantities here and it is reported that a large amount of it is held for overseas export to countries other than those included among America's allies. The value of the cottonseed meal discovered to date and reported to Chairman Hoover is $1,580,000, while the value of the linseed oil cake, another important article of the overseas export trade is $1,117,806. Whether or not any of this cattle food is owned by Germans or interests favorable to the German cause was a question agents of the Secret Service failed to answer last night.

Grain Worth $12,748,955 Found.

The Secret Service agents also found in storage raw grain, chiefly wheat, oats and corn valued at $12,748,955. It is known that included in the grain which has been found in warehouses in New York, for the most part in Brooklyn, is a very large amount of oats and other cattle and horse food which the Germans greatly need at the present time. Thousands of bushels of oats it is reported are held for export to Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

The metals and other war supplies of other than a food nature found here, of which the Secret Service has informed the proper authorities in Washington, are probably subject to seizure by the Gov-

Continued on Page 20.

Secret Service Tabulation of Food and Supplies Hidden Here

In its report of its investigation, which revealed huge quantities of food and war materials hoarded in the metropolitan district, the Secret Service gives this tabulation of the total values:

Steel, copper, cotton, jute, &c.	$35,449,029	Linseed oil cake	$1,117,806
Grains	12,748,955	Sugar	1,000,000
Canned goods	10,500,000	Poultry	1,000,000
Eggs	3,294,434	Fish	580,000
Butter oil	2,330,051	Beans	556,000
Cotton seed meal	1,580,000	Condensed milk	400,000
Flour	1,600,000	Cocoa	284,967
Butter	1,453,380		
Rice	1,438,868	Total	$75,333,467

The report, it was said by Government officials last night, covered only a part of the food and other materials believed to be held in storage here.

$2,000,000 LOSS IN WAR PLANT FIRE

Enemy Aliens Working in Harlem Factory Had No Government Permits.

POLICE SUSPECT INCENDIARY

Flames Discovered Simultaneously in Four Parts of Washburn Co.'s Building.

The plant of the Washburn Wire Company, running from 117th to 118th Street on the East River, was destroyed yesterday by fire of probably incendiary origin. The factory was working on contracts for Government war needs, turning out springs used in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition. A large addition to the plant had just been completed.

The big blaze imperilled a large section of nearby tenement houses, so that thousands of persons were ordered out of their homes. At least 100,000 persons watched the plant burn. Old and experienced firemen said it was one of the most spectacular fires they ever saw. The damage was estimated at $2,000,000.

The destruction of the plant brought out the fact that enemy aliens were working in territory expressly forbidden to them by the President's proclamation of April 6. In the force of 1,000 men there were at least twenty Germans, not naturalized, a number of German-Americans, and more than 200 Austrians, many of whom were not naturalized. A number of the enemy aliens were examined by Fire Marshal Brophy last night, and all of them have been supoenaed for examination today.

President Wilson's proclamation to enemy aliens said:

> An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half mile of any Federal or State fortification, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

Made Parts for Arms Company.

The designation of a workshop for the manufacture of "any products for the use of the army or navy" would clearly include the plant of the Washburn Wire Company. According to officials of the company, it was making springs for ordnance and ammunition work for the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, which is making arms and ammunition for the Government.

Among the employes of the Washburn Company is Frank Wetzorck of 252 West 132d Street, a native of Germany, a skilled engineer. Wetzorck, who is a man of clean-cut appearance and marked intelligence, had been employed in the plant for three months. He worked in the plant yesterday from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock. The fire started about 12:30 o'clock. Here is a part of the examination of Wetzorck by Marshal Brophy:

> Brophy—Are you naturalized?
> Wetzorck—No.
> Brophy—Why?
> Wetzorck—I intended to go back to Germany after the war.
> Brophy—Have you a barred zone permit?
> Wetzorck—No, I applied for one, but did not get it; I never heard from it. I just went on working.

An official of the plant said that some time after Wetzorck said he applied for a permit a man came to the factory with a picture of the German and identified him. Nevertheless, Wetzorck did not get his permit. There were also other Germans working in the plant who did not have permits. Manager Daniel C. Turner said he did not know positively whether enemy aliens working for him had to have passes, but that he had gotten one for a German he regarded as valuable and wished to take no chance of losing. Mr. Turner said that three months ago he took a census of his men and found more than twenty unnaturalized Germans. He had taken no census since then, and added that his force was constantly changing.

United States Marshal McCarthy was asked last night how it was that Germans were allowed to work in a factory on the waterfront engaged in the manufacture of products for the use of the army or navy. He said that the plant was not on a public pier and, therefore, not within a barred zone, as he construed the law. He said that it made no difference legally that the Washburn plant was within a few feet

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PLEA BY WILSON MAY STOP STRIKES

He Is Expected to Propose a Definite Program to Federation of Labor Today.

DELEGATES AWAIT SPEECH

Government Authorities Foresee Concessions on Unionism by Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson left tonight for Buffalo, where he will speak tomorrow at the American Federation of Labor Convention on the nation's labor problem and the necessity of speeding up war production. One great problem before the country is the increasing number of strikes, causing delay in the making of war munitions, and President Wilson is expected to suggest a policy to organized labor calculated to lead to a prompt solution of the problem.

It is believed in some quarters that the United States is fast drifting into the same situation which faced England at the beginning of the war. Some elements of labor are reported indifferent to the needs of the nation, and strikes have been declared which militated against the production of war necessities. The situation is so acute that the Government and labor leaders agree that a complete understanding must exist between labor and capital or conscription of labor by the Government will be presented as the only alternative.

The rise of socialism in the labor world, accentuated by the strength of the I. W. W., will form one of the features of the struggle between the conservatives and the progressives at the labor convention. The socialistic faction, behind which is a strong pacifist and pro-German movement, is fighting to defeat Samuel Gompers for re-election as President of the federation. The radicals assert that Mr. Gompers, as a member of the Council of National Defense, has not asserted the position of labor with proper emphasis and has surrendered at times to capital.

In his speech, President Wilson is expected to refer to this socialistic trend and to review the patriotic position labor should assume toward the Government during the war. His speech, it is declared, will suggest a program which labor should adopt to aid the Government and prevent the increasing strikes. As the outcome of this speech and the advice of Government labor experts, it is confidently predicted, a plan will be devised to end labor disputes during the war.

Concessions from Labor.

Weapons with which to fight the threatened conscription of labor are to be devised at the convention of the federation, which will hold a two weeks session. Realizing that the strikes in shipyards, mines, and factories engaged in the production of war munitions have given great impetus to the demand for conscription of labor, such representatives of unionism as Mr. Gompers and Secretary of Labor Wilson are anxious to take steps to head off any such expedient. In order to do this organized labor must make concessions and agree to a plan for the mobilization of labor, as well as for a program which will prevent strikes during the war period.

With 300,000 additional men needed in the shipbuilding industry alone, and a total of 2,400,000 more needed in the war industries of the country, labor leaders agree that a method must be devised which will keep every skilled artisan at work. Unless this is done, they believe, there is certain to be an urgent demand for compulsory service by labor.

While the Government is in no way committed to a policy on labor control, it was stated on high authority today that the Government was determined that there must be a wartime surrender of union rules to the extent that these rules hinder the maximum production of munitions of war. England found it necessary to bring about an abrogation of union rules, and that lead is to be followed here. It is believed the union leaders will consent to open shop and to longer hours, if necessary.

Administration labor experts have studied this problem and are ready to offer suggestions which probably will be accepted by the convention in order to

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Norway No 'Beggar;' Demands Food as Right, Says Minister, Discussing American Note

CHRISTIANIA, Saturday, Nov. 10, (via London, Nov. 11.)—In the course of a debate in the Storthing today on the American note, Dr. Mowinckel, President of the House, said that Norway did not approach America as a "beggar." He added:

"We have rendered and can render the Western powers great services, and if we come to an agreement it will be as our right, not as a favor. But an agreement with America would be paid for too dearly if it were to be at the expense of our neutrality or a rupture with the other Northern powers. In that event we would prefer to resign on the question."

Dr. Mowinckel said it was significant that the three northern countries were acting together at this difficult time, and declared:

"We should lose more by breaking with the Northern powers and receiving provisions from America than if we kept together and starved."

HOOVER FIXES STANDARD LOAF

One Pound the Smallest When Bakeries Are All Put Under Control on Dec. 10.

FANCY ROLLS ARE BARRED

President to Proclaim Licensing Today and Bread Formula Will Be Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The baking industry of the country is to be put on a war basis on Dec. 10 under Government regulation. After that date loaves of standard sizes only may be baked, and the industry must accept a formula prepared by the Food Administration. There will be no more fancy rolls, in the making of which large quantities of sugar are used.

While the Food Administration will not demand the mixing of other cereals with wheat—a policy adopted in France and England—the new war loaf will differ in many essentials from that which is baked at present. Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, believes that a saving of 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and an equal amount of lard will be effected within a year.

The acceptance of "returns" by bakers also will be forbidden, and it has been estimated that this action will mean the saving of at least 660,000 barrels of flour. Investigators have found that many thousands of loaves of bread have been a total loss because of this practice.

Seven cents a pound for bread under the new conditions is the present mark set where elaborate delivery and credit systems are abandoned. The people will be asked to co-operate in an effort to reduce these overhead charges to a minimum.

Authority to proceed under a licensing system which will make possible putting these regulations into effect will be given to the Food Administration in a proclamation by President Wilson to be made public tomorrow. Bakers will be classed as manufacturers, thus bringing them within the scope of the Food Control law. The bakers will thus have a month in which to adjust their plants to the new conditions.

Appeals to Families.

While the Food Administration has no way in which to control baking in the homes, which represents 60 per cent. of the total, all will be asked to voluntarily accept the formula which has been prepared. It is expected that there will be a hearty response.

The conclusions reached were based on extensive investigations by the Food Administration, Federal Trade Commission, and Department of Agriculture. A statement which had the approval of Mr. Hoover, summed up restrictions and recommendations in this way:

"The bread of the United States is approximately 40 per cent. baked in bakeries, and 60 per cent. in the homes. The object of standardization is to reduce the cost of public baking and distributing bread, to reduce the waste of flour, and to limit the use of sugar and lard in the preparation of bakery bread. By fixing the weight of bread at 1 pound minimum loaf, with 1½ pound, 2 and 4 pound loaves, and with a stabilized price of flour, the present variables in bread will be largely eliminated and competition will be centralized upon price.

"The Administration has no power to fix the price. There are grocery stores in many cities whose whole business is conducted upon a basis where the consumer pays cash and carries the goods home, and who conduct their own bakeries. It is anticipated that a standard one-pound loaf of baked bread can be put before the public from these groceries at about 7 cents. The other

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SUFFRAGE WOMEN THREATEN WILSON

Acclaim Socialists and Cheer a Plan to "Force Laying Down of Arms."

SEX STRUGGLE PREDICTED

Miss Chittenden Sees That as the Outcome of Keeping Women's Votes in One Party.

Organized and advertised as a nonpartisan meeting of suffragists under a Committee of One Thousand Women, with its purpose a pilgrimage to Washington in favor of the national suffrage amendment, and in opposition to the imprisoning of White House pickets for that cause, a big gathering of newly made women voters in Public School 40 last night was stampeded for socialism and propaganda in favor of "the free women of the world stopping the war by forcing the laying down of arms." Several speakers insisted upon the nonpartisan character of the gathering, regardless "of what they say of us tomorrow," but the loudest applause of the night came for a proposal that grateful recognition go to the Socialists for the large part they had played in the suffrage victory, while a suggestion that President Wilson had earned the gratitude of the women voters by his championship of their cause in this State was received in absolute silence.

When the meeting was informed that word had just been received from Washington that President Wilson would be in Buffalo when the delegation in behalf of the pickets reaches the national capital this morning the declaration of Chairman Mary Beard that the President was "fleeing Washington" was received with high-pitched enthusiasm. Loudly as was that accusation acclaimed, its reception seemed tame a moment later when Mrs. Beard shouted that the women would send word into the White House that they no longer desired to talk with the Chief Executive of the nation; that, instead, they proposed to deal with him and his party hereafter through their votes. The threat of political reprisal on the part of a united woman's party was reiterated throughout the evening and gained in favor every time it was proclaimed from the platform.

More than 300 women, all that could jam themselves into the hall responded to the appeal for a rousing protest in behalf of the pickets who, it was said repeatedly, were being starved to death, exposed to loathsome contagious diseases, and otherwise mistreated, but they ignored the further appeal to "come with your bag in hand ready to leave for Washington by the midnight express Sunday night to appeal to President Wilson to indorse the Federal amendment and to release the pickets." As far as could be discovered, not a woman except the forty-odd the committee had lined up in advance, came prepared to travel and when, at the close of the agitation, volunteers to make the journey were called for but one woman responded. Later a number of working girls said they could go if their expenses were paid. One woman offered to pay the expenses of one trade union girl, a collection was taken up to finance the journey of others and in the end Mrs. Beard and Nora C. Smitheman, Treasurer of the organization, led a party of fifty-odd aboard the train which left the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 this morning.

Will Not See President.

The women were angry and disappointed when they learned that President Wilson would not be in Washington to receive them, and for a moment that seemed to put a damper on the whole affair, but later came the sug-

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Troops and Supplies Reaching France In Increasing Numbers, Pershing Reports

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing said to the correspondents today: "Troops and supplies are arriving in increasing numbers."

Thanks to the French, British, and American navies, he continued, the submarine to date had not claimed the life of a single American soldier on the troop ships bound for France. The French officers, he said, were enthusiastic over the character, intelligence, and eagerness of the young officers who are arriving in France to continue their instruction, and the American Army is proud of them.

Conditions in the American sector continue to be normal, with intermittent artillery firing on both sides. At one place the Germans observed that the grass had been trodden down in the rear, and they threw in a hundred shells, with no result other than to churn up the mud.

The weather continues to be cold and rainy. The American infantrymen have had two diversions. The first incident occurred near daylight. The enemy, apparently thinking that a raid was imminent, opened up with machine guns at the point where the lines are closest. A stream of bullets whistled over the American first line. About the same time French troops on the American flank observed four Germans who were cutting the barbed wire defenses. A French patrol succeeded in heading off the Germans, capturing all of them.

Two of Pershing's Men Win French Honors.

The first American officer and private wounded in the war have been mentioned in French dispatches and presented with citations. The officer is a Signal Corps Lieutenant—of Burlington, Vt., who was the first casualty. The soldier was wounded in a raid on Oct. 29 by a shell splinter. The citations say that both men were wounded while working in a trench under enemy observation, and that they are respectively the first officer and soldier of the American forces "to shed blood on the soil of France for right, justice, and liberty."

A Major General delivered to the Lieutenant his document in the base hospital today and congratulated him on his honor. The officer was highly elated, and declared that he had been amply repaid for his wound.

The soldier, who is in a field hospital, was informed of his honor and notified that his citation would be delivered in a day or so.

KERENSKY WITH ARMY FROM FRONT MOVES ON PETROGRAD, ROUTS REBELS; LOYALISTS DEFEAT REDS IN MOSCOW

Trotzky Scorned and Taunted at Foreign Office; Scenes in Petrograd as Kerensky Army Approaches

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The whole body of women soldiers, who were made prisoners, have been released. They were unfairly entrapped into the political struggle and did most of the fighting in behalf of the Provisional Government. They appear to have given quite a good account of themselves as soldiers. Theirs was practically the only opposition met with throughout by those who overturned the Kerensky Government. The exasperated soldiery brutally beat several women, and it is said flung not a few into the river.

There was an amusing scene at the Foreign Office when Trotzky endeavored to take possession. He was accompanied by a person whom several members of the Ministry recently abroad recognized as a notorious German agent. Trotzky demanded the secret treaties, and was referred to a collection of about a thousand boxes packed for transit. He was told he was at liberty to search them. He called for a dragoman to draw up a telegram in French, to be sent abroad, but was told there was no official at the Foreign Office specially charged with the duty of translations into French. Finally the typewriter girls of the Ministry assailed him with some wholesome truths about his origin, his aims, and his activities generally. Trotzky finally left the Ministry.

There was a certain amount of sporadic shooting in the streets yesterday and today, why, by, or against whom it is impossible to understand. Today, particularly, rifles seem to be going off of themselves owing to the nervous tension caused by the news of the approach of troops from the front. The streets are being paraded by bodies of sailors, armed workmen and a variety of other men of unmilitary appearance, with brand new army rifles.

It is reported that some slight skirmishing took place near Gatchina on Friday. Several murders have been committed in the streets, lynchings of marauders, and vengeful retaliation upon officers.

General Prince Tumanoff, who had been arrested, was seized by a group of soldiers with the connivance of his guard and taken away. His body afterward was found stripped of clothes and boots, but with the epaulets fastened to his shirt.

The ships of the navy which figured in the capture of Petrograd were sent from Helsingfors by order of the so-called Centro Fleet, meaning the central head of the Sailors' Committees. They have now left, and the discovery has been made that the telegram which moved them in defiance of the naval officers was a forgery.

The Winter Palace has been thoroughly looted by the soldiery and others who entered with them. On Friday and Saturday motor lorries were busy carting away an enormous amount of priceless valuables. Similarly on Friday for the space of four hours motor lorries removed the contents of the State paper currency printing offices.

Whether the troops are, as alleged, under Kerensky's guidance, or, according to another story, led by General Korniloff, they are now certainly very near Petrograd. That they will have any occasion to fight to regain command of the capital is dubious. The length of time elapsing seems to show that negotiations are proceeding.

The enormous force of public opinion of the real Russia is against the new Government, and this opposition is headed by such powerful bodies as Chevaliers de Saint George, who number 500,000 of the finest fighting men, and united unions of peasantry, to say nothing of many other organiations.

ITALIANS LOSE BELLUNO AND VIDOR

Teutons Capture City on West Bank of Piave, Bridgehead on East.

ARE REPULSED IN TRENTINO

Italians' Stand on the Lower Piave May Be Abandoned for the Adige Line.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Austro-German troops in Northern Italy have captured the city of Belluno on the upper Piave, as well as the Vidor bridgehead on the east bank.

On the Trentino front today's fighting won ground in the Sette Comuni, (northwest of Asiago,) and the Sugana Valley. Yesterday Austro-Hungarian troops operating on this front were attacked by strong Italian forces and pressed back at one point.

The Italians have made a stand on the lower Piave.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

Strong Italian forces threw themselves against detachments advancing eastward beyond Asiago, and pressed them back somewhat at one point. Belluno has been taken by allied (Austro-German) troops.

The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave.

The supplementary report issued tonight by the War Office says:

In Sette Comuni and in the Sugana Valley ground has been gained by fighting. Our troops have taken by storm the Vidor bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Piave, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy.

Belluno, a town of 6,800 inhabitants, is on the west bank of the Piave, fifty-one miles north of Venice. Vidor is about twenty-five miles downstream.

Italians Retake Trentino Positions.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The announcement issued today by the War Office on the progress of the campaign reads as follows:

At dawn yesterday, after artillery preparations which began the evening before, the enemy, having passed our line of observation in the neighborhood of Asiago, attacked our advanced posts on Gallio and on Monte Serragh, (Hill 1,116,) behind that line, and after a bitter struggle succeeded in taking them.

The Sixteenth storming units and

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON FAVORS SPEEDING UP WAR

Said to Believe There Should Be Active Operations on Sea as Well as Land.

OUR NOTE IN WAR COUNCIL

Pressing Home of Allied Superiority Over Foe on Western Front One Step Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The German victories in Italy have brought the United States and the other allied Governments to a fuller realization of the task that confronts them in the effort to make the world safe for democracy. This being so, the feeling is growing that the German success has a measure of blessing in it, one phase of which is found in the quick organization of a central allied military control of the western front, with France, Great Britain, and Italy represented in the high strategic command.

The allied military and economic conference in Paris this week, in which the United States will participate, affords the opportunity for bringing this Government into closer relations with the other powers engaged in fighting Germany and Austria.

While authoritative comment is withheld, the opinion is becoming general in well-informed circles here that one outcome of this important conference will be a declaration by the United States Congress that a state of war exists between the United States and the Government of Austria-Hungary. There are reports which seem to have some foundation that when Congress assembles three weeks from tomorrow President Wilson will contend that the United States has sufficient cause for engaging in hostilities with the Dual Monarchy.

Austrian troops, in co-operation with those of Germany, are pressing back the forces of Italy, America's ally, and are seeking a position which will enable them to threaten the allied lines in France that are in part held by the American Expeditionary Forces. Subjects of Austria-Hungary in this country are assisting Germans in the attempt to cripple the resources of the nation so that the Central Powers may be successful in their contest. German U-boats that seek American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, are operating from Austrian bases. The

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FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL

Cossacks There Join Conservatives Against the Bolsheviki.

TSARSKOE SELO OCCUPIED

Loyal Troops Shooting Looters and Handing Rebels Over to Military Court.

NEWS WIRELESSED ABROAD

Last Rebel Communication by Regular Channels from Petrograd Told of Fighting There.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — The Bolsheviki revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments from the northern front loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here today from Petrograd. Looters caught with stolen goods are being summarily shot by the advancing troops and persons guilty of rebellion are being turned over to military revolutionary courts.

An organization which has adopted the name of All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolsheviki movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarskoe Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs. The chief wireless station is now controlled by loyal troops. The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

Kerensky Escaped in Ambulance.

A wireless message which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviki by being sent from Haparanda, Sweden, near the Finnish border, by way of Paris, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd on Tuesday night for General Headquarters, being concealed in the bottom of an automobile ambulance. It is understood he was accompanied by General Alexieff, former Commander in Chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko.

The ambulance was stopped three times by Maximalist patrols as it was leaving the city.

"Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him," the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to re-establish his Government there and march on Petrograd. This possibly may be unnecessary, however, as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets and that the Cossacks have joined the Minimalists and are mastering the Maximalists."

The following was received today by wireless from Russia:

"To all army organizations and commissaries: The revolt against the Bolsheviki is increasing in Petrograd. Today open attacks against them began, and fusillades are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone is in the hands of the Junkers. The Dowmin (?) was occupied by the General Army Committee, which has removed the Bolsheviki guards.

"In Moscow the Red Guard was defeated.

"Premier Kerensky will approach Petrograd toward evening. Communication with him has been established. A delegation from the Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution has been sent to M. Kerensky.

"Liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days or hours. For the more successful liquidation of this adventure it is necessary that all democratic forces unite around the All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution."

Another Russian wireless dispatch says:

"A regiment faithful to the Government and the revolution, in full agreement with the Cossacks, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and all democratic organizations, occupied the town of Tsarskoe Selo and the chief radiotelegraphic station. The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

"Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court."

A proclamation has been issued "To the Soldiers of Petrograd" by M. Malcoski, who describes himself as a member of the All-Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution, and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. This proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd:

"Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the revolution and the country, have approached the capital. In order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country.

"In order to indicate which regiments

are faithful, send delegations to the regiments moving from the front."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital caused a great sensation.

Reaction Against the Radicals.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, under date of Saturday, sends the following:

"The postal and telegraph officials have gone over to the Committee of Safety, which hourly is obtaining increased sympathy. News from the Don says that Kaledines has temporarily assumed the Government of the Cossack territories.

"Information from the provinces is contradictory. Probably the whole country is awaiting the outcome of events at Petrograd, except Moscow, where the commander, supported by a majority of the garrison, is opposing the extremists.

"It is reported that M. Rodzianko, the former President of the Duma, is organizing a Government at Moscow, where General Korniloff has arrived, having come from Bykoff.

"All the moderate Socialists have left the Smoly organization and joined the Committee of Safety, which is under the Presidency of Mayor Shroeder."

Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, was released on Friday, these advices state, and invited to assume his duties. M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior, and M. Gvozdeff, Minister of Labor, also were released. They report that the resistance by the defenders of the Winter Palace was very feeble. Although the Ministers made great efforts to persuade the garrison to remain at its post, the Palace capitulated after a large bomb had been thrown inside.

'Last News from Bolsheviki Sources.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 10.—Street rioting occurred this afternoon on the Nevsky Prospect opposite the Hotel Europe. The Red Guard clashed with persons who were distributing pamphlets condemning the Bolsheviki. There was a fusillade.

Premier Kerensky is reported to be at Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, with approximately one army corps. Troops from Petrograd, which are supporting the Bolsheviki, are said to be confronting the Kerensky forces. Bolsheviki troops are constantly leaving the city on the way to Gatchina.

The rails on the Petrograd-Gatchina Railway have been torn up to prevent any advance on the capital by the supporters of Premier Kerensky. All the Ministers, except MM. Terestchenko, Konovaloff, and Kisnkin, are reported to have been released from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a decree abolishing the rights of landowners and handing over all estates forthwith to agricultural communes, which are to hold them until the Constituent Assembly meets. The decree provides that all products of the sub-soil, including coal, petroleum, and minerals, are the property henceforth of the State.

The land of small owners is not to be confiscated. Each citizen has the right to own only as much land as he himself cultivates without hired labor.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.—According to reports received here, Petrograd continues outwardly quiet, but there are indications that Nikolai Lenine's tenure is by no means secure. This information has reached the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, from competent sources. The propertied classes and the greater number of Government employes are opposed to the Bolsheviki, and even a considerable number of the workingmen of the capital refuse to give allegiance to the Leninites.

Minister Morris has also been advised that the Bolsheviki are in full control at Helsingfors.

DENIES ARMISTICE STORY.

Berlin Paper Warns Against Reaction from Unfounded Hopes.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Rumors were in circulation in Berlin and the provinces Saturday that an armistice had been concluded with Russia, and that Italian delegates had been sent to Russia to negotiate with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for a joint Russo-Italian armistice proposal to Germany.

One of the Berlin newspapers hastened to correct the rumors, "lest they should raise unfounded hopes and disappointment, which would be likely to have a bad effect."

The Fremdenblatt of Vienna says:

"The new Russian Government may be expected shortly to make peace proposals to the Central Powers, and the latter should come to an agreement regarding the reply which is to be made."

The newspaper discusses sympathetically the peace program announced by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, although it says their definition of the principle of non-annexation is something quite new, far exceeding the limits hitherto laid down in the use of that term in Germany and Austria. It suggests that the Central Powers make counter-proposals, clarifying their own conception of the rights of nations to self-determination.

BOLSHEVIKI PEACE PLAN.

Text of Resolution Passed by Petrograd Workmen's Councils.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch received from the semi-official Russian News Agency gives the text of a resolution passed last Friday by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress in Petrograd, calling for peace, the proposal declaring that all belligerent Governments should enter immediately into negotiations "for a democratic and equitable peace."

"The Government considers a peace to be democratic and equitable," says the resolution, "which is aspired to by a majority of the working classes of all the belligerent countries, worn out and ruined by war—the peace which the Russian workmen called for on the fall of the monarchy. It should be an immediate peace, without annexation, (that is to say, without usurpation of foreign territory and without violent conquest of nationalities,) and without indemnities.

"The Russian Government proposes to all belligerents to make this peace immediately, declaring themselves ready without delay to carry out all the conditions of this peace through plenipotentiaries of all countries and nations.

"By annexation or usurpation of territory the Government means in accordance with the sense of justice of democracy in general and of the working classes in particular, any annexation to a great and powerful State of a weak nationality without the consent of that nationality and independently of its degree of civilization and its geographical situation in Europe or across the ocean.

"If any population be kept by force under the control of any State, and if, contrary to its will, expressed in the press or in national assembly, or to decisions of parties, or in opposition to rebellions and uprisings against an oppressor, the population is refused the right of universal suffrage, of driving out an army of occupation and organizing its own political régime, such a state of things is annexation or violent usurpation. The Government considers that the active carrying on of the war in order to share weak nationalities which have been conquered between rich and powerful nations is a great crime against humanity.

"Accordingly, the Government solemnly proclaims its decision to sign peace terms which will bring this war to an end on the conditions mentioned above, which are equitable for all the nationalities."

The proposal further says the above must not be considered final, but that the Government consents to examine into any other peace terms, "only insisting that these terms be set forth as speedily as possible by some belligerent, and that the terms be absoluetly clear, without the slightest ambiguity and without secret character."

The proposal then goes on to say that the Government announces its determination to carry on peace negotiations openly before the whole world and to make void all secret treaties. It adds that the Government is ready to negotiate a peace by written or telegraphic communication, or by pourparlers between representatives of the various countries or by conferences.

It suggests an immediate armistice of three months that the representatives of "all the nations in the war or its victims" may participate in the negotiations, and declares that a conference of all the nations of the world should be convoked to give final approval to the peace terms drafted.

FINLAND IN "STATE OF WAR."

Sailor Made Commissary in Place of Russian Governor General.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Saturday, Nov. 10.—A state of war has been declared in Finland. The Provisional Soldiers' Committee has appointed a sailor named Schiecks Commissary of Finland in place of Governor-General Nekrasoff. The Diet is in session and Russian representation in it has been completely ignored. It has voted to elect a State Directorate with supreme power.

Professor von Wendt, a delegate of the Diet, has telegraphed President Wilson that owing to the poor harvest the country faces starvation unless food can be obtained in the United States.

DOUBT HELSINGFORS HAS BEEN CAPTURED

Northern Capitals Also Discredit Reports That Germans Have Occupied Aland Islands.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from the Scandinavian capitals throw cold water on the reports of the last few days that the Germans have landed on the Aland Islands, off the Finnish coast, and also have taken possession of Helsingfors, capital of Finland.

Trawlers which left the Aland Islands as late as Friday, report they found conditions normal, both on the islands and during their voyage back.

GREAT NEW MOVEMENT TO SAVE "HOLY RUSSIA"

Washington Hears 500,000 Soldiers Have Pledged Loyalty to Kerensky Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—High hopes that Russia's Provisional Government may suppress the radicals at Petrograd quickly and emerge stronger than before were raised at both the State Department and the Russian Embassy by today's press dispatches reporting Premier Kerensky safe and returning to the capital at the head of a strong loyal force.

No official reports came during the day, but the news from London of wireless messages from loyal sources confirmed the confident belief here that the Bolsheviki were not permitting all of the story to come through the controlled cables out of Petrograd.

It became known during the day that word came through official channels several days ago that the upheaval at Petrograd had greatly stimulated a religious movement in Russia designed by its leaders to save "Holy Russia from foes from without or within." This movement is said to have resulted already in the pledging of 500,000 soldiers to support the Kerensky Government, and the reports concerning it are believed to be largely responsible for the optimistic feeling apparent in Administration circles.

Whole regiments and their commanders have enlisted in the new Holy Russia movement, the reports say, and the movement is growing rapidly.

BRITISH WAR LOSSES LESS THAN 7 PER CENT.

Secretary Baker Gives Out Figures on Senator's Plea to Answer German Propagandists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The ratio of losses sustained by all of the British expeditionary forces sent to France is less than 7 to every 100 men. It is not expected that American losses will exceed this percentage, despite the fact that German propagandists in this country are trying to make the American people believe that the American Army is going to meet with wholesale losses when it reaches the battlefront.

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware has written a letter to Secretary Baker calling attention to the activities of these propagandists and showing how the smallest discouragements have been "with Prussian thoroughness magnified into the gravest dangers." The Senator suggested that it would be a good thing if the percentage of British casualties was made public. Secretary Baker, replying under yesterday's date, informs Senator Saulsbury that he has had his attention several times called to these rumors circulated by German agents, but has ignored them, "because all of us know that the American people are not children, to be frightened out of the path of duty we have chosen merely for the reason that the duty is grim."

Senator Saulsbury's letter, made public tonight, read:

United States Senate, Nov. 9, 1917.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Secretary—The pro-German campaign to discourage American patriotism by pessimistic reports regarding the danger to our soldiers in France seems to be very thoroughly organized, and I have been endeavoring to prove the falsity of some of the many statements I have heard regarding the military casualties of the Allies.

You are probably aware of the rumors that have been started in different portions of the country regarding the percentages of deaths in action and from wounds among the soldiers engaged on the French and Belgian fronts. My distinct understanding is that since the French and British were able to make relatively the same preparation for warfare as the Germans have been engaged in for generations the percentage of their casualties is not excessive and has greatly decreased.

I believe it would be a good thing if the exact percentage could be made public, if you have reliable figures showing what it is. While the Germans furnish for the home consumption of their nationals official statements coloring all matters pertaining to the war in the most favorable way, they have certainly not overlooked in this country, from the reports which I receive, the possibilities of discouraging citizens of the free countries of the world from encountering dangers in the defense of the rights which are necessary to make life worth living anywhere. The smallest discouragements are with Prussian thoroughness as carefully magnified as the gravest dangers.

May I ask you to give me, as far as proper, for such public use as may seem desirable, whatever information you can regarding the percentage of casualties due to military service in the British forces engaged on the western or other fronts?

I have recently used the figures given by the French Government through M. Tardieu, and it seems to me a similar statement regarding the British forces would be very enlightening and absolutely disprove the maliciously false statements given out by the pro-German propaganda.

Yours very truly,

WILLARD SAULSBURY.

Secretary Baker's reply reads as follows:

War Department,
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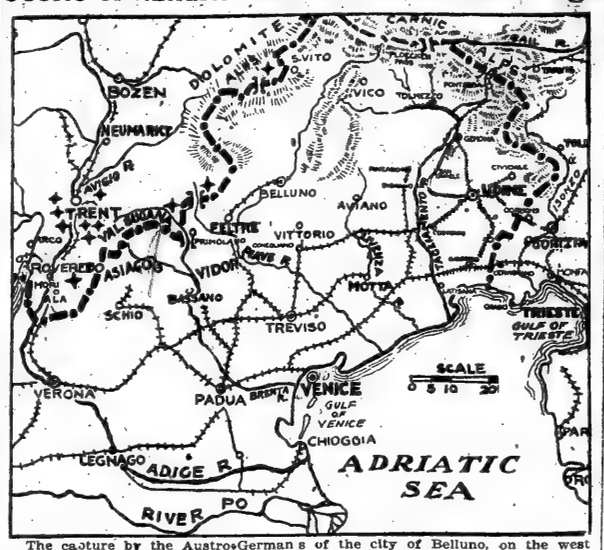
As we take the place that is our natural heritage in the war for world liberty, it is inevitable that many of our sons and brothers will fall. How heavy this sacrifice may be none of us can foretell.

I am unable to give you in actual numbers the figures for which you ask. Up to about June 1 the losses of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about 7 per cent. of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war. It may be added that the ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics and the swiftly mounting allied superiority in artillery, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Scene of Italians' Retreat Toward the Adige



The capture by the Austro-Germans of the city of Belluno, on the west bank of the Piave, and of the bridge head of Vidor, on the east bank, reported yesterday, together with the announcement from Berlin of continued successes in the Trentino, occasions the fear that the Piave line cannot be held against the invaders, and that a retirement to the Adige River may be forced upon the Italians.

ITALIANS LOSE BELLUNO AND VIDOR

Continued from Page 1.

units of the Twenty-ninth, Twentieth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Regiments, and the Fifth Bersaglieri, by a resolute counterattack, recaptured the positions, driving the enemy back and taking about 100 prisoners.

The enemy vanguard, which had reached the village of Tezze, in the Sugana Valley, was promptly attacked and captured.

On the Piave our covering troops, after having repulsed enemy parties which attacked them on the Heights of Valdobbiadene, passed to the right bank of the river and destroyed the Vidor bridge.

On the middle and lower reaches of the river there were reciprocal cannonades and machine gunfiring.

Big Austrian Guns Delayed.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—Observers from advanced positions along the front say the Austrian advance is not showing the impetuous rush of previous days, and is evidently slackening as it gets further from its base, with a steadily lengthening line of communication to the rear. The largest of the Austrian guns have brought into play thus far are of a type about the same as the American five-inch. The other guns they are using are small field and mountain pieces. They have been unable to bring forward any of their heavy guns, doubtless because of the condition of the bridges and roads torn up or destroyed by the Italians as they fell back.

The fighting is taking a wide range from the Trentino eastward to the Tagliamento and then southward to the sea, but these are detached actions, while the main forces of both sides are establishing their position.

Renewal tonight of a heavy downpour of rain will swell the Livenza and other streams fed from the mountains, increasing the difficulties of bringing forward heavy artillery over roads and fields afloat in mud.

One clear action between the upper Tagliamento and Lago di Garda resulted in the encircling of some Italian troops, but after a desperate effort they cut through to the main body further south. At Lorenzaga, one of the Italian rear guards which had become isolated cut its way through the enemy lines, and then crossed the country to join the enemy back to the Italian main line.

Every day that passes and every mile that is covered the enemy becomes wearier and is faced with greater determination by the Italians. The Austro-Germans continue their plan of advancing with their cossack lancers called to these rumors circulated by German agents, but has ignored them, "because all of us know that the American people are not children, to be frightened out of the path of duty we have chosen merely for the reason that the duty is grim."

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Cordially yours,

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Secretary of War.

by the Berlin claims is that the Austro-German forces are making a most desperate effort to force the abandonment of the Piave line by strong thrusts at the Italian left wing, and that the Italians, fully recognizing all that this means, are offering the most vigorous resistance.

Everything depends on the ability of the Italian forces, with British and French aid to defend the routes from Belluno, Feltre, and the Sugana toward the plains. If the Germans can be held back in these mountain areas the turning of the Piave line will not be threatened; but failure to check the movement of the enemy through these mountains will mean the abandonment of the line and the fall of Venice.

West of the Piave the next best place for a stand would be the River Brenta, which emerges from the mountains at Bassano and swings east of Cittadella and north of Padua to the Venetian lagoon, which it enters near Chioggia, south of Venice. Abandonment of the Brenta would place Venice within the grasp of the Germans. Much as the Italians would regret the loss, it would be better from a military point of view to lose Venice than have the Italian army, by making a futile stand along the Piave, annihilated or vanished somewhere near Treviso as were the French at Sedan in the war of 1870.

Weakness of the Piave Line.

The Piave furnishes a strong natural defense against an enemy moving toward it from the east, but may be made untenable by the flanking movement the Germans are trying to throw against it through the mountains from the north and northwest. The weakness of the Piave is found in the fact that the river makes a great bend after it emerges from the mountains into the Venetian plains.

The Piave rises in the Carnic Alps, flows southwestward through the mountains, following the valley past Pieve di Cadore and Belluno to the vicinity of Valdobbiadene, where it makes a sharp turn; runs out of the mountains at Vidor, and moves southeastward toward the Adriatic. The main Italian Army has been making its stand along the plains region of the Piave from Vidor to the sea. This army is depending on the Italian forces in the Sette Comuni, around Feltre, and in the Piave Valley northwest of Vidor to block the flanking forces of the enemy.

That the Italians are defending their left flank with a resistance born of a stubborn determination to save the Piave line and its communications is disclosed by the Berlin announcement. It is admitted that Austro-German detachments moving eastward along the plateau where Asiago is situated have been pressed back at one point by the Italians; that it was possible to gain ground only by fighting in the Sette Comuni, north of Asiago, and in the Sugana Valley, north of that plateau; also that the resistance made by the Italians against the enemy at the Vidor bridgehead was so great that these fortifications had to be stormed in order to be taken.

The Sugana Valley, directly east of Trent, runs through the Alps just north of the Austro-Italian frontier. It swings around north of the Sette Comuni, skirts the plateau on the east, and follows the valley of the Brenta out of the Alps, reaching the Italian plains at Bassano. The Sugana Valley is in reality the valley of the River Brenta, which rises in Lake Caldonazzo, less than ten miles southeast of Trent, and descends southeastward through the mountains toward Bassano, on the edge of the plains.

Once at Bassano, the Germans would be within striking distance of Cittadella, on the main line of communications for the Piave. The route chosen by the Germans in their advance from Trent toward the Venetian plains, with a view to flanking the Piave line, is the most direct route from that region to Venice.

Invaders Aiming at Bassano.

The distance from Trent to Venice via the Sugana Valley route is 105 miles. The mountain section of this route—Trent to Bassano—is fifty-seven and a half miles. The main points on the mountain section of the route followed by the Germans are Borgo, in the Val Sugana, twenty-two miles from Trent, and Primolano, thirty-eight miles from Trent. After passing through Primolano the ravine of the Brenta expands and exposes to view a broad plain with large olive plantations, in which is Bassano, the main objective of the Teuton columns which the Italians have been engaging in the Sette Comuni, Sugana Valley, and Asiago areas.

The capture of Bassano would prove a severe blow for the forces making their stand along the Piave. It is only about twenty miles west of the point where the Piave flows from the mountains and is the main junction on the edge of the mountains from which roads diverge to Padua, southwest of Venice, and Treviso, northeast of Venice, covering the main rail approaches to Venice from those directions.

The capture of Belluno means that the Germans are on the west bank of the Piave. It does not necessarily mean that the Germans crossed that section of the Piave except in the northern mountain reaches of the river. Vidor, whose bridgehead has been captured, is on the east bank of the river. The bridgehead consists of a set of fortifications intended to defend the river crossing just west of Vidor. If the Germans succeeded in making a crossing at Vidor, they not only threaten to flank the left wing of the Italians on the Piave line, but have a direct rail route and good highways southeastward behind the line of the Piave to Treviso, the most important main point between Venice and the Piave battle front.

ITALIANS NOW WIN PRAISE IN RETREAT

First Defection Yet Unexplained, But Troops, Back on Their Own Soil, Fight Well.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Nov. 9, (via London, Nov. 11.)—The Tagliamento served its country badly. When our main retreat fell back upon it, its wide, sandy bed was drowned under a rushing torrent, confining the westward moving army to long, narrow and not numerous bridges. But as the enemy approached, his cavalry groping through vine-curtained fields, the river subsided and once again became little more than a track of sand with a tracery of tiny rivulets.

Even the retirement toward the line which the supreme command has in mind has been glorified by a score of fine fights, as the troops of the rear-guard brought the enemy again and again to a standstill and secured a fresh stage for the main body. At the town of Sacile on the little River Livenza the Bersaglieri, who had been fighting and marching continuously since Oct. 24, fell back through the little town itself, fighting from house to house.

Yesterday there was intense action along the Livenza from the foothills of the Carnic Alps to the foothills and water meadows of Motta, where the river broadens toward marshes and lagoons. The front here runs close to that other quaint and beautiful little City of Conegliano, another of those antique and characteristically Italian nests of prosperity and national life which are dotted so thickly over the battlefields of the past few days.

One cannot but believe that the sight of the fields and cities, the contact with the mere soil of Italy has had its influence upon the fighting forces in its stimulus of burning patriotism. The men, whose defection on Oct. 24 at Caporna attributed his disaster were members of an army corps who were beyond their borders, fighting on Austrian soil. The mystery of why they failed has yet to be cleared up and will make a strange chapter of war history.

Now the armies are yielding up Italian soil, and where at some point they gain a success they must not profit by it, but fall back and again are leaving miles of Venetia, the fairest and ripest land on earth, to the traditional enemy.

The Duke of Aosta's third army proved its discipline and skill in the first phases of the retreat from the Carso. It is still on the south of the line, driving back and back and turning to fight at each stage in the road.

On the northern end, flanking it, is the fourth army from the old Carnic positions, mountaineers these, and the hardiest men in the world. Portions of it made forced marches over the mountains, already snow-covered, where the driving rains that shrouded the plains and turned them into bogs, were translated into blizzards. They traveled over ninety-two miles before they gained touch with the third army.

For them the first phase of their retirement meant the stripping of their long established positions of large amounts of war material, the transport of guns and ammunition which were perched almost miraculously on mountain peaks, the destruction of rock-hewn galleries, the unstringing of cable railways and the like—formidable labor of demolition of their own work—and at the end of it the pain and dispiritment of retirement with all the long backward battle.

Soon should come a moment when to the heroism of these armies will be added the weight and fresh impulsion of new allied troops.

It will be a great moment, and its effect upon the Italian soldiers will be incalculable. There are ready for the British and for the French when they take up the positions upon the front with such welcome, such implicit faith in the salvation they bring, such confirmed trust in the alliance that it is worth almost any price.

Italy is literally fighting for her life. I must not indicate the line which it is proposed to hold the enemy upon, nor the consequences of failure there. It is a pity for I should like the British public to realize exactly what are the stakes which are being fought for.

FOCH STAYS IN ITALY TO DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Said to Approve the Plan of a Retreat to the Adige Line.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Premier Painlevé returned at noon yesterday from his visit with French and British officials to the Italian front, and expressed unwavering confidence in the victory of the forces of freedom.

"Their very principle of liberty means that they cannot impose upon themselves the brutal discipline of the Central Powers," said the Premier. "Theirs is an entirely different discipline, forged by trials as metal under the hammer."

A meeting of the War Council was held, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Cabinet was in session from 6:30 until 8. After the Cabinet meeting a semi-official note was issued confirming the news of the establishment of a permanent Interallied Staff under Generals Foch, Wilson, and Cadorna, to sit at Versailles. The note adds that nothing has impressed the Italian Government and people more than the extraordinary celerity with which their allies arrived at this decision.

"It is the first time that unity of action on a united front has been truly realized," says the note. "Nothing will do so much to heighten the prestige of France."

The Matin says it was decided at the conference in Italy that France and Great Britain would increase the armed support already given to Italy, the effort to be shared equally by the two powers. The United States also has been considered, the newspaper says, in planning for future co-operation. The Italian campaign will be directed by the Interallied War Committee. General Foch, the French representative, will remain in Italy for the time being and will play a preponderant rôle in the direction of the operations, which must take a wide scope.

It had been hoped, the Matin continues, that the Italian withdrawal would end at the Piave River, but that is now impossible, inasmuch as the invaders by debouching from the Trentino will compel the Italian army to withdraw at least to the Adige line. This plan, which General Foch approves, is to be put into effect, and it is probable that if the Italian troops continue to display satisfactory morale the Adige positions will permit the offering of sufficient resistance.

The British Premier, David Lloyd George, who attended the conference of British, French, and Italian representatives in Italy, and Premier Venizelos of Greece, who has been in Rome, arrived today in Paris.

FIGHTING TO TURN PIAVE LINE.

German Trentino Operations a Serious Menace to the Italian Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The German General Staff has flung a most serious menace against the line of the Piave River, where the Italian armies, reinforced by the British and French, are making a stand on the forty-mile stretch of plains, which extends from the Adriatic to the edge of the northern mountain area. The official bulletins on both sides indicate that the Teutonic forces are making a desperate effort to turn the flank of the Italian line in the region where that stream emerges from the mountains. The Germans are hurling their forces, evidently regardless of consequences or loss of man power, at the Italians from the direction of the north and the northwest through the Belluno and Borgo routes.

They lay claim to the capture of Belluno, which indicates that German forces have made good progress in their descent through the mountains from the north. It is also claimed by the Germans in a supplementary night report that they have gained ground in the Sette Comuni and in the Sugana Valley by fighting, and that they have taken the Vidor bridgehead over the eastern bank of the Piave by storm, although this point was stubbornly defended by the Italians.

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of each nation separately. It is therefore incumbent upon the Allies to oppose the enemy with a compact cohesion of direction, of energies, of purpose.

The Tribuna writes that the new inter-allied program has produced a change in the command of the troops. 'Young men,' it says, 'who in the present war were able to acquire practical experience are now called to the direction of the army. Such new constitution of command results, however, incorporated in the higher political and military councils of the European war. The new Italian military representatives inspire the greatest confidence in the entire nation.

The Corriere della Sera says that the military and political councils must first undertake the task of foiling with every means at hand the menace hanging over Italy; then they will have to occupy themselves with the other fronts and examine the Russian problem, of which the Entente for a long time usurping the initiative is in every field.

"The Idea Nazionale points out Cadorna's merits in having successfully conducted the war for two years and a half while the military machine was being organized, and says that nobody better than he could accomplish the high task to which he is called.

"Ministers Orlando and Sonnino have returned to Rome. The newspapers announce that the Parliament will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th, for a single meeting."

DOUBLES RELIEF FOR ITALY.

Red Cross Appropriates $500,000 to Meet Needs of Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Half a million dollars was appropriated by the American Red Cross today for general relief work among the Italians driven from their homes by the German invasion. Ambassador Page had already been instructed to draw upon the Red Cross for any amount up to $250,000 for this purpose, but reports received today of the conditions among the refugees and of their increasing numbers caused the amount set aside to be doubled.

Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, cabled that he was leaving Paris for the Italian front and would remain there with a staff to administer relief funds until his duties were taken over by the Permanent Commission to Italy, which is now being formed.

To meet emergencies in Italy large quantities of supplies have been forwarded from Paris. The first shipment included mattresses, blankets, clothing, and medical supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—The whole Italian press expresses the warmest gratitude for the American Red Cross gift of $250,000.

The Giornale d'Italia says:

"We warmly thank the American people for the generous gift and also for its high moral value. It demonstrates even more than ever that America, as a friend and ally, has desired to show her sympathy toward Italy and prove that she fraternally takes part in her sorrows as well as her joys. The strengthening of that bond of solidarity of the faith which inspires the Allies in the struggle against the common enemy will lead them to victory. It will be a victory of right, justice, and humanity. These words, so often used, are appropriate for America, which has entered the battlefield with the most noble and disinterested ideals."

ITALIAN PRESS HAILS UNITY.

General Satisfaction With the Plan for Inter-Allied Military Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Semi-official advices received here today from Rome brought this comment on the military situation:

"The constitution of a single command for all the western front is strongly supported by all the Italian press as an indication of a more effective co-ordinated action and a more useful employment of the allied forces and resources toward a common goal.

"In political and journalistic circles, the formation of the inter-allied council of war is greeted with warm satisfaction, since it is bound to bring about a more complete and beneficial fusion of action both in political and military fields.

"The Giornale d'Italia writes that the inter-allied military command is destined to exercise an extremely important part in the events that are now rapidly developing. Today it will have a tremendous influence upon the morale of the troops opposing the enemy advance in the Venetian plain; tomorrow it may be directed to create somewhere else a new strategical situation with initiative of a different character and with objectives agreed upon in conjunction with a higher inter-allied political council. The newspaper adds that the method of the Central Powers in dealing with their adversaries consists in disposing

PRAY FOR ITALY'S FIGHTERS.

Women Throng Special Services of the Church of Ara Coeli, in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—One of the most moving sights in Rome these days is the church service for the soldiers fighting at the front and for the victory of the Italian arms. It is held in the old Church of Ara Coeli, standing high on the Capitoline Hill, which for centuries has looked down on many triumphs, defeats, and internal dissensions of Italy and now once again witnesses one of the gravest and most critical hours of the country.

On entering the pillared, dimly lit church one is struck by the atmosphere of passionate devotion and prayer. It is crowded with women of all classes, some in rich, costly furs, others poor, wrinkled, old peasant women, carrying their bundles. The crowd is thickest around the image of the Virgin, which is lighted up by the soft glow of hundreds of candles brought as offerings by worshippers, either for the salvation of the soul of some dear lost one, or in thanksgiving for the safety of another.

One bent little old woman approaches the altar, with tears rolling down her cheeks, and lights four candles. "Asked whom she has lost, she says: "I had four handsome, strong sons in a Bersaglieri regiment. They have all given their lives for their country, and I am now left quite alone."

The emotion of the worshippers reaches its climax when a venerable, white-haired priest enters the pulpit and, after blessing all the faithful, exhorts them to lead more austere lives, better adapted to the grave hour through which the country is passing, and inculcating faith in the ultimate victory of the cause for which the Allies are fighting.

KING APPEALS TO ITALIANS.

Summons Civilians and Soldiers to "Be as One Single Army."

ROME, Nov. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel has issued a stirring appeal to the nation, saying that the enemy, through an extraordinary combination of circumstances, has been able to concentrate all his efforts against Italy. The Austrian Army, defeated in every struggle for thirty months, his Majesty says, obtained numerous seasoned German reinforcements.

"Italians, civilians and soldiers," says the appeal, "be one single army. Every act of cowardice is treachery. Every disorder, every recrimination, is treachery.

"To the enemy, who counts less on a military victory than on weakening our spirit and on our passivity, let us reply with one voice that all are ready to give all for victory and the honor of Italy."

The proclamation is singned by the members of the Cabinet as well as by the King.

810 TURKS, 25 GUNS, TAKEN IN PALESTINE

Much Transport Also Captured by British on 600-Square-Mile Battlefield.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In their attack in Palestine on Friday, which resulted in an extended advance and the capture of Askalon, the British took 710 prisoners, the War Office announces. They also captured five 5.9 howitzers and eight field guns. On Thursday twelve guns and 100 prisoners were taken. The text of the announcement reads:

General Allenby reports that the advance of his forces continued yesterday and that the left wing was in the neighborhood of Esbud (ancient Ashdod,) fourteen miles north of the Wadi Hesi. The enemy's rearguard had occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukereir.

The Royal Flying Corps the same day bombed the junction station at Wadi Surar. There was a large amount of rolling stock in the station, and on this and on the station buildings several direct hits were observed to cause considerable damage.

Our mounted troops have reported the following captures for Friday: Five 5.9-inch howitzers, eight field guns, ten officers, 700 other ranks, and much transport.

As the extent of the battlefield is 600 square miles, it will be some time before a complete list of the booty can be made out.

Details have now been received of the action of the Warwickshire Yeomanry and Worcestershire Yeomanry on Thursday. A reconnoitring party near Huj (east of Gaza) saw a considerable body of the enemy with guns marching about 2,500 yards away in a northeasterly direction. The yeomanry were ordered to charge the retiring enemy. The charge was at once carried out in the face of heavy gun, machine gun, and rifle fire with a gallantry and dash worthy the best traditions of the British cavalry. Twelve guns were captured, Austrian gunners being killed or wounded at the guns. Three machine guns and 100 prisoners were also captured.

This completely broke the hostile resistance and enabled us to push on to Huj.

Prince of Wales at Italian Front.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The censorship permits the newspapers to announce that the Prince of Wales has gone to the Italian front. He appears on the streets like any other officer and has become most popular, receiving ovations whenever he is recognized.

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GERMAN GUNS POUND NEW BRITISH LINE

Haig's Troops, in a Heavy Rain, Consolidate Their Gains North of Passchendaele.

COUNTERATTACKS CEASE

Saturday's Fighting Desperate, Says Berlin, Which Again Announces Repulse of British.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans have made no attempt to recapture the ground gained yesterday by the British on the Flanders front, says the official announcement issued this morning. It follows:

A heavy rain has fallen during the night. The enemy's artillery has been active against our positions at Passchendaele and the ground captured yesterday north of the village, but no further infantry action has taken place.

We carried out a successful raid last night northwest of Warneton.

The official communication issued this evening says:

A hostile raid against our positions early this morning west of Lens was repulsed with losses to the enemy. Along the battlefront the organization of the ground captured yesterday has been continued. The weather is still stormy.

A dispatch from the British front in Belgium says:

"The Germans carried out a particularly violent bombardment of all the new British positions between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning, and another counterattack was expected, but this did not materialize.

"Along the crest of Passchendaele Ridge, north of the village, the Canadians were holding their advanced line strongly today, and consolidations were being carried out satisfactorily. On the lower ground to the west, where such a bitter struggle took place yesterday, the British were forced to withdraw somewhat in the face of furious counterattacks by the Germans.

"This territory, north of Goeberg, in the valley of the flooded Paddebeek, was the most difficult sector in the line of the offensive. The ground was very marshy and the whole zone was heavily defended with strongly fortified farms. The British troops in this territory still had some of the newly won ground to their credit today, despite their withdrawal."

Berlin Claims Successful Defense.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Desperate fighting occurred yesterday on the Flanders front in the Passchendaele region. Today's communication from Army Headquarters says the British attacked repeatedly and were repulsed. The announcement follows:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht.—The crater land between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele yesterday was again the scene of a desperate struggle. The British brought up fresh divisions in order do win the high land north of Passchendaele. Their regiments approached in echelon. They penetrated our defense zone in the middle of the front of attack and stormed the heights striven for. There they encountered a counterthrust of Pomeranian and West Prussian battalions, and were repulsed.

The enemy repeated his attacks five times. As a consequence of our effective artillery work the attackers were shattered, mostly before our lines. Where the enemy gained ground for a time he was struck down by our infantry by means of bayonets. Brandenburg troops ejected the enemy and wrested from him portions of the positions from which he started.

The artillery duel continued until evening in this quarter, and also spread to adjoining parts of the battlefield. A British local attack launched in the evening east of Zonnebeke failed.

The day's fighting in Flanders cost the enemy heavy losses. One hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

In a reconnoitring thrust south of Richebourg our troops captured a Portuguese officer and ten men.

Engagements in the forefield in Artois and near St. Quentin were successful for us.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening reads:

Northwest of Passchendaele a British local attack sanguinarily collapsed.

FRENCH WIN HOT FIGHT ON PEAK IN VOSGES

Beat Off Violent Attack on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf — Guns Active in Chaume Wood.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A German attack in the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, resulted last night inviolent fighting. The War Office announces that the Germans were repulsed completely. An attack at Reich Ackerkopf also was without success. The announcement follows:

Enemy surprise attacks northwest of Rheims and north of Samogneux were repulsed by our fire. On the front of Chaume Wood, (Verdun sector,) heavy artillery fighting continued. In the Woevre, north of Flirey we made a successful raid on the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans made an attack on our trenches at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. After a violent engagement at close quarters our soldiers threw back completely the enemy troops which momentarily gained a footing in our observation line.

Another German attack, at Reich Ackerkopf, was without success.

The communication from the War Office tonight reads:

There was no infantry action. The artillery fighting was quite lively in Belgium in the sector of Papegoed (southwest of Houthulst Forest) and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and Chaume Wood. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Belgian Communication.—In the night of Nov. 9-10 our artillery shelled the German communications near Eessen. The enemy violently bombarded our trenches and our advanced works south of Dixmude. Aerial bombs were launched against our cantonments.

On Nov. 10 the Germans bombarded the region of Ramscapelle, to which we energetically replied. On Nov. 11 the German artillery again made its actions felt against our advanced posts in the region of Ramscapelle and Pervyse as well as our trenches south of Dixmude. We silenced several enemy batteries and bombarded enemy works at Woumen and in the outskirts of Dixmude.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The communication issued at Army Headquarters today on operations along the French front says:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—At Chaume Wood, (Verdun front,) there was an increase in the artillery firing throughout the day. The number of French prisoners captured there on Friday has been increased to eight officers and 280 men.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht.—Our storming troops in a successful raid at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf brought back thirty-seven French Chasseurs.

AIRMEN FIRE BRUGES DOCKS.

British Again Drop Explosives on German Bases in Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A large fire was caused among the docks at Bruges on Friday night by bombs dropped by

Continued on page 4.

today made the following report on the expedition:

On the night of Nov. 9 a bombing raid was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service on the following military objectives: St. Denis Westrem, the Bruges docks. Large quantities of explosives were dropped, with good results. A large fire was caused at the latter place. All our machines returned safely.

The official communication on the army operations in Flanders says:

Aviation.—Yesterday rain fell nearly all day, and made work in the air almost impossible. Many attempts were made by our airplanes to get in touch with our attacking infantry, and a small amount of artillery work was accomplished. The rain continued throughout the night, and in consequence bombing operations had to be suspended. Such machines as attempted to work over the enemy lines returned safely to their airdromes.

GERMANS STIFFENED RESISTANCE TO DRIVE

Artillery Fire North of Passchendaele Saturday Hotter Than in Previous Fight.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 11.—There was heavy fighting on the ground to the north of Passchendaele all day yesterday. That was not on account of any attempt by the enemy to recapture Passchendaele itself—he made no big effort to do so after his defeat there—but followed an attack delivered by our own troops—English, Irish, and Canadians—early yesterday morning to widen their defensive positions on the ridge and drive the enemy further down.

The German troops resisted more desperately this time than they did in the battle for Passchendaele, and all day yesterday there was hard in and out fighting among the block houses between Tourant Farm and Vapour Farm and northward by the cross roads. The weather was foul again and dark, with a wet, enveloping mist at the hour of attack, and there was a driving rainstorm all day long and last night and again this morning.

The enemy had been apparently regrouping his guns since our capture of the crest, and yesterday his answer to our barrage lines, which were laid down ahead of our men, was violent and tremendous. "Bigger than anything we saw before," say men who have come out of the fighting. They speak of it as a frightful spectacle and wonder at their escape from such a hurricane of high explosives, which ravaged all the ground about them.

It seems clear that the enemy used all his batteries for miles around to concentrate a most deadly fire on these outer lines of Passchendaele Heights. This bombardment was renewed last night and early this morning in spite of the gale and rain which lashed down upon the gunners.

British troops reached the enemy's pillboxes only after passing through a storm of shells and around those places, and in them fought at close quarters with German machine gunners and riflemen. The Canadians had the best ground, and were quicker to their objectives, which they overran, leaving parties of their comrades to deal with the small garrisons of concreted houses.

On the left our attacking troops had a hard time, but they also took some blockhouses, including those at Van and Veal Farms. Owing to the stubbornness of the German defense few prisoners were taken, and many of the enemy were killed.

From the direction of Westroosebeke a number of counterattacks were delivered. Our outposts were driven back from some of the ground they had gained, and retired from some of the dugouts for which they had fought successfully. Later in the day heavy shelling and the difficulty of holding their defensive flank caused the Canadians to draw back also from some of the ground they had gained in the first assault.

Passchendaele and its neighborhood are held securely and the enemy's counterattacks yesterday did not menace this key position of the ridge.

I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday the Canadian General and his staff, who, when the history of this war is told in detail and as long as it is remembered, will be famous as the commander of the troops who captured Passchendaele. I saw him before he went up to that attack and he was wonderfully confident. Though he knew all the difficulties of the ground and the conditions, he was confident of his men and because of that he said: "We shall get it." Yesterday when I met him he looked up, smiled, and said: "Well, we have got it."

Then he spoke of his men again and said:

"How splendid they have been. There are no shirkers among them. Every man has gone forward gallantly, fired by the grimmest resolution to take that crest at all costs."

There had been desperately anxious hours for the General and his little staff, crowded into a small shelter. It was not for themselves they were anxious, but for their men. The advance was difficult and dangerous, the enemy searching the ground with shells, but by midnight before the attack the men were in position and the enemy's barrage was falling behind them for the most part.

It was very dark when they were sent away, but from headquarters they could be seen later crossing the crest, little blurred figures among the shell craters like ants. Those watching them knew that all was well.

For six days and nights there has been only a snatch of sleep for the staff. It was lack of sleep that wore them most, and not the shellfire that always menaced them. One of the staff officers, who has been long in this war and in many battles, had to write his orders sitting on a buckboard in the open, all wet and cold and cramped. Sometimes the desire to sleep was a poignant agony to him, but he kept awake because men's lives depended on his vigilance.

So it was with the General, but yesterday when I saw him his eyes were bright and there was no sign of strain upon him because his men had succeeded. "The men were fine," he said.

WILSON FAVORS SPEEDING UP WAR

Continued from Page 1.

whole energy of the Austro-Hungarian Government is being directed as much against the United States as against any of its official enemies whenever opportunity affords. Taken altogether, it is held, the situation shows Austria actually engaged in war against America.

That the United States delegation at the Paris conference will make known in an emphatic manner its views concerning the military situation, is generally recognized here. President Wilson has sent to the conference the highest ranking military officer, General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the Army General Staff, and the highest ranking naval officer, Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. They have both made a study of the strategy of the European war situation in their respective fields, and both are represented to be anxious to bring the United States into the actual warfare in a way that will count. Behind them they have the determination of President Wilson to go to the limit of America's resources in men, material, and money to bring success to the cause in which the country has engaged.

There is ample evidence of the President's temper. It may not be understood by the country, but the President's interest in defeating Germany has been and is being expressed with an emphasis that is full of energy. He wants to do something of a positive character; to have all the Allies, including the United States, press the war with a determination that could properly be described as fierce.

It may not be going too far to say that the President would like to see the fighting forced on sea as well as on land, with a firm decision to take no backward steps.

All that is known of how he feels indicates that he wants thorough co-operation among the Allies, with a definite plan of operations that will force Germany on the defensive on every front. This applies to sea warfare as well as land warfare.

It is believed here that the President would like the American fleet to join with the fleets of the Allies in carrying out some positive plan that will bring results.

Talk here—it may be mere gossip—is that the Washington Government feels that the land fighting should be pressed vigorously. Nothing has been disclosed to show that the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the high ranking officers of the military and naval establishments are committed to any definite plan of procedure. It is true, however, that among many army officers the opinion prevails that the advantages gained by the Allies on the western front should be pressed with a vigor that will force the Germans to fight in the open.

It is cited in behalf of the contention that the Germans are showing in their Italian campaign that it is not necessary for infantry and cavalry to wait until heavy artillery is brought up before each forward movement is undertaken, that the forward movement can be continuous as long as the offensive force has superiority in the enemy's opponents. Others assert that the trench warfare of the western front prevents this character of fighting.

But whatever the view of the American powers that be, expectation exists here that the American military and naval representatives in the Paris conference will plead for a plan of campaign that will require co-operation of all the Allies in Western Europe, and will indicate that German tactics of forcing open fighting whenever an inferior force is opposed should be adopted. The Allies are satisfied of their superiority over the Germans on the western front so that the first requisite for undertaking such a program is already furnished.

President Wilson is also credited with having faith in the ability of the Russian people to adjust their differences in a way that will bring them back as a potent force in the war against the Central Powers. Generally in official circles in Washington the view prevails that the present Maximalist control of Russian affairs will last a short time only.

As to what will happen after the Maximalists lose their power opinion differs. Some hold that a new leader will arise who will amalgamate the diverse elements or forms into a cooperating body the less radical elements while eliminating the trouble makers, and that out of this new authority will grow a reorganization of the Russian armies for the purpose of continuing operations against Germany and Austria. But by far the greater number prefer to consider the situation in Europe as taking no account of Russian participation with the allies.

It is realized that with Russia out of the fighting line the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy must be prepared to continue the war with even greater vigor, which means that this country will be expected to make tremendous sacrifices of men, material, and money.

That President Wilson and his advisors are determined that the effort to defeat Germany shall be pressed without regard to the cost is well understood, and it is believed here that the representatives of the United States in the Paris conference are fully instructed to make any and all promises that will insure the support of this Government in the allied cause until the Prussian autocracy becomes a thing of the past and Germany pays for the wrongs she has committed against civilization.

AMERICA'S BIG PART IN THE WAR COUNCIL

Garvin Counts on Our Open Minds and Vigor to Stiffen Allies' Efforts.

PRESENT CRISIS SERIOUS

And the Allies Must Get Together if They Would Defeat the German Audacity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer on "The New War—A Stern Emergency," says:

"By the Italian disaster and the Russian anarchy the confidence of both the Central Empires is revitalized. They that no power on earth can make them believe that they have won the war and lose it. Working prisoners and soil as they do, their man power and food power were enlarged by all their eastern campaigns, while our ostriches of the extreme western breed thrust their heads in the sand and protested that they saw nothing, and have been increased again by the advance and the hauls in Venetia.

"That advance may not go much further, but the present facts and the psychology of the situation in the Central Empires must be faced. The last six months have given them a fresh lease of fighting life.

"What follows from this is that if the Allies, reinforced in their turn by the impulsion and decision of the American temperament, are to mean business for the next year, they must increase the scale of all their preparations, speed the pace, settle their counsels and concentrate control.

"They can win the war thoroughly if mentally and morally they are worth that result. They cannot win it if the stolid routine relative resourcelessness of this year are merely to be repeated in the next; in any case their maritime and economic veto over Germany will be held in reserve.

Must Reorganise War Conducts.

"But if the Allies want that kind and measure of sucess on land which are indispensable to the overthrow of continental militarism and to the future peace and safety of the world, their last chance to reorganize the conduct of the war is now.

"This is already recognised by the Allies.

"The establishment in Paris of a standing Joint Council, charged with higher military control, is an event of capital importance. Its constitution involves large changes. Three famous soldiers are to represent France, Italy, and England, and to them an American colleague will doubtless be added.

"It had become clear that nothing would serve but the establishment of a paramount war board, directing the strategy of the Allies from Paris as Hindenburg and Ludendorff can direct that of the Central League from Berlin.

"That Lloyd George would go to Italy, determined to realize this quintessential purpose, we could not doubt. He has fought a long and brave, though often thankless, struggle for a more central control, a more varied and timely initiative and for a final co-ordination of arms and policy. If this is brought about by the events in Italy, that gain will be worth over and over again the price that has been paid.

"These main purposes will now be powerfully championed by the President of the United States. The most encouraging statement in a very mixed week was the responsible announcement in Washington that President Wilson was strongly in favor of a supreme joint war board of the Allies sitting permanently in Paris.

"Since it was made known that the forthcoming conference in that capital would be the most momentous yet held, every day has increased the urgency of its deliberations. It was arranged before the breaking of the Isonzo front had actually forced the necessity of revising the general scheme. Weeks ago we expressed the view that American participation in that conference would lend effectual authority and drastic vigor to their conclusions. That hope is confirmed by the arrival in London last week of Colonel House at the head of a large suite, including eminent naval and military leaders, with the foremost representatives of America's colossal industrial and economic organization for war.

Believes in Our Open Minds.

"This is by far the most important American commission that ever crossed seas, and we cannot doubt that it will help the Allies to stronger, clearer, and more resourceful decisions on matters for which American blood and money will have to pay. Americans have less jaded brain cells and more open minds. They are not involved in any past mistakes or shortcomings. They are uncommitted to any set theory and are relatively free from local European feelings. Their moral compass, so to speak, is less exposed to magnetic aberrations and is more likely to point true. They are in Europe only to win the war in Europe. They want to get to the bottom of the problem. They will have all conceivable data for getting to the bottom of it.

"We rejoice to believe that they will do much to make the Paris conference a turning point for action, and will make a saving certainty of the last chance to break the central league somewhere in next year's fighting, and to master the ceaseless ability and audacity of the German war direction.

"But we repeat that until America throws her full force into the field in support of any new war plans which may be be framed, the next few months will be one of the most critical phases of that struggle."

Hungary Requisitions Cereal Supply

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Hungarian Government is reported in a Budapest dispatch to have ordered that the entire stocks of cereals of the country be requisitioned.

AMERICANS FOUGHT TO LAST MAN IN RAID

Trapped in Dugout in Rain of 50,000 Shells, They Forced Germans to Pay Dearly.

ONE CORPORAL SHOT THREE

Stuck to Listening Post and Stood Off Foes Until Fragment of Shell Hit Him.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11, (By The Associated Press.)—Complete details and verified reports of the recent German trench raid show that the American troops on that occasion set an example for courage and valor unexcelled. The officer who had charge of verifying the accounts of the raid said to the correspondent today:

"I am proud to say that our men engaged in the fight did everything within their power. They jumped into the fight and stuck to it. In the first place the troops had been in the trenches less than three hours when the barrage fire of the Germans began. They had marched a good part of the previous night and were tired. Some of them were allowed to go to sleep in a dugout twenty-five feet underground.

"When the barrage began these men did not hear the racket. It is apparent that the first they knew of it was when the Germans started throwing grenades down upon them. It was these men who were taken prisoner, but they fought well, even when surprised that way, for the stairs of the dugouts were covered with blood, especially the top half, showing that the Germans there must have been hit. The entrance to the dugout also gave indications of close, hand to hand fighting.

"From the dugout through the trenches and over the top through the barbed wire and well out into 'No Man's Land' there was a wide red trail. How much of it was American and how much German is not known.

"There is a Corporal now in the hospital back of the lines who did a good job. He was in the listening post when the barrage began. During the firing an officer made his way through the shells, God knows how, and yelled to the Corporal to go into the dugout. The Corporal saw the officer's lips moving, but did not understand the command and remained at his post. At the end of the barrage he saw Germans all around him, five being right in front of him. He took careful aim and fired three shots, and three of the enemy were seen to fall. Then a hand grenade fragment entered the Corporal's back and put him out of action."

Investigations show that all of the American telephone wires between the observation posts and trenches and batteries at the rear were cut by fragments of German shells, which numbered approximately 50,000. The Germans crossing "No Man's Land" rolled up telephone wires behind them and set up a small field telephone exchange outside the American barbed wire, with branch lines running to at least three points while the raid was in progress to direct the enemy artillery.

FIRE DISCLOSES ROBBERY.

Loft Is Looted of Silks Valued at $15,000.

Answering an alarm of fire in the loft occupied by the Ross Waist Company, Inc., at 35 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday, the police and firemen discovered that the loft had been looted by burglars. Approximately $15,000 worth of silks had been taken from the loft. The police later said they recovered the goods at the home of Morris Janker of 295 Avenue B, a waist operator. Janker was arrested, and is charged with burglary and also with receiving stolen goods. Abraham Feldman, an elevator operator in the building, was arrested, charged with burglary. Fire Marshal Brophy made a second charge, that of arson, against Feldman.

Elmer Bruseau, 18, of 542 East 150th Street, the Bronx, a chauffeur, was held as a material witness. The police say the fire was a subterfuge to cover up the looting of the loft.

$2,000,000 FIRE IN PLANT HIRING ALIENS

Continued from Page 1.

of the river. Mr. McCarthy was asked how it was that a man like Wetzorck could work in a munitions plant.

"There are no munition plants in New York City under the construction placed on the President's proclamation," was his reply.

Hears Fire Started in Four Places.

There was only a small force of watchmen and engineers at work in the plant yesterday. In the number were Fritz Schafbuch, engineer; Bernard Stellman, a native of Austria, assistant engineer; R. Knoch, a native of Germany; I. Wacher, a German; Ignats Bonko, an Austrian, and O. Berwaldt, a German.

Most of these men were questioned. They denied all knowledge of the fire, saying they knew nothing of it until they saw the smoke. Wetzorck was closely questioned as to whether he had interfered with the sprinkler system or electric wires. He was verbose in his denial. He said he left the plant, to return to the company's machine shop across the street, two hours before the blaze started. He admitted he had worked in the same section of the building where the fire was first seen by Schafbuch.

Fire Marshal Brophy said he had received information that the fire started in four places at once. The blaze first seen by most of the witnesses was in the basement on the 118th Street side. Others said they saw fire on the second floor and on the first floor, in two places.

The new section of the plant, a five-story brick structure, extending through from 117th to 118th Streets, half-way up the block from the river, which had been equipped with new machinery and would have been put in operation this week, was of fireproof construction and undoubtedly saved the rest of the block through to Pleasant Street, made up of crowded tenements.

It was just after 12:30 o'clock when Joseph A. Brady, a public school inspector living at 525 East 118th Street, saw smoke pouring from the first floor. He turned in a fire alarm. A patrolman turned in a second alarm, which brought Deputy Fire Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, acting chief in the absence of Chief Kenlon, to the plant. After looking at the scene once he turned in three more alarms, the five alarms bringing most of the apparatus in Manhattan. Patrolman John Cowhen of the East 126th Street Station saw the fire about the same time as did Brady. He said he saw evidence that the fire started in several places at the same time.

"I was walking through 118th Street," he said, "when I saw smoke coming from the second floor of the main building. This building is a six-story structure. At the same time I saw thick smoke coming from the second floor on the extreme end of the plant, a five-story structure. I also saw flames coming from the upper floor of the end of the plant toward the East River. I ran to the main building and saw men run from the place. I went into the basement, which was also filled with smoke. I forced open the door, which apparently led to the engine room, and was almost thrown from my feet by the rush of heat and smoke. I then ran to the corner and turned in a fourth alarm."

Starts Immediate Investigation.

At 4 o'clock Chief Martin announced that the fire was under control. At that time it had destroyed the main section of the plant, gutted the new section, but leaving the walls standing, and had damaged nearby buildings slightly, including the plant of the Argus Coal Company in 117th Street.

Before that time Marshal Brophy was on hand with a corps of assistants summoning every one who knew anything about the fire to an office in the company's machine shop on the second floor of the main building. Here he found a difference of opinion as to how many men were in the building when the fire started. Manager Turner said there should have been six or seven; Patrolman Cowhen said that, judging from those he saw getting out of the plant, there must have been twenty-five; others put the number at thirty-five. The men at work were making repairs and getting the plant in shape for the night shift, scheduled to go to work at 7 o'clock last night, the urgency of the orders held by the company calling for night and day work.

Manager Turner told reporters that the census of his employes he made three months ago showed that in the 1,000 workers fourteen nationalities were represented. Asked if he regarded the fact that the fire had been seen at first in several places indicated that it was of incendiary origin said:

"You can draw your own conclusions about that."

"I cannot account for the fire. It could have started from several causes. We use a large amount of oil, and the floors and machinery were soaked in it. This probably accounts for the rapid spread of the flames.

"Five per cent., about, of our wire products was for the Government, another 5 per cent. was made for the Remington Arms Company. We make wire springs for the Remington people which are used in rifles. The rest of the output of our plant goes to concerns not engaged in making military supplies."

Mr. Turner told Marshal Brophy that he estimated the loss at $1,500,000, and that it might reach $2,000,000. He intimated that the company had had some trouble with some of its employes, and said that trouble makers had been discharged. He said that the company manufactured about 150,000 tons of wire products annually. Eugene R. Phillips, President of the concern, is in Worcester, Mass., where the main plant is located.

"It was the worst fire that the department has had to fight in years," said Chief Martin last night. "I am sure that from the rapid spread of the flames large quantities of oil must have been stored in the building. I saw flames break out at different points, and a fire usually starts at one point. I cannot account for this fire having made such great headway in such a short time. The rapid spread of the flames was remarkable in view of the sprinkling system installed in the factory."

Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, after a talk with several policemen, said:

"This fire certainly requires an investigation. We are making one."

Wetzorck told Fire Marshal Brophy, when the investigation started, that he had been here about five years, and was able to tell where he had lived in that time. Although working as a machinist, he gave every evidence of being a well educated man. He had worked in the plant yesterday morning repairing a pulley and belt which had broken Saturday. He said the first he knew of the fire was when an engineer ran into the machine shop where he was at work about 12:30 and told him the plant was on fire. He was very frank in saying that he had not become a citizen because he had come to America to make money and then return to the Fatherland." He was well at ease under the close questioning of Marshal Brophy.

Ignatz Banko, an Austrian, who was at work in the plant, was not a citizen. He said he had been here since 1898. He said he did not know how the fire started.

A number of detectives have been assigned to assist Marshal Brophy in his investigation.

Late last night, Fire Marshal Brophy issued this statement:

"I have not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the origin of this fire. The officials of the company are not inclined to believe the fire was of suspicious origin. I will probably conduct an all-night investigation and I have summoned officials and employes to appear before me on Monday morning."

1,000 checks a day

One thousand checks a day are received by the A. W. Shaw Company, publishers of SYSTEM, FACTORY, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, British SYSTEM, business books, courses and reports. The checks range all the way from the four figure remittances of big advertisers to the smaller checks of subscribers and book buyers.

If "money talks" the voice of the business world every morning is one of confidence and encouragement to SYSTEM and its allied prints.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men who pay by check

There is Nothing in Town to Equal
The Supreme Table d'hote Dinner 1.50
Served in the Futurist Ball Room at
Rector's
Broadway at 49th Street
"Known the World Over"
Sets the Standard of excellence in Food, Service and Entertainment.
Rector's Beauty Show, 7.30 and 11.30
IN MAIN DINING ROOM. Service a la Carte.
Afternoon Tea Dansants, 3 to 6

The "Tailor-Made Man's" Viewpoint

"THE Tailor-Made Man," in the play of that name, says he studied the easy, unconscious grace of the fashionable New Yorker from behind the swinging doors of the Knickerbocker Club's billiard room.

* *

We have studied it from long daily contact with him at eleven prominent points—our stores in Manhattan.

* *

We have studied him in his office—at the opera—at his home.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats have been made to reflect his ideas with a nicety unknown to usual ready-to-wear apparel.

* *

He will be specially interested at this time in our Motourist great-coat and London-made Burberrys.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 56 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 50 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 50 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

A young girl's financial future made secure

A CERTAIN man has a young stepdaughter who has lived with him from her babyhood, and in whom his affections are centered since he has no children or near relatives.

In settling the small estate of the girl's mother at her death not long ago, the man was shocked to realize that in the event of his death the carefully reared girl would be almost penniless, since he had never legally adopted her, and had not made a will providing for her maintenance. His property would go by law to relatives of whom he knew little.

He then lost no time in creating a trust fund with this Company that would give her an ample income throughout her life, making the trust so that it cannot be altered even by the girl herself or by her husband, should she marry.

The support of anyone whom you wish to provide for can be assured by a trust agreement with this Company—either an agreement that can be cancelled when you wish, or one which no one can alter. Our Trust Department officers will be glad to talk to you about it.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
16 Wall Street Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.

CONGRESS TOURISTS SEE A REAL BATTLE

Senators Kenyon, Kendrick, and Others Hear German Shells Over Their Heads Near Lens.

AMAZED AT WAR PANORAMA

Find Allies Confident of Bringing Germany to Her Knees by Force While She Is Still Strong.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov 11, (by The Associated Press.)—The American Congressional party and four prominent men in private life, who have been visiting the western allied countries unofficially during the Congressional recess, today completed a four-day tour and left the British front.

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick, who have been making a special study of war problems in England, joined the Congressional party, of which C. C. Dill is Chairman, for the trip to the British war zone. All excepting the two Senators had previously seen the French front, and the latter will visit the French area before returning home.

The members of the party were deeply impressed by the war scenes in the British theatre. As one of them remarked to the correspondent, "It requires a visit to the war zone to gain a realization of the magnitude of the activities."

During their stay here they covered much territory by motor and saw not only the workings of the bases, but witnessed actual fighting along the line. Two big British base hospitals which are being conducted by American units were inspected, and the party gained a comprehensive idea of what hospital work in war time means. At a great base they saw vast ordnance workshops and depots and a bakery which turns out huge quantities of bread for the army every day.

Later they visited a body of American soldiers close to the firing line at a certain point on the British front.

The devastation wrought by the war was forcibly brought home to the party by a visit to Arras, the valley of the Ancre, and the Somme region. In the Somme, Peronne, and Bapaume, which are nothing but a mass of ruins, were inspected, and some of the desolate battle front where the Germans and the Allies fought such sanguinary battles was gone over.

Near Lens they saw real action and experienced the sensation of hearing great German shells scream overhead and break not far away. Battle-scarred Vimy Ridge was seen, and a good view was obtained of the entire zone about Lens, where the Germans are cooped up by the closely drawn British lines.

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick had not seen a battle ground before, having remained in England, where the former has been making a careful study of labor problems, and the latter investigating the food question. The correspondent talked with them just before they left for Paris. They seemed deeply impressed by the conditions as they found them, especially by the invincible spirit of the French, British, and Belgian peoples and their confidence in ultimate victory.

Both Senators declared they would carry back to the United States the conviction that the Allies are firm in their belief that they will force Germany to her knees, not necessarily through war exhaustion, but while the Central Allies are still strong. It may be added that the Senators left the British front also imbued with the belief that everything points to the fact that the Allies can defeat Prussian militarism by pure force, whether the Central Powers are exhausted or not.

Representative Frederick C. Hicks of New York said:

"The visit to the front has made a deep and lasting impression on me. I was amazed at the extent of the destruction and the desolation and the magnitude of the operations of the contending armies. The splendid organization and equipment and the grim determination of the allied forces, both British and French is most impressing and significant. With America's help the liberties of the world are assured."

Former Representative R. L. Hammond of Nebraska said:

"The magnitude of the war is astounding. Motoring a thousand miles over the battle front has shown that the tremendous task of subduing the Hun is being accomplished. He is being steadily pushed back by French bravery, Colonial dash, and British doggedness. To these America will add her illimitable resources. That will make assurance of victory doubly sure. The fine spirit of the armies on the western front is amazing and a certain augury of success."

Former Congressman Stout of Montana said: "My visit, first to England and later to the fighting front, has given me a vivid impression of the tremendous efforts Great Britain is putting forth in this war. I saw nowhere, either among civilians or soldiers, the slightest sign of weakening. The unquestionable spirit of England and France, which is undiminished after the terrific sacrifices they have made, should encourage and sustain America as she proceeds with her vast undertaking."

Representative Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska said: "I am profoundly impressed with the tremendous preparations the British and French have made to win this war. No man can view their splendid armies and equipments and associate long with their officers at the front without being convinced of the absolute certainty of an allied victory. The job is a big one, but the sword will never be sheathed until Prussian militarism is destroyed.

"When America gets her tremendous resources of men and supplies back of them the struggle will soon be over."

Representative Dale of Vermont, referring to the British front, said:

"I have been impressed by the variety and magnitude of modern war operations and by the skill and courage required to conduct them, but, more than all else, by the evidences of the enduring sacrifice and inherent valor of the soldiers of Great Britain and her Colonial possessions along this pathetic and inspiring way to victory."

Invincible, Says Dill.

Mr. Dill said: "I have been most impressed by the calm and indomitable purpose of the British and French to finish this war successfully. Their tremendous sacrifices have made them more determined, and, if possible, more invincible. With America's added power, the victory will be won sooner. I believe the German private soldier is the American's inferior as a fighting man."

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington said: "One who has followed the war only through the reading of dispatches can hardly realize the enormity of the battlefields, or what it means to shoot away $100,000,000 worth of ammunition in ten days along a single sector of the line. I am pleased to note the determination of the Allies, and I am sure Uncle Sam will take another notch in his belt and proceed to the serious business of fighting for the victory that must come."

Representative Parker of New Jersey said: "We are awestruck as we realize the heroism, courage, and absolute sacrifice with which the men, woman, and children of the Allies are defending their national liberty and existence against world conquest in a battle which also is for the protection of the liberty of America."

"I have greatly appreciated the many courtesies we have received at the hands of both the English and French peoples," said Representative Timberlake of Colorado, "by whom we have been permitted to see the war conditions here. What I have seen has convinced me that we are, indeed, engaged in the greatest war of all time—that this cause for which we fight, 'the democracy of the world and the complete overthrow of the Kaiser,' is worthy of all the sacrifices we will be called upon to exercise in its accomplishment. Everywhere we have found perfect confidence in its early and complete accomplishment."

Predicts a Long War.

Representative Miller of Washington said: "This will be a long, hard war, unless the German Empire is nearer military collapse than is thought at this time. America must bear her due proportion of the sacrifice. The English and French have heroically done this. Germany gradually is being forced back, but will not retire from France until the army is beaten and her power crushed. Victory will come to the Allies. I do not regard the Italian reverse as a serious factor."

Representative Taylor of Colorado gave his views as follows:

"The most important impression made upon me by our visit to England and to the French battlefront is the absolute determination and thoroughness of the English and French peoples. Very man, woman, and child is devoting every possible energy to winning the war. Peoples that are so devoted and are fighting for right cannot possibly lose in this war, and when their efforts are supplemented by those of America our success is only a question of a few months."

William S. Goodwin, Representative from Arkansas said:

"This war will be determined on the western front, where Germany is steadily losing. Great Britain and France have borne heavy losses, but are yet strong, while America has shot only her first arrow from her quiver of incomparable resources. German vandalism must not prevail if civilization is to stand. The Allies will win."

The members of the American party made it clear to the correspondent that they did not form an official body and that the views they had expressed were personal views.

KINGSLEY FOR WORLD COURT

New York Life Head Says It Would Protect Small Nations.

A patriotic service was held last night in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton is pastor. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the speaker and a number of soldiers from Governors Island were present.

"It is a sad fact," said Dr. Eaton, "that many persons in this city are still aliens in their feelings. A gentleman, who was a candidate for high office in this city in the recent election, said he would not buy Liberty bonds, yet 142,000 Americans voted for him. They should reside in a hotter place than Manhattan.

"This is the time for the men of America to show what they stand for. John Haynes (sic) (twenty-five years ago warned Germany and the United States of what would happen if Germany tried to wean her sons who were American citizens back to Germany. If both countries had listened to him these uniforms which we are glad to see here tonight would not have been necessary. The time has come when all Americans should be converted to a knowledge of what America means."

Mr. Kingsley's address dealt with the meaning of democracy as applied to nations, the necessity for a federation of nations under a constitution for the safety of the smaller nations, for a great court of nations, and for a carefully thought-out post-bellum program by the allied nations.

He said in part:

"With such a federation of nations, under a constitution, war between them would be as unthinkable as is war between our forty-eight States. Our immediate duty is to win this war, and the sooner victory comes the better. We are fighting a terror that knows no humanity and has no honor, so we must win this war and readjust the relations between democratic nations, with a sound post-bellum program.

"The Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, Japs, and Slavs cannot understand the monstrous crimes and horrors of Germany.

"To the sinking of ships and taking of human lives there is but one answer, and that is from the throats of cannon and machine guns. The post-bellum reorganization of nations must include Germany, if it is found that the word of a German in Germany can be taken."

DERNBURG FOR REICHSTAG.

Picked for Seat If von Payer Leaves a Vacancy.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg has been selected, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, as a candidate for Vice Chancellor von Payer's seat in the Reichstag if von Payer fails to run again.

There is a slight possibility that the Vice Chancellor may stand for re-election if he is not appointed a Prussian Minister and member of the Bundesrat. Holding the office of Vice Chancellor alone does not prevent simultaneous membership in the Reichstag.

Dr. Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was generally credited with being the head of the German propaganda in the United States in the early part of the war. His efforts to defend the sinking of the Lusitania aroused great indignation in this country and he finally decided to return home, as his usefulness to Germany here was ended. The United States Government obtained a safe conduct for him and he sailed for home June 12, 1915.

SECURING A SECURITY

A Liberty Bond has started thousands in the saving habit. Many of these people are coming to us with their first security to render it doubly safe by renting a safe deposit box in the vaults of the

Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.

115 Broadway, New York

Established 1870.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR NAVY

Daniels Announces Directions for Forwarding Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels authorized today an announcement relative to steps to be observed by persons wishing to send Christmas packages to officers and men of the navy now engaged in war service. All packages must be sent to the Supply Officer at the New York Navy Yard.

Many boxes have already been forwarded by express in care of the Postmaster at New York, and arrangements have been made for the transfer of all such packages to the Supply Officer at New York, who will examine and forward them to the proper destination. The shipment of Christmas packages for vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York as early as possible and not later than Nov. 24.

The Secretary's announcement reads:

"Christmas packages intended for officers and men in the naval service, on vessels in home waters and abroad, should be forwarded in the following manner:

"(a) Packages forwarded by parcel post must comply with the postal regulations, and should be inclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw-top cover to facilitate opening and inspection.

"(b) All boxes shipped by express are limited to twenty pounds in weight, should measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped, and have a hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting.

"(c) No perishable food product other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcel post or express shipments.

"(d) All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, navy yard, New York.

"(e) All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender, together with a notation indicating the nature of the contents, such as 'Christmas box' or 'Christmas present.'

"(f) The Supply Officer at New York will cause each express package to be opened and carefully examined to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is forwarded."

The Lure of Olden Days at the Hampton Shops

REMOTE and far-removed seem those leisurely Georgian days when each corner of the stately Reception Rooms harbored such Furniture and Bibelots as nowadays we cherish and esteem—so distant indeed that some magician's wand is needed to bring us into touch with them again.

It is the mission of the Hampton Shops to supply that very wand. Here may be found not only those quaint Chinese concepts of Chippendale and his contemporaries, those dainty bits of porcelain, those pictures and those hangings, but the skill, the knowledge and the finesse with which the Hampton Decorators assemble them together and contrive for them worthy and harmonious surroundings.

Hampton Shops

a Class of Fifth Avenue

Decoration Textiles Furniture

Not Every Maker of Evening Clothes Can Claim Success, But

Saks Dress Suits and Tuxedos

are the evidence in themselves that our highly specialized staff of tailors can put more individuality into a garment for evening wear than most men ever thought possible.

¶ True, there is no color, or variety in color treatment, to help make a garment for evening wear *different*. But that doesn't mean that a man's individuality should be absorbed rather than expressed when he appears in a full dress suit or a tuxedo.

¶ We have made the production of dress suits and tuxedos a feature—whereas in most shops they are a side issue. We realize fully that to produce something *better* in an evening garment is purely a matter of tailoring. This being so, we have endeavored to show the unusual skill of our tailors in Saks' dress suits and tuxedos, because in such garments *only the best of talent* could possibly produce something different, yet thoroughly in keeping with good taste.

Our dress suits and tuxedos are ready-for-service at a moment's notice, but in no other particular do they resemble other ready-for-service evening clothes.

¶ They are shown in a variety of sizes so closely graded as to make satisfactory selection a matter of minutes only, and regardless of the price you pay the garment you select will be thoroughly at home in the most exclusive gathering *anywhere*.

Dress Coat and Trousers....$27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers..$25 to $45
Dress Vests.....$3.50 to $12

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* WEST 43d STREET

Uniforms and Overcoats for Officers at Cost

Coat and Breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00
Overcoat of Heavy Weight Melton, $30.00

AS a result of our patriotic offer to supply Army Officers with Uniforms and Overcoats at cost, the demands upon our Soldier Shop naturally have been tremendous. . . . . But with stocks reinforced and with our selections once more at their full strength, we are in readiness to be of service. . . . . Every uniform fulfilling the Kirschbaum standard of tailoring, which insures lasting shapeliness and serviceability.

Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburgh, N. Y., beginning to-day, November 12th.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Value

will be offered to-day (Monday) in

Women's Fine Gowns

at $44.00

Imported and Special Costumes Dep't
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

The Contract

There are engagements into which nations like business are compelled to enter without formal contract.

It is doubtful if the nations now at war would have contracted for a struggle promising so long and bitter duration; and yet nations, like business men, when they have entered into a contract, must honorably fulfill it. They must, also, like merchants, show a fair margin of assets over liabilities, and contingent liabilities must be taken into consideration.

The United States has entered into a contract which it is its purpose, determination and, happily, its ability to fulfill, for we have the necessary margin of assets in men, money and materials, together with other desirable factors of morality, youth and health.

The Russian defection and the Italian disorder consume but a part of the margin. Neither of these things need be written off. They are to be likened at this time merely unto slow accounts.

Domestic conditions and the condition of our partner Allies remain unchanged. Admittedly, however, this is a time for close and intelligent co-operation. It is obvious that the United States must bear its full share of the burden and perhaps more, even as one partner of a firm is responsible for the debts of the firm.

The Harriman National Bank is confident of the willingness and ability of the United States to carry out its contract to the letter.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

McGIBBON & CO.

Table Linens for Family and Guests' use.
Towels, many, for every use wanted.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—all sizes.
Lace Curtains and Dainty Bed Sets.
Easy Chairs, Library Tables and Novelty Lamps.
Oriental and American Rugs and Carpets.

These all offered this month NOVEMBER at a Special Benefit of

10 Per Cent Discount
from Lowest Prices.

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

NEW LAW IN FORCE TO STOP BOMB PLOTS

Any Person Handling Explosives Without a License Is Liable to Severe Penalty.

ALL POLICE ARE WARNED

Bureau of Mines Enlists Aid of Authorities Everywhere in Applying the Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Bureau of Mines announced today that any person found with explosives in his possession after Nov. 15, and who did not have a license issued by the Federal Government showing the purpose for which the explosives was to be used, would be arrested at once. The penalty is a fine of $5,000, or one year in prison or both.

This is the principal clause in a war measure passed by the last Congress, which is now being put into effect by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Francis S. Peabody of Chicago, a coal operator familiar with the use of explosives, has been appointed to act as assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Van H. Manning, in the enforcement of the law. The Director of the Bureau is empowered to utilize the services of all United States officers and all police officers of the States, including the city police forces, county sheriffs, deputies, constables, and all officers in any way charged with police duties. The police of the cities have already been organized for this work, headed by a committee of chiefs of police in the big cities, of which Major R. W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police of Washington, is Chairman. The police are not only to look after the enforcement of the law, but are also to make thorough investigations of all dynimate outrages and fires in factories and warehouses, and to make their reports to the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Persons apprehended in plots to blow up factories and bridges will be turned over to the authorities for prosecution under Federal or State laws. Most States have specially severe punishments for these crimes. New York has an extreme penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment for the placing of dynamite with intent to blow up property. The penalty provided in the Federal measure is merely to cover the illegal possession of explosives.

The law provides that every one who handles explosives must have a license. The manufacturer, the importer, and the exporter must have licenses issued by the Bureau of Mines. The seller of explosives and the purchaser of explosives must also have licenses; these to be issued generally by county clerks or other local officers who are authorized to administer oaths. There will be at least one licensing officer in each county, and more agents will be designated if the county is sufficiently large to warrant it. If a State has laws providing for a system of licensing persons manufacturing, storing, selling, or using explosives the State officials authorized to issue such licenses shall be designated as Federal licensing agents; also city officials qualified to issue city explosives licenses will be authorized to issue Federal licenses.

A Federal license will not relieve any person from obtaining a license required under State laws and local ordinances.

In each State there will be appointed a State Explosives Inspector, who will represent the Bureau of Mines in the administration of the law within the State.

Only citizens of the United States or of countries friendly to the United States and the Allies may so obtain licenses.

Contractors, mining companies, quarrymen, and others using large quantities of explosives which are handled by employes may issue explosives to such employes only as have licenses.

The purchaser of dynamite, in obtaining a license, must state definitely what the explosive is to be used for, and will be held accountable for its use as stated and the return of any explosives that may be left.

With the strict enforcement of this law the Federal authorities hope to put a stop to all further dynamite plots.

TEACHERS EXAMINED AS TO THEIR LOYALTY

Twenty in De Witt Clinton High School Questioned by Superintendent.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of High Schools, will report tomorrow to the Committee on High Schools, of which John Whalen is Chairman, the result of his findings of an examination of twenty teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The inquiry conducted by Dr. Tildsley, which the teachers call "a star chamber proceeding," was held, according to Dr. Tildsley, for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain teachers have been loyally supporting the Government in the conduct of the war. The Committee on High Schools will probably request some of the teachers to appear before it, and if, in the opinion of the committee, evidence of disloyalty is found, recommendations for dismissal will be made to the Board of Education.

The teachers allege that, during the inquiry, Dr. Tildsley repeatedly told them that their loyalty was unquestioned, and that his only purpose was to find out who was behind the resolution voted on at a meeting of 105 teachers of the school, at which Mr. Whalen was "condemned" for his utterances in regard to his statements to high school teachers and students concerning the lengthened school day. One of the oldest teachers in the school from point of service is quoted as having said that the real purpose is to "trap two or three teachers who were instrumental in framing the resolutions."

The teachers were summoned one at a time to the office of Dr. Francis J. Paul, the Principal, in whose presence they were quizzed at considerable length on many topics they say, ranging from methods of teaching various subjects to "personal philosophy with regard to socialism, anarchism, individualism, Bolsheviki, pure democracy, and internationalism." The teachers thought the inquiry was a prelude to a shake-up in the school, but were unprepared for charges of disloyalty.

Dr. Tildsley said last night that the inquiry was determined upon before the resolution was passed by the teachers. He said that the Board of Superintendents and the High School Committee had empowered him to make the investigation.

"I see no star chamber about it," he declared. "It is a thoroughgoing and perfectly proper investigation. My judgment is that the Board of Education believes that it is the purpose of the schools to turn out good citizens, who will support the Government at all times. The Board of Education will not tolerate teachers who are not prepared to exercise a positive influence in the support of the Government. It is their business to see how we can make the pupils more patriotic and more willing to serve in the army when their time comes. Information comes to us that some pacifists and extreme individualists are not exerting such an influence on the students."

The trouble began several weeks ago when the teachers took exception to Mr. Whalen's utterances that he would close the schools if the students dared to go on strike, and that neither the teachers nor the students would run the schools. Dr. Tildsley appeared at the De Witt Clinton School several days later, and began his examination. The teachers assert that they are of the opinion that it was not his intention primarily to find out what they thought of the resolution. In support of this they allege that most of the questions were irrelevant and personal. Some of the teachers say that the personal questions disconcerted them, and that they respectfully asked Dr. Tildsley to explain the motive behind the questions. To this Dr. Tildsley is said to have replied that he wanted it distinctly understood that they were not being tried or being called up on charges, but that he was merely interested as an educator in getting a first-hand view of modern tendencies in education as represented by some of the well-known exponents among the teachers.

"This we cannot believe," another of the teachers said, "because in some instances stenographers were present. Furthermore, the suspicion is growing that a dictaphone was being used. There also seems to have been a suspicious principle of selection of the teachers. The teachers who were called cannot understand why they rather than any others of the 105 teachers who were present when the resolution was adopted were called."

ATTACKS GERMAN INSURANCE

American Defense Society Urges Citizens to Protest Against It.

Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, last night made public an appeal to citizens of the United States to write to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him "not to license any enemy or ally of enemy fire insurance company." The appeal is being sent throughout the country in view of a hearing to be held at the Treasury Building in Washington on Nov. 15. In his appeal Chairman Hurd says:

"If Americans want an opportunity of backing up the men at the front they have it in the proposed hearing on the German insurance companies. If these companies are permitted to continue their business they will be in the position to do great damage to our men at the front. These companies should be put out of business at once, and every patriotic American should do his duty by sending an emphatic protest to the Secretary of the Treasury against the continuing of these German companies."

The Defense Society recently sent out a postal card appeal which said:

"Why should the United States permit the Germans who sacked Belgium and sank the Lusitania to continue to extract an annual income of $25,000,000 from the pockets of the American people? To license these companies would be construed by Germany as evidence that the United States is not wholeheartedly in the war. The German companies doing business in the United States on Dec. 31, 1916, had assets in the United States of only $27,772,000, as against $2,853,190,000 of risks, or less than 1 cent for each dollar of risk. No patriotic American should insure in a German fire insurance company."

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

CREDIT

A bank reference is the first requisite for business credit. Make your start with us as your bankers. We accept deposit accounts of $500 and pay 2% interest on balances above that figure.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

For "Over There!"

It costs you no more to send him good cigars than it does to send some he will not smoke. Make it

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

Last day to "catch" Christmas—Nov. 15th

Boxes of 25 and 50—$2.25 and up.

Where good cigars are sold.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Service Shirts in More Ways Than One

For these are made according to specifications that will make them give real service to men in the service. Of fine quality Khaki Flannel, with interlined cotton khaki fronts, reinforced where most needed; designed to give room for action and sure comfort. Elsewhere shirts like these would cost you much more.

$3.29, $3.89, $4.39

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Ribbed Underwear for Fall Wear

Heavy weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves. Drawers, ankle length, with suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment, $1.19

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Blanket Robes For Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Soft Hats at $2.39

Look them over—and you will find just the hat you want. Cut edge, military models, hats with curl brims, and other shapes, in olive brown, stone gray, olive green, and brown.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Women's Modish Velvet Suits

Formerly $39.50 and $45

Reduced to $32

NEW short ripple coat suits with deep collar and cuffs of Nutria or Kolinsky Ringtail.

Three-quarter belted models with collar and cuffs of Skunk-Opossum, and a new sport model with smart convertible collar. All the new Winter colorings, and choice of colored or White Silk linings. Sizes 34 to 46.

Modish Cloth Suits for Women, Special at $29.50

Formerly $35 to $45. A splendid collection of suits in the season's most successful models, fashioned of Silvertone Velour, Suede Cloth, Duvet de Laine, Twill Velour, Oxfords, Tweeds and Jersey. All colors, and sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

In an Extraordinary Special Offering—

Women's New Winter Boots

At $6.95 **At $6.95**

Boots that will stand comparison with footwear now being sold around town at much higher cost. In fact, only because of a very large purchase made at a favorable moment we can offer such fine boots at this special price. The colors and combinations include:

Gun Metal with Gray Kidskin Tops; Gun Metal with Brown Kidskin Tops; Seal Brown with Tan Kidskin Tops; and in all Beaver, Slate Gray or Seal Brown Kidskin.

There is a scarcity of fine kidskin, which makes this sale of even *greater* importance. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. *Second Floor.*

Smart Winter Blouses

Very Attractively Priced Today

At $2.95—A new Soisette blouse in changeable pastel colors. Smartly tailored, showing pointed White Satin collars and cuffs. One of the season's most charming models.

At $3.95—Dainty Georgette Crepe waists in two-tone effects, embellished with embroidery. Collar is edged with tiny frilling. An exact copy of a much higher-priced blouse.

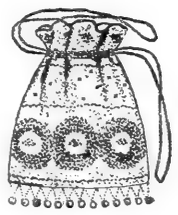
Dainty Lingerie Waists Reduced to 65c and $1.15

Formerly $1.50 and $2.95.

All in very attractive models. Also included are a number of cleverly styled smocks and "middies."

Imported Direct from Italy

Exquisite Italian Beaded Bags



In drawstring model that has several new features. Solid beaded, in a collection of designs the colorings of which are not alone individual and original, but of a kind such as one would expect only in bags at much higher cost. Hardly two alike, and none in the collection that could be duplicated.

At $5.95

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today in Our Highly Specialized Misses' Department

Misses' Fashionable Winter Suits

Formerly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $24

A most inclusive collection of cleverly tailored suits in delightful belted and straight line models. Fashioned of Broadcloth, Burella, Velour and Heather mixtures in all the wanted Winter colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon & Street Dresses

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Reduced to $18.50

Bustle, tunic draped and military models—the smartest for present wear—developed in Satin, Serge, and Velveteen. Size and color assortments not quite complete.

Featured Today, on the Fourth Floor—

Stylish Winter Coats for Women, Special $29.50

$29.50 *$29.50* *$29.50*

Coats in the newest and most original models by leading American and European designers, fashioned in Wool Velour, Loopine, Burella-Cashmere, Burella-Pom Pom and Diagonal Velour, handsomely trimmed with Muskrat, Coney, Skunk-Opossum, "Seal," or Natural Raccoon. Lined throughout with silk and warmly interlined. All colors and sizes 34 to 46. Three models *illustrated.*

At $19.50

Storm and utility coats, in Fancy Tweeds, displaying large collars of Skunk-Opossum or self material. In Tan and Grey tones, half lined with silk.

At $25

Smart coats of Wool Velour and Burella, in several new models, displaying large collars of Coney and Muskrat. All colors and sizes 34 to 44.

At $35—A remarkable collection of fashionable Wool Velour Coats, military and semi-military in effect, beautifully lined throughout and warmly interlined. Large collars are of Nutria and "Seal." Sizes range from 34 to 44.

At $45

A rare collection of the most charming coats introduced this season, exquisitely fashioned in Wool Velour and Pom-Pom Cloth. New adjustable and shawl collars, and many with cuffs of Nutria, Raccoon or "Seal." Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

At $39.50

A most unusual collection of coats in a variety of belted, semi-belted and loose-fitting models, developed in Pom-Pom, Burella, Two-tone Velour, beautifully trimmed with the most wanted furs or self fabric. Lined throughout with plain or fancy silks and warmly interlined.

At $65—Exact reproductions of high-priced imported coats, and exclusive Saks models in all the wanted materials, including Wool Velour, Silvertone Velour, Bolivia and many other materials, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Japanese Mink, Raccoon or Nutria. Silk lined and interlined.

Women's Satin & Georgette Crepe Dresses, Special at $25

Suitable for Matinee, Card Parties, Calling and Informal Wear

The very newest and most charming frocks for Winter, developed in Satin and Georgette Crepe, handsomely embroidered with Gold Thread, Silk, or Soutache embroidery.

Side and hip draperies, modified bustle effects, and other new style features are embodied in these wonderful frocks, and the colors include:

Pearl Grey, Beaver, Beige, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

400 Silk Petticoats in an Important Sale at $4

Well-made petticoats, in new and very charming models. One in Taffeta, with flounces trimmed with bands of shirring and cords, finished at bottom in scalloped effect, and another model in Taffeta with sectional flounce trimmed with cords, tucks, and ruffle. A third model is in Silk Jersey with Taffeta flounces, trimmed with shirring or narrow ruffles. **All desirable colors, and in changeable effects.**

The New Fur Coats

are now being shown in a great variety of captivating models in the Saks Fur Dep't. The following are very special values:

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 in. model **$85.00**

Hudson Seal Coas, 45 in. model **$137.50**

Hudson Seal Coats, stunning 48 in. model..... **$175.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, in combination with Skunk, Kolinsky, Squirrel or Sable. **$225 to $395**

Nutria Coats, in very attractive models. Plain or in combination effects..... **$145 to $225**

Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, made of selected dark skins.... **$82.50**

Persian Lamb Coats and stunning coats of Caracul, in a variety of very charming models..... **$175 to $275**

FOR MONDAY ONLY:

Kolinsky Scarfs, were $100 to $127.50..... **$90**

Kolinsky Scarfs, were $135 to $150..... **$125**

Kolinsky Scarfs, were $175 to $195..... **$160**

Unusual Values in Fine Hair Goods

For Monday and Tuesday Only

18-Inch Wavy Switches with triplicate stems; also half-size transformations, which may be worn front or back. Very Special **$3.75**

A Special Demonstration of Binner Corsets

will be given this week, beginning today, by Miss K. Mara, expert corsetiere. A full range of the new Winter models will be shown, and Miss Mara will gladly give advice free of charge as to the particular corset best suited to your needs. Appointments may be made by mail or telephone.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY:

New Binner Corsets at $6

Most remarkable values. Sizes for both women and misses.

SAYS MRS. STIASSNY DIED AFTER A ROW

Witness Tells of Dispute with Man on Night Before Rich Woman Was Shot.

NOTES GIVE NEW PUZZLE

Swann's Office Says Signatures Seem to Have Been Written Some Time Ago.

A witness, who was questioned by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling yesterday, said that Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman who was found dead with two bullet wounds, in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street on Wednesday morning, had had a violent quarrel with a man on the night before her death.

Further investigation, Mr. Dooling said, established this fact beyond a doubt. While the quarrel might have been a motive for suicide as well as for foul play, Mr. Dooling said that other developments had interested him so much that his efforts to assure himself of the truth of the manner in which the woman met her death, have been redoubled. The District Attorney's office worked on the case all day yesterday and questioned several witnesses in the evening. More will be summoned today.

A close examination of the notes signed with the name of Mrs. Stiassny and found near her body raised new points yesterday. While it had been pointed out previously at the District Attorney's office that the signatures appeared to be written in a slightly different style than the bodies of the notes, it was asserted yesterday that, after a minute inspection of the writing, there was reason to think that the signatures were much older than the other writings.

The notes were written on paper which had been much folded and worn, so that several creases ran through them. There was some appearance, according to Mr. Dooling, that the signature might have been written before the creases were put in the paper, while the other writing was done after the creases had developed. Mr. Dooling said:

"There are several puzzling things about the writing and the paper, which experts will pass upon today. These and numerous other strange features, such as the unexplained disappearance of the cartridges from the revolver and discrepancies in stories as to the position of the revolver when the body was found, necessitate an extremely thorough investigation."

Witnesses seen yesterday denied that Mrs. Stiassny had been recently of a morose and despondent disposition. They asserted that she had been cheerful and had seemed to enjoy life. They denied positively that she ever discussed killing herself. Further than that, Mr. Dooling said that he had learned yesterday that, instead of having reason to worry over money matters, her financial affairs were in good order. He added:

"Her property was in such shape that it was very easy to manage. There was nothing in her business affairs that could be considered vexatious. She certainly could not have had cause to worry on account of the condition of her property."

POLICE HOLD TAXI DRIVER.

Arrest Follows the Robbery of Westinghouse Paymaster.

Detectives arrested Frank Gaffney, a taxi cab driver, of 8 Grove Street, last night on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of $1,100 from John T. O'Brien, a paymaster for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, on Saturday.

O'Brien was attacked in East Seventy-fourth Street, while on his way to pay some Westinghouse men who had been working at the Interborough power plant, at East River and Seventy-fourth Street. Detectives McLaughlin and Cassidy found a witness who saw the three men who took O'Brien's bag drive off in a taxi, and he gave the detectives an automobile plate number that corresponded with that on the cab driven by Gaffney.

After his arrest Gaffney was questioned at the Third Branch, after which he was locked up at Police Headquarters.

WOULD DRAFT FARM LABOR.

Only Way to Insure Big Crops, Philadelphia Bourse Contends.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Conscription of farm labor before next Spring in order that the country may be assured of a sufficient supply of agricultural hands next year and farmers be induced to plant maximum acreages is urged by the Philadelphia Bourse in a statement issued today.

The Bourse asserts that unless farmers are guaranteed by the Government a stable labor supply and sufficient hands for harvesting the extra crops next year, they will refuse to plant in the Spring and the food production will be below that of this year. Too many farmers, says the trade body planted to capacity this year, only to have their crops rot on the ground for lack of harvest labor.

The Bourse, the statement says, has been in intimate touch with the farm labor situation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and other nearby States for the last six months.

FINDS NEW BOLO WITNESS.

Inquiry Indicates He Came Here to Cover Traces of Plot.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Captain Bouchardon, who is conducting the inquiry into the Bolo Pacha affair, has examined a witness whose evidence, the Matin says, is more important than that which was obtained by the investigation in the United States of Bolo's activities.

The name of the witness is not given, but it is stated that he knew Bolo as early as 1894, and went to the United States on his behalf some months ago, just after Bolo was first charged with having relations with the enemy, and when he was still at liberty. The mission of Bolo's friend, the newspaper reports, was to prevent the truth from becoming known. He is said to have been assisted by German financiers, and to have admitted that Bolo paid him 30,000 francs for his work, in addition to his expenses.

Prof. Dana Joins Rand School.

Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, recently dismissed from Columbia University because of his anti-war activities, has joined the Faculty of the Rand School of Social Science, the Socialist "Workers' University," in the former Y. W. C. A. headquarters, now known as "the People's House," at 7 East Fifteenth Street. Dr. Dana is scheduled to give a series of ten Friday evening lectures, open to the public, beginning Oct. 23, on "Social Forces in Literature."

PLEA BY WILSON MAY STOP STRIKES

Continued from Page 1.

forestall conscription. The union men of the country will not be asked to abrogate any of their working rules for the period of the war without receiving concessions from the employers. The plan of the Government, it was disclosed today, is to induce employers to waive all objections to union organization. What this step means is emphasized by consideration of the fact that the United States Steel Corporation, by far the largest employer of labor in the country, working on vital war needs, has a record of consistent discouragement of unionism.

The Government authorities feel that what the unions may lose temporarily by waiving rules they will make up by the extension of the principle of unionism. At the same time, organized labor will be forced to concede an open shop during the war rush.

Women in War Industries.

A group of the great manufacturers of the country have laid before the Government a detailed plan for using woman labor in war manufacturing plants. These men have informed the Government that they have been experimenting with approximately 5,000 women, and find that women can be advantageously employed to do specified work. The report says that they can be trained in a few weeks to operate several kinds of machines, including planes and other machines. Under the direction of a single skilled artisan, women can be used in place of the same number of men. In this manner the manufacturers say that they can speed up the production of war supplies. It is recognized that under existing conditions the employment of these women would precipitate an acute controversy with organized labor. This is one of the phases of the very grave labor problem that the Government is preparing to take a hand in solving.

Organized labor is prepared to fight conscription of labor to the end, and it is known that the Government would adopt it only as a last resort. There has been a tremendous shift from one industry to another, which has resulted in lost motion, but the trouble has been overcome to some extent by the Government price-fixing arrangements. The standard price for war commodities has done away with the practice of Government contractors bidding against each other for help.

Representatives of organized labor contend that if the Government should adopt the policy of conscripting labor it would not get any more help than it has today. The union labor leaders argue that conscription would be equivalent to slavery. Instead of conscripting labor, the federation will recommend that the Government utilize the United States labor service reserve. This reserve was formed under the supervision of Secretary of Labor Wilson. Between 10,000 and 15,000 technically trained men are ready to leave their regular employment and go into war industries for the period of the war. Labor leaders will advocate that the system be expanded, declaring that the number of such men who might be shifted from employment not considered essential to war production would reach 100,000, and that this shift would help materially in solving the pressing problem.

WILSON'S SPEECH A MESSAGE

To American Labor and People, Says Gompers—Pacifists Quiescent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Delegates assembled here for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor waited tonight with keen interest to hear the address which President Wilson will deliver at the opening session tomorrow. To most of the delegates the announcement of the President's coming was a surprise, although it was learned tonight that the invitation to the President was extended by the Executive Council of the federation in October.

The President is on the program as the first of the forenoon speakers. He will be escorted from his train to the convention hall by a military guard of honor, and is expected to return to Washington soon after his address.

Speculation as to the nature of the message the President had for labor was widespread among the more than 450 delegates here tonight.

"The President," said Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, to newspaper men, "will deliver a message to labor and through labor to the American people. That's all I can tell you."

There was much discussion of reports that a pacifist and Socialist demonstration was being planned at the convention in opposition to the leadership of Mr. Gompers and his activities as head of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the organization which opposed, some time ago at a convention at Minneapolis, the pacifist propaganda of the People's Council for Democracy and Peace. If such plans were under way, those promoting them were not in evidence around convention headquarters.

Members of the federation's Executive Council declared that opposition to Mr. Gompers was not an issue any more than at previous conventions, when it was said that a small opposition faction, chiefly Socialist, had attempted to contest his leadership. Inquiry among delegates described as liable to lead such opposition met with statements that there was no intention of disputing Mr. Gompers's "Premiership."

When the attention of Mr. Gompers was called to the reports of pacifist opposition, he said:

"I know nothing about it. If it is so, it means the Kaiser's agents are at work. Let them go ahead. It will do them no good."

That the convention would be asked by the Executive Council to indorse the stand taken by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was a report discussed among the delegates. It was said that it would probably be on this resolution, if submitted, that pacifist and Socialist opposition would appear.

Delegates are here who are members of the Workmen's Council, described as a branch of the People's Council, and having among its members representatives of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York.

The building trades section of the federation in a preliminary meeting has adopted a resolution requiring that citizens of foreign countries who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States or Canada be barred from union membership. The resolution was introduced by James Duncan of the granite cutters. Its object was said to be to discourage attempts by agitators from foreign countries to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Another question discussed by the delegates tonight, and which it was predicted would be taken up by the convention, was that of having representation of labor upon more of the Government departments which now administer the various industries, just as the mine workers are now represented on the fuel administration.

The delegates will be welcomed to the city in an address tomorrow by Mayor Fuhrmann. Governor Whitman will speak for the State. Mr. Gompers will deliver his annual address. Other speakers will be Carlton E. Chase, President of the New York State Manufacturers' Association; Archer A. Landon, President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Guy B. Moore, District Attorney of Erie County.

NEW JOB FOR NORTHCLIFFE?

May Be Air Minister—Sir Albert Stanley Coming Here.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Observer says it is understood Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, is about to visit the United States in a special capacity in connection with the trade relationship between this country and America.

The Observer has been commenting editorially upon rumors that Lord Northcliffe may be asked to take the post of Air Minister.

FILIPINOS OFFER WARSHIPS.

House at Manila Votes Gift of a Destroyer and a Submarine.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor General to offer to build for the United States, at the expense of the Philippine Government, a destroyer and a submarine. No appropriation is provided in the resolution, but it would authorize the Governor to spend the necessary amount.

The measure now goes to the Senate for its action.

BRITISH AID FRENCH LOAN.

Part of New Issue to be Placed Through Bank of England.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, who has just returned from London, announced today that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Bonar Law, had agreed to the emission of part of the third French war loan in London, through the Bank of England.

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. — near 51st St.
Are showing smart models in
FINE FURS
Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street
Special Order
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEPT.
(Fourth Floor)
Copies of Model Gowns and Suits made to order At Very Moderate Prices
Decided Reductions
have been made on Imported Model Gowns and Suits, as well as on the exclusive productions from our workrooms.

A Story for Lovers
The Innocents
By SINCLAIR LEWIS
$1.25
Are you one of those who read Dickens, who clip out spring poetry, and love old people and children? If you do, it is for you, the author says, that he has written this story of an American Darby and Joan, of a brave old couple who set out jauntily towards independence and a home and who encountered many adverse winds.
It is the kind of book you are looking for to give at Christmas.
Get it at your bookseller's to-day.
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

INSTRUCTION.
FRENCH

Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once. Learn during spare moments at home or camp, easily, quickly. Also other languages.
Language Phone Method
Ahn Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a French professor pronounce the language, over and over, until you master it.
F. M. C. French Military Conversation And Military Language Phone Method.
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Thirty years of real value-giving, dependability, service and successfu merchandising which reached a climax recently when we secured the exclusive representation in the Metropolitan District, of the Famous Kuppenheimer Clothes, the best ready-to-wear Men's clothing obtainable—and we commence our Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration to-day by offering
Special Values In All Departments
The 30th Anniversary Celebration offers you a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the famous **Kuppenheimer Clothes.** These wonderful overcoats and suits **priced from $22.50 to $65** will prove a distinct revelation to men who appreciate real substantial clothes value and genuine quality.
When you buy them you buy service as well as style, value as well as variety, and, finally, the combined good will of both Brill Brothers and the House of Kuppenheimer. Step into one of the Brill stores, slip into one of the many splendid Kuppenheimer models and let its quality and value alone sell you.
Xtra Special Anniversary Offer
$50 Men's Montagnac Overcoats Reduced to $37.50
The Montagnac is the **King Pin** of all Overcoat fabrics. Those offered at this Extra Special price are particularly desirable Chesterfield models, satin lined throughout, and remarkable value at **$37.50.**
Anniversary Specials at $15 & $20
The stocks of Overcoats and Suits for Men and Young Men at these two low prices, at each of the Brill stores contain almost every desirable model, fabric and pattern which is possible of production at $15 or $20, while the values, considering present conditions, are really remarkable.
Specials in Furnishing Goods for Men
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Of Genuine Russian Cord Madras in a splendid assortment of smart, neat designs, shirts that will fit well, wash well and wear well.
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Big, warm, roomy Mackinaw Coats for Boys from 9 to 18 years of age, in smart maroons, grays and browns, some with big skating pockets; all with wide shawl collars.
The Ideal Outdoor Coat for Boys and Girls. Special at $6.95
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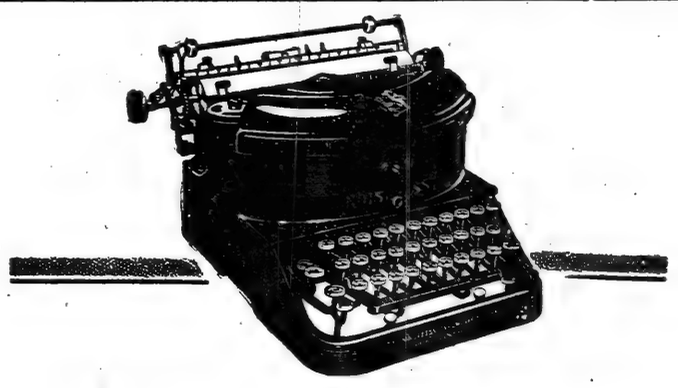
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November 15th

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Between 53rd and 54th Sts.

GEN. BELL PRAISES CAMP UPTON MEN

Says Drafted Troops Form a Democratic and a Fighting Army.

NOT ONE COURT-MARTIAL

Tells Community Chorus There Are No Shirkers and Every One Is Doing His Utmost to Help.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the division of the national army stationed at Camp Upton, last night gave the highest praise to the drafted men who have been drilling under his command for the last two months. General Bell was speaking to an audience of about 10,000 gathered at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to take part in a community chorus.

"The new national army is the real democratic army for which regular army officers have been pleading for generations," he said. "And if I know the men at Camp Upton, it is a fighting army."

General Bell, together with Harry Barnhart, director of singing at Camp Upton, and John C. Freund, editor of Musical America, addressed the audience primarily on the necessity of the "fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts, brothers and sisters" of the men in the camp raising sufficient funds to build a community hall where at least 10,000 of the division could assemble. After describing how he wished there could be erected a hall large enough so that he could address at least a fourth of his men at one time, General Bell launched at once into a discussion on the benefits brought America by the "not unmixed evil, war."

"President Wilson was right when he said the nation is awakening to a new national life," he said. "I can tell you people here with all earnestness that there will be benefits from this war. It is not an unmixed evil. I grant you that it is an evil. No one among you wants war less than I do myself, but there are many, many things that can befall a nation worse than a righteous war.

"The Allies had been fighting for us a long time when we entered the struggle. I say fighting for us advisedly, because while it is true they had been fighting for themselves as well, they had been also fighting for us. Many of us in the regular army, realizing this, feared that we came too late to the fight. I want to make a confession before you all—at one time, I myself believed that President Wilson had waited too long. Now, I want to confess, I believe that he picked exactly the right moment to declare war. If he had acted sooner the country would not have been united behind him.

"And now we have really a united country opposing the enemy. I wish you could know how the spirit has been developed at Camp Upton. You would understand what sort of an army you are going to have.

"Camp Upton is a great democracy, there is no room there for autocracy. We have a truly national army.

"Do you know that the regular army officers have been pleading for years for a democratic army. We haven't had it; do you know why? We have had a hired army. There have always been two separate and distinct classes in the army—the officers and the men. The enlisted men have hitherto come from elements in society which had no reverence for authority and little for law.

"But now, thank God, we have a democratic army. We have an army where no man shirks, but every one does his utmost to help. Do you know that we have had the troops at Camp Upton—there are about 30,000 of them there now—for two months, and we have not had a single court-martial. We have had no court-martials because nobody has done wrong. Let me modify that, nobody has done wrong intentionally. We are all learning—beginners as it were, but all of us are doing our best.

"Let me tell you a little story about something that happened the other night which illustrates the spirit at the camp. One of my inspectors was riding around the reservation, when suddenly a voice in the night challenged him: 'Halt, who goes there!'

"He rode up to the challenger and started to explain who he was, when the same voice sounded again in the dark, 'Don't mind me, Sir, I was just drilling by myself.' And it was 9:30 at night that that happened.

"You have every right in the world to be proud of your friends at Camp Upton. You may rest assured that when that army goes across you are going to have an army that will fight. Don't be downhearted, because it is just as sure that we are going to win as it is that the sun rises and sets each day.

"May I say a special word to those whose relatives and friends in the army do not come back. It does not matter when a soldier dies, it matters how he dies. If any kind of death is to be preferred, then it is the death a soldier dies, fighting the enemies of his country."

Mr. Freund emphasized the fact that every one who stays in America, every American citizen who remains behind, be he American born, or German born, or English born, or what not, should bear his share of the burden. One part of that burden which is felt here now, he said, is the responsibility for building the Community Hall at Camp Upton. In the course of his remarks, he rebuked Dr. Muck for failure to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," terming the song "the highest musical expression of the soul of the greatest democracy the world has known."

The chorus was led by Harry Barnhart, aided by the band of the 306th United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton. The band was organized under the directorship of Bandmaster Miller of the 306th, and provided Mr. Barnhart explained was the concrete example of the need of a community hall at Camp Upton. A collection netted $5,000 toward the community hall. The soldiers at Camp Upton have guaranteed to raise $45,000 themselves, and as much more is asked from others.

NEED 500 OFFICERS FOR DUTY AT UPTON

Actual Training of Troops at Camp Now Done by Commanders Burdened with Paper Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Any graduates of the second series of officers' training camps the War Department may detail to Camp Upton can be put to immediate use. The complement of officers officially assigned to the Seventy-seventh Division under the new tables of organization of the army is practically full, but more can be taken care of, and the efficiency of the division thereby would be increased immeasurably.

Officers at divisional headquarters today refused to comment on Secretary Baker's decision to retire to civil life at least 50 per cent. of the new officers to be graduated from Plattsburg to await further orders from the War Department. With the exception of eighty graduates of the Harvard school of trench warfare, there are practically no additional reserve officers serving with troops in the Seventy-seventh Division proper. Reserve officers are attached to the 152d depot brigade, the mustering office, and various headquarters, but the remainder of the additional reserve officers are now either in France or else serving with National Guard organizations in need of more officers to fill their regimental quotas. Actual training of troops is now performed entirely by company commanders and platoon leaders already burdened with paper work of company administration, Liberty Loan, and Government insurance. In addition, officers must find time to attend officers' schools and conduct classes for noncommissioned officers. The situation at Camp Upton is believed to be similar in all national army cantonments throughout the country.

In spite of these handicaps, the training of the Seventy-seventh Division has proceeded according to the War Department schedule, and tomorrow the men begin work in trench warfare under the council of French and British veteran officers detailed to the camp. The aptitude of the men has been a source of constant surprise to their officers, and it is felt that with more individual instruction, if additional officers are available, the New York City divisions would be ready for overseas service long before War Department time limit. It is said that if the War Department should send 500 more officers to Camp Upton they could be kept busy.

"A Country Cousin" at Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 11.—An enthusiastic reception by an audience of 3,500 students, army officers, and their wives and relatives was given the members of the cast of "A Country Cousin," Booth Tarkington and Julian Street's comedy, which was produced here tonight at the camp theatre, with Alexandra Carlisle and the original Gaiety Theatre cast and production, through the courtesy of George C. Tyler and Klaw and Erlanger.

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MEN'S SHOES

To-day and Until Saturday Inclusive

Contracted for nearly a year ago enables us, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, to duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Men's Shoes Value $6.00 **$4.85** | Men's Shoes Value $8.00 and $9.00 **$6.85**

Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality

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Announce, Beginning Today, an Extraordinary Offering of

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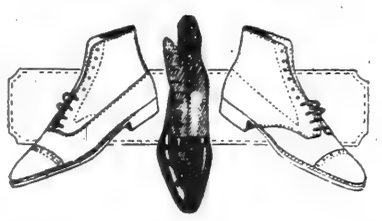

110 Pairs in Patent Coltskin

320 Pairs in Fine Black Calfskin

290 Pairs in Dark Mahogany Calfskin

¶ These shoes are all from regular stock, and were made for a very critical clientele. The lasts are the smartest for Winter—some with narrow, others with medium or broad toes. Regardless of your particular preference, you cannot help but find the right last in this special sale, at a figure which is most remarkable for footwear of such unusual character.

All Sizes and Widths

We shall also offer today:

Men's Grey Mocha Gloves, $2

¶ This is a very low price for gloves of this quality. Obtainable with self-color or black embroidered backs.

Men's Fur-Lined Grey Suede Gloves, $3.95

¶ Splendid for street and general wear. Well made, and very warm.

Men's Double-Knit Gloves at $1

Tapestries, Velours, Damasks

And Other Inexpensive

Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics

Velour 50 inches wide, in green, mulberry, rose, brown, gold or red. Present market price $2.50 a yard, for **$1.95** yard.

A heavy close pile velour, desirable for covering furniture or draperies. Present market value $3.50 to $4 yd., for **$2.95** yd.

Moth-proof lustrous Mohair Velour, the most serviceable of furniture coverings. Present market price $6.50 yd., for **$4.50** yd.

A range of beautiful striped Velours in 5 designs at **$3.25, $3.50,** and **$5.25** yd. (All less than current prices.)

Tapestries for covering Living Room, Dining Room, and Library furniture at less than wholesale prices. **$1.75** to **$4.85** yd.

A complete stock of Drapery materials, 50 inches wide; same on both sides. Including Poplin at **$1.10** yd.; Rep **80c** to **$1.50**; and Armure, **$1.35, $1.45** and **$1.85** yd. Silk Damasks for draperies, beds preads and dresser covers, at **$3.95.** A rich satin Damask at **$3.75** yd., in various colors. Heavy silk Damask in the wanted colors and newest designs for furniture covering, at **$4.65** and **$4.95** yd.

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In England riding is held to be a necessary accomplishment among the daughters of the nobility and the upper classes.

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From these creators of styles—which noticeably retain the lines of the youthful girlish figure—De Pinna secures original models for reproduction or adaptation, importing with each model the exact fabrics used abroad.

This department, which enjoys the patronage of the daughters of our best known American families, is under the personal direction of a skilled equestrienne, who is wholly competent to assist in the selection of riding habits and all the necessary accessories.

De Pinna riding habits and top coats for the young horsewoman, using either side or cross saddle, may be had ready for immediate wear or made to measure.

Riding Habits of English worsted, shepard plaid, covert cloth, English mixtures and wool gabardine. Sizes 14 to 20 years, ready-to-wear, from $25 to $65.

Sizes 6 to 14 years—English mixtures, covert cloth and fine worsted—ready-to-wear, from $32 to $55.

English Top Coats include in addition to belted models, two recent importations—the Perth and the Ballater—both with capes.

Riding Hats in a variety of styles from the high silk hat for park riding to the more comfortable hats of soft velours. $9.50 to $15.

Riding Shirts of habutai silks, from $10 to $18.

Serviceable Shirts of white cheviot and striped flannel, from $4.50 to $8.50.

Wool Jersey Riding Vests, $12.50 and $22.50.

Riding Stocks, Crops, Sticks and Whips.

Riding Boots and Puttees and all necessary accessories.

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FROM France for America's Christmas—the most exquisite creations of the glovemaker's art, made in our Grenoble factories. From America for our boys in France and in the service everywhere—Christmas gifts of comfort, the warmest, sturdiest gloves American ingenuity can devise.

More than 150 styles to choose from, for men, women and children.

FOR WOMEN

Perfect-fitting French kid semi-dress gloves, in the smartest new colors, 2.50. Evening gloves of specially selected white French *Nationale* kid, 2.75. Street gloves of cleansable Cape, 2.50; of Mocha, 2.75 and 2.50.

FOR MEN

Tan Cape, the ideal glove for all-round wear, 2.50 and 3.00. Gray Mocha, extra-heavy, 3.00; wool lined 4.00 and 5.00. Natural Buck, superb quality, 3.50. White kid evening gloves, 2.50. For motoring—Reindeer with fur lining, 8.50; Buck with fur lining, 7.50.

FOR THE SOLDIER OR SAILOR

Gloves that keep out cold, wind and wet. Tan Cape, wool lined, with extra deep wrist to serve as warm wristlet, 5.00. Black waterproofed horsehide gauntlet gloves, wool lined, 6.00—or one-finger mitts, wool lined, 4.50. All have adjustable wrist straps. 17 other styles for the aviator, ambulance driver and every boy in every branch of the service.

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FORCE YARD OF JAIL TO CHEER MISS PAUL

Massed Militants Break Past Guards and Talk to Leader Through a Window.

EXHORT HER TO "HOLD ON"

Can't Prevent Feeding, She Says—Miss Winslow Also Seen—Hearings of Pickets Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The forty-one militant woman suffragists arrested yesterday for picketing the White House gates and released on bail pending trial, called en masse today, along with some fifty other suffragists, uron Miss Alice Paul, who is undergoing a partial hunger strike in the psychopathic ward of the United States jail, in the eastern outskirts of the city, on the banks of the Anacostia River.

Leading the party of visitors were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the pure food expert; Mrs. William Kent, wife of former Representative Kent of California, now a member of the Tariff Commission, and Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Party, who were among those arrested yesterday. All of the forty-one are to appear in the police court tomorrow morning for hearings on the charge of obstructing traffic. They wanted to let Miss Paul know they intended "taking their medicine," as one of them put it.

The suffragists marched in double file up the steps leading to Warden Zinkhan's office, where Mrs. Wiley, as spokesman, demanded to see the Warden.

"You can't see him," came the reply from the Warden's wife, who had gone to the door when the avalanche of suffragists appeared. The suffragists say that she added: "The poor man is prostrated."

The women walked around the jail, peering up at the windows, until one of them exclaimed excitedly:

"There's Miss Paul! There she is!"

Guards Unable to Stop Rush.

The delegation broke into a rush in the direction of the window, three jail guards trying vainly to stop them.

"This is a Government reservation," cried one of the guards. "You can't run all over it like this."

No heed was paid to the guard. The women clustered beneath Miss Paul's window and called up to her, every one talking at once.

"West Virginia greets you." "Oklahoma is with you." "New York salutes you," cried the women.

Miss Paul raised her hand. A light flickered behind her in her room, and she was clearly silhouetted as she stood at the window.

"Many of you will probably be here tomorrow," called Miss Paul. "I want to say to you now that you will find conditions intolerable. You must make it clear from the first that you are political offenders and demand that you be treated as such. Your number will make it impossible for them to do anything but grant your demands."

"How are you?" interrupted a picket.

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Miss Paul. "I am being forcibly fed three times a day. It is worse than in England. There they feed you only twice. I am able to prevent them from giving me half of what they bring, but I have not the strength to prevent them from forcing me to take some."

The cluster of suffragists urged Miss Paul to "hold on."

"Oh, I will," she answered. "I want you all to demand that you be treated as political prisoners. That's what you must do."

"We will, we will," came the chorus.

Eventually the guards moved the women away from Miss Paul's window. As they were turning to leave they espied Miss Rose Winslow, the other hunger striker, and managed to get in a few words with her.

"I am resisting their feeding all I can," said Miss Winslow, "but I am too weak to put up much resistance. My stomach is resisting, though."

Miss Winslow Sends Out Notes.

In a press bulletin issued tonight the National Woman's Party says that in notes "smuggled" out of the jail Miss Winslow writes of the jail conditions as being "frightful." One of the notes is reported by the suffrage party as having been brought out by Miss Winslow's brother.

Miss Winslow speaks of "torture" undergone by herself and Miss Paul in the forcible feeding. The women, she says, are held supine while a pipe is forced into the throat and food forced down. She speaks of herself and Miss Paul as being extremely weak as a result of the forcible feeding.

"Alice Paul dreaded forcible feeding," says one note. "I hate to think how she must be feeling. I had a nervous time of it, gasping a long time afterward and stomach rejecting during the process. Spent a bad, restless night, but otherwise all right. * * * We are denied food from outside visitors, clothes, books, many things, so please make that clear. All of the prisoners have made most of the demands we are making, as you know."

In a note to Miss Lucy Burns, also "smuggled" from the jail, Miss Winslow writes:

"The feeding gives me a severe headache. My throat aches afterward, and I always weep and sob, to my great disgust, because I try to be less feeble. It is horrible. I'm very much interested in seeing how long our so-called splendid American men will stand for this form of discipline."

FLIERS HERE FROM FRANCE.

Sergeant Edwin Parsons Says Allies Have Mastery of the Air.

Sergeant Edwin Parsons, Adjutant of the Lafayette Escadrille, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France on a three weeks' visit to his family, who live at Springfield, Mass. He said that William Thaw and the remaining ten Americans in the corps had signified their intention of joining the United States Army in France. He will remain in the French Army.

Sergeant Parsons said that he had downed three German airplanes, but only one of these successes was officially recognized.

"In order to have a victory over an enemy machine recognized officially," he said, "it must be witnessed and reported by one of the observation balloons or by the observers for the artillery or infantry. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Allies have gained the mastery of the air on the western front and succeed in keeping the Germans inside their lines."

Another American aviator on board was Sergeant Thomas M. Hewitt of New York, who said that he was leaving the Lafayette Escadrille to join the United States Army Flying Corps. He said that there was a strong belief current among the French and British troops that the war would be over in November, 1918.

Lieutenant Georges Flachaire of the French Flying Corps arrived on the same steamship with a Spad machine, which he has used at the front, to give instruction to American army aviators at the training camps. He has brought down seven German airplanes and wears the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Military Cross.

BULGARIA FOR CONQUEST.

Demands Macedonia, Dobrudja, and Part of Serbia, Says Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Bulgarian Sobranje has adjourned until Dec. 1 after a speech by Premier Radoslavoff, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The Premier is quoted as having said:

"Bulgaria's war aims are known. They provide for a union of Bulgarians within our historical frontiers. We demand Macedonia, Dobrudja and Bulgarian territory annexed by the Serbians before the establishment of the present Bulgarian State. These are legitimate aims, and we are seeking only for the realization of a national

WOMEN THREATEN TO THWART WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

gestion that Secretary of War Baker, "the only man in Washington who has any influence," be appealed to instead, and the hopes of the pilgrims and their supporters revived somewhat. Then came an accusation that President Wilson was directly responsible for the "unspeakable conditions" alleged to exist in the Washington jail where the women are confined, and once more the gathering was agog with enthusiasm and ready to reach its emotional climax, which came just toward the end of the evening when Mrs. Bella Neumann Zilbermann, losing sight of both suffrage and the fate of the imprisoned pickets, harangued the women in favor of socialism and elicited a hubbub of approving response when she asserted:

"The noise of socialism will yet make President Wilson quake in his Presidential chair in the White House. The spirit of rebellion has been awakened in the women of America, and who knows where rebellion will lead America?"

At that the audience was so aroused that the speaker's next remark, which ended with something about "we will yet lay down our arms and quit the war" was received with so many cries of approval that its exact nature was lost. That there might be no mistake about her remark and the audience's reception of it, Mrs. Zilbermann was asked by a reporter for THE TIMES exactly what she had said at which the audience had shown such nearly unanimous approval.

"I said," she replied, "that I believe the women of the world, the free women of the world, can yet force the men to lay down their arms. I am unquestionably opposed to the war; I have not been misunderstood about that? Of course, I am against the war, and I know the power we women have now. Mind, I didn't say it is to happen immediately."

Mrs. Beard opened the meeting by assuring the women that they needs must force the passage of the national amendment since they were not yet entirely free. Then she introduced Miss Lou Rogers, a cartoonist. Attired in a flaming red waist, Miss Rogers made a suffrage speech, in which she declared she "realized right off the reel women didn't have to go begging and beseeching with their hats in their hands any longer."

"I don't mind saying I'm a Socialist," she continued, and was forced to pause by the noisy reception of her declaration. "I tell you we owe a great debt of gratitude to the Socialists for their magnificent championship of suffrage and the help they gave the suffrage cause by their votes at the recent election which enfranchised us."

No Socialist audience could have received the declaration with louder approval. Not a single protesting voice rose at that or at any later reference to socialism though there were a few women present who kept quiet.

"We Socialists have got some hard fights before us," she went on. "We know it gosh dern well now and we'll know it a lot better before this war is over." She made a plea that women should stand together and that every group, regardless of its individual aspirations, should "stand by every other group that wants to put anything over," adding, "The Socialist women were going to have a jollification of their own tonight in Washington Irving High School to celebrate in their own behalf, but when we learned of this protest meeting in behalf of our suffering sisters in Washington, we just had to come, so we put ours off."

Appeal for the Pickets.

Nora C. Smitheman, a leading spirit in the organization of the Committee of One Thousand, was the next speaker. She disclaimed any affiliation with the National Woman's Party, which sponsors the picketing, called attention to the presence of women on the platform and in the audience who disagreed with the picketing project, and insisted that the gathering be regarded as nonpartisan. She presented the protest idea as one embarked upon in the interest of humanity, and asked the support of all women on the ground that women were being mistreated in an unfit jail.

Alice Paul and "dear little Rose Winslow," two of the imprisoned suffrage pickets, were pictured as literally starving to death by Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, who next occupied the platform. Mrs. Hopkins was herself a picket prisoner for a few days last July, and is the wife of J. Q. H. Hopkins, former New Jersey State Chairman of the Progressive Party, who was one of the most active workers in Morris Hillquit's campaign for the Mayoralty.

"Why, Alice Paul," said Mrs. Hopkins, "actually is in danger of being railroaded into St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, and that is one of the worst institutions of its kind in the whole country." She asserted that while she was confined in the Occuquan Jail women with loathsome contagious diseases and healthy women slept in the same ward, that unwashed blankets were on the beds of first one class and then the other, and that while trying to protect its soldiers and sailors from such diseases, the Government was exposing its women prisoners to them. After complaining at length about prison conditions, Mrs. Hopkins charged that President Wilson had pardoned her and her fellow-prisoners "only because the Administration was thoroughly frightened."

It was during the appearance of Helen Todd, who came next, that the comparative attitude of the gathering toward President Wilson and toward the Socialist cause was best illustrated.

"I want to thank the Socialists for their magnificent support of suffrage, both in California and in New York," she said, and the crowd drowned out her voice with its roar of applause.

"I thank President Wilson from the bottom of my heart for his championship of suffrage in this State," she said a moment later, and there was not a single handclap, and when she asserted that President Wilson should not be blamed for conditions in the jail, because he didn't know about them, and would remedy them as soon as the women told him, she was interrupted with cries of protest. Mrs. Beard arose as soon as Mrs. Todd sat down.

Says the President Knows.

"Yes, President Wilson does know," she said to an accompaniment of warm applause. "He knows exactly what is taking place. And he knows we are coming to Washington, and he very quickly sends back word he will be in Buffalo when we get there. We promise President Wilson a very uncomfortable day just the same. He didn't think we would get New York, that was why he was so keen about it. But just the same we will go to Washington; we will visit Secretary of War Baker. And as for President Wilson, we can send word to the White House that we no longer care to talk to President Wilson about the suffrage amendment, and that we can take care of him and his party politically. You've got the right psychology of it, and he's going to get it pretty soon, and what we do propose to do, since President Wilson flees Washington, is to make ourselves heard there just the same."

"President Wilson," she added a moment later after Jane Olcott had said she was unalterably opposed to picketing but wanted humane conditions in the District Jail, "appoints the District Commissioners, so he is entirely responsible for the conditions we protest against. And he appointed the man at the head of the jail"—she was interrupted with a ott of whispered prompting and then she continued, "I understand the man is a political holdover, but he is a bit of Federal patronage just the same."

Mrs. Clarendee Smith voiced a direct threat that President Wilson would be forced to indorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment for national suffrage or that the women voters of New York would not allow a single Democratic Congressman to be elected next year.

"We are good enough politicians," she said, "to know that if he refuses to indorse the amendment, he may allow it to come out of committee without his indorsement. If he witnesses it, it can be carried with Republican and Democratic votes. If he refuses, it may be defeated, and if he doesn't indorse it, then the women of New York must not let a single Democratic Congressman be elected here next November."

The meeting adopted unanimously two sets of resolutions. The first in part read:

Be it resolved, That we, the Committee of One Thousand Women, demand that President Wilson pledge immediately his support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure to be passed at the earliest opportunity by the Congress convening Dec. 4, and

Be it further resolved, That the President take immediate steps to effect the release of those women now imprisoned.

The second set demanded that the jail authorities provide at least decent, nourishing food and cleanly surroundings and grant these women the personal privileges usually accorded prisoners of any civilized nation.

After the meeting leaders of the committee movement proceeded to the Pennsylvania Terminal at the head of small groups. Among them were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Helen Todd, Rose Schneiderman, Mrs. William Einstein, Marion J. Howe, Nora C. Smitheman, Amy M. Hicks, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Winona Marlin, and Lou Rogers.

SAYS WOMAN'S PARTY WOULD MEAN SEX WAR

Miss Chittenden Describes Plan to Unite Suffragists as an Unfortunate Political Move.

To keep the suffragists organized into a Woman Suffrage Party, now that they have gained the vote in this State, a plan proposed by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and other prominent suffragists, was characterized yesterday by Miss Alice Hall Chittenden as a most unfortunate political move which inevitably would result in precipitating a sex war.

Miss Chittenden is head of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She has taken a prominent part in public affairs in New York for many years and made it known yesterday that she spoke for herself alone. Nevertheless it was learned that to a large extent she voiced the opinion of the women opposed to the vote, particularly so when she asserted that these women propose to play a large and important part in the politics of the State, now that suffrage has been thrust upon them, and that any talk of a woman's part as such must reckon with diametrically opposed factions of the women themselves.

At the same time it was learned yesterday that the anti-suffragists will hold a number of important meetings this week to prepare to meet their coming suffrage, that they will accept the responsibility and prepare themselves to meet it, and that in all probability they will do so not as women but as citizens.

Miss Chittenden laid particular stress upon the importance at this time of all good citizens standing together behind the national Administration and in support of the war, and she emphasized her belief that should the suffrage women attempt to maintain themselves intact as a separate party, with national suffrage as the chief plank in their platform, they would be furnishing new ammunition to that large part of their opponents who have not hesitated with charging them in the past with placing their own political ends above the national one of winning the war. Miss Chittenden hesitated for some time over the choice of just the right word to characterize the proposed new party; then she said:

"A sex war, that is what it means. It means a deepening of sex antagonism, the organized spread of a new sort of class consciousness, of women against men. And if, as has been suggested, such a party can hold the balance of power in New York City, then what would the women be but a pawn for the politicians to bid and scheme for? If they are to decide each election, it is not difficult to imagine the political tricks that will be resorted to to get their votes for one side or the other, the appeals to something or other that they want just because they are women, when they ought to be appealed to simply as citizens and voters as are those who today decide our elections.

"Of course, talk of a woman's party leaves out of account the fact that in any city, State, or national election, the women are going to split. There will be Tammany women and Socialist women and all sorts of women, and any one who tries to vote them like sheep will find that they will refuse to follow a bell wether. Their votes will have to be appealed to as the men's are, and it is idle to suppose that they are going to be unanimously bossed.

"You will not find that all the women of New York will unite upon any such program, and you will not find them anxious to be the political pawn of party bosses bid for as a whole because they can sway elections. Already I hear women saying they don't want the vote, and even more complaining that now they have it they don't know how to use it. You may be sure that every effort will be made to teach such women now to meet their new duties of citizenship with the voting power added, and particularly to put the right spirit into those women who are openly saying that they will vote the way they are told to vote by some one or other because they don't know how to vote themselves."

There are to be meetings this week of the Executive Committee of the antis, of the great body of party members, and a third meeting the exact nature of which has not been made known as yet. In general, the purpose of these gatherings will be to prepare to meet the new duty of voting and to decide upon a program for the organization. Out of them will come a strong expression of the members' determination, so it was forecast last night, not to let the suffragists monopolize the new duty imposed upon women. The antis intend to take their full part at the polls, it was said, and already are resentful of utterances from the quarters of their opponent which might be construed as meaning that the "woman vote" and the "suffrage vote" were precisely the same things.

COAL MINER'S RECORD PAY.

Finzel Earned $347.92 Last Mouth, and May Do Even Better.

SOMERSET, Penn., Nov. 11.—Lawrence B. Finzel, aged 45, of Hooversville, near here, is believed to have earned the highest wage during the last month of any coal miner in the history of the industry in Pennsylvania. Finzel, it was announced here today, received $347.92 last month. With a 100 per cent. car supply, it is said, he could have earned even more.

If Finzel could maintain this monthly wage for an entire year his annual pay would amount to $4,175.04, and with the increase allowed in the Central Pennsylvania field, effective Nov. 1, it is believed he would earn at least $5,000.

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Factory production of cars built of materials bought last year when costs were 30% to 60% lower than they now are has already been closed. All cars to be produced from now on are to be built of materials bought in the higher market of this year.

Other manufacturers increased their prices some months ago. Prices have been advanced twice by some makers since the Super-Six has been selling at its price of $1650 for the phaeton model.

There is no way to escape the influence of increased material costs. All makers have met the same conditions. Hudson held a temporary advantage because of the large supply of materials bought at prices more favorable than those who bought later have had to pay.

It surely isn't necessary to add anything about the Hudson Super-Six. There are now nearly 50,000 Super-Sixes in service. It has led all other fine cars in sales from the day its deliveries were large enough to count. You can buy your Super-Six now at a saving of at least $300. When stock of 19 cars is sold, then the price goes up.

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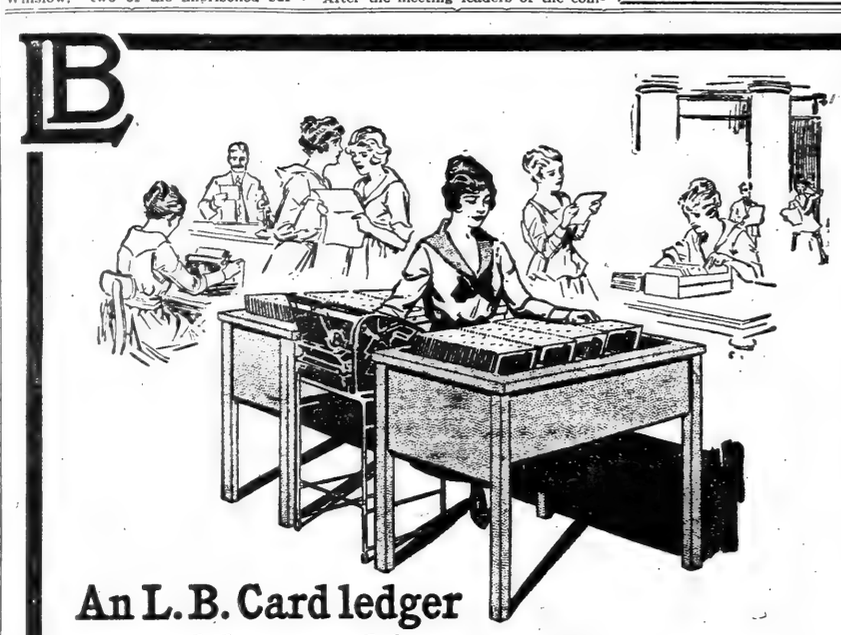

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NEW YORK BOY TOOL OF BLACKMAILERS

Gang Who Used Harry Bass Plotted Death of Wealthy Boston Widow.

WILL ARRAIGN YOUTH TODAY

Butler Who Was Shot Is in Serious Condition—Bass Regrets Mrs. Slater Escaped.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The youth who shot down the butler of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, society leader and charitable worker, yesterday in an attempt to kill Mrs. Slater, was the tool of blackmailers, in the opinion of the police detectives as expressed today. They said they had in their possession blackhand letters demanding money from Mrs. Slater and threatening her with death.

The prisoner, who says he is Harry Bass of New York, is characterized as an anarchist who would easily become the tool of an unscrupulous gang. He will be arraigned in the Juvenile Court tomorrow and held awaiting the outcome of the condition of Emil Knabe, Mrs. Slater's butler, Knabe is in the City Hospital hovering between life and death from a wound in his abdomen received when he refused to allow Bass to enter Mrs. Slater's apartments.

Bass told the police he was 22 years of age, but admitted today he was only 16. He said he lived at 14 Chambers Street, New York. He did not intend to shoot the butler, according to the police, but expressed regret that he had not killed Mrs. Slater, and declared that the electric chair had no terror for him.

"Thousands are dying on the battlefields of Europe for their principles," he exclaimed, "Why should I be afraid to die for mine? Down with Wall Street!"

A quantity of radical literature was found in his possession and he boasted that his ideals were contained in the writings of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. He told the police his father sent him to America from Russia when he was four years of age and that he had attended the New York schools until he was about to enter the eighth grade.

By comparing his measurements with records in their possession the officers learned that he was arrested by the Brookline police nearly a year ago for carrying a concealed weapon. At that time he gave the name of Nathan Swartz, of 11 Chambers Street, New York. He has been in Boston this time for at least a week, it is believed.

When asked why he wanted to kill Mrs. Slater, he said it was because she represented to him a type. He said he did not know anything about her except what he read in magazines and newspapers.

Secretary Montagu Reaches Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.—Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India, has arrived here.

SALUTE NEGROES IN SOUTH.

Gen. Castleman, ex-Confederate, Tells Soldiers It Is Their Duty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Louisville, in which much of the spirit of the old South still lives, putting aside racial feeling and personal prejudice, has settled for itself, patriotically and unreservedly, the question of the propriety of white soldiers saluting negro officers. This question, which came to the fore recently, was on first thought answered negatively, but later a way was found to reconcile inherent convictions with military regulations.

The solution reached was that an officer should not be regarded as a personality toward whom the salute was directed, but that the military viewpoint which makes the salute homage to the country's uniform and to the things it typifies should be accepted.

An exposition of this viewpoint was voiced by General John B. Castleman, a Major of the Army of the Confederacy, later Colonel of a Kentucky National Guard regiment and a Brigadier General of Volunteers who saw active service in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. He said:

"The discipline of the army must be maintained, and non-commissioned officers understand little of the spirit of the army when they refuse to salute a negro officer. I have held several commissions in the military service, and I unhesitatingly say that I would, or will, at any time salute an officer, superior or inferior, who salutes me without regard to the color of his skin. The regulations, the laws, and the fundamentals of courtesy and discipline upon which these regulations and laws are based prescribe this. It is no time to stand against them. I want to urge every soldier to be a soldier in the full sense of the term. We are at war, and soldiers are under the rules of the American Army. We are all one under the flag. We salute the rank, not the individual."

The incident which brought forth General Castleman's statement occurred here recently when two white soldiers refused to salute Captain Glass, a colored officer.

TO PLAN NATIONAL SERVICE.

Security League Will Hold a Congress in Chicago Feb. 21-23.

The National Security League announced yesterday plans for its next annual convention, "a Congress of National Service," to be held in Chicago on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. The invitation says:

"The war has forced new social, political, and economic problems on America, and it is necessary these should be clearly presented to the people. The Congress of National Service is called by the National Security League to define plans of action. Today there is a greater need for an educational campaign for civil preparedness than there was three years ago for military preparedness. Furthermore our relations with other nations and the functions of our Government have become so complex as to demand understanding, thought, and service from every American."

The subjects to be considered are divided under the general heads of individual service, community service, national service, the lessons of the war, patriotism, problems of the future, and democracy and efficiency. Among those signing the call are Colonel Roosevelt, Vice President Marshall, ex-President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Samuel Gompers, Jacob M. Dickinson, Judson Harmon, Dr. John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Chicago; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Illinois, Governor McCall of Massachusetts, John Purroy Mitchel, Charles Edward Russell, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Booth Tarkington, Henry Watterson, H. A. Wheeler, and Luke A. Wright.

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TAKE WADSWORTH CENSUS.

Seek Men of Technical Training—5,000 Attend Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 11.—Headquarters announced that the census of men in the Twenty-seventh probably would be finished tomorrow. This census was started late yesterday, and in forms furnished to them the soldiers were required to give full personal data—age, birthplace, next of kin, &c.—and also to state their qualifications for leadership, how much salary they got in civil life and what business, trade, or profession they followed. It was said that the census was designed to enable quick selection of chemists, plumbers, and the like if occasion ever arose for a formation of specially trained men.

A solemn high military mass for the approximately 15,000 Catholics in the division was celebrated this morning in the grounds adjoining St. Paul's Church in Spartanburg. The celebrant was the Rev. George Tyson, Chaplain of the Fourteenth; the deacon was the Rev. Father Hoey, Seventh, while the Chaplain of the Tenth Infantry, the Rev. Francis Kelly, acted as subdeacon. About 5,000 soldiers stood bareheaded through the ceremonies.

After the mass the Right Rev. William G. Russell, Bishop of Charleston, delivered a sermon, in which he praised the patriotism of the men and extolled their self-sacrifice in leaving all to serve the country.

Harvey W. Cohn, once metropolitan middle distance star, has been appointed divisional athletic instructor. He will have direct control of the play work of the men, which is counted upon to be vital in the hardening up process. He will have as his assistant Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) of pugilist fame. McCoy will specialize in bayonet combat drill, and show the men how to use their hands.

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Paderewski, Busoni, Carreno, De Pachmann, Zeisler, Hofmann, have made records of their playing at the Welte Laboratory, especially for the purpose.

These records, operating the Welte player, with its marvelous power of expression, give an exact rendition of the playing of the individual artists. There is no subtlety of their art that is not faithfully reproduced.

What the World's Greatest Artists say:

JOSEF HOFMANN:
"What an incomparable instrument is the 'Welte-Mignon'! It has created a new musical world."

HUMPERDINCK:
"The crystallized soul and feeling of the pianist."

BUSONI:
"The 'Welte-Mignon' is, so to say, a Cinematograph of piano playing."

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"The 'Welte-Mignon' reproduces the living soul of the artist and has no equal."

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What is the secret of its hold upon the American people?

What magic wand does it wave that casts a spell over more than a million Americans on the tenth of every month?

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There is an apex of achievement in every field of human endeavor.

Each field has its towering figure, dwarfing the rest to Lilliputian proportions.

But in the arts that educate and entertain, there is a supremacy even more intense than this.

The genius is infinitely more than the imperative master of his own domain.

He is a monopolist of his art—the keeper of a treasure house which no key but his can unlock.

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In those two last sentences is the open secret of Cosmopolitan success.

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That goodly company of rare spirits whom all the world recognizes for their rarity.

Those few artists who can utter for us the things we feel, and crave to know, but cannot speak.

Who can interpret life for us in a language we can comprehend.

Who can make us laugh, or weep, or stir to the depths of our being—who can bring us welcome relief and relaxation from the extra strain and the extra burden of the times—of these the Cosmopolitan strives to establish a complete and an honorable monopoly.

That is why more than a million of us, without urge or asking, celebrate each tenth of the month as a great American holiday.

Cosmopolitan

ON SALE TODAY

PANTHERS GAIN GROUND AS THEIR OPPONENTS FOR EASTERN GRIDIRON TITLE FALL

THREE TEAMS MEET YEAR'S FIRST UPSET

Clean Slate of Dartmouth, W. and J., and Georgetown Blotted by Opponents.

PENN PROVES HIGH RANK

Folwell's Eleven Displays Defensive Strength—Michigan Battle May Be Close.

Three heretofore undefeated elevens fell by the wayside on Saturday, Dartmouth, Washington and Jefferson and Georgetown meeting with sudden reverses. Pennsylvania was just about able to squeeze a victory from the plucky Hanover team, while Georgetown was soundly thrashed by the remarkable scoring machine which Gilmour Dobie has developed at Annapolis.

Washington and Jefferson made a herculean effort to down Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh team and gave the Panthers as hard a fight as they have encountered in three years, but Pitt was the winner. Pitt overcame its greatest obstacle and it is difficult to see what can prevent Pittsburgh from again being ranked as the East's leading team, just as last season. In the South Georgia Tech swamped Tulane and holds tightly to the honors in that part of the country, while Ohio State beat Wisconsin and successfully passed another milestone toward the conference laurels.

Penn's victory over Dartmouth showed a marked improvement in the defense of Folwell's eleven, but it is a question whether it has improved enough to turn back the smashing attack which Michigan displayed against Cornell. The Cornellians, with unquestionably a weak team, were overwhelmed by the Wolverines and Yost's team comes to Philadelphia on Saturday of this week to do battle with Penn.

The several times that Penn held Dartmouth for downs on Saturday, when the Hanover eleven had but half a yard or so to go to complete ten yards, showed that Folwell has instilled the secret of defense in his Red and Blue line. While the bulk of the defensive work was done by the ends Miller and Van Gindel, the line from tackle to tackle stood up well against the quick, darting attack of the Dartmouth backfield.

Generalship at Fault.

Dartmouth was brimful of confidence, so much so, in fact, at times it seemed as if the generalship was faulty. Dartmouth persistently tried to make a yard or two on the last down instead of punting, and they continued this practice even after the Penn defense had proved its strength. It would also have worked out to Dartmouth's advantage to bring the open game into play sooner. The great drive of the Green with the forward pass in the last few minutes of play would undoubtedly have been of greater value if introduced earlier in the game.

It is a long stretch of twenty years since Pennsylvania has beaten Dartmouth. Back in 1897 Jack Minds's team won from the Green, and then there was a long space of several years that the gridiron relations between the two elevens were broken. Football battles were resumed in 1913. The Dartmouth team, from Coach Spears down to the lightest substitute, felt Saturday's defeat keenly because of the manner in which the game was won.

When Phillips interfered with Miller in catching the forward pass which gave Penn the ball on Dartmouth's five-yard line, the Dartmouth back violated a rule which is new in the code this year. To give the catcher of the forward pass greater protection than he has had in the past the rule was changed to provide that interference with a man attempting to catch a forward pass called for a penalty of the spot of ball that is on the side at the point where the foul was committed.

Phillips erred, according to the ruling of Umpire Carl Marshall, in interfering with Miller when he probably could have interfered with the catch by intercepting, or attempting to intercept, the ball. As it was, the ball touched Miller's hands first and he dropped it when Phillips interfered.

W. and J. Fought to Finish.

Pittsburgh's hardest task of the season was finished when Washington and Jefferson was defeated by a margin of three points. Sol Metzger had pointed his eleven for this game for many weeks, and he had coached them to such a point of perfection that there was little choice between the two teams. McCreight, Washington and Jefferson's leader, was just as great a star as McLaren, and if it had not been for the wonderful defense which Warner had built up, Washington and Jefferson's rally during the last two periods would have spelled Pittsburgh's downfall.

Pittsburgh this year is another tribute to Warner's coaching, for in offsetting the terrific attack of a team keyed up to the minute as Washington and Jefferson was the Panthers again showed that they rightfully rank with the country's best. Washington and Jefferson's stand on the 1-yard line in the last period will live as one of the greatest bits of defensive work of this unusual season.

In spite of the improvement that Cornell has displayed in the past two weeks, the rout at Ann Arbor shows the big Red team to be far below Cornell's standard. On the other hand, Michigan exhibited a stronger front than was expected, and uncovered a star performer in Weston. Pennsylvani's eleven improves as the season progresses, and it may be that it will be able to rise to great things against Michigan, but it will surely take Pennsylvania's best to match the Michigan machine.

The Navy added further proof of its unquestioned strength with a decisive victory over Georgetown. The Washington eleven presented a stronger lineup against the Middies than against Fordham here on Election Day as Wall, the fleet running mate of Gilroy, was back in the game, being kept out of the Fordham fray purposely to be saved for the Navy contest. As the Navy had the ball in Georgetown's territory during the greater part of the game it increases the Navy's prestige. Georgetown had not been defeated this season. The unquestioned victory over a team of Georgetown's strength speaks well for the Navy's power.

Navy Stronger Than Army?

The game between the Army and the Carlisle Indians gives a comparison between the West Point and Annapolis elevens. Saturday West Point beat the Indians 28 to 0, while a few weeks ago the Navy won from the same eleven 61 to 0, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Navy is a much stronger team now that it was when it faced Carlisle.

A good line on the strength of Cupid Black's eleven of former college stars at the Newport Naval Station was obtained Saturday when Brown was defeated 35 to 0. The Newport aggregation, with such players at Black, Callahan, Elwood, Charley Barrett, Schlacter, and Gerrish, is one of the most formidable football elevens gathered together in years.

The strength of Harvard's future 'Varsity elevens will be up to the usual standard, if the performance of the Harvard freshmen on Saturday is any criterion. The Crimson cubs showed unusual form in downing Princeton's freshman eleven 24 to 0. The handy manner in which the Harvard cubs disposed of the young Tigers makes the coming task of the Yale freshmen against the Crimson look like a hard job. Yale, however, gave evidences of being able to take care of itself by trouncing Andover 42 to 0.

There is evidently nothing in the South which compares with the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets. They ran away with Tulane just as they have beaten all their opponents this season—by such a margin that the objection of the Tech officials may be overcome, and the Georgia eleven may have a chance to match strength with a strong eleven from some other section of the country. A game between Georgia Tech and the Navy at Washington for a Red Cross benefit has been suggested, and would make a great attraction.

Both Columbia and New York University fared well in Saturday's contests. The thrill of victory gripped the Columbia eleven hard, and they did not let up until they had run up 70 points on Hobart. New York University has been knocking at the gate of victory all season, and was finally admitted when it defeated Rhode Island State.

OHIO IN LINE FOR TITLE.

State's Battle with Illinois May Decide Conference Championship.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The powerful Ohio State football eleven is within striking distance of its second successive Western Conference championship, crushing Wisconsin 16 to 3, and will meet the undefeated Illinois team at Columbus next Saturday in a game that probably will decide the 1917 honors of the big ten. Michigan, admitted to be a power, is not regarded as a contender for the championship as it only has one Conference game scheduled.

Considering comparative scores, critics favor Ohio as title winner. The Buckeyes rolled up a larger score against Wisconsin than did Illionois, which defeated the Badgers 7 to 0. In six games the Ohio team has scored 251 points, while its opponents registered only six. Illinois has kept its goal clean and has rolled up an even 100 points in five games.

Northwestern displayed a dash of its 1916 form in taking the Michigan Aggies into camp 30 to 6. Morningside gave Notre Dame, conqueror of the Army, the stiffest kind of a battle that surprised even the most hopeful followers of the Iowa institution.

BIG CROWD AT SPEEDWAY.

Lillian W. Finishes First in Two Pacing Events.

Attracted by the record performances of the previous two meetings, the biggest crowd of the year turned out yesterday to witness the trotting and pacing races on the Harlem Speedway. About 4,000 spectators watched the races at the finish and a goodly number were gathered about the starting point on the half-mile stretch. Among the spectators was Nathan Straus, an ardent enthusiast of the harness racing sport, who made his first visit to the Speedway this year. In past years Mr. Straus and J. A. Murphy, another veteran turfman, were keen rivals for local Speedway laurels.

The card offered fell below the standard of preceding meetings. In ten events small fields ruled and there was none of the keen competition which had thrilled the spectators in past matinées. Two of the events—the 1:05 trot and the 1:03 pace—went to three heats, but these, as in the other brushes, were won in easy fashion. The 1:05 trot went to C. J. Fendt's Dingee, which finished second in the initial heat, and accounted for first place in the other two heats. In the 1:03 pacing event, M. F. Kearns's Lustrus McKinney carried off the blue ribbon after trailing the only other starter, C. C. Cramer's Baron A., in the first heat.

Neither Mittie Bedworth, J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare, or J. H. Lawrence's Lizzie March, the two horses which accounted for records in the last two matinnées, appeared. Mittie Bedworth is leading in the season's point score for the championship with 27 points. For the trotting title Marion Toddington, another Murphy entry, is leading with 35 points.

The pacers of J. Flaherty earned him two blue ribbons, his chestnut mare, Lillian W., carrying off the 1:05 pace, while his bay gelding, The Earl, finished first in the 1:09 pace.

The summaries:

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Equitant, br. g., (J. Gilmore).....1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard).....2 2
Time—1:15; 1:18½.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g. (C. J. Frendt).....2 1 1
David Busbey, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea)...1 3 3
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..3 2 2
Time—1:07¼; 1:09; 1:09½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter).....1 1
Libby Medium, br. m., (J. T. Dinan)..2 2
Gunfire, gr. g., (W. C. Urban).....3 3
Kinetic, r. g., (W. J. O'Neil).....4 4
Time—1:09; 1:08.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns) 2 1 1
Baron A., b. s., (C. C. Cramer).....1 2 2
Time—1:04¾; 1:06; 1:08.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McClary)1 1
Time—1:03; 1:04½.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lillian W., ch. m., (J. Flaherty).....1 1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)..2 3
Automation, br. g., (M. J. O'Neil).....3 2
Time—1:07; 1:07¼.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....1 1
Princess Mac, b. f., (J. Callahan).....2 2
Time—1:14; 1:16.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith).....1 1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)....2 2
Time—1:07; 1:06.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

The Earl, br. g., (J. Flaherty).....1 1
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. L. Aronson).....2 3
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)..3 2
Time—1:12; 1:13½.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Miss Wiggins, b. f., (J. F. O'Shea).....1 1
Josephine B., br. f., (M. L. Aronson).....2 3
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel).....3 2
Time—1:18½; 1:19½.

MAY BE SPENCER AND EGG.

Champion Likely to Team with Swiss Rider for Big Race.

In preparation for the coming six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2, the American talent will start active practice on the Newark Velodrome at once. The selection of the teams will be announced this week. All of the riders have decided upon the partners they desire, and these requests will be adhered to as strictly as possible, with the view of balancing the teams so that there will be a sprinter and plugger in every set.

Bobby Walthour, the "Dixie Flyer," who has been racing in Europe all Summer, arrived yesterday from Havre, as the vanguard of the foreign talent. Arthur Spencer, the national champion, who deposed Frank Kramer, has gone into severe training to make himself equal to the test.

In a conference with Manager Wellman at Boston on, Saturday night, Spencer requested that another teammate besides Jackie Clarke be selected for him. This leaves an opening that several of the best American pluggers are anxious for. Oscar Egg has also been suggested to team with Spencer.

Ex-Champion Frank Kramer will present his new draft of the rules of the contest to the teams as soon as they are named. The referee question promises to cause debate. Tex Rickard has been suggested.

SCOTT TAKES GOLF CUP.

Leads Lambs Club Players in Handicap at North Shore.

Members of the Lambs' Golf Club played over the links of the North Shore Country Club yesterday for the Leon Errol Cup, which went to Cyril Scott, who turned in the best net score in the eighteen-hole handicap play. Scott had 93, 10—83. Roy Webb had the low gross effort at 84. The scores were:

Cyril Scott, 93, 10—83; Ernest Torrance, 94, 10—84; Ernest Stallard, 97, 12—85; Roy Webb, 84, plus 2—86; Hal Ford, 92, 6—86; Otto Kruger, 112, 25—87; Will Grey, 111, 18—93; Theodore Mitchell, 115, 18—97; Leo Abrams, 115, 18—97; Percy Adams, 118, [illegible]

HORSE SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN TODAY

Women Hold Trials Over Jumps in Tanbark Ring—Traffic Squad Rehearsal.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10:00 A. M.—Class 20—Polo pony brood mares.
10:15 A. M.—Class 11—Hackney stallions, under 15.1 hands.
10:30 A. M.—Class 16—Hackney fillies, 3 years old.
10:50 A. M.—Class 17—Hackney fillies, 2 years old.
11:10 A. M.—Class 22—Hackney pony fillies, not over 3 years old.
11:40 A. M.—Class 27—Shetland pony brood mares.
11:55 A. M.—Class 83—Docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
12:10 P. M.—Class 24—Pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands.
1:00 P. M.—Class 69—Shetland harness ponies, not exceeding 11.2 hands.
1:20 P. M.—Class 82—Saddle horses, not exceeding 15 hands.
1:45 P. M.—Class 77—Children's harness ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands.
2:05 P. M.—Class 37—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
2:30 P. M.—Class 81—Novice saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
3:10 P. M.—Class 76—Pairs of harness ponies, exceeding 13.2 hands.
3:30 P. M.—Class 29—Trotting road horses, with records of 2:30 or better.
3:45 P. M.—Class 41—Novice harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:05 P. M.—Class 64—Pony four-in-hand teams.
4:20 P. M.—Class 102—Children's saddle ponies.
4:40 P. M.—Class 42—Novice pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:50 P. M.—Class 87—Women's docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
5:00 P. M.—Special exhibition Belgian draught teams.
5:10 P. M.—Class 134—Jumpers, (first division.)
7:30 P. M.—Class 134—Jumpers, (second division.)
8:10 P. M.—Class 39—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.3 hands.
8:30 P. M.—Class 80—Novice saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:00 P. M.—Class 72—Pairs of harness ponies, not exceeding 13 hands.
9:15 P. M.—Class 88—Women's docked saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:25 P. M.—Class 47—Harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
9:40 P. M.—Class 120—Women's qualified hunters.
10:20 P. M.—Class 129—Jumpers, ridden by army officers.

The National Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden this morning, when the polo pony brood mares will be judged. Yesterday the show ring was given over to the final practice of the hunters and several of the women riders held trials over the jumps, and the ring took on the appearance of a go-as-you-please steeplechase. Among the riders were Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, schooling the noted timbertopper Cavalier; Miss Helen Hitchcock, guiding Coniston; Miss Ivy Maddison with Charles D. Lanier's Down East, and little Becky Lanier on the same owner's chestnut mare, Becky. All these women will have mounts in the class to be judged at 9:40 o'clock tonight for qualified hunters, to be ridden over the jumps by women. There are twenty-two entries, including last year's winner, Down East.

Mounted police of the New York Traffic Squad, after coming down Fifth Avenue and through Twenty-seventh Street two abreast, rode into the ring in columns of four to practice. The leaders were Lieutenants Michael F. Walsh, George S. Wood, and John A. Park. There were thirty-two riders in the Traffic Squad detail. The public ring drill and competition for gold medals for the best mounts will take place tomorrow evening at 9:35 o'clock.

Three officers of the Second United States Cavalry—Major Charles B. Amory, Jr., Major Eugene M. Dwyer, and Captain Frank B. Stretton—were among the ring riders after the police manoeuvres. The Second Cavalry has four entries in tonight's jumping competition for Judge William H. Moore's Cup, the first of the Horse Show classes in which the conditions call for officers in uniform as riders.

Most picturesque of the afternoon scenes was the appearance of Miss Marion Hollins on the road coach Arrow, which she and other members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club are going to drive daily from the Colony Club, at Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to the Horse Show. Miss Hollins took advantage of the Sunday quietude for a trial run down Fifth Avenue. Miss Hollins held the reins over the fashionable gray four-in-hand team with which the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt won the memorable race for the Arrowhead Cup. The Arrow will leave the Colony Club each day at 2 o'clock, and will be due to arrive in the ring at the Horse Show about 2:30 o'clock.

Simultaneously with the activities in the ring at the Garden the first of the social festivities to mark Horse Show week took place yesterday in the music room of the hotel Biltmore. It was the third annual Horse Show breakfast given by John McE. Bowman to the exhibitors and Directors.

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

Advances to Second Round of Cup Play Over MacDonalds.

Meeting for a second time in the cup competition of the American Football Association, to play off the tie in the first round, the New York Football Club and the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn reached a decision at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, when New York won by 3 goals to 0, thereby qualifying for the second round.

Twenty minutes from the re-start, the New York team obtained a penalty, which Robertson sent in, but this was stopped by Goal Keeper Wilson, and on the rebound, Petrie succeeded in getting the ball through and scoring the first goal. Five minutes later, Hunziker headed the second tally from a corner, and soon after Adamson secured the third.

The lineup:

New York, (3.)	Position.	MacDonalds, (0.)
Perro	G.	Wilson
Robertson	R.	Roen
Bleich	L. B.	Toole
Myerdiercks	R. H.	Harrower
Adamson	C. H.	McCann
Hager	L. H.	Agar
O'Halloran	O. R.	Craig
Hunziker	I. R.	Porter
Koelsch	C.	McCbesnie
Purty	I. L.	Harvey
Petrie	O. L.	Lawrie

Referee—A. Birchell. Linesmen—Messrs. Burrough and Jones. Goals—Petrie, Hunziker, and Adamson. Time of halves—45 minutes.

The New York State League game played at Macomb's Dam Park between the Interborough team and the Continentals was won by the Interborough team 2 goals to 1, with the score at 1 to 0 in favor of the Continentals at half time.

Paterson obtained the verdict in the National League game against the West Hudsons at Olympic Field, by 2 goals to 1. Paterson led at half time by 1 goal to 0, Garside shooting the goal.

A one-sided victory was won by the Yonkers Rovers in their Metropolitan League against the Morse Dry Dock team at Yonkers by 5 goals to 0. All the scoring was done in the first half.

At a meeting of the Challenge Cup Committee of the United States Football Association, pairings were made for the second round of the annual competition. The pairings for the New York and New Jersey District resulted as follows:

Babcock and Wilcox or Scottish Americans vs. New York; Paterson vs. Ainsley F. C.; Clan MacDonalds vs. Inter-

SPIES FIRST IN ROAD RUN.

Morningside Harrier Shows Way to Field of 27 Runners.

H. Spies of the Morningside A. C. won his second road running prize of the season yesterday afternoon, finishing in front of a large field of harriers in the weekly chase of the Harlem Athletic League, held over the Macomb's A. C.'s course of about five miles. Spies, with an allowance of 2:30, worked his way gradually through the field of twenty-seven starters to a position among the leaders of the pack. About half a mile from the finish the Morningside A. C. harrier took the lead from G. Staib, Glencoe A. C., who started with the limit allowance of 4:30, and at the finish line Spies was leading by thirty yards. The winner's time was 28:17.

The fast time prize went to Leonard Metzger, also of the Morningside A. C., who started from scratch and finished in sixteenth position in 27:47. This gave Metzger his sixth fast time prize of the season. The Morningside A. C. won the team prize with a total of 27 points, while the Glencoe A. C. was second, with 46, and the Harbrook A. C. third, with 47.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	2:30	28:17
2	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	2:30	28:47
3	G. Staib, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	31:10
4	M. Cirington, Harbrook A. C.	3:15	30:12
5	P. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C.	3:15	30:13
6	F. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	2:45	30:46
7	D. Reynolds, Macomb's A. C.	4:30	31:38
8	W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C.	1:15	28:43
9	W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	2:30	29:57
10	J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	1:30	29:00
	B. Goldberg, Morningside A. C.		(4:30.) 32:00; R. G. Rawiston, St. Christopher A. C., (3:30.) 31:02; H. Schuster, Morningside A. C., (0:30.) 28:00; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (3:15.) 30:53; J. McGee, Morningside A. C., (2:30.) 30:13; C. Metzger, Morningside A. C., (scratch.) 27:47; M. Tea, Glencoe A. C., (2:45.) 31:47; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., (4:15.) 33:07; J. Hanley, Camp Upton, (3:15.) 32:38; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., (2:30.) 32:33; M. Sweeny, Glencoe A. C., (3:00.) 35:28; S. Silverdolar, Glencoe A. C., (3:30.) 34:04; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., (4:30.) 36:24; M. De Palma, Glencoe A. C., (3:30.) 36:00; J. Cirlngione, Harbrook A. C., (4:30.) 37:30; T. Keenan, Harbrook A. C., (3:30.) 37:03.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	5	6	7	8	—27
Glencoe A. C.	3	9	10	11	13	—46
Harbrook A. C.	2	4	12	14	15	—47

DACKS TAKES TWO EVENTS.

Victor in Walkers' All-Around Competitions at Macomb's Dam Park.

Two firsts in the three events held gave Harry Dacks first prize in the all-around competitions of the American Walkers' Association, decided yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. Dacks, with a handicap allowance of 20 seconds, won the one-mile walk in 7:20 from the 95-yard mark and captured the place of importance in the one-mile run in 5:35. Peter Berman was second in the point score with 5 points and John Green finished third with 4.

The summaries:

One-Mile Walk; Novice.—Won by P. Berman; J. Green, second; J. Daniels, third. Time—8:11.

One-Mile Walk (handicap).—Won by H. Dacks, (20 seconds); P. Mendler, (25 seconds,) second; Kurt Zulch, (scratch,) third. Time—7:20.

One-Mile Run, (handicap).—Won by H. Dacks, (95 yards); S. Oshinsky, (75 yards,) second; J. Green, (130 yards,) third. Time 5:33.

Point Score.—Dacks, 10; Berman, 5; Green, 4; Mendler, 3; Oshinsky, 3; Daniels, 1; Zulich, 1.

HARTMAN LEADS HARRIERS.

Takes Pennant A. C. Six-Mile Run by Big Margin.

H. Hartman of the Pennant A. C. of the Bronx, finished first yesterday in his club's invitation road race of about six miles, showing the way to a large field of harriers. He went to the lead early in the race and remained there to the finish, covering the distance in 34:15. At the end Hartman had an advantage of about fifty yards on T. Mosher, a clubmate. The order of finish of the first ten runners follows:

H, Hartman, Pennant A. C., 34:15; T. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 34:40; C. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 37:06; J. Happe, Pennant A. C., 37:10; W. Greenberg, Yonkers A. C., 37:25; H. Elias, Pennant A. C., 37:30; W. Markets, Pennant A. C., 37:50; J. Kurtz, Pennant A. C., 37:55; W. Meehan, unattached, 39:55; W. Morris, Pennant A. C., 39:56.

DEAD HEAT IN LONG RACE.

Bender and Sherman on Even Terms After Four-Mile Run.

B. Bender, Kings County A. A. of Brooklyn, and J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., crossed the finish line on even terms yesterday morning in the opening invitation road race of the Kings County A. A., held over a course of about four and one-half miles. A field of twenty-five harriers competed in the run. Bender and Sherman were clocked in 22:12. The order of finish of the first ten follows:

B. Bender, Kings County A. A., 22:12; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., 22:12; M. Steinfeld, Kings County A. A., 22:45; F. Macannon, St. Christopher Club, 22:51; I. Bender, Kings County A. A., 22:57; A. Wild, Kings County A. C., 23:05; A. Heigman, Kings County A. A., 23:11; S. Weiner, Kings County A. A., 23:46; C. Sherman, Kings County A. A., 24:00; G. Glover, Kings County A. A., 24:01.

PLAY SOCCER FOR SOLDIERS.

La Sultana and White Rose in 1 to 1 Draw at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Nov. 11.—Two soccer teams, representing clubs in the Metropolitan District Football League, entertained Uncle Sam's fighters here this afternoon on the newly prepared football field at Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street. Frank Glick aid to General Franklin Bell, was instrumental in bringing the teams here, his object being to provide instruction for the many soldiers who have been kicking balls about in the open spaces of the camp.

The opposing teams were the eleven of the White Rose and La Sultana football clubs, leaders for the Metropolitan League championship. The game ended in a tie, each side scoring 1 goal. Duffy, centre halfback for La Sultana, successfully negotiated a corner kick ten minutes from half time. Midway in the second period, Frye, qualified for White Rose from a pass by Halliday.

Titterton Breaks Course Record.

Though he finished in second place in his club's handicap road race held yesterday over the Elks course of about four miles in the Bronx, Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C., covered the distance in new club record time. The run was won by Leo Lieberman, who started with an allowance of 1:45, and finished first in 27:00. Titterton, from the thirty seconds mark, was second in 27:22, beating the club record by one second.

The order of finish follows:

L. Lieberman, (1:45.) 27:00; F. Titterton, (0:30.) 27:22; K. Hearns, (1:30.) 27:41; D. Gotterman, (2:45.) 27:45; R. O'Connor, (scratch.) 27:51; W. Finley, (1:45.) 29:15; W. Cushing, (2:15.) 29:30; J. McCabe, (2:15.) 29:35; R. Simpson, (4:15.) 30:45.

Allen Leads Pastime Walkers.

A handicap allowance of four minutes enabled W. Allen to show the way to a fair-sized field of walkers in the weekly handicap walk of about four miles of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. Allen led J. Aronson, the scratch starter, to the finish line by about thirty yards in 41:34.

The order of finish follows:

W. Allen, (4:00,) 41:34; J. Aronson, (scratch,) 41:42; P. Anthony, (2:00,) 41:45; F. Abbibl, (7:45,) 41:53; F. Winkler, (7:45,) 41:55; L. Lubowitz, (scratch,) 42:11; A.

REDS ONLY TEAM TO WORRY M'GRAW

Matty May Develop Club of Enough Strength to Beat Giants Next Year.

Of all the clubs in the National League, the Giants can best afford to stand pat on its present makeup next season. All the other clubs will have to strengthen to give McGraw's team a battle for the pennant, and, judging from last year's performances on the Tener circuit, it is still doubtful if any club will be able to stop the New York club journey to another pennant. The club which seems to have the best chance will be Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds.

When Miller Huggins, now manager of the Yankees, was in St. Louis, the Cards gave the Reds an unlimited amount of trouble. While there was much joy here in New York over the engagement of Huggins as the Yankee manager, there was even more joy in Cincinnati over his leaving St. Louis. Cincinnati figures that without the foxy and aggressive Huggins the Cardinals will be easy picking for Matty's club next season.

Cincinnati gave the Giants more trouble than any one club in last year's pennant race, and if Matty can strengthen his club in a few spots it is likely to give McGraw even more trouble next year. In the outfield Matty can stand pat, and his infield is all right except at second. He needs a stronger second baseman, and will evidently have one before the season begins.

Mathewson also hopes to strengthen his pitching staff. His right-handers delivered the goods satisfactorily, and what the Cincinnati leader is now gunning for is a good left-hander, or he could use a couple if he could get them. With the gap in the infield filled, and with two strong left-handers to help out, Mathewson would not be afraid of the Giants or any other club. New York fans are likely to regard next season's race as something of a certainty, but it would be well for them to wait a while and see how Matty begins the season before becoming too confident.

When Cincinnati wound up the baseball season by winning the Ohio series from Cleveland, which at the end of the season was generally regarded as being stronger even than the Chicago White Sox, the hopes of Cincinnati fans soared to great heights over next year's prospects. Cincinnati fans have a bad habit of winning pennants during the Winter months, but this year they have more reason to bank their hopes on great accomplishments than ever before.

There has been some talk of trouble between McGraw and Herzog, and that the fiery second baseman would make a move next season. Cincinnati would give almost anything to have Herzog back at second base in Redland, but gossip of the McGraw-Herzog feud is not taken seriously here, and as he has a long-term contract with the New York Club, it is not likely that McGraw will break up his winning combination.

Mathewson believes that in Bressler he has a left-hander who is going to do something next year. Bressler was at one time with the Athletics, but last season showed great improvement in the Southern Association.

The Phillies do not appear to be strong enough to give the Giants as much opposition as last season. The combination in Philadelphia is growing old and is naturally slowing up. Pat Moran will have to strengthen his club in spots, but it is unlikely that he will be able to improve enough to make much trouble.

Although President Weeghman has been given $200,000 to get players to strengthen his club next season, Manager Mitchell will find that good ball players do not grow on every bush and baseball stars are something which even money cannot buy. No club has been so successful in buying star players as the Giants, but the practice became so general here that the National League has put a barrier on selling or exchanging star players as McGraw has been able to do in the past.

Although unsuccessful in the world's series, McGraw still has confidence in his team. Next year he will have Ross Young to strengthen the outfield, and it will be hardly necessary to make further changes unless to add a utility player or two to strengthen the second-string defense. McGraw, during the last season, was weak on second-string players and pinch hitters, but he was fortunate in going through the season without many serious injuries. His outfield was able to go through the season without a change, which is rather unusual, while the injuries to Herzog and McCarty were the only serious setbacks he encountered.

If Outfielder Hughie High is dropped by the Yankees he will be immediately claimed by Manager Clarke Griffith of Washington. Last Summer the New York club sent out a notice asking waivers on High, and Washington put in a claim for him. High began to play better ball, however, and the waiver was withdrawn.

The prospects of the baseball season getting a later start next Spring has turned the training plans of several clubs topsyturvy, and there is some talk even that some of the major league organizations will not go South to train, but will work out at their home parks during the first few weeks of April. The Giants are planning for the training season at Marlin Springs, Texas, as usual, but it is doubtful if the New York Club will make an exhibition tour with any American League club, as it did last Spring with Detroit. That tour stirred up quite a fuss between Ty Cobb and Charley Herzog, so it is pretty certain that the Detroits will not travel anywhere near the Giants next Spring.

Last year the Brooklyns and Boston Red Sox made an exhibition tour, and, as the contending clubs of the world's series of that year, it was believed that they would be a big attraction. The tour, however, wasn't as much of a success as the clubs believed it was going to be. Next season the world's champion White Sox plan to train in Texas, but it isn't likely that it will play any exhibition games with the Giants.

The major league officials have changed their attitudes on the spring exhibition tours, and believe it would be better if the clubs confined all their interleague competition to the championship season. It would be somewhat inconsistent anyway if the major leagues cut down the schedule to 140 games, to continue to give the public exhibition baseball before the season opens.

Some lively times are promised in the American League next season when Manager Huggins of the Yanks and Manager Clarke Griffith of the Washingtons clash. The feeling between these two dates back to the days when Griffith was manager of Cincinnati. When Griff took the job of bossing the Reds, one of the first things he did was to bench Huggins and cut down his salary. Griffith also tried to get rid of Huggins in a trade with Brooklyn for John Hummell and Al Burch. This deal fell through when Bill Dahlen, the Brooklyn manager, refused to swap. Huggins since has had it in for Griffith and nothing will delight him more than to get a chance to get even with Griffith on the ball field next Summer.

YALE'S STARS IN SERVICE.

Every Man of Last Year's 'Varsity Eleven Doing His Part.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—The current issue of The Yale Alumni Weekly reveals in striking fashion the effect of the war on the football strength of the Blue. The Alumni Weekly says:

The list below, complete so far as data is available, furnishes one illustration of what effect war enlistments have had upon campus leaders and older undergraduates generally. Only one of the twenty-two men who played on the 'Varsity football eleven a year ago and won their "Y" has returned to college, and this one man, who is not yet of age, is a member of the Yale R. O. T. C. The remaining twenty-one "Y" men who have played at one time or another last year on the 1916 'Varsity eleven are in the service. Six of these are now in France, and it is reasonable to assume that most of the others will soon follow. The distribution of the twenty-two men in various fields of service os: Field Artillery, 6; Aviation, 5; Navy, 4; Reserve Officers' Training Camps, 3; Ambulance Service, 2; Ordnance Department, 1, and Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1. The complete list follows:

Ames, Allen W., '18, Ensign, Naval Aviation, Flying School, Batt. 2, Bayshore, L. I.

Baldridge, Howard M., '18, Capt., O.R.C., Battery F, 38th F.A., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

Black, Clinton R., Jr., (Capt., 1916.) '18 S., U.S.N.R.F., Captain of the Newport Naval Reserve football team, Newport, R. I.

Braden, James M., 18, recommended for 1st O.R.C., Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Callahan, John T., '18, Third Class Qm., played on football team, N.R., Newport, R. I.

Carey, Harold D., '18 S., 2d O.R.C., Plattsburg, N. E. Div.

Church, Heyliger, '17, 1st Sergt., Av. Sec., American Expeditionary Forces.

Comerford, Charles A., '18 S., American Ambulance, France.

Fox, Lawrence W., '17 S., 2d Lieut., 19th F.A., U.S.R., intensive training at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Gait, L. H., '19, (in college,) member of the R.O.T.C.

Gates, Artemus Lamb, (Capt.-elect for 1917.) '18, Ensign, U.S.N.R. Av.C., in France.

Gould, James, '18, 2d Lieut., 312th F.A., attached to Headquarters Co., Camp Meade, Md.

Hutchinson, Reginald L., '18 S., Naval Coast Defense Res., Newport, R. I.

Jacques, Emile, '17 S., commission in Ordnance Dept.

La Roche, Chester J., '18 S., American Ambulance, France.

Le Gore, Harry W., '17, 2d Lieut., 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., France.

Meeker, George C., '17 S., Lafayette Escadrille, France.

Neville, Joseph M., '18, 2d Lieut., School of Military Aviation, 302d F.A., Camp Stevens, Mass.

Sheldon, Charles Mortimer, '17 S., 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kan.

Taft, Charles P., 2d, '18, Batt. Sergt.-Maj., 12th F.A., Fort Myer, Va.

Van Nostrand, Howell, '18, 2d Lieut., F. A., O.R.C., American Expeditionary Forces, France.

Waite, Franklin Edward, '17, O.R.C., attended first camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS KILLED.

Many Leading British Athletes Lost on French Front.

The latest casualty lists issued by the British Government contain the names of some of England's finest athletes. Football suffered the most serious losses in the recent advances of the British forces on the French front. Captain A. S. Taylor, the Irish Rugby Football International, was killed in the heavy fighting in that section. Taylor was one of the greatest exponents of the game, having played forward against England and Scotland in 1910 and against France in 1912.

Gunner R. Leed, Royal Field Artillery, died of wounds, was the Scottish Association International, who played right back against Ireland in 1905, England in 1906, and Wales in 1907. R. B. Firth, died of wounds, played football on the Varsity at Cambridge in 1907 and 1908.

Lieutenant A. D. Law, wounded and missing, played three quarter and Captained the Fettes College fifteen in 1912, '13, '14, '15. Lieutenant D. R. Turnbull, Gordon Highlanders, killed in action, played rugby for the army and London Scottish Club. Major J. M. Balfour, R. F. A., killed in action, was in the fifteen at Clifton College and played for the R. M. A.

Major A. L. Stewart, killed in action, was an Irish rugby international player. Lieut. T. Dunn, killed in action, was an Irish hockey international, and played for Munster. Lie

JEWS PLEDGE LIVES IN LIBERTY FIGHT

Also Ready to Give Up Their Possessions to the Cause of Humanity.

CHEERS GREET RESOLUTION

Louis Marshall Tells American Committee What Jews Are Doing to Aid the Nation in War.

Pledging their "lives and possessions" to the cause of liberty and humanity the delegates of the American Jewish Committee at their eleventh annual convention in the Hotel Astor yesterday adopted a resolution of loyalty and allegiance to the United States Government in the prosecution of the war against Germany. The reading of the resolution brought the assembled delegates to their feet in a great outburst of patriotism.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"It seems fitting at this the eleventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, the first since the war, at which are gathered representatives from all parts of the country, that expression be given to the love, the devotion, the gratitude, and the loyalty which fill our hearts and souls toward the United States of America, the land where we were born or which with open arms adopted us, the sacred shrine of liberty and equality, where tyranny cannot exist, where human rights have ever been triumphantly maintained, and where justice and righteousness have reached their highest development. We recognize in the war in which the entire American people is now engaged a condition unsought but inevitable, a conflict wilfully and deliberately thrust upon a peace loving nation that dreamed not of spoils or conquest and the direct consequence of machinations long concealed which threatened our repose, our independence, our honor, and even our cherished freedom.

"In common with our fellow-citizens of every race and creed, we renew our allegiance to our Government, to its flag which symbolizes the most precious hopes of mankind; we pledge to them our unstinting and whole-hearted support; and we dedicate to the perpetuation of American ideals and institutions, to the maintenance of the honor of our country and the preservation of the principles for which it stands our lives, our possessions and those we hold most dear to the end that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Presents Annual Report.

In presenting his annual report, Louis Marshall, President of the committee, said:

"When the committee met on Nov. 12, 1916, it had completed ten years of its activity, during all of which time our beloved country enjoyed the blessings of peace, both at home and the other members of the family of nations. Today we meet under entirely different circumstances. After patiently suffering many affronts and numerous acts of violence in defiance of the rights of our people, America has taken up arms in defense of its national integrity and honor and has joined with the other nations that for the last three years have warred vigorously to safeguard their liberties.

"It would be an act of supererrogation to make a declaration of loyalty to our country and of our resolution to do all that lies in our power to bring about the attainment of the aims for which our country entered the war. We need but point to the many members of our faith who are serving; the United States in important capacities and to the thousands of those who, less conspicuously but as needfully, are helping to make up the rank and file of the army and navy, and to that great host of workers in civil life who are pursuing the every day tasks which are vital to success, to bring conviction that the Jews of America are just as loyal to the ideals of the United States and just as eager to live and if necessary die for those ideals and principles as are any other body of citizens.

"That our Government is convinced of this is evidenced by the eminent positions of trust and responsibility to which a number of our brethren have been called. Among such are several members of our organization and of our Executive Committee who have been of great aid to the Government in the work of the Council of National Defense and of the Executive Board, in the Liberty Loan Committee, intrusted with the placing of the Government war loans, and in the drafting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Allowance Compensation and Insurance act, and in many other ways. Our co-religionists throughout the country have shown commendable interest and industry in connection with the launching of the two gigantic loans.

"Upon those who stay at home devolves a special duty toward our co-religionists who are to bear the brunt of the battle. We must do everything in our power to extend to them such aid and comfort as will in a measure mitigate the physical hardships which they must face and will serve to encourage and hearten them to endure privation and suffering."

Mr. Marshall declared that this work had already been undertaken by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, which was organized immediately after the United States declared war on Germany.

Mr. Marshall reported that every effort had been made by the Executive Committee to look after the moral and spiritual welfare of the Jewish young men in the various branches of war services.

Statistics to Be Gathered.

Mr. Marshall also declared that preparations were being made to collect and record as much statistical and other information with regard to the participation of Jews in the military and civilian activities of the United States in connection with the war as is possible.

The Executive Committee has arranged to get in touch with the conditions of Jewish people in the European war zones through the State Department at Washington. It was stated that reports will be published on the findings and efforts will be made to have relief extended where it is most needed. During its investigation of Jewish conditions in Europe the Executive Committee, according to Mr. Marshall's report, has tried, especially since the outbreak of the war, to urge the Russians to stand by the Allies and not make a separate peace. Among other activities of the committee bearing upon the war, Mr. Marshall stated that arrangements have been made to conduct a plan of campaign looking toward the Americanization of Jewish immigrants along patriotic lines.

Following the committee reports there was discussion of various aspects of Jewish life. Israel Friedlander said it was regretted that members of the race were referred to as Jews only when they committed a wrong act, but were not identified as Jews when they did commendable things.

Philadelphia was selected as the convention city for next year. The following officers were elected: Louis Marshall, President; Cyrus Adler, Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Julius Rosenwald, Second Vice President; Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer.

EDDY BROWN'S RECITAL.

Violinist Makes First Appearance This Season in Carnegie Hall.

Eddy Brown made his first appearance this season in a violin recital last evening in Carnegie Hall. His program had promise of unusual interest as containing a new sonata for violin and pianoforte by Debussy, which Mr. Brown then played for the first time in this country. He played also Tartini's G major sonata, the concerto by Jules Conus, and a number of shorter pieces, including an arrangement by himself of a Rondino by Cramer, and of Paganini's twenty-second caprice.

Mr. Brown showed, as he has shown before, admirable qualities of energy, vitality, a well-schooled technique, a sober and straightforward view of what he plays. Perhaps a little more fantasy, a lighter play of imagination than he possesses, is needed for Debussy's new "sonata." It is a sonata chiefly in name, and does not conform closely to the accepted schedules for sonatas; but this is not of high importance. There is in it much that may be called Debussy formula, much willful and unconvincing tonal babble, and there are some fleeting effects of real charm. The piece was not heard under favorable circumstances last evening. It is most intimate music, and is preposterously out of place in Carnegie Hall. Furthermore, the pianist, Mr. L. T. Grünberg, obliterated himself unduly in the ensemble. Yet in another room his reading may have given the right value to his part. Mr. Brown was cordially applauded.

Arthur Friedheim, whose program at the Princess Theatre yesterday announced three more Sunday afternoons of Liszt's music to illustrate talks on the life of his famous master, gave yesterday for the first time in the series a matinée on "Friedheim Without Liszt." He did not talk about himself, but about the attitude of a student of music toward Beethoven and older masters, those great in simplicity, whose works become hackneyed and even hated in student years. "Artists must play, must restore these works," he said; "we should be cowards not to do so, and we are not all cowards yet." He played with unaffected reverence the "Sonata Pathétique," some lighter pieces from Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," Rosenthal's "Papillons," and Rubinstein's so-called "Study on Wrong Notes," which won hearty applause.

BENEFIT AT HIPPODROME.

$10,000 Realized for Dependents of Antilles Victims.

A performance given at the Hippodrome last night under the auspices of Mrs. Oliver Harriman and the Junior Patriots of America had for its beneficiaries the dependents of those who lost their lives on the Antilles, and more than $10,000 was realized. The most interesting feature of the evening was the return to the stage of Harry Kellar, the veteran magician, who emerged from a ten years' retirement to make this single appearance. Among the others who appeared were Louise Homer, Leon Rothier, and a group of magicians which included Thurston, Leipzig, De Biere, Tokasi, and the Zancigs. Raymond Hitchcock was master of ceremonies.

The first Sunday night performance of the season was given at the Century Theatre, where a program of entertainers from the Century revue was augmented by Will Rogers, Eddie Cantor, Bert Williams, and Fannie Brice, borrowed for the night from the touring "Follies."

At the Park Theatre the first of a series of concerts was given by Joaquin Valverde, the composer of "The Land of Joy."

FRENCH PLAYERS RETURN.

Jacques Copeau and Company to Open Season on Nov. 27.

Jacques Copeau, director of the Vieux Colombier Theatre, in West Thirty-fifth Street, arrived last night at an Atlantic port from France with his wife, Mme. Agnes Copeau, and daughter, and twenty-nine members of the French company from this theatre in Paris. He said that the rehearsals will begin today and the season will open on Nov. 27.

On the voyage over Mr. Copeau produced a little play called "Le Pan de Ménage" in the dining saloon, which was patronized by the 300 passengers on board, and the collection amounted to $400 for the French Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Mr. Copeau said that six of the actors in his company were released from duty in the trenches to accompany him to New York by permission of the War Office in Paris. He also brought over Gaston Gallimard, editor of La Nouvelle Revue Française, whose writings are well known in the United States.

Photoplays for Soldiers.

A plan to furnish motion picture shows for the amusement of soldiers in camp is announced by Lee Shubert and Bernard Granville, who have organized the United States Soldiers' Photoplay Association. The formation of a chain of camp film theatres is projected, the first of which will be at Spartanburg. Each soldier will pay an original charge of twenty-five cents, and the running expenses of the organization will be borne by public subscription.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A New Work by Henry F. Gilbert—Miss Novaes the Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society started its series of Sunday afternoon concerts yesterday, as all series of concerts are started now, with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Stransky's program included Brahms's second symphony, Henry F. Gilbert's symphonic prologue, "Riders to the Sea," and Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite. Miss Guiomar Novaes was the soloist and played Chopin's F minor concerto.

The performance of Brahms's symphony was on the order of what Mr. Stransky has given it before, but perhaps still more wooden and uncomprehending. The first movement was taken at a singularly sleepy tempo; as before, in Mr. Stransky's interpretations, the passage which Brahms twice prescribes in this movement as to be played "quasi-ritenente," he is a little faster than his principal tempo. In all the rest, even the allegretto so gracioso, there was the same singular lack of vitality in the performance.

This did not appear in Mr. Gilbert's piece, which went with vigor and poignant expression. The piece presents, according to the composer's statement, the two dominant moods of J. M. Synge's Irish tragedy, "Riders to the Sea." There is the elemental mood of the impersonal, the irrevocable sea; and then the human emotion, the lament or song of grief. The music is of strong and vigorous imaginative power. There is the touch of Irish idiom in it that befits its reference to Synge's play. The mood is gloomy throughout; the mood of crushed grief, of resignation. The lack of contrast is necessary to the subject; but it puts a burden upon the music. Mr. Gilbert's orchestration finely heightens the expression of his musical ideas; it throws a sure touch, a confident application of means to desired end. The piece made no ordinary impression, and Mr. Gilbert was called out several times to bow his acknowledgments.

Miss Novaes is at home in the music of Chopin and her playing of the concerto was of poetic beauty, grace, and finesse; these, very properly, were its qualities rather than power or brilliancy, and the performance brought her enthusiastic applause. It would have made an even better effect if the accompaniment had some of the same quality of finesse. The reorchestration of Richard Hermeister was used.

George Reimherr, a young tenor with a clear, unforced voice of peculiarly sustained or "carrying" quality, sang at the Princess last evening to another audience that filled the little house. With Rodney Saylor at the piano, Mr. Reimherr gave folksongs from Russia, Serbia, Japan, Bohemia, and Iceland, airs from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," Handel's "Samson" and "Judas Maccabaeus," and songs in French, German, and English. Of these last, one of the most effective was by Charles W. Cadman.

Quinito Valverde and the Spanish company singing his "Land of Joy" at the Park Theatre, gave the first of their Sunday concerts at that house last night, with an entire program of songs and dance numbers from the current operetta and others by its composer. Among those appearing were Maria Marco, Luisita Puchol, Amparo Saus, Miss Black, and Mr. Lydecker, together with the dancers and the Spanish chorus.

THREE NEW FILM PLAYS.

Mary Pickford, Elsie Ferguson, and Franklyn Farnum the Stars.

The newest of the Mary Pickford films is "The Little Princess," exhibited for the first time at the Strand yesterday, and admirers of Miss Pickford are quite unlikely to be any the less captivated by it than by its predecessors. It is an adaptation of Mrs. Burnett's story, that childhood classic which relates the woes and joys of little Sara Crewe, and it gives the star the opportunity to appear once more in the short skirts and long curls of a girl of 10 or 12. In that field, of course, Miss Pickford is unexcelled, and is a delight throughout. The film, with the exception of a long and useless Oriental interlude, is interesting.

At the Rialto Theatre Elsie Ferguson yesterday made her second screen appearance in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," a rather unimportant picture which nevertheless gives Miss Ferguson a number of opportunities. As a girl of the slums Miss Ferguson submerges her own individuality skillfully and completely, and her work in the film marks a distinct advance over her first picture. Among those in the supporting cast are Fania Marinoff and Elliott Dexter.

"The Winged Mystery," with Franklyn Farnum in the leading role, is the new attraction at the Broadway.

Film Stars Return to Stage.

The return of Marguerite Clark to the speaking stage, as well as the engagement of Norma Talmadge and Anita Stewart, actresses hitherto associated only with the films, is announced by Arthur Hammerstein. With Lucille Lee Stewart and Elaine Hammerstein, they will be seen in a series of musical comedies to be written by Rudolf Friml and Otto Harbach, who have signed a five-years' contract with Mr. Hammerstein. Miss Clark will be the star of the first of these productions, which will be made in February. Miss Talmadge will be seen in the second; Anita Stewart and her sister will co-star in the third, and Miss Hammerstein in the fourth. The last three will be deferred until next season.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. All Seats 50c to $2.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY GEM
RADIATING THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST OF REAL MUSICAL COMEDY!
The Riviera Girl
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Day matinee.
Theatre pays Government Tax on all $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ZIEGFELD ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TOMORROW (Tuesday) at 8:20
Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANN MURDOCK and THE THREE BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Last 8 Times.
Here Comes the Bride
TUES. NIGHT, 20TH—SEATS THURS.
COHAN & HARRIS Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by Caillavet de Flers & Arene.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. LAST 2 WEEKS.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"Miss Taylor triumphed again."—Sun.
'The Wooing of Eve'
J. HARTLEY MANNERS' NEW PLAY.
"It is worth seeing time and again."—Times.
Noteworthy Cast. Includes A. E. ANSON.
"WELL RECEIVED SUCCESS."—World.
"EVERYBODY WHO LIKED 'THE CINDERELLA MAN' IS SURE TO LIKE
'THE PIPES OF PAN'
"EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTERS' PLAY IS FAR ABOVE THE BROADWAY LEVEL."—Eve. World.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HARRIS West 42d St. NOV. 17 at 8:30
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
SELWYN & CO. present
"LOSING HELOISE"
A Farce by FRED JACKSON.
FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Another real American play."—Herald
"Broken Threads"
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose
PARK B'way, 59 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
with L'ARGENTINA
"A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL."—Eve. World.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30
Polly With a Past
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.
Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now In Its 2nd Year In London.
Company of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, Nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8383. Ev. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Adolf Philipp
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA:
"New York"
With Mizi Gizi & an Ens. Company
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance
Madison Square Garden
32nd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
Trotters, Hunters, Ponies in Harness Saddle Horses and Jumpers
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 694 Madison Square.
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Gross Receipts To American Red Cross
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved.
"Miss HAMLET," Carleton, Marcella Elinor Murray Johnson, & Livingston, 5 Others
OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7878 2363
CHOICE SEATS FOR CARUSO in Aida and L'Elisir D'Amore Opening Night. All Operas. Subs. Bought, Sold, Exch. CORSOLI, 1438 B'way, bet. 40 & 41st St. 1449 B'way (Schultz Cigar Store.)
IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DREIMAEDERLHAUS
Musical comedy by Franz Schubert.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. 10 A.M., 2 & 8 P.M. Beginners Sun. a.m. $1 ICE SKATING NOW
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Gwen Lewis, & Sallie Fisher.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
ELSIE JANIS BESSIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.
"Cheer Up" "No Tax on Laughter at the 'Hip.'"—Life.
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15
At the HIPPODROME
THE Greenwich Village Theatre 4TH ST. and 7TH AVE. Tel. Spring 6400.
OPENS THURS., NOV. 15 SEATS NOW
3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices B'way & 47th. HO, GIRL
MOTION PICTURES.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY
TRAGIC FLAMING LOVE MAKING OF A SIREN QUEEN. IN MOST WONDROUS PICTURE EVER FILMED.
WILLIAM FOX —Presents— THEDA BARA IN Cleopatra
LYRIC Theatre, W. 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30 25c-$1.65. All Reserved
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BROADWAY Theatre at 41st St. Noon to 11:30. 20-30-55c.
Double Feature Program All Week.
FRANKLYN FARNUM, "The Winged Mystery." BROWNIE VERNON in "FEAR NOT."
STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARY PICKFORD "The Little Princess" Soloists, Comedy. Concerts To-day, 2:15, 8:15. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH. A. Arlani, Cond.
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RIALTO B'way, 42d ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing." Soloists. Comedy. Inexcusable Orchestra.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1917.

PEACE ONLY AFTER VICTORY.

In this moment of anxiety and of peril, when virtual anarchy in Russia and reverses in Italy have brought into view the full magnitude of the work Great Britain, France, and the United States must carry on, perhaps unaided, let us turn for guidance and new fortitude to that statement of the object of the war written by the firm hand of WOODROW WILSON in the reply to the untimely and unacceptable peace proposal of the Pope:

> The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

It is more than a declaration of purpose, it is a commitment on the part of the United States to full co-operation with its allies until the German military power and the German autocracy have been overthrown, for short of that the world can have no secure peace or freedom. These words of the President will bear and repay attentive study. They should be read and studied daily by the American people as the gospel of their resolve and their covenant. They have been accepted by our allies as of the highest significance. In England and in France they were welcomed as an assurance that America no longer stands aloof. What people that fears God and keeps His commandments could stand aloof in this great crisis of civilisation? The Rietch of Petrograd, with the clear vision of its director, PAUL N. MILUKOFF, says that Mr. WILSON has "formulated the first and chief aim of the war." He has laid down also the indispensable condition of peace.

We have need to keep these words in mind now, when, as at every critical stage of the war, counsels of irresolution are put forward with intent to hamper and limit our military effort and persuade us into a shameful betrayal of our allies and the cause of freedom. One constant manifestation of this base pacifism, advocacy of a German peace wearing the mask of political candor, has been the reiterated demand for restatements of our aims in the war. Once and for all the President has stated our aims in the war. Now, on the eve of the allied conference in Paris we have been warned that we must be wary of any commitment to war plans of the Allies beyond the strict limits of American interest; and our traditional avoidance of entanglement in the affairs of Europe is recalled to support this counsel of cowardice and treason to ourselves and the free nations of the world. Only the pretext is American. The thought and purpose are German. The underlying hope and the intent are plain enough if we pay some attention to German plans and German policies already formed, in process of execution, plans and policies designed to secure for Germany after the war that position of dominance and world mastery which she now sees she cannot gain by the war she deliberately brought on in 1914 for that end.

Failing in her attempt to conquer Western Europe, foreseeing that she must give up Belgium and forego her designs upon Holland and Denmark, Germany turns to the East. There lies her present destiny, there, too, her hope and ambition, balked but not abandoned, to put the world in bondage to her supreme will. No country on earth looks so far into the future, nor cherishes ambitions of such audacity, for no other nation is altogether free of moral restraint or is willing and prepared to ride ruthless and make them mere building stones in its own political edifice.

Germany has brought Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey under complete subjection to herself. She will keep them subject if the Allies stop short of the goal of freedom and salvation fixed by Mr. WILSON in his reply to the Pope. She will hold Serbia and Rumania enslaved. The dream of a South Slav State that has so long sustained the souls of the peoples of the Balkans will come to the dreadful awakening of a German suzerainty. South from Constantinople, throughout Armenia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Arabia to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean her sphere of influence and control will be extended. The great ambition in which the Bagdad railway had its beginning, the vast design of a Mitteleuropa, a German belt extended over nearly a quarter of Earth's circumference from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean will have been achieved.

In Russia Germany has but to continue that policy of penetration and suffocation which she has faithfully pursued for two hundred years. The rottenness of the Romanoff rule was German work, the industrial and commercial life of Russia was never beyond the control of the legions of Germans domiciled within the empire for German service. German intrigue turned the old autocracy and its instruments to ways of treason and betrayal, and when an orderly Government of loyal Russians arose from the street revolution of March again the German propaganda poisoned the lifeblood of the new republic in all its currents. LENINE and TROTZKY are doing the bidding and the work of Germany as faithfully as STUERMER or SOUKHOMLINOFF. Germany has sought to make sure that Russia, with its boundless resources, shall be a vassal State.

Look beyond. China is unstable, hardly a sovereign State, for the United States and Japan have just entered into an agreement respecting China without consulting her, a fraternal guarantee of independence and integrity of territory not without its special dangers. We have full faith that the Government of Japan will be true to its pledge. But Governments change, and there is a strong party in Japan that, with great admiration for Germany and German policies of expansion, may in some future time make determinations of a very different nature in respect to China. Russia's possessions in the East, all of Siberia, will be within the easy reach of Japan—with Germany's consent and prompting. It is a vast field for bargaining, rich in give-and-take considerations which might powerfully move even a nation less ambitious than Japan to the venture of an understanding or alliance with Germany; and Germany would concern herself very little about the independence or the territorial integrity of China if that great domain could be brought into the new grouping.

This enormous Wirtschaftsgebiet, for it is an economic sphere of influence that Germany intends to establish in and over these many lands, a far-flung industrial and commercial "block," with herself as the central, energizing force, would embrace a great part of the whole surface of the earth and nearly half its population—more than half of all that counts in the economic sense. The plan shaped itself in the German mind soon after the conference of the Allies at Paris, in June, 1916, when resolves were taken which Germany, and at first we in the United States, construed as an undertaking to boycott German trade after the war. The statesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse grasped at the idea of economic control over their allies and the adjacent eastern countries of the Balkans and over Russia as a means for meeting the urgent needs of Germany immediately after the close of the war, as a tower of defense against the commercial war thought to be declared by her allied enemies. Then, as the project broadened in their contemplation, it presented itself as a compensation for military defeat, as a way to the achievement of Germany's imperial ambition to become the greatest power on earth, to attain by intrigue and propaganda and "peaceful penetration" and economic alliances the great ends she failed to gain by arms.

The evidence of this colossal design has been plain in the view of those who have attentively watched the development of recent German policies and have noted the utterances of German publicists, even of those men of liberal views who have not always approved the policy of forcible conquest. It appears, typically, in the attempt of Herr SAMUEL SAENGER, a well-known writer for the Neue Rundschau, to persuade the editor of Viedomosti, the chief organ of MILUKOFF'S Constitutional Democratic Party, to reject a hopeless, barren alliance with the Western powers, and welcome a close, friendly understanding with Germany. "You ought to bless the hand which is loyally stretched out to you," to which the Russian, well-advised and curt, replied: "Do not let us speak of loyalty." There is evidence of the German plan in the effort made all over the world by the Socialist agitators and organizations to undermine the armed power of Germany's enemies and to create a popular demand for immediate peace. Even the aid of Rome with its calculated reference to "useless massacres" was sought and given.

There is more, far more, than appears on the surface in the President's statement of the object of the war. It is the utterance of a statesman who sees the end from the beginning, who knows the meaning of the present struggle and the issues that hang upon it. It is the voice of the nation, which has entered the war with no selfish ambition to serve, no indirect ends to gain, but with the high purpose to see that right triumphs and that the free peoples of the world are protected against the aggression of a power which has disregarded every principle of humanity and every obligation of honor in its lust for dominion. It is the voice of the nation which has accepted the challenge of the German Government to fight for the freedom of the world, and which will not sheathe the sword or relax its efforts until that freedom is secure.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

Russia must either sink into ruin and disruption or rise into a great, free, democratic nation. Those who tore the reins from KERENSKY'S too gentle hands are working desperately, whether they know it or not, to bring about the first result. The hope of all who wish for the other outcome will go with the forces which now, at last, have risen against the Lords of Misrule. KERENSKY thought he was acting for the best when he dallied with KORNILOFF and then turned against him; he thought he was averting civil war. He only postponed it, and now he himself is obliged to appeal to the weapons with which he would not trust KORNILOFF in order to save his country.

If he succeeds, it is to be hoped that the lesson will remain with him. There is no peace possible with anarchy; there is no compromise possible; half-way measures are wasted. If KERENSKY defeats it, he must kill it, or it will kill Russia. This he did not believe; if he does not yet believe it, Russia's is an unhappy future. Let us hope the stern warning of the last few days has not been lost upon him. The mere fact that he has been able to raise an army against the madness that rules in Petrograd shows that there is soundness yet in Russia. May he use it!

THE "VENEERED INDIANS" OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Those messages sent in July and August by Germany's Minister at Buenos Aires to the Berlin Foreign Office, a few weeks after he had advised his Government to sink Argentine ships and kill all persons on board of them, should hasten that concert of action by the southern republics which would place the weight of their influence clearly on the right side in the war. They express German contempt for South Americans and show German plans which, if carried out, would menace the safety and independence of the southern countries. LUXBURG in May called the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs "a notorious ass." In July he advised his Government that its attitude should not be one of easy-going good nature, because this would be "dangerous in South America, where the people under thin veneer are Indians." They might be impressed, he suggested, by the presence of a submarine squadron, which could be sent ostensibly to salute the President of Chile, whose friendship must be cultivated.

All this is less important, however, than the light it throws upon the German mind. It is the mind which, months ago, about Germany's designs in the southern continent:

> I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganisation of South Brazil, equally well whether with or against Argentina.

In three southern States or provinces of Brazil, and notably in Rio Grande do Sul, there are large colonies of German immigrants, their number being nearly 500,000. Germany would "reorganize" this part of Brazil by making an independent German province there. This would involve insurrection. The "veneered Indians" in Brazil and other South American republics know what the effect of the creation of a German State there would be. In the recent action of Brazil's Congress there was no ground for LUXBURG'S confidence. Rio Grande do Sul alone has sixteen members of the House, but only one vote was cast against the declaration of war. In that State, in Paraná and in Santa Catharina, the Germans are less than one-fifth of the population.

South American opposition to Germany is growing. Even in Colombia the Senate has denounced submarine warfare. There should be a conference to determine the whole continent's attitude toward the war.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

The Washburn Wire Company did not put up a sign reading, "Wanted, Men to Destroy This Plant." But it did what to all intents and purposes was the same thing; it engaged hundreds of Germans and Austrians, many of them not even naturalized, and gave them free access to its works. What happened to this company will happen to every company that does the same thing. There is no "perhaps" about it; it must happen, so long as it is to the interest of Germany to have our factories destroyed. The only way to avoid it is to get into our minds, by some process, the difficult idea that we are at war, and that Germans belong to the country we are at war with.

It is much better not to attempt the making of products for the use of the army and navy than to begin the attempt with the certainty of having them destroyed. As long as Germans and Austrians are employed in such plants their destruction is sure. Not every German in their employ will undertake such a work, but there is certain to be at least one who will. If his devotion to his country is not enough to inspire him, the money he can command for the job will do the work. At some time we shall arrive at an understanding of the fact that this is a war, but with many Americans the process of education seems incredibly slow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Shouldn't Complain, But They Will.

One hardly knows whether to envy or pity the Captain of a certain Spanish steamer who is now somewhere in the Atlantic, bound for his home port of Barcelona. The dubiety results from the fact that, just before he started on his last trip to this country, $7,000 in the form of a check on an American bank was intrusted to him by a German firm doing business in Spain, with instructions to get American gold for it here and take the gold back to the owners of the credit.

The honest mariner attempted to carry out this innocent and pleasing purpose, but he found that though the check was "good," as goodness is understood in banking circles, American gold is not sold, these days, for exportation to enemy aliens abroad. They are a shrewd lot in Further Downtown, however, and some particularly quick-witted inhabitant of that region suavely told the Captain that the thing for him to do with his $7,000 was to buy with it seven Liberty bonds of the thousand-dollar denomination and take those back to Barcelona as a full equivalent for the unattainable gold. What else he was told is not recorded, but, anyway, he bought the bonds, and though there was an effort on the part of certain slow-thinking port officials to prevent the exportation of our bonds to Germans, an appeal to the Treasury Department instantly brought an enthusiastic commendation of the plan, and when the Captain sailed the securities went with him.

The interesting question, now, is what his clients will say about the transaction when they see him. That they will say much, and say it vehemently, is more than probable, and, as Teutonic tempers are rather short, their emotions may find other than verbal expression. For though they will not be able to deny that Liberty bonds are in some ways even better than gold, the ways are not such as to appeal to Germans, as money in this form, for them, is tied up, interest as well as principal, for nobody knows how long.

The joke on them is rather grim. It is not exactly what they call "Galgenhumor," and much enjoy when they play it on other people, but it is not widely different from jesting of that species, and they will not enjoy it at all. Oh, well, we can do it for them, and the chances are that the Captain will escape with his life, so why mourn?

Let's Have One Rule for Everybody.

As an unusual number of people at present are finding it, for many and good reasons, somewhere between expedient and necessary to change the names transmitted to them by their fathers, there is more than excuse for asking if it would not be well to restrict the discretionary power hitherto possessed and exercised by our Judges in deciding whether or not, and to what extent, the personal preferences of those asking for the privilege of taking new names should be heeded.

If all the Judges were of like mind in this really important matter, the existing situation would be well enough. But they follow no one guiding principle and render decisions at utter variance with each other. As a result, what one man is allowed to do is sternly forbidden to another. That does not conduce to increasing respect for the law, and the fact that a Chicago Judge has just carried discretion to the point of refusing naturalisation to certain applicants until they consented to take simpler names than those brought with them from abroad brings the issue to a point that demands the replacing of uncertainty and disagreement with a single rule, applicable in all these cases.

The Chicago Judge was right in saying that some of the names submitted to him for recognition as belonging to American citizens were ill adapted for pronouncing or writing by the majority of Americans, but the consequent inconvenience would fall almost wholly on the bearers of the names, and if they want to endure it, why not let them? To say that everybody in the country must or should have an "American" name is absurd, for there are no American names except those used by the Indians, and names that in one part of our wide land seem—as they are—not less "American" than "Smith" or "Jones," in other parts, because of their unfamiliarity, have an "outlandish" sound to all hearers.

The truth is that the names of the old and new stocks are alike "foreign," at least in the sense that no dividing line can be drawn, and the best of rules to establish, probably, would be that every man and woman of us can have any name he or she chooses, and change it as often as he or she pleases to pay a small recording fee. The varying fancies and prejudices of Judges should not be determinative in a matter so purely personal as is a family name.

A Typical German Judgment.

Among the men writing for the German papers, with more or less authority, about the war, Captain PERSIUS of the Berliner Tageblatt has as often as any justified the claim to be called an expert, and not infrequently he has supplied his readers on both sides of the ocean with facts and opinions of value. His specialty is the navy, and that he really does know something about it has been shown, especially of late, by his warnings to the Germans not to expect too much from the submarine campaign and not to expect anything decisive too soon.

But though Captain PERSIUS differs from most of the German journalists in showing a preference for truth, even when it is not as pleasing to him as exaggeration or misrepresentation, he is distinctly Teutonic when he ventures to explain the psychology of other nations. Then he goes as far astray as any of his brother journalists—as far as the Kaiser himself or even as far as the German professors of psychiatry.

This strange capacity of the Captain, as well as his tendency toward moderation of statement, is strikingly illustrated by his assertion that while the submarines will not, for at least six months, starve the British enough to make them ask for peace, they will have an equally important effect. As he put it, "The submarine question for the British will be not 'Can we continue the war?' but 'Will it pay?'"

In other words, Captain PERSIUS thinks that the British, being, as he has always heard, "a nation of shopkeepers," will fight only until they see no chance of profit in it. He simply cannot credit another nation with motives higher than, or different from, those of Germany, and, knowing in his heart that Germany went into the war for what she thought she could gain from it, his mind excludes the notion that any nation would remain in a war longer than it promised material gain.

Denmark and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you allow me a small space in your columns to write a few facts about Denmark, my old and noble country?

We, the Danish people, have not forgotten 1864. In the heart of every true Danish man and woman you will find, still fresh and red, the hatred for those who crushed us. We received it as a heritage from our grandparents and from our parents.

When Germany declared war on France twenty thousand Danes (who were forced into military service in the thousand-times hated uniform of the Kaiser) were placed in the front ranks of the German Army.

It is certainly not the truly loyal or patriotic Dane who can be accused of giving any help to Germany. In every garden there are flowers, but, alas, there are weeds also; so how can one be astonished if one sees traitors arise to whom money is more than patriotism? Have we not seen in every country during this war those whose souls have been corrupted for profit? Not only in neutral countries (and surely their position is harder, as was America's before she entered the war,) but in the belligerent countries. And no one should condemn a nation or refuse respect to its flag because of a few unworthy and base souls.

If Denmark should be attacked, her courage would be like Belgium's; and there are days when Danes, tired by malicious criticism, almost wish to see the Prussian helmets at their doors, to prove to the world again how they really feel.

People are suffering great privations at the present time in my country, but, believe me, joyfully; and in a letter lately received I read this sentence: "What do we care if we are short of heat and food, if our hearts are full of hope for Germany's defeat?"

POVLA FELDSH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Not the Lincoln for London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What have the English done to us that we should inflict Barnard's Lincoln upon them? Are they not men and brothers? Are we not friends and allies? And are there not already bronze abortions and marble monstrosities enough in London? Having lived in—and loved—that fog-infested, art-abandoned town, I sympathize with the frequent, friendly fugs that seek to hide its artistic shortcomings, rather than with those misguided Americans who would "see" the Londoner and "go him one" worse in the matter of turning his capital into an outdoor chamber of horrors.

Admitting that Lincoln may often have been the uninteresting invalid that Mr. Barnard portrays, were it not better to remember him as he was "after," instead of "before," he took the appropriate remedy? Why raise a monument to his maladies? Saint-Gaudens, French, Borglum, Weinman have given us Lincoln the immortal. We have no need to recall Lincoln the momentary. If the Barnard statue has to be sent somewhere—and I am quite prepared to admit the expediency of exporting the thing—let it be not to London, but to Liberia.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Permanent Food Conservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the suggestions of the Food Commission about conserving food and saving waste should be observed by the American people the savings in five years would pay every dollar of the war's cost, and, having acquired the habit of thrift, if our people will continue the habit after the war we will become not only the land of the free and the home of the brave, but we would become a land where want and destitution are unknown—a land of brighter hopes and happier firesides. Let the Food Commission's plan of conserving food supplies and saving waste become an enduring part of our national life and we will become the most powerful, prosperous and happy nation recorded in the annals of time.

JAMES F. DU PONT.

TEST OF WOMEN'S VOTES.

A Suggestion That Anti-Suffragists Do Not Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year from now, if not sooner, the anti-suffragists will be called upon to help in some election to prove what the women of New York can do. The civic pride and patriotism of the anti-suffragists will be needed by the loyal suffrage leaders to offset the pacifism and socialism of the rank and file of the suffragists. In other States where the vote has been forced upon an unwilling electorate the anti-suffragists have always responded to the call for service and here and there by their admirable qualities of sanity and balance have mitigated the folly of woman suffrage. Thereupon, of course, the suffrage leaders have been enabled to "point with pride" and to encourage their sisters in other States to follow their example.

Now is it not high time that the lamb refuse to be the goat? I for one earnestly declare that the duty of the anti-suffragist is to refuse to vote and thus do her part in revealing to the entire nation before it is too late the true quality of the woman's vote—at least the vote of those women who have struggled so passionately to plant woman suffrage upon an already overburdened nation. If every State already had gone for suffrage, I admit frankly that to refuse to take part in the elections would be unpatriotic. Under ordinary circumstances the right to vote implies the obligation to vote. The man who neglects to vote is a slacker. But these are not ordinary circumstances. By refusing to vote the conservative woman can show up the kind of woman who, with few exceptions, are really eager to vote. By having a city or a State where women vote go overwhelmingly pacifist and socialist, the conservative woman who refrains from voting can help to warn the other States which are still to be saved. She can prevent the Federal act from being enacted, the most insolent attempt to coerce the States that has ever been made. I most solemnly say, with full understanding of all it implies, that the duty at this moment of the convinced anti-suffragist, (not the woman who was "on the fence," but the woman who really is convinced that woman suffrage is a menace to the sex and to the State,) is to refrain from voting and at least for the moment to show up the woman's vote in its true colors.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Nov. 9, 1917.

From a Suffragist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anti-suffragists are apparently laboring under the delusion that Tammany controls the entire Republican State of New York. The only explanation that the "antis" give for the complete success of the State suffrage educational campaign is that the Tammany city ticket was elected. How do they explain the fact that even those Assembly Districts of this Democratic city which gave a majority to the Fusion ticket gave "votes for women" also a majority? The "antis" intimate that men will rue the day that they voted contrary to the prophecies of the leaders of the Anti-Suffrage Association, yet they loudly acclaimed before Election Day that the men could be trusted to vote for the best interests of the women and for the best interests of the State and city.

MAUD NATHAN.

New York, Nov. 9, 1917.

COAL AND DAYLIGHT.

A Saving of Fuel by Advancing the Clock in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The order from Washington restricting the use of electric lighting signs for advertising purposes is an evidence of the strenuous efforts that are being made throughout the country to curtail the consumption of coal. The problem of shortage of coal is one that faces not only business interests, but practically every householder here and abroad. The saving of coal is certainly as necessary to the successful conduct of the war as is the conservation of food products.

Under the circumstances, it is assuredly surprising that there has not been a greater demand for the inauguration of "daylight saving" in this country. If the hands of the clock were moved ahead one hour during the Spring and Summer months it would mean a very substantial decrease in the consumption of gas and electricity, and in consequence the conservation of a very large amount of coal. Whether the coal is saved in the Summer or Winter is not material; whatever economy can be effected in the consumption of fuel, regardless of the season, must prove of ultimate benefit. The daylight saving movement spells such economy without adversely affecting any business interests whatsoever or without causing the slightest inconvenience to any individual; in fact, the benefits of lengthening the day by one hour during the Spring and Summer months (entirely regardless of the saving to be made in the consumption of fuel) must be patent in even a cursory consideration of the subject.

The experiment has been tried with success in practically every European country during the last two years, and the example is certainly one which we should follow. A bill to make effective daylight saving was introduced in Congress at its recent session, and favorable action upon it by the Senate was secured. The bill, however, was never considered by the House, as the Committee on Interstate Commerce made no report of any kind upon this proposed legislation after the bill had been referred to it.

It seems to me that everybody who has the welfare of this country at heart and who wants to help in effecting economies in such products as are most necessary for the conduct of the war should use the utmost endeavor to influence prompt consideration by the incoming Congress of the Daylight Saving bill, so as to insure its early enactment. It could certainly expedite matters if every Congressman received from his constituency favorable comment on the subject.

ARTHUR LEHMAN.

New York, Nov. 6, 1917.

Service for Reserve Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reserve officers, instead of being relegated to civil life after the training camps and after receiving commissions, should be made to feel that they are still a part of that fighting force that the United States is to send over there. Those who are not ordered to active duty immediately should be sent to schools where they can continue their studies in military tactics. The enemy officers have been studying the war game since boyhood. Can we expect the graduates of a three months' course in the training camps to plan a campaign against such veterans?

We should not waste the valuable days of our reserve officers in the occupations of civil life. The lessons of the camps will be forgotten and the physical perfection will be lost in the enervating life of office and home.

A RESERVE OFFICER.

Troy, Nov. 6, 1917.

THE GRIM PRECURSORS.

Should you, when round the fire at night
The kiddies gather, pleading
With glowing cheeks and eyes star-bright
For fairy tales, proceeding
To tell of giants gory,
Or Princes in their glory,
Find you forget the story—
Then you are growing old!

Or when, beneath a Summer moon
Young lovers wander, blending
Youth's dream of life all rose-bestrewn
With faith in love unending,
If you, with gibes and scorning,
Shall mock love's cloudless morning—
Heed you the dismal warning!
Age makes the heart grow cold.

If you can see the folly now,
Of bread and cheese and kisses;
If you with wisdom walk, and bow
To worldly counsel—this is
Farewell to bold endeavor!
When you adventure never,
Know that for you, forever,
Youth is a memory's child!

CADORNA.

A Defeat Which Upset All Italian Military Calculations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the various interpretations of Cadorna's retreat in the papers and am frankly amazed. The military experts seem to have completely ignored the fact that Cadorna's first move after certain cavalry units had crossed the frontier one sunny May morning and a successful offensive was assured, was to fortify the plains of Northern Italy. It was my privilege to see some of the wonderful trenches and entanglements behind the eastern front only two months after Italy's entry in the world war. It was also my privilege to be a listener in Udine while intelligent Allied experts uttered their opinions. They all agreed that there could never be a successful Austrian offensive on the eastern front, as the mighty Cadorna had foreseen this possibility and had used every strategy to avoid it. In view of this fact it seems hardly possible that the Italian armies fighting on this sector could have been driven back further than their own entrenchments (this side of the old frontier and the other side of Udine) had there not been an inadequate supply of materials, especially heavy guns and shells with which to protect the infantry.

I am well aware that a military expert can attack me in my weak point, my lack of knowledge of military science, and can accuse me of feminine emotionalism. I fear, however, that very few experts have any idea of existing conditions on the Italian battlefront—of Cadorna's military tactics, and of his character. The idea that Cadorna sat in the headquarters of the Italian Army at Udine, sent all his materials to Tolmino, and fixed his eyes, greedy with a lust for possession, on a map of Laibach, overlooking for the moment possibilities on the Isonzo front, is preposterous to those who have followed closely his strategy from the first days of the Austro-Italian war, and know anything of the man as well as the General.

He frankly admitted that Italy could no longer continue her struggle against terrible odds without coal. No matter what was the loss of life, what the sacrifices, his simple bulletin announced: "Our valiant troops have captured —" There was no hue and cry or shot that was heard around the world. He saw to it that his engineers built roads over impregnable mountains, that his guns were hoisted thousands of feet into place, that the victuals, materials, &c., followed his men with mathematical precision, that his 400-mile front was made safe against an offensive, and never took his eyes off any one part of this immense front. He bade his armies bear all trials in silent heroism. For a long time he allowed no war correspondents at or near the front. His every move has been based on the old Italian proverb, "Qui va piano, va sano, e va molto lontano" (Who goes slowly, goes surely, and he gets very far.) And he has gone far. Day by day, inch by inch, his armies have advanced, and alone. In France and Belgium the united armies of four nations are now fighting. Italy has been fighting alone. The terrain, too, is far more difficult. There are lofty Alpine mountains to reckon with, and on the Isonzo front hills termed as "nasty" by officers who know them. Italy has been united only a short time, and has many traditions, as well as political parties, to fight; but under Cadorna she has brought to the amphitheatre of the war a perfectly organized army of 4,500,000 strong. Had she not given assurances to France of her neutrality when the war broke out, and thus made it possible for France to withdraw her 1,000,000 men from the Italian frontier, the battle of the Marne would never have been won. The shortest road to Berlin was over the Alps. The capture of Vienna would have eliminated Austria, and conditions on the western front would have brightened.

After all this, Italy was denied her materials, the only thing she asked for. The Allies were warned. Marconi came here to warn us. "We must have coal to hold our positions. Will you give us coal?" We replied heartily, "Yes." But we do not believe that our friends are in need until they are dying.

Woe to us if we do not hear Italy now. For in that far time when we may visit the ruins of Verona and Venice, the ghosts of all the nobly slain, from Switzerland to the sea, will whisper to us d'Annunzio's lament, "We don't want to be merely a water color in Prussian blue; we don't want to be only the world's museum; we don't want to be just a big hotel for international honeymoons. We want to live; we want to live again!"

VERGILIA BARON.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

The Russian Peace Formula.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old legend about a Greek philosopher who spent his lifetime in the investigation of a certain Greek vowel which seemingly had an improper punctuation. As later on was ascertained, the wrong appearance of the punctuation was due to traces left by a scholarly fly.

The word "contribution" in the Russian peace formula obviously shares the fate of the unhappy Greek vowel. Instead of forcing it as a translation of the English word "indemnity," would it not have been wiser for the learned linguists to inform themselves that both the Russian peace formula "Peace without annexation and contribution" and the very word "contribution" used in it have a history and an origin of their own. To state that the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates do not understand the meaning of these words is a display of ignorance of present Russian conditions. During the last decade every Russian "mujik" read and heard about the "annexation" (annexia) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of Egypt, and others, and this word is no more strange to them than to the average reader of any other nationality.

With regard to the word "contribution," Russia has beaten any other nation by a mile in the thorough knowledge of the meaning of this word. The entire early history of Russia consisted of one long, continuous row of payments of contributions to its surrounding stronger neighbors. Later on it developed into a forcible method of collecting taxes, debts, and fines from individuals and communities, which consisted of the placing of soldiery on the premises of the delinquent debtor at his cost, expense, and upkeep until the sum due was paid. That was "contribution." In other words, it is a payment exacted by the stronger from the weaker and under pressure, the amount of such payments usually being imposed by the victor, the master or any party who was in the position to enforce its will. "Indemnity" is a payment of money for loss sustained, and is a result of previous mutual agreement, and has its equivalent in the Russian language in the words "vozmeschenie" and "voznagrazdenie."

The two words "indemnity" and "contribution" and the two formulas, "Peace without annexation and indemnity" and "Peace without annexation and contribution," have two separate individual meanings, and are not translations one from the other.

S. RABBINO.

GIVE $75,000 TO AID ARMENIAN CHILDREN

Hippodrome Audience Loosens Purse Strings in Answer to Stirring Pleas.

BELGIAN JOINS IN APPEAL

Rabbi Wise Thrills Hearers by Declaration That America Will Fight Until Victory Is Won.

While patriotic and religious music of Armenia and America echoed through the Hippodrome's galleries yesterday afternoon, men well known in public life made stirring and successful appeals for contributions for Armenia's 400,000 starving children and for such of the parents of these children as have as yet escaped murder and starvation at Turkish hands.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Dr. John H. Finley, Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop David H. Greer and Mooshek Vorperian, an Armenian youth, whose sister was sold, whose parents were murdered and who alone remains alive out of a single group of 550 deported Armenian lawyers, doctors and business men, were the speakers. So deeply did they touch the hearts of a gathering of Americans and Armenians which filled the Hippodrome almost to the doors that approximately $50,000 was pledged in large contributions and about $15,000 more was given in money. Occupants of the second gallery alone were so touched by Rabbi Wise's argument of "every $60 keeps one Armenian orphan alive for a year," that they gave $7,200. More contributions were received after the meeting closed and it was estimated that the total gifts would reach $75,000.

After Mgr. Lavelle's prayer that the United States "be spared from the waters of hate and sin which threaten to engulf our nation with the rest of the world," Dr. Finley, who presided, told the big audience that America's purpose in the war was not merely to make the world safe for abstract democracy but also to make it safe for little living children. Senator La Fontaine of Belgium then asked that the United States do for the children of Armenia what it has already done for those of his own land.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, the next speaker, said that the Turks periodically had invaded Armenia, but could neither subdue nor assimilate the people, and adopted the policy of letting the Armenians store up honey for each fifty years and of then emptying the pot. "When the present war came," he said, "the Turks needed money badly. The Treasury of Turkey was empty. The pay of the Turkish Army was three months overdue. The Government had to raise money in some way. It hit on the plan of disarming all the able-bodied men of Armenia and of putting them to menial work in the army. The women, children, and other men of the race either were driven into the desert or slaughtered wholesale. In many cases boatloads of Armenians, under pretense of deportation, were taken fifteen miles from their homes and drowned. The young girls were sold for an 80-cent piece to Turkish officers. The Turks thought they could destroy the Armenian race secretly in thirty days. But the American missionaries and diplomats would not permit it. The outcome of this war must be to change human nature. Men must learn from it not to exploit one another."

"Every disaster is an inspiration, every defection a test," Rabbi Wise said. "We Americans will not stop until the last Prussian foot is out of Belgium, and the effect of the Armenian atrocities will be to bring Armenia at last into the community of civilized nations. If we don't help, we shall be partly responsible for that persecuted nation's destruction. I'm not a Christian. I am a Jew. But I come here today as an American to help the Armenian people. If the 400,000 orphans alive in Armenia today are allowed to starve, the Armenian race will be destroyed. Remember that the United States may have 400,000 orphans of its own before the war ends."

After Mooshek Vorperian, the young Armenian refugee, had described the sale of his thirteen-year old sister to a Turkish officer, and after Shah-Mouradian, an Armenian tenor of the Paris Grand Opera, had sung the Armenian national air and the "Marseillaise," Rabbi Wise called on the audience for contributions. Among exceptionally large donations were $20,000 from the Armenian National Union, $2,500 from A. & M. Karagousian, $2,000 from the Women's Armenian Relief, $5,000 from an anonymous Armenian, $800 from Irenée du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Rabbi Wise and Mgr. Lavelle each gave $100, and Bishop Greer donated $1,000.

JEWS TO RAISE $5,000,000.

Plan a Great Campaign Here to Aid Jewish War Relief Work.

A campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, of which $1,000,000, it is hoped, will be subscribed especially to aid the work of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, will begin on Monday, Dec. 3, and end Saturday, Dec. 15. The officers of the committee which will have supervision of the campaign are Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman; Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Irene L. Elkus, and Leon Kamaiky, Vice Chairmen; Walter Sachs, Treasurer, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary.

Among others who have accepted places upon the Executive Committee are Charles L. Bernheimer, Leo K. Frankel, Daniel Guggenheim, Edward Lasansky, Meyer London, Henry Morgenthau, Mortimer L. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Alexander Kohut. Among the members of the Administrative Committee are Joseph Barondess, Bernard M. Baruch, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, Rabbi Ephriam Frisch, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, James Speyer, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

David A. Brown has come to this city from his home in Detroit, Mich., to act as the general director of the campaign. He volunteered his services, having been chosen because of the great success that attended his efforts in a similar campaign in Detroit. He is the general director of the American Jewish Relief Committee of Michigan. The executive director of the coming campaign will be Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the $10,000,000 campaign of the American Jewish Relief Committee

ZIONISTS HERE SEE TEUTON PLAN HALTED

British Victories in the Holy Land Thwart Germany's Ambition to Control Palestine.

HER PRESS CAMPAIGN BARED

Its Aim Was to Save Enough Eastern Territory to Menace the Suez Canal.

American Zionists who have been watching with interest the various military operations near the Holy Land have been tremendously relieved by the events of the last few days. The British victories at Beersheba and Gaza, forecasting the eventual occupation of Jerusalem, and the promise given last week by Mr. Balfour, in the name of the British Government, that they would "use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people," have apparently spiked a German scheme for setting up in Palestine a Jewish State, nominally autonomous, but really under German control.

A statement issued yesterday by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs gave a detailed account of a press campaign supporting this scheme which has been going on in Germany and Austria for some time. This is held to indicate that the German military leaders foresaw the collapse of the Berlin-to-Bagdad plan and were preparing another arrangement by which it was hoped that Germany might save from the wreck of its plans in the Near East enough to form a constant menace to the Suez Canal, Egypt, and India.

"To accomplish this purpose," says the committee, "Germany was evidently preparing to ride roughshod, if need be, over its present ally, should Turkey refuse to recognize that it was to her 'best interests' to fall in with the new project. To give a punch to its publicity campaign, Germany unearthed a conspiracy between America and the Zionist Organization, including United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack, head of the American Military Insurance Department; Felix Frankfurter of the War Department, as well as Lord Walter Rothschild, leader of the English Zionists, and former Ambassador Henry W. Morgenthau to seize Palestine for exploitation by the Jews, Christian missionaries, and capitalists.

"In the end, if General Allenby hadn't gotten the jump on her by striking hard and quickly, Germany would one day soon have blandly announced the establishment of a Jewish republic under its auspices and suzerainty, and in response to Turkey's protests would have pointed to the overwhelming demand of the German people, and quoted for the benefit of its ravished ally, 'Vox populi, vox Dei.'

"If it had carried out its new plan, the establishment of an autonomous Jewish State in Palestine under its overlordship, whether with the consent of the Ottoman Government or in utter disregard of Turkey's wishes, Germany would have had, in addition to the strategical advantage that this would mean for 'the next war,' also the satisfaction of 'beating the Allies to it.' England, France, Italy, and Russia have already made it clear that the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine is one of their aims in this war, and in Jewish circles in America it is held that Washington's view as to the desirability of this coincides with that of the Allies.

"Some echoes of these whisperings must have reached Germany, and several of its leading periodicals began to publish articles on 'American Zionist proposals.' Thus Die Kölnische Zeitung, published in Cologne, publishes a long screed impugning the honesty of President Wilson, and ending with these complimentary allusions to Americans in general:

> The Americans belong to that class of money-worship that has been for the last sixty years undermining the proud edifice of the Turkish Empire, and haven't stopped it yet. The Palestine action fully reveals Wilson's intentions. America has dropped its mask and shown itself in its true colors—a power that has the greatest interest from the capitalistic and religious point of view to bring Turkey under the influence of missionaries and capitalists. This is the true American humanity, which is based on the alliance of the religious men with the king of trusts. Turkey has watched this campaign with the utmost patience, and now it has removed the cruelest reward. It can see now that America is not far behind the other Entente Powers in their enmity to Turkey and their plans for its destruction.

Kaiser Visits Palestine.

"For Germany to give its consent to the establishment of the Jewish nationality on its historic soil, requires a reversal of its previous attitude toward Palestine. Attempts have been made to establish German colonies in the Holy Land, and Kaiser Wilhelm has paid several visits to Palestine in order to win favor with the peoples of that country, and to encourage his subjects in their vain attempts to gain a strong footing there.

"The way was being prepared by a rather obvious campaign which began with the publication of apparently innocent scientific articles, by experts, on the near East, which discussed at great length, and with much detail, the accomplishments of the Jewish colonists and the vast possibilities of Palestine from an economic standpoint. A remarkable array of such articles, studying Palestine from every conceivable angle, has been published in over a hundred periodicals in Germany and Austria. These were followed by 'letters to the editor' and now the propaganda has attained the editorial stage."

Among the first of these articles was one by Major Carl Frank Enders to make clear to the German people that it had better give up all hope of colonization in the Holy Land, and at the same time warn Turkey not to put any obstacles in the way of the Jewish operations there. Major Enders wrote:

> The realization of the Zionist idea means infinitely more to our economic life than those fantasies and dreams of the German people that the Near East will create for us the lost world markets. . . . It will not be politically wise for Turkey to hinder the Jewish immigration into Palestine . . . German colonization in Palestine is nothing but a dream, beyond the realm of realities, which would advise the German people to forego.

"The Munich Neueste Nachrichten makes the frank statement that 'Zionism has become a question of the first magnitude, and Germany and Turkey have no choice but to give it serious consideration.' Gustave von Dobeller said: 'For many years the object which our Kaiser tried to accomplish by arduous political effort has been the making of a strong Turkey. A method not to be despised would be the establishment of a strong Jewish State, under Turkish suzerainty. As the Jewish people favor republics, let them, therefore, establish a republic, which must, however, be under the protection of the Ottoman Empire. It is always a question of importance whether you or your opponent has the key of the door. The idea of establishing a Jewish State is good for that power which effects it.'

Sees No Gain to Jews.

"The Vice President of the Austrian Parliament, Professor Paul Rohrbach, whose job was that of persuading the Jews of Germany and Austria-Hungary that the political schemes of the Allies are not to be trusted, wrote: 'The national aspirations of the Jews will be listened to with more sympathy by the allies of Middle Europe than by the Entente, even though certain papers and politicians on that side have lately been promising great things to the Jews. I do not believe that, even if the Entente were victorious and Turkey dismembered so that Palestine came under the suzerainty of either England or France, the Jews would benefit by this. Jews will have nothing to gain by the imperialistic schemes of England.'

"The Frankfurter Zeitung said:

> "Pan Turkish ideas have no meaning in Palestine, where practically no Turks dwell."

"Die Reichsbote, the mouthpiece of the Junkers, is calling upon the German

tablishment of a Jewish State to 'offset the American Zionist proposals.' This must be done, it insists, to counteract the Wilson intrigue and 'to prevent England from making use of these American Zionist proposals as a backdoor which will enable her to pass freely from Egypt to India. For this purpose,' it says, 'the German-Austrian Zionist plans for a Jewish settlement must be strengthened. This is the opportune moment for the Zionist movement to attain its ideal.'

"These 'American Zionist proposals' are creating a real panic in the minds of Germany. The indications are that the German press is alluding to the Palestine Commission appointed by President Wilson last Summer, consisting of Former Ambassador Morgenthau and Felix Frankfurter of War Secretary Baker's Advisory Council. At any rate, the Deutsche Worte speaks of them as a 'graver calamity than a declaration of war by a small or even medium-sized nation would be,' and charges the enemies of Germany with 'trying to enlist in their service the Zionist movement.' But it sees through the game of the Allies. 'We know very well what Mr. Morgenthau and Lord Rothschild are doing in this behalf for America and England,' it declares, the while it admits that if 'this plan of our enemies succeeds, it will go very badly with us.'

"These editorials will suffice to indicate how Germany was making ready to 'beat the Allies to it' in Palestine. General Allenby had not beaten Germany by taking Beersheba and capturing the highway to Jerusalem. The unfurling of the Union Jack over the hills of the Holy City will signalize the end of the 'Berlin to Bagdad' dream."

CROWD HISSES HOOVER AID.

Followers of O'Leary Seize Brooklyn Forum Meeting.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, and Cleveland Moffett, head of the Vigilantes Committee of the American Defense Society, were to have debated on the subject of "Irish Freedom" before the Brooklyn Forum of the People's Institute at 4 Court Square, Brooklyn, last night. Several days ago the directors of the forum decided it was not a proper Sunday night's performance to have O'Leary and Moffett appear on the same program, and sent notices to that effect to the principals.

Mr. O'Leary, with a coterie of supporters, appeared at the hall last night, saying he had not received notice that the debate was canceled. Mr. Moffett did not appear.

At the opening of the meeting, F. R. Ferri, representative of the Hoover Food Administration, spoke on food conservation. The audience was much larger than usual, and when many of the regular attendants at the forum meeting appeared they could not get into the hall. It was said by them that the crowd had come to hear Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Ferri was frequently hissed, and every time he mentioned the name of Hoover there were boos. At last he frankly asked his auditors whether they would conserve food. There were shouts of "no" from all parts of the hall.

Mr. Ferri was plainly disconcerted.

"As long as you say 'no,'" he said, "I wish—no, I won't say that because I am an American. I was going to say I believe it would serve you right if the Germans ever came over here if they would treat New York as they treated Belgium."

This was met with cries of disapproval.

Lewis H. Pink, Chairman of the meeting, then arose and criticised the audience for its treatment of Mr. Ferri. He said such action was disloyal.

"You're a liar," shouted several women, and Mr. Pink was unable to continue his speech. He took his seat. A moment later he arose and introduced Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. O'Leary chided his auditors for their treatment of Mr. Ferri and said:

> We are for America, first, last, and all the time."

STOKES ASKS FOR LOYALTY.

Opposes Socialist Agitation That Seeks to Embarrass Government.

Seeking to counteract recent "individualistic" and "nonresistant" propaganda similar to that which Morris Hillquit and his associates spread through the east side in the recent Mayoralty campaign, J. G. Phelps Stokes, who resigned from the Socialist Party several months ago, urged a large east side audience in Cooper Union last night to get unitedly behind President Wilson. Mr. Stokes made a special point of defending the Administration's recent action in denying second-class mailing privileges to The Masses.

"I don't say that President Wilson is always right in everything he does," Mr. Stokes declared on this point. "President Wilson said himself recently in writing to Max Eastman regarding the suppression of The Masses that he might not be right in everything. But the fight which the Administration is making on the secret underhand propaganda which the German autocracy is spreading throughout the United States contains so many problems that all of us who wish to be good citizens must accept occasional seeming injustices as inevitable."

Mr. Stokes began his address, which was delivered under the auspices of the People's Institute, by declaring that the war was not only right, but that it was doing more for the permanent democratization of the world than any other present day influence could do.

"I am no pacifist," he said, "but in a very few weeks I am sure that men who are natural leaders will arise in Russia who will take control of the Government. The ideals of the Bolsheviki are very high. They dream that a country may be governed practically without law.

"But ideals like that won't work in a country where the men in power are merely workingmen, with no experience in ruling. When you hear men on the New York street corners demand that all masters go and that the manual workers take government into their hands, you should realize that they are talking unpractical nonsense. Remember, too, that our American democracy, in spite of its incidental economic tragedies, in infinitely better than a European autocracy."

Captain Philip D. Hoyt to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Yale of Brewster, N. Y., announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Yale, to Captain Philip D. Hoyt, U. S. R. Miss Yale was graduated from Smith College and Captain Hoyt was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1912. He was for five years a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is at present on duty with the Seventy-eighth Division, N. A., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Alexander of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Alexander, to Irwin Friend. Mr. Friend has enlisted in the Hospital Corps of the Naval Reserve.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Estelle Harris of Newburg, N. Y., Assistant Supervisor of the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, and Lieutenant Joseph MacDonald, U. S. N., of East Orange. No date has been set for the wedding.

At the silver wedding anniversary of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Hayes of 25 Frederick Terrace, Irvington, N. J., the engagement was announced of Le Roy L. F. Hayes, only son of the Irvington couple, to Miss Grace H. Varick of 45 Avon Place, Newark. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. K. G. Barry of 63 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Fraser Barry, to Joseph Burr Renwick, Jr., also of Montclair. No date for the wedding has been set.

Another engagement announced is that of Miss Kathryn Greenough, daughter of Mrs. Emily K. Greenough of 40 Highland Avenue, Montclair, to Harold A. Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hall of Lincoln, Neb.

London Chronicle Raises Its Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.—The Daily Chronicle announces that commencing Nov. 19 its price will be raised to a penny, as a consequence of the continued advance during the last seven months of the cost of every commodity used in newspaper production. It points out that the price of paper itself has

CATHOLICS IN RALLY TO AID WAR FUND

Cardinal Farley Presides at a Meeting to Give Impetus to Work of Societies.

CANTONMENT UPLIFT IS AIM

Knights of Columbus Have Erected Forty-eight Buildings for Social and Religious Purposes.

Cardinal Farley presided last night at the Catholic Club at 120 Central Park South at a patriotic rally called to give impetus to a campaign to raise $7,000,000 as a starter to carry on the work of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic societies at army cantonments and other military and naval stations.

More than $1,000,000 has already been raised for this purpose, and forty-eight buildings for social and religious purposes have been erected under the direction of the Knights of Columbus at army and navy posts. Twenty-one other buildings are under construction. Cardinal Farley praised President Wilson and the War Department for prohibiting saloons and resorts within five miles of cantonments and for their encouragement to the activities of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations of social workers. Speaking of the five-mile zone order, Cardinal Farley said:

"I am prouder of this Government for this measure than for anything else that I can mention since the beginning of the war. While President Wilson and Secretary Baker are using every effort to safeguard the morals of the soldiers of this country, in Europe such precautions are not taken and are not even thought of."

Cardinal Farley reviewed the part taken by Catholics in all of America's former wars. He pointed to the fact that Catholics are in the army and navy in much larger proportion than the percentage of Catholics to the total population.

"I thank God that in this war we, as Catholics, true to our traditions, shall bear a noble part," he continued. "The Secretary of War, according to my information, has said that the Catholics of the United States have contributed 25 per cent. of the personnel of the army. I have been credibly informed that 40 per cent. of the men in the navy are our co-religionists.

"I am proud of the splendid evidence of patriotism which this crisis has shown in every part of the country. The inheritors of this citizenship, which makes us all—rich and poor, learned and untaught, immigrant and native born—partners in this enterprise, will read the history of these stirring times with pride. Our youth of fighting age have rallied to the colors with an enthusiasm that has thrilled the entire nation.

"Wonderful also has been the answer of our American womanhood. Mothers and young wives have sent their sons and husbands with a cheerfulness and a fortitude found only in a strong and virile people. Admirable also has been the spirit of American womanhood displayed in the various agencies of service organized to relieve the suffering and to bind up the wounds which war will cause.

'I thank you, gentlemen of the Catholic Club, for the opportunity which this meeting affords me. As your Archbishop, I pledge your loyalty and devotion to the flag. It is the emblem of freedom for which our Catholic ancestors in the colonies fought. Catholic courage, energy, and love have contributed their share to the brilliance of each separate star that has appeared in the brightening blue quadrant—the virtues of Catholic men and womanhood have done their share to keep unstained its pure white stripes and Catholic valor on every battle front in which it has appeared, has bled, and, if necessary, will bleed to keep unsullied the splendid red courage of the nation."

Percy J. King, President of the club, said that contributions from Catholics had to be large because, he asserted, while Catholics composed only 16 per cent. of America's population, they composed nearly 40 per cent. of the military and naval forces. William P. Larkin, head of the Knights of Columbus, described the work already done by the society, and pleaded for large contributions to this cause. Other speakers were Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, the Rev. John J. Burke, Alfred J. Talley, and John G. Agar.

A resolution was adopted placing the work of raising funds and directing Catholic camp work in the hands of a committee composed of Joseph P. Grace, William D. Guthrie, John J. Pulleyn, Victor J. Dowling, Nicholas F. Brady, Henry Joyce, George MacDonald, Almiranda Portfolio, Frank S. Gannon, Henry Heide, Myles Tierney, John Emery, John G. Agar, John D. Ryan, John G. O'Keefe, Joseph H. Fargis, Thomas F. Murray, Judge Michael J. Mulqueen, William R. King, William F. Clare, George J. Ryan, Francis J. Quinlan, Charles V. Fornes, Thomas F. Farrell, Thomas Morrissy, Edward A. Arnold.

The campaign throughout the country of the Fosdick Commission to raise funds for welfare work among soldiers at cantonments was brought here last night when Lucius E. Wilson, associate director of the commission, appealed for contributions at the North Presbyterian Church, 155th Street and Broadway. The congregation responded with two separate collections. The pastor, the Rev. John R. Mackay, announced that the Rotary Club had pledged $10,000 in the name of the club, and an individual member had promised to raise $100,000.

Outside of New York and Pittsburgh three-fourths of the desired $4,000,000 has been subscribed, Mr. Wilson announced. "Three dollars will care for a soldier for a year. This work has already accomplished much good."

URGES PARENTS TO BE BRAVE.

Bishop Tells of Spirit That Should Prevail in War Time.

Bishop Luther T. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church in a sermon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, urged mothers and fathers not to feel that their sons had been lost if killed on the battlefield. "Rather," he said, "they are found."

Bishop Wilson quoted examples of the spirit existing in England which sustained parents of men lost at the front. "That's the spirit which should prevail in this country when news of a like character is received," he said.

He told of the reception by French soldiers at the front, when he was there, of the news of America's entrance into the war.

"Over there," he continued, "they praised our soldiers and said that America will surely do her bit; that our boys will carry the Stars and Stripes over the top."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, preaching at the Temple Beth-El yesterday on "War Virtues," said: "The first and the foremost moral contribution of war is the stimulation of loyalty. If I were asked what this terrible war, into which America has been dragged, means morally and spiritually for Americans, I would say it will prove the completion of the work of education of the citizen of American democracy into a complete and unified and perfected American nationality. By the hand of the great virtue of loyalty every trace of hyphenism in American life will eventually be destroyed."

Dr. S. Edward Young said at the dedication of a service flag of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, that "we ought to have the eyes to see and the courage to admit that Germany has thus far won this war and is better equipped now than ever, and that America will save the day, if it is saved at all."

"Real patriots," he said, "were never made strong by being fed on patriotic air. Of course, we will win, but not until we go at it death grapple fashion and quit complaining that our incomes are being drawn upon. It's your money or your life, and in many instances both."

In a sermon on "How Goes the Battle," the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said that the other allies had blundered in not heeding Italy's cry for help, and had lost a battle as important as Waterloo.

A plea to save historic old King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, from war adversities was made at Trinity

Boyle, President of the college. Dr. Boyle hopes to raise in this country $100,000 to help save the oldest of Canadian universities. It is said that King's College has furnished the highest percentage of soldiers of any of the educational institutions of the Dominion. It was founded by Bishop Inglis, once a Trinity rector, when the Loyalists left New York for Nova Scotia in 1783. It is the only colonial university operating under a royal charter. Dr. Boyle said that unless the institution received additional financial help it would have to close.

GOV. WHITMAN CALLS THE STATE TO PRAYER

Enumerates Reasons for Observing Thanksgiving Day — In America's Power to End War.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—A proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day was issued by Governor Whitman today. It follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States has designated by proclamation the 29th of November as a day of national thanksgiving; now, therefore, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim and set aside that day as Thanksgiving Day in this State, and I call upon all of our citizens for its proper observance in accordance with time-honored custom in New York.

May our people assemble in their respective places of worship, express their gratitude to the Almighty that in this time of trial and of stress, when the world is in the shadow and civilization is assailed, the men and the women of our land have not been found wanting in patriotism and courage and self-sacrificing devotion to the holy cause to which our country is committed; that even as the American of the Revolution faced foreign foes with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, so the Americans of today are going forth to battle for mankind, trusting in the God of our fathers, confident in the righteousness of our cause.

We are thankful that we are able to dedicate to the service of the nation the splendid manhood and womanhood of New York, our great wealth and our vast resources.

We are thankful that it is within the power of the United States of America, however great the cost, to end the war, with absolute, complete and final victory.

FLIGHTS OVER COUNTRY BACKED BY AERO CLUB

Rear Admiral Peary Advised to Hasten Great Airway Scheme to Boom Aviation.

The Aero Club of America announced last night that its Executive Committee had approved the plan of establishing four transcontinental "airways." Alan R. Hawley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has advised Admiral Peary to make all possible haste to carry out the plan so that work may be given to manufacturers of airplanes and motors and to the hundreds of men who cannot be taken into the air service at the present time. The matter of "airways" will be among the topics to be discussed during the Aeronautic Convention to be held during the Pan American Aeronautic Exposition at the Grand Central Palace Feb. 16 to 23.

The proposed transcontinental "airways" will be named The Woodrow Wilson Airway, which will extend in a straight line from New York to San Francisco, touching at Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and other important cities on the way to the Pacific Coast; the Wright Brothers Airway, starting from Washington, going through North Carolina, the State where the Wrights made their historic flight, through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and ending at San Diego, California; the Langley Airway, from Washington to Los Angeles, and the Chanute and Bell Airway, from Boston to Seattle, touching at Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Erie, Buffalo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, Bismarck, and Great Falls, and other cities along the route.

In addition to the transcontinental airways it is proposed that there be coastal airways as follows: The Atlantic Airway from Bangor, Me., to Key West, Fla.; the Gulf Airway from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the Pacific Airway from San Diego to Puget Sound.

In running part of the Langley Airway, the Wright Brothers Airway, and Chanute and Bell Airway, through undeveloped and thinly settled territory there is being taken into consideration the fact that aerial navigation is going to be a strong factor in the development of those parts of the United States, and that it is possible that communities will be built around stations and trails. These airways, it is said, will typify the pioneer spirit of the Wrights and Langley. They will also give highways and transportation to those parts of the United States that do not have them.

It is said that the Post Office, which has been asking Congress for airplanes for carrying mails for several years, has outlined about 200 different air routes where the airplane would solve the problem of mail transportation. From four to eight airplanes would be needed for each route, and it is said that supplying these planes to carry the mail by manufacturers that are now idle and would develop additional manufacturing facilities to meet the call for a larger number of airplanes, which the Aero Club feels is sure to come as the result of the allied conferences in Paris.

TO ASSIST JEWISH ORPHANS.

Hebrew National Orphan House Asks Funds for New Plant.

In order to make room for Jewish orphans who cannot receive shelter under present conditions, a campaign will be launched in this city within a few weeks to obtain $100,000 for the extension of the Hebrew National Orphan House, which is at present at 96 St. Mark's Place and 57 East Seventh Street. The plans of the campaign were discussed at the third annual meeting of the Orphan House at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, yesterday. Among the speakers were Leon Lerner, President of the Orphan House; Dr. Philip Klein, and Judge Aaron J. Levy.

After the fund is raised the money will be spent on a site and buildings for the Cottage System, which the Orphan House will establish in Westchester County. The institution has outgrown its present quarters entirely. Hundreds of applications are being rejected because of lack of room. The Directors of the Orphan House feel also that some definite steps ought to be taken to remove Jewish orphans from institutions where they cannot obtain the benefits of a Jewish education and training.

At yesterday's meeting the Chairman read some prize essays which were written on the subject of the Liberty Bonds by orphans ranging in age from 8 to 15 years. The prize of a $100 Liberty Bond is to go to the winner of the contest.

An appeal for funds made at the meeting brought a total contribution of $2,500 in cash, and as much more in pledges. Fully $60,000 of the $100,000 sought has already been pledged.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT RIGNEY, engaged in the brokerage business, died on Friday at his home, 54 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago.

DANIEL J. BRODERICK of 74 West Eighty-second Street, Manhattan, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at Atlantic City. He was 62 years old and was for many years Superintendent of the Nichols Copper Company of Long Island City.

Mrs. ELLEN M. SUYDAM, 76 years old, a direct descendant of the old Bergen family of the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 279 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROBERT H. GAMBLE died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 4,177 Brandon Street, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 58 years. He was a member of the produce firm of William Gamble & Co., of Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE KENNY, founder of the League of the Sacred Heart, died on Friday at her home, 1,138 Keap Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year.

FREDERICK L. HAPPEL, head of the Adam Happel Iron Works Company, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 6 West Ninety-eighth Street, in his fortieth year. He leaves his wife and one son.

MORRIS MOORE, a real estate broker, died on Saturday at the Park Hospital. His home was at 27 East 124th Street.

FREDERICK HYMAN, a diamond merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 601 West [illegible] Street, in the sixty-first year.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI OF HAWAII DEAD

Her Throne for Years a Storm Centre of Home and International Politics.

MARIRED TO AN AMERICAN

Deposed Because of Reactionary Rule, but Kept Up Royal State for Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii died this morning. She had been in ill health for many months, and a week ago began to fail rapidly. Last Thursday physicians announced that the end was near.

Preparations have been made for the body to lie in state, with a territorial guard of honor, and social events planned for the United States Congressional party visiting here probably will be cancelled.

Lydia Kamehaha Liliuokalani, the first and only Queen of Hawaii, was born in Honolulu on Sept. 2, 1838, and ascended the throne on Jan. 20, 1891, after the death of her brother, Kalakaua I. She had been Regent for some time before his death. She had learned the English language, and in 1862 she had married John O. Dominis, an American by birth, who subsequently became Governor of Oahu, and who died in Honolulu six months after his wife became Queen.

Immediately upon her installation as Queen she found herself in the power of the leaders of the movement to establish a new Constitution abolishing monarchy in Hawaii. She was forced to sign a new Constitution, which her brother had refused to consider, and which made her only a nominal ruler. In 1893, however, a number of powerful Hawaiians rallied to her side and enabled her to draft a new one, hopelessly reactionary in its nature, providing for the disfranchisement of foreigners and making all commerce with the island and all use of it as a harbor and coaling station dependent upon her will.

Its drift was so dangerous that a Committee of Public Safety was formed by planters and merchants. The Queen was deposed. A commission was sent to the United States to ask for annexation. A protectorate was established over the island under President Harrison, but this was withdrawn under President Cleveland, who opposed the idea of annexing the island. In the meantime, a conspiracy was formed at Honolulu to overthrow the Provisional Government and reinstate the Queen. It was nipped in the bud. The Queen was convicted of high treason and sentenced to spend five years in jail, but the sentence was not enforced.

Her power, however, was completely broken, and on July 4, 1894, a republic was proclaimed with Sanford B. Dole as President. The dethroned Queen was voted a pension of $4,000 a year by the Hawaiian Legislature, and permitted to receive the income from a sugar plantation of 6,000 acres. For fifteen years after her deposition she made vain efforts to have her kingdom restored to her. She made equally vain efforts to have 1,000,000 acres of crown land, taken over by the Hawaiian Government, declared her private property.

Five or six years ago she gave up these ambitions and retired to Honolulu, where in her private residence she kept up the style of a Queen and received regal honors from a small court of loyal followers.

The Queen was well known as the author of more than 100 Hawaiian songs. She was also the author of "Hawaii's Story," a book in which she told the island's history with marked literary ability.

Ella Wesner, Aged Actress, Dead.

Ella Wesner, 76 years old, one of the last of the old-time vaudeville favorites, died yesterday at the Home for Incurables, where she had been for three years under the care of the Actors Fund. Services will be held in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery. Ella Wesner made her début on the stage of the old London Theatre in the Bowery. She played at that theatre and at Tony Pastor's for years after. Miss Wesner was one of the first women to win recognition as a male impersonator.

Justice Davis Improves.

A marked improvement was shown yesterday in the condition of Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who has been ill from pneumonia at his home, 194 Lenox Avenue. His temperature had decreased considerably after a comfortable night on Saturday, and while his condition was still said to be serious, hope was held out for his ultimate recovery.

> *Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

Born.

CASHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cashman, 054 West 161st St., announce the birth of a daughter, on Sunday, Nov. 11.

CUTLER.—On Nov. 10, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Cutler, nee Dorothy Glaser, 1,001 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., a son, Lloyd Norton.

GOEBEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Goepel announce the birth of a son Nov. 10 at 800 Riverside Drive.

MARKS.—Nov. 6, 3,810 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, a daughter.

MYLES.—Nov. 4, 1,525 72d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Myles, a son.

TWOROGER.—Nov. 4, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tworoger, a son.

ZWEIG.—Nov. 6, Minzesheimer Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Zweig, a daughter.

Engaged.

FRIED — GOLDWATER. — Mrs. Celia Goldwater announces the engagement of her daughter Edna to Mr. Albert Fried. No cards.

HEILBRONER—BAUMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West 89th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Irvin R. Heilbroner, of this home Sunday, Nov. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

ADLER—BLOCH.—Pauline L. Bloch to Dave Adler.

ARNOFF—GREEN.—Bertha Green to Jack Arnoff.

COWEN—WITT.—Beatrice Witt to Lawrence L. Cowen.

DREIFUS—KOH.—Estelle Koh to Frank R. Dreifus.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.

GREENWALD—JUDAS.—Lena Judas to Jack Greenwald.

HAMBURGER—ADLER.—Viola Adler to Sidney Hamburger.

KEELER—HART.—Katharine Hart to Dr. Ralph H. Keeler.

METTE—BLYN.—Clara Blyn to Sidney Mette.

MONDAY—LOWENFELD.—Nettie Lowenfeld to Mortimer Monday.

NATHANSON — GREENBERGER. — Clara Greenberger to A. E. Nathanson.

SEGAL—GOODMAN.—Helen Goodman to Morris Segal.

SIMON—BACHWITZ.—Phyllis Bachwitz to Bernard W. Simon.

SIMON—LANDAU.—Eva Landau to Aaron Simon.

SMALL — WIMPFHEIMER.—Etta Wimpfheimer to Frederick Small.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Lydia E. Barkin to Harry Steinberg.

ULLMANN—WEINBERG.—Bertha Weinberg to Max Ullmann.

Married.

BONFILS—KIGHT.—On Nov. 10, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D. D., Marguerite Dorsey Kight, daughter of Alonzo B. Kight, to Alden Denning Bonfils, son of Mrs. Carlton Ward Bonfils, Cadet, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PLUMPTON—HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, 1917, at Cathedral of St John the Divine, by the Right Rev. Paul Matthew, Fanny Hastings, daughter of the late General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, to George Arthur Plumpton.

ROSA—CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Miss Janet S. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Campbell, to Mr. Rudolph R. Rosa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Rosa.

WELLS—NORSE.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Emily Rita, daughter of Ethel Barbey de Jumilhac and the late A. Lanfear Norrie, to John Wells, Second Lieutenant, 106th U. S. Infantry.

WHEELER—KILNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, at Portland, Ore., Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Kilner, to William S. Wheeler of Portland.

CHOCK — SEIDEMAN.—Nov. 6, Hannah Seideman to Leon Chock.

FRIEDMAN—HEINRICH.—Nov. 6, Nettie Heinrich to Harry J. Friedman.

GOTTLIEB—NICKELSBURG.—Nov. 7, Hannah Nickelsburg to Solomon Gottlieb.

SILVERMAN—LEHMAN.—Nov. 6, Gertrude Lehman to Albert A. Silverman.

Brooklyn.

ORAN—HOWE.—Nov. 9, Jane Howe to John E. Oran.

Died.

BULLOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, Noel Jermatt Bullock. Funeral service at Crowell Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—At his residence, 324 West 56th St., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph Norris Collins, in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment New Haven, Conn.

CRANDELL.—Anne D., at Presbyterian Hospital, Saturday. Funeral services Monday, 3:30 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx.

CRANE. — At Montclair, N. J., Saturday morning, Nov. 10, 1917, Dorothy Oliver, beloved wife of Le Roy Crane. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 31 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CRIMMINS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St., John D. Crimmins. Solemn high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CRIMMINS.—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York. — The members of the Board of Managers of The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late John D. Crimmins on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Crimmins was one of the most active and esteemed members of this board during his tenure of office. He was nominated and elected to the board in January, 1887, and served continuously until 1907, when he resigned. Since that time, although not a member of the board, he has always been regarded by its members as a valued and a virtual associate because of his continued manifestation of his deep and unfailing interest in the care and welfare of the orphans and in all the concerns of the institution.

The members of the Board of Managers of this asylum and the Sisters and children in the asylum feel sincere sympathy to the family of Mr. Crimmins in this time of their bereavement.

Right Rev. JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G., Vice President.

FRANCIS O'NEILL, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The members of the Advisory Board of Managers of St. Vincent's Hospital are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, John D. Crimmins, at the Cathedral, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS H. KELLY, President.

[illegible], Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—CRIMMINS, JOHN D.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, held in the Cathedral rectory, Nov. 10, 1917, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable Providence to call to His eternal reward our beloved and respected associate, Mr. John D. Crimmins; and,

Whereas, Mr. Crimmins has been a pillar of the Cathedral ever since its dedication in 1879, and has been during the greater part of that period an efficient member of this Board of Trustees, filling with rare intelligence and care the positions of Treasurer and of Chairman of the Executive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Cathedral, deplore the death of Mr. John D. Crimmins as the loss of an able, devoted, loyal, and resourceful member of this board; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the people of the Cathedral, whom we have the honor to represent, have lost in Mr. John D. Crimmins a typical Catholic, a high-minded, noble citizen, a leader, a counselor, an inspiration, and a guide, the memory of whom they will ever cherish, whose absence they will always feel, and for whose soul they will constantly pray, and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the afflicted family of our deceased friend and fellow-member.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
BERNARD F. COLEMAN, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late John D. Crimmins, former officer of the club, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There is a theory popular with students of market movements and supported by charts that a bull market lasts for approximately two years, whereas a bear market completes its cycle in half that time. On that theory the downward movement in prices should be near its end. The turning point which marked the beginning of the 1917 bear market occurred in this month a year ago, and, oddly enough, it came about with the first serious suggestion that peace was near at hand. For a while afterward stocks endeavored to hold their advantage, but a pronounced slump occurred in December, and despite some fitful rallies the trend has been toward lower levels ever since. As a matter of mathematics it might be demonstrated that this decline cannot go much further in point of time, but each market is controlled by a different set of factors, and no one can tell today what the guiding influences will be at the end of another week. It is much easier to look back and find reasons for the revaluation of securities which has been taking place than to formulate an estimate of the extent to which the declines may be carried, or the size of the subsequent recovery. The stock ticker usually discounts events before they come to pass, and it is not strange that in the process it sometimes writes off values against expected contingencies that are never realized.

As a general rule a bull market in part precedes and in part accompanies a period of increasing national prosperity. As business activity gains momentum investors come into possession of more funds than they have immediate need for. These are used for the purchase of securities, and prices rise more rapidly than the value of the properties represented. Conversely, when business is contracting or showing signs of approaching contraction, holders of stocks begin to experience the need of money represented by their investments and bring about a declining market in their efforts to exchange their certificates for cash. The decline through which the stock and bond markets have been working did not follow the formula of previous bear movements in this respect, that business as a whole has continued to gain momentum coincidentally with the lowering of security prices. Yet the fundamental reason for the declines of previous years were not much different from those which have operated to bring about lower prices in recent months. Security holders have felt the need of the money represented by their holdings of stocks and bonds either to meet a deficit due to the lessened purchasing power of their income, to the expected demands of the new war taxes, or to the end that they might reinvest the proceeds in war loans. If no other factors had been at work these would have accounted for a considerable part of the liquidation which has been going on intermittently for upward of a year past. Brokers report that certificates have come into their hands which had remained undisturbed for more than a decade previous. The process of redistribution was rendered more abrupt by reason of the fact that the market has not had the benefit of foreign support, which before the war could be counted upon to cushion a decline brought about by conditions peculiar to the United States.

As in the case of all market movements which have reached such proportions as to become the subject of national notice, the violent slump of the past few weeks has centred attention upon the weak points in the machinery of the security markets. The Stock Exchange is not a perfect instrument, although it is a remarkably efficient one when it is considered how quickly the demands upon it expand and contract. It is essential that a broad and open market be maintained to which owners of securities may come to be put in touch with buyers. The fewer restrictions, other than those requisite to the proper safeguarding of the interest of both parties, that are placed upon the market the nearer the Exchange can come to reflecting the actual fluctuation in the value of the evidences of ownership which change hands there. It has always been argued that the presence of professional traders who buy and sell to catch small profits helps to stabilize prizes by providing a much broader and better balanced market than would be afforded if sales were made only when buyers and sellers, through their brokers, agree on an exchange. Under cover of this theory the custom of short selling has exceeded the bounds within which it serves a useful purpose. A trader who sells because he thinks that conditions mean lower prices to come is no more inimical to the welfare of the market than he who buys because he expects prices to advance. The danger lies in the fact that it is human nature to try to make others see that prices should go down when one has sold what he has not yet acquired, or make them go up when he has bought stocks which he is desirous of selling. Men have grouped themselves to make their selling more effective in bringing about declines and have on occasions aided in the dissemination of rumors which they had not taken proper steps to confirm. When confidence is disturbed the mere fact of a sudden increase in selling is enough to aggravate fears and induce others to dump their holdings upon a weakened market. The Stock Exchange authorities have at length taken steps to keep in touch with the short selling which is going on through members, but only where such sales necessitate borrowing of certificates to make deliveries. No effort has been made as yet to keep a check upon selling which is balanced by covering on the same day. The professional trader on the floor has a great advantage over the non-member in that he can sense impending slumps and by selling short obtain prices higher than those obtained shortly afterward by the customer, who may have reached the same conclusion but whose transaction must go through the regular routine. So far the Governors have not discovered any evidence of what they regard as pernicious short selling, and they have not attempted to regulate professional operations originating within the walls of the Exchange, although there is a growing feeling in banking circles that there is just as much need for regulation of the room trader as in the other case.

The statement by Secretary McAdoo that he does not contemplate another offering of bonds until after January has proved one of the most helpful developments in recent days. It is the understanding of those who took an active part in handling the second Liberty Loan that the Secretary expects to be able to get along without having recourse to another offering until next April. In the meantime he has the war savings certificates, which may bring in as much as two billions, and the Treasury certificates of indebtedness. It has also been suggested that he may sell Treasury bills to the banks, to be taken up eventually with the proceeds of bonds to be put out when investment conditions are more nearly normal.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Russian Coup and Italian Losses, However, Produce Caution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The principal effect of the Russian coup d'état and the further retreat of the Italian Army was a pronounced contraction in business. The public showed itself increasingly cautious, but there were no considerable realizations in any direction, and the markets were merely dull.

Investment stocks rallied from an early weakness, and the 5 per cent. war loan made a good recovery following the denial by the Chancellor of the absurd suggestion from pacifist quarters that the war loan might be especially penalized in future taxation projects, and, therefore, was undesirable.

British railways improved on the announcement of the appointment of a committee to consider the after-war position of the industries. There is a growing conviction that the lines will not be returned to the companies, and that former rates will not be maintained as under former conditions.

The majority of semi-speculative issues in the market lost favor, but there were some exceptions, notably among shipping securities, which were still bought on the prospect of more amalgamations. Otis Steel rose substantially each day, showing a gain for the week of 28 points. The company reported fabulous profits. Other iron and steel shares and armament shares were well supported.

The sales of national war bonds for the week ended Nov. 3 amounted to £12,338,000, the smallest so far recorded, and were consequently disappointing. A committee has now been appointed to consider the desirability of issuing premium bonds, and a report is expected speedily.

It is announced that Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, will retire next March and be succeeded by Sir Brien Cokayne, the present Deputy Governor, Lord Cunliffe's term has been extended three years beyond the normal time, owing to war conditions.

There was little surplus credit offering in Lombard Street, and the demand for money was strong on most days of the week. No quotations are available for exchanges, but the dealings were narrow.

FRENCH RENTES DECLINE.

Happenings in Russia and Italy Cause Depression on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The week's happenings in Russia and Italy have not been of a nature to stimulate activity in the stock market here, and the Bourse closing was depressed. Prices held up well for the first few days, but gave way generally at the end of the week, with the exception of French banks, rubbers, Liquid Air, and certain colliery and electricity shares.

Rentes fell off 3 per cent., to a round figure of 60 francs, at which price they return a clear 5 per cent. Railways and transports fell away after the adjournment motion in Thursday's Chamber to increase tariffs, due to the pressure of the Socialist group, which regards the movement unfavorably.

The Finance Minister has asked the Chamber to vote supplementary credits until the end of the year of 286,000,000 francs, making the total credits opened since the outbreak of the war 105,235,000,000 francs. The gold holdings of the Bank of France total 3,291,497,435 francs. War advances increased 200,000,000 and foreign advances expanded by 30,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,524,814	164,277,986
Same period a year ago	7,927,200	181,055,077

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	64.15	60.42	89.30	60.42
Same period a year ago	100.78	98.48	100.78	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
130	ADVANCE RUMELY	8	8	8	— 1
100	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
800	Ajax Rubber	51	50	50	— 1
3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3	3	— ¼
1,900	Alaska Juneau	3	2½	2½	— 1⅛
8,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	15½	17½	— 1
1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	76	69⅞	71	..
1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	74	74⅝	— 4⅜
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	91½	91½	91½	— 4½
3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	69	71	— 1¾
200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	162	155	155	—30
76,000	Am. Can	37	29½	33⅞	— 3⅛
800	Am. Can pf.	98	92½	92½	— 3½
9,500	Am. Car & Fdy.	58	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
245	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	107	106	106	— 1½
700	Am. Cotton Oil	26¼	25½	25⅛	— 1⅞
3,550	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	11½	13	+ 1
5,300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54⅝	50⅛	53	— ⅜
500	Am. Ice	10	10	10	+ ½
400	Am. Ice pf.	40½	39½	39⅞	— 4⅞
6,900	Am. International	53⅝	48½	52	+ 5⅛
45,000	Am. Linseed	27½	23	26½	+ 2½
8,800	Am. Linseed pf.	64½	57⅜	64¼	+ 5⅝
16,900	Am. Locomotive	52½	47½	50⅝	— ⅜
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	94⅜	94½	94½	— 2
900	Am. Malting	11⅜	10	11	— 1½
1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58¼	54⅜	56⅝	— 2⅝
400	Am. Shipbuilding	91	88	89	..
49,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76½	69⅜	73	— 3
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	102⅜	101	101	— 1½
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	94	94	94	+ ¼
4,700	Am. Steel Foundries	54½	51	52	— 3½
10,600	Am. Sugar Refining	98	89¼	93¾	— 5⅝
800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— 2
9,600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	55¼	51¼	52⅞	— 2⅝
15	Am. Tel. & Cable	57	57	57	..
18,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	112½	103¼	105½	— 6⅞
3,000	Am. Tobacco	176	169	173½	— 4½
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 2⅜
4,000	Am. Woolen	40	37⅜	38	— 2½
600	Am. Woolen pf.	91	88	88	— 5
2,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	21¼	18	18	— 3½
1,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	11⅜	11⅜	— 1¼
50	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	40	40	40	..
68,125	Anaconda Copper	56⅞	51⅛	54½	— 1⅝
200	Associated Dry Goods	12	10	10	— 5
300	Associated Oil	56	56	56	..
24,100	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	86½	82	84½	— 2⅝
900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88	84½	85	— 3½
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9½	9	9	— 1
200	Atlantic Coast Line	97⅜	97½	97½	..
18,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	97½	90⅝	93½	— 2½
800	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	59¼	58⅝	59	— 1¼
58,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	56½	49¼	53¾	— ⅝
17,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53	50	52	+ ⅛
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	62¼	62	62¼	+ 2
2,000	Barrett Co.	90	87	87½	— 2½
900	Barrett Co. pf.	100	99½	99½	— ½
700	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,800	Bethlehem Steel	82½	74	78	— 1
336,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B. c.	82½	72½	77⅝	— ⅝
900	Bethlehem Steel pf.	91	89	90⅝	— ¼
8,100	Bethlehem Steel sub. rcts., f. p.	98¼	94⅞	98	+ 1⅛
22,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	49	41½	45⅝	— 4½
100	Brown Shoe pf.	88	88	88	— ⅛
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7	6	6	— 1
1,700	Burns Brothers	102½	99¼	102	— ½
3,700	Butte & Superior	17¼	15⅞	16	— 2
1,700	CAL. PACKING	36¾	33⅜	34¼	— 2⅝
2,800	Cal. Petroleum	13⅜	10⅞	11¼	— 1⅝
1,800	Cal. Petroleum pf.	32	29½	31	— 2½
300	Calumet & Arizona	64	63½	64	— 1
34,500	Canadian Pacific	137	131½	136⅜	+ 1⅝
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	80	80	..
600	Central Foundry	27	26	26	— 4
600	Central Foundry pf.	39	36	36	— 5
39,400	Central Leather Co.	65⅝	59½	62½	— 4
900	Central Leather Co. pf.	100½	99	99	— 1⅝
44	Central So. Am. Tel.	100	100	100	..
7,250	Cerro de Pasco	31¼	30	30¾	— ⅝
11,800	Chandler Motor	60½	56	60¼	+ ½
24,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	44⅛	47	+ 1
200	Chi. & Alton	10	10	10	+ 1
2,000	Chi. Great Western	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ¼
1,900	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	19⅞	20	— 2
30,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	41	37	39⅝	— 2¼
3,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	78½	75¼	76⅝	— 2⅝
4,015	Chi. & Northwestern	96	93⅞	94¾	— 1⅝
16,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	19¾	16½	18⅜	+ 1½
4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52¼	50	50	— 2
5,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	43½	40⅝	41	— 2
20,500	Chile Copper	14⅝	11⅞	13¾	— ⅜
16,400	Chino Copper	39½	35½	37⅜	— 1⅝
200	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25½	25	25	+ 1
800	Cluett, Peabody	50	47	47	— 6
300	Cluett, Peabody pf.	96	90	90	— 7
5,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	29⅝	32	— 1½
900	Colorado Southern	21½	18	21¼	+ 1½
400	Colorado South'n 1st pf	45	44¾	44¾	— 1¼
10,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	30½	25⅞	29¼	— ⅝
13,300	Consol. Gas	86½	80	*82	— 3½
200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	102⅜	102	102	— 1½
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
2,100	Continental Can	85	76	80	— 7
100	Continental Can pf.	97	97	97	— 5½
400	Continental Insurance	41¾	41	41¾	— 4⅝
56,800	Corn Products Refining	27½	24¾	26¾	— ⅞
2,200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	89½	88½	89¼	— ⅞
67,500	Crucible Steel	56⅜	49½	53	— 3½
100	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85	..
19,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¼	24⅞	27¼	— ⅜
2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	76¾	79	+ 1
700	DEERE & CO. pf.	99½	98	98	— 1½
4,500	Delaware & Hudson	98⅜	95½	97½	— ⅞
400	Del., Lack. & Western	192	185	185	— 7½
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	15	13	14½	+ ⅛
8	Detroit Edison Co.	104	104	104	..
48,800	Distillers Securities	37	31	34	— 1⅞
1,300	Dome Mines	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
500	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2½	2	2	— 1½
200	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	5½	5½	5½	..
200	ELK'S STORAGE B.	49	48	48	— 2
200	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	..
57,000	Erie	16	13½	15¼	— ⅝
9,300	Erie 1st pf.	23	20	22½	— ⅝
3,900	Erie 2d pf.	17½	15¼	17	— 1¾
1,000	FEDERAL MIN. & S.	32	30	30¼	— 1⅜
100	Fisher Body	25	25	25	..
500	Fisher Body pf.	73	73	73	..
1,600	GASTON, WM. & W.	32¼	30	30½	— 1⅝
300	General Chemical	165	165	165	—16
16,350	General Electric	130	122½	124	— 4½
127,150	General Motors	87⅜	74½	80	— 6
1,000	General Motors pf.	75	73	75	..
3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	35½	33½	35½	— 1⅜
200	Goodrich pf.	99	99	99	..
1,400	Granby Consol.	67	65	67	— 1½
12,475	Great Northern pf.	93⅜	87½	91⅞	— 2⅜
13,400	Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	25¼	22⅜	25	— ⅝
1,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	36½	35	*35½	+ ½
100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf.	35	35	35	— 5
1,700	Gulf States Steel	81½	77	80	— 5
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	101¼	101½	101½	— ⅝
200	HARTMAN CORP.	45	45	45	— 7
4,400	Haskell & Barker	29¼	27½	27⅝	— 1⅜
50	Havana Elec. Ry. & L. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
100	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	— 7
1,900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97	93	*95¾	+ ½
31,300	Inspiration Copper	42⅜	38	41	..
10,500	Interboro Con.	7¼	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
5,100	Interboro Con. pf.	46½	43½	45	— 1½
1,600	Inter. Agricultural	9	7¾	7¾	— 1
1,800	Inter. Agricultural pf.	32¾	28¼	30¼	— 5
2,000	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	106	103¾	106	+ 2
100	Inter. Harv. N. J., pf.	110	110	110	..
1,200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	55	52	53	— 1½
53,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¾	24	26	— 1½
306,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	102¾	91½	95⅝	— 3⅝
25,000	Inter. Nickel	27	25	27	+ ⅝
8,320	Inter. Paper	23	18½	20¼	— 1
1,440	Inter. Paper pf.	53	50¾	52	— 1
300	Inter. Salt	59	59	59	— 1
600	JEWEL TEA	39½	38	38¾	— ⅝
4,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	14⅞	13½	14	— ⅛
600	Kan. City Southern pf.	46	40	43	— 4½
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	41¾	37⅜	38	— 4
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	80	80	80	— 5
100	Kelsey Wheel	21	21	21	— 7½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	75	75	75	— 5
61,800	Kennecott Copper	30⅜	26	30⅝	+ 1⅛
22	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	98	98	98	— 2
18,300	LACK. STEEL	73½	68	70¼	— 3¼
800	Lake Erie & Western	9½	8½	8⅝	— 1¼
2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	14⅜	13	13½	— 1½
6,200	Lehigh Valley	54¼	51	53½	— 1½
200	Liggett & Myers	179½	179½	179½	— 5½
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	101	101	— 1
100	Long Island ctfs. of dep.	35	35	35	— 5
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅜
5,850	Louis. & Nash.	116	112⅝	113	— 2⅜
700	MACKAY COS.	73	71	71	— 2½
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	59	59	59	— 1
689	Manhattan Elevated	99¼	98	98	— 2
200	Manhattan Shirt	70	60	60	—17
8,400	Maxwell Motors	25⅜	19½	25	+ 5½
6,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	57	50¼	53	— 3
1,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	15	13⅜	15	+ ⅜
200	May Dept. Stores	49¼	49	49	..
25,100	Mexican Petroleum	79¼	73	74⅞	— 3⅞
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	88	88	88	+ 2
10,400	Miami Copper	27⅜	25	27¼	— ⅜
10	Michigan Central	100	100	100	..
33,200	Midvale Steel	44	39⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
800	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9¼	10	— 1
900	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	84½	79	84	..
1,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	4¾	4	4¼	— ¼
800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	7¾	7	7¾	— ¼
43,200	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	23½	19⅞	22¼	— 1½
5,000	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	42⅞	39	40	— 3
1,000	Montana Power	69	64⅞	65	— 4½
500	NATIONAL ACME	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
700	National Biscuit	83	80	84½	— ⅝
300	National Cloak & Suit.	58¾	56	58¾	+ ⅜
50	National Cloak & S. pf.	98	98	98	..
5,900	National Conduit & C.	22	20¼	22	+ ⅛
10,400	National Enam. & S.	35⅜	31	35¾	— ⅝
2,000	National Lead	43	38½	42	— 1
100	National Lead pf.	103¼	103¼	103¾	+ ¾
200	National Rys. M. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
10,900	Nevada Con. Copper	17⅜	16	16⅝	— ⅛
4,000	New York Air Brake	105	98½	102	+ ⅝
23,600	New York Central	68⅜	65	67¼	— 1⅛
500	New York, Chi. & St. L.	13	10	13	— 7
23,500	New York, N. H. & H.	24⅜	21¾	24	— ⅜
1,100	New York, Ont. & W.	18½	17	17½	— ¾
7,000	Norfolk & Western	104½	100	103½	+ 1
400	Norfolk & Western pf.	80	78½	78⅝	— 3⅞
500	North American	48¼	47	47	— 2½
20,900	Northern Pacific	87⅜	83	85½	— 3⅜
1,250	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	75	70	74¼	— 2¼
26,600	OHIO CITIES GAS.	36¼	32⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42½	42½	— 2½
1,300	Ontario Mining	4½	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
1,800	Owens Bottle Machine	81	80	80	— 1¼
1,400	PACIFIC MAIL	24⅛	23	24	— ⅛
1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	20	20	20	— 1
400	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	88	87	87	— 2½
29,450	Pennsylvania Railroad	48¼	47	48¼	— ⅝
700	People's Gas, Chicago	42½	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
2,800	Pere Marquette	14½	13⅜	14½	+ ⅛
1,800	Philadelphia Co.	27	25	26	— 1
200	Pierce-Arrow	31	31	31	— 1½
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	88	88	88	— 4
100	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	60	60	60	..
7,500	Pitts. Coal	41½	39	40¼	— 1⅞
1,700	Pitts. Coal pf.	79	75	76	— 2⅜
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	94	94	94	— 1
2,300	Pitts. & West Va.	24	21¼	22⅞	— 1½
1,500	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	56	54	55	— 2½
8,100	Pressed Steel Car	52½	49⅜	52	— 1
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	90	— 8¼
600	Public Service, N. J.	110	108	110	— 3
3,300	Pullman Co.	131	127	127¾	— 3
100	QUICKSILVER	1	1	1	..
100	Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2,100	RY. STEEL SPRING.	39	36¾	38	+ ⅛
25,500	Ray Con. Copper	21¾	19½	21¼	— ¼
149,650	Reading	68¼	60¾	67	+ 1
400	Reading 1st pf.	36	34	36	— 2
100	Reading 2d pf.	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
35,000	Republic Iron & Steel	73¾	66¾	70⅝	— 1⅝
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	96½	94	94½	— 2½
2,550	Royal Dutch t. r.	65	61¼	63	+ 1
2,700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15	14	14⅜	— ⅜
100	St. L.-San Francisco pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
300	St. Louis Southwestern	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
1,200	Savage Arms	60	55	56	+ 1
600	Saxon Motor	6¼	4⅞	5¼	— 1⅜
1,200	Seaboard Air Line	10	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19	18	18	..
4,700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143	133	138	— 2½
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	118	117	118	..
1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	19½	18⅜	19½	— ⅜
8,500	Sinclair Oil	31	29½	29⅝	— 1¾
2,000	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	36½	33½	36¼	+ 1¾
83,910	Southern Pacific	81½	78¾	81¼	— ⅛
410	South Porto Rico Sugar	152½	150	150	+ 2
22,700	Southern Railway	25¾	23½	24⅜	— ½
6,400	Southern Railway pf.	56½	54¾	56½	..
100	Standard Milling pf.	81	81	81	— 4¾
89,300	Studebaker Co.	41⅜	33⅝	41⅜	+ 6¾
700	Stutz Motor	37½	36¾	36¾	— 1¾
2,300	Superior Steel	33¾	30¾	31¼	— 2⅜
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	98	98	98	— 2
6,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13	11¾	12	— 1¼
13,500	Texas Co.	140	132	137⅜	+ ⅝
1,200	Texas & Pacific	13	11⅝	12¼	..
100	Tidewater Oil	175	175	175	—23
900	Third Avenue	18	17	17	— ⅛
16,200	Tobacco Products Co.	47	42¾	45¼	— 1⅞
300	Tobacco Products pf.	93	93	93	..
400	Transue & Williams	39	37	37	— 1
100	Twin City Rapid Tran.	74	74	74	— 1½
700	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	91	86½	91	+ 2½
100	Underwood Type pf.	114	114	114	..
800	Union Bag & Paper	94¼	89¼	89¾	— ⅝
73,675	Union Pacific	113½	108	113	— 1
800	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	73	73	— 1
2,000	United Alloy Steel	38¼	36¼	37	— 1⅜
8,900	United Cigar Stores	86¾	81½	84½	— 2¼
600	United Drug	65	64	64	— 1
400	United Dyewood	60	59	59	— 2
3,000	United Fruit	115¾	105¼	108½	— 5½
200	United Paperboard	16	15¾	16	— 1⅞
1,200	United Rys. Invest.	7⅛	6	6⅝	..
1,600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	14½	12	13¾	— 2¾
2,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	11¾	10	11	— ⅞
300	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	48½	48¼	48½	— ½
200	U. S. Express	16	16	16	— ½
15,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	111	103	107½	— 3
400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	91½	88	91½

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WANTS CARGO FLEET TO RETAIN PRIORITY

Trade Council Favors New Navigation Laws to Lift Handicap from American Ships.

TONNAGE WILL BE AMPLE

Enough to Insure a Position Commensurate with That of Great Britain Before the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—All who want to see the American merchant fleet not only regain but retain its high position, are urged by the National Foreign Trade Council to co-operate with the United States Shipping Board in an effort to revise the navigation laws so as to lift the handicap from American vessels.

"The removal of all inequalities and injustices from the American navigation system, enabling American shipping to maintain itself upon an equitably competitive basis with other nations, with due regard to American standards of living and compensation, is absolutely essential to the permanency of the forthcoming rehabilitation of the American merchant marine," asserts the Foreign Trade Council in a report and resolution it will submit today to the Shipping Board.

Accompanying the resolution is a report prepared by the Council's Committee on Merchant Marine, and signed by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, and President of the United States Steel Corporation, and P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, is a member of the council.

The report shows that the program of the Shipping Board covers the construction or other acquisition of 2,300 vessels of a total dead weight tonnage of nearly 14,000,000. The committee points out that the experience of Great Britain has proved that less than 60 per cent. of British foreign trade is carried in British bottoms.

"If the carriage of 60 per cent. of American foreign trade in American ships," says the committee, "would render the United States reasonably free from the necessity of employing a foreign merchant marine for its carrying trade, the program of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation at present under execution would accomplish the desired result.

"In 1915," continue the report, "1,871,543 tons of American shipping carried one-seventh, 14.3 per cent., of the total foreign commerce of the United States. On this basis a fleet of 13,100,801 tons would have been required for the transportation of the entire foreign commerce of the country. But on the basis of British experience, an American fleet of 7,860,000 tons would do the proportion of carrying of American foreign trade that naturally would fall to American ships. The present American program, that is calculated to produce an aggregate of nearly fourteen million tons of shipping within two years, will furnish, on this basis of estimating, ample provision for the carriage of the normal 60 per cent. of American foreign commerce in American bottoms, with a liberal surplus of American shipping for participation in the carrying trade of the rest of the world."

The report calls attention to the fact that six months after the proclamation of peace the emergency powers delegated to the President cease, and that five years after the end of the war all operation of merchant vessels by the Emergency Fleet Corporation must cease. Thereafter the Shipping Board "may sell, lease, or charter" government vessels to private citizens, and it must not undertake operation of these vessels through Government agencies until after a bona fide effort to secure their operation through private enterprise has failed. The report continues:

"The intention, when peace comes, will be of operation rather than of provision of more ships. The shipbuilding industry of the country, enormously stimulated by war conditions, will face curtailment rather than further expansion. The huge development for construction of wooden ships, made possible only by war and the ravages of the submarines, must be almost wholly abandoned or reorganized for other services.

"When the Government comes to sell or charter the vessels of its merchant fleet to private organizations there will be the opportunity to arrange conferences in the different trades, which will establish rates in harmony with costs of operation and at levels which will encourage the growth of American trade with all markets, fair to both shipper and ship owner; control tonnage, insuring a sufficient supply for all requirements, and in general effect and maintain a standardization of conditions that will make for the successful operation of the rehabilitated American merchant marine. At the same time sufficient supervision of foreign bottoms may be maintained through control of clearance and by other means to prevent undue advantage to foreign ships with regard to American commerce."

HEARS OF NEW 'BLACKLIST.'

Merchants' Association Sends Protest to British Government.

Protest has been sent to the British Government by the Merchants Association of New York against a "suspected blacklist" which the British Government is believed to have compiled in addition to its public blacklist. This newer "suspected blacklist," the Merchants Association understands, is made up of American steamship companies and shippers who are suspected of shipping or trasporting cargoes objectionable to Great Britain.

The association, in its protest, objects to the "operation of any secret list which handicaps American trade in a greater degree and in a manner entirely different from the operation of the public British blacklist."

Members of the association also complain regarding the difficulties resulting from the operation of the export license system of the War Trade Board in connection with goods manufactured under contract for export. The association hopes that a conclusion regarding this class of goods will be arrived at by the War Trade Board in the near future.

EPIGRAMS BY ROCKEFELLER.

Tells His Bible Class Camouflage Never Works with God.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the members of his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday that "you can paint a railroad station and make it look like a farmhouse; you can put up a program that fools the public for a time, but camouflage never works with God."

Other epigrams on which Mr. Rockefeller laid emphasis were:

"There is no use in praying if you do not take off your coat and go to work."

"No reformer can accomplish much until he has allied himself with those he is seeking to reform."

"It is an insult to pray to God for something we say in our heart He will not grant."

"Persistence is as necessary to success in prayer as it is in life. Things worth while are not done by the man or woman who just dabbles."

Mr. Rockefeller commended the Y. M. C. A. in its efforts to raise millions to make brighter the life of enlisted men. He asked his class to rise in a pledge that every member would pray and work for the cause.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$19,570,000	$874,965,450
Same period last year	22,803,500	976,714,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.84	77.40	86.39	77.40
Same period a year ago	88.91	88.79	88.91	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. C. deb. 5s	92½	92	92	15
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	7
Am. H. & L. 6s	100	99¾	99¾	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	87½	85¾	86	38
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82½	81¾	82½	15
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94½	91	91	57
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	95	93¼	95¼	96½
Am. Thread 4s	96¾	96	96	11
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	81	81	17
Ann Arbor 4s	56¾	56¾	56¾	1
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	91½	91½	64
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	72½	72½	72½	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	88½	85	85¼	65
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	96	96	96	6
At. C. L. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	100	100	100	1
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s	87	87	87	1
Balt. & O. gold 4s	79	78½	78½	12
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	82½	82¼	82¼	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	79½	77¾	78¾	40½
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	88¾	88¾	14
Braden Copper 6s	92	92	92	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1916	94¾	93¾	93¾	20
Bush Terminal 4s	75	75	73	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	80½	80¼	80¼	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	6
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Central Leather 5s	95	94¾	95	60
Central Pacific 4s	80¼	78½	78¾	7
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	101¼	100	101¼	5
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	104¼	102¼	102½	196
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77¼	76	76	10
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	74	72½	73	112
Ches. & O. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	71¾	69¾	71	42
Chi. & Alton 3½s	38	36	36	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93¾	92¾	92¾	220
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83	81¾	82½	14
C.,B. & Q. Ill.Div.3½s	76½	76½	76½	4
C.,B. & Q.Neb.Ext.4s	92	92	92	1
C.,B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	84	84	84	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. & im. 4s, U.S.M.tr.cfs	29¼	29¼	29¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	97	97	97	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	60	58	58	11
M., M. & St.P. 4s,'25	80	78	78¾	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	77	77	77	10
C.,M. & St.P. gen.4½s	87¼	85	85	6
C.,M. & St. P.ref.4½s	89	86½	86½	37
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	83¾	82¼	82¾	24
C.,M. & St. P. cv.4½s	73½	73	73	85
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	86	86	86	2
Chi. Rys. 5s	85	85	85	5
C., R. I. & P.	75	73	73	54
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63½	62¼	62¼	104
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	57¾	56¾	56¾	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99½	98¾	98¾	6
C., St. P., M.& O.3½s	85½	85¼	85¼	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65½	64	64	7
Chile Copper 7s	100½	98¾	99	154
Chile C. 6s, rec.p.pd.	80	78	79	35
Chile C. 6s, rec. f.pd.	80	80	80	1
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	88	85	88	9
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	60	60	60	1
Col. E. & I. gen. 5s	85	85	85	10
Col. Midland 4s ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	17
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	74	74	74	1
Con. Gas cv. 5s	100	98¾	98¾	223½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	100	100	100	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	92½	92¼	92¼	5
D. & R. G. con. 4s	64½	64	64	9
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	51¾	51¾	51¾	6
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	75	75	75	2
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	1
Det. United Ry. 4½s	75¼	75	75	4
E. T., VA. & GA.c.5s	92	92	92	2
Erie gen. 4s	49¼	48¾	48¾	40
Erie consol. 4s	72	69	69	5
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	41½	39	39	16
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	42	40¾	41	22
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	50	47	47	28
FRE.,ELK.&MO.V.6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
GA. PACIFIC 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	99	96½	97	10
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	98½	98	98	20
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped	98	98	98	4
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	89	88¾	88¾	6
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	91½	91¼	91¼	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	54	53½	53½	8
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12¾	11½	12	106
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	78	78	78	11
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	76	76	76	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	84½	84½	84½	3
Indiana Steel 6s	98½	97¼	97¾	59
Inter.-Met. 4½s	51	50	50¾	125
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	84¾	83	83	58
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90¼	92	302
Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s	69½	69¼	69¼	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95	95	95	1
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85¼	80¼	85¼	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	42	40	40	12
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	67	67	67	2
Kan. City So. 3s	60	58	60	2
Kan. City So. 5s	78	78	78	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s,'50	90¼	88¾	89¾	58
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	97	96¾	96¾	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s	75½	75½	75½	1
L. V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s	93½	93½	93½	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	92	92	92	2
Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	96	96	96	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	91¾	91	91	3
Lorillard 7s	110	110	110	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	86	85¾	86	4
M. PET. cv.6s,Ser.A	105	100	105	4
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.C	100	100	100	5
Mich. Cent. 4s, 1940	90	90	90	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	89	89	89	1
Midvale Steel 5s	87	86	86	29
M., L. S. & W. ext.5s	98	97¾	97¾	4
M. & St. L. 1st & r. 4s	43	43	43	5
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	86	85¾	85¼	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	59	57	57	44
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	32¾	32¾	32¾	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	40	40	40	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	91	90¾	91	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89¾	88¾	88¾	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	54	52¾	53¼	483
Montana Power 5s	89¾	89	89	14
NASH. CHAT.& ST. L. CONS. 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Nat. Tube 5s	98	96½	96½	46
N. O., T. & M. inc.5	37	35	35	61
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94½	93¾	93¾	240½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s	78¼	77¼	77¼	15
N.Y.C.ref.& imp.4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73	72¾	72¾	10
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	68	68	68	1
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 4s, 1956	56½	56½	56½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 3½s, '55	56	56	56	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	66	65	65¼	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	49¾	49½	49½	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20	19	19¼	14
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	92¾	90½	90½	43
N. W. & Bos. 4½s	41	41	41	10
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Norf. & W. com. 4s	87¾	86¾	87¼	64
Norf. & W. div. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
Northern Pacific 4s	81¼	80	80¾	84
Northern Pacific 3s	60	59¾	59¾	45
North. States Pow.5s	87¾	87¼	87¼	3
ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s	101	100½	101	3
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	84¾	83	83	23
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	82	81¼	81¼	7
Penn. con. 4½s	99¼	98	98	16
Penn. gen. 4½s	91¾	90	90	145
Peo. Gas Chi. cons.6s	98	98	98	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	82	81	81½	13
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	68	68	68	6
Pocahontas con. col.5s	86	85	85	3
READING gen. 4s	85¼	84	84¼	55
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	7
Rep. Iron & St. 4s,'40	95¾	94½	94½	46
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼	17
R., W. & O. Ter. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	1
ST.L.,I.M. & S.gen.5s	94	94	94	1
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	73	73	73	7
St. L. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	71	71	71	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	74	73¾	74	2
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	56¾	55	55¼	189
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	60¼	59¾	59¾	175
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	43¼	42¼	43½	108
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	65	64¾	65	6
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s	56½	56¼	56¼	3
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	60	60	60	19
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	90½	90	90¼	6
San A. & A. P. 4s	60	59½	59½	33
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, stp.	71¾	71¾	71¾	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	56¼	56¼	56¼	6
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	45¾	45¾	45¾	58
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	93	93	2
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89	88	88¾	113½
So. Pac. col. 4s	71	71	71	2
So. Pac. conv. 4s	78¾	77	77¼	52
So. Pac. ref. 4s	82	82	82	5
Southern Ry. 5s	92¾	91¾	92¾	28
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	60	58½	58½	56
So. Ry.,St. L. Div. 4s	67	66	66	1
TENN., C. & I. gen.5s	96	96	96	1
Tenn. Cop. cv 6s	89½	89½	89½	1
Texas Co deb. 6s	99	96¾	96¾	25
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	3
Third Av. adj. 5s	33	30	33	35
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88¾	88½	88¾	58
Union Pac. ref. 4s	81	79	79	32
Union Pac. cv. 4s	84½	84	84	14
U. R.R.s. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. r	28	28	28	2
U. R.R.s of S. F. 4s, un. tr. r	28	28	28	2
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78¼	76½	76¾	232
U. S. Steel 5s	99¾	98½	98¾	249
Utah P. & L. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
V.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	95	94¾	94¾	5
Va.-Car. Ch. deb. 6s	97½	97	97½	2
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	91½	88	91½	17
Va. L. C. & C. 5s	86	85	85	24
WABASH 1st 5s	95	94½	94½	11
Western Electric 5s	97¾	97	97	18
Western Pacific 5s	83	82	83	3
West Shore 4s	80	80	80	6
West Shore 4s, reg.	77½	77½	77½	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	98	97	97	8
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	71½	71¼	71¼	3
Total sales				$6,394,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, coupon	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
U. S. 2s, reg	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
U. S. 3s, reg	99	99	99	1
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.14	99.26	99.28	6522½
U. S. Liberty 4s	100.02	99.98	99.98	1480
Am. For. Secur. 5s	94½	92¾	93	194
Anglo-French 5s	91½	89½	89¾	1201½
City of Bordeaux 6s	87	82½	82½	148
City of Lyons 6s	87	83½	82½	113
City of Marseilles 6s	86¾	83½	82½	1152½
City of Paris 6s	87	85	83	94
Dom. of Canada 5s,'21	94¾	93¾	94¾	3
Dom. of Canada 5s,'26	90¼	90¼	90½	4
Dom. of Canada 5s,'31	92½	92	92¼	31
French Govt. 5½s	95	93¼	94	231
Japanese 4½s	88	87¼	87¼	14
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	88	88	88	5
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser., Gar. stamped	77¼	76¼	76¼	48
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	95¾	95	95	27
rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	95	95	95	10
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¾	97½	97¾	220
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99	99¼	483
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	94½	93½	94½	277
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98	96	96¼	490
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92¾	91¾	92	209
U. S. of Mex. 4s	35	33	35	1
Total sales				$12,852,500

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100	100	100	2

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

3½s, Nov., 1954	81	81	81	5
4s, 1958	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
4s, 1959	92	91¾	91¾	12
4½s, 1960	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
4½s, 1964	95½	95½	95½	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	100	99¾	100	12
4½s, 1963	100¾	100	100¾	31
4½s, 1965, reg	101	101	101	250
4½s, 1963	100¾	100	100	13
Total sales				$331,000
Grand total				$19,570,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	43,048	124,050	133,425	$83,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	28,150	140,488	148,150	61,000
Thursday	34,372	109,065	190,290	249,000
Friday	32,120	111,255	183,595	93,000
Saturday	27,726	79,770	108,840	66,000
Total	166,271	564,628	764,300	$552,000

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
INDUSTRIALS					
21,100 *Aetna Expl.	5¾	4¾	5¾	+ ¾	
1,000 *Air Reduct.	69	68	69	— 6	
1,200 Am. T. Tung.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	
200 *Am. W. P.	1¾	1¾	1¾	— 1¼	
1,100 Bra.-A. Tob. pr.	15¾	15	15¾	— ½	
1,400 B.-A. T. o. b.	16½	15½	15½	— ½	
2,200 *Car L. & P	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛	
670 Carwen Steel	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
525 Charcoal Iron	7¾	6¾	7	— 1	
200 Charcoal I. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾		
11,300 Chev.M.C.w.i.	68	50	59	— 9	
1,173 City Ser. pf.	76¾	75	75	— 2¼	
4,174 *City Ser. old	204	181	187	—18¾	
130 *Cramp Ship.	74	72	72	—17	
7,700 Curtiss Aero	27	24	25	— 1½	
950 Emerson Pho.	4¾	4	4	— ⅛	
1,650 Ev. Heaney	21¾	20	21	— ½	
13,300 *Inter.-L. Ch.	3¼	2⅞	3¼		
200 Inter. Rubber	8	8	8		
200 *Int. Trad.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛	
500 *Int. Trad. pf.	70	60	70	—30	
400 Key. T. & R.	12	11¾	11¾	— 1¼	
430 Lake T. Boat	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼	
40 Lake T. B. pf.	7	6¾	7	— 1½	
1 Lolta, Inc.	100	100	100		
630 Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	
900 Marconi of A.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼	
200 Marlin Arms.	85¼	82	85¼	—19¾	
15,200 *Maxim Muni.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	
3,000 N. A. P. & P.	2½	2	2	— ⅛	
2,500 *Prudential P.	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛	
145 *Pyrene Mfg.	9¼	8½	9		
200 *Reo Motors.	20	20	20		
2,200 Smith M. Tr.	¾	¾	¾		
950 *Spicer Mfg.	93	88	91	— 2	
2,700 *St. Jos. Lead	16	15	15½	— ⅛	
200 Stand. Motor.	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼	
11,300 Subm. Boat.	13¾	11	13	— ¾	
360 *Todd Shipy.	76	74	75	— 2	
4,500 Triangle Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛	
23,000 *United Mot.	18½	14¾	15¼	— 3¼	
1,600 *U.S. Aircraft	4½	3¾	4⅜	— ⅛	
400 *U.S. L. & H.	1¾	1¾	1¾		
3,800 U. S. S. S.	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛	
1,200 United Cine.	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅜	
1,700 World Film.	⅜	⅜	⅜		
24,000 *W.-M. A. C.	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	— ⅝	
113 *W.-Mar. pf.	44	42	42	— 6	
STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES					
3,200 Anglo-A. Oil.	17	16¼	16¾	— ⅛	
410 A.-A. Oil rts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛	
13 Buckeye P. L.	85	85	85	— 7	
10 Eureka P. L.	195	195	195	—17	
65 Illinois P. L.	192	184	184	—16	
100 Indiana P. L.	92	90	92	—10	
40 Ohio Oil	290	280	280	— 7	
10 Prairie O.& G.	405	405	405	+12	
10 Prairie P. L.	232	232	232	— 8	
20 S. Penn Oil	250	245	250		
100 St. Oil of Cal.	217	212	215	—15	
1,000 S. O. of N. Y.	248	222	238	— 2	
180 Union Tank	85	82	85	—12	
OTHER OIL STOCKS					
3,900 *Acme Oil	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	
9,600 *Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛	
2,350 *Beth. O. & G.	10¼	10¼	10¼		
61,000 *Bos.-Wyo. O.	28	24	25	— 9	
17,500 *Cosden Oil	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
2,200 *Cos. Oil pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼	
14,500 Cumb.P. & R.	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛	
6,800 *Elk R. Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	
23,700 Emb. O. & G.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	
1,000 *Esm. Oil Co.	½	½	½	— ⅛	
5,400 *Federal Oil	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼	
4,200 *Friar

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CHINA PRESENTS PROTEST AT TOKIO

Formal Objection to the Lansing Agreement Is Handed to Minister Motono.

JAPANESE SEE RESTRICTION

Okuma and Kato Say America Merely Assents to Conditions Already Recognized.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—The Chinese Minister, Chang Tsung-hsiang, on Friday presented to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono, a note protesting against the understanding arrived at between Japan and the United States in regard to China.

The Japanese-American agreement has been received here with satisfaction, but without enthusiasm. The announcement caused a decline in the market, possibly because no mention was made of economic affairs in the notes exchanged.

The press as a whole expresses approval on the ground that friction between Japan and the United States will be ended. A good deal of space is devoted to discussion of the practical application of the passages limiting Japan's action in China. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun alone objects to the arrangement, saying it is one-sided because it does not deal with Mexico and South America

Marquis Okuma, former Premier, and Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, are quoted as saying that America has assented merely to what has long been recognized by other powers.

The Japanese Times says the name of Secretary Lansing will mark an epoch, and will command the highest respect in Japan on account of his efforts in bringing about the agreement.

There are numerous reports of China's anxiety over the Japanese-American notes. The Asahi Shimbun replies to China's protest by saying that Japan has spent blood and money to prevent the absorption of China by a strong neighbor, and at the same time has effectively protected America's commercial interests. It says China gains the most from the agreement and America next.

Some of the newspapers are of the opinion that a revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance after the war will be necessitated.

It is understood that China is seeking the appointment of Baron Sakatani, former Minister of Finance, as financial adviser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Apparently no doubt is felt by the American Government that when the authorities at Peking understand the agreement between the United States and Japan no serious objection will be urged on the part of China. So far Minister Reinsch has not reported on the reception of the agreement in China, nor has the State Department been officially advised of the action of the Chinese Minister at Tokio in submitting a protest there.

PEKING, Nov. 11.—The National Council, summoned to act as a Parliament to frame election laws, held its first formal meeting yesterday, with delegates present from all the provinces except Yun-nan. The President, the Premier, and all the members of the Cabinet attended. Premier Tuan Chi-jui was the principal speaker.

Northern troops in large numbers are moving into South China, apparently preparing for a clash with supporters of the Canton independent movement.

CURBS TIN PLATE EXPORTS.

Limited to Food Containers and Military Needs of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The War Trade Board today announced two additional rulings affecting the exportation of tin plate. Two rulings regarding tin plate licenses were issued on Oct. 24. The new rulings are set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4, in the following list of rulings which is complete to date and includes Paragraphs 1 and 2, promulgated on Oct. 24, as follows:

(1) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of tin plate for use for any other purpose than as food containers, except on satisfactory evidence that the plate will be used in such a way as to contribute to the military needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(2) That, as to applications for license to export tin plate to be used as food containers, preference will be given to those cases in which satisfactory evidence is presented that the food to be packed will be for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(3) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of articles (other than tin plate) containing tin, except on satisfactory evidence that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute to the production or transportation of foodstuffs for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(4) That no licenses for the exportation of tin plate will be granted, except to the manufacturers of the plate, or to others who, either at the time of making application or before shipment out of the country, present satisfactory evidence that they have purchased the plate from a manufacturer on firm order from a purchaser abroad. This rule applies to pending, as well as to future, applications

VEHICLES DELAY CARS.

Railway Company Report Shows How Surface Traffic is Impaired.

The greatest cause of delay to the traveling public which uses the surface car lines are drivers of wagons, trucks, and automobiles, who drive their vehicles on the tracks and refuse or are unable to get out of the way, according to a report just issued by the New York Street Railway Company.

In the month of September there were 3,808 delays of five minutes or more, 2,446 being due to causes over which the company had no control. There were 945 delays, a rate of thirty-five a day, caused by the blocking of tracks by vehicles. Each delay averaged eight minutes.

The report shows there were 380 delays due to accidents, serious and trivial, in September, as compared with 317 the same month last year. Construction work, with which the company had nothing to do, caused 543 delays in the month. Various miscellaneous causes outside of operating troubles resulted in 700 delays this year, as against 37 last year.

"From the September report of delays and the accident report as well, it is plain that the use of car tracks by vehicles of all sorts does more to hinder good street car service than all other causes combined," says the report. "Accordingly, the company is doing everything in its power to bring this fact to the attention of trucking companies and drivers of automobiles and other vehicles."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	72	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	52	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '25	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan & July	97	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	96
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	86	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	91
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	91
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	77	83
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	98
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	87½	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Elizs., Pfd. & C. J., '50	5	June & Dec.	..	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	87
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	81
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	78	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	97	99
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	52	53½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	70	73
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88½	90
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85½	91
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88½	90
Kansas City Rys., '44	5	Jan. & July	98½	99¾
Do 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	86	88
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '35	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	96	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	75	85
New.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	97	100
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	96	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	97	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	60	70
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	78	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	85	91
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	..	97
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) El. H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	..	93
Salmon Riv. Pwr, '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	93
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '51	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96½
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	74	81
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	92
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	78	88
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	77	78¾
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	76	78
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	55	57½
U. S. Pub. L. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	96	98
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	..	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	73	76
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	96	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	94	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	6	June & Dec.	50	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	15	16
Do pf.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	67
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	80	90
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	41	43
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	202	206
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	97
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	35	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	73
Am. Public Utilities	¾		July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4	4¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25,17	61	62
Do participating pf.	..		.....	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	102
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	80¼
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	29	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	91	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)				40	45
Cities Service	½	M	Nov 1, 17	186	188
Do pf.	½	M	Nov 1, 17	75	75½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	19	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E.				40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	85
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	Q	Jul 17, 17	82	87
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	37	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	67	68
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	87	91
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	66	69
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	79	84
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	98	100
Eliz. & Trenton	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	25	..
El Paso Electric	2½	S	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	123	127
Federal Light & Trac.			.....	5	10
Do pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	30	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	88
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.			.....	80	84
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	125
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Middle West Util pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	55	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	Jul & ...	37	38
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	90	93
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	175
No. Ont Light & Pwr.			.....	15	135
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	55	58
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	90
Nor. Texas Electric.	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	78
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	37	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,17	80	81
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15,17	24	27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	58	59
Riverside Traction			.....	14	..
Do pf.			.....	50	54
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	80	83
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15,17	94	95
Som., U. & Middle				65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	..
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.				6¾	7½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	26	27
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15,17	100	106
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.			.....	2	3¼
Do pf.			.....	11	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	28	32
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	64
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23½	25
United Utilities				20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	55	55½
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Western Power			.....	7	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	43	45
West. States Gas & E.	½		Aug 15,17	25	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30,16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. ½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15,17	..	220
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	42	44
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	69
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	88
Amer. Typefounders			Oct 15,17	35	38
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	89
Atlantic Refining			.....	8	17
Do pf.			.....	20	35
Atlas Powder pf.	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	155	159
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	108½	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	96	97½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	97	100
Bucyrus pf.	1	Q	Oct 10, 17	54	56
By Products Coke	8	A		140	152
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar				15	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	142	152
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	146	149
Central Coal & Coke.					61
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	65	80
Certainteed Products.				44	45
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	87
Childs	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 17	69	70½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 17	90	92
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	102	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	162	169
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	92	98
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	475	520
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	105	110
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	98
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	80	85
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	109	112
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	46	48
Havana Tobacco	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	256	261
Holly Sugar				50	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	97	100
Int. Silver				46	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	92
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	89	91
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	79	81
Lanston Monotype	2½	Q	Aug 31,17	70	75
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	103	108
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	96
Matanzas-Am.				8	15
Do pf				72	75
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	138	..
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 15, 17	..	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	..	91
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	109
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	92	97
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,17	265	270
New Niquero Sugar	10		Jul 31, 17	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20,17	105	115
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20,17	100	106
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	110	120
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	70	74
Procter & Gamble	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	..	720
Remington Typewriter	..	..	.....	10	11

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	62
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	41
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	125	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	91	92
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	71	74
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	.....	9	14
Do pf.			.....	30	35
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	182	186
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	38	42
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	205

*And 11% extra. †And 10% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10,1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	520	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	**6	S	Nov 1, 17	225	230
Atlantic($100)	1,900,000	3	S	July 1, 17	170	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000			.....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	170
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..		.....	160	180
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	300	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	370	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	400	410
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	225
olonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	156	157
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	295	305
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	$18
Europe	150,000	5	..

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *reverse* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 403, Post Office Building.

Medina calendar.
Spencer<Babbitt Co. (2.)
Abdo<Nigretia (2.)
Estimate in Clear Trust
Reid<US.
Willson<Hudson.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Trial calendar.
Beard<Tug Flannery.
P & R Ry<Sherman.
Dk<Friedman.
Re Franklin Brewing Co., (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Arthur O. Mattice,
Hugo von Hagen,
Charles Schenstein,
L. L. Truck Co.,
Barnett Schwartz,
Joseph Ball,
Conrad Weis,
Geo W McCormack,
Moses Zimmerman,
Elizabeth Smith,
Samuel Keller,
Samuel Horowitz,
H & L Fishgold,
Wm T Fawsett,
Philip Mandelman,
Wm Hay,
I L Paul & Co.,
Irving R Bacon,
Wm Cutbrell,
William C Feldberg,
Under Objection:
Hyman Eisen.
Adjourned cases:
Tennis Heine,
Henry L Warren,
Herman F Linde,
James F Geraney,
Jacob K Upton,
Sol Stavin.
Mortimer,
Bird S Coler,

Solomon Polakoff,
Max Goldman,
Jacob Blumenfeld,
Fahn McJunkin,
Independent Machine,
Warnest & Kling,
NY Shoe Findings Co.
Isaac Vogdorchick,
James J Byrne,
Seddon Realty Co,
D & E Osmansky,
Jacob Cloner,
H & L Jarrolowsky,
Bender Robinson,
Max Meyersohn,
Geo Laffas,
Hyman Goldstein,
Albert Mundorf,
Jacob Bloch,
Richard A Cloke,
Martin J Condon,
Solomon Wolfson,
Guggenheimer Reich & Co,
Louis Meltzer,
Emmet Queen,
Hansen Bros, (2.)
Solomon Stavin,
Phoenix Glass Co<
Young & Egan,
Pampinella & Co,
Asian Soap Wks.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Williams<Unity Film M
Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
Pidcock<L V RR.
Hammersmith Mfg Co
Cimport & M Co<Int R.
Erskine<L I RR. (2.)
Waters<Penn R R.
Peck<D, L & W R R.
Greenmeyer<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co,
Gebhardt<Corey Hickmore Corp.
McSherry<NY C RR
Hasburg<Hotel Oper Assn.
Curren<Bithullthic Co.
Roberts<Crisa.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 822, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.

Monk<Lehigh V RR.

DISTRICT COURT.—Manton, J.—Court opens Room 6, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Munger<Pearlman Rim Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal calendar.

US<Wainum (on trial)
Same<Nardiello.
Same<De Nato.
Same<Pitta.
Same<Goldberg et al.
Same<Tinck et al (2.)
Same<Brown.
Same<Smith & La Prella.
At 2 P. M.
US<Parrumbo.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Court opens in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Admiralty 10:30.

Lee<Dell.
Last 2 P. M.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Admiralty calendar.

Peters<Cargo of Logwood.
Re Limitation of Pierrepont.
O'Day<CNY.
Jordan Cross<Quesville, Wells, as Receiver<
Cricket.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Lehendy<Carnegie Tr.
Re Bunce (transfer tax.)
Livingston<Livingston, Re will of Van Woert<Re Lawrence.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hawkesworth<Mutual Film Co.
People<Hangert.
Meagher<Levering.
Herrmann<CNY.
Un Distillers Co<
Bright.
Magoffin<Patterson.
Re Henkel.
Caldwell<Woodward.
Peo ex rel Lukasch<
Rich Furnace Co.
Victor Flag Co<
Artistic Dyeing Co.
Meserve<Peaine
Electrotype Co.
Charle<Transatlantic Trust Co.
Weissberger<Rosa.
United States Fidelity & G Guaranty Co<
Kopetsky.
Keller<Keller.
Schilling<Schillings.
Tierney<Improve Co.
Ward<Levenseh.
F G Roebuck Ob<
Same.
NY Tel Co<same, (3.)
Haskell<same.
Columbia Rty Co<
same.
Angus<same.
Faxon<Fuller.
Raymond<Semerch.
Monolith Rty Co<
same.
Gross<Leavitt.
Re Rogers.
Lee<Carmana Rty Co. (2.)
Jost<Just.
Allen<Hunter Arms.
Colfax<Hyland, (2.)
Re Garner<Thomas.
Sutton<Hurd.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Emery<Thanhauser Film Co.
Transcilla<Prince Line, Ltd.
Re Hasp.
Davidson<Kashbasky.
Re S B Miller, Inc, (Riesen.)
Lineberger<Weyhmann.
Re J Heichel, Inc.
CNY<Weinstein & Co.
Best<Nathan, (2.)
Rifkin<Novelty Mfg Co.
Mackwitz<Mackwitz
Peagay<Lace.
Vandeweghe<De Weese.
Hamelin<Leasee.
Arens<Arens.

Hairmeister, Inc<
Teven.
Nelson<Mercury Holding Co.
Berezin<Gerson.
Spanier<Spanier.
Fallish<Cons Gas Co, (2.)
Stand Anfline Products<Kartan, (2.)
Brand<Brand.
Wilson<La Roche.
Dulka<Cons Gas Co.
Re Thalman<Oelrichs.
Scheer<Scheer & Ginsberg.
Cabinet Learned.
Conn Alloyed Metal Co<Earle.
U S Trust Co<
Vanderpool.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Hendricks<Finger.
Gerstein Cramer Amus Co<Eddington.
Crosin<Woolf.
Schomacher<Schomacher.
Price<Price.
Fitts<Weissberg.
McCay<Banks.
Nanes<Bemis Bro Hay Co.
Suter<Satenstein.
Currier<Stern.
Maintenance Co<
Teven.
Geisler<Brooklyn Heights RR.
Hincsak<Carnegie Trust Co.
Lunaky<Becker.
Babcock<Babcock.
Mayher<Rumble.
Alexander<Fletcher.
Re Siegel Bldg Co.
Bruckheimer<Bruckheimer.
McCook<CNY.
Dow<Perlman.
Johns<Johns.
Re Martimer Co, (Israel.)
Slominsky<Levin.
Breen<Kimble Bros.
Lawson<Lawson.
Mattina<Empire City Subway Co.
Waters<Int R T.
Simerlein<Penn Trucking Co.
Re Fergen.
Lowenkopf<Mechlowitz.
Cohen<Mainthow.
Schwarzart<Schwarzart.

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OVERCHECKING IS DANGEROUS!

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LIST FREE ON REQUEST.

CREDIT GUIDE 277 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
66 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3265.
Accounts Financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. ACCOUNTS
141 FIFTH AVENUE FINANCED

Auctions.

CONTINUATION SALE, STARTING WITH LOT NO. 301 OF CATALOGUE I.
Real Antique & Fine Modern Jewelry & Diamonds.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, Monday, November 12, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 17 East 46th St., a very fine line of
Antique Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
353-361 Fourth Avenue, at 26th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Manhattan, Phone Van Penna & Co., 867 Broadway, Spring 2200.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Ave., Auctioneers and Appraisers.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Eastern Steel Co<
Globe Ind Co.
Noble<Crane (2.)
Eastern Steel Co<
Globe Ind Co.
Weiserte<Weiserte.
Bamberger<Stern.
Rella<Rella.
Doehle<Doehle.
Patzowsky<Scrooder.
Stern<Stern.
Undefended divorce:
Romano<Romano.
Jacoby<Jacoby.
Casson<Casson.
Vaughn<Vaughn.
Preferred causes:
Strange<Rosenberg.
Baumann<Boehm.
Re CNY (Service St.)
Messing<Loretta Corp.
Franklin Sav Bank<
Gerber.
Smith<Dreisman.
Abeel<Chesterfield Rty Corp.
General calendar:
Trufanoff<Export & Import Film Co.
P G Tiling, &c Co<
Lesiia.
Fabi<Same.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
74th St Holding<Purdy Stand Aero Corp<same
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Battle<Alpha SS.
Bonfield<Buss.
Lahn<Wolf.
Sav Inv & Trust of N O<Squires.
Lee Tire Sales<Kleba.
Christianson<O K Bakery, Inc.
Sonn Bros Co<Nacey.
Schwartz<Knopf.
Dour<Tobin.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Weissbach<Fitzgerald.
Inc—Geretz<Harlem Market & W Co.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amuse Co.
McKay<Old T.
Fraser<Garfinkel.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR. (2.)
Keenan<Bickford.
Reicher<Bayliss.
Stephens<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Visono<Union Ry.
Smilman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Diamond.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapcroft<5th Av Coach Co.
Sankowits<Childs Co.
Harris<Wolthalter (2.)
Leibowits<Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger<Abeles.
Malta<Abeles.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Jashnoff<Radin.
Bystrom<Villard.
Rolph<Mack.
Silbertauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Gattesman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Ames<Krieger.
Godnick<Int R T.
Mesbenberg<Im Amb & Taxicab Co.
Spencer<Carlson.
Doyle<Empire Carrying Corp.
Hyman<Feldman.
Altmayer<Rickerson.
Humphreys<Ehret.
Bockman<NY Rys.
Carnell<Sherr.
Nachamki<NY Rys.
Smith<Meehan.
Newman<Bd of Education of CNY.
Denora<Bruner.
Gund<Meisels.
Wood<Dudley Jr.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Brady-Gilmore Co<CNY
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Gallin<Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Freund<London F Mov
Hyman<Radt.
Zavelson<Hofmann.
Well Corset<Munter.
Mielenhausen<Thalheim.
Johnston<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sezauer<Rodgers & H.
Voron<Voron & C, Inc
Buss, Beach & Gent<Reichard.
I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Williams<Wilmer.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelari<Carpenter.
Stiles<Constable.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Harmon<Curtis.
Peter Schoenhofer Brew<Mahon.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hilck<Curtis. (2.)
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Angel<Trowbridge.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benten, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M.
Auerbach<Man Wreck Co.
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Israel<Nita Reed Co.
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Rosenbaum<Raga Rty Co.
Vogel<Washington Wet Wash Co.
Klein<Raga Rty Co.
Judkins & McCormick Co<New Toy Mfg.
Lang<Musical Mutual Protective Union.
Jacobson<Cohen.
McGill<Darcy & Wolferd.
Ettinger<Ludin.
Schetara<Winter.
Brenton<Fox Film.
Romashkann<N Y Elec, &c, Co.
Bellante<Int R T.
Fisher<Schuyler Garage.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Bougeres<Barber.
Donovan<Spuchuk.
David<Geis.
Moriarty<Pernicious.
Goldbaum<N Y Rys.
McGill<Field.
Marafioti<Willets.
Glassman<N Y Rys.
Manuta<Lazar.

Lindenman<Liebler.
Christie<O Frommel & Bro, Inc.
Crompton Bldg Co<Dean.
Shaine<Levison.
Miller<N Y Life Ins.
Reiter<Intercity Leather Co.
Bruckenheimer<Newmark.
Kreizel<Majestic Silk Mills.
Covino<Supreme Lodge Order Sons of Italy of Am, Inc.
Schlenoff<Moore.
Williams<Risser.
Case on.

Court<Mech & Metals Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Raymond<Alexander.
Carter Tile Co<Ryan.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Pazes<Pazes.
Goldschmidt<Sachs.
Duer<Arnold.
Kremer<Littman.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Madden<Madden.
Aranson<Aranson.
Pressprich<Quseal.
Axler<Axler.
Stienen<Stienen.
Schnier<Lobl.
Portman & Co<Yorktown Realty Co.
Gans<Schlanger.
Benneseh<Benneseh.
Baum<Stoerwell.
Hellman<Gunther.
Mori<Mark Hampton Co.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Dempsey<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Pisciutallo<Raister.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Trapani<Trapani.
Clear.

PART XV.—Not in session.
PART XVI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schwartz<Knapp.
Peary, Jr<Ferguson.
Nat Surety Co<Henry Dyer & Co, Inc.
Lowe Motors Supplies<Wells.
Union Bank<Hamilton
Altschuler<Klug.
Simon<Ropelk.
Clear.

PART III.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldhirsch<Tannenbaum.
Rizzo<Berg.
Yellin<Schneider.
Rosenfeld<Heinzer.
Rivecksilber<Hirsch.
Berman<Int R T.
Glassberg<Polzella.
Gslbeck<Erdos.
Callahan<Grady.
Flynn<D, L & W RR.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Imbert<D, L & W RR
Lynch<McCord.
Cohen<Barf.
Hendricks<CNY.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Vares<Doktor.
Carter<CNY.
Crowley<Bentham.
Fazos<Fradius.
Sinclair<NY Herald.
Stone<Messemer.
Roth<C I & Bklyn RR
Eichner<same.
S Newberg<CNY.
L Newberg<same.
Forbes<Dunn.
S Sonderman<Silberblatt.
A Sonderman<same.
Engel<Reinhardt.
A Bauman<Schultz.
E Bauman<same.
Sabatino<T Crimmins Cont Co.
O'Connor<Haverty's Teachers, Inc.
Roosefsky<W M Moore, Inc.
O'Brien<Howlett & Remsen, Inc.
L Katz<Ellinoff.
A Katz<same.
Besley<Deamon Cont.
Volpe<Gooty.
Buda<CNY.
Silver<Zucker.
Stelle<S I Midland Ry.
Fuchs<Pechter.
Delany<NY Edison Co
Kruger<Kruger.
Van Wagenen<NY Central RR.
Nierenberg<US Realty & Improvement Co.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Same.

Regan<Atl Stowed Co.
Faessler<Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano<Rechnitz et al.
Bernstein<Wells Fargo Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Geller<same.
Dandridge<Elite Amus Co.
Sixty-first Bldg Co<Eltoona Rty Co.
Steinberg<Borman.
Sterman<Rodman.
Fenster<Mozar.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Metzler<N Y Rys.
Brooks<Mendell.
Laidhold<Morse.
Spindel<Smolensky.
Dzik<Ward.
Lenhard<Mutual Life.
Blakely Printing Co<Rabyn Kandor.
Forgang<Raga Rty Co
Morrissey<Anderson.
Schneck<Wilking Trucking Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I.

Steinert<Beller.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Yunck<Clark.
Ruffer<Harrie Dowie Co.

PART I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Brody<Lohen.
Rosenblatt<Taylor.
Gerstman<Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theo Sem.
C H Schultz, Inc<Yalden.
Conner<McDonald.
Schlein<Walworth Bros, Inc.
Leserman<Schmeid.
Jakob<Werba.
Rogers<Baird.
Zazanjian Studio, Inc<Cornell.
Hanff Metzger, Inc<Hart Bell Co.
Vernon<Brooks.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Stouffer<Lueders.
Keefe<Pringle.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Bronx Sav Bk<Heaton
Peo ex rel Lugwig<Purdy.
Sher<Sup Fireproof Door & Sash Co.
Corsa<Kantrowitz.
Bier<Magenheim.
Nurock<Liggett Co.
Aronsberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Keogh, Amus Co<CNY.
Bond & Mig Guar Co<Upland Rity Co.
Watson Con Co<Delson Con Co.
Levinstin<Nista Com.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schilling<3d Av Ry.
Greenfield<3d Blvd.
Eller<Union.
Bilsky<Board of Education.
Einhorn<Simmons.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Sanz<West End RR.
McCormack<Inter R T Co, (2.)
Koetznitzer<same.
Slovak<McQuade.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Kues<Foran Rdny & Mfg Co.
Levinson<Goldstein.
Gross<Rodgers & H.
Lackowitz<Emerald Con Co.
Reardon<Carvel Co (2)
Neergaard<Hammer.
Highest number reached in regular order 112.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Christina Loscalzo,
Pasquale Zannella,
Bridget A Murray,
Patrick V Murray,
Nathan Kirschner,
Santo Invidicita.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Lessing-leithaner,
Lizzie Mertens.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Eisman<So Blvd RR.
Rosenfeld<same.
Romayne<Union Ry.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
Austin Nichols & Co<Ades.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tierney, J. Teachers Bldg & Loan Assn<Barrett Co—Joseph P Morrissey, Amer Tax Lien Co, Inc<Harriscetta Hold Co—Ely Neumann, City R E Co<Martin et al—Charles M O'Keefe, Leonard & ano<271 Halsey St Co, Inc—J George Metz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Stanley<Jay St RR.
Barker<Steers.
Dooley<Seaman.
Harris<Interboro Co.
Stetler<McFarlane.
Smith<Smith.
Duckett<Harrison.
Frankel<Volpet.
Guinan<Waterbury.
People, &c<Klapholz.
Same<Lalance Co.
Same<Silberman.
Same<Pallighino.
Same<Visconta.
Same<Axelson.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

People ex rel Bissert, (Kingsbury.)
Re Saratoga Av.
Kings Co Lighting Co<CNY (2.)
Re Greek Orthodox Church (St Con'tine)
Duffy<Duffy.
Bodine<Hanson-Tilestone Corp.
Re Werner (Creamey.)
Asmus<Asmus.
Rosenberg<Spicer Co.
Reisberg.
People ex rel Nassau E RR (Prendergast.)
Cioffi<Suffolk Gas & Electric Light Co.
Beier<Deering.
Cirillo<Treas.
Nicholson<Nicholson.
Klein<Greenpoint Nat Bank.
Bissert<Roseth.
Drossler<Helfthaler (2)
Lippincott<Almondinger.
Brandis<Brandis.
Re East 7th St.
Schlossberg<Weinhausser.
Josias<Ehrich (2.)
Fearing<Hensel.
Keitler<General Carbonic Co.
Boyd<Ocean Elec Ry.
Davis<Long Isl RR.
Bouwerwit<same.
Dee-Rauit<Dee-Rauit.
Re Marshall.
Wilcox<Rensselaer Valve Co (2.)
Bklyn Trust<Gritting.
Cowman<R, Q C & S RR.
O'Leary<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Morrison<Black.

PART II.—Benedict, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenwasser Bros, Inc<Pepper, &c.
Prest, &c.
Garfinkel<Garfinkel.
Seifter<Fishman.
Berrin<Schusman.
Cline<Hopkins.
Gaydica<M & G Contracting.
Zink<Reasdner.
Matras<Matras.
Un Mecho Equip Co<Murphy.
Cafiero<Cafiero.
Chillino<Covelli.
Squizzi<Vlippa.
Waitsch<Lagtee.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 246.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kaspar, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Littenfeld<B H RR.
Travers<CNY.
Charnstone<CNY.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Hammann<N Y Con RR et al.
Smith<Goldstein.
Best Co<Linde Air Products Co.
Santore<Reliable Auto Delivery Co.
Hobart<Manx RR.
Sheffield<Crescent Tailoring Co et al.
Wagner<Smith.
McCormack<Cole, Gas Holder<Corbin.
Schlender<Bloch.
Waters<Watara.
Schiff<Silverman.
Bamberger<Treas.
Roys<7th St Theatre.
La Furge<La Furge.
Sarame<Sarame.
Reilly<Mackenzie.
Megirian<Andrews.
Cole<Cullen.
Heights Land & C.
Doyle<Doyle.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Chalkers<Opp.
Berry<Berry.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 578.

Queens County.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bepler<B H RR.
McMahon<Pirone (2.)
Rutka<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—In Part I, at 10 A. M.

Garofolo, an infant<B H RR.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Clark<Int R T.
Schlamowitz<L I RR.
Dougherty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
Allen<NY Con RR.
Gellman<Marks.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Mericco, an inf<Empire Bottling Wks.
Neuer<Makita.
Brunza<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf<Grellich
Grunfelder<NY Rys Co
More<B, Q Co & S RR
Marlowe, an inf<Wolf
Holden, same<Fringe
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

Coyle<Shaony.
German Am Imp Co<Bd of Education.
Barber<Int R T.
Hanlon<Schaefer Co.
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
Delany<C I & B RR.
Kantrowitz<Sobelson.
Siegel & ano<Hulett.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Mott<Ostrander.
Collins<CNY.
Dalton<CNY & ano.
Murphy<Borden's Condensed Milk Co & ano.
Zimmet<Rubinson.
Kessler<Finger.
Rosenberg<Eitner.
McKenzie<Bresnahan.
Ward<Horton Ice Cream Co.
B H RR<CNY & ano.
Kalin<N Y Con RR.
CNY<Young et al.
Curran<Gunderson.

Stark<Interb R T.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,530.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Grace K Mackin,
Charles Cox,
Frank Hoffman,
Charles Bockringer,
Charles Walter,
Julius Goldberg,
Solomon Zahler,
Almiro Hineson,
Wilhelmina McKee,
Anna Kronharten,
Davis Ross.
Accounting of:
C. W. Wennell,
Josephine Buckley,
Mary Scranton,
Ralph Gillman,
John Gelston,
John Clade,
William Pratzman,
Julius Lucy,
Edward W Day,
Isabella Weale,
W Kostbotham,
John Casey (2.)
George Bander,
Maria Hammersmitte,
Thomas Howden,

Peter Thomas,
Louis Bannaffee,
Mary J Davis,
Eric Lind,
Charles Weipert,
Joseph Casserly,
Clemence Monsanto,
Lena D'Esterra,
James McNulty.
Estates of:
Fanny Reubens,
Jacobson Infants,
Henry Eich,
John Fenny,
Edwars Coogan,
Maria Gelston,
Ann E Welch.
Guardianship of:
McNumty Infants.
Contested calendar:
Virgilio Del Genovese,
Samuel Goodman.
Elizabeth McFarron,
C. A. Hunter,
William Moore,
Samuel Mc Cormack,
James Beatty.
Francika Renh.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part 5.—Fawcett, J.

Arguglia<Nas Elec RR.
Lagano<same.
Levison<B, Q & Sub Wolf<B H R R.
Norby<Seaman.
Indicate<NY Cons
Geraghty<Liggett Co.
Zukowski<B H R R.
Noonan<N Y Cons RR
Pario<Creem Co.
Miller<Hettenheimer.
Hitzegrad<Gordon.
Stanis<Sieber.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 578.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bepler<B H RR.
McMahon<Pirone (2.)
Rutka<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—In Part I, at 10 A. M.

Garofolo, an infant<B H RR.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Clark<Int R T.
Schlamowitz<L I RR.
Dougherty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
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Brunza<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf<Grellich
Grunfelder<NY Rys Co
More<B, Q Co & S RR
Marlowe, an inf<Wolf
Holden, same<Fringe
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

Naughton Con Co<Canayan.
Sheputs, an inf<Hecht Boeg<B, Q Co & S RR.
Ubrin<42d St, Man & St N Av Ry.
Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co.

Vanion, an inf<Wender
Taylor<Manning.
Brinsky<B, Q Co & S RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D Co<Marden, O & H.
Dillon, as admr<I R T
Rudin<Cohen.
Flynn<R T Sub Con.
Frocida<NY & QCo Ry
Cibbia<same.
McDonald<B H RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Molloy<Milliken.
Duffy<West St RR.
Wilson<Simpson.
Petitte<N Y C RR.
Ptoh<West Elec RR.
Peppler<N Y C RR
Ugovitch<Farmers Ins
Fusco<N Y, NH & H.
Flannery<NY Rys.
Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)
Scott<DeVinne (2.)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Stoppoloni<White Plains Modern Ldy.
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Gregonis<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Tschantre<West Elec R R Co.
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Monahan<NY C RR
Berrin<Schusman.
Vogel<C of Yonkers.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch<NY C R R
Washburne<White.
Rakity<Union Ry.

Highest number reached on call, 468.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abrahams<Abrahami.
Miele<Stuart Rty Co.
Cerone<Bi-Boro Rty.
Grayshan<Grayshan.
Fairchild<Smith.
Kennard<Brandreth.
Hammond<Howe.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

York Builders Sup Co<Anderson.
Leary<Geller, (2.)
Boye<Mihalyfi.
Lynch<Lynch.
Newsome<Newsome.

Highest number reached on call, 468.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special day calendar.

Goble<Conant.

Fisher<Fisher.
Roberts<Farrell.
Winhart<Badenis.
734 Broadway Co<Barnard.
Schrader<Hintermayer
Re Ahrens.
Bachamps<Bachamps.
Dodd<Dodd.
Rabinowitz<Eshinewitz.
Mittleman<Sommerfield.
Lanigan<Std Shipbldg.
Fuchs<Beck.
Walter<Kaylor.
Rumpf<Splwack.
Iiken<Wolfman.
People ex rel Murray, (Connolly.)
Donnelly<Bruna.
Palmstro<Mustills.
Re Highstone Co.
Re Byrne Lotteran Church &c (Oneroto)
Re same (G H Storm Co.)
Re samp (Stand 1896 Supply Co.)
Re same (Troy Hardware Co.)
Re same (A J Buschman Co.)
Re same (Schwartz.)
Re same (R Sanza & Son.)
Re Order of Prosperity (Supt Insurance.)
Rinkenbach<Hanabel Const.
Berwin<Solomon.
Cioffi<Suffolk Gas & Electric Light Co.
Peo ex rel Bissert (2)
Dressler<Helfthaler.
Brudwick<NY & Pac RR Co.
Friedman Bros<Abraham Bros.

J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schlender<Bloch.
Waters<Watara.
Schiff<Silverman.
Bamberger<Treas.
Roys<7th St Theatre.
La Furge<La Furge.
Sarame<Sarame.
Reilly<Mackenzie.
Megirian<Andrews.
Cole<Cullen.
Heights Land & C.
Doyle<Doyle.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Chalkers<Opp.
Berry<Berry.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 246.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kaspar, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Littenfeld<B H RR.
Travers<CNY.
Charnstone<CNY.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Hammann<N Y Con RR et al.
Smith<Goldstein.
Best Co<Linde Air Products Co.
Santore<Reliable Auto Delivery Co.
Hobart<Manx RR.
Sheffield<Crescent Tailoring Co et al.
Wagner<Smith.
McCormack<Cole, Gas Holder<Corbin.

Nadler<Perlman.
Pote<Slayer & ano.
Gyllstrom<Co I RR.
Geary<B H RR.
Managed<C I & B RR
Miller<Phillips.
Hindley & Pen-Teen<Newman & C S Con.
Scott<D, L & W RR.
Tobin<Kury.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Payne<Law Reporting Co.
Dantziger<Betz.
Neoma<NY Cons RR.
Gallagher<Allen.
Babbenroth<Yonk.

Regan<Atl Stowed Co.
Faessler<Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano<Rechnitz et al.
Bernstein<Wells Fargo Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Withnell<US Motor Cab Co.
Colombo<B H RR.
Doddato<Keating.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Cooper<Elbut.
Diamond<N Y, Ontario & W Ry.
Anthony<Nassau RR.
Henry<Premium Dairy Co.
Kelly<Nassau RR et al.
Seeth<Heister.
Bolinski<CNY.
McCaffrey<Inter R T.
Addis<Frankenstein.
Rodrigues<B H RR.
De Santis<Coppinger.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Ballard<Nassau RR.
Ziegler<Washburn.
Jenas<B H RR.
Mott<Lewis.
Stark<Interb R T.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,530.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Grace K Mackin,
Charles Cox,
Frank Hoffman,
Charles Bockringer,
Charles Walter,
Julius Goldberg,
Solomon Zahler,
Almiro Hineson,
Wilhelmina McKee,
Anna Kronharten,
Davis Ross.
Accounting of:
C. W. Wennell,
Josephine Buckley,
Mary Scranton,
Ralph Gillman,
John Gelston,
John Clade,
William Pratzman,
Julius Lucy,
Edward W Day,
Isabella Weale,
W Kostbotham,
John Casey (2.)
George Bander,
Maria Hammersmitte,
Thomas Howden,

Peter Thomas,
Louis Bannaffee,
M

STEEL DELIVERIES NEARING NORMAL

Government Certification Plan Permits Building Orders to Seep Through.

CRISIS NEAR IN GLASS

New Hollow Tile Prices Out—Two-Inch Iron Pipe Scarce—Steel May Advance.

Under the operation of the Government's certification plan covering necessity classification on steel coming to the Eastern market, delivery conditions are rapidly approaching normal, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

When the priority order went into effect there was grave apprehension whether there would be any steel permitted to come through to building operations at all. Certain building material manufacturers succeeded in impressing the Priority Board with the very close relation between building construction in large mercantile and manufacturing centres of the East, with the result that it has been possible to obtain steel for building work.

The investigations made by the Housing Committee helped in large measure to substantiate the overtures made by the building material interests with respect to demand for buildings and their relation to the war. In consequence it can now be said that delivery conditions for this commodity are now almost normal.

One structural steel company is advised that if there is any readjustment in steel prices on Jan. 1, when the present fixed levels may be revised, it will be toward higher levels. This company is authority for the advice being given to architects and owners to get their specifications in now. The sharp reduction in the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation is interpreted as a substantiation of this advice.

The acute item in building materials just now is window glass. The Government has expressed its intention to control all the natural gas, an important fuel in the production of this commodity. The Federal authorities plan to portion out this fuel according to essential and non-essential manufactures, and window glass has been classed as a non-essential.

To further accentuate the tenseness in this commodity Dec. 8 has been fixed as the date of the next "fire," when the manufacturing plants will resume operations, at which times very sharp advances in wages become effective over those prevailing under the last "fire."

The schedule is 25 per cent. increase on single strength B quality, all sizes; 25 and 10 per cent. on single strength A quality; 25 per cent. on double strength B quality, and 25 and 5 per cent. on double strength A quality. These increases in wages and the necessity of using more expensive fuel in manufacture positively insure higher prices.

In addition, the temperature in the glass districts during the last two weeks, especially in West Virginia, has averaged 30 degrees above zero, which has made it impossible for some manufacturers to operate.

Plate glass prices, however, are expected to remain where they are for the remainder of the year.

Advices are given to the plumbing trade of a change in discounts in black and galvanized iron pipe of 2-inch size, which is extremely scarce.

New prices are announced in hollow tile, free on board, factory, Perth Amboy, but they are not all actual advances. The revision shows a tendency to equalize freight rates, which results in a slight advance in some lines and an undisturbed condition n others. New quotations show 4-inch exterior, $91 per 1,000; 6-inch, $127.40; 8-inch, $154.70; 10-inch, $182; 12-inch, $221.50. Interior, 3 and 3 inch, $68; 4-inch, $76.50, and 6-inch, $102.

Linseed oil has shown a continued tendency to advance in price. In the brick, cement, and calcined products departments there is stability, that is encouraging to prospective builders.

October building statistics are being issued, showing a sharp decline in building construction, but architects and contractors as well as owners realize that the building operations that are going ahead now are those that have been filed in the departments within a year and on which financial arrangements have been completed.

There is a larger volume of building construction under way or being revived in the metropolitan district of New York than there has been at any time in the last twenty months, all of which are under current report.

Much of this work will proceed during the Winter months, due to the fact that basic building material prices since the report was made to the Committee on Price, Supply, and Demand for Building Materials one month ago have advanced in many instances, notably linseed oil, many items in the lumber list, hollow tile, hardware, reinforcement materials, marble, slate, asphaltum, gravel, and possibly within a few weeks window glass.

This disposition to reach higher levels is likely to reach to steel after Jan. 1, so that is why architects are urging prospective builders to get into the market as early as possible.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS THREE.

Two Workmen Also Injured When Freights Crash on Bridge.

Three men were crushed to death and two seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a north-bound New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad train crashed into another train of stalled, stone laden cars on the Willow Avenue Bridge at 133d Street. The dead and injured were either inside or on the platform of the caboose of the moving train, which crumpled like cardboard between the two heavy colliding strings of cars.

The Dead.

CIAZOLELLO, DAMPO, 26 years, laborer 239 East 151st Street; crushed between the caboose and a flat car.

LAVELL, 41 years, laborer, 456 East 146th Street; crushed between the caboose and the locomotive.

PERILLI, GIUSEPPE, 37 years, laborer, 239 East 151st Street; crushed between the caboose and a car.

The Injured.

McENROE, EDWARD, conductor of the moving train, 461 East 136th Street; crushed between caboose and engine; fractured left leg; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

PALAZZI, JOHN, 27 years, laborer, 222 East 150th Street; left leg fractured; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

According to an investigation by Coroner Healy last night, both trains had been loaned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the contracting firm of Wilson & English of Astoria, which has been finishing work on the new New York Connecting Railroad Bridge, which is to unite the Long Island and New Haven systems by a bridge over Randall's Island. The bridge connects with the New Haven system at 132d Street. Just what the stalled stone-laden gondola cars were doing as far north as 138th Street, Coroner Healy could not learn.

BOY, 11, HAS BOND RECORD.

John Bayard Snowden Sold $1,010,000 Worth in Memphis, Tenn.

The record for an amateur salesman of Liberty bonds is thought to be held by 11-year-old John Bayard Snowden of Memphis, Tenn., it has been claimed by him, for he isn't interested in records; merely in selling the bonds. His friends, however, think that $1,010,000 worth, the total of his sales for the second loan, will exceed any except those of the big banks. A few days before the bond campaign began he was one of the unhappiest boys in Tennessee. For he was too young to be a Boy Scout, which was the height of his ambition just then. Then his brother, a year and a half older, announced that as a Boy Scout he was going to sell Liberty bonds.

Bayard, instead of fretting because the war had to go on without him, got permission to set up a bond selling table in the Bank of Commerce lobby. The table was covered with an American flag, and behind it Bayard sat and talked Liberty Loan to anybody who entered the bank. The million and ten thousand shows how Memphis responded. Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, poet laureate of the United Confederate Veterans, who told his story to THE TIMES, says that he wonders why people talk so much about what he did.

GOV. WHITMAN TELLS HOW TO SAVE COAL

Issues a Set of Rules for Reducing Consumption Without Hampering Industry.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—In response to a request from a committee representing the Business Men's Trades Journals of the State, Governor Whitman tonight made public suggestions to the people of the State aimed to save millions of tons of coal without interfering with the progress of industries. The suggestions follow:

1. Don't burn coal in an open grate, for in such a practice 75 per cent. or more of the heat goes up the chimney.

2. It isn't necessary to have every room heated. Most people would be healthier if they slept in cold bedrooms. Close off spare rooms.

3. Examine furnace and see that there are no cracks at floor line to permit air leakage into the ashpit. Make sure that all firing, ashpit, and clean-out doors are airtight when closed.

4. Endeavor to keep the entire fuel space of your range or furnace filled, heaping the coal slightly in the centre. Steam or hot-water boilers should be filled so that the coal is level with the bottom of the feed-door opening. Don't let the fuel bed burn down too low. Thin fires mean waste. Break lumps to about egg size.

5. Feed the fire and shake the grate at regular intervals. Two or three times daily is generally sufficient, unless the plant is inadequate for the service required. Frequent feeding and shaking are uneconomical. Shake down the ashes before adding fresh coal and stop shaking the moment the first bright spot appears under the grate. In mild weather let some ashes accumulate on top of the grate; in severe weather have only a very thin layer of ashes on it.

6. If, however, the fire has burned very low and more heat is desired, open the damper in the ashpit and add a small quantity of coal. In this particular case, do not shake the grate until this fresh coal is well ignited, then shake down the ashes and again add fuel.

7. Don't leave feed-door draughts open and admit cold air over a glowing fuel bed at any time. The feed-door damper should be opened only to admit air over a fresh fire. Air for combustion should be drawn through the burning bed of coal and, as a general rule, all checking of draught should be accomplished by closing the ashpit damper and opening the check damper in the smoke pipe. The check damper should never be opened until the ashpit damper is closed. The shut-off damper in the smoke pipe may be partially closed in the case of an unusually strong draught or to check the fire in mild weather; but, as a rule, this damper should be touched very seldom. Never check by leaving the firing door open.

8. Before feeding a furnace see that the shut-off damper in the pipe is open, and close the check damper. This prevents the escape of dust through the feed-door into the cellar.

9. Keep the ashpit empty. Ashes banked up under the grate prevent necessary air circulation, hinder combustion and tend to warp the grate bars. Remove ashes at least once daily, and be sure to sift all ashes to recover the good coal that has dropped through the grate.

10. Serious fuel wastes result from allowing soot and ashes to be deposited on the interior heating surfaces. This prevents utilization of the heat in the smoke and gases. Clean flues frequently; with soft coal, every other day is none too often to give the furnace a brushing down. One-eighth inch of ashes and soot on boiler surfaces retards heat transfer 25 per cent.

BRIDEGROOM IS MISSING.

Miss Agassiz's Habeas Corpus Writ Fails to Produce Newhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 11. — Gerald Downing Newhouse failed to appear here Thursday for his wedding rehearsal, according to allegations made in a habeas corpus suit by his affianced bride. He is speeding eastward, says a telegram received from Paradise, Mont., last night by Miss Enid Agassiz, his fiancée. She doubts if Newhouse really sent it, as it is signed "Gerald." She says he always signed telegrams to her "Jerry." Also, she says, the message was sent to the office of her father, Lucien Agassiz, the British Vice Consul, rather than to her at the Woodstock Apartments, as was his wont.

The mystery of Newhouse's disappearance, which became public property yesterday as the result of the habeas corpus proceedings, deepened today. In the application for the habeas corpus writ Miss Agassiz swore to her belief that the groom-to-be had been snatched from her, kidnapped by his brother, Edgar Newhouse, manager of a Salt Lake smelter. She prayed the court to cite Edgar Newhouse and Manager Walker of a Tacoma smelter to produce her sweetheart.

Writs were issued. Walker declared himself innocent. Edgar Newhouse could not be located. Gerald and Edgar Newhouse are sons of Edgar Newhouse of Orange, N. J., Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The latter is said to have wired Edgar Newhouse and Walker to forcibly detain Gerald and prevent the wedding.

Miss Agassiz is 22. Gerald is 24. He has been working at the Tacoma smelter for $75 a month. Reared an Episcopalian, Miss Agassiz was baptized a Catholic Thursday. The wedding was set for tomorrow morning at St. Leo's Catholic Church. They had obtained a license. Miss Agassiz, brokenhearted, declares Gerald will return to her at the first opportunity.

Consul Agassiz refused his sanction to the engagement. That was before Gerald went to the officers' training camp at Fort Myer. Failing to pass, he was honorably discharged. Mrs. Newhouse, his mother, wrote Miss Agassiz that Gerald was pining away, and she believed his failure resulted from lonelliness and unhappiness at his separation from his fiancée.

HOSPITALS FACE SHORTAGE.

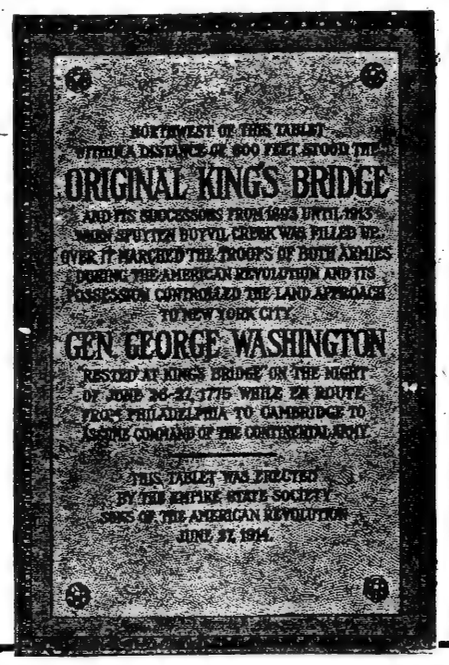
United Fund Feels Pinch of War Prices—Cares for 136,412.

Advance sheets of the report of the United Hospital Fund, to be made public tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, show some interesting facts in hospital activities due to war work. The report says that owing to a 25 per cent. increase in hospital expenses, due to conditions created by the war, the fund is obliged to ask redoubled support for its institutions, in order that the great volume of free treatment which it gives to New York's sick poor may not have to be cut down.

During the year just ended the forty-six private hospitals belonging to the United Hospital Fund took care of 136,412 bed patients, an increase of 3,797 over one year ago. Out of this great army of sick 72,606 persons were treated without cost to themselves. During the present year the United Hospitals gave their patients a total of 2,385,350 days of treatment, of which 1,307,432 were absolutely free. This is 27,751 more free hospital days than were given last year. The current report also shows that the dispensaries have been called on to give free treatment to 569,966 cases, and that there have been 36,338 ambulance calls to answer. Of the 7,865 beds in the associated hospitals, 6,502 were occupied daily throughout the last twelve months.

Contributions to the fund for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, 1917, amounted to $133,579. This money will be distributed among the institutions in proportion to the amount of free work each has given. During the coming Winter, according to the report, there will be an increased demand for free hospital service, which will be due to the high cost of living and to the fact that the bread-winners have left many families to enter war service. The hospitals must, therefore, get increased support from the public if they are to keep up their present free work.

The United Hospital Fund makes it plain that while it does not seek to diminish the streams of benevolence going to war relief abroad, nevertheless it believes that the morale of the nation should not be allowed to weaken at home through neglect of the needy sick.



Memorial Tablet on Bridge at Broadway and 230th Street

In the first war for liberty, the American Revolution, Kingsbridge was No Man's Land. The fighting was for the possession of the bridge and its approaches, which to-day are at Broadway, 230th and 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue.

There is still to be seen here the Site of the Old Bridge; the Wading Place; the Old Tavern; the Bloody Well; Fort St. Charles; Paperinenman Rock; Site of Fort Independence; Site of the Implacement of the British Guns and other interesting relics.

Those interested in historical matters are advised to see them during the next two weeks, as they will soon disappear, owing to the decree of the Supreme Court ordering the sale of the Estate of Joseph Godwin, which consists of two hundred and thirty-one lots at Broadway, 230th, 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue. The sale will take place at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, November 27th, 1917. The lots will be sold for whatever they will bring without reservation or protection of any kind.

Owing to the severe depression in real estate it is almost certain they will bring but a very small percentage of their actual value. Maps and particulars may be obtained from J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue, and Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street, the agents and auctioneers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B., MEECH, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1786 Flushing.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Downtown.

MODERN HOMES.

7 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer, enough ground for garden; very easy terms, $200 cash; balance as rent. Address Box M. H., 62 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
EXCHANGE—SALE—LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms and bath; screened sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $5,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mar. Hill 2826.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly.

Buys it; everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed, title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & BASEMENT Rental $2000.
LOFTS 50 x 100 Rental $2000.
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St. Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

46th St., east of Broadway, a four-story building altered; will rent floors for business. Apply to
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

WORKING STUDIO, $40, 114-116 East 28th St.

Two Elevators. Janitor Service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

$25—OFFICES—$65 36 East 23rd St.

Fireproof Building. Janitor Service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT
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133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large double suite
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUDFORD COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,700 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobiles, commercial bodies and trucks, automobile frames, parts, office furniture and fixtures, &c.
HARRY ZALKIN, Receiver.
NATHAN FRIEDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until November 16 at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO BIEBER and CHARLES BIEBER, individually as copartners of the firm of OTTO BIEBER & BRO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 265 West 23rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Accessories, Hardware, Tools, Electric Motor, Fixtures, etc.
HERMAN STIEFEL, Receiver.
JOFFE & STRAUSSMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms, Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc., See Resting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS
preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings
WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED
Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.
HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE
540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms Only One Apartment for Rent. **$60**
New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY
540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon
5 Large All Outside Rooms. Only 1 Apartment for Rent. **$50**

39th Street at 5th Ave.
Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; large and light; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24953.—In Bankruptcy.—ITALIAN NATIONAL CLUB OF BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, Bankrupt.
Italian National Club of Borough of Manhattan, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 25, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25118.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE LAPPAS, Bankrupt.
George Lappas, trading as the Baltimore Trading Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25228.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN L. PETERSON, Bankrupt.
John L. Peterson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 5th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.
In the matter of MARTIN BLUMENFELD and MAYER BLUMENFELD, individually and as copartners trading as MARTIN BLUMENFELD & BROS., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 768 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Clothing, Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Linings, Trimmings, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Power Tables, Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Desks, Fixtures, &c.
JAMES K. GRAHAM, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

Unparalleled Opportunity!!

High Class Residence

Assessed, $97,100 ***Will Take $60,000***

245 Clinton Avenue, in the heart of the most desirable and exclusive section of Brooklyn. Handsome and thoroughly modern 3-story brick residence, 42x106, on a 100x200 plot.

Building—Red brick and white sandstone. Solid brass vestibule doors. House contains 32 rooms and 8 baths.

Features—Large, comfortable living rooms; beautiful hand carved oak woodwork; costly velour and tapestry wall coverings, and other attractive decorating schemes; eight open fireplaces; two master's suites and six other master's rooms, with baths; broad halls; spacious clothes closets and cedar room; ample servants' accommodations of six rooms and bath on the third floor; Otis elevator; complete power vacuum cleaning system connecting with all rooms; solid brass chandeliers, other electric fixtures, etc., and handsome parquet and hardwood floors throughout. The heating plant is a two-boiler steam system with hidden radiators.

The Land alone is worth over $50,000; *not restricted against apartment houses;* the house and grounds originally cost over $250,000, but the property has been acquired through foreclosure of a first mortgage, which makes this price possible.

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

For Further Details Communicate With

W. C. BAKER, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn (Tel. 6000 Main)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
2 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

BONNY CASTLE
691 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$40 TO $50.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

31 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession, $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, containing 7 rooms and 2

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

26TH, 22 WEST.—MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

26TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms, sixth floor, west.

26TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; also single room; exclusive house; references.

26D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

26D, 124 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, refined home. Telephone Riverside 8133.

26D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

26TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; occupied by owner; bath convenient.

26TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

27TH, 305 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

28TH ST., 126 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; home comforts; references exchanged.

29TH, 306 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; steam, electric light, phone. Apt. 4G.

29TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

29TH, 303 WEST. (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 229 WEST.

Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished; electricity, steam heat, twin beds. Telephone Riverside 9055.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, attractively furnished; elevator apartment. Howell.

104TH, 220 WEST, (B'way.)—One, two rooms, modern; convenient all cars. Brockie.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also single room; gentleman. Keach.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 45.

108TH, 256 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private elevator apartment; refined; conveniences. Apt. 82.

112TH, 542 WEST. (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 2724.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, wash room, private family; gentleman Apartment 22.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Front rooms; business man preferred. Call Sunday, Apartment 3L.

122D, 506 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; single, double; lavatory; large closets. White.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractively furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Suite, adjoining bath, shower, riverview; refined Southern family; reference. Frost.

143D, 301 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room overlooking Hudson; large, single room; elevator; subway; gentlemen preferred or business women. Phone Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

149TH, 402 WEST.—Clean, attractive, comfortable, adjoining bath; all conveniences; modern apartment.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

FOR RENT.—Ideal accommodations for refined lady; large room, private phone in room, next to exquisite bath, maid service, furnished or unfurnished, $16 weekly. Schuyler 7697.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th.)—Cheerful large, small rooms; steam; hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

LIGHT, medium-sized, near Riverside and subway, elevator, $3 week. Phone 1680 Audubon. Kinkade.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (Cor. 115th, Columbia.)—Steam-heated rooms, $5. 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath, newly furnished; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; elevator; telephone; electric lights; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (Apt. 7F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone Audubon 8446.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont.)—Outside sunny warm room, attractively furnished, $6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable couple. Apartment 42.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome, large, corner room; running water, electricity, semi-private bath; also attractive front basement.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butterfield.

WEST END AV., 938, (Cor. 106th.)—Choice room; elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apartment 5 West.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5693 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautiful room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

GATES AV., 123.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

HEIGHTS, (143 Willow St.)—private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE gentleman wants large, quiet, elegant room, private bath, in family hotel where meals are served; if possible, room facing park or open area is desired; payment is secondary question. Nagase Co., 120 Broadway.

Business man, highest standing, wants room, elevator apartment, vicinity 72d Street West; small family, no rooming house; give full particulars; best references. W 36 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

20TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

26TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity; table board.

26D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone, Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home; near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 29th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (30th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

19TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

19TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

50D, 57 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

55D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

56TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished large front room; steam heat, electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 302 WEST.—Two-room suite, large room, private bath; medium room.

79TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Large, sunny room, private bath; location unsurpassed.

107TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

107TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two room and lounge; telephone; booklet; reference.

3D, 128 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

35TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

35TH, 309 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity, private house; board optional; references.

35TH, 76 WEST.—First-class room and board; all modern conveniences. Schuyler 8831.

36TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

36TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7985.

37TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

37TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

99TH, 76 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

91ST ST., 33 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath, on parlor floor, suitable 3 gentlemen or ladies; Jewish family; home cooking; reasonable rates; also other single and double rooms. Telephone 6826 River.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine, table guests.

93D, 305 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home, one room, twin beds, private baths; near subway.

114TH, 538 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, North Corner 104th St., (Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room, 6 windows Riverside Drive, and bath, telephone, and elevator service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 282, (94th.)—Gentleman may obtain an attractive, homelike room in small family; excellent table. Apt. 24.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms, well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select home; steam, electricity; large rooms; twin beds; private baths; modern furnishings; single room; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 324, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and two modern rooms for 3 Jewish adults; 67th to 100th Sts., west of car line; $30; reference. W 35 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 6770.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BRISCOE, 1917, Touring, practically new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICKs, 1917-1916.
Tourings, Roadsters, closed. Stock. 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $875.

DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 8446.

BUICK RUNABOUT.—6-cylinder, late model; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.

Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CADILLAC 1915 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC, 8-CYLINDER, TOURING.
Fine condition. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS, 1917, Touring, like new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16 and 17 touring, excellent condition mechanically, very cheap. Bronx Agency, 2,400 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2358.

CHANDLER limousine, first class shape. Big bargain. Concourse Motor Co., Fordham 2588.

HUDSON SUPER SIX.—7-passenger touring. Must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 roadster; excellent condition; specially painted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 8850 Farragut.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,780 Broadway. Columbus 8715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON SEDAN.—Used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell guaranteed same as new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1917 limousine, also four-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON.—Model 41, touring, perfect condition; must sell; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8563.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1916, TOURING.
A bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,930 Broadway.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder; three-passenger; new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 5411.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 58th.

OLDSMOBILE, 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 60th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, BROUGHAM.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTT, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 90 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5619 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $8.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines, trip, hour, monthly. Willmarth. Columbus 8080.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Columbus 8080.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.—For hire; beautiful. Apply F. D. HOMAN, 211 West 58th St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 310 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Dead Storage—Automobiles, $7 a month. 210-212 West 145d St. Audubon 3978.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Broadway." 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass. 1 M. C. A. 318 W. 57th. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 226 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 251 West 59th St. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction, ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1194.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD, 2-25 limousine, car painted blue and upholstered in tan cloth. (No. 2148.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,661 Broadway, New York.

PACKARDS.
1916 "1-35" LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTT, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914, 6-38, coupe, seating three; recently overhauled; has been driven exclusively by owner; self starter; electric lights; perfect condition. V 139 Times.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6874 Col.

PACKARD Runabout 1-38; recently overhauled, newly painted, and in perfect condition. N 174 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTER.
Latest Model Flivver runs. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; WILL SELL VERY CHEAP. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX TOURING—SHAFT DRIVE.
Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 Town Car, "Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; Circassian walnut panelling; bronze fixtures; enamelled vanity and smoking cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type, touring model, equipped with handsome, wall fitting, specially constructed A. & W. top; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER.—New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

STUTZ 1915 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1915 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Special, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, Toneau windshield, wire wheels, maroon color; guaranteed like new; bargain. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 58th.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog, in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

VELIE TOURING, LIKE NEW.
Come look her over. 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th Floor. Chas. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916, splendid condition mechanically and otherwise. Concourse Motors. Fordham 2588.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 CADILLAC SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 WEST 125TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidder; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

CLOSED CARS.

Cole "8" Club Roadster Sedan; Maxwell '17 Sedan; Buick 1916-17 sport model Sedan; Cadillac "8" Land., $1,250; S. G. V. Town Car, $1,500; Willys-Knight Coupe, $650; Cadillac Land., $650; Cadillac Coupe, $650; Mercer Limo., $600; Pierce "6-36" Land., $700; Pierce Baby 4 Taxi, $500; Lancia Taxi, $250; also Limousine and Taxi Bodies. HOMAN, 211 W. 58th St.

1918 Kissel Car coupe, 4-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. sedan, 5-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. landau-limou., 7-pass.
1913 Pierce-Arrow 38 landaulet, 5-p.; starter.
Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars. Tel. 2887 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark.

BY appointment will demonstrate several high-class automobiles we are selling for our clients. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Columbus 6059, Room 408, 1,777 Broadway.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine Bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Hire by month, city use, closed car in good condition, by responsible party; will pay $325 monthly. Answer by mail, giving full particulars, P. Rosing, 120 Broadway. Room 2902.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 426 West 54th St. Columbus 3906.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,322 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Vaughan-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5619 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $8.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines, trip, hour, monthly. Willmarth. Columbus 8080.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Columbus 8080.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.—For hire; beautiful. Apply F. D. HOMAN, 211 West 58th St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 310 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Dead Storage—Automobiles, $7 a month. 210-212 West 145d St. Audubon 3978.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Broadway." 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass. 1 M. C. A. 318 W. 57th. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 226 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 251 West 59th St. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction, ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1194.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, employed, wishes responsible position to devote time and energy to business. N 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; executive ability; trial balance; competent; references. T 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take full charge of office; 8 years' experience; New York University training; $23. Z. H., 23 University Pl.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, wishes opportunity to make herself invaluable; $16. S 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, desires position; four years' experience. W 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, five years' experience. Morris, 153 Hope St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID or waitress, colored, experienced; references. Moore, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 1535.

CLERICAL WORKER, accurate figures; 5 years' experience large concerns; salary $12. Z 329 Times Annex.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly competent houseworkers; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOK or general housework; colored; references. Jordan, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 6669.

GRADUATE TUTOR.—English, Latin, French; prepared for schools, colleges. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, light colored girl; excellent plain cook; small family; references, $10 weekly. M. George, 27 West 139th.

NURSE, experienced with children; city or country. M. H., 217 East 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined Scandinavian, excellent seamstress, wishes work; private families; references. N 172 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, competent, $2.50 per day or position. Telephone Reinlander 3215.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to busy executive; possessing business initiative; capable assuming charge; highest credentials; salary $25. N 115 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, law, technical experience, desires responsible position. A. H., 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; nine years' experience; highest credentials; $20 weekly. T 301 Times Downtown.

SEWING wanted by day; experience with well-known dressmaker. Douglas, 209 West 133d St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, trial balance, rapid dictation; executive ability; highly recommended; $15. F. Liebman, 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, very efficient, having three years' experience, desires position; salary desired, $15 per week. T 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; thoroughly efficient, financial experience; excellent references. N 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, two years' experience; neat; accurate; conscientious. T 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; American; $12. N 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable, conscientious worker; salary to start, $16. Miss I. R., 3,044 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious, reliable; American; references; $15. T 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; conscientious, willing, accurate. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; Christian; several years' experience; executive ability, rapid; $18-$20. N 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, accurate, rapid; social service; experience; salary $20. Telephone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires work evenings, or typing at home. F 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 18, neat, accurate, rapid; year's experience; moderate salary. N 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, efficient, desires evening work. W 2 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Long years' experience; $12. Ball, 501 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches, coaching. Expert, Times Hasbrouck.

TYPIST, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Five years present concern; salary $15. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, colored, wishes laundry work to take home. Ward, 448 7th Av.

Employment Agencies.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, Bryant 1058.—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,416 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, housekeepers, nurses, chambermaids. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, (29,) exempt, lately in capacity manager of accounting department; knowledge systematizing organization, handling of help; good correspondent; well versed on ledger card systems; practical, original; not ordinary plugger; minimum salary $2,500. S 400 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements for firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6983.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5635.

ACCOUNTING, auditing, systems installed; evenings; reasonable. Kerby, 280 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 357.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager; thorough experience; clean-cut American. Executive, 49 Times.

ADVERTISING man and sales promoter, writer of strong copy and original letters that bring orders, now connected with manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel, solicits interview with firm desiring to increase volume of business through direct-by-mail methods; part-time basis; my method of co-operative advertising is working very successfully and is inexpensive. N 136 Times.

ADVERTISING and selling has been my line for twenty years; service is my middle name; if you have a real sales problem to solve I can help you; when shall I call? Address L 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, and trustworthy; correspondent; college graduate; excellent references; investigate. T 200 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts, &c.; wishes to take full charge of books; small firm preferred. Mark Atkin, 316 East 8th.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, credit man; five years' experience; exempt; complete charge; collection; highest credentials; salary $25. N 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, (23,) references; can take complete charge, experienced, thorough business training, ($22.) L. Y., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(30;) accountant, office manager; 12 years' experience; executive capacity; capable taking complete charge; salary $30. Y 304 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, (24,) thoroughly experienced at double entry and controlling accounts; exempt; best references; $18. N 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; position wanted as general bookkeeper; 15 years' experience; salary $35. T 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, systematiser, audits, books, arrangements, firms without bookkeeper. N 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) married; thorough, reliable; controlling accounts, &c.; present employed. D 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. S 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, expert; 4 years' experience; accountancy training; full charge. V 199 Times.

BOY, (14,) graduate, wishes to work in broker's office; chance for advancement. Wagner, 351 East 60th St.

BUYER-EXECUTIVE.
AGE 32, MARRIED.
Mail order buyer for men's wear, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and kindred lines, is open for engagement after Dec. 1; capable executive, who can handle help to good advantage. H 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years

LITTLE FOOD WASTE DUE TO RAILROADS

Heavy Loss Complained Of by Senator Borah Not Due to Freight Congestion.

FEW SHIPMENTS SPOILED

Pittsburgh Reports Some Food Rotting in Cars in Yards and Chicago Some Frozen in Transit.

Great interest was aroused by the statement made by Senator Borah of Idaho in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that quantities of foodstuffs were rotting in the West because of a lack of cars to convey them to market. While Senator Borah did not say the food was rotting in cars, THE TIMES sought to learn through its correspondents at railroad centres whether freight congestion on the country's transportation systems entered into the problem, with the following result:

Vegetables Frozen in Transit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—E. D. Sewall, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, denied today that for lack of transportation crops were rotting at terminals or on farms in the district traversed by his railroad.

"Crops are moving freely," he said.

There has been considerable agitation in Chicago for the last ten days because of the dumping by the railroads of large quantities of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables on the outskirts of the city. Investigation disclosed that the commission men to whom the vegetables were consigned had refused to receive them because a large proportion had been frozen in transit and were unfit for human consumption. For a week the Salvation Army has been sorting out the good potatoes from the dumps and distributing them among the poor.

Captain Thomas I. Porter of the Secret Service Bureau, who with Assistant United States Attorney General Childs has investigated this matter, has sent this report to Washington by telegraph:

"Newspaper articles are grossly exaggerated. Potatoes dumped because in frozen condition, unmarketable on account of frost. Practically all cars shipped were assorted and attempts made by consignees to save marketable potatoes

Normal Movement Through St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—With the outcome of the war depending largely upon food produced in America, and with hundreds of carloads of crop products reported rotting in Northwestern States because of inadequate transportation facilities, an investigation of railroad conditions in St. Louis reveals no such situation, according to railway officials here.

Abnormal fruit and vegetable crops of Colorado and Utah and all other producing districts shipping via St. Louis are being hauled without waste or delay, despite the fact that this year's crops show an increase of 64 per cent. over those of last year, according to H. B. Kooser, President of the American Refrigerator Transit Company. Only about 5,000 carloads of foodstuffs of a production of 14,000 carloads remain to be moved from Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico points, Mr. Kooser declared. These, he said, would be moving within a few days. Special trains of empty refrigerator cars now are in transit to the districts.

Shortage of Cars and Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Shortage of cars and inability to obtain help in terminals are causing trouble for railroads handling food in Cleveland territory. Little loss or delay has resulted, thus far, but railroad officials here fear the coming of Winter will bring additional trouble in handling food.

All shipments of food over railroads running into Cleveland have a preferred rating, and every effort is made to expedite their delivery. Thus far there has been little complaint from farmers and commission men of inability to obtain cars, and local and division freight agents declare delays in shipping cars for food shipments have not often exceeded twenty-four hours.

Food Rotting in Pittsburg Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 11.—The people of this district are forced to pay war prices for food and suffer food shortage restrictions, with many in actual want, while at the same time several hundred cars of food are lying unloaded in the produce yards and on switches along the tracks leading into the city. Part of this food is actually rotting or beginning to rot in the cars. It is reported that last Thursday a carload of peaches was dumped at Kiskiminetas Junction with the excuse that they were rotten. So many of them were good that employes of the railroad carried home fifteen bushels.

E. Lowery Humes, United States Attorney for the Western Pennsylvania District is investigating these conditions with a view to prosecution.

D. W. Crawford, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad said today:

"The situation in brief is that a railroad yard with a capacity of 500 cars is compelled to find room for 1,100. We are unable to place the large number of cars shipped into the yard, and must put them on sidings near the city wherever we can find room for them.

"When the congestion of cars in the produce yards last week became acute, a meeting was held, and the Local Car Service Bureau took up the situation. I was made Chairman, and immediately called a meeting of produce dealers. The wholesalers without exception seemed as anxious to relieve the situation as we. They claimed that often cars of produce had been ordered, but after their arrival a sale was not found for them as readily as had been expected. For this reason the food was held up in the yards and disposed of as soon as customers could be procured. I understand now, however, that the situation has been somewhat relieved, as during the last week the contents of 300 cars have been sold."

Cincinnati's Loss Small.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—There has been a good deal of freight congestion in this section, as elsewhere, but, so far as information on the subject is obtainable, there has been no large loss of perishable provisions. Shipments of this kind, the freight officials say, have had precedence, with a view to responding to the urgent needs of the country.

James B. Ford, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Southern Railway, said tonight:

"Food crops and all perishable consignments are being handled promptly in and through this gateway, and so far as railroad officials can learn, none such is being delayed for lack of transportation. The railroads east of the Mississippi River during the past several months have declared a number of embargoes on freight traffic, but at no time have any of these included or affected perishable consignments, and these have at all times been given preference in forwarding."

South Not Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov 11.—Prominent railroad officials here deny that there is any congestion of perishable traffic in this section of the South or that foodstuffs are allowed to rot at terminals or on farms for lack of transportation facilities. Cotton is the chief product of the South, and so far no ill-effects have been felt in the movement of cotton.

Little Waste in the East.

Railroad men here, commenting on the interview with Senator Borah of Idaho in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on food waste in the West, expressed the opinion that there was very little waste in the East of food in transit. What waste there was, they thought, was due to the delay of the consignee in removing his goods. Such an opinion was expressed by P. J. Flynn, Vice President of the Lackawanna, in charge of traffic. He pointed out that the months when weather conditions were partly to blame for wastage were past, and that the season of the year was at hand when all such wastage was at a minimum.

Since our war with Germany began the railroads have been striving to keep perishable freight moving, and in many circulars have emphasized the necessity for the consignee to claim and remove his goods as soon as possible, both to prevent waste and release freight cars, which must be kept constantly in motion if congestion is to be avoided.

"Freight, so far as our lines are concerned, is moving normally, and no congestion is reported," said Mr. Flynn. "I do not believe there is any food waste in this district; I have heard of none. We are moving potatoes, cabbage, and other produce without delay. I think the great handicap in the East just now is the lack of farm labor."

This statement of conditions by Mr. Flynn was confirmed by G. A. Cullen of the same railroad.

The wastage of food has been reduced through a system of salvage put into effect by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Mayor's Food Committee. In the last few months a great quantity of food which otherwise might have been lost has found its way into consumption. The women of the committee take the spoiling food to a central plant, where it is sorted out and everything edible saved. A group of women advanced the money for the preliminary work, and now, it is said to be almost self-supporting. The food is preserved and sold to the poor at cost.

HOOVER FIXES STANDARD LOAF

Continued from Page 1.

type of grocers doing business upon a credit and delivery basis must charge more.

No Returned Bread.

"Competitive conditions have built up a number of practices in bread which can be limited to the advantage of the industry and the public. The Food Administration and the Commercial Economy Committee of the Council of National Defense have already requested the bakers of the country to refuse the acceptance of returned bread, and this will now be made a legal regulation. The investigations show that a large portion of returned stale bread was actually destroyed, and that the amount of flour so lost amounts to upward of 600,000 barrels per annum. The regulation that bakers shall not accept the return of bread will force the retailers and public to watch their purchases more carefully.

"The use of other ingredients than flour, yeast, and salt in a great deal of the American bread has been growing steadily for years, and exists to a larger degree than elsewhere, and without any intrinsic compensation in either added nutritive value or palatableness. In order to conserve the use of sugar, a maximum of three pounds of cane or beet sugar per barrel of flour is fixed by the Food Administration, against an average consumption of about six pounds, and it is expected that a saving of about 100,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum will result. As there are from 270 to 280 one-pound loaves from a barrel of flour, the sugar in any event is not noticed by the consumer.

A maximum of two pounds of shortening is imposed, against an average consumption of about six pounds, and the use of vegetable oil substitutes is required. The saving in lard should amount to 100,000,000 pounds per annum. The milk used in bread is limited to skimmed milk, as the microscopic amount of butter fat which appears in whole milk bread gives no adequate compensation for its use for this purpose.

"Many large bakeries in the United States are operating on this formula of sugar, shortening, and milk, and are catering to all classes of customers to the latter's satisfaction. These combined savings should result in cheapening the average cost of baking bread materially.

Only Multiples of a Pound.

"The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound has several objectives—economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger units. The bread remains fresh longer in larger loaves, and there will be less loss of stale bread. Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer.

"At the present time the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of the bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. The result is that some thirty-eight different weights are on the market, and the consumer has little opportunity of real comparison. By the standardization of weight and the limitation of ingredients, the Food Administration hopes to focus competition upon price and good baking. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights, the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapest bread, of which he is now incapable because of the variability in weight from six ounces up to four pounds. Rolls will be permitted of certain sizes if baked of the same dough as bread.

"Generally, the standardization of the bread should lay the foundations for the elimination of many wasteful practices forced upon the bakers and distributers by the luxurious demands of the public for various types of bread.

"Some relief can be found to that section of the community most in need of care if the wholesale bakers will place bread on sale to 'cash and carry' customers at the bakery door at a margin above wholesale prices, sufficient to cover the extra expense. Certain wholesale bakers have offered to do this, and it would result in an additional number of 'cash and carry' points of disposal for the public.

No Five-Cent Loaf.

"There has been a demand for a five-cent loaf. At the price of flour entailed by the present price of wheat such a loaf would need be with 'cash and carry' between nine and ten ounces in weight, and for 'delivery and credit' from seven to eight ounces. The investigation has proved that the demand for such sized loaves is in minor percentage and to a considerable degree due to a demand for frequent deliveries of hot bread. For the reasons stated it is uneconomical and not in the interest of the consumer.

"Since the European war began there has been an increase of 109 per cent. in the price of wheat. On the other hand, the 'cash and carry' one-pound loaf under the regulation of intermediate trades and standardization now issued will show an increase of under 40 per cent. It is interesting to note that out of pre-war 'cash and carry' bread the farmer realized under 20 per cent., while today he realizes about 40 per cent. of the price of bread.

"The Food Administration has had the co-operation of many bakers, and wishes to express its appreciation for their support. The whole of the regulations have been under a continuous and extended test, and any capable baker will have no difficulty in compliance and the production of good bread. In fact, the Food Administration has had under observation a number of bakeries operating on a large scale under these conditions."

Figures prepared by the Federal Trade Commission, the statement said, showed that the cost of distribution from the wholesale baker's door represented 33 per cent. of the cost of bread, or over three cents a pound at the present prices.

FIND HIDDEN FOOD AND WAR SUPPLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ernment and are valued at $35,449,028. These war supplies for the most part consist of steel, copper, cotton, leather, jute, and oils.

It is known that a large quantity of jute fibre, which figures in the report is held by interests closely allied with the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, the financial institution through which Bernstorff financed his plots in the United States.

Jute, it was pointed out yesterday, is turned into the twine which is used in harvesting wheat. At the present time the shortage of this twine in the United States is the greatest in history. Jute is also used to a great extent in the manufacture of the bagging used to bale cotton, and also in the manufacture of certain kinds of canvas needed in France at the present time.

The amount of steel which is included in the $35,000,000 total has not been disclosed. It is reported, however, to be very large, and all of it is needed by the War or Navy Departments at this moment. The amount of copper is also very large. Copper is the metal most needed in Germany at the present time. Chief Flynn declined to make public the names of those who are listed as the owners of the copper. Leather, another article which the Germans sorely need, has also been found in storage in large quantities, as have also engine and other oils, for which the Central Powers stand ready to pay any price in order to obtain.

The amount of cotton held in storage was carefully withheld, and questions as to its ownership were also left unanswered by the Secret Service officials. A considerable amount of hemp, another fibre which is used in the making of twine, was also included, it was said, in the $35,000,000 item in Chief Flynn's report.

Up to last night none of the foodstuffs or war supplies which figure in the Secret Service report had been seized, and it is understood that no action along that line will be taken until the authorities in Washington give the word to do so.

The Secret Service was ordered only to find the stored food and supplies and establish the ownership of it and the value. This the Secret Service has done, and in the event seizure is ordered by the Food Administration and the other war boards, the United States Marshals of the various districts in which the materials are stored probably will execute the orders. In this event the man who will seize by far the greatest amount will be United States Marshal Power of Brooklyn.

The financial institutions which hold a large part of the food and other materials as security for loans are said to be for the most part Manhattan institutions. With the exception of the Deutsche Bank, which is interested in the jute item, it is understood that no foreign banking houses are in anyway interested in the matter. There are a number of banking houses in New York with intimate German connections, but nothing was given out by the Secret Service to indicate that these banks are among the institutions concerned.

Arthur Williams, representative in New York City of the United States Food Administration, could not be found last night. It is believed that a complete and detailed report of the Secret Service disclosures will be submitted to him this morning.

John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission, at his home in Mount Vernon last night, said in regard to the Secret Service disclosures:

"This is certainly of the greatest possible importance at this time. I had no reason to believe that any such huge amount was held in storage in the manner indicated, and I shall watch developments closely. The State Commission has no secret service organization at its disposal, and for this reason the work of the Federal boards is naturally much easier to carry out. I do not know whether the State Board will receive a copy of the Secret Service report or not. I certainly hope, however, that we will be favored with one. We stand ready to do anything in our power to help. As to whether or not this food is seizable under the State laws is a matter that must be looked into, and for that reason I cannot answer it at this time."

Chief Flynn admitted last night that his report did not, in his opinion, cover all the stored supplies in New York subject to seizure. The investigation is still going on, and will continue until every ounce of food which is held contrary to law and in violation of the Federal war regulations is discovered and the ownership and location of it reported to Washington.

Every warehouse in which foodstuffs and other war supplies are stored, it was announced last night, was under the constant watch of the Secret Service, and not one pound could be moved without the consent of the authorities, and until Washington acted one way or the other that consent could not be obtained.

PALMER WILL SEIZE GOODS.

To Take Over All German-Owned Property in Warehouses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — The unearthing in New York of hidden stores of cotton, copper, steel, and jute, valued at more than $35,000,000, is the first move on the part of A. Mitchel Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, to take over property held in this country for Germany. Secret Service agents have had under surveillance materials owned by Germany in warehouses of this country, and acting under general orders from Mr. Palmer these goods will be seized from time to time.

Mr. Palmer said tonight that he had not been advised in any detail of the discoveries made in New York and could not make known the banks which had loaned money on German-owned goods. The Secret Service agents were requested by the Food Administration to obtain the facts concerning the amounts of foodstuffs and fodder held in warehouses in New York awaiting shipment, but no report from them had been received tonight.

Most of the goods under these classifications, it was said, were consigned to neutral countries of Europe, and licenses had been refused by the War Trade Board. Some which had been in storage since September, or even before that date, were subject to immediate seizure, it was said. Efforts were being made, however, to get these foods into the market by voluntary agreement.

Large quantities of flour and oats already have been distributed by one means or another, and one large consignment of flour has been sent to our European allies. Action probably will be taken during the week to obtain possession of the cottonseed meal and oil cakes held in storage.

The Food Administration is determined that the goods stored which come under its supervision shall be put on the market here as soon as possible. The legal department has been at work for some time on the many technicalities of law involved.

CHURCH GIVES HOOVER AID.

East Orange Congregation Reports 2,547 Meatless Days.

In compliance with the request of Food Administrator Hoover that the churches of the country ask their members for reports on the number of wheatless and meatless days they have observed, the members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., yesterday made their report. In the 1,100 members of the church are represented 391 families.

Of these, 191 made reports which showed that they had had 1,502 wheatless meals and 2,547 meatless meals. This means that in the church the co-operation with Mr. Hoover was equivalent to 4,506 persons doing without wheat for a meal, and 7,641 persons doing without meat for a meal.

Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who is an attendant at the church, estimated that if the people of the whole country would do as well as the members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange in the matter of wheatless days, it would mean a saving of 130,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Americans Cancel Feast.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—F. C. Van Duzer, Chairman of the American Society in England, announced today that the committee of the society had decided to cancel this year's Thanksgiving dinner, although arrangements for a large gathering of Americans had been completed.

The committee, Mr. Van Duzer said, canceled the dinner through a desire to act in harmony with the food economy policy of the country.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED MEN HELP IN SAVING FOOD

New Yorkers Will Assist in Financing Administrator's Campaign in City.

City Food Administrator Arthur Williams will this week take up the work of organizing the food administration in this city. It is his intention to form committees to deal with the different phases of the work, and the first to be [illegible] will be a Finance Committee. It is Mr. Williams's intention to get public-spirited men to finance the food conservation campaign here, thus lessening the cost of food regulation for the Government.

Some of the results of food conservation efforts in the big hotels is shown in a report of August Nulle, chief steward of the Waldorf, who said that the first step in food conservation taken by the hotels would be the elimination of young and immature animals for food. The wisdom of this, he said, was shown by the fact that a suckling pig weighs twenty pounds, and will make from twelve to fourteen portions. The same animal allowed to grow to 200 pounds will serve scores of persons with a great deal more wholesome food. In the hotel, he said, the normal number of suckling pigs used was about twenty-five a week. In the same time the hotel serves forty baby lambs. He estimated, therefore, that by allowing this number to grow to maturity the eventual saving will be from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds a week.

After 5 o'clock service yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, O. H. Van Norden, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, spoke on food conservation.

"The war is going to be won by the kitchens of America," he said. "One of the reasons for the recent Italian retreat was because of the lack of food supplies. I hope this will not happen on the French front. France and Italy have had a crop failure this year, and we must save our food in order that we may be able to send it to them. America and Canada must supply the Allies' needs.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 81st St., New York.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin in the neighborhood of 88th St. and West End Av., up Broadway to 99th St. to 617 West End Av., Apt. 3E; liberal reward. River 8140.

LOST.—Saturday night, between 181st-182d and St. Nicholas Av., gentleman's signet ring, Japanese initials, "L. P. M."; reward. Moore, 612 West 178th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive; monogram "M. B. K."; reward. Apt. 9D, 455 West 119th St.

LOST.—Large square striped Hudson seal muff in New York, Friday, the 9th, either in 9th Av. bus or 75th St., East; reward. X 349 Times Annex.

LOST.—Lady's silver wrist watch, on gray leather strap; vicinity Park Av. and 66th St. Lord, 126 East 66th St. Reward.

LOST.—Black Boston bag, 9th Av. "L" or Erie; valuable papers; reward. F. P. Lee, 38 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

LOST.—In Altman's or vicinity, gold circular pin, with diamond. Please return to cashier at Altman's; liberal reward.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th Station, 110th, Lenox to 5th Av.; reward. Tel. 5703 River. Burke.

LOST.—Wednesday, emerald and diamond ring, Bloomingdale's. Reward. C. Rutledge, 533 West 112th.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, oval case; reward. Titeflex Metal Hose Co., Equitable Building.

$1,000 REWARD.

Return large diamond bow knot brooch with three large pendants, set with pear-shaped diamonds; lost Oct. 22, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Manhattan Opera House; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, platinum bracelet, set with diamonds, some time between Oct. 10th and Nov. 10th; return to W. J. M. Donovan, 30 Broadway. Telephone 3047 Rector.

$200 REWARD.

Return platinum brooch, 42 pearls, 67 small diamonds, lost Nov. 3, 1917; in the shopping district, no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av., and 45th St.

$100 REWARD

for platinum flexible chain bracelet, set with 50 diamonds, lost Nov. 1 or 2 in New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

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Order Yours Now—$40.

With the thermometer dropping to thirty every day or two, it doesn't pay to wait. One cold day is apt to put the unprepared man much further back financially than the amount a good overcoat costs.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Youthfully spirited are the Varsity Fifty-Five Suits. Many trim Belters; lots of smart, Double-breasted models; also, more conservative suits for men whose style outlook is more serious.

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Rebuilt Stylish Closed Motor Carriages
Week of November 12th to 17th

SALES of closed carriages total up no small part of our enormous annual business. Hudson enclosed jobs are the choicest expressions of the carriage builder's art. Money can buy nothing better. The very latest creations for this winter are now on exhibition and it will be a treat for you to look them over.

For one reason or another you may not desire to lay out money on a new enclosed car—very well, then—your best and logical course is to buy right here at this sale a Hudson closed carriage that has already seen some service.

We have thirty odd Hudson closed jobs ready, and they offer as wide a choice of desirable body styles as you would run across in a day's round of the better class showrooms.

The lot for this sale includes:

CABRIOLETS TOWN CARS SEDANS
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They have been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and freshened up—they look and act like new.

Prices for this Sale range from
$1200 to $1800

All these cars have been taken in trade from purchasers of new Hudson Super-Sixes—particular people who always want the very latest in motor carriages turned out by our factory. There isn't a thing wrong with them mechanically—and they are fashionable carriages of the very highest grade of craftmanship.

Don't waste your time and money buying inferior new cars or seconds of unestablished reputation. A Hudson in this sale will not cost you any more and in many cases not as much.

Come and look the offerings over—they are really a fine lot from which to make a selection. You are certain to find the style best suited to your particular requirements.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N.Y.
Used Car Department, 1890 Broadway
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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow; fresh northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,843. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

LLOYD GEORGE SEES VICTORY IN UNITY, WITHOUT RUSSIA; WILSON TELLS LABOR VICTORY ALONE SPELLS PEACE; KERENSKY FIGHTING REBELS; ITALY FACING A GREAT BATTLE

GLYNN ORDERED G. O. P. BOSSES TO AID SUFFRAGE

Republican Help to Women a Move in Whitman's Fight for Presidency.

PLAYS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

County Leader Here Is Ready to Favor a Dual Organization.

WOMEN IN CONGRESS FIGHT

Democratic Club Formed in Brooklyn—City Suffrage Party for Nonpartisanship.

Many of the Old Guard Republican bosses up-State, it was learned yesterday, worked assiduously and against heavy odds to obtain a majority in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution at the recent election. To their activity more than to any other single factor is ascribed the heavy vote cast for its ratification in the Republican strongholds up-State. They are determined that the newly enfranchised women shall be pawns in their own political game.

Orders sent out on the eve of election by Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee stirred the Republican leaders up-State into unwonted zeal for the measure they had fought bitterly when it was before the voters for ratification two years ago. Chairman Glynn sent out a letter on the Saturday prior to election urging every Republican County Chairman up-State to do all in his power to get out a big vote for the amendment. While it was not explicitly stated, the up-State Republican politicians were not slow to read between the lines the inverse meaning of Chairman Glynn's communication. The result was that in districts where there was strong opposition to woman suffrage the vote, and consequently the adverse majority, was comparatively light.

Whitman Waits Aid of Women.

Chairman Glynn in sending out these instructions acted merely as the mouthpiece of Governor Whitman, who expects to be a candidate for renomination in the State primaries next Fall, and has awakened to a realization of the fact that he will have a fight on his hands. The Governor places in the woman vote his chief reliance for the third-term victory he is doubly anxious to obtain, because without it he could scarcely figure conspicuously as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920, the goal which the Governor, with the aid of his friends, hopes to attain.

Governor Whitman has been as active an advocate of woman suffrage as his office would permit him to be. He supported the woman suffrage amendment in 1915 when it was before the voters for ratification. He spoke warmly in support of woman suffrage at the convention of the Woman Suffrage Party in Saratoga last September. Mrs. Whitman has been actively interested for years in the fight for woman suffrage.

One of the Old Guard Republican leaders up-State who has been closely allied with Governor Whitman politically, rebelled against Chairman Glynn's instructions. The anti-suffrage insurgent was George W. Aldridge of Monroe. His district returned an adverse majority of approximately 3,500. In Albany, where Governor Whitman's political foe, William Barnes, rules, the vote was two to one against woman suffrage.

Governor Whitman will leave nothing undone to bring about the enactment of legislation to provide for a special enrollment so that women may vote in the State primaries next Fall. Recommendations for the passage of such a bill, it has already been announced in dispatches from Albany, will be embodied in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature. While some of the anti-Whitman Republicans, of whom there are more in the Senate than in the Assembly, may offer opposition in order to eliminate the woman voters as a factor in the primaries and lessen the Governor's chances of success in his fight for a third term, the present outlook is distinctly favorable to the women. The Senators will be compelled to go back and face their constituents next Fall, and it is not likely that many of those looking for re-election will be prepared to brave the wrath of women with ballots.

To Name Republican Conferrees.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, said last night, that at the regular meeting of the County Committee on Thursday, a special committee would be appointed to confer with leaders of the woman suffrage organization to devise ways to enable the enfranchised women to participate in the management of the Republican county organization, should they so desire. In the meantime the standing Committee on Legislation of the County Committee will be set to work to draft the necessary legislation for a special enrollment of the woman voters, so that they may participate in the primary fight next Fall.

"It is for the women to determine whether they will work together with us or form a separate organization of their own," Chairman Koenig said. "We are ready and willing to co-operate in any manner that will suit the women."

Chairman Koenig said that he was quite willing to have the bylaws of the County Committee amended so as to provide for associate leadership in each of the twenty-three Assembly districts in Manhattan, the associate leader to be a woman with her own staff of lieutenants and election district workers of her own sex. The women may also, should

Continued on Page 4.

Tirpitz Loses Faith in U-Boats; Fears Plan to Devour Germany

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the new Fatherland Party in Munich yesterday, Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine, made a speech saying that it was a mistake to believe that the submarine would prove sufficient protection against Great Britain, as some effective counterweapon was bound to be discovered.

He also delivered a violent utterance on annexation, asserting that the question whether Germany or Great Britain became the protector of Belgium would be the decisive issue of the war.

"A mistaken solution of the Belgian question would stunt our exports and the reserve capital of our industry, and degrade us to being the bond slave of Anglo-Americanism," said the Admiral. "Our military security lies in Belgium. It is the only way of obtaining compensation for our enormous economic losses."

The Admiral said that Germany must have Antwerp, that Austria must become the principal protecting power of the mouth of the Danube, and that Germany was interested in the settlement of the Adriatic question.

"Germany's struggle," he added, "is a terrific battle against the all-devouring tyranny of Anglo-Americanism."

PLAN STRICTER BAN ON MUNITION PLANTS

Waterfront Fire Here May Lead to Revision of Rules for Permits.

DEMAND GREATER CAUTION

Government to Insist That Its Own Interests Are Above Those of Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The execution of the plan adopted by the Government almost from the beginning of the war to safeguard manufacturing plants engaged on war supplies is being questioned now by owners of warehouses and plants where fires and explosions have occurred under suspicious circumstances suggesting the activity of enemies. The permit system, it is urged, does not work, as plotters are still able to get employment where they can carry on their plans to the risk of large amounts of property and the hazard of human lives.

Government officials who are charged with the execution of the plan of granting permits complain that they have been made the target for blame by manufacturers on two counts. They have uniformly found the employers, they say, prone to plead for the retention of old enemy alien employes, and as an employer countersigns the permits obtained from the United States Marshal of the Judicial District where the plant is situated they say they have the right to retain such employes as they desire. For some reason, it was asserted, they have insisted that the special faithfulness of an employe should be considered, and have retained men who would otherwise have been kept out of war plants.

Many such enemy aliens have been in the employ of corporations or firms for years before the war in Europe. Employers cite such cases to back their contention that it would be a hardship to discharge such men, and they are usually emphatic in asking that they receive permits. When fires and explosions have occurred it was said manufacturers in several cases declared that the Government was lax in enforcing the permit plan and that had there been strict enforcement the trouble would not have occurred.

It is likely that in consequence of the New York waterfront fires there will be a more rigid inquiry into the antecedents and character of men vouched for by employers and that permits will not be so easily granted hereafter. The Government has proceeded, it was said, too much on the theory that the judgment of the employers in regard to their men could be relied on and that there self-interest was sufficient to safeguard the industry. But officials now admit that this view is not conclusive of all contingencies and that a hard and fast exercise of caution is demanded. No new plants of so great that employers must bend to the rules to be laid down by the Government.

It was said to night that there has never been carried out in this country anything like the precautions taken in English and Canadian war plants. Their uniform practice is to place barbed wire barriers around their works and employ large and competent forces of watchmen. All employes are subjected to the most rigid test of loyalty, and monitors are kept in the works during all working hours to note any suspicious misconduct or any sign of defection that might give rise to trouble. The United States Government has no present intention of going as far as this, but the practical co-operation of employers will be expected, and there will be more thoroughly organized effort hereafter to protect munition manufacturing plants.

WANT WATER FRONT HERE MADE WAR ZONE

Suggestion Sent to Washington to Have 10,000 Soldiers on Guard —Washburn Blaze Unsolved.

A Federal official, one of the highest in authority so far as the enforcement of the enemy alien regulations in New York City is concerned, said yesterday that a suggestion had been submitted to the Government in Washington which, if adopted, would reduce to a minimum the danger of incendiary fires in munition works, the attempted bombing of

Continued on Page 4.

THE PRESIDENT TO WORKERS

Must Sink All Differences and Give Full Aid, He Says at Buffalo.

CONTEMPT FOR PACIFISTS

Asserts Germany Started War and Aims to Control Industry of World by Force.

AMAZED AT BOLSHEVIKI

Compounding with Germany Will Mean Russia's Destruction —No Opposition to Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Addressing the annual convention of the Americain Federation of Labor here today, President Wilson delivered a message to the American people as well as to American labor, and, many here believe, to the peoples of the warring nations of Europe, particularly Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.

He made it clear that he was against any premature peace with Germany. He had contempt, he said, for the pacifists.

"I want peace," he said, "but I know how to get it, and they do not."

He sent Colonel House abroad, he explained, to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won.

"And he knows, as I know," he said, "that the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes."

Mr. Wilson appealed to American labor for full co-operation for the winning of the war. Incidentally, he paid tribute to the patriotism of Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, and, referring to the aid Mr. Gompers had given the Administration in its war program, said:

"I like to lay my mind alongside a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral."

The President's references to Mr. Gompers were loudly applauded.

No Signs of Any Revolt.

The rumored revolt of pacifists and Socialists against President Gompers is not going to take place. That is the impression left by the opening day of the convention, although the election of officers does not come till the very end of the convention, two weeks hence, and it is possible that the insurgents, if there are any, are merely biding their time.

But from present indications Mr. Gompers and those who are associated with him in support of the war are going to remain in the saddle. Everything worked for them today, and notably the speech of President Wilson, who made a hurried trip from Washington to address the convention. When the President said that while his heart sympathized with the feeling of the pacifists, his mind had a contempt for them, because, while he, too, wanted peace he knew how to get it and they did not, the whole audience stood up and cheered wildly. They cheered also his vigorous praise of Mr. Gompers as a man of "patriotic courage, large vision, and a statesmanlike sense of what is to be done." They applauded when the President made appeals for the co-operation of all classes, employers and employes alike, as an essential to winning the war.

Naturally, the delegates were not a little pleased when the President said, not once, but twice, that the attitude of labor in industrial disputes was more often reasonable than that of capitalists, and they received with every token of agreement his declaration that "nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted."

The President's address was admirably balanced to forestall every conceivable objection that labor might have to aiding in the energetic prosecution of the war. Beginning with a portrayal of the menace of a militaristic Germany to peaceable industry, commerce and labor in other countries, he escaped the imputation of "ill-informed" Russian Bolsheviki, who thought that liberal reforms could flourish under the shadow of the German might, passed with rather amused contempt by the "stupidity" of American pacifists, and led on to the declaration that the only way to give freedom a chance to live was by utilizing every possible energy of America in loyal and complete co-operation.

Radicals were conciliated by his warning that certain practices still indulged in by employers must be corrected, and by his outspoken denunciation of mob law, even when employed against "organizations whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law."

But this disapproval of mob violence on the I. W. W. led directly to a warning, gentle but obvious, against "manifestations of the unwillingness to cooperate" between labor and capital, which come very near to mob law.

Temper of the German People.

The President in that part of his address devoted to the broader phases of the world conflict declared his belief that, were it not for the Pan Germans, the spirit of freedom would find "as fine a welcome in the hearts of Germans as it can find in any other heart. Power," he said, "cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples, if it is to be used by a free people."

Speaking, probably of Austria, Mr. Wilson struck most forcibly at the intimations of

Continued on Page 4.

Kaiser at Italian Front with Charles and Ferdinand

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The German Emperor arrived Sunday at the Italian front, where he met Emperor Charles and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to a Gorizia dispatch. He congratulated Emperor Charles on his escape from drowning.

The Kaiser continued his journey along the front.

ITALIANS URGE US TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

Thus, They Say, America Can Render Them the Most Important Service.

COAL AND WHEAT NEXT

Need for Munitions Is Great, but Less Imperative Than for Food and Fuel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In a previous dispatch I set forth the necessity for American aid to Italy and the principal reasons of the internal weakness in Italy that rendered that aid so imperative. I will now try to indicate how in the opinion of the best informed Italians America's aid can be exercised most usefully.

To begin with, it is moral even more than material help that Italy requires at this juncture. It has been the misfortune of the Entente leaders to have but insufficiently recognized the importance of the moral factors in this war of peoples. It is only recently that they are beginning to understand the vital necessity of informing public opinion and directing it along right lines.

As I showed yesterday, the greater part at least of Italy's present troubles is due to the demoralisation of the masses by anti-Italian elements. Obviously, then, the first thing to do is to recreate and strengthen a healthy morale in Italy, and in this America can aid enormously.

A moment's thought will show that the return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of Italian emigrants in the United States, who made what for them are fortunes, must have created an almost fabulous belief in the strength, richness, and importance of America. America's voice would carry weight in Italy superior even to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

What Italy Most Needs.

What, then, is America to say? First and most important, in the opinion of Italians, America must declare her solidarity with Italian aims by declaring war on Austria. No one who has not been recently in Italy can realize the harm done by crafty propaganda whose theme is America's abstention from war with Austria—which, say the propagandists, proves the justness of the Vatican's pacifism by showing that America also is not in sympathy with the war Italy is waging to complete her national unity.

How far that unity is in line with the Vatican's dream of temporal power may be judged by the fact that its heart and centre is Rome—the city which the Popes regard equally as the home pivot of their rule on earth. This question of Rome demarks immediately the vastness of the gulf between the Papal aspirations and those of Italy as a nation. For both parties Rome is a holy palladium whose possession guarantees and typifies everything they hold dear. Yet the Italian Government has in no way tried to hamper or interfere with the Vatican.

If the Vatican would confine its activities to spiritual affairs, no enlightened politician in Italy or France would have a word to say against it, but—and this is hard for American or Englishmen to realize—the Roman Catholic Church in Continental Europe has always insisted and still insists on exerting political influence, which by the nature and traditions of the Vatican has always been absolutist and anti-democratic.

America's declaration of war on Austria and of complete solidarity with the Entente would take the strongest weapon from the hands of the anti-Italian elements in Italy. It is hard for Americans to realize the importance of this question.

To take a specific case: Cardinal Gasparri, at the time of the Pope's note and before the arrival of President Wilson's reply, gave an interview to a well known American journalist for publication in America. The whole tenor of the interview was an attempt to prove the exactitude with which the Papal views coincided with the statements and opinions of Wilson. The journalist in question was too well informed to be caught, and sacrificed a good "story" in the national interests.

When I add that the President's reply threw the Vatican literally into consternation it will be understood how fictitious was the parallel Gasparri tried to draw between the viewpoints of the Pope and our President.

This example may give an idea of what capital the Catholic Party can draw from America's failure to declare war on Austria.

Call for an American Mission.

The next most important aid from the Italian standpoint, is that America should send to Italy an official mission, however small, of prominent men with the twofold obect of giving the Italian people concrete proof of American sympathy and of procuring for America a wider knowledge of the Italian situation. On similar lines the Italians ask that the press relations between the two countries should be strengthened, and that the leading American newspapers

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIAN ARMIES CLASH

News of Fierce Encounter at Gatchina Reaches Minister Morris.

RESULT NOT YET KNOWN

Compromise at Moscow Reported After Battle There with 700 Casualties.

FIGHTING IN PETROGRAD

Military Cadets Attack Bolsheviki with Armored Cars, but Are Overpowered.

Seek Compromise Between Kerensky and Bolsheviki

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (12:30 P. M.)—Petrograd is still in the hands of the Bolsheviki after desperate street battles on Sunday in which a handful of military cadets was exterminated or captured by members of the Balsheviki, upon whom they inflicted considerable losses.

The Committee of Public Safety agents have gone to Gatchina to try to arrange a compromise between the Kerensky forces and the Bolsheviki.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—A bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, between soldiers from the front, headed by Premier Kerensky, and Bolsheviki forces from Petrograd, according to advices which have reached Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, from reliable sources.

The result of the battle was not reported to Mr. Morris.

It is reported that M. Kerensky is still issuing proclamations as Premier, and that strong forces are rallying against the Bolsheviki. General Kaledines, former Hetman of the Cossacks, has announced his refusal to recognize the Leninites, and Maxim Gorgy is issuing daily bulletins against them. The Committee of Public Safety, which was appointed by the Mayor and the City Duma, has obtained the support of the Menshevik! Social Revolutionists and the bourgeois parties generally, and is also receiving the support from the Railway Employes' Union and the Central Railway Committee.

Fleet Dissatisfied With Lenine.

The Committee of Public Safety sent an emissary to treat with the sailors of the fleet. He has reported that the sailors already are showing dissatisfaction with Lenine. The reports also say that the committee has issued an appeal to the city population and to the city militia to abstain from violence against the Bolsheviki, who have the support of the sailors and 50,000 soldiers of the Petrograd garrison, and to await a peaceful solution of the situation.

All the Ministers of the provisional Government who were arrested at the commencement of the revolt have been released, except Foreign Minister Terestchenko and one other. The banks in Petrograd are still closed, but the shops are open.

The Bolsheviki's short day of triumph is rapidly nearing its close, in the opinion of M. Goulkevitch, the Russian Minister to Sweden, who bases his belief on information received from various sources during the last twenty-four hours. M. Goulkevitch, who was greatly depressed when The Associated Press correspondent first saw him immediately after Nikolai Lenine's coup, was beaming with optisim today.

"Everything is coming out all right," he said. "There no longer is any reason to worry over the situation. All the information that has reached me since Saturday shows that the crisis has virtually passed, and that it will be only a short time until the Bolsheviki will have played out their brief role.

"This thing had to come some time, and I believe it is well it came when it did. It was a state of sickness which could not be avoided, and convalescence will be rapid."

The correspondent referred to the fact that the Russian Ambassador to the United States had given formal notice of his refusal to recognize the Lenine Government, and asked M. Goulkevitch whether he had done the same.

"I have made it clear from the first day," the Minister replied, "that there could be no question of recognizing the Leninites, but I gave no formal notice to that effect. The whole thing is so absurd and even laughable that I considered it unnecessary formally to give notice of anything so obvious as my refusal to recognise the Bolsheviki."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing at noon Monday, says reports from Moscow are contradictory, but that it seems probable order has been restored there, though conditions are uncertain. He adds that news from

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERIOD Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Quantity not damaged by fire. 118 to 122 West 23d St.

War Will Be Shortened by Solidified Allied Action Insists British Premier; Confident of Final Triumph

From Lloyd George's Speech in Paris Yesterday.

I have spoken today with a frankness that is perhaps brutal, a the risk of being ill understood here and elsewhere, and not, perhaps, without risk of giving temporary encouragement to the enemy, because now that we have established this council it is for us to see that the unity it represents be a fact and not an appearance.

The war has been prolonged by particularism. It will be shortened by solidarity. If the effort to organize our united action becomes a reality, I have no doubt as to the issue of the war. The weight of men and material and of moral factors in every sense of the word is on our side. I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia. A revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism. But even if we are obliged to despair of Russia, my faith in the final triumph of the cause of the Allies remains unshakable.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 14,000 ITALIANS

Cut Off Retreating Forces in the Upper Piave and Cordevole Valleys.

ADVANCE DOWN THE PIAVE

Are Now Before Feltre, 17 Miles Below Belluno—Checked Elsewhere on River.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Austro-German forces in Northern Italy have cut off and captured 14,000 Italian troops—10,000 in the Upper Piave Valley and 4,000 in the Cordevole Valley—according to War Office reports.

The German afternoon statement also says that the invading forces have advanced from Belluno down the Piave and are in front of Feltre.

The text of the afternoon report reads:

The energetic collaboration of Würtemberg and Austro-Hungarian mountain troops, near Longarone, barred the way of the enemy retreating in the upper Piave Valley. Ten thousand Italians were compelled to surrender, and numerous guns, material, and war stores were captured.

Our troops, who pressed forward from Belluno down the Piave, are before Feltre.

On the lower Piave there was nothing new to report.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters issued tonight says:

In Cordevole Valley, west of Belluno, 4,000 Italian prisoners were taken.

Italians Fighting on Northern Front.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Italians have resisted the enemy everywhere on the northern front, along which the Austrians are attempting to outflank the Italian river line, the War Office reports. On the plain there is brisk firing across the Piave River.

An enemy action on the Asiago plateau, on the Trentino front, was a complete failure.

The text of the official statement follows:

From the Stelvio Pass to the Astico River there was no notable event yesterday. On the Asiago Plateau the enemy renewed yesterday afternoon his attack on our lines in the sector of Gallio, Monte Longara, Hill 1674 and Meletta di Gallio. The enemy actions failed completely under our artillery and rifle fire. On the extreme northern part of the front of the attack, where a bitter infantry struggle took place, our men counterattacked and succeeded in capturing some prisoners. On the remainder of the mountainous front, during contact engagements with the enemy vanguards, our advanced troops resisted everywhere.

On the plain across the Piave River brisk firing is reported.

Feltre is a town of about 4,600 inhabitants on a height near the Piave, seventeen miles southwest of Belluno. The town is situated about ten miles north of the Venetian plains. The military operations reported by the Germans in the mountainous region of Feltre have no direct bearing on the Italian line on the lower Piave.

Piave Defense Is Successful.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 12.—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Early reports from the front today were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the new front.

The Italians are intrenched back of the west bank of the Piave River, and the Austro-German main force is now taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank. The strip of water between the opposing lines is about half a mile, widening at some points to a mile.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using five-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campanila (bell towers) of small villages fringing the western bank, to prevent

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RUSH TO AID ITALY, EAGER FOR BATTLE

Heavy Allied Reinforcements Pouring In to Stiffen the Nation's Defense.

HOW FOES BROKE THROUGH

"Fraternizing" Austrians on Isonzo Secretly Replaced by German Shock Divisions.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The greatest battle of history, with more men engaged, and possessing for the world large significance, is preparing in Italy. The Germans, on their side, are pressing the advantage gained by their successes, hoping to keep the Italians demoralized and prevent the recovery of equilibrium while the Italians, reinforced by the French and British, and aided by leaders accustomed to cope with Hun ingenuity and prowess, are seeking to organize resistance at a place and under conditions as favorable as possible.

In point of mere numbers the advantage lies with the Allies, but the Italian Army has suffered a rout which has momentarily destroyed its integrity. The immediate problem of the allied strategists seems to be to maintain an ordered rearguard action, reorganize the scattered units, and stop the contagion of panic that seized on parts of the army, and there are doubtless huge other problems known only to the higher command involving resistance to the Germans in the Trentino and the Cadore.

Reckoning numbers solely, Italy still has 4,000,000 enlisted men, conceding the German claim of half a million killed, wounded, captured, and missing or dispersed, and therefore should meet the invader on better than equal terms. As against the Italian deterioration, Mackensen must suffer the same exhaustion and difficulty from lengthened communication that made von Kluck's defeat possible at the Marne.

It is in guns that the Allies seem weakest. The German drive has already cost them 2,200. But here again comfort may be drawn from the Marne parallel. In that battle the French were vastly inferior to the Germans in artillery. The German advance to the Channel was checked. The French Army did it practically with rifle and bayonet against an enemy intrenched in commanding positions and well supplied with artillery and machine guns.

To carry the parallel further, the same man who struck the blow at the Marne and who was the master strategist at Lorette is helping and planning for the battle of the Venetian plain. He is General Foch, the coolest, most accomplished and audacious strategist of this war.

Arrival of Allied Aid.

Still another encouraging feature is the wholehearted and swift action of France and England. Men and machinery are pouring into Italy in quantities that seemed impossible. I have seen many of the troop trains and the sight stirs one's enthusiasm. Finer soldiers never wore boots. As one said of the Anzacs: "They're in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody."

In train after train of French soldiers every man looks like an Alpine chasseur. The spirit among them is extraordinary. They treat the expedition as a big lark and when a stop is made at a station they are as lively as fox terriers.

The men seem delighted to leave the trenches and get into the open. As for Fritz and his gases and guns and propaganda and smart tricks generally, one bit afraid of him.

England and France appear to have put aside all narrow and petty considerations and to have given Italy of their very best. The handling of the transport has been a remarkable feat. Both French and Italians have perthey think they know him and are not formed miracles.

Work of the German Agents.

The German propagandists are working in harmony with Mackensen's ad-

Continued on Page 2.

All Beefsteak Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their Success is due to the choice materials and great cleanliness in preparation.—Adv.

PREMIER RECALLS ERRORS

Serbian and Rumanian Disasters Due to Lack of Joint War Direction.

ITALY ENFORCED THE NEED

He Was Ready to Quit if the Allies Had Not Taken This Forward Step Now.

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE

Russia Also, He Believes—Bonar Law Suggests War Council Will Be Only Advisory.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—At a luncheon given today by Premier Painlevé in honor of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, the latter discussed the plan for centralized direction of the Allies' military efforts. He said in part:

"Unfortunately we did not have time to consult the United States or Russia before creating this council. The Italian disaster necessitated action without delay to repair it. This made it indispensable to commence right now with the powers whose forces may be employed on the Italian front. But, in order to assure the complete success of this great experiment, which I believe is essential to the victory of our cause, it will be necessary that all our great allies be represented in the deliberations. I am persuaded that we shall obtain the consent of these two great countries and their co-operation in the work of the inter-allied council."

Mr. Lloyd George talked of the reasons for not taking the step earlier. He referred to "timidities and susceptibilities" when it came to treating questions on any front not commanded by Generals taking part in the inter-allied consultations. The Allies had committed a great fault, he said, in not assisting Serbia adequately in holding her line. The result was that the Central empires broke the blockade and procured men and supplies from the East, without which Germany would have been unable to maintain the force of her armies.

Reason for Balkan Disasters.

"Why was this unbelievable fault committed?" asked the Premier. "The reply is simple. It was because no one in particular was charged with guarding the Balkan gate. The united front had not become a reality. France and England were absorbed by other problems in other regions. Italy thought only of the Carso. Russia was mounting guard over a frontier of a thousand miles, and, even without that, she could not have passed through to have helped Serbia, because Rumania was neutral.

"It is true that we sent troops to Saloniki to succor Serbia, but, as always, they were sent too late. Half the men who fell in the vain effort to pierce the Western front in September that same year would have saved Serbic, saved the Balkans and completed the blockade of Germany.

"You may say this is an old story. I grant you that it was simply the first chapter of a series that has continued to the present hour; 1915 was the year of the Serbian tragedy; 1916 was the year of the Rumanian tragedy, which was a repetition of the Serbian story almost without change. This is unbelievable, when you think of the consequences to the Allies' cause of the Rumanian defeat. Opulent wheatfields and rich petroleum wells passed to the enemy and Germany was able to escape us.

"Through the harvest of 1917 the siege of the Central Powers was raised once more, and the horrible war was once more prolonged. That would not have happened, had there existed some central authority, charged with meditating upon the problem of the war for the entire theatre of the war."

Was Ready to Drop Responsibility.

After reviewing the Italian campaign the Premier said:

"As far as I am concerned, I had arrived at the conclusion that if nothing was changed I could no longer accept the responsibility for the direction of a war condemned to disaster from lack of unity. Italy's misfortune may still save the alliance, because without it I do not think that even today we would have created a veritable superior council.

"National and professional traditions, questions of prestige and susceptibilities all conspired to render our best decisions vain. No one in particular bears the blame. The guilt was in the natural difficulty of obtaining of so many nations, of so many independent organizations that they should amalgamate all their individual particularities to act together as if they were but one people."

Mr. Lloyd George said later:

"I have spoken today with a frankness that is perhaps brutal. At the risk of being ill understood here and elsewhere, and not, perhaps, without risk of giving a temporary encouragement to the enemy, because now that we have established this council it is

...ow us to see that the unity it repre...ents be a fact and not an appearance. ... The war has been prolonged by par...icularism. It will be shortened by ...olidarity. If the effort to organize our ...nited action becomes a reality, a have ...o doubt as to the issue of the war. The weight of men and material and of ...oral factors in every sense of the word ...s on our side. I say it, no matter what ...ay happen to Russia or in Russia. A ...evolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism.

"But even if we are obliged to despair ...f Russia, my faith in the final triu...ph ...f the cause of the Allies remains unshakable."

Premier Painlevé in his speech at the ...uncheon remarked:

"A single front, a single army, a ...ingle nation—that is the program req...isite for future victory. If after forty ...onths of war, after all the lessons the ...ar has taught us, the Allies were not ...apable of that sacred international ...nion, then, in spite of their sacrifices, ...hey would not be worthy of victory."

In discussing the manner of accom...plishment of this fusion, M. Painlevé said:

"The enemies' alliance realized unity ...f effort by brutal discipline, one of ...he peoples among them having mas...ered the others and rendered them ser...iceable. But we are free peoples. We ...o not admit of subjection to other peo...ples in time of war. That independence ...is at the same time a source of strength ...and weakness—of strength because there ...is a capacity for resistance which is un...known to subject peoples, and of weak...ness because it renders more difficult co-ordination of military operations. To reconcile this independence with the need for unity of direction which is required to achieve an efficacious war policy will be the work of the Interallied War Committee or of the Superior War Council just created by the Allies."

President Poincaré today received the new Italian Ambassador, Count Bonin-Longare. The President referred to the invasion of Italian territory over which he had traveled recently with the King of Italy, and added:

"Yes, as was said by King Victor Emmanuel in his noble proclamation, any weakness today would be treason. Treason also would be all internal discord and treason would be all discord between the Allies."

Only Advisory, Says Bonar Law.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons today that it was hoped that the United States would participate in the deliberations of the Interallied War Council, which would meet at Versailles once a month or oftener with a view to better co-ordination of military action. The adhesion of other allies to the War Council, Mr. Bonar Law said, was under discussion.

Each power was to appoint a permanent military representative as adviser to the War Council, and these would be independent of the General Staffs of their countries. They would not have an active function, but advisory on all questions affecting co-operation in the allied strategy. The General Staff and military commanders of the armies of each power would be charged with the conduct of military operations and remain responsible to their respective Governments. The military representatives and their staffs would be in permanent session at Versailles.

Mr. Bonar Law confirmed the report that Major Gen. Sir Henry Wilson would represent England and General Foch France, but said that he could not give the name of the Italian representative.

Bonar Law's profession of ignorance as to the Italian representative on the Allied War Council suggests that the reported inclusion of Cadorna is not official.

MERRY WAR IS STARTED OVER NEW WAR COUNCIL

London Times Takes Up Cudgels for British Staff—Partisans Differ on Treatment of Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The conflict of opinion here between the "western fronters" and the "single fronters" in relation to conduct of the war has not yet developed into open hostilities, but there are ample indications that the "western fronters" are not going to accept the doctrine implied by the decisions of the Rapallo Conference without demur.

The Times and The Daily Chronicle today publish editorials, which criticises as strongly as the restraints of patriotism permit, both the constitution and the composition of "the permanent Central Military Committee," which is to have its permanent home in Versailles. Questions are raised as to what are to be the powers and responsibilities of the three Generals nominated, and what will be their positions relative, say, to General Diaz and General Sir William Robertson. Both Foch and Cadorna have occupied the post of Chief of Staff in their respective armies, but in the case of General Wilson, it is pointed out that he was not at the time of his appointment even attached to the British Imperial General Staff.

Premier Painlevé's statement to the French Chamber of Deputies and the explanations which Premier Lloyd George is expected to make on his return here are awaited with keenest interest by all who are aware of the deep-lying differences between the two schools of thought.

Meanwhile, it is suggested that the functions of the Permanent Military Committee will be ambassadorial and that they will be, in effect, liaison officers of the highest rank, with an unusual degree of discretionary authority. The Chronicle makes this suggestion, which in some quarters is interpreted as a possible method of compromise or means of reconciling the two schools of strategy.

The Times apparently is unwilling to admit the desirability of such a compromise. It thinks that "the utmost vigilance will be required if the war council of the Allies, which has entered on a new phase with the Rapallo conference, is to be allowed to fulfill its proper function."

As The Times ambiguously phrases it, "the risk at the moment is that the war council of the Allies is regarded by certain amateur strategists as an opportunity for disparaging all that the Allies have achieved in the past."

The Times goes on to refer to "suggestions that Generals Foch, Wilson and Cadorna are to have executive powers, and that thus there may be a confusion of authority with the various chiefs of generals staffs," expressing the hope that the sooner such a belief is dispelled the better. The Times adds:

"There is no reason why the new organization should affect the position held today by Sir William Robertson, who remains the executive head in England of the British armies in every theatre and to whose power of organization every fresh success of British arms bears witness. Still less should the change affect Sir Douglas Haig's command except, indeed, for the better.

Regret Issue of Personalities.

Several evening papers express regret that "questions of personalities and politics" have been allowed to enter the discussion of a joint council to direct the war operations of the Allies.

The Evening Standard describes as "mischief making" assertions that the position and influence of Robertson and Haig have been undermined or adversely affected by the constitution of the new allied war council."

The Parliamentary correspondent of the same paper reports that there is no "disposition among patriotic men at Westminster to think or talk of a political crisis or changes in the Government, but to make the best of the men in office and back them up with all our power."

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it "a thousand pities that as soon as a sorely needed mechanism for joint control is established, needless agitation should be raised against what is described as the interference of politicians with military affairs. He may take it that whatever the status and constitution of the new bodies may prove to be, there will be no interference in the purely military sphere of soldiers, but it is axiom that policy must override strategy, and no Government worthy the name could devolve its powers and responsibilities on any other shoulders."

In The Westminster Gazette attention is called to the reply given by Ian Macpherson on behalf of the War Office in Parliament last week:

"No doubt was expressed by General Cadorna or by the Italian Government to the British General Staff of their ability to meet the attack which they knew was about to be made on them. No request from Italy for help to meet the attack was made before it took place."

In this connection the current issue of New Europe prints a comunication from "a particularly well informed Italian source," which supplies points of interest. The New Europe refers to the fact that it is no longer a secret that the Italian high command repeatedly urged upon the Allies the need of taking measures to forestall the German plan of staking her reserves of men and material in order to help Austria to remedy the dangerous situation, produced by Italy's advance on the Isonzo and the threat to such vital centres as Trieste and Laibach.

One Italian Proposal.

A frank Italian memorandum, laid before the allied conference, reckoned up the number of battalians and batteries which Germany might be able to employ on the Italian front at the time when Russia's military efficiency was still unimpaired. It was urged that the enemy's designs ought to be forestalled by a vigorous allied offensive on the Julian front, which, breaking down the Austrian defenses on the Carso, would have made it possible to carry the war into the very heart of Austria, while at the same time Russia, by a similar offensive on her southern front, kept the Hungarian forces opposing her fully engaged. Taken between these two combined assaults, the Monarchy might have been overpowered with comparative ease and reduced to a serious plight. The New Europe's informant continues:

"It is known that these Italian plans were discussed at the inter-allied conference of Paris and Rome. It is not yet possible to publish the details of these discussions, though they are known to many persons, and probably also to the enemy, but it is now generally known that Lloyd George always showed himself personally convinced of the merits of the Italian plan, and, as it has been affirmed, with little regard to the truth, that the Italian high command has never expressed doubts as to its ability to repl the Austro-German offensive, it is well to point out that it was at the conference of Rome early this year that France gave a pledge to supply an important contingent of men and artillery in the event of an Austro-German invasion of Italy."

The writer in conclusion advances the usual views as to the Italian front being an essential part of the Western front as a whole. As opposed to that, he says, "there prevailed in other circles the idea of a war conducted in water tight compartments, of which Italy was one of the less important," and finally says:

"But instead of treating the Isonzo as the decisive front before the enemy could impose upon us the necessity for doing so, we know that the precise opposite was done today. The fate of the whole war depends upon the manner in which this error is repaired."

In reply to recriminations that Italy's present disasters could have been averted, high military authorities insist that the present German flanking movements from the Trentino clearly show the inherent weakness of the Italian plan for striking a heart blow at Austria by way of Trieste and Laibach, particularly with Russia's power of simultaneous offensive eliminated from consideration.

Transference of the Franco-British striking power from the western front, they say, would have left Germany with reserves of men and material sufficient to threaten seriously, if not wholly defeat, the operation with the long lines of the communications open to lateral attack from practically impregnable positions.

May Reflect Premier's View.

Major David Davies, M. P., in the October issue of the West Outlook, a monthly which is understood to be in close touch with the Prime Minister, published a closely reasoned argument against the theory that the western front was the only decisive front in the war, adding:

"The statesman cuts the pattern. The soldiers provides the cloth."

The Evening Globe takes the diametrically opposite view that if the soldiers of the Alliance had been on a level with its statesmanship, "Where would have been our common civilization?" and warns the politicians against interference with matters they do not understand.

In a measure The Globe acquits Lloyd George personally of complicity in what it calls an intrigue to discredit the higher command of the British Army. It says:

"A certain clique, composed of personages with axes to grind, aspired to rid both of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, but latterly they realized that the double effort was beyond their powers and that their only hope of attaining their objective was to concentrate upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff as the man less in the limelight. Having destroyed one, they might not unreasonably hope to compass the downfall of the other.

"The little cabal suffers mainly from inordinate vanity. Their amour-propre has been wounded because they were not allowed to dictate British strategy. They are insignificant in numbers, despite the Sunday press clique."

It also refers to "a certain campaign in a certain press reputed to be inspired from entourage politicians" and "intrigues against the general staff."

The radical Star, possibly from a temperamental disposition to oppose Lloyd George, arrays itself on the side of Lord Northcliffe and wants to know "if the politicians intend to break our hearts."

The Westminster Gazette tries to pour oil on the troubled waters by explaining that the new allied military staff is presumably to be a secretarial committee of the Governments of the allied nations, consisting probably of their Prime Ministers; that the committee of Prime Ministers will not be a directorate, and that their military advisers will not have power to control or displace commanders operating under their respective Governments.

"In unified strategy," concludes The Westminster Gazette, which on the whole appears to favor the "soldiers" rather than the "politicians," "there is no conflict between the northwestern and southwestern front. The declaration that the whole front is one covers both and requires no slackening of effort on the northern part but additional effort for defense on the southern."

Therein, according to the general hope, lies the solution of the problem.

GERMAN OFFICERS FLED AT ATTACK

Canadians Find Foe's Morale Declining Rapidly—Men Have No Confidence in Leaders.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—Increasing disorganization among the German forces is indicated in statements made by captured prisoners, while the decline in the morale of the officers is unquestioned.

One officer states that when the Canadians attacked on Saturday all the other officers in his battalion ran back to shelter, some three hundred yards behind the front line, leaving the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to fight. In another instance no less than eleven officers were captured in one dugout during the Canadian advance.

With such conduct from those commanding them, the non-commissioned officers and men have little confidence in their officers and growing discontent is reported among the rank and file. The statements of prisoners lead to the conclusion that the fabric of the German Army is held together by little more than iron discipline.

Reserve battalions in Germany are stated to be almost empty, picked men and experienced instructors having been sent to the Italian front, and the remaining available men in drafts to the western front.

ONLY GUNS ARE ACTIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Heavy gunfire is in progress at many points on the French front, but there has been no infantry action. The artillery activity has been especially noticeable on the Aisne and in the hotly contested area of Chaume Wood, near Verdun.

The day report of the War Office reads:

On the front between Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux (Verdun sector) active artillery fighting continued during the night.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The night bulletin reads:

Quite violent artillery actions occurred in the region north of the Chemin des Dames, between the Miette and the Aisne, as well as in the sector of the Chaume Wood.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Today's report of the British War Office says:

Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides of the battle area there is nothing of special interest to report.

The report from Field Marshal Haig tonight reads:

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day northeast of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Steenbeek. Our own artillery activity continues.

There is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—A local British attack on the Flanders front yesterday was repulsed, it is announced officially. The bulletin reads:

A short outburst of firing early in the morning heralded a British local attack, which began northwest of Passchendaele. It was repulsed.

During the day the fighting activity in Flanders was limited. The destructive artillery fire was revived in the evening, attaining greater intensity in the region of the Yser.

On the remainder of the western front there were no important events.

RUSH TO AID ITALY, EAGER FOR BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

vance and are attempting to break the will of the civilian population. They are spreading talk of England's using other nations for her own selfish purposes. They declare that it is England's war and nobody else has any stake in it. Germany alone, they say, stands against England's self-seeking the world over.

Venice has been suddenly invaded by a swarm of German agents who have popped in from nobody knows where and are spreading peace propaganda. These people make unauthorized use of the Pope's name, saying that everything has been arranged by the Vatican for peace and that Italy will be well treated.

This was the method pursued in the preliminary softening of the front of the Second Army. Opposite these troops appeared Austrian troops similarly affected with peace longings and socialistic tendencies. There was general fraternization and an understanding that both sides would refuse to fire on one another.

On the day of the attack these particular Austrian troops had been transferred elsewhere and their places taken by German shock divisions. But the Italian corps kept their fraternal promises and the Germans went right through them.

ITALIANS URGE US TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

should be represented by their own American correspondents rather than by Italians or the use of English services.

As I said in one of my cables from the Italian front, "Is this a gang fight or not?" Are we all in a common war, or is American trying to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare? We loan Italy money, but we cannot send her men—not as a serious military aid—Italians don't ask that—but as a moral demonstration whose value would be incalculable. Our ships transport to Italy wheat or coal or steel, but theoretically at least we have no right to fire on an Austrian submarine until it has actually launched a torpedo that will send the ship, cargo, and American sailors to the bottom.

Her Need of Coal and Wheat.

That brings me to the question of material assistance. It may be summed up in two words—coal and wheat. Italy needs other things—steel and guns, munitions, and rolling stock for railroads—but her need for them is less imperative. On coal and wheat depends the whole economic and physical life of the country—the heart's blood of her industries and the food of her people. In America we think the Italian masses live on spaghetti and macaroni, but they can do without either. Like the French, bread is their staple food and deprived of bread they will weaken under the strain. For the matter of that, spaghetti and macaroni are also prepared from wheat, so that either way you look at it wheat is the paramount necessity.

Unfortunately through a mistaken expectation of a short war, to which I referred in a previous dispatch, the Italian Government neglected to make economic conventions with her Western Allies on terms and at a time that would have enabled her to satisfy her present needs. She looks now to America.

And does America realize what failure to aid her might involve, what result might follow from disaster to Italy?

Remember France's burden has been borne long and is terrible beyond words. Nor are events in Russia calculated to lighten it. Should Italy also weaken it might well mean Germany's triumph. Is not that reason enough for the American people to insist on action?

TEUTONS CAPTURE 14,000 ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from a considerable number of guns which the retreating army succeeded in bringing back from the old front.

The battle front has two main sectors. The lower extends from Feltre to the sea, and the upper from Feltre westward. The Vidor bridge, where the last Italian rear guards crossed the Piave, is half way down the lower sector. Near Feltre the river turns into the mountains, with a valley and a railway on the west bank.

The enemy is on the west bank in this mountain region, and may attempt to come down the valley and along the railway. The Italians have no advantage of a river defense at this point, but they have strongly intrenched themselves.

The fight at Asiago was clearly a feeler to test the strength of the Italian line. Snow is falling in the upper regions, and a severe cold spell prevails.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 11, (Delayed.)—The enemy's operations on the north and east in an attempt at encirclement of the Italians have not succeeded. The menace on the Italian left wing also is practically past.

The reconcentration of the Italian Army along the newly chosen line of defense is now virtually accomplished feat. The troops have taken up their positions in trenches, the gun emplacements have been made ready, and the whole vast organization is preparing for the battle that is not apparently far off. The men are in good spirits, and a feeling of determination prevails in all ranks.

Retirement of the Italian force in the Carnia district of Northern Venetia has shortened the Italian main front, which now presents a compact line extending about twenty miles along the new river defenses to the sea.

The Allies are represented on the new front by some British batteries from the Carso. The presence of allied forces is regarded as of the highest importance for its moral effect on the Italian troops, which thus far have borne the entire shock, as well as for its purely military value. Encouraged by announcement that she will continue to send reinforcements without delay and spare no effort to prevent a further invasion of Italy arouses the keenest satisfaction and enthusiasm here. The visit of General Wilson of the British General Staff has also inspired renewed confidence as to the intentions of the Allies.

It may now be stated that the present line of defense is the first which the supreme command has ever considered seriously since the beginning of the retreat. The Tagliamento and Livenza lines were designed merely to block the progress of the enemy up to the present defenses. The correspondent received this information authoritatively ten days ago, but was then unable to divulge the location of the line, for reasons dictated by military necessity.

Yesterday's report from General Diaz, the new commander-in-chief, said that Italian rearguards had crossed the Piave River near Susegana, after destroying the bridges. This river should be noted carefully. A glance at the map will show that, after the Tagliamento and the Livenza, the Piave is the first important stream capable of interposing a strong tactical defense. The upper part of the river is backed by the slopes of the Grappa hills. Further down it has behind it the Asolo hills and the large forest of Montello, both of which are advantageous in giving high advanced wooded points in a flat country. The river is deep, wide, stony, and bridgeless for nearly twenty-five miles north of Venice. Where the precise line is cannot be indicated further, but this gives the essential features.

For several days the gravity of the situation for Venice has not been underestimated, and suitable precautionary measures have been taken to protect this great art centre. The city preserves comparative calm, while picturesque gondolas, filled with passengers and goods, take departing throngs to the station. The municipality is affording every assistance to those who are leaving the city and is allowing two lire (about 40 cents) daily to the needy until they are located elsewhere. The Government is keenly alive to the situation as regards the artistic treasures of the city, and military and naval operations doubtless would be considered secondary to saving priceless monuments like the Campanile, the Palace of the Doges and St. Mark's from bombardment. All the chief paintings of Titian and Paolo Veronese have been removed to Florence, but scores of great frescoes cannot be taken away.

The splendid service which the Italian cavalry has performed as rearguard has a melancholy sequel in the death of Rubin de Cervin, Major General of Cavalry, who was commanding an infantry division. He fell at the head of his troops and died while being attended by military surgeons.

The heroic resistance of part of the Thirty-sixth Division of Infantry has also received the highest praise. It resisted surrender until surrounded by an enormously superior force, with its ammunition exhausted.

Information from the territory occupied by the Austro-Germans is to the effect that Cividale, Gradisca, and Palmanova have been virtually destroyed by bombardment and fire. When the Austrians occupied Gorizia they ordered the whole town illuminated as a sign of rejoicing, which had to be done on pain of death. The black and yellow flag again waves in the place of Italy's tricolor over the Castle of Gorizia.

Monfalcone, also in the hands of the Austrians, is again in full swing of activity. At the navy yard there the Austrians have taken possession of an uncompleted warship which had been left there by them when they withdrew. This the Italians had transformed into the observatory, from which King Victor Emmanuel often gazed at the coast stretching toward the Istrian Peninsula and the longed-for City of Trieste.

Exploit of Italian Rear Guard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11, (Delayed.)—Once more Italian soldiers have given proof of heroic self-sacrifice. Part of their rear guard in the Sugana Valley was so intent upon keeping the enemy in check that it didn't perceive that it had become isolated from the rest of the army and was being slowly surrounded by the enemy. On observing the situation the commander gathered his soldiers together, exhorting them to fight like brave Italians, remembering the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and to attempt, at the cost of their lives, to break through the ranks of the enemy.

The troops, which were posted on high ground, awaited darkness and, when the Austrians suspended their attacks, apparently thinking that the Italians would surely be compelled to surrender on account of lack of food, in the midst of a fierce gale, their guns firmly clasped in their hands, their knives in their mouths, crept nearer and nearer to the enemy. Before the Austrians were aware of what happened, the Italians counterattacked, and the Austrians, despite their overwhelming numbers, gave way. The Italians cut a path right through them and regained positions of safety.

ITALIAN DEFENSE STUBBORN.

Capture of Northern Troops Not Regarded as Impairing Resistance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Venetian drive of the Austro-German forces has reached the point—pivotal in its relation to the success or failure of the larger phases of their military and political plans—where the safety of Venice and the integrity of the Piave River line are very largely dependent on the result of fighting in the difficult mountainous area northwest of Venice.

Through the valleys of the Piave and the Brenta, west of it, in this Alpine area, Austro-German forces are being driven in a determined effort to smash the Italian left wing. From both Berlin and Rome, though dispatches are meagre, comes plenty of evidence that the Italians are stubbornly defending these river routes to the plains. At points the Germans have continued their progress slowly, while at others the Italians appear to have checked the invaders.

The most important gain for the Germans is their advance down the valley of the upper Piave from Belluno to Feltre, a distance of about fifteen miles as the crow flies. In connection with this advance the Berlian official report says that the Austro-German columns cut off 10,000 Italians near Longarone in the upper Piave Valley. The isolation and probable loss of these detachments constitutes no serious blow to the main forces of the Italian armies digging themselves in along that section of the plains between Venice and the foothills of the Alps, and does not affect the status of those Italian forces intrusted with the main defense of the routes from the mountains along the lines of the upper Piave and the upper Brenta to the plains.

The advance of the Austro-German forces down the valley toward Feltre was rapid for mountain movements, for they appear to have covered the air-line distance of fifteen miles between the two points in a single day.

The German thrust down the left wing of the Italians is being concentrated upon the Feltre-Vidor-Bassano-Asiago quadrilateral. This is a rough, mountainous area, in the centre of which stands Monte Grappa, which is nearly in the centre of the quadrilateral, about equally distant from the Piave on the east and the Brenta on the west. It is toward Feltre, in the northeast corner of this quadrilateral, that the Austro-German forces which moved down through Longarone and Belluno are pressing their thrust from the northeast along highways which mainly follow the west bank of the upper Piave River.

Asiago, in what is known as the Altipiano dei Sette Comuni, (the high plateau of the seven towns,) is near the northwest corner of the quadrilateral, is the objective of the Austro-German columns which have been pressing their attack from the Sugana Valley and the City of Trent. Heif way between Feltre and Asiago the Brenta Valley enters this important quadrilateral, extending southward toward Bassano through a mountain region which naturally lends itself to defense. Vidor, at the southeastern corner of the quadrilateral, commands the uppermost of the four main River crossings of the Piave which the Italians must defend so long as they attempt to hold the line of the river.

KERENSKY IN BIG BATTLE WITH REBELS

Continued from Page 1.

the provinces generally is lacking. The correspondent then gives the following account of the termination of the fight of an armored car manned by military cadets in Petrograd Sunday afternoon:

"Toward 3 o'clock the car came to a standstill at the corner of Gogol Street and Isaac Square, owing to lack of petrol. Sailors took cover behind stacks of wood piled in the square and fired volleys at the car, which replied weakly.

"A sailor then crept toward the car. He reached it unobserved, put his rifle through a slit, and fired repeatedly. Other sailors rushed up and smashed open the doors, dragged out the wounded military cadets, bayoneted them, and threw them on the ground and stamped upon them until they were almost unrecognizable."

The correspondent then continues:

"Four military cadet schools have been the scenes of conflict. The young officers were called upon to surrender, but refused on the ground that they were 'acting under orders.' Some firing occurred and in the case of the Vladimir School the fight was prolonged, the revolutionary forces using field guns with somewhat disastrous results to the buildings. When the school finally was taken by the Red Guard some of the cadets were killed and their bodies thrown into the street. A Commissary of the Military Revolutionary Committee, in charge of the besiegers, was almost lynched in trying to save the lives of the youths. He was rescued only through the opportune arrival of a municipal committee."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Sunday, says Premier Kerensky issued a proclamation saying he would remain Commander in Chief until a decision on the question had been reached by the Provisional Government.

The correspondent continues:

"After heavy fighting at Moscow, in which there were 700 casualties, the parties came to terms on the basis of the creation of a Socialistic Government, including Bolsheviki.

"The Petrograd Railway Union sent an ultimatum to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Safety of the Country Committee demanding that they effect conciliation by organizing all the democratic power, otherwise the union would call a general strike. The Bolsheviki agreed to this, but the other democratic groups were unwilling to negotiate with the Bolsheviki until their entire surrender. Negotiations, however, were resumed and the Railway Union deferred the strike for twelve hours.

"The Bolsheviki have abandoned their offensive attitude, and now consider themselves in the position of organizers of defense revolutions against the armies of Kerensky, Korniloff, and Kaledines. The Petrograd garrison has elected a special committee to guarantee the safety of the population. Army headquarters express themselves in favor of a combination of the democratic groups."

A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that travelers arriving on the frontier from Russia report that the attempt of Nikolai Lenine to form a Cabinet in Petrograd failed, that the Foreign Office officials refused to accept Leon Trotzky as Foreign Minister, and that in Moscow another Government has been proclaimed, and it is feared there will be much bloodshed.

In Finland, the travelers are reported as saying, the situation is desperate. Anarchy is on the increase, and acts of violence and even murder committed on the streets by the Maximalists are frequent occurrences.

Trotsky's Boast.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12—7 P. M.—Leon Trotzky, principal aid of Nikolai Lenine, at the Smolny Institute today replied to a request from The Associated Press for his views on the situation as follows:

"I may say that we are making all our statements now by means of cannon. I have nothing to say otherwise."

Premier Kerensky is reported living in the palace at Gatchina.

The Bolshevik leaders appear to be confident of the support of the army.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 11, 9 P. M.—The military cadets, or "Junkers," encouraged by the reported presidency to the capital of the forces of Premier Kerensky, made an ineffectual attempt today to regain control of the city. This resulted in almost constant street fighting in various quarters.

Early in the morning the cadets surprised the small guard of Bolsheviki at the Central Telephone Exchange and, backed by armored motor cars, forced the Bolsheviki to surrender. Until nearly dusk the Grand Morskaia was the scene of a battle between Bolsheviki troops and cadets, to the number of about 100, who tried to make a stand, and precipitated another battle in which most of them were killed or made prisoner. The cadets apparently were the same as those who were defending the Winter Palace Wednesday night and who were permitted their liberty by the Bolsheviki troops after the surrender of the palace.

From the windows of The Associated Press headquarters, situated a half block distant, an officer was observed to fall in the street, apparently dead. An onlooker hiding in a doorway was struck by a glancing bullet and wounded in the arm. The ambulances were kept busy.

New proclamations, both by the Bolsheviki and the adherents of Kerensky, appeared at intervals throughout the day. They called on the people and the troops to support this or that side, and attracted crowds wherever posted. It is reported that one of the proclamations, signed by Kerensky and dated Gatchina, was dropped from an airplane.

The official title of the new Workmen's and Soldiers' Government is the Temporary Peasants' and Workmen's Government. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress has appointed a new central committee, composed of sixty-two Bolsheviki, twenty-nine Social Revolutionists; six Social Democratic Internationalists, three Ukraine Socialists and one Social Revolution Maximalist. A call has been issued for a Peasants' Congress.

CITY COUNCIL FOILS REDS.

Forms Committee of Public Safety with Boy Scout Guard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This is an amazing revolution. With the Bolsheviki Government running Petrograd, a Cadet Cabinet apparently forming in Moscow, the Provisional Government maintaining that, appearances notwithstanding, it is not yet dead, and a non-Bolsheviki but Socialist Government under consideration here, a certain amount of disorder might be diagnosed. Yet the sober truth is that Petrograd is as perfectly calm as a London suburb on bank holiday. There naturally is much talk, and people go on little pilgrimages to inspect the front of the Winter Palace, pockmarked with bullet holes, or to see the places where two shells fell in the town, doing extraordinarily little damage, and that is all.

On Friday morning at 6 o'clock the All-Russia Soviet Conference ended, having elected a new Government. During the rest of the day the Smolny Institute, the Bolsheviki headquarters, directed all their energies to the task of governing Russia. Lenine's Cabinet decided that the elections for the Constituent Assembly must be held on Nov. 25, suppressed all opposition papers, and passed certain regulations extending the food control powers and duties of the local authorities.

Some members of the Cabinet visited the departments, making the unpleasant discovery that the staffs refused to recognize them. One Government office after another went on strike for the duration of Lenine's Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Military Revolutionary Committee struggled with the situation, receiving endless telegrams from the provincial Soviets and garrisons and holding some hundreds of conferences. The delegates and soldiers, not having any particular reason for immediately dispersing, remained at the Smolny Institute. I sat among them for an hour or two, and could not help being struck by their change of demeanor from the early hours of the morning. Then they had been dominated by Lenine and Trotzky, and had been unanimous and fearless. Now, leaderless, they were almost discordant and almost fearful. The Military Revolutionary Committee, after much insistence, sent a soldier to report to the meeting on the situation. He made matters no better, and the meeting broke up gloomily.

My tramload of soldiers speculated as to whether things might not have gone too far. I heard one warrior go the length of saying that there was something heroic about Milukoff and Rodzianko.

During the last two days opposition to the Bolsheviki has been crystallizing in the City Council. This body, in the absence of its Bolshevik members, had concluded a working agreement with the Moderate Socialists and formed a Committee of Public Safety. The force is purely a moral council, not supported by any part of the garrison, and its building is guarded by twenty Boy Scouts.

The City Council got into telephone communication with Moscow. There the Bolsheviki attempted to seize the power but were opposed by the garrison and finally driven into the Kremlin and isolated. On Friday morning firing was still going on, but there was no doubt of the issue. There are rumors that Kaledines, Rodzianko, and Milukoff are in Moscow with Korniloff, rescued by Cossacks from imprisonment, forming a new Government. They will probably be joined by the non-Bolshevik Petrograd Socialist leaders. The worst blow against Lenine is the decision of the Railway Men's Union not to transmit messages of the Petrograd Soviet.

It is clear the Bolsheviki are no longer able to master the situation. They are hampered by obvious insufficiency of reliable men. Highly responsible duties have been given to very young youths, sometimes with ludicrous results. The Petrograd garrison, moreover, is wavering. It contains many who want peace and nothing else and are as unwilling to strive against Kerensky as against Wilhelm. A fight with the Cossacks is not their idea of a quiet life. Consequently there is much dissension.

The sailors on the whole are willing to continue the struggle against the Provisional Government. Yesterday some thousands marched into Petrograd to defend it against the oncoming army. They looked a particularly unbeautiful and reckless body with a sprinkling of fellows who occasionally fired in the air to show their contempt for the Bourgeoise.

Apparently very little damage has been done. Bad shooting, in fact, was characteristic of the Bolshevik revolution early Thursday morning. About ten shells were fired from a field gun against the Winter Palace at 250 yards range. All missed or failed to explode with one exception. This shell smashed a picture, made a hole in a wall, and left the frame intact.

With some difficulty I obtained permission yesterday to inspect the interior of the Winter Palace. The officers discussed whether representatives of the British press should be admitted. They complained that much damage had been comitted and that they were naturally ashamed to let the world know how much. Finally it was decided I could go anywhere I pleased. They had done everything in their power to prevent excesses and, after all, truth was truth.

I had heard vague stories of damage done by the Bolsheviki? Soldiers hooligans, but was entirely unprepared for the actual spectacle. Rooms which had been occupied by the Provisional Government were inside deep in stationery, newspapers, and correspondence. Every cupboard, every drawer, had been forced and emptied. Pictures had been slashed, glass drawers and cabinets and furniture smashed. Chairs and seats had been ripped up and locks forced. Everything, in fact, too large or too heavy to remove, had been wantonly damaged in every possible way in almost every room in the huge building.

Fortunately, the Provisional Government had stored the principal art treasures. Fortunately, too, the cellars had been too securely protected to enable the contents to be looted, or there would have been no limits to the destruction. The chapel containing treasured coins was also saved by obstinate local, but obviously efforts had been made to gain admittance. The sight of this senseless destruction was certainly calculated to qualify revolutionary sympathy.

Just one more point:

The ex-Emperor's cabinet was wildly wrecked. I found a pamphlet in the English language, the only reading matter in the room. I picked it up and saw on a flyleaf an inscription by the late W. T. Stead presenting his brochure on James Russell Lowell to Nicholas.

While it is difficult to get at the truth from current rumors, there apparently is little doubt that some excesses were committed last evening. It is equally difficult to get at the truth about the absent Kerensky. Yesterday reports filled Petrograd that he was at Tsarskoe-Selo and that a battle was taking place. Friends arriving from Tsarskoe-Selo in the evening told me there was no battle, and they believed the Cossacks were somewhere in the neighborhood. Life in Tsarskoe was continuing normally.

As to Moscow, each side is announcing the capitulation of the other. Newspapers here are few and practically devoid of news. They contain little else than appeals, rumors, abuse, and lamentations.

OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON.

No Doubt Now Felt That the Bolshiviki Will Be Overthrown.

Special to The New York Times.

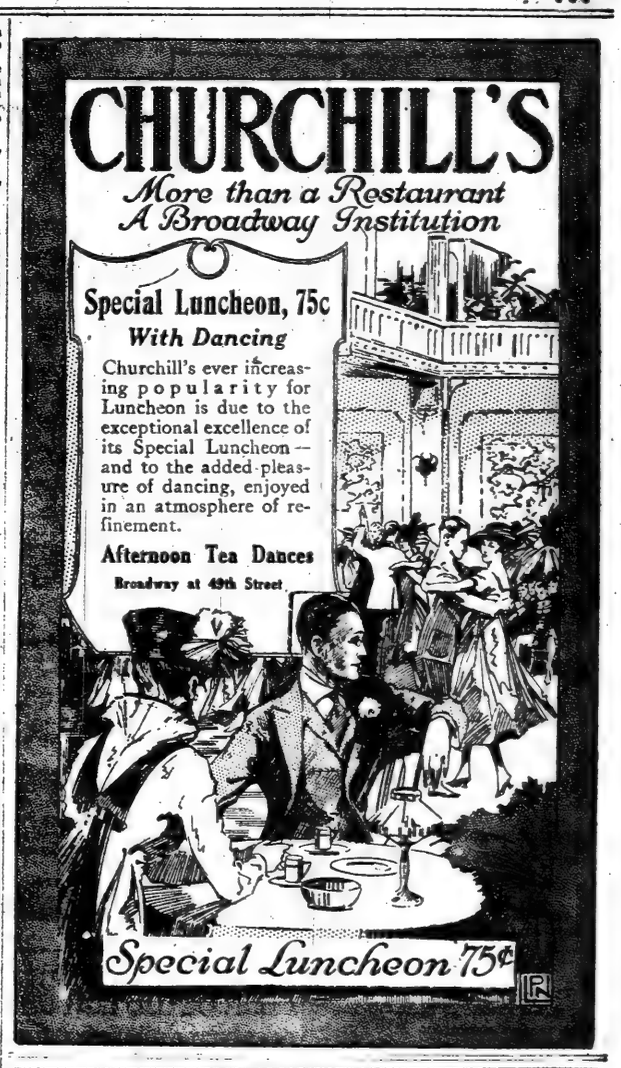
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All doubt that the Maximalists in Petrograd will be deposed has disappeared in Government and diplomatic quarters here. Officials are now debating whether Premier Kerensky, General Korniloff, or some other leader will take charge of the Government to rise out of the ashes of the Maximalist authority. The complete overthrow of the Bolsheviki is predicted.

Credence is given to the report from Moscow that the Maximalists have been overthrown there. Doubt is expressed, however, in the circles best qualified to judge of the situation, that the bourgeois element, which is strong in its cohesiveness, will come to the support of Kerensky or Korniloff, whom Kerensky deposed from the supreme command of the Russian Army. The Cossacks, who are opposed to the Maximalist movement, are believed to favor Korniloff instead of Kerensky for head of the Government. Korniloff has strong supporters in the army, in spite of his effort to establish a virtual dictatorship.

Dispatches to the State Department today from Moscow, via Tiflis and Bombay, told that Kerensky had left army headquarters and was marching on Petrograd at the head of a considerable force of troops. Korniloff was reported to be at Moscow. The advices to the department contained the information that the Bolsheviki rule at Moscow had been overthrown, and the statement was added that it was believed that it would soon end in Petrograd.

In spite of the unsettled State of Russian affairs plans for the shipment of supplies from this country are going forward without interruption. Contracts were approved today for nearly 2,000,000 pairs of shoes for the Russian Government at a conference of manufacturers, the Russian Purchasing Commission, and representatives of the Council of National Defense. It is understood, however, that the contracts will not be signed until the Russian commissioners have had an opportunity to communicate with their Government and await developments.

The shoes are to be of standard types to eliminate waste of leather, and will cost from $1.80 to $2.75 a pair. They will be used for civilian workers of the Government, chiefly railroad men and miners.



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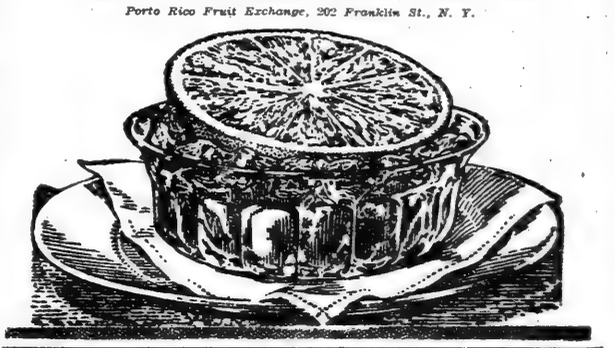

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WAR BOND BUYERS SEEK MISSING AGENT

Federal Authorities Take Possession of Elmer Dwiggins's Office.

PATRONS WANT ACCOUNTING

Insurance Man Sold Liberty Bonds on Partial Payment Plan to Thousands of Persons.

Federal agents have taken charge of the offices and papers of Elmer Dwiggins, General Agent for New York and New Jersey of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been conducting a Liberty Loan $1 a week partial payment plan involving more than $500,000 worth of bonds and nearly 10,000 subscribers. The announcement that "because of complaints received by the United States District Attorney, Post Office Inspectors had been sent to investigate the Liberty Loan activities of Elmer Dwiggins was made yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who said discrepancies of $75,000 yet to be accounted for had been discovered in Dwiggins's accounts.

Dwiggins has not been seen since last Saturday, when he left the office where the Post Office men were working over his private papers. He said he was going for luncheon, but he did not return. More than a score of subscribers to his plan who came to his office at 165 Broadway yesterday to make payment on the bonds they had purchased on the $1 a week plan were told by the officers that no more money would be received at present. The subscribers were asked to come back Thursday, when they would be given full information as to the status of the Dwiggins Liberty Loan plan.

Elmer Dwiggins came here last February to take over the agency of the Bankers Life Company, his territory covering both New Jersey and New York. As soon as the Government announced the flotation of the first Liberty Loan, Dwiggins turned over a working force of solicitors and stenographers to handle Liberty Loan subscriptions under a plan he himself devised.

The proposition was simply one of the many partial payment clubs which grew up under the Governmental plan of selling the bonds on the installment plan. A small card, engraved with a picture of the Statue of Liberty, and another of Benjamin Franklin, with the latter's well-known saying, "Save and have" as a heading was given to each member of the "Liberty Loan Extension Club."

Small squares on the card, each one dated a week apart, the payment days falling on Mondays, were punched as the subscriber paid his dollar to Dwiggins. It was noted on the card that the payment was to be made at the Bankers Life office, at 165 Broadway. And the by-laws of the organization, termed "Purpose and Object of the Liberty Loan Extension Club," were signed by Elmer Dwiggins, General Agency Manager.

Dwiggins is said to have bought about $350,000 worth of bonds of the first issue and something more than that amount of the second. It was said yesterday that most of his purchases had been made through the Irving National Bank and the National City Bank.

He took six solicitors of the Bankers Life—they were paid throughout the two loan campaign by the company—and set them to work placing these cards. The most fertile field was among public school children, and hundreds of his cards were taken in the schools. Small retail merchants were easily persuaded to put up lacards announcing the organization of the club, and in many cases these merchants took the first payment of $1, sending it to Dwiggins. Thereafter all transactions were made between the subscribers and Dwiggins's offices.

Demand Their Money Back.

News of the Government's interest in Dwiggins and his Liberty Loan Club, when it became known yesterday, caused much excitement among the investors in his proposition. At the offices the Post Office inspectors told everybody to "come back Thursday." One woman demanded her money, and became angry when told that it was not even certain she could get it by Thursday. A man told a TIMES reporter last night that his three children had purchased a fifty-dollar bond each at Public School 62. He said he had been unable to obtain any promises of relief from the Government.

Elmer Dwiggins was first known in Chicago, where he and his brother organized a firm known as Valentine & Co. In 1895 that firm was denied the use of the United States mail, and the Dwigginses came to New York, where they established the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., with offices at 55 Broadway. The practises of the firm grew so notorious that the Dwigginses left the country for a while. It is said that Elmer sold insurance in Mexico and in Texas. The next heard of him he was back in New York engaged in selling real estate.

PEACE IN VICTORY, WILSON TO LABOR

Continued from Page 1.

anxiety for peace that had come "from one of the Central Powers," and declared that it meant "that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated," and as "fatuous as the dreamers of Russia" were those persons in this country, he declared emphatically, who suppose that "the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

The President asserted that Germany had started the war, and said he would leave confirmation of this statement to the verdict of history. He referred to Germany's growth to a "place in the sun," and asked why she was not satisfied when she gained that position. In answer he described the German Government's methods of controlling the competition of its industries and asserted that "all the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams for the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world."

Mr. Wilson cited in this connection the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway, which, he said, was constructed to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far, because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could get there.

Suming it up, he said that Germany was determined that the political power of the world should belong to her, but that never before had such ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

Strengthened Patriotic Party.

It was a speech which did a great deal to strengthen the patriotic party in the convention and gained force by being delivered at Mr. Gompers's side from a platform, at either end of which paintings of the President of the United States and the President of the American Federation of Labor faced each other.

Further support for Mr. Gompers developed in telegrams read at the afternoon session. Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers, who will arrive later in the week, telegraphed that the report that he and his delegatiton were going to lead a fight against Mr. Gompers was absolutely false.

"We propose to stand behind the Government," he said, "and behind those loyal to it, till Kaiserism and militarism are wiped from the face of the earth."

This is of considerable weight, as the United Mine Workers have 3,500 of the 25,000 votes in the federattion.

Other telegrams expressing firm support were received from the Presidents of the State Federations of Washington and Arizona and from John Spargo, who resigned from the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party some months ago because of its Germanizing tendencies.

Men who have been vigorous in their opposition to Mr. Gompers before the convention this afternoon denied that they had ever opposed him at all, and labor leaders who have been conspicuous in support of the Government's war policy asserted that if any other man were nominated for the Presidency, Gompers would beat him 10 to one. It had been surmised that the radical faction had planned to use strategy in their attempt to seize the Presidency and to concentrate their attack at some unexpected moment, but, so far as could be judged from the routine of the opening sessions, the organization has a firm grip on the convention and does not purpose to relax its watchfulness. If the pacifists accomplish anything before the convention is over there will have to be a big shift in sentiment.

President Wilson made a very hasty visit to Buffalo. He arrived at 9:15 A. M., accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary J. P. Tumulty, Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, and a squad of Secret Service men and rode from the station to the Broadway Auditorium, where the convention is being held, in a procession headed by Mr. Gompers and with a large number of delegates with the provisional training regiment from Fort Niagara, commanded by Colonel John A. Heavey, acting as escort. After finishing his address he left at once and was conducted back to the station by the student officers.

Governor Whitman's Address.

Following the President, a procession of public officials and labor leaders welcomed the delegates. Governor Whitman praised the Federation as having "led in the response to the call to arms that settled forever any question as to the patriotism of the American working man."

"American labor," he continued, "is insistent that the great progress that democracy has made during the last hundred years shall not be checked nor forgotten. The fight that democracy may live is the fight for labor, for labor and democracy are one, they cannot survive the one without the other.

"We can feed the armies of our own country and of our allies, we can supply them with munitions, but it is through the American workingman, who, by his faith in his country, by his belief in democracy, by his willingness to sacrifice for the ideals that have made this a free land, the land of opportunity, that we are to encourage the workingmen of other nations associated with us and throw down the gauntlet to those slave-driven people and military-ridden classes of Germany.

"In the readjustment that is to come after the war there will be no principle more fundamental than the declaration of the Clayton Act that the labor of a human being is not an article of commerce. In the last hundred years we have seen the entire civilized world follow America's lead in the protection of young workers. I trust that it will not be long before on the statute books of New York we shall have a law, as has frequently been urged by the Industrial Commission, raising the age limit for young workers in special industries."

A. A. Landen, President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, a former labor leader himself, asked the delegates in his speech if they realized what it would mean to them if the Kaiser won.

"The German trade union as operated in Germany is pretty much of a joke," he said. "They strike regularly every year. The employer takes a vacation for a couple of weeks and goes to a cure to get the booze boiled out of him; the military keep the men off the streets, and, after taking a vacation, they go back to work under the same terms and conditions that they left.

"There are no classes in this country. The rich man who is always talking about the working class is a snob, and the workingman who is always referring to himself and his people as the working class is a bootlicker.

"Personal disagreements or efforts to take advantage of this war by either capital or labor are un-American; and if the men are not loyal to the nation they should at least be loyal to their own flesh and blood.

"How are we going to excuse our negligence to our sons and brothers who come back legless, armless, and eyeless, if they return at all, knowing that the reason was that we failed to back up our boys at the front? That the boy's very father, who refused for some reason or other to make him another gun to shoot, or another bayonet to defend himself with, or refused to load enough food on ships so that he could be fed, or refused to build the ship so that food and clothing and medical supplies could be carried to him over the sea. How are we going to square ourselves with him and with our consciences?"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight, having been absent less than thirty hours on his trip to Buffalo.

At several stations on the return trip the President appeared on the platform of his car and shook hands with the crowds. At most of the places he was urged to speak, but he declined, answering an appeal at one town by saying:

"I only brought one cartridge with me, and I have fired that. I hope it reached the mark."

At another place a man shouted: "Tell us about the war!"

"That's too big an order to fill," the President replied.

FEDERATION REPORT BREATHES LOYALTY

Wants Labor at Peace Council and Is Opposed to "Vindictive" Indemnities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Demand for "adequate and direct" representation of wage earners at the forthcoming world peace conference is made in the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted today to the federation in convention here. The report declares that the world war "must wipe out all vestiges of the old conceit that the nation belongs to the ruler."

Questions raised by the war occupy virtually the entire report. No room is left for doubt that the United States Government has the unanimous support of organized American labor in the war, and it is asserted with equal emphasis that the vital interests of the average citizen demand that he have a voice in the readjustments to come with the dawn of peace.

Optimism over labor achievements in the last year is tempered with a warning that benefits obtained from emergency opportunities must be based on principles of human welfare, and not the result of taking advantage of the nation's necessity. Freedom of expression is upheld, but the report says those who abuse the freedom of the press to undermine the nation's free institutions should be punished as traitors.

President Wilson's war address to Congress is included in the report. Under the heading "Labor and the War" the report says:

"Under all circumstances it is the duty of any Government to protect its people against willful and wholesale murder. * * * A people unwilling to make the supreme sacrifice in support of the Government which undertakes to make that principle good are undeserving to live and enjoy the privilege of free, democratic government."

Against Vindictive Indemnities.

The duty of wage earners in the war is emphasized particularly in the section of the report devoted to "Peace Terms," which advocates an international agreement to secure peace and the settlement of the present war without "vindictive" indemnities or territorial changes. The section says:

"It is an imperative duty from which there is no escape that wage earners, as well as all other citizens of this republic, support our Government in its righteous effort to defend principles of humanity and to establish democracy in international relations. Because we desire permanent peace, it is our duty to fight and sacrifice until these purposes can be achieved.

"When nations can send representatives to negotiate peace terms in accord with this concept, we maintain that the basic provisions of the peace treaty should be formulated with regard to the rights, and welfare of the men, women, and children constituting the nations, rather than the Governments of the nations. The Government should be only an instrumentality of the people, instead of dominating and actuating their lives. This terrific war must wipe out all vestiges of the old concept that the nation belongs to the ruler of Government.

"We hold that the same principles should apply to relations between nations, and that secret diplomacy should be replaced by diplomatic representatives responsible to their own people and received by either the Parliament of the country to which they are accredited or by a representative of the people, responsible to them.

"Working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs. The future must be constructed upon broader lines than the past. We insist, therefore, that the Government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage-earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the Peace Congress, and urge upon the labor movements of other countries to take like action.

Proposed Basis for Peace.

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated:

1. The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and, therefore, peace in relations between nations.

2. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

3. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

4. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

5. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle, "no people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

6. No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"In addition to these basic principles which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work.

2. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

4. Establishment of trial by jury.

Labor Reconstruction.

"We suggest that all prejudice and partisan spirit can best be eliminated by reconstructing international labor relations and this bring to new problems and a new era, activity and co-operation unhampered and unperverted by former alliances or old feuds. The basis of reconstruction should be the trade union movements of the various countries. We recommend that an international labor conference of representatives of the trade union movements of all countries be held at the same time and place as the World Peace Congress, that labor may be in touch with plans under consideration and may have the benefit of information and counsel of those participating in the Congress."

Reconstruction after the war will raise new issues, the report holds, and the nation cannot discard lightly the idea of service engendered by co-operation of all classes against a common enemy. Pointing to the experience of Great Britain, the council says:

"There has been a recognition of the principle that those associated in the work of production ought to have a voice in the management of those things concerning their interest and welfare. There has been recognition for the thought that industrial disfranchisement is as unjust as political disfranchisement. * * *

"In our own country there is evident in every kind of war work the necessity for some national agencies for better adjusting the supply of workers. We are entering a period where there must be greater economy in the use of the man power of our country. A central, efficient employment agency with its branches is plainly necessary in performing the gigantic task that is now before the Emergency Fleet Corporation and in the necessary work of production of war supplies.

"With the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men for military purposes there is necessity for readjustment in the industrial field. Effective employment agencies, under the control of the Department of Labor, co-operating with local agencies and associations, would be an invaluable adjunct to our war machinery. Such agencies will also be keenly needed in the transition period that will follow the declaration of peace and the work of demobilization.

"We urge the immediate necessity of providing for some adequate form of employment agencies in this country, under Federal control, and co-ordinating all local efforts along this line.

"We further recommend that some action be taken by this convention insisting upon our Government making such plans for demobilization so that men will remain in the employment of the Government until they can be provided with remunerative employment through Government employment agencies, unless they have employment opportunities already open to them."

Since the war began, the report says, the American labor movement has secured the "best agreements with the Government that have been secured in any other warring countries."

"The agreements established a new period in the industrial world," says the report, "a period in which the Government has sanctioned standards based upon principles of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount."

Conscription of Labor.

Concerning the much-discussed suggestion for the conscription of labor, the report says:

"Immediately after the declaration of war by the United States Government an agitation was commenced for the purpose of organizing what was to be known as an 'Industrial Reserve.' It was proposed that men in industry should become part of a semi-military organization to be directed and controlled by our military establishment, to the end that those employed in industry could be shifted from one location to another. Because of its military features the proposition was opposed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries now engaged in war, it appears that the shifting of workers has not only been necessary but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem. If the war continues for any considerable period, this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau, equipped to give workers information of employment opportunities and employers information of available and suitable workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and, in this event, some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the Government."

The report recognizes the possibility that war conditions may bring about a "more general advent" of women in industry. Demand is made that equal pay be given for equal work without regard to sex, which, the report says, can be obtained only through organization of the new wage earners.

Urgent recommendation is made by the council that the eight-hour day be extended by administrative authority to all commerce and industry as a war measure.

Pacifist movements to distract the nation's attention from the business of war are answered by the council in the republication of the declaration adopted by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which met at Minneapolis.

The report of the council, in accordance with the usual procedure, was referred to committees named by President Gompers. Its several sections will be taken up by the convention as soon as reported back.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT LABOR CONVENTION

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Following is the text of the speech delivered by President Wilson at the convention of the American Federation of Labor here this afternoon:

Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your Executive Committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here, I gladly accepted the invitation, because it seems to me that this, above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel, for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who had come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

Germany Before the War.

The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man, I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements.

Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label "Made in Germany" was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition.

She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, these statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied.

You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the Government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arise, control it.

You have got to find any man whom you meet who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the Government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. They could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours, at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the Government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow, and conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German Government itself.

Dominate Labor of the World.

But that did not satisfy the German Government. All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success—by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority.

I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there.

Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan States, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of the German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided—for I feel bound to put this proviso in—always provided the present influences that control the German Government continue to control it.

I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by a free people.

Allusion to Austria-Hungary.

You know how many intimations come to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power; and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish, in their pride and proper spirit of nationality, to be so absorbed and dominated.

Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America, or anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

Nobody Must Block the Way.

All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the

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that we must do what we have decided our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your President, Mr. Gompers. And, if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

Now to "stand together" means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same. And I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

Business Must Be Done.

I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business, and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

I can differ with a man much more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And therefore we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends, and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb stuttered a little bit. And one of his friends said: "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you knew so-and-so?" "Uh," he said, "I don't. I can't hate a man I know."

There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit parenthetically that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me, I would love to be with them.

And so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage.

Manifestations of Mob Spirit.

I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow-citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law, I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of or development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere graduations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate.

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yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor, and the unnecessary substitution of labor, and bidding in distant markets, and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers, and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but, whether they are or not, we must use those that we have, and, upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality, originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

And so, my fellow-citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so; and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, "I am with you if you are with me." And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States.

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SUFFRAGIST PICKETS GET ARRESTED AGAIN

Thirty-one, Including Many of Former Prisoners, Taken at the White House.

SENTENCE ON 41 SUSPENDED

Protesting Delegates of New York Fail to Obtain an Audience with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, most of whom were among the forty-one arrested last Saturday, repeated their picketing before the White House today and were re-arrested. The descent upon the White House was planned as a further protest against what the women describe as "illegal arrests." It followed a hearing at which the forty-one appeared before Judge Mullowney of the Police Court, who suspended sentence. He said he would send for the women if he decided to impose penalties. Only one, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the food expert, gave notice of appeal.

There were a few deserters from the Saturday picket brigade. Mrs. Wiley hurried home after being released by the Magistrate and a number of others of the forty-one absented themselves from the second attack. No sooner had some of the women been released by the Police Judge than they returned to their headquarters, Cameron House, and dressed for the assault, which was made at 4:30 o'clock as the crowds from the Government departments filled the streets.

The attack was without its intended purpose, as the leaders were unaware that the President was absent in Buffalo. The police acted quickly and apprehended the banner bearers as fast as they appeared at the main gates of the White House grounds.

List of Those Arrested.

Those arrested and carried through the streets in police patrol wagons were:

NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. J. W. Brannan.
Miss H. Blumberg.
Miss B. Scheinberg.
Mrs. L. H. Hornesby.
Miss Paula Jakobi.
Mrs. Cynthia Cohen.
Miss Dorothy Day.
Mrs. H. Butterworth.
Miss Cora Weeks.
Mrs. W. T. Colt.
Miss Eliz. Hamilton.

NEW YORK STATE.

Miss Hattie Kruger, Buffalo.
Miss Amy Jungling, Buffalo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Brookline.
Miss L. Daniels, Boston.
Miss Cornelia Whitcomb, Worcester.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. George Scott, Montclair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth McShane, Philadelphia.
Miss Catherine Lincoln, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. William S. Kent.

OREGON.

Miss Alice Gram, Portland.
Miss Betty Gram, Portland.

UTAH.

Mrs. R. B. Quay, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. C. T. Robertson, Salt Lake City.

OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. Kate Stafford, Oklahoma City.

MARYLAND.

Miss Julia Emery, Baltimore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miss Lucy Burns.
Miss Matilda Young.

LOUISIANA.

Miss Alice Cosu, New Orleans.

FLORIDA.

Mrs. Mary A. Nolan, Jacksonville.

Praise and Criticism.

Mrs. Nolan, who is 73 years old, participated in both raids. Leaders at suffrage headquarters were praising her fortitude and criticising some of the forty-one who, for physical reasons, such as headaches, refused to join their companions of last Saturday. Mrs. Sara Moller of Washington furnished bail for the thirty-one pickets, who will be arraigned in a police court.

Nearly all of the women made brief speeches at the hearing before Judge Mullowney, emphasizing that they had not obstructed traffic and had broken no law in their picketing. Some of them from suffrage States insisted that they were voters. Judge Mullowney, after deliberating a long time, said he would technically suspend sentence and send for the women if he decided to impose penalties. Before arriving at this decision he allowed the women to make their speeches.

Mrs. William Kent of California, wife of a member of the Federal Trade Commission, said with great earnestness:

"My conscience is clear. I walked on Saturday afternoon from Cameron House to the further gate of the White House. I obstructed no traffic. I was moving. At the further gate there was no crowd. I held a banner which all might read. The Administration should commend, instead of allowing a prison sentence to be imposed upon, women who hold aloft words which show the utmost devotion to the ideals of political liberty on which our Government is founded."

This explanation was offered by Mrs. Wiley:

"I want to state that we took this action with great consecration of spirit. We took this action with willingness to sacrifice our personal liberty, in order to focus the attention of the nation on the injustice of our disfranchisement, that we might thereby win political liberty for all the women of the country.

Right to Assemble Cited.

"The Constitution says Congress shall not in any way abridge the right of citizens peacefully to assemble and petition. That is exactly what we did. We peacefully assembled, and then proceeded with our petition to the President for the redress of our grievance of disfranchisement. The Constitution does not specify the form of petition. Ours was in the form of a banner. To say that we 'broke the traffic regulations' when we exercised our constitutional right of petition is therefore unconstitutional."

"As a newly enfranchised New York woman," Mrs. Brannan said, "I realize more acutely than ever the limitations of the State referendum method, the fact that we are prisoners in our own State so far as our franchise is concerned. So long as the President refuses to indorse the Federal amendment he proves to his own country and to the whole world that he is an advocate of the unjust discrimination against American women—that he preaches democracy in words but not democratic deeds."

Resolutions urging President Wilson to order the release of the women now in jail for picketing and asking him to recommend to Congress enactment of a Federal suffrage amendment were left at the White House late today by a delegation of New York women. The whole delegation of forty was barred from the White House grounds by the police, but a committee of two was permitted to enter and present the petition to Secretary Forster.

MRS. CATT ASSAILS PICKETS.

Says Women Make Mistake of Using Tactics Unworthy of Cause.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said yesterday afternoon that the women who were doing the picketing in Washington had made a psychological mistake. None of the women who went to Washington, Mrs. Catt said, were among those who had made records in the past State ruffrage campaign.

"The pickets," Mrs. Catt said, "make the psychological mistake of injecting into this stage of the suffrage campaign tactics which are out of accord with it. Every reform, every change of idea in the world passes through three stages—agitation, argument, and surrender. We have passed through the first two stages and entered into the third. The mistake of the pickets is that they have no comprehensive idea of the movement and are trying to work this first stage in the third. We stand on the threshold of final victory, and the only contribution these women make to it is to confuse the public mind."

Officials at the headquarters of the Woman's Party in New York, 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, were receiving news from the pickets from Washington and making arrangements to get Representatives and Senators to work in having the women treated as political prisoners and to urge the President to use his influence for the passage of the Federal amendment. The Congressmen to whom special appeals will be made will be those in the districts from which forty-one pickets arrested on Saturday and others already imprisoned live. Senators William M. Calder and James Wadsworth, Jr., will be interviewed.

Mrs. Frederick Hazard, who is Chairman of the Syracuse District of the party, was in New York yesterday and said that many people in the upper part of the State, including those not in sympathy with picketing, were very much incensed at the long sentences and treatment that the pickets were receiving.

Aid for Home Defender's Widow.

Alderman Charles A. McManus said yesterday that he would introduce a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen today to provide for the relief of the widow and children of Adam Mang, the Home Defense League member, who was killed on Election night by a brick thrown from a roof on West Forty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. There is no provision under law to provide for his wife and children.

SOME WOMEN HERE TO BE NONPARTISAN

City Party Is for "Safe and Sane" Campaign for Federal Amendment.

PLAN COURSE FOR WOMEN

Normal School Class for New Voters Will Be Opened at Once and Experts Will Instruct.

There was a large gathering of leaders, captains, and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, whose head is Mary Garrett Hay, at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. It was the first executive meeting since the election, and the gathering, with cheers and enthusiastic applause, in resolution form, put on record its purpose to remain nonpartisan, join with the National American Woman Suffrage Association in working for the Federal amendment and begin immediately with the education of the women for their duties as citizens.

Emphasis was laid on a "safe and sane" campaign for the amendment. The resolution on this subject read:

Resolved, That we line up our forces behind the National American Woman Suffrage Association and conduct a safe, sane, and constructive campaign for the Federal amendment;

Resolved, That to this end, we appoint a Federal Amendment Committee, to be composed of five members, appointed by the boroughs; a Congressional Chairman for each Congressional district throughout the city, and sixty-two leaders of the Assembly districts, these members to work along the quiet, dignified, educational lines followed by the National Association until the Federal amendment is passed by Congress.

With this renewed activity the women will not neglect the work for the war which they have been previously carrying on with vigor.

Miss Hay gave a vigorous and serious talk to her workers. Suggestions of policy which she has made since Election day were put into definite form for use by her followers.

"The members of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party," she said, "feel that the newly enfranchised women of this city are being watched by the world. For this reason, our women must not make mistakes. Their actions will hurt or help not only the cause of woman suffrage throughout the United States but the woman movement throughout the civilized world. For this reason we believe that we ought to take our first steps slowly and after careful deliberation and that we ought to advise all our voting sisters outside of our organization to be conservative, and wary.

"The members of the New York Woman Suffrage Party feel that we owe our victory not to any one political party, but to all of them. We won votes from the men of all political parties because of the thorough and dignified way in which we conducted our suffrage campaign. We won the vote for the women, and we must help not only our members, but all the women in the city, to become intelligent and good citizens. At present it is absolutely necessary for women to be nonpartisan until we have carefully weighed every phase of political policy and procedure, until we have studied and thought and come to right decisions.

"All women will not vote the same way on any question. We are not concerned at present with any question save that of remaining cool and deliberate and of learning all that we can. We shall have to work many things to our foreign sisters, shall have to help them to become naturalized and this must keep us occupied for a time. One thing we shall try to do in New York, namely, to support any movement, measure or man that is good for our Government and city, and this irrespective of what party is behind them."

A normal school course for new voters will be opened immediately at the city headquarters. Experts will give instruction and Suffrage Party leaders will attend to prepare themselves to establish similar classes for the women of their districts later. The policies of the different political parties will be explained and bureaus of political education will also be established for the women voters.

Resolutions were passed thanking the political parties and voters, President Wilson, and the press, for their aid in getting the vote for the women of New York State. The resolution to the President read:

"Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York tenders its appreciation and hearty thanks to the President of the United States for his timely and convincing message to the voters of our State which aided materially in the victory on Nov. 6, 1917."

Mrs. R. Ringrose of San Francisco, who has been in New York for some time working for suffrage, yesterday protested against a statement made by Miss Helen Todd at the meeting of the Women's Committee of One Thousand at Public School 40, on Sunday evening, that the Socialist vote had carried California for woman suffrage.

"Miss Todd was in California only a month," said Mrs. Ringrose, "and is not sufficiently informed to speak for the State. An analysis of the vote in California when the State enfranchised its women showed that the Socialists not only had not given the women the vote, but that many of them had apparently deserted the cause."

HYLAN TO APPOINT WOMEN.

Promises Them Place on School Board—Civil Service Job Likely.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan expects to give ample recognition to the enfranchised women in his administration. It is likely that he will apoint women not only on the new Board of Education, seven members of which will be named by him under a statute enacted this year, but also on the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

"I certainly shall give women representation on the Board of Education," said Judge Hylan yesterday. "Whether one or more places will be filled by a woman has not been determined, but you may say authoritatively that women will be represented."

Miss May B. Upshaw, a Barnard graduate, who has been employed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as an examiner for the last two years and who was a contestant for the position of Chief Examiner in a recent competitive examination, is being mentioned as a possible aspirant for a Commissionership if it should be finally decided that in view of the growing political importance of women now that they have been enfranchised in this State, one of the three members of the Commission should be a woman.

The name of Robert H. Mainzer, a wealthy broker who lives at the Ansonia, was mentioned in Tammany circles yesterday as a possible appointee to a Commissionership in the Hylan administration. Mr. Mainzer, it is understood, contributed generously to the campaign fund. The fact that Mr. Mainzer is an enthusiastic "buff" may have led to the conclusion that he is slated for the place at the head of the Fire Department, though it is known that ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson is a candidate for his old place, with heavy backing among prominent Tammany politicians.

Judge Hylan resumed his seat on the bench yesterday, after several weeks' absence. He sat in Part II. of the Kings County Court. Many of his associates came in and congratulated him on his election. After court Judge Hylan came over to his Manhattan headquarters for a couple of hours. A stern decree has gone out from the Mayor-elect that job hunters must stay away from the County Court House and that no applications which reach him there will be considered.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

PLAN STRICTER BAN ON MUNITION WORKS

Continued from Page 1.

military transports and other oversea craft, as well as enemy spy activities the purpose of which is to gain information desired by Germany as to the movements of the American Navy and Army transports. The suggestion, which, it was pointed out, would have rendered much less likely the disastrous fire which on Sunday destroyed the Washburn Wire Company's plant at 118th Street and East River, is that a force of 10,000 soldiers, commanded by officers of the regular army, be assigned to the duty of guarding the waterfront of New York. In other words, that the waterfront be made a military zone, instead of, as it is now constituted, a "barred zone" into which the citizens of all nations, save Germany, may enter at will.

It was pointed out yesterday that under the regulations, as they now existed, even Germans could be employed in munition plants so long as those plants were not within a "barred zone" area, while if these Germans procured a Federal permit they could work in such plants even when they were situated in such zones. Thousands of Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks, a great number of whom are said to be openly hostile to the United States so far as their sympathies in the war are concerned, are employed in munition manufacturing plants and on vessels plying the harbor and rivers of New York. United States Marshal McCarthy said yesterday that it was undoubtedly true that a great many enemy aliens were employed in factories in and about New York which had Government contracts.

If the suggestion that the army be placed in control of the water fronts is approved it will mean the control by soldiers of all enemy alien movements, as well as of all other persons, so far as the water-front zones are concerned.

Want Stricter Regulations.

As at present administered the regulations are such that no Federal official has the right even to question the right of an Austrian, a Turk, or a Bulgarian, all of whom are allies of the Germans, to enter any barred zone in New York City or in any other part of what is known as the metropolitan district. In the opinion of many Federal officials some of the most dangerous spies now operating in this part of the country are Austrian, Bulgarian or Turkish subjects, and they point out that unless the activities of these persons can be controlled it will never be possible to render the New York harbor entirely safe from the espionage activities of enemy aliens and those who are allied with them.

There are no fewer than 600 Austrians in command of barges and lighters operating in New York harbor, and, this being the case, Federal officials say it will be an easy matter for a German spy or agent to keep track of everything that goes on in the harbor or along the waterfronts.

"As the situation now stands," a Federal official said yesterday, "it is absolutely impossible to keep the friends of Germany—I have reference to the subjects of Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—from going anywhere, at any time, they want to. They have just as much right to make a tour of Hoboken as you or I, and they can take a trip on any passenger-carrying craft that plies the waters of New York, provided they have the price of a ticket. They are permitted to work in munition plants, on docks, in warehouses, and in all other places where the business carried on is of a strictly war nature. Unless they are placed under restriction, the danger of leakage of important information to the Germans will always be with us."

Another man familiar with alien enemy conditions in New York made the statement that the situation here was "full of dynamite," and until it was so treated there would always be danger of such things as Sunday's big fire and the attempts to bomb ships. Two men are under indictment in Brooklyn for the latter offense.

330,000 German Subjects Here.

It was stated yesterday that in the metropolitan district there were about 330,000 German subjects whose ages are above 21 years, and that these persons had blood relations who had taken out citizenship papers to the number of at least 200,000 persons. The Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks resident in the district would increase the number of hostile foreigners in the New York district to at least 250,000 persons, it was said.

In the event the Government decides to make the New York waterfronts a military zone it will mean that all persons, American citizens included, will have to get passes in order to enter the zone.

Citizens of the United States and of nations allied with them the nature of whose business requires their daily presence along the waterfront would be provided with passes with their photographs attached. It is the opinion of Federal officials that this system would go a long way toward making it almost impossible for an enemy alien, or a suspected subject of Austria or other nations with which Germany is allied, to get within half a mile of the waterfront.

From official sources a reporter of THE TIMES learned yesterday that there was brewing a propaganda which has for its purpose the bringing about of a strike which will, if successful, cripple the harbor carrying traffic of New York. The men who are leaders of this proposed strike are in nearly every instance Austrians or other persons of foreign birth who are unfriendly to the United States.

The same situation exists in other ports in this part of the country, it was said yesterday, particularly such ports as Boston, New London, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In the South the situation is not so serious, for the reason that there are few foreigners in that part of the country.

Cause of Fire Still a Mystery.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said yesterday that the presence of enemy aliens in the plant of the Washburn Wire Company would result in stricter regulations affecting the employment of Germans in factories doing work for the Government. He was not certain yet what these changes would be. Investigations conducted by the Fire Department yesterday resulted in an announcement by Fire Commissioner Adamson and Fire Marshal Brophy last night that the origin of the fire still remained a mystery. The investigations are being continued.

Marshal McCarthy did not make any investigation of the suspicious circumstances of the fire, on the ground that enemy aliens had not been barred from the plant, and that the matter was in the hands of the Fire Department. He admitted that the presence of enemy aliens in the plant was in violation of the President's proclamation, so far as the actual wording went, but said that the proclamation had been administered by him after consultation with the Washington authorities in a way that was considered most efficient. Orders issued by the Marshal have barred enemy aliens from the vicinity of piers, arsenals, armories, and certain Government property. The Marshal said there had never been promulgated in New York an order barring aliens from plants "manufacturing any product for the use of the army and navy." He declared that to do this would be a gigantic task, inasmuch as practically every factory of any size in New York was doing at least some work, directly or indirectly, for the Government.

"Unquestionably," he said, "there are several thousand enemy aliens working in plants in New York City which are doing work for the Government. This may be unfortunate, but we are developing the regulations all the time, and I would not be surprised to see that the Washburn factory fire was followed by new regulations."

The Marshal in pointing to some of the difficulties of the situation, said that he had never known that the Washburn plant was doing any work for the Government. It was his personal opinion that enemy aliens did not cause the Washburn fire. He said that they would have had eight months to do it, and saw no reason why, if there were any Germans in the factory who wished to destroy it, they had waited until Sunday.

Twenty-four witnesses were examined by Marshal Brophy yesterday. Few of them could speak English, and their examination proceeded slowly. It will be continued today. In the twenty-four men there were ten Austro-Hungarians and four Germans. One German who had been under suspicion was exonerated when it was shown that he left the building two hours before the fire started.

Fire Commissioner Adamson issued this statement last night:

No cause of the fire has as yet been discovered, nor has any cause been found for the rapid spread of it. The testimony so far indicates that the blaze started in the basement. The fact stands out that men who were not citizens were employed in the plant, among them Germans. It is unnecessary for me or any one else to comment upon the situation where alien enemies work in a plant that is doing Government work.

One of the most interesting things disclosed by our investigation is that John O'Donnell was engaged in repairing belting in the basement near where the fire was first seen. He said he was out to luncheon at the time the fire started. Usually he has a helper, Henry Schreiber, working with him Sundays in repairing belts. Yesterday Schreiber was sick and did not come to work. In mending the belts O'Donnell used a cement that had to be heated before being applied to the belting. O'Donnell says that this cement was heated on a gas range on the third floor, and that Schreiber usually made frequent trips from the basement to the third floor to heat the cement. He says that yesterday he heated the cement on the range on the third floor. On the other hand, Schreiber says that on last Sunday O'Donnell told him to take a shovel of coals from under the furnace and heat the cement over the shovel. O'Donnell denies that he heated the cement in this way yesterday. That matter will be investigated further by questioning the engineers on duty yesterday.

Commissioner Adamson said that Daniel C. Turner, general manager of the plant, had said that the factory turned out about $2,000,000 worth of work a year, of which about $50,000 was for the Government.

AMOS PINCHOT HEADS A NEW PEACE PARTY

Union Against Militarism Gives Way to One Favoring Settlement Germany Would Like.

The organization known as the American Union against Militarism has gone out of existence, and in its place there has been organized the American Union for a Democratic Peace, of which Amos Pinchot is Chairman, Crystal Eastman Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Oswald Garrison Villard, J. P. Warbasse, Alexander Tractenberg, James H. Maurer, Max Eastman, and L. H. Wood, Executive Committee members. The organization, it is stated, is out to work for peace, and the kind of peace it advocates is the same kind, according to the announcement made public last night, that the so-called People's Council favors, namely, one without annexations, indemnities, and without economic reprisals following the war. The announcement is full of kind words for Germany.

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TO REMEMBER!
Wednesday, Nov. 14, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn
Thursday, Nov. 15, Brooklyn Academy of Music
Two Great Mass Meetings and Concerts
The Red Cross

An inspiring presentation of the wonderful work of our Red Cross. What the Red Cross is doing "over there" and is doing here at home. These meetings are being held to tell you what every American should know.
Also there will be a wonderful musical program by foremost artists.

At Erasmus Hall, November 14, the speakers will be:
Captain A. Rudd, Assistant to Russian Ambassador for four years.
Baron Vander Noot, eighteen months' active service in the Belgian Army.
George Olver Tamblyn, who is personally directing the Brooklyn Red Cross Campaign.

The following distinguished artists will also appear:
Mischa Violin, the new genius of the violin, whose appearances in concert in Europe and South America and this country have been a succession of triumphs.
Grace Hoffman, soprano, former soloist with the Sousa Concert Company. Gifted with an extraordinary voice of rare freshness and great range.
Edna Moreland, lyric soprano, but lately returned from Europe, whence her reputation as a great artist preceded her to America.
The accompanist will be Domenico Savino.

At Brooklyn Academy of Music, November 15, the speakers will include:
Dr. Allen MacRossie, recently returned from three months in France; together with Baron Vander Noot and George Olver Tamblyn.

The musical program will be given by:
Eleanora de Cisneros, America's great mezzo-soprano, who has the distinction of having sung in practically every opera house in the world.
David Bispham, the wonderful baritone, than whom there is no more distinguished American singer. A great artist whose career has been one of triumphal achievement.
Domenico Savino at the piano.

Admission Free—You Are Invited
Remember the dates—November 14 and 15—8:15 P. M.
Remember the places—Erasmus Hall and Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Remember the speakers and the artists—Remember the cause—The American Red Cross.
Tickets may be obtained at the box-office of Erasmus Hall and the Brooklyn Academy of Music—and at 163 Remsen Street, the Brooklyn headquarters of the Red Cross.

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Of fine materials in fashionable shades, richly lined.
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To wear with one's own furs.
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Of Metal Brocades, Lyons and Chiffon Velvet, trimmed with rich furs.
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Of tricotine, serge, satin, Georgette crepe and velvet.
SPECIAL GROUPS OF DANCE FROCKS AT $45 & $65
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Of chiffon and Georgette—hand embroidered and beaded—in flesh—bisque and suit shades.
Dress Hats at $25
Including fur hats with facings of velvet in two-toned effects—charming afternoon styles and picture hats of metal brocade and fur.
SMART STREET HATS AT $15

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SPECIALLY PRICED
Uniforms, $32.50
Overcoats, $37.50

OTHERS,
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14 oz. O. D. Uniform, $37.50
30 oz. O. D. Overcoat, $55.00
Also Raincoats, Hats, Caps, O. D. Flannel Shirts, Spiral Puttees, Leather Puttees, Wrist Watches, Comfort Kits and Field Lockers Specially Priced.

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GOT PARTY ORDERS TO HELP SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page 1.

they so desire, have representation on the Republican County Committee itself, which now is composed of 1,060 men.

The new drive for the adoption by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for the nation-wide enfranchisement of women will be begun in this city a week from today. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to open the fight with an address, the topic of which will be "The Federal Suffrage Amendment." This will be delivered at the "victory mass meeting" to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening of next week under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The celebration will precede the forty-ninth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is Chairman. The convention will open at the Ritz-Carlton a week from tomorrow.

Mrs. Victor Morawetz, who is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting, announced last night that admission would be by ticket only, of which 4,400 would be issued free. The boxes will be sold for $25 in the lower tier, and for $10 in the upper, to swell the campaign fund to be used in the fight for the Federal amendment.

Despite the caution sounded by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage City Committee and the first woman to win very generally from her followers the title "boss," the women who were active in the suffrage fight are already beginning to separate along party lines.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club of the City of New York, announced last night that that organization would meet today at Delmonico's to discuss plans.

"We certainly shall decline, politely but firmly," Mrs. Wentz said, "to become mere auxiliaries of the men's political organizations, although, of course, we shall co-operate with them along party lines in every possible way. The Republican women will undoubtedly establish organizations of their own in every county of the State."

Chairman Koenig has been invited to address the members of the club at their meeting this afternoon. Up to a late hour last night he had not definitely accepted, although Mrs. Wentz made it clear that an invitation from enfranchised women to a politician of the other sex was to be regarded as a command.

Mrs. Wentz said that the Republican women would not let up in their fight for the Federal amendment.

"It is a cruel thing to ask women to go out and wrestle with the individual voter," she said. "We must never rest until Congress puts the Federal amendment through."

The Democratic women in Brooklyn began to organize yesterday for the coming fight to elect a successor to Daniel J. Griffin in the Eighth Congressional District. Congressman Griffin has been elected Sheriff of Kings County and expects to resign his seat in Congress at the end of the year. His successor is to be elected at a special election which Governor Whitman in all likelihood will call for some date in February.

The first organization of women actively to enter the fight is the Women's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, which was formed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at 7 Graham Avenue. The club will form the central clearing house for the Democratic activities of women in the Borough of Brooklyn and will adopt the same form of organization which the Kings County Democratic Committee has, with leaders in every Assembly district and Captains for every election district. Mrs. Paul A. Katske, a Williamsburg woman prominent in civic work, was made President of the club. Permanent organization is to be effected at a meeting to be held later. One feature of the club's work will be to instruct women aliens how to obtain naturalization papers.

The Women's Democratic Club in Manhattan is making arrangements for a ball to be held in January at Terrace Garden or Tammany Hall for the dual purpose of getting funds to build a permanent clubhouse and affording the women an opportunity for getting acquainted with the new Congressmen who will vote on the Federal amendment. Miss Mary Donnelly is Chairman of the Ball Committee. Among the women prominently identified with the club are Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. Joseph Quinn, Mrs. O'Gorman Stanton, Mrs. Eugene Sullivan, and Mrs. James Moran. Mrs. Charles T. Hirst is President. George Dunellen, Democratic leader of the Tenth Assembly District, has offered his clubhouse to the Ball Committee for its meetings.

In the belief that the enfranchisement of the women will aid the prohibition cause, the Anti-Saloon League intends to try to get the next Legislature to amend the Hill-Wheeler bill providing for local option elections in April so that New York City will be exempted from the so-called "double referendum." As the matter stands now, next April there will be local option elections in all parts of the State except New York City, while here the election will be on the question of whether or not the city shall come under the provisions of the local option law. In trying to put New York City under the local option law by legislative enactment, the Anti-Saloon League is trying to fix things so that it will have one hurdle instead of two to jump. If the temperance cause should lose at the April election, as the law now stands, another election on the issue could not be held for five years.

Inasmuch as the issue would not be as clear cut as one openly for or against liquor, the temperance forces wish to have a straight out-and-out election in the city on prohibition. This wish is especially strong now that the women have the vote, which will add many more than half a million votes for the prohibition cause, in the belief of the officials of the Anti-Saloon League.

With the city under local option, all that would be necessary to hold an election on the prohibition question at any time would be the filing of petitions signed by 25 per cent. of the registered voters. With the women voting the Anti-Saloon League believes there would never be any difficulty about obtaining the requisite number of signers to the petitions.

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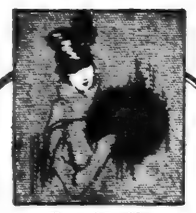

Fur Muffs

Canteen, or ball shape—to match fur-trimmed suit or coat—splendid value.

Kit Coney, $5.95 to $8.95
Hudson Seal, $8.95 to $22.50
Natural or Black Opossum, $10.75
Nutria, $12.50
Beaver, $27.50

Second Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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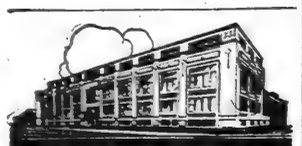

PIERCE-ARROW BUILDING
BUFFALO, N.Y.

This is one of ten reinforced concrete buildings we have erected for the well-known makers of automobiles

Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

2nd NATIONAL
Hotel Men's Exposition
OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS

Exhibits to Interest Everyone. Food Conservation Displays. War Bread. Model Kitchens, Etc., Etc. See How the Big Hotels Operate Their Business. Most Interesting Exposition Ever Held. It's Educational.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Open All Week, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE MARKETS.

Analyses of grain, cotton, bond and stock and money markets in The Analyst this week. Open security market of unlisted investments. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TELLS OF THWARTING GERMAN PLOTTERS

John R. Rathom Reveals How Reporters Outwitted Teuton Secret Service.

TRAPPED CAPTAIN BOY-ED

Stirs Canadian Club Diners by Inside Story of Activities of German-Americans Here.

An evening of candid, serious discussion of the war kept the largest group ever gathered at a dinner of the Canadian Club clustered about the tables at the Hotel Biltmore until late last night, cheering the term "cohesion," oft applied by the speakers to a program of more intense co-operation among the Allies; listening with close attention as John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal narrated the whole history of German plots in America and told a fascinating modern detective story of how American newspaper reporters had time and again outwitted the costly and elaborate German Secret Service.

The diners gave rousing pledges of better things in the future to Lieutenant Bruno Roselli of the Italian Army when he frankly accused the Allies in general of having left Italy too long unsupported and the United States in particular of having sent the Italian Commission away empty-handed when it came here begging unselfishly for coal and for steel.

A boundary-less America was the theme of other speakers, notably of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, who paid his respects to "a certain Bolsheviki editor" who, he said, had labored hard to keep the American people from uniting and to whom he passed the direct lie for asserting that this was England's war. Canadas, without financial or political obligations, he said, had herself been among the first to prove that it was a war for civilization, and he begged the Canadians in this country to aid in the task of teaching "this country, not yet awake, that this war, though now 3,000 miles away, will be at their door if the Germans win."

Oscar S. Straus told of a medal struck off by the Germans to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, which was inscribed upon one side with a pretended American motto, "Business over all." He asserted "we will show her that America is ready to dedicate her last dollar and her last man that she may hand down to her children's children the liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic."

Tribute to American Reporters.

Mr. Rathom's recital began with a tribute to the unflinching honesty and the persistent keenness of the American reporters who had fought the long battle against tremendous odds in the form of an organized and elaborately financed German Secret Service in this country. His hearers seemed amazed at times, and at others they laughed and applauded uproariously as the speaker told how again and again the Teutons had been outplayed at their own game and how again and again official denials of spy revelations had been replaced sooner or later by official confirmation of the disclosures. Time and again he tried to sit down, but from all parts of the huge baanroom came cries for more.

The part of his recital that won the greatest applause was the tale of how the Providence Journal got a man into the offices of the Hamburg-American steamship offices in New York City when those offices were teeming with unneutral activities and were guarded with the utmost cunning the Prussian sleuths could devise. He told how the newspaper sent one of its young men to Lima, Ohio, and how from there the reporter wrote to the steamship company, saying he was the son of German parents, true to the Fatherland, and therefore wished to send warning that he had learned the Providence Journal was plotting to put a man into the Hamburg-American offices as janitor.

The reporter said he learned of the plot through a "loyal" telegraph operator in Providence, who heard it from a Providence Journal operator. Within a few days the Hamburg-American offices actually were visited by a man who asked for the job of janitor. He was taken into a private office and there grilled by the head of the company's secret service and other officials. He broke down and confessed he came from the newspaper office, and was thrown out without ceremony.

The youth out in Ohio wrote again a few days later, saying that, having heard nothing, he wanted to apologise for having alarmed the steamship officials needlessly. With "boyish candor," he added that he wanted to come to New York to make his fortune, and wondered if the line appreciated his attempt to help the Fatherland sufficiently to give him a temporary job.

The Hamburg-American wired back for him to come at once. Mr. Rathom said, and when he arrived they gave him the very job of janitor, which he had warned would be sought by a Providence Journal man. He stayed there six months, and the newspaper got evidence which Mr. Rathom said "would have closed those offices long, long ago instead of only recently had we had the power that the Government has."

Outwitted Captain Boy-Ed.

"One of our employes, said Mr. Rathom, "a young woman who had worked for our paper for six years, marked one of the packing cases sent by Boy-Ed to his home Government before the outbreak of the war with this country, with two hearts, and Boy-Ed, in amorous mood, drew two darts through the drawings. These packing cases were filled with important documents and receipts showing the payment of money by the German propaganda in America. Many of these operations may appear inconceivable, but our proof was indisputable.

"On another occasion Boy-Ed and two men who were responsible for the blowing up of a plant in Wilmington, Del., drank wine with our representative and gloated over the work they had carried on in a country not at war with Germany.

"Going back a little bit," continued Mr. Rathom, "our man in the German Consul General's office in San Francisco found that the man was plotting against this Government. That official is now serving two years' imprisonment in San Francisco. In this connection I will state that the present Minister from Sweden, still serving in his official capacity in Washington, has been acting as an emissary for the German propaganda.

"We had positive proof of the breaking up of the machinery of the German liners docked at Hoboken, and when this proof was printed Dudley Field Malone, then Collector of the Port, denied the story," Mr. Rathom said, and when he, Rathom, interviewed the Collector the latter explained he hadn't examined below decks, as he didn't think he had authority to do so. "I asked him if he thought the engines were in the smokestack," Mr. Rathom added, "and I suppose he found out they weren't when the Government ten days later confirmed our entire story."

Have the German Agents Changed?

In leading up to his account of The Providence Journal's exposure of Teuton plotting, Mr. Rathom said:

"Is it conceivable to imagine that the hundreds of thousands of Germans and traitorous German-Americans who cheerfully aided Ambassador Bernstorff's campaign of murder and destruction in this country for two years and a half have changed their spots? How many lessons do we need to make us realize that the danger here at home from these same people today is as great as any other danger that we are facing in connection with this war?

"Is the lesson of the Baltimore fire two weeks ago to go unlearned? Is the lesson of the destruction of the Washburn plant last night to go unheeded? The sympathetic and kindly attitude of those in authority, who prefer not to intern spies, who prefer not to shoot traitors, is rapidly creating a condition which, if permitted to continue, will mean the maintenance in the very heart of our civil and commercial life of a danger that will destroy half of our war value to ourselves and the Allies.

"Why are thousands of skilled German sailors—provided with ample funds, regularly supplied to them by German bankers and German steamship managers in New York City, sailors highly skilled in mechanical, electrical, and engineering work, filled with the desire to see Germany win this war and determined to do everything they can in this country to help Germany win the war—permitted to roam throughout the length and depth of the United States unhampered, being checked only by the ridiculous form known as a 'license'?

"The Secret Service of the United States and the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice—the two official weapons, and the only two, which stand between our people and disaster at home—are ridiculously undermanned and ridiculously underpaid. The loyalty and intelligence of these man are beyond question. The lack of facilities for their work and for the scope of their work is a national disgrace.

"The entire sum paid by the United States to maintain these two vitally important bureaus per annum is actually less than the amount of money paid to Ambassador Bernstorff per month for German Secret Service operations in the City of New York alone. The financial loss entailed by the Baltimore fire is probably four times the entire annual cost of both of these bureaus.

"What terrible calamity must we go through, what immense destruction of war materials vital to our future freedom must we see before we deal with this question with a stern and unyielding hand and with a determination to stamp out treachery wherever it shows its head?

"Is there any connection between this timidity of inaction against murderers and the constantly repeated doctrine of the bad German Kaiser and the good German people? No more vicious misstatement of fact is possible than this one. The sooner we learn that the Kaiser in this war is the mouthpiece of his subjects, and that in all his reign there never was a time when he was so popular in Germany as he is today, the sooner we will be able to think straight and act straight on this situation. The Kaiser is the physical embodiment of the German idea, and the German idea is the doctrine of physical force.

"And yet there are those who persist in telling us that we are playing the rôle in this war of the great liberator of the German people! It is our hand that is to help them up toward the light in their struggles to rid themselves of their Kaiser and his hated system. And that hand is held out across the Atlantic, the Atlantic in whose depths lie the bones of American women and children murdered by Germany's Kaiser and by the poor, struggling German people, who greeted those murderers with shouts of ecstatic joy!

War No Fight for a Trophy.

"What are we fighting for? A trophy? The head of the Kaiser? It sounds like that when we read the speeches which are sometimes prepared for our consumption. We get the impression that if by some particularly lucky stroke an American returns home with the head of the Kaiser the war would be satisfactorily over and we should be hailed as the savior by the liberated German people.

"But nations do not fight for a trophy. Not even for the head of the Kaiser! There are three things for which nations and men fight in war—for the love of something, for the hate of something, and for or against one of the religious fanaticisms that have made the world run red since the beginning of history.

"This war has already been worth a thousand times more than it has cost in life and suffering and treasure. It has saved Great Britain from forces that were leading her to destruction, and has made her a straight flame of purity, her dross burned away. It has given back to France her religion, has reinvigorated and regenerated her national life and has washed her clean. It will in the end save Germany, after she has toiled through generations of shame into the light of day.

"This is a spiritual war. Not a war of beautiful speeches and poetic declarations; not a war of fighting by proxy or vicarious suffering. Will the United States come out of it with a national soul or only with a national purse?"

Lieutenant Roselli's indictment of the allied powers for failing to support Italy until "three months too late" was delivered earnestly, but without heat, and it held the closest attention of his hearers. Lieutenant Roselli was an American college professor until his native Italy entered the war, when he hurried to the colors. He has only recently returned from the scene of Italy's radical retreat.

James Edward Cattell urged that America participate in the war in a spirit of complete self-sacrifice. Thomas D. Neelands, President of the club, presided.

DROPS HONOR FOR WAR.

Woman Leaves Senate Committee to Aid Pershing's Auditor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Miss Jessie L. Simpson, Secretary to the Foreign Relations Committee, the first woman who ever held this confidential post, has resigned to do war service abroad.

Miss Simpson was secretary to Senator Stone several years, and a year ago was made Secretary to his committee. She has acted in other confidential capacities.

Despite the honor she had and the good salary attached, Miss Simpson resigned to be a clerk to the auditor to the United States War Department in France.

ESTABLISHED 1847
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LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs.
CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

653 Fifth Ave.
at 52nd St.

NORTHCLIFFE IN ENGLAND.

Paying a Brief Visit Before Returning Here for Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Northcliffe, Sir Charles Gordon, Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart, and other members of the British War Mission to the United States have arrived in London and will remain here during the meetings of the inter-allied conference. Lord Northcliffe declined to make a statement until he had reported to Premier Lloyd George. He expressed enthusiasm, however, with the rapid progress of American aircraft construction.

Announcement was made here yesterday that Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States, had arrived safely in England with Lord Reading, who came to Washington recently on a financial mission for his Government. Lord Northcliffe announced early in October his intention of going to London for a brief visit. He expects to return to America shortly before Christmas, which he intends to celebrate after the Dickens manner at Pelham. He left New York a little more than a week ago, accompanied by his secretary, Hamilton Fyffe. The party, including Lord Reading, crossed the Atlantic on a fast British cruiser.

B. Altman & Co.

Choice Black Dress Silks

in complete assortments of all the fashionable varieties, are shown at reasonable prices in the Department on the First Floor.

Included are many special values in serviceable crepe de Chine, soft satins, charmeuse and messaline.

To-day (Tuesday)

2,000 Yards of Fine Black Dress Satin
36 and 40 inches wide

will be on special sale at the extraordinarily low price (considering quality) of

$1.68 per yard

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets — New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Sale of Plush Motor Robes at $8.75

¶ Heavy, double Plush robes, in colors to match or harmonize with your car. They are exceedingly well made and are offered at this remarkable price because of an important special purchase. The colors:

Green, Brown, Black, Navy Blue

¶ Warm, and very durable—and at this price values which we cannot hope to repeat.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Introspection! You'll Need a Fur-Lined Coat Soon

Buy one now and guard against sudden weather changes and higher prices. We ordered our Fur-Lined Coats early. Do likewise. Delay may mean the present stock sold and future orders will mean higher prices for us and for you. Buy that Fur-Lined Coat today—here.

Fur-Lined Coats, For Men, $61.50 to $396.00

A good assortment of well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

WOOL YARNS 59c a Hank

Gray or Khaki

For Sweaters
Wristlets
Helmets
Mufflers
and Socks

DO YOUR BIT

Despite the scarcity of wool and the rise in prices we are offering thousands of hanks at this low price.

DO YOUR BIT

In our enlarged balcony school, competent teachers will show you just how to make these necessary articles.

DO YOUR BIT

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Full fashioned dark gray wool,, reinforced heel, sole and toe, 59c pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39. Other Sweaters, same as above but lighter weight. $7.39

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Suits That Give Satisfaction $16.50 to $39.75

No matter what your price limit may be—no matter whether you prefer extreme, in-between or conservative styles — no matter what fabrics you prefer—you are sure to find real satisfaction and real savings in this collection of well tailored garments — all priced much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Today

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

Also plain tailored Suits to wear with one's own furs

25.00

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

SUITS of broadcloth, silvertone, wool velour, duvet de laine, burella cloth, Oxford suitings, tweeds, or velveteens.

The Fur Trimmed Suits are enriched with Hudson Seal, nutria, taupe or Kolinsky dyed muskrat fur, also many Suits without fur trimming.

Including Women s Suits with Long Lines
For full figures, 38 to 48 bust.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 **25.00**

NO EXCHANGES — NO CREDITS

Main Floor, 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor, 34th Street

WOMEN—For To-day and Wednesday

A SALE of 9684 Pairs of

White French Kid Gloves

AT LESS THAN CURRENT WHOLESALE PRICES

Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00 **$1.59** *Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00*

Genuine French kid glace Gloves—from Grenoble, the manufacturing centre of the best Gloves. Each pair is new and perfect. All sizes.

Two clasps, oversewn or pique sewn. Four row silk chain embroidery or three row heavy white or black crochet embroidery.

There are also about 60 dozen pairs of Black Gloves with white or black embroidery

Christmas Isn't Very Far Away and There Isn't a Woman Who Doesn't Appreciate a Pair of Kid Gloves

MAY SELL FOOD FOUND HIDDEN HERE

Foreign Owners Asked to Show Right to Hold Millions in Products.

NO OATS FOR GERMANS

2,000,000 Bushels Held in Storage for Dutch Importers Believed to be for Kaiser's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs discovered by Secret Service agents in New York warehouses will be put on the American market unless the foreign owners can show that they are entitled to the products and that no embargo against their exportation is in effect.

The Food Administration has opened negotiations by cable with the foreign owners in the hope of obtaining their permission for the purchase of the foodstuffs, but other action will be taken unless the permission is forthcoming. Officials were interested today in the fact that the foodstuffs include more than 2,000,000 bushels of oats consigned to Dutch importers. It was pointed out that Holland is not ordinarily a user of oats, but Germany has been short of oats for her cavalry.

Activities of the Secret Serive agents in New York were said to be only a part of an investigation throughout the United States to discover if large quantities of foodstuffs are being held in storage.

The Dutch commercial mission, with headquarters here, issued a statement disclaiming that any of the supplies belonged to the Netherlands.

"In the first place," said the mission, "there are no secret stores of foods and feed bought by the Dutch agents in this country. None of such materials, were they exported to Holland, could possibly be exported to any belligerent country on account of the Dutch laws prohibiting such exportation. For a long time the Holland Government Commission has supplied the War Trade Board with a complete statement showing all foods and feed owned by Dutch interests in the United States, loaded in ships as well as in storage. The results of investigations, secret or otherwise, if deemed necessary are confidently looked forward to by the Holland Government Commission. The report to the effect that a representative of the Dutch Government said that he would rather see all the cargoes rot in the holds of the vessels before having them removed, is entirely devoid of truth."

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—There is no hoarding of foodstuffs in Massachusetts, according to a statement issued here today by Henry B. Endicott, the Food Administrator. The statement is based on reports from 1,500 out of 1,800 dealers in food commodities who use storage warehouses.

With the co-operation of dealers the Food Administration has instituted a special report system which enables Mr. Endicott to know how much food is in storage from day to day, and thereby prevent hoarding.

FIND ANOTHER MILLION IN EGGS STORED AWAY

Federal Food Commissioner Says Food Hoarders Will Feel Whole Weight of Law.

It became known last night that another $1,000,000 worth of eggs, held in storage here and which have not been reported to the Government as required law, had been located by the Secret Service, which increased the total value of the eggs located by the Government agents to $4,294,434, and brought the total value of all the foodstuffs located to about $40,000,000. With the value of the cotton, jute, oils, and various metals which have been located by the Secret Service added, this means that the Secret Service disclosures involve goods valued at more than $76,000,000.

Arthur Williams, New York City representative of the United States Food Administration, said that the work of Chief Flynn and his agents was done at the request of Mr. Hoover. "The man who hoards food," said Mr. Williams, "should be treated as an enemy of the United States. Food hoarding is a national offense.

"It has been said that there are people in this country who are hoarding food for the purpose of aiding Germany. I do not know the facts in the case, but I believe the reports are true. The present situation indicates what Mr. Hoover is doing for the people. Mr. Hoover has no use for the speculators and he is determined that they may just as well submit to a loss of profit, because after a while they will incur an even greater loss.

"There are two classes of people who are responsible for the present food shortage crisis—one is the man anxious to make difficult the feeding of our allies, the man who may be handling part of the German funds to purchase food for the enemy here, and the other is the man holding back the food stuffs for higher profits.

"If it is found anyone is aiding the enemy the whole power of the United States Food Administration shall fall down upon him."

HOTEL MEN BACK HOOVER.

Food Conservation Is Keynote of Their National Convention.

The hotel men of the United States who have assembled here to attend the annual convention of the Hotel Association of this State and the National Hotel Men's Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, pledged themselves yesterday to stand behind the National Food Administration in conserving the food of the nation. The convention has brought together hundreds of hotel men and before the session ends on Saturday it is expected that at least 10,000 men interested in the hotel industry will be in this city.

In opening the exposition Edward M. Tierney, Chairman of the Exposition Committee, touched upon the changes that have come within a year to this country.

"Tonight," he said, "we stand with heads uncovered in reverential awe of the powers of might, that dictate the things we should do to uphold the United States in its struggle to drive the Moloch of tyranny and inhumanity from the face of the earth. We can best serve our country by opening up the avenues of thrift and economy to the greatest number of our citizens in order that unnecessary waste and destruction of food supplies be stopped."

W. N. Robinson, President of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, also spoke on the necessity of food conservation.

In the afternoon the delegates were entertained at luncheon by George C. Brown, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel. Speeches were made by Mr. Brown, Mr. Tierney, John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Association, and Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf. The wives of the delegates were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore by John McE. Bowman.

The Second National Exposition covers more than 97,000 square feet of floor space in the Grand Central Palace. More than 350 manufacturing concerns have on exhibition every device that goes into the conduct of a hotel or restaurant. All have, almost without exception, devoted some space to showing those appliances that conserve food and keep down kitchen expense.

SAYS ECONOMY ALONE WILL WIN THIS WAR

Sir Stephenson Kent Declares We Must Save in Man Power, Food, and Raw Materials.

Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the British Commission on Munitions, at a luncheon tendered the commission by the New York State Chamber of Commerce yesterday, criticised any talk of peace as untimely, and asserted that inasmuch as we "were in for a long war" we should be applying ourselves rather to the necessity of conducting the fighting economically and efficiently to a successful conclusion.

"To win this war," he said, "we have got to economize in every conceivable way. We have got to economize in food, in raw materials, and in man power. I was saying at lunch that a system that exists in this country, and that did exist in my country, that of cost plus profit, to my mind is a very vicious system. It leads to the negation of economy and to the most uneconomical use of man power imaginable, and it is a direct inspiration for two men doing one man's job. I do want to emphasize that the economy of man power is absolutely vital. The waste of man power is a crime. The waste of skill is a crime. It is a crime if it is perpetrated by the army or by the employer in the factory. Our endeavor in England under that system of dilution is to see that every skilled mechanic in the country is employed to the uttermost of his skill, that he is never allowed to do a job that a less skilled man could do.

"My nation, and your nation, too, will suffer, as my nation has suffered and is suffering, from an insufficiency of that skill. You will not have enough highly skilled mechanics. You will have to bring women to do work that you don't want women to do, but it is the necessity of war that you have to make use of women and of men, or whatever is necessary to pull you through this very long job that we have in front of us."

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the commission and congratulated the members for the information they had brought to American manufacturers. Among those present were H. W. Garrod, G. H. Baillie, Captain Cyril Asquith, members of the British commission; Robert Adamson, General Charles H. Sherrill, Byron H. Newton, George N. Bell, Charles F. Rand, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Philip J. McCook, Hamilton Owens, Curtice H. Hitchcock, Lindsay Russell, Welding Ring, Henry A. Caesar, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles L. Bernheimer, Major Howard C. Smith, Alfred E. Marling, A. Barton Hepburn, and John I. Waterbury. The commission will hold three conferences at the Merchants' Association today, and in the evening will attend a dinner given by the United Engineering Societies at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

VOLUNTARY RATIONING MAPPED OUT BY YAPP

British Director of Food Economy Outlines Weekly Allowances for Men and Women.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 12.—Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, outlined here today his plan for voluntary rationing. Following are the suggested weekly allowances of bread:

Men on heavy industrial or agricultural work, eight pounds; men on ordinary industrial work, seven pounds; men unoccupied or on sedentary work, four pounds eight ounces.

Women on heavy industrial or agricultural work, five pounds; women on ordinary industrial work or domestic service, four pounds; women unoccupied or on sedentary work, three pounds eight ounces.

Other foods, the allowance of which is the same for all, are apportioned as follows:

Cereals, other than bread, twelve ounces; meat, two pounds; butter, two ounces; lard, oils and fats, two ounces; sugar, eight ounces.

Children are not affected by the scheme, no definite ration having been fixed for them.

PROCLAIMS LICENSE RULES FOR BAKERS

President Formally Announces Control Will Be Taken by Hoover on Dec. 10.

COVERS HOTELS AND CLUBS

Food Administrator Will at Once Draft Regulations—Housewives Asked to Follow Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting the baking industry under license, was made public today, and steps were taken by the Food Administration to organize machinery by which the regulations will be enforced.

All bakeries, consuming ten barrels of flour or more a month, will be brought under these regulations on Dec. 10, and are requested to apply for information so that they may adjust plants to the use of the standard weights and formula adopted for "war bread."

The proclamation covers the baking of cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, and other products, and apply not only to bakers but also to hotels, restaurants, and clubs where bread or other products of their own baking are served.

Heads of households who do home baking, are called upon by the Food Administration to watch carefully the formulas and other instructions issued from time to time and co-operate voluntarily.

The President's proclamation is as follows:

(LICENSING BAKERS.)
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide for the National Security and Defense by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibition hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of the act.

And, Whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

And, Whereas, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the manufacture of necessaries to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations, who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products, (excepting, however, those whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than ten barrels a month,) are hereby required to procure a license on or before Dec. 10, 1917. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs, who serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking.

Application for license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., Law Department, License Division, on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be obtained on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after Dec. 10, 1917, without first procuring such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second. WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

To emphasize the need of the American public co-operating in efforts to conserve food the Food Administration today made public an appeal by W. J. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada. In part he said in his message to Canadians:

"Reports of the crops of France and Italy show that we shall be called upon to strain every effort and to conserve every ounce of food to make up the shortage of our allies. Temporary disaster has overtaken the Italian Army, and it will be necessary to support to the utmost by rushing food shipments. The requirements of Great Britain will be much larger than they were last year. We must also insure the women and children of France against terrible suffering and make certain that the allied cause will not be weakened by shortage of essential food supplies.

"The situation is grave today, and the time has come when the people must realize that the Allies are depending on the Continent of North America to a far greater extent than ever before. It is within the power of all of us effectively to support the efforts of our armies."

ASK HOOVER TO GIVE HIDDEN FOOD FACTS

Merchants' Association Sends a Telegram to Washington Assailing 'Sensational' Reports.

The Merchants' Association of this city sent this telegram to Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover in Washington yesterday:

"In response to numerous protests received today and representing membership of over 5,000 representative merchants and corporations we request your immediate co-operation toward minimizing evil effects of sensational articles appearing in daily papers today, apparently emanating from Government sources reporting discovery of '$74,000,000 Secret Hoard of Food and Supplies in Warehouses Here.' For details see Monday morning's New York papers.

"Our understanding is that semi-monthly reports of the amount of foodstuffs in storage throughout the country are made to your department. We request that your statistical department telegraph us what proportion of each of the principal items has been previously and properly reported to the Government, and what proportion has been secretly held as alleged and has been discovered by the Secret Service agents.

"Also what proportion of each article is properly and normally held in storage or warehouses here to meet the daily consumption of approximately 9,000,000 of inhabitants in the city and adjacent tributary territory, and other legitimate normal demands, such as awaiting steamship space for Europe. Also any other information which will assist in giving the public the correct understanding of the real facts.

"The Merchants' Association desires to co-operate with national, State, and municipal authorities in every reasonable way to assist in minimizing waste, securing economical distribution, and obtaining co-operation of the public and also to prevent profiteering. The Merchants' Association, however, protests vigorously against sensational articles which are essentially misleading and which inflame the ultimate consumers to the detriment of all concerned, including themselves.

"We strongly urge that the National Food Administration arrange to secure the co-operation of the press throughout the country, pledging that no sensational articles regarding food or food supplies will be published unless approved in advance by the National Food Administration or its representatives in the respective States."

One of the officials directly responsible for the estimate of the food hidden here said last night when the Merchants' Association telegram was brought to his attention that the figures supplied to Washington were separate and distinct from those reported regularly to the Agricultural Department and that the supplies listed were, as stated, actually "hidden supplies."

GIFFORD PINCHOT RESIGNS.

Disagrees with Live Stock Division of the Food Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gifford Pinchot and Edward C. Lasater, who were with the Live Stock Division of the Food Administration, have dropped their official duties because they differed with some of the policies adopted. Mr. Lasater, a live stock producer of Falfurrias, Texas, sent in his resignation today, and it was learned at the same time that Mr. Pinchot resigned more than a week ago.

Mr. Lasater objected to the policy adopted in putting an end to practices of about thirty mills in the South which, he alleged, had been exploiting the purchasers of feed. He also said that his advice for the immediate seizure of cottonseed cake had not been followed. The situation has been receiving the attention of the Food Administration.

EXPECT TO ENROLL 4 OF EVERY 5 CALLED

New Draft Rules, Now off the Press, Will Simplify Work of the Exemption Boards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Copies of the new army draft regulations came off the press today for a final reading preparatory to mailing to the local exemption boards throughout the country. They will be in the hands of all boards next week.

Under the new plan the burden of supplying information which will result in his being placed in his proper classification under the selective service law rests squarely upon the registrant. All instructions now in the hands of the boards will be annulled upon the receipt of the new regulations, which are greatly reduced in extent and simplified in process.

The questionnaire process will eliminate from consideration for military service probably 95 per cent. of the men who would have been discharged or exempted under the old plan. Under the first call the average board was compelled to examine five men to obtain one for service. In some cases not more than one out of ten or twelve was sent to the camps.

It is expected that under the new scheme the average figures will be reversed and at most not more than one man in five called up will fail to pass his physical examination and be rejected.

"The American Bar Association and the American Medical Association are now at work organizing the lawyers and doctors to aid registrants in their vicinity in filling out their questionnaires. With the aid of these associations it is hoped a high percentage of the questonnaires will come back in such form that the boards will have little more than a rubber stamp proceeding left to select the men to fill any call.

LIGHTS OUT NEXT THURSDAY

Fuel Administration Order to Darken Broadway at 11 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Fuel Administration tonight set Thursday as the effective date of the restrictions to be imposed on the use of coal for electric display advertising.

Regulations will be issued tomorrow limiting to three and a quarter hours, from 7:45 P. M. to 11 P. M., the time in which electric signs may be kept lighted, with the exception of small signs maintained to direct persons to a place of business.

STRIKE LEADER SEIZED.

Wasserthal Charged in Duluth with Being an Enemy Alien.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—The activities of Frank Wasserthal in connection with the local strike of the Lake Lines' Stevedore Association resulted in his arrest today by Department of Justice officials.

Government officials declare Wasserthal was the moving spirit of the strike and was a native of Germany. He was charged with being an enemy alien.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The highest type of investment is a first mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Usually the rate of interest does not exceed 4½%. Just now, however, we can supply you with this most desirable security yielding 5%.

It is an opportunity that you cannot afford to miss.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MV MV MV MV MV MV MV MV MV

Announcement

FOR still greater business efficiency, more perfected service, and the maintenance of our present low scale of prices, we have removed our Lighting Fixture Display Rooms to

503-511 West 24th Street

MITCHELL VANCE CO. INC.

Sole producers of "VANCO BRONZE," the new metal

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Build Up, To Brace Up, To Tone Up

If your general health is not as good as it should be, begin today a course of *Pepto-Mangan*.

Have you suffered loss of appetite and weight? Is your sleep dream-disturbed and unrefreshing? Do you lack the energy to work well and to play well? Are you nervous? Is your color bad, and have you many "off-days"? These (in the absence of some organic disease) are some of the indications of weak, watery blood, poor in iron and red cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Every organ of your body—heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, liver, stomach—draws its power to perform from the blood; if the fuel is scant and weak, the engine cannot run well.

Pepto-Mangan builds, braces and tones you up because it strengthens the very source of life and strength. It charges the blood with iron. It creates thousands of new, rich, red blood cells.

The reinforced blood, glad in its new vigor, courses through all the body, scours out the poisons and waste tissues, which are usually responsible for the constant half-sick condition, and paves the way for the easy return of good health.

Because it restores the health by enriching the blood and thus builds on a scientific foundation, *Pepto-Mangan* is a valuable tonic for the anemic, the run down and overworked, the invalid, the convalescent, the pale, puny child, and the aged. It will agree with the most delicate stomach.

Friendly Warning:

The confidence of the medical profession and the friendship of the millions it has helped during the quarter century of its existence, has caused many counterfeits to be foisted upon the unsuspecting. Gude's is the one genuine *Pepto-Mangan*. It is sold by all druggists only in the form pictured in this advertisement—never in bulk. Read the circular around the bottle.

Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Pepto-Mangan looks

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Can You Talk into the Telephone?

Then You Can Dictate to The Dictaphone

Lift the receiver off the hook, like any telephone receiver. Press the lever with your thumb, and talk like you talk over the phone—moderately, distinctly, directly into the receiver. When you're through dictating, simply hang up.

From that point on, The Dictaphone operator takes care of your correspondence. You only sign the completed letters.

The Dictaphone System gives you the letters, ready to sign, much earlier in the day than when each letter was written twice—once in shorthand, again on the typewriter.

For every girl—transcribing direct from cylinder to typewriter—produces at least 50 per cent more letters each day. Better letters, too—an exact transcription of your very words. Cheaper letters—one-third less cost.

Again, the every-minute convenience of The Dictaphone can't be over-emphasized. You can use it during the lunch hour, or at any time of the day or night just like the telephone.

There are thousands of users of The Dictaphone right in your own city. We're sure that you'll become a user, too, after you have had a demonstration in *your* office on *your* work.

Phone or write when you're ready, but don't put it off too long.

Write for Booklet "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Phone Barclay 3043; or Call on us at 55 Warren Street, New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Christmas in Camp

Warm expressions of home love—carrying the cheer of the hearth-side to bleak camp scenes.

Comfort articles which have been tested by the soldier and the sportsman.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is crowded with thousands of things which men in the service most need.

You will be assisted in the prompt selection of your Christmas parcel, which we are prepared to pack and ship with greatest expedition.

Military Requisites for Cold Weather

Army Sweaters of pure worsted, olive drab, V-neck, pull-over, without sleeves, $6.50.

Same, with sleeves, $8.

Army Sweaters, coat style, $8.50.

Suede Leather Jacket, with knitted neck and wristlets, body covered with woolen fabrics, to be worn under regulation jacket, $15, $17.50 and $20.

Army Flannel Shirts, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50—with a soldier's or sailor's initial chips at cuffs.

Wool Socks—cashmere or heavy weight—many soldiers wear the heavy socks over the lighter ones; 50c a pair.

Alpaca Wool Gloves, $2.25.

Lamb-lined Waistcoats, Sheep-lined Coats, Wool Hoods, Fleece Scarfs and Sheep-lined Camp Moccasins.

Watches for Infantry, Artillery and Sailors

The most complete assortment of Military Wrist Watches in America.

Sterling case, Waltham movement, khaki strap, $25.

Others up to $90.

Artillery Timing Watch, on broad Kitchener strap—1-5 second stop, for tuning cannon firing, $45.

Selected Christmas Boxes for Soldiers

Containing articles of maximum use—assembled with a knowledge of what a soldier wants—packed in special boxes in red and white, with blue service star.

Sent prepaid anywhere—$2.50, $5, $10 and $20.

For Freezing Weather in the Clouds

Aviators' leather and fleece-lined clothes—the Abercrombie & Fitch standard, as accepted by aviators in all countries.

Government Aviation Shoe as shown—tan calf, 10½ in. high, lined with heavy lamb's wool—worn over heavy stockings or shoes; $14.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Christmas Gifts for Military and Naval Men

Also New Booklet of Equipment for Officers and Enlisted Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

TEUTONS MAKE GIRLS WORK FOR THE ARMY

Government Admits Often-Denied Reports of Deportations from Alsace-Lorraine.

WILL RELEASE ALL UNDER 17

Admission Brought Out Through Communication from This Government Concerning Complaints.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Confirmation has been given by the German Government itself to the often-denied reports current for the last year that young girls of Alsace-Lorraine have been carried away from their homes and forced to labor for the German army.

From Switzerland today there came a cable report of the reply made by the German Under Secretary for War to a complaint of an Alsatian Deputy in the Reichstag against mistreatment of these young girls. This Government's reply took the form of an official communiqué, which in substance stated that the army administration had taken measures to assure the girls requisitioned in Alsace-Lorraine and actively employed in work at the front the benefits of moral and religious supervision.

Only 8½ per cent. of the girls were less than 17 years old, the Deputy was assured, and scarcely one-half of them had been subjected by force to the work at the front.

The German Government, the reply set forth, wishing to meet the desires of the Alsatian population, had issued an order that young girls less than 17 years, who had been enrolled by force, should be liberated at once.

GAS AND SHRAPNEL POURED ON OUR FORCES

Pershing's Men Obliged to Don Masks—Vigorous Fire Kept Up by Both Sides.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—The American infantrymen in the trenches and artillerists in the gun pits have had their first real experience with gas shells.

The Germans have let loose many during the last two days, making the use of gas masks necessary. Shrapnel has also been freely used by both sides.

During a recent night German machine guns were again turned on the American trenches, the Americans replying with an equally vigorous fire.

PERSHING SEEKS INSURANCE

Applies for $10,000 Policy Under Federal War Risk Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commissioner of Insurance William C. Delanoy announced today that he had received an application from Major General Pershing, commanding the American Forces in France, for a policy for $10,000 of war risk insurance. Commissioner Delanoy states that our men in General Pershing's command have shown an accelerated interest in the war risk plan of insurance within the last few days and the applications are coming in now in larger numbers.

All reports indicate that the soldiers at the front are enthusiastic about the opportunity for life insurance and are proud of their Government, which in this provision for the soldier in case of disability and for his dependent family has done something hitherto unknown in the history of wars. The total amount of army and navy life insurance now issued is in $2,200,000.

General Pershing, in cabling for insurance on his life, added the following commendation of the plan:

"The army in France is pleased at the announcement that the Soldiers and Sailors' Insurance bill is now a law. By this act our Government has given its soldiers a privilege which no other country has ever granted. The very low rate and other advantages of this insurance are so manifest that it is hoped that every man in the army who needs insurance for those dependent upon him will avail himself of this generous offer. I have made application for insurance myself."

Patrol Boat Ashore in Home Waters

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Navy Department was notified today that a naval patrol boat had gone ashore in home waters. So far as reported, no one was injured. Efforts to float the vessel were begun at once.

SEES WAR UNTIL 1920 UNLESS SPEEDED UP

British Minister of National Service Calls for Mightiest Effort in Nation's History.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 12.—Sir Auckland C. Geddes, Minister of National Service, in a speech here today said the people must prepare for a sterner trial than any that had yet been faced. The war, he predicted, would drift into 1920 and after, if the people did not pull themselves together for the mightiest effort in the nation's history.

Victory, said Sir Auckland, depended upon a great uprush of human energy, generated by the people in their determination to win. The Government should not be asked to drive them.

To maintain armies in the field, the speaker concluded, it would be necessary to make further heavy calls on the manhood of the country. All physically fit men previously exempted were required for service unless they were employed in connection with munitions, shipping, agriculture, or other vital industries.

GOLD STAR AS MOURNING.

Chicago Movement to Abolish Black Garb for Death of Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A movement was begun here today for the substitution for the black garb of mourning of some designation, such, for instance, as a gold star, in memory of American soldier dead.

According to Mrs. Louise De Koven Bowen, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, the glory of the death should be emphasized rather than its sadness. "The phychological effect of multitudes in mourning is not good. Soldiers do not like it and Germany forbids it," said Mrs. Bowen. "It is not too early to consider this subject now."

American Casualties in Flanders.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—Among the American casualties with the Canadian forces in France, reported today, were these: Killed in action: T. P. Hoban, Framingham, Mass.; gassed: W. H. Taylor, Libby, Mont.; wounded and gassed: H. J. Calle, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Damase Fournier, Natick, R. I.; wounded: Sergeant Major E. G. Watson, Ortonville, Minn.; W. A. Miller, Cheyenne, Wyo.; William Cassidy, Derby Centre, Vt.; James Murray, Charleston, Mass.; Thomas Stanley, Batavia, N. Y.; Corporal D. L. Hager, Kennebunkport, Me.; Austin Crosby, Latchfield, Me.; A. G. Williamson, Newport, Vt.

Every Soldier Will Feel Obliged to Learn French and Keep a Diary.

Here is a Marvelous Book to fill both needs—the

SOLDIERS-SAILORS DIARY and English-French Dictionary

THE DIARY for recording individual experiences is the most serviceable book in existence and always will be a most cherished possession.

THE DICTIONARY — Self-pronouncing by new Sound-Spelling Method which exhaustive tests prove so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct accent.

Great Popularity on Account of Its Military Compactness, Neatness and Thoroughness Has Greeted This Soldier's Necessity.

Richly Bound in Durable Textile Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Stamped, Strong Bond Paper, Fits the Pocket.

Send One To The Boy—Keep One At Home

Packed in beautiful gift box.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID $1.00

Money back if not satisfied.

WINFIELD W. DUDLEY,
110 West 40th St., New York City.

A Delight for Heavy People

Sold only at
1372 Broadway at 37th St.
12 Park Place Woolworth Building.

Men and women who are somewhat above average weight especially enjoy the comfort of the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE.

Heavy people find the "sensible" shapes in this footwear delightful. The cushion of felt conforms to the foot sole, thus distributing the body weight evenly and warding off arch troubles. The layer of cork acts as a buffer between your foot and the pavement at each step.

Comfortable as a house slipper and no "breaking-in." Most styles $7 to $9.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO. For Women Made by JOHN EBERTS SHOE CO.

The figures are signalling "J. T."

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y., MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS

DIAMONDS - EMERALD CUT, MARQUISE, ROUND and PEAR SHAPE

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

Acting as Agent

in the management of real estate carries with it a responsibility to obtain results. We assume the responsibility and our record proves that we get results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

These Sales for Today

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Income and Expenditure

They are "bad friends" just now.

It's important that they be reconciled.

This is today's dominant thought, as important a one to the capitalist as to the humblest wage-earner. Perhaps, indeed, more so to the former than to the latter.

There's one institution in New York where you can purchase EVERYTHING you need for your home, for your person and for the members of your family at less cost than you can elsewhere,—and that, if you please, without sacrificing anything in the matter of quality.

THAT IS SPELT IN ONE WORD. The signature to this timely notice.

Greenhut's

Supply Your Table Needs in

The World's Greatest Grocery

Everything for the table, guaranteed strictly fresh and best quality. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Call or write for free copy of our latest Grocery Catalogue, The American Home and Table.

Mince Meat
"None Such" Mince Meat—dozen, $1.35; pkg. 12c
Fountain Mince Meat—5 lb. pail, 94c; plat jar 30c

New Crop Prunes
Small Sweet Prunes—5 lbs. 58c
Italian Oregon Prunes—2 lbs. 40c
Imperial Prunes — the largest grown—2 lbs. 46c

Figs
Fancy Whole Figs—5 lbs., $1.20; lb. 25c
New Layer Figs—2 lbs. 46c
Choice Cooking Figs—2 lbs. 30c

Selected Eggs
Dozen in carton 47c
None delivered

Chocolate Pudding
Mrs. Morrison's Original Brand—dozen, 91c; reg. 10c pkg. 8c

Raisins
Fountain Seeded Raisins—dozen, $1.75; pkg. 15c
Fancy Seedless Raisins—dozen, $1.75; pkg. 15c
California Cluster Raisins—reg. 18c carton 14c
King Ko Seeded Muscatel Raisins—dozen, $1.75; can 15c

New Crop Nuts
Soft Shell Walnuts—3½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 30c
Best Mixed Nuts—10 lbs., $2.60; lb. 28c
Paper Shell Almonds—3 lbs., $1.05; lb. 35c
Choice Mixed Nuts—2 lbs. 44c

Macaroni
Macaroni or Spaghetti—10 lb. container 95c
Macaroni or Spaghetti—Nobetter Brand; dozen, $1.09; pkg. 10c

Our Own Roasting
See our Coffee Roaster in daily operation.
Maracaibo Coffee—25 lbs., $4.90; 5 lbs. $1.00
Coast Blend Coffee—10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs. $1.00
Guadarali Blend Coffee—25 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

Teas
Special Plantation Teas—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.50; lb. 60c
English Breakfast Tea—Mixed Tea or Basket Fired Japan Tea: 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

Jam
Hazel Brand Raspberry and Apple or Strawberry and Apple—doz. $2.90; jar 25c

Pure Olive Oil
Fountain quality finest imported; gallon can, $4.75; quart can 1.25

Anticipating Thanksgiving—Our Annual Sale of

"Wear Ever" Aluminum Ware

In Connection with which a Most Interesting Practical Demonstration

ALUMINUM CO.

As a matter of fact, a demonstration is hardly needed, though custom sanctions it. Every housekeeper and home-maker appreciates the virtues of aluminum kitchen utensils. Every one knows that they are sanitary, easily cleaned. An investment in these wares represents money well spent. At Greenhut's Economy figures you can't do better anywhere.

"Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 10x14; at 3.25
"Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 11x16; at 4
"Wear Ever" Aluminum Tea Kettles—flat bottom; cold handle, 5-quart capacity; at 3.25
"Wear Ever" Pudding Pans 8 inches; at 57c
"Wear Ever" Coffee Pots—8-cup size; at 2.24
"Wear Ever" Cake Pans—9½ inches; at 40c
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 3-quart; at 98c
"Wear Ever" Lipped Sauce Pans—with long handle; 2½-quart; at 95c
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 4-quart; at 1.67
"Wear Ever" Tea Pots—8-cup size; at 2.76
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 3-quart; at 1.24
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 4-quart; at 1.67
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 6-quart; at 2.05
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle; 7-inch diameter; at 72c
"Wear Ever" Stew Pans—2-quart; at 81c
"Wear Ever" Seamless Single Roasting Pans—size 10x14; at 1.71
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—with bail handle; 8-quart; at 1.91
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—12 qt., with bail handle; at 2.62
"Wear Ever" Pint Cups—at 38c
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle; 8½ inches diameter; at 1.10

Aluminum Sundries

18c Skimmers—at 15c
25c Cake Turners—at 20c
25c Flour Dredges—at 20c
10c Sugar Dredges—at 8c
10c Custard Cups—at 8c
10c Doughnut Cutters—at 8c
10c Cream Dippers—at 8c
25c Measuring Cups—at 20c
25c Measuring Spoons—at 20c
20c Cheese Graters—at 15c
10c Tea Strainers—at 8c
7c Salt or Pepper Shakers—at 6c
30c Ladles—at 25c
18c Perforated Ladles—at 15c

Other Big Sales for Today

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' STYLISH DRESSES—fabrics and fashions now in demand:

$12.75 Silk Dresses at $7.95

Popular styles in Satin, some have collars of white silk or Georgette Crepe; many are lace trimmed. Colors include brown, plum, green, taupe, navy and black. A limited number of evening dresses in pastel shades included.

$14.75 and $16.50 Silk and Serge Dresses at $10.75

Several smart styles, fashioned of excellent quality men's wear and French all-wool Serge, Charmeuse or Satin. Choice of side-drape, tunic, pleated and straight line effects. Exquisitely trimmed with metallic color or self embroidery; novelty girdles and Georgette Crepe or silk collars and vestees.

3,000 Men's High Grade Negligee Shirts to Sell Today at $1

(The values range to $2.75)

A truly fine lot of shirts, comprising broken assortments, fine samples, and "imperfect laundry" lots, from one of the best makers here. Included are:—

WOVEN AND CORDED MADRAS SHIRTS IN FINE GRADES, SHIRTS WITH MERCERIZED WOVEN FIGURES, FINE PERCALES CORDS, REPPS, POPLINS AND OTHER NOVELTY SHIRTINGS, And Lastly, SHIRTS WITH SILK FRONTS AND CUFFS.

There isn't a back number in the entire collection. The styles are numbered among the season's best. You will find here a splendid variety of neat stripes on white and colored grounds, also plain colors which are guaranteed not to fade.

Every shirt is generously cut full size, and finished with ocean pearl buttons. Soft or laundered cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 17½.

Women's $3.50 and $5 Leather Hand Bags—at $2.95

Newest style hand bags of first quality Pinseal, Real Morocco, Tapir Lamb, Moire and combinations of Silk and Tapir Lamb. Lined with rich brocaded silk and fitted with purse and mirror. Some with centre compartment.

Women's $1.25 & $1.50 Felt Juliets—at pair 95c

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FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS—pretty striped effects; also all white; some trimmed with frog trimmings; $1.25 and 1.49

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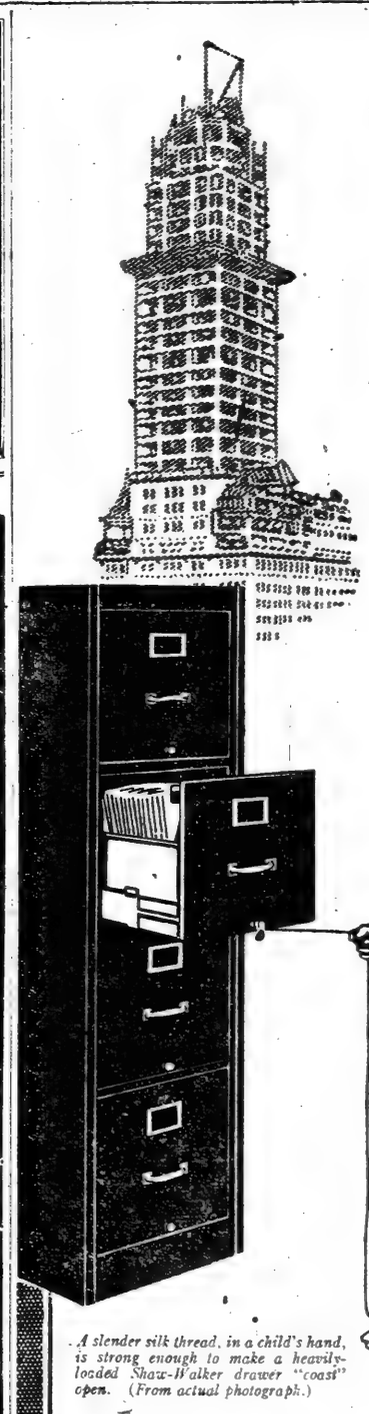

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GERMANY'S HOUSE OF PAPER.

W. W. Tarn, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, contributes a timely and interesting article on Germany's unsubstantial finances to The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONVERTED TO WAR BY GERMAN CRUELTY

The Rev. Dr. Johnstone Tells Presbyterian Conference Why He Forsook Pacifism.

REJECTED BRYCE REPORT

But Now, He Says, "We're in the Work of Clearing Out a Jungle of Beasts."

A dramatic confession of conversion to full faith in the holiness of the allied purpose in the war by a Montreal clergyman, who told how indisputable evidence of revolting German cruelty had forced him to abandon pacifist doctrines, stirred to its depths yesterday afternoon a joint war conference of the Presbyteries of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., and Nassau County. His voice breaking with emotion, his manner agitated as he paced the floor and cried out that the things he had learned had seared his brain forever, the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Johnstone told how he had rejected the Bryce report of Prussian atrocities as incredible and how he had remained "lukewarm" despite all pleadings till "last night I heard from the lips of one who knows better than any one else in this country just what the Germans had done, and now I know that we are not traitors to our country, but to Jesus Christ our Lord, if we are not in this thing to wipe out the Christless philosophy and the Christless religion of our enemies."

Dr. Johnstone's gaunt frame shook and his gray hair was tossed about as he walked up and spoke directly to one minister and then another, while his audience answered him with cries of "Amen!" and "God be praised!"

"I want to tell you men," he continued, "that we're in the work of clearing out a jungle of beasts in the centre of Europe, and I wish to say to you now"—the clergyman uplifted his two hands as if in prayer—"that if Germany wins this war I pray God my wife may die before those loathsome beasts set foot on the soil of this country."

The preacher, his voice still vibrant with emotion, shocked the gathering with a story of German cruelty to a woman in the throes of childbirth and to her husband, a story which ended with the murder of the couple and of the infant, and then he said:

"I said before, 'It isn't true, Bryce or no Bryce,' but now I say I would i could get away from these awful things. My whole being is stirred, and I was kept awake all night. I have preached that we keep free from anger and bitterness and condemnation; now I preach that we have got to win, for if a philosophy of force is to win out in this war, then the very throne of God will totter. Christianity has got to be saved from this awful wreckage, and Christianity will win out only when we teach them that their philosophy, which has made of Europe a shambles, shall not prevail."

The Moderator of the meeting, Dr. Holland G. Mendenhall, told Dr. Johnstone solemnly as he sat down: "Brother, we are with you with all our hearts," and the clergymen and laymen present in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church nodded and clapped and uttered fervent amens.

Dr. Johnstone's address, almost the last to be delivered, struck the high note in an afternoon of devotional consecration to the prosecution of the war, and to the co-ordination of all Presbyterian energies directed to that end, and to the collateral one of looking after the spiritual welfare of Protestant soldiers and sailors. At the outset Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, Secretary of the New York Presbytery, announced that the Rev. Dr. Allen W. McCurdy had abandoned the Presbyterian ministry. Dr. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, and one of the best-known ministers in the city, campaigned ardently for Morris Hillquit and his municipal ownership platform during the recent election. The Socialist headquarters were believed to have been responsible for his sudden termination of a long-standing connection with the church.

Dr. John F. Carson of the Central Church of Brooklyn and Chairman of the National Service Commission of the denomination, told of the co-operative work of the various Protestant denominations among the soldiers at Yaphank and urged that the atmosphere of hesitancy and halting which, he said, the commission had found in many places should give way to a wholehearted effort to arouse the entire church to a consciousness of America's righteous purpose in the war. He was seconded by Dr. William Merrill of the Brick Church, who dwelt upon the wisdom of converting all pacifists by reminding them of the real objects of the war. He said that when the commission visited President Wilson and asked how it could help, the President said:

"God knows I tried to keep out of war as long as I could honorably. The great thing you men in the church can do now is to keep fresh in the minds of the people the high ideals and purposes for which America entered the war."

CITY OFFERS MEDICAL AID.

Charities Commissioner Has Plan to Further Clinical Studies.

Officials and instructors of medical schools and colleges of the city qand the staffs of the various hospitals under municipal control were invited by First Deputy Commissioner H. C. Wright of the Department of Public Charities, in an address last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at the Academy of Medicine, to co-operate in making use of the material the city has to offer for the furthering of medical knowledge and clinical studies. Commissioner Wright presented his subject under the title of "The Municipality's Relation to Medical Education."

Of eighty-eight hospitals in the city having 100 or more free beds, he said, eighteen of the hospitals were operated by the city, having 16,000 beds, or many more than all the others combined, and he asserted that not more than one-fifth of the cases treated were considered for clinical or other educational opportunities by post-graduate students.

The suggestions of Commissioner Wright were approved by physicians. Some suggested that the private practitioner should have the use of the hospital facilities for his own cases, but this met with disapproval on the ground that the hospitals could not meet such a burden. A further recommendation that staffs of instructors be paid by the city was replied to by the Comissioner, who said that taxpayers probably would not agree to such an extra expense, even though the instructors would be willing to give more or all of their time to the work.

Dr. L. Pierce Clark, attached to the Randall's Island Hospitals, said an arrangement had been approved by Commissioner Kingsbury for systematic courses of medical college education in the City Hospital and the Institution for Feeble-Minded, which would open the first of the year.

CREWLESS BOAT 'VERY OLD.'

Device Used by British, Admiralty Says, as Early as 1885.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement regarding the electrically controlled sea raiders which the Germans have been operating off Belgium, and several of which have been destroyed:

"The electrically controlled motor boats used on the Belgian Coast are twin petrol engine vessels, partially closed in, and travel at a high rate of speed. They carry a drum with between thirty and fifty miles of insulated single core cable, through which the boat is controlled electrically. The forepart carries a considerable charge of high explosives, probably from 300 to 500 pounds in weight.

"The method of operating is to start the engine, after which the crew leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles, and signals to the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port,' or 'steady.' The boat is zig-zagged while being steered into a ship, and the charge is exploded automatically.

"The device is a very old one. A boat similarly controlled was used by H. M. S. Vernon, a torpedo experimental ship, as far back as 1885. The only new features in the German boats are the engines and wireless appliances, neither of which existed then."

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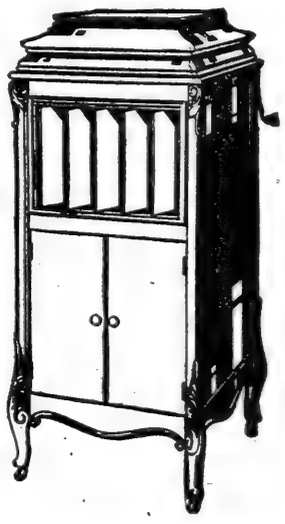
Let your decision on what phonograph you buy have all the advantage that a visit to one of the many Columbia salesrooms will give.



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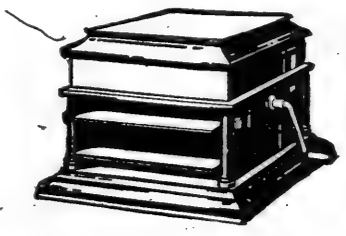

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UPTON MEN LEARN HOW TO 'GET' A HUN

Grizzled British Sergeant Gives Officers a Graphic Drill with Bayonet.

SHOWS SPEED IS DESIRABLE

'First Time I Met a 'Un in a Trench,' He Says, 'I Down't Remember Wot I Did, but I Got 'Im.'

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 12.—No better lesson in discipline could have been given than today when the national army recruits saw their officers, who have been laboring to instill implicit obedience in their men, voluntarily subject themselves to the caustic phrases of an English drill sergeant, one of the bayonet-fighting experts of the British Army.

Sergeant Major G. C. Covington, with the physique of an expert gymnast and with the long, waxed mustache and the flashing blue eyes of a veteran with twenty-eight years' continuous service in the British Army, has been assigned from the British General Headquarters staff for bayonet instruction work at Camp Upton. He is called one of the best drillmasters in the British Army. For many years he has been drilling recruits of all races in different parts of the British Empire. At the end of the Boer war he took charge of a battalion of the very men he had been fighting, and some of these pupils are now fighting the Germans. During the present war, after serving in the trenches with his regiment, he taught the use of the bayonet to 2,700 officers on Salisbury Plain.

Today Sergeant Major Covington grasped a rifle with bayonet fixed and turned to a class of specially selected commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

"This represents the sport of kings," he said. "Not ownly your life, but the whole civilized world depends on 'ow you use the bay'net. You are not arfter one man, but millions.

"When you go arfter a 'Un, you don't think of wot the 'Un is gowing to do to you. You think of wot you're gowing to do to the 'Un. It's a much pleasanter subject, and it keeps the 'Un thinkin' abaht himself. It distracts 'im, so to speak.

"You are gowing arfter an enemy that 'as violated every known code of civilized warfare, and 'e'll try to do wicked things to you. But 'ee carn't stand the bay'net. If he grabs your bay'net, I'll show wou 'ow to use the butt of your rifle, and if 'e lays 'old of your rifle, I'll show you 'ow to kill a 'Un with your bare 'ands.

"The class will now form for bay'net instruction. By twos—tally off! Even numbers of the front rank and odd numbers of the rear rank eight paces to the front and rear. Mowve! Sharply, now, sharply!"

The Sergeant Major has a voice like a trumpet, that sent the officers scurrying for their lives, and he spoke without a smile.

"One small 'arf step to the right—mowve! Right! Now, 'old your rifles at 'igh port. I *said* 'igh port,' but down't 'old the rifle like a banjo or act like you was stabbin' Zeppelins. Now, on guard! No, no! Down't 'old your rifle like a swagger stick. On guard means to 'old the rifle in an easy, threatenin' attitood.

"Now, when you engage with a 'Un, you endeavor to keep 'im on the defensive. It's safer that wye, for it makes the 'Un forget abaht you. 'E may be a bit wicked now and then. If 'e parries, come dahn with your butt—so. But come back with your bay'net, for the further away your blade is from you, the further away the 'Un is.

"Don't play with the 'Un, gentlemen. Good baynet fighters never do that. The more a man knows abaht baynet fighting, the less 'e thinks 'e knows, and 'e endeavors to give the 'Un 'is fatal moment as soon as possible.

"When you get a 'Un, withdraw your baynet immediately. This is a very important matter, gentlemen. The first time I met a 'Un in a trench, I down't remember wot I did, but I got 'im. But I did not withdraw my baynet quick enough, for I went 'ead over 'eels in the trench, leaving my baynet there. Later I 'ad to gow back again and get it—against my inclination."

There is no spirit of play about Sergeant Major Covington. Every command he gave required instant obedience, and he devised all sorts of exercises and evolutions to keep the minds of his pupils on the alert. No matter what the rank of the laggard officer, the British drill Sergeant had an appropriate comment that, while it could not be construed disrespectful in any way, was highly successful in preventing a repetition of the incident. And the waxed mustaches and flashing blue eyes had only to turn to the appreciative audience of officers and soldiers to silence any sounud of amusement from that quarter.

"In bayonet fighting," explained the Sergeant Major, "success can be obtained only through the closest union of brain, eye, and muscle. Discipline, no matter what the rank or education, must be immediate."

Only twice did the Sergeant Major relax his gravity. For fancing purposes he required something less fodrmidable than cold steel, and he summoned a recruit to his side.

"Get me some broom 'andles," he said.

The recruit was plainly puzzled.

"Some broom 'andles! Down't you know wot I mean?" Then with an enormous wink he said:

"If they down't give 'em to you, tell 'em the Colonel wants 'em."

The second relaxation came when a non-commissioned officer cut his finger slightly during the bayonet charge and looked at it.

"Down't let me smell that blood," cautioned the British veteran. "Down't let me smell it! It mykes me wild."

The classes now receiving bayonet instruction in turn will drill the recruits. Dummies are being rigged up outside every infantry barracks, and a bayonet fighting course is being constructed with trenches, hurdles, and entanglements. Later there will be competitions in bayonet practice between the various companies and regiments in the New York City division.

Ohio's Wet Majority 1,723.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—With every county in Ohio reported officially, prohibition in Ohio has been defeated by 1,723 votes on the face of the returns. The total vote stands: For prohibition, 522,430; against prohibition, 524,153.

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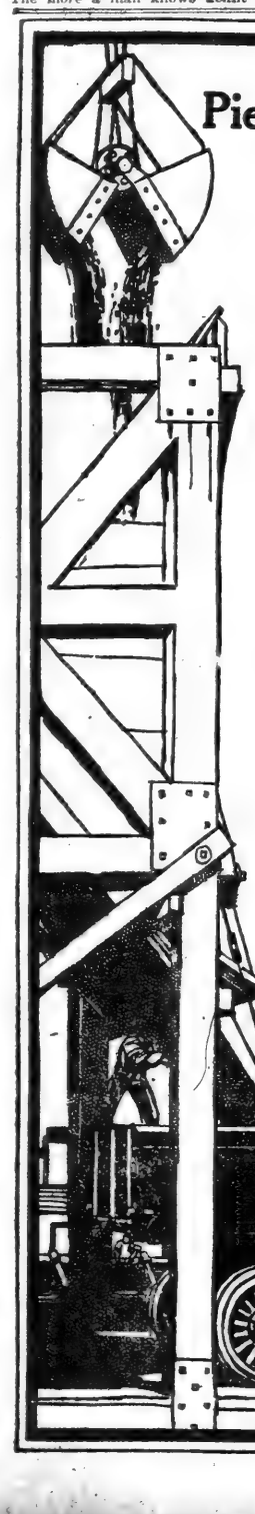

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These millions of impulses spell intensity of interest.

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They have made the Cosmopolitan the first and foremost advertising medium among the monthly magazines of the world.

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ON SALE TODAY

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL HORSE SHOW GETS UNDER WAY IN GARDEN ARENA

HORSE SHOW OPENS BEFORE HUGE CROWD

Stars of the Ring Receive the Homage of Society from Many Countries.

FAMED GARDEN IN A GLOW

Great Building Is Attractively Decorated for the Notable Red Cross Benefit Exhibition.

In a blaze of light and color, the aristocracy of the horse domain held court in gorgeous style in Madison Square Garden last night, while a vast crowd of society and horse lovers gazed with admiration on the animated picture of equine beauty in the tan bark ring. It was the opening of the National Horse Show, which this year takes on a new interest because the entire receipts will be a gift to the American Red Cross. Society has taken a greater interest in the spectacle than in any show since 1885, when the Duke of Marlborough was here for the show. Every one of the boxes has been taken, and was filled with a fashionable throng last evening.

It is the one time of the year when the horse comes into his own. From his high pedestal he reigns supreme in a setting of decorative beauty. Folks come from far and near in limousines, sedans, phaetons, and landaulets to pay homage. Crowded from the boulevards and drives by the intrusion of the motor car, the national show remains as the one occasion where the well-groomed horses command their deserved attention.

The old garden never was so resplendent as it is this year. Great awning stripes of red and white hide the roof and walls. From the ceilings hang great baskets of creeping ivy. Growing red geraniums and clinging vines ornament the boxes while one end of the arena is a solid bank of towering pine cedars and other forest trees. Twinkling among the bowers of green are hundreds of blue lights, and from somewhere in the depths of this woodland verdure is hidden the Old Guard band, which blares forth melodies to which the show horses prance about the enclosure.

The large number of entries in the numerous classes and the attendance at the opening night promise much for the success of this commendable Red Cross benefit. It was a picturesque crowd which promenaded about the Garden. The uniforms of army officers of many countries added a touch of color to the throng. Red Cross nurses selling programs were everywhere in the gathering. Belgian, Italian, French, and English officers mingled with society. The box of the National Horse Show Association at the Madison Avenue end of the arena represented a cricket marquee, and was decorated with the flags of all the Allies.

Jumpers Guided by Fair Riders.

The Garden was well filled when the bugle brought the class for ladies' hunters into the ring. This was the most spectacular event of the evening, and prolonged applause greeted the women riders as they guided their hunters over the jumps. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the veteran rider of the class, sent the noted jumped Cavalier over the barriers with unusual skill, and little Becky Lanier, a mere schoolgirl, with her hair down her back, came in for much applause as she guided Down East, last year's winner, over the timbers.

Miss Marion Hollins rode Harry Payne Whitney's Mombassom, and Mrs. J. P. Kincon sent Rock Cress over the jumps. There were many other women riders in this class, and the daring performances over the hurdles furnished the most exciting event of an evening which abounded in interesting feats of horsemanship.

After Cavalier had captured the blue in the class for ladies' hunters, the old gelding which has won so many championships was brought out again for the officers' jumping class, and in this he was ridden by Captain Thomas Hitchcock, who joined the service when the war broke out. Cavalier jumped as well as before, but the Allies had sent formidable contenders in the mare of Colonel Sir Adam Beck, the leading cross-country sportsman of Canada. Colonel Beck rode four of his horses and in such a finished manner that he will carry the cup presented by William H. Moore back to Canada. His winning mount, Sir Thomas, was of a sturdier type than Cavalier, while Captain Joseph W. Viner's Yellow Stone Regent also was placed above Mr. Hitchcock's jumper.

The spectators were thrilled at the afternoon session with a remarkable exhibition of a battlefield hitch of twelve Belgian horses owned by Walter H. Hanley of Providence. These massive roan horses, three abreast in columns of four were driven around the ring at different paces varying from a canter to a gallop. With remarkable skill the Belgian steeds, each weighing more than a ton, circled about the tanbark ring changing pace and evolutions at the staccato shout of the clever reinsman. The appearance of strength and the unique formation of the team convey an impression of titanic power.

Mr. Hanley's team is American bred. Because of the ravages of war, the mammoth animals are practically extinct. The studs and stock farms about Liége have been destroyed by the German invasion, and the district where hundreds of these horses were bred each year is now a charred waste. The driving of Billy Wells, who handled the reins that guided more than fifteen tons without a break or a slip, attracted the greatest admiration. Volleys of cheers greeted Wells as he manoeuvred his gigantic animals around the ring.

At the afternoon session an enthusiastic reception was in store for the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club coach, the Arrow, which had been tooled from the Colony Club by Miss Marion Hollins. Mrs. C. B. Alexander was the hostess of the party, which included Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Eleanora Sears, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin. Mrs. Alexander and her guests left the coach in the show ring.

The judging began early and the various classes brought out numerous entries. There was unusual interest in the class for children's harness ponies, and the little tots handled their entries in a manner which brought much applause. The class included Shetlands and hackney midgets. First place went to Halcyon Farm's famous winner, Irvington Nipper, with Master Mairs Duryea driving. Glorious Me, owned by Miss Pussy Thompson and driven by little Marion Healy, was second.

KING LARIGO LOSES HIS CROWN

Costly Pony Gets No Better Than Third Place as Show Opens.

In the thirty-two years that the annual horse show has held the attention of Madison Square Garden crowds there never has been a more varied program than that presented yesterday for the Red Cross fixture, which promises to go down in history as one of the most successful of the National Horse Show Association's ventures. Owners of the leading show candidates all over the country sent their best into the ring, and the Canadian contingent was particularly large, the jumpers and hunters of Sir Adam Beck and Crow & Murray being reinforced by the saddlers of Frederick F. English and the trotters of Miss Katherine L. Wilks.

Nearly every type of horse was exhibited during the day and each had its coterie of admirers. The miniature Shetlands, competing against larger ponies, aroused the sympathy of the women in the crowd, but the real enthusiasm broke out when the mammoth Belgian draft horses thundered into the ring, and, weighing a ton or more apiece, put others that rivaled the more trimly built ponies provided the sensation of the judging, which came early in the afternoon that few were present to witness as the downfall of Hamilton Farm's King Larigo, the Shetland for which James Cox Brady paid $10,000 and which has scored many victories for his previous owner in many Garden shows. The King was shown in a class for Shetland ponies in harness, and, though full of fire, looked rather out of place, as he was driven by a man who weighed almost as much as the pony.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10:00 A. M.—Thoroughbred Mares or Geldings suitable to become hunters. Class 115.
10:35 A. M.—Qualified Heavyweight Hunters, up to carrying 200 pounds. Class 117.
11:00 A. M.—Hackney Mares, not exceeding 14.2 hands. Class 21.
11:15 A. M.—Shetland Pony Stallions. Class 25.
11:35 A. M.—Pony Stallions, not exceeding 14 hands. Class 28.
11:55 A. M.—Pony Stallions, championship. Class 28.
12:10 P. M.—Docked Saddle Horses, 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. Class 86.
1:30 P. M.—Qualified Hunters, for the pen jump. Class 123.
2:00 P. M.—Pairs of Shetland Harness Ponies. Class 70.
2:05 P. M.—Undocked Saddle Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. Class 91.
2:15 P. M.—Pairs of Novice Harness Horses, over 13.1 and not exceeding 15.3 hands. Class 40.
2:30 P. M.—Saddle Horses, 14.2½ hands and over. Class 157.
2:50 P. M.—Harness Horses, not under 15.2 hands. Class 50.
3:05 P. M.—Novice Roadsters, three years old or over. Class 30.
3:20 P. M.—Saddle ponies, not exceeding 13.1 hands. Class 100.
3:10 P. M.—Harness Horses, four-in-hand road teams. Class 66.
3:50 P. M.—Special exhibition Belgian draught teams.
4:00 P. M.—Ladies' Undocked Saddle Horses. Class 94.
4:35 P. M.—Pairs of Harness Horses. Class 53.
4:50 P. M.—Hunters, teams of three, ridden by ladies. Class 161.
5:30 P. M.—Jumpers; officers' horses, over the course. Class 132.
7:30 P. M.—Jumpers, up to 400 pounds. Class 136.
8:10 P. M.—Pony Tandems, over 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands. Class 61.
8:30 P. M.—Novice Pairs of Harness Horses. Class 38.
8:45 P. M.—Pairs of Saddle Horses. Class 150.
9:00 P. M.—Runabout Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands. Class 49.
9:20 P. M.—Four-in-Hand Teams. Class 67.
9:35 P. M.—Mounted Police, New York Traffic Squad. Class 111.
10:05 P. M.—Jumpers; teams of two officers of same nationality. Class 130.
10:20 P. M.—Jumpers; The Grafton Broad Jump. Class 137.

Favor Island Type.

King Larigo was racy looking and full of fire. His action reminded one of the hackney and he moved with perfect smoothness, but he was not as distinctly typical of the Shetland as some of the other entries. The judges evidently favored the island type and the $10,000 beauty was relegated to third place, while the blue was captured by Senator Jackson, owned by Miss K. and Master J. Hauck. Miss Patricia Garvan's Silver Tips was the other true Shetland placed above King Larigo.

William H. Moore began accumulating ribbons early in the day with his hackney fillies. His first blue was gained by the three-year-old Medea, bred by himself, and he took the chief award in the class for pony fillies with Seaton Easter, also a daughter of the imported Marlboro. These successes were introductory to the achievements of the harness horses from the Moore stable later in the day.

Though the trim, high-stepping hackneys, shown on leading lines, were in high favor with the experts in the morning session, the general interest of the spectators was not aroused until the afternoon, when saddlers and harness horses were paraded for the awards of the judges and the criticism of the crowd. Mrs. Robert E. Tod's Sceptre, champion for two years past, was one of the first to be shown in a class for docked, undocked saddle horses. The beautiful chestnut had been retired, but her owner could not withstand the inducement to show the English mare's superb action in the interest of the Red Cross.

Sceptre was as handsome as ever, and her fine, even gait was greatly admired, but she lacked the condition of some of the other competitors, and it was only by a narrow margin that she earned the blue over J. A. F. Ramsdell's Princess, a registered Kentucky horse, but bred in Texas.

Running Stock Gets Blue.

The racing contingent played a prominent part in the novice class for horses exceeding 15.2, for the class was judged by F. Ambrose Clark, the owner of steeplechasers and a gentleman rider, while the winner was sent into the ring by W. R. Coe, another prominent owner of racehorses. The triumph for the racing men was complete, as Ben Dale, the gelding shown by Mr. Coe, is by Ellis Dale-Fairy Maid, and is a true thoroughbred. That the class was a good one is proved by the fact that Daniel Guggenheim's The Knut, a winner later, was placed only fourth.

A wide field was covered in the class for novice harness horses, the exhibitors including John L. Buchanell of Ohio, Crow & Murray of Toronto, and the Buttonwood Farm of W. A. Lieber of Berwyn, Penn. The latter showed Galloping Major, of fine action, but a trifle heavy in build, while William H. Moore was represented by Ruxton, a nicely balanced bay that responded splendidly to the driving of George Chipchase. The blue went to Ruxton, with Galloping Major second, and John R. Thompson's Lord Brilliant third.

A class for four-in-hand ponies brought out three teams, and it looked like unfair competition to pit the quartet of Shetlands owned by the Hamilton Farm against the fours of Mrs. Lyne Selden and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, which were so near the horse class that they were able to easily draw the regulation grass. The Shetlands, however, showed all the pluck of a Benny Leonard when compared with a Jess Willard, and there were many who thought that their dashing manner of going deserved better treatment than the yellow ribbon. Mrs. Lyne Selden's four was cleverly handled and stepped in unison, so they were placed above the Garvan quartet.

Young Rider Unseated.

A noted young girl gained fresh laurels in the class for children's saddle ponies for the McE. Bowman Cup. Miss Constance Sala Regan was mounted on Bantamite, and there never was a moment that the well-trained pony did not respond immediately to the demand of its clever rider. While this class was being shown there was some excitement when Miss Natalie Mae Coe's Midnight, ridden by her young brother Harry, became fractious. Little Coe did his best to master the frightened animal, but finally the pony got the best of him, and he landed unhurt on the tanbark. Master Herbert Healy's Knighton Early Greylight was the equal of Bantamite in conformation, and when he settled down was nearly as perfect in motion as Bantamite, but the latter was the better behaved and gained the blue over the Healy entry.

A. W. Atkinson's Malden, hitched with Memmon, gained a blue in a class for harness pairs, and later showed his versatility by appearing in a class for saddlers. He was not quite up to the standard of the other competitors, and the blue went to Daniel Guggenheim's The Knut, ridden by Mrs. Robert Guggenheim. Mrs. C. A. Alsire rode Sparkle, a showy dark chestnut entered by S. L. Elkus, and took the red ribbon over Woodford, owned and ridden by Mrs. Edwin Gates Babcock.

The awards:

Morning Awards.

Class 20.—Polo pony brood mares—First, Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, ch. m. My Nora; second, Three Sisters Farm's blk. m. Cardination; third, Miss Lillian Boetwick's ch. m. Biscars; fourth, George C. Sherman's b. m. (imp.) Nicoline.

Class 11.—Hackney stallions, under 15.1 hands—First, Delchester Farm's ch. s. Wynnewood; second, Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Sandy Point Passion; third, Buttonwood Farm's ch. s. Willsden Courtship.

Class 16.—Hackney fillies, three years old—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Medea; second, D. J. Driscoll's ch. m. Auburn Lady Grace; third, D. R. Hanger's ch. m. Excellency Princess; fourth, D. [illegible] b. m. Belle Queen.

[illegible] 17.—[illegible] Lyle's [illegible] ch. [illegible] Long Farm's ch. [illegible] Wickford; second, William [illegible] Easter.

Class 22.—Hackney pony fillies, not over three years old—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Seaton Easter; second, Miss Amy E. du Pont's ch. m. Matchless Stella; third, Halcyon Farm's b. m. Moranda.

Class 3.—Trotting stallions, four years old or over, kept for service—First, E. T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King; second, Harry U. Klbbe's b. s. Master Ideal; third, Miss K. L. Wilks's blk. s. Kentucky.

Class 27.—Shetland pony brood mares—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Lady Larigo; second, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Brambo, Venus.

Class 83.—Docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, S. L. Elkus's ch. g. Sparkle; second, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Malden; third, Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford.

Class 24.—Pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands—First, Willsbrook Farm's b. s. Horace, Jr.; second, Miss Jean Lister Austin's b. s. Tissington Vandyke; third, Louis K. Liggett's b. s. Trillo Swell; fourth, Cassilis Farm's ch. s. Irvington Tom Trot.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 69.—Shetland Harness Ponies, not exceeding 11 hands.—First, Miss K. and Master J. Hauck's ch. s. Senator Jackson; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips; third, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo; fourth, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Lady Larigo.

Class 82.—Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 100 pounds.—First, Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; second, J. A. P. Ramsdell's ch. m. Princess; third, Mrs. A. I. Poth's ch. s. Whirl of the Town; fourth, Miss Constance Regan's blk. m. The Brunette.

Class 17.—Children's Harness Ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands.—First, Halcyon Farm's ch. s. Irvington Nipper; second, Miss Pussy Thompson's b. g. Glorious Me; third, Louis K. Liggett's Fulgora; fourth, Miss Jean S. Regan's b. g. Bantamite.

Class 37.—Novice Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands—First, Cassilis Farm's ch. g. Culzean; second, William H. Moore's br. m. Molina; third, Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Suave; fourth, Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Pireno.

Class 81.—Novice Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, W. R. Coe's b. g. Ben Dale; second, Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's blk. g. Donnacona; third, G. C. Stephens's blk. g. Charcoal; fourth, Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g. The Knut.

Class 76.—Pairs of Harness Ponies, above 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands, three years old or over—First, Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame and b. g. Hamilton Dianthus; second, Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Dinarth Fancy; third, Hyde Selden's b. m. Odora and b. g. Bricket Brilliant; fourth, Miss Amy E. du Pont's b. g. Fire Spark and b. s. Fire King.

Class 29.—(trotting road horses, with records of 2:30 or better.)—First, E. T. Stotesbury's blk. g. Ebony King; second, R. E. Morehead's Vernon Holt; third, Walter H. Hanley's br. m., Minnie Allerton; fourth, Miss K. L. Wilks's blk. s. Kentucky.

Class 41.—(novice harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.)—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Ruxton; second, Buttonwood Farm's b. s. Galloping Major; third, John R. Thompson's b. g. Lord Brilliant.

Class 120.—Ladies' Qualified Hunters, to be ridden by ladies.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier; (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock;) second, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, (Miss Becky Lanier:) third, Westminster Stable's ch. g. Falmouth, (Miss Marian Beck;) fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's b. m. Nancy Pansy, (Miss Kitty Smith.)

Class 129.—Jumping Competition, open to all nations and all branches of the service: to be ridden by officers.—First, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's br. g. Sir Thomas, (Colonel Sir Adam Beck;) second, Captain Joseph W. Viner's ch. s. Yellow Stone Regent, (Captain Viner:) third, Captain Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier, (Captain Hitchcock;) fourth, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's ch. g. Iona, (Colonel Sir Adam Beck.)

SOCIETY ATTENDS IN FORCE.

Fashionable Assemblage in Boxes at Each Session of First Day.

There was a brilliant representation of society at the Horse Show, both afternoon and evening. War has toned down much of the spectacular in costuming of former years, yet the women in the boxes and along the promenade never looked smarter than they did yesterday. Sombre hues—black and deep browns and blues—were worn at the matinée, and pastel shades, with little display of jewels, at night.

There were many children in the boxes yesterday, who found much to interest them in the ring with the various pony classes, some with children driving. A picturesque phase directly due to the war was the host of young women ushers in uniforms suggesting the Red Cross, and a catalogue booth presided over by pretty girls and young matrons, also in uniform. Knitting sweaters and helmets occupied many of the women in the boxes, and another military touch was the smart uniforms of visiting men from the army and navy.

Mrs. David Wagstaff, in Box 15, so long occupied by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, had Mrs. Dave Coddington and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVicar as her guests at the afternoon performance. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. W. Russell Grace, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. J. Macy Wiliets, Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mrs. Adoif Ladenburg, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. James Cox Brady, and Mrs. Ambrose Monell were among the boxholders who entertained during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckles and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckles were the guests in Box 40 of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke.

The serious attitude of those interested in the show this year was more accentuated last night by the marked absence of evening dresses. Most of the women came in dinner gowns of sombre shades, and some even wore afternoon frocks. Mrs. Burke Roche, who was the guest of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, worn a simple gown of black satin and carried her black Pomeranian.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury did not arrive from Philadelphia in time for the afternoon session, but they came in the evening, and had as their guests in Box 46 Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooke, and Harry Black.

With Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawrence Smith in Box 28 were Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg entertained a party in Box 16, including Mr. and Mrs. William Loweil Putnam.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman occupied her box during the evening and was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry.

Some of those seen on the promenade were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the Duchesse de Chaulnes, who brought her son, the Duc de Chaulnes; Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William Dupont, Miss Hildegarde Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Schwartz.

VIAU'S FAST ONES FINISH ONE, TWO

Westy Hogan Leads Omar Khayyam in Bowie Handicap in Record Time.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 12.—Wilfrid Viau dominated the rich Bowie Handicap this afternoon and, by finishing first with Westy Hogan and second with the great Omar Khayyam, the Canadian sportsmen carried off the largest portion of the $10,000 offered for the mile and a half event that had attracted the entries of the best thoroughbreds in the country.

In the absence of Old Rosebud the supremacy of the three-year-olds was demonstrated, as Omar Khayyam carried the top weight of 130 pounds, while his stable companion, though allotted ten pounds less, was next in order and was conceding weight to all the aged horses in the race. The triumph of the three-year-old division was completed by A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet finishing third.

Westy Hogan's efforts have been mainly confined to sprint races, and it was the general belief that his mission in the big race was to make the pace for the more distinguished Omar Khayyam. He proved such an able pacemaker that he killed off all the others, but went further than that by sticking to the end of the long route and leading Omar to the judges. That both the Viau colts were at the top of their form is shown by the time of 2:31 4-5, which clipped two and a fifth seconds from the track record.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse, $700, six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Babcock, Quincy Stable's blk. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Waterboy-Phantasma, $8.40, $3.50, and $2, (G. Walls).....1
Sandale, D. Douglas's ch. f., 3, 109, by Ethelbert-Sandwich, $3.50 and $2.00, (A. Collins).....2
Trumpator, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 110, by Garry Herrmann-Ambrosia, $3.40 third, (F. Keogh).....3

Saturn, Beau of Menlo, Fielder II., Pollyanna, Royal York, Mint Drop, Lynette, Hickorynut, Canterbury Tales, and Tom Lowrey also ran. Tarquim scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Emerson Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:00.

Captain Parr, D. Parr's b. g., 5 years, 149 pounds, by Ogden-Ocean Tide, $15.40, $5.90, and $4.50, (M. O'Connor).....1
King Simon, A. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 154, by Sea King-Ethelina II., $4 and $3.80, (E. Wolke).....2
The Carmet, C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., 4, 144, by The Commoner-Salaire, $11.10, third, (J. Sterrett).....3

Max Meadows, Dolly Madison, Duke of Norfolk, Jimmy Boy, Lady Edwina, Killx, and Chauncey Fellow also ran. Saturn scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

High Pass, J. W. Corrigan's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Ultimus-Hildebrandtie, $8, $5.70, and $4, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Sixteen to One, D. Cunningham's ch. g., 102, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $6.40 and $4, (A. Collins).....2
Minchen, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. f., 100, by Olambala-Madchen, $3.40 third, (G. Walls).3

Irish Kiss, Miss Bryn, Jule, C. A. Comiskey, Poor Butterfly, Babette, George W. Avery, Water Toast, Frank Macklin, and Bill McCoy also ran. Sir Eileen scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Bowie Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward, $10,000 added; one mile and a half. Time—2:31 4-5.

*Westy Hogan, W. Viau's br. c., 3 years, 120 pounds, by Dick Rinnard-Agnes Jones, $4.00, $6.40, and $3.40, (W. O'Brien).....1
*Omar Khayyam, W. Viau's ch. c., 3, 130, by Marco-Lisma, $6.40 and $3.40, (J. Butwell).....2
†Sunbonnet, A. K. Macomber's b. f., 3, 114, by Sunstar-Marian Hood, $3.10, third, (J. Loftus).....3

†Walnut Hall, Spur, Fairy Wand, Gex, Ticket, Straight Forward, Hendrie, Bella Desmond, and Daddy's Choice also ran. Conduct, Felucca, Holiday, and Manister Toi scratched.

*Coupled as Viau entry. †Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Limited Purse, for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41.

The Porter, S. Ross's b. c., 2 years, 90 pounds, by Sweep-Ballet Girl, $4.40, $3.30, and $2.70, (E. Trotse).....1
Lady Dorothy, Quincy Stable's b. f., 2, 87, by Helmet-Grail, $8.10 and $4.10, (G. Walls).....2
Capra, James Butler's ch. m., 5, 130, by Ballot-Cap and Bells, $4, third, (L. Lyke).3

Recount, Gold Mount, Roman Boy, Indie, Bughouse, Melvora, and Kewpie O'Neil also ran. Corn Tassel, Wyoming, First Troop, and Gold Tassel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

Libyan Sands, A. Lezama's b. c., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Rook Sand-Linda Stone; $3.90, $3.30, and $2.50, (E. Ambrose).....1
Mountain Rose II., E. D. Springer's b. g., 4, 113, by Yankee-The Rose; $9.10 and $3.80, (W. Collins).....2
Silk Bird, A. Bulcroft's b. g., 4, 113, by Oiseau-Silk Hose; $2.80 third, (T. Rice)..3

Cliff Field, Richard Langdon, Ed Weiss, Handfull of Life, Hesse, and Pres also ran. Bar of Phoenix, Greetings, Andes, Napoleon, and Ella Ryan scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3 years, 90 pounds, by Bartender-Pocket; $24.80, $9.20, and $5.30, (G. Walls).....1
Amalgamator, W. Viau's b. c., 3, 110, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate; $4.50 and $3.50, (J. Butwell).....2
Lazy Lou, W. Smith's br. f., 3, 111, by Jack Atkin-Mrs. F. G. Hogan; $4.30 third, (T. Rice).....3

Master Farms, Lady Moll, Harvest King, Echo, Captain Ray, and Onwa also ran. Paddy Dear, Langdon, and Thorn Bloom scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, claiming; six furlongs. Don Jose, 115 pounds; Green Grass, 115; Tippo Sahib, 115; Millrace, 112; *So Long Letty, 107; Phalaris, 115; Golding, 112; *Happy Smile, 110; Lady Vara, 112; Portia, 112; Partizan, 115; Ideal, 112; Tickolette, 112; *Clarissa, 107; Dioscoride, 115; Medusa, 112; Little Jean, 112; Eight excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a half. Early Light, 143 pounds; Meshach, 137; Shannon River, 139; Cynosure, 132; Eagle Thistle, 134; Melos, 122; Stonewood, 138; High Flyer, 130; Reddest, 135; Tropaeolum, 133.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Thornbloom, 100 pounds; Brooklyn, 102; Dancer, 107; Cadillac, 108; Hastena, 104; Peep Sight, 111; Widow Bedotte, 102; Felucca, 105; Stalwart Helen, 104; Filmer, 111; *Bond, 99; Reprobate, 101; Obolus, 111; Short Ballot, 107; *Goldcrest Boy, 111. Nine excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap No. 3, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Ticket, 101 pounds; Dorcas, 107; Runes, 100; Gex, 109; †Star Gazer, 106; Lucius, 101; Chiclet, 114; Manister Toi, 103; †Hank O'Day, 114; Bally, 109; Wiseman, 101; Goldcrest Boy, 100. †A. K. Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Caswell, for two-year-olds, handicap; one mile. †Tracksend, 112 pounds; Bughouse, 99; Game Cock, 101; Gold Tassel, 107; Mary Maud, 106; †Eliminator, 93; Cum Sah, 100; Fragonard, 107; †Japhet, 103; Perquridine, 95; Wyoming, 107; †Substitute, 98; †Decisive, 99; †Kewpie O'Neil, 105. †A. K. Macomber entry. ‡E. B. McLean entry. §A. H. Morris entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Air Man, 116 pounds; †End Bond, 102; Mirza, 106; Water Witch, 107; Bar of Phoenix, 98; †Judge Wingfield, 109; N. K. Beal, 102; Yoteling, 110; Copper King, 107; Libyan Sands, 106; Traction, 103. †W. L. Oliver entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Leochares, 131 pounds; Lucius, 104; Jullaleon, 110; Tea Caddy, 112; Water Lady, 107; Rhine Maiden, 105; Barry Shannon, 103; Startling, 115; Ultimatum, 110; Wise Man, 102; Naturalist, 115; Gloomy Gus, 107; †Bringhurst, 121; †Top o' the Morning, 114. †Paul Powers entry.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WILEY IS CARMAN'S MATE.

Pair Forms First Team Arranged for Six-Day Cycle Race.

Clarence Carman and George Wiley form the first team to be paired for the six-day bike race at Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2-8. Promoter Wellman signed this combination last night. Carman is the champion motor pace follower and Wiley was the runner-up to the Long Island speedster last season.

Wellman expects to have the field all completed early next week. Arthur Spencer, the national sprint champion, is still without a partner. First it was suggested that he be teamed with Jackie Clarke, and then with Oscar Egg. Now the latest mate suggested for him is Bobby Walthour, who returned from France the other day.

COLUMBIA REGULARS BACK.

Cochran and Rosen Expected to Help Team in Final Battles.

Trainer Gus Peterson of the Columbia football team announced that both Dal Cochran and Izzy Rosen, who were out of the Hobart game with infected toes, would be back in uniforms next week. There is a chance that Rosen will be able to play Saturday, but the infection in his foot has been so serious that not until today could he put any weight upon the injured member. Cochran had his infected toe treated again yesterday, and Peterson declared that Dal would surely play on Monday.

The Varsity did not don uniforms yesterday, but Coaches Metcalf and Thorp took the regulars into the training room for a lecture on the Hobart game and a forecast of the Wesleyan contest, which comes this Saturday. Coach Metcalf has scheduled long scrimmages for the next two days, a signal drill for Thursday, and a rest for Friday, when the Freshmen play the Wesleyan first year team.

Tom Thorp used the most of his time yesterday in drilling the Freshmen on old plays and taught some new ones he picked up at the Dartmouth-Penn game. DeFronzo, the fullback, who has been half of the Freshmen defense, will not be able to play for two weeks, if at all. In the game with Horace Mann, last Friday, his rib was broken during the last play of the first half.

FORDHAM BEGINS DRIVE.

Coach McCaffery Points Squad for Cornell Game Saturday.

The Fordham eleven settled down to hard work yesterday for the game with Cornell, next Saturday, at Ithaca. It was the first time since the Georgetown game that Coach McCaffrey had all the players out for the afternoon's drill, with the exception of Frisch. Twenty-four men went through the pratice that lasted nearly two hours.

Following the long punting workout, Coach McCaffrey sent the Varsity and scrub elevens through a long siege of signals. There was a lot of dash to the execution of the plays. The squad as a whole is in better shape than it has been for two weeks and the players are confident of trimming Cornell.

Following the signal drill Coach McCaffrey started the two elevens in a short scrimmage, in which no scoring was done. The Varsity lined up in the same fashion as it faced Georgetown and as it will probably meet Cornell.

An interclass football series will be started this week to enable more students to interest themselves in the game. The Freshmen and Sophomores had their annual battle last week, but it is now planned to bring all the classes together on the gridiron.

A game will be announced today or tomorrow that will close either one of the two vacant dates on the schedule—Nov. 24 or Thanksgiving Day. Manager Delehanty stated yesterday that he had secured a good team, but would not let it be known until the date was determined.

NO REST FOR N. Y. U. MEN.

Coach Wall Sends Eleven Through Long Workout.

The New York University football team was not allowed the customary Monday rest after a Saturday game this week. Both freshman and Varsity combinations spent most of the time in signal drill. In this form of work Coach Wall was insistent that the teams line up and get under way speedily. In all the games to date the slowness of the team to get under way has been a subject of comment.

For the major part of the day the Varsity was run up and down the field to instill a machine-like precision into the working of the eleven. The Violet's crippled list has now dwindled considerably. While several of the men, who had to get into the game Saturday to save the day, are not yet fully recuperated from their previous hurts, the general well-being of the team is much better than a week ago.

All efforts are now turned toward the two last games, the one with Stevens Saturday and the Columbia game the week following. The latter is considered the most important and the one the Violet is the most desirous of winning. Nothing is being left undone to insure a victory.

NILES INSTALLED BY A. A. U.

Metropolitan Association Disposes of Routine at Meeting.

Fred W. Niles of the Morningside Athletic Club was formally installed last night as Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the first formal meeting of the newly organized body. Niles will fill the vacancy at the head of the committee caused by the resignation of James Clark, Emanuel House A. A., who recently took up his duties as athletic officer at Camp Upton. By a unanimous mail vote, which was opened last night, E. Wetmore Kinsley of the Hollywood Inn A. A., was selected as the fifth member of the board. Kinsley is not a new member of the committee, as he has served it for several years past.

A resolution was adopted requesting Frederick W. Rubien, President of the local association, to introduce at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in St. Louis, on Nov. 19, an amendment to the present rules of the organization which will permit soldier athletes to compete at track and field meets as post entries.

Several athletes were brought up on charges of competing on expired registration cards, but were let off with reprimands. E. Thwaite, unattached, was suspended for sixty days by the committee for representing himself as a non-prize winner when entering for a recent athletic meet.

PLANS HOCKEY AT CAMPS.

War Commission Favorable to Proposal of Hockey for Soldiers.

An extensive plan for building ice rinks at military training camps and for staging hockey matches between strong amateur teams for the amusement of the soldiers has been submitted by Cornelius Fellowes, proprietor of St. Nicholas Ice Rink, to the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. Fellowes has offered his services to supervise the building of rinks at each camp, and has also agreed to arrange for matches between the teams which play at St. Nick, or between local teams and teams made up of drafted soldierd.

In a letter to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, of Princeton, N. J., a member of the War Department's Commission, Mr. Fellowes says: "There are a number of former hockey players at camps in this vicinity and I know there will be little difficulty in getting a strong team together. But if this should not prove practicable, I will gladly arrange to bring down two teams to play for the boys. We will have at least one fast team in this city this Winter. We can always arrange to have visiting teams stay over a day to play for the soldiers."

Dr. Raycroft in reply states that at least two camp rinks will be built, and negotiations are now under way with the Athletic Director of Camp Upton for a third.

Taylor Wins Skating Race.

The first skating party of the Winter was held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by the Adelphi Chapter, Settlement House Association. In a half-mile handicap race, William Taylor of the New York Athletic Club was first, from scratch, in 1:29 3-5. A. O. Lake, New York Athletic Club, was second, and A. H. Willett third. Taylor also skated a quarter-mile backward in 1:04 3-5. Mrs. F. R. Beresford, an English fancy skater, and Miss Reta Walter gave exhibitions.

CLUB OWNERS HAVE A STORMY SESSION

American Association Adjourns Until Tomorrow After Discussing New League Plan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—There was no secession of dissatisfied club owners of the American Association, nor was a new attempt made to form a new league, at the annual meeting here today of the American Association. After a stormy five-hour session, during which James C. McGill, President of the Indianapolis Club, made the suggestion of a new league, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, to await action on redistricting of certain min

JOHN DREW REVIVES 'THE GAY LORD QUEX'

Pinero's Masterpiece of "The Great Scene of the Third Act" Still Thrills.

MISS ILLINGTON AS SOPHY

Pinero's Revised Version Still Holds to the Main Lines of the Old Play.

THE GAY LORD QU'EX, a revival of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's play. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The Marquis of Quex.....John Drew
Sir Chichester Frayne.....George Pounceford
Captain Bastling.....Leonard Willey
"Valma".....Rexford Kendrick
The Duchess of Strood.....Irby Marshall
Julia, Countess of Owbridge..Helen Beaumont
Mrs. Jack Eden.....Louise Drew
Muriel Eden.....Violet Kemble Cooper
Sophy Fullgarney.....Margaret Illington
Miss Moon.....Nella Jefferis
Miss Huddle.....Florence Fair
Miss Clarkie.....Maxine MacDonald
Miss Limbird.....Yvonne Jarrette
Morgan.....Robert Brinton
A Young Lady.....Marion Buckler

The smoke of battle still lingers about the first production of "The Gay Lord Quex," some sixteen years ago—nineteen in London. That was the time when it was the way of battles to be shrouded in smoke. There were those who thought the play far too immoral for good folk to go to, and there were those who gloried in its stark realism and hailed it as a masterpiece of dramatic construction. Sixteen years ago in the world of the theatre "dramatic construction" was the last word of those who were always talking.

Last night what impressed one was not so much the immorality of the people on the stage as their shadowy unreality. Instead of being too thick, they were, with one or two exceptions, far too thin. Even the smoke of that ancient battle seemed dense and substantial by comparison. Quex, the abandoned profligate, who was marrying a young and innocent girl; Muriel, who really loves her young Captain, but was persuading herself that she loved Quex; Sir Chichester, back from West Africa, whose roving eye dwelt caressingly on all pretty women, and, finally, the Duchess, with her spotless reputation and her memories of warm evenings—as a footlight assemblage, they seemed curiously lacking in dramatic interest or in any real relation with life. And all this in spite of the fact, or at least the press agent's assurance, that Sir Arthur has rewritten the play.

And then came "the great scene of the third act." It was not life that had mattered hitherto, not morals nor even drama. In the manner invented by Scribe and perfected by Sardou the main purpose during two mortal acts was to lay the train for a mine, to be duly exploded at the penultimate curtain. Well, the mine exploded, and the house "rose to it." When Sophy finally pulled the bell-cord, the most sophisticated responded as instinctively, as fully, as the most primitive. That scene remains what it was at first, the most finely conceived, the most adroitly and powerfully developed, of all the scenes of dramatic blasting in the English drama.

Mr. Drew looked almost as young as Sophy declared when she was trying to betray him with a kiss. And his salient comedy method, his laconic and masculine humor have never been more happily in evidence. He is indeed a sterling actor of a school that is rapidly passing. In his person Quex seemed far less objectionable old rounder than is suggested by the lines describing his past. The great scene of his struggle with Sophy he carried with a rightness of feeling, an emotional intensity—always beneath the surface of his racy speech and manner—that contributed powerfully to the dramatic effect. It is the right rendering of the part, and it stood out prominently as an evidence of Pinero's once vaunted realism, which was less manifest in other parts and fared worse in the hands of other actors.

Sophy Fullgarney also, with her strange mingling of back-stairs sentimentality and obliquity with genuine heroism, is also a real characterization, though it is not until the "great scene" that the portrait is fully roughed in. Miss Illington lacked subtlety. Many of the finer values escaped her.

Even in the bedroom scene her performance was without the adroit gradations which are necessary to its ultimate effect. But presence she has always; and, in the final moment, she triumphed by a display of sheer emotional power. In the two leading parts the play is quite adequately, even not ill, cast.

The other parts suffered from a combination of unreality in the writing and heaviness in the interpretation. As the Duchess of Strood, Irby Marshall was abundantly handsome, but deficient in art. To adapt an old saying, she looked like the queen, but played like the douce. Whereas the task of the actress in this part is to realize and render credible so much shameless intriguing, she emphasized its crudity.

We write plays differently nowadays. Our battles of the drama are fought with more nearly smokeless powder. But it was a stirring spectacle, the belching of great guns, and it is interesting to discover how the pulse still stirs to it.

DIVORCE THEME IN FARCE.

George V. Hobart's "What's Your Husband Doing?" Shown.

WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? A farce in three acts by George V. Hobart. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Sylvia Pennywise.....Clara Mackin
Madge Mitchell.....Allie Lloyd
Helen Widgast.....Virginia Hammond
Gwendolen Pidgeon.....Charlotte Ives
Robert Ridley.....Walter Lewis
John Widgast.....Hale Hamilton
Charley Pidgeon.....Jed Prouty
Beatrice Ridley.....Jane Cooper
Cyrus Trotman.....Joseph Conyers
Steve.....Peter Craig
Keegan.....Augustus Heege
William Hyson.....David Adler
Bill.....Martin Malloy
Paul Graham.....Thomas Clarke

"What's Your Husband Doing?" a farce, in three acts, by George V. Hobart, was presented last night, for the first time in New York, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, with Hale Hamilton featured in one of the leading characters. The play, said to have been considerably rewritten, came to New York after an original production in Chicago last season, when, with Maclyn Arbuckle, Thomas Ross, and Jeanne Eagels in the cast, its success was not startling.

The plot of the farce revolves—not so merrily as to make one dizzy—about the situations and confusions that develop from the activities of two divorce lawyers, their clients, and their wives. Every one in character is innocent, but the complications put each man's wife in a compromising position from the point of view of her husband—and vice versa. The situations in the lawyers' office, a roadhouse on the Boston Post Road, and a Westchester jail, and conversational whipanapping in every scene provide what amusement there is in the play.

The audience seemed to enjoy the last act most—when all of the principal actors found themselves in jail.

Paintings
ANCIENT and MODERN
at the
Scott & Fowles Galleries
590 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 47th and 48th Streets

BEWITCHING MUSIC IN 'HER REGIMENT'

Victor Herbert's Melody the Chief Feature of a Rather Old Style Operetta.

DONALD BRIAN IS THE STAR

His Greatest Triumph When He Dances with Cissie Sewell—Audrey Maple Pleasing.

HER REGIMENT, an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by William Le Baron; music by Victor Herbert. At the Broadhurst.

Colonel Ponstable.....Hugh Chilvere
Andre De Courcy.....Donald Brian
Blanquet.....Frank Moulan
Eugene De Merrimas.....Sidney Jarvis
Sergeant Sabretache.....Frederick Mamatt
Caraibine.....George Averill
Francois.....Frank Meyers
Estelle Duvernay.....Audrey Maple
Lisette Berlier.....Josie Intropodi
Mme. Guerriere.....Paulina French
Jeannette.....Norma Brown
Dancers.....Cissie Sewell, Edyth Mason

A generally melodic score by Victor Herbert which contains several numbers of a more or less bewitching quality is the most distinguishing feature of "Her Regiment," a somewhat old-fashioned operetta which had its first performance at the Broadhurst Theatre last night. It is a score which has several resounding finales in addition to the tunefulness of its more delicate portions, and, if it fails greatly to enhance the reputation of Mr. Herbert, it will be only because that gentleman has given us so much that is good in the past. An audience inclined to over-friendliness seemed quite delighted with it and accorded a vigorous reception to the composer, who was in the orchestra pit for the occasion.

For the rest, "Her Regiment" is a comic opera with a comic opera plot. As originally planned, it was to have served as a co-starring vehicle for Carolina White, of operatic fame, and Donald Brian, but, as finally revealed to New York, it is Mr. Brian alone who is the star. A brief appearance in vaudeville in a straight rôle has left him no less the Donald of old, and he still dances with grace, sings a trifle, and wears his evening clothes to perfection. Possibly his greatest triumph of the evening came in the second act, when he danced with a pleasing young woman named Cissie Sewell.

Mr. Herbert has found a new librettist in the person of William Le Baron, already represented here this season by "The Very Idea." Mr. Le Baron's skill as a writer of musical comedy of the modern variety is long established, but in "Her Regiment," an operetta of the old school, he has been unable to burst the rigid bonds which confine this form of entertainment. The result is a book which is generally highly dull.

Miss White has been replaced in the cast by Audrey Maple, whose blonde beauty is always pleasant to behold, and who sings pleasingly. The company also includes Frank Moulan, who, as Colonel's orderly, is as humorous as the circumstances permit.

MR. BONNET PLAYS ORGAN.

First of a Series of Five Recitals in the Hotel Astor.

Joseph Bonnet, the admirable French organist who came to New York last Spring under the auspices of the Franco-American Association for Musical Art, took refuge for a proposed series of organ recitals, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. After an experience with the fine organ of the City College, a long way from the musical centre of the town, and with the ciphering instrument in Acolian Hall, the Hotel Astor ballroom seemed to offer the most available instrument for public use.

Mr. Bonnet gave yesterday the first of a projected series of five recitals of a historical character. This was devoted to forerunners of Bach, from Andreas Gabrieli, Antonio de Cabezon, Palestrina, and other sixteenth century masters down to Buxtehude, Purcell, Pachelbel, and others of the seventeenth and eighteenth. Mr. Bonnet ended with Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor. So long a stretch of music largely archaic is something of a strain upon the listener, however beautiful. And many of these pieces are extremely beautiful: the "Ricercare" of Palestrina, one of a few organ pieces that he composed; the toccata by Frescobaldi, the fugue by Couperin, the robust music of Buxtehude, the two charming pieces by de Grigny and Clérambault were conspicuous. Mr. Bonnet played with the accomplished skill that he showed so amply last Spring. There was a large audience.

Dorothy Berliner, Pianist, Plays.

Dorothy Berliner, a pianist who made good the promise of musical sincerity, poetic feeling, and in her classic pieces, an absence of pyrotechnics atoned by a cameo-like phrasing and tone-shading, was heard in an artistic recital yesterday afternoon at Acolian Hall, against the distraction of grand opera's opening season. Miss Berliner's mature musicianship, better than noisy virtuosity, was a pleasure to observe in the Bach-Busoni D minor Chaconne, to which she restored more of the spirit of the original Bach, and again in Beethoven's less often played Sonata Op. 109. There were other numbers of Chopin, Rachmaninoff, and Liszt.

Antonio Augenti in Song Recital.

Antonio Augenti, a young tenor of refined style acquired in New York churches, and a stage presence both manly and frank, made his appearance in song recital at Acolian Hall last night, assisted at the piano by G. H. Caselotti, and in an obligato to Godard's berceuse from "Jocelyn," as well as violin solos, by Franz Kalteborn. Mr. Augenti's songs ranged from Chadwick to Cadman, among American composers, and from an air in Italian from Donizetti's "Favorita" to "Mother o' Mine," by Tours. His singing, while that of a newcomer on the concert platform, was backed by a personality that found congenial exercise in lighter lyrics and favor with his house.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Production Par Excellence.
The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse. Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANN MURDOCK | THE THREE BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25.
Last Times. Here Comes the Bride
NEXT TUES. NIGHT—SEATS THURS.
COHAN & HARRIS Will Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by Caillavet de Flers & Arene.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. LAST 2 WEEKS.
GEORGE ARLISS In his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomor'w & Sat. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"Miss Taylor triumphed again." —Sun.
'The Wooing of Eve'
J. HARTLEY MANNERS' NEW PLAY.
"It is worth seeing time and again." —Times.
Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.

Liberty Theatre. Matinees Only. Nov. 15-16-20-22, at 2:30. Nov. 24 at 10:30.
The Pupils of Isadora Duncan AND THE Barrere Little Symphony
Exposition by JOHN COWPER POWYS.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
"Well Merited Success."—World.
THE PIPES OF PAN
"It is the sort of play you will remember a long, long time."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.

HARRIS West 42d St. NOV. 17 at 8:30
SEAT SALE TODAY.
SELWYN & CO. present
"LOSING ELOISE"
A Farce by FRED JACKSON.

Century BROADWAY & 62D ST. NIGHTS 8:20. Dillingham-Ziegfeld Annual Revue
"MISS 1917"
Always 824 Seats @.....$1.00
Always 527 Seats @.....50c
Matinee Tomorrow. Reduced Prices
Special Mat. Tortola Valencia
Thurs. at 2:20 Premier Dancer of Latin Race.
SUNDAY NIGHT—POPULAR CONCERT

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
"Another real American play."—Herald
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way, 59 St. Evgs. 8:15. MAT. TOMORROW, 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
with L'ARGENTINA
"A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL."
—Eve. World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY, 2:30
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
JACK O' LANTERN

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EIGHTH COAST DEFENSE COMMAND
THE MEN DEFENDING OUR CITY.
FOUR DAYS GALA OPENING WED. EVE.
THURS., FRI. AND SAT. MATINEE AND EVE.
First Field Artillery Armory
BROADWAY AND 68TH STREET.
Seats Now on Sale. General Adm. 50c
(Special Reserved Sections)

Madison Square Garden
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Gross Receipts To American Red Cross
52nd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
Military and Mounted Police Day
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 604 Madison Square.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now In Its 2nd Year In London. Company of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Cheer Up" "No Tax on Laughter at the 'Hip.'"—Life.
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS Eves. at 8:15 $1.00
At the HIPPODROME

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, others. & Sallie Fisher.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
ELSIE JANIS BESSIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.

THE Greenwich Village Theatre
4TH ST. and 7TH AVE. Tel. Spring 6709.
OPENS THURS., NOV. 15 NOW 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 50c. SEATS

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DREIMAEDERLHAUS
Musical comedy by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

Acolian Hall, Tonight, 8:15, 1st Concert.
N. Y. Chamber Music Society
CAROLYN BEEBE.....DIRECTOR
Piano, Wind & Strings. 11 Prominent Artists.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"Miss HAMLET," Elinor & Williams. All Seats Reserved
Carleton, Murray Livingston, Marsella Johnson, 5 Others 25c, 35, 50

OPERA TICKETS Choice Seats for Caruso in L'Elisir D'Amore, John McCormack in La Boheme. All Opera Subs. Bought, Sold, Exch'd. CONSUL'S 1437 Tel. Bryant 3164. 7878 Broadway, (@ 47 St.)

COLUMBIA Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices B'way & 47th. Oh, GIRL

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Taught Sun. a.m. $1

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op Dept.

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ICE AND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d st. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
JOHN DREW MARGARET ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE V. HOBART'S New Farce
What's Your Husband Doing?
with HALE HAMILTON.

BROADHURST 44th, West of Broadway. 'Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
First Matinee Today at 2:20.
POPULAR PRICES.
DONALD BRIAN
in "HER REGIMENT"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Bryant 2628. TOM'W EVE. at 8:15.
GRACE GEORGE in "L'Elevation"
By Henry Bernstein
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday Only.
ALICE NIELSEN in KITTY DARLIN'
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT"
—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Evs., 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys." "His Widow's Husband."

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE DORO in "BARBARA"
by Florence Lincoln.

BIJOU 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. WEEK
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 19. (Seats Thursday.) The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CAPRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomor'w. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1917.

"COMMON COUNSEL."

There are labor leaders who object to Mr. GOMPERS's intimacy and influence with capitalists, and it is said that he must defend his leadership against dissension in his own ranks. Also there are others who object to the President's association with labor leaders. Those in both camps who think like that must think that the way to convince is to antagonize, and that the way to take against opposition is to exert authority. That is not the President's way. His method is that of reason—"common counsel" he called it—and his position is as strong as his reason. Nor is that only his personal position. It is the principle upon which rests the strength of our institutions. We have seen autocracy shrivel, although the powers it used were less than those now exercised among us. That is the democratic way. There is no limit to the trust democrats put in their leaders when the leaders justify it, and when they trust their leaders they will follow them "over the top" into and through whatever lies before them.

That is the sentiment to which the President appeals when he lays aside his authority and asks to be heard by his fellow-citizens, merely as one of them. When the President does this, he sets an example worthy of imitation. If there are any who seek to strengthen themselves by policies based upon force, even unlawful force, and who speak for class interests rather than as "soldiers of the common good," they must perceive by the response to the President's appeal that they weaken their position with all but their own class. The President will receive unanimous support when he declares in his address to the Federation of Labor at Buffalo:

> If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, and the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

It is not possible to suppose that "labor" will stand out now for an exception for the benefit of its class interests. There is a universal interest in the winning of the war, in which labor has an indivisible share incomparably greater than any increase of wages or shortening of hours which it can enforce in any other way than by imitating the President, and laying aside force in favor of reason. In so far as labor's wants are based upon reason, they will be conceded freely, even gladly. But in so far as they are based on any other ground, they will be met by opposition as strenuous as that which an aroused democracy is capable of. The nation's difficulty is not the opportunity of the unreasonable labor leader. There can be no worse time than now for pressing for settlement issues which were contentious in easier times. Those who think and say—chapter and verse can be cited—that labor will hold in peace what it gains in war are making the mistake of their lives. Labor need lose nothing by war, but it will gain no new class privilege. It will be prevented, as the President said, not

> by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world—then must we stand together night and day until the job is finished.

Will labor "stand together" or will it stand apart? There were those among the President's hearers who have stood apart. There were those there who have so far forgotten their reason that they have declined to abide by the arbitration of their differences with employers who have put themselves in the hands of the protectors of the common good without reserve. "This means you," said the President in more direct phrase, adding that he had it in mind to say the same thing to others. There will be the same support of it to whomever said, when there is equal reason. Labor and capital have got to do business together. The fraction of either which relies on other methods will find the coming Winters cool, and the coming Summers hotter, until the German is mastered. There will be not the slightest regard for wages, or profits, or class strategy, which shall cause our boys "over there" to die in the trenches for lack of ammunition, or food, or ships, or whatever they need that is in the power of their countrymen to give them. Billions for defense, but not a cent for tribute to unreasonable demands by any faction, is the motto of the moment. When Mr. GOMPERS says "Me too," he will deserve the cheers which the President received clamorously from Mr. GOMPERS's followers, and perhaps also from his opponents. And yet his position has been better than that of some others who ought to be named and their treachery exposed. The President spoke plainly in principle, but there is room for plainer speaking about practice. He said there ought to be no strikes without conciliation. It is officially reported that in the six months of war there have been 500 "industrial disturbances," involving 1,029,671 workers. For the same period there were 144 strikes in 1916, and too many then. There are 100 strikes now. Fifty are incapable of adjustment, forty-eight have been "quasi adjusted," according to the official summary. What labor leader will defend the facts against the President's appeal for reason, when many of the war strikes are for demands inadmissible in peace?

"JUNKERS" IN RUSSIA.

The epithet "Junkers," applied by the Bolsheviki rulers of Petrograd to the supporters of KERENSKY, is significant and revelatory. Of course, as applied to KERENSKY's followers, the word is a wild absurdity, but it is evident that the earlier epithet, "bourgeois," has lost some of its power and that a new and worse one has had to be coined for the obfuscation of the proletarian intellect. The use of this epithet indicates the nature of the struggle. The ignorant must be made to believe that mere law and order, democratic liberty without license, are synonymous with caste rule and tyranny, that there is really no difference between KERENSKY and the Kaiser. When one remembers that KERENSKY is a Socialist and that presumably his men are largely Socialists, one can form an idea of the extent to which human reason has turned topsy-turvy and lost its bearings wherever the madness of Bolshevism has burned its way. It is actually possible that the armed men who are carrying out LENINE's orders and opposing KERENSKY's march on Petrograd have been made to believe, in some dim way, that KERENSKY is a tool of Czarism.

It is encouraging, however, to note the indications that the madness thus strikingly illustrated is not the madness of Russia. There are even indications that Petrograd itself is not wholly mad. The Bolsheviki have had an immense asset in the incredible patience and slowness to action of the Russian people, and in their own entire innocence of these qualities. By attempting to overthrow KERENSKY's Government it seems possible that they have at last taken the one step which could overcome patience and stimulate slowness. Russia, it seems probable, is aroused at last; and not until she is aroused can the forces of sanity be listened to.

A SUFFRAGE TRUCE.

The "militant" woman suffragists have been making a sorry spectacle of themselves in Washington again. Another group, the Committee of a Thousand Women, mainly Socialists, whose burning patriotism was shown at a meeting in a New York public school Sunday night, where the utterance most acclaimed was talk of the "free women of the world stopping "the war by forcing the laying down "of arms," has sent a delegation to Washington to "demand that President WILSON pledge immediately his "support of the Federal suffrage "amendment as a war measure." How fond of war measures are these friends of peace! They also cry for the release of the martyred picketers. Till New York had voted for woman suffrage, it was the habit to view the picketers with alarm. Now they are victims; and the fruitless effort to force Mr. WILSON to approve the Federal amendment is to be carried on with new threats and violence.

It is not to be believed that the sane and moderate woman suffragists countenance the extremists, whose words and whose acts are sure to bring them into unpleasant familiarity with the law. Feminine disorder and sedition have been borne with altogether too much politeness and patience. The New York women, admitted to political equality, must submit to equality of treatment. They are no longer to be humored as petulant children or spared when they choose to make nuisances of themselves.

Miss ANNE MARTIN of the National Woman's Party said the other day:

> Mrs. PANKHURST lost her head and put her country before her sex.

How many suffragists are prepared to put their sex before their country? That country needs the undivided energy and labor of its people. In the shadow of disorganization and disaster in Europe, there must be a sterner concentration of purpose and work on the sole and supreme issue of winning the war. Shall democracy survive? Till that question is settled, controversy about woman suffrage or the method of securing it is striving after wind.

The woman suffrage leaders, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, are but a part, and not the largest part, of the woman electorate of New York. The former anti-suffragists and neutrals have as much right, by force of numbers more right, to be consulted and regarded as to proposed policies. In the great States that have rejected woman suffrage in the last few years, in every State where it is not now in force by the popular vote and State Constitution, to force a Federal amendment will be to create discord and division, to divert the minds of men and women from the instant task of war. Let the long contention cease until after the war. Let anti-suffragist and pro-suffragist, postponing their debates, unite wholeheartedly for America First, for the support of the war. In the interim and during the armistice, the novices in New York will be acquiring political knowledge, experience, and habit, the successful use of which will be a far stronger and better argument than all the suasive orators of feminism could adduce. Moreover, by cordial co-operation with the active forces of patriotism, they will have laid up a store of gratitude with the nation. To ask, as some of them do, for Federal suffrage on the ground that they can't give their whole heart to the war without it, is unconsciously ungenerous. And the United States is but beginning. The woman suffragists should not seek their "reward" till they have put off their armor. They are but putting it on now.

"REFORM," BEFORE AND AFTER.

The platform of Tammany was nearly "as long as the moral law," which Tammany lives to keep. How much of it was the perfume and supplliance of the campaign? The banishment of the "Rockefeller Steel Trust" Gary plan, the favorite scarecrow of Judge HYLAN, is but a bagatelle compared with the high momentous matters to which Tammany, with its wonted grave humor, committed itself. "Specifically we are in "favor of the public ownership and "operation of all public utilities, in-"cluding traction, gas, electricity, "and the telephone."

Tammany is practical. Tammany knows that this public ownership scheme is specifically and generally impossible. If it was bait for gudgeons, they have been caught. Tammany is a stout individualist as to corporations. "A flower exists to smell, and I exist to smell it," said a Persian poet. "A corporation exists "to be milked, and we exist to milk "it," thinks Tammany.

"The present high cost of food and other necessaries," the Tammany humorists swore last August, "is "largely due to the selfishness "of this [the Rockefeller-Morgan] "group." On and after Jan. 1, 1918, that group will no longer be "in control of the affairs of the city." The "financial and social autocracy" will then be deposed. The high cost of food and other necessaries will largely go down. Note the faint but expressive flicker of Mr. MURPHY's left eyelash. Is there just as much of a sketch of a wink as consorts with judicial dignity in Judge HYLAN's left eye? "What are we here for?" The offices are the thing. As for the platform, why, as PULTENEY said of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE's Sinking Fund, "The Philosopher's Stone turns out "to be some sort of cure for the "itch."

GENERAL BELL ON THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The drafted men of the national army were all sorts and all sizes and of many races when they marched through the streets of New York on the way to Camp Upton. Their appearance elicited some compliments from the observant, but more criticism from those of little faith. How could an army be made of so many diverse elements, of such a conglomeration of humanity? Could they be licked into shape by the most patient drillmasters? Would they enter into the spirit of the service they were called to? These were some of the questions asked by the skeptical. General J. FRANKLIN BELL answered them at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory when he told an audience of 10,000 persons what had been accomplished at Yaphank with the material of the melting pot.

The General is not a courtier; he is by nature as frank as a burr. Not a word of praise about his charges could have been extracted from him had they not proved their manhood and taken naturally to soldiering. "If I know the men at Camp Upton," the General told his hearers, "it is a fighting army." It must be borne in mind that BELL is as fine an example of a fighting General as our own or any other army has. His Medal of Honor was won in the Philippine insurrection for an act of daring that evinced more of headlong bravery than of the cool judgment commonly expected of an officer; it was a charge single-handed into a band of insurgents, some of whom he shot and captured, the others being put to flight. But as MACARTHUR's chief of scouts BELL was always taking risks and showing his men how to close with the enemy and do the impossible. So he is an excellent judge of the raw material for soldiers.

General BELL's report is that the very raw material at Camp Upton has "made good" handsomely and there need be no worry about the men's behavior when they face the enemy in France. "You may rest assured," he says, "that when that army goes "across you are going to have an "army that will fight." In the Bell lexicon, that is an army that will not suffer defeat. And the reasons for his faith are that the drafted men have submitted cheerfully to discipline, have learned quickly, take an interest in their work, and are animated by the spirit that is not appalled by danger or depressed by hardship. General BELL is pleased beyond measure (and perhaps surprised) that these men of such infinite variety have neither shirked nor gone wrong. Not a court-martial for two months, he reports, with something like exultation. Enlisted men in his experience have not always been so well behaved. He rejoices that at last we have a democratic army, and it is evidently his belief that the best fighting can be got out of such an army.

There is no better critic than J. FRANKLIN BELL, who is known by his intimates to be a diligent student of the art of war as well as a fighting soldier.

NO WASTE OF FOOD.

In one day's news, a little more than a week ago, were two dispatches relating to our food supply. California, a dispatch from San Francisco said, was proud of her response to the national appeal for larger crops. Her potato fields showed an increase of 3,225,000 bushels, and there was a gain of 5,185,000 bushels in beans. A dispatch from Chicago reported that the Federal authorities there had found in the railroad yards a "hill," thirty-five feet high, of decomposing vegetables which had been thrown from cars. They also had evidence, it was asserted, that "several hundred carloads" of potatoes, onions, and beets had been allowed to freeze and rot in the yards because the cars had been held for owners who were waiting for higher prices. In last Sunday's TIMES Senator BORAH, who recently returned to Washington from a three weeks' tour in the West, asserted that large quantities of potatoes and fruit were rotting on the farms because they could not be carried to market. For this reason the farmers were giving no weight to arguments for conservation and even greater crops next year.

Is it true that the nation is losing much of the year's supply of food because it is rotting on farms or at railroad terminals? We have published special reports from several cities concerning the transportation of vegetables. They do not confirm Senator BORAH's statements or the dispatch of the 3d inst. from Chicago. Vegetables have been thrown away in that city's railroad yards because they had been frozen in transit. St. Louis says crops are moving freely and without waste. Cleveland reports little loss or delay, although there are not enough cars. In Pittsburgh's car yards there has been loss because much more was received than could be marketed. In the East there has been little waste. Railroad companies have insisted upon prompt unloading by wholesale merchants. If in some places transportation has been delayed, this is not surprising, for the Railroad War Board says 750,000 cars are required for moving the great crop of potatoes.

All should strive to prevent waste. Millions of housewives in their food card pledges have undertaken to do this. Our people must have in mind not only the needs of our allies in Europe and the exports that will be required for American soldiers, but also the destruction of food here by agents of Germany. Food losses due to incendiary fires are estimated to have been $9,500,000 in October. Mr. HOOVER has given warning of a "widespread conspiracy" to reduce our food supply by burning stockyards and grain warehouses. The railroads are working diligently under severe pressure, carrying much more freight than at any time in the past, and with a very slight increase of rolling stock. If there is delay in moving food, we may be sure that it cannot be avoided, and it should make a conclusive argument for action by the Commerce Commission that will enable the companies to buy all the cars that are needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

How Germany's Plotters Were Foiled.

That English officer who was quoted, some time ago, as saying that modern war is "dirty, dull, and dangerous"—with, of course, the inevitable British intensifier before each epithet—described accurately enough the trench fighting with which he was familiar. Not quite all of modern war, however, compares so ill with the war of other days in supplying romance and excitement, as well as danger, and, though what used to be called "gay trappings" have now almost everywhere given place to uniforms devised with a view to conferring "low visibility," material is still supplied for tales as well worth telling as any that have come down from the days when knighthood was or claimed to be in flower.

Surely, no chronicler with a taste for the adventurous could ask for better stuff out of which to build his tales than was to be found in the story printed by THE TIMES on Sunday about the silent campaign against German spies and plotters that the navy, with a hastily gathered fleet of old and new boats, all small, has been waging for months past on the Great Lakes and in the straits connecting them. A truly remarkable narrative it was, and highly reassuring, too, for those of us who have occasionally made, from our little knowledge of what was doing to guard the country from its inner enemies, the rash assumption that little had been done.

The protective agencies of the Government have not yet succeeded, indeed, in creating safety for all our military industries and storehouses, but at least they have accomplished the enormously important task of keeping open the water highway through the lakes, and have done it in spite of the fact that the plotters fully realized the possibility, by exploding a few pounds of dynamite at any one of a few just right places along that highway, of helping Germany and hurting the Allies more than by almost any number of successful schemings elsewhere. So there they have labored with industry and devotion, but, thanks to the naval patrol of the lakes, all that they have as yet accomplished has been to get over 600 members of their army into prison, and not a few of them shot or drowned.

As the historian of this phase of the war put it, they have been beaten at their own game, and the German Secret Service has failed to demonstrate its boasted superiority.

He Accepts a Great Responsibility.

That Chicago doctor whose curiously persistent ill-luck it has been frequently to get his name into the newspapers as doing in his professional domain things that shock the sensibilities of the general public, has again been pursued—and as usual overtaken—by the fate which dogs him with such thought-provoking pertinacity.

In the past, when what and all he did was to refuse to prolong by surgical or other means the lives of babies obviously doomed at birth to brief existence as monsters and idiots, the arguments by which he defended his course were not without weight, and his more reasonable critics found fault with him chiefly because he started, or allowed to be started, nation-wide discussion of a subject better kept strictly within professional circles. There it can be handled, as it always has been, with due sense of moral responsibility, but without the horrified exclamations of unenlightened sentimentality.

But the latest reports from the hospital where this publicity-haunted doctor reigns reveal him as playing an active instead of passive rôle in dealing with the problem of prolonging lives in his judgment worthless—as settling as well as raising again the wearisome question of "euthanasia"—the question wearisome because settled against him a thousand times—whether the physician is ever justified in gently easing out of existence a patient seemingly doomed soon to die of a cruelly painful malady. That in absolutely no cases would this be, if not justifiable, at least excusable, there might be some hesitation in asserting, but the most confident of adverse prognoses have so often been refuted by recovery and survival that the next to unanimous agreement of medical as of lay opinion is that the doctor's business always is to prolong life, never to shorten it.

Certainly the law has only one rule—the deliberate and intentional taking of any human life not forfeited to the State by heinous crime, and not in defense of human life, is murder and punishable as such, no matter by whom done. That punishment, if the Chicago dispatches are true, the physician under consideration has risked by administering lethal doses of narcotics to an aged victim of cancer.

Conscripts Here Are Not Slaves.

Just why the conscription of labor would be "slavery" it is impossible to see. At any rate, it is an impossibility unless those men who are conscripted for service in the army are also "slaves."

Much work of many kinds is not less necessary to the successful conduct of war than is the manning of trenches or the making of charges against the enemy in the field, and the demerits of a voluntary system of war work behind the lines are the same as those which moved the country to get its soldiers by conscription when the number of volunteers proved inadequate for its purposes.

The conscript is a slave of a sort when his service is imposed by a despot. It is quite different when it is imposed by a representative government, expressing the popular will in the only way that will can be expressed in a country as large as this one. It is not slavery to submit to the decision of the majority, acting constitutionally and lawfully.

That is the only kind of conscription for either laborers or soldiers we could possibly have, and the minority, no matter how displeased or unwilling, is without a real or just grievance.

The Proof of the Pudding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us who voted "No" on woman suffrage are wondering how some of those who voted "Yes" are feeling about the prompt development of suffrage attitude as expressed in the meeting of last Sunday evening at Public School 40. The ladies who know "gosh dern well" that they will control votes enough to down their judicious friend President Wilson and to carry socialism and stop the war do not seem to promise the betterment of the country.

A SANE AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Something in a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper several days ago you informed your readers that the real name of Trotzky was Braünstein, which conveys to the American mind a clearer insight into his aims and ambitions. There is something in a name. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Men wonder as they see me still and calm and smiling
As I go about my work.
They know that I have lost my son, my only child,
And I a widow.
How much more would they marvel did they know
That in my heart there lives this hymn of praise:—
"God has been merciful to me!"
They do not know—thank God! how few have known!—
The weakness that had led my boy away
Down dark bypaths of evil for a time;
That though he had come back to me, repentant,
A shadow lay across the coming years,
Lest he lack strength to fight his curse, inherited.
So, when his heart flamed high with zeal
In those first days of war, I let him go,
And trusted over there he might grow strong
For the long combat with his baser self.

. . . . . .

Now I am left to face the years alone!
Yet nothing now can take from me the priceless boon
Of his dear letters! Nor the words his Captain wrote:
"There was no finer man in all the regiment—
So self-contained, so resolute, so kind."
And so my pain is stilled in thankfulness.
"God has been merciful to him—and me."

ALICE M. LAGERGREN.

CHINA NOW OFFERS PROTEST TO LANSING

Cables Formal Objection to the Agreement Negotiated with Viscount Ishii.

RESENTS BEING IGNORED

Stand with Allies Not Affected—Preparations to Send Chinese Expedition to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A protest against the understanding reached recently between the United States and Japan regarding China was presented to the State Department today by the Chinese Government through the medium of its Legation in Washington. It is understood that the protest follows the same lines as the one which China has just presented at Tokio to Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister. China considers that both Japan and the United States have transcended their legitimate spheres in making China the subject of conversations affecting her status, and has taken umbrage at the negotiation of the agreement without being consulted.

It was learned today that China's Foreign Office refused to accept as accurate the press reports of the agreement and would not believe the Ishii-Lansing understanding had been negotiated until the fact was officially confirmed. Confirmation was obtained from the Chinese Legation here and also from United States Minister Reinsch, at Peking, who delivered to the Chinese Foreign Office a copy of the statement issued by Secretary Lansing when announcement was made here of the signing of the agreement.

Theory Is Dangerous, China Holds.

Behind the Chinese objection to the manner in which the American-Japanese understanding was negotiated is the view that it is an unjust and dangerous theory that any nation has a right to assert a claim to special interests in another country without the latter's consent. Secretary Lansing, in his statement announcing the agreement by which Japan's special interest in China is recognized and both countries reaffirm the "open door" policy and pledge the independence and territorial integrity of China, made it clear that the United States always has recognized and has asserted for itself special interests in another country based upon propinquity. The Chinese Government is understood to be unwilling to subscribe to such a doctrine.

Intimations that have come from Peking that the legal basis in international law of the agreement might be called in question because it had not been submitted to the American Senate in the form of a treaty have made little impression upon officials here. They are satisfied that the understanding is of the same nature as the Root-Takahira agreement which adjusted the questions arising from the immigration into the United States of Japanese coolie labor. This agreement never was submitted to the Senate, nor will that made by Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii be laid before that body, except perhaps for information. The Administration view is said to be that prolonged and useless discussion of American relations with the Orient would be the only outcome of a different course.

Preparing Troops for Allies.

Meanwhile, there is no weakening in China's preparations to render effective aid to the cause of the Allies. The statement was made in an authoritative quarter today that the Peking Government is preparing to send an expeditionary force to France. A commission, reported to be economic, which has just arrived in this country from China, will not stay in America, but will proceed to England and France. There has been an element of mystery in connection with the visit of this mission, composed of eight persons. It had been supposed that they were coming to Washington to confer with the authorities, but whatever was the original plan concerning them, it was learned on the highest authority that they will proceed to Europe. There are already in France and England more than fifty Chinese officers who are making preliminary studies of the situation with a view of arranging for a Chinese expedition to France. Both the numerical strength and the character of Chinese troops to be dispatched to France are military secrets.

There are in France large numbers of Chinese skilled and unskilled laborers, but the majority of these were contracted for before China entered the war, and were actually in Europe before she severed relations with the Central Powers.

It was hinted today that China is looking to England and France for making the financial arrangements which will be necessary before she can send troops abroad. France and England are members of the four-power loan group, in which for several months Japan has assumed the leadership by reason of her financial situation.

China has desired financial assistance from the United States, but whether she has met with any success in informal inquiries is not known. An attaché of the Ishii mission stated while the mission was in Washington that Japan would oppose any loan by the United States to China if the money was to be put to political uses. Japan, he said, was in a position to afford China whatever financial aid she needed.

2,520 'NEWSIES' IN SERVICE.

Flag Unfurled in Front of Brace Memorial Home.

Patriotic speeches by the newly elected Tammany candidates for city offices were made yesterday at the unfurling of a service flag with 2,520 stars in front of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, at 14 Chambers Street. In a letter regretting his absence, Judge Hylan said:

"My own career, made possible by the things these boys are fighting to preserve, moves me to a very thorough appreciation of the service tendered by those whom you honor today. Adversity in America did not blind them to the opportunity in America. All their lives ran through adversity, and without thought of self they have contributed a living shield between their nation and adversity. Hope was their only asset, and that asset stands or falls with democracy."

Sheriff "Al" Smith, who was introduced as "one of the greatest men New York City has ever produced," said:

"There are only two classes of people in the country today—the man who is with this country and the man who is against it. There will be two classes of people in this country after the war—the man who did his bit and the man who did not. The one will be like Nathan Hale, proud of his ability to serve and regretting that he had only one life to devote to his country, and the other will be like Benedict Arnold."

CONFER ON PAPER PRICES.

Differences Here and in Canada Discussed by Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Differences in the prices of news print paper in Canada and the United States were discussed at the Federal Trade Commission offices today, at a conference attended by Commissioner Colver and Robert A. Pringle, the Canadian pulp and paper Commissioner; Hon. W. J. Hanna of Ottawa, Commissioner of Taxation, and Thomas P. Owen, member of the Canadian House of Commons.

Paper in the United States is selling at about $3.25 a hundred pounds, and in Canada at about $2.50. Much of it is imported and there is rivalry between Canadian manufacturers as to which shall have the advantage of the higher price. There are differences in the cost accounting systems used by the United States and Canada.

RUSHES SHIPYARDS WORK.

Board Seeks Homes and Transportation for More Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Shipping Board today took further steps to speed up the shipbuilding program, and get a small army of new employes to fill the gaps in the big shipyards.

Better housing and transportation facilities are to be provided for the workmen, as complaints have been received from some of the shipyard districts that it would be difficult to provide the proper accommodations for enough men to put on double and triple shifts.

J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburgh has been drafted from the ranks of the Red Cross by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to take charge of this work, and submitted his first report today on conditions in Baltimore, so that additional men who are badly needed at the Sparrows Point yards can be provided for at once.

Within a short time Mr. Flannery will extend the investigations to other Atlantic Coast cities. He soon will visit New York and Newark to take up the question of providing homes and commutation facilities for men who will be employed at the big fabricating plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which is being constructed on Newark Bay.

In Baltimore Mr. Flannery arranged for a canvass of the city to obtain a list of all vacant houses and determine the number of families willing to rent quarters to workers. As soon as this list is obtained, the further question of building homes, if such a step is necessary, will be taken up.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and electric railroads were called upon to co-operate by providing additional service and low commutation rates, and thorough co-operation was promised. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered a commutation rate for the workmen of $1.35 a week, the distance from Baltimore to the shipyards being eleven miles. A conference has been arranged for Tuesday by the Mayor to take up the entire situation.

Such method will be adopted in regard to obtaining the needed facilities in all other centres of population near shipyards, the requests being fitted to the conditions. New York and Newark probably will be asked to prepare to supply the homes and railroad service.

The Council of National Defense also has taken consideration of the housing problem, and has offered as a suggestion that concerns which take Government contracts and provide homes for workmen be remunerated by the Government if additional expense is incurred. It is probable that such a plan will be adopted in the general movement to rush the shipbuilding work.

Charles Piese, the new Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was at his desk this morning ready to give all of his energy to the task of putting efficiency and drive into the program. He will work in co-operation with Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the corporation, and Chairman Hurley.

MURPHY PUSHES LIBEL SUIT

Complaint Filed in Action Against The Press Publishing Co.

The complaint in the $500,000 libel suit of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, against the Press Publishing Company, because of the publication in The Evening World on Oct. 22 last, of an editorial containing alleged remarks by ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery concerning Mr. Murphy, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Olcott, Bonyngo, McManus & Ernst.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Murphy "has been for many years continuously a resident of the City of New York and has had continuously for many years past numerous friends, acquaintances, and business associates in the said City of New York and State of New York and throughout the United States of America."

The complaint quotes the alleged libelous article, and alleges that "the statements set forth purport to connect the plaintiff with certain policerooms, amounting to charges that the plaintiff had been guilty of crimes and of violations of the penal law and the Penal Code." The complaint is signed by Mr. Murphy.

MRS. BLATCH TO WOMEN.

Elections Won't Win the War or Save the World—Shelve Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My name appears in connection with the suffrage meeting held last night at one of the public schools. I was not at the meeting and had no association whatsoever with the Committee of One Thousand which organized the meeting. And my sole relation to the proposed deputation was that on Friday I was asked to join a delegation of voting women which was to wait on the President and ask for the Federal suffrage amendment. I promised to consider the matter. On Saturday I called up the Chairman of the committee and one other member and informed both that I could not be one of the deputation. Since last February I have taken little part in suffrage work, having devoted my time mainly to matters connected with war service.

To judge by the hue and cry that is going on about non-essentials one might suppose that America is at peace, the world at peace, starvation non-existent, and civilization progressing normally.

In New York State, it seems to me, each woman should politically do two things: First, go in orderly fashion into the party which best reflects her opinions; second, join a non-partisan group which in scholarly fashion would weigh facts and crystallize judgment. To endeavor to hold women as a mass outside the existing parties is as futile as unwise. Women have always had a voice in the management of the Socialist Party. They are already inside. It is suicidal, then, to advise the women of other parties to remain outside party lines as a group of balancing dilettanti. Political parties are not bands of ravening wolves. They are made up of average human beings. It would be well for women to join the party of their predilection because one can only learn to swim by getting into the water, and because in their battle for enfranchisement women have had too long a schooling in separation from men and cannot too quickly learn the value of standing politically shoulder to shoulder with them.

And, then, we might, both men and women, pause a moment and find ourselves. If we did, I am sure we would conclude that primaries and registrations and elections, which are occupying so much thought, are non-essentials in the present world crisis. Were all wiped off the slate, it would be a blessing. I doubt if there is a legislative body or an executive officer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Washington to the tiniest village, that is too bad to serve the purposes of the people. We might well knock along with what we have in the way of elective officers and give our strength to the mighty problems on our hands.

There is war, there is starvation threatening vast areas, civilization is in danger. Those who are in favor of the war can centre their strength on winning it, those who cannot see what the battle means can centre their energy on questions of food, sanitation, education, health—all those things, in short, which will husband the race.

Elections won't win the war or save the world. Suppose we temporarily lay them, with all their diverting turmoil, on the shelf.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

$1,600,000 STARTS Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND

Rockefeller Foundation Gives First Million Toward the $35,000,000 Sought.

$350,000 FROM J. P. MORGAN

Thousands of Committees in the United States Expect to Raise the Money in Seven Days.

Beginning a nation-wide campaign to raise $35,000,000 for the extension of Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States and her allies on the various fronts of Europe, the National War Work Council of the association yesterday made a big stride toward its goal by receiving in this city alone a total of $1,000,000 in three large contributions. Of this sum, $1,000,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation with the assurance that the donation would be increased to one-tenth of the total sum subscribed, or $3,500,000, if the total amount sought for is finally obtained. The other two large gifts were $350,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co., and $250,000 from the Standard Oil Company.

The campaign will last seven days. More than 300,000 volunteer workers were put into action in not less than 15,000 cities and towns of the country. Practically every city and large town in the United States is actively engaged in piling up the fund needed by the Y. M. C. A. According to the present plan, the average amount that must be raised during the seven days is $5,000,000 a day.

Reports received from all parts of the country at the headquarters of the National War Work Council at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday showed that the campaign had taken a good start. More than 1,400 leading business men of Chicago launched the campaign at the Hotel La Salle. They personally pledged themselves to contribute $1,500,000 of Chicago's allotment of $3,000,000. The State of Delaware reported a total contribution of $350,000 on the first day of the campaign, $250,000 having been contributed by the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Inasmuch as Delaware's quota was originally fixed at $300,000, the Y. M. C. A. War Work Committee of that State increased its goal to $500,000.

Outside of New York City, Cleveland, according to reports received up to 6 P. M., $719,151. From many other cities the national committee received gratifying reports, which indicated clearly that the people of the country were determined to give the Y. M. C. A. appeal for funds a generous and full hearted response. Col. Lewis, the machine gun inventor, at a meeting at Montclair, N. J., contributed $35,000.

The first gun of the campaign in New York was fired at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, where the local solicitors were assembled to receive their final instructions from Charles S. Ward, general campaign director, and George W. Perkins, general chairman of the city campaign. It was at the luncheon that the Rockefeller, Morgan and Standard Oil contributions were announced. These were in addition to the donations made by the du Pont Company and the International Harvester Company, which had already been made public. W. M. Kingsley presided at the luncheon. Mr. Ward reported that one-fourth of the States had asked for an increase in their allotments.

"While these reports are indications of great enthusiasm all over the country," said Mr. Ward, "they should not be taken to mean that the fund is already oversubscribed. The money is still to be raised and every effort should be made to bring the campaign to a successful culmination within seven days' time."

The women solicitors of the campaign were given their final instructions yesterday at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, at 39 East Sixty-ninth Street. The Women's Committee expects to raise $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 which comprises New York City's quota. By this morning several hundred campaigners will be out seeking contributions of $1,000 and upward from selected lists of names. Gifts of any size, however, will be welcome, and checks may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 215 West Twenty-third Street.

It was learned yesterday that fake solicitors clad in the uniform of United States soldiers were endeavoring to collect money for the Y. M. C. A. fund. The public is warned against the activities of these men. No small gifts are being solicited through canvassers except from members of the organization, and all solicitors will have proper credentials if they are from the Y. M. C. A.

PRINCETON MEN HONORED.

Win French War Cross for Gallant Work in Transporting Munitions.

SOISSONS, France, Nov. 12.—Robert Patterson Lamont, Jr., and Henry Thompson, both of New York, today received the War Cross with Palms for bravery in transporting munitions under heavy bombardment in the recent French offensive on the Chemin des Dames. Lamont also received the Military Medal, the highest purely military distinction in the French Army.

The automobile transport which Lamont and Thompson were driving was struck by a German shell. Lamont's left hand was nearly blown off, and its amputation was necessary. He also received other severe wounds. Thompson was wounded badly.

R. T. Scully, a Princeton graduate and leader of the camion section, also received the War Cross for his action in binding Lamont's wounds and rushing him and Thompson to a hospital. His action probably saved Lamont's life.

All three men are members of the American Field Service.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—American Field service headquarters here received word from Paris today that Robert Patterson Lamont, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., and Henry Thompson of Greenville, Del., Princeton students, who were wounded on Oct. 7, while carrying shells to an advanced post, had been decorated for bravery. Both of the young men, who are 19 years of age, went to France last May as members of the Transport Branch of the Field Service.

While transporting munitions at midnight the road was bombarded by the enemy, but Lamont and Thompson, the report stated, showed little regard for their personal safety in an effort to reach the advance post. None of the others in the convoying party was hurt.

BUY "HERO LAND" TICKETS.

Banks Contribute to Success of Exhibit for War-St

OUR ANTHEM SUNG AT OPERA OPENING

Caruso and Other Principals of "Aida" Stir Vast Throng at Metropolitan.

INAUGURAL IS BRILLIANT

Laurels for Mme. Matzenauer, Miss Claudia Muzio, Amato, and Mardones, a Newcomer.

AIDA—Opera in four acts and seven scenes. Book by A. Ghislanzoni, (in Italian.) Music by Giuseppi Verdi.

The King.....Basil Ruysdael
Amneris.....Margarete Matzenauer
Aida.....Claudia Muzio
Radames.....Enrico Caruso
Ramfis.....Jose Mardones
Amonasro.....Pasquale Amato
A Messenger.....Pietro Audisio
A Priestess.....Marie Sundelius
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

The season at the Metropolitan Opera House opened last evening with all the brilliancy and sumptuousness that have characterized opening nights in piping times of peace. The opera was "Aida," wherein the management is enabled to put forward all that it can offer in magnificence in singing and in scenic setting. It was a choice whose wisdom has been confirmed by experience, and which at the present time is based on the best assured grounds. There was a very large audience present, one of the largest that the house can hold; one to whom the war tax was as an unconsidered trifle.

The patriotic moment came, as it comes at the beginning of every musical undertaking of these days. It was at the end of the second act, a patriotic moment in the opera when Radames has made his victorious return. The curtain fell at the close of the act and was immediately raised again, when the principals were discovered at the front of the stage prepared to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Caruso being prepared with a copy of the words, the others carrying them in their memories. The national air was sung and played with much fervor.

New Italian Conductor.

The performance in its principal outlines was one that has been heard and admired before in the Metropolitan Opera House. The new Italian conductor, Mr. Roberto Moranzoni, made a distinctly favorable impression as a musician of ardent temperament, intent upon bringing out the dramatic nuances, the dramatic contrasts of the score; but not disposed to let the orchestra usurp more than its rightful place in the ensemble. Mr. Moranzoni was not making his first appearance in New York, and those who had heard him conduct performances of the Boston Opera Company in this city were prepared to find him a conductor of experience, authority, and temperament. There are more sides of his art that must be made known here before his powers as a conductor can be fully known; but his first appearance was enough to predispose his listeners in his favor.

Mr. Caruso, Mme. Matzenauer, Mr. Amato, Miss Muzio, are no new aspirants for the favor of this public in "Aida." They have been admired in the past as they were last evening. It cannot be said that Mr. Caruso was in his best voice, but he, as well as Mr. Amato, sang with power and dramatic intensity. Mme. Matzenauer's Amneris is admirable in voice, and Miss Muzio continued to fulfill the promises of a useful career that she made last season.

Jose Mardones as Ramfis.

There was a new Ramfis, Mr. José Mardones, who disclosed a voice of excellent quality, and who bade fair to fill an important place in the company. Mr. Ruysdael, who has long been a member of it, is not a familiar figure in the cast of "Aida." He took the part of the King, and both in appearance and in his singing he was successful.

The singing of the chorus was excellent, and the spectacular features of this opera were made the most of, as they so often have been before.

SOCIETY MUCH IN GRAY.

Blaze of Jewels Dimmed by War—Two Mayors in Boxes.

The boxes at the opera last night shimmered in soft, subdued lights, the dull blaze of jewels of peaceful and neutral days having been dimmed by war. Some black and white was worn and much gray and rose and green, the effect of costumes being broken by an occasional gleam of diamonds here and there and the dull lustre of pearls.

Two Mayors witnessed the opening from the boxes. Mayor Mitchel being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn in Box 14, while Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and Mrs. Hylan, with their daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan, occupied Box 38 in the grand tier, just three removed above where the present Mayor sat.

A noticeable feature in the parterre row was the knitting for the soldiers between the acts by Mrs. Forsythe Wicks and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, in Box 25.

Mrs. Mitchel wore black silk net over dahlia-colored satin. Mrs. Kahn, her hostess, was in French blue, with pearls. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who was in the party, was in oyster gray satin, with pearls, and carried a green feather fan.

Mrs. Hylan was in jetted black net over cerise. Miss Virginia Hylan wore a girlish frock of palest blue and silver.

Mrs. Huntington in Astor Box.

With Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor both abroad in war work, Box 7 was occupied by the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Sr., who had as her guests Mrs. Charles Senff, Captain and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Booraem. Mrs. Huntington was in black velvet and ermine furs, and Mrs. Senff wore pale blue and silver.

Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville and Mr. and Mrs. William Glyn. Mrs. d'Hauteville was in white veiled with black, and Mrs. Glyn wore white satin and silver.

Box 1, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, had Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Sarah S. Butler and Mrs. Dulaney Howland. Mrs. Butler was in black, and her daughter in turquoise blue, while Mrs. Howland wore black.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson had as their guest in Box 3 Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius had with them, in Box 22, Miss Isabel Stettinius, Richard Crane, who is Secretary to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State and Mrs. Crane, and Baron de Neufliz. Mrs. Stettinius was in black velvet with a touch of gold, and her daughter wore a mauve chiffon frock. Mrs. Crane was in white.

Clarence H. Mackay's Guests.

Clarence H. Mackay, in Box 16, entertained and and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. MacGibbon of Montreal, and Ford Huntington. Mrs. Prince was in brocaded blue, Mrs. Thomas in white satin and tulle, and Mrs. MacGibbon wore white satin and crystal.

Miss Gerry and Miss Mabel Gerry, in Box 23, had Charles Hanford, Alfonso de Navarro, and Lawrence Butler as their guests. Miss Gerry was in black velvet and silver lace, and Miss Mabel Gerry in pale blue and silver. With Frederic A. Juilliard, in Box 2, were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, and Miss Liebert, and E. Victor Loew. Mrs. Rogers was in French blue velvet, and Mrs. Tailer in black and gold brocade. Miss Liebert was in old rose and a pearl bandeaux.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney wore brocaded turquoise blue, with wing head ornaments set with turquoise. Her daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, wore a white satin frock, and Mrs. Payne Whitney was in white satin and tulle, with a necklace of diamonds. Mrs. Ogden Mills wore mauve satin, with a long string of pearls and two small diamond ornaments in her coiffeure.

Henry Clay Frick and Miss Helen C. Frick, in white satin and net, had as their guests in Box 19 Mr. and Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Mary McNeal Dilworth, and Miss Constance C. Robinson. Mrs. James B. Haggin, in Box 34, had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kountze and Mrs. H. Pierpont Perry. Mrs. Haggin was in pale blue brocaded satin, with pearls, and Mrs. Perry wore dull pink. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady had Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mrs. Enried Corill, and John Morron as their guests. Mrs. Brady was in black and pearls, and Mrs. Ryan in white and silver.

With Mrs. J. Stewart Barney.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, in Box 29, was in geranium red velvet. Mrs. Jay Gould and Miss Katherine Lawrence were her guests, the former in white satin and tulle, and Miss Lawrence in dull gold and lace.

Box 33 was occupied by Miss Rosina Hoyt, Mrs. B. I. Sears of Boston, George Gibbs, and Captain G. MacSwiney of London. Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, the owner, is in mourning. Miss Hoyt wore pale pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies occupied Box 53 in the Grand Tier. Mrs. Baylies was in rose-pink satin, and her sister, Miss Van Rensselaer, wore a dull-blue brocade. General R. Radiguet and William Williams were also their guests. Sir Stevenson Kent, the recently arrived British Commissioner, was with Mr. and Mrs. Kahn.

Austin B. Fletcher, in Box 52, had Mrs. I. D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison. Mrs. Rockefeller was in white satin and tulle, and wore a diamond banreau, and Mrs. Garrison wore gold and black. Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton had among their guests in Box 35, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Captain Ian Beith and Mrs. Drake of London.

Mrs. William D. Sloane was in black, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore dull blue, and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who was with them, was in black tulle over white satin. Miss Ruth Twombly wore a frock of white satin and tulle.

Mrs. Cyril Hatch was in dark blue and gold, in Box 6, and wore no jewels. Mrs. Orin Root wore black velvet. Mme. Alda was in bronze brown, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who was among her guests, wore an old French blue brocade gown. Dr. Norman Ditman and Arthur Williams were also included among the party.

Mrs. Anderson T. Herd, in Box 39 of the grand tier, had Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Danforth, and Judge and Mrs. David S. Rose as her guests. Miss Julia Chester Wells, in Box 41 in the grand tier, was in flesh-colored satin, veiled with black tulle, and wore pearls. Mr. and Mrs. William Dalliba Dutton, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Cass Gilbert, and Bayard Halsted were her guests.

Mrs. Henry Clews was in pale gray and silver lace and pearls. Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Box 18, was in geranium pink velvet, and her sister, Miss Grace E. Cumnock, wore pale blue satin.

Mrs. E. H. Gary in Gray Gown.

Mrs. E. H. Gary appeared in a gray embroidered gown, and Mrs. Lewis Nixon was in white satin and lace, and Mme. de Gama, who was with them, was in dull green velvet. They occupied Box 15. Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor was in dull blue satin veiled with tulle. Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., was in cream-colored satin and tulle, and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, who was in Box 10 as her guest, wore black velvet and silver with pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, in Stall Box E, had Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Forrest as their guests. Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley had Mrs. Robert C. Black and Miss Ray Bulkley with her in Stall Box H. Mrs. E. Juch Wellman and Mrs. John Morron, in Box F, had Mrs. Arthur S. Herenden with them. With Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Smith, in Box C, were Moiss Dorothy Manice and Mrs. Henry Preble. Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Dunn and Miss Eleanor Dunn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Warne Herbert in Stall Box V. Mrs. Jacob Langeloth had Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Frew, Governor and Mrs. John Slaton of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Knapp as her guests in Box W.

In the Orchestra Stalls.

Among those in the orchestra stalls were Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Riando, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Guye, Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Jennings, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Joseph B. Stanchfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, E. W. C. Arnold, Richard Gwyn, William H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dominick, Mr. F. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, L. F. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Converse, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Young.

GREAT VOICES IN ANTHEM.

$12,000 Worth of Golden Tone in America's Song at Opera.

Midway in the first night's opera the Metropolitan "did its bit" last night at performing the national anthem, until crowds in the street caught the echo. Mr. Gatti-Casazza vindicated his pro-Ally sympathies as an Italian impresario by staging America's special song on a bigger scale than had been done in a theatre yet, with a volume of great voices worthy of the premier opera house of the world.

There was $12,000 worth of golden tone, equal to many evenings' war tax, when stars, chorus, and orchestra joined together in a last "land of the free," Caruso alone holding a prompt book while he sang, never so earnestly, and taking his high C, which some said were just B flats, one after another, in that closing refrain. Muzio and Matzenauer, both letter perfect, and the former Austrian contralto in especial sending her English words clear to the gallery, were supported at extreme right and left by Amato and Mardones. Conductor Moranzoni even joined in the last recalls.

Many allied officers were guests in the boxes, a Gordon Highlander for one, while a host of plain American fighting men were with their friends in all parts of the house. One reputed well-to-do sailor was first on the standees' line from the noon hour yesterday, out on Broadway.

Two subways have been decked over and the streets restored from the condition of barricades that prevailed for the last two seasons; so the 600 limousines found better going last night, and a first-night house has not been earlier seated in years. Nearly half the boxes were occupied, which has rarely happened, when Caruso at 8:05 o'clock sang his "Celeste Aida" air. There was little delay for the crowd and none for subscribers because of the new war tax.

ELSIE JANIS AT THE PALACE.

Beatrice Herford and Sallie Fisher Also On an Excellent Bill.

The final appearance of Elsie Janis in these parts prior to her departure for London are being made this week at the Palace and the Riverside Theatres. Miss Janis repeats, with some slight variations, the imitations which she gave upon her re-entrance into vaudeville in the Spring, culminating in the Will Rogers-Fred Stone impersonation.

An exceptionally good program at the Palace also includes Beatrice Herford, who, for her second week at that institution, revives three characterizations which have done valiant service in the past. Among others on the bill are Clare Kummer's playlet, "The Choir Rehearsal," with Sallie Fisher still in the leading rôle, and the irrepressible Dooleys.

DIAMONDS
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GEO. A. PLIMPTON MARRIED.

Publisher Wed Daughter of Late General Russell Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Plimpton, who were married on Saturday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, are spending their honeymoon at Lakewood, N. J. The wedding, which was performed at noon by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives attending the ceremony and the wedding breakfast which followed at the home of the bridegroom, 61 Park Avenue.

The bride is the daughter of the late General Russell Hastings of civil war fame, and Mrs. Hastings. She has traveled extensively and for some time has been living in Bermuda, coming from there two weeks ago for the wedding. Mr. Plimpton is President of Ginn & Co., and has one of the largest collections in the world of rare old books. He is a graduate of Amherst, class of '76, and is a member of the Century, University, Grolier, Barnard, and Ardsley, Clubs.

After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton will will make their home in this city.

Miss Faxon Weds Lieut. Spencer.

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Brooks Faxon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Faxon of Chestnut Hill., Mass., to Lieutenant Winthrop Wheeler Spencer, U. S. R., took place at 12:30 yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Percy Gordon performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. Miss Georgette Faxon was her sister's only attendant and there was no best man. Lieutenant Spencer, whose home is in Cambridge, Mass., is a member of the Aviation Corps and has been detailed for service abroad. The couple will take a short honeymoon trip before his departure.

Pfeiffer-Bird.

The marriage of Miss Marie Bird, daughter of Mrs. Emma T. Bird of East Orange, N. J., to George J. Pfeiffer of Montclair, N. J., took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother. Only a few relatives and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer will make their home in Montclair.

Kimball-Parmelee.

Miss Mae A. Parmelee, daughter of Frederick H. Parmelee of New London, Conn., and Robert Kimball, also of New London, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. N. Bishop of Albert Court, Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, performed the ceremony. Only the immediate families were present. The couple will live in New London.

To Wed Lieut. P. K. Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander of 15 East Thirty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander, to Lieutenant Philip Kip Rhinelander, son of Philip Rhinelander of 18 West Forty-eighth Street. Lieutenant Rhinelander is now stationed at Spartanburg. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miles-Sherman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym Miles of 56 West Sixty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Miles, to Blatchford Sherman, the younger son of the late Roger Minot Sherman and Mrs. Sherman of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Sherman is at Camp Upton. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs LYDIA SEAMAN FIELD, widow of Aaron Field and one of the oldest residents of the Heights section of Brooklyn, died in her eightieth year yesterday at her home, 185 Columbia Heights.

Captain JAMES H. WOOD, formerly a lawyer in Washington, D. C., died on Sunday at his residence, 1,383 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES C. DONER, for fifteen years custodian of the Kings County Court House, died at his home, 10 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday at the age of 60 years. Mr. Doner was born in Brooklyn.

ALANSON TURNER BALDWIN, a retired educator and one of the best known Baptist churchmen in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 311 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Baldwin, who was known throughout South Brooklyn as "Deacon" Baldwin, began his work as a teacher when 16 years old. In 1850, he opened a private school in Brooklyn, which he directed for twenty-six years.

Mrs. LOUISE M. BARTLETT GAUL, an active member of the James Methodist Episcopal Church and widow of James H. Gaul, died on Sunday at her home, 943 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. SCHUSTER, third officer for the vessels of the American Steamship Company, is dead at his home, 651 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 39 years.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, a retired bookbinder, formerly a member of the firm of Gaffney & Jackson, died on Saturday at his home, 9 Raleigh Place, Brooklyn. He was 75 years old.

GEORGE BENJAMIN OSBORN, a retired commercial traveler in the jewelry trade, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday after an operation. He was 78 years old.

BENJAMIN BOAS, 53 years old, a retired commercial traveler, died at his home 2,117 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, on Saturday.

GEORGE PANTZER, a real estate operator and formerly in the wholesale clothing business, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Saturday from apoplexy. He was born in Germany seventy-nine years ago.

DAVID PAUL SMYTH, for twenty years identified with the real estate business in Corona, died in the Flushing Hospital on Sunday aged 51 years.

Mrs. ESTELLE DONAGHY JACKSON, widow of Thomas Jackson, who was a lawyer in Manhattan, died in her sixty-first year on Saturday at her home, 1,048 A Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA DELATOUR, wife of George L. Delatour and mother of Hunter L. Delatour, a Brooklyn lawyer, died at her home in Westfield, N. J., on Saturday.

The Rev. R. Z. REPLOGLE, aged 77, father of J. Leonard Replogle, Director of steel supplies for the United States and all allied Governments, died in Johnstown, Penn., Sunday night. He was born in Bedford County.

KENNETH CLARK, who was President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., until his retirement this year, died on Sunday at his home in St. Paul, aged 70 years.

A. HARVEY McKAY, a lumber merchant of Baltimore, Md., died on Sunday at his home there, from pneumonia.

NICHOLAS VAN ANTWERP RAPALJE, 70 years old, a retired farmer, died in Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday.

HORACE ROLAND, attorney, of Reading, Penn., and his wife died within an hour of each other yesterday. Mr. Roland was born at New Holland, Penn., in 1848 and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1879.

Miss MARY SCHOLEY VAN NEST, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John R. Van Nest of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at her home in that place. She was in her fifty-ninth year.

MICHAEL F. TOBIN, for more than twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court, was buried yesterday from St. Ignatius's Church.

DAVID PAUL SMYTHE, a real estate broker of Queens, died on Sunday at the Flushing Hospital following a stroke of apoplexy.

IDA FINE, who was known on the stage as the "Yiddish Eva Tanguay," died in Detroit on Sunday following an operation for appendicitis.

FREDERICK W. COLE, inventor of devices for fire alarm systems, died at his home in Newton, Mass., on Sunday. He was 60 years old.

GEORGE E. LANGAN, Postmaster at Keyport, N. J., died at his home there on Monday in his fifty-sixth year. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WILLIAM VERNON VINCENT, who was employed by the Abraham & Straus Company of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, following an operation. He was a singer of songs for music publishing houses, and a member of the Home Defense League of this city. Mr. Vincent was in his twenty-third year.

CHARLES BARKER BRADFORD, editor, and writer of books on fishing, died yesterday at his home, 449 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his fifty-sixth year.

LEFT ESTATE OF $1,000,000.

R. W. Paterson's Widow Is Chief Beneficiary Under His Will.

An estate of more than $1,000,000 is disposed of in the will of Robert W. Paterson, member of the importing firm of Paterson, Boardman & Knapp of 8 Bridge Street, who died Oct. 23 last. The chief beneficiary is the widow, Mrs. Marie O. L. Paterson of 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, who gets a trust fund of $400,000 and the income from the residue.

Robert Downing Paterson, son of St. John, N. B., receives $120,000 and his father's stock in the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Company. A life interest in $100,000 goes to another son, Henry A. Paterson of Chatham, N. Y., and with his brother he gets the residuary estate on the death of their mother. A brother, sister, and nephew of the testator get $10,000 each, and bequests are made to other relatives.

Ackerman Will Case Settled.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Y. Ackerman, who died Feb. 21 last, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fowler after objections filed by the beneficiaries under an early will had been withdrawn as the result of the settlement of the case out of court. The sons, who will divide an estate of about $200,000, largely in realty, are Charles A. Ackerman of 114 West Seventieth Street, and James Young Brush of Mount Vernon. The will was opposed by Louis P. Van Riper and Edwin A. Jones, who received legacies in an earlier will.

Prof. J. C. Monaghan Dead.

Professor James C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died yesterday at his home, 764 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Professor Monaghan was appointed to the Jamaica post by President Wilson in 1914, and returned to his Brooklyn home six months ago because of ill health. Born in Boston, Mass., sixty years ago, he was educated at Brown University, receiving his degree of A. B. in 1885, and his A. M. in 1903.

From 1885 until 1889 he was United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, and then for seven years was Consul at Chemnitz

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENDHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Bendheim, (nee Mannette Felsenstein,) announce the arrival of a son at 124 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—At Brooklyn Hospital, 12th inst., to Mrs. D. W. Harris, a son; both well.

Engaged.

BRT—BLOUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Blout of 630 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeannette Blout, to Edwin Brt, son of Mrs. Jean Bry of 60 Edgecombe Av.

Married.

HAGER—HILL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Horn, Irma Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hill, to Dr. Herman Hager of Albany.

HARRIS—ROSENBERG.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Gladys B. Rosenberg and Lieutenant Elmer P. Harris.

HOLDEN—BADGER.—Nov. 10, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Kursopp Lake, Grace Ansley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Irving Badger, to Raymond Peckham Holden, son of Mrs. Edwin B. Holden of New York.

KLATROTH—JELLARD.—On Nov. 5, at the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, by Rev. Percival C. Pyle, Irene A. Jellard to Charles W. Klatroth.

PALMER—BIDWELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, at the University Place Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles Herr, Miss Maude Elizabeth Bidwell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Horace G. Bidwell, to Mr. Alden A. Palmer.

PLIMPTON—HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, 1917, at Cathedral of St John the Divine, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Fanny Hastings, daughter of the late General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, to George Arthur Plimpton.

ROSA—CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Miss Janet R. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Campbell, to Mr. Rudolph R. Rosa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Rosa.

ZABRISKIE — HYDE. — At St. Thomas's Church, New York City, Nov. 10, 1917, by the Rev. J. D. Grant M. Stires, Frances Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mead Hyde, Jr., to Charles Lemaire Zabriskie, U. S. N. R. F.

HOPTIN—CHAMBERS.—Nov. 10, Edith P. Chambers to Gilbert H. Hoptin.

Died.

BERGONZI.—On Nov. 12, 1917, John Dominick Bergonzi, beloved husband of Olivia Bergonzi. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 2,102 Grand Av., near 126th St., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOSKOWITZ.—Anselm, suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917. Funeral private.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 12, Charles Barker Bradford. Funeral services at his late residence, 449 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

BRINNITZER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 12, at her residence, 261 West 129th St., Mrs. Clara Brinnitzer, sister of Gustavo G. Berger. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULLOCK.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, Noel Jennett Bullock. Funeral services at Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTENSEN.—At Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, Pauline Christensen. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Bernard Callingham, Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—Althea B. Cole. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304-6 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DARBEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Samuel Darbee of 328 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DELATOUR.—At Westfield, N. J., on Nov. 10, Rebecca S. Delatour, beloved wife of George L. Delatour and daughter of the late E. V. R. and Rebecca W. Halcomb. Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, at 3:30 P. M. Springfield, (Mass.,) papers please copy.

EATON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, Edythe T., wife of W. H. Eaton. Funeral services at her late residence, 476 Front St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at 9:0 P. M. Toronto papers please copy.

FIELD.—Suddenly and peacefully, in the 80th year of her age, at her late residence, 106 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Nov. 12, Lydia S. H. Field, daughter of the late James Crommond and Phoebe Seaman Haviland and widow of Aaron Field. Funeral at 106 Columbia Heights, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 o'clock.

GAUL.—Louise M., widow of James H. Gaul, beloved mother of Mrs. Walter S. Phelps, Harvey B. Gaul, and William Ward Gaul, Nov. 11, at her residence, 943 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Services Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 8 P. M.

GOWARD.—Mary E., suddenly, Nov. 11. Services Nov. 13, 8 P. M., sister's residence, Letitia Beck, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

HANSCHEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, after a lingering illness, Gretje Kahrs, widow of Henry Hanschen and mother of Henrietta, Henry, Anna, and George, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. Also from the chapel at Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HAVEL.—Allan, beloved husband of Annie Schneid and devoted father of Eva. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Mt. Sinai Chapel, 100th St., 5th Av.

HELLER.—On Nov. 11, 1917, Emilie Heller, in her 91st year. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,400 7th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 10 A. M.

HERFORT.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a prolonged illness, in her 66th year, Antonie, beloved wife of Philip A. Herfort and dear mother of Sophie Steinhoff and Paul and Gertrude. Funeral from her late residence, 684 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M.

HONEYWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, William, son of the late William and Deborah Marshall Honeywell. Funeral private.

HOWARD.—Nov. 8, 1917, at Chelsea, Mass., Charles Howard, beloved husband of Velma S. Howard and beloved father of Mrs. Josephine Dast, Mrs. Vera Niles and Sherman Howard. Late residence, 315 West 122d St., New York.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 11, 1917, at the residence of her parents, 572 West 141st St., New York City, Louise, second daughter of Hon. James C. and Susan Margaret Scruggs Jenkins, former Judge of the Philippine Islands. Services on Tuesday evening at 8:15. Georgia and North Carolina papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 12, 1917, Sarah M., widow of Arch Deacon George D. Johnson, D. D., in her 77th year. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Evins, 112 Stuyvesant Place, New Frighton, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M.

DR. F. LE R. SATTERLEE DEAD

Specialist on Gout and Rheumatism Succumbs in 71st Year.

Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, a widely known specialist on gout and rheumatism, died yesterday at his home, 15 West Seventy-third Street, in his seventy-first year. Dr. Satterlee was the father of Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr., a cancer expert, and Major Henry S. Satterlee, who is in charge of the sanitary train of the 83d Division, U. S. A., at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was a practicing physician of this city for many years, and retired from active practice only a month before his death. He was Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy at the New York College of Dentistry for fifty years, retiring as Emeritus Professor several months ago.

Dr. Satterlee was born in this city and was graduated from New York University with the class of 1865, and New York University Medical School in 1868. He was a Police Surgeon for nearly eighteen years, retiring as such twenty years ago. He was attending physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and consulting physician of the Midnight Mission, and formerly was the attending physician at the Northwestern Dispensary, in the department of skin diseases and rheumatism.

He was the author of a treatise on rheumatism and works on gout which were used as text books in medical colleges. He was an honorary member of the Society of Arts, London; a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, the Geological Society, the New York Historical Society, and a member of the County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Medical Association of Greater New York, and the Pathological Society. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Satterlee was once the President of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. His clubs were the Century and the Players.

Dr. Satterlee was married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1888, died, and he in 1906 married Mrs. Mary Philipse Gouverneur Iselin.

Died.

JOHNSON.—At New Milford, Conn., Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Rev. Frank A. Johnson. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Congregational Church, New Milford, Conn.

KEEPERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, William Milton Keepers, in his 62d year, husband of Lillie Alma Munn Keepers. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 61 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

KEMP.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, Esther, daughter of the late Philip and Fredericka Kemp and dearly loved sister of Pauline and Lena Kemp. Funeral from her late residence, 1,215 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 1:30 P. M.

KUSSMAUL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Sophie Kussmaul, in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 1,265 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

McCAY.—A. Harvey McCay, a lumber merchant of Baltimore, died on Sunday, Nov. 11, at his home, 930 North Charles St., Baltimore, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was a son of the late Charles F. McCay of Georgia.

McLAUGHLIN. — On Nov. 11, Thomas H., beloved father of Harry T. A. McLaughlin. Funeral from his residence, 178 Eagle Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M. Mass of requiem, Church of SS. Peter and Paul, St. Ann's Av., at 139th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MATHEZ.—At his residence, 5 Little Clore Road, Stapleton, S. I., on Nov. 12, Fritz Henry Mathez, aged 79 years. Funeral notice later.

MEEHAN.—On Nov. 11, William J. Meehan, beloved son of Thomas and Sarah A. Meehan, (nee Ansboro.) Funeral from his late residence, 29 Burroughs Av., Winfield, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, thence to St. Mary's Church, Winfield, L. I., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOYNAHAN.—At his residence, 241 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, Patrick J. Moynahan, husband of Annella H. Moynahan and son of Ellen Moynahan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.

NELSON.—S. P., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, in his 72d year. Services at his late residence, 1,314 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

OLENA.—George W. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

RAIVES.—Ethel, beloved daughter of Sol and Susie Raives, in her 10th year. Funeral services at her mother's home, 409 West 129th St., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. Albany.

RAPF.—After a lingering illness, Mathew G. Rapf, aged 33; beloved son of Eliza Rapf and brother of Joseph, Harry, and Arthur. Funeral at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M. Denver papers please copy.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at his residence, 15A West 73d St., after a lingering illness, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., son of the late George Crary Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St.,

WAR REVENUE BILL

A special treatise discussing the new War Revenue Bill and its effect on various industrial corporations has been compiled by our Statistical Department, and will be sent to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in Italian and Russian Situation Reflected in Higher Quotations.

How closely Wall Street is watching the critical developments in Europe was shown yesterday by an immediate response in the various markets to the better news from Russia. The stock market was quietly strong throughout the session with fair-sized gains for most issues. Activity was considerably curtailed, as has happened repeatedly before when prices have turned upward.

In financial circles a great deal of confidence is felt in the ability of the Allies to reinforce the Italian defensive in time to hold Mackensen's army in check. The weakness of the Russian revolutionary forces is apparently much greater than any one had expected, and the indications that Kerensky may be able to rally the army behind him were immediately reflected in a marked recovery in ruble bonds. Foreign exchange rates on Scandinavian points fell sharply, giving further indications of lessening tension over the possibility of new complications which threatened to embarrass the Allies.

The foreign Government bonds dealt in on the Exchange all showed the influence of the more favorable aspect of the war news and several issues, notably the French cities and Anglo-French 5s, enjoyed a quick rally. The Liberty 3½s just touched their previous low record at 99.28, the new 4s receding slightly to 99.96.

The undertone in the financial district has been undergoing a steady change for the better for several days past and the outlook is much more hopeful. The improvement has not been manifested so much by a recovery in prices on the Stock Exchange as by the more optimistic note in discussions of the difficulties against which the allied nations are struggling. The address delivered by the President before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo yesterday fitted in nicely with the new spirit with which bankers are regarding their obligations toward this Government's munitions and shipping needs. The labor problem is the most serious obstacle in the way of bringing American industries up to the mark set for them by the Federal authorities. Mr. Wilson's reference to the reactionary spirit which he has found among some employers probably came as a surprise to most people, who had taken at their face value the protestations of manufacturers to the effect that their plants are at the absolute disposal of he Government for the duration of the war. Some reports have reached Wall Street of stubborn opposition on the part of employers in some centres to every proposed change supposed to be favored by the labor unions, but for the most part the industrial leaders of the country are sacrificing selfish interests to make their plants count as heavily as possible in the winning of the war, and the issue raised by the President may serve to bring about still better co-operation between capital and labor.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Money Is in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Pending a clearer situation in Italy and Russia dealings narrowed on the Stock Exchange today, but the tone was steady. Consols and the war loan were inclined to harden and the foreign section was firm, while Russian bonds and mines were better with the improvements in Russian exchange, which was quoted at 370. Shipping shares were irregular.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were quiet. A further batch of Russian credit bills was delivered on the market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 38½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 | Last 4
Low ....4½ | Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days.....	5¾	Sixty days.....	5¼@5¾
Ninety days...	5¼@5½	Ninety days....	5¼@5¾
Four months...	5½@5¾	Four months....	5¼@5¾
Five months...	5½@5¾	Five months....	5¾@6
Six months....	5½@5¾	Six months....	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days..... 5
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½	+ .00¼
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅞	+ .00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.35	12.15	12.15	+ .40
Cables	12.70	12.40	12.40	+ .40

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¼	4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.76⅛	5.74⅞
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	106.00	106.25
Shanghai	99.00	99.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	43.50	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.75
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	8.44½	8.43½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokahama	51.50	51.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.50 Russia	12.15	12.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	40.00	40.50
Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
Christiania	32.00	32.50
19.295 Spain	23.45	23.55
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.22	25.32
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.84	44.94
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $436,482,941; balance, $35,248,392; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $418,852; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,031,393.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,831,527	$64,388,248
Ord. internal revenue.	32,688,760	219,091,126
Income tax	1,480,742	27,222,095
Miscellaneous	2,916,423	51,525,694
Total receipts	$40,917,454	$364,227,164
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	110,381,131	1,083,867,119
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	169,973,397	216,675,670
Expenditures	151,288,586	1,448,004,283

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Record.
Citizens' Tr., Pitts.	$1.50	SA	Nov. 16	Nov. 10
Can. Pacific	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Jewel Tea pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Pabst Brewing pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Pitts. Y. & Ash pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	589,010	1,507,540	800,222
Year to date	164,866,996	182,562,617	152,968,349

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7⅞	8	100	Advance Rumely	8	8	8	8	...
3	3⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
70	72½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1
71½	73	100	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
34	34¼	11,200	Am. Can	33	33¾	34	34	+ ⅛
62½	63½	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63½	63	63	+ ¾
27	28	300	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	27¾	27¾	+2¾
70	80	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78	78	78	78	...
13⅜	13⅝	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	13	14	13	13½	+ ½
54	54½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	54⅜	55¼	54½	54⅞	+1⅛
50½	51½	1,200	Am. International	52⅝	53	51	51	...
25¼	25½	6,500	Am. Linseed	27¼	27¼	25½	25½	−1⅝
62⅞	63½	2,000	Am. Linseed pf.	64¼	64½	63⅜	64	...
50½	51	3,000	Am. Locomotive	51	52	50¼	50½	+ ⅜
11	13	100	Am. Malting	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
73	73⅛	5,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	74½	75	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
100½	101½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅜
53½	53⅞	300	Am. Steel F'dries	53⅞	54	53½	53½	+1½
93	94	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	94½	94½	93⅝	93¾	...
108	108⅞	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	100	100	100	+1½
53½	54⅛	600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	53¼	54	53⅛	54	+1¼
107⅝	108	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108	108	107¾	108	+2½
...	...	200	Do., s. 10 f.	107	107	107	107	...
173	177	100	Am. Tobacco	176	176	176	176	+2½
39	40½	200	Am. Woolen	39⅝	40	39⅞	40	+2
55⅜	56¼	9,100	Anaconda Copper	55⅜	56½	55⅛	56	+1½
...	54	300	Associated Oil	54	54	54	54	−2
84⅝	85¼	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84⅝	85	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
84	87½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	− ⅛
94	94½	1,600	At., Gulf & West I.	94½	96	94	94	+ ½
54½	55¼	9,500	Baldwin Loco	54⅜	56⅜	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
53	54¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	53¾	52⅝	53½	+1⅛
60¼	62	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	−1⅝
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
1⅛	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	39,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	79½	80⅝	78⅝	79	+1⅝
98¼	98⅝	1,200	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
43⅞	44¼	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	45½	46	43¼	43⅜	−2⅛
101	102⅜	400	Burns Brothers	102½	102½	101½	101½	− ¼
12	12½	200	Butterick Co.	12	12	11½	11½	− 1
15½	16	600	Butte & Superior	16	16	15⅞	16	...
133⅜	134¼	9,900	Canadian Pacific	137	137½	133½	133⅞	−2½
27	28	100	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	+1
61⅜	62½	3,700	Central Leather Co.	63¾	64½	61⅞	61⅞	− ⅝
98½	99½	200	Central Leather pf.	99	99	98½	98½	− ½
30¼	31	200	Cerro de Pasco	31	31¼	31	31½	+1¼
62	62½	3,900	Chandler Motor	62	62⅜	61¼	62⅝	+1⅞
47½	47⅝	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	48⅛	47⅜	47½	+ ½
—	7⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	...
20¼	21	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅝
36⅞	37¼	9,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39⅜	40¼	37	37	−2¾
76½	77½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77	77	+ ⅜
140	145	100	Chi. & Northw'n pf.	141	141	141	141	−1
18⅝	19	2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19	19½	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
50⅜	51	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	42	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	41¼	42	41¼	42	+1
13⅜	13⅝	2,800	Chile Copper	13⅝	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	2,600	Chile Copper pf.	37¾	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
45	50	500	Cluett, Peabody	47½	48	47	47	...
32¼	33½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	33½	33¾	32½	32½	+ ½
44	46	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
29	29¾	300	Columbia Gas & El.	29	29	29	29	− ¼
81	82	1,300	Consolidated Gas	82½	83½	80¾	81⅝	− ⅝
80	85	100	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	...
40	42	400	Continental Insura.	42	42	41	41	− ¼
26¼	26¾	7,400	Corn Products Ref.	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
89⅝	90⅜	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
53⅜	54	7,600	Crucible Steel	54½	55½	53⅜	54	+1
28½	28⅝	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	29½	28½	28½	+1⅛
78	79	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	79	79	79	...
137½	150	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	140	140	140	140	−10
97¼	98⅜	500	Del. & Hudson	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅞
34½	34½	5,900	Distillers' Secur.	34⅞	35⅜	34½	34½	+ ½
6⅞	7⅛	1,300	Dome Mines	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅜
20	25	100	Elk Horn Coal	25	25	25	25	...
15	15⅛	2,900	Erie	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	− ⅛
22⅜	23	500	Erie 1st pf.	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	32	160	Gaston, W. & W.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅜	− ⅜
166	170	200	General Chemical	166	169	166	169	+4
125	125½	1,700	General Electric	125	126¾	125	125½	+1½
81¼	81½	30,800	General Motors	81	82½	78⅝	81¼	+1½
35⅜	36½	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	35½	36	35½	36	+ ½
91	92½	1,000	Great Northern pf.	91⅞	92⅜	91⅜	92⅜	− ½
25	25⅜	200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
34	36	200	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅜
80	82	100	Gulf States Steel	82	82	82	82	+2
42	44	100	Hartman Corp.	44	44	44	44	−1
27¾	29	100	Haskell & Barker	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
93¼	94½	1,100	Illinois Central	94½	94½	93⅛	94	−1⅜
41	41¾	1,600	Inspiration Copper	41⅜	42	41	41½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,200	Interboro Consol.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
43½	45	900	Interboro Con. pf.	46	46	44	44	−1
52	53	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	53	53	53	53	...
25¾	26	10,100	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅝	26½	26	26	...
96⅞	97	30,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	97	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅞
27	27½	1,200	Int. Nickel	27½	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
21	21½	600	Int. Paper	21	21½	21	21	+ ⅞
53¼	54	1,000	Int. Paper pf. sta.	52	53½	52	53½	+1½
15	15⅜	1,200	Kansas City South.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1⅜
39¼	41	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	38½	39½	38½	39¼	+1¼
75	80	100	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	78	78	78	78	−2
30½	30¾	5,500	Kennecott Copper	31	31¼	30¾	30¾	...
72	72⅜	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	71½	72½	71¼	72	+1⅜
52¼	55	300	Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53⅜	52½	52½	−1
160	180	100	Liggett & Myers	170	170	170	170	−9½
113	114½	300	Louis. & Nash.	114½	114¾	114	114	+1
97	99	100	Manhattan Elev.	97	97	97	97	−1
...	...	100	Manhattan Shirt pf.	103	103	103	103	−5
22⅜	23½	900	Maxwell Motors	25	25	24½	24½	− ½
51	52½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	53½	54	51	51	−2
75½	76	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	75⅝	77⅝	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅞
27⅜	27⅞	700	Miami Copper	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
43¼	43¾	5,000	Midvale Steel	43½	44⅛	43¼	43½	+ ⅝
10	10¼	400	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10	10	10	...
4¼	4⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	3,200	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
40½	41	300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	41	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
22	22½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¼	22⅜	22	22	...
35¾	36½	800	Nat. Enam. & St.	36⅞	37	36	36	+ ¼
42	44	200	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	+2
16⅜	17	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	17	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
104	106	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	102	105	102	104	+2
68⅜	69	2,500	N. Y. Central	68	69⅛	68	68¾	+1¼
25	25⅛	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	24½	25	24½	25	+1
18	19	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	18	18	18	18	− ⅜
104¼	104⅞	800	Norfolk & Western	105	105	104¼	105	+1½
77½	83	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	78	78	78	78	− ½
47	47½	200	North American	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ½
86⅛	87	1,600	Northern Pacific	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+1⅜
35⅜	36	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	36½	36½	35⅜	36	+ ⅜
80	83	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
86	88	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	87	87	87	87	...
48⅛	48⅜	3,000	Penn. R. R.	48½	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	...
42¼	42½	125	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
40½	41⅜	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal	40¼	42	40¼	41	+ ½
76	80	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1½
22⅝	23	700	Pitts. & W. Va.	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
54	54½	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	55	54	54½	+2½
130	132	300	Pullman Co.	129¾	130	129¾	130	+2¼
40	42	100	Railway Steel Sp.	40	40	40	40	+2
21¼	21⅝	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	21½	22	21½	21½	+ ⅛
67½	68	12,600	Reading	68	68½	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
71⅜	71⅝	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	71¼	72¾	71	71½	+ ⅞
14½	15	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran.	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
20	25½	100	St. L. Southwest	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+1½
5	5⅞	400	Saxon Motor	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
140	141⅞	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	141½	141½	140	140	+2
19½	19⅝	300	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
29	29½	3,600	Sinclair Oil & Refg.	30	30⅜	28¾	29	− ⅜
35	37	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	37	37	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
81½	81⅞	2,800	Southern Pacific	81½	82¼	81½	81⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	2,840	Southern Railway	24½	25½	24¼	24⅜	− ⅛
57	58	400	Southern Ry. pf.	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
39	39½	45,000	Studebaker Co.	41¼	42½	38⅝	39¼	−2½
11½	12⅜	300	Tenn. C. & C.	12⅜	12½	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
137½	138½	800	Texas Co.	138¼	139⅞	138¼	138½	+ ¾
12½	14½	100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ½
17	18	100	Third Avenue	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
45½	46¼	1,900	Tobacco Products	46	46½	45½	46	+ ¾
90	92⅜	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	90	91½	91½	91½	−1½
114	...	200	Underw. Typew. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
113	113⅜	6,100	Union Pacific	113⅜	114½	113	113½	+ ⅛
86	86⅛	1,200	United Cigar Stores	85½	86⅞	85½	86⅞	+1¾
110	112½	100	United Fruit	110½	110½	110½	110½	+2
10½	11¼	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11¼	11¾	10¾	10⅞	− ⅛
107	109	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	108	108	108	108	+ ½
91	97	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
50	50½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅞	49⅜	50	−1¼
92⅞	93	153,400	U. S. Steel	93½	94⅜	92⅜	93	+ ½
100	109¼	300	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109	100	...
75	75½	5,700	Utah Copper	76⅜	76⅞	73¼	75¼	− ⅛
...	...	10	Vulcan Detin. pf.	25	25	25	25	...
8¼	8½	400	Wabash	8¼	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
40¾	41	800	Wabash pf. A	41	41	40¾	41	+ ⅝
13	13⅜	400	Western Maryland	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
38¼	38⅝	5,100	Westingh. E. & M.	38⅜	39⅞	38	38½	+ ½
9¼	10	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9½	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
44	46	500	Wilson & Co.	45	45½	44½	44½	...
18	18¼	14,300	Willys-Overland	18	19¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
36	38	800	Wisconsin Central	36	37⅜	36	37	+ ¼
112	113	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	112	112	112	112	...

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 10, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 31		$27,695,419.08
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,599,989.78	
Miscellaneous	70,150.20	
Loans:		
Corporate stock notes. $500,000.00		
Tax notes 250,000.00		
General fund bonds...3,500,000.00		
Special revenue bonds. 504,900.00		
	4,754,900.00	
		8,725,048.98
		$36,420,468.06
Payments—		
General administration	$5,989,216.74	
Repayment of temporary Loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	25,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	2,888,580.00	
Interest on city debt	15,565,081.14	
		24,467,827.88
Balance Nov. 10		$11,952,631.18

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$6,603,765.08
Receipts		7,403,856.38
		$14,007,721.46
Payments		7,663,903.12
Balance uninvested Nov. 10		6,343,818.34
Aggregate balances Nov. 10		$18,296,449.52

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	58.40	57.66	57.85	+ .19
25 industrials	80.69	68.17	68.55	+ .54
50 stocks	64.04	62.98	63.25	+ .47

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Nov. 12	64.04	62.98	63.25	+ .47
Nov. 10	63.00	62.10	62.73	+ .70
Nov. 9	62.59	61.07	62.03	+ .81
Nov. 8	64.11	60.42	61.27	−2.29
Nov. 7	64.15	61.29	63.56	+1.15
Nov. 6	Holiday			
Nov. 5	63.91	61.25	62.41	−2.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 1917	64.05 Nov. 1	60.42 Nov. 8	63.25
Oct. 1916	101.51 Nov. 20	97.77 Nov. 1	97.93
Nov. 1915	93.51 Nov. 1	85.76 Nov. 10	90.89
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	67.89 Nov. 1	65.50 Nov. 19	66.51
1912	85.12 Nov. 7	81.10 Nov. 12	82.87
1911	73.98 Nov. 21	74.14 Nov. 1	77.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	60.42 Nov. 8	63.25
†1916	101.40 Nov. 8	80.91 Sep. 22	97.02

Full Years.

1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	67.41 July 30	69.20

OUR Unlisted Securities Department has orders in the stocks of the following companies:

AETNA EXPLOS'S CO. (Pfd.)
AM. GRAPHOPHONE CO.
EASTERN STEEL CO.
EMPIRE STEEL CO.
HOME INS. CO.
U. S. FINISHING CO.

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42 Broadway, New York

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Farson, Son & Co.
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115 Broadway, New York City.

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Municipal Bonds

Municipality.	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
Albany, N. Y.	4.50%	1918-32	4.35%
Oneod'a Co., N.Y.	4.50%	1921	4.35%
N. Tonawanda	5.00%	1918-27	4.40%
Bronxville, N. Y.	4.75%	1921-47	4.50%

Send for our descriptive circular on above and numerous other issues.
H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
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For the formation and registration of Delaware corporations lawyers are referred to the U. S. Corporation Co., 65 Cedar St., N. Y.

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RESERVE RULE AIDS TRADE ACCEPTANCES

Opposition to Renewable 90-Day Notes Welcomed in Campaign of Education.

L. E. PIERSON FAVORS PLAN

Many Corporations Are Now Expected to Turn Their Attention to Acceptance System.

The statement of the Federal Reserve Board declaring that renewable 90-day notes of the character recently issued by the B. F. Goodrich Company and the American Tobacco Company are "undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve Banks," which is taken to mean that they are ineligible for rediscount, has been made public at the psychological moment as far as the movement for the introduction of trade acceptances is concerned. The campaign of education that has been carried on by the National Association of Credit Men, and more recently by the American Trade Acceptance Council, is designed to impress upon the business community the advantages of the trade acceptance system. Now that the proposed plan of financing corporations by an extensive use of the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve System has been stopped by the Reserve Board, which holds that notes which are renewed for a period of two years lack the self-liquidating character of eligible paper, it is expected that many corporations will turn to the acceptance system.

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank, speaking as the Chairman of the American Trade Acceptance Council, said:

"Of course, we all appreciate the fact that the activities of the war, naturally, have seriously increased the financing problem with which large corporations are confronted. We realize too that in an emergency of this kind, these corporations naturally would look hopefully toward possibilities of assistance from the Federal Reserve System.

"It would seem, however, that the best possibilities of this system toward extending financial assistance to the commerce of the country is to be found in the general use of the trade acceptance. It would seem too that this is an excellent time to call the attention of these corporations to the merit of the acceptance method of handling credit obligations, and the desirability of getting their accounts receivable, and accounts payable as well, upon an acceptance basis as soon as possible.

"It hardly would be expected that the Federal Reserve Board would favor a plan which in effect caused them to exercise greater liberality toward rediscount than is provided for in their trade acceptance plan. Nor would it be reasonable to suppose that the board would favor a new plan which proposed to cover a situation already so satisfactorily covered by the trade acceptance method, for which the board itself is directly responsible and upon which it has expended so much time and effort, and which, at present, it is endeavoring by every reasonable means to have introduced generally throughout the business of the country. It is believed that the trade acceptance is the best existing or possible method for the treatment of credit obligations arising from the sale of merchandise.

"If these corporations desire to secure the highest efficiency in financing their requirements, and to secure the greatest possible measure of co-operation from the Government, they will carry their receivables in trade acceptance form and give acceptances freely to cover their own obligations. In this way they will secure the financial advantage of economy in operations and of the best preferential rediscount rate in existence, and also will secure the benefit of the maximum of liberality toward private commercial necessities which the Government had contemplated in the creation of its Federal Reserve System."

The American Trade Acceptance Council will hold a two-day session at the Irving Bank Nov. 22 and 23, to consider ways and means to promote the use of the trade acceptance generally in mercantile and other transactions. On the evening of Nov. 22 the New York Credit Men's Association, in conjunction with the American Trade Acceptance Council, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Astor for the discussion of the elimination of the present open book account system in favor of the more liquid trade acceptance.

OPPOSE CITY BOND ISSUES.

Bankers Also Urge States to Restrict Wartime Expenditures.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The Investment Bankers' Association, which opened its convention here today, has decided to frown on every unnecessary issue of securities while war financing impends.

The decision came after an address on the conservation of capital by James F. Curtis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Curtis set forth the necessity of cutting off all securities not absolutely vital to the progress of the war, especially State and municipal issues.

"The invitation which Mr. Curtis has given is one to join the 'Suicide Club,'" said Lewis B. Franklin of New York, President of the association, "but, as he has aptly said, there are about about a million and a quarter men in khaki who have joined the 'Suicide Club' for us. They are doing it with their life blood; we are only considering the profit."

The tenor of the discussion which followed was that the members should forget the word 'house' now, as they did in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and agree on unselfish co-operation in the interest of war financing. The association will probably make a direct appeal to the Governor of every State to issue a proclamation calling on financial boards of States and cities to withhold all bond issues which can be dispensed with at this time.

A warning was issued against sharpers who, it was said, are likely to become active when those owning Liberty bonds of small denominations pay for them and do not know their value or what to do with them. These men, it was said, would be ready with "wildcat" issues, and the small investor must be protected against them.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD for September—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$690,124	$522,444	$411,921
Net	75,897	182,846	169,001
Def. aft. chg.	16,612	*98,609	*96,989
3 mos. gross	2,273,714	1,652,262	1,248,648
Net	581,810	705,499	576,481
Sur. aft. chg.	303,814	446,514	380,158

*Surplus.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for September—

Gross	414,328	357,802	344,205
Net aft. tax..	102,937	114,757	105,603
9 mos. gross	3,257,554	3,010,168	2,618,504
Net aft. tax..	655,547	798,063	617,872

Miscellaneous.

TIDE WATER OIL for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1917: Net income of $6,935,549 after deducting operating expenses, depreciation, &c. Total volume of business done by the company and its subsidiaries during the nine months' period amounted to $21,011,672, compared with $17,009,363 for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.70	5.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'28	5	6.12	6.30
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	5½	5.70	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.45
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'23	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. L.	1917-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.40	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.20	5.60
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.40	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pac.	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	17½	Iron Cap	14½	14¾
Bay S Gas	7	9	Iron Bloss	40	60
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	80	90
Bohemia	70	90	La Rose	35	45
Boston Ely	45	55	Majestic	23	30
Boston M.	49	50	Mex Met	24	28
Butte Det.	25	37	M Tungsten	28	29
Butte & L.	10	12	N Baltic	75	1¼
Boston Ar.	1½	1⅝	Nevada D.	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras	3	3½	New U B	..	50
Con Copper	7	7¾	Nixon	68	70
Crown Res.	20	30	N Cornelia	13¾	14
Cons. Ariz.	1¼	1½	Nat Z & L	28	28
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Copper	70	80
Champion	5	6	Oneco	30	42
Chief Con.	2	2½	Onondaga	15	25
Eagle B B.	2	2½	Pioneer	1½	1⅞
Earle Eagle	12	15	Bay Herc	1¾	2¼
Fortuna	5	7	Rilla	1⅛	3
Gold Lake.	2	4	*SWMiami.	75	1¼
Gila	17	17⅜	†SWMiami.	75	1
Houghton	70	95	U V Ext.	31½	32½
Homa Oil.	90	96	Yukon	1¾	2
Humboldt	60	75			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat in the United States increased 2,722,000 bushels during the past week, and the total is now 17,630,000 bushels, compared with 68,811,000 a year ago. Receipts at primary points yesterday were larger than a week ago, and the movement is gradually drawing up to last year. Crop advices from India and Argentina were more favorable, and Australia has a good surplus, with the Government building additional storage capacity in order that the grain may be better housed than last year.

RYE.—Market firm. No. 2 Western, 1.85½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Shorts in the corn market covered very freely on Monday, and prices were firmer, closing 1½@2½c net higher. The trade of late has been inclined to favor the bear side on the supposition that the increased offers of new low-grade corn were going to bring about lower prices, and apparently the market was heavily oversold. So far there has been no accumulation as a result of the movement of new corn, and the visible supply in the United States decreased 467,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 810,000 bushels, compared with 1,289,000 a year ago. In the local cash market, new yellow corn was quoted at $1.57⅝, cost and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Dec.	1.20½	119	1.20½	119	98¾
Jan.	1.15¾	1.13¾	1.17¾	1.15¾	99
May	1.16⅛	1.14½	1.15⅞	1.14	98¾

OATS.

A sharp upturn occurred in the oats market, prices closing with net gains of 2c to 2¼c. The Government was credited with having taken about 2,000,000 bushels of cash oats last week, and export sales during the last few days were said to have aggregated about 500,000 bushels. The domestic visible supply increased 2,630,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 19,992,000, compared with 47,303,000 a year ago. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 70¾@71c; No. 2 white, 71@71¼c; No. 3 white, 70@70½c; No. 4 white, 69½@70c; fancy clipped white, 71@72c; ordinary clipped white, 70@71c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	63⅝	61	63⅜	60⅛	58¾
May	64¼	62	63⅞	61⅞	62¾

PROVISIONS.

A decline of 5 to 10 points in the hog market and predictions of larger receipts in the near future caused an early decline in the provision list. Subsequently, however, the market turned firm on the strength in grain and a good cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 47,000; estimated for Tuesday, 22,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	27.15	27.10	27.15	27.00	
January	24.37	23.82	24.37	23.87	16.55
Ribs—					
January	24.27	23.77	24.25	23.82	14.72
May	23.97	23.45	23.95	23.50	....
Pork					
January	45.62	44.50	45.57	44.55	27.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

Total sales in the cottonseed oil market amounted to only 2,600 barrels and price changes were irregular, closing 25 points lower to 45 higher. Interest in the market seems to be pretty well evened up, and consequently small orders either way bring about very marked price changes. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.50@....	18.50
November	19.00	19.00	18.95@19.25	18.50
December	18.55	18.50	18.25@18.55	18.50
January	18.50	18.25	18.40@18.50	18.25
February	..	..	18.30@....	18.15
March	..	..	18.40@18.50	18.25
April	..	..	....@19.00	.....
May	..	..	....@19.00	.....

COFFEE.

A steady opening was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday, with the close showing a net loss of 3@10 points. Brokers who are sometimes credited with operating for foreign interests were buyers early, and the active months sold a point or two above Saturday's closing figures. The demand was soon supplied, however, in spite of a reported advance of 25 cents a bag in the official quotation for ocean freight room from Brazil, and the market eased off under scattering liquidation. December was exchanged for March at 25 points, and for September at 71@74 points. The local spot markets remained steady on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	7.08@7.10	7.17
December	7.25	7.16	7.16@7.17	7.25
January	..	..	7.25@7.26	7.33
February	..	..	7.33@7.34	7.42
March	7.50	7.50	7.40@7.41	7.50
April	..	..	7.49@7.50	7.57
May	7.66	7.59	7.58@7.59	7.64
June	..	..	7.66@7.67	7.71
July	7.81	7.73	7.74@7.75	7.79
August	..	..	7.82@7.83	7.86
September	7.95	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.93

SUGAR.

There was no change in the sugar situation. Refiners were busy allotting the recently acquired 9,000 tons that was intended for export, and new business was practically at a standstill. Prices were unchanged in all departments, raws being quoted at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal, and refined was listed at 8.35c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,514 packages. Some houses report fair demand for top grades of fine fresh creamery and a steady holding, but the general report is of a shade easier feeling, with a little more pressure to sell. Most of the Exchange sales on the basis of 44½c for creamery extras, and the larger part of the business, very close, was on the same basis. Undergrades sold easier. Held creamery slightly lower. Ladles and packing stock have declined sharply. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@41½c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 31@42½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40¼@41¼c; seconds, 39½@40½c; thirds, 38@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 36@40c; renovated, extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 39½@40½c; lower grades, 36@38½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 9,530 cases, not including 500 cases in transit for export. The market for fresh gathered eggs continues very lightly supplied, with a scarcity of new-laid qualities, and all other grades are promptly taken at firm prices. Offerings show irregular quality and a wide range of value. There is a gradual wearing away of the previous accumulations on hand, but a good many undergrades still remain unsold, which are offering at comparatively low prices. Storage eggs are meeting a moderate, steady distributing trade, and the tone of the market is generally rated steady. Nearby eggs continue scarce. Fancy qualities command extreme prices, mixed and lower grades selling at a wide range. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 49@50c; firsts, 45@48c; seconds, 38@44c; thirds and poorer, 34@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 28@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32½@33½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 28@32c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites; fine to fancy, 72@80c; ordinary to good, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 52@60c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 52@60c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@48c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Much Better Feeling Prevails, with Prices Advancing 34 to 43 Points.

With no great increase in the volume of trading, the local cotton market showed a very much better feeling yesterday. For the first time in a considerable interval an advance on Liverpool met with a prompt response here. The early rise served to render some of the shorts nervous, and a bullish private crop estimate, in which a number of big traders appeared to put considerable confidence, coming in at the proper moment, helped matters along. The war situation over Sunday also looked more hopeful to traders, and the result of all these factors was a very steady and sustained advance, with only a slight reaction toward the close, which was steady at a net advance of from 34 to 43 points, January, still the most active month, leading. This month sold up to 27.40, not far below the season's high record, and closed at 27.23. Other months did not advance so rapidly, but reacted even less.

The private estimate mentioned places the crop at 10,738,000 bales, excluding linters. Before it was published, however, the market had opened strong, most of the active months from 22 to 25 points up at the call, following Liverpool and bullish spot advices. The better tone in the stock market also had its effect, and some trade buying in the near months was noted. The realizing of the late afternoon was comparatively slight, and the close found prices almost stationary.

The ocean freight space scarcity is apparently still a dominant factor in the Liverpool market, but its effect in this country apparently is more in the way of holding back the crop movement from the interior than in depressing prices, judging by Southern spot markets. It was also reported by some followers of the market that foreign consumers are meeting the present strain on transatlantic tonnage by buying cotton here and storing it on this side until freight rates are easier, with a consequent strong supporting influence on the market. Exports yesterday were 9,034 bales, making 1,377,106 bales so far this season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher, Houston leading on a day of considerable trading.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Nov.	....	....	....	26.73	26.50
Dec.	27.55	28.05	27.55	27.93@27.95	27.35
Jan.	26.98	27.40	26.98	27.23@27.25	26.80
Feb.	....	....	....	26.83	26.50
Mar.	26.48	26.78	26.46	26.64@26.67	26.25
Apr.	....	....	....	26.54	26.17
May	26.26	26.49	26.15	26.37@26.40	26.00
June	....	....	....	26.14	25.80
July	25.98	26.14	25.88	26.09@26.12	25.75
Aug.	....	....	....	25.74	25.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points higher at 29.45 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.75; New Orleans, 27.88; Savannah, 28¼; Norfolk, 28.25; Augusta, 28; Memphis, 28.75; Houston, 27.80.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	33,230	34,019	37,156
Exports	9,034	15,644	30,069
Exports, season	1,377,106	1,358,678	2,038,217
Port stocks	1,118,052	986,477	1,349,432
Interior receipts	51,715	43,944	60,020
Interior shipments	40,458	28,991	48,728
New York arrivals	107	8,391	9,269
New York stocks	138,622	110,517	119,786

Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton in good inquiry; good middling unchanged at 21.23d; middling, 24 points higher, at 21.79d. Sales, 6,000 bales; American, 5,000. Imports nil.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.04
Alta	.04	Mexican	.23
Andes	.11	Occidental	.80
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.19
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.04
Chollar	.05	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	1.35
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.01
Jacket	.05	Mexican dollars	.65½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.16
McNamara	.19	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.10	Silver Pick	.08
Mizpah	.03	Spearhead	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.08	Consolidated	.18
North Star	.06	Morning Glory	.14
Rescue	.10	Red Top	.03
Tonopah Ext	1.55	Sunset	.05
West End	.64	Union Amal	.09
West Tonopah	.12	White Caps	.87
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.09
Booth	.03	Packard	.23
Florence	.11	Rochester	.35
Goldfield Con	.40	Round Mountain	.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	5	Granite	35	40
Dr. Jackpot	3¼	4	Isabella	7¾	8
Elkton	2¾	4	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	15	25	Portland	100	112
Fanny R.	3	4	Vindicator	30	38
Gold Cycle	170	190	U. Gold M.	15	16½
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Thirty-six new corporations with an aggregate capital of $1,674,500 were chartered today. They include:

Capital Baking Corp., Albany, $5,000; J. F. Phelan, M. M. Ryan, M. Freedman, Albany.

Arcady Camps, Inc., Putnam, hotels and restaurants, $125,000; J. Loew, A. Goldberg, L. S. Ottenberg, 206 Broadway.

Cooney & Wallace, Inc., Syracuse, realty, $10,000; C. E. and J. W. Cooney, W. L. Wallace, Syracuse.

The Taylor Trucking Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. Schmitt, C. D. O'Loughlin, J. Taylor, 328 West 47th St.

Namquit Worsted Sales Co., Manhattan, $150,000; J. and M. Kleiner, C. J. White, 299 Greenwich St.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $300,000; E. Goodman, J. K. Field, G. A. Grant, 168 West 12th St.

United Wine Bottling Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Cohen, L. and R. Weissman, 79 Second Av.

Christopherson & Kiser, Manhattan, ship brokers, $5,000; A. C. Doig, H. C. Evans, E. F. Quinn, 97 Marble Hill Av.

Green's Engineering Service, Manhattan, settle disputes between capital and labor and foster trade and commerce, $5,000; H. Green, S. M. Marcus, B. C. Emanuel, 118 West 147th St.

National Electro Pure Water Co., Inc., Buffalo, reorganization, $10,000; U. W. Hubertus, G. L. Fullington, P. G. Stuart, Buffalo.

Schroeder & O'Hara, Inc., Brooklyn, auto business, $5,000; C. E. and J. J. O'Hara, C. Schroeder, 1,038 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Slate Products Co., Granville, $50,000; E. R. Norton, H. J. Stevens, J. H. Pember, Granville.

Sheer-Bernstein Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; W. A. Sheer, M. M. Bernstein, M. H. Rothstein, 49 West 112th St.

United Buffet Corp., Manhattan, restaurants and lunch rooms, $5,000; F. B. Folansbee, B. C. Snow, A. Nadle, 26 Vesey St.

Hub Auto Tire Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Smolen, A. Kromstes, L. J. Levy, 822 Baretto St., Bronx.

H. D. Edwards, Inc., Manhattan, printing and stationery, $15,000; H. G. and E. V. Edwards, C. P. Cooper; 419 Third St., Brooklyn.

The 115th Street Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. C. Rohmann, J. A. and T. C. Mulligan, Jr., 1,474 Shakespeare Av.

Gulick Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. Goldman, E. Lennan, A. H. Bloch, 507 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Walters Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; A. A. Aronson, E. S. Reiss, S. Bloch, 310 West 31st St.

Vogue Merchandise Co., Manhattan, buttons and lace, $10,000; A. Michaelson, R. A. Douthwaite, C. M. Turner, 132 Nassau St.

Wyoming Dairy Co., North Java, $20,000; C. W. Clor, E. Bartsold, J. G. Becker, Johnsonburg.

Combusto Sales Co., Rochester, fuel-saving appliances, $5,000; R. R. and A. C. Bergen, G. T. Lynn, Rochester.

C. W. Sherman & Co., Manhattan, wares and commodities, $5,000; C. C. Waterman, H. L. Norton, J. Gladstone, 21 Park Row.

Fordham Laundry, Bronx, $50,000; M. and L. Feldstein, D. Gellar, 141 Broadway.

L. Teitelbaum & Co., Manhattan, make jewelry, $5,000; L. Teitelbaum, L. Lowitt, G. Legith, 29 West 119th St.

The Ionian Co., Manhattan, freight handling, $10,000; A. Galatis, A. Joseph, H. Meyer, 299 Broadway.

Ki-Ito Trading Co., Manhattan, brokers in silks, $100,000; A. and W. Emmerich, M. B. McMonagle, 97 Hamilton Place.

Ouda Bergere, Manhattan, motion pictures, $75,000; W. J. Graham, J. H. Leddy, F. C. Barnett, 233 Broadway.

Shibakawa & Co., Manhattan, metals, fire and marine insurance, $500,000; W. Mimura, P. S. McNally, S. Nishigori, 615 W. 187th St.

X-Lnt Garage Co., Manhattan, $50,000; L., M., and J. Levy, 128 West 118th St.

W. L. Wallace & Co., Oswego, grains and cereals, $20,000; H. B. Wallace, E. Harris, F. Wood, Oswego.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Endicott Forging & Mfg. Co., Endicott, $100,000 to $200,000.

Gloversville Silk Mills, Gloversville, $2,000 to $200,000.

The Aspegren Fruit Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Heffer-Waldner Feather Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $8,000.

Lindenhurst Mfg. Co., Lindenhurst, $10,000 to $100,000.

The World Art Dome Mfrs., Manhattan, $4,000 to $10,000.

Hygrade Corrugated Paper Products Co., Manhattan, $90,000 to $75,000.

Associate Owners, Manhattan, $250,000 to $400,000.

The Dairy Men's Protective Ass'n of Pulaski, $3,000 to $13,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

S. S. McClure Newspaper Corp., Manhattan, $8,000,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Birmingham & Seaman Co., Illinois, to Seaman Paper Co.

SURRENDER OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Terminal Railroad Co. of the City of Buffalo to Western New York & Penn. R. R. Co., 3,025 shares, par value $100 each.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Judson Aird and McReynolds, Inc., White Plains.

Machine Carving Co., Manhattan.

The A. D. M. Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 12.—Langley & Co., Newark, stock brokers, 100 shares without par value; W. F. Cox of New York, J. B. Langley of Cleveland, and P. R. White of East Cleveland.

Edward S. Johnson Company, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, real estate, $5,000; E. S. Johnson, F. W. Brink, and F. S. Brink, all of Woodcliff-on-Hudson.

L. Adler & Co., New Brunswick, gas and electric fixtures, $2,500; Annie Adler and Louis Adler of Bound Brook, and Robert Rosen of New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 12.—Charters filed:

Liberty Phonograph Company, $1,500,000; Alfred A. Case, Catherine L. Milroy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dudley H. Case, Jersey City, N. J.

Mexican Northern Mining & Milling Co., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Montgomery Transit and Light Co., $1,000,000; J. J. Jolis, M. L. Horty, K. E. Langfield of Wilmington.

Roach Automobile Rotary Safety Brakes Co., $1,000,000; Mahlon Van Boskirk, H. H. Heyl, local Philadelphia parties; A. P. Stevenson, Wilmington, Del.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

TIDEWATER OIL EARNINGS.

Gross Business for Nine Months $21,011,672, a Big Gain.

The Tidewater Oil Company reports gross business of $21,011,672 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $17,009,363 in the full year of 1916. The company did not issue a statement last year covering the same period. Net earnings, after charging off $1,427,319 for depreciation, amounted to $7,494,372, including $77,854 from investments. After deducting part of the income belonging to minority interests in subsidiary companies, the balance for dividends was $6,935,549, equal to $21.74 for each share of stock.

The company distributed a 10 per cent. stock dividend, amounting to $2,900,000, in February, and 14 per cent. in cash in three later payments, the total of dividends being $7,365,691. The total surplus on Sept. 30 was $12,593,475. The balance sheet issued yesterday showed aggregate assets of $50,797,219, of which $34,600,000 represented oil-producing properties, refineries, and pipe lines.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	This Week.	Decrease.
Circulation	$5,489,000	15,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	467,181,000	591,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	403,080,000	3,333,000
Due to banks	145,389,000	*6,836,000
Time deposits	27,752,000	312,000
Exchange clearances	16,032,000	7,014,000
Due from banks	99,187,000	*9,422,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Res. Bank	62,321,000	*1,413,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	18,165,000	*1,312,000

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The plant of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, at Lowell, Mass., has been purchased by William Whitman Company., Inc., of Boston, for development in connection with Government work.

A special meeting of the shareholders of Nipe Bay Company, has been called for Dec. 12 to vote on the proposition to sell all the property and assets to the United Fruit Company.

Brockton, Mass., will receive bids

NET EARNINGS DECREASE.

September Totals of 173 Roads $16,000,000 Below 1916 Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The aggregate net earnings of railroads of the United States in September, 1917, were slightly less than for the same month last year, when earnings were at their peak. Reports from 173 roads, compiled today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that only the Southern lines made increases.

Net revenues for the 173 roads were $110,880,310, as compared with $117,503,474 a year ago. Operating revenues were $347,121,272, about $32,000,000 more than last year, and operating expenses were $236,240,962, about $39,000,000 more than a year ago. For the nine months ending with September net revenues showed a decrease of $13,600,000 from last year, being $859,153,008, as compared with $872,736,331 in 1916.

Eastern roads, whose application for higher rates is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, reported net revenues in September of $43,850,722, as compared with $47,024,265 last year. Gross revenues were $154,394,408 and expenses $110,543,686.

Western roads, which have taken steps to re-enter the rate increase case, reported net revenues of $50,607,503, as compared with $55,426,614 last year. Operating revenues were $140,972,454 and expenses $90,364,951.

Southern roads report net revenues of $16,422,085 for September this year, as compared with $15,052,595 last year. Operating revenues were $51,764,410 and expenses $35,332,325.

Papermakers' Trial Postponed.

Trial of the seven men who are under indictment charged with having combined to increase the price of news print paper, which was set for yesterday in the Federal District Court, went over until Thursday. After a jury is obtained another adjournment will be taken for a week or ten days. Counsel representing the defendants suggested yesterday that the delay was mainly due to the hope that arrangements will be made between Government officials at Washington and the news print manufacturers that will result in the dismissal of the indictment.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	96
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	97
2s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
2s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, converston, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s June, 1965	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝
4½s May, 1937	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅛	..	97⅛
4½s April, 1966	94½	96	93
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	96	95
4½s Mar., 1964	94½	96	95
4½s Mar., 1962	94½	96	95
4½s Sept., 1960	94½	96	95
4s May, 1959	91½	92½	92
4s Nov., 1958	91½	92½	92
4s May, 1957	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1956	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1955	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1951	82	..	84

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4s May, 1919	93¾	..	93½
4s May, 1918	99¼	..	99½
4s Nov., 1956	80	..	81
4s May, 1954	80	..	81
4s Nov., 1955	80½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.35	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.35	4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.30	4.65
4½s April, 1920	4.75	..	4.65
4½s 1918-1919	4.75	..	4.75
3½s 1940-1953	4.60	4.45	4.60
3½s 1930-1939	4.60	4.40	4.60
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1919-1921	4.75	4.40	4.75

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On the Consolidated Stock Exchange stocks opened higher and sold steadily upward until just before noon when a reaction set in which carried prices down to about the opening figures. There were no indications of broad-scale selling. The activity at the opening followed the appearance of the over-Sunday accumulation of buying orders placed with commission houses. Traders felt somewhat better disposed toward the situation, and the buyers bid the market up in search of stock. When the demand finally was satisfied, the market turned dull, but the reaction was gradual until just at the close, when business reached a volume that about equaled the opening trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold.	3	3	3
880	Am. Can	35¼	33¾	34
50	Am. C. & F. pf	83	83	83
10	Am. H. & L.	13½	13½	13½
40	Am. Linseed	28½	28	28
620	Am. Loco.	51¾	50¾	50¾
10	Am. Su. Tob.	54½	54½	54½
190	Am. S. & R.	74⅞	73¾	73½
1,230	Anac. Cop	56¼	53½	55¼
120	A., T. & S. F.	85	84½	85
910	Bald. Loco.	58¼	54¾	55
50	Balt. & Ohio	53½	52¾	52¾
3,580	Beth. St'l B.	80¾	78¾	79
140	B'klyn R. T.	45¾	44	44
50	Can. Elec.	134½	133¾	133¾
470	Cent. Leather	64	62⅞	62½
90	Ches. & Ohio	48½	47⅞	48¼
880	C., M. & St. P.	40¾	37	37¾
190	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	18	19¾
90	Chino Copper	38¼	37¾	37¾
120	Col. F. & I.	33¾	33⅜	33½
350	Corn Prod	27¼	26½	26¾
1,460	Crucible St'l	55¾	54	54¼
300	Cuba Cane Su.	28¾	28¾	28¾
230	Dist. Secur.	35⅝	34½	34½
830	Erie	15½	15	15
1,890	Gen. Motors	82⅛	78¾	81½
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	92	91½	92
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	25½	25½	25¼
120	Inspir. Copper	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
550	Int. Mer. M.	26⅝	26	26
2,320	Lo pf	98⅝	97	97½
10	Interb. Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Kenne. Cop.	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
10	Lehigh Val.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
20	Max. Motor	25¼	25¼	25¼
280	Mex. Petrol.	77⅛	75½	76¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Miami Cop.	27½	27¾	27¾
110	Midvale Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
140	Mo. Pacific.	23¼	22¾	22¾
140	N. Y. Cent.	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
250	N. Y. N. H. & H.	24¾	24½	24½
50	Nor. Pacific	86¾	86¼	86¾
90	Pennsylvania	48¾	48	48
160	Pres. St'l Car	54	54	54
70	Ray Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾
2,050	Reading	68⅝	67¼	67¾
50	Sinclair Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼
150	So. Pacific	82¼	82¼	82¼
10	So. Railway	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,540	Studebaker	134½	133¼	133¾
70	Tenn. Cop.	12⅝	12⅛	12½
60	Third Ave.	17½	17¾	17½
430	Union Pac.	114¾	113¼	113¾
410	U. S. Rubber	51¾	48¾	49¾
50,080	U. S. Steel.	94¾	92¾	93½
450	Utah Cop.	77	75½	75½
50	Westing. El.	38¾	38¼	38¾
1,310	Willys-Over.	18	17¾	18¼

BONDS.

$4,400	Liberty 3s	99.98	99.96	99.96
780	Do 3½s	99.30	99.30	99.30

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.08⅜	.08⅛	.08⅛
100	Belmont	3.62½	3.62½	3.62½
320	Cit. Serv. oil	.02⅜	.02⅛	.02⅜
500	Curtiss Aero	.27	.28	.26
500	Gold. Con.	.42	.41	.42
500	Isabella	.08	.06	.08
300	Jim Butler	.75	.75	.75
400	Jumbo Ex.	.17	.17	.17
100	Ophir	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Rochester	.37	.37	.37
500	West End	.65	.65	.65

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,840	Coaden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
74	Con. Power.	102½	101	101½
50	Davis. Chem.	25¾	25	25½
220	Houston Oil.	18	17½	17½
100	Do pf.	85	85	85
47	Mt. V. Cot. D.	14	14	14
5	Nor. Central.	77	77	77

Bonds.

$2,000	Ala. Mid. 5s	99	99	99
3,000	Con. Pow. 5s	92	92	92
7,000	Do 6s	96½	96½	96¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Zinc	13	12½	12½
10	Do pf	41	41	41
144	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Ahmeek	86	86	86
5	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
220	Ariz. Com'l	9¼	9	9
100	Butte-Balak.	40c	40c	40c
95	Cal. & Ari.	64	63	64
1	Calumet & H.	440	440	440
10	Centennial	13	13	13
195	Cop. Range	45	45	46
635	Davis-Daly	4	3¾	4
105	East Butte	9¾	9¼	9¾
10	Franklin	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	Hancock	8½	8½	8½
460	Island C'k	54	53	53
15	Do pf	82	82	82
5	Isle Royale	25	25	25
15	Lake	7	7	7
10	La Salle	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Mass Con	6	6	6
80	May.-O. C	1½	1½	1½
183	Mohawk	62½	62	62½
		6		

Railroads.

1	Boston & A.	135	135	135
42	Boston Elev.	35	35	35
306	Boston & M.	20	19	20
20	C. & P. pf.	80	75	80
11	C. J. & S. Y. pf	90	90	90

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. Agv. C.	76	76	76
30	Do pf	91	90½	91
11	Amoskeag	83½	83¾	83½
40	Am. P. 2d pf	9	9	9
150	Am. Sugar	94¾	94	94½
27	Do pf	109	107½	107½
1,447	Am. T. & T.	108¾	108¼	107¾
64	Am. W. pf.	90	89¾	90
855	A.-G. & W. I.	86	84	84
150	Art. Metal	9½	9¼	8¾
100	Cuban P. C.	12	12	12
5	Edison	150	150	150
10	Gen. Elec.	126½	125¾	125¾
65	Int. Port. C.	7	6¾	7
60	Do pf	16	16	16

Bonds.

$1,000	At. Gulf. 5s	77	77	77
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s	89	89	89

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Booth Fish	20	20	20
50	City & Con. pf	15	15	15
40	Chi. Pn. Tool	45½	45	45
251	Cudahy	111⅛	111½	111⅜
283	Com. Edison	102⅜	101⅜	102½
10	Deere pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
12	Dia. Match	108	107	107
40	Illinois Brick	59¼	58	58
22	Lindsay Lt.	24½	24½	24½
15	Public Serv.	76	75	76

Bonds.

$8,000	City Ry. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,500	Lake St. Elev. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Peo. Gasref. 5s	80	80	80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Gas	98	98	98
16	Brill	10	10	10
25	Elec. Storage	48¼	48¼	48¼
238	I. Co. of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Keystone Tel	10	10	10
1,630	Lake S. Cp.	11¾	10⅝	10⅝
412	Lehigh Nav.	58	57	57
1,302	Do war'nts.	7¾	6¾	6¾
82	Lehigh Val.	53½	53½	53½
878	Penn. R. R.	48¾	48¼	48¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Beth. St'l 6s	119	119	119
3,000	Do 5s	82	82	82
12,000	City 4s	97⅜	98¼	98¼
8,100	Lib. 3½s	99.40	99.16	99.16

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Astna pf.	38	42	35
American Brass	..	200	210
Atlas Powder	153	158	153
Do pf	..	92	96
Babcock & Wilcox	108	111	100
Bliss	..	400	500
Do pf	..	73	85
Canadian Explo	253	335	250
Do pf	..	104	110
Can. Found's F	..	..	150
Colt's Arms	..	50	55
Du Pont	..	230	250
Hercules	..	247	253
Do pf	..	111	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond	..	102	110
Scovill Mfg	..	400	420
Winchester Arms	..	700	..
Do pf	..	..	750

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	97	98	95
Do pf	95	97	90
Conley Foil	190	200	200
Do pf	..	..	..
J. S. Young	130	150	150
Do pf	110	118	105
MacAndrews & F.	180	200	190
Do pf	95	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob	173	180	184
Do scrip	150	170	115
R. J. Reynolds	475	525	500
Do pf	100	104	102

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	13	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	64	67
Am. Gas & Electric	85	95
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	41	43
Am. Light & Traction	202	206
Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	98
Am. Power & Light	35	40
Am. Power & Light pf	..	75
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec	4	5
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	65
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf	91	94
Cities Service	180	188
Cities Service pf	75	76
Colorado Power	20	22
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	78	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	35	38
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	65	67
Cons. Power pf	88	92
Consumers' Power pf	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	81	84
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90	94
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	90	94
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	..	40
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	60
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	Man. & S. R. R. 1st 5s	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	69
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	82	88
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	93	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	92	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	96½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	Omaha & C. B. 5s	89	93
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	97
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	91½	Stand. G. & El. col. 5s, '45	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	88	92
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	Union Gas & El. 5s, '32	90	97
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	77	Utah Securities 6s	..	86
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Inter-Mt. R., L. & P. 6s	97	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	West. St. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	West P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s'41	85	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Expl.	6¾	6¼	6½
100	‡Air Reduc.	72	72	72
200	Am.-Br. Mfg.	6½	6	6
200	‡Car L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	Carwen Steel	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2,500	Chev. Motor.	57	56	57
320	‡Cit. Serv. oil.	190	184	187
500	Curtiss Aero.	27	26	26
2,900	Emer. Phon.	5¼	4	5¼
200	Ev.-Hea., Inc.	20½	20½	20½
2,200	‡Int. Lube Cn.	3¼	3	3⅛
100	‡Int. Trading	75	75	75

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,600	An.-A. O. rts	3	2¾	2¾
20	Buck. P. L.	84	83	84
30	Pra. O. & G.	415	405	415

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	‡Beth. O. & G	10¼	10¼	10¼
5,000	‡B.-Wyo. O.	30	28	28
5,000	‡Coaden Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	‡Do pf	4	4	4
3,900	Cum. P. & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	7½	7¼	7⅜
2,700	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	‡Federal Oil	3	2⅞	3
500	‡Friar Oil	¼	¼	¼
100	‡Glen. Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾
650	‡Han. O. & R	1⅜	1	1⅜
900	‡H. G. Creek O. & R	4¼	4	4¼
400	‡Int. Pet'm	11⅜	11	11
9,100	Ken'a Oil. (a pros)	⅞	⅞	⅞
850	‡Lone C. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡Mer. O. Ep	25¾	24½	24½
3,500	Met. Pet'm	¼	¼	¼
2,400	Acme Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Atlanta	9	8½	8½
2,500	Big Ledge	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	‡Bos. & Mon.	52	50	52
3,700	‡B'dshaw Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400	‡Brant Mines	59	58	59
1,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6⅜
500	‡Butte-Detroit	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Caledonia	50	47	48
3,500	‡Calu. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4
2,900	‡Cerbat Sil., (a pros.)	39	34	37
300	‡Coco River	⅞	⅝	⅝
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Con. Copper	⅞	7½	7½
300	Con.-H'ste'd	16	16	16
17,600	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Fortu. Con.	40	40	40
1,700	‡Gila Copper	17¼	17	17¼
2,500	‡Globe Dom.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Gold'd Con.	41	40	41
1,000	‡Gold'd Mer.	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Gt. Verde Cop.	2¼	2	2
1,000	‡Green Monst.	1⅛	⅞	1
2,700	Hecla Mining	4⅜	4⅞	4½
e 600	Howe Sound.	4¼	3⅞	4
18,500	‡Int. Mines.	10	7	10
1,570	‡Iron Blos	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅞	⅛	⅞

BONDS.

$30,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	94¾	94½	94¾
40,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, notes	100¼	100	100¼
12,000	‡Gen. Cop. new 5½s	58	55½	58

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Am.-B. M. pf.	20	40	20	40
Am. Stores	20	26	20	26
Do 1st pf	98	98	98	98
Am. Writ. P.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	16½	15¼	16½
Brit.-Am. Tob.	15	15½	15	15½
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	2	4
Do pf	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Do pf	5½	6	5½	6
Cities Serv. pf	75	76	75	76
Cramp Ship	71	74	71	74
Curtiss A. pf.	75	80	75	75
Free. Th. & A.	38	41	38	41
Grant M. C.	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	½	1½	½	1½
Do pf	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	40	60	50	60
Int. Paper	98	101	98	101
Hendee Mfg.	10	20	10	20
Hupp M. Car	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Int. Trad. Co.	⅝	½	⅝	½
Int'cont. Rub.	7	9	7	9
Int. M. pf	15	20	15	20
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	6	7	6	7
L. Val. C. S.	62	68	62	68
Lukens Steel	35	44	35	44
Do 1st pf	100	102	100	102
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of A.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Marlin Arms	84	86	84	86
Maxim Mun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Ship'g	..	34	..	34
Peer. T. & M.	9	11	9	11
Pyrene Mfg.	8¼	10	8¼	10
Stand. Motors	6¾	7¼	6¾	7½
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	33	30	35

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Todd Sh'yards	72	76	72	76
Union Carbide	50	52	50	52
U. Zinc Smelt.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
World Film	½	¾	½	¾

OIL STOCKS.

Con. Mex. Pet.	35	45	35	40
Crosby Pet.	24	26	24	26
Esmeralda Oil	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Houston Oil	18	19	17	19
Kan.-UtahCon	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Ky. Petrol	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7¾
Mid. Oil pf	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Pierce Oil	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
United Petrol	30	40	30	40
Vac. O. G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
West. St. Pet.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wyo. Un. Oil	4½	5	4½	5
Wy. Wond. Oil	28	30	28	30

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std	24	27	24	27
Big Jim	⅜	½	⅜	½
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Booth	4	6	5	6
Butte-Ram. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Calaveras Cop	1½	2	1½	2
Cortez G. Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Cresson C. G.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾	5
Kewanus	7	8	7	8
N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M.	12	15	12	15
Tonopah Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Tonopah Min.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾

BONDS.

Beth. St'l 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	97½
Pierce O. 6s, '24	70	75	70	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	17	15½
Atlantic Refining	800	820	790
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	82	85	80
Chesebrough Mfg.	330	355	330
Colonial Oil	80	90	80
Continental Oil	430	460	430
Crescent Pipe Line	33	36	34
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line	183	195	185
Galena Signal Oil	127	132	127
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	130	125
Illinois Pipe Line	183	195	188
Indiana Pipe Line	80	85	86
Int. Pet. Co.	11	11¾	10¾
Int'l Transit	12

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273; all shades. Chelsea 5617.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Also buttons, trimmings, fancy and tinsel goods, &c. Cash for jobs; surplus stock of every description; any quantity. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wahted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—American taupe 6850 and taupe broadcloth. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange botany 315, 2 navy, 1 brown, 1 green, for black. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., or Botany, and 15020 Kersey; spot cash. Myer Gans, Sons & Co. Farragut 3675.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy; cash. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH and Velour Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy, for cash. Novick, Farragut 5143.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange Botany, Bestroot for Brown. Hoft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; all colors. Madison Square 6985.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in all colors, for cash; any quantity. Farr. 9022.

CANVAS Wanted.—Khaki colors. J 275 Times Downtown.

CHASES PANETTE Wanted.—In all colors, quantity, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Lymansville burgundy and green, for cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description, for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted. — Open for three-quarter Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9965.

COATS Wanted. — The Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Penn. Mr. Ehrlich open for jobs of misses' and women's coats, suits, dresses, and skirts of the better kind. Call Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on Ben F. Lewis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call all week, with samples, 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on samples of Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large coat jobber ready to look at Spring coats. Write for appointment. Box M 7 Times.

COATS Wanted.—By jobber; immediate delivery for cash; call with samples. 12 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats; also suits and dresses. Room 608, 200 5th Av.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open for all colors of heavyweight coatings for cash. Far. 9050.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 5th floor, 1,140 Bway.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk dresses; submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch, Liberty Silk Mills. 11 West 20th. Farragut 3736 and 3290.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors and manufacturers catering to jobbing trade can get immediate business on snappy styles serge, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses at 120 West 18th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors on Spring silk and serge dresses, submit samples from 9 to 11 A. M. only. Take freight elevator 6th floor, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at stylish stouts from contractors who specialize on stouts; also flapper styles. 9th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors call with Spring samples of taffeta, serges, and wash dresses; orders placed immediately. 56 West 22d, ninth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 6th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking all week at Spring samples, serge and silk dresses. 37-39 West 25th St., twelfth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses. Call with Spring samples. 8d floor, 146 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffetas and georgettes. Spring models. 6 West 22d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking, better grade dresses. Room 1,114, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, spot cash, Room 703, 39 West 32d. Phone Mad. Sq. 4738.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of natural Wallby. Greeley 876.

GINGHAMS Wanted in plaids; any quantity; submit samples; spot cash. Z 394 Times Annex.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Quantity checks, plaids for cash. Annetta. Farragut 3093.

GIRLS' COATS Wanted.—Spring samples; sizes 6 to 14. See Mr. Buch, between 11 and 1 Tuesday, L. Buch Co., Jobbers, 170 5th Av., Room 1104.

GLOVES Wanted.—Open for large quantities ladies' and misses' cotton and wool knit gloves; all colors; also tan lamb gloves, sizes 7 and 7½. J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 3005.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's mole, $6.50 a yard. M 9 Times.

MILITARY SUPPLIES Wanted.—Full line of military supplies. A. Golomb, 275 Bowery.

OXFORD COATINGS Wanted. — 30-inch width; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 2528.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Open for large quantities of overcoating, sibeline, and cloakings. W. Karon & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 5563.

PLUSH Wanted.—Chase's wool plush. 8478 Chelsea.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash. New York Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of 7301 navy, 7303 African brown; also all worsted shepherd checks, on a cash basis; price must be right. Phone 7730.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120, Juilliard 54289, Whitman 104 and 106, and similar fabrics. Ardery, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 9864.

SERGES Wanted. — Will exchange brown, green, burgundy, plum, for navy 104, 6120. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES, Poplins, and Dress Goods Wanted. —Any quantity, for cash. Charles L. Barnett, 18 West 27th. Farragut 3148.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 104 and Brightwood 4632, Wellington Sears A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantities; also poplins. David Esterson, 49 East 21st, 4339 Gramercy.

SERGE Wanted.—Poplin, Panama; will pay cash for quantity. Madison Square 4122.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities Whitman 104; will pay cash. Chelsea 5822.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, for cash. Harrison Woolen Mills, Gram. 440.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman's for cash. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or any all-wool serge. Gramercy 5625.

SERGES Wanted.—Cream, all wool. Gramercy 2054.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for cotton worsted checks for suitings; submit swatches and prices. L 165 Times.

SILKS Wanted. — Stripes and plaids, also Georgettes, imported and domestic, any quantity, for cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for satin stripe tub silks for cash. Apply to The Ellby Waist Co., 236 Fifth Av., Tuesday, all day.

SILKS Wanted.—Plaid taffetas, any quantity, for cash. M. Haber & Co., 35 West 34th St.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub, cheap. Phone Chelsea 2675.

SPORT GARMENTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at sport garments for Spring, also high-grade street suits and coats. Myrtle Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway; 4:30-6:30 P. M. only.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week at samples of Spring suits. 37-39 West 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' Spring styles, 11th floor. 12 West 32d St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—200 pieces at the right price; will pay spot cash. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Am interested in 4 suit wardrobe trunks, new or second-hand, in good condition; communicate, Amson Furtsch, 137 West 21st St., City. 337 Chelsea.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, American Woolen Co. velours, styles K544, 0350, 11050; also botany or F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash, American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13000, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kerseys. Far. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted. — 11050, 544, and other heavyweight velours, all shades; also American poplin and U. S. serges, 538 and 235. Spring 2571.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, and pompoms; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—Navy velour 11050 or similar cloth; will exchange brown or green. Spring 9630.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG. — Large quantity bleached madras under market price. Gramercy 4436.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 48 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Cantractor open for offer to make military blankets. 3246 Stagg.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybiloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA 325; silvertone velour, Holden-Leonard quality 602, at $2.65. Mad. Sq. 9388.

BROADCLOTH, botany, 315, and F. & H., all selling shades; also bahnsen and botany velours, all shades; 50 pieces of each. Call Greeley 6630.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. Taupe, $2.25 net; also green Pom Poms, $3 net. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH, white, 60 inches, $2.10 net, cash. Madison Square 4175.

CHECKS and Bombazine. — 28-inch cotton woven shepherd checks and 36-inch fast black lawn. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th. Farr 5154.

COATS. — Bolivias, silvertones, pomposms, velours, broadcloths, velours du Nords, plain and fur-trimmed. $16.50 to $45; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 W. 27th.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—2,000 chicken models for immediate delivery; velours, plushes, kerseys, chevlots; all colors; prices $5 up. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

CLOAKS, ladies' cloth coats, coney collars and cuffs, fur buttons, fur edging; sacrifice, $14 cash. Liberty Cloak, 27 West 26th.

COATS.—Special prices broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gram. 5408.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulln Bros., 35 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, and plushes; exceptional values. Norwalk Brew, 105 Madison Av.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Girls' coats, 2 to 6, 7 to 10, 8 to 14; big quantity to close our cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur-trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Raikes & Hantman, 13 West 20th.

COATS.—Kerseys and velours, fur trimmed, to close out, cheap; also other good values. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Large assortment of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed coats, to close out. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour, pompom; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schoneit, 140 West 22d.

COATS in snappy styles at popular prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 33 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats, on the racks, for immediate delivery. L. Zaldlow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors', and Flappers, cloth and velours, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Cloth, fur trimmed; immediate delivery at right prices. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed, burgundy, taupe, brown, and green, to close out. Horowitz & Sham, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS and suits, close out; velour coats and fur collars. Herling-Weinkrantz, 100 Greene St.

COATS.—2,000 fur collar, trimmed, ready for delivery. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St. Far. 5266.

COATINGS. — Velours, chinchillas, wool plushes. Mad. Sq. 2975. 1,182 Broadway, Room 802.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush coats for sales, fur-trimmed, belted, $10 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—500 coats, with fur collars, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Pile fabric and pom pom to close below market value. Farragut 2648.

COATS.—Girls' cloth, 8-14, immediate delivery. Klein & Zimmerman, 20 East 12th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, on rack; very reasonable. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 W. 31st St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—See special large fur collar, $10.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ready with Spring line for jobbers; stripes, satins, and taffetas, $5 up; wonderful styles and prices. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St. Gramercy 4843.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style; good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—200 serges, silks, and Panamas to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—100 dresses to close out; a sacrifice; silk and serges. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool jersey dresses, assorted colors, sizes. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, velvet; wonderful values. Max B. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in washable stuffs. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—75 serges and jerseys, close out. Independent Dress, 159 West 25th St.

DRESSES. — Job of serge, velvet, party dresses to close, cheap. Subin, 38 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets. Winnegrad, 130 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, close out $3.25. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES, silk and serge, sold as job. Cohen & Folowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses, close out at sacrifice. Singer, 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—200 serge and satin to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, new serges, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

FURS.—Have about 3,000 natural and dyed squirrel; will close out at a sacrifice. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

JEANS.—Hyde's middy twill, Stelman's York, below market prices. Fraites, Worth 248.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's for sale at $7 per yard. Far. 2248.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal, 3 pieces at $7.50 net. Farragut 4868.

KERSEYS.—American 15020 and Wyandotte 422, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

KERSEYS 4X; other makes; navy, black, brown, green; large quantities. Madison Square 1864.

KERSEY.—Buckley and Cohen, style 140, black, for sale. Farragut 2347.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

MIXTURE SUITINGS. — Amory-Browne's Piccadilly plaids and blaze stripes. Telephone Spring 568.

MOLE STRIPS.—Three-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

NECKWEAR.—Jobs, all grades; big opportunity for cash buyers. J. Gold, 703 Broadway.

ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS for Christmas trees. Hair Specialty Co., 48 West 22d.

PLUSHES. — Peerless, $3.40; peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; Behring seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $7.25; broadcloths, serges, at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Laplinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9899.

PLUSHES. — Salt's Peco Esquimette and guaranteed seelette in quantities for immediate delivery below present mill prices. O 14 Times.

PLUSHES.—Peco plush, $3.25; taupe kersey, $2.25; burgundy velours, broadcloth. Farragut 2648.

PLUSHES.—Salts, peco and esquimette, plush to sell also, F. and H. Broadcloth, all colors. Greeley 876.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arous & Sons. Farragut 3534.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peerless, H. & H., Davison; also Pearson 8041, cheap. Farr. 9815.

PLUSH.—Peerless Plo, very cheap. Finkelstein, 17 West 8d. Spring 6311.

POMPOM. — All shades, 11050 and other velours, plushes, peco, Esquimette; Peerless 1410. Spring 2571.

POM POM.—American 0816, all colors; also broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 8473.

POM POMS. — American 0816, brown and green. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Pacific P. P. L. and Whitra serges in colors. J. M. Gould, Prince George Hotel.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

RUBBERIZED materials for army novelties. Merit Co., 67 Hope St., Brooklyn. Stagg 67.

SERGES.—36-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch, all wool and cotton warp; C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., 5650, 2054; K. S. 1210, Amesbury 1856, 5660, 4040; M. F. L., V. S. L., C. S., C. F. S., F. S. G., W. F., W. F. X.; also Oxfords and broadcloths. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Gera 7003, Garfield's 538, and Juilliard's 54289 for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Sq. 9656.

SERGE.—200 pieces navy 7614 serge at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

SERGES.—Juilliard 4403 and 54289. Telephone Farragut 3956.

SILKS.—Specially priced Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILK DRESSES.—A job of 100 silk dresses very reasonable. Selecto Dress, 115 W. 29th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes, fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

SPANGLES and trimming; quantity on hand; good lot for evening dresses. Apply Room 321, 1,133 Broadway.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—100 of the better kind; 1-3 off; worth investigation by a profitable suit sale. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—150 fur-trimmed suits to close out, also coats; immediate delivery. Pottar & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits to close out very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kanzack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS. — Desirable merchandise, close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS, 100 navy broadcloth, to close out. Jacob Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

VELOURS.—American 11050 and Wyandotte, all colors; also Burgundy. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum, Burgundy, Pekin, navy, brown, green. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, 25 pieces, good assortment, $2.30 net, cash. A. Orently, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS.—Lightweight Pekin, navy, Burgundy, taupe, plum. Levensohn & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1265.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Burgundy, navy, brown, green, taupe. Levensohn & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1267.

VELOUIS.—0359, 15020 botany, F. & H. broadcloths, Salt's velours du Nord. Mad. Sq. 3121

VELOURS, Bockman's Yosemite, style 2865, 2 Copenhagens, 1 rust, and 1 green. Chelsea 9778.

VELOURS.—American velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS 15002 American, 2 black and 3 brown. Spring 1619.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0359, in assorted colors. Farragut 8093.

VELOURS.—Rideing, $2.05; coating Brown, $1.50 net. Farragut 4868.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 8287.

VELVETEENS, 24, 27, 36 inch, navy, brown, green, and black. Farragut 3290.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 36 West 25th St. Farragut 2464.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, embroidery and lace trimmed, at $18 a dozen in stock for delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 136 West 21st St.

WASH SATINS.—Large quantities, ivory and flesh, 75c. to $1.50; immediate delivery; also Georgette, sheerneuse, &c. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. 7588 Mad. Sq.

WOOLENS offered below market value: Buckley and Cohen Burella 372 Taupe; Clarke and Dana Velour 2230 Green and Brown; Lymansville Cheviot 306 Green; Wild Iam Ayres Zibeline plaids 5020, all colors; Folwell Serge 1800 Garnet. Gramercy 5174.

WOOL JERSEY (Rudolph Schreiber's) for sale; all colors. Samuels & Levine, 12 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

Help Wanted

COMMISSION MEN to carry known brand of men's belts; excellent opportunity. Wertheimer & Co., 33 Union Square West.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN — Account wanted by experienced salesman covering West and Middle West many years; personal following among big department stores and jobbers; fancy goods suitable for their wants; commission only. N 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, very well known among resident buyers department stores, seeks connections cotton goods, women's wear house; make investment if necessary. W 45 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..5¼@5½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Upholstery and Tapestry.

The season thus far in upholstery and tapestry is said to have kept up in volume with the high record of last year. According to reports, plain and figured velvets have been the best sellers. Mohair plushes and other pile fabrics have also been good. In colors the familiar red and green shades of former years have been more or less neglected, it is said, for blue, gray, mulberry, beaver, and havane. As a whole, a much better grade of merchandise has been sold this year than last. Striped hangings have become very popular in attractive color combinations matching the flower designs in upholstery.

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All Waist Shades Sell.

The popularity of the darker suit shades in women's waists which has been so pronounced for some time, is not, however, causing the neglect of the lighter shades. White, various shades of pink, flesh color, and orange are very much in favor according to reports from the trade, and sales records are thus constantly growing larger. The fine lingerie waist, which has been somewhat neglected for a time, also is said to be coming back into the limelight.

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Wide Appeal of Motor Coats.

Automobile coats for women in mixed tweeds and other fabrics have been one of the best items in the Fall trade, according to local manufacturers. They are said to be coming into general use for walking and out-of-town wear as well as for motoring. Coats which have been treated to various waterproofing processes seem to be among the favorites in these lines. In styles, the loose, flowing lines with the belted effect prevail. Modified military trimmings, such as the large army color, cartridge decorations on the lapels, and buttons with crossed guns are quite popular.

***

Smith Company Makes Prices.

Prices on the Spring lines of carpets and rugs of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company were made here yesterday. Those on merchandise to be made up showed advances of about 10 per cent. over the quotations which prevailed on April 23 last, while those for goods already in stock remained the same as the April figures. A considerable quantity of rugs and carpets also was offered at special prices, which averaged about 7½ per cent. below the quotations on stock goods. All orders were taken with the understanding that prices are subject to change without notice, and that they are accepted subject to war conditions and the ability of the company to deliver stock goods by Dec. 31 and new goods by April 1 next. The attendance at the opening was large, with the best buying apparently being done on the "jobs" and the cheaper lines of stock goods.

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Prices Firm on Gray Goods.

Prices continued firm on gray goods in the local market yesterday, but that fact did not deter buyers from covering themselves further on goods wanted for delivery through the rest of this year and the first quarter of next. There was a large demand for 30 and 37 inch drills which, though sellers were not willing to go into details about, were said to have sold at substantial figures. Among the sheeting sales were four-yard, 48 squares, at 13 cents, and 40-inch 4.25-yard goods at the same price. There was no marked feature to business in printcloths, though sales were made for this year on 38½-inch 60-48s at 9¾ cents, and on 64-60s in the same width, for early 1918 shipment, at 10⅞ cents. Sateens and twills continued to sell in a large way. Printcloth prices closed at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s..*15¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..11c
39-inch, 72-78s..*14¼c 38½-inch, 60-56s..10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...12¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..11¼c 27-inch, 64-60s... 8c
*Asked.

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Increase Helped Collar Sales.

Now that sufficient time has elapsed to get a line on the effect which the recent increase in collar prices has had on business, well-known manufacturers here report that it was generally stimulating. The saving represented to the consumer when three or more collars were bought at one time has encouraged most men to purchase in quantities. This incentive was lacking on the old retail price of 15 cents "straight." Advance sales of collars for Spring have been very large, and little difficulty in obtaining deliveries of the fabrics required to make them is anticipated by the big concerns. Soft collars have sold in a large way, but with some houses, even under these circumstances, they cut rather a small figure when compared with the amount of business done in starched ones. One thing about soft collars, however, is that they have now reached the staple stage and are selling more or less freely all through the year.

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Cheap Suits Neglected.

Women's suits of the better grades have been in fair demand during most of the Fall months, according to reports from a number of local manufacturers. But in the cheaper grades, while the first six or eight weeks were good, the last few weeks have seen a falling off in orders that materially pulls down the record for the season. The Middle West is said not to have felt this as much as have the Eastern markets, where there has been a more pronounced trend toward coats and dresses. The "coat-dress," too, has been instrumental in the slackened suit demand in New York City.

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Says Sisal Cannot Replace Jute.

Contrary to what was recently said on the possibility of sisal fibre replacing jute in the manufacture of bags, a well-known member of the Dundee jute trade holds that it cannot be done in a way sufficiently large to make it commercially worth while. "Granting that there was enough sisal fibre raised to supply the normal demand for jute, which I doubt," he said, "where would the yarns be woven into cloth? Surely there are not mills enough in Yucatan for the purpose, if there are any at all. The mills in this country that could do this work are so few that only a very small part of this market's current needs could be supplied, as they average many million yards a month. Why, it would take five years to build mills enough in this country to replace the Calcutta burlaps that come here."

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Burlap Trading Is Checked.

The abnormally high levels at which burlaps are now quoted in this market, as a result of the increased scarcity growing out of the active buying in the latter part of last week and the present paucity of offoat goods, has put a sharp check on business. The nominal quotation on 10½-ounce, 40-inch goods here yesterday was 21 cents, with 8-ounce goods of the same weight held nominally at 16. Ten and 7½-ounce 40s were quoted from 10 to 15 points lower. Late reports from the primary markets again told of an advancing tendency in prices, with the outlook for increased shipments dark. An unconfirmed report received here during the day told of the sinking of a burlap-laden Japanese steamer, bound for Seattle, off the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss M. Knapp, jewelry, gloves; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sparborg; H. M. Sparborg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ALTOONA.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; W. F. Gable, housefurn. goods; 200 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Ridley-Yates Co.; P. D. Yates, gen. mdse.; 320 B'way.
BALTIMORE—C. J. Benson & Co.; C. J. Benson, carpets; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Reed, rugs, carpets; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimaiz, dry goods; M. M. Kirchenbaum, women's ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. Walker, furn. goods; T. Betts, hosiery; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; 212 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—Falk Wholesale Co.; L. F. Falk, hosiery, gloves, notions, furn. goods; 395 B'way.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—A. Shuman; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, rugs; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—M. Levy, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; Grand.
BOSTON—Gilchrist So.; J. N. Jowett, trimmed millinery; Room 602, 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; Mr. Long, men's hats, caps, basement; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Reardon, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. King, dresses; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Rafield, children's, junior's, girls' coats, dresses; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's boys' clothing; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. Schroeder, under muslins; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; E. I. Lahty, lace goods; S. E. Emery, cotton underwear, petticoats; H. Whitney, music; F. Ruggles, children's hosiery; B. E. Taylor, general mdse.; E. Randall, men's hats; E. J. Pendergast, silks; Mr. Hawkins, representing; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, underwear; Joseph Keough, men's clothing; J. J. O'Day, millinery; G. W. Little, carpets; E. A. Brown, auto livery; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; P. E. McHugh, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Greening, rugs, carpets; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; Mr. Leurs, rugs; 105 Grand.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. F. Hunter, boys' clothing; 2 West 37th; Brostell.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Bralley; J. J. Glaser, knit underwear, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
CHATTANOOGA—Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. E. Foote, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; L. Lindeman, carpets; 2 West 37th.
CHIC

TO PUT DUTCH SHIPS IN OUR SERVICE SOON

Washington Understands War Trade Board Is Near an Agreement with Holland.

FIRM ON EMBARGO POLICY

Shipments to European Neutrals Will Be Allowed Only to Supply Their Immediate Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Reports were heard here today that the Dutch tonnage now tied up in New York harbor and other seaports by order of the War Trade Board may soon be put into service under an agreement between the board and the Holland Government. Official confirmation is lacking. It can be stated, however, that there is to be no weakening of the embargo policy which has forbidden shipments of foodstuffs and fodder to Holland or other northern neutral countries, while it might be used to give aid to Germany.

Shipments will be permitted to enter those countries only when the bottom of the grain bins are in sight and the cattle herds reduced to the point where, under the terms of any agreement which may be reached, aid to the enemy would mean actual suffering at home. Jan. 1 had been set as the earliest date when shipments might begin, and even then adverse reports from agents of this Government abroad would result in renewed restrictions.

It is understood that the War Trade Board has insisted that any of the Dutch vessels released must be chartered to American interests and subject to the new charter rates. One proposition which has been considered, according to an unofficial report, includes the use of one-third of the tonnage in the coastwise trade, one-third in transatlantic trade with the Allies, and one-third in trade between the United States and Holland, on condition that certain cargoes be transported to Belgium.

Thousands of head of cattle already have been killed in Holland, it is reported, because of the lack of fodder, caused by the American embargo, and undoubtedly large quantities of the meats have found their way into Germany. But this has been the logical result of the embargo policy and will supply only temporary aid to the Germans, instead of a steady flow of fats, which is the greatest need of the armies and civilian population of the Central Powers.

It is understood that the acceptance of American charter rates has been one of the points which has stood in the way of an agreement. It is probable that the cargoes now on board the Dutch ships will be unloaded and distributed for consumption in this country. Some of the vessels would be put into the trade with Argentina to bring cargoes of wheat to America. Through bunker coal arrangements, the movements of the vessels would be absolutely controlled.

It has been reported in some quarters that Holland feared the effect in Germany of a step which would put the major part of the 300,000 tons or more of shipping held up here into trade that would aid the United States and her Allies, and in that connection the most strenuous efforts were made by the Holland Commissioners to obtain favorable terms.

On the other hand, the owners of the vessels have been steadily losing money, and were made to realise that there would be no relenting on the part of the War Trade Board from its original position. The owners, it is said, were becoming restless, because of the heavy losses involved and the fact that there was no evidence that the United States would give way. A few of the vessels have been chartered to American interests and have slipped quietly out of the harbors, but up to the present time, at least, the status of most of the tonnage has remained the same as it was on July 15, when the embargo went into effect.

There has been no official announcement, and members of the War Trade Board have refused from discussion of the negotiations which have been going on. Holland has held out as persistently up to this date at least as the American Government, while the cargoes were rotting in the holds of the ships.

The question of the legal right of the United States to seize the ships and cargoes even has come up, but the Government has held back from this action pending the hope of an agreement along the lines it has suggested, despite the increasing demand for tonnage.

Samson Loses Reinstatement Suit.

Leon Samson, the former student of the College of the City of New York who was dismissed for participating in a pacifist demonstration on the campus, following an address by Major Gen. Leonard Wood last Spring, yesterday lost his suit against the College Trustees to compel them to reinstate him. Justice Newburger, who heard the case, declined to go into the merits of the controversy because of a ruling that Samson's request for reinstatement must be made to the State Commissioner of Education.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.: Part II., Keogh, J.: Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Ugovitch<Farmers Ins
Scott<DeVinne (2.)
Drain<Heath Stru Bky
Ercoli<NY, W & B Ry
Stoppoloni<White Plains Modern Ldy.
Tschantre<West Elec RR.
Rakity<Union Ry.
Pardette<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Ryksynski<Mackey.
Gregoni<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Paolilli<Union Ry Co.
Monahan<NY C RR.
McKenna<same.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch<NY C R R
Washburn<White.
Romard<Cahill.
Spear<NY, NH & H RR.

Martonovitch<Port chester Baking Co.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Moore<NY City Inter Ry.
Whaley<NY, NH & H RR.

Highest number reached on call 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Village of Larchmont<Larchmont Park.
Abrahams<Abrahams.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Winkler<Gainsborg.
Bornhoft<Bornhoeft.
Worthington<Worthington.
Hants<Danner.
Pape<Frieda.
Stern<Jennings.
Mants<Danner.

Highest number reached on call, 489.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Miller<West Elec RR.
Flinn<Springsteel.
Sabshein<Sinclair.
Moore<West Elec RR.
Sommer<Rauh.
Fleckman<Devitt.
Rounaci<West El RR.
McInityre<N Y C RR.
Scopino<Scopino.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Bernard Hecht.
Alice F Moffatt.
Henry Willy.
Annie E Wooley.

Executor's accts.:
Claire R Phillips.
Henry Villard.
George C Park.
Lewis W Spaulding.
Emily G Smith.
Louise Schilling.
Morris Lawine.
Howell Dobbs.

Order to show cause:
Helen M Rendsburg.

Petition for adm'n:
Ida Jacobs.

Administr'rs accts.:
Barnabas C Tompkins.
Guardian's accts.:
Maud A Brookfield.

Petition to compel accounting:
William Gernhardt.

Transfer Tax proofs:
Emma L De Nisco.
Bridget O'Keefe.
Joseph F Daly.
Edna S Latkina.
John F Condon.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Decker<McAvoy.
Holder<Volpt.
Sondberg, admr<S I R T Ry.
Garrity<Varuna Invest
Pechulis<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Baker<Public Service Co.
Pace<West Elec RR
Saxon<Polsky.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Meroe<West Elec RR
Williams<Bauman.
Ost<Worthheim.
Pettite<N Y C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Shaw<same.
Roberts<same.
Mt Kisco Bottling Co<Bruen.
Carpenter<Wright.
Peteroski<Stilwell.
Alexander<Chase.
Brodwick<Colonial Coal Co.
Wegner<West Elec RR
Riddick<Jackson.
Sause<West Elec RR.
Auer<Teschner.
Hapgood<Hastings Homes.
Yoccolo<NY C RR.
Eibell<Treuer.
Powers<West Elec RR
Lamberger<Barone.
Hardin<Metzgine Co.

Highest number reached on call 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Village of Larchmont<Miele<Stuart Rty Co.
Larchmont Park.<Brown<Blumyer.
Abrahams<Abrahams.<Lynch<Lynch.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Winkler<Gainsborg.
Bornhoft<Bornhoeft.
Worthington<Worthington.
Thos T Hopper Co<O'Neill<Penn Ry Co.
Murphy<Hutchinson.
Dickle<Horton.
Darrow<Sniffen.
People<Cunningham.
Cruickshank<Ranger.
Goldovsky<Minchelli.

Highest number reached on call, 489.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Miller<West Elec RR.
Flinn<Springsteel.
Sabshein<Sinclair.
Moore<West Elec RR.
Sommer<Rauh.
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Transfer Tax proofs:
Emma L De Nisco.
Bridget O'Keefe.
Joseph F Daly.
Edna S Latkina.
John F Condon.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—190—The St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. et al.; appts., v. the U.S. and I. C. C.—Decree affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

34—The U.S. for the use of T. H. Kessler & Co., plain., v. Title Guaranty & Surety Co.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

85—E. O. Ellison, plain., v. City of La Moure et al., and 86—D. Lloyd, plain, v. same.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

150—E. W. Moran, plain., v. Central Rd. Co. of N. J.—Per curiam; Judgment affirmed with costs.

350—E. Bell, as adrx. of G. Bell, deceased, plain., v. the C. & O. Ry. Co.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs.

368—W. A. Trogler et al., apits., v. the U. S. et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—Original—Ex parte in the matter of Annie S. Simons, pet., motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus or other appropriate relief granted, and rule to show cause ordered, returnable Dec. 10 next.

236—The T. H. Symington Co., pet., v. The Nat. Malleable Castings Co. et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 170 granted.

240 and 241—A. Dejen, plain., v. Central Leather Co.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 119 granted.

440—H. J. Gunning et al., plain., v. P. Morrison et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 147 granted.

603—Ray Consol. Copper Co., plain., v. D. Veasey.—Motion to advance for hearing after No. 162 granted.

575—New York Life Ins. Co., plain., v. L. F. Dodge.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

743—Hartford Life Ins. Co., pet., v. N. M. Johnson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Mo. Supreme Court granted.

543-A—Sanford et al., pet., v. I. C. Pfeuffer et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

615—C. E. Simpson, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

721—Great Northern Ry. Co., pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

736—J. E. Baldwin, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

725—The People of Porto Rico, pet., v. E. Wyn.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

727—Same v. A. Berrios.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

729—C. Ramirez, pet., v. the People of Porto Rico.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

741—H. Bradley Davidson et al., pet., v. the E. F. Brooks Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

743—Southern Ry. Co., pet., v. T. Young.—Petition for writ of certiorari to S. Car. Supreme Court denied.

745—M. O. Llewellyn et al., pet., v. the State of New Mexico.—Petition for writ of certiorari to N. Mex. Supreme Court denied.

50—Union Oil Co. of Cal., plain., v. S. R. Smith.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, Rule 28, on motion of Mr. Penfield, in behalf of counsel.

48—San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co., plain., v. the U. S.—Submitted.

38—The U. S., aplt., v. Cal. Bridge and Const. Co. et al. and 40—Cal. Bridge and Const. Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Argument continued for the U. S. and concluded for Cal. Bridge and Const. Co.

39—N. S. Wear, impleaded sub-nom. The Wear Sand Co. et al., plain., v. the State of Kansas ex rel S. M. Brewster, Attorney General.—Argued.

42—American Radiator Co., plain., v. J. F. Rogge, admr., &c.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 13: Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, and 57.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Beard<Tug Flannery.
P & R Ry<Sherman.
Re Salmon.
Eastman Kodak<Nat Park Bk.
Howe<US ex rel Kavitsky.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 317, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Pidcock<L V RR.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Import & T Nat B.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.

Case on—Monk<Lehigh V RR.
No day calendar.

Keatley<US Trust Co.
Dailey<Carroll.
Cuneo<Am Co.
Thurlow<N E SS Co.
Re Taylor.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

For call:

Habicht, Braun & Co<SS Adda.
Lueders & Co<same.
Marine Insur Co<same.
London Assur<same.
Prov Wash Ins<same.
St Paul F & Mar Ins Co<same.
Federal Ins Co<same.
Henry Heide<same.
Whitten Co<same.
Jackson & Co<same.
Sea Insur Co<same.
Ds Villaclan<SS Virginia.
Jamison<Str Winchester.
Benham<Stmtug Mahoney.
Granger<SS Anglo-Saxon.
Welton<SS Chepstow Castle & ano.
Hurley<Stmtug Libble
Mulvaney & ano<King Paint Mfg Co, &c.
Mesick & Mesick<Ell B Conine & ano.
Morrell Co<same.
Testut<SS Van der Duyn, &c.
Nordvick<SS Anglo-Mexican.
Stand Un Mar Ins<Phillips L y Ca S en C.
Comi Un Assur<same.
Stand Mar Ins<same.
Stand Mar Ins<same.
Sea Insur Co<same (2)
Wright & Cob Ltg Co<Stmtug Aurora.
Sanders<Sch Fred Thurlow.
Sherwin & Sons<SS Segurance.
Dailey's Tow Line<Canal Bt F Baker
Jono Dos Anjos<SS Venezia, (her tackle)
Dailey's Tow Line<Canal Bt E K Taylor
Goodwin-G S & C Corp<Str Commonwealth.

DISTRICT COURT, Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar (on trial).

Same<Stica.
Same<Nardillo.
Kennedy<Barkentine John C Meyer.
McAvoy<Stmlighter National.
Tracy<Stmlighter Rudolph Bros.
Schuyler & ano<Sch George Churchman.
Tietjen & Lang D D<Str Trinidad.
Carroll Towing Line<Stmlighter Mary J.
Shirk<SS Atlantic (Clyde SS Co.)
Leach<Nor Sh Gravel.
Reichert Tow Line<Powerbt Pure Oil 5.
McWilliams<L J Bushey & ano.
Cokey et al<Sch Margaret.
Comi Coal Co<Stm Canalbt J C Austin.
Stanwood Tow<Stmtug J K Cowen (B&ORR)
Comi Coal<Randolph.
Dagnon Con Co<Nor Shore Gravel Co.
Ramberg Iron Wks<Maryanne.
Fuller<SS Capri.
Evans<same.
Ledesma<Amar Line.
Fliers<SS Stoenbondo
O'Boyle & ano<Habirshaw Elec Cable Co.
Raisala et al<SS Patris, (her engines.)
Molyer et al<SS Clifton.
Eintracht et al<Stm Yacht Ranger.
Kelly et al<Lighter Seven Brothers 2.
O'Brien Bros<Stmtug P RR 34.
Bartley<Dredge Erie.
Chiarello & Bros<S S Brigus & 1,280 barrels of oil.
L V Tran<SS Baron Jedburgh.

For trial, at 10:30 A. M.

Same<Jones.
Same<De Nato.
O'Day<CNY.

Portman & Co<Yorktown Realty Co.
Gans<Schlanger.
Bennesch<Bennesch.
Dempsey<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Pizzutiello<Rainler.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Trapani<Trapani.
Lewis<Portall.
Levine & Posner<Davis Const Co.
Von Obelitz<Von Obelitz.
Frank<Donnelly.
Schneiderman<Von Bernuth.
Brody<Selden.
Koppelman<same.
Kennedy<Ryan.
N Y Sample Furniture Co<Ex E 33d St Co.
Duncan<Delafield.
Goldblatt<Beach.
Dasses<Dasses.
Huyler<Huyler.
Gross<Gross.
Alexander<Ryan.
Glencoe Athletic Club<Glencoe Social Club.
Taliter<Falk.
Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co.

Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee Tire Sales<Klobs.
Michaelis<Ayers.
Lercher<Terwilliger.
Klein<Burrough.
Clark<Stern.
Tiedemann<Glucklin.
Hartwell, Lester & Co<Busch.

Goodwin<Woolley.
Geer<Nat Allied Amus
Silver<Seidel.
Funk & Wagnalls Co<Fishman.

Case on.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wilson<Harper's Weekly Corp.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Gormley<Wesley Sq Amuse Co.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR. (2.)
Stephens<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Shulman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Diamond.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapcroft<5th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Leibowitz<Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger<Abela.
Sahn<Hirsch.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Jashnoff<Radin.
Rolph<Mack.
Silbertauer<Wisconsin Condl Milk Co.
Gattesman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Godnick<Int R T.
Spencer<Carlson.
Altmayer<Rickerson.
Humphreys<Ebret.
Beckman<NY Rys.
Nachamki<NY Rys.
Smith<Meehan.
Newman<Bd of Education of CNY.
Denora<Bruner.
Gund<Metzger.
Wood<Dudley Jr.
Goldhirsch<Tannenbaum.
Rizzo<Berg.
Rosenthal<Hellman.
Berman<Int R T.
Gzibeck<Erdos.
Callahan<Grady.
Flynn<D, L & W RR.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Lambert<D, L & W RR.
Lynch<McCord.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Varese<Dokter.
Stone<Messmore.
S Newberg<CNY.
L Newberg<same.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Guggenheim<Guggenheim (2.)
Kirk<Andrews.
Madden<Madden.
Bernstein<Bernstein.

Undefended divorces:

Gates<Gates.
Markowski<Markowski.
McDermott<McDermott.
Keating<Keating.
Leavens<Leavens.

Preferred causes:

Re Sisson<Victor Hotel Co.
Same<Todd.

General calendar:

Kaldy<Jabbour.
Montagna<Cesareo.
Rafel<Maurer.
Gouert<Mech & Metal Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Raymond<Alexander.
Carter Tile Co<Ryan.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Forcier<Pearce.
Goldschmidt<Sachs.
Duer<Arnold.
Kramer<Littman.
Madden<Madden.
Jaenson<Jaenson.
Axler<Axler.
Silenen<Silenen.
Schnier<Lobl.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee Tire Sales<Klobs.
Michaelis<Ayers.
Lercher<Terwilliger.
Klein<Burrough.
Clark<Stern.
Tiedemann<Glucklin.
Hartwell, Lester & Co<Busch.

Goodwin<Woolley.
Geer<Nat Allied Amus
Silver<Seidel.
Funk & Wagnalls Co<Fishman.

Case on.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wilson<Harper's Weekly Corp.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Gormley<Wesley Sq Amuse Co.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR. (2.)
Stephens<Am Thermometer Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Shulman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Diamond.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapcroft<5th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Leibowitz<Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger<Abela.
Sahn<Hirsch.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Jashnoff<Radin.
Rolph<Mack.
Silbertauer<Wisconsin Condl Milk Co.
Gattesman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Godnick<Int R T.
Spencer<Carlson.
Altmayer<Rickerson.
Humphreys<Ebret.
Beckman<NY Rys.
Nachamki<NY Rys.
Smith<Meehan.
Newman<Bd of Education of CNY.
Denora<Bruner.
Gund<Metzger.
Wood<Dudley Jr.
Goldhirsch<Tannenbaum.
Rizzo<Berg.
Rosenthal<Hellman.
Berman<Int R T.
Gzibeck<Erdos.
Callahan<Grady.
Flynn<D, L & W RR.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Lambert<D, L & W RR.
Lynch<McCord.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Varese<Dokter.
Stone<Messmore.
S Newberg<CNY.
L Newberg<same.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Garzilla<Rouchet.
Gallin<Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc<Walden.
Freund<London F Nov
Hyman<Radt.
Laveant<Rofrando.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Johnson<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sexauer<Rodgers & H.
Voron<Voron & C, Inc
Bush, Beach & Gent<Richard.

I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelari<Carpenter.
Stiles<Constable.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Harmon<Curtis.
McEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Lorenzo<Travelers' Ins
Palmer<Elnsettler.
Same<Schefflein.
Palmer<Buehler.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 3 amended to Term Rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Hotchkiss<Bayliss.
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M. Case on
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Levine<Hauben.
Singer<Plouit.
Donovan<Solomon.
Bleyfeder<Sicilian Asp Pav Co.
Diamond<Shortland.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Ruffer<Harris
Dowie Co.
Sondheim<Weiss.

Landay<Rosen.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Connes<McDonald.
Schein<Walworth Bros. Inc.
Leserman<Schmeid.
Jakob<Werba.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Linderman<Liebler.
Zazanjian Studio, Inc<Cornell.

Stouffer<Luedars.
Christie<O Frommel & Bro. Inc.
Kreisel<Majestic Silk Mills.
Sherman Nat Bank<Strauss.
Garza<Domingues.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Honig<Banenson et al., (2)—Harry Smith. Matter of Fergen—Theodore M. Riehle. Re U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.—J. Campbell Thompson. Municipal Liens Co.<Ball—Francis W. Pollack. Matter of Perfumes Riviera—John J. Lenahan.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bamberger<Stern—Wm. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Blodgett<Van Valin—James A. Lynch. Coles<Myer—Elek J. Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.<Watson Vanderpoel—Herbert J. Goodwin. Mary M. Kearney<R. A. S. Realty Co.—Charles J. Briody.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Matter of Radcliffe Av

Simpkins<Barrick Pub. Co.
Delson Cont Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Watson Cont Co<
Greenfield<So Blvd.
Eller<Union Ry.
Elnhorn<Simmons.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Sana<West Elec RR.
McCormack<Inter R T Co. (2.)
Kootznitzer<same.
Slovak<McQuade.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Kitman<Gottlieb.
Kues<Foran Finny & Mfg Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 1,325.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Seliger<Hoffman.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Matter of Cavanagh—William A. Keating.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Gutnan<Waterbury.
People<Axelson.
Re Horton.
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
Dickerson<Erie RR.
Regan<Rhind.
Re Rendensburg.
Duckett<Harrison.
Gallagher<O'Keefe.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Dunyea<Murray Hill Co.
Steel<Norton.
Re Terry.
Jeffards<Carr.
Ellwitz<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Baer Bros (Gill Soap Co.)
Patey<Spencer.
Tuhna<Tuhna.
Re Burrough Av (Tiedale).
Eichler<Scully.
Goldstein<Cropsey.
Steer<Belowsky.
H Newman<Thornton.
L Newman<same.
Rothaus<Rothaus.
Old Colony Trust Co<Fee.

Murcott<same.
Bogart<N Y C & H R RR.
Wallis<Eagle Loan.
D'Hout<Nat Sugar Co.
Kocsenaas<Lehigh Cement Co.
Finn<B H RR.
Miklasa<Penn RR.
Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Modzelewski<Liebmann Sons Co.
Geier<N Y Meat Co.
Case<Young Corp.
Miers<Woods.
Lowell<Williams.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

MacDonald<Mac-Donald.
Gaydick<M & G Contracting.
Wallach<Lapin.
Waters<Waters.
Nemerson<Trace.
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Albers<Albers.
Audley<Audley.
Aurach<Greenberg.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 360.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jayson, J.; Part V., Gavegan, J.

Re Clara Belden, an alleged incompt.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Wetmore<Smith.
Waldron<Dunby.
Hammann<NY Con RR & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Merico, an inf<Empire Bottling Wks.
Neuer<Makila.
Brunza<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf<Greilich
Grunfelder<NY Rys Co
Moore<B, Q C & S RR
Marlowe, an inf<Wolf
Holden, admx<Pringle

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

Naughton Con Co<Ossanyan.
Shenutia, an inf<Hecht
Begg<B, Q Co & S RR
Uhrin<42d St, Man & St N Av Ry.
Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Varian, an inf<Wendepire Taylor<Manning.
Brinsky<B, Q Co & S RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D Co<Marden, O & H.
Dillon, as admr<I R T
Rudin<Cohen.
Flynn<R T Sub Con.
Frocida<NY & QCo Ry
Gibbia<same.
McDonald<B H RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rutka<B, Q Co & Sub
Ernst<B H RR, (2.)
Schwartz<L I RR.
Dougherty, an inf<, Salt, as extx.
Allen<NY Con RR.
Gellman<Marks.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Ferraro, an inf<Wender
Schmidt<Belden.
Clerel<Stamp Collector.
Goldstein<Cohen.
Kean<Colon.
Gowowsky<Schenkman.
Martin<NY Con RR.
B Sweet<Lyons.
S Sweet<same.
Fischer<Cohen.
Theophilopoulos<Leondidis.
Tammillo<Willenbrock
Mallah<Matalow.
McAvoy<Doyle.
Berkowitz<Beaver.
Matowsky<Fisher.
Goldstein<Rosenbaum.
Smith<Santini Bros.
Silverman<Isaac.
Stand Acc & Ins Co<Knight.
Waters<same.
Flaumenbaum<Marrenne.
Steele<Hutcheon.
Flores<Silverman.
Swechulis<L V Con.
Cronley<Belt Line Ry.
Finkelstein<Raleigh Realty Co.
Cantwell<Jones.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another west side dwelling passed into new ownership yesterday as a result of the sale of 19 West Ninety-third Street by Joseph H. Buttenwieser to William Beck, for occupancy. The property sold is a four-story house, on lot 19.7 by 100.8, near Central Park West. It was acquired at auction last month by Mr. Buttenwieser from the estate of Oscar E. Schmidt.

Mrs. Lillian G. Johnson and J. B. Ikelheimer were the brokers in the present transaction.

Deal on West Broadway.

The three-story building 135 West Broadway has been sold by Charles J. McLester to James A. Turley and Jacob Lapinsky. The structure occupies a lot 16.8 by 50 feet adjoining the northeast corner of Duane Street.

Fordham Dwelling Sold.

Catherine Hanna and another have sold the one-family house at 580 East Fordham Road, on a plot 50 by 108. Angelo L. Frumento was the broker in the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen sold for L. Dovis to a builder a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Faile Street, 100 feet north of Spofford Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Commercial Research Company has purchased from A. M. Ryon a plot, 243 by 315 feet, on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, Flushing, adjoining the Miller property, the land to be used in connection with the Flushing laboratories of the company.

J. J. Dalton and L. E. Dalton sold to H. E. Bartley a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the north side of Newtown Avenue, adjacent to the Mills property, at Long Island City.

O. Hewitt and S. Hughes sold to A. Lerner a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of High Street, 50 feet east of Broadway, College Point.

New Jersey.

Frederick A. Lisiewski, President of the Eagle Brewing Company, sold his residence, situated on the southeast corner of South Eleventh Street and Madison Avenue, Newark, N. J., to the Henton Company, of which Henry Miller is President. The consideration was said to be $25,000. Joseph L. Feibleman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Howard B. Tapscott a farm, consisting of 110 acres, at Crestmoor, N. J.

William H. Lewis has purchased plots 15, 17 and 19, having a frontage of 150 feet on Pollard Road, at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Loans Placed.

Quinlan & Leland have closed the following loans: $115,000 on the two new buildings at Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Fairmount Place, recently completed by the Benenson Realty Company; $84,000 on the southeast corner of Grand and Essex Streets; $32,000 on 908 Freeman Street; $30,000 on 1,921 Morris Avenue; $28,000 on 281 East 201st Street, owned by the John Fox Company; $14,000 on 30 Chrystie Street; $13,000 on 138 West 137th Street; $7,000 on 141 West Fifteenth Street, and $4,500 on 1,219 Hoe Avenue.

James A. Blair Leases East Fifty-second Street Dwelling.

James A. Blair of Blair & Co., bankers, has leased for the Winter months, furnished, the six-story residence of Frank B. Keech, at 12 East Fifty-second Street. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease, the rental being about $12,000.

Commercial Leases.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel leased for the English-American Realty Company the building at 124 West Forty-fourth Street to H. & E. Goebel; also for Walter J. Salmon, the store at 827 Sixth Avenue to Otto King.

Realty Notes.

A hearing will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, in the Bronx Borough Hall, Third Avenue and 177th Street, in the matter of closing nine streets in the Wakefield section. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum is considering the establishment of its institution on the property affected.

The E. E. Paul Company has obtained the general contract for the erection of the new home for Andrew J. Miller, J. Boissevain & Co., at 14 East 78th Street. The residence, which will cost about $50,000, has been designed by Harry Allen Jacobs, architect.

The Van Dyck Estate, as plaintiff, took over, at auction yesterday, the apartment house at the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street. The knock-down figure was $45,000 over a first mortgage of $35,000 and accrued interest, held by the City Mortgage Company, making the selling price $131,700.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Fort Washington Av, 267-71, n w corner of 171st St, 100.3x99x irregular, five-story apartment house; Van Dyck estate agt, instt Eno Building Co. et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $55,541.36; taxes, &c., $691.50; to the plaintiff for $131,700.

111th St, 241-43 West, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Columbia Trust Co. against Simon Lieberman and another, individually and excrs; Davies, A. & C., attorneys

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 202, w s, 50 ft s of Thomas St, runs s 20.8x w 100.3x n 75.11 to s s of Thomas St x e 50.1x s 50.2x e 50 to beginning, Nov. 12; Jerome H. Bates to Isabel Anderson, 2,118 Massachusetts Av, Washington, D. C., 1 year, with privilege of 5 years' renewal; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$90,000

HAMILTON ST, 42-46, s s, 58.6 ft w of Market St, 74.1x153.6x74.6x173.7, 1-5 part, Nov. 10; Genevieve, wife of Ion T. Chalke, to Julius Nahm, 533 West 112th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $35,000; attorney, Benedict Nahm, 220 Broadway.....$800

PARK AV, 1,301-1,303, e s, 33.8 ft n of 96th St, 82x65; Railroad Av, e s, 566.8 ft s of 144th St, 25x238.8 to w s Mott Haven Canal, L-7 part, all title, Nov. 3; Frederick W. Wahram to George A. Schen, 156 West Utica St, Buffalo, N. Y., 6 months, 6 p. c.....$1,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,090, s e corner of 156th St, 113x84.1x105.10x123.7; Helene Ahrens to Meta Blanke, 627 Amsterdam Av, due May 25, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $159,500; attorneys, Kaded, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$8,000

12TH ST, 339-341 East, n s, 145 ft w of 1st Av, 50x103.3, Nov. 7; Nason Mortgage Corp. to Morris H. Glass, 922 Barretto St, Bronx, and another, installments $500 on Feb. 3, 1918, and quarterly thereafter, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 280 Grand St.....$5,000

97TH ST, 502 East, s s, 99 ft e of Avenue A, 61.8x118x irregular, Oct. 15; Sterling Finance and Realty Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to Sebastian Lunghino et al., 121 Dante Place, Buffalo; address, J. J. Lunghino, 121 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.t.....$4,500

90TH ST, 9 East, n s, 204.5 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8, Nov. 12; George L. McAlpin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$40,000

105TH ST, 19 East, n s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 21x100.11, Nov. 12; Mary Drucker to Edward J. Tilyou, on Surf Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Samuel D. Ekwitzer, 44 Cedar St.....$5,000

121ST ST, 42 East, s s, 216.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.4x100.11, Nov. 10; Emile Levy to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, installments, $60 month, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,218 3d Av.....$6,000

134TH ST, 238 West, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, Nov. 7; Baird Realty Co. to Henry Sidenberg, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., et al., executors, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St.....$1,500

Bronx.

LOTS 40 to 51, block 29 and 32 and 33, block 68, map Morris Park; Fred Schreiber to Wm. L. Schwartz, 763 Greene Av, Brooklyn, trustee, Nov. 9, installments of $25 p. m.; attorney, Wm. L. Schwartz, 233 Broadway.....$514

LOTS 475 and 476, map S. Cambreling et al.; Giuseppe Ferro to Catherine Hanna, 380 East Fordham Road, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

196TH ST, s s, 83.4 ft w from centre line between Fulton and Franklin Avs, runs s 114.1x w 16.6x n 109.11x e 16.6; Mary F. Dunbar to Maria L. Wood, 1,523 Roselle St, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 302, s and b.; Chauncey E. Horton to Seymos Seymos et al., 150 or 180 Columbus Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Rubin, 309 Broadway.....$1,800

SULLIVAN ST, 135 and 135½, all; Louis Schorr to Amabile Longobardi, 138 Sullivan St, 3 years, from March 1, 1918; attorney, A. J. Bugsay, 153 Bleecker St.....$5,040

AMY AV, 351, w s, 42 ft s of 22d St, 20x65, all; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, Will A. Ward et al. to South Sixth Avenue Co., 60 Wall St, ½ part, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, K. C. Newman, 68 Park Row.....Gold $1,170

6TH AV, 855, s w corner 22d St, 23x65, all; Amy V. Parker to same, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....Gold $5,500

84TH ST, 21 and 28 West, all, except a. and b. of 28; Seida Crystal and others, executors, etc., to Samuel W. Steel, 125 West 16th St, 5½ years and 28 days, from March 1, 1918; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway.....$51,000

129TH ST, 163 and 165 East, all, with option to purchase for $70,000, before Nov. 1, 1920; George M. Fitzpatrick to Frank Hoffman, 121 West 117th St, 21 years and 15 days, from Nov. 15, 1917; attorney, Max Shewart, 308 Broadway.....$6,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner 169th St, Store 8; Ferdinand Hecht to Banny Rosenblatt, 894 Prospect Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Harry Berlin, 52 East 114th St.....$780 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 58th St, 50x120.9; Storm-Blair Co., Inc., against Blackall & Baldwin Co. et al, counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

115TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Mota Malchow et al against Katie Graff et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. W. Venino.

126TH ST, 226 and 228 East, Max Goldsmith et al. against Annie Roth et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, S. S. Myers.

59TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Stephen C. Clark against May L. Haskin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Var Planck & Prince.

160TH ST, s s, 144.9 ft w of Riverside Drive, 24.8x100; Van Dyck Estate against Natwil Building Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

BROOME ST, 19 and 21, and Mangin St, 13 and 15; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Spring Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

14TH ST, 230 to 234 East; Rutgers St, 57, and Cherry St, 258, two actions; Max Goldsmith et al against Annie Roth et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, S. S. Myers.

2ND ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Mechanics' Bank against Mayer Adler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. T. Harwill.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 25x95; James Marinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner, renewal.....$570

BROADWAY, 1,206 to 1,213; Jonn H. Tripler, Inc., against Altman Estates, Inc., owner; Morris P. Altman, contractor.....$455

67TH ST, 19 East; W. K. Moran against Edmond C. Babcock, owner; Langley Clevin, contractor.....$425

97TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Stanley Hoist and Machine Co., Inc., against Edward C. Burns and Ess and Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, Jr., contractors, renewal.....$221.50

72ND ST, 7 s, whole front between Fort Washington and Haven Ave, 380.4x23.4x irregular; Jack Silvestri against Regnis Construction Co., owner and contractor.$297

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, corner of 175th St, 126.5x100; Isaac Zeve against B. F. Construction Co., Inc., owners; Israel Glick, contractor.....$51.23

202D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x100; Alfonso Tredenick against Anfas Operating Co., Inc., owner; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., and A. G. Fasany, as President, contractors.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 218 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against Mary J. Andrews et al., Oct. 22, 1917.....$141

Bronx.

LAND ABUTTING on both sides of Davidson Av, between Fordham Road and East 196th St, whole block front; Joseph H. Waters against George A. Meyer et al., as trustees, July 18, 1917.....$1,400

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Seven rooms. Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. Shiloby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4545.

For Home or Investment.

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Plot 100x160 on very good located corner, will sell plot or build garage for purchaser on very easy terms. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. OF N. Y.—No. 25,087.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONORA PETERS, trading as LEONORA WAIST SHOP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leonora Peters, trading as Leonora Waist Shop, are hereby given notice that on October 30, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on November 22nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,807.—In Bankruptcy.—THE TAX LIEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Bankrupt.

The Tax Lien Company of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 27th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1917
At 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION SALE
OF THE
HAMILTON FISH CORPORATION
65 LOTS, PLOTS & BUILDINGS
650 BROADWAY
57-59 and 71-73 Fourth Ave.
30 to 46 Third Ave.
111 to 115 East 9th St.
AND
78 to 96 East 10th St.
BEING
THE ENTIRE BLOCK
BOUNDED BY
Fourth Av., Third Av., 9th and 10th Sts.
EXCEPTING AN INTERIOR PARCEL ON FOURTH AVE. AND TWO SMALL INTERIOR PARCELS ON NINTH ST.

115 to 119 Fourth Ave.
103 to 109 East 12th St., NORTHEAST CORNER
Modern 8 Story Store and Office Building

171 Suffolk St.

30 to 38 Third Ave.
111 to 115 E. 9th St.
Northwest Corner

40 to 46 Third Ave.
92 to 96 E. 10th St.
Southwest Corner

135 to 145 Third Ave.
202-204 E. 15th St.
Southeast Corner

365 to 373 First Ave.

165 Third Ave.
200 to 204 E. 16th St.
Southeast Corner

166 to 174 Third Ave.
143 to 147 E. 16th St.
Northwest Corner

78 to 90 East 10th St.

118-120 East 13th St.

143 East 17th St.

205 to 209 East 20th St.

223 to 235 East 20th St.

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Owner will sacrifice his beautiful eight-room Dutch Colonial home; every modern improvement, including sewers and gas, highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT.

32 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy, 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

New—Never Occupied.
Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900; very easy terms. See it at once. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, 'phone Springfield 1984-R.

HUNTINGTON LOTS.
$30
Best location, home or investment; high and dry; near harbor, trolley and town; school, stores, churches.
$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
Call or write for free R. R. Tickets.
I. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn

Biggest Country Place Bargain.
Beautiful 3-acre country place; South Shore, lawns, drives, magnificent views of Bay, main highway; residence cost $18,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $6,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage
Every room large, light and airy; heat, water, gas, electric light and other modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs some ready cash and will dispose of cheap to party looking for a comfortable home within commuting distance. Photo, &c. Write or call to B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$50,000 CASH,
and other property will secure fine corner on Broadway, vicinity of Columbus Circle. Wonderful opportunity to purchase twelve-story building at little over ground value. Builder or operator could make an alteration to this property whereby the rents could be greatly increased.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42D ST.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI BUNGALOW
built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer, privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club, free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 242 West 34th St., N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development,"
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MODERN HOMES.
7 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer, enough ground for garden; very easy terms, $200 cash; balance as rent. Address Box M. H., 62 Times.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME.
9 rooms, overlooking the Sound, magnificent in every detail, in restricted park; handy to depot, 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hines, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY, DON'T RENT—GET
THE MOST FOR THE LEAST OUTLAY.
You can buy—this artistic home for a little cash down, balance on monthly terms same as rent.

Price $6,000. Plot 100x284 ft.
Seven spacious rooms and tiled bath; large, cool verandas, beautiful grounds; in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches and schools; EASY COMMUTATION; EX. SERVICE. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
F. D. WORCESTER, 2 MAIDEN LANE. TEL. 1531—CORT.

10 cts. Per Week
Will pay for and $38.00 is the price of high—dry—cleared lots 25x100. Small payment down. Large New Jersey town. Four Railroads, 100 trains daily. 14 Factories—Banks—Schools—Stores, etc. Send for free R. R. tickets for week-days or Sundays.
Brooks Inter-State Corporation
45 West 34th Street, N. Y.
Phones Greeley 186-187.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE
Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $600.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, churches, good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

A DAINTY VILLA
with ¾ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; flowers in profusion; almost new; tastefully decorated; ready to move into today; 7 handsome rooms, tile bath; panelled living room, 27 ft. long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 40 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage and make easy terms for payment of $2,000; near country club, schools, churches and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. PRIVATE, Box 59 Times Downtown.

Adjoining Black, Starr & Frost

6 AND 8 WEST 48TH ST.
LOFTS
For HIGH GRADE MANUFACTURING
In the heart of the city's heart, and with conveniences and service that are associated with rentals much higher than we ask.
For further particulars apply
BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Telephone Greeley 5750

1 West 67th St.
At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.
The famous Gustave Beeke, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house; hot water heat, electricity, parquet floors, garage, five acres of ground, fruit trees, beautiful shade trees, chicken run, garden and a beautiful river view.

Do you wish to buy a beautiful home in Tarrytown? A modern house of 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, large garage and beautiful grounds. BIG BARGAIN.

Cottage for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished. If you are thinking of locating in Tarrytown consult
CARL C. LOH, 9 Orchard St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.
Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & BASEMENT
Rental $3600.
LOFTS
50 x 100
Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St.
Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

TO SUB-LET—
Desirable Connecting Offices
SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER.
Brunswick Building, 5th Av., 26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking possession immediately; Room 1015. Phone Mad. Sq. 784.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS
preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings
WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED
Apartments, of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.
HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave. Subway Express Station at Corner.

400 WEST 118TH STREET
Cor. Morningside Drive, Op. Morn. Park
Near Columbia University.
7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $960
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all night service; first floor corner Apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

61 and 118 West 48th St.
Also 429 4th Avenue.
BACHELOR apartments, two rooms and bath; meals and service if desired. $50 up. Apply to housekeeper on premises, or
PAUL A. McGOLRICK,
1,476 Broadway. Tel. Bryant 7835.

BONNY CASTLE
661 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Av. Subway station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
$40 TO $50.

CHOICE APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS & BATH
LOW RENTAL
265 WEST 81ST ST.
NEAR WEST END AV.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave. at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's 7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent, on premises.
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$35 to $60

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The Lansing-Ishii agreement and its effect on American and Japanese business shown in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL FARMS.
Small payment monthly buys my acre plots of good, fertile soil, ideal location for farming and chicken raising, in one of the largest towns on Long Island; 5 minutes' walk to station; easy commuting distance to station; buy now and be ready for the Spring. Address Box S. F., 84 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

15 acres, 5 minutes' walk commuting station and school; on State road; house, all improvements; fuit; barn, poultry houses; fine shade and view; $6,500; terms; best offering here; photo. Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

114TH, 614 WEST, (near subway express station and Riverside Drive.)—A four-story, 15-ft American basement; house in A1 condition; electric light, parquet floor, filtered water, steam heat; rent $1,700 per annum; house open for inspection.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

81 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession, $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106; three bath rooms; extra closet in cellar; six sleeping rooms; large living room, vestibule, centre hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, two fireplaces, combination coal and gas range, steam heat, two shower baths, ample clothes closets, hard wood parquet floors throughout; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses and tennis courts adjacent; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Greeley 563.

Modern 5-room bungalow near ocean and bay; all latest up-to-date improvements; open fireplace, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, connecting bath with bedrooms; ground has hedges, shrubs, flowers, &c., all improvements; privilege of private beach and club; near trolley, easy to commute; owner will decorate to suit buyer; easy terms. Photos, &c., by writing to "Bungalow Owner," Box 291 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR.—Great suburban bargain; residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam, oak floors, large verandas; lot 60x150 ft.; choice section, near Lackawanna Terminal; valued at $9,000, mortgage $4,500; will sacrifice for immediate sale at $6,500; liberal terms offered. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Tel. 4676 Montclair.

If you are looking for a small country home with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town, and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Two acres good farm land in farming country; will sacrifice for $400; you can pay for them at the rate of $35 on signing of contract and $5 per month thereafter; perfect title. Farming Land, Box 288 Times Downtown.

Plant some of your money on L. I. Big opportunity for speculation now. Write for my new list of barrains.
Daniel M. Gerard. (Specialist.)
1,270 B'way. (83d St.) New York City.

Beautiful seven-room house, garage, at Murray Hill, L. I.; every modern improvement; will sell reasonable; terms. For particulars apply owner, H. C. Fuyat, 302 West 36th, N. Y. C.

Old house, with plenty of ground for vegetables, chickens, &c.; good section; near station and bay; only $1,400 to quick buyer; on easy terms. Estate, 298 Times Downtown.

Pretty home, Camp Merritt, one acre, garden, barn; splendid view; easy commuting. Apply Owner, John Moroso, Cresskill, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home.—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, veranda on two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, school, church, golf, tennis; 35 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 140 West 86th St. Phone Greeley 4585.

Home Seekers.—Chance for $4,500 a 7-room, attractive home; worth $5,500; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of best streets; very high; only 2 years old; hard wood trim, steam heat, modern bath, electric light, gas for cooking, screened, closed-in porch, 10 tons coal in cellar, electric fixtures all in; convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Builder, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Westfield.—Nine-room house on ½-acre corner plot; sewer, water, heat, electric and gas light; rebuilt, and in choice condition; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, 300 or more acres in Connecticut suitable for stock farm; Northwest Fairfield County preferred. W 32 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x200; two brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity; telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 562.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For sale, 9-room house, all conveniences, forty-five minutes from New York, fifteen from Newark; two railroads, ten minutes to station. 257 Times Annex.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, JAMAICA.
$4,000; north side Fulton St.; new; all modern improvements. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
best part Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., three-story, twelve-room semi-detached house; two baths; no reasonable offer refused. Address Mrs. Rose Feely, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 597 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 20 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3341.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4334. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

Distinctive apartment, 10 rooms and 3 baths, $5,000. Telephone Plaza 6525.

EAST 30's, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $200 month, immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

AN EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; exclusive location. Telephone Plaza 2200.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
2-3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; hotel service; breakfast served; rents moderate.

Murray Hill Section.—4 sunny rooms, elevator. Tel. 4188 Murray Hill, Apt. 16.

PARK AV., 829.—Persons appreciating choice furnishings, extra large, sunny living rooms will desire this 4-room apartment, 2 baths; $350 monthly. Mrs. H.

Private furnished apartment, 5 doors from Central Park and Metropolitan Art Museum; large parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; $150 a month, or $1,000 yearly. Phone 713 Lenox.

103 EAST 16TH ST.
ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIALLY FURNISHED ELEVATOR APARTMENT. NINE ROOMS, BATH; DUGRO ESTATE, NO. 1 UNION SQUARE. STUYVESANT 1848 OR PREMISES.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV.—Shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $325. Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

16TH, 51 WEST.—1, 2, and 3 room suites; southern exposure; open fireplace; tea room in building; light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH, 54 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; lease Nov. 15 to Oct. 1; sunny; references. Shult bell or Supt.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 8255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson Mel. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

55TH ST., 1,730 Broadway.—Big, bright, fine; two rooms, bath; elevators; telephone; hall service. Elliott.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Artist's studio; north light; one

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

64TH, 53 WEST.—Two large rooms, together or separate, electricity, telephone, reasonable, references.

67TH, 320 WEST. — Clean, attractive large and small rooms; well-kept house; phone.

68TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 66 WEST.—Hall bedroom, $3 weekly; other single and double bedrooms; warm running water; private baths; references.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new furnished rooms, single or ensuite; electricity, refined surroundings; investigate.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION; BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, magnificently furnished, private residence; breakfast; gentlemen.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

72D, 56 WEST.—Attractive room, shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Debenriz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 236 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable studio; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 118 WEST.Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 178 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 161 WEST, (BACHELOR ROOMS.)
All the conveniences of a hotel with the comforts of home; large or small rooms with or without private bath, electric light, steam heat, valet service, etc.; references required.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; REFERENCE IS DESIRED.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2565.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Single, ensuite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; also large rooms, private bath.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, first-class house; reasonable; telephone; southern exposure.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large sunny room; private bath; kitchenette; telephone and maid service.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room, excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very attractive room, private bath, and single room.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny, large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, electricity, reference.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference; phone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows, lavatory; single, convenient bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 123 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished clean, warm rooms; parquet floors; hot water.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable two; all conveniences; $2.50-$7.50.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; delightful rooms; reference; home comforts; private house.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Room with private bath, every convenience; reference.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Kitchen and two rooms; piano, telephone; everything first class. Coleman.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

82D, 64 WEST. — Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

82D, 100 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom. Koenig.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Connecting rooms with parlor; piano; one flight; private. Baldwin.

84TH, 229 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen. 8723 Schuyler.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful second-story front room; private bath; twin beds; southern exposure; other room; telephone.

86TH, 237 WEST. — Elegant, large, sunny, front rooms; running water; near drive; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable, large, small, outside, steam heated, telephone, $3.50.

90TH, 230 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms, with, without bath; exclusive house.

91ST, 252 WEST. — For refined gentleman, comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3900.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable two; select house; reference.

92D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

95TH, 226 WEST. (Riverside.)—Attractive front suite, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone. Apartment 3.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite on Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; water; piano, victrola. 3D.

97TH, 305 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelors accommodations, large room or suite, bath. Apartment 7.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

102D, 235 WEST.—Nicely furnished connected rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 27.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room, $8; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 6651.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, attractively furnished; elevator apartment. Howell.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room; gentleman; adjoining bath. Copeland.

106TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 4S.

106TH, 240 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Beautiful; overlooking Hudson; also southern exposure; exclusive. 6900 Cath. Apt. 10C.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

119TH, 430 WEST, Apt. 4.—Large front room and large kitchen; $12; references.

122D, 340 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; single, double; lavatory; large closets. Whyte.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractivly furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

126TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, warm room; electric light, telephone; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

126TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; two windows facing street; $4. Alexander.

140D, 627 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

143D, 627 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

146TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

FOR RENT.—Ideal accommodations for refined lady; large room, private phone in room, next to exquisite bath, maid service, furnished or unfurnished, $16 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath, newly furnished; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; elevator; telephone; electric lights; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large and small room, newly furnished; board optional; private family; excellent location. Stanhope.

TWO furnished rooms; running hot and cold water in each. Apply 47a Central Park West, apartment 3d floor front, west.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 6866 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautiful room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

73D ST., (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms and bath; single rooms; would furnish. Columbus 8497.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, private bath, maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires room and bath with refined family; no objection to children; no rooming house; location desirable between 42d St. and 59th St.; references exchanged. Address S. S., Box 25 Times Annex.

JAPANESE gentleman wants large, quiet, elegant room, private bath, in family hotel where meals are served; if possible, room facing park or open area is desired; payment is secondary question. Nagase Co., 120 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN desires a room in a first-class apartment, between 72d and 96th Sts., near Broadway; no other roomers or boarding houses wanted. State terms and address American, T 333 Times Downtown.

COUPLE want top-floor room; no room adjoining; state terms. Z 397 Times Annex.

WANTED—By young man, single room, running water, electric lights. N 179 Times.

Unfurnished.

6-ROOM APARTMENT BETWEEN 90TH AND 100TH STS., AMSTERDAM AND WEST END AVS., BY FAMILY OF TWO; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. A. W., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity; table board.

38D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with private bath, excellent table.

West Side.

167H, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

58D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6896.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; single room; excellent table and service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private baths; comfortable Winter home.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium rooms, with and without private baths; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; steam heat; running water; elevator

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; the room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front, small room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. "The Little House."—Large room; bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 76 WEST.—First-class room and board; all modern conveniences. Schuyler 8831.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires paying guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D ST., (674 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; excellent cuisine; Jewish family.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5033.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large room, front parlor, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone.

ATTRACTIVE room with board, suitable for one or two people; strictly private family; near 72d St. "L." References given and required. Phone Columbus 5836.

MRS. KUSSERA, Rockaway Park, opened beautiful residence, 253 West 102d St.; rooms, with board; table guests; cuisine excellent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms; $25-$30; bath; with board; $12-$15 weekly; two, $20. 4969 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.: Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms, well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 824, (93th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MEN (two) desire rooms with meals; electricity; single room considered; kindly write particulars. Refined, N 341 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires cozy room, good size, airy, and dry locality; breakfast optional; terms. N 197 Times.

Gentleman wishes first-class board, room, private bath; near East 85th St. F 371 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet, Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 6770.

Nurse, comfortable home, will take invalid or nervous patient; nursing care. Address M., Box 168, Roosevelt, L. I. Phone Freeport 811M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY MERCEDES.—Late model, electric equipment; cheap. Hotchkiss Garage Co., 20 West 60th St.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top, full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,706 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Big 6 roadster, perfect condition, practically new shoes; sacrifice account draft; no dealers. Abbott, Broad 2634.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575. DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 3367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CADILLACS.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8-cyl., Model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 Cadillac, blue, with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., closed car; repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, limousine, landaulet, sedan; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect. 305 West 59th.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914. — Electric starter and lights; runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS 4916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER Limousine. — Handsome town car; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER Sedan.—5 passenger; electric starter and lights; bargain. 305 W. 59th.

FIAT LIMOUSINE, 55 H. P.; FINELY APPOINTED; TREMENDOUS BARGAIN; $750. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 3744.

FRANKLIN, 1916 sedan; excellent condition; better than 1917; private ownership. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

DODGE 1917 touring; many extras; used few weeks privately; cost $1,200; sacrifice; has factory guarantee. Dr., 2,030 Broadway.

FIAT Limousine.—Electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
Single and double taxis, $175 up; new, $250; first payment; pleasure, trucks and commercials, new and used; immediate delivery; we make Fords to carry four tons; used commercials, $165 up; 1917 tourings, $200 up; guaranteed condition all cars; open evenings. YORKVILLE MOTOR CO., Inc., Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Repairs, parts, accessories, 415 East 91st St. 'Phone Lenox—4918-4863.

FORD Sedan, almost new; has demountable rims, wire wheels, six new shoes and tubes mounted on rims, electric head and tail lamps, tire rack, bumper, speedometer, tools; sacrifice. 1,834 Broadway. 206 Vanderbilt Av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—FOR SALE, SPECIAL CONSTRUCTED SIX-CYLINDER HUDSON CAR, SEDAN BODY, IN FINE CONDITION; WILL EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER CAR. ADDRESS KRAUS, 143 EAST 14TH ST.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; shock absorbers, bumpers front and rear; two extra tires; had best of care and in excellent condition; price reasonable for quick purchase, N 120 Times.

HUDSON seven-passenger touring car; sacrifice for quick cash; mechanically perfect; body like new. Telephone Chelsea 7041. Hammon.

HUDSON super-six for sale. $750; fine condition; just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway, Long Branch.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Harold E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON SEDAN.—Used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,350; will sell guaranteed same as new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder; three-passenger; new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 2411.

MOLINE KNIGHT, Model 50; wire wheels; 7-passenger; French gray; very powerful and silent; very reasonable. 444 West 55th St., sixth floor.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell contract 1918 Oldsmobile roadster, wire wheels, cheap. O 5 Times.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,928 Broadway.

PACKARD, 13-48, last touring car; self-starter, in first-class condition. Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Col.

PACKARD 13-48 cash touring car, self-starter, in first-class condition. Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 landaulet; also Fleetwood, brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-in. tonneau body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, four-passenger roadster, $750. Brenner, 1,778 Broadway. 351 Columbus.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1915 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Special, 1917, four-passenger; Victoria top, Toneau windshield, wire wheels, maroon color; guaranteed like new; bargain. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE.
LOCOMOBILES.

1917 6-48 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1915 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-38 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1917 6-48 Touring, 7 pass.
1917 6-38 Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.

OTHER MAKES.

Lancia Town Car, 4 pass.; new Brewster Brougham body.
1917 Six Chandler chummy road., 4 pass.
1914 4 cyl. Model 55 Fiat Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-43 Chalmers Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Touring, Victoria top, 7 pass.
1-38 Packard Phaeton, 7 pass.
1911 6-48 Pierce-Arrow Limousine, 7 pass.

Locomobile Company of America,
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., west of Broadway,
Columbus 7750.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Super-Six Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1916 LEXINGTON 7-Pass. Tour.
1916 CHANDLER Tour., Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
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1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Four-Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON 7-Pass.; electric starter.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ FIVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 CADILLAC SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
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TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 56TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassel & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

1917 2.25 Packard touring.
1917 2.35 Packard touring.
1916 1.35 Packard limousine with cab sides.
1916 1.35 Packard touring.
1915 5.48 Packard Salon touring.
1914 48 Packard inside drive brougham.
1917 Paige runabout.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Stutz runabout with Winter top.
1913 Locomobile phaeton.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF B'KLYN,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine Bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

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BENZ touring, 18 or 30, 1912, wanted, or small limousine, cheap. Gordon, 7 West 22d. Phone Gramercy 5033.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8322.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, $3, $3.50 hour; $350 monthly. Telephone 5174 Riverside. Morrison.

CHALMERS Limousine, beautiful Master 6; large windows; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable; references; owner drives. Bradley. Pine Street 2617.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rats for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5248.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD 2-sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 8893.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousine, 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell contract 1918 Oldsmobile runabout, wire wheels, cheap. O 5 Times.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; rent monthly; price moderate. Butler, 211 West 97th. Schuyler 5360.

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CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 310 East 72d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

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USED TRUCKS.

2 1912—5-ton Mack chassis.
1913—6½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912—3-ton Mack chassis.
1913—3-ton Speedwell chassis.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th Practical; reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 23, high school graduate, six years' experience, possessing brains, initiative, and executive ability; complete charge; controlling accounts, trial balance, correspondence; $20, W 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30, thoroughly efficient, capable of assuming full charge and handling detail intelligently; 8 years' experience, cost, control, trial balances, and analytical statements; reference; salary, $20-$22. T 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; thoroughly experienced; capable taking entire charge, or act as secretary; $20. T 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; controlling accounts

HELP WANTED—Female.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of English, shorthand preferred; beginner acceptable; answer, stating salary expected; opportunity for advancement. W 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Large office, Times Square, desires experienced stenographer; only bright, capable lady need apply; permanent position; references required. H 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wanted in office for public health work; speed, accuracy, general information necessary; medical knowledge desirable; $25; write full particulars; confidential. Addison, 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in Christian law office; excellent opportunity for refined, efficient American girl of fair experience, but law experience not essential. Room 1914, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, with initiative, required in export department, good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; also to assist in general office work; state experience, references, and salary wanted. Address N 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; steady position for capable, willing worker, no other. Mr. Leban, F. H. Q. Clothing Co., 409 Lafayette.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opening in broker's office for inexperienced girl; must be neat and refined. Room 836, Singer Building.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class travelling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McKeynolds, 1,347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoon, 2 to 5.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; day session. Address Box 96, Station W, Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.—We have vacancies in our office for two typists; pay $9 to start, with a chance to earn up to $12 or $13; hours 8:45 to 5. Apply promptly to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas-Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher station 9th Av. "L."

WOMEN

OF MATRON AGE TO INSPECT AND PACK MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES WHILE LEARNING; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 4TH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

YOUNG GIRL for small house at Mount Vernon; reference; keep two girls. Corvan, 234 West 54th St.

YOUNG WOMAN

Refined, cultured, and good presence, wanted to interest people of means in prominent patriotic organization; experience in civic or philanthropic work not imperative, but highly desirable; commission. Z 383 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call 9 to 1, Room 725.

LEDGER CLERK.—Position in Asbury Park; must be rapid and accurate at figures; also good penman; $16 per week.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, take charge of small department, at $18 per week.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, $20.
COMMERCIAL, $15; law, $15; others, $12.
BOOKKEEPER, $15.
TYPIST, TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $10.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $14, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, $8.
Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) English, $15-$18; French and English, $18-$20; Spanish and English, $18-$30; dictaphone operators, (10,) export, insurance, technical, commercial, $15-$18; typists, (30,) competent, $10-$15; stock clerk, accurate at figures, $16.
MISS GRIFFIN,
Terminal Employment Exchange,
154 Nassau. Beekman 2563.

STENOGRAPHER.—Hotel, $25; publishing, $18; export, $20, $15; commercial, several, $15, $12, $10, $8; bookkeeper, typists, several clerks; free registration. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous desirable positions; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, take testimony, $25; bookkeeper, $15; others. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES. — Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists (Oliver), clerks. Investigate. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOORE'S SCHOOLS, 55 East 42d St., (Grand Central 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

112
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER wanted, capable taking charge controlling accounts, voucher and billing, financial statements, trial balances, credits and collections; one also acquainted with cost accounting preferred; location, New York State; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 395 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, (juniors,) for permanent staff C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for several young men wishing to learn the profession. T 250 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING solicitors; experienced; the successful applicants must solicit classified advertising that will make good; moderate salary to start; excellent future. Newark Morning Ledger, Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for patriotic programs; permanent; commission. Apply 247 8th Av., Suite 1206.

ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER by company owning evening and Sunday newspaper in city 32,000 population near New York; must know every branch of business and have good references; state age, experience, salary expected. Address W. B., 242 Times.

ATTENDANT wanted for young man; mental case; strong middle-aged person preferred; board, room, laundry, and part expenses; salary $35 per month to start. Z 394 Times Annex.

BOND SALESMAN.—Experience absolutely necessary; attractive opportunity with municipal bond house, handling only high-grade issues; college man preferred; age, 21 to 35; salary. Address "Bonds," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, between 21 and 27, to take charge of sales ledgers, familiar with trial balances and remittances; state age, experience and salary expected. J 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted with growing Christian concern in Long Island City; write, stating age, experience, schooling, and salary desired. Z 385 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary and full details; permanent position. J 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; exempt from draft. Call after 9 A. M., Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

BOOKKEEPER.—State age, previous experience, and salary expectation. T 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in plumbing business; give age, references, &c. M 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; ONE FAMILIAR WITH OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE; WOULD ALSO PREFER ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE; APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, WITH REFERENCES; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS B. F., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER with executive ability wanted in real estate and insurance office; one with connections and able to control some business preferred; reply, stating age, references, and salary desired. H 184 Times.

BOYS (MUST BE 16) FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOY,
BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY, 14 TO 16, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. T 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognised; starting salary, $33 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. O 7 Times.

BOYS—In mailing department of large grocery house, located in Jersey City; those living in upper west side preferred; to such boys we offer good positions with excellent chance for advancement; car fare paid to and from work; lunch furnished. Apply F. H. Rogers, 150 Bay St., Jersey City; take Hudson tube to Henderson St.

BOY as messenger in stock and shipping room of a manufacturing concern; a good opening for one who will work for advancement; will pay $9 per week to start. Apply at 24th Street entrance of 200 5th Av., Room 702. Botany Worsted Mills.

BOY IN OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING COMPANY; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS; SALARY, $7 TO START. M., POST OFFICE BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE.

BOY OVER 16, WIDE-AWAKE, INTELLIGENT; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE; PRINTING PLANT; OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TRADE. C. S. T., 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOYS in stockroom of large mercantile concern; good opportunity for advancement. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY wanted, bright and willing, able to figure, in office. Apply Columbia Smelting and Refining Works, 365 West St.

BOY wanted in a downtown office, bright, ambitious, with or without experience. J 281 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted; about 14 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call Room 1110, 220 5th Av.

BOY wanted in fire insurance company office; state age, references. N 338 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. N 336 Times Downtown.

CLERK in purchasing department of aeroplane engine manufacturer to check invoices, &c.; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. N 337 Times Downtown.

COMMISSION MEN to carry known brand of men's belts; excellent opportunity. Wertheimer & Co., 53 Union Square West.

COMPOUNDER, wholesale liquor house; one well versed in internal revenue matters; state salary. Address J 356 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—General office assistant; answer own handwriting, stating experience, references; $15 and commission. C. Berthel & Co., 18 East 45th.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and subpress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN. — Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory apparatus, circuit, switchboard, for testing experimental electrical apparatus, &c.; permanent position; advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, experienced on automatic machinery, preferably paper-working machinery; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Write, stating particulars, Cameron Machine Co., 38 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

ENGINEER—SALESMAN.

A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with thorough knowledge of mechanics and practical experience; will have excellent opportunity to develop along sales lines; previous sales experience not necessary; state experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGINEER-ADVERTISING.

A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and copywriting experience. Will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, P. O. Box No. 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGLISH BISCUIT OVEN MAN wanted; also English biscuit machine man. Write J 274 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVER.—First-class lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position with high-class jeweler; short distance from New York. Z 339 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced in notions and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

FOREMAN—GENERAL, ON MACHINE SHOP WORK.—Thoroughly capable man with at least ten years' experience as foreman, familiar with modern machine shop practice; good opening for progressive man in plant manufacturing paper-working machinery; write, stating particulars. CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, 61 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

FOREMEN

wanted by large shoe manufacturing concern. Capable men in following departments:

STITCHING,
LASTING,
MAKING,
and
PACKING.

Exceptional opportunity for right men. Apply at once by mail.

JOHN L. BROWN,
Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

FOREMAN wanted for bindery; man who can take charge of large volume of work and large force of help; man with experience, executive ability, and knowledge of bindery cost; write experience in first letter and salary expected. This is not an out-of-town position. J 272 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GLOVE HOUSE—WHOLESALE.

REQUIRES SERVICES MAN, EXCEPTIONAL ONE, WHO WISHES TO BETTER HIMSELF FROM HIS PRESENT POSITION; A CHANCE THAT SELDOM HAPPENS; THIS IS MORE THAN A MERE ORDER FILLER; REQUIRES BRAINS AND AMBITION IN HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF ORDERS; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE, WHERE LAST EMPLOYED IN YOUR FIRST LETTER; IF YOU WANT A CHANCE EXCEPTIONAL YOU MUST KNOW GLOVES; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. L 179 TIMES.

JEWELRY SALESMAN, RETAIL, WANTED, STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT MAN; SALARY. APPLY TO OFFICE OF WALTER & CO., 2 JOHN ST.

JEWELERS wanted, for platinum work, diamond setters, engravers and jobbers. Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JUNIOR CLERK.—By large corporation, state nationality and experience. Auditor, P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

JUNIOR CLERK, general office work; $10 per week. C. G., Times Harlem.

JUST THE MAN WE NEED.

Can you give proof and evidence of ability as follows:

1. Wide awake.
2. Ambitious.
3. Good business training.
4. Experience as an order clerk.

If so, you may be the man we need and can undoubtedly compound experience and natural ability into mutually profitable service.

This is a good opportunity at fair salary to start by progressive manufacturers of national reputation located in North Jersey.

Send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience, and salary expected, to T. N., Box 243 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Young man with some knowledge of electricity; good education essential; executive ability preferred; opportunity for advancement; permanent position; salary at least $15, but dependent upon ability. Write, stating age, education, experience, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

LEDGER CLERK.

Quick and accurate at figures; good penman; state experience and salary expected; excellent opportunity. Box 10, Station F, New York P. O.

MAGAZINE-BOOK COMBINATION CANVASSERS.
MEN OR WOMEN.

An absolutely new 20-volume proposition, with 2 years' subscription to "Current Opinion," for Thirteen Dollars. Apply to Mr. Horchits, 65 West 36th St.

MANAGER.—Live man to assist in department handling Government contract work; opportunity in sales and commission; commission in addition to salary; experienced preferred, machine and machinery repairs and supplies; state age and qualifications. N 353 Times Downtown.

MAN.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO HANDLE OIL STOCK OF COMPANY WHOSE PROPERTY IS NOW PRODUCING; CLEAN, EASY SELLER; COMMISSION. N 175 TIMES.

MAN to run cases in electrotype foundry; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — First-class men, experienced in steel mill and by-product coke oven work, and especially in piping layouts and details; location New York City; state age, experience in full, and salary expected. Address J 231 Times Downtown.

NAVAL OFFICER wanted to instruct reserve officer, two evenings a week. Address by letter, giving terms, Room 518, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with experience in general contractor's office; must be able to run typewriter; ability to take dictation desirable; reply in own handwriting, giving age, references, experience, and salary to start. Z 329 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY in woolen commission house; state age and references; salary to start, $30 per month. J 275 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, experienced; wages, $8; state references and religion. N 301 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; $25 per month. S. A. L. Ry., 1,184 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE BOY.—Alert, neat appearance. J 280 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR Wanted.—Experienced on Whitney Beam-house machine, unhairing and fleshing, or man familiar with the adjusting, running, and regulation of all Beamhouse machinery. Z 396 Times Annex.

ORGANIST, Choirmaster wanted for Episcopal church, New Jersey, near New York City; state qualifications, salary. O 13 Times.

PACKERS—EXPERIENCE, PERMANENT POSITION. ASK FOR MR. VAN KLEEF, 123 WEST 18TH.

PACKER wanted, experienced in packing hardware and auto accessories. Call Pruden Hardware Co., 260 West 32d St.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

SALESMAN

BY PROMINENT MISSES' AND JUNIORS' COAT AND SUIT HOUSE FOR MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE

WANT AN EXPERIENCED MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED WITH THE BEST TRADE, MUST BE A HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN AND HUSTLER.

DRAWING AND COMMISSION. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS M. B., 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Our expanding business requires capable salesmen for New York City and surrounding States; must be at least 25 years of age, good education, and be able to furnish the best of references. Regardless of previous line sold, if you can handle a high-grade proposition and have genuine salesmanship ability, call for interview; transportation, with drawing account against commission; chance for rapid advancement and give status in regard to draft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, P. O. Box No. 476, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by manufacturer of gold filled and sterling jewelry, salesman, thoroughly familiar with the jewelry and department store trade in New York City and surrounding territory, also visiting buyers; no objection to noncompeting side lines; liberal commission, with drawing account. Apply by mail, with full particulars, E. A. Potter Company, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, first-class man to cover Indiana and Michigan for firm making popular-priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats; also man to cover large cities from Pittsburgh west; state full particulars, showing experience, salary, previous employment, &c. M 8 Times.

SALESMEN.—To men capable of handling a high-grade proposition, we have openings on our sales force for city and territorial work; must be men of integrity and good education and at least 25 years of age; references required; transportation and commission, with drawing account. B. E., 70 Times.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer on commission basis, who can handle line in connection with other lines they might be carrying; state full particulars. Address N 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two or three capable men are needed by an established business for selling in the metropolitan district; commission; call in person with references. Ernest Alpers, Room 41, 9 Church St.

SALESMEN, Coast, Denver, West, and one to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with high-class ladies' coats; only high-class men will be considered; strictly commission basis. Z 393 Times Annex.

SALESMAN familiar with sporting goods; one with thorough knowledge of guns and fishing tackle preferred; state age and previous experience; first-class references required. T 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Leads furnished; not a book proposition; but experience special addition; work essential; commission basis; all communications 9 to 10 A. M., Room 2101, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—First-class men wanted to sell commercial and pleasure cars of popular make; excellent opportunities for right men; commission. N 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN, photo engraving; one who can sell photo engraving and printing; good opportunity with live concern; salary and commission. W 15 Times.

SALESMAN, New York, Brooklyn; office specialties; experience not necessary; sold on approval; references required; no investment. T 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Attractive territory open for high-grade man, housekeeping, dry goods, wholesale; commission and expenses paid. O 2 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED

to handle and establish line of cereal and spice grinding and bolting machinery on commission as side line; would be profitable for any live salesman who is associated with any allied line. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN for popular line dresses, commission basis, residing in Eastern, Southern, or Far Western territories. Write, Theo. Woitert, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, inside position, experience in automobile supplies. Call Pruden Hardware Co., 260 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Syndicate cut or other advertising men wanted; commission. Call 66 Broadway, Room 900.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic and capable man required to take charge of department business men's clothing; references required; salary satisfactory to right person L 181 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN for the Philippines wanted at once; must have experience, must speak Spanish; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

to carry the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" house dresses and middy blouses; strict commission basis only; preference will be given to one now covering the principal Southern cities with another non-conflicting line, as our goods will be sold in conjunction with the other line. Address all applications, with full particulars, to Mendels Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST with secretarial ability; state salary and experience. N 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, juniors, rapid typists; male. Apply Room 401, 62 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK—EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT POSITION. ASK FOR MR. VAN KLEEF, 123 WEST 18TH.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Clean-cut, responsible men; proposition now being demonstrated at National Hotel Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace; call at Booths 591-2, after noon, Monday and any time Tuesday; references required; no advances; commission. W 40 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, J. S. Stull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOLMAKERS.—Experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.

49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOLMAKERS.

49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—A window trimmer, card writer, and advertising man wanted for medium-sized store in Eastern Penna. Call with samples of work Tuesday at 6 P. M. Benn Levis, 72 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with high school education; salary $9 to start; this is an opportunity to start in a statistical department of a large mercantile house where chance for advancement is exceptional. M 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN with good education, about 18 years of age, for position with insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $9 week to start; state age, education, and religion. N 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office in wholesale house; must be good writer and figurer; experienced in filing; salary, $9. Good Opportunity, 225 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in bookkeeping department of publishing house. Address with references, stating salary expected. D 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 18 for office work; excellent opportunity for capable and ambitious; write fully. J 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to learn business; state age and salary expectation. T 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work; must be quick at figuring; salary to start $15. T 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL 9 TO 1.

REAL ESTATE MAN, thoroughly experienced in advertising as well as real estate; city location; $1,300 per annum.

BOOKKEEPER. — Fair knowledge of French necessary; $1,800 per annum.

IMPORT CLERK familiar with all details of that business; preferably in hides or skins; $1,300 per annum.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER.—Some knowledge of accounting preferable; must have experience in purchasing office supplies; $1,300 per annum.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. P. Hasson, Prop. J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.
FOREMEN, (6,) manufacturing experience; excellent advancement, $1,300-$1,800; many good accounting, stenographic, secretarial, and clerical positions now open at salaries from $10 per week to $3,000 per year.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Young men with some experience, also assistants and ledger clerks; good opportunity; $15 to $20. Apply before noon, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Splendid openings, beginners experienced; bright young men, $15 to $20. Apply before noon, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER, (combustible problems,) $1,800 and commissions.
SALESMAN, (dyes and chemicals,) $2,000 and commissions. M 1 Times.

SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE OPENINGS.—Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

BOOKKEEPER, $22; ledger clerks, $14, $12; no registration. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.
3 months' course Easy payments
MECHANICAL DAY OR NIGHT
DENTISTRY
No book study. Write for Booklet 19.
BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY,
NEW YORK. (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN:
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes. easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T,) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply labora tory training; at any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.
Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

ADVANCE YOURSELF.—Hear Prof. Emery R. Johnson, (U. of Penn.,) Gov't authority on ocean and R. R. traffic, lecture tonight at 8 P. M., free; this is the opening session of evening course in traffic and purchasing. Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1808-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

112
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 147 East 86th Street.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Stuch, Capt. H. W.; Brown, 1st Lt. H. E., and True, 1st Lt. J. A., to Selfridge Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Johnson, 1st Lt. R. L., hon. discharged.
Kolvoord, 1st Lt. T., previous orders amended; to Cornell Med. Col. for inst.
Waughan, 1st Lt. W. T., and McClelland, 1st Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked; to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Robbins, 1st Lt. W. J., previous orders revoked.
Margulies, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Mills for examination.
Nelson, Maj. J. G., and McKinney, 1st Lt. J. T., to Staunton to examine applicants for appointment, then to station at Richmond.
Maddox, Maj. R. D., to Army Med. School as instructor.

Following to Camp Pike as members of tuberculosis board:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clement, T. G.	Hazlels, G. L.
Dewitt, F. B.	McCully, R. B.
Fellers, R. L.	

Herr, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Meade to examine troops for tuberculosis.
Voight, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Beauregard as member of tuberculosis board.
Donnelly, 1st Lt. J., to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.
Harris, 1st Lt. H., previous orders amended; to Camp Meade, temp. duty in base hosp.
Towler, Capt. H. H., and Paulus, 1st Lt. D. S., to Camp Devens.
Aycock, 1st Lt. G. F., and Shelby, 1st Lt. M. L., to Camp Upton.
Shugerman, 1st Lt. H. F., to Camp Lee.
Coulter, 1st Lt. P. L., and Starnes, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Jackson.
Crawford, 1st Lt. J. P., to Camp Gordon.
Fallsi, 1st Lt. J. V., and Weaver, 1st Lt. L. W., to Camp Sherman.
Gaines, 1st Lt. A. R., and White, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Taylor.
Golden, 1st Lt. R., and Freeman, 1st Lt. M. R., to Camp Custer.
Howard, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Grant.
Kyle, 1st Lt. P. M. N., to Camp Pike.
Mallock, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Dodge.
Orbison, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Travis.
Alles, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Sherman.
Barker, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Wheeler.
Malone, Maj. W. B., to Memphis to mobilize Hosp. Unit F.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit F.:

CAPTAINS.

McGhee, J. L., Jr.	Swink, W. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, E. L.	Frierson, S. E.
Brinson, S. N.	Hobson, J. J.
Buck, K. M.	Mason, R. F.
Cooper, A. F.	Thompson, E. G.
Coppedge, T. N.	

Hubbard, 1st Lt. H. H.; Line, 1st Lt. H. R., and Lehmberg, 1st Lt. C. E., to Wash. with Hospital Shop Unit No. 306.
Rogers, Capt. M., to Newport News.
Langford, 1st Lt. E. K., to Newport News with 303d Stevedore Regt.
Moulton, 1st Lt. E. A., and Startzman, 1st Lt. C. K., to Ft. Benj. Harrison with Hosp. Train No. 2.
Neff, Maj. L. K., to Harlem Hosp., New York, to mobilize Hosp. Unit F.

Following to Ft. Porter with Hosp. Unit F:

MAJORS.

Fox, H.	McHenry, J. H.

CAPTAINS.

Conners, J. F.	Martin, T. A.
Lockett, W. H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Di Palma, S.	McKinley, C. M.
Knapp, R. P.	Pascal, H. S.
Lloyd, H. W.	Somerville, W. A.

Earnest, 1st Lt. A. N., to home.
Hayes, 1st Lt. W. H., and Hawkins, 1st Lt. H. T., to Camp Pike to examine troop for tuberculosis.
Eubanks, 1st Lt. G. W., and McCormack, 1st Lt. W. E., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train 24.

Following to Langley Field with Av.Stg.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Connery, W. P.	Steffen, W. C. A.
Hazeltine, E. L.	Woodhull, C. G.
Smythe, F. W.	

Following to San Antonio with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:

Robertson, Capt. J. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, E. E.	Luehrs, H. E.
Edwards, D. S.	Motheral, J. D.
Evans, S. R.	Nichols, C.
Goodwin, L. F.	Oswald, J. R.
Terrell, C. O.	Puckett, C.
Sweatt, O. F.	Sanders, D. L.
Wells, S. T.	Jennings, W. A.

McPhail, Capt. D. T.; Gray, 1st Lt. D. F., and Livingston, 1st Lt. J. J., to Mineola with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Hall, 1st Lt. J. H., to Atlanta with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Sandow, 1st Lt. B. F., to Berkeley with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Deibel, 1st Lt. H., hon. discharged.
Flynn, Capt. J. G., to Ft. Worth.
Hill, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Devens.
Clint, 1st Lt. M. J., and Loosbrock, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train 25.
Chauvin, 1st Lt. H. E., to Army Med. School for inst.
Thacher, 1st Lt. H. C., to home.
Terry, Capt. M. C., Jr., to Camp Lewis.
Thomas, 1st Lt. J. D., to Army Med. School for inst.
Todd, Capt. F. P., to Camp Devens.
Templeton, 1st Lt. M., hon. discharged.
Lutz, Capt. J. B., to San Francisco.
Raney, 1st Lt. D. H., previous orders revoked.
Following to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst. in tuberculosis examinations: Asher, Capt. M.; Culkin, Capt. J. R., and Cole,

EVIDENCE CONFLICTS IN STIASSNY CASE

Dooling Says It Still Is an Open Question Whether Woman Committed Suicide.

MAID INCLINED TO SILENCE

Lawyers Are Called Into Case Because of Probable Litigation in Probating the Will.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday that he was being hampered in his investigation of the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman, who was found dead in bed last Wednesday morning at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, because all of the witnesses he had examined told him different stories.

"I have heard some of the strangest conflicts in testimony that I ever encountered," said Mr. Dooling. "If there was no mystery in the matter, a good deal has been created by the contradictory statements made. It is still an open question whether this was a suicide or not. I would not say that any one is under suspicion, but much has not been explained. The explanations I have had so far confuse the doubtful points more than ever.

"I have not been able to find out who took three shells out of the revolver with which the woman was killed before the police arrived, and why they were taken out. I don't understand why the nightrobe, burned by one of the bullets, was rolled into a bundle and placed behind a radiator in the parlor of the house.

"I can't understand why the explanation was made that Mrs. Stiassny committed suicide because she was worried over money matters when her financial affairs were in good order and she was in receipt of a large income. I don't understand why three witnesses who saw the body before it was moved all saw the revolver and the hand grasping it in an entirely different position. There are many other peculiar points about the case which I am not yet ready to discuss."

Dora Watts, the negro maid, who served coffee to Mrs. Stiassny a short time before she was found dead, promised yesterday morning to call at the District Attorney's office by 4 o'clock in the afternoon to answer questions regarding the quarrel which Mrs. Stiassny is said to have had the night before her death. The maid did not arrive at the District Attorney's office till nearly 6 o'clock. When she did come, she refused at first to answer any questions at all.

Answers Some Questions.

"Finally, she told me," said Mr. Dooling, "that she had been to the office of Attorney Max D. Steuer, who has been engaged in behalf of Isaac Epstein. I asked her how she had come to go to the lawyer's office, but she refused to answer. Later she answered a number of questions, but refused to tell who had advised her to consult the lawyer. In some other matters also she remained silent.

"One thing she told me was that it was she who had placed the nightdress on the radiator at the suggestion of a person in the apartment. She said that she did not know how it came to be rolled up and pushed to the bottom of the box, where it was found."

Mr. Steuer said yesterday that he had advised Dora Watts to tell the District Attorney all that she knew about the case. Mr. Steuer came to the District Attorney's office in company with Isaac Epstein. He said that efforts to picture the case as one of murder were ridiculous and that it was clearly a case of suicide.

Lawyers were called into the case yesterday because of probable litigation, when the will is offered for probate, even if no criminal charge is made. Mr. Steuer was engaged by Epstein, who received six pieces of improved real estate and 40 per cent. of the residuary estate under the will. The firm of Jerome, Rand & Kresel was engaged in behalf of Mrs. Jesse Lubetkin, a relative of the dead woman, to represent her interests in the estate.

The investigation into the circumstances of the woman's death was started after Mrs. Lubetkin had written a letter to the District Attorney's office asking for an inquiry.

Steuer Makes Statement.

"Several people of high standing called me up and asked me to represent Mr. Epstein," said Mr. Steuer yesterday. "They have known him ever since he came to this country and are in a position to vouch for him as a young man of excellent character. I never saw him before today and have not had the least chance to discuss the case with him, but I told him to come down here and answer every question that Mr. Dooling puts to him. I am willing to have him answer any question that can be put to him. Mr. Dooling has requested me not to allow my client to make any statement to the newspapers. He is making a proper investigation of the case, and I have promised him that Mr. Epstein should say nothing for the present."

When Mr. Dooling was asked about this, he said:

"I made no such request of Mr. Steuer. Whether Mr. Epstein might talk to reporters was not so much as mentioned between us. He may talk as much as he likes, as far as I am concerned."

One witness questioned by Mr. Dooling last night was Miss Cele Rubenstein of 200 West 109th Street, a friend of Epstein, who had been summoned to the house on the morning the dead woman was found. She said the night before she had attended a theatre with Epstein and Mrs. Stiassny, and that she and Epstein had left the theatre early, Mrs. Stiassny remaining behind in her seat.

Another fruitless effort was made yesterday to discover who had removed two loaded shells and an empty one from the revolver after it had killed Mrs. Stiassny. Policeman Storey, who was the first to examine the revolver, according to the witnesses at the house, said that he examined the revolver first without opening it, and could see from the outside that there were only two cartridges, one loaded and one empty, in it. He said that he saw Policeman Tuckson open the revolver, and that no other shells had dropped out.

Another important point in the policeman's testimony was his statement that he found the woman's hand, clutching the revolver, lying on her chest. According to the statements to the District Attorney, no one touched the body before the policeman arrived, but Epstein, who discovered the body, said that the hand and revolver lay beside the head when he saw it. Dr. B. M. Feldman, who preceded the policeman, said that the hand and revolver lay extended beside the body.

Mr. Dooling said he had further evidence that the woman had had a violent quarrel late the night before her death. He placed in the hands of a handwriting expert the suicide note left by Mrs. Stiassny.

GET $140,000 FOR ARMENIANS

Total of Relief Contributions Here in Two Days.

The two-day drive for funds which the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief held on Saturday and Sunday brought in a total of $140,000, it was announced yesterday. This was $70,000 more than was expected. The street-corner collections in this city on Saturday amounted to $40,000, while more than $100,000 was raised at the mass meeting at the Hippodrome on Sunday, which was attended by more than 5,000 persons.

Two-thirds of the contributions on Sunday came from wealthy Armenians living in this country. The average donation from each person who attended the mass meeting was $20, and the collection boxes on Saturday contained from $10 to $77 each.

MISSION AVOIDS PARTIES.

Americans in London Decline a Flood of Invitations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The special American mission has been overwhelmed with invitations for all sorts of private hospitality and public functions. All have been declined as the envoys are busy all day long and well into the night with conferences with British officials.

The only exception made by the mission has been the acceptance of invitations from Ambassador Page. These dinners, however, are really a continuation of business conferences. No women are present, and the Ambassador invites to meet the American representatives British officials with whom they have business.

WAR POST FOR WOOLLEY.

Will Supervise Imports as a Member of Trade Board.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Clarence M. Woolley of New York has been appointed a member of the War Trade Board by President Wilson at the request of Secretary Redfield. Mr. Woolley, for many years President of the American Radiator Company, will administer the board's supervision over imports.

His appointment gives the Secretary of Commerce two representatives on the board, the other being Vice Chairman Thomas D. Jones. The personnel of the board is now complete with the exception of a member to be chosen by Secretary McAdoo.

CENSOR FOR NAVY NEWS.

Commander Sparrow Takes Over Some of Belknap's Duties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commander Hebret G. Sparrow, Secretary Daniels's aid, took over today some of the duties of naval censorship heretofore exercised by Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Belknap of the office of the Chief of Operations.

Commander Sparrow, for the time being at least, will deal with questions of newspaper publications.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 14.62 cents per pound.—Advt.

ORPHANS ATTEND MASS FOR J. D. CRIMMINS

Impressive Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the Funeral of Their Benefactor.

One of the most impressive services ever held in St. Patrick's Cathedral was the solemn high requiem mass sung yesterday for the late John D. Crimmins, contractor, prominent Catholic layman, and philanthropist. As the funeral cortège proceeded from the Crimmins home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, a dirge was sounded on the cathedral chimes and the bells of other Catholic churches in the city were tolled. Mr. Crimmins had been a parishioner of St. Patrick's since the present edifice was built.

Cardinal Farley occupied the Cathedral throne and Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Bishop Charles McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Rector of St. Patrick's, with Mgrs. Flood, Ferrant, and Chidwick, occupied seats within the chancel rail. The pontifical master of ceremonies was Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll, and the Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Spence, O. P. deacon; the Rev. D. J. O'Connor, and the Rev. Henry F. Hammer, master of ceremonies of the mass; fifty priests from churches in the archdiocese, and 100 acolytes. Perosi's "Requiem" mass was sung.

Relatives of Mr. Crimmins in the cathedral were: Mrs. Crimmins Jennings, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Miss Mary C. Crimmins, Lieut. Col. Martin L. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crimmins, Mrs. Frederick E. Childs, Frederick R. Childs, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Gould Jennings, Jr., Martin Lalor Crimmins, Jr., John D. Crimminis, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Peter Lalor, Miss Julia Lalor, Martin Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Costello. The Cathedral was filled with friends of Mr. Crimmins, and several hundred orphan children from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, an institution in which Mr. Crimmins took a deep interest, filed into the church with bowed heads. The eulogy was pronounced by Mgr. Lavelle, who said in part:

"Mr. Crimmins was a distinguished character in whatever light one viewed him, as a contractor, a banker, a family man, a friend, a New Yorker, an American, an Irishman, and a Catholic. He maintained those lofty ideals which won for him the love and respect of his fellow men. At one time he had 30,000 men on his payroll, but there was never a strike. Mr. Crimmins was a member of many organizations, but his greatest treasure was the Catholic Church. For thirty years it was a source of joy for him to visit the institution conducted by the Little Sister of the Poor on Christmas and help serve the dinner that he had provided out of his store of worldly possessions."

At the conclusion of the mass the coffin was conveyed to Corpus Christi Monastery, Lafayette Avenue and Hunts Point Road, the Bronx, where it was laid in the crypt beside that of Mrs. Crimmins. The honorary pallbearers, all Knights of St. Gregory, were John P. O'Rourke, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., George W. Loft, James Butler, Michael J. Mulqueen, John G. Agar, W. Bourke Cochran, Clarence H. Mackay, Victor J. Dowling, Myles Tierney, Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Eugene A. Philbin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, Dr. Thomas F. McParlan, Bernard Coleman, Edmond G. Hurley, John B. Manning, and Henry Heide.

Museum Honors Roosevelt.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was elected Honorary Fellow at a meeting of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. This was in recognition of his work as a field naturalist and his service in the cause of science. Many of the important specimens in the museum were collected and contributed by Colonel Roosevelt. His father organized the group of citizens who founded the museum.

No German Charity Ball This Year.

The local German language press reports that "for reasons that require no explanation or discussion," there will be no German Charity Ball in New York this season. This is the first time in twenty-seven years that this annual social and charitable event has been omitted.

WILSON SENDS ARMY HIS "GREATEST WISH"

Tells Pershing's Men Through Gov. Beeckman That He Longs to be with Them.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Governor R. L. Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived in London today on his way to France, where he will deliver a personal message from President Wilson to the American troops and the greetings of the people of the New England States to their sons in the United States Army contingent. Before leaving the United States, Mr. Beeckman saw President Wilson, whose parting words were:

"Tell our boys my greatest wish is that I might be with them."

The Governor, who is accompanied by Mrs. Beeckman, said to The Associated Press today:

"We plan to fly from London to Paris. Just when and where we will start cannot be divulged owing to military requirements. I will fly in one machine and Mrs. Beeckman in another. We will start at the same time and expect to be in Paris about four hours later. Mrs. Beeckman is an experienced flier, having been up seven times in the United States. I have never flown.

"My reason for the proposed flight is simply that I want to face some dangers, when our brave boys in France are facing so many. I reasoned that they daily are taking much greater risks, and I thought that nothing would hearten them more than the knowledge that one of their Governors took a sportsman's chance to bring the greetings from President Wilson and the people of New England."

The Governor said that on his arrival here the War Office placed two automobiles at his disposal, but that he declined to use them on the ground that petrol ought to be used only for necessary war purposes.

ARREST SCOTT NEARING ON SEDITION CHARGE

Police at Duluth Act After Hearing Speech at People's Council Meeting.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Professor Scott Nearing of Toledo, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, was arrested tonight while attempting to hold a secret session of the council in a suburban hall here. While the nominal charge of vagrancy is filed against Nearing, he is held without bail. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities tomorrow.

Four others were arrested also in the raid of sixty policemen on the meeting. Nearing and two of his companions were charged by the police with making seditious remarks concerning the prosecution of the war of the United States on Germany.

Four hours before the meeting was scheduled to start John Kenny, Department of Justice representative here, was informed that invitation cards were being distributed bearing Nearing's name which would entitle the holder to admission into the hall. These cards were given out only to persons supposed to be opposed to the war.

The police were notified by Kenny and invitation cards were obtained for a stenographer. The shorthand reporter took a seat at the back of the hall and is said to have secured a full report of all the speeches.

Nearing's attempt to hold the meeting was in defiance of the State Public Safety Commission of Minnesota, which recently brought him into prominence by an order barring the People's Council from holding its convention in Minneapolis or elsewhere in the State. The council, it will be recalled, later convened in Chicago.

LANSING FRAMES PLAN TO FINANCE NICARAGUA

Proposes Supervision of Revenues by Commission Controlled by Americans.

MANAGUA, Nov. 12.—The plan of Secretary of State Lansing with regard to the administration of Nicaragua's national revenues has been received here. It provides for the payment of the country's external debt, the disposition of the internal revenue, and the appointment of an international commission, to be formed by two Americans and one Nicaraguan.

Under the plan the Nicaraguan Government will be allowed $80,000 a month for expenses. The National Bank, an American institution, will receive the internal revenue and pay the salaries of Government employes. A fiscal agent, who will be an American, will be responsible only to the International High Commission.

Nicaragua must approve or disapprove the plan by Nov. 15.

For a long time the finances of Nicaragua have been involved. In 1916 the American Government took over the management of the internal revenues of the country, in an endeavor to rehabilitate the financial situation.

A dispatch from Managua last May said it was reported that a disagreement had arisen between the Nicaraguan Government and the American Collector of Customs, and that the Managua Government had insisted on Washington paying money due for the canal concession, or otherwise Nicaragua would be compelled to take over the customs, owing to the pressing financial situation.

ACT MENACES COAL OUTPUT.

New Explosives Law May Stop Blasting by Foreign Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The coal mines of the country may be seriously crippled if the explosives act is literally carried out forbidding the issue of licenses to use dynamite and powder to enemies and "those unfriendly to the United States." Van H. Manning, in charge of the enforcement of the law, today conferred with Henry A. Garfield, Fuel Commissioner, as to how the law should be interpreted and whether Austro-Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians were to be classed as enemies or persons unfriendly to this Government. If so, 20 to 25 per cent. of the miners in Central Pennsylvania will not be allowed to have explosives used for blasting in the mines.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag, containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin in the neighborhood of 88th St. and West End Av., up Broadway to 99th St. to 817 West End Av., Apt. 3E; liberal reward. River 8140.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of octagon shape onyx and diamond wrist watch on black ribbon; initials on back in enamel. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, between scene of accident at Motor Parkway and Brentwood Road Junction and Lake Ronkonkoma, on Sunday, Nov. 11; liberal reward. N 192 Times.

LOST.—$75 reward and no questions asked for return of bead bag, Saturday afternoon, near Delmonico's; valued for association. Telephone K. D. Athey, Murray Hill 2697.

LOST.—Saturday at noon, between Stein & Blaine's, 3 West 36th St., and McCreery's, diamond and platinum circle brooch. Reward if returned to 52 East 54th St.

LOST.—Large square striped Hudson seal muff in New York, Friday, the 9th, either in 5th Av. bus or 75th St., East; reward. Z 349 Times Annex.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive, monogram "M. B. K."; reward. 435 West 119th St., Apt. 9D.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of platinum ring, sapphire surrounded by diamonds, lost in or about Waldorf Hotel on or about Oct. 3. W 54 Times.

LOST.—Platinum wrist watch, set with small diamonds, either at Shubert's Theatre or Rector's ballroom; liberal reward. R. Gispert, Manhattan Hotel.

LOST.—Cohan & Harris Theatre, Saturday evening, mother of pearl opera glasses in leather case; reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST.—Gold vanity bag, monogram "L. A. C.," Century Theatre, Sunday night; liberal reward if returned to owner. Phone Circle 4198.

LOST.—Broadway, near 116th St., lady's purse containing roll of bills, Sunday afternoon; reward. J. D. Roberts, 3,120 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday, Kodak, New Haven train from Pelham or on subway from 14th St.; reward. Weisenberger, 32 Union Square.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th St. station, 110th, Lenox to 5th Av.; reward. Tel. 5708 River. Burke.

LOST.—Gold and black enameled pin, containing 12 pearls, for holding watch; reward. Owner, 551 West End Av.

LOST—Probably in subway, a gold triangular frat pin inscribed with letter "B." Davidson, 321 West 87th St.; reward.

LOST.—Pearl scarf pin on 9th Av. L station at 36th St.; reward, $25. Leewitz, 39 Claremont Av.

LOST—Pocketbook containing glasses, pen, &c.; reward. Miss Weinseimer, 14 Wall St.

$200 REWARD.
Return platinum brooch, 42 pearls, 67 small diamonds, lost Nov. 2, 1917, in the shopping district, no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av., and 45th St.

$100 REWARD
for platinum flexible chain bracelet, set with 18 diamonds, lost Nov. 1 or 2 in New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—STOLEN IN TRANSIT.
Several hundred ladies' coats, lined with Winner satin, bearing "Winner Satin Eciatant Labels," inside collar; goods have been located, for information inquire WEINER BROS., 836 BROADWAY.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Nov. 12, near 71st. St., bull terrier bitch; brindle, white breast, answers Sandy; child's pet; reward. Mrs. John N. Squires, 119 West 71st.

LOST—Saturday, Boston terrier named Penney; reward. Engle, 302 West 87th St.

Tea Rooms.

TONIGHT, 17 WEST 58TH, SOUTHERN fried chicken and waffle dinner, $1. Plaza 1116.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE
BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary
"Come Look"
109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

TAPS
A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief.
TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOU won't feel as out of place as a white flower in a rake's buttonhole, if you let me tailor that Evening Suit to your individual measure. You'll blend with gay and gracious leisure. Only the honor men among my journeymen technicians are employed.

Highest-quality Unfinished Worsteds and Crepe Cloths selected for luxurious weave and long wear. Ultra-smart cosmopolitan style, with just the proper trace of military swank and setup. My personal attention at measuring, fitting and trying-on.

Full Dress (Silk Waistcoat included) to measure, $45
Tuxedo Suit (Silk Waistcoat included) to measure, $40
Cutaway Suit (Waistcoat included) to measure, $40

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

The Price Goes Up $100
November 15th
On the Series "N"
Hupmobile

Save that Hundred by placing your order at once

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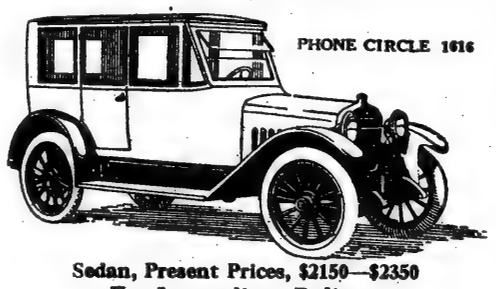

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SILVER FOX
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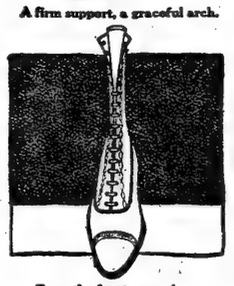
Side view—clean style lines, but visibly comfortable.

A firm support, a graceful arch.



From the front—roominess without bigness.

As you look down on them—the shape of the last reveals some of the secret of "Solace" comfort.

The "Solace"

THE "SOLACE" Walk-Over Shoe for women is exactly what its name implies. A shoe so full of comfort that a woman who wears them scarcely knows she has on a shoe at all.

Made for the woman who is active—is on her feet a good part of the day. For the woman who demands absolute shoe comfort combined with good shoe looks.

Constructed—so that if troubled with a bunion or enlarged joint anywhere in the foot—it *hides* the imperfection, at the same time giving comfort that's longed for. (See sketches.)

A wonderful shoe for walking or working. Thousands are sold to New York women every year who are most sensible in selecting shoes.

The "Solace" is a high shoe—laced, not a high heel—made of the most pliable and softest leather—black Glace Kid.

Also made in White Canvas—it has proved very popular with trained nurses, who come pretty near knowing by experience what's right in a shoe.

Sells at $6. in all Walk-Over Stores, and worth every penny of it in comfort and wear. Try the "Solace" if you are wearing shoes that don't give your feet a fair chance.

Other famous Walk-Over Shoes in many styles, leathers, and lasts. $5. to $12.

A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City.
179 Broadway
1173-75 Broadway
1439 Broadway
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave.
144 Bowery
252 W. 125th St.
625 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn
1355 Broadway
565-7 Fulton St.
5406 Fifth Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y.—9 N. Broadway.
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main.

Walk-Over SHOES

Southern Pacific Lines

Motoring In Wonderland

Where the rugged grandeur of massive buttes and vast canyons may be enjoyed on a delightful auto trip over America's Oldest Highway—

THE APACHE TRAIL

See Arizona's ancient cliff dwellings and the remarkable Roosevelt Dam as a fascinating diversion on your way to California via the

SUNSET ROUTE

Sleepers direct to the TRAIL in connection with the SUNSET LIMITED

In its decision in a recent rate case the Interstate Commerce Commission said:
"The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention when they did . . . Their action is an added evidence of the farsightedness and sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public with which so many of their officials are managing and administering the affairs of their respective properties." Ask the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
for literature on THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA
1158 BROADWAY at 27th Street
366 BROADWAY at Franklin Street
33 BROADWAY near Wall Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,844. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON WAGE DEMAND OF $109,000,000

170,000 Trainmen and Conductors Involved—Firemen to Meet This Week.

ENGINEERS NOT INCLUDED

Strike Vote to be Taken if Managers Refuse to Grant Demands.

UNION HEADS OVERRIDDEN

Managers Say Question Will Be Put Up to Government, Which Now Controls Railroads.

One hundred and seventy thousand conductors and brakemen on all the railroads of the United States are voting secretly this week on a proposal to submit to the roads demands for increases in wages amounting to more than $100,000,000 a year, or almost twice as much as the railway brotherhoods got through the Adamson eight-hour law. Railroad men believe there is little doubt that the proposal will be approved. The official brotherhood circular says that a strike vote will be taken "in case the proposition is turned down by the managements."

Copies of the ballots which came into the hands of railroad officials in New York yesterday showed that the men involved in the movement include 32,000 passenger men, 85,000 freight men, and 53,000 yard men. They are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors. W. G. Lee is head of the trainmen and A. B. Garretson of the conductors. The 61,000 firemen, of whom W. S. Carter is the President, have not decided to come into the movement. Officials of the firemen will meet in Cleveland this week to decide on the matter.

Railroad officials see a ray of hope in the fact that Warren S. Stone, head of the Engineers, and a member of one of the advisory bodies of the Council of National Defense, is said to have refused to allow his 59,000 men to join the movement on the ground that the present was no time to agitate a big railroad strike. In his work at Washington Mr. Stone, who is perhaps the most prominent and most influential man in the railway brotherhoods following the retirement of Mr. Garretson, has been closely associated with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stone is attending the federation convention in Buffalo, and is said to be unalterably opposed to the movement set on foot by the conductors and brakemen to force a wage issue at this time.

Demand from 20 to 51 Per Cent.

According to the official circular of the Grand Lodge officers of the two brotherhoods, in the passenger service the proposed demands involve mileage rate increases of from 20.6 per cent. for conductors to 51.5 per cent. for baggagemen. It is proposed to raise the minimum monthly basis for conductors from $135 to $162.90, and for baggagemen from $82.50 to $116.40.

In through freight service the conductors ask for an increase in the mileage rate of 32½ per cent. and the brakemen for 42.7 per cent. increase. Local freight conductors demand an increase of 28.9 per cent. and brakemen 43 per cent. in their mileage rate. The demands for yard conductors and brakemen involve an increase of 44 per cent. in daily rates of pay. The general increase given by the Adamson act was about 20 per cent.

The Eastern carriers, in their rate case now being heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, presented figures showing that in this year they had increased wages $102,000,000. Of this amount, for the Eastern roads, $36,000,000 was received by the brotherhood members under the Adamson law and the remaining $66,000,000 are increases to other classes of railroad workers.

The percentage increase to the brotherhood members is about 20 per cent., while the other employes received only 12 per cent. In the whole country railroad workers have received in the last year increases in pay running close to $300,000,000. The average annual wage of all train employes is now about $1,500, while the average wages received by the other employes, who outnumber the trainmen 4 to 1, is about $800. Eastern railroad managers who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week said that many of their unorganized employes were now underpaid considering the great rise in the cost of living, and deserved more pay. They said that the continuous large increases to the train employes made it financially impossible for the railroads to treat their other employes fairly. It was upon the item of increased wages, that a large part of the argument for increased freight rates was based. Throughout the country, the number of employes of the railroads is close to 1,700,000, of whom about 350,000 are members of the brotherhoods.

$48,000,000 for Eastern Lines.

Eastern railroad officials who examined copies of the demands yesterday estimated that the increases asked of the Eastern lines would reach $48,000,000 a year. As the payroll of the Eastern lines is 44 per cent. of the total railroad payroll of the country, the nation-wide demand would call for an increase of $109,000,000 a year.

Railroad officials in New York City expressed the belief last night that the Council of National Defense, which brought about a settlement of the eight-hour controversy last March under the committee headed by Secretary Lane, would not allow the new demands to go as far as a strike vote. The vote, which is being taken this week, is pre-

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Germans Halt Relief Ship and Take Her Into Swinemuende

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The Belgian relief steamer Haelen, from Montreal for Rotterdam, has been taken into Swinemuende, according to the Telegraaf.

In view of the prevailing danger of famine in the occupied district of Belgium, the capture of the Haelen increases the acuteness of the situation.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Belgian Relief Commission states that the steamer Haelen was taken into Swinemuende for examination, the German Government reserving the same right as the British to examine vessels. The commission expects that the vessel will shortly be released.

HEED PRESIDENT, CALL OFF STRIKES

Labor Heads, at Buffalo Convention, Order 12,000 Men Back on Construction.

TO CONFER AT WASHINGTON

Ask Mr. Wilson to Join in Settlement of Disputes Threatening Shipbuilding.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The second day of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor furnished further evidence of the strength of Samuel Gompers, President of that body, and the very small probability that any attempt to oust him for his vigorous support of President Wilson's war policy would be made. There was only one session today, and the protracted and more or less mysterious meetings of committees furnished the chief interest, but evidence was everywhere accumulating that pacifist and Socialist opposition was going to have very little influence in this convention. Some of the most notable objectors, seeing how the prospects lay, have hurried back on the reservation, and such Socialist opposition as may occur is apparently going to display itself in an attempt to work up feeling among the delegates in favor of peace resolutions and not in any attempt to get control of the organization of the Federation.

The alignment of the United Mine Workers behind Mr. Gompers at the opening session was followed today by a public statement on the floor of the convention by William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists. This body, which is large and influential and had been reported opposed to the war policies of the leaders of the Federation, was brought vigorously into line by President Johnston's statement, in which he publicly authenticated rumors current on the first day.

"We are as loyal as any other organization," he said, "and we have no quarrel with Mr. Gompers or the Executive Council on the war policy. We stand behind the President of the United States for the best interests of the country and of humanity in general."

Stop Building Strikes.

In accordance with the patriotic stand of labor, measures were promptly taken by the building trades Presidents this morning to stop the strikes on construction of shipbuilding plants, which threatened to cause serious handicaps to the shipbuilding program. Twelve thousand men who had been out in different parts of the country were ordered back to work, "pending investigation and adjustment," in the words of a resolution passed by a meeting of the Presidents, which should bring about a settlement of the questions, mostly concerned with the closed shop, which have resulted in the strikes.

Meanwhile, the Presidents of the building trades are going to Washington, probably in the next day or two, for a conference with officials of the Government departments concerned, in which they have asked President Wilson to take part. The conference, according to the resolution cited above, is to the end "that grievances and wrongs of workers on Government construction operations shall be righted and full justice afforded."

Leaders of the building trades would not admit that Secretary of War Baker had threatened action unless the difficulties retarding construction were settled at once, and were at pains to point out that men working on shipbuilding and the construction of cantonments had been kept at work. Reports came from Boston late in the afternoon that the 1,500 men on strike there, whose inactivity was threatening within the next few days to nullify the efforts of several thousand others still at work, had refused to heed the order to return pending adjustment, but there was general confidence that the action of the building trades Presidents would be supported everywhere with little, if any, hesitation. This was encouraging support of President Wilson's appeal for co-operation of all forces in the nation, to the end of winning the war, made at the opening session of the convention, and the stand taken by the machinists was expected to react favorably toward the settlement of the labor difficulties on the Pacific Coast.

President Wilson tonight expressed his appreciation of the action taken by the building trades in declaring off strikes, of which he had been notified by wire. His message, addressed to President Donlin, read:

"Your telegram has cheered me very much, and I hope you will convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to those associated with you in the patriotic action of which you give me information. You may be sure there will be all possible co-operation at this end."

Attacks United Hebrew Trades.

With everything so far swinging with them in support of the war the Administration forces had reason for confidence. And they are going to make

Continued on Page 3.

AMERICA GETS NEUTRAL FLEETS FOR AID OF ALLIES

Final Stage Reached in Negotiations for Over 400,000 Tons of Shipping.

VESSELS FROM JAPAN ALSO

Steel Plates in Exchange for Them and Foodstuffs for Other Merchantmen.

ONLY TWO POINTS REMAIN

Amount of Exports and Question of Stopping Supplies to Germany Are to be Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States is about to add several hundred thousand tons of shipping to the stream of ships carrying American troops and supplies to the aid of the Allies. Negotiations with the northern European neutral nations and with Japan for tonnage have reached a final stage, and the vessels obtained either will go directly into transatlantic routes or will release American ships for this service.

The European neutrals, it was learned tonight, finally had agreed to turn over to the United States and the Allies ships in exchange for foodstuffs that only America can supply. The quantities of food to be furnished will be determined later, but the neutrals have the assurance of the American Government that they will receive enough to meet their necessary requirements.

Japan will sell outright to the United States a large amount of tonnage now in the Pacific in exchange for steel ship plates the Japanese are anxious to obtain to complete their merchant shipbuilding program. Only the matter of price the Japanese are to receive for their tonnage remains to be agreed on, and that, it was said tonight, would be worked out immediately.

More Than 400,000 Tons.

Negotiations with the Swedish Mission were wound up several days ago and all the mission's members, except Dr. Fridtjoff Nansen, the Chairman, have left Washington to sail for home. The amount of tonnage the United States is obtaining has not been known, but there are in American ports now more than 400,000 tons of neutral ships, which will be put into some American service. Many of the ships will ply between American ports and South America, each releasing an American or British vessel for service through the war zone.

In its negotiations, the United States dealt in a different manner with each, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. A large part of the Norwegian merchant marine, most of which is owned in Great Britain, already is in the allied service. The Dutch insisted that none of their vessels be put into service that would take them through the war zone. Most of the Dutch ships to be turned over probably will transport to the United States wheat from Argentina and Australia and sugar from Java.

The entire Dutch fleet, it is understood, eventually will be used in transporting supplies to America and in carrying cargoes from America to Holland. The Dutch estimate that at least one-third of the fleet will be required to move foodstuffs and other American materials to Holland when the United States begins to let foodstuffs go. Some food probably will be released within the next month.

With the question of tonnage out of the way, and the American promise of sufficient foodstuffs for the neutrals obtained, there remain two important points to be cleared up. One of these is just how much food the neutrals will require, and the other is how far the neutrals may go in shipping supplies into Germany. The first will be settled on the basis of statistics supplied to the United States by the neutral Governments through the commissions they have sent here. The second presents a more difficult problem.

Question of German Supplies.

Norway and Sweden, it is said, are ready to stop the shipment to Germany of all foodstuffs supplanted by supplies from the United States, but Holland so far has declined to give assurances as to dairy supplies.

Sweden, it is said, will be asked also to discontinue the export of iron ore and certain other materials to Germany, and this Government, it is stated, is determined that no American cattle feeds shall be used by Holland so long as

Continued on Page 5.

550 Automobile Plants to Work for Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Active co-operation of the automobile industry with the Government began today with the first meeting of the Automobile Industries Committee and officials of the different departments of the army and navy at the War Industries Board. A. W. Copland, Chairman of the committee, pledged the men, material, and equipment of 550 automobile plants and 1,080 parts and accessory makers to war requirements.

So much of the vast production facilities of the automobile industry as may be needed by the Government will be devoted to war work. What percentage will be required is yet to be worked out. A large number of automobile manufacturers here in response to the call for their services in co-operation with the committee want to produce munitions in addition to their regular lines of automobiles.

BAKER REVERSES HIS CAMP POLICY

Announces That No Graduates for the Reserve Will Be Sent Home.

ALL FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Protests, Together with the Advice of Military Men, Caused the Change in Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—All of the students in the second training camps who qualify for commissions will be assigned to active duty upon the close of the camps. This was formally announced today by Secretary Baker, who, declared that after a re-study of the situation and the needs of the army it would not be necessary to place any of the men on the reserve list, as originally planned.

When the Secretary of War notified the Adjutant General's Office several weeks ago that only officers would be assigned to active duty where vacancies existed, it was estimated that fully 8,000, or half of the number, expected to be commissioned in the camps, would be placed on the reserve list.

At the present time the commissioned vacancies in the national army and the regular army number 5,724, and in addition 2,000 of these officers from the second training camps will be used in the Signal Corps. As about 16,000 men are expected to qualify in the second training camps, there will be about 8,000 officers for whom there will be no active commands. This situation still exists, but Secretary Baker, after listening to the recommendations of the General Staff and sensing the situation abroad has decided that these 8,000 men can be used advantageously in advanced military work and as additional instructors at cantonments.

There was such vigorous protest from officers at the training camps and from the public that Secretary Baker probably was induced to make concessions to this sentiment, as well as to military advice. It is understood that the Secretary was opposed to assigning reserve officers to active duty where no vacancies existed, because of the expense involved. After the protests, Secretary Baker sent for his advisers and found that few military men upheld him in his position. They pointed out to him that there was plenty of work for these officers to do, and declared that it would be a grave mistake to send them back to civilian life.

Secretary Baker today made it plain that there was sufficient work for the officers to perform, but that he was not ready to make public the character of the work to which the officers would be assigned for whom there was no commands. He was emphatic in asserting that none of the men who qualified at the second training camps would be placed on the inactive list.

The changed policy of Secretary Baker will be welcome news to the men who left civilian places and spent three months preparing for commissions. Letters which came to the officers here in immediate charge of the training camps were in some cases of a pathetic character. As a rule student officers in the second camps are older than the students who entered the first camps. Army officers said they were more mature men and more earnest as a body than those in the first camps.

In many cases they gave up good paying jobs and when they learned of the original purpose of Secretary Baker to place half of their number on the reserve list there was great dismay in all the camps. The men seemed disheartened and the officers informed Secretary Baker that it would be unwise to send these men back to civil life where they would quickly forget all that they had learned in three months.

In the next few days, or at least before the camps close on Nov. 24, Secre-

Continued on Page 5.

American Army Aviators Join in Raids Over Germany With Comrades of France

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13.—American army aviators have participated in bombing raids over Germany, and have been doing observation duty at various points on the battle line.

The aviators are officers of the regular army, some of whom had been flying before the United States entered the war.

Others of them are men who have been on duty at training centres.

On the bombing raids the Americans have been carried in French planes as bombers and observers and have been gaining a vast wealth of experience, which in the future will assist them as well as the new members of the air service who are arriving or are to arrive.

Some of the Americans were in several recent raids in which bombs were [illegible] German positions of military importance. In observation work the Americans have been acting both as observers and pilots, flying in French machines. This work has been done at many points, but none of the machines carrying American aviators have flown over the sector where the American troops are entrenched.

Numbers of French machines have been turned over to the Americans for their own use, but thus far none of them has been engaged in aerial fighting of importance. No casualties among the American airmen have been reported, although enemy airplanes have fired heavily upon them.

The allied officers are enthusiastic over the work of the young fliers and are of the unanimous opinion that they are combining the daring of the British fliers and the technique of the French airmen. All the operations in which the Americans took part have in a measure been in the nature of instruction.

FRENCH CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN; WAR COUNCIL AND SCANDALS DEBATED; GERMANS CROSS THE LOWER PIAVE

SCANDALS THE FINAL ISSUE

Painleve's Overthrow Caused by His Refusal to Discuss Them.

WAR COUNCIL ATTACKED

Premier's Defense of Allies' New Plan Draws a Storm of Criticism.

SOCIALISTS QUIT PREMIER

Barthou Declines to Submit the Peace Offer Which Caused the Fall of Ribot.

PARIS, Nov. 13. — The Painlevé Ministry resigned tonight, following its defeat in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 277 to 186 after a prolonged debate on the new Allied War Council and other questions. The Socialists refused to support the Government.

After the Government had obtained a restricted but sufficient majority on the question of confidence in its military and diplomatic policy, a determined attempt was made to bring on a discussion of current scandals. Including the accusations of L'Action Française regarding a royalist plot and against former Minister of the Interior Malvy, but Premier Painlevé demanded a postponement of the interpellations until Nov. 30, when the inter-allied conference would be finished.

A postponement was then made a question of confidence, and the Chamber, by a majority of 91, in which the Right joined the Cabinet's opponents, refused to acquiesce in the Premier's demand. The Ministers then left the Chamber and went to the Elysée Palace and resigned.

Debate on Allies' Plans.

At the opening of the debate Premier Painlevé read a defense of the new War Council, after which he said that he accepted discussion of the Government's diplomatic and military, but not interior, policy. The question of the current scandals being thus barred; Abel Ferry condemned the War Council as merely an interallied secretarial bureau.

Deputy Millerand advocated the appointment of a Generalissimo for the Allies. The Premier replied:

"Even if we could have such a Generalissimo, disposing all the allied troops at his fancy, he would need a permanent interallied General Staff. Why demand the impossible and not accept the possible?"

After a heated discussion on various interpellations, Premier Painlevé put the question bluntly:

"Has the present Government the confidence of the Chamber? Has it the necessary authority to represent France at the coming allied conference?"

The Government then received a vote of confidence, 250 to 192, a majority of 58, but about 100 members, nearly all of whom were Socialists, abstained from voting. On the subsequent vote, when the Government was defeated, M. Renaudel announced that the Socialists could not support the Cabinet.

Premier's Defense of War Council.

Premier Painlevé, in his speech defending the Inter Allied War Committee, characterized it as a "superior war council." His declaration was read in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

"We do not doubt that the United States, whose troops have been summoned to fight upon this front, will give their adhesion to this council," said he. "Negotiations concerning the other fronts will ultimately be carried on with Russia and Japan.

"The object of the council is not to direct the details of military operations, but to define the general war policy and the general plans of the Allies, adapting them to the resources and means of which they dispose so as to assure the strongest result possible.

"The council comprises two representatives of each Government. Normally it will meet in France, at least once a month. It rests upon an interallied permanent staff, which forms at the same time its central organ of information and its technical adviser. The decisions of such a council are not tainted by any particularism, as they embrace the battlefields as a whole. They will have to be ratified by the respective Governments.

"We have already heard the objection that it is a united command we need, not a consultative committee. All plans are open to criticism, and I am far from saying that the step we have taken is the last in the progress to be accomplished, but it is wise to bring into being what is possible instead of waiting for months to obtain something better."

Defends Staff as Necessity.

M. Painlevé said that if a single supreme command some day were possible it would have the need of precisely such an inter-allied staff as would be created now by the superior war council. Possibly the superior war council might fulfill its functions so that it would in fact arrive at unity of command. It would be better to have the thing than the name.

The Premier said the British and French Commanders in Chief had come

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.; finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sanitarium nor admitted. —Advt.

Unity Won Teutons' Victories, Says Emperor Charles; Charges Allies Offered Austria Peace; London Denies

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—According to the Cologne Volkszeitung, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, referring to the Austro-German Alliance, declared that the Central Powers were enabled to defeat the efforts of the world in arms during thirty-nine months of war because they were united.

"Several times during the war," said he, "French and British statesmen offered Austria handsome compensations if she would make separate peace."

The Emperor asserted that these efforts undoubtedly had had considerable effect upon certain nationalities and parties in Austria-Hungary. But, he added, the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern houses were more closely united than ever, and the Venetian offensive offered a good lesson as to what their peace policy should be.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Reuter's is officially authorized to issue a categorical denial that British statesmen have approached Austria with a promise of compensations if she would make separate peace.

PETROGRAD BATTLE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Stockholm and Copenhagen Hear Government Forces Have Occupied Capital.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM VICTORY

Send Out Wireless Announcement That Kerensky Is in Flight.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Flatly contradictory assertions concerning the situation in and around Petrograd received by wireless from Bolsheviki leaders in the Russian capital and by cabled press dispatches from Stockholm and Copenhagen leave in doubt whether Kerensky's army has been victorious or whether it has suffered a severe repulse at the hands of the rebels.

According to messages sent out by the latter, the Government troops under the Premier and General Kornilloff are in flight, and efforts are being made to capture Kerensky. The Scandinavian capitals hear that the Bolsheviki have been defeated, and that Kornilloff and his troops have entered Petrograd.

Presumably the wirelessed news is the latest sent out, and the Bolsheviki forces still control the city. This reached here about noon, and since that hour nothing further has been received. The announcement of the rebel victory is in the form of proclamations. The first is worded as follows:

Yesterday after bitter fighting near Tsarskoe-Selo the revolutionary army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of Kerensky and Kornilloff. In the name of the Revolutionary Government I order opposition to all enemies of the revolutionary democracy and the taking of all measures necessary to effect the capture of Kerensky. I also forbid similar adventures which are endangering the success of the revolution and the triumph of the revolutionary army.

(Signed) MOURAVIEFF,
Commander in Chief of the forces acting against Kerensky.

The other proclamation says that history will record the night of Nov. 12. It reads:

The attempt of Kerensky to move counter-revolutionary forces against the capital of the revolution has received a decisive reply. Kerensky is retiring, and we are taking the offensive. The soldiers, sailors, and workmen in Petrograd know how to impose and will impose with arms in their hands their will and the power of the democracy.

The bourgeoisie has endeavored to separate the army from the revolution. Kerensky has attempted to break it by the violence of Cossackdom. Both efforts have failed. The workmen's and peasants' great conception of the supremacy of the democracy has united the ranks of the army and has steeled its will. The whole country will see that the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is not a passing phrase, but is an unchangeable fact, denoting the supremacy of the workmen, soldiers, and peasants.

The opposition to Kerensky is the opposition to the landlords, the bourgeois, and Korniloff. The opposition to Kerensky is also the affirmation of the people's right to peace, free life, the land, bread and power.

The Pulkoff detachment by its gallant blow is affirming the cause of the revolution, of the workmen and peasants. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight, to conquer obstacles and to sacrifice ourselves, but the way is now opened and victory is certain.

Revolutionary Russia and the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have the right to be proud of the Pulkoff detachment, acting under the command of Colonel Walden. Let us ever remember the fallen and glorify the fighters, the revolutionary soldiers and officers, who have remained loyal to the people. Long live the revolutionary, democratic and Socialistic Russia.

(Signed) TROTZKY.
In the name of the People's Commissaries.

Reports of Kerensky Victory.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—General Korniloff has entered Petrograd, where the entire garrison except the sailors went over to his side, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Social Demokraten under Monday's date.

There was sanguinary fighting on the Nevsky Prospekt, says the dispatch, and the Bolsheviki failed to hold even the workingmen's quarter of the city.

The foreign Ambassadors, the message reports, are now in communication with General Korniloff."

Telegrams received from Moscow and Southern Russia announce that the country is in complete control of the Cossacks who acknowledge the leadership of Kerensky.

Another message says that Premier Kerensky announces that the seat of government will be removed to Moscow. Generals Korniloff and Kaledines have issued from Novo Tcherakask, headquarters of the Don Cossacks, a proc-

Continued on Page 4.

ROME LACKING DEFIANT SPIRIT

An American Observer Finds Milan's Optimism Non-Existent in Capital.

CRITICAL ATTITUDE SHOWN

Prevalence of "Knockers" Militates Against Whole-Hearted Enthusiasm for the War.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—To understand the present situation in Italy it is necessary to consider three essential facts:

The first is geographical. The remark is attributed to Napoleon: "Italy is a wonderful country, but too long." From Turin to Naples and back is as long a trip for a Caproni as from Turin to London.

The second fact is racial and dynastic. The Kingdom of Italy is only fifty years old, composed of units widely separated and differing in race and historic antecedents.

Third, there is a kingdom within a kingdom. The Vatican is in Italy, but not of it. It is necessary to be careful on this delicate ground, where so much controversy is raging; but no one can grasp the present condition without realizing that in Italy there occupy the same ground two separate and inherently antagonistic powers—one spiritual with the temporal in retrospect and prospect, and the other purely temporal. Their subjects are the same, for practically all Italy is Catholic. History has bequeathed this condition.

If all Italy had the spirit of Milan no question would arise as to its power of resistance to the German invasion or a separate peace. The capital of Lombardy is the chief jewel in the crown of the Italian Kingdom. Not even in America does city pride exist more strongly than in Milan.

When I arrived three days ago I found everywhere deep disappointment that the Isonzo line should have given way and dread of the possible consequences; but there was neither panic nor indifference. I attended service at the great Cathedral. On every face was written anxiety, but also earnestness and determination. An enterprising and energetic people have built a fine city and are filled with zeal for future efforts. They watch with anxious eyes the approaching Germanic tide from the Venetian plain, realizing also the possibilities of new eruptions from the Cadore and the Trentino. Tears gather in their eyes as they contemplate the city which they have been building with such labor and love so well; but there is no white feather in Milan. The Milanese will die, if necessary, in the proud belief that their city is the centre of Italy's will to war.

Many "Knockers" in Rome.

Rome is a different story. There is no danger here of actual German murder and pillage. The censorship is strict, and the masses are ignorant of the seriousness of the northern situation. Furthermore, Rome lives much in the past, and her climate is relaxing. Rome has a great many "knockers." There are circles which take pride in holding "well balanced" views. From such sources flows a constant stream of cynical sanity which is destructive of the war spirit. Only in the hour of spiritual frenzy will men make the sacrifices imposed by the defense of the country.

In Rome one encounters few fine enthusiasms. The German invasion is discussed in an entirely different temper from that which one meets in Milan. Warm-blooded optimism is non-existent. There is polite appreciation of America's response to Italy's needs.

Baron Sonnino by common consent is Italy's leading figure. He is of Jewish origin, and English on his mother's side. I had introductions to a family in Rome which is on intimate terms with him and hoped to get an interview, but found that it was quite as impossible as interviewing the Lamas of Tibet. He has never once talked to a newspaper man, even privately, and is the most aloof of all the world's statesmen. Sonnino's brilliant mind illuminates everything within a certain radius, but the circle on which he throws its light is small.

It is reported that the Swiss are heavily mobilized on the Italian frontier. The reason given by a well-informed authority is this: In previous wars Italian and Austrian troops have not been over-scrupulous about territorial boundaries. Switzerland is determined in the present circumstances that there shall not be the smallest violation of her neutrality.

"IN THE CODE of the [illegible]

TEUTONS GAIN A BRIDGEHEAD

Establish Themselves on the West Bank, 19 Miles from Venice.

TAKE HILL STRONGHOLDS

Berlin Reports Capture of Fonzaso, West of Feltre, and Two Mountain Fortifications.

GUN DUELS ON THE RIVER

Italians and Austro-Germans in Fighting Contact Along the Lower Reaches.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Austro-Germans, with the aid of large boats, have effected a lodgment on the west bank of the Piave near Zenson, on the southern reaches of the river, having established a bridgehead near that town, says the Italian official report. It is stated that the Teutons have been driven back toward the stream.

Attacks along the Asiago plateau, on the Trentino front, have been repulsed by the Italians, according to the statement, which follows:

The communication reads:

During the night of Sunday the enemy, with renewed and greater efforts, attempted to attack the Monte Gallio-Longara-Meletta di Gallio front on the Asiago Plateau. In a counter-attack, following a desperate struggle, the enemy was repulsed and suffered very serious losses. Well supported by artillery of all calibers, the Ninth Infantry Regiment of the Regina Brigade and the Verona Alpine Battalion distinguished themselves by their bravery. Yesterday afternoon intense enemy movements, which were the prelude to a new attack, were thwarted effectually and stopped by our artillery.

Near Canove, west of Asiago, our sixteenth storming detachment attacked an enemy detachment and through its capture released some of our men who had been made prisoners in previous actions.

From the Brenta to the lower Piave the enemy armies, which in the last days had only been hindered in their advance by rearguard actions and stopped by interruptions on the highways, have occupied territory evacuated by us and are now in contact with our line.

With the aid of large boats enemy groups succeeded at dawn at Monte San Dona di Piave, (about twenty-three miles northeast of Venice, in crossing to the right (west) bank of the river at Zenson and in establishing a bridgehead. Promptly faced by our troops they were counterattacked and driven back toward the river bank.

Yesterday, in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a large number of our aviators bombarded enemy bivouacs on the left bank of the Piave and turned machine gun fire at a low altitude on troops marching along the road on the bank of the river.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—Fonzaso and Monte Longara have been captured by the Austro-German troops invading northern Italy, says the German War Office.

The text of the afternoon statement reads:

In the Sette Comuni we wrested Monte Longara from the Italians.

Troops advancing in the mountains between the Sugana and the Clamone valleys took by storm the Leone work on the Casoni di Campo and the armored fort on the Casoni di Lena. Fonzaso is in our possession.

On the lower Piave there has been an increase in the artillery fire.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening says:

South of the Sugana Valley (Italian front) further high positions have been captured.

Diaz Asks the Press to Co-operate.

By The Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, Monday, Nov. 12.—(Delayed)—General Diaz, the new chief of the General Staff, a man of sturdy build and with a manner vibrating with energy and reserve force, tonight received the correspondents attached to headquarters. Referring to the presence of those representing the press of Italy and the allied countries, the General said he felt sure of their co-operation at the present solemn moment, adding:—

"I do not doubt that all will aid in the common end of enlightening and elevating the public mind so that all will be animated toward that victorious result to which our country looks forward, even in the difficult and terrible experiences of the present day."

A heavy and continuous bombardment is proceeding along the lower Piave River, marking the opening stages of extensive operations on this new line. Whether a general engagement is imminent depends largely upon the enemy, as the Italians are now intrenched behind the river and adopting defensive tactics, with the stream and their re-established forces checking the extension of the Austro-German offensive.

The engagements thus far have consisted of skirmishes at detached points, although the shelling extends almost uninterruptedly for forty miles along the lower Piave. The crests of [illegible]

heavy guns is now heard, showing that the Austrians and Germans have been able to bring up a few of these monster pieces.

No longer is a secret made of the fact that the Piave is the line of defense upon which the supreme command has been concentrating its energies for the last ten days. The upper end of this line joins the Trentino front, making virtually one unified front sweeping in a huge arc from Lago di Garda to the mouth of the Piave, near Venice.

Precautionary measures to protect Venice continue, lest the enemy, whose long-range guns are not far off, should attempt to bombard the city. The Palace of the Doges has been covered with sandbags, and the delicate arched façade has been shored with heavy timbers. The Campanile has sandbags for forty feet around the base. The Grand Canal is filled with gondolas, which are being used for transportation purposes.

Italians Retake Gallio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 12, (Delayed.)—The enemy is very active on the Trentino front. Evidently the Austrians hope to obtain definite gains before severe Winter weather sets in. The Italian troops, however, are in perfect condition and ready to meet the enemy.

Powerful Austrian groups, aided by atmospheric conditions, were able to penetrate the region near Gallio, which is the centre of communications with the Sette Comuni Plateau, thus threatening the Italian left wing and the road leading to Asiago. Italian contingents frustrated this movement, repulsing the enemy forces. In encounters at Gallio the Italians showed wonderful daring and spirit. After withstanding the enemy's fire, they counterattacked the Austrians with such fury that they reconquered their lost positions, driving the foe from the village.

CADORNA NOT ON COUNCIL.

Declines Offer to Represent Italy as War Board Member.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Temps correspondent on the Italian frontier says that General Cadorna, the former Commander in Chief, has declined the offer to represent Italy on the Inter-Allied Military Committee.

REPORT GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Stories Reach Rome of Barbarities Committed by Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 12, (Delayed.)—When the Germans first invaded the Venetian plains it seemed as if they had changed their tactics and were doing everything to conciliate the population left in the villages evacuated by the Italian troops. Now, however, convinced that all their blandishments are unavailing and that the inhabitants remain firmly loyal, they are reported to be committing the same atrocities as in Belgium.

They have entered peaceful villages, it is said, breaking into the peasants' homes, where only women, children, and old men are left, and after sacking the houses and attacking the women, then kill the children before their mothers' eyes and set fire to the villages. It is said that many inhabitants have perished in such conflagrations, having been wounded by the invaders and being unable to escape from their blazing dwellings.

Another of their reported practices is to tie Italian prisoners in lines before them, thus hoping thereby to prevent the Italian troops from firing upon them.

It has now been proved that enemy officers dressed in Italian uniforms circulated among the Italian troops at the beginning of the Austro-German drive. These men spoke the Venetian and Piedmontese dialects perfectly, having taken courses at the Military Academy in Turin. In the first phase of the attack they ordered the abandonment of important posts, cut telephone wires, and cried in Italian, "Everybody for himself!"

Another German trick was the falsification of Italian newspapers. On Oct. 20, in a given sector of the front, there were distributed by the thousand what purported to be copies of the Giornale d'Italia and the Corrieres della Sera, perfectly imitated in size and printing. The interpreters contained terrifying descriptions of revolutionary disorders in Naples, strikes in Florence, revolts in Sicily and Apulia, of hundreds of dead in Liguria, and thousands in Tuscany, while English infantry were represented as having fired on women and children, also French cavalry as having trodden the bodies of revolutionists under their horses' hoofs. All this was described with such details and plausibility that it was enough to upset the minds of ignorant peasants. Investigations are being made to discover by what means these false copies reached the trenches.

BAKER SEES DANGER IN 'FRATERNIZING' FOES

Recognizes New Allied Difficulties in 'Political Offensives' in Russia and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The effect of Germany's "political offensives" against Russia and Italy upon the task ahead of the Allies is recognized in Secretary Baker's weekly review of military operations issued today by the War Department.

"The close interrelation of events on all fronts cannot too frequently be emphasized," says the review. "The political situation in Russia made it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents in the east which were speedily transported to the Italian front.

"It is not unlikely that, before initiating their powerful drive against the Italian forces, the enemy made painstaking and systematic attempts to undermine the morale of the Italian troops, with a view to breaking down their resisting power. This carefully planned political offensive, conducted preparatory to their military offensive, reveals clearly the present methods of the Germans.

"Surveying the broader aspects of the European situation today, we find that the enemy in the east is confining his efforts to political propagandas. Along the Italian sector he has recently made desperate attempts to secure a decision by means of a politico-military drive. In the west, while attempting to sap the fighting strength of the belligerent peoples, the enemy has now been compelled to act on the defensive and is being slowly but surely driven back.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that the further disintegration of the Russian forces will mean that the Germans will be able to turn out their line along this front, which will automatically contribute to the stiffening of their resistance in the west, as well as render available added contingents to take part in the engagements now proceeding in Italy.

Allied Gains in the West.

"During the week just closed, both the British and French were able to record significant tactical gains, the culmination of a long series of powerfully driven offensives.

"With Passchendaele securely in British hands, the first stage of the operations begun during the last week of September has been brought to a successful conclusion.

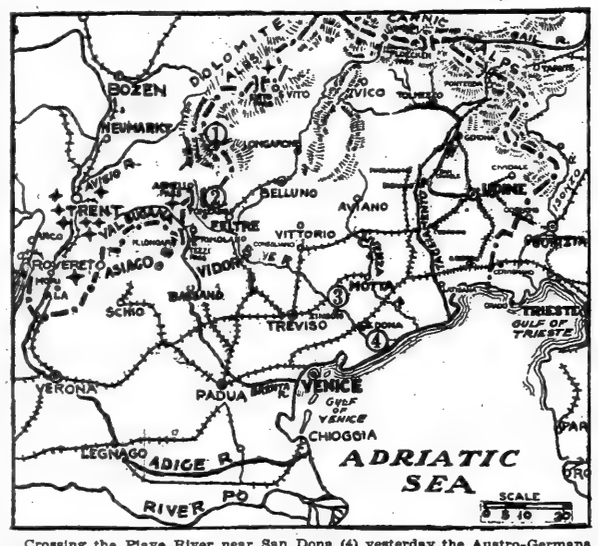
"The French counterpart of the British success took place north of the Aisne. Here the retreat of the enemy anticipated last week was carried out. The pressure of the French offensive, which has grown slowly and methodically in volume and intensity, reached a climax when by the recent French advance in this sector they were enabled to enfilade the German lines along the crest of the Chemin des Dames.

"For the last three years the presence of the enemy on this ridge had been a source of anxiety to the French. To dislodge them was a principal objective of the repeated offensives developed by General Pétain since last April. The sudden forced evacuation of some forty square miles of the most important terrain in this sector of the western front has been the tangible result achieved.

"The importance of this successful French advance must not be overlooked. It means more than a mere gain of so many square miles of territory; it means the penetration of the powerfully fortified Siegfried line, hitherto considered by the enemy impregnable, and pushes back his main defensive position to within five miles of the fortress of Laon, the major objective.

"In the sector where a small detachment of our troops had taken up their places in the trenches as a part of their training, the enemy (as is customary in such cases) when fresh troops are

Theatre of the Italian Campaign.



Crossing the Piave River near San Dona (4) yesterday the Austro-Germans established a bridgehead on the west bank near Zinson (3), although Rome reports that they were driven back to the edge of the stream. The invaders pushed westward from Feltre, capturing Fonzaso (2,) and also took mountain strongholds east of the Valle di Cismone, (1.)

believed to have taken places in front-line trenches) for reconnaissance purposes executed a well-planned raid and succeeded in temporarily penetrating the short segment of the line held by our forces, inflicting a few casualties and taking prisoners.

"A unit of our artillery, also in the course of its training, came in contact with the enemy and acquitted itself very creditably in this first encounter.

"In Italy the situation is developing as normally as can be expected under the circumstances. For the time being it would be of little avail to endeavor to seek for the contributing causes of the successes gained by the Austro-German forces, which have resulted in their incursion into Italy.

Italian Retreat More Orderly.

"The Italian retreat, somewhat confused in its earlier stages, has now become more orderly, and the retirement of the main forces of the Italian armies during the week continued uninterrupted.

"The line of the Tagliamento River was held by the Italians long enough to insure the safe retirement of large bodies of troops. This line has now been abandoned, and the enemy, penetrating the Venetian plain, has reached the Livenza.

"The Italians are continuing their efforts to contain the advancing Austro-German forces.

"The morale of the armies, shaken by the recent events, is being rapidly restored. Allied reinforcements have now formed a junction with the Italians. The pressure of the enemy is no greater.

"Along the eastern front no operations of military importance took place.

"The enemy, instead of attacking, has renewed his efforts to fraternize with the Russians. Owing to the involved political situation and the fresh outbreaks of the extremist elements, it is probable that these may have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war, which we must be prepared to meet."

OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON.

French War Office Statement Says Piave Line Is Solidly Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The battle of the Piave has begun along a ninety-mile front in northern Italy, with every prospect of going down into history as one of the greatest the world has ever seen.

The battle front extends from the Adriatic across the Venetian plains, along the banks of the Piave River to Feltre, which is sixty-five miles from the seacoast and westward across the mountains to the Sette Comuni, a distance of twenty-five miles. Along the plains section of the battle front, from Vidor to the sea, forty-one miles, the two armies are engaged in a heavy and continuous bombardment, while the mountain links of the line are feeling the pressure of stubborn engagements at many points.

The actual distance from Zenson, on the lower Piave, where the Austro-German forces crossed that river with the aid of large boats, only to be driven back to the western edge of the stream by a prompt Italian counterattack, to Monte Longara, in the Sette Comuni, of which Berlin reports the capture, is 119 kilometers (73.94 miles.) Between these points the Italian Army is in position and holding its line, while the different columns of the main Austro-German forces are now taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank of the Piave, and brisk artillery firing is proceeding.

Close comparison of the latest advices from Rome and Berlin indicate that the general delineation of the main battle line is now as follows: San Dona di Piave to Zenson to Ponte di Piave to Susegana to Vidor to Feltre to Fonzoso to Casoni di Campo to Monte Meletta to Monte Longara to the vicinity of Asiago in the Sette Comuni. At six of these points the Austro-German forces are west of the Piave—Zenson, Feltre, Fonzaso, Casoni di Campo, Monte Meletta, and Monte Longara. But this does not mean that the German forces have forced a crossing of the Piave.

Only at one point does it appear that the Germans have actually crossed the river, and that point is Zenson, in the bend of the river between San Dona di Piave and Ponte Piave. Both these are railroad crossings. Zenson is twenty-three kilometers (14.29 miles) from the shores of the Adriatic, or little more than one-third of the distance between the sea and the foothills of the mountains.

Piave Forced at Only One Point.

While the German forces are across the Piave at the five other points named, no crossing of that stream was required to gain those positions, because they were approached from routes west of the great bend of the Piave near Feltre.

There is no reference in Berlin reports to the crossing of the lower Piave at Zenson, but the Italian admission that such a crossing was made, and that the Germans were driven back, is sufficient evidence on which to base the statement that at a point within 20 kilometers, (18.64 miles,) as the crow flies, from Venice, the invaders did actually succeed in crossing the lower Piave.

Ability of the Germans to drive their entering wedge across the river at this point would place them in positions to threaten the Italian forces defending the railroad crossing to the north at Ponte di Piave and the lower rail crossing at San Dona di Piave, and endeavor to throw out columns toward San Biagio di Callalta on the rail route from the Piave to the important town of Treviso, which commands the approach to Venice from the north as well as toward Meolo on the rail route from San Dona di Piave to Venice.

In the mountain region, where the Germans are concentrating their efforts upon the Feltre-Asiago-Bassano-Vidor quadrilateral, the reports of the Berlin lay claim to the advance of the Germans to four points, about equally distant from one another along the northwestern face of this quadrilateral. They claim to have taken Fonzaso. This is a point about five and a half miles due west of Feltre. Fonzaso is on the River Cismone, about eight miles north of Cismone, where the river of that name flows into the Brenta. The Berlin reports say that the Austro-German forces have taken two fortified positions—Casoni di Campo and Casoni di Lena—in the heights between the Cismone and Sugana Valleys. Casoni di Campo is one of the fortified points of defense overlooking the valley of the upper Brenta from the east. Monte Meletta, which the invaders claim to have captured, is in the Sette Comuni, southwest of Casoni di Campo, and not far from Monte Longara. Both of these mountains overlook Asiago from the northeast.

Italians Appear to Hold Lines.

Taking the report as a whole, the Italian Army appears to be making a gallant stand along its new line, and to be holding the line pretty firmly. A statement prepared by the French War Office, made public here tonight, asserts that "the Germans have greatly exaggerated" the appearance of the Italian defeat, and that the line of the Piave is actually solidly held. This statement was given out tonight by the Committee on Public Information. It deals with operations on the Italian front, and was prepared by the French War Office and furnished for publication through the courtesy of the French Embassy. The statement says in part:

"The Germans have greatly exaggerated the importance of the Italian defeat. In reality the Italian armies are far from being defeated. The Second army only has seriously suffered.

"The line of the Piave is actually solidly held. The Italian General Staff is awaiting the army of Cadorna. These operations, having shortened the front, allow of better means of resistance.

"The English and French armies are in reserve behind. The morale of the army has been strengthened and is becoming excellent. The country, at first strongly shaken, is becoming more settled as the political parties are getting more united."

FRENCH CABINET OUT AFTER DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1.

to an arrangement for an extension of the British front at an early date, which it would be injudicious to mention exactly. He referred to the necessity of systematic and complete economic coordination of resources by the Allies. Great Britain and France, he concluded, had reached a complete agreement respecting the provisioning of the two countries, which would be put into immediate execution.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has asked Foreign Minister Barthou to communicate to it a letter from former Premier Briand to M. Barthou concerning a peace offer, and which later brought about the fall of M. Ribot.

M. Barthou declined to submit the letter on the ground that he could not communicate it without accompanying it with other papers, which he had no right to divulge.

The committee then decided to hear M. Briand and M. Barthou on the subject before Thursday, when an interpellation by Senator Pare on the reasons why Ribot resigned will come up for debate.

CABINET WEAK FROM START.

Obstruction by Socialists Beset Painleve with Difficulties.

The Cabinet of Professor Paul Painlevé started out on Sept. 14 without definite assurance of support from the Unified Socialists, to whom the preceding Government of M. Ribot, in which Professor Painlevé had held the Portfolio of War, had owed its defeat—partly this cause and partly the political capital which had been made out of connecting Louis J. Malvy, the Minister of Interior, with pro-German propaganda which culminated in the revelations of the Bolo scandal.

On the very day, Aug. 31, that M. Malvy resigned, M. Ribot had been on the point of giving way to the Radical Socialists and of reviving the Higher Council of National Defense, with M. Malvy as a member of it.

The Socialists declined to serve in a Cabinet, or to give it their support, which retained M. Ribot. But Professor Painlevé after half a week of negotiations with party leaders finally formed one with M. Ribot and without the Socialists. Whether Professor Painlevé was to be able to govern without them would be settled when the Chamber met on Sept. 18.

Meanwhile several attempts were made to break his slate. The Radical caucus tried, like the Socialist Party, but failed. A section of the Radical Party—the pacifist wing—led by M. Caillaux, endeavored to wreck the ministry when

portfolio from Professor Painlevé under threat of withdrawing altogether if the Socialists were not called in, but the only result was that M. Renoult, President of the Radical Party, had to retire from the Cabinet, in which he had a post, but all other Radicals selected by Professor Painlevé remained in.

Sept. 18 came. Although questions of persons and group politics of a petty nature still dominated the crisis, Professor Painlevé managed to hold a majority together. But obstruction by Socialists and Radicals so delayed the important business of Parliament that on two occasions in October he presented his resignation to President Poincaré, only to have it refused on the ground that he had not been defeated.

In Paris, as in Petrograd and Rome, it was evident that the extremists were playing the same game—keeping the Government in power, but without support; obstructing it in every way so that it must resign through impotency to direct legislation, when the extremists hoped to gain entire control.

On Oct. 23 Professor Painlevé threw a sop to the opposition by replacing M. Ribot by J. Louis Barthou. This for a time appeased the Socialists and Radicals, but the Unified Socialists revived their old tactics, and their press began to attack the new Premier. A story in which was his energy which had forced through Parliament the three-year service bill in 1913, without which the French Army would have been worse off than it was in August, 1914.

FEAR CIVILIAN STRATEGY.

London Critics Continue to Assail War Council Project.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The speech made yesterday by Premier Lloyd George in Paris has created a stir in the London press, where his references to the Allies' "incredible blunders" and other extracts are printed under sensational headlines. Comment on the speech is mixed with criticism of the new Allied War Council as announced here yesterday by Chancellor Bonar Law.

Some of the newspapers indorse the speech in the main or are non-committal. Others criticise adversely the new military plan and accuse the Premier of wishing to take over the strategic direction of the Allied campaign. Rumors in the Sunday newspapers of the impending retirement of Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, chief of the General Staff, caused some commentators to insinuate that the reports were set afloat intentionally by semi-official hints.

The Morning Post connects the new plan with the rumors and says that both the nation and the army are alarmed over it. It adds:

"A political council advised by a military committee is to direct the strategy of the Allies' army. The blood of the nation will run cold at the idea. No more fatal and no more disastrous arrangement can be conceived. Premier Lloyd George, from his speech in Paris, must think that this complicated project will achieve strategic unity. It seems to us that it will achieve strategic paralysis."

The Times says that the Premier "let himself go" and thereby opened the floodgates to a torrent of expert criticism. It continues:

"His views of strategy often are superficial, unsound and incompatible with practical conditions. But they are courageous and obviously sincere, and it is far better that they be stated frankly than to leak out through subterranean channels.

"The upshot of the speech is that the Premier is anxious for closer unity in the control of the Allied armies. It is an unimpeachable idea, but the point is whether the machinery set up at Rapallo will achieve this purpose. Lloyd George's instinct is sound in so far as he proposes to substitute a systematic council of Ministers for the past spasmodic and ineffectual conferences, but he will come hopelessly to grief unless he defines with far greater precision than Bonar Law did in the House of Commons the duties of the Council's military committee.

"Lloyd George's strength lies in his imagination and energy. His weakness is his failure to think out his plans to a logical conclusion. His first business when he returns must be to clear up the very muddy thinking above and about the relation of his military advisers."

The Daily News, while believing that the new council ought to be an important gain, says that "the disquiet which has been expressed is due to the well-grounded suspicion, which has prevailed long, that there has been trouble between Premier Lloyd George and the heads of the army." The News, like The Post, suggests that rumors like these relating to Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, were propagated purposely. It says that the nation demands that these leaders, in whom it has entire confidence, shall not be intrigued against, limited in authority or compelled to retire by the establishment of a War Council.

The Daily Mail says that Premier Lloyd George will make a statement explaining the new council in the House of Commons this week.

The Premier returned today from the Continent, where he has been in attendance upon the Inter-Allied Conference. He was accompanied by Elipherios Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister. They were met at the station by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Permits Bolo to Sue Humbert.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Senate today voted to suspend the immunity of Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Paris Journal. This is to allow Bolo Pacha, under arrest for espionage, to institute proceedings against Humbert.

Bolo Pacha has charged that he loaned money to Senator Humbert to complete the purchase of the Journal. He also has accused the Senator of keeping some money. Senator Humbert last week asked the Senate to approve the suspension of immunity.

ALCEDO MEN TALKED TO U-BOAT'S CAPTAIN

German Asked the Name of Torpedoed Ship and Her Port of Destination.

AMERICANS COOL IN CRISIS

Fireman Prevented an Explosion of the Boilers—Survivors Tell How They Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Chicago Daily News this afternoon prints the following special cable dispatch from its representative in France, A. R. Decker, dated from "A French Seaport, Nov. 10," regarding the torpedoing of the American patrol boat, Alcedo, when twenty-one men were lost, including twelve from New York and vicinity:

"Details are now available of the torpedoing of the Alcedo, an American armed yacht on patrol duty off the French coast. It occurred at 1:54 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 6, and before 2 o'clock the vessel sank. One American officer and twenty American sailors perished. Both regular and reserve officers and men conducted themselves so coolly and bravely that one is filled with pride at realizing that the splendid traditions of the American Navy were fully upheld.

"The morning was misty with white squalls and the sudden changes to clear, windy weather which mark this region. The Alcedo was navigating off the coast, when abruptly through a rift in the clouds the officers and men on the bridge saw the silhouette of a submarine plainly visible in a ray of moonlight. At the same time they saw the wake of a torpedo rushing along apparently not far below the surface and coming at high speed directly toward the port bow of the Alcedo.

"Ensign ——— of Philadelphia, who was on duty, immediately perceived the U-boat and sounded to general quarters, the alarm getting the men out of their bunks and well started to the deck, which doubtless saved many lives. The Lieutenant Commander on the bridge, who coolly watched the attack, said in speaking of the sinking:

"'I saw the U-boat and the torpedo. We were all on the port side, near the bow, and the whole starboard part of the Alcedo crumpled up like a matchbox in one's hand. We started to sink and were going down so fast that I ordered the ship to be abandoned as rapidly as possible. All got off except those hurt in the explosion. The Alcedo sank in about four minutes. There was little suction. One section of the survivors I ordered to row to the shore, land, and, if possible, send help out to us. We remained to look after the remainder of the crew and then proceeded toward the shore.

"'Late in the afternoon, when we were near land, an airplane signaled our presence to some French torpedo boats, which picked us up and brought us to port. Some of the men were in bad shape when the torepdo boats rescued us.

"'One of the 'crew'—that is, engine room men—a stoker, told me his experience. He was visibly nervous from the shock and exhausted from the long grueling row to shore.

"'I was down in the bunkers on top of a coal pile,' said the stoker, 'when I heard a muffled explosion, which made the Alcedo tremble. It started the coal sliding, and almost immediately a rush of cold salt water came through a gap in the side and washed me right through the bunker room. I stumbled to my feet and climbed up an iron ladder to the top side as quickly as possible. On the deck I found a lifebelt, and as I took hold of one end of it another fellow grabbed the other end. It was no time to argue for its possession, and so I let the sailor have the belt. I ran to the stern and, diving overboard, swam to a dory. This was well filled, but I was able to get aboard.

"'Collier, one of our firemen, was the real hero of the day. He secured the engine and opened the safety valve, thus preventing the boilers from exploding as well as preventing the boys from being caught in the propeller blades. Collier dived over the side and swam to our dory, which by this time was jammed, having twenty-one men on board. Fortunately it was calm. Three dories full of men were floating not far away and one of our men volunteered to bail them out. He took a bailer from our boat and swam to the three dories, which seemed stuck together. He got them apart and holding on with one hand bailed out one boat until he could stand in it. He then climbed in and called for us to come over and help. Collier and a few others did so, finished bailing out the boat and took in some of our party, besides picking up some fellows swimming around. We then had twenty-eight men in our two boats.'

"The wireless man on watch had a bad time of it before he could get communication established. The torpedo blew his cabin to pieces and he was thrown high in the air. The 'sparker' landed against a stanchion, many yards away. A rib was broken, his back was wrenched, and he almost bit his tongue in two. Nevertheless, after regaining consciousness, he tried to start the motor, until he saw that the apparatus had been smashed, and then he jumped into the water and swam to a raft, which was already crowded. So he swam further, until he came to a boat, the crew of which picked him up.

"One sailor spoke of having seen the body of the torpedo intact floating alongside. He was thinking of jumping overboard and using it as a life raft, but changed his mind in favor of a boat some distance away.

"A regular bluejacket told me his story in the Y. M. C. A. restaurant, while his mates from other ships listened, spellbound. We all forgot to eat during the tale, though the good American food of the Astor-Taylor Y. M. C. A. restaurant is not to be disdained.

"'I was on deck,' said the bluejacket, 'when general quarters sounded. The torpedo hit us very soon afterward, in less than a minute, and exploded, but not loudly. There was a little excitement, because some of the boats had been damaged by explosion. Most of the boys got away on rafts. The torpedo hit squarely in the quarters of the port watch. Only two of our shipmates were left out of the gun crew. The others must have been killed immediately.

"'The Captain's secretary ran down into the cabin and came back with the ship's papers, which he stowed in his blouse, jumped overboard, and supported himself on a tank nearby. There was a sailor in the water who was weakening fast and calling for help. Bellaty got him and supported both himself and the sailor. They were in the water an hour and a half, until they were picked up by the Captain's boat.

"'Mate Doyle lowered the whaleboat single handed and launched it safely. He picked up many men besides unnesting some dories. In some way the boats got separated. I saw the ship was going and so I jumped for it, and swam hard away from the side. In a few seconds the Alcedo sank, its sirens shrieking until the last, like a lost soul. One of the dories picked me up. Our dory also picked up several of my shipmates.

"'One big fellow came splashing toward us. We called out "Who is that coming?" "Kaiser Bill," the swimmer replied. Sure enaough, it was a shipmate named Kaiser, whom we nicknamed Kaiser Bill.

"'We hauled Bill into our boat and started to row. Right in the middle of the débris the U-boat approached. It was a small type submarine with a clipper bow and a strong wireless outfit rigged on a solid mast. The Captain of the U-boat called out through his megaphone:

"'"What ship iss dat?"

"'We replied: "Alcedo."

"'"What's your cargo?"

"'"We are light," some one replied.

"'"Where were you bound for?"

"'"New York," some sailor said.

"'The U-boat commander seemed to doubt and asked many question in good English, but with a decided Teuton accent. He kept returning every few minutes and we rowed away. He finally gave us our course to the nearest land and departed.

"'Needless to say we were relieved when daylight came. We were pretty tired, cold and hungry. The other boats were not in sight. We had left them exploring the wreckage for our shipmates, while we tried to make shore to get help. Toward 2 o'clock in the afternoon we picked up a lighthouse, but were too exhausted to continue rowing. Luckily one of those brown-sailed sardine fishing boats sighted us and came alongside. The fishermen took us into a typical Brittany village. We will never forget the welcome those fishermen and fisherwomen gave us. They even gave us their stockings.'

"Probably the U-boat which sank the Alcedo was resting on the surface after having finished charging its batteries when the Alcedo popped out of the night. It was a case of sinking the Alcedo or being itself sunk. It used the torpedo which was probably intended to sink a fat merchant ship."

SENDING LUXBURG HOME.

Argentine Authorities to Watch Him Closely Until He Starts.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 13.—The Argentine Government sent a destroyer to the island of Martin Garcia and brought here today Count von Luxburg, the expelled German Minister, so that he might embark on a Dutch steamship for Amsterdam. The ex-Minister will be kept under strict surveillance by the authorities until he leaves the country.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 13.—The Dutch steamship on which Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, has engaged passage back to Europe was stopped on her voyage between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo by a British warship. British sailors went on board the vessel, and, after examining the documents, seized some of them.

The Uruguayan Government has forbidden the passengers on the Dutch vessel to debark at Montevideo. Among those on board are the German Minister to Argentina and the Cuban Minister to Uruguay. These diplomats have protested against the Government's action.

Count Karl von Luxburg, after being handed his passports by the Argentine Government, was taken to the detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia where he arrived Oct. 12.

PETROGRAD BATTLE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Continued from Page 1.

lamation summoning the Russian people to unite against the Bolsheviki.

Russian Soldiers in France Loyal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Russian soldiers in France have united in a telegram to Kerensky, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington, expressing their confidence in the Russian leader and urging him to fight the extremists. The troops pledged themselves to respond to any call Kerensky may make upon them and urged him to deal pitilessly with the Bolsheviki and secret counter-revolutionists.

Their telegram concludes: "You are the only guarantee for our safety; be firm and pitiless toward the enemies of Russia."

A cablegram received here today from Petrograd via Paris says the Narjdnoe Slovo of the popular Socialists in Russia publishes a ukase by Kerensky, dated from Gatchina, announcing his arrival there at the head of loyal troops and ordering all units of the garrison who had joined the Bolsheviki to return immediately to their duties. The paper also prints an order from General Korniloff, who had been named by Kerensky as commandant of the forces and of the operations against Petrograd, demanding from the garrison that delegates should be sent to him in order to know who were traitors to the country.

RED GUARDS SLAY CADETS.

Bolsheviki Arm Thousands of Factory Workmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Telegraphing yesterday the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the Bolsheviki have armed thousands of factory hands, mostly young fellows who never handled rifles in their lives, who don't know what discipline is, and are capable of every sort of atrocity when excited by being under fire.

"These so-called Red Guards," he continues, "massacred batches of captured cadets with the utmost brutality. After the capture of the telephone exchange three cadets were trampled to death and their bodies left lying in the street. Immediately after the capture of one cadet school after obstinate resistance the capture was due to insufficient ammunition of the defenders—the Red Guards surrounded the prisoners, shouting:

"'Chop them up! Why waste time trying them? Let's finish them off now!'

"Had it not been for the protection of slightly more disciplined soldiers surrounding the cadets they would have received short shift. As it was a few on their arrival at the Petrograd fortress were seized by sailors and torn to pieces.

"Every now and again rifle fire is heard and the occasional noise of field guns or an armored car. One of the latter, containing an inexperienced Bolshevik crew, jumped into the river.

"The Military Revolutionary Committee has now ordered the commissaries to take men away from the factories to increase the Red Guards. While obviously the garrison contains many waverers it is equally clear that some of the Red Guards and sailors will fight to the end.

"Petrograd has extracted a solitary smile from the unpleasant events of the last few days. Yesterday morning a Bolshevik Commissary arrived with four young girls at the telephone exchange and said he had come to take possession. The official in charge replied: 'Very weak, but you'll have to provide your own staff.'

"'That's all right,' said the Bolshevik, turning to his satellites. 'Here they are.'

"The official politely requested his successor to follow him round the place. He pointed out 2,000 women employed on each of three shifts. The Bolshevik emissary, greatly surprised, withdrew, apparently regarding the matter in a different light.

"A few hours later, however, when the exchange was garrisoned by a handful of cadets and defended by an armored car the Bolsheviki attacked in force and were victorious."

American Girl and Man with Cadets.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 12.—The seizure of the Central Telephone Exchange by the military cadets was made possible by deceiving the Bolsheviki guard, to whom the cadets presented forged credentials from the Lenine Government. Two Americans spent Sunday with the cadets who defended the building. They were Bessie Beatty of The San Francisco Bulletin and Albert Rheys Williams of Boston.

The military cadets were prompted to undertake the adventure in the belief that Premier Kerensky was on hand with his army and was on the point of retaking the city. They numbered not more of ammunition. Early in the afternoon the cadets realized that the cause was than sixty, and had but a small supply hopeless, as no news had come of the expected relief, and their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Many of the cadets were paroled after the surrender of the Winter Palace last week, and feared to trust themselves again in the hands of the Bolsheviki. In taking the exchange the cadets had captured M. Antonoff, the Assistant Minister of War, whom they held prisoner.

Panic seized the defenders. The officers in desperation cut the buttons and insignia from their uniforms, while others discarded their uniforms and attired themselves in the garments of line men. Frantic telephone calls were sent in every direction asking for help. Finally M. Antonoff and Mr. Williams were sent to parley with the Bolsheviki, who gave their word that the men would be spared if they surrendered. The military cadets were led out one by one and formally delivered to the victors.

The telephone operators became excited during the fighting, but many remained at their posts throughout the firing. Miss Beatty cheered and encouraged the more timorous girls and assisted in treating the wounds of the military cadets who had been shot by the Bolsheviki.

REPORTS MOSCOW FIGHTING.

Our Consul There Communicates with Ambassador Francis.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 12.—The American Consul General at Moscow, telegraphing to Ambassador Francis under Sunday's date, confirms reports of fighting there between the Bolsheviki and the Provisional Government forces. The Consul General says:

"It seems the Government troops are winning. John F. Stevens is here, but cannot get in touch with him, as Consulate is centre of fighting. All Americans safe. Rumors Cossacks already arrived."

Ambassador Francis, who says he will remain here to look after the interests of his Government and the safety of American citizens, has received no offers from the Bolsheviki Government or any word from Washington since Nov. 3.

Mr. Stevens as Chairman of the American Railway Commission went to Moscow to act as special adviser to the Government in connection with the operation of Russian railways.

REPUDIATE REBEL REGIME.

Russian Officials in London Call Bolsheviki Traitors.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires made the following announcement to an interviewer this evening:

"The Russian Embassy and all the Russian officials in London wish it known that they do not recognize the authority of a band of traitors who have temporarily gained the upper hand in the capital and call themselves the Russian Government."

TORPEDO KILLS FIVE, SINKS AMERICAN SHIP

Unseen Submarine Destroys the D. N. Luckenbach, from New York, Off France.

TWO DAYS IN OPEN BOATS

Twenty-three Survivors Picked Up by a West-Bound Ship—Cargo for Allies Is Lost.

The first news of the sinking of the American steamship D. N. Luckenbach on Oct. 27 off the French coast, with the loss of five of her crew, was brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by Captain Gus Smith and twenty-three survivors of the crew, who arrived on a Danish steamship which rescued them from their lifeboats after they had been battling with the wind and sea for forty-eight hours.

Details of the torpedoing of the steamship were given by the Captain to the agents of the Luckenbach Steamship Company. At noon on Oct. 27 the D. N. Luckenbach was steaming about 11 knots, he said, when she was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side abaft the funnel. The torpedo was launched from an unseen submarine. The explosion presumably killed five members of the enerine room crew outright, as they were not seen again. The steamship foundered stern first in about twenty minutes.

The five men killed were Fred Olsen, second assistant engineer, a naturalized Norwegian, whose next of kin is George Olsen, father, of Frederikstad, Norway; A. Pena, third assistant engineer, whose wife lives at 363 East Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn; Domois Chromis, fireman; Bemis Evangelous, oiler, and Peter Vallianos, oiler.

There was a rough sea running, with a strong breeze, which made it difficult to launch the lifeboats and get them clear away from the ship's side. The Captain said that there were plenty of provisions and water in the boats, but the men suffered much from exposure during the two days before they were picked up by the Danish steamship.

The reason no report of the torpedoing was received previously was that the survivors were picked up by a west-bound steamship and there was no opportunity to communicate the news to an American or British warship. Captains of merchant vessels have strict orders not to use their wireless apparatus at sea as the messages could be picked up by enemy submarines.

The D. N. Luckenbach left New York on Oct. 13 with 3,000 tons of cargo for the Allies, which went down with the ship. She was an iron single screw steamship of 2,929 gross tonnage, 330 feet 2 inches long and of 38 feet 2 inches beam and 20 feet 2 inches depth of hold. She was built at Newcastle on Tyne in 1883 as the Lillburn Tower for the China trade and later became the Spanish steamship Pedro. She was captured in the Spanish-American war and her name was changed to Hector. After her purchase by the Luckenbach Company the vessel was renamed D. N. Luckenbach.

Two other vessels owned by the same company have had encounters recently with German submarines. The Lewis Luckenbach was torpedoed and sunk early in October with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of her crew, and on Oct. 19 the J. L. Luckenbach was saved from a similar fate by an American destroyer after a gun duel which lasted four hours. In the fight between the steamship and the submarine two of the American naval gunners and seven of the crew of the J. L. Luckenbach were wounded.

U-BOAT CAPTAINS FEAR THEIR CREWS

Officers Heavily Armed, While Sailors Are Searched for Weapons to Avert Mutiny.

LONDON, Oct. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captains of the German submarines are compelled constantly to carry their revolvers and to disarm the members of their crews to prevent mutiny and voluntary surrender to their enemies, according to an Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. He quotes a man who claims to know the conditions of the German submarine service as saying:

"For the last two months the U-boats have been putting to sea under very peculiar conditions. The commander and his second start heavily armed. The men, on the other hand, are searched for weapons before every embarkation. From some of the vessels all the rifles and other small arm ammunition have been removed. In some cases rifles are on board, but they are kept securely locked in their racks, and the key reposes in the commander's pocket.

"The reason for all these drastic precautions is to be found in the spirit of the men at present serving Germany beneath the waves.

"I will give you the psychological experience of the German submarine sailor. After his course of special training for the work he makes his first trip. His vessel has one or two narrow escapes from disaster, but returns safely to her base. The sailor goes ashore for his short leave, spends his pay, and enjoys himself. Then he makes a second trip and again returns after escaping death by inches.

"Gradually it dawns on him that luck of this kind cannot hold out forever and that eventually his fate is certain. From the moment that this realization forces itself upon him his duty becomes a veritable nightmare. He sets sail on each new cruise in the conviction that it will be his last. In the language of the English soldier, he is perpetually 'going over the top' and his period of strain is much more lengthy and nerve racking than that of the land fighter.

"The effect on his mind is easily to be understood. He begins to cast about him for some means of escape from this branch of the service, but he quickly realizes that his only chance of escape is that of capture and internment, either by an enemy or neutral power. It is this longing for capture which sends him to sea helpless and unarmed, while his officers bristle with the means of enforcing obedience and discipline.

"Every U-boat commander now has to face an added danger—that of his own men, who may seize the first opportunity of taking control of his vessel and delivering it to the enemy in exchange for their own lives."

GERMANS HOTLY SHELL PASSCHENDAELE POSTS

British Report Increased Artillery Activity at Several Places on Ypres Front.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The official communication from the War

AMERICANS SHIFTED IN TRENCHES AGAIN

Third Lot of Battalions Goes In by Starlight, Unknown to the Enemy.

HEROISM SHOWN IN RAIDS

Five Privates Repel Invading Party —Food for Thanksgiving Dinners Arrives.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13, (by The Associated Press.)—The second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets. The relief was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the Germans. The third series of battalions is now occupying the first line, having marched in on a brilliant starlight night.

Among the returned troops is the company which bore the brunt of the raid on the trenches by German shock troops. The battalions in the trenches had a good taste of shell fire during the first hours, the Germans using their artillery more heavily than usual and continuing steadily and the American batteries replying energetically.

There has been active patrolling in No Man's Land by the Americans and the enemy, but no clash between patrols has so far been reported.

The soldiers are rapidly becoming expert at patrol work, and their officers say they carry on in No Man's Land as if they had been at it for years. This is explained partly by the fact that activity in No Man's Land along the sector held by the Americans virtually is open warfare, which is distinctly an American game.

Already stories of the heroism of individual soldiers in trench raids are coming to light. Some men hesitate to tell what they have done, but are anxious and willing to tell what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugout as the Germans were about to enter the trenches. Standing, kneeling, and lying in front of the entrance they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts, from entering.

The Lieutenant who was knocked down three times by shell fire in the recent German raid in the American sector has described his experiences to The Associated Press. His face is covered with scratches from flying gravel.

"When the firing began I started back to the trench," he said. "The first thing I knew there was a crash. I seemed to see sparks shooting from all over my body. I started to crawl, and it seemed ages before my face hit the mud at the bottom of the trench. The same thing happened again a minute later. Then I picked myself up and started in another direction, a Corporal and two men joining me.

Officer Knocked Senseless.

"A shell burst a few feet from us on the parapet. I lost consciousness. When I came to all was black, and grenades were flying in all directions. I had lost my shrapnel helmet, but feeling around with my hands, I found one by the head of a man who was lying near me. I put it on and started away, stumbling over the body of the man, who was a Corporal.

"I went on and gathered some men. We spread ourselves out, expecting a heavy attack. As a matter of fact, I found out later that the raid was over and that the grenades we saw were being thrown by retreating Germans."

It is the opinion of all the officers that the troops are bearing up excellently under their first experience in the trenches. All are learning how to conduct themselves under fire, and learning also that shell fire, even when intense, is not so dangerous as it sounds.

So much shrapnel has fallen since the battalions of the second contingent in the trenches have taken their posts that the men have ceased to worry about it, hardly paying any more attention to it than to rain. The commander of one battalion said that since the men had entered the trenches mumps had caused more of them to go to the hospital than the enemy's fire.

The firing in this battalion's sector has been rather more intense than is usual for several nights. A heavy shell fell in a machine gun ammunition dump and exploded thirty boxes, bullets flying in all directions. The men near by threw themselves on the ground and no one was hurt.

A large shipment of turkeys, mince meat, cranberries, nuts, raisins, oranges, and sweet potatoes for the Thanksgiving dinner of the American soldiers has arrived in France. It will be distributed among the various instruction centres and villages where the troops are billeted. Other shipments will follow.

GERARD FLAYS TRAITORS.

Would Hang Them, Whether Americans or German-Americans.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 13.—The time for repentance of disloyal Americans and pro-German sympathizers has passed and the day is at hand when every person must decide whether he is for or against America, declared James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, in an address at a food conservation mass meeting here today.

"Americans are to be congratulated on their efforts to induce Germans in this country to be loyal, but there are still many under the protection of the American flag who are snakes in the grass," said the former Ambassador. "The time has come, however, when they must say straightforwardly whether they are for or against America.

"We should 'hog-tie' every disloyal German-American, feed every pacifist raw meat, and hang every traitor to a lamp post to insure success in this war. And our traitors are not all German-Americans. Some men high in public life are aiding the Prussian cause. There is no dirtier chapter in American politics than the crusade of these men, whose names you know."

HOUSE RECEIVES REPORTS.

Fellow-Members of Mission Tell of Progress in London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Colonel E. M. House, head of the American mission, called the members to a conference today and received reports on the progress of their deliberations with their British colleagues. He expressed himself as pleased with the splendid spirit of cooperation manifested.

The reports showed that the discussions had accomplished much in overcoming the difficulties heretofore caused by long-range conversations. The members also outlined to Colonel House what work remained to be done before they proceeded to the Paris conference.

The Colonel's callers today included Lord Northcliffe and Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice. In the afternoon he lunched with former Premier Asquith.

In the evening Ambassador Page gave an informal war ration dinner in honor of Rear Admiral William S. Benson. Those present included the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes; Admiral Jellicoe, Sir Edward Carson, Vice Admiral Sims, and the Earl of Wemyss.

Loan of $310,000,000 to France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A loan of $310,000,000 to France to cover expenditures in this country during November and December was made today by the Treasury. This makes the total credits extended to France $1,130,000,000 and the total of loans to all the Allies $3,-874,400,000.

Miss Wilson's Red Cross Check.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 13.—The Canadian Red Cross Society acknowledged today a check for $500 received from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, being part of the proceeds of a concert recently given in this city by Miss Wilson.

URGES WORKERS HERE TO FACE WAR DUTY

Sir Stephenson Kent Says Reverses Should Not Turn Us From Road on Which We Set Out.

Sir Stephenson Kent, Director General of Britain's Ministry of Munitions, speaking last night at a dinner given to the commission by the United Engineering Societies, declared that the nations at war must realize that a serious set back has been met because of reverses on the Italian front. He also said conditions in Russia were not as encouraging as they might be. Sir Stephenson in his address told how the troops on the firing line were dependent on the workers at home for the sinews of war.

"We are now called upon to face a very serious crisis," said Sir Stephenson. As allies we must look the facts in the face and realize that we have met with serious setbacks of late. The reverses on the Italian front and conditions in Russia are not as encouraging as they might be, but we cannot be turned from the road upon which we set out. Your race and my race are stickers and we propose to stick for a long time to come, let us hope forever. This war will not be won in a few days or weeks—it's going to be a long war and we must face the issue shoulder to shoulder."

"We realize that the success of the allied forces would not rest alone on the bravery of our soldiers in the trenches, but to a considerable degree upon the workers who remained behind to supply the sinews of war.

"We never had to abandon an offensive on our front for want of continuity of our supplies. We have impressed upon the employer the need, nay the wisdom of encouraging skilled laborers and mechanics, every gun, airplane, tent, and motor truck that is sent to the front is accompanied by skilled workman. It is for this reason we have encouraged the skilled mechanic and we point with pride to the fact that there has not been a strike since the formation of the Ministry of Munitions.

The commission yesterday conferred with the men who are in charge of American airplaine, motor truck, guns, shells, ships, and railway equipment manufacture. About seventy-five firms were represented at the conference held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Addresses were made and questions answered by Sir Stephenson Kent and by Commissioner G. W. Baillie.

Commissioner Baillie in his address told of the methods employed by the British in relieving the labor shortage, which, he said, was done chiefly by the widespread employment of women to do men's work. He declared that today there were about a million women working on munitions in England, the number of women employes being as high as 80 per cent. of the total in some shell plants. In one plant, he said, 94 per cent. of the workers were women.

Commissioner Baillie asserted that in every machinery operation, with the exception of some of the heavier shipbuilding work, women were employed on an equal scale with the men.

At a luncheon yesterday where the commission met the editors of the New York newspapers, and also the trade journals, Commissioner H. W. Garrod told of the need of this country settling its labor disputes.

BLEW UP A FORT ON OESEL ISLAND

Russian Officer Relates Thrilling Incidents of Naval Battle in Gulf of Riga.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Further details of the recent battle between the Russian and German fleets in the Gulf of Riga were disclosed here today by Lieutenant P. Tirbak, who is on his way to Washington, where he will be attached to the staff of the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhemetieff.

Lieutenant Tirbak, who was on the flagship of the Russian Admiral, said the fleet was handicapped in its engagement with the Germans by the shallow water in Moon Sound which prevented their modern ships from joining the battle. Russian forces on Oesel Island consisted of 5,600 infantrymen, said Lieutenant Tirbak. They were not supported by artillery and were opposed by five times their number. The Germans advanced under cover of their heavy warship guns after the destruction of the forts at Hundra and Soelo Sound.

Three of the four Russian regiments attempted to desert when they discovered the numbers of the enemy and were shot down in droves by the fourth regiment, which stood fast to its position and was slaughtered. Of the original 1,400 men in this regiment only fifteen survived, said the Lieutenant.

The Russian fortress at Zorel was deserted soon after the Germans gained a foothold on the island, and because he did not wish to see it captured, Lieutenant Tirbak set a time fuse to the munitions magazine and destroyed the fort. It was considered impregnable, as it had withstood the bombarding of the heavy shells of the enemy's navy and airplane squad.

Lieutenant Tirbak witnessed the sinking of the Russian battleship Slava, a relic of the Japanese-Russo war, which went down in the channel of Moon Sound. The sinking of this vessel blocked the channel and prevented the Germans from gaining access to the Gulf of Finland. The Lieutenant said this move was thought to be one of the most brilliant strategic actions of the Russian Navy in this war.

Lieutenant Tirbak is accompanied by Lieutenant G. Lordkipandize, another naval officer, who will be attached to Ambassador Bakhmatieff's staff.

CABLE RATE TO BE REDUCED.

New Tolls to South and Central America Effective Dec. 1.

The Mexican Telegraph Company and the Central and South American Telegraph Company, operating jointly the All-America Cables, announced a reduction in cable rates yesterday between North America and Central and South America, to take effect on Dec. 1.

The rate on regular traffic between the United States and Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, will be reduced fifteen cents, making the rate between New York and these countries 50 cents a word. Deferred rates will be reduced proportionally. The rate between the United States and Panama will be reduced 10 cents a word, making the rate 30 cents, and the rate between the United States and the Central American Republics will be reduced 6 cents, making the rate between Galveston and those republics 33 cents.

John L. Merrill, Second Vice President, called attention yesterday to the increase in trade between the United States and South America and the commercial importance of cables in the promotion of such trade. The quality of this service, Mr. Merrill added, is shown in the transmission between New York and Buenos Aires, an average of less than twenty minutes being maintained. When the companies were organized, Mr. Merrill said, back in 1882 the rate between the United States and Buenos Aires was $7.50 per word, and double words such as New York and San Francisco were counted as two words.

Mr. Merrill said that the Central and South American Telegraph Company had signed a contract with the Republic of Brazil for the extension of its All-American lines from Buenos Aires to Santos and Rio de Janeiro, and that the extensions of 1,200 and 1,300 miles, respectively, would be made as soon as possible after the war.

F. C. Payne Wins War Cross.

Frederick C. Payne of Bronxville, N. Y., volunteer ambulance driver with Harjis Unit No. 5, attached to the Sixty-sixth Division Chasseurs, received the Croix de Guerre on Oct. 17 for "courage and coolness in evacuating very badly wounded during the hottest time of an intense bombardment on Oct. 2, 1917."

TIGHTEN THE REINS ON ENEMY ALIENS

Government Revokes Permits of 50 and May Extend Order to 500 More.

ASKS POLICE TO CO-OPERATE

New Zone Regulations May Bar All Germans from the Waterfront.

In a general tightening of the reins on enemy aliens, following the suspicious fire which destroyed the plant of the Washburn Wire Company Sunday, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday began the revocation of the permits issued to unnaturalized Germans to live in barred waterfront zones. About 50 permits were revoked, and the Marshal's orders contemplate the revocation of between 400 and 500 more. Fifteen men from his office were set to work yesterday notifying these Germans that they must move within twenty-four hours.

In June Marshal McCarthy issued his order barring enemy aliens from the waterfront. A large number of permits were granted to Germans on the lower end of Manhattan to go within striking distance of piers and docks. Many Germans live along South and West Streets, for instance. The Marshal holds the power to revoke any permits granted by him, and has exercised his power. He does not wish it held that suspicion has been cast in particular upon the enemy aliens ordered to move, but that they are moved in accord with a general policy.

What is regarded by the Marshal as one of the biggest steps toward dealing with the enemy alien question was taken yesterday, when Police Commissioner Woods agreed to his suggestion that 25,000 Germans who applied for zone permits be brought to the notice of the police and their neighbors, so that they may know a watch is being kept upon them. Under the Marshal's plan the police on each post will visit the home, and other policemen the working place of each enemy alien and get acquainted with the Germans. At the same time the police will notify the neighbors of the German that they are living next to an enemy alien. The Marshal believes that in this manner the unnaturalized Germans of the city will have thousands of citizens constantly observing their actions, and will keep a far closer check upon them than could be kept by the limited force of the Marshal's office alone.

It is expected that within the next week there will be issued additional zone regulations which will have the effect of further barring Germans from the waterfront. It is the attitude of the authorities that the enemy alien problem has been well handled in this district. It was pointed out yesterday that the Washburn fire is the first in Manhattan since this country entered the war to which any suspicion of the work of enemy aliens was attached. It is the general attitude of the Marshal's office that the enemy alien who behaves should be treated leniently, and that strict coercion of a German-American who is loyal to this country would produce a strained situation which might result in encouragement, through resentment, to acts which would not occur otherwise. It was also pointed out that since the United States entered the war 23,000 ships have sailed from New York Harbor without any damage occurring to them from plots here. It was said that this experience was better than that of the Port of London.

The local United States authorities are turning their attention to the problem which will be created here when United States declares war on Austria. There are tens of thousands of unnaturalized Austrians working in New York in zones that are barred to Germans. The authorities have no power over these, so long as the United States is not at war with Austria. These men, hundreds of them, are in positions to damage shipping if they so desired. They work on piers, on lighters, and in loading ships, as well as in munition factories as machinists. It is the belief of many that these Austrians constitute a dangerous menace.

It is likely that there may come from the Attorney-General's office a definition of a "munitions" plant. There are perhaps no large plants in this district that are not doing some work, directly or indirectly for Government use. The definition of "munitions" plant now in force in this district is such that it is held that there is not a munition plant in New York City. It may be that the Attorney-General will rule that a plant doing a certain proportion of work for the Government of a certain kind is a munitions plant.

There has never been any step taken in this district to bar Germans from those plants, from which the President's proclamation said they should be barred, which are engaged in the manufacture of any product for the use of the army or navy. It was pointed out by a Federal official that this would be a tremendous undertaking, inasmuch as a strict observance of that section of the President's proclamation would include factories making uniforms, mills making flour for the Quartermaster's Department, factories making shoes for soldiers, and perhaps, even coal mines. These questions may form the subject of an early conference in Washington.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy yesterday continued his investigation of the Washburn fire. He examined seven or eight men who worked in the plant, but said upon adjourning the investigation until today, that so far as the Fire Department was concerned the origin of the blaze was still a mystery. The New York Board of Fire Underwriters is also conducting an investigation.

The fire insurance companies are aroused to the danger to the food and munition supply of the country and to their own business from fires in factories and storage houses, and are using every effort, in co-operation with local and national defense councils, to reduce hazards to a minimum. In New York City, it was learned yesterday, a comprehensive plan of fire prevention was put into effect some three months ago, and is now in maximum operation, under the direction of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

The work in New York City is under the general direction of F. J. T. Stewart of the Bureau of Survey of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, who three months ago became Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Inspection of the Committee on Industry and Employment of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Working under Mr. Stewart, between twenty and thirty expert Fire Inspectors, loaned by the insurance companies and underwriters of the city, keep a constant watch upon manufacturing plants and storage places.

A high official of one of the largest fire insurance companies in the city said that, in his opinion, Congress should amend the Espionage act to make any one who destroyed foodstuffs or munitions of war guilty of treason or espionage, whether the destroyed property was owned by the Government or private individuals.

AMERICA GETS NEUTRALS' FLEETS

Continued from Page 1.

dairy shipments continue to find their way to the Central Powers.

Wheat brought to the United States from Argentina and Australia will be milled in this country for re-export. The Food Administration has decided to export no more wheat from the country, but will send out only flour. This will save cargo space, furnish feedstuffs for American cattle, and guarantee a supply of flour to keep American mills running on full time.

No time has been set for turning over the neutral tonnage, but the ships held here now probably will be allowed to receive bunker coal as fast as they can obtain it. Many will make transatlantic voyages, carrying in part Belgian relief cargoes.

Arrangements for turning over the 40,000 tons of Swedish ships in American ports were completed some days ago.

ROUNDUP TO CHECK SPY MENACE SOON

Assistant Attorney General Fitts Forecasts Step to End Propaganda.

PRESIDENT TO ISSUE EDICT

Proclamation Requiring All Enemy Aliens to Register—Question Up in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Assistant Attorney General Fitts, in charge of criminal prosecutions for the Government, declared in an address tonight before the Washington Chamber of Commerce that enemy propagandists now working in this country soon would be rounded up and the spy menace largely eliminated. Special significance was attached to his statement, in view of the Government's pending plan to register all Germans within the country and place further restrictions on their movements.

"The few thousand criminal agitators who are trying to make it harder for this country to win the war and easier for a relentless enemy to reach us," said Judge Fitts, "will be brought under the mighty arm of the law. Day by day as the patience of the many become exhausted, the detested few who seek to betray or starve their country will be driven to cover.

"Disloyal Americans who encourage violence are actually few. Under the rule that it is always that which is unusual and out of the ordinary which attracts attention, the instances of violence and arson which are accomplished by these treacherous agents of the enemy seem to be great in number because it is so shocking that they should be at all."

Germany must be beaten, he said, to stop the organized dissemination by that Government of sedition and social unrest among populations of other countries while carefully suppressing it at home.

Proclamation Expected Soon.

President Wilson is expected to issue a proclamation soon requiring every enemy alien within the United States to register as a step toward ridding the country of spies and sabotage.

The Government has virtually decided that this procedure is the only way open for sifting from the millions Germans in the United States the few who are believed to be causing fires in munition plants, grain elevators and warehouses, and promoting propaganda injurious to America's prosecution of the war.

Attorney General Gregory took to the Cabinet meeting today for President Wilson's consideration a draft of regulations under which the registration might be carried out, following the program adopted by England and France for keeping a close watch over the activities of enemy subjects. The recent increase in the number of disastrous fires and indications of renewed operations of enemy propagandists has prompted officials to consider more radical steps against German residents than the restrictions heretofore imposed barring them from a half-mile zone about munition plants and Government property, without special Government permits.

Under the proposed registration plan Germans would have a specified time, probably several weeks, in which to report their names, occupations, and family or business connections to Postmasters or some other Government agency. Those not registered then would be rounded up and prosecuted, and officials believe that the failure of some to enroll would give valuable clues to the identity of suspicious persons whose conduct and interests might be carefully scrutinized.

For Periodical Reporting.

Some officials recommend that every enemy alien so registered be required to report periodically to the Government, in order that watch may be maintained over their movements. Under present conditions, Germans may move from one locality to another without hindrance providing they do not enter the barred zones about munition plants and Government establishments.

To assist Government agents in this work of watching dangerous aliens, a volunteer league of citizens has been organized and is reported to be enlarging its membership, particularly by the addition of employers and industrial leaders, who are in position to watch aliens employed in manufacturing plants. Thus the limited forces of Government agents hope to overcome the handicap peculiar to conditions in the United States, where the foreign populations are so large that adequate supervision could not possibly be maintained by professional Government investigators.

Only Germans could be compelled to register by a Presidential proclamation, since Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians are not classed as enemies under the espionage law. Congress might extend the restriction to those nationalities, however.

DESTROYERS THE TRUE MATCH FOR U-BOATS

More Effective Than Multitude of Anti-Submarine Inventions Submitted, Says Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Important progress has been made in the problem of locating submarines, after which their destruction is a comparatively simple matter, Secretary Daniels said today in a statement discussing the 40,000 separate suggestions, plans, or models of devices submitted to the Naval Consulting Board since the United States entered the war against Germany.

"The idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered," the Secretary said. "The more intimate knowledge the civilian obtains on this subject the more convinced he is that the submarine can be conquered by persistently hunting him down with the weapon of which he is most afraid. This is the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and typified in the modern torpedo-boat destroyer. Foreign naval authorities have frankly stated their admiration of the degree of perfection of American designs.

"In regard to the protection of ships against torpedo attacks, the undeniable evidence of recent months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel depends very largely on its speed and manoeuvring ability. There is a possibility that some artificial means of protecting cargo-carrying vessels may be found practicable. In no other field have so many suggestions or so many duplicate inventions been presented to the board."

The Secretary said that the thought of submarine defense could be sub-divided into three groups.

(1) Methods to accomplish the destruction of submarines involving detection and destruction after detection.

(2) Means of avoiding submarine attack, involving instructions for merchant vessels, proper handling of vessels, camouflage, smoke screens, and other confidential information known to American naval authorities.

(3) Protection of ships against torpedo hits.

All of the 40,000 suggestions submitted have received careful consideration, Mr. Daniels said, and much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. Many proposals, however, have been found to be impractical, largely due to the failure of inventors properly to inform themselves of certain fundamental principles.

The Naval Consulting Board and the Navy Department have prepared and are giving free distribution to pamphlets which give general information to inventors that they may avoid acting upon misconceptions as to fundamental principles, with consequent waste of effort.

CAPRONI MAKES FAST FLIGHT TO VIRGINIA

Covers 322 Miles From Mineola to Langley Field in Four Hours and Two Minutes.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Resnati, in the big Caproni biplane, carrying nine passengers, arrived at Langley Field, near Hampton, Va., at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon, having covered the distance of 322 miles from Mineola, L. I., in four hours and two minutes.

The Caproni biplane, that flew from Langley Field at Hampton Va., about three weeks ago, started on the homeward trip from Hempstead at 10:41 o'clock yesterday morning. Coming north from the home field the distance was made in four hours and eight minutes, and it was said that an effort would be made to beat this record time going south. Different crews, but consisting of the same number of persons of about the same total weight, were carried each time.

Yesterday the passengers consisted of Lieutenant Resnati of the Italian Aviation Corps, Captain H. K. Salmon, U. S. A., the alternate pilot; Lieut. Commander C. A. Davis, U. S. N., Lieutenant Edward B. Haggerty, Lieutenant A. S. Simoni, Captain William T. Willetts, Lieutenant H. E. Watson, U. S. A., and Privates John E. Neidhart and William J. Blackman, who served as mechanicians.

When the trip began a strong northeast wind was blowing, and the biplane flew low, less than an altitude of 500 feet until it had got well under way. The roar of its engines could be heard for miles and attracted a big crowd. The men were dressed in fur-lined coats and leggins, knit woolen helmets under leather caps, and were provided with writing tablets, on which to keep memoranda of the trip.

It was the intention of Lieutenant Resnati to follow the coast line and to make the trip in less than four hours. He thought there would be no difficulty about this because the wind favored him. The start yesterday was the third time that it had been attempted. On the two other occasions the motors failed to work satisfactorily, and it was determined to wait until everything was in perfect trim.

ZIONISTS GET TEXT OF BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

Balfour's Declaration Promises Defense of Jews' Rights in Palestine and Elsewhere.

The declaration by Great Britain of its purpose to facilitate the effort of the Zionists to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, which was formally announced by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Baron Rothschild, Vice President of the British Zionist Federation, on Nov. 3, carries with it a proviso that the establishment of a Jewish State in the Holy Land shall not in any way conflict with the rights of non-Jewish communities now existing in Palestine, and also carries pledges of Great Britain to oppose any project offered at the peace conference which might in any way impair the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Provisional Zionist Committee in this city has received from Dr. Chaim Weitzman, President of the British Zionist Committee, and Dr. Nachum Sokolow of the Inner Actions Committee a cable giving the complete text of the British proposal, which differs somewhat from the first reports published in this country. The full text of the British declaration is:

"His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

FRATERNIZING WITH FRENCH

Military Value Seen in American Soldiers' Comradeship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—American and French troops are fraternizing about the camps in France in a way that promises well for future joint operations. Private letters from American officers lay stress on the amicable relations that have been established between the men, despite the difference in language.

The soldiers go about in groups during their leisure hours, often with a French private strolling on each side of a big American, and all three laughing uproariously over their attempts to understand each other. The villages where the Americans are quartered are full of such scenes daily. When there is a boxing match or other trial of strength, the mixed audiences cheer the victor impartially, although each side shouts encouragement to its own men during the fight.

Thus a spirit of friendship and of mutual respect is being developed among the men who are to fight side by side, which no provision by the leaders of the two armies could have secured. In this officers here see a gain of priceless military value.

AIRMEN BOMB VLISSEGHEM.

British, in Haze, Attack German Airdrome in Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An Admiralty communication dealing with aerial activity of the British naval forces on Monday says:

In the afternoon of Nov. 12 naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the Vlisseghem (Belgium) airdrome. Several bombs were dropped on the objectives. The visibility was only fair, owing to the haze.

During patrols which have been carried out several engagements with enemy aircraft have taken place, in one of which a hostile scout was shot down in flames. All our machines returned safely.

A MOVE BY ARGENTINA.

Will Send Military Mission to France, Naval Mission Here.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—It is announced that the Argentine Congress will grant authorization at an early date to the Government to arrange for a military mission to France and a naval mission to England and the United States.

The newspapers comment favorably on the proposal.

CONVICT GERMAN PUBLISHER

Orth Awaits Sentence for Aiding Atlanta Prisoner to Escape.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—Albert Orth, publisher of the Deutsche Zeitung of Charleston, S. C., was convicted in the Federal Court here today of aiding a German prisoner to escape from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Judge Smith announced he would await the hearing of four other charges in the indictment against Orth before passing sentence.

British Parliament Prolonged.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The House of Commons today adopted a bill extending the life of the Parliament for another eight months, carrying it to July 30. This is the fourth time the life of the Parliament has been prolonged.

Europe to Get Wilson's Labor Talk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson's speech to the American Federation of Labor is to be printed in various languages and distributed throughout Europe.

CHINA STANDS UPON RIGHTS AS NATION

Declines to be Bound by the American-Japanese Agreement Concerning Her.

REFRAINS FROM PROTEST

Merely Makes Declaration of Principle So Worded as to Require No Answer from Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Developments today clarified the atmosphere with respect to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the exchange of notes recently effected between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, concerning the Far East and China.

China has made no protest against the exchange of these notes, which bind the United States and Japan to maintain the open door in China, and stipulate that this Government recognizes that Japan has special interests with respect to China. The text of the communication which the Chinese Minister yesterday delivered at the State Department under instructions from his Foreign Office, shows that, instead of protesting against the recent exchange of notes the Chinese Government contents itself with making a declaration of principle—the principle that the Chinese Government will not allow herself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations.

The communication places China on record as not being bound by the Lansing-Ishii treaty. The form of the communication was such that it calls for no reply. It will probably be filed without being answered, beyond the usual courteous acknowledgment, unless China presents a communication calling for an answer.

The State Department made public the text of the Chinese Minister's communication in this form:

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have recently, in order to silence mischievous reports, effected an exchange of notes at Washington concerning their desires and intentions with regard to China. Copies of the said notes have been communicated to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Minister at Peking, and the Chinese Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding, hastens to make the following declaration so as to make known the views of the Government.

"The principle adopted by the Chinese Government toward the friendly nations has always been one of justice and equality, and consequently the rights enjoyed by the friendly nations derived from the treaties have been constantly respected, and so even with the special relations between countries created by the fact of territorial contiguity it is only in so far as they have already been provided for in her existing treaties.

"Hereafter the Chinese Government will still adhere to the principles hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Government will not allow itself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations."

JAIL MILWAUKEE ALDERMAN.

Seidel's Socialistic Meeting Broken Up by Ill-Smelling Bomb.

HORICON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Emil Seidel, Milwaukee Alderman and Socialist, was arrested and held in the city jail last night on a charge of "using language tending to provoke an assault and breach of peace."

During the use of the City Hall and a local lodge auditorium, Mr. Seidel held forth in the home of Leo Burow. According to auditors he severely attacked officials of the State and nation. The meeting ended abruptly when some one in the audience threw an improvised chemical bomb of exceedingly unpleasant olfactory quality. The arrest followed.

Seidel was released on bail this forenoon. A hearing in his case has been set for Nov. 26.

SHARP FIGHT IN MACEDONIA.

Italians Beat Off Attack at Bend of Cerna River.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The War Office communication issued tonight records an infantry attack in Macedonia yesterday which was repulsed by Italian troops. The communication says:

The artillery activity was particularly spirited at the Cerna bend and west of Lake Ochrida; rather feeble on the rest of the front. At the Cerna bend and Hill 1,050 the artillery action was followed by an enemy attack which was repulsed by Italian troops.

EXPERTS SAY TEUTONS CANNOT BE STARVED

But Condition of Population in Central Empires Is Said to be Very Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The theory long held by the exponents of the blue water and other schools here that Germany could be defeated by a strict blockade has come to be abandoned with the successive increases of her territorial holdings. It is now recognized here that, useful as will be the blockade, which with the measures taken by America seems likely to reach a high pitch of perfection, it will not be sufficient to obtain a war decision.

A review of the internal situation in Germany, compiled from a close study of newspapers, official documents, and statements from reliable sources, shows the greatest distress, but no chance of the reducing of the Central Powers by economic means. There is much war weariness and discontent, but no chance of starving the country as a beleaguered fortress.

Letters found on prisoners describe epidemics of dysentery, tuberculosis, cholera, and hunger typhus. These are probably exaggerated, and more importance is attached to the reports of neutral doctors, leaving Germany, on special food diseases, such as perforated intestines and night blindness, in which the sufferer is blind in twilight.

The Frankfurter Zeitung speaks openly of the probability of conditions "leading to the elimination of the weaker part of the population."

In Munich the births last year were only 8,400, and the deaths 12,400. In comparison the births of the year before the war were 12,900, and the deaths 9,700. An insurance journal states that the mortality among the civilian population is now as great as at the front.

Another sign of want is the steady flow home of Dutch and Scandinavian workmen, despite the high German wages and the sending of German conscripts to Switzerland to be fed up for fighting.

One aspect of the straitened circumstances of Germany from a military point of view was mentioned to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a high British officer as his actual experience. He observed a number of prisoners taken on the Western front, apparently boys of 15 and 16. Investigation showed them to be two or three years older, and he suggested that their stunted growth was due to lack of food, and malnutrition, during the period of adolescence.

Dominance Without Arrogance In My Officers' Uniforms

YOU who have honored me by complimenting my style in "cits," will find its messmate in my "regimentals." Dominance without arrogance; personality with no hint of puppy or prig; West Point sailing down to meet New York.

O. D. Heavy-Weight Serge Blouse and Breeches, $40 and $45. Heavy Melton Service Greatcoats, $45.

Rubberized Trench Coats with Detachable Knitted Fleece Lining, $25. Heavy O. D. Waterproof Coats with Detachable Sheepskin Lining, $45.

Also the correct accoutrements, Puttees, Caps, Khaki Shirts and Kerchiefs, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Woolen Socks and the like.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ISN'T IT?

Buying machine-made clothes when you can buy hand-tailored clothes for the same money is about as sensible as buying yesterday morning's paper this morning, or hanging up a 1917 almanac on January 1st next, or kissing your wife's picture when your wife is present!

Why spend your money or your affections on replicas, when it costs you no more to get the real thing?

Men's Ready for Service
Suits and Overcoats . $25 to $60
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FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 6 West 38th Street
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HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY, WEDNESDAY

An Exceptional Sale of

About Two Hundred

WOMEN'S TAILLEUR SUITS

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44.00

This collection of suits has been assembled from the regular stock and features the season's smartest modes. Chic short coat models and medium length coats trimmed with Hudson seal, nutria or beaver. Also several strictly mannish tailored styles in velour, silvertone, broadcloth, Rayonnier cloth and tricotine.

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

C 1917

TEUTONS AS LOOTERS IN BOXER CAMPAIGN

Letters, Long Secret, Reveal That Gen. Chaffee Protested to von Waldersee.

GERMAN MARSHAL ANGRY

Returned American Communication and Wrote That He Was "Unfavorably Impressed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Nearly seventeen years after it was filed there has been found in the records of the War Department a protest which the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee sent to the German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, then commanding the allied forces sent to the relief of the Peking legations, in which General Chaffee called the Marshal's attention to the fact that the German troops under his command were looting the ancient Chinese observatory at Peking.

In that letter Chaffee, who was as blunt in speech as he was efficient in action, told Waldersee that the United States Government "would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort." Instead of putting an end to the looting Waldersee sent a curt reply to Chaffee, in which he stated that the protest of the American commander impressed him "most unfavorably."

Many Other Outrages.

But the looting of the Peking Observatory said to be the oldest in the world, was only an incident of the Boxer campaign so far as the Germans who took part in that expedition were concerned. There are today in the army of the United States officers who can tell the story of outrages committed upon unoffending and helpless Chinese, of petty and grand larceny, and of an overweaningness on the part of the Germans that caused every officer of the other nations who took part in the march on Pekin, and the subsequent occupation of the Chinese capital, to look upon the Germans more as enemies than anything else. The records fail to show where the soldiers of other nations ever referred to them as "comrades."

Von Waldersee never forgave Chaffee for calling him to account and officers who were members of Chaffee's staff during that stormy year tell the story to this day of the contempt in which the famous American General held Waldersee, who by reason of rank was his commanding officer at the time. Berlin protested to Washington, but Chaffee got the facts home ahead of the protest and Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, upheld the action of Chaffee and the reprimand that the Kaiser sought so hard to have made was never forthcoming.

The looting by Germans began several weeks before General Chaffee decided to ignore the military proprieties and to call his superior officer to account. Report after report was made to the General concerning the conduct of the Germans, and finally when word came to him that they had begun the systematic and thorough looting of the observatory, which is sacred in Chinese eyes, he decided to act.

He wrote a letter to Waldersee, and handed it to Lieutenant Edgar T. Collins, then an aide on his staff, with instructions to personally deliver it to the German Field Marshal. Collins, who is now a Colonel and Chief of Staff of the national army division at Wrightstown, delivered the letter within half an hour after Chaffee handed it to him. This is the letter found today in the files of the War Department:

Complaint to Waldersee.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition,
Peking, China, Dec. 3, 1900.

Your Excellency: Having heard that the astronomical instruments are being removed from the Observatory, an officer of my staff went there yesterday and on his return confirms the report.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that my Government would vehemently denounce an officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will sincerely regret to learn that any nation with which it co-operated to relieve the besieged legations in Peking authorized or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of the Observatory.

As commander of one of the four co-operating columns which relieved the legations on Aug. 14, I make to you respectful protest in this matter, and shall inform my Government of the fact.

With assurances of high esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General, U. S. V., Commanding U. S. Troops, China Relief Expedition.

To Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commanding Allied Forces in China.

Collins, then, as now, the typical West Point regular, was admitted immediately into the presence of Waldersee. He saluted and uttered the customary military greeting, "With the compliments of General Chaffee," and handed to the German the envelope containing the letter.

Waldersee thought it was an ordinary military request. By the time he finished reading the letter he was angry through and through. He hurriedly dictated a short reply using the German language. The late General Theodore Schwan, who was a member of Chaffee's staff, translated it into English.

So angry was Waldersee that he sent two letters. The translation follows:

Marshal "Unfavorably Impressed."

Peking, China, Dec. 31, 1900.

Your Excellency: I beg most respectfully to inform you that the communication of this date respecting the instruments of the Observatory has impressed me most unfavorably, not only in respect to its form but regarding its substance as well.

I am not in a situation to receive utterances of this kind, and permit myself very resoectfully to place the accompanying communication at your Excellency's disposal.

With high esteem, I remain, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WALDERSEE,
Field Marshal General.

To His Excellency General Chaffee, General and Chief American Troops in East Asia, Peking.

[Translation by General Schwan.]
[Inclosure Translation.]

Peking, China, December 3rd, 1900.

His Excellency General Chaffee, Commander in Chief U. S. forces in East Asia, Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully inform you that I am very much astonished at the form and contents of your letter of December 3rd.

I am not in a position to stand those expressions, and I take the liberty to herewith return your letter.

Your obedient servant,

WALDERSEE.

Baker Gives Out Letters.

Colonel Collins has often told the story of Chaffee's actions to his friends. No young officer of his time was closer to Chaffee than Collins, and officers who know Collins, but who do not know the facts of the German part of the Chinese expedition, have often expressed a desire to know exactly why Collins always appeared to be just a little more pro-Ally than any other pro-Ally officer in the regular army. Colonel Collins told the story to a member of THE TIMES staff shortly after the outbreak of the present war, but it was not until the letters were found in the files of the War Department today that their publication was authorized by Secretary Baker.

Another officer of the army who was with Chaffee and who knows all the facts as to the brutal behavior of the German personnel in the international force under Waldersee is Captain James F. Drouillard, who was a Lieutenant in the famous Ninth United States Infantry at the time of the Boxer troubles. The Ninth, together with the Marines under the late Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, bore the brunt of the fight as far as the Americans were concerned.

Captain Drouillard told a TIMES reporter more than a year ago that what the Germans were doing in Belgium, in northern France, and in Serbia was simply a continuation of the policy that they had followed during the Boxer troubles.

Soldiers who participated in the expedition have even charged the poisoning of wells and the outraging of women by the German troops which went to Peking under Waldersee.

Another Chaffee Letter.

It is believed that the War Department files contain the text of at least one other protest made by General Chaffee regarding the actions of the Germans, and if that protest is found it is believed that it will disclose the fact that Chaffee told Waldersee that "if you don't put a stop to it, I will."

In the records of the foreign relations of the United States for 1900 there appears a letter written by the Kaiser to President McKinley. The letter was written a few days after Field Marshal von Waldersee, because of his rank, was appointed to command the allied troops ordered to the relief of the legations in Peking.

"I received with pleasure," the Kaiser wrote, "the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one Commander in Chief. The brave army of your country which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee."

This was the only letter written by the Kaiser on the subject. There is no record of any official appreciation having been expressed by the United States, or any of the other foreign Governments, regarding Waldersee as a Commander in Chief, after the Boxer troubles were settled.

TO CLOSE EXEMPTION CASES

Provost Marshal General's Regulations to Fill Camps at Once.

The great number of drafted men seeking to have their cases reopened and their claims for exemption reconsidered has so interfered with the raising and training of the national army that Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder yesterday set aside regulations governing the reopening of cases promulgated by him on Sept. 27 and substituted for them regulations designed for the quick disposition of all applications for the reopening of cases.

Roger B. Wood, who directs the operation of the draft law in New York, gave out last night a telegram received by him from the Provost Marshal General, in which the new regulations were embodied, and added that the situation in New York required such treatment as that now provided. He said that, since Sept. 27, he had considered from 3,000 to 5,000 applications of men who anted their cases reopened, and that in 95 per cent. of the cases he had found that the applicants had received full justice from local and district boards and had no merit in their claims. At least 4½ of the 5 per cent. of cases that had merit, he said, concerned aliens who, through ignorance or stupidity, had failed to fill their original papers properly. The procedure from today on, says the Provost Marshal General, shall be as follows:

"Any person already inducted into military service who claims that he has not had a full and fair hearing may apply to the commanding officer of his mobilization camp within seven days after his arrival at the mobilization camp to be discharged. If the commanding officer desires information he may request the Adjutant General of the State to investigate the facts, and the Adjutant General of the State forthwith shall call upon the proper board for a full report."

The cases of men certified for service by the local board to the District Board, but not yet certified back from the District Board to the local board, and the cases of drafted men awaiting induction into military service after all preliminaries of procedure are completed, "may be reopened," according to the telegram, "only when the claim for such reopening is filed with the Adjutant General of the State within ten days after the date of this telegram.

WILSON ADVICE ENDS STRIKE AT NEWARK

Return of 6,000 Men to Shipbuilding Plants Directly Due to Buffalo Speech.

LEADERS DEMAND ACTION

Business Agents of 20 Unions Direct Employes to Resume Work at Once.

The most momentous immediate result of the President's speech before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo yesterday was the return to work of 6,000 men who on Monday had left work on Government shipyards, army supply depots, and storage warehouses near Newark, N. J.

The business agents of twenty unions affected by the strike decided yesterday to direct their men to return to work after telegrams had been received from labor leaders in Buffalo telling of the plan for settling labor troubles with the Government, which had been adopted after the President's speech. The telegram which put an end to the strike was from John Donlin, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who reported that a committee had been appointed to confer with President Wilson over the labor situation in Newark. A score of other telegrams were received by local labor leaders in Newark, all in favor of an immediate end of the strike.

The men who returned to work yesterday were 1,500 employes of the Foundation Company, which is building a shipyard in the Kearny Meadows for the construction of wooden ships for the Shipping Board; 3,000 workmen of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, erecting a shipyard in the Kearny Meadows for the same work, and 1,500 employes of Snare & Triest, Inc., which is building storage warehouses for the Quartermaster's Department in the Kearny Meadows. Plans had been made yesterday to call out 2,500 employes of the MacArthur Brothers Corporation, which is building supply depots for the army at the Port Newark Terminal. This strike order was canceled after the news from Buffalo.

The 6,000 who struck were called out, not because they had grievances against the concerns employing them, but by way of a protest to the United States Government against the methods of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, which has been, it was alleged, employing only non-union men. The Lackawanna Company is building a shipyard near Newark for the Submarine Boat Corporation, which has a contract to manufacture a large number of fabricated steel ships of the standard pattern adopted by the Shipping Board.

The Lackawanna Company has 1,200 men employed at present and intends to increase its force to 9,000 men during the month. The union leaders insist that this concern has refused to give employment to union men. Because of the lack of organization of workmen at this plant no strike could be declared, so that the Newark labor leader sought to deliver a blow at it through the sides of the companies employing union men on the Government work.

The Lackawanna Company officials have stated that they would employ union men but would not refuse employment to non-union men. The labor leaders insist that, in nearly every case, the company has rejected union men who applied there for work.

RAID I. W. W. CONVENTION.

Fifty Delegates, Including One Woman, Taken in Custody in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Federal officers and the police today raided a meeting here of the Industrial Workers of the World, arresting about fifty persons.

The meeting was made up of delegates claiming to represent North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The "convention" met here on Monday, but the proceedings have not been made public.

United States Marshal Flynn, Police Captain Heitfeld, and a posse entered the hall late today, arrested all the delegates, and seized all the records that could be found. The officers declined to state the grounds upon which the raid was made, except that the order came from Washington. The prisoners, including one woman, were held for investigation.

Last day tomorrow

You know the old joke about the Christmas cigars.
See that you send him good ones "Over There." Make it

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"

You must send them tomorrow to "catch" Christmas.

Boxes of 25 and 50—
$2.25 and up.

Where good cigars are sold.

CORRECTION!

In yesterday's Times, through error, yesterday was announced as the last day to send Jean Valjean cigars across to the soldiers. It should have stated Thursday as the final day.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

ORDERS FOR INDIVIDUALLY MONOGRAMMED

HOLIDAY GIFTS

SHOULD BE PLACED NOW TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

The L. B. Card ledger ideal for mechanical posting

Time is an important factor in accounting work—next to *accuracy*. More time is wasted in ordinary ledger work in finding an account than in the actual posting.

The L. B. Card ledger cuts down the finding *time*—the cards have the essential properties for quick handling, the guides make accounts easy to find, and the trays hold the cards in correct working position.

It means *accuracy* too—every account is automatically kept up-to-date, and daily proved, thus cutting out the chances to make mistakes.

The L. B. Card ledger mechanically posted means *speed-with-accuracy*. That's why banks and commercial houses everywhere have adopted it.

And that's why you should inquire into it. Our new booklet makes clear its advantages—for *all* accounting work. A letter or phone call will bring you a copy.

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems — Founded 1876 — Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York

Forty salesrooms in leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

HEED PRESIDENT, CALL OFF STRIKES

Continued from Page 1.

an attempt before the end of the convention to break up one of the centres of Socialist and pacifist activity.

The resolution submitted by Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York, for the breaking up of the United Hebrew Trades, which include a very large number of those who were in discord with the Gompers administration and the support of the war, is going to be supported vigorously by the organization and is expected to find much favor among many of the delegates who are inclined to look with disfavor on the segregation of labor organizations by race and religion. At present the outlook is that this motion will be carried.

There appear to be likely two or three opportunities for the Socialist and pacifist minority to start a fight and try its strength on the floor. There is a possibility that they will attempt a disturbance if there is much discussion of the report on Russian conditions which is to be delivered, probably in the latter part of this week, by James Duncan, First Vice President of the federation, who was a member of the Root Mission to Russia.

The Resolutions Committee has received several hundred proposed resolutions, all of which have to be reported out, whether adversely considered or not. One of these, submitted by a delegate from Milwaukee who is said to be closely affiliated with Victor Berger and other Socialist leaders there, calls in general and rather ambiguous terms for the rights of free speech and a free press, "now unconstitutionally withheld by a technicality." This may afford a chance to the radicals to expound their views on the floor with some hope of gaining support from delegates of moderate opinions who would not stand with the pacifists on a straight-out issue of support of the Government during the war.

During this morning's session there was some argument over a proposal to have the entire proceedings of the convention reported stenographically. Delegates charged that several detective organizations had advertised that they had full information of everything going on, and even had delegates in their pay, and it was suggested that these men might deliberately make statements that might tend to throw labor into disrepute. Other objectors to the proposal thought that some bona fide labor leader in all loyalty to his cause, but speaking hastily might make some ill-judged remarks, which would have the same effect.

Joseph D. Cannon, a miner delegate, well known for his pacifist activities, said that Secret Service men and spotters were keeping their eyes on the convention and that verbatim reports would prevent the possibility of misrepresentation.

"If anybody is reckless enough to say anything he should not," he said, "let him stand for it."

Mr. Gompers declared his disbelief that any delegate was in the pay of a detective agency, and it was finally decided not to publish verbatim reports.

Mr. Gompers's speech to the federation, which is expected to touch on important points of policy, probably will be delivered tomorrow morning.

Donlin's Request Voted Down.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—No action on the question of calling off strikes at Watertown, Quincy, and on other Government work will be taken here until the delegates from this city to the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo return and report, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Building Trades Council of Boston and Quincy.

At a meeting of delegates from local bodies a suggestion from John Donlin, International President of the Building Trades Department, that the men return pending adjustment of their grievances, was voted down, according to a statement issued by James Walsh, Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

LONDON PRAISE FOR WILSON.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—The Morning Post today pays a tribute to President Wilson, saying: "We wish some of our own Ministers would acquire President Wilson's knack of saying the right thing at the right time."

The newspaper goes on to say that President Wilson's Buffalo address, although simple in form, was irresistible in its effect. It adds that Premier Lloyd George, who in his Paris speech "made a well-justified if rather a daring contrast between rhetoric and realty, might have illustrated his point from the utterances of President Wilson, who has the rare gift for touching realities in a phrase—a gift that is peculiar to true leadership."

Referring to pacifists, The Morning Post says President Wilson has done more to discredit their always mischievous and sometimes malicious activities than any other influence.

"He has given not only to his own countrymen, but to all the Allies," says the newspaper, "just the forthright and unflinching lead they needed—a lead he always renews unfailingly when it is most needed. As we said, President Wilson is a good man to go tiger hunting with."

The Daily Mail, commenting on the Buffalo speech, says it deserves a high place in the literature of liberty.

"There has been nothing more impressive since the United States entered the war," says The Daily Mail, "than the attitude and demeanor of American labor. The working men and and women of the United States, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, have displayed the practical patriotism which is the supreme test and proof of American earnestness and American unity."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Today

Large Price Reduction

Women's Evening Gowns

Reduced to **38.00**

Heretofore $49.50 to $79.50

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful gowns for the theatre, the dance, the restaurant and patriotic entertainments; made of chiffon velvet, brocaded satin, crepe satin or silk net.

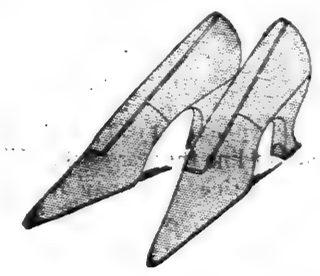
The trimming of bugle beads, pearl beads, gold or silver lace, gives an air of elegance. The colors are black, white, Copenhagen, Du Barry rose or delicately tinted evening shades.

NO EXCHANGES — NO CREDITS

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York



Beautiful Evening Slippers

¶ For winter gayeties we have a selection of Evening Slippers that go far toward the making of a perfect costume.

¶ Of particular interest is a slender, graceful model to be had in *Cloth of Silver or Gold*.....$6.50

¶ Newest of all slippers are those of *Gun Metal Silver Cloth, Bronze Gold Cloth, Rose Silver Cloth, Aluminum Silver and Dull Gold Cloth*.....$7.50

¶ With hand turned soles and covered Louis XVI. Heels, these slippers would be *delightful luxuries*—except for their *low prices*.

¶ Please remember that this is but a hint of the many charming models we have produced for women who realize that the choice of Evening Slippers is a fine point to which careful attention must be given.

The **Columbia Shop**

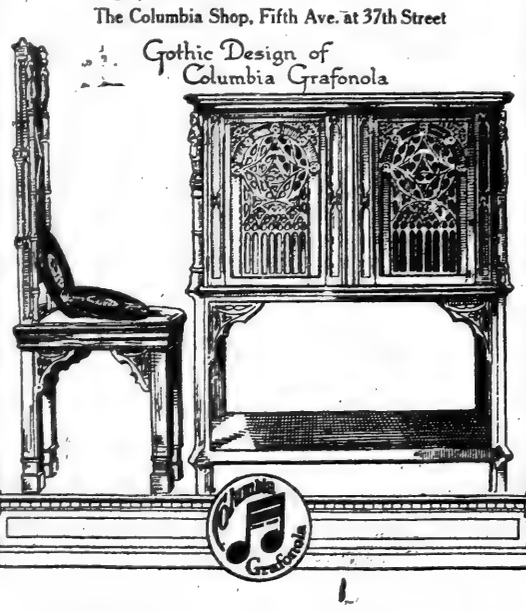
GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

CAN you picture this quaint Gothic Grafonola in your living-room? It is a delight to the eye as well as to the ear. It is a design worthy of the superb beauty of Columbia tone. You can see this and many other equally handsome period Grafonolas in the Fifth Avenue Columbia Shop. Any of them will be sent to your home for trial. Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

The Columbia Shop, Fifth Ave. at 37th Street

Gothic Design of Columbia Grafonola



Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

Now offer on the Sixth Floor, Exclusive Models in

Chauffeurs' Livery for Town Cars

In Claret, Green, Brown, Blue and Black

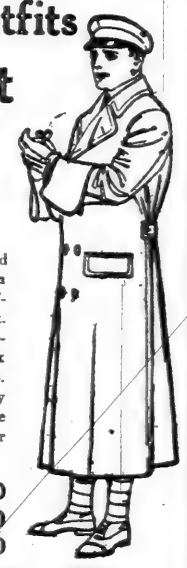
These liveries are the product of a highly specialized tailoring organization devoted exclusively to the production of motor apparel of an unusually high order. Each uniform is made of All-Wool Cloth, and tailored throughout in a manner that will appeal to the most critical motor car owner.

Suits.....$55
Overcoats.....$60 to $75

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match



Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap. All made of fine gray worsted whipcord — the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
Overcoat..$28.00
Cap.....$2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

LABOR WANTS DILLON KEPT AS FOOD HEAD

Requests Governor Whitman That He Be Retained in State Service.

ALLEGE UNFAIR TREATMENT

Secretary Betts of State Commission Says He Knows of No Plan to Drop Commissioner.

Through a letter sent yesterday to Charles H. Betts, Secretary of the New York State Food Commission, the Labor Food Conference informed Governor Whitman yesterday that under the reorganization of State departments to comply with the new food law, labor wants John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Food and Markets, retained in the service of the State. The Labor Food Conference is made up of representatives of the Central Federated Union, the General Labor Union, the United Hebrew Trades, the Labor Forum, and the Women's Trade Union League. It claims a representation of 500,000 labor men and women.

The letter is signed by Carl Beck, Secretary of the conference. He agrees with Mr. Dillon that the administration has slighted the Food and Market Department, and says that the consumers have long wondered why the Department of Agriculture, "with nothing to do," could get $1,500,000 while Dillon was "hamstrung" so he could do little. With a fraction of this money, Mr. Beck says, Mr. Dillon could have built and operated a city pasteurization plant which would have demonstrated what the cost of milk distribution should really be.

"Dealers who list $9,000,000 of their capital as 'good will,' and admit they are paying interest on $80,000,000 had their agents at the Milk Committee hearing where Dillon testified to heckle him," said Mr. Beck. "Their interest was to show what it cost to produce milk—well, that it 'cost' all they had been able to get out of the game of distributing it."

Mr. Beck, after charging that Dillon has had to use his entire salary to sustain the work of his department, continues:

We noted that over $1,000,000 was appropriated for the New York State Food Commission, $500,000 for the State Food Supply Commission, $1,000,000 for the State Defense Council, and $1,000,000 for the Council of Farms and Markets.

In looking up representatives of these various departments, we found that Jacob Gould Schurman was one of the Commissioners of the new State Food Commission. His public reputation as a close associate of organized politicians was such that labor people could not have confidence in his disinterestedness.

The third member of this commission, a farmer head of the Department of Agriculture, had had over a million a year to spend in that department, and it was precisely because he spent it to produce mountains of pamphlets but no constructive results, that the farmers demanded the creation of Dillon's department.

It was precisely because the people are tired of these everlasting pamphlets that our labor forces turned to Dillon for a program of action which they, with the farmers, now propose to see through to a finish.

Today our labor people when they want to see their Federal food administrator, Arthur Williams, have to enter the offices of a much-disturbed public service corporation, only to find their food administrator ensconsed in one of its inner offices. They find him saying that certain things cannot be done to eliminate middlemen's profits and middlemen's power to fix the weal or woe of farm producer and city consumer. Mr. Dillon says they can be done.

It is stated by the Labor Conference that Commissioner Dillon has won the trust of the farmers and of labor in this city because he has tried to do things under a handicap, and because he has not had a square deal from the State Administration. Labor, Mr. Beck says, wants Mr Betts to understand that there were gross sins of omission in Albany, and that labor had not been blind to them. It is not the intention of the laboring men, for whose interest the conference believes Commissioner Dillon has been working, to see the Commissioner thrown into the discard either for personal reasons or because he is too radical to suit some who do not want existing conditions interferred with.

"We propose to act in this case," continued Mr. Beck, "not as one of politics or personalities, but as one in which this question is involved: Shall the organized farmers up-State and the organized workers in the cities stand by in silence and see the department which has won their confidence by delivering the goods sidetracked and ignored at a time when we need the greatest possible amount of fearless expert service in the food field?"

Labor was also interested and much pleased by a report in an afternoon paper that Mr. Dillon was slated by the new City Administration to succeed Henry Moskowitz as Commissioner of Markets. Judge Hylan said later in the day that he was not going to consider appointments until after the first of the month. Mr. Dillon had not been recommended to him for appointment. Commissioner Dillon laughed when he heard the news.

After Commissioner Dillon testified before the Mayor's Milk Committee several days ago he gave an interview in which he charged Governor Whitman and the State Administration with being unfriendly to his department, and with having handicapped it by indirect legislation and lack of proper appropriation This statement brought a reply from Secretary Betts of the Food Commission, who said that Mr. Dillon had not been handicapped because of lack of funds. He said that Mr. Dillon had been well treated by the Governor. It was this statement by Mr. Betts that aroused the Labor Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Secretary Charles H. Betts of the, State Food Commission. who was today elected Secretary of the State Council of Foods and Markets, said that at the meeting of the council a resolution was adopted which directed the heads of the various bureaus taken over by the State Council to report to Chairman John Mitchell during the time that the various activities are being classified. So far as Mr. Betts knows there is no disposition to drop Jonn J. Dillon as Commissioner of Foods and Markets. He will be under Mitchell's direction for a time. The letter answering Betts has not been received here.

There is talk here that Calvin J. Huson, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, is to have some position under the new Food Administration. It may be that he is slated for Dillon's job. No one can say positively it this is so.

BAKER REVERSES HIS CAMP POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

tary Baker will announce the duty to which the 8,000 men for whom there is no command will be assigned. According to members of the General Staff, these men could be used as additional instructors at the national army camps, and in the opinion of some military experts, should be concentrated in one camp and advanced instruction given to them.

The Adjutant General of the Army has notified commanders of National Guard divisions that reserve officers attached to guard units will be permitted to transfer into guard organizations on their own application, and that those so doing will lose their status as reserve officers. The order provides also that reserve officers attached to guard organizations who do not transfer to the guard will not be eligible for promotion until all surplus guard officers receive active assignments. As it was put in an official statement: "Reserve corps officers are eligible for appointment or promotion in National Guard divisions only after all available and suitable National Guard material in the unit has been utilized."

A great many officers of the National Guard have been left without active duty or command on account of the amalgamation of guard units. Two and sometimes three guard regiments have been merged into one, which left a large number of guard officers without troops. This brought a protest from many quarters, as it was supposed that the surplus guard officers would be dropped from the army rolls or placed on the inactive list, but the War Department now announces that all of the surplus guard officers will be retained. As fast as vacancies occur in guard commands these surplus officers will be provided for, and after all have been assigned the reserve officers attached to National Guard divisions will have their chance.

The announcement of the War Department in this connection reads:

"No National Guard officers rendered surplus in the reorganization will be demoted or discharged as a result of the changes, but all will be utilized in the formation of corps troops, army troops, &c."

The order issued by the War Department and explained in the statement issued this evening disposes of the uncertainty as to the status of reserve officers who remain with National Guard divisions. Those who have elected to retain their status in the Officers' Reserve Corps must wait a long time before they are eligible for advancement, as the policy adopted by the War Department places a check on their promotion until all National Guard officers who were not taken care of in the reorganization of guard units have been assigned to vacancies as they occur. The explanation offered at the War Department for giving this preference to surplus guard officers is that they were entitled to places in the guard and have a prior right to active duty with guard commands.

The status of reserve officers who were assigned to National Guard divisions is thus defined in the statement issued this evening:

"With each National Guard division are about 200 reserve officers commissioned from the first series of officers' training camps. They are placed with the National Guard divisions to give and receive instruction and for practice in exercising command. These officers are not permanently attached, but are being temporarily utilized to fill vacancies in those units or in addition to the regular complement of National Guard officers."

BIG DAY IN RECRUITING.

Monday's Enlistments Total 1,208 —West Virginia Passes Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Recruiting took a big spurt yesterday throughout the country. West Virginia passed its war quota, 2,442. The total of new men accepted for the day was 1,208, the biggest in weeks. The daily statement includes the following:

	Obtained Nov. 12.	Since April 1.		Obtained Nov. 12.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	31	2,866	N. Hamp.		217
*Delaware	2	577	*N. Jersey	41	7,236
*Dist. of C.	3	690	*New York	143	27,441
Maine	5	1,338	*Penn.	210	29,327
*Maryland	15	2,645	*R. Island	7	1,326
*Mass.	46	12,139	Vermont	2	179

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for Nov. 12, 1,208.
Total acceptances since April 1, 248,024.

EXHORTS ALBANIANS HERE.

Ismail Kemal Bey, Accepting Leadership, Urges Party Unity.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Ismail Kemal Bey, former President of the Provisional Government of Albania, has issued a proclamation to the Albanian National Party recently formed in America.

"The ardor of my own patriotism," he says, "is in no need of a stimulant. Nevertheless, the faith reposed in me by the Albanian National Party in America is gratifying. The expression of the desires of our beloved country gives me fresh strength and encouragement to devote the remainder of my days to the defense of our sacred cause under the glorious banner of our immortal hero, Scanderberg, which after five centuries Providence has assigned me the signal honor of once more unfurling. I shall not hesitate a moment to enter into a fresh struggle for the salvation of our beloved country while fortified by the confidence and support of my dear compatriots, nor can I doubt success if only I may count on finding you all united in calling a truce to petty rivalries and quarrels."

After calling on the Albanians in America to unite, the proclamation concludes:

"Thus may we at the termination of the great world war place before the supreme council of the powers, relying on their enlightenment and justice, unanswerable arguments in support of our rights. Thus may we give this council an opportunity of repairing the injustice committed in the amputation of Albania, which is borne by us with such resignation. Thus will the restitution of our territorial integrity and our national independence offer a solid guarantee of equilibrium and peace for the people in the Balkans."

The proclamation of Ismail Kemal Bey was in response to a formal request from the Albanian National Party, which numbers 70,000 and is regarded as representative of Albanians throughout the world, that he lead the nation in defense of its political and territorial independence.

Take a Look at

The New Saks Town Ulsters

¶ For the man-about-town the new Saks' "Town" Ulsters are great! As smart as the crack of a whip, military in their bearing, with more grace of line than any other Ulsters ever had. Warmer than a regular overcoat and fit to wear on any occasion—whether it be business or pleasure.

¶ "Ulster" to most men simply suggests a long loose overcoat, but once you have seen a Saks "Town Ulster" you will realize that Saks have put more meaning into that particular word than any other shop ever knew how. We consider them the most practical of all Winter overcoats for Metropolitan men—and our best contribution to this season's overcoat styles.

Tailored in warm Fleecy Woolens that are the choicest we've seen in years, in a variety of distinctive colorings such as few men have ever had the pleasure of choosing from.

Prices $25 to $65

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs
Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue - - - - - New York

Fifth Floor B'way

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor B'way

Clothes Like These Are Not Equalled Elsewhere At This Price

That is not a boast—it's a plain statement of fact, based on conscientious shopping which we have done for men too busy to shop around for themselves. Our cash buying and cash selling policy has saved money for thousands of men. Shop around a bit yourself and then learn what it will save for you in this instance.

Men's and Young Men's

Suits & Overcoats

At $24.75

THE OVERCOATS are excellently tailored, of warm, dependable fabrics, in various models, from the extreme belted coat to the conservative Chesterfield, with plenty of variety between them.

THE SUITS include English Roll Sack Coats, Belted Coats, Double Breasted Sack Coats and Three-Button Conservative Models tailored of all wool materials with the care usually employed on clothes at higher prices.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75. Other Overcoats $16.50 to $64.50

R. H. Macy & Co.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Greatest Shoe Event of the Year

Tenth Annual Sale of MEN'S SHOES

To-day and Until Saturday Inclusive

Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality.

Men's Shoes Value $6.00	$4.85	Men's Shoes Value $8.00 and $9.00	$6.85
Men's Shoes Value $7.00	$5.85	Men's Shoes Value $10.00 and $12.00	$8.50

Ground Floor.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA."

Luxurious
Fur-trimmed Wraps

Of rich metallic brocades and fine chiffon velvets at $175—$195—$250

Charming
Gowns and Dresses

For street and afternoon wear—smart new models and materials at $65—$95—$125

Fashionable
Tailor-made Suits

In new materials and shades, richly lined and fur-trimmed, at $65—$75—$95

Smart
Motor and Street Coats

Of fine velours—Siberian cloth and rich soft vicunas combined with fashionable furs at $65—$95—$125

Smart Hats

Especially featuring brocaded and fur-trimmed effects—charming afternoon styles and fur hats with two toned velvet facings at $25

SMART STREET HATS AT $15

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, in the Officers' Equipment section of the Men's Wear Department,

Officers' Trench Coats

(an imported model, just received) made of olive drab waterproof gabardine, with a detachable fleece lining and an interlining of oil silk. Made on full, generous lines, with the wide skirt necessary for trench warfare, these coats are identical with those in use among officers in France. The price in regular stock is

$60.00

(Department on the Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

FOR the Business and Professional Man or Woman

Tan Cape gloves made from skins of superior quality—thoroughly well sewn, pique and outseam, with self and two-tone embroidery—

Perfect fitting, cleansable and a glove that will last all winter.

2.50

Only 6 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

SPECIAL—*MENDERS*—1.15

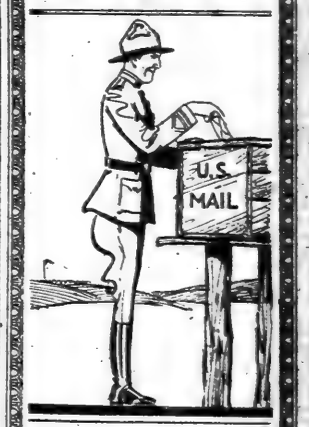
"Menders" are our high-grade gloves that have had minor defects carefully repaired. Formerly priced 2.50 or more per pair. *No Exchanges—No Charges.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Shop from Camp On a D. A.

It is the modern day method of shopping and saving money—a system evolved during a 60-year period of storekeeping and learning how to save customers' time and money—to sell on the cash principle with all the conveniences of the wasteful charge account.

Send your deposit today and you will receive a D. A. card bearing a number. Then simply sign your name and D. A. number to your orders.

We pay four per cent. interest on daily balances, credited quarterly. You may withdraw all or part of your balance whenever you wish.

The process is simple—first you make a deposit of any amount you wish—then you send in your orders and we charge them to your balance.

We are prepared to handle the whole business by mail—saving you carfares and long trips to town.

Because we buy for cash and sell for cash, men in the service can make their allowances go further by purchasing here where prices are always "Lowest-in-the-City."

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, Under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

A Comfort Kit De Luxe $15.89

With fine water-proofed case. Contains Gillette razor, Hudnut's talc, military brushes, trench mirror, shaving brush, tooth brush, comb and other necessities.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Fountain Pens For Soldiers, $1.39

With ink tablets, one of which when dissolved in water makes sufficient ink to fill the pen. 14 kt. Gold pen points. Complete with 80 tablets.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Guide for Shopping Soldiers

This booklet is full of money-saving suggestions. It tells of sweaters, leather coats, raincoats, hosiery, underwear, service watches, camp kits, cameras, books and other things at prices less than elsewhere. There's a copy here for you for the asking

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

MARK CROSS
ESTABLISHED 1845
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Beauty More Than Pig-skin Deep

Surface beauty may merely be part of the fact that an article is good all through.

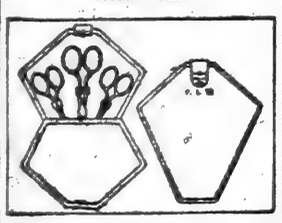
A charming exterior is no proof of superficiality.

"Mourning" Bag, Card Case

"Mourning" Hand Bag, at left, cut jet solid beads both sides of bag, gunmetal frame 5½ inches long; silk lining, attached mirror, three drop ornaments; 9¾ inches deep.....$42.00

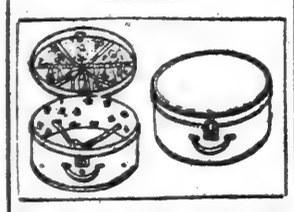
Card case, at right, jet beads on both sides, flower design, silk lining, sidekin lined pockets, 3¾ x 3½ inches $9.75

Scissor Case



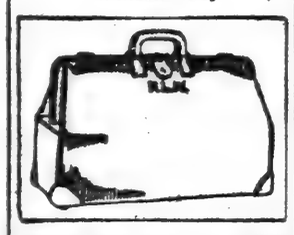
Scissor Case, shown open and closed, of colored beaver leather, border design of gold tooling, satin lining, three pair of scissors; gilt fastening, 3½ x 6¼ inches, complete. (Initials on case, 25c).....$3.00

Bonnet Box



Bonnet Box, for women, black enamel-cloth covering, leather binding, cretonne lining, pocket, inside cover, bolts and lock; 20-inch diameter, 9 inches deep (initials painted, 50c. extra).....$3.00

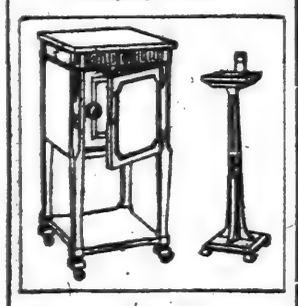
"Windsor" Bag



"Windsor" bag, for men, tan English grained hide, box body, reinforced corners, linen lining, one long and one elastic pocket, gilt fastening and lock. 16-18-20 inches.....$24, $26, $28

Initials stamped without charge.

Mahogany Furniture



Cabinet safe, at left, solid mahogany, carved frieze and festoon decoration, top drawer, metal safe with combination lock, three jewelry drawers and shelf in colored enamel finish, outside door with lock and key; 15 x 15 x 13½ inches high.....$39.50

Smokers' stand, solid mahogany, "Sheraton" design, top 7 inches square, glass ash tray, match box holder; 27 inches high.....$6.50

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
694 Fifth Ave. (At 54th Street) — 233 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston — 145 Tremont St. — London — 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

WOMEN TO DEMAND PLACE ON JURIES

Determined to Remove "the Last Remaining Civil Disability" of Their Sex.

MEAN TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Already Their Eyes Are Fixed On the Governor's Mansion and the City Hall.

WANT TO GET ON "FORCE"

Brooklyn Suffragists Will Ask Appointment as Policewomen to Do Patrol Duty.

Enfranchised women will make a concerted move soon after the Legislature meets to secure to themselves the right to sit on juries. Already steps are being taken toward the drafting of a bill to remove what some women term the "last remaining civil disability" of their sex.

In the absence of any provision either in the organic or the statutory law to prevent women from becoming candidates for or holding any office filled by election or appointment, it is now assumed by leaders among the women who have fought so hard and successfully for the ballot that it will be within their power to nominate and if they can gain the necessary support, elect a woman Governor of the State of New York or a Mayor of the City of New York.

Members of the legal profession who have given study to the subject agree with the woman leaders. In fact, women running for office in this State, even before women were accorded the right to vote has not been an unusual feature, though no woman has ever received a sufficient number of votes to be elected. The Socialists, with women always a factor in their party management, in 1914 nominated a woman for Secretary of State. In this year's election the Socialists had several women candidates for the Assembly, nominated from districts in this city.

The present disability of women to do jury duty is due to a provision of the Civil Code embodied in Section 1,027, which holds that "in order to be qualified to serve as a trial juror in a court of record a person must be a male citizen of the United States" as well as a resident of the county in which the court where the juror serves exercises jurisdiction. Lawyers who were questioned regarding the expediency of admitting women to jury duty said yesterday that undoubtedly it would be done whether the men wanted it or not. No strenuous objections are expected either from the lawmakers or the courts.

Ex-Senator William B. Carswell of Kings, a lawyer who has given some study to the subject, said last night that the inadmissibility of women to jury duty under the present law should not be regarded as a civil disability peculiar to women, because the qualifications established by law excluded some men as well as all women.

"To characterise it as a civil disability would be far too broad," said Mr. Carswell. "There is no doubt that with the women enfranchised the right and—it should be added—the duty of serving on juries should be conferred and imposed on women by legislation. I do not believe, however, that in the case of women it should be made compulsory. The legislation should provide for an added right, instead of an added burden. Women who desire to be freed from jury duty should be freed on application."

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, who is already committed to a plan of giving women representation on the Board of Education and possibly on the Civil Service Commission, more than intimated yesterday that there might be other women appointees, though he was not prepared to make any detailed statement regarding places in the City Government that women might fill after Jan. 1.

"Do you think women would be of aid to you as heads of departments?" the Mayor-elect was asked.

"They are a help, no matter in what capacity they serve," said Judge Hylan with a smile. The Mayor-elect, both as City Magistrate and as County Judge, has advocated the wider employment of women in probationary work with the courts. He said yesterday that he had never had reason to regret what he had done in this direction. Supposedly inspired by the suffrage victory, women of Brooklyn have started a movement to have the incoming City Administration appoint members of their sex to the police force for patrol duty. The People's Equality League, which is composed of women voters, has decided to petition Mayor-elect Hylan to appoint policewomen when he takes office. The members of the league think that women can do certain patrol work and other duties in the Police Department as well as men.

Governor Whitman has been added to the list of speakers at the "victory meeting" to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. At the meeting which will be the opening event of the New York State Woman Suffrage Convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will also deliver addresses. At the convention proper, which will be held at the Ritz-Carlton, beginning a week from today, steps will be taken to amend the Constitution of the Woman Suffrage Party so as to conform to new conditions and there will be a general discussion by the women of "how to make themselves most useful to the State, to the women who are still unenfranchised, and to the country at large."

Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes was the guest of the Women's Republican Club at its meeting held yesterday at Delmonico's. Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the club, deplored, amid applause, the recent Tammany landslide and urged the Republican women within her hearing to remain true to their party colors.

Women in this city are already beginning to look about for a political education, according to statements made in the suffrage camp. Since election hundreds of letters have reached the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, asking for instructions in citizenship and suggesting that regular classes be started for the purpose.

"These requests come from women in all walks of life—from society women, professional women, and from women on the east side, who ask that classes be held in the nearest settlement," said Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Secretary of the City Party. These requests are offset by the offers of other women to act as instructors. Teachers and college graduates are coming forward eagerly to do their bit in helping the new voter to understand civil government and party policies.

"The need of a Bureau of Information is borne in on us through the requests of numbers of women to us to define their status. Some are American-born women married to foreigners, others are the widows of foreigners. One has lost her husband by death and wants to know if she reverts to her American citizenship. Another is divorced or separated. One young Austrian had a father who was naturalized and voted, but she has no record of this. Will she have to be naturalized? These are the kind of questions with which we are deluged. We are convinced that if we go quietly on with our plans to give an educational course we are supplying a great demand."

Since the woman suffrage amendment was ratified at the polls the number of women who have applied for their first papers at the county naturalization bureau has increased from the normal 2 per cent. of the total number of applicants to about 11 per cent. During the last five days fifty-nine women have taken out their first papers and the daily number has been steadily growing. Clerks in the bureau said yesterday that they had talked with a number of the women seeking to become citizens and that they explained that they want to exercise the new privileges which the voters have conferred upon them.

Among the applicants yesterday were two maids employed by the wife of a Supreme Court Justice, who is an ardent suffragist. She had advised the maids to become naturalized so that they could exercise the right to vote. Many of the other applicants occupy similar places in the homes of well-to-do women interested in suffrage, and it was said that their presence in the bureau was due to suggestions made by their employers.

MAY AMEND CONSTITUTION.

Bay State Convention Has Proposition Before It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—While New York's suffrage victory has encouraged the suffrage force in Massachusetts, it is felt by those in closest touch with the movement here that the Bay State will be one of the last to adopt woman suffrage, if left to its own initiative.

The State Constitutional Convention now in session has before it an amendment which would grant full suffrage to women. This, if adopted as expected, as expected, will be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification at next November's election.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS HELD WITHOUT BAIL

31 of Those on Parole Are Rearrested—Malone Denounces Treatment of Alice Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, members of the Woman's Party, most of whom were arrested for picketing last Saturday and yesterday, almost caused a riot in front of the White House this afternoon. These women had been convicted of obstructing traffic, but their sentences were suspended. Expecting that there would be no further picketing the police failed to appear at the White House this afternoon when the suffragists made their demonstration.

The banner bearers rushed from their headquarters half a block away and paraded unmolested before the gates of the White House for some time. As the crowds poured from the Government departments and packed the street, boys set upon the women and tore down their banners. Some of the women in defending themselves were roughly handled. When the police arrived the disorder had subsided. They arrested the women and took them in patrol wagons to the House of Detention, where they were locked up. Bail was refused. Suffrage leaders demanded of the police that they arrest the boys who had attacked the pickets, but the police said they were unable to find anybody who had torn down the banners.

With few exceptions the women arrested tonight figured in the picketing Saturday and yesterday. The New York women arrested this afternoon were Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Belle Sheinberg, Miss L. H. Hornesby, Miss Dorothy Day, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Miss Cora Week, Mrs. P. B. Jones, Miss Hilda Blumberg, and Miss Matilda Young of New York City, and Miss Amy Jungling and Miss Hattie Kruger of Buffalo.

Dudley Field Malone of New York, personal counsel for Miss Alice Paul, who is serving a seven-month sentance and being forcibly fed in the District of Columbia Jail, had a conference with his client today. Miss Rose Winslow, another suffragist, is also on a hunger strike and is being fed by force. Speaking of his visit, Mr. Malone said:

"Miss Paul and Miss Winslow both are very weak and are being forcibly fed. They are resisting food as a protest against the failure of the Government to treat as political offenders women who are arrested for demanding the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

"I was shocked to find that Miss Paul, because she is the leader of the National Woman's Party, had been singled out from among the other suffragists and transferred to the psychopathic ward, in spite of her demand first to see her personal physician and her attorney.

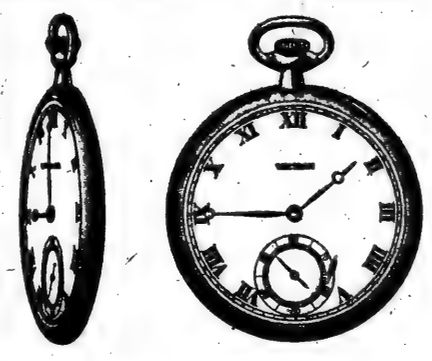
"Miss Paul is imprisoned in a room in the midst of insane patients, whose shrieks she can hear day and night. For fear she may not hear them the door of her room has been taken off. One of the windows has been boarded up with heavy wooden shutters, and the other one cannot be opened to let in air, so that most of the air must come from the inside halls of the building. Against her protests, alienists have repeatedly been sent to interview Miss Paul and have even brought with them a stenographer to take down what she says.

"I talked with Miss Paul for an hour and a half, and she is more sane than any of the administration officials who have been responsible for this outrage. I demanded of the Warden that this malicious attempt to discredit Miss Paul's leadership and to reflect on her sanity in placing her in the psychopathic ward, surrounded by maniacs, cease at once, and that she be removed forthwith. If this is not done, I shall appeal to the court for relief from this unspeakable situation."

"It is time that the sportsmanship and gallantry of American men and that the humanity and political power of the women voters of the State of New York and of the Western States spoke out against this conduct of the Government."

Mrs. William L. Colt, one of the pickets recently arrested at the White House and now out on suspended sentence, was at the New York headquarters of the National Woman's Party yesterday, saying that the authorities at Washington had no fixed policy in their treatment of the suffrage pickets and were guided by no law.

"The whole thing is a farce," said Mrs. Colt. "I have picketed repeatedly since Jan. 10 and had no trouble. I led the first group of pickets which went out the first day after the first sixteen women were released from Occoquan by the President's pardon. On that day we walked from Cameron House to the White House gates and stood unmolested by public or police from midday until 5 P. M. On the following day another group, carrying the same banners which we carried, went out and were arrested and sentenced to thirty days which they served in the work house at Occoquan."



Personal Efficiency
Means the Utilization of Every Minute
WALTHAM WATCHES
by reason of their precision and accuracy make possible the fullest employment of one's time.
The "Colonial A"
pictured above is the watch preferred by the American Business Man. Its thinness is only one of the mechanical marvels that commend it.

WALTHAM WATCHES ARE RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY
REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
Fifth Avenue at 32nd St. 4 Maiden Lane
Sterling Silver—Precious Stones—Platinum and Gold Jewelry—Watches—Clocks—Leather Goods—Stationery—Canes and Umbrellas

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue (Ave.) at 19th Street

A Sale of Shoes for Men, Women and Children

Substantial reductions from former low prices make these shoes superlative bargains.
The sizes are not complete in each style, but there is a good choice in every size, and while the quantity is large early shoppers get best choosing.

Men's Shoes At $6.85
Mahogany color calf lace. Black calf and patent leather, lace and button.
84 pairs were $10.00
167 pairs were 9.00
108 pairs were 8.00
248 pairs were 7.50
Even with large quantities there are sizes missing here and there.

At $5.85
Black kid, wax calf and gunmetal calf—tan calf, all lace shoes.
361 pairs were $7.50
306 pairs were 7.00
220 pairs were 6.50

Women's Boots $4.85, $5.85, $6.85 and $7.85
Practically all leathers in the styles and colors most in demand.
Very few sizes missing as the sale starts.

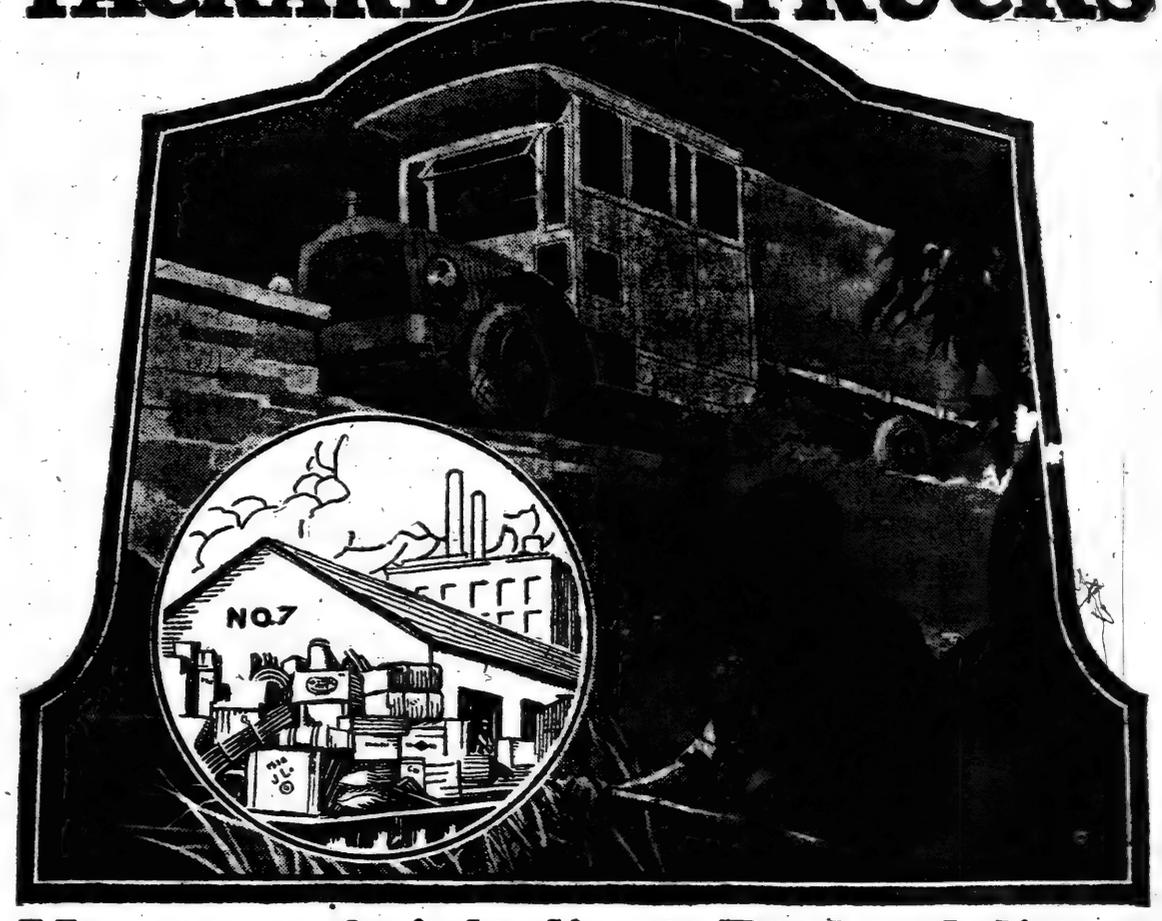
Women's Slippers $3.85
Opera slippers—patent leather and gunmetal calf—bronze kid, plain and beaded—satin in black, white, pink, blue, yellow, green, red and flesh tints. Louis heels. Regularly $4 and $5.

Children's Shoes $2.50 and $3.00
Black calfskin, solid leather all through. Our orthopaedic last for girls and small boys.

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

"Paris in New York"
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Dinner & Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ

PACKARD TRUCKS



Your own freight line! Packard direct shipments cut costs and delays.

"Help!" the railroads cry to shippers. "You must lift the load which war traffic has dumped on us."

The American Railway Association is now urging business men to "eliminate the use of railway equipment when the tonnage can be handled by motor trucks."

Hauls up to forty miles, it is suggested, should be made with trucks, in order to lessen congestion and release cars and locomotives needed for imperative shipments.

Foreseeing this congestion, hundreds of executives have already made their businesses independent of traffic delays by installing Packards.

On long hauls—and short—experience and cost sheets have satisfied them that Packard silent, chainless trucks provide *faster*, *cheaper* and *more certain* transportation.

Call on Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York. *Ask the man who owns one.*

Packard

To Interest
The Young Men of
New York

TO interest the New York young man of to-day, you must offer something more than garments, which are merely meritorious—you must offer the exceptional and the extraordinary. . . . These suits and overcoats of ours were tailored in the shops of A. B. Kirschbaum Co., embodying the high standards and fine ideals of these famous clothes-makers. . . . . And they are offered at a margin so close to production cost that these values—while giving full credit to their contemporaries about town can only be described as most extraordinary indeed,

$20, $25, $30, $35

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

WOMEN GOING SLOW IN PLEDGING VOTES

Up-State Suffragists Are in No Haste to Divide on Party Lines.

AWAIT CONVENTION'S ACTION

Many Leaders Realize Power They Would Hold by Maintaining Present Organizations.

Dispatches received from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in political centres of the State indicate that the newly enfranchised women are in no haste to divide on party lines and align themselves with the political organizations managed by men. The general outlook up-state is that the women who formerly worked as a unit to obtain the ballot for their sex are determined to go slow, and in any event to take no decisive step toward a new alignment until they have had ample opportunity to deliberate upon their future plans. This opportunity will be afforded by the Woman Suffrage Convention to be held in this city next week.

Among the woman leaders, who until the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment a week ago were workers for the suffrage cause, there seems to be a general realization of the fact that with the ballot the women have nothing to gain by disbanding and joining existing political organizations, while by maintaining their present organizations intact they may be in a position to hold the balance of power for many elections to come. They will have every right in the exercise of their suffrage by staying out of the men's organizations that they could obtain by joining them.

The dispatches from correspondents in up-State cities follow:

Conference Called at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A Suffrage Party conference will be held at the Court House in this city Thursday afternoon to discuss the many problems to be worked out as a result of the victory at the polls last week. Delegates will be present from all the counties of this district, Dutchess, Putnam, Columbia, Ulster, and Greene.

Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie of Staatsburg, Chairman, will preside. Mrs. William C. Mattern, Secretary of the Suffrage Party for this county, stated tonight that the Suffrage Party would continue its organization here on a nonpartisan basis, working for the Federal amendment and for the good of the suffrage cause. It was her view that the part that the women would play in the political party organizations would depend upon the attitude of these organizations and the desires of the women as individuals.

Thaddeus J. Herrick, Chairman of the Dutchess County Democratic Committee, favors separate county and city organizations for the women in each of the parties. However, no definite action has been taken by either the Republican or Democratic Party. Willet E. Hoysradt, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said the Republican organization would be glad to invite the women to enter into the councils of the party, but he doubted whether they would care to take as active a part here in party politics as in New York. It would depend to a large extent upon the wishes of the women voters themselves, he said. There is a Republican Club here with over 1,000 members, and Mr. Hoysradt said he was sure Republican women would be welcomed into its membership.

Yonkers Women Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Mrs. William H. Ives, leader of the Yonkers branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, said tonight that the members had not yet decided whether to maintain their present organization independent of all political parties or to disband and form auxiliaries of the various political clubs here. A tentative decision will very likely be made at an executive meeting tomorrow morning. The sentiment among the members seems to favor the continuation of the suffrage party as a separate organization. Other prominent leaders have stated their opinion in opposition to any move toward disorganization as playing directly into the politicians' hands.

No Change in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov 13.—So far as Newburg and Orange County are concerned no action has been taken by old party leaders to win the votes of the women, nor will they reveal what their next step will be. This will be decided at the convention of the County Committees of the two organizations later on. The leaders say there is no necessity for haste, and nothing will be done without counsel with the State Committee.

This is practically the case with the suffragists, who say they will hold aloof from making any changes until the convention in New York City next week. The local suffrage body will retain its organization for educational purposes. Mrs. Morrison, a leading suffragist, says there has been no overtures made by the old parties, and the question of a new woman's party or of dividing with the male parties will be settled by the State delegates.

Marking Time at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Albany County political leaders have done nothing toward gaining the support of the women voters, and although the Republican organization has informally discussed several plans nothing definite will be done until State leaders have a conference. It is understood that this will shortly be called and that legislation necessary before women can participate in primaries, enrollment, and registration will be arranged for. There has been nothing done by the Democratic organization to gain the votes of the women.

Until the New York State suffrage party maps out its line of work at the State convention to be held at the Hotel Astor in New York next week Albany members of the party will wait. Officials of the Albany County organization said tonight that no plans have been made as yet for joining any of the existing political parties, but that when the convention is over the local organizations will go to work along the lines that are there suggested. Meanwhile the local organization is seeking larger quarters.

On the Fence in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The various political parties in Monroe County are doing what they can to attract the suffragists. At the jubilee meeting held in Convention Hall last Friday night the women voters heard representatives of all political parties. No plans have yet been made by the suffrage leaders or the antis regarding a separate party organization, or as to how the women are to align in the election next Fall. The leaders have advised some of the women to go slow and not make any promises of support to any party. The local Socialists claim the credit of getting the vote for the women and claim their support in return, but the Socialists oppose prohibition and rigid supervision of the liquor traffic, and because of this it is believed the women will not join with them.

The local leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party here decline to outline any plans as to the future, as they declare none has been agreed upon. It is believed that the women of Rochester will divide up among the parties just as the men do, and except at the special election scheduled for next April, there will be about the same vote multiplied by two. It is expected that the bulk of the woman's vote here will be east for a dry city.

Syracuse Women in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—No formal steps have been taken by political leaders here to get the woman votes, but questions as to the best methods for gaining suffragist support at the polls and aligning the new electors with existing organizations have been discussed. The plan which seems to find most favor with conservative politicians of the old parties is not to have women representatives in county and city committees, but to form auxiliary organizations. In this way men and women Republicans or Democrats, while working in harmony, would have separate fields of activity. Prominent suffragists in Central New York are up in the air as to the question of maintaining a separate party or affiliating with other political organizations. It is probable they will wait consideration of the matter by State leaders, abiding by their decision.

Women Want Their Own Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The leading political parties in Chemung County have been inert on the woman suffrage issue since election. The women have no settled policy but are arranging a banquet when the matter will be discussed. The present plan is to have a so-called woman suffrage party open to both men and women. The women will take up issues appertaining to subjects they espouse and seek not only to hold the women as a unit but to win men to their cause.

Local leaders assert the scheme will be State wide and declare they will not affiliate with the old parties. Leaders of Democratic and Republican organizations stated that nothing had been done to encourage the women to take their place as Democratic or Republican party adherents. Chemung County was opposed to woman suffrage by a majority of approximately seven hundred and the men do not believe the women will exert much influence in local politics. Saloon men, however, anticipate that women will place Elmira in the dry column next Spring.

Keeping from Old Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELL, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The women of the State certainly will affiliate with no party for the present," declared Mrs. Sarah Smith, the Steuben County Chairman, this evening, following a meeting of local suffragists to discuss that question. "We have received instructions from the suffrage headquarters to hold ourselves aloof from political alliances for the present. We will form a civic union in every city in the State, and we expect to have enough voters enrolled in it to make it of great importance everywhere. Later we may join with some other parties, but the intention for the present is to keep free from all political entanglements."

Chairman R. C. Dewitt of the Republican committee and Chairman Floyd Whitman of the Democratic committee, expressed the opinion that there would be no affiliation of the women with either party until the women had struck the best bargain possible.

Will Enroll with the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The women voters of Broome County will not form a separate political organization, nor will they favor such a step when they meet in conference with other women leaders of the State in New York next week, according to the suffrage leaders here. Mrs. George W. Topliff, who is one of the State Chairmen of the suffragists, Mrs. H. M. Gitchell, and other suffrage leaders were emphatic in their declaration that the women of this section would affiliate with the other parties.

Neither the Republicans or Democratic leaders in Broome County have made any overtures for the women's votes so far, but the women are prepared to enroll with these parties, nevertheless, and as one of the leaders expressed herself, "there are some things in the management of these parties we propose to straighten out." For five years there has been a lively factional fight between the Republican organization in Broome County, led by ex-Senator Hinman and a wing of the Republican Party led by Senator William H. Hill. At the last primaries the organization won by a small margin. Senator Hill has always been aligned with woman suffrage, while ex-Senator Hinman has not been. Senator Hill has announced he will introduce a bill in the Legislature not only enabling the women to vote at the local option election this Spring, but to enroll for the Fall primary. This the Hill supporters believe will align the women of Broome County strongly on their side and give them control of the organization.

IN THE KING'S CHAIR

The magnitude of our operations puts us in the King's Chair as to purchases of building materials, and often enables us to save to a client more then the fee we receive ourselves.

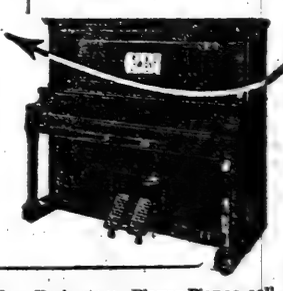
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

NOT $550 But $445

Player-Piano Offering

WURLITZER Kingston De Luxe

All For $445



This Player-Piano with Bench to Match; Music Rolls.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Examine carefully, in any New York store, Player-Pianos selling at $550, and even above; then compare them with this instrument at our special offer and draw your own conclusions.

FREE Bench, Music Rolls, and Delivery

This wonderful $5-note Player-Piano with Standard Player Action—beautifully finished—exceptional tone; high grade throughout—backed by the manufacturers and the dealers—(one and the same.)

Do Not Let This Opportunity Go By!

TERMS: Only $2.50 Per Week.

Cut This Out and Mail

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STREET.....
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The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th Street New York
Bet. Broadway & 6th Ave.

Today's Notable Sales

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" — Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

War Declared Between Income & Expenditure

It is a fight to the finish, and the laurels of victory go to those who can bring up reserves at the critical period of the battle.

These reserves MUST come from the outside, from sympathizers in a righteous cause with supporters of the oppressed.

Greenhut's sympathizes with those whose income is diminishing and who find themselves at a loss in these critical times.

To all such, this universal provider among stores is literally a boon and a blessing.

BUY EVERYTHING THAT YOU NEED AT GREENHUT'S—that's the most practical solution of your difficulties.

GREENHUT'S.

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Today.
Distribution in Premium Parlor, 5th Floor.
As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Food Is Ammunition. Sign the Pledge Card Not to Waste It.

FURNISH YOUR HOME NOW!

Furniture for Thanksgiving

A $141 "William and Mary" Dining Room Suite, Today for $105

A most exquisite quartered oak dining room suite, exceptionally handsome in design and honestly constructed in every part.

The Buffet is 54 inches wide, and 23 inches deep.

The China Closet is 67 inches high, and has 3 wooden shelves.

The Serving Table is 38 inches wide, and 19 inches deep; has drawer and shelf.

The Extension Table is 48 inches in diameter, extends to 6 ft.; seating 8 people comfortably.

The entire suite is beautifully finished in a rich Butler oak color. Several designs of chairs for your choice.

CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER FURNITURE OFFERING THAN THIS BEFORE THANKSGIVING?

Fine Rugs—Carpets—Linoleums—Curtains and Curtain Materials—
In a Word EVERYTHING to Impart That New Touch Which You Are Seeking Preparatory to Thanskgiving.

In the Floor Covering Section

Choice colorings and qualities of the best.

Axminster Rugs—Size 9 x 12 feet—Regularly $44.50; sale $37.50. Regularly $39.50; sale $32.50

Velvet Rugs—Size 9 x 12 feet—Regularly $30.50; sale $32.50. Regularly $26.50; sale $19.50

Axminster Rugs—mill samples that are slightly defective,—the defects, however, being so insignificant that they only show to the eye of the expert. Nothing to affect wear or sightliness. Regular price $44.50; sale $32.50

$5.75 Pro Lino Rugs—at $3.75. These are made by the Nairn Linoleum Co. Slight imperfections here, also unnoticeable. Admirably wearing rugs.

$6.25 Congoleum Rugs—size 6x9 feet.....$3.75

Printed Linoleums—2½ yards wide; attractively selected patterns; slight imperfections in the print. Regularly 95c; square yard, 59c

A Clean-Up of Inlaid Linoleum Cuttings and Remnants, square yard 29c

Upholsteries at These Low Prices:

$1.75 and $1.95 Scrim Curtains—pair.....$1.59
Imitation Cluny insertion and edge. Dutch effect; white and ecru. Couch Covers—Oriental stripes; plain and fringed.
Reg. $1.95.....Sale $1.65
Reg. $2.25.....Sale $1.95

Table Scarfs—art silk effects; regularly $1.95; each at.....$1.39

Imported Cretonne—suitable for draperies and coverings; 50 inches wide; regularly $1.25, $1.35 and $1.65; at, yard.....$1.10

Imported Lace Centerpieces and Motifs—Lacet Arab and Renaissance; regularly 75c to $1.25; at each.....59c to 98c

Large Assortment of "Odd" Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices.

Housefurnishings
Specially Priced

We have arranged a series of practical demonstrations in cooking wares which will help you to roast the "national bird" to a turn.

Lisk Self-Basting Roasting Pans—enameled inside and out:
No. 1, at $3.50 and $3.90.
No. 2, at $3.75 and $4.15.
No. 3, at $4 and $4.35.

Sheet Iron Self-Basting Covered Roasting Pans—size 9x14; regularly 45c; at 39c.
size 10x16; regularly 60c; at 49c.

Savory Covered Self-Basting Roasting Pans—seamless; oval and smooth inside; size 10x16; at $1.39.

Silver's Royal Self-Basting Roasting Pans—made of high grade blued steel; size 10x14; at $1.50.
size 11x16; at.....$1.65
size 12x17; at.....$1.85
size 12x19; at.....$2.00

Demonstration and Sale of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Roasters—
size 10x14½; at.....$2.95
size 11x16; at.....$4.80

$1 American Food Choppers—good size; four cutting plates; cuts fine, medium and coarse; at.....79c

$2.89 Climax Bread Mixers—2-2 to 6 loaf size; at.....$2.39

$1.85 Family Scales—weighs up to 25 lbs.; can also be used for parcel post; at.....$1.49

$1.65 Fireproof Casseroles—handsome nickel-plated frame; brown earthenware dish and cover; white inside; 7 inches; at.....$1.35

Three-Piece Carving Sets—Sheffield Steel; 8 inch blade; stag horn handle; at.....$3

$1.25 Serving Trays—handsome mahogany frames; medallion centre; glass covered; size 11x17; at.....95c

Cylinder Oil Heaters—Japan finish; smokeless and odorless; at.....$5.90

Cylinder Oil Heaters—Japan finish; large size; at.....$6.45

Cylinder Oil Heaters—nickel trimmings; at.....$5.60

$3.75 Rotary Ash Sifters—good, roomy hopper; fits over ash cans; at...$3.15

$2.75 Galvanized Ash Cans—heavy corrugated body; black iron side protectors; size 15x25; at.....$2.25

$3.25 Galvanized Ash Cans—size 17x26, at.....$2.50

$2.10 Galvanized Wash Tub Covers—fit over two tubs; at.....$1.69

$1.75 Combination Step Ladders and Chairs—made of hardwood; strong and well constructed; at.....$1.45

Felt Juliets
For Women Today, Pair. 95c
Regularly $1.25 to $1.50

They are made of fine quality felt, with hard chrome elkskin covered soles in brown, grey, purple, blue and black. They are handsomely trimmed in various combinations, and come in all sizes from 2½ to 8.

Men's Overcoats
Sale Today; at $13.95
Measured by every fair standard these overcoats are worth up to $20 each

This is a most unusual offering now, coming as it does at a time when overcoat bargains are simply out of the question.

These are stylish, warm, serviceable and in most wanted materials.

Chesterfield Models,
Ulsterettes,
Balmacaans,
Box and Belt Backs.

Newest browns, greys, tans and plain staple colors.
Sizes up to 42 chest measure.
Only 147 Overcoats in this sale.

Hundreds of Pairs of "Kingly" Trousers at $3.95 and $5

Best trousers for business and dress wear. Every pair fully guaranteed. Every pair sewed throughout with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk.

Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Thibets.

Every waist measure from 28 to 60.

This will surely be a rousing sale, for trousers in these grades are not to be had around town today at the prices quoted.

Women's Suits

All Sizes for Women, Misses also In Extra "Stout" Sizes

Suits formerly priced $16.50 & $19.50
Today at $14.75

Suits formerly priced $27.50 & $29.50
Today at $22.50

The styles are the latest, the workmanship excellent, even to the minutest detail. The materials are of splendid quality and in the most desirable weaves and colorings.

The $16.50 & $19.50 Suits on Sale at $14.75

These suits are shown in a splendid assortment of pretty styles. They are fashioned of Burella Cloth, Serge or Gabardine, in brown, green, navy and black. Many have new shaped convertible collars, novelty pockets, plaited backs and trimmed with velvet and buttons.

Sizes for Women and Misses

The $27.50 & $29.50 Suits on Sale at $22.50

Choice of such desirable materials as: Burella Cloth, Gabardine and Oxford Cloth.

Two specially designed models for stout women are included. These are made of navy or black Serge or Gabardine in sizes 39 to 58 inch bust.

All these suits are lined with peau de cygne or novelty silk.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S. & H. Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S. & H. Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

ATTENTION

Great Hotel Men, Architects, Country Clubs and Owners of Superb Country Houses

A Sale of the Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. Chinese Antiques has been in progress for the past few days.

These Rugs, Marbles, Porcelains, Bronzes, Brasses and other *objets d'Art* run into thousands of examples, to which we have added *additional pieces not previously shown.*

Architects—You will find just the Chinese Antique Marble you have been needing to fit into your choice scheme of design.

Hotel Men—You will find the great, superb Vase, Jardiniere, Bronze, Buddha, Screen, Chinese Rug or other decorative effects that you have been planning so long to use as an enticing bit of color to lure delightful people into your distinctive hostelry.

Owners of Superb Country Places

Wealthy or not wealthy.
Cultured or dependent on Gimbel Culture.

You will find the luxurious *objets d'Art* that you have been wanting differentiate your magnific nt house from that of your monotonous neighbor, who persists in imitating your alluring taste.

Country Clubs that spell the last word of Generous Comfort to all of their habitues will find Chinese Antiques that will appeal to the jaded taste of their exacting clientele.

* * *

Just to assist all of these visitors to the Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. Sale to use their time quickly and intelligently at Gimbels we cite the following:

Memo.

Vases—60 inches tall, some in gay and stimulating colors. Dealers price, $750.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $500.00 per pair.

Dozens of Vases also, $19.50 to $27.50—12 to 18 Inches Tall

Jardinieres—20 inches tall x 24 inches broad, superb in design, flawless in mould and decoration. Dealer's price, $200.00 each. Gimbel Sale Price, $150.00 each.

Dozens of Jardinieres of Lesser Sizes at Smaller Prices

Marbles—Human figures delineated according to Chinese conception that are graceful, reposeful and highly decorative. Some nearly 6 feet tall, others less than 3 feet high, ranging from $50.00 to $300.00. Gimbels Sale Prices are vastly less than Borgfeldt's or any other firm's, so far as we have been able to ascertain. No duplicates, moreover, of these splendid marbles—real marbles.

Lanterns—Hexagonal Porcelain lanterns, with pierced trellis work sides, decorated in exquisite enamels.

Facsimiles of those in the English Salting Collection. Prices to $27.50.

Buddhas—Large temple pieces or small ones delightful for paper weights at prices inadequate to the service they render.

Look at Buddha (No. 788) on quaint teakwood shrine of exquisite lines. Dealer's price, $125.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $67.50.

Bronze Buddha (No. 175 M 108), draperies of Old Cloisonne about 25 inches high. Dealer's price, $350.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $150.00.

Kang Hsi Beaker (No. 29-1621), white porcelain and blue (such a lovely deep, true Chinese blue), around 28 inches in height. Dealer's price, $150.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $75.00.

Vase (6) powder blue, exquisite powder blue, beaker type, around 17½ inches in height. Dealer's price, $75.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $50.00.

Incense Burners also, from Chinese Temple pieces to tiny facsimiles of glorious Indo-Chinese pieces. Some as small in price as $3.75, but the *Chef d'oeuvre* is one in old Canton enamels (after the manner of French Limoges and the English Battersea Enamels) in luscious blues and rose, with contrasting colors, very Persian in feeling, showing that the Chinese-Parsee-Convert influenced the Chinese artist to produce a lovely thing, that he, the Parsee, might more easily enjoy his incense-purifying rite.

You will want this entrancing blue bit (No. 34) of the Kang Hsi period for some wonderful spot, where you can rest your tired mind through its seductingly lovely color. *The price—Price counts for nothing to the person who will buy this Incense Burner!*

* * *

We haven't touched the $30,000.00 worth of Chinese Rugs; we haven't referred to the 500 or more wonderful embroidered hangings, many of which are suitable for Great Hotels, Fine Country Houses and Luxurious Clubs. But all of these are here and it only remains for you to come to Gimbels for them.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

Beating the Submarine with bubbles of air

How it is now being done by our navy is shown in the December "Popular Science Monthly." This is one of 300 graphic pictures and 200 vital articles in this issue. They are as vivid as the movies, as brief as telegrams, as accurate as the compass.

You waste no time—you keep posted.

If it's something new in airplanes, in submarines, in torpedo-foilers, in guns, in wireless—then it's in the "Popular Science Monthly." There are helpful ideas, money-making ideas, curious things in each number—and the most wonderful pictures you ever saw.

Here are a few of the 200 December articles—

"Curing Wounds with Sugar."
"A Gun that could Shoot Seventy Miles."
"All About the Construction of Airplanes."
"How Rifles Are Made for the Boys at the Front."
"Catching Eagles with Airplanes."
"A Lizard that Shoots Blood from its Eyes."
"Hatching Chickens by Electricity."

Get the December
Popular Science MONTHLY
15 cents on all newsstands

Cafe Savarin

EQUITABLE BLDG., 120 BROADWAY

Open for Breakfast After 8 A. M.

LUNCHEON SPECIALTIES
Ready at 11:30 A. M.
Luncheon specialties (ready dishes) are served in all of the Savarin Restaurants, including the Ladies' Restaurant.

DINNER IS SERVED
Until 9 P. M.
Only entrance to Cafe Savarin after 7 P. M. is by the Broadway entrance of Equitable Building and S. main private entrance on Pine St.

SEEK DWIGGINS NOW FOR MISUSING MAILS

U. S. Commissioner Issues Warrant for Missing Agent of Bankers Life Co.

LONG UNDER SUSPICION

Insurance Superintendent Began Investigation Soon After First Liberty Loan.

On the charge that he used the mails to defraud investors in Liberty bonds, a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Elmer Dwiggins, general agent here for the Bankers Life Insurance Company. The warrant was signed by United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock following an investigation into the activities of Dwiggins and his so-called "Liberty Loan Extension Club." Since his disappearance last Saturday, nothing has been heard of the missing agent.

The investigation into Dwiggins's affairs, it was admitted by Federal authorities yesterday, has been continued along lines which will show whether there was any connection in the Liberty bond selling campaign conducted by its agents and the home offices of the Bankers Life Insurance Company. Officials of the company from Des Moines are expected in this city tomorrow, among them I. N. Earle, one of the Vice Presidents. It is expected that, even though no legal grounds for holding the company responsible for the actions of its agent in getting people to subscribe to Liberty Bonds on a partial payment plan devised by himself, yet it will be pointed out that the name of the Bankers Life was used throughout by Dwiggins to attract investors and to give an apparent guarantee of the safety of the investment.

The following statement was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday:

"In the matter of the dealings of Elmer Dwiggins of the Bankers Life Insurance Company, 165 Broadway, the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York make the following statement to correct certain misapprehensions which may have been caused by the various publications that have been made in the newspapers:

"After several inquiries had been received by the staff of the Liberty Loan Committee concerning the activities conducted by Mr. Dwiggins under the name of the so-called "Liberty Loan Extension Club" at the offices of the Bankers Life Insurance Company, the Federal Reserve Bank caused some investigations to be made, which resulted in the bank's laying the matter before Mr. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney. Further investigation was made by a Post Office Inspector, accompanied by several employes of the Federal Reserve Bank, under the general direction of the United States Attorney's office. During the course of these investigations Mr. Dwiggins disappeared. The Federal Reserve Bank, the United States Attorney's office, and the Post Office Inspectors are all co-operating to conserve the assets for the benefit of the members of the so-called "Liberty Loan Extension Club" and are also conducting further inquiries to ascertain the responsibility in the matter of the Bankers Life Insurance Company. The representatives of the insurance company are expected to arrive in this city tomorrow."

It should also be noted that Mr. Dwiggins was not either requested or authorized to solicit subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds by either the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or by the Liberty Loan Committee of this district."

All day yesterday investors in his scheme filled the offices of the Bankers Life at 165 Broadway. Each was told by Lee J. Wolfe, Consulting Actuary of the company, who has taken charge of the office since Dwiggins's disappearance, to come again on Friday. There was practically no disorder, and, except for one or two women, there was little excitement.

Correspondence between Jesse M. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Bankers Life Company and between Superintendent Phillips and Dwiggins, written last Summer, showed that fear of Dwiggins by the State authorities was only soothed by the statement from Mr. Earle for the company that "the Bankers Life would not permit an investor to lose by participating in Dwiggins's plan."

On June 25 Superintendent Phillips wrote to Mr. Earle of the Bankers Life, urging that the insurance company take steps to protect investors in Dwiggins's Liberty Loan plans. The letter contained this paragraph:

"In which event, (in case of loss of investment,) the people who will suffer loss will be in most cases poor people who are paying a few dollars a week from their savings."

In reply Mr. Earle wrote that the Dwiggins club was not a Bankers Life affair. He said that the company had asked its agencies to do everything possible to help the Government in the flotation of Liberty bonds, but that the method of getting subscriptions was the business of each agent. He pointed out that the Irving National Bank here, the depositary of the company, was the real instrumentality through which the bonds were taken, carried, and paid for. In another letter Mr. Earle wrote the Superintendent as follows:

"As I stated in my former letter it is not a Bankers Life proposition at all. But this company could not permit any one to lose through Mr. Dwiggins's plan."

Superintendent Phillips also wrote to the State Insurance Department of Iowa. He was told by Superintendent Emory R. English that the Bankers Life Company had told him that while they did not regard Dwiggins's plan as their proposition, yet they would not let any one lose through participating in it.

The New York State Insurance Department also wrote Dwiggins in regard to his plan, and were told by the agent that what he was doing was a patriotic act. In his letter to Superintendent Phillips, Dwiggins explained that he had received a letter from his home office outlining to him the plan of getting Liberty bond subscriptions carried out by the Des Moines office. He explained that he had got bonds from the Irving National Bank, paying 10 per cent. down and giving his note for the other 90 per cent. He asserted that the money the Liberty Loan investors paid him was kept in the Irving Bank in a separate account.

It was stated at the Irving National Bank yesterday that Dwiggins had bought $118,000 worth of bonds of the first issue through the Irving National, and $200,000 worth of the second. He had also, it was said, bought another $50,000 worth of the later issue through the National City Bank. About two weeks ago the Federal Reserve Bank reported to the Irving National that Dwiggins was using paid solicitors, and the bank thereupon forced him to cancel his order. It was decided at the bank that Dwiggins had, any separate deposit for Liberty bonds subscribers' money. He had two accounts, one belonging to the Bankers Life and one of his own.

Laurence Priddy, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, notified THE TIMES last night that Dwiggins was not a member of the association, and had not been authorized by the association to sell Liberty bonds.

Robert B. Brodie, Acting Principal of Public School 62, where, it was said yesterday that Dwiggins had sold some of his membership cards, denied the report. He said the school had dealt exclusively with regularly authorized banks.

The Federal officials investigating Dwiggins have found $15,000 which he kept on deposit with a Wall Street brokerage house. If this money is held by the authorities it will lessen the discrepancy to $58,000.

INDICTED FOR SEIZING COAL.

Officials of Willoughby, O., Charged with Impeding Trains.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Coal seizures in times of urgent need went under the ban today when the Federal Grand Jury reported indictments against Mayor Carmichael of Willoughby, Ohio, Prosecuting Attorney George C. Von Beseler, and Deputy Marshals James Barnes and Grant Lamos for impeding interstate commerce shipments and for conspiracy to commit such acts. All are charged with seizing New York Central Railroad coal Nov. 1. and 2.

Action by the Grand Jury follows the announcement a few weeks ago by District Attorney Wortz that city and county officials have no right to confiscate coal and that the law which forbids such confiscation must be obeyed.

Several freight trains were held up at Willoughby, the indictments charge, and engineers and conductors were arrested. Mayor Carmichael, it is stated, was told by Prosecutor Von Beseler that he had a right to confiscate coal and that the law of humanity was greater than that of the Government.

The Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney, and Deputy Marshals would face, if convicted of conspiracy, penalties of $10,000 fine, two years' imprisonment, or both. If convicted of holding up the trains, with which another set of indictments charges them, they would be liable to fines of $100 and six months' imprisonment, or both.

WORK ON CATHEDRAL IS HALTED BY WAR

Dean Robbins Makes Announcement at Opening of Diocesan Convention.

WILL WAIT FOR VICTORY

Then, He Adds, St. John Nave Will Be New York's Thank Offering for Peace.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to go unfinished until the war is ended. All work on the great structure, upon which many millions already have been spent, is to halt until the coming of an American victory, and then is to be rushed to completion at high pressure, that the cathedral may be the centre of a great devotional celebration of permanent peace. It was at the opening of the 134th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York in Synod Hall at the cathedral yesterday that Dean Howard Chandler Robbins made know that program, to the evident approval of the delegates.

"The Cathedral of St. John the Divine," said Dr. Robbins, "is to be a new world cathedral, adaptable to new conditions and congenial to American democracy in every fibre of its being. That is what decides our policy in regard to building. While our country is in arms, fighting in defense of every liberty that makes human life worth living, we cannot, for patriotic reasons, go on building. We cannot divert any of the energies or any of the resources that can be put into the winning of the war.

"But the war is not going to last forever. It will end in just one way, because the American people have decided to stay with it until it has been ended in that one thinkable way. When that time comes, the cathedral will have a great right of way over every other building operation in New York. Then we shall want the cathedral nave to be the thank offering of the City of New York for peace with victory. We shall want it to be an act of corporate thanksgiving to One who, in giving victory to the cause of freedom, will be giving us peace that shall endure."

Bishop David H. Greer presided at the opening business session, which followed holy communion service in the cathedral, at which he officiated, assisted by Bishop Charles S. Burch, Dean Robbins, Archdeacon William H. Pott, and the Rev. Dr. George Nelson. The convention adopted a constitutional amendment changing the fiscal year to conform with the calendar and dating the annual convention in May instead of November.

A loyalty resolution, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's, reviewed in its preamble the circumstances attendant upon America's reluctant entrance into the war, and concluded with a pledge of whole-hearted loyalty to the Administration on the part of the diocese. It was carried unanimously.

There was adopted a resolution in favor of a Congressional enactment to provide an army Chaplain for every 1,400 men in the army. Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, telling of the work of the war commission of the Church, said in many camps, with 12,000 to 40,000 men in training, there were but one to four army Chaplains. He announced that, beginning next January, the Church would appeal for $500,000 for its welfare work among the soldiers. A reception was given to the members of the convention at the cathedral last night. The sessions continue today.

Walter Pulitzer Found Guilty.

Walter Pulitzer of 2,025 Broadway was found guilty yesterday in Special Sessions of having indecent pictures in his possession. Charles J. Bamberger, an agent for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, testified that he had gained entrance to Pulitzer's apartment by pretending that he wanted to buy furniture, and that he had bought the picture for $2. Walter Pulitzer is not connected with The New York World, which is owned by the family of the late Joseph Pulitzer.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

TUMULTY DENOUNCES CANARD OF ARREST

Has Been Annoyed by Rumors That He Had Been Seized for Treason.

GAINED WIDE CIRCULATION

Department of Justice Agents Seeking Origin of Attempt to Weaken Confidence in Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Angered and chagrined over a false charge that has obtained wide currency in the country, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, issued a formal statement tonight denouncing what is believed to be a systematic effort to injure the Administration by the persistent circulation of a report that Mr. Tumulty had been arrested for treason. The statement issued by Mr. Tumulty, which he sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington Bureau from the White House this evening, reads:

"For several days friends have written, telegraphed, and telephoned me from all parts of the country stating that rumors are being assiduously spread alleging that I have been imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth. All sorts of fanciful tales are being passed from mouth to mouth by innocent persons, who are the victims of a systematic and insidious propaganda to weaken confidence in officials of the Federal Government. Officials of the Department of Justice are investigating the origin of this conspiracy, to determine who has been guilty of actually starting this falsehood."

THE TIMES correspondent saw Mr. Tumulty this afternoon. He had been receiving telegrams and long-distance telephone calls all day from persons who wanted him to know that the report that he had been arrested as a spy was being circulated in their respective localities.

How the story originated has not been ascertained. Agents of the Department of Justice are now engaged in a determined effort to get at the bottom of the canard.

Mr. Tumulty was on the point of issuing a statement last Saturday concerning the report. He received on that day a letter stating that at a meeting of bankers in Minneapolis ex-Governor Hanna of North Dakota had declared that Mr. Tumulty had been shot as a spy. It was decided, however, that any general notice of the matter in the press would only give the falsehood wider publicity. So far as the White House and the Department of Justice know, only one newspaper has given any currency to the rumor. In this newspaper it was credited to a militant suffragist who was quoted as saying that she had heard that Mr. Tumulty had been arrested as a spy. When the evidence has been collected Mr. Tumulty will take counsel as to the course to be followed to bring action against those who have been engaged in circulating the libel.

While the origin of the story is unknown, it is said to have obtained its original circulation through a message sent over a stock broker's wire from New York to Chicago.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON WAGE DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

liminary to a strike vote. The brotherhoods are following their usual procedure of voting the men on the demands first, and then taking a strike vote if the railroads refuse the demands. When the brotherhood heads met the railroad managers in June of 1916 and first made their demands for the eight-hour day, no strike vote had been taken, and when the railroads refused the demands an adjournment was taken until August, when the labor leaders came to New York with the power to call a strike if the demands were not granted. It was when negotiations failed and a strike was impending that President Wilson stepped in, and as a result the Adamson law was enacted. The movement at that time was on behalf of the whole membership of the four brotherhoods—conductors, firemen, trainmen, and engineers—totaling between 300,000 and 400,000 men.

One of the railroad officials who took a leading part in the eight-hour negotiations issued the following statement last night:

"It would be a waste of effort at a time like this, when the railroads are struggling to carry the great volume of war traffic, to attempt to settle the new controversy by the long drawn-out method of former years. The eight-hour controversy dragged along for two years, and the patience of the public was severely tried. I do not believe the country would stand for such a thing when all our energies must be devoted to the big job we have in winning the war.

"Immediately after our entrance into the war the railroads put themselves unreservedly at the service of the Government, and under the direction of the Railroads' War Board at Washington the entire transportation system of the country is being operated as an arm of national defense.

"If the train employes deserve to have $100,000,000 added to their wages in addition to the $60,000,000 gained under the Adamson act, with the almost certain after-development that the engineers and firemen would follow with a demand for a parallel increase that would amount to $70,000,000 more, then it is up to the Government to instruct the railroads as to what course to pursue.

"When Congress passed the Adamson act, and when the Supreme Court sustained the power of Congress to fix railroad wages to avoid a nation-wide strike, the power of the managers to meet these nation-wide demands was taken from them. The ordinary increases in wages for various classes of railroad workers can be handled by the managements, but concerted demands like these, running into $100,000,000 at a time, are now up to Congress and the National Government."

The four brotherhood leaders, themselves, according to advices received by railroad officials, were personally opposed to the promulgation of wage demands at this time, so soon after the victory of the Adamson law, but Mr. Lee and Mr. Garretson, it is said, found that they had either to approve the new demands or give way to more radical leaders of the brotherhoods. It is understood that at the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge officers of the conductors and trainmen at Chicago, some of the leaders denounced the proposed demands as beyond reason, considering the very large increases received under the Eight-Hour act. Railroad officials at that time got information that wage demands were proposed, but had no idea they would be so large. It was stated last night that never before had a body of workers in America made demands for so large an increase.

The eight-hour negotiations were conducted for the railroads by the National Conference Committee of the Railways, headed by Elisha Lee, now General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and acting Vice President in the absence of W. W. Atterbury, who is in charge of railroad work in France for the United States Government. Mr. Lee's Committee is still in existence, and to it the demands of the brotherhoods, if approved, will in all probability be submitted. It was said last night that it was probable that when the committee of managers received the demands they would refer them at once to the Council of National Defense.

In March last, when the railroad brotherhoods called a strike during negotiations with the carriers, Mr. Lee of the trainmen gave as a reason for the haste that, if the unions did not get the eight-hour day before this country entered the war, they would have to wait until after the war, because the nation would not countenance a strike while it was at war.

"This country is in danger of war," he said at that time. "We may go to war next week, next month, any time. If America goes to war, the men know that, as patriotic citizens, they must stick to their jobs."

It was learned last night that the brotherhoods expect to have the vote completed and canvassed by Nov. 25, and if the demands are approved they will be submitted on Dec. 1, to become effective as of Jan. 1, 1918. The Adamson law went into effect last March as of Jan. 1, 1917.

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Two Great Red Cross Mass Meetings and Concerts

Wednesday, Nov. 14, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn
Thursday, Nov. 15, Brooklyn Academy of Music

At the Wednesday Concert the following distinguished artists will appear:

Mischa Violin, the new genius of the violin, whose appearances in concert in Europe and South America and this country have been a succession of triumphs.
Grace Hoffman, soprano, former soloist with the Sousa Concert Company. Gifted with an extraordinary voice of rare freshness and great range.
Edna Moreland, lyric soprano, but lately returned from Europe, whence her reputation as a great artist preceded her to America.
The accompanist will be **Domenico Savino.**

The speakers will be:

Captain A. Rudd, Assistant to Russian Ambassador for four years.
Baron Vander Noot, eighteen months' active service in the Belgian Army.
Prof. H. B. Winslow of Yale, who was with Elihu Root in Russia.
George Olver Tamblyn, who is personally directing the Brooklyn Red Cross Campaign.

At the Thursday Concert the musical program will be given by:

Eleanora de Cisneros, America's great mezzo-soprano, who has the distinction of having sung in practically every opera house in the world.
David Bispham, the wonderful baritone, than whom there is no more distinguished American singer. A great artist whose career has been one of triumphal achievement.
Domenico Savino at the piano.

The speakers will include:

Dr. Allen MacRossie, recently returned from three months in France.
Dr. Henry van Dyke, Ambassador to Holland, together with Baron Vander Noot and George Olver Tamblyn.

You Are Invited—Admission by Ticket

Remember the dates—November 14 and 15—8:15 P. M.
Remember the places—Erasmus Hall and Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Remember the speakers and the artists—Remember the cause—The American Red Cross.
Tickets may be obtained—Free—at the box-office of Erasmus Hall and the Brooklyn Academy of Music—and at 163 Remsen Street, the Brooklyn headquarters of the Red Cross.

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There will be an informal Musicale this afternoon at three o'clock in our Duo-Art Salon. Recordings will be played on the Duo-Art Piano by Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Percy Grainger, Enrique Granados, Madam Carreno and other celebrated pianists. A well-known Duo-Art Artist will play in person. Admission without charge.

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GUARD DIVISION PLANS COMPLETED

War Department Announces the New Makeup of Half the Federalized Forces in Camp.

HOW EASTERN TROOPS FARE

Reorganization in Detail of New England and Pennsylvania Divisions—New York Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The War Department has virtually completed its plans for the reorganization of the sixteen National Guard divisions now being trained for service in France, and today announced the result for half of the guard forces of the country. The plans for the reorganization of the New York National Guard division—the Twenty-seventh Division—probably will be announced tomorrow.

The reorganized Twenty-sixth, or New England Division, commanded by Major Gen. Clarence Edwards, utilizes troops from the Fifth and Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, the First Connecticut Infantry, the First Vermont Infanty, the First New Hampshire Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Infantry, part of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and the Second Maine Infantry in forming the four infantry regiments of this division. The announcement shows that the surplus troops of these infantry regiments have been assigned to the depot brigade of the new division.

The Twenty-eighth Division will be composed wholly of troops from Pennsylvania, and has been formed out of the old Seventh Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The First, Third, Tenth, and Sixteenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard will not lose their identity, as each of these organizations was large enough to form one of the new Federal regiments, but they will be renumbered respectively, the 109th, 110th, 111th, and 112th Infantry.

The divisions whose reorganization was announced today follow:

26TH DIVISION.

(Troops from New England.)

Unit of new organization and organizations from which formed:

26th Division Headquarters Troop—Troop B, Mass.; squadron cavalry.

101st Machine Gun Battalion—Conn., squadron cavalry and 196 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.

51ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 101st and 102d Inft. Regiments.

102d Machine Gun Battalion—Mass., Squadron cavalry, (less Troop B;) 3 officers, 213 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.; reserve officers.

101st Infantry—9th Mass. Inft., 175 enlisted men from 6th Mass. Inft., 1,400 from 5th Mass Inft.

102d Infantry—2d Conn. Inft., 1,500 from 1st Conn. Inft., 50 from 1st Vt. Inft., 100 from 6th Mass. Inft.

52D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 2d Mass. and 9th Mass. draft.

103d Machine Gun Battalion—R. I., squadron cavalry, (less Troops B and M;) N. H., machine gun company; 3 officers, 229 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.; reserve officers.

103d Infantry—2d Me. Inft. and 1,630 enlisted men from 1st N. H. Inft.; balance of officers of 1st N. H. Inft.; reserve officers.

104th Infantry—2d Mass. Inft., 12 officers and 800 men from 6th Mass. Inft., 12 officers and 800 men from 8th Mass. Inft.

51ST ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 101st, 102d, and 103d Field Artillery Regiments.

101st Field Artillery—1st Mass.F.A. and 180 men from New England Coast Artillery.

102d Field Artillery—2d Mass.F.A. and 150 men from New England Coast Artillery.

103d Field Artillery—Battery A, N.H.F.A.; 3 batteries R.I.F.A., 2 batteries, Conn.F.A., Troop M, R.I. Squadron Cavalry, New England Coast Artillery.

101st Trench Mortar Battery—1st Maine Heavy F.A.

101st Engineers—1st Mass. Engineers, 100 enlisted men from 1st Maine F.A., 479 from New England Coast Artillery.

101st Field Signal Battalion—Mass. Field Signal Battalion.

TRAINS.

101st Headquarters and Military Police—8th Mass Inf.

101st Ammunition Train—3 officers and 70 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inf., 6 officers and 231 enlisted men from Mass Coast Artillery.

101st Supply Train—Troop M, R.I. Cav.; 5 officers and 330 enlisted men from 6th Mass. Inf.

101st Sanitary Train—1st and 2d Mass. Ambulance Corps, 1st and 2d Mass. Field Hospital, 1st Conn. Ambulance Corps, 1st Conn. Field Hospital, 1st R. I. Ambulance Corps, 1st N. H. Field Hospital.

101st Engineer Train—6th Mass.Inf.

SURPLUS UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE 26th DIVISION DEPOT BRIGADE.

Mass. Brigade Headquarters.
8th Mass Infantry.
9th Mass. Infantry.
8th Mass. Infantry.
1st Maine Heavy F.A.
1st Conn. Infantry.
1st Vermont Infantry.
Co. A Conn. Signal Corps.
Co. B, N. H. Signal Corps.
1st N. H. Infantry.

SURPLUS UNITS UNASSIGNED.

1st Conn. Separate Company, (colored.)
1st Mass. Separate Company, (colored.)

28TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Pennsylvania. This division is formed complete from the old 7th Division.)

UNIT OF NEW ORGANIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONS FROM WHICH FORMED.

Division Headquarters—7th Division Headquarters.

107th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Company, 4th Infantry; machine gun company, 18th Infantry; 2d Battalion, 4th Infantry.

55TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

108th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun troop 1st Cavalry; machine gun company 8th Infantry; 2d Battalion 6th Infantry.

109th Infantry—1st Infantry.

110th Infantry—3d Infantry.

56TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

100th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine gun company, 13th Infantry; machine gun company, 6th Infantry; 2d Battalion, 6th Infantry, (less Company M.)

111th Infantry—10th Infantry.

112th Infantry—16th Infantry.

53D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

107th F.A.—1st F.A.

108th F.A.—2d F.A.

109th F.A.—3d F. A.

103d Trench Mortar Battery, Headquarters Company 6th Inf.; Supply Company 6th Inf.; Company M 6th Inf.

103d Engineers—1st Engineers.

103d Field Signal Battalion—1st Field Signal Battalion.

TRAINS.

103d Headquarters and Military Police—Headquarters and military police.

103d Ammunition Train—Ammunition Train.

103d Supply Train—Motor Supply Train.

103d Engineer Train—1st Battalion, 9th Inf.

103d Sanitary Train—Sanitary Train, 7th Div., and Sanitary Detachment of the 6th Inf.

Ambulance Companies No. 109, 110, 111, and 112—From 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Ambulance Companies.

Field Hospital Companies No. 109, 110, 111, and 112—From 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Field Hospital Companies.

SURPLUS TROOPS ASSIGNED TO 53D DEPOT BRIGADE.

3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
1st Battalion, 4th Infantry.
18th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 8th Infantry.
Note—Some officers and men from these organizations used elsewhere in the division.

PALMER REASSURES ALIEN DEPOSITORS

Bank Withdrawals Cause Custodian to Explain Provisions for Enemy Property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Heavy withdrawals of bank and postal savings deposits by aliens in some localities caused A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, to issue a formal statement today reiterating assurances that the Government had no intention of interfering with the money or property of Germans or citizens of countries allied with Germany living and doing lawful business in this country.

Mr. Palmer said many published statements regarding this matter had been so misleading as to give rise to fear that they may have originated in a deliberate wish to disturb and injure American business interests.

"Reports have appeared in the press," said the statement, "with regard to the plans and purposes of the alien property custodian with respect to the property of aliens residing in the United States which have caused unnecessary and ill-founded alarm. This alarm has led in some localities to heavy withdrawals of postal savings and bank deposits.

"The statement most calculated to mislead and cause uneasiness is to the effect that the fact as to whether any one is an enemy or the ally of an enemy under the terms of the Trading with the Enemy act recently passed by Congress, is determined by nationality or citizenship. This is not the fact. The principal test of enemy character under the act of Congress is one of residence or place of business or business connections, rather than nationality or citizenship.

"A subject of Germany or of any of Germany's allies residing in his country, even though he has made no declaration of his intention to become a citizen, is permitted to continue in trade and commerce and in the possession and control of his property while he remains in the United States and obeys its laws, and he is not regarded as an enemy or placed in that category by the Trading with the Enemy act.

"The broad purpose of Congress as expressed in the Trading with the Enemy act is, first, to preserve enemy-owned property situated in the United States from loss, and, secondly, to prevent every use of it which may be hostile or detrimental to the United States.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF WOMAN UNSOLVED

Dooling Tells of Efforts to Have Mrs. Stiassny's Body Cremated—New Will Found.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who has been investigating the mysterious death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, who was killed by two bullets, in her bed in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street last Wednesday morning, said yesterday that he had learned that shortly after her lifeless body was found an effort had been made to have her death recorded as being due to natural causes.

Mr. Dooling also said that steps had been taken to have the body cremated a short time after death. He declined to say who had asked that the record as to death be altered, but indicated that this suggestion did not come from a relative of Mrs. Stiassny.

Mr. Dooling asserted that, in addition to the conflicting narratives which he had heard before, witnesses questioned yesterday disagreed radically as to the arrangement of furniture in the room where the body was found, as to the discovery of the note bearing the signature of Mrs. Stiassny, saying that she was going to kill herself, and as to the finding of the will and other papers. Mr. Dooling has placed the so-called suicide note in the hands of Loren C. Horton, a handwriting expert. He has not finished his tests of the handwriting.

An earlier will, executed by Mrs. Stiassny in 1914, was obtained by the District Attorney's office yesterday. This differed from the one made in July of this year, a copy of which was found in her apartment less than an hour after the discovery of her body. The first will left the bulk of the estate to three grandpieces, the daughters of Mrs. Jessy Lubetkin, who was a niece of Mrs. Stiassny. By this will Isaac Epstein, a nephew, was to receive $1,000 a year for five years. In the second will, however, the Lubetkins are remembered with a few trinkets, while practically the whole estate, which has been estimated to be worth $250,000, was bequeathed to Epstein.

LIBERTY AIR MOTORS SOON TO BE READY

Factories to Begin Delivering the Machine-Made Engines in the Near Future.

ALL TESTS SATISFACTORY

Government Not Only to Supply All Its Own Needs, but Also to Fill Orders for One of the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—First deliveries of machine-made Liberty airplane motors, initiating the quantity production of the machines relied upon to furnish the means for carrying the war to Germany in the air on an extensive scale, will begin in the near future. Motors tested up to this time have been produced largely as individual type units by slow hand processes.

The first deliveries, it was learned today, will be comparatively small. The rate of production will speed up every day thereafter, however, and long before Spring breaks the Winter's grip upon the fighting fronts, Liberty motors will be turned out at a rate that will enable the United States not only to meet its own requirements but also to deliver thousands to certain of the allied Governments which have requested allotments.

Tests of the motor, both the army and navy types, are proceeding satisfactorily. Surprisingly few cases of trouble requiring changes in design have been noted. Some "bugs," as defects or eccentricities are known, have developed, but up to this time all such are minor matters requiring no delay in the quantity production of the engines.

Officers of both services, who heretofore have been skeptical of the possibility of turning out in a comparatively short space of time air fleets that might bring decisive results in the war, are becoming more and more impressed. Unless the repeated statement from Germany that she has discounted the American air program in advance proves to be better founded than it is believed to be, they have little doubt that enormous pressure can be exerted with the Liberty fleets.

Recent trials of army type of Liberty planes, American built throughout and including Liberty motors, have shown good results. One of these fighting models, according to reports, made extraordinary speeds approximating the best pace of the one man fighting planes in use on the war fronts.

The American engineers are now working toward improvement of design, the production of an adequate supply of suitable planes having been assured. New methods may be tried out experimentally now without fear of delaying the equipment of the air army.

Beginning this week, the first two heavy duty war trucks, designed and constructed under the direction of Brigadier General Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster Corps with the co-operation of the Automotive Products Section of the Council of National Defense and the Society of Automotive Engineers, will operate road tests in continuous runs of eighteen hours a day with two shifts of drivers. These tests will continue for at least a month, under the direction of H. P. Thompson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SOON TO PUT CURB ON NONESSENTIALS

Washington Anxious to Divert All Men and Materials Possible to War Industries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Foreseeing early curtailment of nonessential business to release men and materials for industries necessary in the prosecution of the war, the Council of National Defense has taken up the problem of what industries best can be dispensed with.

It was learned today that a bureau is about to be formed under the War Industries Board to frame a plan for methods of eliminating nonessential business with the least disturbance to the country's commerce and finance.

Coal consumption is outstripping production and the supplies of steel and other raw materials will not be sufficient for war purposes if manufacturers of nonessentials are permitted to draw all the materials they require. Therefore the purpose is to get curtailment under way before any general shortage of materials is felt.

The new bureau will be charged particularly with seeing that Government agencies seeking to accomplish the same things work in the same direction to prevent confusion and hardship. Under the present system, it is pointed out, the Fuel Administration might list one set of industries as nonessential and cut off coal, while the War Industries Board, in charge of steel, was checking the activities of an entirely different line of business with the same purpose in view.

The greatest care is to be exercised in listing industries as nonessential to prevent errors which might force reclassifications. Some industries can be classed as nonessential without hesitation, but others are close to a border line which, officials say, sometimes is hard to define.

England shut down on many industries and afterward had to permit them to resume business. This was particularly true where it was found the industries in many instances easily could shift to war work.

The problem of supplying necessary industries with labor is harder to solve than that of supplying them with materials. Cutting off the supply of materials from one industry makes it easy to divert shipments to another business, but the labor released in the operation is not easy to transfer. Thus far no satisfactory plan for moving labor from one industry to another has been proposed from any quarter.

Formation of a great War Council to take up the problems of labor and materials and that of molding industry in general to war conditions is in the minds of some Government officials. Such a council might comprise the present members of the Council of National Defense and the heads of other Government agencies, all of which now are engaged in handling some phase of the conduct of the war.

$1,250,000 to Relieve Rumania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American Red Cross War Council today announced the appropriation of $1,250,000 for relief work in Rumania. Two thousand tons of foodstuffs, 40,000 pairs of shoes, and large quantities of medical and hospital supplies are to be purchased immediately to meet emergency conditions.

Richard Harding Davis said:

"Gibson saw more of actual warfare than did any or all of our twenty-eight military men in Paris.

"It was his duty to pass frequently through the firing-lines on his way to Antwerp. He was constantly under fire. Three times his automobile was hit.

"He was the first person in an official position to visit Antwerp after the Belgian Government moved to that city, and, even with his passes and flag flying from his automobile, he reached Antwerp and returned to Brussels only after many delays and adventures."—From "With The Allies."

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Greatest Winter Underwear **HANES** Sold at Popular Prices

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Made by the P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY
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is made of fine, long-fibre cotton, silky-smooth and fleecy warm. Naturally elastic and comfortable, but made a whole lot more so. Pre-shrinking makes it hold the shape and size.

A New, Bang-up Boys' Union Suit

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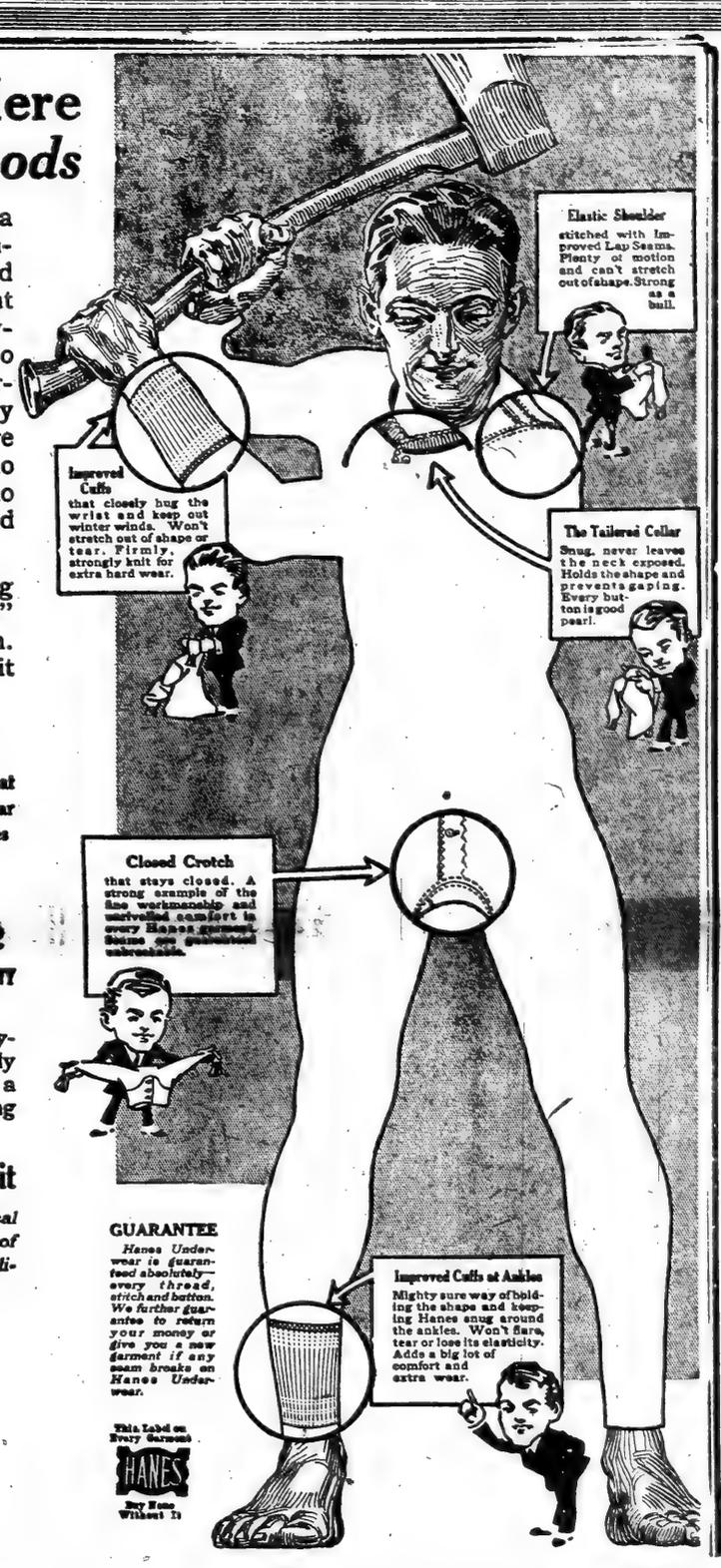

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This difficulty is all smoothed out when you use

Grape-Nuts

a food made of the finest malted barley and the finest whole wheat, all ground in our own mills.

Think of it! Barley—superior in protein, with a digestive element which not only transforms its own grain, but the wheat berry also. In Grape-Nuts and cream you have a delicious food, containing all the material needed for balanced nourishment.

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Ferrarie & LaGrecia, 193 Bleecker St.
Adler Bros., 3d Ave. & 14th St.
J. Celnick, 1,215 Prospect Ave.
H. Hermanson, 554 Morris Ave.
R. Davidov, 1,392 2d Ave.
J. Markowits, 1,391 St. Nicholas Ave.
S. M. Sterman, 540 Lenox Ave.
Damiano Bros., 48 Spring St.
M. Fuchs, 2,104 Amsterdam Ave.
Louis Heller, 1,426 3d Ave.
Louis Berman, 1,652 3d Ave.
King Bros., 162 E. 14th St.
B. Kopelowitz, 1,899 3d Ave.
A. Spero, 1,830 3d Ave.
D. Lifland, 1,112 Amsterdam Ave.
L. Wertheimer, 163d & Amsterdam Ave.
Frank & Marburger, 87th St. & 3d Ave.
M. Lefkowitz, 66 Bowery.
T. J. Manyor, 1,115 Southern Blvd.
Ida Kantrowitz, 1,692 Washington Ave.
M. & M. D. O'Connor, 721 Tremont Ave.
M. & A. Katz, 831 Third Ave.
A. M. Holzman, 1,460 Amsterdam Ave.
H. Lowenheim, 388 E. Fordham Rd.
P. & W. H. Dorn, 1,355 Boston Rd.
I. Friedman, 2,918 3d Ave.
I. Nadler, 756 2d Ave.
E. Hollinger, 481 7th Ave.
A. Cohen, 22 South St.
M. Feldman, 67 South St.
M. Caplan, 27 Rutgers St.
L. Feldman, 34 Jefferson St.
Kaplan Bros., 4,623 3d Ave.
P. Greenspan, 241 E. 121st St.
S. Gold, 193 Houston St.
Feldman & Siegel, 289 West St.
Lipsky Bros., 1,602 Bathgate Ave., Bronx.
M. Fuchs, 2,104 Amsterdam Ave.
H. Levinsky, 181 Orchard St.
M. Lipschitz, 1,974 2d Ave.
B. Grosswald, 2,474 8th Ave.
Frank & Harburger, Ave. A & 83d St.
J. Roth, 1,626 1st Ave.
Frank & Adler, 1,981 3d Ave.
Frank & Adler, 339 8th Ave.
Lebow & Cohen, Westchester Ave.
H. Pape, 112 9th Ave.
Lewis Schnitt, 566 Grand St.
Isaac Rechner, 105 Rivington Ave.
Louis Giller, 803 8th Ave.
Bauner & Sons, 825 Columbus Ave.
B. Reinheimer, 734 E. 180th St.
A. Bauer, 2,742 8th Ave.
Nederberger, 8th Ave.
L. Fleissler, 22 Avenue B.
Levinson Bros., 178 Bowery.
M. Kartagener, 7 Avenue B.
Ed. Wimpheimers, 1,817 3d Ave.
J. Solanto, 590 E. 187th St.
M. Lanahan, 752 Greenwich St.
F. Frankel, 141 St. Ann's Ave.
S. Friedman, 1,640 3d Ave.
A. Goldstone, 1,600 3d Ave.
F. Krane, 1,628 2d Ave.
K. Silverman, 1,169 2d Ave.
B. Kaiserm, 1,023 1st Ave.
L. Zelvin, 694 2d Ave.
A. Nadel, 130 Hudson St.
L. Lenahan, 726 Greenwich St.
M. H. Kantor, 227 9th Ave.
S. Forster, 305 7th Ave.
B. Cohen & Son, 586 9th Ave.
M. A. Holzman, 1,460 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Fuchs, 271 1st Ave.
S. Feierstein, 421 1st Ave.
J. Shapiro, 1,718 1st Ave.
D. Strauss, 1,494 1st Ave.
Kantor & Levy, 1st Ave. & 18th St.
B. Gross, 24 Avenue B.
S. Goldklang, 72 Avenue C.
B. Reich, 61 Avenue B.
L. Silverman, 141 Avenue C.
I. Taubenblatt, 181 Avenue B.
S. Bialostosky, 57 Catherine St.
A. L. Frankel, 129 1st Ave.
B. Goldwasser, 76 1st Ave.
M. Feller, 1,362 Wilkins Ave.
I. Ehrlich, 621 Lenox Ave.
S. M. Sterman, 540 Lenox Ave.
A. Friedman, 507 Lenox Ave.
J. Corn, 1,326 Boston Rd.
G. Bondy, 1st Ave. & 64th St.
J. Abeles, 965 1st Ave.
N. M. Kolisch, 839 9th Ave.
B. Sunshine, 520 9th Ave.
P. Hoehhauser, 1,715 1st Ave.
J. Fischl, 1,466 1st Ave.
I. Settle, 2,692 8th Ave.
M. Leat, 391 West St.
Silverstone Bros., 744 Westchester Ave.
M. Stark, 781 9th Ave.
H. Cracovaner, 551 10th Ave.
H. Cracovaner, 698 10th Ave.
A. Silk, 2d Ave. & 32d St.
J. Barbash, 1,951 2d Ave.
S. Rosenberg, 101 Amsterdam Ave.
J. Berkowitz, 143 Amsterdam Ave.
E. Callahan, 729 8th Ave.
Lebow & Cohen, 2d Ave.
D. Blumenfeld, 989 1st Ave.
D. Blumenfeld, 1,821 2d Ave.
D. Blumenfeld, 1,583 2d Ave.
B. Reich, 61 Avenue B.
J. Karnow, Fordham Rd.
F. Fried, 2,186 5th Ave.
Benheim & Strauss, 122 Lenox Ave.
H. Getzler, 2,262 8th Ave.
G. Loeb, 427 3d Ave.
L. Brownstein, 783 8th Ave.
Maglietta Bros., 681 E. 187th St.
Maglietta Bros., 177 Spring St.
Finegold & Spero, 3d Ave. & 42d St.
M. Aronson, 61 West St.
A. Blackin, 141 Monroe St.
A. Friedlander, 197 8th Ave.
S. Graber, 1,648 Park Ave.
Benjamin Greenberg, 544 8th Ave.
Charles Speizel, 425 6th Ave.
M. Goldberg, 47 Catherine St.
L. Hirsch, 1,489 Avenue A.
F. Hirsch, 251 1st Ave.
Glaser Bros., 1,307 3d Ave.
B. Horwitz, 279 Avenue B.
S. Rosenberger, 1,589 Avenue A.
S. Kosiowsky, 328 Henry St.
M. Levine, 253 Avenue A.
I. Sherman, 1,488 3d Ave.
H. Wool, 48 Greenwich Ave.
V. Taub, 212 E. 109th St.
Ziochower Bros., 1,062 S. Blvd.
H. Greenberg, 1,222 S. Blvd.
H. Corbin, 767 Courtland Ave.
M. Samowitz, 27 Avenue D.
K. Callanan, 652 E. 183d St.
T. M. Calvert, 2,209 5th Ave.
Cohen, Chatoff & Orenthich, 921 Broadway.
Cohen & Chatoff, 2,310 3d Ave.
Peter Corn, 122 Lawrence St.
B. Durner, 585 8th Ave.
Fred Ebel & Co., 821 10th Ave.
Paul Ehnitz, 921 8th Ave.
M. & W. Ettinger, 4,339 2d Ave.
H. Feinberg, 1,454 Amsterdam Ave.
Julius Fischl, 851 10th Ave.
R. J. Bloomenhaft, 277 Avenue A.
S. Forster, 305 7th Ave.
Fruend Bros., 22 Avenue E.
Fridenberg Bros., 2,760 8th Ave.
D. & S. Friedman, 582 3d Ave.
Louis Goldblatt, 454 Lenox Ave.
S. Goodman, 784 Columbus Ave.
F. Gotleib, 187 Avenue B.
Sam Guterman, 525 8th Ave.
M. Gutterman, 1306¾ 8th Ave.
B. Hershkovitz, 2,212 7th Ave.
Yorkville Dept. Store, 58th St. & Ave. A.
Faffe Bros., 1,320 5th Ave.
M. Kaufman, 2,190 5th Ave.
R. M. Golisch, 639 9th Ave.
A. D. Kress, 2,184 5th Ave.
H. Hirschner, 533 Hudson St.
I. Landy, 2,948 3d Ave.
M. Lusher, 509 8th Ave.
A. Markman, 207 8th Ave.
Meyer & Glaser, 610 2d Ave.
Joe Meyer, 879 8th Ave.
M. Meisner, 285th St. & Anns Ave
M. J. Jacht, 653 10th St.
M. Newman, 501 Amsterdam Ave.
Robert & Lewis Co., 53 Whitehall St.
Victor Rosenberg, 1,554 8th Ave.
S. Rosinfeld, 1,962 3d Ave.
S. Rueoff, 6 Church St.
M. Schwartz, 949 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Schwartz, 2,052 Madison Ave.
S. Silverman, 170 Amsterdam Ave.
M. Silverman, 86 Amsterdam Ave.
H. Simon, 636 Columbus Ave.
Sam Solomon, 564 Lenox Ave.
H. Sonnenfeld, 1,550 1st Ave.
Stutz Bros., 75th St. & 3d Ave.
Isaac Theiler, 464 2d Ave.
M. F. Weber, 780 7th Ave.
M. Weiss, 20th & Amsterdam Ave.
H. Weissberg, 2,418 3d Ave.

BROOKLYN.

D. Brown, 669 De Kalb Ave.
Sam Gold, 90 Moore St.
B. Schachger, 29 Reed Ave.
Genatt & Sachs, 62 Moore St.
I. Meyers, 1,521 Pitkin Ave.
C. Woll, 299 Knickerbocker Ave.
K. Turoff, 65 Graham Ave.
S. Posner, 104 Graham Ave.
P. Berlyn, 220 Franklin St.
S. Barsky, 175 Greene St.
Gensloff & Hoffman, 893 3d Ave.
M. & H. Goldman, 675 3d Ave.
M. Kassdam, 31 Hamilton Ave.
D. & C. Meyerson, 1,033½ De Kalb Ave.
A. Rosenstein, 137 3d Ave.
D. Solomon, 207 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Swardloff, 17 Hamilton Ave.
M. Sole, 28 Flatbush Ave.
S. J. Schreiber & Son, 2,601 Atlantic Ave.
Chil Cohen, 277 Sumner Ave.
D. Benjamin, New Utrecht Ave. & 59th St.
Wesserman Bros., 84 Grand St.
J. C. Hendlowitz, 591 Grand St.
Max Nadelbach, Grand & Olive Sts.
D. Weiner, 436 Graham Ave.
M. Ponemone, 452 Graham Ave.
M. Seidner, 1,043 Manhattan Ave.
S. Nehner, 2,102 Manhattan Ave.
M. Miller, 1,065 Manhattan Ave.
Goodman & Heinrich, 919 Manhattan Ave
J. Greenfield, 289 Knickerbocker Ave.
S. Rothe, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
L. Kesselman, 325 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Nurnberg, 359 Knickerbocker Ave.

Brooklyn—Continued.

I. Freiman, 2,158 Fulton St.
H. Schoem, 352 Van Brunt St.
M. Allison, 70 5th Ave.
M. Allison, 5,214 3d Ave.
J. Danto, 1,534 Fulton St.
M. Ellentuck, Gates Ave.
W. Greenwald, Sumner Ave.
M. Iseral, 254 5th Ave.
S. Kramer, 291 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Sterns' Sons, 765 Manhattan Ave.
W. J. Nutting, Fulton St.
Moore Street Bargain House, 65 Moore St.
S. Kaminsky, 150 Ainslie Ave.
J. Rosenthall, 456 Christopher Ave.
D. Friedman, 153 Havemeyer St.
J. Kaminsky, 88 Moore St.
H. Schoen, 352 Van Brunt St.
A. Cohen, 1,669 Pitkin Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Classon Ave.
William Rainer, 67 4th Ave.
M. Kamengisser, 279 Grand St.
Spero & Cooper, 3,209 Fulton St.
Leon Nadel, 2,046 Fulton St.
S. Nitnick, 1,988 Fulton St.
H. Rosenbloom, 35 Tompkins Ave.
J. Hellman, 86 Siegel St.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Saisney, 537 De Kalb Ave.
W. Levy, 414 7th Ave.
Jos. Torforici, 143 Hamburg Ave.
A. Gottlieb, 1,435 Myrtle Ave.
J. Goldburg, 36 Seigle St.
N. Kleinman, 304 Nostrand Ave.
E. P. Kane & Bro., 51 Columbia Ave.
C. A. Burns, 156 5th Ave.
Lurie & Rosnmoff, 4,909 12th Ave.
Jos. Kaiser, 185 Flatbush Ave.
William Feiser, 134 Smith St.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
Jos. Stein, 1,248 Flatbush Ave.
Samuel Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Spelshandler, 987 Flushing Ave.
Charles S. Rosenblatt, 223 9th Ave.
M. H. Ramsey, 828 Manhattan Ave.
Hines & Letzeisen, 1,603 Broadway.
Gussie Resnicoff, 48 Manhattan Ave.
F. J. Stander, 693 Knickerbocker Ave.
F. Land, 93 Cedar St.
Susie L. Pilliner, 1,247 Flatbush Ave.
J. Siman, 541 5th Ave.
S. Waldman, 1,005 Flushing Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Glasson Ave.
M. Blumenkopf, 224 Franklin Ave.
Cooper & Rappaport, 1,901 Bath Ave.
Sam Engelke, 172 Wythe Ave.
J. Jacobs, 331 Grand St.
Kurber & Ferris, 2,025 Bath Ave.
A. Shoan, 959 3d Ave.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
I. Stein, 419 Grand St.
S. Stein, 545 Grand St.

Brooklyn—Continued.

M. Tauber, 192 Bedford Ave.
E. Pollock, Inc., 391 Columbia Ave.
B. Waldman, 526 Court St.
S. Firestein, 138 5th Ave.
H. Setomer, 573 3d Ave.
I. Friedman, 3,920 3d Ave.
J. Neckritz, 7,519 13th Ave.
V. Levy, 8 Sumner Ave.
S. J. Schrieber & Son, 2,603 Atlantic Ave.
D. Rosen, 1,617 Pitkin Ave.
M. Leiberman, 1,528 Pitkin Ave.
M. Gersnowitz, 1,493 Pitkin Ave.
Ress & klein, 1,462 Pitkin Ave.
M. Dery, 891 Broadway.
A. Patt, 114 43d St.
L. Coleman, 4,403 3d Ave.
B. Baehr, 7,412 New Utrecht Ave.
R. Cooper, 74 Hamburg Ave.
J. Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave.
N. Vogal, 183 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.
C. Steuer, 554 Knickerbocker Ave.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Buchwald, 2,943 Fulton St.
L. Riner, 3,395 Fulton St.
A. Kesselman, 2,020 Fulton St.
F. Silver, 1,179 Liberty St.
H. Nevin, 449 Ralph Ave.
G. Abraham, 1,503 Broadway.
John Schneider, 240 Grandview Ave.
H. Geller, 566 Woodward Ave.
J. Goodfriend, 582 Woodward Ave.
B. Seeman, 657-659 Woodward Ave.
I. Tessler, 684 Woodward Ave.
N. Gozan, 624 Covert St.
J. Goodman, 1,855 Myrtle Ave.
E. Morris & Bro., 143 Smith St.
S. Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Sann, 212 5th Ave.
P. A. Wakefield, 600 3d Ave.
M. K. Benimowitz, 4,004 8th Ave.
M. Cantor, 1,427 Nostrand Ave.
D. Kuntz, 531 Marcy Ave.
H. Avenius, 101 Manhattan Ave.
G. Henry, 606 5th Ave.
H. Cohen, 228 Columbia Ave.
H. Herzog, 4,624 3d Ave.
C. A. Goldstein, 248 Driggs Ave.
Wm. Goebel, 122 Nassau St.
S. Goldstoff, 157 Manhattan Ave.
Prensky & Fau, 80 Graham Ave.
J. Bag., 1,027 Flushing Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.

Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Perkins, 1,302 Bath Ave.

NEW YORK.

New Rochelle.

A. Jacobson, North Ave.
S. Baum & Son, Hugenot St.
F. Tornay, 99 Union Ave.
H. & J. Ginsburg.

NEW YORK.

Van Nest.

M. & S. Hillis, 675 Morris Park Ave.
Sahpero & Co., 659 Morris Park Ave.

Williamsbridge.

L. Hulnick, 3,857 White Plains Ave.

Port Richmond, S. I.

J. Silk, 1,924 Richmond Terrace.

Staten Island.

S. Neisner, Tompkinsville.
Est. of I. Kutscher, Stapleton.
S. Schmolka, Stapleton.
H. J. Weisburg, Port Richmond.

W. New Brighton, S. I.

C. Gottenberg, 1,067 Castleton Ave.

Yonkers.

A. M. Goldstein, 209 Nepperhem.
J. Kaplan, 178 Riverdale Ave.

Long Island City, L. I.

Edward Laherty, 71 Jackson Ave.
H. Loeb, 168 Academy St.

Long Island.

J. G. Pineau, Woodhaven.
J. Rubin, Ozone Park.

Jamaica, L. I.

N. Lowenberg, 448 Fulton St
J. Avenia, 101 Smith St.

Long Island.

J. A. Deakin, College Point.
A. Jaffe, Fort Washington.
J. Kransler, Farmingdale.
H. Wolf, Front St., Hempstead.
J. W. Hirschfeld, Huntington.
F. Gerber, Sayville.

Astoria, L. I.

J. F. Zevre, 447 Steinway Ave.
S. Feinman, 575 Broadway.
H. Blum, 328 Flushing Ave.
J. Wirth, 35 Fisk Ave.

Elmhurst, L. I.

S. & H. Wolters, Broadway.

Jamaica, L. I.

S. Salcinski, 129 Clinton Ave.

Rockville Centre, L. I.

H. Widlitz, 195 Merrick Road.

Glen Cove, L. I.

W. Bernstein.

Lindenhurst, L. I.

H. Salomon.

Winfield, L. I.

F. Krepela, 31 Woodside Ave.

NEW BOARD TO RULE ON EXCESS PROFITS

McAdoo Appoints Commission of Nine Advisers to Interpret the War Tax Law.

WILL HEAR ALL APPEALS

J. E. Sterrett and S. R. Bertron of New York Among Members Who Represent Varied Lines of Business

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The appointment of an advisory board of nine members to be known as the "excess profits advisers" was announced tonight by Secretary McAdoo. It will act as a board of appeals for the Internal Revenue Bureau on all questions connected with the interpretation and execution of the excess profits section of the new war tax law.

The members of the board are: Representative Cordell Hull, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means; T. S. Adams, economist of Yale University; Wallace D. Simmons, President Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and Philadelphia; J. E. Sterrett of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, New York City; S. R. Bertron of Bertron, Griscom & Co., bankers, New York City; E. T. Meredith, editor Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.; T. W. McCullough, editor Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.; Stewart W. Cramer of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C., and Henry Walters, Chairman of the board, Atlantic Coast Line, and Louisville & Nashville Railways.

The membership of this board, it is explained, has been selected with a view to the broadest consideration of the business interests of the country. It is recognized that the new taxes are emergency expedients and that they impose new burdens and require wise and constructive interpretation so as not to bear too heavily on the business of the country already under many strains on account of the war. The first aim of the Treasury Department will be to accomplish the collection of the full amount of revenue designed by Congress in framing the tax law to prosecute the war.

In discussing the new board and the work that lies before it, Secretary McAdoo called attention to the manner in which the business men of the country had responded to the duty to aid the Government in the war problems. Before the passage of the new tax law, he said, they went on record through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by recommending that a large part of the war expenditures be obtained from taxes on excess profits and incomes.

"This evidence of the readiness of business to do its full share in the support of the Government's war policies," said the Secretary, "has been recognized by the Administration, and every effort will be made to have this great burden, advocated by those who will bear the greater part of it, fall with as little hardship as possible, consistent with a just and thorough administration of the law."

Secretary McAdoo also said that the officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau clearly understand this policy. In planning for the gigantic task of collecting the war revenue, a new organization of that bureau has been effected, additional divisions have been created, responsibility and authority rearranged and defined among the different subordinate officers, and preparations made for a large increase in personnel.

"In addition to the action of the department in availing itself of the services of these advisers, plans are being formulated for a program of information for the taxpaying public," said Mr. McAdoo. "It is essential that every taxpayer shall know how to compute the amount of the taxes he must pay, and the time, place, and method provided for its payment. The department recognizes that information of this kind will be indispensable because the law puts upon the taxpayer the responsibility for making the returns by which his tax is measured.

"Steps are being taken to bring the tax-gathering machinery of the Government into closer relationship with the taxpaying public. An office known as the Division of Taxpayers' Co-operation has been created in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Under the direction of this office a nation-wide plan of co-operation with taxpayers is being developed. Through the organization that will carry out this plan essential information will be conveyed in the most direct manner to each taxpayer."

MUST PAY COUNT'S STIPEND.

Joseph Schweizer's Agreement with Son-in-Law Is Sustained.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—An international marriage settlement agreement figured in today's Court of Appeals decisions. The court held that Joseph Schweizer of New York must continue to pay $2,500 a year to Count Alberto Giacomo Giovanni Francesco Mario Gulinelli of Italy, who in 1902 married Mr. Schweizer's daughter, Blanche.

According to the papers, Mr. Schweizer was to pay the Count $2,500 a year under a prenuptial agreement and did pay that amount annually from 1902 to 1912. The Count, through Attilio de Cicco, an assignee, brought suit when the payments were stopped.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH

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RUSSIAN lady recently coming from Russia, high school graduate, wishes to give Russian lessons at home, theory and practice, $2 one hour. Apply daily from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., 227 West 108th St., Apt. 62.

FREE 6 lessons in French or Spanish. Call or write for Ticket, Gordon-Detwiler Inst. Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St.

FRENCH lessons, also elocution, given by French lady just arrived from Paris. Mrs. Berneron, 647 Madison Av.

SPANISH lessons by Spanish lady, weekly, monthly arrangements. Madame Victoria, 0 43 Times.

ELOCUTION DANCING. Adults, Children. Recitals. Miss Goss, METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE STUDIO B.

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SPANISH.—Young lady desires Spanish teacher. Call after 7 P. M., 423 Mott Av., Apt. B.

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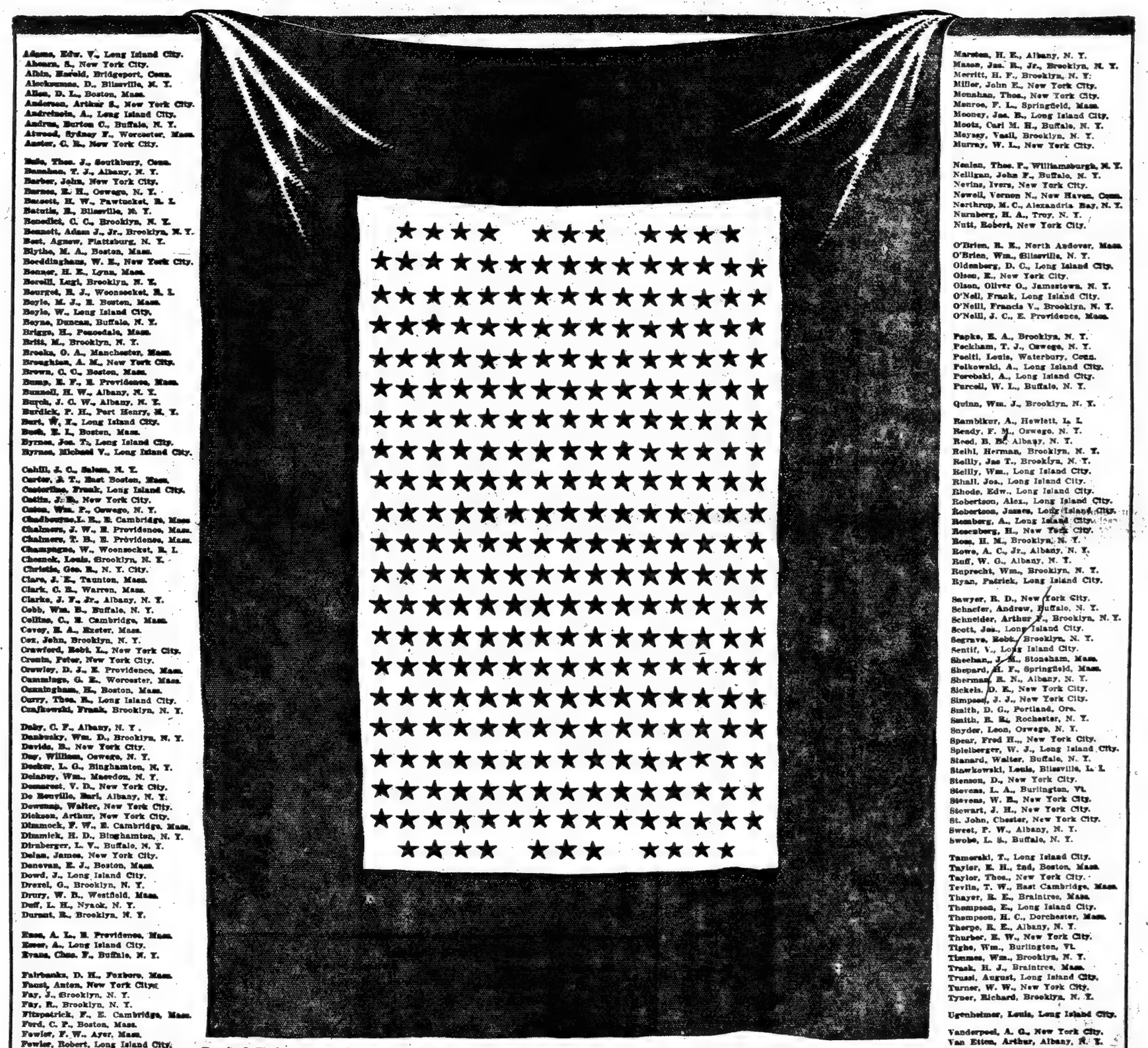
WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

In this space we have hitherto listed the dealers who distribute SOCONY Motor Gasoline. We now take pride in listing the names of more than 300 men from the STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK who have entered the service of their country. We know they will serve their colors as capably as they served us.



Adams, Edw. V., Long Island City.
Ahearn, S., New York City.
Allin, Harold, Bridgeport, Conn.
Alschuemes, D., Blissville, N. Y.
Allen, D. L., Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Arthur S., New York City.
Andreinois, A., Long Island City.
Andrus, Burton C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Atwood, Sydney F., Worcester, Mass.
Auster, C. E., New York City.

Bade, Thos. J., Southbury, Conn.
Bamahan, T. J., Albany, N. Y.
Barber, John, New York City.
Barnes, E. H., Oswego, N. Y.
Bassett, H. W., Pawtucket, R. I.
Batutis, B., Blissville, N. Y.
Benedict, C. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bennett, Adam J., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Best, Agnew, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Blythe, M. A., Boston, Mass.
Boeddinghaus, W. E., New York City.
Bonner, H. E., Lynn, Mass.
Borelli, Legi, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bourget, H. J., Woonsocket, R. I.
Boyle, M. J., E. Boston, Mass.
Boyle, W., Long Island City.
Boyne, Duncan, Buffalo, N. Y.
Briggs, H., Pocasdale, Mass.
Britt, M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooks, O. A., Manchester, Mass.
Broughton, A. M., New York City.
Brown, C. C., Boston, Mass.
Bump, E. F., E. Providence, Mass.
Bunnell, H. W., Albany, N. Y.
Burch, J. C. W., Albany, N. Y.
Burdick, F. H., Port Henry, N. Y.
Burt, W. F., Long Island City.
Bush, E. L., Boston, Mass.
Byrnes, Jos. T., Long Island City.
Byrnes, Michael V., Long Island City.

Cahill, J. C., Salem, N. Y.
Carter, A. T., East Boston, Mass.
Casterline, Frank, Long Island City.
Catlin, J. R., New York City.
Caton, Wm. P., Oswego, N. Y.
Chadbourne, L. E., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Chalmers, J. W., E. Providence, Mass.
Chalmers, T. B., E. Providence, Mass.
Champagne, W., Woonsocket, R. I.
Chesnek, Louis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Christie, Geo. R., N. Y. City.
Clare, J. E., Taunton, Mass.
Clark, C. E., Warren, Mass.
Clarke, J. F., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Cobb, Wm. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Collins, C., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Covey, E. A., Exeter, Mass.
Cox, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crawford, Robt. L., New York City.
Cronin, Peter, New York City.
Crowley, D. J., E. Providence, Mass.
Cummings, G. E., Worcester, Mass.
Cunningham, E., Boston, Mass.
Curry, Thos. E., Long Island City.
Czajkowski, Frank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daby, C. F., Albany, N. Y.
Dambusky, Wm. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davids, B., New York City.
Day, William, Oswego, N. Y.
Decker, L. G., Binghamton, N. Y.
Delaney, Wm., Macedon, N. Y.
Demarest, V. D., New York City.
De Neuville, Earl, Albany, N. Y.
Downing, Walter, New York City.
Dickson, Arthur, New York City.
Dimmock, F. W., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Dimmick, H. D., Binghamton, N. Y.
Dirnberger, L. V., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dolan, James, New York City.
Donovan, E. J., Boston, Mass.
Dowd, J., Long Island City.
Drexel, G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Drury, W. B., Westfield, Mass.
Duff, L. H., Nyack, N. Y.
Durnat, R., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eaton, A. L., E. Providence, Mass.
Ecker, A., Long Island City.
Evans, Chas. F., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fairbanks, D. H., Foxboro, Mass.
Faust, Anton, New York City.
Fay, J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fay, R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fitzpatrick, F., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Ford, C. P., Boston, Mass.
Fowler, F. W., Ayer, Mass.
Fowler, Robert, Long Island City.
Fuller, Randolph E., New York City.

Galligan, J. F., East Boston, Mass.
Gates, Michael F., Brooklyn.
Gaviller, M. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gavin, John, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gillen, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gilman, H. L., Bethel, Vt.
Gilroy, T., Long Island City.
Glynn, Edward, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Goff, A. W., E. Providence, Mass.
Goodridge, M. K., New York City.
Gowdey, L. A., E. Providence, Mass.
Graff, Geo., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graham, H. S., Long Island City.
Gray, Donald S., New York City.
Greeney, Jos. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grieco, Jos., Long Island City.

Hacker, A. C. A., Albany, N. Y.
Hackett, Jas., New York City.
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Halloran, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Hart, Preston M., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Haydon, D. W., New York City.
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Healy, John F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Henderson, S. E., Oswego, N. Y.
Herault, E. F., New York City.
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Holman, F. J., Albany, N. Y.
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King, Newell, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Kothe, W. H., New York City.
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Kyle, W. A., Boston, Mass.
Kunst, Theo., New York City.

Lasher, F. L., Kingston, N. Y.
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Lawrence, K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewandowski, F., Long Island City.
Lewis, J. H., New York City.
Lewis, Stephan, Oswego, N. Y.
Lewis, W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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McKillop, J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Moots, Carl M. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Moyssy, Vasil, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Murray, W. L., New York City.

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Nelligan, John F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Nevins, Ivers, New York City.
Newell, Vernon N., New Haven, Conn.
Northrup, M. C., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Nurnberg, H. A., Troy, N. Y.
Nutt, Robert, New York City.

O'Brien, R. E., North Andover, Mass.
O'Brien, Wm., Blissville, N. Y.
Oldenberg, D. C., Long Island City.
Olsen, E., New York City.
Olsen, Oliver O., Jamestown, N. Y.
O'Neil, Frank, Long Island City.
O'Neill, Francis V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Neill, J. C., E. Providence, Mass.

Papke, E. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peckham, T. J., Oswego, N. Y.
Peelti, Louis, Waterbury, Conn.
Pelkowski, A., Long Island City.
Perebski, A., Long Island City.
Purcell, W. L., Buffalo, N. Y.

Quinn, Wm. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Ready, F. M., Oswego, N. Y.
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Reilly, Wm., Long Island City.
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Sentif, V., Long Island City.
Sheehan, J. M., Stoneham, Mass.
Shepard, H. F., Springfield, Mass.
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Smith, D. G., Portland, Ore.
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Snyder, Leon, Oswego, N. Y.
Spear, Fred H., New York City.
Spielberger, W. J., Long Island City.
Stanard, Walter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stawkowski, Louis, Blissville, L. I.
Stenson, D., New York City.
Stevens, L. A., Burlington, Vt.
Stevens, W. E., New York City.
Stewart, J. H., New York City.
St. John, Chester, New York City.
Sweet, F. W., Albany, N. Y.
Swobe, L. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tamerski, T., Long Island City.
Tayler, E. H., 2nd, Boston, Mass.
Taylor, Thos., New York City.
Tevlin, T. W., East Cambridge, Mass.
Thayer, R. E., Braintree, Mass.
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Thompson, H. C., Dorchester, Mass.
Thorpe, R. E., Albany, N. Y.
Thurber, E. W., New York City.
Tighe, Wm., Burlington, Vt.
Timmes, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Trask, H. J., Braintree, Mass.
Trussi, August, Long Island City.
Turner, W. W., New York City.
Tyner, Richard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ugenheimer, Louis, Long Island City.

Vanderpool, A. G., New York City.
Van Etten, Arthur, Albany, N. Y.
Van Vleet, Chas. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Veit, Russell C., New York City.
Von der Lisa, A. W., New York City.

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SUSPEND 3 TEACHERS FOR WAR OPINIONS

Superintendent Accuses Them of Holding Views "Which Undermine Good Citizenship."

CITED FOR HEARING TUESDAY

Eight Other Teachers In De Witt Clinton High School Are Ordered Transferred.

The inquiry conducted for the last two weeks by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools, in charge of high schools, to determine whether certain teachers have been loyally supporting the Government in the conduct of the war, reached its culmination yesterday when three teachers were suspended, pending trial on charges of "holding views which are subversive of discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship," and recommendation was made to the Board of Superintendents to transfer eight teachers, now attached to the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The teachers were notified of their suspension by Dr. Tildsley, acting for Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools. Both officials declined to make public the names of the teachers, but it was learned that the suspended teachers are Thomas Mufson, instructor in English; A. Henry Schneer, instructor in mathematics, and Samuel Schmalhausen, instructor of English. The charges preferred by Dr. Tildsley will be heard next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a meeting of the Committee on High Schools, when the suspended teachers will be asked to appear.

One of the suspended teachers produced the official letter sent him by Dr. Tildsley and pointed to a note at the bottom which reads:

"A copy of the charges will be served with a notice to appear for trial."

The letter follows:

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION.

Nov. 12, 1917.

To.....
Teacher, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Dear Sir: You are hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 780 of the laws of 1917, and with the by-laws of the Board of Education, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, I have preferred charges against you for holding views which are subversive of discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship, and you are further notified that by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 41, Sub-divisions 18 and 19, of the by-laws of the Board of Education, I hereby suspend you without pay from further service as teacher in De Witt Clinton High School, Borough of Manhattan. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN L. TILDSLEY,
For the Superintendent of Schools.

Assert They Are Loyal.

The suspended teachers last night said they had no comment to make at the present time, but declared that their loyalty had never been questioned, and denied they had ever entertained views on which such charges could be made. John Whalen, Chairman of the High School Committee, when asked if counsel for the accused teachers would be permitted to be present next Tuesday, said he did not know, but that lawyers are sometimes admitted to such proceedings. The Board of Education will be represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles McIntyre.

Associates of the disciplined teachers last night said that, as far as they knew, their fellow-teachers had always been loyal and had signed the loyalty pledge last Spring when requested to do so. They also said they believed that the charges were inspired after 105 of the teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School approved of a resolution which condemned Mr. Whalen for certain utterances he made in connection with the recent strike of high school boys who protested against the longer school day. However, the school officials declared that the charges had nothing to do with the resolution.

Some of the twenty teachers examined were not so reluctant to tell of their experience as the trio who were suspended. One of them said he was asked this question:

"Don't you believe that Jewish students, especially the Russians, need to be disciplined out of their individualistic tendencies?"

The so-called Whalen resolution was the subject of bitter debate yesterday at a regular monthly meeting of the teachers at the De Witt Clinton High. Sidney Hooks, one of the teachers, said that the passing of the resolution had covered the "school with ignominy," and moved to abolish the Teachers' Council, the representatives of the teachers who were partly instrumental for the drawing up of the resolution. G. W. Hunter of the Biology Department, speaking for the motion, declared that most of the pupils in the school "come from homes where anything but loyalty is spoken of."

Ends in Bitter Argument.

Mr. Hunter, seeking to correct this earlier statement, arose and said that 70 per cent. of the boys were of Slavic descent and were "intensely individualistic and revolutionary." Rudolph Pokorny, another teacher, shouted that as a man of Slavic descent he resented the charge that Slavs are anything but loyal, and demanded an apology. Other speakers took sides and a bitter argument followed, at the end of which it was decided to appoint a committee to submit the question of abolishing the Teachers' Council to the individual teachers for secret balloting.

It was learned yesterday that the Teachers' Union has been the subject of complaint to President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education in connection with an address made by Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor. Mr. Hillquit spoke at a meeting a week before election held under the auspices of the Teachers' Union. Several days ago at a convention of the Teachers' Council, an organization consisting of representatives of all teachers' societies, in no way connected with the Council of the De Witt Clinton High School, Mr. Willcox told of the charges made by a teacher that the officers of the Teachers' Union were disloyal for encouraging Mr. Hillquit to speak his mind on the sale of Liberty bonds.

President Henry R. Linville of the Teachers' Union yesterday took issue with his accuser and said he would be glad to appear at any time before the Teachers' Council to testify as to the loyalty of any members of his organization.

"I believe that war was inevitable," said Dr. Linville, in reply to a question as to how he stood on the war. "The stand taken by President Wilson was the only one he could possibly have taken in view of the crisis with Germany.

"All the candidates were invited to speak, and only Mr. Wallace, the Single Tax candidate, and Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, appeared. Mr. Hillquit was asked many questions, some on educational topics and some on the war. Mr. Hillquit's well-known views on the war were brought out by the questions and were not otherwise presented by him. Naturally there was opposition to these views, but I endeavored to give, as Chairman, every questioner, no matter what his own views might be, the opportunity to force any issue he chose. This, of course, means that my own conception of the rights of individuals in a mass meeting involves absolute freedom of opinion and the chance to express that opinion.

"In justice I could no more prevent a person from asking Mr. Hillquit of his views on Liberty bonds than I could check Mr. Hillquit himself in the expression of his opinion that teachers should have the right to membership in the Board of Education."

A meeting of the Teachers' Union will be held at the Washington Irving High School on Friday night, at which, it was said, the question of offering aid to the teachers suspended yesterday, will be discussed.

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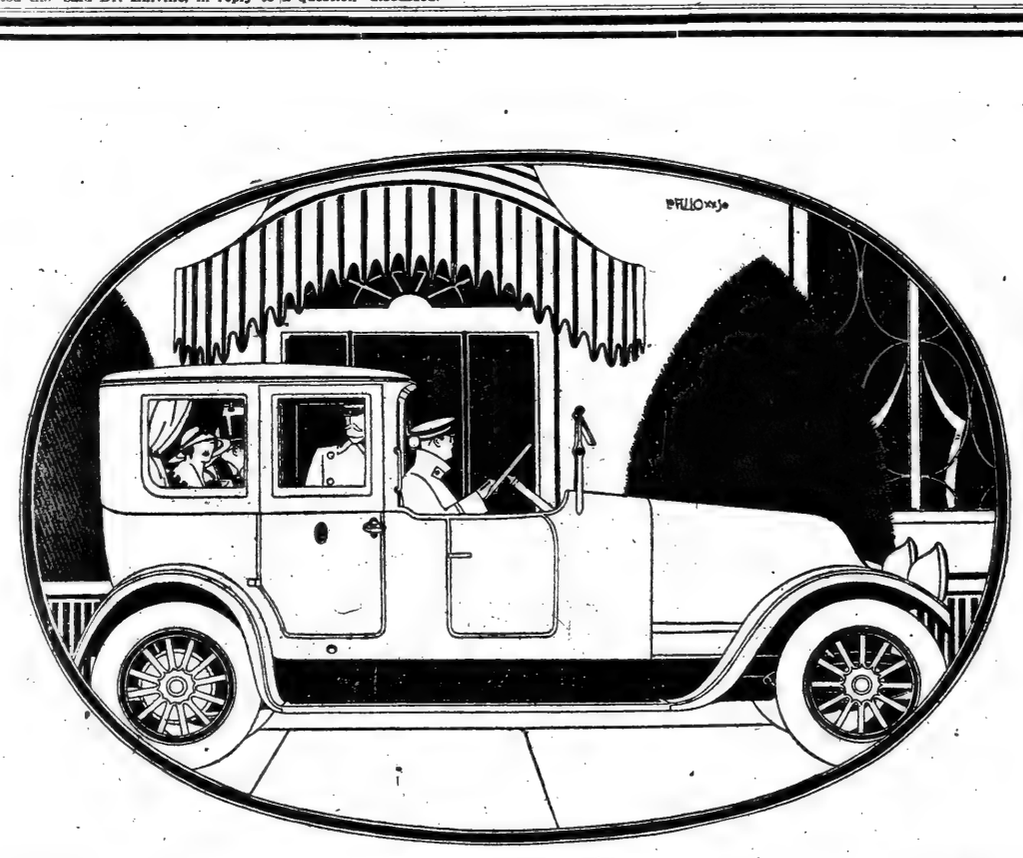

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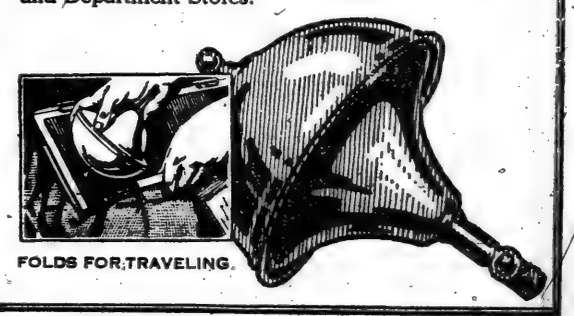

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GARDEN ARENA ENLIVENED BY MOUNTED POLICE EXHIBITION AT HORSE SHOW

DISPLAY BY POLICE STIRS SHOW CROWD

New York Traffic Squad Earns Applause at Second Day of Exhibition.

BARON GAINS FIRST AWARD

Patrolman Dunstall's Mount Gets Top Recognition from Gallery and Judges at Garden.

Charging down the arena at Madison Square Garden at a mad gallop, the traffic squad of the New York Police Department last night stirred a large gathering to a high pitch of enthusiasm in a realistic demonstration of the riot charge, which was the sensational event on the second day's program at the National Horse Show. Never have New York's "finest" received more flattering attention than they did from the society throng which filled the boxes about the show ring. The city's guardians, with their well groomed and perfectly trained horses, went through their manoeuvres with machine-like precision.

There were two squads of twelve mounted men in command of Lieutenant Michael F. Walsh, Lieutenant George S. Woods, and Lieutenant John A. Parks. A cheer greeted the traffic policemen as they rode into the Garden, sitting on their horses like cavalrymen. The policemen put their horses through all the paces of military drill, the twenty-four animals obeying the commands with prompt obedience. They walked and cantered and galloped in twos and fours and in single file with perfect harmony of action. The climax of the drill came with the riot charge with the squad galloping at full speed and the patrolmen yelling like Cossacks.

Three gold medals were awarded in the event, the first going to Patrolman David Tunstall's Baron, with Patrolman James I. Young's Theo second, and Patrolman John J. Byrne's Creedmore third. The fashionably clad spectators in the arena boxes recognized in these men several old friends, whose harsh commands they have heard and obeyed while motoring through the city's crowded thoroughfares.

Red Cross Aspect Draws Crowd.

The Red Cross should reap great benefits from the horse show this season, as another large crowd was in attendance at the second day's attractions. The response has thus far been so generous that the Red Cross committee and the officials have been satisfied at the showing. Because of the large number of jumping events and the large entries of hunters, the show this year has a popular appeal, and the greatest crowds gather when the prominent members of the hunt clubs are out guiding their jumpers over the brush and timbers.

A new event on the program, a class for the best three hunters to be ridden by women, brought together the greatest gathering of horsewomen ever seen in a show ring. The competition in this class was interesting, and was followed with keen interest by the members of the various hunt clubs in the vicinity of New York. The victory of Miss Lida Fleitmann's trio of hunters was a popular one, although they were hard pressed for first honors by Thomas Hitchcock's hunters ridden by Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, and Miss Marion Hollins.

One of the great surprises of the show thus far was the defeat of Mrs. Robert Tod's noted winner, Sceptre, in the class for women's saddle horses. This event was won by Walter H. Hanley's Driftwood Blaze. Sceptre has won thirty-five blue ribbons and two championships in two seasons in the show ring.

There was another unexpected display in the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Gold Challenge Cup. Against last year's winning team Judge Moore's team of grays, the only other competitor, J. Campbell Thompson's team, was withdrawn before the show because of the death of John D. Crimmins, who was related to Mr. Campbell by marriage. It was thought up to the time of the event that Judge Moore would go before the judges alone, but at the last moment there was a surprise in store for the spectators when the late Mr. Vanderbilt's team of invincible grays, with Miss Marion Hollins on the box, was driven into the ring with Judge Moore's team. While the Vanderbilt four were not in actual competition, the presence of the two greatest teams of grays in this country added much interest to the event. Judge Moore's team received the gold cup. On one of their numerous trips around the show ring the son of the Vanderbilt coach tooted the tune of "Tammany," which brought forth a loud round of applause.

Women Prominent in Ring.

This year's show is significant in the large number of women riders who are competing in the hunter classes. The hunting colonies of Long Island have never been so well represented in the interesting events over the jumps. It is these classes, and there are a number of them, which add interest to the Horse Show for the ordinary spectator. At one time yesterday afternoon there were no less than twenty-four women riders in the ring, which made the arena a picture of unusual animation. Many of these fair riders have followed the hounds and have competed in outdoor shows in the Summer colonies, but for several of them, it was their first appearance in the Madison Square Garden ring.

The horsemanship exhibited by the women riders commanded the greatest admiration and many of the trials over the timber were greeted with prolonged applause. In the class for hunters ridden by women, each exhibitor entering three hunters, twenty-four jumpers entered the ring. Miss Lida Fleitmann's trio of hunters carried off the blue ribbon. Miss Fleitmann rode Palmetto, Mrs. Carle rode Longwood, and Mrs. Robinson rode Winchester.

In close competition for the honers was Thomas Hitchcock's noted hunters. Miss Helen Hitchcock was up on Cavalier, while Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock rode Coneston, with Miss Marion Hollins riding Smoke. The trio took second place. The three hunters entered by Charles D. Lanier and Mrs. J. B. Kineon were placed third. Little Becky Lanier rode Becky, Miss Ivy Maddison guided Down East, and Mrs. Kineon rode Rock Cress. Miss Fleitmann's hunters were the most consistent and perfect jumpers, and they cleared the brush and fences in impressive style. This event easily furnished the most sensational riding of the day.

Pete Loses Title.

A United States cavalry mount, Ginger, a handsome sorrel gelding, ridden by Captain D. O. Nelson of the Nineteenth United States Cavalry, West Point, carried off the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies. The officers rode over the course, twice around. The cup was won last year by Pete, which took second price yesterday. Pete was ridden by Major J. A. Barry, Second Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen.

King Larigo, the Shetland pony for which James Cox Brady recently paid $10,000, showed its true form and regained the honors which were lost on the opening day of the show. King Larigo got the blue ribbon in the event for Shetland stallions, with Senator Jackson, the first day winner, in second place. The same reversal of form was shown in the class for Shetland pairs in harness. King Larigo and mate took the blue ribbon in this class also.

Harry Payne Whitney won his first ribbon of the show in the class of qualified hunters for the pen jump. His American bred gelding, Templar, took the second prize, the blue ribbon being captured by Sir Adam Beck's Sir Thomas. Miss Jean Austin carried off the blue in the class for decked saddle horses on the chestnut gelding Mac-

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10:00 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, 3 years old. Class 12.
10:15 A. M.—Hackney Mares, 14.2 hands and under. Class 155.
10:30 A. M.—Hackney Mares, over 14.2 hands. Class 156.
10:45 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, 14.2 hands and under. Class 158.
11:10 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, over 14.2 hands. Class 154.
11:30 A. M.—Hackney Yearlings. Class 13A.
11:50 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, with three of their get. Class 9.
12:05 P. M.—Hackney Mares or Fillies, for the Champion Cup. Class 16.
1:30 P. M.—Hunters, teams of three, the property of one exhibitor. Class 150.
2:10 P. M.—Harness Ponies, other than Shetlands. Class 71.
2:25 P. M.—Hackney Stallions, 4 years old or over. Class 10.
2:40 P. M.—Pony Tandems, 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1 hands. Class 61.
3:00 P. M.—Roadsters, 3 years old or over. Class 51.
3:15 P. M.—Pairs of Harness Horses, to be shown to victoria or brougham. Class 51.
3:30 P. M.—Saddle Ponies, mares or geldings. Class 101.
3:45 P. M.—Four-in-Hands, exceeding 14.2 hands. Class 65.
4:00 P. M.—Hackneys, Montpelier Challenge Cup. Class 152.
4:20 P. M.—Pairs of Hunters, one to be ridden by a lady and one by a gentleman. Class 157.
5:00 P. M.—Jumpers, officers' horses, twice around the course. Class 151.
7:30 P. M.—Hunters, lightweight qualified hunters. Class 119.
8:10 P. M.—Hunt Teams, three qualified hunters from one hunt. Class 122.
8:40 P. M.—Hackney Harness Horses, over 14.2 hands, Sandy Point Challenge Cup. Class 153.
9:00 P. M.—Hackneys, for the best hackney stallion in the show. Class 8.
9:15 P. M.—Saddle Horses, Champion Cup. Class 148.
9:35 P. M.—Harness Horses, best suited for a gig, the "Sir James" Challenge Cup. Class 146.
9:55 P. M.—Hunters, Alfred B. Maclay Cup. Class 125.
10:40 P. M.—Special exhibition Belgian Draft Teams.
10:50 P.M.—High Jump. Class 138.

Gregor, and in this event, James Butler, who is a familiar figure on the Central Park bridle paths, was second.

SCEPTRE GETS THE GATE.

Mrs. Tod's Champion Saddle Mare Fails to Take Ribbon.

There was a sensation to enliven the afternoon proceedings when Mrs. Robert E. Tod's champion saddle mare Sceptre was gated in the class for ladies' saddle horses, which brought out the largest field of the day. More than that, the winner of the class, Walter H. Hanley's Driftwood Blaze, was practically unknown to the local show followers until he won the novice class on Monday.

This brown gelding had elected general admiration while Mrs. Hanley was putting him through his paces, and he had a private reputation that warranted consideration, but the result was none the less startling, as Sceptre's record of thirty-five blue ribbons at all shows, including championships at the last two national exhibitions, made her a most formidable opponent for a horse just out of its novice class.

There could be no gainsaying the fact that Sceptre did not show in her usual brilliant manner. Her gait was stilted at times and she lacked animation, but in spite of these shortcomings the old champion was one of the seven picked to go through extra manoeuvres before the ribbons were awarded. While Sceptre was disappointing to her many admirers, who wished her return to the ring in the aid of the Red Cross to be crowned by success, both Driftwood Blaze and Captain Harry La Montagne's Northman were gaining new friends by their beautiful action at all gaits, and there was little surprise when the blue was pinned on Driftwood Blaze and the red on Northman. Sceptre, through force of habit, moved up as if to receive a ribbon, but was passed over and the yellow went to G. G. Rohlig's Minstrel, while fourth place was awarded to A. W. Atkinson's Myclema.

Hanley's Judgment Vindicated.

The conqueror of Sceptre attained the distinction more by accident than design, for he was one of a gang of remount horses when he attracted the attention of Mr. Hanley. The Providence exhibitor was struck with the fine lines of the gelding, and he was rewarded at the Columbus Fair three weeks ago when Driftwood Blaze won the $1,000 cup for saddlers, defeating his stable companion, Twilight, which had the advantage of Mrs. Hanley's guidance in the exhibition.

Another interesting saddle class was that for the Arabian Horse Club medal, in which the tractability of the competitors counted largely in the judging. The horses were required to back and to stand while the riders dismounted and remounted. It brought out a mixed class of horses and riders, including little Miss Regan and Captain Harry La Montagne, who rode in khaki. The animals all were well schooled, and they proved this as they stood in undisturbed tranquillity while the coach drawn by the Vanderbilt grays rattled into the ring, accompanied by the notes of a bugle. Captain La Montagne's Northman showed particularly well, but he only earned second place to N. J. Hess's Borgond.

William H. Moore elected to show his old champion Bountiful in the harness class calling for appointments, instead of Ruxton, which hitherto had been his dependence. Unlike Sceptre, this old favorite was in magnificent form, and it did not take the judges long to award the blue to Bountiful, which showed superbly in the hands of Judge Moore. A. W. Atkinson's Marcel earned the second ribbon.

Britton Forbes Gallops.

There was speed as well as style when the roadsters pranced into the ring, and many short dashes along the sides of the arena reminded the spectators of speedway brushes. John R. Thompson, the Chicago exhibitor, had a son of J. Malcolm Forbes in Britton Forbes that possessed the characteristics of his noted sire. He appeared to be destined for the blue when in a final trial between him and his closest competitor, R. E. Moreland's Vernon Holt. Mr. Thompson's entry broke into a gallop and kept off the trot so long that the judges had no alternative but to give the blue to Vernon Holt and the red to Britton Forbes.

Miss Patricia Garvan was efficiently represented in the class for ponies under saddle which brought so many fine ponies into the ring that the judges had hard work to weed out the best half dozen. The Regan family also was well represented with Bantamite, Joy, and Carlton Quality. Miss Constance rode the former, while Miss Jean had the mount on Joy, but Carlton Quality proved the best of the trio, and even then was only placed fourth, the first prize going to Miss Garvan's Chestnut Blossom, and the second to the same owner's Lady Manners. Miss Corinne Poth's Firelight Bounce was third.

Walter H. Hanley made inroads into the harness horse prizes when he sent Rainbow and Sunshine into the ring for the novice pairs. This combination had won championships at White Plains and Rochester and they showed so well that for once Judge Moore had to put up with second place, gained through the medium of his home breds, Medea and Mona. The aged pair, Queen Marlboro and Lord Churchill, shown by Alex Gemmell, were placed third.

Wins Champion Cup.

The first champion cup of the show was awarded during the morning session in the pony stallion division, which brought out six competitors, first or second in three previous classes. Hackneys as well as Shetlands were engaged in the pursuit of the tricolor, and the result was another triumph for Hamilton Model, famed in the horse world as Irvington Model until James Cox Brady changed his name early this year to bear the prefix of his own stable. He is considered the best English hackney pony bred in the United States, although beaten last year by Tissington Model. The reserve ribbon went to Delchester Farm's imported Tatler.

There was a fine class of horses suitable to become hunters which competed for a prize given by F. Ambrose Clark. All had to show the necessary conformation, but were not required to jump. The winner was Joseph H. Collins's Cragwood, an upstanding chestnut, which had been brought from Boston to capture the blue. Charles D. Lanier's Lookout was second, and the third award went to the Canadian bred McBride, exhibited by Crow and Murray of Toronto. Though shown in the name of Mr. Collins, it is said that Miss Eleanora Sears is the real owner of Cragwood.

In the closing class of the morning Miss Jean Austin supplemented her victory gained on McGregor on Monday by winning with the same entry in a class for saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. James Butler was second on J. V. Wolkenstein's Chesterfield.

The awards:

Morning Awards.

Class 115—Thoroughbred Mares or Geldings, Three and Not Exceeding Seven Years, Not Under 15.3 Hands, Suitable to Become Hunters.—First, Joseph H. Collins's ch. g. Cragwood; second, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Lookout; third, Crow & Murray's ch. g. McBride; fourth, Mrs. Albert J. Davis's ch. g. Sintram.

Class 117—Qualified Heavyweight Hunters, Up to Carrying 200 Pounds.—First, Allen Riddle Farm's b. g. Billy Malone; second, Westminster Stable's b. g. Sir Edward; third, H. P. Whitney's b. g. Peppermint; fourth, W. R. Coe's br. g. Ronald.

Class 21—Hackney Mares, Four Years Old or Over, Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—First, Delchester Farm's b. m. Rougham Lady; second, Louis K. Liggett's b. m. Trillo Magic.

Class 25—Shetland Pony Stallions, Not Exceeding 46 Inches.—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo; second, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Trinket Larigo; third, Miss Katherine and Master James Hauck's ch. s. Senator Jackson; fourth, Hamilton Farm's Colonel Larigo.

Class 23—Pony Stallions, Three Years Old or Over, Not Exceeding 14 Hands.—First, Hamilton Farm's b. s. Hamilton Model; second, Delchester Farm's b. s. Melbourne Tatler; third, William H. Moore's b. s. Bantam Bracelet; fourth, Cassilis Farm's br. s. Masterpiece.

Class 28—Pony Stallion Championship.—First, Hamilton Farm's b. s. Hamilton Model; reserve, Delchester Farm's b. s. Melbourne Tatler.

Class 94—Docked Saddle Horses, 14.2 and Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands, Three Years Old or Over, Up to Carrying 160 Pounds.—First, Miss Jean L. Austin's ch. g. Mac Gregor; second, J. V. Wolkenstein's ch. g. Chesterfield; third, Miss L. Lawrence's b. m. Dolly Dimple.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 123—Qualified Hunters for the Pen Jump.—First, Westminster Stable's b. g. Sir Thomas; second, H. P. Whitney's b. g. Templar; third, Meadows Stable's b. g. Robinhood; fourth, F. Ambrose Clark's br. g. Grey Teck.

Class 70—Pairs of Shetland Ponies, three years old or over, not exceeding 46 inches.—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo and mate; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips and ch. s. Silver Tips II.; third, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Trinket Larigo and blk. m. Larogo's Primrose; fourth, Miss Katherine and Master James Houck's ch. s. Arnold and ch. s. Senator Jackson.

Class 91—Unlocked Saddle Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First, Miss Laura Hulst Minstrel; second, Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly; third, W. A. Twitty's blk. g. Black Jack; fourth, Myron H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Johnny Jones.

Class 40—Pairs of Novice Harness Horses, over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—First, Walter H. Hanley's b. m. Rainbow and b. m. Sunshower; second, William H. Moore's b. m. Medea and b. m. Mona; third, Alex Gemmell's b. m. Queen Marlboro and b. g. Lord Churchill.

Class 157—Saddle Horses, (Arabian Horse Club Medal,) any type or breed, mares or geldings, 14.2½ hands and over.—First, J. Hess's b. g. Borgond; second, Captain Harry La Montague's ch. g. Northman; third, Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly; fourth, Miss Helen J. Page's blk. m. Black Young.

Class 50—Harness Horses, mares or geldings, not under 15.2 hands.—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful; second, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Marcel; third, Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle.

Class 30—Novice Roadsters, 3 years old or over.—First, R. E. Moreland's Vernon Holt; second, John R. Thompson's blk. g. Britton Forbes; third, Mrs. Mabel F. Rose's Princess Crescaus, (Mr. Crescaus;) fourth, William J. O'Neil's b. m. Spicbar.

Class 100—Saddle Ponies, mares or geldings, 12 and not exceeding 13.1 hands, 4 years old or over.—First, Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. m. Chestnut Blossom; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's b. m. Lady Manners; third, Miss Corinne Poth's ch. g. Firelight Bounce; fourth, Miss Constance Regan's ch. m. Carlton Quality.

Class 86.—Harness Horses, four-in-hand road teams, 4 years old or over.—First, William H. Moore's gr. g. Lord Grey., gr. m. Lady Gray, gr. g. Toronto, and gr. g. General. Only one entry.

Class 6—Ladies' Saddle Horses.—First, Walter H. Hanley's br. g. Driftwood Blaze; second, Captain Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman; third, G. G. Rohly's ch. g. Minstrel; fourth, A. W. Atkinson's b. m. Mycloma.

Class 35—Pairs of Harness Horses, appointment class.—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Michah and b. m. Bountiful, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Hamilton Fritty and ch. g. Hamilton Argo; third, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Burgomaster and b. g. Marcel; fourth, Buttonwood Farm's ch. g. Buttonwood Bell and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass.

Class 161—Hunters, teams of three, ridden by ladies.—First, Miss Lida Fleitmann's team composed of ch. g. Winchester, (Mrs. A. Attmore Robinson,) ch. m. Palmetto, (Miss Lida L. Fleitmann;) second, Thomas Hitchcock's team composed of ch. g. Cavalier, (Miss Helen Hitchcock,) ch. g. Coniston, (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,) and gr. g. (Miss Marion Hollins;) third, Charles D. Lanier and Mrs. James P. Kineon's team incomposed of ch. g. Down East, (Miss Ivy Maddison,) ch. g. Rock Cress, (Mrs. James P. Kineon,) and ch. m. Becky, (Miss Becky Lanier;) fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's team composed of b. g. Sally Heather, (Mrs. Frank Bonsal,) b. g. Willow King, (Miss Constance Vauclain,) and b. m. Nancy Fancy, (Miss Kitty Smith.)

Class 152—Jumpers, Officers' Horses, over the course.—First, Captain D. O. Nelson's ch. g. Ginger; reserve, Second United States Cavalry's br. g. Pete.

Night Awards.

Class 136.—Jumpers, over four successive jumps five feet high, up to carrying 140 pounds—First, Meadow Stable's b. g. Robinhood; second, C. L. Whiting's br. g. Skyscraper; third, Westminster Stable's b. g. Melrose; fourth, Crow & Murray's br. g. Sunrise.

Class 61.—Pony Tandems, over 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands—First, Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame and b. g. Hamilton Dianthus; second, Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Dinarth Fancy; third, Mrs. Francis P. Garvin's b. m. Dinarth Dot and Dinarth Jem; fourth, Louis K. Liggett's b. a. Trillo Swell and b. m. Trillo Magic.

Class 38.—Pairs of Novice Harness Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—First, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's b. g. Expressive and b. g. Excessive; second, Hamilton Farm's b. m. Hamilton Sensation and b. m. Hamilton Primrose; third, Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Verene and mate; fourth, Miss Amy E. du Pont's br. m. Glenavon Orchid and ch. m. Glenavon Lady.

Class 150—Pairs of Saddle Horses, not under 14.3 hands, the property of one exhibitor, one to be ridden by a lady and the other by a gentleman.—First, A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald, (Miss Louise Beavor-Webb,) and ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, (Charles Butler;) second, Miss Marion du Pont's b. g. Checkmate, (Miss du Pont,) and b. g. Climax, (J. Schweiger.)

Class 49—Runabout Horses, Mares, or Geldings, 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—First, Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Brother Jed; second, John R. Thompson's rn. g. Jack Tar; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. m. Bonny Lass; fourth, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's b. g. Ecstasy.

Class 67—Four-in-Hand Teams, the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Gold Cup for road teams.—First, William H. Moore's team, composed of gr. m. Lady Grey, gr. g. Lord Grey, gr. g. Toronto, and gr. g. Toronto. The grey team, Vanity, Vogue, Venture, and Viking, of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, driven by Miss Marion Hollins, allowed to exhibit and as courtesy, were presented with blue ribbon.

Class 111.—New York Traffic Squad—First, Patrolman David Tunstall's Baron; second, Patrolman James I. Young's Theo; third, Patrolman John J. O'Byrne's Creedemore.

Class 130.—For teams of two officers, same nationality; twice around course.—First, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Edward and b. g. Sir Thomas; second, Captain A. G. Thurman's b. g. Datto and Captain J. W. Viner's ch. c. Yellowstone Regent.

Class 137.—Grafton Broad Jump—First, Capt. C. C. Benson's b. g., Coco; second, Arthur Bliss Lane's ch. g., Jericho; third, Meadows Stables' ch. g., Delbeck; fourth, Second U. S. Cavalry's b. g., Tuck.

MANY NOTABLES AT GARDEN.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Among Society Throng at Horse Show.

The assemblies at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon and evening were very smart. Society is thronging to the show as never before, and the atmosphere of the gayly bedecked arena, with the war-modified but snappy costumes worn, suggests that of a country club on a gala occasion.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen paid their first visit to the exhibition last evening, and were the guests of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett in Box 77. Mrs. Barton Sewell, Mrs. Reginald Hawley, and H. L. Burnett were the other guests. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane was also a newcomer, and was with Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice entertained in Box 43, having a party of young people in the afternoon. Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashley Sparks, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Carrington also entertained.

Miss Flora Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and the Misses Alice and Frances Davison, daughters of Henry P. Davison, President of the American Red Cross, joined the bevy of society girls who were selling catalogues last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had Dr. and Mrs. F. Milton Mabbott as their guests last night in Box 39. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew and the Misses Loew were in Box 24. In Box 26 were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw and Mrs. David Stevenson. With Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark in Box 29 were Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade and Mrs. Robert W. Carle.

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Marion Townsend and her financé, Spencer O. Shotter, the Marquis and Marquise de Polignac, and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing were among others seen in the boxes.

Colonel Appleton was on the promenade during the afternoon. In Box 4 were Mrs. William Mitchell, whose husband, Colonel Mitchell, is now with General Pershing, in the aviation service, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lieber of Philadelphia; Major Plunkett Stewart and Mrs. Stewart were with Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury had as her guests in Box 41 during the afternoon Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. William Miller Graham, and Miss Graham from San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Miss Lota Robinson, and Commander F. R. Payne, U. S. N.

Others attending were Mrs. Samuel M. Vauclain, the Misses Vauclain, Jean and Ann Austin, also Isabella Wanamaker, all from Philadelphia; Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell Grace, Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Miss Eleanora Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudoine, D. R. Hanna, Walter J. Salmon, Elliot Cowdin, 2d, and Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady.

MISKE DEFEATS DILLON.

St. Paul Boxer All but Stops Hoosier Rival in Bout.

In the final Frawley law effort of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night a packed house was thoroughly entertained when Billy Miske of St. Paul all but knocked out Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in a ten-round bout. Miske beat Dillon in every round and scored so decisively that toward the end it seemed certain that Dillon was not going to stay the limit. The Hoosier fighter, however, endured the punishment, desperately tried to counter the attack of Miske, and, although almost exhausted, was on his feet when the final bell rang.

Miske, who weighed 176 to 167 for Dillon, scored a knockdown in the ninth round with a short right cross to the jaw. Dillon went to his knees, but was up before the referee could count more than one. Dillon was shaken by the punch and had to clinch to save himself. Miske was too anxious and swung wildly and without effect, which gave Dillon a chance to recuperate. The last session found Miske crowding his rival about the ring and attempting by cunning and force to win by a knockout, but again Dillon protected himself.

LAST FRAWLEY LAW BOUTS.

Champion Al McCoy in Ring with Mike O'Dowd Tonight.

A championship boxing bout will be held this evening at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn, as the final bout of importance before the demise of legalized boxing in New York State. The principals will be Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, whose lucky punch a few years ago won him the middleweight title from George Chip, and Mike O'Dowd, St. Paul's representative boxer.

The fact that McCoy is the holder of the title lends prestige to the match. In O'Dowd, McCoy will meet one of the most capable men of his weight in the ring. The St. Paul boxer is sturdy and capable of delivering a heavy blow, while he also has the faculty of taking hard blows without any visible effect. The boxers are both reported in good physical condition after strenuous training and it is expected that the match will result in an interesting exhibition. John McAvoy will referee the bout.

At the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn this evening two ten-round bouts are scheduled between Young Rosner and Battling Chuck, and Young Dundee and Frankie Williams.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

Many Regulars Unable to Practice with the Squad.

The New York University football team had another day of signal drill yesterday. The drill lasted, without variation, all afternoon. Coach Wall insisted that each play be gone through correctly before the next was attempted. To do this he personally supervised the work of the regulars all day.

This year the mid-term exams come earlier than usual and this kept several of the squad from practice. Several others were absent because of a late class. The regulars were minus the services of Egan, Fernades, Finley, and Christopher. The former condition will prevail for the rest of the week and this makes the outlook for the Stevens game on Saturday somewhat gloomy.

At the practice Buckley piloted the team in Egan's absence. Ebenfeld, Johnson, and Storch completed the backfield, while Wurth, at end, replaced Finley, and Esquirol, at tackle, replaced Fernandes.

PHILLIPS DEFEATS HIMSELF.

Holes Opponent's Ball on Deciding Green at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 13.—The semi-finals and finals of the Carolina golf tournament were played at Pinehurst today. Franklin Gates of Broadacres won first division trophy by defeating H. G. Phillips of Yonkers in the semi-final, 3 and 2, and then disposing of J. D. Armstrong of Groton in the final 3 and 1.

An unusual exchange of courtesies took place in the Gates-Phillips match. Gates's ball knocked Phillips's into the cup at the ninth for a winning 3, and Phillips lost the match at the sixteenth by similarly obliging his opponent from off the green.

R. C. Shannon of Brockport won in the second division. The third division trophy went to Howard Wrenn of Chicago.

Ouimet and Guilford Coming.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Boston will make one more visit to New York this season for the purpose of convincing New York golfers of their sterling worth. The Boston pair are to meet John G. Anderson of Siwanoy and Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, the metropolitan champion, in a thirty-six-hole four ball best ball match over the Englewood course Saturday. The exhibition is for the purpose of raising funds for the Y. M. C. A. army and navy entertainment fund.

Bernstein Wins Road Run.

B. Bernstein of the Hungarian-American A. C. led a big field of runners in a handicap event of the Yorkville A. C. over a course around Central Park last night. Bernstein had a handicap of four minutes and finished the four and one-half mile journey in 27:44. M. White of the Hungarian-American A. C. was second.

BALLY TAKES FINAL PIMLICO HANDICAP

James Butler's Colt Defeats a Good Field on Closing Day of Maryland Track.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 13.—James Butler's Bally captured the Serial Handicap No 3 at a mile and a furlong, which was the feature of the closing day of the successful meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. There were seven starters and favoritism was divided between the winner, Stargazer and Hank O'Day, coupled as the Macomber entry. Robinson cut out the pace with Bally but was forced to ride his hardest in the stretch to withstand the rush of Stargazer.

As usual on getaway day there were a number of winners quoted at long prices. One of these was W. D. Althouse's Bar of Phoenix, which performed a notable feat by winning the Jockey Club Handicap at a mile and a half, making the third racing day in succession that he has scored at long odds. In spite of his victories yesterday and Saturday better than 11 to 1 was laid against Bar of Phoenix, but he came home an easy winner under the guidance of G. Walls.

Mrs. C. E. Clement's Mary Maud defeated a good field of two-year-olds in the Caswell Handicap at six furlongs, while the Carman-Viau confederacy ended a successful campaign when old Starling took the measure of some speedy sprinters in the closing race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, claiming, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Disscoride, E. B. Ackerman's br. or blk. g., 115 pounds, by Querido-Dematis, $25.90, $11.20, and $11.30, (R. Troxler).....1
Golding, C. W. Starr's b. f., 112, by Flint Rock-Golden View, $13.90 and $9.30, (M. Buxton).....2
Happy Smile, L. Aste's blk., 110, by Hapsburg-Glad Smile, $11.30 third, (M. Rowan).....3
Don Jose, Medusa, Tickolette, Portia, Millrace, Little John, Ladygard, and So Lofty also ran. Green Grass, Tippo Sahib, Phalaris, Partizan, and Ideal scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added; two miles and a half. Time—5:06.

High Flyer, C. W. Otwell's, 6 years, 130 pounds, by Hastings-Hautesse II., $93.90, $22.50 and $13.10, (A. Wilson).....1
Shannon River, R. Parr's blk. g., 9, 138, by Black Dick-Tentore, $7.30 and $5, (J. Smith).....2
Melos, G. F. Lee's b. g., 10, 132, by Bannockburn-Simple Interest, $8.10 third, (J. Weymark).....3
Early Light, Reddest, Eagle Thistle, Tropalolum and Cynosure also ran. Mesach and Stonewood scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Obolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Oddfellow-Kenmere Queen, $42.80, $13.20, and $10.60, (T. Rice).....1
Reprobate, E. K. Bryson's ch. c., 3, 101, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $5 and $3.80, (J. McTaggart).....2
Bond, Nassau Stable's ch. c., 3, 99, by Ethelbert-Boudoir, $8.30 third, (G. Halls).3
Kilmer, Peep Sight, Goldcrest Boy, Dancer, Short Ballot, Lucca, Starlight Helen, and Widow Bedotte also ran. Cadillac, Haslena, and Brooklyn scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap 3, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:53.

Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Ballot-Sally K., $6.30, $3.10, and $2.90, (F. Robinson).....1
*Stargazer, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 105, by Starshoot-Busy Hour, $3.10 and $3.30, (M. Buxton).....2
*Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 5, 114, by Peep o' Day-Eric Belle, $3.30, third, (W. O'Brien).....3
Chicle, Dorcas, and Runes also ran. Ticket, Gex, Lucius, Wise Man, and Goldcrest Boy scratched.
*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Caswell Handicap; for two-year-olds; purse $1,000; one mile. Time—1:41.

Mary Maud, Mrs. C. E. Clement's b. f., 105 pounds, by Irish Lad-Frizette, $9.70, $5.50, and $4, (J. Dominick).....1
Wyoming, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 105, by Bryn Mawr-Star of the West, $7.50 and $4.80, (J. McTaggart).....2
Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 98, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, $6.20 third, (C. Kummer).....3
Tracksend, Fragonard, Game Cock, Cum Sah, Bughouse, Decisive, and Eliminator also ran. Gold Tassel, Japhet, Kewpie O'Neil, and Perigourdine scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The Jockey Club Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $1,000; one mile and a half. Time—2:35 3-5.

Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Bartender-Pocket, $24.50, $8.60, and $5.60, (G. Walls).....1
Airman, W. Viau's br. c., 4, 115, by Waterboy-Calonia, $5.50 and $3.90, (J. Butwell) 2
*Judge Wingfield, W. Oliver's br. g., 5, 109, by Sea King-Glad Tidings, $3.50 third, (H. Hammer).....3
*Ed Bond, Mirza, Water Witch, Copper King, Yodeling, and N. K. Beal also ran. Livan Sands and Traction scratched.
*Coupled as Oliver entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Stalling, C. F. Carman's b. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $20, $4.90, and $3.80, (J. Butwell) 1
Leochares, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7, 131, by Broomstick-Leayonard, $3.50 and $2.70, (W. O'Brien).....2
*Top o' Th' Morning, P. Powers's ch. g., 5, 114, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, $4.20, third, (J. Dominick).....3
*Bringlet, Lucius, Water Lady, Rhina Maiden, Barry Shannon, Ultimatum, Gleomy Gus, Naturalist, and Julialeon also ran. Tea Caddy and Wise Man scratched.
*Coupled as Powers entry.
Weather clear, track fast.

YOUNG HARRIERS TO RACE

'THE THREE BEARS' AT THE EMPIRE

Woman-Hating Bachelors in the Maine Woods Invaded by a Sweet Young Thing.

ANN MURDOCK GOLDY-LOCKS

A Charming Idea Yields a Fresh Comedy Situation, Marred by Overemphasis.

THE THREE BEARS, a comedy in three acts, by Edward Childs Carpenter. At the Empire Theatre.

Christopher Kent.....Jerome Patrick
Julius Vanneman.....Rex McDougall
Dr. William Henry Forsyth..Percy Marmont
Bidcome.....J. T. Chaillee
Sylvia Weston.....Ann Murdock
Alicia.....Alice Gale
Julie Draper.....Margaret Linden

Since the days of Benedick and his Beatrice misogynists in the theatre have existed for the sole purpose of being subdued by feminine charm. The author of "The Cinderella Man" and "The Pipes of Pan" has hit upon a fresh variant of the theme, and has worked it out in his pleasantly familiar vein of sentimental comedy, though with perhaps a shade less of good fortune than hitherto.

The three bears are a grumpy physician and his two patients, whom he is Muldooning in the Maine woods. One patient is a violinist, who has collapsed nervously because his fiancée jilted him for a piccolo player, and the other is a society bachelor who has been supernanned, as Shaw might say, into neurasthenia by a young married woman. Into their camp comes a sweet young thing in bridal white and orange blossoms, having fled to the woods from an old man who is being forced upon her. While the three bears are absent Muldooning, she eats their porridge and falls asleep in the couch of one of them. For it is her camp, and she is not aware that it has been rented.

The bears begin, of course, by being very rude to Goldy-locks; but she rather likes it. For, being a most charming Goldy-locks, it has been the bane of her life that boys (and even her elder fiancé) are such bothersome softies with her. Though flouted and scouted by the bruins three, she is so far from being routed that she installs herself, with her nurse, in the woodshed—which, as it happens, has not been rented. The bears set up "dead-line" of hemlock seedlings; but love laughs also at hemlocksmiths. The pursuing society lady appears to claim her defenseless swain and poisons the mind of Goldy-locks. But Love wins in a gallop. All three propose to her; and when her preference for the society bachelor is manifest the other two elect themselves her guardians.

The dismay of the three bears at harboring beneath their bachelor roof a wandering bride yielded hearty comedy. Even an extreme of self-absorbed rudeness to her, which must have been pathological, caused laughter, predominantly feminine. It was so manifest from the start that the day of theatrical retribution was at hand. A scene in which bearish hearts softened to the point of ordering for Goldy-locks a substitute trousseau, which was accomplished with the aid of the advertisements in Vanity Fair, was broadly diverting. And the scene of the triplex proposal had obvious delights.

But it cannot be said that Mr. Carpenter has realized the subtler humors of his situation. The effects were overemphasized—hammered in the manner of a playwright for the moment uninspired. The passage in which the society lady of evil intent fought with Goldy-locks for her young man was a bit of the brassenest theatricalism, offensive alike to good taste and to good story telling. Obviously meant to be the dramatic high spot, this scene sank into the bogs of movie melodrama.

Miss Murdock was tremulous and winsome, and her locks were of Guinea gold; but it cannot be said that she did much to render the character of the situation more subtle or more persuasive. The three bears were capably, but not brilliantly, played.

The best work was done in the minor parts. Badly characterized as was the society wife, Margaret Linden acted her with good presence and sure technique. As the nurse Alice Gale was most sympathetic and sure in her touch. As a French-Canadian guide J. T. Chaillee contributed a most eloquent note or two of forest cheer.

ACTS A PLAY IN MONOLOGUE.

Miss Sydney Thompson Gives Novel Entertainment at Punch and Judy.

The first appearance in New York of Miss Sydney Thompson, an entertainer whose work has recently attracted considerable attention elsewhere, took place at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, and was the means of introducing to this city a new idea in dramatic monologues. Miss Thompson presents a play in the form of a monologue, indicating the presence of the other characters, but not speaking for them. This suggests, of course, the work of Miss Beatrice Herford, but in one important respect the methods of Miss Thompson and Miss Herford differ. Whereas the latter aims only at the projection of a character, the offerings of Miss Thompson are complete dramatic structures.

For monologue purposes the humor of characterization probably is more entertaining than the mere flow of incident, but Miss Thompson's work is nevertheless of unusual interest. As an innovation—it is so long since the art was practiced by the Italians that it is entitled to be regarded as an innovation—Miss Thompson also introduced the impromptu play, basing it upon an idea furnished by the audience. No attempt was made to construct anything more than a slender episode in this fashion, but as an instance of quick thinking the experiment was interesting.

Miss Thompson, apparently an actress of no little ability, was somewhat hampered yesterday afternoon by indifferent material. The best of her offerings was "The Jar of Roses," the melodramatic bit which indicated some of the possibilities of this form of entertainment.

INVESTIGATE FAKE MESSAGE

Exchange Seeks Source of Telegram Which Boosted Stock.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the New York Stock Exchange is making a thorough investigation of the circulation of a spurious telegram from the President of the Studebaker Corporation which brought about a sudden 5½-point rise in the stock on Saturday. The telegram, published by Dow, Jones & Co. in its Wall Street Journal and on its news tickers, quoted the President as estimating the net earnings of the company at $8,000,000, and declared that the liquidating value of the stock was double the present market price.

Dow, Jones & Co. are tracing the source of the telegram through the Western Union, but the Stock Exchange authorities are examining all the transactions in Studebaker stock with the view of determining whether there was any conspiracy on the part of any of its members to bull the stock by the dissemination of false reports. This inquiry is colateral with the movement on the part of the Exchange to keep watch over attempts to pound the market by short sales with the view of depressing values. It is felt that attempts to bring about an advance in prices by dishonest means is just as reprehensible as efforts to force a decline in quotations.

"The Star Gazer" for the Plymouth.

Marie Dero's engagement in "Barbara" at the Plymouth Theatre will be brought to a close on Saturday night. The succeeding attraction will be "The Star Gazer," an operetta by Franz Lehar, which will have its first performance on Wednesday of next week. The book of the new piece is by Cosmo Hamilton, and the lyrics are the work of Matthew C. Woodward. John Charles Thomas, Beth Lydy, and John T. Murray head the cast.

CARUSO AIDS WAR REFUGEES

Cables $10,000 to Italy's Prime Minister—Next Week's Opera Bills.

Enrico Caruso yesterday cabled $10,000, which at current exchange is about 60,000 francs, to Prime Minister Orlando of Italy, to be used for relief of his country's refugees, said to number a million now, from the invaded territory of Northern Italy. The Metropolitan tenor has made large contributions to the war. Aside from recent appearances for charity in South America, it is said that Caruso's tax on his earnings in New York, both from opera and talking machine records, will be more than $52,000 this year.

Geraldine Farrar will open the second week at the Metropolitan next Monday in "Tosca," with Braslau, Martin, Scotti, d'Angelo, and others, led by Moranzonio. Caruso will sing on Wednesday in "Marta," with Hempel, Perini, and De Luca, Mr. Bodansky conducting, and on Friday in "Samson et Dalila," with Julia Claussen, the new Scandinavian mezzo-soprano, and Messrs. Whitehill and Rothier, under Conductor Monteux.

Other operas are "Madama Butterfly" on Thursday week, with Farrar, Fornia, Martin, Scotti, Reiss, and others, and "Francesca da Rimini" at the Saturday matinée, with Alda, Delaunois, Helen Kaukers—a newcomer—Martinelli, Bada, and Amato, both works led by Moranzoni.

The first concert next Sunday has Ruth Miller, Sophie Braslau, and Mischa Elman, the violinist, with the orchestra under Hageman. There will be a Tuesday "Aida" in Philadelphia, and Saturday "Figaro" in Brooklyn, eight performances in seven days.

MOSES BOGUSLAWSKI PLAYS

Young Pianist Heard Again—Mrs. Farrington-Smith Sings.

Moses Boguslawski, a young pianist who made a promising first appearance in New York last season, played again yesterday in Aeolian Hall. His program was not of the usual sort; it began with Weber's A flat sonata; Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood"; six of Paganini's caprices arranged by Liszt, and pieces by Rubinstein, Howard Brockway, Schubert, and Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Boguslawsky played sincerely, often brilliantly, and often with taste and musical feeling; but there were some things in which his tempos seemed too slow, as in several of Schumann's little pieces. These need to be played with a little more distinction and point than he gave them, to weather a public performance.

Mr. Boguslawski should also look to the quality of his tone, which too often wants roundness and richness. His technical equipment carried him safely through many difficulties.

Mrs. Farrington-Smith, soprano, formerly of Philadelphia, gave a recital of songs at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon, playing her own accompaniments—not the simplest ones, either—in a group by Debussy. With Francis Moore at the piano, she sang old French and Italian airs, modern English, American, and French again, with much grace, sentiment, and communicative imagination, as in Koechlin's "Aux Temps de Fees" and the "Butterflies" of Seller.

A CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's Organization Begins Its Season.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's enterprising New York Chamber Music Society began a new season last evening in Aeolian Hall with "The Star-Spangled Banner," played on a patriotically draped stage. Miss Beebe has made extensive explorations in the field of chamber music for various combinations of stringed and wind instruments, and is enabled to make her programs such as to appeal to the inquisitive music lover seeking to hear unfamiliar matter. Last evening were played Mozart's quintet in E flat for strings and horn; d'Indy's trio in B flat for pianoforte, clarinet, and 'cello two pieces in the form of canons for oboe and strings, by Théodore Dubois, whose symphony was recently played here, and Wolf-Ferrari's chamber symphony in B flat for strings and wind. The works by d'Indy and Dubois were played for the first time in New York.

Success in various measure attended these performances. It did not in the highest measure attend the quintet by Mozart, in which neither the strings nor the horn reached a very high standard. The trio by d'Indy was much more successful. The piece by Wolf-Ferrari, which the organization has played before, was repeated in "response to many requests."

FARRAR LEADS IN ANTHEM.

Army and Navy Officers in Boxes at "Tosca" in Brooklyn.

Director Gatti-Casazza's galaxy of stars repeated over in Brooklyn last night, with a different opera and cast, the patriotic singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which had marked the New York season's opening on Monday. For this second all-star anthem it was Farrar in "Tosca" that started the Brooklyn Academy series, and the American star did not falter for words as she led her country's air after the opening act. Brooklyn has shown its patriotism before, but rarely in a theatre in war time filled as the Academy was, with practically the entire boxes occupied by officers of the army and navy. Guests of Colonel Ogden, who added a brave array of military trappings to the brilliant scene.

In place of Riccardo Martin, who was indisposed, another young American, Paul Althouse, was the tenor, acquitting himself with credit in a veteran company, of whom Mr. Scotti as Scarpia was a popular favorite.

Home Defense Helping Red Cross.

The Home Defense League of the Seventy-four Precinct (Kingsbridge) is devoting two evenings this week to helping the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, which during the periods in which soldiers are encamped in Van Cortlandt Park has cared for their material comforts in every possible way. Tomorrow and Friday evenings the precinct companies of the league will give an entertainment in St. John's Hall, Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street, the proceeds of which will be equally divided between the Red Cross chapter and the league's own fund. Both professional and amateur friends of both bodies are providing the entertainments, which will close on both evenings with a dance.

Fifth Avenue Bus Men Get Increase.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced last night that it had increased the wages of all of the employes engaged in operating buses. The increase, which is based on length of service, amounts in some cases to 15½ per cent. The company said that within the last five years the wages of the employes have been increased on an average of more than 48 per cent.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Kitty Darlin'," in which Alice Nielsen is appearing at the Casino Theatre, will be withdrawn at the end of this week, and "Oh, Boy," will be moved on Monday from the Princess to the Casino. The next attraction at the Princess is as yet unannounced.

Rose Coghlan has been engaged by the Charles Frohman Company for Ethel Barrymore's repertoire season, rehearsals for which will begin next week.

The new Klaw & Erlanger musical production, "The Rainbow Girl," will open out of town on Dec. 3.

A benefit performance for the 307th Infantry of Camp Upton will be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre under the auspices of Lew Fields on the night of Sunday, Nov. 25. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a theatre at the camp.

The Washington Square Players, whose current program includes "His Widow's Husband," a play from the Spanish, have invited the players now appearing in the Spanish revue, "The Land of Joy," to attend tomorrow's matinee at the Comedy.

Four hundred members of the 302d Engineers Corps, from Camp Upton, will attend tonight's performance of "Doing Our Bit," at the Winter Garden.

"Face Value," a short story by Edgar Franklin, is being dramatized by Edward Clark. In its dramatic form it will bear the title "Not With My Money."

Twelve hundred members of the Hotel Men's Association, now in convention here, attended last night's performance at the Hippodrome.

THINK MARLBOROUGHS MAY BE RECONCILED

Duke and Duchess Are Both at Blenheim Palace, The London Graphic Announces.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Graphic prints the following:

"The Duke of Marlborough is 46 today. Both he and his Duchess are at Blenheim Palace."

In view of the fact that the Duke and the Duchess, who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, have been separated for a number of years, the children spending part of the time with their mother and part with their father, this announcement is causing great interest in social circles.

The announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were both at Blenheim Palace was the first intimation New York society had received that the Duke and his wife, separated since 1907, had become reconciled. The news seems to mean that the efforts of the King and Queen of England toward reuniting the couple have at last been successful.

Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, Ninth Duke of Marlborough, and Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, were married Nov. 6, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church in this city. The wedding was described at the time as the greatest social event of the century. Mr. Vanderbilt at the time settled an annuity of $100,000 on his son-in-law, and gave his daughter a dowry of $5,000,000. At the time of their marriage Miss Vanderbilt was 17 years old and the Duke 24.

In March, 1896, the couple took up their residence at Blenheim, the great palace presented to the First Duke of Marlborough by the English Nation in recognition of his great military victories against the French on the battlefields of Flanders. In September, the Duke's heir was born, and Queen Victoria sent her congratulations to the young couple. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., was the infant's godfather. A second son was born in 1898.

Soon, however, came murmurs that the pair did not get along so well as formerly. Report had it that the Duke was extravagant and was wasting the dowry of his wife as well as the generous income allowed the couple by W. K. Vanderbilt. Matters went from bad to worse during several years, and in the Winter of 1907 it became known that a complete separation was contemplated.

The formal deed of separation was signed on Jan. 8, 1907. Under its provisions, the Duke and Duchess lived apart, the Duke retaining Blenheim and continuing to enjoy the income settled on him by Mr. Vanderbilt. Custody of the children was divided, each to have the boys during six months of the year.

There have been several rumors that the couple had been reunited. King Edward refused to see either of them while they were separated, and the reigning King and Queen have followed his example.

Mme. Alda Sings for War Charities.

Frances Alda began with America's anthem and ended with "La Marseillaise" her concert in Carnegie Hall last evening, of which the gross receipts, announced from the stage as more than $4,600, were divided between Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's fund of Le Bien-Etre du Blesse and a new fund for needy children of American soldiers. An audience, including many society patrons of these war charities, filled the hall, though late in arriving, and the singer's friends filled with flowers a stage already lined with palms. Mme. Alda had command of her vocal resources after a few early songs; she sang mucn in French, with Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux" among the encores, and later a group written for her by Mischa Elman, Frank LaForge, the accompanist, whose "Sanctuary" was repeated, and May Hartmann, whose patriotic note of "Somewhere in France" was also encored just before the "Marseillaise."

Appeal for a Family in Need.

For a mother and four little girls whose father died of tuberculosis a month ago, the Charity Organization Society asks immediate assistance. Margaret, the oldest girl, is only 12, and with three younger children for the mother to care for, her time is fully occupied, and there is no bread winner. The society is moving them to better and healthier quarters, and makes an urgent appeal for $180 to provide absolute necessities during the next three months. Gifts sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be gratefully acknowledged.

2nd NATIONAL Hotel Men's Exposition OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
Exhibits to Interest Everyone. Food Conservation Displays. War Bread. Model Kitchens, Etc., Etc. See How the Big Hotels Operate Their Business. Most Interesting Exposition Ever Held. It's Educational.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Open All Week, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY, 25c to $1.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now In Its 2nd Year In London. Company of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Madison Square Garden
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Gross Receipts To American Red Cross
52nd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
HACKNEY DAY
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 694 Madison Square.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Nov. 19, at 8:30.
IAN HAY
MAJOR IAN HAY BEITH
In a new lecture on the progress of the war on land and on sea.
Illustrated with new pictures.
"CARRYING ON"
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, others, & Sallie Fisher.

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ELSIE JANIS BESSIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mats. 2:15.
DREIMAEDERLHAUS
Musical comedy by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
B'way at 47th. OH, GIRL
ICELAND ICE SKATING
B'way at 53d St. Mats.—Ad. Evs.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Bryant 2630. TONIGHT at 8:15.
GRACE GEORGE
"L'Elevation"
By Henry Bernstein
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

39th St. Theatre Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15
It gales of laughter and farcical situations flawlessly acted, with probably the best cast of farceurs ever put together, many curtain calls, continuous applause and the unanimous praise of all the morning and evening papers, indicate success, George V. Hobart's new farce
"What's Your Husband Doing?"
with HALE HAMILTON and a splendid company, is a
SUCCESS
No advance in prices. Pop. Mat. Today. splendid seats $1.00.

48TH ST. Thos., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
"BRILLIANT COMEDY."—World.
"RARE PLEASURE IN STORE FOR ALL WHO SEE IT."—Sun.
JOHN MARGARET DREW-ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S THE GAY LORD QUEX
COMEDY
"Pinero's Masterpiece Thrills."—Times.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW.

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64.
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PRICES 50c to $2
BEWITCHING MUSIC.—Times.
BRIAN WENT "OVER THE TOP."—Telegram.
DONALD BRIAN
IN
"HER REGIMENT"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
A SPARKLING SUCCESS.—Herald.
CHARMS WITH MELODIES AND ROMANCE.—Tribune.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH.—Journal.
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SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs., 8. Matinees Today & Sat., 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
A CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY
Letter about "Maytime" by Thomas Dixon, the Author of "The Birth of a Nation":
Mr. J. J. Shubert, Shubert Theatre, New York City.
My Dear Mr. Shubert: I have just seen "Maytime." I commit me to congratulate you on its production. In my judgment nothing more perfect in detail or enchanting in its appeal has ever been done on the American Musical Stage. It is a credit to our country. Sincerely, THOMAS DIXON.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday Only.
Alice Nielsen in KITTY DARLIN'
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT"
—Chas. Darnton, Evs. World.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TO-NIGHT 8:15
Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An intimate revue, with Raymond Hitchcock. William Rock and Frances White. Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

MAIL ORDERS NOW OPENS 44TH STREET ROOF THEATRE
OVER THE TOP
MONDAY, NOV. 26—9 o'Clock
T. ROY BARNES—JUSTINE JOHNSTONE. CRAIG CAMPBELL—5 DOZEN PRETTY GIRLS

COMEDY Thes., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys." "His Widow's Husband."

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE DORO in "BARBARA" by Florence Lincoln.
WED., NOV. 21 Seats Monday
The Messrs. SHUBERT Present Their Latest Musical Production
THE STAR GAZER
With
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
BETH LYDY—JOHN T. MURRAY

BIJOU 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. WEEK
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 19, (Seats Tomor'w.)
The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"Leave It to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Mat. Today, 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917.

"THE UNITY OF MILITARY THOUGHT."

The initiative in this war has been shown by Germany. She alone has displayed any originality. She has placed the theatre of war wherever she chose, and shifted it as often as she liked. Sudden and shocking strokes have fallen from her arm, few or none from those of the Allies. She has shown large conceptions; their conception has uniformly been simply to rush to the defense of each new point threatened by her, and hold it as well as might be. The Allies have shown no great genius; all they have been able to think of is to ward off and hit back.

This is not due to any intellectual inferiority on the part of the Allies. It is due solely to the fact that Germany is one and they are many. It is a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth. It is true that the word "Germany" is simply a name for four allied nations, but those nations have learned the lesson which their antagonists have not learned, and they have subordinated their military will to a central mind in Berlin. Only one cook is making that broth. An Austrian, a Bulgarian, a Turkish General obeys the orders of his supreme military head, who is in Berlin.

Against this is a loose combination of armies, not under one head, but each under its own head. No matter how good their Generals may be, the inevitable result is the thing we have been seeing for three years; a policy of mere opposition to the enemy, destitute of initiative or co-ordinated effort. No matter, we repeat, how good the Generals may be; for half a dozen geniuses will neutralize each other, and the only thing they can unite upon will be the middle-of-the-road policy. NAPOLEON is pretty good authority on that point. When, early in his career, the Directory proposed to send two armies to Italy, one under him and one under KELLERMANN, he tendered his resignation and said:

> Every one has his own method of carrying on war. KELLERMANN has more experience, and may do it better than I. Together we should do nothing but mischief.

"If you disturb in Italy the unity of military thought," he said in the same letter, "I say it with grief, you will lose the finest opportunity that ever occurred" of winning "that fine peninsula." "The unity of military thought"! It was a matter of momentous importance in his eyes; it was, he warned the Directory, of more importance than a reinforcement of thousands of men to the Austrians.

There has been no sign of great military genius among the German Generals, their superiority to the Allies is not supernatural; it is brought about simply by that "unity of military thought." With that absent, NAPOLEON believed that even such good Generals as himself and KELLERMANN could do "nothing but mischief." If, with that absent, the Generals of the Allies have been able to do so much that was not mischief, they have proved themselves extremely good Generals, since NAPOLEON thought the thing would be too much for him.

Not until the Allies have compelled themselves to the yoke of a single command will their military movements display anything of the freedom, the terrifying ease and quickness, and the skill of handling which the German movements have shown from the first. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S words in Paris sound as if such a thing were actually now in process of establishment, but when one looks at the actual proposal it does not bear him out. He says, justly, that the disasters of 1915, 1916, and even 1917 would not have happened had there existed some central authority, charged with meditating upon the problem of the war for the entire theatre of the war." And what is needed, yes, what is absolutely essential, what the Allies cannot do without, was thus defined on the same occasion by Premier PAINLEVE:

> A single front, a single army, a single nation—that is the program requisite for future victory.

Yet what is the actual proposal? Merely, Mr. BONAR LAW tells us, that there shall be a council meeting at Versailles "once a month or oftener." Each army will remain "responsible to its respective Government." It is a step forward, but it is not thus that Germany makes war. The things in the way, Mr. GEORGE says, are "national and professional traditions, "questions of prestige and susceptibilities." But Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria have waived all these. It is true, as M. PAINLEVE points out, that "the enemies' alliance realized unity "of effort by brutal discipline, one of "the peoples among them having "mastered the others and rendered "them serviceable." The free peoples composing the Grand Alliance cannot match the Teutonic Alliance in that; but each nation must forego some of its precious traditions and susceptibilities and forge a unity greater and stronger than that which Mr. LAW seems to promise, if the deadlock is to be speedily broken. It may be, we hope it is, that he is merely breaking the news to the proud and tenacious holders of those traditions and susceptibilities, and that we shall find the Interallied War Council possessed of greater powers than those at which he hints. But if it is not so, then the Allies have not learned the lesson NAPOLEON impressed on the Directory—that "the unity of military thought" is of more importance than the reinforcement of a whole army.

MRS. BLATCH TO WOMEN.

The inexcusable, unauthorized use of the honored name of HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH by the sponsors of a mainly Socialist suffrage meeting, by the Committee of One Thousand Women which has sent emissaries to pester Mr. WILSON about the Federal amendment, may be forgiven in consideration of the thoughtful, wise, and patriotic letter of disavowal which she wrote to THE TIMES.

The daughter of ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, a suffragist by inheritance, by deep conviction, and of fruitful service, an almost lifelong service, sees that the paramount duty of suffragist and anti-suffragist, of all of us, is to the war, to the country, to democracy, and humanity. Since February, before America came into the war, she has taken little part in suffrage work, giving her time mostly to "war service."

In the midst of an incalculable struggle and peril, in a world full of suffering and heroic action, when every hand and brain should be giving its best to save free civilization, to support the war, to relieve the martyrs of German craft and barbarism, what time is there for "non-essentials"? To hear "the hue and cry" about these, "one might suppose that "America is at peace, starvation non-"existent, and civilization progress-"ing normally." Primaries, registration, elections, the new activities that are opened for the women of New York, what are they, what are votes for women or votes for men, all the babble and bubble of politics and politicians, to the supreme, instant, overshadowing task of saving the nation and the free world?

To the newly enfranchised women of New York Mrs. BLATCH gives the soundest advice. They should divide among the parties of their choice. They should also study facts under scholarly, nonpartisan direction. In seeking the ballot they have been too long separated from men, and "cannot "too quickly learn the value of stand-"ing politically shoulder to shoulder "with them." But what is all this crafty ritual of politics and elections, when the destiny of mankind rests on the perilous edge of battle:

> There is war, there is starvation threatening vast areas, civilization is in danger. Those who are in favor of the war can centre their strength on winning it; those who cannot see what the battle means can centre their energy on questions of food, sanitation, education, health—all those things, in short, which will husband the race.

O, si sic omnes! If all suffragists were like Mrs. BLATCH, there would be no anti-suffragists.

PROTECTING THE MUNITIONS PLANTS.

A fire or an explosion in a munitions plant no longer excites surprise. It is the happening of the expected. How could it be otherwise when thousands of men who are alien enemies at heart, whether they have permits or not, are working on Government contracts; and when surveillance and protection are too often perfunctory? Does not everybody feel that unless drastic measures are taken the destruction and waste, not to speak of loss of life, which seems to have a declining value, will increase rather than diminish? The most elaborate precautions are being taken to conserve food in order to win the war—on that subject we are keyed up. But too little attention is given to the part that munition-making must play in the common purpose of subduing the enemy.

That the working force in a munitions factory should be carefully selected and kept under observation, and that the buildings at night should be thoroughly protected by guards and electrical devices, hardly needs to be stated; yet the plants swarm with operatives who exult over a German success on land or sea, and the methods of protection are limited in many cases to the services of a watchman or two. In Great Britain and on the Continent they weed out suspects, taking no chances of treachery, and barbed wire and the magazine rifle in trusty hands afford protection in the night hours.

The conditions prevailing in the munitions industry in this country, that is to say the composition of the working forces and the inadequate protective regulations, prove once more that we do not take the war seriously enough. Labor at the high wages paid in the plants is not scarce, and scrutiny of the antecedents and records of the men applying for work is a duty imposed upon employers. It should be insisted upon by the Government, which may yet be obliged to supervise as well as regulate the industry. The permit system will, of course, have to be overhauled. There is now too much laxity in enforcing it. Employers who desire to retain Germans and Austrians should be required to give a better reason than good behavior previous to the war. It is often the case that nothing is known about the habits and associations of a workman when he is off the premises. He may be radically, even fanatically, pro-German in his own time. The Secret Service should have funds enough to look into the record of every man whose name and associations indicate that he may be suspect and dangerous.

Concerns engaged in manufacturing war munitions would no doubt welcome an offer from the Government to provide from the armed forces a guard for their plants. In fact, it would be to the interest of both parties to the contract to have such protection. If works could be patrolled day and night by sentinels on regular post duty, the danger of fire and explosion would be reduced to a minimum. The uniform and the ready rifle have proved to be a sufficient protection for bridges, piers, and warehouses. More and more the soldier will take the place of the private watchman who makes his rounds for hire. The substitution is becoming necessary in the munitions plants, for the frequency with which they are destroyed by fire and explosion leaves no room for doubt that the enemy is fighting us on our own soil.

SERVICE FOR ALL.

Hearty commendation is due to Secretary BAKER for the wisdom and open-mindedness he has shown in reconsidering the decision that only a part of the young officers now in training should be assigned to service. He now announces that work will be found for practically all, only a very few will go upon the waiting list.

The willingness to change one's mind on good cause shown is one of the essential qualities of an administrative officer or of a statesman. The original decision was disheartening to the men now in training, its execution would have imposed real hardship upon those not selected for immediate service. But the foundation reason for reversing the order was the need of the army. The national army in a very short time will require the service of all the men from the training camps. It would have been a mistake to return them, even temporarily, to civil life, because of the impairment in condition and efficiency which would result. The men in training for officers' service will bless the name of Secretary BAKER.

FOCH IN ITALY.

The successor of General CADORNA as premier strategist of Italy is manifestly the commander of the Ninth Army, who saved France at the battle of the Marne, General FOCH. According to the dispatches, General FOCH is to remain in Italy, as the representative of the Allied War Council, to plan and direct defensive operations. It is cheering news, for the Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the Ecole de Guerre has twice proved in this war that he is an able, resourceful, and victorious field commander. In the battle of the Marne, after MANOURY with the Sixth Army had forced a passage of the Ourcq and routed the German division in his front, and D'ESPEREY with the Fifth Army, LANGLE DE CARY with the Fourth Army, and SARRAIL with the Third Army were driving the enemy before them, the Germans on Sept. 8 came very near snatching victory from what appeared to be inevitable defeat by breaking the centre of the French line with mass attacks between Sézanne and Fère-Champenoise. Their design was to shatter FOCH'S army, which had orders from Marshal JOFFRE to "hold "the southern approaches of the "marshes of St. Gond" and advance from the "plateau north of Sézanne." The Prussian Guard actually occupied Fère-Champenoise, driving back an army corps and a division on FOCH'S left. The Château de Mondement was also taken. If the Germans had held this last point and carried the cliff beyond it, the French centre would have been not only broken but routed. On a third attack the French, in the most desperate combat of the whole six-day battle, recaptured the château. And then, by the swift transfer of a division, FOCH surprised the enemy and forced his retreat by a flank attack that smashed the wedge thrust into the French centre. It was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and in his order of the day Marshal JOFFRE made his acknowledgments.

In the battle of the Yser (the following October) it was FOCH, in command of the Armies of the North, who frustrated the Kaiser's elaborately organized and powerfully executed attack on the left wing of the Franco-British forces, his objective being Calais. It was a battle lasting from day to day and week to week, and as fast as battalions could be brought up on each side they were flung into the line, which was repeatedly broken and held. In this "race to the sea," as the swaying combat has been called, FOCH won by the adroitness and tenacity that are characteristic of him. FOCH, who never loses his self-control, has the bulldog courage which is supposed to be a British more than a French attribute. At the battle of the Marne an officer came to him with the despairing cry: "General, my troops are worn out!" "So are the Germans," was the reply. "Attack again!"

In the theory of modern warfare General FOCH has no superior. He has written two celebrated books, "The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War," and it is curious that the moral forces of success interest him as much as tactics. No man can be more familiar with NAPOLEON'S campaigns in Italy, and it may be assumed that FOCH knows about as much of the topography of the country in which the Italians are retreating as CADORNA himself knows. The French General seems to be an ideal selection for the critical Italian emergency. If he has material to work with that can stand the wear and tear of defensive fighting long drawn out, VON BELOW will meet his match.

THE RED TRIANGLE.

The Y. M. C. A. is trying to raise a fund of $35,000,000 for its war work. Under the sign of the Red Triangle our boys, our soldiers and sailors, here and abroad, get amusement, exercise, education, religious instruction. In training camp or trenches the Red Triangle "hut" is their club, theatre, gymnasium, swimming pool, store, writing room, Post Office, reading room, French course, library, university. There they get their soap and candles, their chocolate. The letter paper on which they write home, their postage stamps, the matches they light their pipes with, come from the Red Triangle.

If anybody labors under the delusion that there is anything "goody goody" about the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle, he needs only to hear what it has done here and in France and Great Britain, what the boys say about it. It breaks the monotony of camp and trench. It gives society, entertainment, athletic exercise, education.

Italy, Russia, France, the war camp prisoners, are to have their part in the fund, but some $23,000,000 will be divided between our forces here and over the water.

A shelter from the cold in the Winter, a place of rest or healthful physical and mental enjoyment at all seasons, the Y. M. C. A. "hut" is one of the most variously useful houses ever built. Shall our boys enjoy themselves rationally? Shall we love to think of them as pitching quoits or boxing or reading a novel—or Mr. GIBBON'S little historical tract, if you prefer—or splashing in the pool, they who have so much Flanders mud awaiting them? Shall we do something for those who are ready to do all for their country?

The fund is to be closed on Nov. 19. It ought to be completed before that day.

A PEAL FOR REPEAL.

The Troy Times recites the misdeeds of that unhappy device of skyscraping political virtue, the direct primary. We all know the list. The quality of candidates has worsened. The cost of an election campaign must be added to the cost of a primary campaign. The bosses, whom the primary was to unboss and depose, run it, love it, own it, albeit in this State they opposed it at first out of pure dislike for Governor HUGHES. Mr. HUGHES now burns what he adored. He was a rebel against the Republican primary here, and all the Republican major gods revolted with him.

According to our Trojan friend, "a "large majority of the Republican "Party is thoroughly dissatisfied with "it." Very like. The same thing has been said of the Democratic Party. It is true enough that in conventions there was consultation and judgment; and fine was the brood of statesmen raised under the old system. Under the present, the voter works mostly in the dark. Largely he "has to pass judgment upon unknown persons." Therefore "he has voted blindly or has not voted at all." The perfect work of organized participation and careless obstruction appeared in the recent triumph of Mr. BENNETT.

The primary is "an imposture," says the Trojan wearily. The Republican Legislature should repeal it. Yes, but will the Republican Legislature do anything of the kind? Governor WHITMAN is a child of the primaries. While that genial mother is good to him, will he strike the hand that pets him? And as for the Republican bosses and bosslets, why, where can they find an easier machine or one more suited to their business than the direct primary? And 'tis merry sport to have the reformer hoist with his own petard.

The direct primary is a humbug, a fraud, and a nuisance. Have the Republicans the courage, have the gentlemen in charge of the Republican Party in New York the spirit of self-sacrifice, to throw the thing away and give "the will of the people" a chance to express itself?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Germany Went Into the War.

Many people, especially those who hold the belief that the causes of every war are economic—in the last analysis a conscious or unconscious desire for more to eat—have been mystified by the fact that Germany deliberately started the present conflict. Both her condition and her prospects were in contradiction with the economic theory of war, for obviously the condition of Germany in 1914 was enviable and her prospects brilliant.

She had demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt her ability as manufacturer and trader to hold her own, and more, in peaceful competition with the other manufacturing and trading nations of the world. Her mercantile marine not only had increased, but was continuing to increase, more rapidly than that of any other nation, and her ships entered the ports of every sea on equal terms with those of her rivals. More than that, they were steadily taking away business from the ablest of those rivals.

At home her rather barren land had become able, indirectly if not directly, to support an enormous population, considering the area of her territory, and any German who found or fancied himself cramped for room was free to go where he would, sure of a welcome anywhere and in confident expectation of receiving the respect and even the affection of his new neighbors. Of "race prejudice" he encountered none, however far he might wander, and he was allowed either to assimilate or to remain the member of a distinct group, as pleased him best.

In short, Germany had earned and won that "place in the sun" of which so much has been heard of late, and she had not one of the grievances which so many other nations can allege with more or less justice—not even the grievance of incompetence, which is perhaps the bitterest of all. And it was to improve this state of affairs that she risked everything she had by declaring what she knew, or should have known, was war against the rest of the world!

The explanation of this mystery was given in a single sentence of President WILSON'S Buffalo speech: "They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority." That sentence, expanded, would be a complete exposition of German psychology.

How Italy's Line Was Broken.

One of the special cable dispatches that appeared in THE TIMES yesterday disclosed what has been, since the Italian reverses began, a subject of frequent enigmatic reference and no explanation—the reason why one of the Italian armies broke under German assault and forced the retreat that transferred the fighting line from Austrian to Italian territory. Lack of munitions, steel, and coal accounted well enough for the halting of the Italian advance, but it did not account for a change in the morale of Italian soldiers so marked that General CADORNA, who not long before for cause had called them heroes, accused them of cowardice.

According to THE TIMES correspondent, the accusation was inaccurate and should have been changed to that of paying too much attention to German propagandists craftily working on that particular sector.

Opposite the Second Italian Army the Germans had placed regiments composed largely of Socialists, and these utilized the war-weariness of opponents similarly infected to convince the latter that an end of the fighting would come if the soldiers on both sides should refuse to kill each other any longer. Fraternization followed, and an exchange of promises to do no more shooting. Then the demoralized—and demoralizing—Austrian division was withdrawn, and in its place were put German shock troops. These it was that almost unopposed smashed through the Italian line and began the flanking movement of which the results have been so disastrous to Italy and so disquieting to her allies.

The trick was legitimate, as war goes, and it will not count among the atrocities charged to the Germans, but there is in its revelation a warning to all soldiers, including our own; not to be deluded into the belief that peace can be obtained otherwise than by a military victory. The Americans have not yet had the reasons for feeling personal animosity against the Germans that have been supplied in such abundance to their French and British allies, and while few of them could be approached with such arguments as proved effective with the Second Italian Army, it is not inconceivable that they could be put momentarily off their guard by a display of pretended sympathy of aim and of false good-fellowship. After they have "seen their dead" this danger will probably be removed.

"Mourning" Is Harmful in Wartime.

There is merit in the suggestion, made by Mrs. LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN, Chairwoman of the Woman's Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, that when Americans have occasion to make some public manifestation of sorrow for the loss of men in our military service, they do it by wearing, not the conventional black, but some symbol like a golden star.

The adoption of this plan would not only be in accord with the change of taste and sentiment that has much decreased in recent years the custom of putting on the lugubrious uniform once felt to be compulsory for bereaved women and hardly less obligatory for men. It would also show a higher appreciation of what death in the country's good cause really is—an honor even more than a misfortune, and one reflecting something of honor on those whom the bereavement directly and personally affects.

We are all proud, not sorry, to claim among our ancestors a little removed in time one who offered and gave his life in just war, and there is no reason why we should not have the same feeling when the same high duty has been performed at the same cost by a husband, a brother, or a son. There is no better death than this and none so good, and manifestation of its glory rather than of a private grief becomes the patriotic citizen. On wearer and on beholder alike the effect of "mourning" is mentally and physically injurious, and the well-advised do not put it on except when not to do so would too much offend the sensibilities of their neighbors.

"Junkers" in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a misunderstanding about the word "Junker" as used in Russia. The "Junkers' School" of Petrograd is a military school for officers. After four years of study every Junker becomes an officer, be it in infantry, artillery, or cavalry. These Junkers, then, have nothing in common with German Junkers. PETER P. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1917.

ARMENIAN CRUSADERS.

An Inspiring Sight Reported at a French Seaport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just crossed the ocean with as interesting a company of passengers as could be imagined, nearly all of them planning to do patriotic service in France. Of them all the most remarkable group was a company of 100 young Armenians in the steerage. These men had all given up their positions and possessions in America and were going to France to offer their services to the French Army. As one of them put it:

"We feel that the power that has destroyed our country must be opposed by physical force, and we are prepared to give our lives for the cause of righteousness and liberty."

The last we saw of this band of crusaders was as they marched resolutely away, a French flag at the head of the column, flanked by the Armenian and the American colors. Can even this war offer a more inspiring example of patriotism and self-sacrifice? FRANCIS ROGERS.

A French Port, Oct. 26, 1917.

Pay for Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A certain news item in your Sunday issue will doubtless be extremely interesting to persons who stint themselves to buy Liberty bonds and to soldiers' wives and dependents who are at present subsisting on a separation allowance of nothing a month. I refer to the amazing announcement that German military prisoners of war are receiving the pay of their rank in the United States Army and Navy.

In other words, a Hun private, when captured by the United States, has his German pay of $3 or $4 a month increased to $30. Half of it is not held back as is the case with our own boys; prisoners are not asked to buy Liberty bonds; they are, I believe, not even put to work. The article does not state that if a Hun prisoner is held abroad he will receive 20 per cent. additional pay, but perhaps this was an oversight. No wonder a prisoner of war wrote that he expected to save enough to set himself up in business after the war!

Captured German officers, of course, come higher. The sight of a fat Hun Major loafing in a prison camp on a stingy allowance of $500 a month will doubtless be inspiring to an American father who can't afford the movies any longer and wonders if his shoes will stand half-soling again.

At this ridiculous rate, when we capture a hundred thousand Huns, we shall have the pleasure of giving them, for spending money alone, more than three million dollars a month. And in the meanwhile our American boys in German prison camps will be receiving whatever their friends send them—if they are lucky.

If we capture enough Huns, Germany will not hold out for a war indemnity—she'll get it through her prisoners!

JOHN HOLDEN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

The Allies on the Marne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe a movement on foot to present a statue to France to commemorate the saving of civilization at the Marne.

The British fleet, we have been repeatedly informed, is the bulwark of the allied cause, and we know that in the hands of this fleet rests the cause of civilization. But, granted that the Marne represents the greatest check to the Germans on land, and with all credit to gallant France, may I ask if we have so quickly forgotten the men who made the Marne possible—the gallant Belgians and that wonderful little British army whose graves lie along the roadside from Mons to Paris, and who held part of the line at the Marne? Any statue to commemorate the Marne should give full credit to Britain and Belgium. H. M. T.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

Tobacco Fails to Reach Camp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last July my nephew enlisted in our army, arriving in France in August. Every week since that time I have sent him a pound box of tobacco, taking these packages myself to the Post Office. I was advised by this department that they would not insure the parcels, as same had to be mailed at the sender's risk. I have just received a letter from my nephew dated Oct. 15, in which he asks me to send him some tobacco, as he had not received any that had been sent to him. He further states that there is not a grain of tobacco in their camp, and spoke about the tobacco fund which he says he understands is in existence here, but unfortunately none of which has reached their camp.

It seems to me that this loss of tobacco by our Post Office is a matter worthy of thorough investigation. W. M. SPEAR.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

CONVERSION.

In a time of weakness, hesitant and chill,
Doubtful of my purpose, fortitude, and will,
Cravenly I pleaded that the struggle cease,
That thy lips, my country, faltering, cry "Peace!"

Ever through my senses battle-cries would roll,
Liquid flame and gas-clouds seared my quaking soul;
And for reddened rivers more I could not see,
Nor beyond the crosses find what beckoned thee.

Why should sons of mothers, writhing, fall and bleed,
Immolated thousands to a few men's greed?
Why a nation's manhood, in superb, high youth,
Rot like so much carrion in the mire, forsooth?

* * * * *

Such the rebel questions, sharp on heart and lip,
Such the fears and protests, holding me in grip,
Till another's first-born, yearning to her breast,
Read in eyes unflinching all his own expressed.

Then I caught the vision in their mutual gaze,
And my little limits saw in swift amaze—
Saw beyond the present, with its pain and loss,
Calvary of nations and th' Eternal Cross.

Then within its shadow, as it o'er me stole,
Grew a wondrous calmness in my tortured soul,
As the revelation vouchsafed me at length
Showed me every trial measured to man's strength.

Every mangled body, for her very own,
Liberty shall cherish as a temple-stone;
And each mother's anguish, sanctified in prayer,
Shall for future service some new soul prepare.

Be the anguished nations' catechism long,
From it Freedom's chorus shall arise more strong;
And from martyred fallen's sacrificial blood
Flow Regeneration's fertilizing flood.

Though from weed and nettle, upas tree and thorn,
Grievous wreaths of trial on man's brow be worn;
He shall through the desert, bramble, bog, and stone,
O'er the Brute's crushed satraps struggle to his own!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

THE ANSWER TO THE PEACE SUFFRAGISTS.

A Woman Who Has Seen the Germans at War Tells What Their Peace Would Mean.

By MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart is the daughter of Sir Samuel Boulton. She has been active as a suffragist in England and was in 1913 a candidate for membership in the London County Council. She commanded a hospital detachment with the Bulgarian Army in Thrace in the Balkan war, 1912-13; with the rank of Major commanded the First Serbian English Field Hospital in the present war, being known throughout Serbia as "the Lady of the Black Horse," and while engaged in hospital work in Belgium in August, 1914, was captured by Germans and condemned to death as a spy. She has been a frequent contributor to periodicals and won for three successive years the Cornish Championship Cup for tennis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday's date it is reported that 300 suffrage women loudly "cheered a plan to force laying down of arms." This shows, on the part of those women, either ignorance or brutality. For if they knew one-tenth part of the sufferings which are being endured by those who have already been forced to lay down arms, and if they had one ounce of sympathy in their hearts, they would die of shame at having given voice to such monstrous inhumanity.

For peace at this moment would mean a German peace; German peace means German world-dominance, and this means subjugation, by force of arms, of all non-German people; it means militarism, barbarism, slavery, not only in Europe, but also on this continent. For as soon as Europe is conquered America's turn would follow. In accordance with German plans, "Germany's soul," said Treitschke, "is God's soul; it shall and will rule over all mankind."

My eyes were opened to this truth in August, 1914. I was engaged in hospital work in Belgium, when I was arrested by the Germans as a spy and condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours. When I suggested to the commandant of one of the towns through which I was dragged as prisoner that he should at least look at my papers and see that what I had told him was right, and that I had been engaged in hospital work when his army came a little prematurely into Brussels, he replied: "Right! You are English, and, whether you are right or wrong, this is a war of annihilation." Annihilation, as I understood, of everything that was not German.

I am an ardent suffragist in the old country, but I have, since 1907, contended that before agitating for a share of political responsibility women should prove that they are capable of taking a share in national defense. With this object, the Women's Convoy Corps—the pioneer corps of women's war work—was organized in 1908, to learn all work for sick and wounded, between field hospital and base. And during the first Balkan war in 1912-13 we went to Kirk Kilisee, in Bulgaria, and there established the first war hospital unit to be composed of women only. "Look after national defense and the vote will look after itself" was our motto.

And if national defense should take precedence of politics, how much above politics should we not place defense of the human right of all mankind to freedom?

In Belgium, in France, and in Serbia I have seen the result of German rule in conquered lands, and I know that it means literally hell on earth. In Serbia, with rank of Major in the Serbian Army, I commanded a flying field hospital column throughout the three months of the Serbian retreat, and in the final flight over the mountains of Montenegro and Albania saw the dead and dying bodies of thousands whose lives will have been sacrificed in vain if the freedom of their country is not won. Out of a population of four millions, less than two million are now living, and they account those happiest who are dead. All the children under two years old have perished. Out of one little band of 36,000 Serbian boys who tried to reach the coast during the retreat, 24,000 left their bones upon the mountains. The atrocities committed during the first invasion of Serbia beat the German records in Belgium. Civilians were massacred, villages destroyed, women and children were driven into buildings, wounded that they should not escape, and the buildings set ablaze. In another case 100 people were pinioned, surrounded by wire coil, and placed at the edge of a deep pit; they were then fired upon, and fell, pêle mêle, into the pit, which was immediately filled up with earth, burying 50 per cent. of them alive. Meanwhile, another party, composed chiefly of women and children, were dragged up to witness the execution, and at the finish were made to throw up their arms and shout "Long live the Emperor Francis Joseph!"

Do the 300 women who are clamoring for peace realize that already Austria, Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Belgium, a large part of France, part of Italy, are already either directly or indirectly subjugated by Germany, and that if the rest of the civilized world is to be saved, every man and woman who is worthy of a place in civilization must devote every ounce of energy to the task? Is it not petty, pitiable, inconceivable, that at this crisis of human history there can exist women who seem chiefly concerned with personal politics? They are indeed like Nero, fiddling while Rome is perhaps literally burning.

And if Germany wins this war, where then would woman suffrage stand? That is not made in Germany. What place would woman have in the German militarist world? Woman would be only the producer of human food for cannon. "History," says Treitschke, "wears thoroughly masculine features; it is not for sentimental natures or for women."

War is to me as much an abomination as to those 300 women. Before the outbreak of this war I was a member of peace societies, and on the evening when war was declared in our English House of Commons I was speaking at a meeting which had been convened by Mrs. Fawcett and other women, in the hope that peace might be maintained. This was before we knew that the honor of Belgium, of France, of Britain, of the civilized world was at stake. But I know now from personal experience of the enemy whom in old days I had admired, and from a study of German literature of the last forty years, that German victory and German peace would mean the enslavement of the world. And most earnestly I would ask those 300 women who have just won their own freedom to realize that in voting for peace while Europe is in German hands they are using their own enfranchisement to further the disfranchisement of all mankind.

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

New York, Nov. 13, 1917.

RUSSIAN OPERA FOR GERMAN

An Exchange to Benefit an Ally and Ourselves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Metropolitan Opera House has promised that we shall not have our blood curdled by listening to the German language this Winter, but does that mean we are to have, in tentatively administered doses, the operas of Wagner sung in English? Are we to be treated to that stale platitude (and unintelligent lie) of art knowing no nationality; as, for instance, it knows not sex nor color nor time nor space? O Art, how many lies have been perpetrated in thy name!

I have no intention of attacking that academic side of the question, however. We are at war and our first duty is neither to art nor to our secret inclinations (I am frank to admit that I adore Wagner, and that it would be a real deprivation not to hear Fremstad;) our first duty is to make as few mistakes as possible. It would be a political error to give German opera even in the English language in the Metropolitan Opera House. The Germans who swarm in our midst would perhaps not seize upon the first nor the second performance for a tremendous demonstration, but they would surely make huge capital out of the third, and meanwhile they would let it be known in Germany that her faithful subjects in New York were so powerful that they could force the directorate of the Metropolitan to render German opera in the face of the protesting but weaker section of the public. It is not always that we are able to head off their propaganda, but when it is as easy to foresee as in this case it seems to me that we would be both silly and culpable to give them the coveted opportunity.

Moreover, it looks as if this were the hour prearranged by fate to produce the great operas of Russia and establish them firmly before the war is over, and we are falling on the neck of our enemy in an orgy of relief; the while he, quite unmoved, proceeds methodically to regain all that his barbarous stupidity has lost.

Of course New York will not tolerate an entire season of Verdi and Masenet and Puccini and Mascagni. Wagner has accustomed them to the big dramatic emotions, and as music is the solace of the gods for all the ills of life, it is quite right that the patrons of grand opera from orchestra to gallery should be granted the vicarious emotions they crave, if it can be done without placing another lever in the hands of the enemy.

Now, as all know who have heard the great Russian operas, both classic and modern, they are far more dramatic, stirring, rousing, make a deeper and more insidious appeal to the primitive and barbaric in man, than anything Wagner ever wrote. And for sheer beauty they are unsurpassed. They make the music of the Germans cloyingly sweet and monotonous by contrast—that camouflage sweetness and God-like solemnity that concealed the moral soul of a pseudo-modern race. Russian music is frankly wild, as becomes a country that is full of genius but has not yet found itself.

We are all angry with Russia today, just as we are always even more angry with fools than with knaves. But while political Russia is marly burning—only time and much experience pounds any sort of political sense into people—the artistic genius of Russia, like genius anywhere, has flamed upward, regardless of time or place or circumstance. I have never had any great admiration for the much vaunted Russian novelists, and think that their vogue in this country was largely due to intellectual snobbishness—the bane of all the arts in this United States of America—but its wearisome defects and naïveté are the result of too much time and the obvious fact that the word elimination does not exist in the Russian language. These men had intellect, sometimes on the grand scale, and they plodded along and muddled out something that they called fiction. But they were like the pioneers of a new land who felled great trees or pried stones out of the soil, and made rough, strong, ugly houses that their sophisticated descendants would not live in today. The Russian inheritors of those clumsy foundations will beyond a doubt be the greatest literary geniuses in the history of the world. But their time is not yet.

In music, however, they have arrived. We never hear of literary geniuses who improvise masterpieces at the age of 7 or even write brilliantly about nothing out of nowhere; but musical history is full of instances of small piano or violin geniuses setting their community agog.

Music is a gift so apart and so mysterious as almost to savor of the occult. It is as if it were the soul of a people determined to express itself without reference to any of the limitations imposed upon the other arts. It finds its conduits in the most unexpected places and it never misrepresents, to the sympathetic ear, the peculiar individuality of the ego that gave it birth. We know every country that has produced a music the better for the insidious response of our instincts; and for that reason alone no one with any artistic sincerity maintains that music is universal. It is more national than language or complexion.

Therefore have we, aside from our desire to enjoy in our classic opera house the best the world has to offer, the intelligent wish to understand better the nation now undergoing the terrible pangs of political birth. No doubt she will have revolution and counter-revolution, until a really strong man (Nicolai Nicolaievitch is my choice!) takes her in hand; but meanwhile we have the opportunity to study and perhaps understand this country of all possibilities through her music. In a sense it is a duty. The United States of America will emerge from this war with a power and a position in the world to which she never, in her provincial contentment, aspired. It may be that she will be the dominant power, and that it will be her hand that will guide the struggling republics of Germany and Russia. Well, we know Germany. Let us import the classic operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky and the modern masterpieces of Igor Stravinsky, and absorb Russia. It is not often that the nerves are thrilled, the passionate desire for drama satisfied, the intellect enlightened, and a stern duty accomplished at the same time. This is our unique opportunity; and Russia would be as fortunate in having the most critical and appreciative audience in the Americas to receive the interpretation.

Moreover, we would have our first opportunity to see Russian ballet of the highest class, with the operas of Stravinsky. London and Paris have had this privilege, as well as of hearing these marvelous operas, but so far as regards Russia we have been the suburb of Europe; content with one or two of the lighter operas and a third-rate ballet.

New York has always been intensely conservative musically. It took years to wean her from Faust. But these are not conservative times. We are all stimulated to a pitch above the normal, and want not only something new, but something great.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

WOMEN ADD $500,000 TO Y. M. C. A. FUND

Whole Amount Contributed at One Meeting at Bankers' Club Here.

NATION-WIDE DRIVE BEGINS

Every Large City in the Country Gives Pledge to Aid in Raising $35,000,000 for War Uses.

Donations aggregating $500,000 were made to the Y. M. C. A. $35,000,000 war fund by a group of wealthy women in this city yesterday. The largest single gift was that of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National War Work Council, who contributed $100,000. Mrs. E. H. Harriman pledged $10,000 a month as long as the war lasts. The contributions were announced by Mrs. James at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway.

The other gifts that went to make up the total of a half million dollars were as follows: Mrs. William Church Osborn and Mrs. F. F. Thompson each $50,000, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss together $100,000, Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle Smith and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin $20,000, and Mrs. James K. Talcott $17,500. Pledges of $10,000 each were received from Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Mrs. John B. Drexel, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Percy Stewart, and Mrs. Felix Warburg.

The committee reported great activity on the part of the woman Y. M. C. A. workers throughout the country. Meetings have already been held in fifteen large cities of the United States and will be continued in at least twenty cities during the war.

The first official returns in the nation-wide drive for $35,000,000 received at the National War Work Council last night revealed that every large city in the United States was hard at work in an organized effort to build up the desired fund. Chicago has already pledged $3,000,000, Cleveland is running a close second with $719,000, St. Louis follows with $237,000, and Cincinnati is next with $187,000. Buffalo has pledged more than $100,000.

The reports of the sectional campaigns divided along the lines of the military departments, exclusive of New York City's contributions, showed that the Central Division, with headquarters at Chicago, was in the lead with a total of $1,862,401, the Northeastern section, with headquarters at Boston, followed with $1,117,600; the Southwestern section, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas, came next with $231,2.5, and the Southern section, with headquarters at Atlanta, was the next in line with $124,682.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter received yesterday by Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., commended the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the following terms: "I most heartily wish you all success in your desire to get the amount of money indispensable for the Y. M. C. A. is to do the work which it alone can do for the soldiers, and which it is vitally necessary to have done. I can speak from personal knowledge of this work. At the present time my daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is with the Y. M. C. A. in Paris. I have myself seen, and benefited from, the canteens, the centre of healthy enjoyment and of rest, provided by the Y. M. C. A. for troops in the field. I know personally of its admirable work among railway men, which is in many respects closely akin to that which must be done among soldiers.

"At this moment the work you are doing for our armies in France is of the utmost value to them; nothing else could take its place. Any failure to back it up would be a veritable calamity to the army. I trust that the American people, whose sons, brothers, kinsfolk, and fellow-countrymen are at the front, will think of their needs and will aid them by responding to your appeal with the heartiest generosity."

A letter received from Major Gen. J. F. Bell also praised the movement to extend the Y. M. C. A. activities to the soldiers and sailors of the United States and her allies.

"The testimony of my officers," wrote General Bell, "indicates that the Y. M. C. A. is making a splendid contribution to the creation and maintenance of the morale among our men. The activities of the Y. M. C. A. supplemented by other activities, are largely responsible for their keeping up with and getting used to the new conditions under which they live."

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday voted $50,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association War Fund, to be subscribed through the various cities where the refineries of the company are located.

CABOT WARD RESIGNS.

Park Commissioner, Now in France, Will Continue War Work.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward cabled his resignation to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. He has been in Europe on a leave of absence as a member of a military commission authorized by the War Department to study anti-aircraft methods in France and England, with a view to making recommendations for defenses against air raids on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

It was his intention to return to his duties here on Nov. 1, but he has been commissioned a Major on the Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to the aviation branch of the service. Major Ward served in Porto Rico under President Roosevelt, first as Auditor General, then as Secretary of State, and finally as Governor of the island.

Upon receiving the resignation, Mayor Mitchel swore in as Commissioner Robert F. Volentine, who has been Acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Ward.

SCOTT NEARING FINED $50.

Anti-War Crusader Pleads Guilty of Disorderly Conduct.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—Scott Nearing, formerly assistant professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania, who was arrested last night while making an anti-war speech here, was arraigned in the Police Court today, pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, and was fined $50. Four others arrested with him were held on the charge of vagrancy.

Nearing, who now terms himself "President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of America," was arrested while making an impassioned speech in Woodmen's Hall. He had reached a point where police say, he demanded "immediate peace," when a policeman, one of fifty who had quietly entered the hall, laid a hand on his shoulder.

Some excitement followed, the crowd hooting the police. Nearing and four companions were bundled into a patrol wagon and hurried to the City Hall. Search of the prisoners revealed socialistic literature and cards showing that they had paid dues in an organization for the suppression of conditions in Belgium. Captain Dugmore of the police, according to the police. Nearing also had a card showing payments on a special "anti-militarism assessment."

War Lecture by Norman Angell.

Norman Angell, the author and publicist, will deliver a lecture at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, on Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock on "Success in Our War Aims." It was announced yesterday by the Henry Street Settlement. The lecture is one in a course in training for social service conducted for the settlement under the direction of Rita Wallach Morgenthau at the Playhouse. The demand for such training, according to the announcement, prompted the settlement to provide the course, which consists of games and manual work in addition to the lectures. Classes open every Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock and will be held each week until Feb. 15, 1918. Tickets for the course are $10 and for single lectures 50 cents.

ELECT DR. M'GIFFERT UNION SEMINARY HEAD

Theologian Who Succeeds Dr. Brown Was Long a Member of the Faculty.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert was elected President of Union Theological Seminary yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors, succeeding Dr. Francis Brown, who died on Oct. 15, 1916. Dr. McGiffert was Washburn Professor of Church History at the Seminary, and is considered one of the broadest of modern Biblical scholars. He is widely known as a theologian and the author of many works of a religious nature.

Dr. McGiffert was born at Sauquoit, N. Y., March 4, 1861, the son of the Rev. Joseph Nelson McGiffert and Harriett Whiting McGiffert. He was graduated from Western Reserve University in 1882 and the Union Theological Seminary in 1885. He then studied at the University of Berlin, the University of Marburg, and in France and Italy. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1888, becoming an instructor, and later Professor of Church History in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1893, when he became a member of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary.

He is the author of the following works: "Dialogue Between a Christian and a Jew," "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," "The Apostles' Creed," "The Christian Point of View," "Protestant Thought Before Kant," "Martin Luther, the Man and His Work," and "The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas."

GIVES SEA FILM SECRETS.

Plaintiff in Suit Tells How Octopus Was Made for Movies.

J. Ernest Williamson had just begun testifying before Judge Manton in the Federal District Court yesterday in his suit against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company for $4,750 alleged to be due for services in connection with taking pictures of sea monsters to illustrate the film play of Jules Verne's novel of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" when the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

Williamson has an apparatus called a submarine tube, with which he says he can take pictures of moving creatures at a depth of more than fifty feet. The plaintiff testified that the pictures were taken in the waters of the Bahamas in March, 1915, and Siegfried F. Hartman, his counsel, explained that the submarine of Captain Nemo, the hero of the novel, was only a shell and was supported on the surface by pontoons. One of the scenes in the picture is a fight between an octopus and a diver. But as the octopus is rare except in the Mediterranean a substitute had to be achieved.

This was accomplished by a system of rubber hose, it was said, to represent the eight tentacles, and of sheet rubber was made the small, round body with its gleaming eyes. He also told some details of his picture-taking device, of the big lens set in the chamber where the men go, and of how the tube is sometimes fastened to the bottom of a barge. He has taken good pictures of living fish at a distance of 200 feet, he said.

Mr. Hartman in opening the trial dilated upon the arts which have made moving pictures so attractive. W. H. Griffin, for the plaintiff, explained that the contract his client had with the defendant called for payment at the rate of $150 a week from June to December and not for only eight weeks, as the defendant alleged.

WM. F. SCHNEIDER TO WED.

County Clerk to Marry Miss Louise B. Burkhardt Today.

William F. Schneider, County Clerk of New York County for the last eight years, and recently re-elected, and Miss Louise B. Burkhardt obtained a marriage license yesterday in Yonkers. The ceremony will take place there today noon, and will be attended by a number of intimate friends of the couple. Mr. Schneider gave his age as 54 years old, while Miss Burkhardt is 34. She lives with her parents at 36 Cliff Avenue, Yonkers.

County Clerk Schneider, who is a widower, has known Miss Burkhardt since she was 5 years old, and during that time she has been a close friend of his family. She has studied law. A Louise B. Burkhardt was the secretary of Daniel A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, but Mr. Schneider's fiancée says she is not that person.

Mr. Schneider's first wife was a daughter of the late Joseph Belleshelm of Mount Vernon. He was founder of the City Democracy, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Democratic Fusion Committee which brought about the nomination of Judge John F. Hylan for Mayor, and of which he was Chairman.

MRS. W. C. ALLISON TO WED.

Widow Is Betrothed to Charles Stockton Thorne.

Mrs. William C. Allison of Rosemont, Penn., and Bar Harbor, Me., has announced her engagement to Charles Stockton Thorne of 471 Park Avenue, this city.

Mrs. Allison is the widow of William C. Allison, grandson of the founder of the Allison Car Works, who died in January, 1911. Her eldest son, Ronald Allison, is an aviator in the British Royal Flying Corps. She was formerly Miss Irene Tyson Condon, and on her grandmother's side is a descendant of General John Barbour, who founded Medfield, Mass.

Mr. Thorne is the son of the late Rev. William H. Thorne and Mrs. Thorne, and was married to Miss Katharine Parker in December, 1895. They were divorced two years ago.

He is Vice President of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, one of the principal suppliers of fuel coal to the American Navy and exporters to Italy. His clubs are the New York Yacht, Automobile, Recess, Sleepy Hollow, Ardsley, and Knollwood Golf. He is also a member of the Shenandoah Club of Virginia and of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, in which city he was born in 1867.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rickert of Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Allen Rickert, to Morel Peck Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lewis, also of Flushing. Mr. Lewis is a well-known golfer, and is now with the United States Marine Corps, being stationed at Quantico, Va.

The engagement of Miss Mary Fry of Toledo, Ohio, to John F. O'Connor of Buffalo, formerly of Flushing, has been announced. Mr. O'Connor is a graduate of Niagara College and Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay G. Weiss of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Therese Weiss, to Donald Christopher, also of Montclair, formerly of New York. Miss Weiss was graduated from Vassar, class of '15. Mr. Christopher attended the University of Pennsylvania.

'Belgium' for British Patriotic Fund

A new picture, "Belgium," will be shown at the Ritz-Carlton on Friday evening for the benefit of the British Patriotic Fund. Lieutenant Count Dursel, attached to the Belgian Legation, will introduce the picture with a brief address on present conditions in Belgium. Captain Dugmore of the British Army will tell his experiences at the front. Mme. Frances Alda will sing.

The affair will be given under the patronage of Baron de Cartier, Minister from Belgium to the United States. Brig. Gen. J. W. A. White and his staff will be present, and also Sir Stephenson Kent and other members of the British Commission on Munitions.

Gets Keel for First Steel Ship.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company has just received a steel ship keel from the American Bridge Company, designed for the first merchant ship that will be built at the Hackensack Meadows plant belonging to the shipbuilding subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The vessel will be of 10,000 tons dead weight. Although the Federal Company has no direct order from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is understood that the merchant ships it will build will be offered to the Shipping Board.

ROBT. M. GALLAWAY, BANKER, DIES AT 80

President of the Merchants' National for 25 Years Was a Native New Yorker.

ONCE HEAD OF IRON WORKS

Associate of Late Jay Gould in Elevated Railway and a Director in Many Big Corporations.

Robert Macy Gallaway, one of the oldest bankers in this city, who retired this year after twenty-five years as President of the Merchants' National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 68 East Fifty-fifth Street, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Gallaway resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' National in last January, when a syndicate succeeded in gaining control of the company, but he was immediately elected a Director of the Hanover National Bank.

Mr. Gallaway was born in this city, Aug. 4, 1837, and received his early education at Phillips Andover Academy. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1858, entering the employ of his father, a Scotchman, who kept a store in this city. Later he was with the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, of which he was elected President. Many large gas-making plants in this country were built by the Atlantic Dock Iron Works Company.

Mr. Gallaway lived in France for several years, returning to this country at the request of J. P. Morgan to enter the railroad field. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad and President Arthur appointed him a Commissioner to look into the road's land grants.

Later Mr. Gallaway became associated with the late Jay Gould as Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and was the executive officer of the company until Mr. Gould's death in 1891. In that year he was elected a Director of the Merchants' National, becoming President of the bank a year later, upon the death of Jacob D. Vermilye.

Gallaway was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, President and Director of the New York Gaslight Company, a Director of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, the Manhattan Railway Company, the Southern Railway, the Wabash, the St. Louis & Southwestern, the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He was a member of the New York Board of Management of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England; Treasurer of the Home for Incurables, and Vice President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Ella Wesner Lies in Man's Garb.

Complying with her request expressed several months before her death, members of the Actors' Fund yesterday caused the body of Ella Wesner, one of the first women to win recognition on the stage as a male impersonator, to lie in state in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, dressed as a man. It was said that throughout her life Miss Wesner had preferred male apparel. She was 76 years old when she died on Sunday. Her first and only act, which she played in vaudeville throughout the country, was a male impersonation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett White.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett White, widow of Dr. Edward H. White, daughter of the founder of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, and sister of John W. Garrett, for many years President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died today at the home of her great-nephew, Robert Garrett, 12 East Mount Vernon Place.

Mrs. White was 90 years old. In 1862 she was married to Dr. Edward H. White, for years a practicing physician in Baltimore. Her father, Robert Garrett, was one of the influential bankers of his time. John W. Garrett, brother of Mrs. White, took hold of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1858, his election as President following almost immediately upon his admission to the Board of Directors. He died in 1884, having been President twenty-six years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN R. SILSBE, a lifelong resident of Patchogue, died at Bay Shore on Sunday at the age of 72 years. She is survived by two daughters and four sons.

PATRICK J. MOYNAHAN, 41 years old, in the employ of Abeel Brothers, iron & steel merchants, died on Monday at his home, 241 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

SVEN P. NELSON, in the transportation business, died in the Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. He lived at 1,314 Corteiyou Road, Flatbush.

SAMUEL DARBEE, who was Vice-President of the old Farragut Fire Insurance Company, died at his home, 1,381 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 75 years old.

ELLISON WARREN BUSH, for many years in the employ of the Charles Scribner's Sons publishing house, died on Monday at his home, 79 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Edward Bush, the oldest school principal of Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANTONIE L. HERFORT, wife of Philip A. Herfort, a financier, died on Monday at her home, 648 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. She was 66 years old and was born in Brunswick, Germany.

WILLIAM A. ROE, for fifty years sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parish house on Monday. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Earl was 75 years old and was one of the oldest residents in Brooklyn.

Miss ANNIE KIMBERLY, a member of an old Brooklyn family and one of the oldest members of St. Ann's P. E. Church, died in her eighty-ninth year on Monday in the Mansion House, Brooklyn. Miss Kimberly was born in Brooklyn and was the daughter of the late David Kimberly, one of the oldest wholesale grocers in this city.

JAMES MAHER, for many years in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the recipient of a gold medal for faithful service, dropped dead on Sunday from heart disease. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister-in-law, 430 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, today.

Mrs. MARTHA ALLWOOD, 81 years old, wife of James Allwood, formerly for many years with the National Bank of New York, died on Sunday at her home, 846 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. She was born in England.

DENNIS J. KLEBAUR, a letter carrier in the Greenpoint section for the last twenty-seven years, died at his home, 135 Newell Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 52 years.

Miss FLORENCE ELIZABETH FORBUSH, for thirty-one years a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 636 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, aged 50 years. She was a daughter of the late Andrew A. Forbush, a Brooklyn builder.

Mrs. ANNIE COX McGOVERN, widow of Thomas McGovern, a manufacturer of undertakers' furnishings, died on Monday at her home, 172 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

EUGENE B. NEWHALL, 73 years old, formerly for many years in the hotel business at Far Rockaway, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, from heart disease. Mr. Newhall had been a Mason for forty years and belonged to Lafayette Lodge, E. and A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery, and Mecca Temple.

Miss LIDA A. DOREN, Superintendent of Schools for New Brunswick, N. J., died at Asbury Park yesterday. She was almost 60 years old.

Lieutenant ERNEST I. GENTIS, 35th Engineers U. S. A., died at Camp Grant Hospital, Rockford, Ill., yesterday from pneumonia. His home was in Newport News, Va.

Captain ALDEN C. CHANEY, who retired four years ago, died at his home in Medford, Mass., yesterday. He was 72 years old.

THOMAS MURPHY, who was active in Democratic politics in Long Island City, died there on Monday.

JOHN E. MERRIAM, Mount Vernon Socialist candidate for Mayor in the recent election, died suddenly yesterday in Mt. Vernon. Mr. Merriam was 60 years old.

Former Freeholder CHARLES T. CLARKE of Hillside Township, N. J., died suddenly at his home in that place on Monday night. He was 54 years old.

WILLIAM D. KEARSPOTT, engineer, author of several technical works, and head of the Kearfott Engineering Company, died yesterday at his home, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-fourth year.

Miss JUDITH L. JENKINS, daughter of Judge J. C. Jenkins, for ten years was Judge of the First Instance in the Philippines, died at her home, 572 West 141st Street, on Sunday.

KARL O. VOLKER, steward of the Automobile Club of America for the past five years, and formerly steward of the Hotel Martinique, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, from peritonitis, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Volmer was born in Holland. His home in this city was at 128 Claremont Avenue.

The death at Pau, France, of pneumonia, of HENRY B. PALMER of the Lafayette Escadrille, son of Charles H. Palmer, Vice President of the Genesee Valley Trust Company of Rochester, was announced in a cablegram received yesterday by his father.

STRAY BULLET KILLS BABY AT MOTHER'S SIDE

Policeman Who Fired at Burglar Suspect Near Collapse When He Hears of Tragedy.

Dorothy Ackerman, 2 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ackerman of 148 Madeline Avenue, Clifton, N. J., was killed instantly yesterday by a stray bullet fired by a policeman a third of a mile away at an escaping burglar suspect. The child stood in Lakeview Avenue. Her mother, near by, did not hear the shot and was bewildered when the child fell dead. She collapsed.

Patrolman Henry Prall, unaware that his bullet had hit the child, returned to the police station with two of the three men he had chased. He needed medical attention when news of the death reached him. He was detained at Police Headquarters. Prall and a constable went to the store of William J. Fox, a grocer, 124 Madeline Avenue, when Fox, who had been robbed recently, reported three suspicious characters in the neighborhood. He arrested two of the three men he found hiding behind a tree and fired five shots at the third, who escaped. A pistol, a blackjack, and some burglar tools were found along the route over which the third man fled.

Michael Ward, 469 Main Street, Paterson, one of the men arrested, hung himself with his necktie in the Clifton jail. He was cut down, not much harmed, but told the police he would yet succeed in killing himself. The other prisoner said he was Alexander Matthews of 115 Lewis Street, Paterson.

Dr. James H. Honan.

Dr. James H. Honan, an international authority on diseases of the heart and the circulatory system, is dead at his home in Augusta, Ga. Dr. Honan was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and later took a post-graduate course under Professor His in Germany. He practiced medicine in the American colony in Berlin for seventeen years and later continued his work among heart patients at Nauheim. Returning to this country he practiced in his native city and during the Summer months made his home at Shawnee-on-Delaware. Dr. Honan had lectured at Harvard University, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Michigan, and at the time of his death was Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System in the University of Georgia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GREENE.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chase Greene, Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., a daughter.

WEIL.—On Nov. 13, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Weil, (nee Wolff,) a son.

Engaged.

HEILBRONER—BAUMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West 89th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Irwin R. Heilbroner. At home Sunday, Nov. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

KAHN—HEELI.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Heil of 929 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalie, to Myron D. Kahn.

Married.

HAEHNLEN — YOUMANS. — On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, Alice C. Youmans of Lake Pleasant, N. Y., to Edgar W. Haehnlen of Harrisburg, Penn.

HARRIS—ROSENBERG.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Gladys B. Rosenberg and Lieutenant Elmer F. Harris.

SULLIVAN—SCHRADER.—On Nov. 4, 1917, Julie Schrader to Sidney Y. Sullivan.

WAYLAND—CLARKSON. — On Saturday, Nov. 10, at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. William Manning, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, Helen Provost Clarkson to Elton Scovil Wayland.

Died.

ALLIEN.—At Paris, France, Nov. 13, Marie Wyckoff Stockton, widow of Edgar F. Allen.

BERGONZI.—On Nov. 12, 1917, John Dominick Bergonzi, beloved husband of Olivia Bergonzi. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1330 Grand Av., near 190th St., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRADLEY.—At Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 1917, Dr. Simeon Cole Bradley, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral later.

BRINNITZER. — Suddenly, Nov. 12, Mrs. Clara Brinnitzer. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 261 West 129th St., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Society, Concordia Chapter, O. E. S.; Beethoven Lodge, 661, F. and A. M.; Portoba Benevolent Association, and Jupiter Benevolent Society respectfully invited to attend.

GUSTAVO G. BERGER, Brother.
ALFRED BERGER, Nephew.

BUSH.—Ellison W., on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 79 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

CAKEBREAD.—On Nov. 13, 1917, Caroline M. Cakebread, aged 77 years. Funeral services at her late home, 452 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COOKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, Walter Ross, beloved husband of Cornelia K. Cooke, (nee Krull,) in his 50th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 40 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CROTHERS.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at her late residence, 7 West 107th St., Eupheinia, daughter of the late John and Jane Crothers. Funeral service, in Chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

DARBEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Samuel Darbee of 1,381 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DAVIS.—Wolf, Nov. 13, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 14 West 119th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DOREN.—Miss Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 13, 1917. Miss Lida A. Doren. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 15, in Neptune High School Building, 2 P. M.

FIELD.—Suddenly and peacefully, in the 89th year of her age, at her late residence, 107 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Nov. 12, Lydia S. H. Field, daughter of the late James Cromwell and Phoebe Seaman Haviland and widow of Aaron Field. Funeral at Cranford, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 o'clock.

GALLAWAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at his residence, 68 East 55th St., Robert M. Gallaway, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GELLATLY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, John Nimmo Gellatly, husband of Abbie Alden and son of the late William Adam and Anna Burt Gellatly, formerly of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

GREENTHAL.—Sidney J. Brethren of Garfield Lodge, 889, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother from his late residence, 196 Claremont Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. A. N. Cardozo, Master; by H. Werner, Secretary.

HANSCHEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, after a lingering illness, Gretje Kahrs, widow of Henry Hanschen and mother of Henrietta, Henry, Anna, and George, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. Also from the chapel at Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HAVEL.—Allan, beloved husband of Annie Schmid and devoted father of Eva. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Mt. Sinai Chapel, 100th St., 8th Av.

HERFORT.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a prolonged illness, in her 66th year, Antonie, beloved wife of Philip A. Herfort and dear mother of Sophie Steinhoff and Paul and Gunther. Funeral from her late residence, 664 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Katonah, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1917, Sara Spencer, wife of Ferdinand T. Hopkins, Jr. Funeral services, Presbyterian Church, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train at Katonah, leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:50 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 12, 1917, Sarah M., widow of Arch Deacon George D. Johnson, D. D., in her 77th year. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Evins, 112 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M.

KEARFOTT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, 1917, William Dunham, son of the late Robert and Anna Dunham Kearfott and beloved husband of Mary J. Kearfott, in his 54th year. Funeral services Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at his late home, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., at 10:30 o'clock.

Died.

LAHM.—At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, of pneumonia, Stanley Ferris Lahm, in his 25th year. Interment at Columbus, Ohio.

LEVY.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, Jacob, beloved brother of Harris, Abraham and Isaac, Samuel, Beside Rubenstein, Ray Rosenberg, and Mamie Chapman. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Chapel, 206 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, Henry Dodge Lewis. Funeral service at his late residence, Annandale - on - the - Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

LYON.—At Orange, Orange County, N. Y., on Nov. 12, Jennie S. Lyon, widow of the late Alfred Hasbrouck Lyon, mother of Mrs. William B. Peck of New York. Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock.

MAICAS.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Gustavo M. Maicas, oldest son of the late Antonio Maicas.

MAILLEFERT. — Arthur E., suddenly, at East Rockaway, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Maskill, 6 Welling St., Astoria, at 2 P. M., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

MATHEZ.—At his residence, 5 Little Clove Road, Stapleton, S. I., on Nov. 12, Frits Henry Mather, aged 79 years. Funeral service at his late residence, Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

MOSES.—Mrs. Adolph Moses of Chicago, suddenly, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maritz Rosenthal, Riverdale-on-Hudson. Funeral will be held in Chicago.

MOYNAHAN.—At his residence, 241 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, Patrick J. Moynahan, husband of Amelia H. Moynahan and son of Ellen Moynahan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Elias, age 46, died on Nov. 13, late residence, 50 East 3d St., N. Y., beloved father of Phillip, Victor and Hyman. Funeral from his late residence, on Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

RUSSELL.—At her residence, 218 East 188th St., Josephine C. Russell, (nee Helmburger,) beloved wife of the late James C. Russell. Notice of funeral later.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at his residence, 15A West 73d St., after a lingering illness, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., son of the late George Cray Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St., at 9:30 A. M.

SATTERLEE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

SATTERLEE.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar Street, New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on Nov. 12th, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, No. 239 on the Roll. DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

SATTERLEE.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar Street, New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, a member of the Society, on November 12th, 1917.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

SATTERLEE.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch. With deep regret announcement is made of the death, at his residence in New York, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., late member of this Order.

K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.
T. LIVINGSTON, President.

SATTERLEE.—The Zeta Psi Fraternity announces, with deep regret, the death of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., an ex-President of this fraternity. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

ROBERT B. AUSTIN, President.
H. AUSTIN TUTTLE, Secretary.

TOTTEN.—Summit, N. J., on Nov. 13, Fearing long illness, Emma B., daughter of the late James Dominick and Phoebe Birdsall Totten, in her 70th year. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Markham, 136 Summit Av., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 4:45 P. M., on arrival of 3:39 train from Hoboken.

VOLMER.—Karel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 10 A. M.

WESCHE.—Carl C., in his 59th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Faust, 896 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Services will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery, Nov. 16.

WESNER.—Etta. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., Wednesday, 10 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

BOYLE.—George, Nov. 11. Funeral Lexington Av., and 65th St.

DECKER.—George H., 220 East 58th St., Nov. 11. Funeral private.

DEVINE.—Patrick, Nov. 12. Funeral 2,634 Madison Av., today, 10 A. M.

ELLIOTT.—Lydia C., Fort Wadsworth, S. I., Nov. 12. Funeral private.

FLANAGAN.—Patrick, 146 East 37th St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRECHIN.—Prosper, 50 West 36th St., Nov. 12, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GORDON.—John M., 1,539 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HILDEBRANDT.—J. Henry, 1,161 Forest Av., Bronx, Nov. 12, aged 93. Funeral private.

JACQUET.—Marie, 257 34 Av., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KOOP.—Frances M., 1,768 Topping Av., Bronx, Nov. 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McALIFFE.—Florence, 1,594 McGraw Av., Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McFADDEN.—John, Nov. 12. Funeral 368 West 50th St.

MURRAY.—Clara, Nov. 11. Funeral 2,634 Madison Av. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REIDY.—Thomas J., 451 East 80th St., Nov. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Bridget, 1,372 Hoe Av., Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STOFFEL.—William, 14 East 30th St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STOOTHOFF.—Joseph L., 115 Vermilyea Av., Nov. 11.

SULLIVAN.—Stephen, 435 West 18th St., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ZIEGLER.—August, 519 East 76th St., Nov. 11, aged 28. Funeral

HOOVER ANNOUNCES RULES FOR BAKERS

Food Administrator Prohibits Destruction of Bread, Even When It Becomes Stale.

LIMITS SUGAR AND FATS

100,000,000 Pounds of Each, It Is Estimated, Will Be Saved by New Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Rigid restrictions upon bakers in the effort to avoid wastage in bread and other bakery products were announced today by the Food Administration, to go into effect Dec. 10, when the standardized one-pound loaf becomes an actuality. The Food Administration will not only regulate the size of loaves and rolls, but announces drastic regulations which will prevent overproduction.

One feature of the regulations as announced is the prohibition of a baker from destroying any bakery product, no matter if it has become stale. Another provides against bakers accepting returns of products, or allowing credit for any unsold products.

To conserve ingredients entering into bakers' products, the Food Administrator limits the size of loaves of bread to sixteen or twenty-four ounces baked. Rolls may be baked only in units weighing from one to three ounces.

To save sugar, the Food Administrator decrees that bakers may not use over three pounds of cane or beet product, or three and one half pounds of corn sugar, to every 196 pounds of any flour, meal or mixture. Not more than six pounds of fresh milk, from which the butter fats must be extracted, may be used in the same quantity of mixture, while of shortening, no more than two pounds may be used, containing not more than 15 per cent. of animal fats. If he desires, the baker may use two pounds of vegetable fats as shortening.

The saving in sugar and lard through the Food Administrator's order, it is estimated, will be approximately 100,000,000 pounds each a year.

Text of Order to Bakers.

Here is the order as issued today:

"The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

"The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

"The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution, or sale of any bakery products.

"The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold."

Regulating Size of Loaves.

The following special rules governing licensees manufacturing bread or rolls were made public:

"Rule 1. The licensee shall manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking: 16-ounce units (not to run over 17 ounces); 24-ounce units (not to run over 25½ ounces).

"Where twin or multiple loaves are baked each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

"Rule 2. The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from one to three ounces and no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, less than one ounce nor more than three ounces.

"Rule 3. The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than twenty-five loaves of any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by the rules and regulations for such units.

"Rule 4. The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding those specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal, or any mixture thereof:

Sugar—Not to exceed 3 pounds of cane or beet sugar or in lieu thereof 3½ pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar content of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar, of the kinds herein designated.

Milk.—Not to exceed 6 pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening.—No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed 2 pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15 per cent. of animal fats.

In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed 2 pounds of vegetable fats.

"The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked."

Price Basis Without Delivery.

The Food Administrator also made these recommendations to bakers:

"The United States Food Administrator earnestly urges all wholesale bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of twenty-five pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The United States Food Administrator requests that, when such wholesale prices are established, the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal Food Administrator in the State where his bakery is located.

"Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so, adding only sufficient extra charge to cover extra expense.

"The United States Food Administrator, believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, urges all bakers to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible."

BIG PRICES PAID FOR SUGAR.

One Abandoned Lot Sold by Government for Nearly 20 Cents a Pound.

Several lots of raw sugar offered at auction among unclaimed merchandise yesterday at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, were sold for four or five times the value fixed by the Government at the time of appraisement.

One lot of 10,191 pounds went at $1,150, and 1,230 pounds brought $142.50. A third lot of 84 pounds of refined sugar was sold for $15.50. All of the sugar, which had been abandoned by the importers, had been in the custody of the Government for from six months to a year.

Owing to conditions in Italy there was a scramble for 118 quarts of olive oil, appraised at $72. The bids started at $25 for the lot and finally went to $115. Italian buyers made a drive for 140 pounds of Roman cheese, which, appraised at $84, brought $100. Cotton and jute bags and miscellaneous dry goods and other articles sold at high prices.

The auction will be continued today and will cover several lots of distilled liquors, wines, and tobaccos.

SETTLE WINTER MILK PRICE.

Farmers Agree Not to Insist on Further Advance.

After an all-day meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Dairymen's League it was announced that the farmers would not insist upon a raise in the price of milk for December, but would charge on the October basis until the first of the year. This is half a cent below the price the producers are now getting. This action came as a result of the conference in Washington a few days ago between the officers of the league, Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator; Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, and representatives of the dealers' organization.

At that meeting the officers of the league practically accepted the Government's request that milk prices be kept at the October mark and promised to lay the matter before the league.

There is a feeling among the farmers, however, that they have been asked too much and the distributers too little. Their contention is that the price they are getting for milk is not too large considering the increased cost of feeds and labor. One member of the league said the consumer would not be the beneficiary, as the manufacturers of condensed milk were paying more for milk than the distributers. He said the result of yesterday's action would be that every farmer within access of a condensed milk receiving plant would sell to the manufacturer all of his product he could.

The Food Administrator is to appoint two commissions to investigate the milk business. One will direct its attention to the Chicago market and the other to the New York metropolitan. In making this inquiry the commission will go into the interstate traffic in milk, a phase the local authorities have been unable to investigate except through experts. The Food Administration is said to have promised the farmers here that if the investigation showed that the November and December raises were unnecessary so that the producers could make a reasonable profit, they would allow them to make the desired raise at another time and in this way, it was expected, they could recover any loss that would be entailed by the present agreement. The action of the Dairymen's League does not mean a drop in prices to the consumers. They are still paying for milk at the October prices, as the dealers agreed with the Food Administrator to absorb any loss that might be incurred.

FOOD HOARDS NOT ON HOOVER'S LISTS

Administrator Williams Says Secret Service Uncovered Supply Not Known Of Before.

STORED IN VACANT LOFTS

Eight Buildings in One Section Reported Full of Non-Perishable Foodstuffs.

The recent report of Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service to the effect that foodstuffs to the value of about $40,000,000 were being held in storage in New York and vicinity, gave the Government and the public the first information of the existence of nearly all of the food described and did not duplicate to any considerable extent routine reports on stored food, according to a statement issued last night by Arthur Williams, the Federal Food Administrator in New York City. Mr. Williams said that the existence of a great deal of the food discovered by Chief Flynn and his men could not have been known without the aid of the Secret Service.

Thus Mr. Williams's statement is an answer from the Food Administration to the Mercants' Association and others who offered the suggestion, in many cases amounting to a positive assertion, that Chief Flynn's report related to food stored in the ordinary course of business and accounted for in routine reports to the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture and other Government bodies. In addition Mr. Williams admitted that evidences of pro-German or profiteering manipulation appeared when investigators sought to learn who owned some of the stored food and why it was held.

The Food Administrator's statement, however, introduced a new element of uncertainty into the situation by asserting that Chief Flynn's report related to food "stored elsewhere as well as here," although the Secret Service report was given out as describing only food stored in the metropolitan district of New York and vicinity. Mr. Williams, who sent his statement to the newspaper offices last night, could not be found later, so the geographical limits in his mind of the territory included in "elsewhere" could not be learned, but one of his assistants in the Food Administration office said that he was under the impression that the Administrator had meant to say that the food reported upon by Chief Flynn was stored all over the country. Chief Flynn could not be reached last night, but it was clear from his report that he referred only to food stored in the metropolitan district of New York.

Government officials yesterday received information to the effect that foodstuffs had been secretly stored in vacant buildings, lofts, and other places not listed as storage warehouses. Eight buildings in one section on the west side were reported as full of canned goods, flour, sugar, and other non-perishable foodstuffs. Government agents were said to be investigating these reports and would say nothing about the quantity of food supposed to be stored or what suspicions had been aroused.

Mr. Williams's statement was apparently provoked by the criticism voiced in several quarters yesterday when the report spread that Chief Flynn had made his revelations to the Food Administration in Washington ten days or two weeks ago, and that nothing had been done in consequence. The statement began with a reply to the charge that there had been delay on the part of the Food Administration. Mr. Williams said:

"Those making the suggestion that there has been unnecessary delay between receiving the report of stored goods in large quantities and acting upon the report probably do not understand the circumstances. The Secret Service report is simply as to the presence of goods here and elsewhere. That which was recently made public in this city, with a certain degree of sensational effect, relates to goods stored here as well as here, under different forms of ownership, and which, if not entirely, at least to some considerable extent, had not been previously included in any routine reports upon stored goods.

"Take as one illustration a reported storage of 9,350 cases of milk, afterward found upon examination to amount to 61,000 cases, each case containing forty-eight pound cans. The presence of these goods in the larger quantity had not been reported and could not have been known without the effective aid of the Secret Service. Speculation arises as to the identity of the consignee, as well as to the consignee, and there seems to be some confusion also as to the names in which they were held, the original report indicating a name of distinctly German type. It will be the parent that very careful investigation has to be made to determine the facts without doing possible injustice, and even now the investigations are not complete and the situation is not entirely clear as to many lots.

"The second illustration relates to the storage of a very large quantity of sugar, again traced by the Secret Service. The company which, according to the report, owned the sugar denied any responsibility for its ownership. The Secret Service, however, continued its efforts, and it is hoped has finally located the actual ownership of the sugar and the responsibility for its reported presence in such large quantities.

"Another illustration is the report of large quantities of perishable foods at the terminals in this city. The consignees of these foods were paying enormous rates in view possibly either their destruction through delay upon the tracks or holding the present high prices or forcing the market still higher. Upon asking the names and addresses of the consignees for the purpose of making them public, all of the cars, representing an aggregate of a half thousand, taking that number from the usual traffic and blocking the terminals, were immediately emptied, and occasion for further action ceased. Such action, however, as was taken may be construed as a very clear warning of the fact that with the effective assistance of the Secret Service of the nation it will become practically impossible to hoard food and to hide the hoarding. In every case before any action can be taken the full history of each case must be known, as it is obvious that goods in storage may be in the normal course of trade and not in any way subject to criticism.

"Some misunderstanding seems to exist as to reporting the presence of food in quantities. Thus yesterday the owner of a large warehouse in Brooklyn called, saying he had never made a report on large quantities of meat, and had not understood one was required. He volunteered to make any report that might be desired by the Food Administration, and expressed a desire to comply fully with any provisions of the law in respect to hoarding with which, however, he seemed entirely unfamiliar."

It was officially admitted yesterday that loans had been made on a great deal of the stored food, but it was added that all information as to the owners of the food and those responsible for its storage would have to come from Washington. The Merchants' Association did not receive yesterday a reply to its telegram to Administrator Hoover requesting further information about Chief Flynn's report and protesting against such sensational revelations.

STUDIES SALTPETER PRICES.

Chile Considers Centralizing of Purchase for Allied Powers.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 13.—The Chilean Government is looking into a project for the centralization of the purchase of saltpeter for the Entente Governments. It is studying especially what measures to take toward the producers of saltpeter.

Regarding the question of saltpeter prices, the Minister of Finance has telegraphed the Chilean Minister at London pointing out that the fixing of a buying price, making speculation impossible, would be favorable to the buyers. He asks the envoy to say to the Governments of the Entente that if an end is to be put to speculation affecting the price of saltpeter an end should also be put to speculation in the price of sacks and fuel substances which are needed at the mines.

While the prices of sacks and combustibles are increasing day by day, he urges, it is impossible to name a set figure at which saltpeter shall be sold.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Decisions:

57—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co., plain., v. J. M. McCollum, admr., &c. Submitted.

42—American Radiator Co., plain., v. J. F. Rogge, administrator, &c. Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

43—J. G. Day, et al., &c., applts., v. the U. S. Argued.

44—The U. S. ex rel W. F. Arant v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Argument commenced for Arant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 14—Nos. 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, and 61.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Eastman Kodak ‹Nat Park Bk.
Howe ‹US ex rel Savitsky.
Keasby ‹US Trust Co.
Dailey ‹Carroll.
Cuneo ‹Am Co.
Thurlow ‹N E SS Co.
Re Taylor.
Equit Trust Co ‹Western Pac Ry.
Lehigh Valley RR ‹Kruszczaski.
Re Carrity.

DISTRICT COURT—Mazzon, J.—Court opens in Room 357, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Placock ‹L & R Rl.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co ‹Import & T Nat B.
Erskine ‹L I RR, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:45 A. M.

US ‹Walnuts (on trial) At 10:30 A. M.
US ‹Stica.
Same ‹Nardillo.
Same ‹De Nato.
Same ‹Brown.
Same ‹Bosworth & Lipman.
Same ‹Lipman.
Same ‹Solomon & Lipman.
Same ‹Canavan and Leyendecker.
Same ‹McDough and ‹Leyendecker.
Same ‹Leyendecker.
Same ‹Phillips and Tworger.
Same ‹Hamann and Tworger.
Same ‹Lewis & Tworger.
Same ‹McLaughlin and Tworger.
Same ‹Christiano.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Huntley ‹Warehouse. In re Pierrepont.
Newtown Creek ‹David B. Dearborn.
Sailers ‹Fred W. Thurlow.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Timmins ‹Tijuca. | Bouchard ‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

O'Connor ‹Coastwise D redging Co, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Motion calendar:
Rohde and another ‹Arthur H and her cargo, &c., and Building Brick ‹Supply Co.
F. C. Lang Co ‹Str Marion, her engines, &c
Egerton Towing Co ‹Str New London, &c.
Morse D D & Rep Co ‹SS Henry Tegner, &c.
Porter et al ‹Annie F. Conlon and cargo, &c.
Corrugated Fibre Co ‹The Paper Working Machines Co and T. E. Raffel.
Morse D D & Rep Co ‹Auxiliary Schr Asta, her engines, &c.
Parscher ‹Nas Elec RR

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Guggenheim ‹Guggenheim (2.)
Weinstein ‹Laibowits.
Kottler ‹Kottler.
Gilson ‹Airy.
Rome ‹Rome.
Schneiderman ‹Schneiderman.
Brody ‹Selden.
N Y Sample Furniture Co ‹E 33d St Co.
Dunican ‹Delafield.

Undefended divorces:
Cheshire, Gleason, Despolo, Oliane, Weiland, Jacoby.

General calendar:
Duer ‹Arnold.
Bernstein ‹Krohnberg.
Goldschmidt ‹Sachs.
Madden ‹Madden.
Arenson ‹Arenson.
Axler ‹Axler.
Stienen ‹Stienen.
Schnier ‹Lobl.
Portman & Co ‹Yorktown Realty Co.
Gans ‹Schlanger.
Bennesch ‹Bennesch.
Dempsey ‹Mt Sinai Hosp.
Fiszuliello ‹Rainier.
Tropani ‹Trapani.
Frank ‹Donnelly.
Geldblatt ‹Beach.
Alexander ‹Ryan.
Feldstein ‹Columbia Ice Box Co.
Taub ‹Taub.
McNeill ‹McNeill.
Henningsen ‹Henningsen.
Rieger's Sons ‹Castellanos.
Cohen ‹Cohen.
Gibbel ‹Susskind.
Rosenberg ‹Int Ladies' Garment Work Un.
Sedequist ‹Williston.
Rawl ‹Baker-V Co.
Horton ‹Dutcher.
Wetter ‹Russell.
Kobre Assets Corp ‹Baker.
Zerega ‹Barnard.
Friedman ‹Friedman.
Keppler ‹Keppler.
Stern ‹Harms Co.
Shorey ‹Brewster.
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clark ‹Stern.
Silver ‹Seldel. — Shaw ‹Persons.
Donovan ‹O'Connor.
Muirheid ‹Reed.
Smith & Terry ‹Harris.
Salomon ‹Tampa Shipbuilding, &c, Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Matewetsky ‹Fischer.
Inq—Smith ‹Santini Bros.
Inq—Steele ‹Hutcheon.
Inq—Meshenberg ‹Imperial Auto, &c, Co.
Shepherd ‹NY Rys.
Cavaluzzo ‹J Sonsin Co
Prior ‹Am Union Line.
Cumberland Glass Mfg Co ‹Krumenacker.
Slee ‹Ennis.
Kostrovsky ‹Thumm. Clear.

Stephens ‹Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch ‹same.
Shulman ‹S. Asch Co.
Kleman ‹Belt Line Ry
Peterson ‹High Ground Dairy Co.
Kammin ‹Goldberg.
Sankowitz ‹Childs Co.
Schulsinger ‹Abels.
Kahn ‹Abeles.
Hofman ‹H S Realty.
Silberbauer ‹Wisconsin Condd Milk Co.
Gatterman ‹5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn ‹Wise.
Godnick ‹Int R T.
Kaufman ‹Beaver.
Bernstein ‹B, Q C & S RR.
Don ‹Nassau Elec RR.
Comm Casualty Ins ‹Postal Trans Service
Zimmerman ‹NY Rys.
Simon ‹Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc.
Bickerman ‹Horwits.
Weg ‹Boshlian.
Barr ‹Plymouth Rubber Co.
Tisdale ‹See.
Healy ‹Ehret.
Moore ‹T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Shafer ‹Fields.
Galamboss ‹Greenwald.
Siegel ‹Bloom Realty.
Rastarella ‹Structural Erecting Co, Inc.
Galamboss ‹Greenwald.
Goodfriend ‹CNY.
Lovitter ‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Miller ‹Moskowits.
Holohan ‹Int Motor Co
Stanger ‹Press Pub.
Reinstein ‹Forsythe Holding Co.
Ronayne ‹Schlechter.
Schuler ‹same.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gallin ‹Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc ‹Waldes.
Freund ‹London & Nov Hyman ‹Radt.
Lavesant ‹Rofrande.
Mischner ‹Thalheim.
Johnston ‹Kelly.
Leifer ‹Gibbs.
Sexauer ‹Rodgers & H.
Voron ‹Voron & C, Inc
Bush, Beach & Gent ‹Reichman.
I R T ‹N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co ‹CNY.
Pachinsky ‹Cook Linoleum.
Seaver ‹So Surety Co.
Benelari ‹Carpenter.
Stiles ‹Constable.
Featherstone ‹Fowler.
McEvoy ‹Tide Water Oil Co.
Lorenzo ‹Travelers' Ins
Palmer ‹Einsetiler.
Same ‹Scheffels.
Same ‹Buchbinder.
Soracl Con Co ‹CNY.
Helvitz ‹Balahofer.
Rochelle ‹Adler.
People ‹Tombray.
Periman ‹Donohue.
People ‹Adelson.
Trustees Sailors Snug Harbor ‹Stuart.
Hechinger ‹Lucia.
Brennan ‹Edison Portland Cement Co.
Newmark ‹Goldwater.
Nat Imp & Trading ‹Linke.
Haggin ‹Loening.
Kassau ‹Kassau.
Burnofsky ‹Virginia Fire Ins.
Same ‹State Assur Co.
Same ‹Law Union & Rock Ins.
Edward Mauer Co ‹Am Dyewood Co.
Wayne Oil Tank & Pump ‹Superfine Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Blur, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benten, J.—At 10 A. M. Kutzscher ‹Ehret.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Nov. 19.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M. Auerbach ‹Man Wreck Co.
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Dennis O'Connell, J. Carroll Beckwith.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
Case on—Katherine Faulhaber.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Wagman ‹Schramm Paper Box Co.
A. C. Rothstein & Son ‹Karkel & Douglas.
Hoffmann ‹Hoffmann.
Schulman ‹Linch.
Behre ‹MacQuoid.
Wynkoop ‹Rockam-Scott Co.
Carter ‹N Y Rys.
City Cornice, &c, Co ‹Whitney Glass Wks.
Ruggiero ‹Salomon.
Rodak ‹Winslow.
Relkin ‹Old Domin SS. Am Gas Governor Works ‹Hollesher.
Maltzman ‹Garlick.
Stern ‹Weinstein.
Smolinsky ‹Lorberbaum.
Michalchuk ‹Fries.
Roth ‹Mendel-Singer R E Co.
Pittsburgh ‹Chase.
Harris ‹Miner.
Glickman ‹Schlomchug.
Allsopp ‹Dorthy.
Gimbel Brothers ‹Levy
Laboksfsky ‹Rosenberg.
Edelstein ‹Mt L I Co.
Hartnett ‹Platt.
Lo Sarto ‹Hellinger.
Hartnett ‹Platt.
Lo Barto ‹Hellinger.
Huhn ‹Irving Cummings Pictures.
Aeolian ‹same.
Sommers ‹Moore.
Herring ‹Bauman.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman ‹Wasserman Realty Co.
Visotzek ‹Int R T.
Beisch ‹Cons Gas Co.
Scheichtman ‹Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris ‹Rosenfield.
Sterman ‹Rodman.
Lenhard ‹Mutual Life.
Bhaumer ‹Davis.
Levitsky ‹Abramowitz.
Moreland ‹Oper Co ‹Knickerbocker.
Sylvia Waist Co ‹West Side Warehouse Co.
McArdle ‹Christal.
Patten Brown Co ‹Eldred Const Co.
Mitz ‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Geller ‹same.
Dandridge ‹Elite Arms Co.
Laidhold ‹Morse.
Blakely Printing Co ‹Babyn Xander M T.
Siegel ‹Goldman.
Feinster ‹Mozar.
Schneider ‹Wilking Trucking Co.
Bellanto ‹Int R T.
Glampan ‹N Y Rys.
Manuta ‹Lazar.
Alsing ‹United Syrup.
Donovan ‹Solomon.
Diamond ‹Shortland.
Stevens & Co ‹Allard Beus & Co.
Kramer ‹Langsdorf.
A F T Corp ‹Pathe Exchange.
Schmidt ‹Dillon.
Brimel ‹Snow.
Noble ‹Hart.
Hanperley Hall Co ‹Slade.
Nat Warehouse Co ‹Reid Ice Cream Co.
Peckman ‹R Carvel Co
Levenson ‹NY Rys.
West Un Tel Co ‹Hoboken Const Co.
Fallon ‹Pappas.
Miles ‹Richard.
Drica ‹Hekas.
Fairman ‹Butler Bros.
Menke ‹Bladders.
Zwickler ‹Union Ry.
Bank ‹Powell.
Minkoff ‹Grumet.
Xinitiers ‹Baltmansky
Horgan ‹Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Rosenberg ‹Meisler.
Arscott ‹Fuchman.
Romanowski ‹Strasiner.
Rumpe ‹Waltz.
Demerest ‹Vogt.
Ehrlich ‹De Hierapolis
Boyle ‹Snyder.
Wheeler ‹Walker.
Goldberg ‹Goldberg.
Peo ex rel Nassau El RR. (Prendergast.) Goldberg ‹Goldberg.
Greenfield ‹Lichtenstein.
O'Donnell ‹F Roeder Mfg Co.
Lutz ‹Luts.
Zaslowsky ‹Hochstader
Nat Bk Plt St.
Balteransky ‹Baron.
G Girone ‹Martin.
E Girone ‹same.
Patey ‹Spencer.
Blake ‹Walter.
Million Bros Co ‹Bayly Hipkins.
Re Ely Av, Queens.
Peo State NY ‹United Freemans L Assn 2.
Welsman ‹NY Con RR
Boyd ‹Lanes.
Van Stunburg ‹Van Stunburg.
Gibney ‹Gibney.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces:

Goldstein, Jones, Wilson, Bulmer, Schatzel, Quynn, Shenkman, Davis, Rothstein, Foster, Bendelstein, Zeltz, Feinstein, Ottusch.

Bunce, Williams, Hazenstein, Jurgens, Giordano, Christman, Feingash, Taylor, Raphel, Palumbo, Klenert, Lo Presti, Taveres, Kelly.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Flint ‹Flint.
Marsh ‹Crown Improv. Same ‹Lonergan.
Same ‹Dooley.
Dunbar ‹Dunbar.
Smith ‹Eagle Syps & L Co.
Ross ‹CNY.
O'Reilly ‹O'Reilly.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 363.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Hammann ‹NY Cons RR & ano.
Managed Co ‹L & B RR.
Noonan ‹NY Cons RR.
Fuessler ‹Ward Baking
Lennon ‹C I & B RR.
Deddato ‹Keating.
Cooper ‹Blout.
Diamond ‹N Y, Ontario & W Ry.
Anthony ‹Nassau RR.
Henry ‹Premium Dairy Co.
Seeth ‹Heister.
Bolinski ‹CNY.
Addis ‹Frankenstein.
Rodriguez ‹B H RR.
Ballenbach ‹Chappell Milk Co.

Ballard ‹Nassau RR.
Ziegler ‹Washburn.
Metz ‹B H RR.
Mott ‹Lewis.
Stark ‹Interb R T.
Miller ‹Phillips.
Coyle ‹Rhaony.
Barber ‹Int R T.
Hanlon ‹Schaefer Co.
Delany ‹C I & B RR.
Kantrowitz ‹Sobelson.
Barnett ‹Steeplechase Park Co.
Mott ‹Ostrander.
Dalton ‹CNY & ano.
Murphy ‹Borden's Cond Milk Co & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Moore ‹B, Q C & S RR.
Marlowe, an inf ‹Wolf
Holden, admx ‹Pringle
Varion, an inf ‹Wender
Taylor ‹Manning.
Brinsky ‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D Co ‹Marden, O & H.
Dillon, as admr ‹I R T
Rudin ‹Cohen.
Flynn ‹R T Sub Con.
Fredda ‹NY & QCo Ry

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

Gibbia ‹same.
McDonald ‹B H RR.
Rice ‹Man & Q Trac.
Rosan ‹Halpern.
Thoma ‹Pharasies & ano.
Gomez ‹same.
Collins ‹Black and White Cab Co et al.
Catalette ‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Kirschbaum ‹Frecker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Poplar St.
Brier Hill Steel ‹Lehr, Boog Boog.
Peccillo ‹Pecchio.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Baer ‹Baer.
Zambrofsky ‹Zambrofsky.
Corn ‹Corn.
Weidenfeld ‹Weidenfeld.
Kessler ‹Kessler.
Mechlowitz ‹Mechlowitz.
Jaudon ‹Jaudon.
Van Buysse ‹Van Buysse.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Greenfield ‹So Blvd.
Eller ‹Union Ry.
Elnborn ‹Simmons.
Sana ‹West Elec RR.
McCormack ‹Inter R T Co, (2.)
Koetzniter ‹same.
Slovak ‹McQuade.
Forsythe ‹Wegmann.
Kitman ‹Gotlieb.
Kues ‹Foran Finy & Mfg Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 1123.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Gross ‹Rodgers & H.
Lackowits ‹Emerald Con Co.
Brenner ‹Goldstein.
Kipust ‹Gordon.
Brenner ‹Goldstein.
Peverelli ‹Miller.
Follini ‹West El RR.
Schramek ‹Coleburn.
Cahill ‹West El RR.
Kanter ‹R Carvel Co.
Wollner ‹12th St Gar.

Wilkening ‹Wilkening.
De Pina ‹De Pina.
Palmieri ‹Palmieri.
Rabinowitz ‹Rabinowitz.
Carrano ‹Carrano.
Nicholson ‹1040 Park Pl Constructn Corp.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
John E Baxendale, Joseph Katz, Charles J Teigel.

Wills for probate:
David W Rosenfeld, Caroline L Koerts, Christian Limbach, Helen G Miller, Henry Grimm, Henrietta Lion, Michael McCullough.

Herman Weychardt, Barbara Berg, Anna T Vachs.

Acctgs—Estates of:
James Gaffney, Elizabeth or Lizzie Gunther, August F Gunther.

Guardianships:
Ira Cavanagh, Dorothy Cavanagh.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Spies ‹187th Street Const Co, Inc, et al—Edmund D Hennessy, City Real Estate Co ‹Arensberg et al—A Parker Nevin. Schweickert ‹Sowden et al—Morris Frank.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Louis Cosby ‹Desider Schoen et al—William Peters.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—Part I.—At 10 A. M.

Dougherty, an inf ‹Salt, as extx.
Begg ‹B, Q Co & S RR
Uhrin ‹42d St, Man & St N Ry.
Dorney ‹Rutherford Rubber Co.
Mericco, an inf ‹Empire Bottling Wks.

Neuer ‹Maklia.
Brunsa ‹Witte.
O'Loughlin ‹Mackey et al.
Aarons ‹C R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf ‹Grellich
Grunfelder ‹NY Rys Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Zimmet ‹Rubinson.
Rosenberg ‹Ettner.
Ward ‹Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kalin ‹A Con RR.
Curran ‹Gundersen.
Stuft ‹B & O RR.
Davis ‹NY Rys.
Woody ‹Brung et al.
Goldstein ‹NY Rys.
Hughes ‹Dry Dock Sav Inst et al.
Pollack ‹Shebar & ano.
Mahle ‹Schmaske et al.
Kennedy ‹Nassau RR.
Wisch ‹Stavin.
Rais ‹Nassau RR.
Sherman ‹Ekl Un Gas.
Mahon, Coan ‹Carroll.
Cohen ‹B H RR.
Clair ‹Loeser & Co.
Terry ‹Vanderbilt.
Marciano ‹Nassau RR.
Connors ‹Fleer Bros.
McCarthy ‹B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2872.

Quigley ‹Bkln Un Gas Co & ano.
Shaw ‹Kemochyne Mfg Co & ano.
Helfant ‹Padwe.
Dresmer ‹Eisenberg & ano.
Zegadryn ‹Stache.
Sommer ‹Godfrey.
Eisenberg ‹Lehrfeld.
Cordt ‹Green.
Ely ‹Lord Const Co.
Cohen ‹Meyer & ano.
Crodilio ‹Lowe's Amusement Co.
Robertson ‹B H RR.
Tullman ‹Rouiston.
Redmond ‹Feldman Pk al.
Pagliorolo ‹B H RR & ano.
Robertson ‹B H RR.
McCullough ‹Interboro Brewing Co.
Adkins ‹NY Cons RR.
Miller ‹B H RR.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Sondberg ‹S I R T RR.
Zaborowska ‹S I Midland Ry.
Sanborn ‹C RR of N J.
Comofsky ‹Straber.
Driscoll ‹S I R T RR.
Eadie ‹Monahan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McEwen ‹Sa

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273; all shades. Chelsea 5617.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wanted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—American taupe 0859 and taupe broadcloth. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy; cash. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Farragut.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Any quantity, also 11050, 13046; must be cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for botany white broadcloth and other makes. Chelsea 3004.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315 and Columbia, all colors. Madison Square 7745.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in all colors, for cash; any quantity. Farr. 9022.

CHEVIOT or MELTONS Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 9635.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Any descriptions, also 2 goods, blues only, cash. R. & W. Cloak, 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted. — Open for three-quarter Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9955.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for heavy cordings; colors, brown, navy, green. Call Chelsea 7836.

CLOTH Wanted.—11050 and 544; all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call all week, with samples, 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on samples of Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber is open for Winter coats from $7 to $12 any morning from 9 to 12. 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large coat jobber ready to look at Spring coats. Write for appointment. Box M 7 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats, Wednesday morning. Max Leiberthal, 43 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats; also suits and dresses. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 coats at a price. Will pay cash. 125 West 30th, 5th floor.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open for all colors of heavyweight coatings for cash. Far. 9030.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk dresses; submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

CORDUROYS Wanted—White Jullliard's 613, Merrimack 66; quantities; low prices. W 61 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better made dresses in serges, georgette, velvet, crepe de meteor. Call with samples at 8:30, Room 1408, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Prominent jobber will look at tailor-made dresses from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors on Spring silk and serge dresses, submit samples from 9 to 11 A. M. only. Take freight elevator 5th floor 19 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 5th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Georgette and taffeta dresses all week. 129 West 29th St., sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffetas and georgettes. Spring models. 6 West 28th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses, Spring styles; submit samples. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 236 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, spot cash, Room 708, 39 West 32d. Phone Mad. Sq. 4738.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Forstmann & Huffmann, No. 7575, all shades; will pay cash. Orchard 4278.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of natural Wallby. Greeley 876.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Quantity checks, plaids for cash. Annetta, Farragut 3080.

GLOVES Wanted.—Open for large quantity ladies' and misses' cotton and wool knit gloves, all colors; also tan lamb gloves; sizes 7 and 7½. J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 3005.

JERSEY COTTON CLOTH Wanted.—Lightweight; furnish swatches and price. C. J., 289 Times Downtown.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Trice and Molemaise; large quantity. Harry Ragovin, 109 W. 26th.

KERSEY Wanted.—Stursberg Schell 2324, black. Farr. 616.

PANETTE Wanted.—Chase's, in all colors, quantity, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

PANNETTE Wanted—Chase's pannette, in all colors, at a price. Phone 9220 Farragut.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Open for large quantities of overcoating, zibeline, and clothings. W. Karon & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 5563.

POPLINS Wanted.—90010; black, blue. Leventhal & Hurwits, 15 West 24th. Farragut 376.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and wool; also Tussahs, to close. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

PRINTED CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity. Kirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open quantity Whitman's 1210, black and navy; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L., 54-inch cotton warp; open for quantity in all shades or similar in 50-inch. Call Stuyvesant 3411.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 104 and Brightwood 4632, Wellington Sears A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or any wool storm or men's wear serges; also poplin. D. Schloin, 29 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—French and storm serges in any quality; open for a quantity. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, for cash. Harrison Woolen Mills, Gram. 446.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman's for cash. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY Wanted.—Men's underwear, bedwear, neckwear, piece goods, also fine cotton waists wanted; commission firm with offices in New York and Havana is open for goods in these lines; excellent opportunities for wide-awake manufacturers to obtain a good trade in Cuba. M 27 Times.

SPORT VOILES Wanted.—Interested in very large quantities at low prices; quantity no object. Reifer repls: H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Am looking at Spring lines; between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1110, 1,113 Broadway.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples better grade, 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted—Ladies' and misses' Spring styles. 45 West 25th, first floor.

SUITS Wanted.—For Spring; jobber will look all week. Eleventh floor, 124 West 24th.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash, American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13099, 11050, 13020; also other velours and kerseys. Far. 3482.

VELOUR Wanted.—Style 0859, American woolen, colors taupe and reindeer. Phone Mad. Sq. 8272.

VELOURS Wanted.—13099, 544, 11050, 13046, 13048, 15020, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted—Shaw's 4900, all colors. Farragut 3340.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Black, 22 inches wide. Sanford, Simons & Co., 35 East 10th.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Open to buy Sol satin for spot cash. Farragut 2648.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Open for black venetians. Farr. 9030.

VOILES Wanted.—White cotton, cheap, cash; send samples with price. M 32 Times.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VOILES, Fancy Printed, Wanted.—Dress and kimono manufacturers, attention; we are open for fancy printed voiles, small or large quantities, that you wish to close out. Spiegel & Strauss, 87 5th Av. Stuyvesant 851.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with samples or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALUMINIUM BARRETTES, hairpins, to close out cheap. Stacy & Co., 801 B'way.

AMOSKEAG. — Large quantity bleached madras under market price. Gramercy 4436.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

ART NOVELTIES, Vanities; about 100 dozen, suitable for bargain basement sale. F. Newman, 35 East 21st St.

BATHING SUITS.—Wool, ladies, men's, latest styles, to close out. T 857 Times Downtown.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 49 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Cantractor open for offer to make military blankets. 3246 Stagg.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybiloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydel 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA—At $3.25 per yard, all shades. Madison Square 9388.

BROADCLOTH.—Have large quantity of 315 botany broadcloth, all colors, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

BROADCLOTH—All colors; also velours and tricotines, to close out. A. Schuiman, 1,123 Broadway. Farr. 2924.

BROADCLOTH.—All shades, will sell at a price; also kersey and burrellas, all shades. Farragut 2262.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Taupe, $2.25 net; also green pom poms, $3 net. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Will sell Botany 315, 120 pieces; black, navy, green; $2.06 net. M 30 Times.

CHECKS and Bombazine. — 28-inch cotton woven shepherd checks and 36-inch fast black hawn. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapire & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3780.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th. Farr 5154.

COATS. — Bolivias, silvertones, pompoms, velours, broadcloths, velours du Nords, plain and fur-trimmed. $16.50 to $45; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Steilerman, 28 W. 27th.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—2,000 chicken models for immediate delivery; velours, plushes, kerseys, chevlots; all colors; prices $5 up. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Special prices broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gram. 5488.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulln Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 35 West 28th St.

COATS.—Kerseys and velours, fur trimmed, to close out cheap; also other good values. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—All-wool material, full lined and interlined; large fur collars; price $13.75. Leon D. Levy, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Large assortment of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed coats, to close out. Alex. Kogus, 1123 West 23d St.

COATS.—American Woolen Co. kersey, half lined, large plush collar, $12.50 net. Deutsch-Rosenthal, 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Cloth, fur trimmed; immediate delivery at right prices. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 100 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour, pompom; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schonzeit, 140 West 22d.

COATS in snappy styles at popular prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors', and Flappers, cloth and velvets, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS. — Fur - trimmed, burgundy, taupe, brown, and green, to close out. Herowitz & Sham, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Misses' velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, to close out. Heilman & Meister, 63 West 30th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches long, belted, fur trimmed; $10 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and cloth on rack; immediate delivery. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—2,000 fur collar, trimmed, ready for delivery. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St. Far. 5266.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 inch long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—500 coats, with fur collars, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—See special large fur collar, $16.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed or rack; very reasonable. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Pile fabric and pom-pom to close below market value. Farragut 2648.

COATS—Jobs to close out, and plushes, cloth. Schoen, Weissman, 58 West 24th.

DRESSES.—100 dresses to close out, a sacrifice; silk and serges. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, evening gowns, also stouts; bargain prices. Prime, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, velvet; wonderful values. Max B. Nomas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.95 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in washable stuffs. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge, velvet, party dresses to close, cheap. Subin, 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—75 serges and jerseys, close out. Independent Dress, 159 West 25th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets. Winnegrad, 136 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—200 serges and satins to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out. Modern Costume Co., 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, close out $3.25. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 67-69 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

FURS.—Have about 3,000 natural and dyed squirrel; will close out at a sacrifice. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, good quality, 100 pieces, $1.07½. Berthet & Stieglitz, 404 4th Av.

KERAMI.—Two pieces to close, $6.35; also Blumenthal's crushed plush. Farragut 9811.

KERAMI—Sidney Blumenthal's(for sale at $7 per yard. Farragut 2248.

KNITTING NEEDLES.—Immediate delivery; plain, engraved, silver deposit. Stacy & Co., 901 Broadway.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Madison Square 3623.

MILITARY INSIGNIAS for sale; a large assortment buttons and pins. T 380 Times Downtown.

MOLE STRIPS.—Three-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS for Christmas trees. Hair Specialty Co., 45 West 22d.

OVERCOATING—Heavyweight, suitable for men's or women's coats; also Harris & Stern, style 444, blue and green. Phone Louis, Greeley 3142.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 49 West 21st. Chelsea 9899.

PLUSHES. —Peerless, $3.40; peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; Behring seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $7.25; broadcloths, serges, at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSHES. — Salt's Peco Esquimette and guaranteed sealette in quantities for immediate delivery below present mill prices. O 14 Times.

PLUSH.—Egyptian seal, Fred Pearson's 5041 black velour, Du Nord black fur button, Madlan's, Hind & Harrison's. M 33 Times.

PLUSHES, Keramis, molami strips, chiffon velvets and velveteens; all colors. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Salt's, peco and esquimette, plush to sell also; F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Greeley 876.

PLUSHES.—Peco plush, $3.25; taupe kersey, $2.25; Burgundy velours, broadcloth. Farragut 2648.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arous & Sons. Farragut 3334.

POM POM.—All shades, 11050 and other velours, plushes, peco. Esquimette; Peerless 1410. Spring 2571.

POM POM—American 0816, all colors; also F. & H. broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 8475.

POM POMS—Black, brown, green; at a price. Hyman & Binder, Farr. 554.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Pacific P. P. L. and Whitman 767 Gera serges in colors. J. M. Gould, Prince George Hotel.

POPLINS—Whitman's 767, 5 green, 5 black, 7 navy. $1.42½. Igrisdeter, 3257 Stuyvesant.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

RUBBERIZED materials for army novelties. Merit Co., 97 Hope St., Brooklyn. Stagg 67.

SERGES.—All colors; Jullliard's 54289, Amoskeag 7120-6120, Gera 10175, Whitman 104. H. Pantuch, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Jullliard 54274 and 54289, navy and colors; attractive prices. W 78 Times.

SERGES—Gilbert 9240, U. S.; 888, 820, 235, Lorain 2678, Arlington 104. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—6304, six pieces green, seven pieces garnet, $1.07½ net. Farragut 9910.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; duchess meteors, georgettes, washable satins, taffetas, &c. Harris Handman, 452 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Seniter, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand 1,000, of all wool serges, poplins, and novelties; assorted styles, great values at a very special price. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th. Farragut 9042.

SKIRTS.—Plaids and striped silks, $2.25 up; new striped silk crepes. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Job poplin serges and mixtures, $1.50 each. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes, fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—100 of the better kind; 1-3 off; worth investigation for a profitable suit sale. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—150 fur-trimmed suits to close out, also coats; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 150 West 25th.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits to close out very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS. — Desirable merchandise, close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS—25 of the better kind to close out cheap. 12 West 32d St., 10th floor.

TRUNKS, salesmen's, slightly used, good condition, for sale. Brous, 115 West 30th.

VELOURS.—To close out U. S. 133, taupe, burgundy, brown, green, and navy; also F. & H. and botany broadcloth, taupe, navy, plum, and black. Farragut 2924.

VELOURS.—American 0359; two green, one navy; $12 net; Brightwood 4883 coatings, all colors, $1.75 net. Madison Square 1921.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, Stoney & Starkey, Wyandottes, Shaw; also cotton warps. Levensohn & Fatz, 1,265 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, Jamestown, Bachmann, Talbot, American, Lausser, Levensohn & Fatz, 1,265 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum, Burgundy, Pekin, navy, brown, green. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, 25 pieces, good assortment, $2.30 net, cash. A. Orently, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1660.

VELOUR—Read's 5140, burgundy, brown, green, and beetroot, cheap. Mad. Sq. 4577.

VELOURS—0859, 13062; F. & H. Botany, broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 2121.

VELOUR—American 0859, cash; botany 362, all colors. Greeley 1183.

VELOURS.—American velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0359, in assorted colors. Farragut 8982.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9766.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 8287.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 36 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 136 West 21st St.

WOOL JERSEY (Rudolph Schreiber's) for sale; all colors. Samuels & Levine, 12 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

WYANDOTTES, Velours, and Kerseys, Burellas 0810, all colors. Mad. Sq. 2426.

Help Wanted.

OPERATORS.—Experienced operators on Merrow overlock sewing machines. Burns Bros. Manufacturing Co., 68 East 121st St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman, covering Western and Southern territory, wants A1 line of merchandise as side line; commission basis; none but representative houses need apply. W 86 Times.

SILKS.—Man experienced silks and ribbons open for position inside or selling; commission basis preferred. O 28 Times.

BUYING GOODS MADE EASY.
The trouble of making a round of wholesale houses and factories to discover goods needed by owners of stores and buyers obviated by dispatching letter-gram to The New York Times, giving description of articles needed. Next day a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times and this will be read by those who will at once respond. Cost of service, 50 cents an agate line of 6 words.
Replies may be sent direct to advertiser, or to box number provided by The Times.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...5¼@5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Exporters to Discuss Mexico.

Alejandro R. Cota and Abraham Ferris Savinon, both of whom are now in this country studying, as representatives of the Mexican Government, problems and devices that will be valuable in the industrial reconstruction of Mexico, will speak at the November luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. A number of other Mexican representatives will also be present at the luncheon, which will be held today at the Hotel Biltmore at 12:30 P. M., and there will be a general discussion concerning trade conditions and the possibilities of increasing business between the United States and Mexico. The purposes of the meeting have the indorsement of the State Department and of the Mexican Ambassador at Washington. In addition to the members of the association, the business public will be admitted.

Crude Rubber Prices Still Drop.

In spite of several things that ought to mean good business, including the most attractive prices quoted for some time, important buyers of crude rubber continue to hold aloof from the local market, and quotations on the leading varieties are weakening still further. The combination of poor buying and increasing receipts has had the effect of putting prices on the leading Brazilian rubbers below the comparative levels of the leading plantation varieties. Upriver fine was quoted yesterday at 39@39½ cents for spots, against 39@39½ cent for first later steps. Smoked sheets were held at 40 cents. The cheaper Brazilians, up-river course and upper Caucho ball were quoted, respectively at 39 and 37½ cents a pound for spots.

Some New Seasonable Things.

Quite a good part of the backwardness of the retail millinery business in the last several weeks is attributed by trade authorities to the apparent inability of the hat manufacturers to turn out something that is different enough to attract the attention of the public and at the same time be in keeping with the current season. Particular attention is called to the probability of some manufacturer making a lot of money if he can bring out a novelty that can be sold freely at this time, but without detracting too much from the salability of the goods that the buyers now have in stock. It is admitted that the problem is a difficult one, particularly in producing something suitable for the general department store trade, but there seems to be some money waiting for the man who can fill the gap.

Hard Coal Output Cut.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that efforts of anthracite operators and the local Fuel Administrators to relieve the shortage of domestic coal in Greater New York have been nullified by curtailed production during the first ten days of November as a result of the holidays and the floods. Loss of time at the mines earlier in the month reflected by lighter receipts at the local ports this week, but, fortunately, milder weather has tended to keep the demand within bounds. Bituminous consumers who rely on the open market for all or some part of their requirements will be helped by the recent ruling permitting jobbers to add a fifteen-cent commission to coal which they contracted to buy previous to Aug. 21 at higher prices than those fixed by the President on that date.

Exhibition of American Designs.

The exhibition of American art designs for silk fabrics for the Fall of 1918, which is being conducted in the Ritz-Carlton by Toepfer & Schroff, Inc., is attracting wide attention in the local silk trade. Most of the leading silk manufacturers with offices in this city have already attended and express the highest admiration for the originality and distinction of the designs shown. It is said to be the first exhibition of its kind in this country, and is looked upon as a big step forward in the efforts of the American designers to gain the recognition which it is now being is well deserved. From a financial standpoint, it is said to be an assured success already, though it still has several days to run. Designs are shown ranging in price from $25 to $50, and orders have been plentiful all up and down the line.

Household China Still Scarce.

Middle Western manufacturers of household china are still four to six months behind on deliveries and, according to reports from the trade there are no prospects of the situation improving in the immediate future. Retailers find it impossible to get merchandise as they require it, with the result that many of their lines are out altogether, while those which they have are to a great extent incomplete. New Jersey manufacturers, on the other hand, are said to be in a much better condition. They have been able practically to catch up with deliveries in many lines, though their volume of business has been vastly increased.

Men's Scarfs in Demand.

Scarfs for men, according to reports from the local trade, are proving to be a large item in the Fall trade. Already there has been a considerable turnover in the lighter weight fabrics, with silk, so far, the favorite. Quality, it is said, has been the chief consideration in nearly every instance, and the price, though high, has been paid without question. The brilliant color combinations of other years, however, are said not to be getting the attention they ordinarily do, most men apparently preferring the darker shades. Black and white in stripes and in checks of varying degrees of prominence have been the leaders so far. Some heavier pieces in wool for later in the year are being offered, and it is expected that the angora finish in these lines will again be popular.

Spring Shirts Not to be Sombre.

Manufacturers of men's shirts are not going to add to the present sombreness of the world by bringing out Spring lines embodying dark hues. While not of the calibre to make them a menace to the public eyesight, the colors of the new shirts will be vivid enough to suit the tastes of any of the more conservative in men's dressers. Some of the young men in that class may find them a bit dull, though. Military effects, both in cut and colorings, have done well in the advance sales booked. These sales have been large, and the only drawback is the possibility of deliveries being held up by slow shipment of shirtings from some of the finishing plants. The business in hand shows that the soft cuff shirt has lost none of its popularity, and some factors in the trade now doubt if the stiff cuff ever will regain all of its former prestige.

C. O. D. Deliveries Not Favored.

While there seems to be an idea in the minds of certain women that retail stores deliver merchandise bought C. O. D. more promptly than that for cash or in charge accounts, this is far from being a fact, according to an executive of a local store. "If anything, the latter goods receive preference," he said, "though there is practically no discrimination one way or the other so far as the stores themselves are concerned. Many customers ask the question of delivery, including the time at which the goods were bought, the number of other C. O. D. purchases that come down for a given delivery, &c. The same thing applies to cash or charge purchases, of which there are usually a great many more, and which doubtless accounts for any slower delivery there may be."

Gray Goods Buyers Keep Busy.

Buyers in the local gray goods market did not let the grass grow in their vicinity yesterday, and a nice volume of business was put through in a more or less quiet way. In the printcloths there were further sales of 39½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents for 1917 shipments. Spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s, which are growing very scarce here, were sold at 12½ cents, and for this year's shipments buyers again took 39½-inch 60-48s at 9¾ cents. Bids for other constructions were in the market at slightly under the asking prices, some of which went through and some of which did not. In the sheetings 13 cents was again paid for 48-square four-yards, while 4.70s and 5.50s brought 11¾ and 10 cents, respectively. Buying of specialties also kept up well. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s...15½c; 39½-inch, 64-60s...11c
39-inch, 72-76s...14¾c; 39½-inch, 65-56s...10½c
39-inch, 68-72s...12½c; 39½-inch, 60-52s...9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...9¾c; 39½-inch, 60-48s...9¾c
39½-inch, 64-64s...11¼c; 27-inch, 64-60s...8c

*Asked.

TO DISCUSS LABOR IN WAR.

The National Founders' Association Meets Here Today.

Labor war problems and industrial relations will have an important place in the deliberations of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Founders' Association, which will open this morning at the Hotel Astor. William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the association, will preside.

Following the reports of officers to be made at the opening session, George F. Monaghan, general counsel of the organization, will speak on "Federal Control and Industrial Legislation," and A. F. Corbin, Chairman of a special committee, will read a report on "Safety and Sanitation." The afternoon session will be devoted to discussions of Government contracts under eight-hour restrictions, the farmers' interest in industrial relations, and the present condition of the railways of the country. The convention will close with the annual dinner tonight at the Astor, with Governor Whitman as the chief speaker.

Moves to Dissolve "Cotton Trust."

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 13.—More than one thousand corporations and individuals engaged in ginning, storing and trading in cotton and more than fifty companies manufacturing or handling cotton seed and its products, are named as defendants in a suit instituted by Governor R. L. Williams, to dissolve what is termed a "cotton trust" which he filed with the State Corporation Commission. The Governor in his petition charges the defendants with monopolizing and restraining trade and discrimination.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; A. W. Weidner, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; Wm. Higgins, notions, hosiery; 1,101 B'way; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—W. H. Voigt; clothing; Grand.
BALTIMORE — Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, infants' coats; A. Delevie, rugs; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—L. Marcus & Co.; A. Marcus, piece goods; 684 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; L. Sapinsky, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; L. Sonneborn, B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. H. Samuels, notions, umbrellas, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, piece goods; Aberdeen.
BANGOR, Me.—Maine D. G. Co.; M. Epstein, dry goods; Albert.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; A. W. Pickett, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Hirbes.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Johnston D. G. Co.; G. Johnston, notions; York.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Ideal Millinery Cloak & Suit Store; R. Aland, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; Woodward.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, misses' costumes, dresses, basement buyers; Mr. Reardon, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Kieley, dresses; Mr. Fineberg, waists, sweaters; Mr. Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Quinn, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. McLellan, silk shirts; Miss Mahan, camisolins; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' coats, suits; Miss Williams, knit underwear; 16 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Canty, underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; B. Beck, curtains; A. B. Bacon, rugs; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Williams & Savage; G. F. Williams, silks; Flanders.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Ryan, bath robes, kimonos, aprons, house dresses; Miss Bennett, jobs muslin, silk underwear, jobs cotton, silk petticoats; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. Berry, small wares, patterns; Miss B. Armstrong, waists, sweaters; Miss L. Altemus, women's coats; Mr. Butler, representing; Miss M. E. Knight, girls' coats, dresses; R. Somhworth, pictures; Miss A. Regan, boys' furnishings; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; Miss M. Cronin, infants' wear; A. MacKetrick, cottons, blankets; W. Fitzgerald, linings; F. Kemball, costumes; Mr. Dawson, representing; J. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; R. Mitton, general mdse.; 452 4th Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Changes in a Narrower List—Awaiting Italian War News.

The stock market is manifestly holding its breath while waiting indications of the outcome of the great struggle which is impending in Italy and the decision between the opposing factions in Russia. Activity suffered further contraction yesterday with transactions running to only about 500,000 shares. Price movements were irregular with few changes large enough to attract much attention. One of the exceptions was International Mercantile Marine, which was consistently weak throughout the session, both issues closing considerably under Monday's final prices. The Street has fallen into the habit of ascribing each swing in Marine to operations of a pool which in turn are supposed to reflect the varying fortunes of the plan for paying off the accumulation of preferred dividends. Most traders fell into the error of thinking that with the appointment of a committee of three Directors to recommend a plan the problem was as good as settled. It is now coming to be believed that the matter will drag along for some weeks.

So far the stock market has lived up to the predictions of bankers who expect to see little activity until the war enters upon a new phase. Just now the Street's intuition that peace is not so far off as the public has been taught to believe, is giving way before the authoritative utterances from such men as the British Premier, who regards the Italian defeat and Russia's disorganization as factors which may materially lengthen the struggle.

Lloyd George's frank review of the mistakes of the Allies in his speech at Paris has proved an engrossing subject of discussion in financial circles. To a surprising extent the press and public in this country have avoided criticism of the successive steps taken by the United States to aid the European allies, on the ground that the Washington Administration is accomplishing a great deal in the face of obstacles, the size of which is but little appreciated. Criticism of the mistakes of the Allies was freely made until this nation became a partner with them. The outspoken comment by Lloyd George was accepted as a forward step in the clearing away of delusions under which a considerable part of this country's population undoubtedly has gone about its business and pleasures very much as though the war could cause no serious economic changes here. The financial district is perhaps ahead of the rest of the country in realizing what the war is likely to cost, and has taken this into account in opposing the authorization of any unnecessary expenditures by corporations which would necessitate financing or the diversion of labor from war enterprises.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN LONDON.

Lower Bank Deposit Rates Suggested to Help War Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Money was plentiful in the market today and discounts were quiet.

It is suggested that the banks reduce deposit rates except on foreign balances in order to induce the investment of money in war bonds. If this should prove unsuccessful, Treasury bill rates probably will be reduced.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and steady. The strength of the war loan on Government buying, the firmness of shipping shares, and the continued weakness of Argentine rails were the only prominent features.

Petrograd exchange was easier at 372. Scandinavians were unsettled.

EXCHANGE RATES FALL.

Reports of Kerensky's Good Prospects Send Quotations Down in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 12.—Foreign exchange rates here began to fall on the receipt of reports of Premier Kerensky's good prospects.

Dollars today were quoted at 306, and marks at 44. Other exchanges showed smaller decreases.

Big Drop on Stockholm Exchange.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—Advances in the money and stock markets last week, due to optimism over the Russian situation, were sharply checked today. Graekgesberg shares dropped 30 points and other stocks also receded. The pound sterling declined to 12.30 and the mark to 43, the franc to 45 and the dollar to 265.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 37½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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Four months...5¼@5½	Four months...5¼@5⅝
Five months...5¼@5½	Five months...5¼@5⅝
Six months....5¼@5½	Six months....5¼@5⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½@5⅝

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	+.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.60	12.25	12.60	+.45
Cables	12.85	12.60	12.85	+.45

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand.	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼		4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.75%		5.74⅛
	China—			
	Hongkong	71.00		71.25
	Peking	106.00		106.25
	Shanghai	99.00		99.25
19.295	Greece	19.40		19.45
40.19	Holland	44.12½		44.62½
32.44	India—			
	Bombay	35.00		35.75
	Calcutta	35.00		35.25
5.1826	Italy	8.45½		8.44¾
49.84	Japan—			
	Kobe	51.50		51.75
	Yokahama	51.50		51.75
50.00	Philippine Islands—			
	Manila	50.125		50.25
51.50	Russia	12.60		12.85
26.79	Scandinavia—			
	Stockholm	29.00		29.50
	Copenhagen	34.00		34.25
	Christiania	34.00		34.25
19.295	Spain	23.38		23.48
	South America—			
32.42	Rio	25.22		25.32
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.84		44.94
5.1826	Switzerland	4.47		4.45

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $872,801,850; balance, $39,416,979; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,974; Federal Reserve credit balance, $49,080,290.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 86c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	502,740	1,581,951	976,636
Year to date	165,369,786	184,144,568	153,944,985

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16¾	17¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
70	71	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	71	71	71	71	—1
75	76	10	Am. Agricul. Chem..	76	76	76	76	....
70½	72	100	Am. Beet Sugar.....	72	72	72	72	+1½
32½	33	8,300	Am. Can.....	34	34¼	32½	33⅞	—1⅛
62	62½	800	Am. Car & Fdry.....	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	— ½
27	27⅝	500	Am. Cotton Oil.....	27¼	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
12½	13	600	Am. H. & Leather...	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
53½	53⅝	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	54	54	53½	53½	—1⅜
35½	40	100	Am. Ice pf.....	39	39	38	39	— ⅞
24	24¼	11,800	Am. Linseed.....	25¼	25½	23⅝	24	—1½
64½	64½	5,500	Am. Linseed pf.....	63	64¾	62¾	64½	+ 2⅛
50½	51	1,600	Am. Locomotive.....	51	51	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅞
72⅞	73¼	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	73½	74	72¼	73	— ⅛
100½	101½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
91	95	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	92⅝	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅞
90	103	300	Am. Snuff.....	100	100	100	100	—5
53	53½	900	Am. Steel F'dries....	54	54	53¼	53½	...
92½	94	800	Am. Sugar Ref.....	94	94	93½	93⅝	...
108½	109½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	108⅞	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	53	200	Am. Sumatra Tob....	53½	53½	53	53	—1
107⅜	107⅝	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	107⅜	107⅞	107¼	107½	— ⅛
173	174	200	Am. Tobacco.....	172½	173¼	172½	173¼	—2¾
95½	98	100	Am. Tob. pf. new....	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅞
39½	40½	300	Am. Woolen.....	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
87	90	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	89	89	89	89	+1
11⅜	12¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
56½	56⅝	9,900	Anaconda Copper....	55⅜	56½	54⅜	56⅜	+ ⅞
84½	85	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F..	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
84½	86	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
95½	96½	6,900	At., Gulf & West I..	94½	96	94	95¾	+1⅛
54	54¼	3,800	Baldwin Loco.....	54½	55	53⅝	54¼	— ⅛
52½	53	600	Baltimore & Ohio....	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53	— ⅛
1	1¼	3,100	Batopilas Mining....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
77	77¼	28,900	Beth. Steel B t. cfs..	79	79	77	77	—2
97½	97¾	800	Beth. S. pf.aub.r.f.p..	98¾	98⅝	97½	97½	— ⅛
43½	43½	1,300	Brklyn Rapid Tran...	43	43	42	42⅝	— ⅛
101	102½	100	Burns Brothers.....	102	102	102	102	+ ½
110	117	100	Burns Brothers pf...	111	111	111	111	—6
15⅞	16¼	300	Butte Superior.....	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	...
11	12	1,300	California Petrol....	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
63	67	100	Calumet & Arizona..	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	— ½
131½	131⅞	24,800	Canadian Pacific....	133⅝	133⅝	130⅝	131¼	—2½
27	28	100	Central Foundry.....	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
62	62¼	1,500	Central Leather Co..	62	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅝
98¼	98⅞	400	Central Leather pf...	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
206	230	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J..	231	231	231	231	—5
31	31¼	300	Cero de Pasco.....	31	31	30½	31	— ½
61¼	62	200	Chandler Motor.....	62	62	61⅜	61⅜	—1
47	47½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio..	47¼	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
7	7½	200	Chi. Great Western..	7	7	7	7	...
36¾	37¼	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	36⅝	37⅜	36	37¼	+ ⅛
76	77½	210	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
95	96	100	Chi. & Northwest'n..	95	95	95	95	+ ⅜
19	19¼	1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c..	18¾	19¼	18¾	19	....
50¼	50¾	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c..	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½	— ¼
41	42¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c..	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ½
13⅜	13¾	1,800	Chile Copper.....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37½	37¾	800	Chino Copper.....	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
45	50	100	Cluett, Peabody.....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
32¼	33	500	Col. Fuel & Iron....	32¾	32¾	32	32½	...
28½	29	200	Columbia Gas & El..	29	29	29	29	...
32	33	100	Comput. Tab. Rec...	32	32	32	32	...
80½	81¼	200	Consolidated Gas....	81	81	80	80	—1⅝
....	10¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
80	90	100	Continental Can....	80	90	86	80	....
26	26¼	4,300	Corn Products Ref...	26½	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
89¾	90¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	90	90	90	90	....
52¾	53	5,900	Crucible Steel.....	54¾	54¾	53	53	—1
26¾	27	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar....	29	29	27	27⅛	—1¼
77½	78¼	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	78½	78½	77½	77½	—1½
98	98¼	500	Delaware & Hud.....	98	98	97¼	97¼	—1¼
33½	33¾	2,700	Distillers' Secur....	34¾	34¾	33½	33½	—1⅝
14¾	15	2,800	Erie	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
22¼	22⅜	500	Erie 1st pf.....	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	900	Erie 2d pf.....	17½	17½	17	17	....
163½	168	100	General Chemical....	168	168	168	168	—1
122	123½	1,700	General Electric....	125	125	124	125	— ½
82¼	83	17,400	General Motors.....	81	83¼	79⅝	82¼	+1
72	75	300	General Motors pf...	73	73	73	73	—2
35⅝	36	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
94½	96½	100	Goodrich pf.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
92	92½	200	Great Northern pf....	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
24¼	24¾	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	25	25	24½	24½	— ¾
93½	94⅞	200	Illinois Central.....	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅜
41½	41⅝	5,500	Inspiration' Copper...	41	41⅞	40¾	41⅜	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	300	Interboro Consol....	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	300	Interboro Con. pf....	43½	44½	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	9	100	Int. Agricul'ural....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	24⅝	12,000	Int. Mer. Marine....	25	25	24	24	—2
91⅜	91⅞	68,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	96½	96½	91⅝	91⅝	—4½
27½	27⅝	1,800	Int. Nickel.....	27½	27½	27	27⅛	...
20	21	400	Int. Paper.....	21	21	21	21	...
53½	54	200	Int. Paper pf. sta...	53½	53½	53½	53¾	...
15	15⅛	900	Kansas City South..	15	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
38½	39	100	Kelly Spring Tire...	39	39	39	39	— ¼
30⅜	31	6,800	Kennecott Copper....	30⅝	31	29¾	30⅜	— ¼
72	73½	2,200	Lackawanna Steel...	72¾	72¾	72	72	....
12¾	13¾	200	Lake Rubber & Tire..	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	—1
52⅜	53	1,620	Lehigh Valley.....	53¼	53½	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
170½	190	100	Liggett & Myers.....	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ⅛
170	190	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co...	170	170	170	170	— 2½
21	24	400	Maxwell Motors	22¼	22½	22	22	—2½
51	51½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf...	51	51	50½	50½	— ½
14	16	100	Max. Motors 2d pf...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
48½	51	200	May Dept. Stores....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
48½	51	50	Do., odd lot.....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	....
74⅜	75¼	2,300	Mexican Petroleum..	76¼	76¼	74	75	— ⅛
27½	27⅞	900	Miami Copper	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
42⅜	43	2,900	Midvale Steel.....	43¼	43½	42⅞	43	— ⅛
10	10	100	Minn. & St. L. new..	10	10	10	10	....
83½	84	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	84	84	84	84	....
7½	8	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
22	22½	3,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs...	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ½
40	40½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs..	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	....
67½	68	100	Montana Power	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+2⅝
21⅝	22	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	22	22	22	22	....
35	35½	400	Nat. Enam. & St....	35⅝	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	— ⅝
92	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf....	95	95	95	95	+1
16⅝	17	900	Nevada Con. Copper..	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
105	106	600	N. Y. Air Brake.....	106	106	105	105	+1
68	69	3,000	N. Y. Central.....	68½	68	68	68	— ⅛
13⅜	16	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
25	25⅝	3,600	N. Y., N. H. & H....	25	26½	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
18	18½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West..	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅞
103	105	400	Norfolk & Western..	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
46	47½	200	North American	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅜
86¼	87	1,200	Northern Pacific	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
35	35⅝	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas.....	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
80	81	500	Owens Bottle Mach..	81	81	80	80	— ⅜
47⅞	48	2,700	Penn. R. R.....	48¼	48¼	47⅝	48	— ⅛
42¾	43	100	People's Gas, Chi....	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
14	14½	200	Pere Marquette	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	....
40½	42	1,400	Pitts. Coal	41	41½	40⅝	41	— ⅝
75	77	100	Pitts. Coal pf.....	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅝
22	22½	100	Pitts. & West Va....	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	....
53½	54½	400	Pressed Steel Car....	54	54½	53½	54½	....
130	131	200	Pullman Co.....	130	130	130	130	....
38	40	100	Railway Steel Sp....	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	900	Ray Con. Copper....	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
67⅞	68	23,000	Reading	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
35	40	300	Reading 1st pf.....	37	35	35	35	—1
70½	70¾	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel...	70⅝	71¼	70½	70½	—1
64½	66	1,100	Royal Dutch t r....	64½	66	64½	66	+1
25	26	100	St. L. Southwest....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1
⅝	⅞	600	Seaboard Air Line...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	100	Seab. Air Line pf....	18	18	18	18	....
139¼	140½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co...	140	140	140	140	....
116	123	50	Sears, R. & Co. pf...	120	120	120	120	....
19¼	20	100	Shattuck-Arizona	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	....
29	29¼	2,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref...	29	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅛
35	38	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
81⅝	82	2,900	Southern Pacific	82	82½	81⅝	81½	+ ⅝
24½	24⅝	1,100	Southern Railway....	25¼	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	....
57	58	200	Southern Ry. pf.....	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
38⅝	39¼	5,900	Studebaker Co.....	39	39¾	38¾	39	— ⅛
31	32	100	Superior Steel	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
11⅝	12⅝	100	Tenn. C. & C.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
136½	137½	1,100	Texas Co.....	138¾	138¾	135¼	137	—1½
		400	Tex.Co.sub.rcts. f p..	130¾	132	130¾	132	+ ½
45	45¾	1,200	Tobacco Products....	46	46	44¾	45¼	— ⅜
71	74	100	Twin City R. T.....	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
112⅜	113	7,600	Union Pacific	113½	113½	112	112⅜	— ⅜
36½	36⅝	200	United Alloy Steel...	37	37	37	37	....
84⅝	86	1,900	United Cigar Stores..	85⅝	85½	85	85½	— ⅜
100	115	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf..	102	102	102	102	—3
6½	6⅝	300	United Rys. Invest..	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
13½	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
47⅜	50	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. & F. pf..	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
106	108	100	U. S. Indus. Alco....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	— ⅛
90	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf..	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
49½	50	1,800	U. S. Rubber.....	49½	50	48½	49	—1
95	98	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	95	95	95	95	....
92	92¼	116,300	U. S. Steel.....	93¼	93⅝	91¾	92¼	— ⅞
108⅝	108⅞	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜	— ½
75⅝	75⅞	2,600	Utah Copper	75¼	76	74	75	— ¼
28	28⅞	300	Va.-Car. Chemical...	27½	28	27½	28	+1
8	8½	1,000	Wabash	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅜
40	40½	500	Wabash pf. A.....	40½	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
20	20⅜	200	Wabash pf. B.....	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
13	13⅜	400	Western Maryland...	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
80½	81½	100	Western Union Tel..	80⅝	80⅝	80¾	80¾	+1⅛
38	38⅝	2,000	Westingh. E. & M...	38⅛	38⅜	38	38¼	— ⅝
9⅝	9¾	300	Wheeling & L. E....	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	....
44	45¼	1,000	Wilson & Co.....	46	45¾	45½	45½	+1
17⅜	17¾	3,100	Willys-Overland	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅜

SEES DANGER TO RAILROADS

S. Davies Warfield Assails Proposed Federal Incorporation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The proposed plan of Federal incorporation of railroads was declared to be revolutionary corporate legislation by S. Davies Warfield, President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, in an address before today's session of the sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Mr. Warfield, who also is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, said the plan was not only fraught with danger to the people, in that it took five out of six steps toward Government ownership, but that it was a menace to holders of all classes of securities, because it proposed the greatest autocracy in corporate management yet suggested. If enacted into law it would not alone apply to railroad corporations, he contended, but sooner or later the same principle would probably be extended to all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"The plan is not that the carriers may have the right to incorporate under a Federal act, giving up their State charters," said Mr. Warfield, "but that the act will arbitrarily compel the carriers to take out charters under the Federal act. To accomplish this, since no other means has been thus far shown for its accomplishment, it will be necessary for all existing interstate railroad companies, organized under State charters, to sell all their properties to new corporations to be organized under a Federal act, changing the very fundamentals incident to present railroad existence, a plan so sweeping as to demand the attention of every stockholder and bondholder of every railroad in the United States."

Kansas City Rys. Earn $7,408,019.

The annual report of the Kansas City Railways Company for the year ended June 30 last, shows gross revenues of $7,408,019, an increase of $351,515. However, owing to an increase of $318,365 in operating expenses, the net revenue earned was only $2,412,934, an increase of $34,184. The total income was $2,449,418, an increase of $55,420, which under the terms of its franchise, gives the company a surplus on the year of $590,741, this, however, representing a decrease of $65,028.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.20	57.56	57.82	— .13
25 industrials	68.75	67.32	67.97	— .35
50 stocks	63.47	62.47	62.89	— .36

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 13	63.47	62.47	62.89	— .36
Nov. 12	64.04	62.96	63.25	+ .47
Nov. 10	63.00	62.10	62.78	+ .70
Nov. 9	62.59	61.07	62.06	+ .81
Nov. 8	64.11	60.42	61.27	—2.28
Nov. 7	64.15	61.29	63.56	+1.15

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1917..	63.05	Nov. 1	60

An 8 Per Cent Return

At present prices the stock of the

PENN-SEABOARD STEEL CORPORATION

will return slightly more than 8% on the money.

The company has no bonds or preferred stock, its capitalization consisting of 60,000 shares of no par value stock. Operates plants at Chester, Pa.; New Castle, Del.; and New Haven, Conn., doing a steel casting business and specializing in steel ingots, locomotive parts and heavy castings required in both steel and wooden ship construction.

Pays dividends of $1.00 per share quarterly.

Detailed information on request.

Herrick & Bennett
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York

WE are prepared to execute, for cash or on a conservative margin basis, orders in all securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Stock Market Talk

For Horse Show Week

Incapacity and **independence** go just about as well double as single, but with **patience, perseverence** and a good coach may develop into an undespised four-in-hand in the *STABILITY* of securities found in the list of standard dividend payers.

Judge and judging, single and double are requisite virtues in the selection of investment securities. The broker with whom your executions are to be entrusted should add to the success of your undertaking. If you are in the SHOW-me class, your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

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10 Aluminum Co. of America
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25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
75 National Fuel Gas Stock
115 National Fuel Gas "Rights"
100 National Sugar
50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
25 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
10 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Consolidated Coal Co. (St. Louis)
100 Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
50 Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 National Fuel Gas "Rights"
100 Remington Type, Com.
100 Shelby Iron

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Gaston Williams & Wigmore 6's, 1918
Gd. Rapids & Ind. R. R. Stk.
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales Stk.
Nat'l Fuel Gas Rgts.
Remington Type. Com.
Utah Securities 6's, 1922

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KENNECOTT BUYS UP UTAH COPPER STOCK

Corporation Takes Advantage of Lo wPrices to Add to Already Large Holdings.

BELIEVED TO HOLD CONTROL

Director Explains Purchase as Due to Expectations of Big Earnings for Some Time.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation has been adding to its holdings of Utah Copper Company shares during the declining movement of the last two months, according to information obtained yesterday in an authoritative source. The Kennecott owned, before the current accumulation began, 600,000 of the Utah company's 1,624,000 shares, of which slightly more than 400,000 shares were acquired last year from the Guggenheim Exploration Company, while approximately 200,000 shares were bought early this year from J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large holders. In the absence of announcement of the extent of recent purchases, it was assumed in the Street that the Kennecott management had taken advantage of the drop in the stock market in order to increase the holdings of Utah shares to a point where the latter company would be controlled.

The purchase of another block as large as the one obtained last March would give the Kennecott practically half of the outstanding Utah Copper shares. At the time of the purchase of the 200,000 shares it was rumored that a merger of the Kennecott, Utah, and Chile properties was being contemplated, but later official statements were made that such a plan was not being considered. The additional purchases of Utah stock were said yesterday to represent only the desire of the Kennecott management to acquire at prices which seemed low an investment which would add substantially to the company's income, as Utah shares are now receiving $14 per year in dividends. The former holdings themselves brought to the Kennecott treasury about $8,400,000 a year, equal to nearly $3 per share on the outstanding Kennecott stock. The Kennecott dividend is $6 per year.

A Director of the Kennecott company said that additional shares of Utah had been bought because indications pointed toward large earnings for some time to come.

"As for the Kennecott's production," he asserted, "the effect of the recent strike, incited by the I. W. W., has been overcome, and the Alaska mines are working on a normal scale. The output is sold well into next year at 23½ cents a pound. Including its equity in the Utah, Braden, and Nevada Consolidated, the Kennecott on June 30 had current assets of approximately $60,000,000, and current liabilities of $8,583,000, leaving net current assets of $53,142,000, equal to about $19 per share of stock.

"We have about $14,000,000 on hand, representing net cash and copper. There is some uncertainty in regard to war taxes, due to the fact that the amount to be allowed charged from earnings for mine depletion has not been determined. If, as we anticipate, the Government agrees to the deduction of depletion offsets before taxable earnings are figured, the year's income will be satisfactory and next year a better showing should be made. By December the Braden Company's production should be in the rate of 8,000,000 pounds monthly, a large increase over other months due to increased facilities for handling ore."

The Braden company is controlled through ownership by the Kennecott of about 90 per cent. of its stock. The Utah shares bought from the Guggenheim Exploration Company cost approximately $75 a share, the price at which Utah closed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The 200,000 shares in the second purchase averaged $100.36 per share. Presumably, the stock recently acquired cost between $60 and $75, enabling the company to average down the stock bought last Spring. The company sold $16,000,000 6 per cent. notes to finance the 200,000 shares, of which it was learned yesterday $7,600,000 have been paid off.

BIG WAR PROFITS REVEALED.

Suit Shows Nathan Company Made as High as $9,000,000.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company has earned a profit of between $6,000,000 and $9,000,000 in making war supplies, according to a statement by Samuel Untermyer, its counsel, in asking for a jury trial of a suit of Leigh Best, Vice President of the American Locomotive Company against the Nathan Company and Alfred and Max Nathan and Edward S. Toothe, its officers, to compel them to account for bonuses alleged to aggregate $731,000 and said to have been paid in 1916.

Mr. Untermyer told Justice Goff that the American Locomotive Company got big war orders from the British Government and turned them over to the defendant, who organized the Nathan Manufacturing Company and gave the American Locomotive Company 1,500 of the 5,000 shares. The plaintiff contends that the Nathans and Toothe planned to increase their own profit by the payment of bonuses, and for that reason an accounting is demanded. Mr. Untermyer admitted that the profits had been large, but contended that the defendants did "heroic work" in putting their company on its feet and fulfilling its contracts. The court reserved decision.

SIGN LIGHT ORDER ISSUED.

Restriction in Cities Throughout Country Effective Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Fuel Administrator Garfield issued today the official order by which the illuminated signs in New York and elsewhere throughout the country are to be restricted to the hours of 7:45 to 11 P. M., beginning next Thursday. The Administrator explains that the restriction is put into effect to "lessen or prevent the waste of coal" which will be needed, in the judgment of the Fuel Administrator, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy during the war.

The new rule forbids any corporation or individual from burning display lights except during the hours mentioned, except over the entrance to shops or theatres. That order does not apply to the Government or any municipality. Town lights are not affected.

NEW ANTHRACITE RECORD.

Output of 7,110,950 Tons in October the Largest in History.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The shipments of anthracite for the month of October, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, amounted to 7,110,950 tons, establishing a new record for monthly shipments and exceeding by 61,913,000 tons the shipments of June, 1917, which had been the greatest of any month in the history of the industry.

The total shipments for the first ten months of 1917 amount to 64,889,047 tons, an increase over the same period in 1916 of 9,068,427 tons.

Re-elect Brooklyn Union Gas Board

The retiring Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company were re-elected yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The company's report showed gross receipts for the first nine months of 1917 of $11,595,836, giving net earnings of $2,158,338, which after deducting interest payments, gives 7.72 per cent. on the stock outstanding.

$25,000,000 IN TAXES DEMANDED BY STATE

Saxe to Prosecute Special Franchise Suits Here — Some Levies Unpaid for Years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The State, through the office of Attorney General Lewis, will institute proceedings immediately to collect special franchise taxes in New York City, some of which have been unpaid for more than fifteen years. The Attorney General, with the approval of Governor Whitman, today appointed Martin Saxe, former Chairman of the State Tax Commission, as special counsel to prosecute the litigation.

Taxes which depended on the determination of 256 proceedings now pending amount to more than $25,000,000 on assessed valuations of more than $1,350,000,000, Attorney General Lewis said. He explained that although the assessments were made by the State Tax Commission, the collection of the taxes had been left to the Corporation Counsel of New York City. The Corporation Counsel, according to Attorney General Lewis, had not the necessary office force for the work, and that was the reason for the action by the State.

"The cases pending," Mr. Lewis said, "affect every taxpayer in the city. To the extent that the corporations assessed are successful in reducing these assessments, an additional burden will be cast upon the property owner. Of the 256 pending actions, 57 per cent. are dormant. No apparent attempt has been made to dispose of the same, involving $16,000,000 in taxes. In eleven cases settlements have been agreed upon which will result in the payment of about $3,000,000 when the adjustments receive the formal confirmation of the Mayor and the Controller respectively."

The Attorney General said that in 1915 Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Saxe, and the then Attorney General, Egburt E. Woodbury, discussed the situation with representatives of the offices of the Controller and Corporation Counsel. At that time Mr. Woodbury said he did not want to interfere with the city's prerogative of protecting its interests, but was ready to give the fullest co-operation.

"After two years' trial of the city's choice of procedure," Mr. Lewis said, "it is apparent that not only must more forceful measures be taken at once, but the services of experienced specialists in this litigation must be retained to safeguard the interests of the people and save just taxes from being frittered away by the special pleading of astute corporation attorneys."

Limits Foreign Remittances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Because of the continued abnormally high rates of exchange on Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, the Post Office Department today instructed Postmasters not to issue to one remitter money orders payable in these countries in excess of $50 for any one calendar month. The rule was made necessary, the department announced, to protect the postal revenues.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
4s, coupon, 1918	99	100
4s, registered, 1946	85	90
2s, coupon, 1946	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104⅞	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅞	105
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99¾
4½s June, 1963	99½	100	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	99½	100	99¾
4½s Nov. 1957	99½	100	99¾
4½s May, 1957	99½	100	99¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97¾		97¾
4½s April, 1958	94	15%	94⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94	95½	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94	95½	94½
4½s Mar., 1963	94	95½	94½
4½s Sept., 1958	94	95½	94½
4s May, 1959	91	92½	91⅛
4s Nov., 1958	91	92½	91⅛
4s May, 1957	91		91½
4s Nov., 1956	90¼		91½
4s Nov., 1956	90¼		91½
4s Nov., 1938	91	93	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1915-1923	4.65	4.40
4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.40
4½s 1921-1922	4.65	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.75	
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.40
4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.40
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.40
4½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	64	67
Am. Gas & Electric	85	95
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	41	43
Am. Light & Traction	290	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	85	90
Am. Power & Light	35	40
Am. Power & Light pf.		75
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	68
Am. Water Wk. & Elec.	4	5
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94
Cities Service	190	195
Cities Service pf.	74½	75½
Colorado Power	20	22
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	75	85
Commonwealth P. & L.	38	39
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	65	67
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	81	85
Duluth Edison	105	107
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	84
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	90	94
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	96
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.		40
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.		69
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1953	72	80
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central Ill. Light 1st 5s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	93	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	96½	100
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	98
Cum. Co. & El. 1st 5s ref. 5s, 1942	90	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	91½	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. El. 1st 5s	90	95
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	77	82
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	90	96
Inter-Mt. R. L. & P. 6s	93	96
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s'41	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	69
Miss. R. G. & E. 5s	89	92
New Cal. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	92	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	93	97
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	89	93
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	86	91
Roanoke W. W. L. & P. 5s	94½	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	88	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953		88
West. Pow. 1st 5s, '31	111	113
Union Ga. & R. 1st 5s	32	80
U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	84	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	83	93
Utah Securities 6s	86	88
Wash. L. W. L. & P. 5s	94½	96
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1934	90	95

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
71 Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	55 Con Power	101	101	101
130 Con Coal	90½	90	90	300 United Ry	23½	23	23
791 Houston Oil	18	17½	17⅞	50 Wayland	3	3	3
70 Mon. V., new	15	14⅞	14⅞				

Bonds.

$3,000 Balt. El. 5s	94½	94½	94½	$1,000 Md. Elec. 5s	96½	90½	90½
2,000 City & S. 5s	99	99	99	1,000 N. B. Tr. 5s	99	99	99
4,000 Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100	3,000 Nor. Ry. & L. 5s	96	96	96
11,000 Con. Coal 6s	101	101	101	1,000 N. & P. Tr. 5s	80	80	80
8,000 Cosden 6s, B	79½	79½	79½	1,000 Pow. 6s, nts.	96½	96½	96½
1,000 F. & C. T. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1,000 Un. Ry. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼
1,000 G., C. & N. 5s	97½	97½	97½				

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Ahmeek	85	85	85	180 North Lake	60c.	60c.	60c.
10 Alaska	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	100 Old Dom	36	36	36
140 Ariz. Com	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	40 Osceola	60	60	60
100 Arnold	25	25	25	55 Pond Creek	17⅛	17	17⅛
65 Cal. & Ariz.	63	63	63¼	30 Quincy	65	63¾	64⅛
12 Cal. & Hec.	440	439	440	200 St. M. Land	51	50	51
10 Cop. Range	45⅝	45⅝	45½	175 Sup. & Bost	3¼	3¼	3¼
180 Davis Daly	3⅞	4	4	15 Trinity	4	4	4
270 East Butte	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	135 U. S. Smel.	44½	43	43
17 Hancock	99	9	9½	210 Do pf.	45	43½	44
100 Isl. Creek	53	53	53	290 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Isle Royale	25	25	25	225 Utah Con	12⅝	12	12⅝
50 May. O. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	10 Utah M.	75½	75½	75½
12 Miami	27½	27½	27½	35 Utah Metal	3⅜	3¼	3¼
142 Mohawk	61¼	60¾	61	25 Victoria	1	1	1
55 Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	40 Wolverine	33½	33½	33½
50 North Butte	13⅜	13½	13⅜				

Railroads.

13 Bos. & Alb.	135	133	133
90 Bost. Elev	35	35	35
885 Bos. & Me	20½	20	20½
4 Fitchb. pf.	49¾	49	49¾
342 Mass. El. pf.	13	12	13

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. A. C. pf	92	92	92
500 Am. P. Swe.	1¼	1¼	1¼
25 Am. Sugar	94½	94	94
33 Am. Sug. pf.	108	107	107
757 Am. T. & T.	108½	107¼	108
2 Am. Woolen	40¼	40¼	40¼
70 Do pf.	90	89¾	89½
49 Art Metal	9	8⅞	9
415 A. G. W. L	97⅜	95¾	95
25 Cumb. Pow.	43	42¾	42¾
10 Ga. Elec. pf.	85	85	85
5 Int. P. C. pf	16	16	16

Bonds.

$12,000 A. G. & W. L. 5s	77	77	77
1,000 N. E. T.	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000 New Riv. 5s	79	79	79

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
120 Booth Fish	19½	19	19	5 Public Serv.	75	75	75
50 Canal&Dock	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	28 People's Gas	42½	42	42
70 Chi. Pn. Tool	45½	44¾	44¾	640 Sears-Roe	140¾	139	139
50 Cudahy	111½	111½	111½	130 Stewart-W.	47	45	46
536 Com. Edison	101½	101	101½	1,111 Swift	123¾	122½	123
75 Hart, S. & M.	60	57	57	5,205 UnionCarbide	47¾	44	45
10 Illinois Brick	57½	57¼	57½	25 Wilson	45¾	45¾	45¾
15 Nat. Carb. pf.	117½	117¼	117½	25 Do pf	97	97	97

Bonds.

$9,000 CityRy. 1st 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	$2,000 Swift 1st 5s	93	93	93
12,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	93	92	92	4,950 Lib. 3½s	99.20	99.18	99.18
1,000 Peo. G. ref. 5s	80	80	80	6,200 Lib. 4s	99.96	99.96	99.96

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Alliance Ins.	19½	19½	19½	25 Phil. Co. pf.	32	32	32
7 Am. Gas	99	99	99	239 Phila. Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼
108 Elec. Stor.	48¼	48¼	48¼	565 Phil. R. T. & C.	25½	25	25
5 Gen. Asph. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	315 Reading	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
10 Ins. N. A.	25	25	25	340 Ton. Belm.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70 L. Sup. Coal	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	150 Ton. Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾
678 Lehigh Nav.	57¼	57	57¼	130 Un. Gas Im.	69¼	69¼	69¼
38 Lehigh Val.	53½	53	53½	100 War. L. & S.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
105 Pennsylvania	48¾	48	48¾				

Bonds.

$2,000 Bald. Loco. 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	$50 Liberty 4s	99	99	99
1,000 City 4s, '44	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	4,000 Penn. tamp. ctf.	90½	90¼	90¼
3,950 Liberty 3½s	99.30	99.16	99.16	2,000 Sp.-A. Ir. 6s	99	99	99

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange opened irregularly, changed from the preceding finals, and, while the movements throughout the session were somewhat confused, the close showed almost uniform net declines. The tone of the market at the end of the day was weak.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Can	56	53	53¾	20	Midvale Steel	45	43	43
240	Am. C. & F.	62¾	62¼	62¼	150	Mo. Pacific	12⅜	22¼	12⅜
100	Am. Ice	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	290	N. Y. Cent.	69⅜	68	68
230	Am. Linseed	25⅜	23⅞	24	290	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26½	24½	26
170	Am. Loco	51	51	51	70	Pennsylvania	48¾	48	48
430	Am. S. & R.	74	72¾	73⅝	70	Ray Copper	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜
50	Am. Sugar	94¼	93¾	94⅛	2,770	Reading	69⅛	67⅜	68¼
30	A. T. & S. F.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	10	Sinclair Oil	29½	29½	29½
270	Bald. Loco	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛	90	So. Pacific	82¾	81⅜	81⅜
2,580	Beth. St'l B.	79	77¾	77⅝	50	So. Railway	24¾	24¾	24⅜
120	Chi. & N. W.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	530	Studebaker	39¾	38⅝	38¾
70	Cal. Petrol	12	11⅜	11⅜	50	Tob. Prod.	45⅝	44¾	44⅜
310	Can. Pacific	132⅜	130¾	132	400	Union Pac.	113¾	112¾	112¾
810	Cent. Leather	62	61¾	62	980	U. S. Rubber	49⅜	45⅜	49
90	Ches. & Ohio	48	47¾	47¾	41,810	U. S. Steel	93¾	91½	92¾
1,220	C., R. I. & P.	17¾	17¼	17¾	110	Utah Cop.	74	74	73¾
90	C., R. I. & P. pf.	19	18⅝	19	50	Westing. El.	38¾	37¾	38⅛
10	Chile Copper	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	150	Willys-Over.	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
50	Chino Copper	37¼	37¼	37¼		BONDS.			
170	Corn Prod.	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	$10,000	B. R. T. 5s			
730	Crucible Stl	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝		1918	92¾	92¾	92¾
150	Cuba Cane Su.	23½	23⅛	23⅛	1,950	Lib 1st 3½s	90.30	99.26	99.26
90	Dist. Secur.	34½	33¾	33¾	2,250	Do 4s	99.86	99.84	99.86
390	Erie	15	14⅝	15		MINING STOCKS.			
40	Do 1st pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	1,500	Atlanta	.09	.09	.09
1,240	Gen. Motors	43	41	41	40	Gold. Cop.	.41	.41	.41
170	Inspir. Cop.	41¾	41¼	41⅜	1,000	McNamara	.20	.20	.20
640	Int. Mer. M.	25	24¼	24½	300	Ton. Ext.	1.50	1.50	1.50
6,980	Do pf.	95¼	91⅝	92¼	500	Vindicator	.30	.30	.30
70	Kenne. Cop.	31	30¾	30¾	300	West End	.64	.64	.64
220	Mex. Petrol	76¼	73⅞	75	700	Wh. Caps	.80	.87½	.87½
50	Miami Cop.	27¾	27	27¾					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp.	6⅝	6	6⅛	410	Lake T. B't.	4	3⅝	3⅝
270	‡Car L. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾	150	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.	87	86	87
100	Carwen St'l.	9	9	9	15,000	‡Marlin Mun	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Chev. Motor	55	55	55	400	N. A. P. & P	2⅛	⅞	⅞
187	‡Cities S. C. (old)	189	186	189	400	‡Prud. Pict.	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Do pf.	75	74⅜	74⅜	2,500	‡S.-Booth Cp.	1	1	1
300	Curtiss Aero.	27	26½	26½	200	‡St. J. Lead.	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
940	Emerson pf.	73⅛	65¾	65¾	1,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Ev. H., Inc.	20⅜	20	20⅜	1,000	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int. Rubber	8½	8¼	8½	1,100	U. S. Sp. Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,400	‡Int. Lube C.	3	3	3	900	Va. Motors	15¾	15	15¾
100	‡Int. T. Cp. pf.	75	75	75	3,000	W.-M. Air	1⅞	6¾	
200	‡S. S. Kresge	72	72	72					
50	‡Do pf.	100	100	100					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-Am. Oil rights	3	2⅝	2⅝	50	Buckeye P. L.	85	85	85
					20	Std. Oil, N. Y.	240	238	238

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	‡‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	6,000	‡‡Midwest

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yorkville landmarks sold to provide the site for a modern commercial improvement were featured in the business yesterday. The O. W. Wuerts Piano Company bought from Edward C. Sharkey the three old frame buildings at 1,605 Third Avenue and 200 to 202 East Eighty-fifth Street, at the southeast corner of these thoroughfares.

The site has an avenue frontage of 25 feet and a street frontage of 75 feet, opposite the Yorkville Bank. The property has been in the same ownership since 1845, and prior to that time had not changed hands since 1840.

The buildings on the premises will be demolished upon the expiration of present leases and a modern building erected by the purchaser for his own occupancy. The broker in the sale was Leon S. Altmayer, who also negotiated for the purchaser a loan on the property at 4½ per cent

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Samuel E. Jacobs purchased from the Dumbia Realty Company, Isaac Cohen, President, the two-story theatre, with stores and offices, at 1,408 St. Nicholas Avenue and 542 to 546 West 181st Street. The property is a leasehold, and was held at $16,000. In exchange the buyer gave 714 to 722 Westchester Avenue, two five-story flats, on a plot 89.2 by 79.10.

Buyer for Heights Apartment.

The Jumel Terrace, a six-story modern apartment, occupying a plot 75 by 94 by irregular, on the northwest corner of 160th Street and Jumel Terrace, has been sold by the Neville Construction Company.

The property was transfered to the Richelieu Holding Company, which immediately reconveyed it to Effie P. Gladding. The first transfer was made subject to a mortgage for $82,000 and the second subject to $94,000.

The selling company, of which George A. Bagge is President, acquired the site in 1909 and completed the erection of the structure several months later.

Site East Side Courthouse Plans.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new Magistrates Court to be erected at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Second Street. It will be Gothic in design with a frontage of forty-four feet and a depth of 100 feet and has been estimated by the architect, Alfred Hopkins, to cost $1,000. The project has been in abeyance for a long time.

Tenement Sales.

The recently organized Arswin Realty Corporation purchased from Ada E. Fuller, 116 East 110th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11 feet.

Joseph Manheimer bought for $35,000 the Portia, a five-story tenement 28.3 by 109, at 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, from Herman Joveshof.

Bronx Apartments in Trade.

The Nason Realty Company purchased from the B. F. Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, the two new five-story apartment houses, at 1,611 to 1,615 University Avenue, on a combined plot 182 by 110. The houses are fully tenanted and have been held at $325,000.

In part payment, the buyer gave the plot, 50 by 100, free and clear, on the west s d of Bay 57th Street, with a five feet south of 159th Street. William S. Baker and Henry J. Kantrowitz were the brokers in the deals.

Bronx Sale.

Mary Wynne sold 1,066 Grant Avenue, near 166th Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 100, to Mary Ambrose, owner of the similar house, adjoining, at 1,064.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Mary Roberts to Antonio Proto, for occupancy, the one-family brick house, 1,348 Ovington Avenue.

In the Bay Ridge section James Waters sold for the Innovation Houses, Inc., the two-family brick dwelling, 426 Eighty-third Street to a client for investment.

Samuel Galitzka sold for F. W. Holmes, the two-story dwelling, at 1,935 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush.

Meyer Levenson sold for Lazansky & Weinberger the two three-story brick tenements at 120 and 126 Herzel Street, each on a l t 20 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The E. R. Wood Realty has exchanged its plot, 80 by 127 feet, on the west side of Forty-ninth Street, 388 feet south of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, for a plot 90 by 100 feet on the east side of Beach Fiftieth Street, 200 feet south of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, owned by L. Caciagliano of Manhattan. The Wood company also sold to J. M. Migone of Bethel, Conn., a plot 90 by 104 feet, on the southeast corner of Beach Fiftieth Street and Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Edgemere.

The Franklin Madison Realty Company purchased forty lots at Rosedale from A. Manger. The company at once transferred the property in addition to a plot 200 by 400 feet, on the northwest corner of Bryant and Belmont Avenues, Rosedale, to A. Kelly of Roseville, N. J.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Bridget McNamee a plot of six lots on the west side of Henley Avenue, between Newport and Washington Avenues, Belle Harbor, L. I., to a client for investment.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for a client of M. J. Hughes at Port Richmond, S. I., four cottages on Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor, S. I., to Frank G. Burger.

Connecticut.

Miss Zelda Sears, the actress, purchased from Samuel D. Folsom his twenty-five-acre estate at Wilton, Conn. The property has a frontage of more than 600 feet on the Norwalk-Danbury State Road. John Crawford was the broker in the sale.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., and Benjamin Englander rented the westerly store and basement at 34 to 38 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Nathan Bloom.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corporation the store and basement in the building at 1,982 Broadway to Adolph Mayers.

Office Lease.

Jones, Launt & Barrett, insurance agents of Philadelphia, have leased from Charles V. Van Valen, Inc., space at 95 William Street for New York offices. In order to consummate this lease the Van Valen Corporation rented space in Jersey City to the Syn Chem Company and offices at 95 William Street to George H. Segal. Other space was subleased.

Realty Notes.

A total of $11,520 was realized for about seventy-two Flatbush lots sold at auction on Monday night by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange salesroom. The sale closed out the remainder of the holdings of the Bond and Mortgage Company, 106 lots having been sold on July 30. The lot prices in the present sale averaged from $30 to $60 above those obtained at the previous session.

Maurice D. Barry has been elected a Director of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York. Mr. Barry is Trustee of the estate of the late Thomas E. Crimmins.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 34 West, s a, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 20x75.8, three-story building with store; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Wm. Blank et al.; Butcher, F. & F., attorneys; due, $70,754.74; taxes, &c., $2,868.53; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Henry Brady.

20th St, 154 West, e s, 172.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x96.9, two-story stable; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against District Holding Co et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $18,701.85; taxes, &c., $854.25; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 9,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Tiebout Av, 2,414, e s, 16.6 ft s of 187th St, 16.6x88, two-story dwelling; A. A. Pope against T. B. Robertson et al.; T. W. Mofitt, Jr., attorney; due, $3,668.25; taxes, &c., $108.18; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 1,597, w s, 200 ft s of 175d St, 25x100, three-story tenement; M. A. Curtis against M. L. Finkelstein et al.; Hirsh, N & R., attorneys; due, $7,286.41; taxes, &c., $282.04; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Walton Av, w s, 132.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100, vacant; Columbia Trust Co., as trustee, against F. M. Alexanderson; Davies, A & C., attorneys; due, $1,154.30; taxes, &c., $1,017.46, to be readvertised for Dec. 4.

By George Price.

Edwards Av, w s, 265.8 ft s of Balcom Av, 164.1x78.8x irregular; Charris Toeke against Joseph Diamond et al.; Timme & K., attorneys; due, $3,046.41; taxes, &c., $226.48; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, s e corner 2d St, for a two-story [illegible] Class; 44x100; City of New York, owner; Alfred Hopkins, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Layton Av, n e corner Waterbury Av, for four-story frame tenements; 28x100; Rose Kirchlein, owner; James A. Henderson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $35,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Hall Place, 4, to a four-story stable; H. and D. Horstman, owners; De Rose & Pereira, 150 Nassau St, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 42 ft w of Norfolk St, 46.9x75.5; Jacob Levy to 216 Broome Street Corporation, 220 Broome St, all liens, Nov. 12 ..... $1

CHRYSTIE ST, 99, w s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 25.2x49.10; Wolf Karnis to Mendel Berman, 721 5th St, Nov. 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner, 62d St, 75x20; Samuel Posner to B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., 1,564 Broadway, mtg. $46,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

JOHN ST, 26, s s, 49.11 ft w of Nassau St, 25.4x94.5; Frederick M. Hilton to E. P. Reichhelm & Co., 24 John St., mtg $100,000, 5, and s. s. s. Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

JUMEL TERRACE, n w c of 160th t., 75x94x76.3x80, Nevitte Constr. Co. to Richelieu Holding Co., 26 Cortlandt St, mtg $82,000, all liens, Nov. 11; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Richelieu Holding Co. to Effie P. Gladding, 172 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., mtg $94,800, Nov. 12; attorneys, same $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,717, e s, 50.11 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Abr. Liebhoff et al. to Otto Rutishauser 1,119 Lexington Av, mtg $3,000, all liens, Oct. 31 ..... $200

LEXINGTON AV, 1,755, s e corner of 109th St, (154,) 20.11x68, foreclosure Oct. 21, 1917; Mortimer S. Brown, referee, to Annie Pearl, at Hotel Antoinette, Broadway and 76th St.; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,744; Morris and Ruth Folbe to Lena Folbe, 1,744 Lexington Av, mtg $10,000, May 1; attorney, L. Hutter, 76 East 104th St. $100

WEST END AV, 415, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.1x100, foreclosure, Nov. 8, 1917; Roger B. Wood, referee, to Augusta P. Fowler, Dunderberg, Tompkins Co., New York, Nov. 12; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway ..... $ 700

WHITE ST, 39, s s, 75 ft e of Church St, 24.4x100, foreclosure, Oct. 24, 1917; William P. Schoen, referee, to Eugenia K. Davis, Jericho, L. I., Nov. 9; attorneys, Alexander & G., 20 Broadway $28,000

13TH ST, 539 EAST, n s, 145 ft w of Av B, 2.x103.3, foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1917; Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Broadway, Nov. 15; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row ..$12,000

14TH ST, 534 West, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x77.9x25x76; Michael F. McGrory to Joseph J. Hennessey, 330 West 16th St, mtg $9,000, Sept. 6; attorney, James T. Neary, 271 Broadway $1

51ST ST, 330 WEST, s s, 361 ft w of 8th Av, 20.0x100.5; Cornelia B. Page to Chas. M. Page, Albany, N. Y., subject to unpaid balance on mtg. $35,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Howard Hendrickson, 78 State St., Albany, N. Y. $14,000

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Fireside Realty Co. to Herbert F. Dawson, 612 West 113th St. b. & s. Nov. 12; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St. ..$100

62D ST, 56 WEST, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75; Samuel Posner to B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., 1,564 Broadway, mtg. $20,000, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

74TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Malle Halpern to Kath. W. A. Shrady, 135 West 73d St, mtg $14,500, all liens, Nov. 12; attorney, Thomas Hooper 309 Broadway. $200

79TH ST, 431 East, n s, 434 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.2, Bertha Levy to Abraham Levy, 3 Park Row, b. & s. Oct. 5 ..... $1

85TH ST, 210 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8; Yetta Horowitz to Ruth Horitsky, 1,009 East 167th St, Bronx, quitclaim and correction deed, all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, K. M. Goldner, 637 Bergen Av, Bronx $1

116TH ST, 116 East, s s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Ida E. Felder to Arawin Realty Corp., 29 Broadway, mtg $8,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Ruhl Investing Co. to Eugene A. Fellinger, 315 Bleecker St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorneys, Kurz & Kurz, 270 East 149th St. $100

148TH ST, 619 West, s s, 170 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Ann W. Hutchison to Arthur Stahl, 407 2d Av, b. & s., c. & g. March 28; attorney, Edward Bittiner, 277 Broadway $100

Bronx.

GRANT AV, e s, 82 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Mary Wynne to Mary Ambrose, 575 Lexington Av, mtg $7,500, Sept. 25; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway $1

LOTS 1 to 4, map of Ann Havey; Herbert M. Holton, trustee, to Emma Wiesbrod, 2,440 Creston Av, and another, Oct. 24; attorneys, Johnson & M., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Order of court

LOTS 141 and 296, map of Hunt's Point Estates, Stephen J. Devoe to Rosie Kurlander, 45 Hinman St., Middle Village, L. I., Oct. 31; attorney, A. Prigohsy, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn $1

LOT 20, Parcel 17, map of W. B. Ogden; James G. Sanders to Florence M. Hoare, 2,506 University Av., Nov. 1; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $100

LOTS 2 and 15, map of Allen estate; Hyman M. Field to Ani Caputi, 61 East 115th St., May 1; attorney, Ani Caputi, 61 East 115th St. $1

SAME PROPERTY, Ani Caputi to Joseph Caputi, 61 East 115th St, July 16; same attorney $1

LOT 124, map of Koch Homestead; Caroline Berrian to Edward Landsburg, 140 Brunswick St, Newark, N. J., Nov. 13; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road. $1

SILVER ST, n s, 50 ft e of Rosedale Av, 25x100; also Silver St, n s, 75 ft e of Rosedale Av, 25x100; Charles W. H. Arnold et al. to James E. Elgar, 19 Sterling Av, White Plains, N. Y., et al., ext. Oct. 26, 1917; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 309 East 180th St. $100

TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x99.9; Arnold Fuller et al. to Olga Brockman, 304 West 38th St, mtg $5,500, Oct. 9; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 233 Broadway. $100

WESTCHESTER AV, 714 to 718, s w corner of Wales Av, 80.2x49.7x85.11x79.10; Samuel E. Jacobs to Dumbia Realty Co., Inc., 309 Broadway, mtg $43,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 635 East, n s, 37.6x100; J. Clifford McChristie, referee, to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, Nov. 8; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St. $28,900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JUMEL TERRACE, n w corner of 160th St, 75x94x76.3x80, Nov. 1; Richelieu Holding Co. to Neville Construction Co., 105 West 40th St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway $8,000

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 1; same to same, installments, $2,000 on Jan. 12, 1918, and $2,000 a month thereafter, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorneys, same $4,800

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 18 and 20, e s, 135 ft n of 150th St, 90x100, Nov. 9; Sonwil Holding Co. to Dora Berman, 55 West 119th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 246 Broadway, ... $7,000

11TH ST, 12 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 22x94.9, Nov. 9; rector, &c., of the Church of the Ascension in the City of N. Y. to Mutual Life Ins. Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

14TH ST, 604 East, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x102.3; George Luther to Elizabeth Muller, on the premises, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St. $500

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, Nov. 12; Herbert S. Dawson to Fireside Realty Co., 357 4th Av, due Nov. 1, 192-; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St. $37,500

74TH ST, 320 East, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, Nov. 1; Mary Dalton to Thomas F. McLaughlin, 173 Alexander Av, Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,500; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St. $1,200

85TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2, Nov. 13; Thomas J. L. McManus to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $8,000

116TH ST, 116 East, s s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, Nov. 12; Arwin Realty Corporation to Carl H. Maack, 565 Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,750

Bronx.

PARK AV, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 32x86; also Railroad Av, e s, 566 ft s of 144th St, runs s 25x e 223.8 to Mott Haven Canal x n 25x w 223.8; Frederick W. Wehrum to George A. Scheu, 156 West Utica St, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-7 interest, Nov. 8, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Scheu, 156 West Utica Av, Buffalo, N. Y. $1,800

182D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 87.8x100; Berkshire Products Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 1,441, all; 113th St, 205-7 East, all; 3d Av, 2,611, all; Samuel Strausbourger and another, executors of Sol. Weisbecker and another, to Otto Rutishausen, 1,719 Lexington Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917 ..... $5,200

8TH AV, 85, n w corner of 13th St, all; Mary Smith and another to Felix Cornyn, 65 8th Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917..$3,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

16TH ST, 115 to 137 West; Ole G. Bertelsen against 115-137 West 16th St. Co., Inc., owner; Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor $7,811

52D ST, 437 East; Samuel Rabinowitz against Ward Baking Co., Inc., owner; Jacob Fradus, contractor $500

87TH ST, 211 and 213 West; Samuel Pressky against Anna F. M. de Montasulnin, owner; Up To Date Garage, Inc., contractor ..$590

Lenox St., 1st west; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against David Sherman, owner; Waller Bros., contractors $44

172D ST, 643 to 647 West; Peerless Elevator Co. against Rose Vogel and Anna Schultz, owners; Mr. Vogel and Mr. Schultz, contractors $18

217TH ST, 376 West; Kandel Concrete Co. against Jacob Bashein, owner; Carl Jacobs, contractor $44

Bronx.

Lot 84, map of lots of Wakefield; Vincent Trombatore against Anfas Operating Co., owners and contractors $860

179TH ST, 315-317 East; Nicola Pizzani against Florence G. Herrman and Rebecca G. Luois, owners; John Carlucci, contractors $45

172D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x-92D; Frederick M. Alexander against Anfas Operating Co., Inc., owners; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., by A. G. Fassay, as President, contractors $77

232D ST, n s, 3.2 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x-89; Lucian Pisciotta against Anfas Operating Co., owners and contractors $80

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 22; Henry C. Zinnagt against Anna S. De Seldlitz et al., May 3, 1917..$42

SEAMAN AV, e s, 100 ft e of Academy St; Norwalk Lock Co. against Frank Wilson Construction Co. et al., July 27, 1916...$130

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 183 & 185; Emilia B. Hendrickson against John M. Williams et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MONROE ST, 260; House of Mercy of N. Y. against Morris Goldberg et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

2D AV, 1,754, s e, 49.4 ft s of 98th St, 24.8x100; Morris Ratner et al against Meyer Zalka et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

51ST ST, 42 East; N. Y. Investors Corp. against Julius Friedman et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

115TH St, 32 West; Max Cohen et al against Caroline Romer et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldstein & Goldstein.

134TH ST, 514 West; Cornelius G. Coak et al against Henry Selig et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Knox.

141ST St, s s, 35 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against Rosalie Mailer et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

BOLTON AV, e s, 275 ft n of Patterson Av., 125x100; Charles Noe against Larry Besthoff et al; partition suit; attorney, G. Frey.

LOT 47, Block 2,737, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against Walter Lee Hildburgh et al.; action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 100, Block 3,267, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against George Petri et al; action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

TINTON AV, w s, 263.2 ft s of 166th St, 18.5x134.9; Emma Bochdam against Louis Weil et al; action to determine claim to real estate; attorney, R. E. Bergman.

143D ST, s s 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary A. Reynolds against Kate Harper et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917,

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Seven rooms, Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. Silsby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4515.

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Plot 100x100 on very good located corner, will sell plot or build garage for purchaser on very easy terms. LEVY BROS., 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 42d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. MEECH, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1736 Flushing.

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and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Downtown.

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6½ acres; residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, hot water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new.

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22 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $2 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly.

Buys it; everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed, title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

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Will pay for and $38.00 is the price of high—dry—clear lots 25x100. Small payment down. Large New Jersey town. Four Railroads, 100 trains daily. 14 Factories—Banks—Schools—Stores, etc. Send for free R. R. tickets for week-days or Sundays.

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with ¾ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; flowers in profusion; almost new; tastefully decorated; ready to move into today; 7 handsome rooms, tile bath; panelled living room, 27 ft. long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 49 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage and make easy terms for payment of $2,000; near country club, schools, churches and markets, in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. PRIVATE, Box 59 Times Downtown.

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Modern English Basement,

44 EAST 52D ST.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

Elevator, street steam, electric lights.

Decorations Just Completed.

House ready for immediate occupancy. Caretaker on premises.

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Rental $3600.

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Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St.

Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

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The Apartment House Unique. S. W. Corner of 97th Street. An Oasis in the Desert of Someness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.

Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,

Rentals $700 to $1,800.

Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.

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Housekeeping Corner Apartment

4 Rooms and Bath

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162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Ave.

New 12-story fireproof building.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,

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2 Rooms and Bath,

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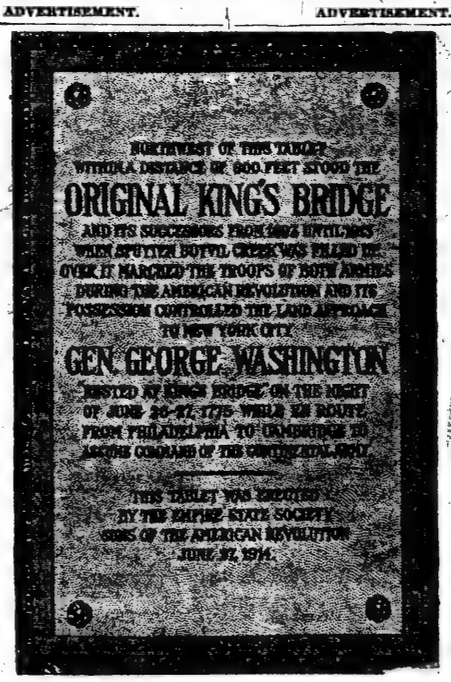

Memorial Tablet on Bridge at Broadway and 230th Street

In the first war for liberty, the American Revolution, Kingsbridge was No Man's Land. The fighting was for the possession of the bridge and its approaches, which to-day are at Broadway, 230th and 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue.

There is still to be seen here the Site of the Old Bridge; the Wading Place; the Old Tavern; the Bloody Well; Fort St. Charles; Paperinenman Rock; Site of Fort Independence; Site of the Implacement of the British Guns and other interesting relics.

Those interested in historical matters are advised to see them during the next two weeks, as they will soon disappear, owing to the decree of the Supreme Court ordering the sale of the Estate of Joseph Godwin, which consists of two hundred and thirty-one lots at Broadway, 230th, 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue. The sale will take place at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, November 27th, 1917. The lots will be sold for whatever they will bring without reservation or protection of any kind.

Owing to the severe depression in real estate it is almost certain they will bring but a very small percentage of their actual value. Maps and particulars may be obtained from J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue, and Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street, the agents and auctioneers.

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OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

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250 WEST 103D STREET,

Between Broadway and West End Ave. Subway Express Station at Corner.

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St. Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway.

8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.

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With two or three baths. Apply to MANHATTAN LEASING CO., 149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

3 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

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(8TH FLOOR.)

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Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9048.

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815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

New Magnificent 14-Story Structure

EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS, RENTS $3,500 TO $3,800

Agent on premises. Phone Rhinelander 490.

1 Very Large ROOM Foyer & Bath $750

2 ROOMS Foyer & Bath $1350

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2 Rooms, Bath

Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50

Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50

Satisfactory Reference Indispensable. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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4 elegant room up-to-date apartments; large and commodious; moderate rents.

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Handy to trolley, new Jerome Av. subway station, and New York Central Railroad.

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Most attractive apartments, with every improvement; plenty of steam heat; hardwood floors, large closets, sunny rooms.

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Little cash, balance mortgage, buys apartment fully rented; big income; fine location; fine condition. Bargain, 274 Times Downtown.

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$4,000 BELOW VALUE.

Liberty bonds taken as part payment on sale of this modern dwelling being sold at a great sacrifice; 11 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful villa plot; elegant location; every improvement convenient to transit, ½ hour to 42d St.; can be bought on easy terms, or liberal discount for ½ cash; price for short time only, $13,000; worth at least $17,000; investigate at once. Apply C. Seidenkapp,

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WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—2 and 3 room apartment; electric light; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

107TH ST., 44 WEST. (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

87TH ST., 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

60TH ST., 48 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two attractive front rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; $65.

70TH, 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; extension; bath; for permanent tenant; quiet tastes; no smoking.

74TH ST., 237 WEST. (Near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references. Owner.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; single apartment; $70. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 West 125th.

87TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

92D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

113TH, 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

123D ST., 449 WEST, Benmore Elevator Apartments.—Newly decorated; opposite Morningside Park; southern exposure; park view; 5 rooms, $48-$50; day and night service. Inquire Superintendent.

126TH ST., 537-539 WEST, (near B'way and Columbia College.)—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; elevator house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $42 month up.

138TH ST., 465 WEST.—High-class apartments, 7 rooms, $56; sub., L, bus.

126 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 85TH ST.—Only 1 nine-room apartment left; light; choice location.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.

Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

"IDEAL APARTMENT HOMES,"
$100 to $1,000 per month.
Best in the choice locations in New York; none others listed; save time. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill. The "Ideal Homes" Co., 500 5th Av., at 42d St.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av.,(117th.) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl., $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

LENOX AV., 54, (Adjacent to 112th.)—7 large rooms, bath, hot water, phone, &c., near sub. and all surface cars, $50.

THE CLARWIN,
631 West 169th St., (corner Fort Washington.)—One apartment, consisting of large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; moderate rental; select American family preferred; references required.

WEST END AV., 885.—Sublet attractive, modern 6-room apartment, very light; 3 baths; 3-year lease; rental, $2,050 annually. Academy 3167.

90th.—Handsomely furnished 8-room duplex apartment, immediate possession. Winter months, longer, $175 month. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1663.

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MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Five minutes Borough Hall subway, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge; two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $30.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LET YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 838.

APARTMENTS WANTED. FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 1,482 B'way. Bry. 7775.

List your furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Clarence Bell, 162 West 72d St.

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Couple want three rooms, kitchen, bath Nov. 29; $45 monthly. F 373 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

CHEL, two room apartment with bath; suburban, commuting zone considered. T 370 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

29TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel. Unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, steam, electric lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

32D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South)—Suites two rooms and bath.

36TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 114 EAST; 30TH, 39 EAST.—Heated; attractively furnished; running water; electricity.

40TH ST., 5 EAST, 24 WEST.
Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; telephone; $4, $5, $10, $12.

42D, 16 EAST.—All comforts; refined home; completely furnished; cheerful room, bath; references.

47TH, 16 EAST.—Nice rooms; hot and cold water; single room; references.

56TH, 71 EAST.—Large room; running water; electric light, phone; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; hot and cold water; private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

67TH, 119 EAST.—Neatly furnished large rooms, all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (Cor. 48th St.)—Elegantly furnished front room, three windows; telephone; elevator apartment; references. Mme. Parara.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS
Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room, with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Private family; two rooms, singly or suite; large, warm, comfortable apartment; gentlemen only. Boyd.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights, steam heat, telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

26TH, 326 WEST.—Large heated rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class banker.

42TH, 32 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath.

46TH, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Studio, north light, steam, electricity; living. Phone Circle 904.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

62TH, 68 WEST.—Hall bedroom, $3 weekly; other single and double bedrooms; warm running water; private baths; references.

67TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new furnished rooms, single or ensuite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

67TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley

68TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, handsome rooms, single and suite; private telephone; electricity; excellent location.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Rooms with and without running water; near all car lines.

76TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

76TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION; BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio, large double and single room; southern exposure; breakfast; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Studio room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; private bath.

72D, 236 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable studio; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive front room; electric lights; private family; gentlemen.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 156 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; running water, adjoining bath.

73D, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 309 WEST.—Bright, warm room, adjoining bath, $8.50; also medium, $5.50.

73D, 178 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

73D, 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITES; ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, ensuite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; newly furnished; electricity; near bath; telephone; select.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; also large rooms, private bath.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; well heated; electricity; running water; also single room.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room, excellent table; time location.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny, large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; all conveniences, $2.50 to $7.50.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; hot water.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, handsomely decorated; electric light; near subway.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, two-room suite; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths, $12; single, $5; electricity, steam heat.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large front; bath; electricity; maid service; modern home facing park; L-Subway; $12. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 160 WEST.—Small and medium light room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; references.

81ST 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny, warm rooms; private bath, lavatory, kitchenette.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful, newly furnished, decorated front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 54 WEST. — Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large, small room, shower, baths, warm, well-kept; reasonable.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Connecting rooms with parlor; piano; one flight; private. Baldwin.

87TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH ST., 133 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen, 8725 Schuyler.

87TH, 178 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; meals if desired; references.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable, large, small outside, steam heated; telephone; $3.50 Anderson.

88TH, 335 WEST, Droccam Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, near Riverside; southern exposure; front rooms, $5-$15; 86th Subway.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, small front room; running water, telephone; private; references.

89TH, 170 WEST, (ground floor.)—Handsomely furnished room with private family; all conveniences; business girl preferred; reference.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single, en suite; exclusive house; telephone; references.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Widow having beautiful home offers room, en suite or single; moderate price; every comfort; references exchanged.

91ST, 252 WEST. — For refined gentleman, comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen, medium size and kitchen.

93D, 60 WEST.—Double parlor, steam heat, running water; furnished, or unfurnished Sukorn.

93TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

95TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny warm front room, electricity.

96TH ST., 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Homelike room, private family, for gentleman with reference.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite on Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; water; piano, victrola. 3D.

97TH, 305 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelors accommodations, large room or suite, bath. Apartment 7.

99TH, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large room, two windows, running water; elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen only. Call after 6 o'clock, 4th floor south.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentleman. Apt. 19.

102D, 235 WEST.—Nicely furnished connected rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 27.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room, $8; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 6651.

102D, 235 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; convenience; near sub. Ward.

103D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room; gentleman; adjoining bath. Copeland.

103TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; modern.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Light, well furnished room; Riverside Drive; new; reasonable; gentlemen only. Apt. 10.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large, sunny corner room; four windows; overlooking Park; $8; with adjoining room and kitchenette, $12.

120TH, 364 WEST.—Beautiful room, newly remodeled house; hot water heat; gentlemen.

123D, 439 WEST, (Apt. 16.)—Two-room suite, kitchen; elevator; telephone; convenience.

123D, 360 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; man, woman; medium, girl only; $3.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractively furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

135TH, 335 WEST.—Sunny outside room, beautifully furnished; elevator, all conveniences. Collins.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, warm room; electric light, telephone; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Fussy.

140TH, 612 WEST.—Large room, also single; business people, refined; kitchen privileges; subway. Apt. 37.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 527 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

147TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 154 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges; elevator. Apt. 37.

EXCELLENT rooms for two Columbia students or other bachelors; in private house, near Riverside Drive and 108th St.; no other roomers or boarders. M 18 Times.

PAYING GUEST.—Room, private connecting bath, overlooking Hudson, in high-class West End Av. apartment. Phone before 11, Riverside 5825.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 108TH.—An excellent opportunity for several young bachelors to obtain rooms in private residence where there are no other roomers or boarders. N 195 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large and small room, newly furnished; board optional; private family; excellent location. Spanhope.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN may find well-appointed room, with bath, breakfast, in the home of a private family in the West 80s. Schuyler 4888.

WEST END, 611.—Attractive, medium-sized room, well heated, electric lights, adjoining bath, in private family; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 936, (103d St. Subway.)—Corner room; elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apt. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 745.—Block subway express; large room, alcove, running water, adjoining bath, $40. Phone 8088 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 996.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5593 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, (145 Willow St.)—Private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires room and bath with refined family; no objection to children; no rooming house; location desirable between 42d St. and 59th St.; references exchanged. Address S. S., Box 25 Times Annex.

Business man, highest standing, wants room, elevator apartment, vicinity 72d Street West; small family, no rooming house; give full particulars; best references. W 36 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN requires room and bath with private Christian family; no other roomers; west side; moderate. T 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE desire one or two furnished rooms, with private bath, above 100th St.; full particulars. W 63 Times.

GENTLEMAN and wife require large room, private bath, furnished, vicinity Hotel Savoy; references essential. W 93 Times.

WANTED—By young man, single room, running water, electric lights. N 179 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity; table board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

53D, 9 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; war duty obliges me to sublet large room, newly furnished, in excellent neighborhood, close to transit lines, with or without board; rate reasonable.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, with private bath; also small room; excellent table; steam, electricity.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 236 WEST.—Warm, attractive rooms; excellent Southern meals; fine location; reference.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 281 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished suite and room, private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; also 2 hall rooms; board; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private baths; comfortable Winter home.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Large double sunny room, steam heat; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; steam heat; running water; electricity.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front, small room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful room, with board; business gentleman preferred; modern conveniences. Jay.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; select locality; electricity; private house; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, and two single rooms, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates; table boarders accommodated. Telephone 6026 Riverside.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath connecting; also medium room, southern exposure; convenient; Park, subway, 'L' and tube.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5933.

119TH, 309 WEST, (Morningside Av.)—Spacious, warm, sunny room; board; bath adjoining; phone.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large room, front parlor, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone.

ATTRACTIVE room with board, suitable for one or two people; strictly private family; near 72d St. and 'L'; references given and required. Phone Columbus 5686.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, with or without board; strictly private family; near 72d "L"; references given as required. Col. 5686.

DELIGHTFUL BEDROOM, private parlor; wonderful table; near Park; use automobile; elderly gentleman or invalid; $15-$18. O 39 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 549.—Large, sunny rooms, board, $12-$15; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 129th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodations; elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; twin beds; steam, electricity; best home table.

WEST END AV., 683, (94th.)—Large front, back rooms, private bath; also suite; automatic elevator; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 6776.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 891.

BOARD WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires to obtain room and board with private family near subway station or trolley line connecting with subway; state full particulars as to locations, rates, &c. J. T. McGill, Hall of Records, N. Y. City.

GENTLEMAN and daughter wish first-class board with strictly private family; two rooms, private bath and electricity; west side, between 72d and 110th Sts.; references exchanged. N 361 Times Downtown.

REFINED FOREIGN GENTLEMAN wants first-class accommodation, exclusive private family; pay secondary to comfortable, homelike surroundings; no other boarders. Full particulars to X 213 Times Annex.

JEWISH LADY desires room and board with refined family, either in apartment or 1st floor private house, upper west side; state terms. M 13 Times.

MAN AND WIFE want board, private family; warm, sunny room; vicinity West 145th St.; references. Williamson, 2,796 3d Av.

BOARD and two modern rooms for 3 Jewish adults; 67th to 100th Sts., west, eff car line; $30; reference. W 35 Times.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN desires room and superior board with congenial people. T 373 Times Downtown.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wishes board and room, private family preferred; state price and details. O 38 Times.

TWO ROOMS, west side; German table preferred; write full particulars. T 344 Times Downtown.

Colored girl wants room and board in exchange for cooking. E. X., Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY MERCEDES.—Late model, electric equipment; cheap. Hotchkiss Garage Co., 20 West 60th St.

BRISCOE, 1917, Touring, practically new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK RUNABOUT.—6-cylinder, late model; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Big 6 roadster, perfect condition, practically new shoes; sacrifice account graft; no dealers. Abbott, Broad 2634.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.

DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLACS.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8-cyl., Model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 Cadillac blue, with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., closed car; repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-PASSENGER PHAETON, IN FINE CONDITION. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 MALBONE ST., BROOKLYN, NEAR BEDFORD AV. PHONE FLATBUSH 8384.

CADILLAC (1917) Landaulet.
CADILLAC (1917) Sedan, like new.
LOCOMOBILE (1917) Limousine 38 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad, phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN,
seven passenger, mechanically guaranteed; bargain; no dealers. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect. 305 West 59th.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914. — Electric starter and lights; runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CADILLAC, 8-CYLINDER, TOURING.
Fine condition, 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS, 1917, Touring, like new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHANDLER Automobile.—A credit of $750 toward the purchase of a new car, any style, will be sold for $700; holder of credit going to France. Telephone 127 Rhinelander, from 11 A. M. to 12.

CHANDLER Sedan.—5 passenger; electric starter and lights; bargain. 305 W. 59th.

CRANE SIMPLEX.—Enclosed drive Limousine; cost $10,500; mileage 5,000; exceptional. 97 Times.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham, 6 cylinder, 19 h. p.; beautiful, ideal town car; newly painted; perfect condition; electric lights, &c.; bargain. Bord, 114 West 59th St.

DODGE 1917 touring; many extras; used few weeks privately; cost $920; sacrifice; has factory guarantee. Dr., 2,030 Broadway.

FIAT Limousine.—Electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

HAINES automobile truck for sale, in first-class condition, also a limousine body. W. E. Schwiebert, 64 Lamont Av., Elmhurst, L. I.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; shock absorbers, bumpers front and rear; two extra tires; had best of care and in excellent condition; price reasonable for quick purchase. N 139 Times.

HUDSON super-six for sale. $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 125.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 125.

HUDSON SUPER SIX.—7-passenger touring. Must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new; very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 6715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LANCIA Sedan 1916, 7-passenger, mileage 10,000; beautiful body by Brewster; cost $7,500 new; magnificent, overhauled. W 94 Times.

LANCIA 1917, 4-passenger Roadster; magnificent, perfect; seven months old. W 96 Times.

LEXINGTON, 7-seated touring car, 1917, latest model, thoroughbred Continental Red Seal motor, dual ignition, latest, complete equipment, tires and otherwise, in perfect shape, cost new $3,100; owing to illness will sell first reasonable offer. Address J. E., Box 2, Station T.

LEXINGTON 1916, Little 6, guaranteed; excellent buy for $650. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON, 1914, five-passenger touring car, guaranteed in perfect order; demonstration; $400. BROOKS' OSTRUK, 224 West 57th St., Telephone Circle 4075.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St.; open evenings.

MARMON.—Model 41, touring; perfect condition; must sell; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MERCEDES 14-30 Rothschild limousine; good condition. Inquire Maurice, 159 East 77th St.

MERCER, 1916, TOURING.
A bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 606 Broadway, suite 1.

MOLINE LIGHT, Model 50; wire wheels; 7-passenger; French gray; very powerful and silent; very reasonable. 444 West 55th St., sixth floor.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 touring, driven by owner only, two extra shoes; excellent condition, $400; Stewart vacuum system. Phone Mr. Harold, Lenox 8100.

OLDSMOBILE, 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
Sell reasonable. 1,980 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open:
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OVERLAND limousine, 1917; only run 5,000 miles, good as new, at sacrifice; town car. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, BROUGHAM.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, 2.25 Fleetwood Roadster, with disappearing seat, in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD touring car, twin six, 1917 model, in excellent condition. Robert Reiner Importing Co., 556 Gregory Av., Weehawken, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARDS.
1916 "1-35" LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; splendid offer submitted. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Col.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine for sale; needs no recommendation. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; WILL SELL VERY CHEAP. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX TOURING—SHAFT DRIVE.
Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type; touring model, equipped with handsome, well fitting, specially constructed A. & W. top; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STERLING TRUCK.

Four-cylinder, ¾-ton truck, with special inclosed body; a first-class job for light trucking; sacrifice for $600. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

STUDEBAKER 6, "Series 17," 7-passenger, with Winter top; thoroughly overhauled; seasonable car; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916 Bulldog, in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

VELIE TOURING, LIKE NEW.
Come look her over

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good opportunity for one who is quick and accurate and willing worker; state references and salary. M 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—For responsible position; $25 per week to start; state length of time with past or present employer and full particulars. M 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER in wholesale house; must be able to make trial balance and handle payroll; reply, stating experience and salary required. M 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One experienced in posting and taking off trial balances; answer, stating experience and salary expected. J 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for private office apartment hotel; must be efficient; $70 with meals; $25 without meals. Call between 11 and 1. Cortlandt 4500.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary and full details; permanent position. J 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and typist; state experience and salary expected. M 31 Times.

CASHIER wanted; attractive, experienced cashier for photo-play house; salary $10; references. Apply by letter, B. R., Box 67, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

CLERK.

SALARY, $360 to $540.

Bright, ambitious girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weight: Arithmetic, 3; Letter, 3; Handwriting, 3; Spelling, 1. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK, accurate, age 19, high school graduate; good hours and surroundings. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

COMPLAINT CLERK in advertising department of large daily newspaper; hours 1 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.; in replying, give age, salary desired, reference, and telephone number. X 210 Times Annex.

COST CLERK, one familiar with advertising preferred; steady position near New York; state experience and salary; good opportunity; pleasant surroundings. O 43 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in executive office of large concern; pleasant surroundings; hours 9-5; 12:30 Saturday; good salary to start; Oliver operator; opportunity progress bright girl. Call 310 Broadway between 10-11 Wednesday morning. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT, by manufacturer of infants' caps and hats; experienced operator; good opportunity; liberal salary; state experience; reply confidential. L. S., 211 Times Downtown.

FRENCH MAID, PARISIENNE, FOR YOUNG LADY; ONE WILLING TO WALK DAILY. ALSO TO TAKE CARE OF ROOM. WRITE F. H., 160 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE
in their
FUR DEPARTMENT.

Only those accustomed to handling high-class trade need apply.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
have several vacancies for CASHIERS.
Experience not essential.
Also
have vacancies for several women for PART TIME WORK.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GOVERNESS.—English, French, or American; well educated; must speak correct English; not over 35. Telephone Mrs. Horace Schmidlapp, Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Nov. 16, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, in country hotel; salary $35; give references. F 402 Times Annex.

HORSEWOMEN. — Attractive women who have riding habits to sell tickets for Regimental Benefit Circus; mounts provided. Apply today to Mr. Hand, Armory, Broadway and 68th St.

JANITRESS.—For small business house, 2 rooms, man and wife or two women; no furnace; apply by letter. M 26 Times.

LADIES.—Experienced high-class canvassers wanted who can show a clean record, willing to travel, (if necessary); are offered opportunities to connect permanently with an organization of national scope, being assured of fair compensation; commission basis; our plans make this easy and interesting; advancement assured to producers. Apply by letter, giving references, J 288 Times Downtown.

LADY, refined, widely acquainted; permanent, high-class, dignified position; salary, commission; $25-$30 week. 1512 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

MAID.—Private; French lady in hotel; look after three rooms and sew; $25 monthly, room and board. Apply after 9 A. M., Johnson, 42 West 35th, Hotel Gregorian.

MATRON.—Woman of good education and executive ability; competent at linen and clothing matron, to take full charge of sewing and clothing distribution room in large orphanage, near city; board and lodging and $60 per month to start. Write Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MILLINERY MODELS.
AITKEN SON & CO.
require millinery models, wholesale experience necessary, yearly positions, beginning Dec. 17. Apply today, 9th floor, 417 5th Av.

MODEL.—Sample model, stylish young lady for sample figure; bust measure not over 36 inches. Apply all week, ninth floor, west entrance, A. Beller Co., 48 West 26th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; college graduate; knowledge of typewriting. Apply after 2 P. M., to Mr. Ferguson, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be good penman and accurate at figures; salary $9; apply in own writing, stating age and experience. J 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK.—Large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15-20 years age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

OPERATORS.—Experienced operators on Merrow overlock sewing machines. Burns Bros. Manufacturing Co., 68 East 131st St.

PROOFREADER, experienced, for circular letter and job printing plant; must be intelligent, careful, and conscientious. Write in detail, giving age, experience, and education. M 28 Times.

SECRETARY and ASSISTANT.—A refined, well-educated young woman of pleasing personality in high class private dental office; salary according to ability; answer by letter. R. W. B., 140 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Necessary qualifications, ability to take and accurately transcribe rapid dictation, good at figures, some general office experience; salary, $18 to start; advancement; bonus for continued service; state experience, in what line, and with whom employed; future in Brooklyn. J 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Young lady for private office, must be quick, accurate worker, with fine appearance and executive ability; responsible position; only those with excellent experience considered. Apply in person. Manager Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, TO OPERATE DICTAPHONE AND TAKE CHARGE STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT; AGE 25 TO 35 YEARS; SALARY $20. PHONE RECTOR 8380, DEPT. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; also to assist in general office work; state experience, references, and salary wanted. Address N 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, over 18, with general office experience and slight knowledge of bookkeeping. McCall's Magazine, 236 West 37th St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. W. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 4816. Call afternoon, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; state salary and experience. Address Garage, J 294 Times Downtown.

TICKET SELLERS.—Women of good personality to sell tickets for Regimental Benefit Circus. Apply today to Mr. Hand, Armory, Broadway and 68th St.

TYPISTE FOR ADDRESSING ENVELOPES; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO SUPERINTENDENT, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

TYPISTE.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST.—Rapid touch typist for entry work, one who has experience in copying; hours, 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.; state age, salary desired, and telephone number. X 204 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, ambitious, intelligent girl, willing to use dictaphone; publishing experience preferred. Contracting, 1,219 Woolworth Building.

TUTOR.—On reasonable basis; young married woman, lacking early educational advantages, wants spelling, composition, grammar, and penmanship. W 71 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted as appointment clerk. Ice Skating Palace, 840 West 181st St.

YOUNG LADY, between ages of 18 and 24, for clerical work in high-class office in uptown district; must be refined, well-educated, and of pleasing appearance; in replying, state age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. O 36 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN

Refined, cultured, and good presence, wanted to interest people of means in prominent patriotic organization; experience in civic or philanthropic work not imperative, but highly desirable; commission. Z 383 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (Steno.,) trained accountancy; salary commensurate; Steno., $25; Steno., $20; Steno., beginner, $75; Ledger Clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, Americans, beginners and experienced, high-class applicants; excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Street.

GOOD opportunities, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists; (Elliott-Fisher;) clerks. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15; number junior stenographers, typists, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

EFFICIENCY Bureau, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d St.—Immediate openings; high-grade positions.

BOOKKEEPERS, SOLICITORS. — Elliott-Fisher operators, $29; clerical, $10. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Registration free. Efficiency Clerical Agency, 7 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS—$15, $18; typist, $8-$12; clerical, $14. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

Instruction.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY COURSE.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 23-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. — Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets, New York,
have a vacancy in their Advertising Department for a well-educated boy, (not under 17 years of age,) as a general assistant. Apply by letter only, addressing Department A.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, several experienced senior and junior accountants for permanent positions; best of opportunities; give names of former employers and length of time with each, experience, age, nationality, and least salary to commence; replies confidential until interview. Address M 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT wanted; state salary and experience. W 76 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT;
experienced in department store work; salary to start, $30.
HAHNE & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; PATRIOTIC PROGRAM; EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE NECESSARY; WE PAY 25% COMMISSION, AND ONLY LARGE RESULTS EXPECTED; BETTER THAN ANY OTHER. APPLY 93 NASSAU ST., ROOM 204.

AMBITIOUS MAN to take charge of a funeral department in a wholesale funeral supply house; knowledge of embalming not necessary, but must have experience in the directing of automobile service; steady position; state salary expected and references. Manager, W 91 Times.

ARTIST.—Steady position for good airbrush retoucher on machinery. Commercial Art Bureau, Room 1, 170 Nassau St.

ASSISTANT wanted in shipping department of old-established export house, familiar with documents and shipping to South and Central America; state age, nationality, references, and salary desired. N 380 Times Downtown.

AT ONCE,

FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN FRANCE

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS,

SCOW CARPENTERS, HELPERS, AND CAULKERS.

Give full information and qualifications in answer. Men who will fully comply with all Government regulations are acceptable only. Apply by letter only to
Mechanic, Box 100,
Brown Advertising Agency,
99 Nassau St., New York City.

ATTENDANT wanted for young man; mental case; strong middle-aged person preferred; board, room, laundry, and part expenses; salary $35 per month to start. Z 384 Times Annex.

BOILERMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.
GILLESPIE MFG. CO.,
12TH AND MONMOUTH STS.,
JERSEY CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.
Assistant on sales ledger with large manufacturing concern; state reference, experience, and salary desired. L. M., 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Free from draft; knowledge of export and shipping business preferable; state in full age, salary, &c. N 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, good penman, accurate; good opportunity for right man; state salary and particulars. Write, Room 1702, 215 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, teacher, modern, illustrated, evenings only; thoroughly experienced; permanent, lucrative position. X 216 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER assistant wanted, experience in commercial house necessary; state age, references, and salary desired. M 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced only, to assist accountant; permanent immediate opening; state age, experience, salary. M 37 Times.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary, $35 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. O 7 Times.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOY, anxious to connect with growing advertising agency; splendid opportunity for worker; salary, $7 to start. Apply Room 1214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY for office work; must be bright and ambitious; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Apply Henry Morgenthau & Co., 30 East 42d St.

BOY.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN EXPORT BUSINESS; MUST BE BRIGHT AND ACCURATE. WRITE R. M., 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOYS wanted; run errands and assist shipping clerk; chance for advancement. S. W. Emerson & Salley, 461 8th Av., N. Y. C.

BOY in office; make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, salary, and references, N 383 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a downtown office, bright, ambitious, with or without experience. J 231 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by high-class Brooklyn concern. State wages, age, references to Reputable, T 380 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. N 336 Times Downtown.

BOY in woolen commission house; state age and reference; salary to start, $30 per month. J 284 Times Downtown.

BOYS in stockroom of large mercantile concern; good chance for advancement. Call 8 East 42d.

BOY.—16, bright, clean, public school graduate, office work and errands; $7. 17th floor, 501 5th Av.

BOY wanted to learn jewelry and diamond business; good future; references. Address M 24 Times.

BOY for office work; good opportunity for advancement. Hays, Levi & Co., 1 West 16th St.

BOY wanted for office work and clerical assistant; $7 start. M 23 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; state age, experience, salary expected. W 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARIES; RAPID ADVANCEMENT THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. SUPERINTENDENT, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

BOY OVER 16, WIDE-AWAKE, INTELLIGENT; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE; PRINTING PLANT; OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TRADE. C. S. T., 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER.—Experienced wholesale notions and novelties, references required. U. S. Specialty Co., 526 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACKING HOUSE, with large branch house organization, open to engage man to take charge branch house accounting department; state record fully; salary depends upon experience and qualifications of man. Apply W 90 Times.

CHIEF CLERK.—We have a real opportunity for a young man who is capable of organising and systematizing the general office of a rapidly growing corporation; he will have general supervision of purchasing, typing, dictaphone, multigraph, employment, and clerical department; he must have personality, force, and experience; the salary will be only $25 per week to start; the future will depend upon the ability to make good, when higher salaried men have fallen down; in writing state age and give full details of your education and business experience; no appointment will be made unless these details are supplied. M 21 Times.

CLERK.
SALARY, $360 TO $540.
Bright, ambitious boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; letter, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 1. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK.—Filing and register clerk for busy law office; must have had at least two years' experience in law office; neatness, good health, good memory, accuracy, and care essential; good salary to satisfactory man. T 383 Times Downtown.

CLERK in purchasing department of aeroplane engine manufacturer to check invoices, &c.; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

CLERK for checking and recording advertisements in large daily newspaper; hours, midnight to 8 A. M.; steady position, with advancement, to man capable of handling rapidly a vast amount of detail; moderate salary to begin. X 209 Times Annex.

CLERK in office of wholesale grocery house; prefer man experienced in this line; state reference and age; salary, $15 week to start; opportunity to advance. T 381 Times Downtown.

CLERK and stenographer, young, age above 18, wanted by dry goods commission house; reply in own hand, stating full particulars. T 395 Times Downtown.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. N 337 Times Downtown.

CLERK, with bookkeeping experience, record and cost keeping, in small newspaper plant out of town. O 44 Times.

CLERKS.—First class, experienced, $90 and bonus; good detail men. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

COLLECTORS.—Three young men, between 24 and 27, who have had some experience collecting on installment accounts; must know Manhattan and Bronx and bring references; salary, $2.25 a day. Call after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COMPLAINT CLERK, in advertising department of large daily newspaper; hours 1 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.; in replying give age, salary desired; references, and telephone number. X 209 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT AND EFFICIENCY MAN TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF COST, PAYROLL, AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN MANUFACTURING CONCERN. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE. CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. X 208 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN, ($5,) $40-$50 week, with overtime. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and subpress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN
experienced on small, high-grade mechanical and electrical apparatus; steady position and excellent chance for advancement to technical men. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, experienced on automatic machinery, preferably paper-working machinery; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Write, stating particulars, Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn

DRAFTSMEN.
Internal combustion engineering draftsmen, preferably experience marine oil engine work; state full particulars. P. D., 290 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experience in power plant and mill equipment layout work; for engineering department, New York office. Address N 362 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—State experience, references, and salary expected; apply by letter only. Lewis & Vought Corp., Webster and Seventh Avs., Long Island City.

EDITOR.—The publication Rock Products of Chicago wants a managing editor; journalistic experience in technical field required. Apply to W. D. Calender, Room 230, Prince George Hotel, New York.

ELEVATOR BOY, (white.) Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Hotel Touraine, 9 East 35th St.

ENGINEER—SALESMAN.
A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with thorough knowledge of mechanics and practical experience; will have excellent opportunity to develop along sales lines; previous sales experience not necessary; state experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGINEER-ADVERTISING.
A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and copywriting experience. Will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, P. O. Box No. 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGRAVER.—First-class lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position with high-class jeweler; short distance from New York. Z 339 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced in notions and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address; need not be a skilful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED.

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN TO MANAGE OUR HANDKERCHIEF FACTORY; THE APPLICANT MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURING END OF THE HANDKERCHIEF BUSINESS AND BE CAPABLE OF MANAGING HELP. TO THE APPLICANT MEETING OUR REQUIREMENTS WE OFFER A VERY GOOD POSITION. REPLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY WANTED. TO LINENS, T 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN — GENERAL, ON MACHINE SHOP WORK.—Thoroughly capable man with at least ten years' experience as foreman, familiar with modern machine shop practice; good opening for progressive man in plant manufacturing paper-working machinery; write, stating particulars. CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, 61 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

FOREMAN wanted for bindery; man who can take charge of large volume of work and large force of help; man with experience, executive ability, and knowledge of bindery cost; write experience in first letter and salary expected. This is not an out-of-town position. J 272 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN (10) in machine shop, accustomed to handling help working on small parts. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

FOREMEN
wanted by large shoe manufacturing concern. Capable men in following departments:

STITCHING,
LASTING,
MAKING,
and
PACKING.

Exceptional opportunity for right man. Apply at once by mail.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTANT for bank; must be a good man, thoroughly experienced; credit man for bank work, experienced; salaries on above in accordance with ability. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, 203 Broadway, Coultaus & Masterson, Proprietors.

FREIGHT TARIFF CLERK for accurate detail work; permanent position; moderate salary; good opportunity; state age, education, religion, experience, and salary expected. N 10 Times.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MAN wanted with some technical and mechanical training to start as assistant foreman, manufacturing, a hand-riveted product; advancement depending to ability. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17, to start as messenger in National Bank; $35 per month; references required. N 384 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN
of wide experience and capable of earning $5,000 and upwards yearly
WANTED
by one of the largest motor truck distributors in the Metropolitan District. Man at present employed preferred. Commission basis.
M 16 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted by large wholesale house as office assistant; must be good at figures; good chance for advancement for the right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 291 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Some knowledge of filing; generally useful; state salary, references, and age. N 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent and honest; $7 to start. Room 1417, 15 William St.

OFFICE BOY.—Alert, neat appearance. J 280 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work in large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 214 Times Annex.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Canadian packing house doing large business open to engage man qualified to manage purchasing department; one with packing house experience preferable; state experience fully; salary commensurate with qualifications. Apply W 89 Times.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE wants American, of good appearance, quick and interested in learning the real estate business; must be able to letter neatly, do simple drafting; answer inquiries, and absorb details readily; state education, experience, and inclose sample of lettering. Address T 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Our expanding business requires capable salesmen for New York City and surrounding States; must be at least 25 years of age, good education, and be able to furnish the best of references. Regardless of previous line sold, you can handle a high-grade proposition and have genuine salesmanship ability, call for interview; transportation, with drawing account against commission; thorough training and co-operation. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN, wanted, first-class man to cover Indiana and Michigan for firm making popular-priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats; also man to cover large cities from Pittsburgh west; state full particulars, along experience, salary, previous employment, &c. M 8 Times.

SALESMEN.—To men capable of handling a high-grade proposition, we have openings on our sales force for city and territorial work; must be men of integrity and good education and at least 25 years of age; references required; transportation and commission, with drawing account. B. Ex. 70 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires to sell peau de cygnes to the cutting-up trade; must have following; excellent proposition for wide-awake men; good commission, with drawing account, to right parties. X 215 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by highest grade filing cabinet house, two city salesmen; salary and commission; must be men who have had experience in the line; in answering please give full details in regard to past experience. T 371 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, 3 high-class stock salesmen of established reputation to sell substantial dividend paying oil stocks on advances; leads furnished; commission basis only. Sales Manager, Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Young man familiar with the sale and users of cold glues; excellent position for right man with large concern; state qualifications and salary expected. M 22 Times.

SALESMEN calling on shoe dealers, department stores, and sporting goods stores to carry line overgaiters and army puttee leggins; strictly commission basis; splendid side line. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted to call on dry goods trade; must be acquainted with hair goods trade; references; drawing account against commission. China Coast Mercantile Co., 50 Union Square, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN, Coast, Denver, West, and one to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with high-class ladies' coats; only high-class men will be considered; strictly commission basis. Z 393 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High-grade specialty salesman; no canvassing; leads furnished; commission only; automobile experience preferable, but not necessary. Call before 1 P. M., 2,120 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Contractor is open for salesmen with large acquaintance among jobbers, manufacturers. Modern Costume, 138 West 21st St.

SALESMAN for a strong line of dresses, with offices on Coast; commission basis; only experienced need apply. C. C., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now traveling, calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN for popular line dresses, commission basis, residing in Eastern, Southern, or Far Western territories. Write, Theo. Wilfert, 1,183 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' dresses of the better kind; city and office; commission. M 34 Times.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN FUR COAT LINE; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED AND A LIVE WIRE NEED APPLY. ZEEMAN FUR COAT CO., 100 5TH AV.

SHOE SALESMAN for the Philippines wanted at once; must have experience, must speak Spanish; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

SODA FOUNTAIN AND LUNCHEONETTE MANAGER. — LARGE CHAIN STORE SYNDICATE CAN USE ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN ONE OF THEIR VIRGINIA BRANCHES; IN REPLY, STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S. Z., BOX 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced young man, not over 19 years of age, for position with uptown trust company; good prospects of advancement. Reply, giving particulars, to O 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for a bank; Remington machine; salary, $1,200 a year; chances for promotion are good. O 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; must read Spanish and do statistical work. Write immediately, H. A. M. Chandler, Columbia University.

STOCK CLERK.—BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN FURNISH SUITABLE REFERENCES. APPLY IN PERSON THURSDAY AFTER 8 A. M., CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., 384 4TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT for office building; high-class experience; must have good personality and best references; moderate salary for start; excellent opportunity. K. T. P. O. Box 107 Times Sq. Sta.

TELEPHONE STOCK SALESMEN.
We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to experienced operators; branch office managers wanted; write us your past experience and record; letters confidential. J 290 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS.
40-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Prince Bay, S. I.

TOOLMAKERS. — Experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TYPIST.—Rapid touch typist for entry work, one who has experience in copying; hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.; state age, salary desired, and telephone number. X 206 Times Annex.

TYPIST in large insurance office; hours 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.; rapid and accurate; exempt from draft; $40 a month to start; reply fully. P. O. Box 1,456, New York.

WHOLESALE PAPER. — EXPERIENCED FLOOR SALESMAN IN A LARGE, WELL KNOWN DOWNTOWN "FINE" PAPER HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, ETC., DUANE STREET, T 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN
good at figures
and
clerical work
to assist in
PAY ROLL DEPARTMENT.

Apply C. Kenyon Co., Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. Subway Station, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN of about 16 to fill position in mailing department; vacancy caused by promotion; salary, $39 per month; hours, 8:30 to 5:40, half day Saturday; large corporation located near Wanamaker's. In reply state age, education, and religion. X 206 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with good education, about 18 years of age, for position with insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $9 week to start; state age, education, and religion. N 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, general office work; knowledge of parcel post; good opportunity advancement; salary, $10; state references and qualifications. "A. C. K.," 186 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for inside work in jewelry department; must be experienced in handling jewelry and watches; best references essential. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with experience in general office work; good opportunity; state references and salary expected; apply by letter only. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted; run errands and assist shipping clerk; chance for advancement. S. W. Emerson & Salley, 461 8th Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 21-28, wanted; general clerical experience, correspondent; give particulars. Export, O 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN in cutting room; whole ale clothing to learn trade. Hays, Levi & Co., 1 West 16th St.

YOUNG MAN to sell grocery and restaurant trade; also collect, city; must furnish cash bond; salary and commission. W 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for general office work, permanent position; chance for advancement. Daisy Waist Co., 28 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt, as office assistant; accurate at figures. Apply Prudent, 864 8th Av.

YOUTH about 17 wanted in a large chemical laboratory to clean apparatus and to be generally useful; wages to start, $9 per week. Address Minerals, T 366 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH-CLASS MEN.—Immediate posts out of country; civil engineer as sales manager, development sale concrete reinforcing materials, knowledge builders, architects, in Far East, $5,000; asst. manager Japan office, charge sale American goods, knowledge materials, cement, $5,000; same position in Australia, $4,000; buyer groceries in New York for export, $2,400; five knowing Far East to establish branches, $3,000; man knowing Southern Europe, $2,000; cash knowledge conditions, $3,000; same for Scandinavian countries, knowledge languages, $4,000; elderly, good appearance, $15; stationery supply clerk, $15; bookkeepers, $18. Mutual, 41 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500, $2,000; secretaries, foreign and domestic, $1,200, $1,800; phonostat operator, (bank;) purchasing agent, building supplies, $175 month; freight checkers; young men; office positions; bank openings; clean-cut boys; good salaries; advancement. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Shipping Clerk, $28-$25; Entry Clerk, $18; Steno. Pa., $80 & transpt. Steno. beginner, $15. Ledger Clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

WE NEED immediately high-grade accountants, bookkeepers, clerks; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations. See catalogue. Wall Street Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1808-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 23-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—High-grade, well-organized, modern, profitable, and old-established sausage business in Baltimore; weekly sales average 20,000 pounds; ill-health of owner necessitates early disposition of business; excellent future; low operating expense; reasonable price to quick buyer. X 211 Times Annex.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing house its mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address K, Box 36, Station F, New York.

PARTNER
wanted in syndicate negotiating option to handle securities for large development; investment required, $25,000; money secured by first lien on syndicate profits. S 398 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHING BUSINESS.—Owner removing from city will sell at fair price well-established business in territory having little or no competition; high-class trade and many fine accounts; cash proposition only. J 283 Times Downtown.

Loans on chattel mortgage on machinery or automobiles; corporation notes discounted; strictly confidential: Coney, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

Well-known export house about to open special department in hardware offers good opportunity to live man familiar with general hardware industry. T 368 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Modern factory, equipped, 80,000 feet floor space; good location; labor market, and shipping facilities very best; price reasonable. Apply A. C. W

HYLAN BOARD SEEKS TO HALT A CONTRACT

Mayor-Elect and Conferees Object to $12,000,000 Schoharie Water Project.

BECAUSE OF 'WAR ECONOMY'

Formal Request for Delay in Award Made to the Board of Water Supply.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and the men elected with him to positions giving them votes on the next Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after a conference yesterday sent a letter to the Board of Water Supply demanding that a recently executed $12,000,000 contract, awarded in connection with the proposed tapping of the Schoharie watershed for an additional supply of drinking water for New York City, be held up. The cost of the Schoharie water project has been estimated at approximately $25,000,000.

After the conference it was announced that there would be other similar ones in the future.

"We propose to watch the doings of the present board until midnight on Dec. 31," said Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Aldermanic Board, who did the talking for the conferees.

There were other matters that came up for discussion at the conference. One of these was the proposal to acquire a site for a new public school on property bordered by Stoddard Place, Ludlow Place, Sullivan and Montgomery Streets in Brooklyn. The property is owned by the Associated Realty Improvement Company, which is said to be a subsidiary concern of the Realty Associates, in which William H. Reynolds, William M. Greve, and Frank Bailey of Rockaway Park fame are financially interested. William P. Rae, a former appraiser of property for the Controller's office and the Realty Associates, is President of the Associated Realty Improvement Company.

It was announced after the meeting that Edward Riegelmann, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn, would appear before the Board of Estimate at its meeting on Friday to protest against the acquisition of the site. The matter was before the board at its meeting last week, and went over for a week on motion made by Mayor Mitchel himself.

Cite War Conditions in Opposition.

The Board of Water Supply, which is composed of Charles Strauss, Charles M. Chadwick, and John F. Galvin, has broad powers under the statute creating it. There is nothing to prevent the board from going on with the work of the Schoharie watershed unless an injunction should intervene. The tapping of the Schoharie watershed was provided for by legislation enacted at last year's session of the Legislature. On the other hand, should the board determine to hold up the contract, this may be done without any financial loss to the city, under the law of that year.

Here is the letter sent by Judge Hylan and his associates to the members of the Board of Water Supply:

Gentlemen: On Nov. 9 your board executed a contract with the Degnon Contracting Company for the construction of the Shandankan Tunnel, connecting the Schoharie watershed with the Catskill Aqueduct. The contract price was $12,138,738. The contract contains a provision that the contractor shall begin work ten days after the serving of a notice by your board instructing him to begin work. The contract also contains a provision by which the board reserves the right to suspend the whole or any part of the work without compensation to the contractor for such suspension. The period within which the contract must be completed after the giving of the notice is seven years.

This contract was awarded upon the assumption that the city will need the new water supply by the time the work is completed, and its conclusion is based upon the further assumption that the per capita consumption of New York City is 110 gallons of water per day, and that the increase in population will be at the uniform rate of 157,227 per annum.

In view of the conditions resulting from the prosecution of the war and their effect upon the price of labor and material and the derangement of industry generally, and the serious strain upon the finances of the whole country by the expenditures required for the war, it seems to us that unless there is some overwhelming necessity that requires the prosecution of this construction work on the Shanandakin Tunnel at the present time, that it should not now proceed.

In order to give the incoming Board of Estimate and Apportionment an opportunity to look into the matter and make such recommendations or take such actions as a full investigation require, we hereby request that your board refrain from serving the notice upon the contractor provided for by Article VI. of the contract, and that your board exercise the right to suspend the whole of the work under the contract pursuant to provision VII. of the contract for at least ninety days, so that the new Board of Estimate may be properly advised and discharge whatever responsibilities it may have to the City of New York.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
CHARLES L. CRAIG,
ALFRED E. SMITH.

Fight on Brooklyn School Site.

With regard to the proposed acquisition of the Brooklyn school site Judge Hylan said after the meeting that the protest was being made on the ground that on the property adjoining the site was a stone crusher that was being operated under a lease that had at least five more years to run and also on the ground that the property in the vicinity was unimproved and that there was a site better suited for school purposes in the immediate neighborhood. The proposed site is opposite Ebbet's baseball field.

Sheriff Smith said that one of the matters considered at the meeting was a report that the Mitchel Board of Estimate was contemplating an increase in the number of City Magistrates. The proposed new Magistrates, it was inferred by Judge Hylan and his associates, would be apointed before the present city administration went out of office.

"Judge Hylan believes that we have a sufficient number of Magistrates now, and that the inferior courts, generally speaking, are amply manned," said Mr. Smith.

The conferees also discussed what Sheriff Smith declared was "merely a rumor" to the effect that the Dock Department was preparing to lease to the New York Central at an annual rental below what is regarded as a proper estimate somepiers adjoining West Thirty-fourth Street, which were included in a grant that was to be made to the railroad company in the event that the contract for the so-called Riverside improvement had been executed. A protest will be entered against this by President Dowling of the Aldermanic board, who is a member of the present Board of Estimate.

"We also discussed and concluded that a protest should be entered against a proposal made by the Dock Board for the exchange of some land situated on Coney Island Creek and owned by the Hargrave Improvement Company for property owned by the city in the vicinity," said Sheriff Smith. "It appears from an investigation we have made that the title to a wedge of land constituting part of the property of the Hargrave Company is clouded, while the title of the city's property to be given in exchange is clear and free under decisions of the courts. On part of the city's property the company has erected bungalows for which the city now receives an annual rental. It is just like making the city a present of something that already belongs to the city with something added, the ownership of which is not clear, in return for property to which the city has an unquestioned title, and we cannot see it."

Business Men's League to Aid.

The meeting was held in Judge Hylan's office at the headquarters of the Business Men's League, 50 East Forty-second Street. Mayor-elect Hylan, Controller-elect Charles L. Craig, Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Aldermanic Board, and Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, attended, while the President-elect of the Borough of Richmond was represented by the Borough Commissioner of Public Works. The only absentees of prospective Board of Estimate members were Henry Bruckner, President-elect of the Bronx, and Borough President of Queens, Maurice E. Connolly.

At a special meeting of the Business Men's League, which first designated Judge Hylan as a Mayoralty nominee Grover A. Whalen, who directed the league's campaign on behalf of Judge Hylan, was elected Chairman, succeeding Joseph Yeska, who at his own request was permitted to retire. John F. Sinnott, Judge Hylan's secretary, was elected Secretary of the league, and George M. Adrian was re-elected Treasurer. Preston P. Lynn, General Manager for John Wanamaker, will remain at the head of its Executive Committee.

"The Business Men's League means to take a practical part in civic affairs from now on. We shall continue to be associated with Judge Hylan and believe we may be able to reflect the attitude of the business community on questions affecting the interests of the business men of New York," said Chairman Whalen. "We are not ready yet to make public any detailed plans of how this may be worked out, but we are confident that many important questions of policy will arise in which the judgment of practical business men may be of value. Mayor-elect Hylan is in hearty accord with our aims and purposes."

SEES NO TAMMANY VICTORY.

People Will Insist on High Standards, Says W. J. Schieffelin.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union, declared yesterday that the Mayoralty election was not a Tammany victory, and it did not mean that the people wished to revert to the Tammany standard of government. He asserted that the elevtion of Hylan did not mean that the people of New York would countenance a lowering of the present standards. Mr. Schieffelin disagreed with Joseph M. Price i urging the formation of a City Party.

"The friends of good government have no cause to be disheartened at the outcome of the recent election," he said. It is a fact, however, that the good work done by the present administration was disregarded by thousands of voters who had received a false impression that the present city offocials have not been in sympathy with the everyday needs and problems of the masses."

45,000 SEEK INSURANCE.

Most Soldiers and Sailors Taking Full $10,000 Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—More than 45,000 soldiers and sailors have applied for Government life insurance aggregating nearly $400,000,000, the Treasury's War Risk Insurance Bureau announced tonight. The average amount sought is between $8,000 and $9,000, indicating that most of the men are applying for the maximum policies of $10,000.

These figures do not include the applications from the expeditionary force in France.

PACIFIST IS SWAMPED IN NEWARK ELECTION

Returns Show Prieth Got Small Percentage of Votes Cast in Selecting Commissioners.

Returns of the election held yesterday at Newark for five Commissioners under the commission form of government adopted five weeks ago, at midnight indicated that the following were the successful candidates:

Thomas L. Raymond, (Ind. Rep.,) present Mayor of Newark; Alexander Archibald, (Dem.,) present City Clerk; John F. Monahan, (Dem.,) former Sheriff; Charles P. Gillen, (Ind.;) William J. Brennan, (Labor.)

Although returns were slow in coming in, these five candidates appeared to lead the field by a substantial vote. There were eighty candidates in the field. The five winners probably will receive about 15,000 votes apiece. It was estimated that 40,000 votes were cast.

The early returns indicated that the spectacular campaign on pacifist and pro-German lines conducted by Benedict Prieth fell flat. Prieth, who has been indicted on thirty counts for articles alleged to be treasonable printed in the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, of which he is editor, was released on bail and made an aggressive campaign among the German-American societies of Newark, four of which indorsed his candidacy.

He ran well in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, which a considerable so-called German-American vote. He also ran well in the Third District, which has a large socialistic vote. His total vote, however, according to indications, will be in the neighborhood of 2,000 or 3,000.

The five Socialist candidates had been sanguine about their chances of victory because of the number of candidates in the field. The five Socialist candidates, according to returns, did not receive more than 5,000 votes apiece, or about one-third the vote polled by the winning candidates.

QUESTIONS ISHII AGREEMENT

Not a Full Settlement of Problem, Says German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—Commenting on the American-Japanese agreement, the Vossische Zeitung says it learns from Berne why the announcement by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington regarding the agreement made Nov. 2 was so "vague and indefinite." The paper asserts that the reason lay in the fact that the negotiations concerned primarily an exchange of steel plates against tonnage.

"The explanations by Professor Iyenaga, the chief Japanese propagandist in America," it says, "clearly showed that in the negotiations, which lasted for weeks, the question of the German possessions in East Africa and also of Japanese immigration on the Pacific Coast were strenuously avoided."

From American papers, says the Vossische Zeitung, it appears that of all wars.

American statesmen were deathly afraid to embark on a discussion of this nature, and that from semi-official statements in certain American papers which were issued by the American State Department as well as by the Japanese mission, it was silently agreed not to touch on this subject.

"The agreement of Nov. 2," it adds, "is limited to a friendly discussion of the policy of the open door in China and of the interests of both sides in the Far East. It definitely decides only the abolition of the export prohibition on steel plates, for which Japan is to give tonnage."

The paper adds that from this it is gathered that the American-Japanese arrangement "has by no means the character of an agreement on international policy, which aspect Washington has endeavored to give it, although the Lansing statement was intended to give the impression to the press that this agreement was to settle finally and forever America's Eastern problems."

Defended German Atrocities.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 13.—Professor W. E. Zeuch, who came in September from Clark University to join the Economics Department of Indiana University, resigned today from the Faculty under fire because of a letter written to the editor of the Hopkinton (Iowa) Leader defending the atrocities of the German Army on the ground that these crimes were common in the armies of all wars.

Wear DASHWOOD AND KNOW THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF THE LAPEL FRONT

E&W Collars 2 for 35¢ EARL & WILSON TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

SILVER FOX from Our Canadian Trading Posts

Revillon Frères 5th Avenue at 53d Street

To insure insertion and correct classification of advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, copy must be in the Times Building before noon Saturday.—Advt.

Dress Clothes

Dress clothes are right or they are *NOT*.

What is correct evening wear is correct without compromise.

Non-conformity makes a man conspicuous, if not ridiculous.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes are *RIGHT*.

They are quietly correct in every detail—quality, style and fit.

Dress Clothes are practically a necessity around holiday time—so come in and let us round out your wardrobe.

Full Dress Coats begin at $32
Tuxedos to match, $30
Dress Trousers begin at $8
Cutaway Coats and Vests $30 up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
8d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

20% Discount

on all Four Door Seven Passenger GOODMAN Convertible Bodies (Springfield Type) now in stock. Immediate delivery on Bodies built for the following chasses:—

Packard Touring, 1-35, 2-35, 4-48, 5-48. Pierce-Arrow 48, 1916, '17 and '18 Models. Owen-Magnetic, 136" wheelbase. Cadillac, Model 55 and 57, 132" wheelbase. Locomobile 38 and 48. Stearns-Knight 8 cylinder. Marmon Model 34. Singer. Murray.

GOODMAN Convertible Bodies are custom made. The lightest all year 'round body on the market. Call and inspect sample in salesroom.

Goodman Auto Body Co., Inc.
1737 B'way, Cor. 55th St.

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS

Medium Weight in Gray, White, Oxford, Heathers, Brown, Green & Black. $1.25 Pair

Heavy Weight in White, Heathers, Brown, Gray, Black, Green and White with colored Clocks $1.50 Pair

Scotch Golf Hose, Fancy turnover tops, $3.50 Pair

Tennis, Golf and Sport Equipment.

Stewart Sporting Sales Co.,
425 FIFTH AVE., at 38th St.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. *Open Evenings.*
FORGOTSTON'S
1432 Broadway, N. Y. Cor. 40th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday, between Morris Park station, Long Island R. R., and St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avs., four strings of seed pearls on cross pendant. Reward if returned to A. Arnaud, 24 Church St., Richmond Hill.

LOST.—Morning service, Holy Trinity Church, lady's gold bracelet watch and round pin, two color gold and pearls, 122d, Lenox Av., 114th St., Morningside Av. Return Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th; reward.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of octagon shape onyx and diamond wrist watch on black ribbon; initials on back in enamel.
Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Monday, between 8 and 9 P. M., 23d St. subway to Fordham Road, gold ring, tiger engraved, diamond, redstone, initials in Japanese, S. H.; reward. S. Hirschkorn, 2,520 Grand Concourse.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, between scene of accident at Motor Parkway and Brentwood Road Junction and Lake Ronkonkoma, on Sunday, Nov. 11; liberal reward. N 192 Times.

LOST.—$75 reward and no questions asked for return of bead bag, Saturday afternoon, near Delmonico's; valued for association. Telephone K. D. Athey, Murray Hill 2697.

LOST.—Suitable reward for return of large, black enameled pin lost Nov. 10, between Cohan & Harris Theatre, Murray's Restaurant, and Hotel Waldorf. Cashier Waldorf.

LOST.—Saturday at noon, between Stein & Blaine's, 8 West 36th St., and McCreery's, diamond and platinum circle brooch. Reward if returned to 52 East 54th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive, monogram "M. B. K."; reward. 435 West 119th St., Apt. 9D.

LOST.—Shriner emblem, diamond studded, Sunday, at 168th St. and Broadway. A. Wiener, 601 West 168th St. Phone 3631 Audubon.

LOST.—Saturday, kodak, New Haven train from Pelham or on subway from 14th St.; reward. Walsenberger, 32 Union Square.

LOST.—Diamond breast pin, pearl centre; Carnegie Hall, subway; liberal reward. W 99 Times.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th St. station, 110th, Lenox to 8th Av.; reward. Tel. 5708 River. Burke.

LOST—On 186th St., knitting bag containing army sweater. Mrs. C. C. Blake, 507 West 156th St.

LOST.—PEARL SCARF PIN, possibly 9th Av. "L," 34th St.; LIBERAL REWARD. 39 Claremont Av., Apartment 74.

LOST.—Lady's Persian lamb coat, Saturday night, 12th, 15th Avs., 50th St., Brooklyn; liberal reward. 1,511 50th St.

LOST.—Tuesday morning, gold Masonic charm. Return Superintendent Masonic Hall. Reward.

REWARD.—Gun metal watch, Tuesday, near Park Av. Hotel. Return to Room 550, Park Av. Hotel.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing glasses, pen, &c.; reward. Miss Weinseimer, 14 Wall St.

LOST.—One gold-filled fountain pen, engraved "E. V."; reward. 58 West 68th.

$100 REWARD.

LOST.—Between Allen and Delancey and Bowery and Delancey, one bundle containing men's new black pants; reward of $100 offered for return; loss falls on employe; no questions asked. M. FRANK & CO., 702 Broadway.

$35 REWARD.

Lost on Hoboken ferry Sunday, Nov. 11, a black enamel brooch, set with pearls; return to or communicate with Mrs. Breckinridge, 1,155 Park Av.

$200 REWARD for diamond butterfly pin lost Manhattan Bridge car, 7th Av. trolley, Brooklyn, Sunday night; no questions asked. J. Yormark, 553 Hudson St.

REWARD.—Gold-filled wrist watch, with black strap, Wykagyl, Westchester R. R., Willis Av. car. 342 West 123d St.

Found.

FOUND—STOLEN IN TRANSIT.
Several hundred ladies' coats, lined with Winner satin, bearing "Winner Satin Echstant Labels," inside collar; goods have been located, for information inquire WEINER BROS., 836 BROADWAY.

FOUND.—Lady's watch and chain, initialed; owner may claim on payment of ad. X 317 Times Annex.

Tea Rooms.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
In the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

BRITTINY TEA ROOM, 604 Madison Av., nr. 62d St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00. Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. HOME COOKING. Telephone 7944 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAY FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c.; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
Vegetable luncheons and dinners a specialty. Old-fashioned cooking.
Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Lunch a la carte.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, 11:30-2, Thurs. & Sat., 3 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET.
3 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open
No. 20 Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 57th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER

THE ELM TREE 32-34 John Street, (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

17 West 58th St. (Plaza 1110). Luncheon 75c.
TONIGHT, Spaghetti and mushroom dinner, $1.

STUDENTS INN, 226 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 113 West 73d St. Near cor. Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c.; Luncheon, 50c.; Dinner, 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER, 26 West 58th St. Dinner, table d'hote & la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 49th St. Open Sundays.

LIBERTY SIX

The Liberty Brougham proves the needlessness of great weight in a town car. It has half the weight of your cumbersome limousine; but not one whit less of smartness and *chic*. It rides differently—and better. It drives differently—and better.

Among the recent purchasers of Liberty Cars are—
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The Brougham is priced at $2700; the Landaulet $2700; the Sedan $1925

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

$200,000 FIRE IN NEW ROCHELLE; HUGUENOT RECORDS DESTROYED

Mount Vernon and Larchmont Rush Fire Apparatus to Aid Nine Local Companies.

of TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS, FOUR DWELLINGS BURN

Numerous Hairbreadth Escapes as Men Are Rescued Just Before Brick Walls Crash Down.

"But the town's loss was greater than figures can cover, for it entailed the destruction of books and documents of the Huguenot Association, records of the early history of the French settlement. Professional men of the town also lost libraries and documents. In some cases they risked their lives in attempts to save their possessions. The Huguenot Library which was burned had been insured for $20,000, but the sentimental loss to the community cannot be paid. The documents included old records of the little French Protestant settlement and its growth from early Colonial days. Another loss of community importance was in the destruction of surveys and maps of New Rochelle, Larchmont and Pelham. They belonged to Winfield B. Hayes."

They May Have Been *Your* Business Records

DOESN'T this timely lesson in Safety First "ring home"? Put *your* business office in the place of the Huguenot Library. Suppose this loss was *your* loss—not a sentimental one, to be sure, but a very *real* one, to be reckoned in terms of records gone, production at a standstill, expenses going on with no profits coming in, and all the other financial worry that goes with a fire disaster when no duplicate records exist!

It's better to be safe to-day than sorry to-morrow. A man with the responsibility of a business on his hands should store duplicate records *away from* his place of business. Foresight is cheaper than hindsight.

Store Your Surplus Business Records *at*

Pioneer

Out of Congested Districts—Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street

Besides the protection afforded (our specially constructed vault rooms are guarded, day and night, by an infallible system of detection that makes the spread of fire an impossibility)—remember that it is cheaper *to use* Pioneer Service than to do without it! Rentals are at least ⅔ less than the cost of Lower Manhattan office rentals—and in many cases the savings are decidedly greater.
Special rooms built to your specification if desired, with shelving, electric light, telephone and general office facilities. Rentals as low as $5.00 per month.

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PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

OUR 38TH YEAR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, west to northwest winds today; Friday fair, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,845. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON TO BLOCK RAILROAD STRIKE; CALLS LABOR MEN

Four Brotherhood Chiefs Will Attend a White House Conference Nov. 22.

INSISTS ON LOYALTY FIRST

"Inconceivable" That Patriotic Men Should Now Think of Tying Up Lines.

HINT OF FEDERAL OPERATION

Workers' Leaders Non-Committal on the Question of Mediating Wage Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Operation of the railroads of the country as a military necessity, under the authority contained in the Federal railway eight-hour law, may be exercised by President Wilson if the railway brotherhoods carry out their proposed demand for an increase of wages for railway employes and transportation facilities are paralyzed as a result.

A broad hint that the President might be obliged to invoke the authority to operate railroads is contained in a letter which he has sent to William L. Chambers, Commissioner of Mediation and Arbitration, expressing deep interest in Judge Chambers's efforts to bring about an agreement as to wages between the railroad executives and the representatives of the brotherhoods.

In order to take every measure to prevent transportation paralysis at this critical time, when all the railroads must work at full capacity to assist the Government and its allies in the movement of war material, the President has invited the heads of the railway brotherhoods to confer with him at the White House on Nov. 22. He is determined that there shall be no transportation paralysis, and it is believed that he will resist any effort on the part of the brotherhood heads to follow the tactics that enabled them to coerce Congress into enacting the railway eight hour day law when sentiment in the National Legislature was opposed to this step.

Judge Chambers has been in conference with the heads of the brotherhoods but it is gathered, from what was said today, that he did not make any progress in his effort to persuade them that at this time patriotism demanded they should not press their grievances. The brotherhood heads are credited with giving the cold shoulder to suggestions that their differences with the railroad executives be submitted to arbitration.

President Wilson's Letter.

The following letter from President Wilson to Judge Chambers expresses the President's attitude toward the situation:

My Dear Judge Chambers: May I not express my very deep and serious interest in your efforts to bring the railroad executives and the brotherhoods engaged in train operation to an agreement that there shall be no interruption in their relations on either side until ample opportunity shall have been afforded the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to bring about, if possible, an amicable agreement, and that in the event of a failure to bring about such an agreement any controversy that may have arisen will be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Newlands law?

I take it for granted that your efforts will succeed because it is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of the transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation and to its success in arms, as well as to its whole industrial life; but I wanted, nevertheless, to express my deep personal interest in the matter and to wish you Godspeed.

The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measures to operate the railways and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Statement by Judge Chambers.

Judge Chambers issued this memorandum:

"As a result of the efforts of the Board of Mediation to bring the railroad executives and the brotherhoods engaged in train operation to an agreement that there shall be no interruption in their relations on either side until ample opportunity shall have been afforded the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to bring about, if possible, an amicable agreement, and that in the event of a failure to bring about such an agreement, any controversy that may have arisen will be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Newlands law, Commissioner Chambers has held conferences with leading railroad officials and chief executives of the brotherhoods.

"At a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday last, between Judge Chambers and Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; L. E. Sheppard, First Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, it is understood certain substantial agreements were reached.

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DEWEY'S "BRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE One Bottle will convince you of its superiority. 56 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3600 Cort. —Advt.

Pershing's Troops Avenge Raid by Ambushing a Large Patrol, Who Bolt With Their Dead

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 14.—American infantrymen exacted a partial revenge for a trench raid during a recent night by ambushing a large German patrol in No Man's Land, killing or wounding a number of the enemy.

The American patrol, in which there were some Frenchmen, arranged the ambuscade near the German lines on a shell-ruined farm.

After they had lain in the mud nearly all night the patience of the watchers was rewarded by the sight of a large German patrol—its number more than double that of the Franco-Americans.

The Germans were allowed to pass, when the Americans and Frenchmen on their flank opened a hot fire from shell craters and other shelters where they were secreted.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise and bolted, carrying with them their men who had been hit. The number of dead and wounded Germans is uncertain, but none of the men in the brush was hit by the bullets which the Germans later sent in from a distance.

There were congratulations all round when the Americans and French reentered their trenches.

Patrol work on both sides is becoming more active, as is also the artillery fire. The Germans during one twenty-four-hour period of a recent day sent over at least three times as many shells as on the first days during which the Americans were entrenched. One night the firing in the back areas against the approaches of the communication trenches reached the proportions of drumfire. It was evident the Germans thought American trench relief was taking place. As a matter of fact, no relief was in progress, and no material damage was done.

During the last two nights the Germans have continuously used machine guns in the direction of the American line. Sniping is becoming more active on both sides. American sharpshooters are working close to the German lines, especially when the nights are clear.

The activity by enemy snipers thus far has resulted in one American casualty. A non-commissioned officer was hit in the head and killed.

The third series of American battalions is now occupying the first line and the second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets.

Included among the returning troops is the company which bore the brunt of the recent raid on the American trenches.

Openings here and there in the ranks showed how many men had been killed, wounded and made prisoners in the trench fight.

The second return battalions yesterday were going through the same series of bathing and cleaning as the first detachment. The men are to enjoy several days' rest before taking up the training work again.

MANY STATE JOBS TO GO TO WOMEN

Gov. Whitman Makes Two Appointments and Says More Are to Follow.

WOMAN SEEKS A JUDGESHIP

Expects Hylan to Place Her in Special Sessions—Conference on Woman Patronage.

Governor Whitman, who came to the city last night for the first time since the election, said he was well pleased with the suffrage victory won by the women. The Governor believes that some public responsibilities should go with this new power, and as opportunity offers will appoint women to places in which they can do useful service to the State.

"I appointed one woman today—Mrs. Elmore Higley of Hudson Falls—to a place on the State Board of Charities," said the Governor. "Mrs. Higley is the first woman ever appointed to such an important position in the State service. I expect to make other appointments of women to places in which they can be of service to the State.

"There are a great many women on our boards at Albany concerned in the management of our charitable institutions and institutions caring for the sick. I have found that they give useful and conscientious service. There are a great many places, involving what is commonly known as social service, under the State administration, for which I regard women as peculiarly qualified. It is my purpose, in so far as I can do it with propriety, to extend women's opportunity for public service that should go with their new-won power. I expect to appoint women when qualified for positions which they can fill, and I do not intend to convey the idea that any future appointments of women that I may make necessarily will be confined to positions of the character to which I just made reference."

Woman Seeks Judgeship.

A woman candidate for Justice of Special Sessions appeared yesterday. She is Miss Sarah Stephenson, a lawyer of Brooklyn. Miss Stephenson, who wants to preside over the Children's Court, is an aspirant to the place on the Special Sessions bench that will become vacant with the expiration on Dec. 31 of the term of Justice George J. O'Keefe. Judge Hylan will appoint the successor of Justice O'Keefe.

Miss Stephenson is not an enrolled Democrat as yet. She was a Progressive while the Progressive party was alive. She said yesterday that her leanings now were all in the direction of the Democratic party.

"My Democratic friends are well aware that I am more of a Democrat than anything else," said Miss Stephenson. "I have not as yet made up my mind whether to become an enrolled Democrat and an active worker in the party ranks."

Miss Stephenson said she was not prepared to say whether she had made formal application to Judge Hylan for the place.

"It is not the salary that I care about," she said. "We women have been fighting for a long time for legislation compelling the Mayor to appoint a woman to this court because Justices to preside in the Children's Court are designated from the Court of Special Sessions. We believe there should be a woman in the Children's Court."

Judge Hylan was told last night that there was a woman aspirant for a Special Sessions Justiceship.

"I had not heard of it," he said; "but the women are entitled to consideration and will get it. Let them put in their applications. We like to have them in the home, don't we?"

Conference on Jobs for Women.

The Mayor-elect reiterated his determination to give women representation on the new Board of Education that he will appoint. As to whether women would be represented in other departments and to what extent Judge Hylan was not prepared to say, but it is understood that the whole question will be taken up at a conference of all the newly elected city officials in the near future.

The political leaders of "the other sex" are looking with some alarm at the tendency of the newly elected to "coddle" the newly enfranchised, as one of them put it. There are enough male applicants to fill ten times over every job that the incoming administration will have to give, and many of the candidates have political claims. The advent of women could not have come at a more inconvenient time, in the view of male patronage hunters.

This phase of the situation is sup-

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERSIAN Furniture. Entire stock must be sold to gardless of cost. Sale today and thereafter. Kimport Bros., 315 & 317 West 23d St.—Advt.

OUR WAR COSTS BELOW ESTIMATES

McAdoo Predicts Amount to be Raised for Rest of Year Won't Exceed Ten Billions.

BIG SAVING UP TO DATE

War Department Expenditures Are 50 Per Cent. Less Than Were Figured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—In a speech before the Investment Bankers' Association here tonight Secretary McAdoo disclosed that Government expenditures are running far below estimates given to Congress, and predicted that the amount of money still to be raised for the fiscal year would not exceed $10,000,000,000.

"Vague and unfounded apprehensions seem to exist in the public mind as to the extent of the financial requirements of the United States during the current fiscal year," the Secretary said. "It may be helpful to the country to know that these requirements have been greatly exaggerated, and that in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury there is no reason whatever for apprehension on this score. This opinion is based upon the latest estimates of our financial needs.

"During the last few days the various departments of the Government have submitted to me their estimates of expenditures during the current fiscal year. On the basis of these estimates I am confident that, allowing for a liberal balance in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year, not more than $10,000,000,000 remains to be raised by the issue of bonds, war savings certificates, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

"This it not regarded by the Treasury Department as a task which will in any way strain the capacity or resources of the United States. The splendid success of the second Liberty Loan shows that the people are fully determined to support the war and are prepared to make such sacrifices of luxuries, pleasures, comforts, and conveniences as may be necessary.

"The estimates of the various departments include appropriations already made and proposed supplemental estimates to be submitted at the forthcoming session of Congress. Though the estimated ordinary expenditures (excluding advances to the Allies) for the year average about a billion a month, the ordinary expenditures for the four months' period ended Oct. 31 have been only $1,296,000,000, or at the rate of $324,000,000 a month. For instance, the expenditures for the War Department for the four months' period have been 50 per cent. less than was estimated by that department for that period. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that the actual expenditures for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will not exceed the estimates.

"The actual credits to the Allies have averaged $300,000,000 per month, or within the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the actual cash disbursements against the credits so established have fallen below the estimates. Of the expenditures made for the account of the United States, as well as those for the account of the Allies, a very great preponderance is for purchases in the United States, so that the operations involve merely a shifting of credits, and have not been a strain on the financial resources of the country. Not only is this true, but every precaution is being taken, by wise restrictions upon the shipment of gold, accompanied by careful study of the course of international trade, to husband the resources of the country.

"The gold monetary stock (coin and bullion used as money) in the United States on Nov. 1, 1917, is estimated at $3,041,300,000. The increase in the last ten months has been $174,500,000, while in the last five years it has been $1,161,333,000. In five years the portion of the world's gold monetary stock held by the United States has increased from approximately one-fifth to more than one-third."

Continued on Page 4.

The two-sided Mr. Roosevelt is delineated in brilliant word-picture of his new book, "The Foes of Our Own Household," by Stuart Sherman. Simon Strunsky now Russia's crystals centering upon Colonel Roosevelt—On the sun. The Scribner Bookstores, 153—Advt.

U-BOAT SINKINGS OF BRITISH SHIPS AT LOWEST MARK

Admiralty Reports One Vessel of Over 1,600 Tons and 5 Under Lost in Week.

OTHER SINKINGS FEW, TOO

Two French and One Italian Ship Lost Last Week—Persius Admits Defeat.

HIGH MARK WAS IN APRIL

Forty of the Larger British and Fifteen of the Smaller Vessels Sunk in a Week Then.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Only one British merchant vessel of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine last week, according to the weekly statement of shipping losses issued this evening. This is the low record since Germany began her submarine campaign.

Five vessels of less than 1,600 tons and one fishing boat were sunk during the week.

The Admiralty statement says that the arrivals at British ports during the week fere 2,125, and the sailings 2,307. The number of merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, was eight.

Not since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign in February has the total number of British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine been as small as the above Admiralty statement shows. The previous low record was twelve merchantmen, eight of them of a tonnage in excess of 1,600 and four of less than 1,600 tons.

The high crest of the wave of British merchantmen sunk was during the week of April 22, when forty ships of 1,600 tons and over and fifteen of less tonnage were sunk—a total of fifty-five. The next high record was the following week, when thirty-eight vessels of the larger and thirteen of the smaller category were sent to the bottom.

The record of losses of British vessels by weeks since the Admiralty began official publication of the totals is as follows:

Week ending—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Ships Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	13	4	17
March 18	16	8	24
March 25	18	7	25
April 1	18	13	31
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	9	28
April 22	40	15	55
April 29	38	13	51
May 6	24	22	46
May 13	18	5	23
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	3	18
June 10	22	10	32
June 17	27	5	32
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	13	5	20
July 8	14	3	17
July 15	14	4	18
July 22	21	3	24
July 29	18	3	21
Aug. 5	21	2	23
Aug. 12	14	2	16
Aug. 19	15	3	18
Aug. 26	18	5	23
Sept. 2	20	3	23
Sept. 9	12	6	18
Sept. 16	8	20	28
Sept. 23	13	2	15
Sept. 30	11	2	13
Oct. 7	14	2	16
Oct. 14	12	6	18
Oct. 21	17	8	25
Oct. 28	14	4	18
Nov. 4	8	4	12
Nov. 11	1	5	6

French and Italian Sinkings.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The losses to French shipping through mine or submarine for the week ended Nov. 11 were two vessels over 1,600 tons, one of which was actually sunk the previous week, and no vessels under that tonnage. Four unsuccessful attacks were made by submarines.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Only one small sailing vessel of Italian nationality was lost during the week ended Nov. 11, it was officially announced today, as the result of the operations of hostile submarines. The statement reads:

"During the week ended Nov. 11 vessels to the number of 894 entered ports and 333 left. The loss due to submarines was one sailing vessel of more than 100 tons."

Persius Confesses Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—What is considered further evidence that the German people have awakened to a realisation of the failure of the German Admiralty campaign to starve England by U-boat warfare in 1917 reached the United States Government today from Franco-Swiss sources. Announcement was made that the United States radio service had received a wireless message from the French radio station at Lyons quoting a message from Zurich as saying:

"Captain Persius publishes in the Berliner Tageblatt a sensational article, in which, after having confessed that the German people are beginning to have their doubts as to the results of piracy without mercy, he himself recognises that the German Admiralty was grossly mistaken in its calculations, and that in Germany today credence is no longer given to the decisive influence of the submarine war, as was the case last February, when the most optimistic forecast was published. Captain Persius will not permit of supposing that the supply of foodstuffs in Great Britain will be threatened by the submarine warfare before the second half of the year 1918.

"Complete exchange of information as to ways of meeting the submarine menace is taking place between Admiral Benson and officers of his staff and officials of the British Admiralty at London. Secretary Daniels said today that the Admiral had gone to England equipped to discuss the subject in every phase and to acquaint the British officials with all that the United States Government had learned through its own experiments. On their side British Admiralty officials are disclosing both what they have done and hope to do to defeat the U-boats.

Mr. Daniels indicated that Admiral Benson was imparting ideas of possible procedure against submarines rather than absolutely new devices developed in the United States. At the same time results of the countless experiments made by the navy technical experts and members of the Naval Consulting Board also are being contributed to the pooling of ideas of the allied powers for greater co-ordination of anti-submarine operations.

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WAR BOARD FIGHT OPENS IN COMMONS; CABINET SHAKEN BUT LIKELY TO HOLD; WEDGE IMPERILS ARMIES OF ITALY

NORTHERN LINE FORCED BACK

Primolano and Feltre Occupied in Drive to Separate Defending Forces.

PIAVE CROSSED NEAR SEA

Groups of Teutons Headed for Venice Held in Marshland on River's Bank.

SURPRISE ATTACK FOILED

Dash at Italian Rear to West of Lake Garda Breaks Down Before Resistance.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Small detachments of Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Piave river near the coast, the War Office announces. The statement says that at Grisolera, four miles from the mouth of the river, groups of the enemy filtered through into the marshy region between the Piave and the Vecchia, where they are being held. An attempt to cross between Quero and Fenere was suppressed. The enemy suffered severely.

In the north following a withdrawal to a new line of resistance east of Asiago the Austrians occupied the Tesse-Lamon-Fonzaso-Arten-Feltre front between the Brenta and the Piave.

The official announcement reads:

After a short but intense artillery action at dawn yesterday the enemy attempted a violent surprise attack against our positions from Lake Ledro to Lake Garda. Thanks to the effective resistance offered by our troops, the attack failed completely and the enemy was compelled to retire.

The Withdrawal in the North.

On Monday night our troops on the Asiago Plateau which were occupying advanced positions on Monte Longara after having repulsed the fourth and most powerful attack were withdrawn to a line of resistance further to the rear.

During the afternoon the enemy, starting from the heights to the south of Gallio, advanced toward Monte Sisemol. He was repulsed. In the region from Asiago to the Sugana Valley our advanced posts continued lively engagements with enemy forces proceeding from the Marcesina-Monte Della Focellona-Monte Lisser front, between the Brenta and the Piave rivers. The enemy occupied the front of Tesse-Lamon-Fonzaso-Arten-Feltre. During the course of partial engagements our troops effectively defended themselves at Tesse and at the outer forts of the Cima di Campo and the Cima di Lano.

Along the Piave combative activity has progressively increased. Our artillery and the enemy's developed intense actions. Enemy attempts to cross the river between Quero and Fenere, at St. Dona di Piave and at Intestadura were suppressed and the enemy suffered very serious losses. Desperate fighting took place at di Papadoli and at Zenson, where our counter-offensive continues, but it has not yet succeeded in dislodging the enemy completely. At Grisolera enemy groups succeeded in filtering through into the marshy region between the Piave and the Vecchia where, however, they are held.

During the day we captured 121 prisoners and some machine guns. Our aviators effectively renewed their bombarding actions.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. (via London.)—The capture by Austro-German forces of the

Continued on Page 3.

Allies Can't Help Italians to Hold Piave, Maurice Says

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said today:

"The Italian situation is extremely critical and will remain so for the next few days. If the Italians fail to hold the Piave line it is almost certain Venice will fall. Holding the Piave depends on the Italians themselves, as not for some days yet can Franco-British troops be in the fighting line."

General Maurice did not attach vital importance to the fact that the Germans had already succeeded in crossing the Piave River at one point, as he said only a small force had crossed and the Italians should be able to deal with them adequately.

"The Italians' line on the Piave," he continued, "is the shortest one for them and was the line originally fixed by Cadorna when he began his withdrawal. The next line of defense is the Brenta, and the next after that the Adige. Both are much longer than the Piave line.

"One danger to the Italians is their northern, or mountain, front. If the enemy breaks through there he cuts off the Italian forces in the plains. On the other hand, the mountain front is one which should be easily held.

"There is much reason for optimism about the Italian situation on the Piave."

PREMIER TELLS PURPOSE

New Allied Council Will Have No Executive Power.

ONLY A STEP TOWARD UNITY

Replies to Asquith That the Best Explanation Is the Agreement Itself.

DEBATE SET FOR MONDAY

Asquith Is Believed to Control Government's Fate—Talk of Calling Northcliffe.

LONDON, Nov. 14. — Premier Lloyd George, returning today from his trip to encourage and help Italy, found himself confronted by the sharpest crisis of his political career. The storm of opposition to the Allied War Council project, based on the belief that it tends to political control of military operations, added to the shock created by his strictures on Allied blunders in his Paris speech.

Promptly upon his return to the city he appeared in the House of Commons, where the proposed Inter-Allied Council was the subject of preliminary discussion.

The former Premier, H. H. Asquith, brought the question before the House. Mr. Asquith asked Premier Lloyd George whether he would now state the precise functions of the council, and, in particular, of its military staff; whether it was proposed that the council, if so advised by its staff, should have the power to interfere with and override the opinion on the matter of strategy of the General Staff at home and the commander in chief in the field; whether the military staff of the Inter-Allied Council was to have intelligence and operations departments, or either of them, of its own; whether the ultimate decision as to the distribution and movement of the various armies in the field was to rest on the council or on the Governments represented in it, and whether opportunity would be given to discuss the proposed arrangements and the statements made in connection with them in the Premier's Paris speech.

Premier Announces Council's Limits.

The Premier, in replying to Mr. Asquith, said that the best way of answering the question was to read the actual terms of the agreement among the British, French and Italian Governments for the creation of a supreme council of the Allies, which he proceeded to do.

[The text is published elsewhere in THE TIMES.]

The Premier went on:

"From the foregoing it will be clear that the Council will have no executive power, and that final decisions in the matter of strategy and the distribution and movements of the various armies in the field will rest with the several Governments of the Allies, there will therefore be no operations department attached to the Council. The permanent military representatives will derive from the existing intelligence departments of the Allies all information necessary in order to enable them to submit advice to the supreme allied council.

"The object of the Allies has been to set up a central body charged with the duty of continuously surveying the field of operations, as a whole, by the light of information derived from all the fronts, and from all the Governments and staffs, and of co-ordinating the plans prepared by the different general staffs, and, if necessary, of making proposals of their own for the better conduct of the war."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government had set aside Monday for the discussion of his Paris speech and the proposed council.

Northcliffe Urged to Join Cabinet.

The Globe says that great pressure is being brought on Lord Northcliffe to enter the Government, which, it adds, "He alone is deemed capable of bolstering up."

A section of the British press has made a play of the alleged connection of Winston Spencer Churchill with the crisis, on the ground that he was with the Premier at Rapallo and Paris. An authoritative statement, issued tonight, stated that Churchill was not at Rapallo and, therefore, took no part in the conference at which the agreement was reached.

No action taken by any British Government since the beginning of the war has caused such a maelstrom of criticism, speculation, and symptoms of uneasiness as the announcement of the new War Council. The questions are being asked whether such a vital change is necessary, whether it will bring effective control of the campaign, and, particularly, how far the new military trinity will supersede or override the management of British operations by the General Staff of the army.

The War Cabinet is said to be at one with the Premier on all the essential points of his Paris speech and the policy which is announced, and to be prepared to hold to this policy. The attitude of the rank and file of the Unionists will have a considerable effect on the Parliamentary situation, as Chancellor Bonar Law has always said he would not remain a member of the coalition Cabinet unless he retained the general support of the Unionists. There is a good deal of criticism of the Premier's new policy from the Unionists.

Asquith Opened Way for Debate.

Much also depends upon the attitude of Mr. Asquith and his followers. Mr. Asquith has loyally supported Premier Lloyd George's administration up to the present time, although on two or three occasions he had the power in his hands to cause serious trouble for his successor if not to overthrow him. Mr. Asquith inquired in the House to

Situation in Russia Still in Doubt; No Direct News from Petrograd

Attempts to Communicate With Capital From Finland Fail—Kerensky Victories Reported From Scandinavia—Story That Siberia Has Declared Independence and Made ex-Czar Its Emperor.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—While, according to advices from Stockholm, vain attempts to get into telegraphic communication with Petrograd have been made by the cable station at Nystad, Finland, since yesterday afternoon, when telegraphic communication was interrupted, the conclusion being drawn being that the Petrograd station is occupied by military forces, reports of victories by Kerensky's army continue to be received from the Scandinavian capitals. These tally so closely with those sent out on Sunday and Monday that it is surmised that they are delayed versions of the same reports.

The most sensational of the dispatches which reached here today comes from Copenhagen. It reads:

"The Berlingske Tidende's Haparanda correspondent in a dispatch received here says:

"'Officers at Tornea, Finland, say that Siberia has declared its independence and proclaimed former Emperor Nicholas as Emperor.

"'Cossacks have occupied Kiev.'

"The same paper's Petrograd correspondent says General Korniloff's troops have taken the Kremlin at Moscow after a severe fight."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the Danish Capital says that the arrival of Premier Kerensky in Petrograd, accompanied by troops, is reported by the Russian Legation at Stockholm. M. Kerensky is said to have defeated the Bolsheviki.

An undated dispatch from Haparanda to the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter quotes Lieut. Col. Mouravieff, commander of the Bolsheviki forces in Petrograd, as having issued this proclamation:

"Kerensky has circulated a false rumor that the troops in Petrograd have gone over voluntarily to the Provisional Government. The troops of the free Russian people are not retiring and are not surrendering. They only have evacuated Gatchina in order to avoid useless bloodshed and take a defensive position nearer Petrograd. The position now is strong enough to resist forces ten times as strong as Kerensky's. Our troops are in the best of spirits. Order and calm prevail in Petrograd.

"Besides the cruiser Aurora the warships Sarga and Svobody, the training ship Afrika, and six torpedo boats of the Baltic Fleet have arrived from Helsingfors and anchored in the Neva near the Nicholas Bridge in the centre of Petrograd, whence they can bombard the entire capital. Their crews are made up of Bolsheviki."

The Finnish Telegram Bureau says the whole of Russia except a small part of Petrograd is now in the hands of the Provisional Government.

Travelers arriving from Petrograd, the bureau reports, say that when they left the Capital there was fighting in the streets between the Bolsheviki and the populace. The Petrograd garrison was reported to be deserting the Bolsheviki, and the Allied Embassies were said to have got into touch with Premier Kerensky. The people of Petrograd, the travelers said, were turning down the Bolsheviki proclamations and hooting their leaders on the streets.

According to these advices, which were received in a cablegram filed at Stockholm at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Premier Kerensky defeated the Bolsheviki at Tsarskoe Selo. The Cossacks are reported to have destroyed the Red Guard. The telegraph lines are now in Kerensky's hands.

Moscow is the headquarters of the Provisional Government, the Telegraph Bureau continues, and Premier Kerensky has issued orders from Moscow which have appeared in the Petrograd papers. The anti-Bolsheviki papers of Petrograd, as well as the Helsingfors newspapers, have headlines announcing that the Bolsheviki movement is nearing its downfall. General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, is said to be dictator of Southern Russia. The orders of the Provisional Government are signed by M. Kerensky, General Kaledines, and General Korniloff.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—The Cologne Gazette prints a dispatch from Helsingfors saying that a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Finland; that anarchy is increasing, and that theft and murder are prevalent.

The dispatch adds that the Governor General of Finland is in Petrograd and refuses to resume his duties, fearing that his life would be unsafe in Finland.

TEUTON PRESS JUMPS AT BOLSHEVIKI OFFER

Lauds Armistice Idea, but Doubts Whether the Extremists Can Retain Power.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 13, (via London, Nov. 14.)—The Berlin press generally gives a friendly reception to the peace manifesto of the Russian Maximalists. The Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, and the Germania, the Catholic organ, both raise the question whether the Bolsheviki will retain the power in Russia.

The question as to whether the belligerents are ready for a three months' armistice for the purpose of discusing peace, the Vorwärts says, can be only answered by the German Government affirmatively, declaring at the same time that it does not intend to annex or consent to annexation at Germany's cost. Whatever Germany has to say concerning annexation, it adds, is contained in the Reichstag resolution of July 19 and in the German reply to the Pope. The Vorwärts continues:

"German Socialists do not accept all the theories of the Bolsheviki, but recognizes them as Socialists and comrades. We therefore, gladly record the Bolsheviki offer as worthy of socialism and most promising."

A temporary cessation of hostilities between Russia and the Central Powers, the Germania says, would bring peace nearer. It adds that Germany and Austria-Hungary would promptly agree to a limited armistice as proposed, and that Russia's allies could not escape the effects of such a step.

The difficulties of arranging such an armistice are pointed out by the National-Zeitung, which asks how an armistice would be interpreted. It asks also what Great Britain will expect should the war be halted. While the allied blockade of Germany would be raised, the Zeitung objects to such a procedure on the ground that England could then calmly restock herself while Germany would not enjoy any benefits, adding:

"For who would supply Germany? The overseas countries yet neutral would count for little."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—The German Independent Socialists, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin, publish in the Volks Zeitung of Leipsic a manifesto calling upon the Socialist proletariat in Germany to respond to the Russian peace offer as made by the Maximalist Government in Petrograd. The manifesto suggests that meetings be held everywhere in favor of a general armistice to obtain a peace without annexations.

Austrian newspapers print a statement from the official news agency pointing out that neither Vienna nor Berlin has received an actual peace or armistice proposal from the Russian Government, and as long as the new rulers of Russia do not submit proposals the Central Powers can do nothing in the matter, according to a dispatch from Vienna. Should the Maximalists retain the upper hand in Russia and come forward with a peace offer the Austro-Hungarian Government would, the statement says, immediately establish accord with its allies and fix a common attitude.

"The Soldiers' and Workmen's program," the statement continues, "is capable of forming a point of departure for serious peace discussions with Russia. A just peace, without annexations and without indemnities, is also the goal of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but what we understand by an annexations and what every one has understood about it up to the present does not correspond with the interpretation of the present Russian Government. On this point countr proposals would have to be made on our part."

Text of Agreement For the Allied War Council Limits It to Recommendations for Western Front

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The agreement of Great Britain, France, and Italy for the Interallied War Council, as read by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons today, is as follows:

First.—With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front, a Supreme War Council is composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each of the great powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great powers.

Second.—The Supreme War Council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the Governments and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective Governments.

Third.—The General Staff and military commands of the armies of each power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective Governments.

Fourth.—General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the Supreme War Council, which under high authority of Government insures its concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

Fifth.—Each power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive function is to act as technical adviser to the council.

Sixth.—Military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information, and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

Seventh.—The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds of which the Allies and enemy armies dispose.

Eighth.—The Supreme War Council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established. They may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the Supreme War Council take place at least once a month.

Commons yesterday whether the Premier was likely to be in the House today "and make a statement regarding the very serious matters touched upon in his speech in Paris." Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that the Premier was certain to respond to such a suggestion.

The whole question of the government of the country by the new and unprecedented machinery of a War Cabinet consisting of five members, with the other members of the Cabinet, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, outside its deliberations, is also being discussed. This revolution in the machinery of the British Government has been sharply attacked since it was put into effect, but the general feeling of the country has been that it was willing to "scrap" the Constitution temporarily if the winning of the war could be promoted by such a method.

The fear that the new International Council will usurp the position of the General Staff and the direction of military affairs now in its hands, is the crux of the present agitation. General Sir William Robertson and Field Marshal Haig command the absolute confidence of the nation, so far as the newspapers are competent to voice the sentiments of the people, and the seeming threat to sidetrack them has unloosed the storm. Trained soldiers and not politicians should direct the military operations, the critical press contends.

PREDICT THAT CABINET WILL SURVIVE STORM

Asquith Is Believed to be the Arbiter of the Government's Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15.—It was to a crowded and tensely interested House that Premier Lloyd George read his statement on the supreme Inter-Allied War Council. Between now and Monday, when there will be a debate on the subject in the Commons, there will be a sufficient interval for calm consideration and for straightening out the somewhat tangled skein spun off after the Rapallo conference. Better information regarding the decisions taken at Rapallo and also respecting the preliminary steps to those decisions will be given to the public during the next few days, and though prophecies are dangerous, it may almost certainly be predicted that there will be no political or other serious upheaval in England as a consequence of the somewhat sensational method by which the Inter-Allied War Council was ushered into the world.

Partisan politicians who still harbor resentment against Lloyd George because of his "way of turning out" Asquith are up in arms against the Premier and are hoping that Asquith will come decisively into the field against him. Asquith, they say, holds the fate of the Government in the hollow of his hand, just as he held it there some months ago.

Many good parliamentary judges believe this is be a fairly correct diagnosis of the political situation, but Asquith takes a much broader view of the necessities and requirements of the situation than some of the fiery zealots on the Liberal benches. Those who can speak with the most knowledge of Asquith today say that on Monday next he will lend no encouragement to any attempt to bring about Lloyd George's fall and that, in fact, if need be, he will come to the rescue of the Government should it seem to be in danger of going on the rocks. Asquith's attitude, it is predicted, will be that of constructive criticism.

For the moment passion and prejudice are still rampant. The press is chock full of recriminations, denunciations, and suggestions. Writers who hold Massingham's theory that the Lloyd George Government is the worst British has ever had have been too prone to judge the plans of the Inter-Allied War Council not upon its merits but upon the fact that it emanated from Lloyd George. Alfred G. Gardiner, in today's Daily News, printed a two-column slashing attack on Lloyd George, whom he described as a man who having made himself political dictator at home, proposed to make himself military dictator, too. The Morning Post was equally virulent.

Distinction must be drawn between criticism which is directed against the plan agreed upon at Rapallo, and criticism of speech in which Lloyd George announced it in Paris. In regard to the latter there is practically unanimous press comment. Even The Daily Mail, which today fulminated against the "old gang," with the idea that Lloyd George's difficulties might bring Asquith and other members of the old Cabinet back to office, found fault with the speech on the ground that it contained "nothing to which the Prime Minister ought to have suppressed because they represented opinion and not fact.

There is reliable information that Lloyd George was perfectly well aware of what a sensation he was going to create and in fact that he deliberately chose this means to make it. It can also be stated definitely that the decision of the Rapallo conference was not arrived at in hasty, haphazard fashion such as has been suggested in several editorial articles here.

The need of unified control of the war has long been appreciated. Various efforts made in this direction in the past failed, one of several reasons being that that conferences held at different times and places partook more of the character of a debating society than of a board of management. They were both too large and too indiscriminate.

It became particularly clear after the conference held in Paris in July last that a remedy must be provided, and steps were taken then looking to the formation of a real controlling body. Lloyd George went to Italy with the scheme, which had received the approval of the War Cabinet in this country.

Both in newspapers and in the gossip of the Parliamentary lobby and clubrooms it has been said that the Prime Minister had not even consulted his colleagues. This is entirely incorrect. Various reports which have been widespread in these last few days as to the attitude of General Sir William Robertson, who accompanied Lloyd George to Italy but returned to London before him, are, it is stated on excellent authority, equally baseless.

What remains to be seen is how Lloyd George's plan will work when it comes to be put in operation. Much, if not all, will depend on the good will and cooperation of all engaged in it. While it is too early to say definitely that the United States will appoint representatives to the council, a great deal is hoped for from American counsel and cooperation.

The scheme which has been matured for the creation of an Allied Council has, The Chronicle understands, been under consideration for some time. A draft prepared by the British Cabinet met with the general approval of President Wilson, and was accepted by France and afterward by Italy on the occasion of the recent visit of the Prime Minister. It also had the assent of General Smuts, who has been intimately associated with the development of the proposal and who attaches vital importance to it.

"The Prime Ministers of the allied countries will attend the supreme war council," adds The Chronicle, "but the Minister accompanying each will not always be the same individual. When general military questions are under consideration Smuts will probably accompany Lloyd George. It may be, however, that naval matters will have to be dealt with, in which case Sir Eric Geddes or Balfour would attend. Presumably each of these Ministers will be accompanied by his experts.

"America will join in the supreme war council before long, but no nominations have yet been made on the part of President Wilson. Obviously, in this case, the personnel must be varied, as an American Prime Minister is not available."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondents writes:

"Although the tension has abated, the political situation is still a perplexing one, and there may be remarkable developments before the end of the year. The position is very similar to what it was this time last year, when disappointment at the collapse of Rumania reacted very detrimentally on the prestige of Asquith's administration, though it had no more responsibility for the Rumanian collapse than has the present administration for the disaster in Italy.

"Members find it difficult to harmonize today's statement with the Prime Minister's speech in Paris the agreement being what it is and having been reached without apparent friction, where was the justification for the Paris utterances? Moreover, some passages in the speech were not happily phrased, for they seem to imply disparagement of the magnificent work done by us on the western front in the present year when time and again the flower of the German army has been vanquished, and compelled to give ground to British and Colonial troops, most of whom knew nothing of military exercises before this war began. If only the other armies had fought with the same tenacity in 1917, the military situation of the Allies today would be much better than it is."

"There is widespread resentment against the constant suggestion that whenever things go wrong with our allies the responsibility belongs in some mysterious way to this country. Nobody here can be blamed for the fact that the Italian soldiers opened the gates of their country to the invaders, or for the fact that Russia is paralysed by revolution. One might in justice recognize that both in Russia and Italy the military strength is impaired by grave economic conditions that prevail in those countries."

LONDON PAPERS TAKE LLOYD GEORGE TO TASK

Suspect Political Control of Fighting and Say Paris Speech Helped Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The flood of comment in the London papers on Premier Lloyd George's speech in Paris, while tinged with the political alignment of the respective papers, is characterized generally by sharp denial that the Premier's strictures on the Allies' conduct of the war were fully warranted. Suspicion is expressed that the new Allied War Council will substitute political for military direction of the war.

The Morning Post's political correspondent, discussing the Premier's Paris speech, says:

"He must know the extent of the displeasure it caused in Parliament, but does not know, perhaps that the only people who are thoroughly pleased with it are the pro-German and pacifist sections. At first the tendency of lobby opinion was that this burst of oratory had severely shaken the position of the Prime Minister, especially was this the case with the Radicals on the front Opposition bench.

"Even Asquith showed a trace of eagerness when he put his question to the leader of the House, and his political friends were talking of a change of tenants at 10 Downing street before very long, though not necessarily the occupancy of the official residence by their chief. It would be enough for them if there were a change of any sort. Lloyd George is clever at extricating himself from difficult situations, and that this situation is difficult for him is undeniable.

"Apart from the admitted blunder of making the speech at this time, especially its delivery in a foreign country, the incident has brought to a head the latent rivalry between the advocates of cooperation and concentration of our military forces. It has ranged the Prime Minister publicly on the side of the dispersionists, and has confirmed the worst fears of that large number of members who for a long time have suspected Lloyd George of a desire to make the military chief subordinate to the politicians on questions of strategy. If this be his real aim, then reconstruction of the Government will be inevitable, because some Ministers are opposed to any thing of the sort, as are a great many members on both sides.

"It is generally believed that not only was the speech made without the knowledge of his colleagues in the War Cabinet, but that since Lloyd George's return some of those colleagues and other Ministers have expressed to him their profound disapproval of his action."

The Morning Post says editorially:

"We are committed to military unity, and this unity is to be achieved by what? Why, by a political council. This political council, advised by its own staff of experts, is to see to it in the future that no opportunity is missed of skipping from one Dolomite peak to another into Germany by way of Vienna. Moreover, as the western front is 'impenetrable,' we may take it that the political council will transfer the serious business of war to the gates of the Balkans and other distant and fascinating places where there are opportunities for a 'sturdy fighting' not afforded in the west. The political council will, in fact, give a tinge of reality to a war hitherto carried on in the realms of rhetoric.

"It is an amazing and, we must add, an alarming prospect, nor are we reconciled to it by Painlevé's sober explanation. Strategic unity we all desire, but political strategy is something which fills us with apprehension.

"We are not surprised that Asquith, no doubt for his own political ends, seizes upon his opportunity and intends to make the most of it in the House of Commons. Lloyd George has presented that arch-politician an opportunity which he cannot fail to turn to his advantage and the discomfort of the Government.

"We are far from rejoicing at such a prospect, for we recognize in Lloyd George a man infinitely more zealous in the national and allied cause than his predecessor. Lloyd George has many inspirations, some of great value to the country. If his energies could only be guided and controlled he might lead the country to victory.

"In Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig he has two loyal and faithful soldiers who may be confidently trusted never to let him down. Let him continue to trust them and he is sure of ultimate victory, but if he interferes, if he catches the reins from the hands of the charioteer at every corner of the course, he will have a spill, and not only himself but all he stands for will come to ruin."

The Westminster Gazette is afraid the phrase "unity of control" might lead to a dispersal of forces and asks a series of questions regarding the blunders with which Lloyd George charged the Allies. One of them will indicate the general trend of these questions:

"Would unified control," The Westminster Gazette asks, "have accepted the idea which the Prime Minister quotes, with approval from an American journalist, of an offensive via Laibach against Vienna, and if on various grounds it had rejected that idea would it, in the face of General Cadorna's assurance that he was not in any anxiety about a German-Austrian attack, have sent troops from other fronts to make assurance doubly sure?"

The Evening Standard and The Pall Mall Gazette support Lloyd George. The Evening News abstains from comment and the Globe is frankly hostile.

"Lloyd George's speech," says The Globe, "revealed the man in his true colors. He is still a dangerous demagogue, not too scrupulous in his methods. Will it be believed that his colleagues of the war cabinet were virtually not consulted on this matter until it was done? Such, we have reason to believe, is the fact. This wriggle with the strategy of war, for it is nothing else, has been manoeuvred in a corner by politicians of three countries.

"We are told by Lloyd George that if he had not been able to deprive the soldiers of their power to conduct the war he would have resigned, for that in effect is what his threat amounts to. The public, we are confident, will say, with unmistakable emphasis, 'Let him resign.' Better lose a thousand Lloyd Georges than the war."

The Star does not believe in swapping strategists while crossing a Niagara.

Plays Partisan Manoeuvres."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Mail, which is one of Premier Lloyd George's strongest supporters and extremely antagonistic to former Premier Asquith, comments editorially upon the Premier's Paris speech under the heading: "The Old Gang on the Make," and writes of the "partisan manoeuvres" to secure the return to power of Mr. Asquith and his followers, which it says nobody could contemplate without alarm. Nevertheless, it lectures the Premier for indulging in "loose talk" in his Paris speech, and while maintaining that he is absolutely right on the main point, the necessity of unified control and the establishment of a permanent military council, it says:

"Some of the Premier's emotional assertions were distinctly unfortunate, and ought to have been suppressed because they were unwise or because they represent opinion and not fact. It was a great error to refer to the German line in the West as an impenetrable barrier or to belittle the splendid victories on the Somme as if they were bloody assaults which resulted in nothing, nor was his reference to appalling casualties correct, in view of the gigantic scale of the war. It is such loose talk as this which may fairly be criticised, and we hope the Premier will not miss the opportunity of putting into juster language his second thoughts on these and some other matters dealt with in the Paris speech."

The Times's criticisms are less vehement than those of some of the other newspapers. Nevertheless it says:

"Least fortunate of all is the impression conveyed by the speech that all the past efforts of the Allies have been unwise or wasted. We approve of plain speaking; no people thrive on it so well as the British; but disheartening statements must be justified by facts and the facts in this case are by no means so damaging as the Premier would make them."

In commending Lloyd George's Paris speech, The Manchester Guardian cites the success of the Central Powers with inferior forces and smaller resources as largely due to "unity of control through the military dominance of Germany and the enormous advantage which comes from the power thus obtained of swift and decisive action." The paper asserts that by the Allies the war to this day has never been envisaged, planned for, and conducted as a whole. In order to neutralize the advantage obtained by the Central Powers, it says, "it is obvious we must produce among ourselves some approach, at least, to the unity of control which they from the first possessed and possess increasingly."

After outlining the proposed scheme, and saying that the United States, of course, undoubtedly will be represented in the council, the Guardian continues:

"Of course we shall be told, indeed we have already been told by certain violently partisan organs, that here are politicians again at work putting a finger in the pie and interfering with the soldiers, who alone have the right to control the war and all that belongs to it."

To this criticism the paper says the only answer is that it is essential that there shall be a single, joint control, to which the local controls on the various fronts by the General Staffs and the Generals of the different powers must submit. It concludes:

"Let it at least be said plainly that we have had too much of this assertion of soldier against statesmen and of the particularism of men, however gifted and however worthy of our gratitude, who see only their own front, and naturally are disposed to resent all interference with their plans in regard to it. These things have got to cease."

SAYS WILSON BACKS COUNCIL.

Lloyd George Consulted Him Before Paris Speech, Says the Temps.

PARIS, Nov. 13 — (Delayed). — The French newspapers praise the speech made here yesterday by Premier Lloyd George. The Temps approves the British Premier's frankness and says it took courage to acknowledge the Italian disaster and to admit the loss of 200,000 prisoners and 2,500 guns.

"In the General Staff on the Western front one place is vacant," says the Temps. "It is that of the United States. It is not that America has been forgotten, far from that. Premier Lloyd George before going to Rapallo consulted with the Washington Government and the President of the United States approved the principles which have just been laid down.

"Now that Colonel House is in London awaiting the Allied conference in Paris, we hope the United States will not delay in passing from approbation to participation. American presence is necessary, but it also will mark but one stage toward the goal."

GEN. CADORNA RECONSIDERS.

Consents to Represent Italy on Interallied Committee.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—According to the correspondent of the Temps on the Italian frontier, it is now stated that General Cadorna, who was said to have declined the offer to represent Italy on the Inter-Allied Military Committee, has yielded to pressure and consented to act as Italy's representative.

WANT CLEMENCEAU TO LEAD IN CRISIS

"Tiger" ex-Premier Is Most Prominently Talked of as Painleve's Successor.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—President Poincaré received this morning M. Painlevé, the retiring Premier, the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and several members of the outgoing Cabinet, including Leon Bourgeois, Louis Barthou, aul Doumer, and Raoul Peret. In the afternoon he received the Chairmen of the Army, Foerign Affairs, and Parliamentary Committees, Georges Clemenceau, Georges Leygues and Rene Renoult, and former Premiers Viviani, Briand, and Ribot.

The Painlevé Ministry's defeat by a direct vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday marked the first time such action has been taken by the Chamber since the beginning of the war, as up to the present time it has been a point of honor with many Deputies not to vote against the Government, but to express criticism by abstaining from recording their votes.

Strong dissatisfaction with the Government's handling of the Bolo Pacha affair is believed to be the motive which changed the passive discontent to active opposition. Two other things thought to have had a part in the downfall of the Cabinet were the Premier's statement exonerating Malvy, the former Minister of the Interior, and the fiasco attending the prosecution of l'Action Francaise, edited by Leon Daudet, the accuser of M. Malvy.

The Painlevé ministry goes without many regrets, after having dragged out its existence for two months. Its fall had been discounted for the last two weeks, but the abrupt manner of its passing came as a surprise. The feeling of the public and the press is voiced fairly, but bluntly by Gustave Hervé in La Victoire. He says:

"The consistent enemy of ministerial crises in wartime, this is the first occasion upon which this journal has rejoiced at the fall of a cabinet. I admit that I experienced the same anxiety that passengers on a liner feel when they see that the Captain has lost his head during a storm."

In view of the present situation at home and abroad, the ministerial crisis is regarded as of exceptional gravity. All the morning newspapers agree that what is needed imperatively is a real leader, but they also say President Poincaré will find it a most difficult task to hit upon such a man. According to tradition the President, in choosing the new administration, should be guided by the composition of the vote which overthrew the Cabinet; but Premier Painlevé was defeated by a coalition of the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left, so that it is manifestly impossible to follow precedent in this instance.

The name most frequently mentioned is that of former Premier Clemenceau. It would be the logical step on the part of President Poincaré to offer him the Premiership, as he originated the campaign against Boloism in Parliament and it was on that issue that M. Painlevé fell.

The "tiger," as the former Premier is nicknamed, would undoubtedly be welcomed by the general public and the army, for he is known as the exponent of the big stick and it is believed he would stamp out Boloism radically and rapidly. That is what the people desire.

NOT DORIS I. AVILOV.

The Bolsheviki Minister Not the Russian Who Visited New York.

One channel of speculation as to the identity of the Avilov who was named as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Bolsheviki administration in Petrograd was definitely cleared yesterday by a statement sent to THE TIMES by the law firm of Greene, Hurd & Stowell, pointing out that the Bolsheviki Minister was certainly not Boris I. Avilov, President of the Aksai Machinery Corporation, who some time ago paid a visit to this country. On the authority of the Aksai Corporation itself, the firm wrote:

"We are advised by our clients that the Avilov whose name appears in connection with the Bolshiviki faction is Michael Avilov, who is not, related or connected in any way with Boris I. Avilov. Our clients also advise us that any inquiry directed to sources of Russian information in New York will confirm this statement."

CAUSE OF DEBACLE OF ITALIANS TOLD

Second Army Undermined by Sedition and Intense Longing to Return Home.

RESERVES LEFT THEIR POST

Enemy Imitations of Newspapers Reported Allies Firing on Italian Civilians.

NEW GAS CAUSED HAVOC

Nauseated Troops, Forcing Them to Remove Masks—Asphyxiating Kind Followed.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 14. — From different sources, including military experts returning from the front, I am able to piece together the following explanation of the break on the Isonzo which led to the Italian rout.

The positions held by the Italians, which had been won by the exhibition of greatest valor and by great loss, seemed almost impregnable, except to protracted siege. The terrain opposite Tolmino on the Isonzo front was most precipitous and the positions along the top of this small mountain range were most strongly fortified with cannon of large calibres. The slopes and foot of the ridge were fortified by trenches with wire entanglements and other obstacles. The Isonzo River flows at the foot of the above described ridge. Along the top of this ridge had been constructed an excellent road, macadamized and drained. This position, in front of Tolmino, appeared to be very strong and it is believed that this view was held by the Supreme Command of the Italian army, and whereas they have been criticised for placing troops there who might have been infected, it can be stated in their favor that troops with any spirit whatever could have held this position sufficiently long for reinforcements to be sent them in case of wavering.

It would seem, however, that the Second Army, unknown to the higher command and fostered by very subtle socialistic and other propaganda, had been honeycombed by sedition, coupled with an intense desire for peace and for an opportunity to return to their families, peasants composing the largest percentage of this army. A portion of this army, it has been stated, when captured or when searched had on their persons copies of the Socialist paper Avanti.

Attack Made in Fog and Mist.

It has been stated that a very heavy bombardment was turned on the trenches in front of Tolmino, and that a shell fell within every hundred feet of trenches every fifteen seconds for two hours preceding the attack. The Austro-German attack was aided by mist and fog from the river valley. This, however, was a normal condition as usually in the morning; even in August and the beginning of September in a good season this mist was present along particularly the upper and middle Isonzo Valley.

It has been stated that the trenches of the Italian position which were carried by the Austrians were first bombarded with a new gas which caused the men in the trenches to be nauseated during the first part of the bombardment, compeling them to remove their masks. Four to five minutes after the first bombardment of nauseating gas, asphyxiating gas was used which caught the men with their masks off, and there were a great many casualties resulting therefrom as well as confusion.

The intelligence work of the Austro-Germans was excellent, the first shot fired during the bombardment, it was reported, destroyed the telephone central of that section of the front. Disaffection was not confined to men in the front line trenches only, but was prevalent among the reserves, and many positions in the front line trenches were held until the Italians were practically annihilated. The reserves who should have supported them had already retreated. Thus a gap in the line was left through which there was practically no resistance. It is said that the way to Udine was absolutely clear if the Germans had known it thirty-six hours after their first attack.

When one portion of the defensive line in the lines gave way, there being very few roads in the mountains, undoubtedly these roads became greatly congested, and the working up of the line on both sides of the gap once commenced could not be arrested. At once about twelve kilometers of the defensive line fell, and through this gap poured the Austro-German offensive, practically without resistance excepting by a few isolated organizations, as the Bersaglieri and Alpino Regiments, which were practically annihilated. When the opening through the line became so large that it could not be closed it caused the withdrawal of the armies on both sides thereof. This withdrawal added to the confusion.

I have also been informed that wireless and telegraphic codes were captured by the enemy or obtained by treachery. The Supreme Command at Udine could not communicate in any way with the lesser commands except by means of messengers.

Whereas 2,500 guns of different calibres were captured, many of these guns were old and of obsolete patterns, and a great many, while they were a loss to the Italians, could not be used against them, as many parts were destroyed before capture.

The greatest difficulty at present, however, seems to be not so much lack of men but the great loss of arms, equipment, guns, and munitions of every description.

A few days ago a royal decree was promulgated by the Supreme Command giving five days' grace for all soldiers separated from their armies to report to military authority. If this was not done within the time specified they would be treated as deserters and shot in the back, according to the army Penal Code.

Lies Circulated About Allied Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Light is thrown upon hitherto unexplained references to German intrigue in the ranks of the Italian Army by an official dispatch received here today from Rome.

"An investigation," says the dispatch, "has brought to light the most treacherous ruse resorted to by the enemy in order to undermine the morale of our soldiers immediately before the inauguration of the present offensive. On Oct. 20 the enemy succeeded in smuggling through our lines and caused to be distributed in specified sectors thousands of forged copies of Il Giornale d'Italia Il Corriere della Sera, in which were reported tumults and rebellions in Naples, Florence, Sicily and Puglie, with hundreds of people killed in Tuscany by English soldiers firing upon women and children, and also describing French soldiers riding over the bodies of agitators, &c.

"It also was established that in certain sections Bulgarians and Croats, wearing Italian uniforms, penetrated among our troops, favored by a thick mist and the ability of speaking Italian perfectly, having studied at the Turin Military Academy, and ordered our soldiers through telephone communications to abandon important defensive positions, thereby causing great confusion and anxiety."

WOUNDED AND MAIMED PLEAD WITH THE ARMY

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Monday, Nov. 12.—Hope grows and the flame of it is catching hold of the fuel. It is useless to deny that there have been moments in which it languished and sank, but now we are on the line of the Piave, allied forces are in Italy, and hope, which is the lifeblood of armies, runs high.

The Piave, unlike the Tagliamento, is a real river, affording means to construct a very real line of defense. Where it crosses the plain the lines to the right of it have a clear field of fire of from 900 to 2,000 yards, even where the river succumbs to the commonest disease of the rivers of these parts, and shows itself largely as a bed of pebbles with a narrow stream of water brawling through the middle of it. We hold it as far north as Pederob ba, within the zone of the Fourth Army, while it yet runs among the foothills on the Trentino, and there the Alpini are on duty. In the extreme south the marshes which border the river on either hand from Zenson a Dona di Piave to the Adriatic are flooded, and therefore for the moment out of action.

The last three nights have witnessed those fireworks, volcanic mines—leaps of flame that made momentarily visible the great silhouette of the sodden landscape and great river, accompanied by the stunning detonations that died in diminishing echoes, and which betokened the destruction of bridges, as at point after point the last parties of cavalry and infantry of the rearguard came across, putting the river at last between the retiring army and the enemy.

Among them were the Fourth Bersaglieri, who crossed along the main road bridge. These were the men who made the house-to-house fight at Sacile. At Conegliano they fought another street action. They had barricaded the wide main street below the hill from which Castello surveys the plain. They had overturned a house or two across it for barricades and made further barriers with vehicles, furniture and the like. It is a gracious little city, famous for its wine, but costlier stuff than wine was cheap in its streets, when the enemy showed before the barricades and machine guns stammered from the houses in whose frescoed walls loopholes had been cut. The Bersaglieri had never ceased from fighting and marching since they left the Isonzo, but here again they counterattacked with the bayonet.

The cavalry—what was left of it—crossed further south. They, too, had been at work since the retreat. The horses had not lasted as well as the men. There was not a squadron that had not been in action almost every day. They formed a screen across a width of country cultivated as intensively as the Nile Valley. The crops are harvested, but mulberries and vines formed hedges between the fields, hampering the movements of the mounted men and blinding their vision, so that every contract with the enemy's horse had almost the suddenness of an ambush.

The lines upon the Piave are of course not new. They belong to those precautions which Cadorna never failed to take, and of late days many thousands of men have been at work upon them elaborating and adding to them. I saw yesterday the scheme of the means of defense on a certain sector of which lacked nothing of completeness.

The noxious propaganda which enemy agents have been conducting among the Italian soldiers had its effect in this retirement, but it is easy to exaggerate the number of elements in the army which were infected. I fancy life is now pretty hard for the members of those units which broke and let the Germans through to Caporetto. The third and Fourth Armies have never wavered at any point.

A counter propaganda in favor of the Allies has been organized and is being put into effect. Part of it is intrusted to detachment of the wounded and incapacitated in the war. These broken men are along the Piave, lifting their voices among the comrades with whom they once lifted their arms, and the effect of their work is surprising. All have volunteered for the work and among them are many partially injured men who have done their utmost to be first accepted for more active service.

Venetian Plain Devastated.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Yesterday the enemy, consisting, as far as I can ascertain, of Austrians, crossed the Piave upon flats between two railway bridges, now destroyed, which connect Zenson and the Port of Ruaro and Mestres. The village of Zenson stands a couple of hundred yards from the river this side of their crossing place, and their preliminary cannonade has reduced it to ruins.

They have been advancing across the evacuated country at the speed at which the Italian rearguards retired, feeling their way over the roads and halting to make good broken-down bridges and the rest of the ruins which the Italians had prepared in their path.

Upon all that genial land which intervenes between Treviso and the Piave the footprint of war has been stamped deep. It was a country powdered with villages and bristling with those tall, slender campaniles which are characteristic of North Italy—the bell towers of churches which are descendants of the old Venetian watchtowers along their prairie-infested coast. Now the villages have spilled their inhabitants westward. Many have been shelled flat lest the retreating army should be using them as observation points. So many churches have suffered ruin in this war that it is probably banal to protest, but the plain of Venice without its campaniles is like a woman without her hair.

Upon the night of Nov. 11 the enemy crossed the Piave at Zenson. The river here makes a bend and shows a channel clear of water from bank to bank. They answered the Italian fire as they approached with a strong barrage, under cover of which they threw their pontoons and came over, forcing the defenders on the west bank to fall back. They took up their positions calculated to enable them to constitute a regular bridgehead; that is, they endeavored to occupy the outskirts of Zenson to inclose an area around their landing post which they could defend while the remainder of their forces crossed in their turn.

It is an object lesson in the real danger of the Piave positions and of the fact that a fordable river in itself is not a real obstacle to a determined enemy. The enemy failed to make good his bridgehead, for the Italian counterattack returned promptly and took him on both flanks of half held positions. Shrapnel fire and a series of determined infantry attacks forced him to fall back to the shore of the river,

WEDGE IMPERILS ARMIES OF ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

towns of Primolano, in the Sugana Valley, and Feltre, west of the Upper Piave River, is announced today by Army Headquarters. The communication follows:

In the Sette Communi our troops took by storm Italian hill positions deeply covered with snow, to the east of Asiago, and the fortified work on Monte Lisser. Primolano and Feltre are in our possession.

There has been artillery firing along the Lower Piave.

Fierce Fighting at Zenson Crossing.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 14.—There was severe fighting when the enemy crossed the Piave on pontoons near Zenson with a number of machine guns. The Italians rushed him in a cluster of houses near the west bank of the river, where he was being held at last accounts.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Tuesday, Nov. 13, (delayed.)—The Piave line still holds. In the main against heavy and continuous artillery fire from the eastern bank and the efforts of the Austro-Germans to cross the stream. These efforts have not taken the proportions of a general movement, but several battalions crossed the river on pontoons near Zenson. The Italian artillery concentrated its fire on the raiding parties, either destroying them in mid-stream or pushing them back on the river bank. The fighting here was desperate and sanguinary. Men who have returned from the batteries along the Piave say the German fire is extremely heavy, but from middle calibre guns.

Chief attention is now directed toward the eastern sector of the Trentino front, where it runs across the Asiago plateau to the Upper Piave River. The enemy is making demonstrations down there, either a diversion or the prelude to a heavy attack on the Asiago plateau.

ITALIAN FRONT'S NEW PERIL.

Significance of Teuton Drive in Northern Mountain Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The vigor with which the Austro-German invaders are pressing their advance against the mountain sectors of the new Italian line of defense is regarded in Washington as constituting a most threatening menace to the retention of the Venetian plains section of the Piave River.

The defense of this mountain sector between Feltre on the Upper Piave and Asiago in the Sette Communi has been stubbornly conducted by the Italian Army operating in that sector. But it has not been strong enough to hold back the advance of the German columns advanced in the great encircling movement from the north. The story of the present week has marked the loss of several important points in this mountain section each day, and the advance of the Germans along four main routes from the Trentino and the Cadore is steadily reaching a line that may soon make the line of the Lower Piave untenable for the Italian forces.

The gains by the Austro-German forces and the resultant withdrawal of Italian forces from part of the Sette Communi region, reported today, means, according to military experts, that before the end of the present week the invaders will have taken possession of half of the pivotal quadrilateral of strategically important territory marked on the map by a string drawn around the points of Feltre-Asiago-Bassano-Vicor.

This southward advance of the Germans through the mountains not only

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GOVERNMENTS JOIN TO USE MORE SILVER

America and England Agree to Buy 100,000,000 Ounces Next Year, in Installments.

WILL RESULT IN A CORNER

Expected That Price Will Be Fixed —Great Demand the World Over for Silver for Coins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—An agreement has been entered into by the United States and Great Britain as a war measure to make a larger use of silver coinage. The two Governments will, therefore, buy jointly, in regular monthly installments, bullion to the amount of at least 100,000,000 ounces during the coming fiscal year. Inasmuch as silver has gradually risen in price, and now enjoys a rising market, there is an expectation that when the Government begins to buy the market will stiffen and the necessity will appear for employing the price-fixing law to control the situation that might arise.

It is understood that the two Governments have agreed that of the proposed purchase 60,000,000 ounces shall be for the United States and 40,000,000 for Great Britain.

There is now a comparatively small amount of silver bullion in the United States Treasury. Today's Treasury statement shows that the Government holds a total of 491,868,000 coined silver dollars, and only $7,826,000 worth of bullion.

The arrangement contemplates the increase of subsidiary coinage, and will not have any appreciable influence on the financial situation, the transaction having in view mainly convenience in a more available small currency.

The new war taxes have created a demand for an unprecedented quantity of minor coins, and there has been a small-coin famine in some parts of the country. The Government is now coining 3,000,000 one-cent pieces daily, in order to catch up with this new demand. The Philadelphia Mint is running day and night and Sundays.

The complaint is made that the Sub-Treasuries are unable to supply the normal silver needs of the large cities, and it is not unlikely that the present plan to buy silver will be enlarged within a few months in order to meet adequately the increasing demand for small currency. The Sub-Treasuries state that it would help the situation if the large department stores, which are always fearful at this time of year of not having enough small change, would graduate their needs to a daily basis, so that the mints could supply the Sub-Treasuries with a daily quota of coins and the banks get from day to day what would be fairly needed for their customers. Instead of this, there are continually very large demands for amounts to take care of the future, and these prevent a reasonable distribution of silver coins in proportion to daily requirements.

Would Mean a Silver Corner.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A Government "corner" on all silver produced in the United States within the next year is planned jointly by American and British officials to prevent the competition of purchases by other foreign Governments from raising prices to the point where coinage becomes unprofitable.

Representatives of the two Governments are conferring with leading silver producers on proposed contracts under which the Governments would virtually control the silver market for a year at a price somewhat lower than the prevailing rate of 86 cents an ounce.

This plan does not contemplate the cutting off of supply to jewelers and other users of silver, since the Government would use only part of the metal under contract for coinage, and would release the rest for normal industrial purposes. One of the chief results would be to place restrictions on the acquisition of silver by Oriental countries, where a greatly enlarged demand for silver coins has been caused by commercial activities of the war.

More than 74,000,000 ounces of silver were produced in the United States in 1916, and this year's output promises to be greater. Director of the Mint Baker's report shows that the Government used 13,314,000 ounces for coinage during the year ended June 30, and probably will use 20,000,000 ounces this year. Great Britain needs quantities of silver for coins, particularly in India, where comparatively little currency is circulated.

Reports reached the mint today that an acute shortage of small silver coins existed in the Philippines, and that the Christmas shopping season would make the condition worse. All mints are working twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, to increase the output of "change," including one-cent pieces, for which war activities and war taxes have caused a strong demand.

More Expected by Dealers.

Local silver merchants said yesterday that the agreement reported between the United States and British Treasury officials in regard to their silver purchases had been expected for several weeks. The visit of Lord Reading to this country was thought to be connected with the arrangement, as the question of supplying India with sufficient silver, as well as the problem afforded by the increased demand for silver coins to pay the troops, was known to have received careful study in London.

The silver dealers in touch with Washington were inclined to believe that the presence of the two Governments as buyers would practically control prices for silver, while the aggregate of their purchases would absorb fully three-quarters of the metal likely to be turned out on this side of the water next year. Production is estimated to be running at the rate of about 130,000,000 ounces a year, including 90,000,000 in the United States, the balance coming from Canada, South America, and Mexico.

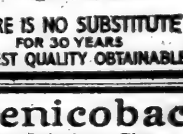
It was reported in the silver bullion trade yesterday that the United States Treasury was making preparations to send large quantities of silver to France in order to help the French Government increase the supplies of small coin which the soldiers would need.

The prospect of a silver shortage is expected to stimulate production, especially in Mexico, where numerous mines, once active, have been partly, if not completely, closed down for years. The American Smelting and Refining Company is the largest single producer in this country, with an output of about 35,000,000 ounces a year; the by-product of copper and lead mining and smelting. Mexico was the largest silver producing country before the political disturbances unsettled the mining industry.

Germans Sell Plant Here?

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—The firm of the Deutsche Waffen and Munitions Fabrik of Berlin, according to the Frankfurter eZitung, has sold its American works at Philadelphia.

The price paid was more than 15,000,000 marks, which, the newspaper says, is largely in excess of the original value of the plant, and includes profit on exchange.



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Patri-Ox Pajamas (White Mercerized Oxford) with army flap pockets and the spruce swing of an Officer's Blouse; exclusive

URGE BLASTING RAIDERS' BASES

Allied Officers Propose a Big Campaign Against German Airdromes in Belgium.

NOT KEEN FOR REPRISALS

Prefer the Destruction of "Hornets' Nests" as a Means of Stopping London Attacks.

WANT BIGGER OPERATIONS

Aggressive Policy by Entente Air Fleets Called Best Means of Disconcerting Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—"The best way to prevent German air raids is by 'smoking out the hornets' nests,' that is, by destroying the German airdromes in Belgium," said a Belgian staff officer with whom I was sitting a few days ago in a hotel at a small coast town near Nieuport.

Our conversation had been interrupted by a sudden drone overhead, like the hum of giant bees, quickly drowned by the thunder of guns all around us.

"Gothas going to bomb London, Dunkirk or Calais," said the officer. "At this season they pass over here every fine night. Our anti-aircraft batteries always fire on them, but they fly so fast and so high, seven to ten thousand feet, at least, that it is very rare to bring one down.

"You Americans seem to be paying very great attention to aviation. Don't be misled by any wild talk about reprisals on German towns, which the military authorities will only adopt if compelled by public clamor. If you want to prevent air raids you must concentrate your efforts against the hornets' nests.

Calls Reprisals Unsatisfactory.

The officer's theory sounded reasonable, so I asked for further explanations. His argument was simple.

"Firstly," he said, "reprisals are objectionable from the moral viewpoint of the Allies. If a man throws a stone at your mother, would you defend her by throwing two stones at his mother?

"Secondly, reprisals are in a military sense unsatisfactory. To reach even the nearer German towns, such as Karlsruhe, Cologne or Frankfort, allied planes must pass over a wide belt of German-held territory, French, Belgian or Alsatian, which they are reluctant to bomb. It is just this hundred miles of land that gives Paris immunity from raids as compared with London.

"Overland planes can be observed continually. Their advance can be signaled and preparations made to attack them in the air. To bomb German towns properly would require much larger air forces, both of bombers and of battleplanes to protect them, than the results would warrant. We should be playing the Germans' game. Germany's whole object is to make us disdirect a big part of our air fleet from the actual battle line.

"Exactly the same thing applies to my third point, that it is wrong to send a strong force of battle planes back to England for London's protection. That is just what Germany is playing for. Fourthly, anti-aircraft batteries are inadequate. No one will dispute that.

"Finally, bombing airdromes from which raiders can start is not only logical, but perfectly feasible. The idea is not bomb one or two of them now and there from time to time, but to concentrate all our efforts against them and never rest until we have destroyed them utterly."

Airdromes Easy to Photograph.

That sounded good, but I wanted further confirmation. I got it the next day from a flight Captain in charge of the aviation photographic service on the Belgian front, which I was visiting. This officer has a high reputation and wide practical experience in all branches of aviation, as his row of decorations—Belgian, French, and British—bears witness. He said:

"There are two points to be determined. First, can we locate the German airdromes? Second, can we smash them when located? As regards the first, let me tell you, of all the air photographic work, spotting airdromes is the easiest. Here is a photograph showing the characteristic shape of the hangars and the general disposition of a field. Even from a great height, where the risk to the photographer is trifling, no mistake is possible.

"You suggest that the Germans can alter the shape of their airdromes or try camouflage. As an aerial photographer, and the British and French will bear me out, I tell you camouflage cannot deceive us long or sufficiently. Sooner or later the trick becomes obvious.

"By air photography we can locate every airdrome positively. Mind you, all the airdromes from which London is raided, to say nothing of the centres for German planes used on the Flanders battle front, are in Belgium. To force them to move to Germany would increase their difficulties a hundredfold. Moreover, we could follow them there.

"Now, as to the question of destruction, if the Allies concentrated their whole bombing activities on airdromes, one of two things would happen: Either we should destroy the hangars, airplanes, local supplies, rail heads, and crew shelters—the latter point being important, as airmen take a long time to train, and once a pilot's nerve is affected he is useless—or to prevent us the enemy would be compelled to withdraw an undue force of battleplanes from the front for protection. That would be the precise advantage in our favor that the Germans are trying to obtain by raiding London.

Wants Policy of Initiative.

"In both cases we should be imposing our attack on the enemy, not accepting his initiative. There has been too much of that in this war already. If the Allies had followed Napoleon's policy of initiative, things would have been very different today.

"By bombing airdromes you destroy the air raid evil at its source. Reprisals, battleplane defense at home and anti-aircraft batteries are merely palliatives, like treating the symptoms of a malady and neglecting its real causes.

"His argument convinced me, but subsequent thought led to the query: 'If this plan is so obvious, why have not the allied army authorities adopted it?' I discussed this later with Belgian, French, and British officers in the aviation and other services. Here is the sum total of my conclusions:

First, the army does it, but does not do it enough. The British constantly bomb German airdromes, but only some of them, with limited forces and only from time to time. Second, the army does not always do the obvious and logical thing. Army rulers do not always agree on a policy to be followed. They are hampered by tradition or by political considerations due to popular pressure. The case of Kitchener and explosive shells is an outstanding instance among many.

Third, a General commanding an army or a division, is naturally obsessed by the purely military side of his operations. There is a battery or munition dump he wishes to have blown up, a railhead or junction to be destroyed, a concentration of troops to be attacked and thrown into confusion or stores to be destroyed. He sends bombers out on these jobs in order that the task before him may be facilitated.

Local advantages, no doubt, are thus gained, but railroads can be repaired, men concentrated afresh, stores and munitions resupplied and batteries replaced. Meantime the German bombing planes are doing the same behind his lines and the Gothas are raiding London, the former nullifying his own advantages and the latter bidding fair to force him to divert his air forces, whether he will or not, to reprisals on German towns. He is not bold and up-to-date enough to take a wider view, to realize that if he can destroy the German airplanes he will "put out the enemy's eyes" and his advantages will be multiplied enormously.

Finally, aviation is a new arm in war. Even now the British are only just making an independent air ministry, and by the nature of things the practical aviation leaders are young and consequently of inferior rank. It is difficult for them to impress their views, however, backed by expert knowledge and personal experience, on their less well informed superiors. There are still too many obsolete methods, too much tradition in old Europe.

It has been America's pride to "scrap" what is obsolete in favor of more up-to-date and better things. According to opinion here she must scrap the ideas of reprisals and aerial activities that balance and nullify each other. She must concentrate her effort and use her influence with the Allies to induce them to follow her example, on sticking at the enemy's airbases and smoking out the hornets' nests. Thus and thus only can be won the absolute "mastery of the air" with all that it implies.

GERMANS REPULSED AT PASSCHENDAELE

Attempt to Retake the Town From Canadians Results in Severe Check.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Germans met with a complete defeat at the hands of the British yesterday in Flanders, the War Office reports. An attempt to recapture the ground recently won by the British near Passchendaele was repulsed.

The official bulletin says:

Following upon the increased activity of their artillery, already noted, the Germans yesterday afternoon attacked the positions held by our troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely.

There is nothing further to report.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

Since the capture of Passchendaele on Nov. 6, great hostile artillery activity has been directed against the village and the portion of the main ridge held by us in its vicinity. After our successful attack on Saturday the hostile shelling steadily increased in intensity on the whole of this important area, culminating in the early morning of Tuesday in a concentrated bombardment of great vilocence on our forward positions. Our own artillery replied effectively, but the heavy hostile shelling continued.

At 4:30 P. M. yesterday the enemy's bombardment once more became intense, and the attack reported in this morning's official statement was launched. His infantry attempted to advance along the line of the Westroosbeke road; our artillery again opened fire, and combined with the fire of our infantry, completely broke up his attack. Our line is intact.

The hostile artillery has been active during the day on the battlefront. We improved our line slightly during the night northwest of Passchendaele.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Artillery actions occurred north of the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Apremont Forest. North of Berry-au-Bac one of our patrols, after an engagement this morning, brought back prisoners and a machine gun. In addition, one of our detachments entered German trenches west of Cornillet, and after having explored the position, destroyed shelters and captured material, returned intact to its own lines.

An enemy airplane was brought down in aerial combat in the region of Dammarie. The two aviators were made prisoner.

The day report says:

The artillery was very active last night on the right bank of the Meuse. (Verdun front.)

French detachments made a number of successful raids, particularly southeast of St. Quentin, east of of Sapigneul and at Chaume Wood, and brought back ten prisoners.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. (via London.)—The War Office statement today had this to say of operations on the western front:

There were no large fighting operations. In Flanders the artillery firing did not again revive until evening, when it reached considerable intensity near Dixmude and north of Passchendaele.

STORM TROOPS CUT TO PIECES.

German Counterattack on Passchendaele Was a Violent Effort.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 14.—The enemy made a strong, determined effort yesterday to drive us out of Passchendaele. His troops were massed in the neighborhood of Wesroosebeke, and advanced under the protection of a violent barrage from the cross roads north of Passchendaele.

Our men sent up S O S signals, and our guns at once opened fire upon the enemy's assembly places and tracks with intense and destructive concentration. Our machine gunners also swept the ground of approach with streams of bullets and scythed down the ranks of German storm troops. Their foremost waves seem to have been shattered, and only small bodies were able to approach our trenches, where they were repulsed after violent fighting.

This attack does not come as a surprise. It is clear from what our prisoners have said that the German command was seriously chagrined by the loss of Passchendaele, and by the failure of immediate action to recapture it. The importance of this crest of the ridge, giving observation over the low country beyond, makes the German higher command deeply anxious to regain it, even at a great sacrifice of life.

For some days past the Germans have been shelling all our ground, not only on the ridge itself, but also around Frezenburg and Inverness Copse, and all the roads beyond Ypres with great ferocity. At night, after intense counterbattery firing with high explosives, they have used gas shells against our guns. They have also brought up high level guns, and directed them against Ypres and other places behind our lines.

They have some advantage in artillery over our positions at Passchendaele owing to the distribution of their guns, which can enfilade the crest from two sides, but their infantry cannot make any counterattack without assembling on a narrow neck of ground north of Passchendaele Village, where they are likely to be caught again, as yesterday, by our bombardment. For both sides the place is still a caldron and the firing about it is very fierce.

It is not easy to induce the German soldiers to come out in counterattacks, judging from the words of an officer who is a prisoner. The men are in a mutinous spirit against the continual slaughter in their ranks, and even the officers themselves have in recent battles run back and taken cover in dugouts, leaving their companies to noncommissioned officers. That, however, is the demoralization of men already nerve broken by shelling, and may not be true of the fresh divisions brought up for new attacks.

U-BOATS SINK SHIPS ONCE GERMAN OWNED

The Brazilian Steamers Acary and Guanyba Are Sent to the Bottom.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14. — German newspapers announce that the Brazilian steamers Acary and Guanyba have been sunk by submarines.

The Acary was formerly the Ebernberg of Bremen and the Guanyba was formerly the Hohonstaufen of the Hamburg-American Line.

GERMANS ARE TOLD BRITAIN IS IN WANT

School Children Are Taught That English Feel Scarcity Like Teutons.

SOLIDERS STILL WELL FED

Forbidden to Tell Civilians of Their Better Rations — Fear of American Air Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—"The German Army is still well fed, but the civilian population is made to suffer for it. Soldiers at home on leave now are forbidden to tell what they have to eat, but most of them are extremely dissatisfied with civilian fare when at home."

Thus a resident of Berlin has informed your correspondent. There has been considerable dissatisfaction and discussion in the German press over the food question recently, but it must not be supposed that the army is underfed or that there is any talk of civilians starving. The Cologne Volkeszeitung states that grave mistakes have been made over the food question, and that von Waldow may have to resign as food dictator.

A view apparently prevalent in Germany is that the only reason the war continues is England's desire to starve Germany. A young girl just arrived from Germany told your correspondent that she was taught at school that food in England was as scarce as in Germany, that everything was issued in England on cards, that corn had only grown a foot high in England, and that all the churches were shut because the people were so wicked.

Sick children, or those up to the age of 3 years, in Germany are allowed a quarter of a liter of milk a day, the girl said, and children up to the age of 6 years are allowed a quarter of a liter of skim milk, which in towns is little better than water. The butter is commonly known as "soft soap," and tastes absolutely rancid. The weekly allowance of it has just been reduced from fifty to thirty grams, about one ounce. When it was rumored some months ago that the butter allowance would be reduced the authorities at once announced that the total of fatty substances would not be lessened, so the allowance of margarine, which is hardly eatable, has been increased twenty grams weekly.

There has been an increasing demand all over the country that the allowance of potatoes be increased from seven to ten pounds per week, especially in the thickly populated industrial districts, where vegetables are unprocurable. A small cauliflower costs three marks.

BRITISH LOSE 2 SHIPS OFF PALESTINE COAST

Destroyer and Small Monitor Sunk by Submarine—Allenby Drives Turks Five Miles.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A British destroyer and a small monitor which were operating in conjunction with the British army in Palestine have been sunk by a submarine. A total of 38 men from the two vessels are missing.

An official statement issued tonight says:

"One of His Majesty's destroyers and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine whilst co-operating with the army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer and twenty-six from the monitor."

Previous to this announcement had been made that the British forces had driven back the Turks five miles. The official statement says:

Colonel Allenby reports at 11 P. M. yesterday that after stiff fighting on the 12th with Turkish forces which had attempted to take new positions on the Wadi-Supereir, twelve miles north of Ascalan, the enemy were driven on the 13th by a combined attack of our mounted troops and infantry from this position and forced to retire a distance of five miles to the Wadi-Surar, eight miles south of Jaffa. Our troops captured the enemy's strongly intrenched posts at Mesmiyeh, Katrah, and Mughar with magnificent dash, and now hold the line from El Tineh, on the east, through Katrah and Yebnah to the sea.

Full details of the captures are not yet available, but one mounted division alone reports having taken 1,100 prisoners, 14 machine guns, and 2 guns.

The Turkish forces in Mesopotamia having withdrawn thirty to fifty miles north of Tekrit, the British returned to their original positions, according to the plans made before the Tekrit advance, says an official statement issued by the War Office.

The official statement says:

Our forces after most successful actions at Tekrit on the 5th and 6th remained at that place until the 8th, the whole of the Turkish forces opposed to them having been withdrawn thirty to fifty miles northward, with the exception of a small detachment at Sharaimje.

The clearance of the battlefield and the removal or destruction of everything of value having been accomplished, our troops returned to their original positions according to plans drawn up prior to their advance.

"The keynote of our operations in the eastern theatre," said General F. B. Maurice today, "is the defeat of von Falkenhayn's preparations for the recapture of Bagdad. General Maude's latest move up the Tigris succeeded in destroying the Turkish stores of ammunition piled up for this enterprise. Having accomplished this, Maude has now fallen back to his old position, as there is no point in prolonging communications to no purpose.

"Meanwhile, General Allenby has been striking a powerful blow on the Palestine front. The forces opposing Allenby have been very roughly handled. They have lost half of their effectives and must be reinforced from the arm which von Falkenhayn has been preparing at Aleppo for the Bagdad attack."

PREDICTS A WANING OF WAR ZEAL HERE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—The semi-official Nieuwe Courant, commenting on the general war situation, says that even American enthusiasm has its limits.

"It would be crazy to imagine," says the paper, "that the American business world will remain eternally optimistic and self-sacrificing about the war."

The Courant adds that when America declared war there were still hopes for further military deeds from revolutionary Russia, which were not fulfilled. The paper says that America's "delusions" must soon be destroyed.

"Seen in this light," it continues, "Mr. Lansing's declaration to the French journalists about the situation in Russia and Italy is comprehensible. But America is doing her best by sending Colonel House to Europe to discover how to win the war."

The paper remarks that China does not seem overjoyed about the American-Japanese agreement, and that this is understandable, as both powers negotiated about their influence in China without consulting China, and this shows that "trampling on and humiliating the weak are also the weapons of those who declare they are fighting for the rights of the small peoples of the earth." The Courant says China cannot do much against this, and has had to content herself with protests, but that in Japan the people also are not satisfied, and from the Japanese press it may be assumed that they consider too many concessions have been made to America.

NEUTRALS AGREEING TO TERMS FOR SHIPS

Concessions on Both Sides in Their Bargain to Get Supplies From Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Under the new agreements between the United States and the Northern European neutrals by which the American export bars are lowered and neutral merchant ships now idle in port return to active service, the neutrals will be supplied with the necessaries of life according to their need. It will be a give-and-take proposition and concessions will be made by both sides.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries undertake so far as possible to curtail their exports to Germany of iron ore, meat, fish, dairy products, and fats, and have agreed that nothing sent by the United States will be re-exported in kind or used in the place of material sent into Germany.

Foodstuffs as well as other commodities in this country owned by the neutrals will be sold to the United States, and the requirements of these countries will be met by apportionment as they show the need. Commodities sent abroad will be carried in the ships of the countries supplied, together with food for the Belgians and in some cases foodstuffs and other materials for allied countries.

The Dutch ships now in harbor on this side of the Atlantic will discharge their cargoes, much of which is grain which has deteriorated almost to the point of decay.

Compact for Scandinavia.

Members of the Swedish Mission and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, representing the Norwegians, called at the State Department today and reached an understanding which, while far from meeting all of the demands of either side, was acceptable to both. It was agreed that the question of supply should not cover foodstuffs alone, but where the need was shown clothing and materials for manufacture as well.

For some time the European neutrals have felt that they were harshly used by this country through some of its measures, and it is hoped that the new agreements will bring about a better feeling. Strong representations were made showing the desperate position in which some of the people were placed, and the impossibility of shutting off at once all exports to Germany. Denmark's position is extremely difficult owing to her geographical situation, but hardly more so than that of Holland, through whose ports must go all supplies for Belgium.

It has been pointed out that the Rotterdam dock workers would hardly relish unloading ships for Belgian relief while they and their families had not enough to eat. Norway has little to give Germany except fish, as her nickel production has been virtually stopped through the destruction of the mines and machinery by fire.

Details of the task of allotting and shipping the supplies to the neutrals are yet to be worked out. Regular schedules of sailings will have to be made up, the question of priority being arranged with due consideration given to the most urgent needs.

To Get German Commodities.

It is understood that the first shipments to Holland will be in the ratio of one-third for the Dutch and two-thirds for Belgian relief. This will be carried in Dutch bottoms, which will bring back to this country some of the German commodities now held in Rotterdam and Amsterdam for the account of American owners.

Another situation that has been cleared up is the question of examination of cargoes. Under the new arrangement the ships will obtain clearance papers at American ports which will give them an unbroken voyage to their destination. Under an arrangement with the British Government the examination at the port of sailing will be accepted without a call at Halifax, thus saving many days' time and making that much more tonnage available.

The members of the Norweglan mission, except Dr. Nansen, have sailed for home, and the Swiss went a week ago. While Joost van Vollenhoven, head of the Dutch mission, is on his way to Holland, it is said he will return after he has made personal report to his Government. The two other members of the Dutch mission are here, as are the two Swedish Commissioners. They will aid the American officials in putting the agreement into operation.

Names War Insurance Advisers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Two members of the Advisory Board for the administration of soldiers' and sailors' insurance were appointed today by Secretary McAdoo. They are W. A. Fraser of Omaha, Neb., President of the Woodmen of the World, and Professor James W. Glover of the University of Michigan, an insurance expert. A third member is to be appointed.

REMOVE 9 TEACHERS FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Board of Education Sustains Committee's Action Against De Witt Clinton Instructors.

SUSPEND 3, TRANSFER 6

Heated Argument Over Question of Loyalty Results in 33 Members Voting Against T. W. Churchill.

The meeting of the Board of Education yesterday resulted in a heated argument over the suspension of three teachers of the De Witt Clinton High School on charges of "holding views subversive of good discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship" and of the recommendation that six teachers from the same school be transferred to other high schools "for the good of the service." Ex-President Thomas W. Churchill said the charges against the teachers were indefinite and he did not believe the stigma of disloyalty ought to be put on the teachers before the charges were publicly announced. The recommendation to approve the action of the High School Committee was finally passed, after much discussion, by a vote of 33 to 1, Mr. Churchill being the only member to vote against it.

The six teachers and the schools to which they are transferred are as follows: Morris Barash, instructor of mathematics to Commercial High School; Joseph Jablowoner, instructor of mathematics, to New Utrecht High School; Israel Mirsky, instructor of mathematics, to Boys' High School; Cornelia V. Cleaveland, instructor in English, to Bryant High School; Charles Ham, English instructor, to Stuyvesant High School, and Michael Kurz, teacher of French, to Boys' High School.

The teachers suspended last Tuesday were Thomas Mufson, A. Henry Schneer and Samuel Schmalhausen. They were told that charges would be served on them calling for their appearance next Tuesday before the Committee on High Schools of which John Whalen is Chairman.

I. Montefiore Levy, a member of the Board of Education, who was not present at the meeting yesterday, said that while he had investigated the charges made against the three suspended teachers' he believed "inquisitorial" methods should be discouraged. He said it was unfortunate that while the three teachers bear excellent records and have served many years they have been suspended without pay and in a "summary fashion."

Mr. Levy said he understood that one the questions asked the teachers was whether they did not believe that the Prussian system of education, "which after all does achieve efficiency and does teach instinctive obedience," should be instituted in our school system. Mr. Levy said the question was improper, assuming something as a fact that must be proved and in addition, inasmuch as we are at war with Germany a teacher would be inclined to answer the question negatively.

"In today's NEW YORK TIMES the following question, said to have been asked of some of the teachers, appears: 'Don't you believe that the Jewish students, especially the Russians, need to be disciplined out of their individualism?' This assumes a state of facts which should be proved. Of a dozen teachers, six would answer one way and six another. The modern trend of education is to develop individuality. If we wish to create a lot of dummies we might as well use some mechanical method of turning out students, thus standardizing all the pupils and crushing their individuality. What chance would Lincoln have had if he had been disciplined out of his individualistic tendencies?"

The meeting of the board was opened by President Willcox reading a long statement, which said the Teachers' Council, an organization representing all teachers' societies, had, on his suggestion, determined to investigate and report on the question of loyalty in the schools. He also read a resolution passed at a meeting of teachers of the De Witt Clinton High School condemning as "undemocratic, unprofessional in motive, subversive of the proper spirit in the school system, and autocratic," the remarks of Mr. Whalen, in which he declared that if the disturbances of the high school students in protest against the longer school day did not cease he would close the schools.

In the debate on the transfer of the teachers, which followed Mr. Willcox's remarks, John Martin, a member of the board, thought it would be well to restore the suspended teachers till a report was received from the Teachers' Council. This was opposed on the ground that Dr. Tildsley's investigation was sufficient. Mr. Churchill objected to the transfer because the charges were "vague and indefinite," and in reply Dr. Tildsley said he found that one teacher was opposed to the sale of Liberty bonds on the ground that money for the war should be raised by taxing increased profits.

"I also found that a pupil in the De Witt Clinton High School," he added, "had written a letter in the form of a composition in which he attacked President Wilson, and when I asked another teacher what he would do about such a letter he said he would report it to the Principal. We want teachers to be positive in their Americanism, and these teachers are neutral in that regard. There is no personal charge of disloyalty against any of the transferred teachers, but we feel that their viewpoint will be greatly changed and improved by scattering them among different High schools."

Arthur S. Somers said: "Night after night preachment by high school teachers is spreading sedition and conspiracy. The conditions which obtain in some of the schools are plainly shown by the fact that not enough money was collected in them to buy even one fifty-dollar Liberty bond. We shall be remiss in our duty to our children and to the Government if we do not safeguard the coming generation by teaching loyalty and the relations which must exist between citizens and the Government."

Following is a list of some of the questions the teachers say they were asked during the course of the inquiry:

Should not a teacher inculcate instinctive obedience to superiors, no matter what the acts of the superior officers may be?

What is your opinion of the Bolsheviki?

Do you believe in revolution?

Are teachers qualified to criticise superiors?

Do you believe in internationalism?

Do you think a teacher ought to impose his views on pupils?

Is there not a presumption that whatever is right?

Would you rather have Hillquit or Roosevelt for Mayor?

What would you do if a boy called President Wilson a murderer?

Do you accept Hillquit's treasonable utterances?

Does not the critical attitude in children need suppression?

Would you be willing for the boys in your class to discuss Liberty bonds pro and con?

In the matter of the longer day, should the teachers have been consulted?

The relation of the longer school day to the efficiency of the teachers will be considered at a meeting to be held this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It is believed that the trouble in the school will be a subject of discussion.

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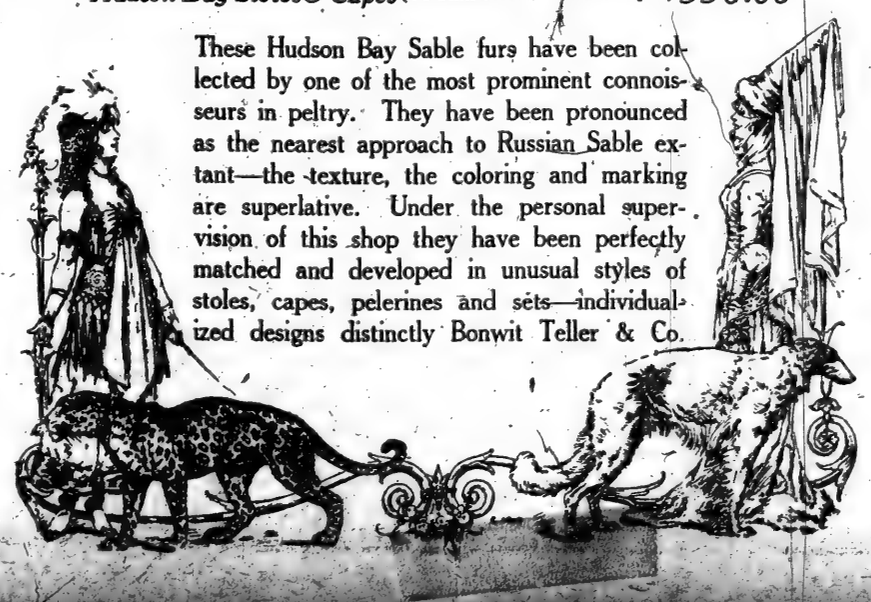

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SALE OF CHINESE BROCADES, PORCELAINS, RUGS AND PAINTINGS, (gathered in Peking and Kyoto by Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson,) today, Thursday, November 15, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 688 Park Ave. Entire profits applied to extending New York City school lunch service, which The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor desires to enlarge as rapidly as possible.

Under-nourishment and malnutrition are undermining the physical condition of many of the public school children of New York and nullifying the labor of teachers. The Board of Health estimates that last Winter more than 100,000 New York school children suffered from under-feeding. Conditions this Fall, including the increasing cost of food, are far worse than a year ago. The present school lunch system is inadequate.

SUPERVISED BY MISS CHILDS.

FIRST DRAFT CLASS TO EXCEED 2,000,000

Congress Likely to Include Men Who Have Become 21 Since Law Was Enacted.

QUESTIONNAIRE GIVEN OUT

Registrants Must Fill in Forms to be Divided Into Five Lots of Those Liable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Best available estimates indicate that the first of the five classes into which all draft registrants are to be divided will contain more than 2,000,000 men, subject for duty with the colors before any man in any other class will be called up.

It is regarded as practically certain that Congress will take up the question of extending the draft law to cover men who have attained the age of 21 since it was enacted. Should that be done, and provision made for the registration thereafter of every man as he reached that age, probably 600,000 would be added to Class 1 automatically by next March. In that event no present plans for the army would reach the men in Class 2.

Officials have already considered the possibility that Congress will decide to take in these additional young men. Some fair system by which they may be registered, classified, and assigned to places will be devised. New regulations, to be published shortly, probably will set a way in which this can be done.

New regulations governing passports for registered men become effective Nov. 20. After that date the nearest local board may issue passport permits without reference to district boards as is now required. Passports are not necessary to enter Canada.

As the first step in the new classification of selected men Provost Marshal General Crowder has directed local exemption boards to compile the information contained in their docket sheets and registration cards. The boards will need for this work from five to fifteen assistants, working from three days to two weeks, according to the size of the district.

The assistants must be volunteers trained for this class of work, and a call was sent out today by the Council of National Defense to its State Councils to procure the needed volunteers. High school teachers are suggested as the persons best adapted to meet the emergency.

Five Classes Announced.

The five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty—and those who are registered hereafter—are divided, and the order in which they will be called for service were officially announced today in the Provost Marshal General's questionnaire, which every registered man must fill out and file.

The order shows some change from the tentative draft published some time ago. Contrary to some published reports it does not exempt married men as a class, but it does place married men with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liables. In fact, the questionnaire indicates that only men of the first class will be called to the colors except in the gravest emergency.

The five official classifications of registrants follow:

CLASS I.

(A) Single man without dependent relatives.

(B) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

(C) Married man dependent on wife for support.

(D) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, saintly supported by income independent of his labor.

(E) Childless farm laborer.

(F) Unskilled industrial laborer. Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made. Registrants who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

CLASS II.

(A) Married man with children or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife,) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

(B) Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

(C) Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

(D) Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS III.

(A) Man with dependent children (not his own) but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

(B) Man with dependent, aged or infirm parents.

(C) Man with dependent, helpless brothers or sisters.

(D) County or municipal officer.

(E) Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

(F) Necessary Custom House clerk.

(G) Necessary employe of United States in transmission of the mails.

(H) Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

(I) Necessary employe in service of United States.

(J) Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(K) Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

(L) Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS IV.

(A) Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

(B) Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

(C) Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(D) Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS V.

(A) Officers, legislative, executive, or judicial, of the United States or of State, Territory, or District of Columbia.

(B) Regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

(C) Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

(D) Persons in military or naval service of United States.

(E) Alien enemy.

(F) Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

(G) Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

(H) Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

(I) Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Member of well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

Advisory Boards Organizing.

Legal and medical advisory boards now being organized in every community will aid the registrant in making his answers. He will indicate in what occupations he considers himself expert and from that list it is purposed to create separate groups of men trained in any particular trade or profession should the need arise for them.

The questions on the subject of dependents are framed to meet every possible circumstance and to draw out every bit of information that may be of value to the boards in fixing the class to which a man is to be assigned. No detail of the status of dependents, or of possible or actual outside sources of income, has been overlooked.

Seven days are allowed registrants after receipt of the questionnaire to fill it out and return it to the local board. The registrant, after filling in the inside of his questionnaire, indicates on the front the class to which he believes he should be assigned. If the board agrees, there is no further action necessary by either party until the individual comes due for military service and is called up for physical examination. If the board disagrees and places the registrant in another class, the machinery for appeal to the district board is set in motion automatically.

MOBILIZATION ORDERS SOON.

Rest of the First Draft Increment to be Called Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mobilization orders for the remainder of the national army men included in the first increment, held up pending completion of the camps and the receipt of a full supply of overcoats, will be issued within the next week or two, Secretary Baker said today that, as thousands of overcoats were being delivered daily, the supply soon would be sufficient for the men yet to be called.

With one or two exceptions the cantonments are nearly complete, and as the plans call for more buildings than are necessary to house the number of men drafted as yet, there will be plenty of room, even before all barracks are finished.

The men at the Northern cantonments were supplied with overcoats immediately on their arrival. At some of the Southern cantonments this was not considered necessary because of milder weather.

Even the ice cracks a smile when you serve

Club Cocktails

They go straight to the spot with a master blend, smooth as silk.

WILSON TO BLOCK RAILROAD STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

Judge Chambers declined to state what these results were, but the rumor is that the executives of the labor organizations agreed to the mediation features of the proposal, and it is inferred that the conference with the President which is planned for 2:30 P. M., Thursday, will have reference to the arbitration features of the proposed agreement.

It is understood that these labor executives are unwilling to commit their organizations unconditionally to arbitration, but that at the White House conference on the 22d the executives will be ready to discuss with the President some plan by which it is hoped an adjustment will be reached which will at least for the duration of the war prevent any interruption of railroad transportation.

"Most Serious Situation."

"Judge Chambers did not feel authorized to say what subjects would be discussed at the conference and declined even to intimate what results were anticipated. He regards the conference as involving a most serious situation, as the transportation problem is perhaps the most important one connected with the successful prosecution of the war measures of the Administration. The Switchmen's Union of North America, it is understood, has agreed to the mediation and arbitration proposals as a whole, and it is believed that that is the attitude also of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

"The proposal is to be submitted to the conference committee of managers of the railways, and it is anticipated that the railroad executives will agree to both mediation and arbitration."

The White House conference will consider the arbitration features of an agreement proposed in Cleveland on Thursday by Judge Chambers, who returned here today. It is understood that the labor executives are unwilling to commit their organizations unconditionally to arbitration, but an adjustment is hoped for which at least for the duration of the war will prevent any interruption of railroad transportation. The new demands, the railway managements say, will amount to $109,000,000 a year, and are more serious than the eight-hour demand of a year ago.

Trainmen's Leader Reticent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, when asked today what position the trainmen would take in reference to agreeing to arbitrate all questions of controversy during the war, declined to discuss this subject until after the meeting with President Wilson, but did intimate strongly that his organization was unqualifiedly opposed to the plan of arbitration provided for in the Newlands law.

Mr. Lee confirmed the report that a meeting of the four chief executives of the transportation brotherhoods with President Wilson was to take place on Nov. 22, and also confirmed the statement that the question of mediation and arbitration probably would be made the basis of discussion at the meeting. He stated that many thousand transportation employes of classes represented by his organization received only $2.67 for a day of eight hours, and that it was absolutely impossible for them to maintain the standard of living in effect prior to the war without a substantial increase in pay.

The labor leader insisted the trainmen were just as patriotic as any class of workmen, and that no fewer than 2,000 members of the brotherhood were today in the military or naval service. In order to insure 100 per cent. patriotism of workingmen, he said, they must be paid at rates that would keep them and their families from being hungry.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, denied that a meeting of the brotherhood would be held here this week to decide whether the firemen would join with the conductors and brakemen in their proposal to submit demands for large wage increases.

The general chairmen of the firemen's brotherhood, eastern association, last week appointed a sub-committee of six to represent the eastern division and take up the wage question with similar sub-committees, if appointed, representing the southeastern and western associations. The southeastern association will meet in Washington about Nov. 27 to consider the matter. The western association probably will meet at a later date.

ROAD MANAGERS TO CONFER.

Expected to Get Companies' Side Before the President.

Several railway officials left New York yesterday for Washington for the resumption today of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the freight rate case. An official of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee said that if the roads got the increases asked for, the increased revenues would scarcely pay the new wage increases asked by the conductors and trainmen.

The gathering of railroad managers for the rate hearing will bring a conference in Washington over the new demands of the brotherhoods. The brotherhood leaders are to meet the President on Nov. 22, and the railroad executives desire that he shall not then be unfamiliar with their side of the case. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, is Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, is a member of an advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. It is considered not unlikely that they will call to the President's attention the effect of further financial burdens upon the railroads at this time.

Another factor in the situation is that the demands of the train employes on all the roads for more money may hasten an application for higher rates by the Western and Southern railroads. The present rate case involves only the Eastern carriers.

Railroad men here issued a warning against the opinion held in some quarters in Washington that the brotherhoods' heads had promised not to strike while the country was at war. They said the labor leaders only had promised they would submit the question to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

The railroad managers admit they do not expect a strike or Government operation of the roads. They believe President Wilson will not permit a strike at this time. It was recalled yesterday that one of the methods discussed in 1916 for the prevention of the threatened strike was for the Government to call into the military service all the men operating trains and force them to stay on duty.

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Announce for To-day, Friday and Saturday an Important

Sale of 2,700 Men's Derbies and Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ A most unusual opportunity to secure a high-grade hat at much below its actual worth—for this reason: The manufacturer of one of America's best and most widely advertised hats, in going through his factory before stock taking, found on hand a large number of hats that were used as samples, together with a quantity of derbies and soft hats held for credit reasons. He offered them to us at a very low figure, and knowing as we do the sterling quality of these hats, we accepted.

The derbies are in Black and Brown; the soft hats are in all the wanted colorings. You never saw hats like these at $1.95 in your life!

None will be sent C. O. D., Exchanged, or On Approval.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

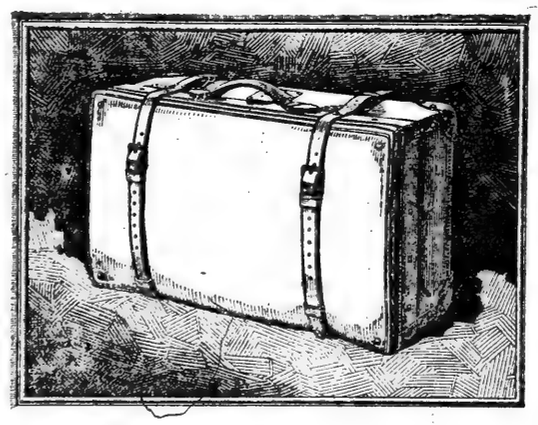
Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,250	5,500
5,500	10,000
7,500	11,500
35,000	53,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HUNT, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Last Day Today

If you want him to get those cigars "over there" by Christmas they must go today. And make sure he will enjoy them by sending

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"
Boxes of 25 and 50—$2.25 and up.
Where good cigars are sold.



THIS large Bellows-top Portmanteau will be favored by those who are avoiding the discomforts of railroad war-time trunk service.

The leather is specially selected and extra heavy cow hide. Oak tanned, and free from acid.

The frame is of square steel rods and heavy steel bands, welded, riveted and reinforced with stiff basswood.

The hand stitching is exceedingly close, with unusually heavy pure linen thread, hand waxed. The solid leather corner caps are brass-riveted, through copper washers. The large, easy handle is padded with cow hide. The locks are of solid brass, brass-riveted, and hold the case tightly closed. The handle loops are of solid brass. The straps are 1¼ inches wide, of harness leather.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

ESTABLISHED 1839 FINE LUGGAGE TRADE MARK Crouch & Fitzgerald NEW YORK

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street.

Comfort Shortens The Trip

An extra stretch of walking or an unusual day on the feet makes little difference to men and women who are careful in buying footwear.

Distances are shortened for the wearers of the DR. A REED CUSHION SHOE. Under foot at each step is the resilient buffer of felt and cork. It acts as a gentle spring and absorbs the shocks of walking.

No shoes are made in better style or handsomer than these. Most styles $7 to $9. You can be fitted at either store.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway at 37th Street.
12 Park Place Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO

McGIBBON & CO.

To help relieve Price pressure these exacting times, we will deduct DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT

from purchases as a DIRECT BENEFIT to every buyer.

Rare and New Goods

Bed Spreads of Cluny and Filet Laces.
Embroidered Heavy French Net Bed Sets.
Panels of Real and Imitation Cluny and Filet Laces
Window Curtains in Large Assortment of Lace, Plain and Fancy Muslin, Madras, Nets and Etamine

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary

"Box of Six" Hosiery Sale for Men

—at prices which would be impossible if based on present wholesale costs.

3,000 Prs. Full-Fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey and Dark Tan..... 40c. a pair	6 Pair $2.10
2,400 Prs. Full-Fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, Smoke Grey, Navy Blue, White, Grey or Dark Tan...50c. a pair	6 Pair $2.65
2,000 Prs. Striped Plaited Lisle Half Hose, in Black with White; White with Black; Grey with White.....50c. a pair	6 Pair $2.50
1,200 Prs. Full-Fashioned Fibre Silk Hose, in Champagne, White, Navy Blue and Grey.....55c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85
4,800 Prs. Two-color Plaited Silk Half Hose, in Black with White, Tan, Green, Navy Blue, or Red.....55c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85
4,800 Prs. Seamless Pure Silk Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey, Navy Blue, Champagne, or Smoke Grey, 55c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85
1,800 Prs. Seamless Silk Clocked Half Hose, in Black with White; White with Black; or Champagne with Black...60c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85

FOR TODAY ONLY

Men's Blanket Robes at $2.95

Remarkably priced. Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth in Indian and Jacquard figured designs, all sizes. None C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Pacifist or Pro-German?

How they shall be treated—pictured in this week's

Life

Issue dated Nov. 15, out to-day.
All news-stands—10 cents.

$5 a year.
$5.52 Canadian.
$6.04 Foreign.

14 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

M'CARTHY RECALLS 500 ENEMY PERMITS

Notifies Teutons They Must Vacate Restricted Waterfront Zone in a Few Days.

CAN'T WORK IN DISTRICT

Marshal Goes to Washington to Confer with Attorney General on Registration of Germans.

United States Marshal McCarthy left last night for Washington and today will confer with Attorney General Gregory on the tightening at once of the lines restricting the movement of alien enemies. Before his departure Marshal McCarthy sent out letters to about 500 Germans holding permits to live or work at or near the Manhattan water front below Thirty-third Street, directing them to repor immediaely a his office, so their permits can be amended to deny hem he waterfron privileges. Under the amended permits Germans living on streets paralleling the North and East Rivers or on east and west streets within a block or so of a waterfront must move, and those working in the barred zone will have to seek employment elsewhere.

Marshal McCarthy said that he would try to avoid inflicting hardships by allowing the aliens a reasonable time in which to move or change their places of employment, but all would have to comply with the order within a few days. As soon as the Germans living and working on water fronts below Twenty-third Street have been dealt with the restriction of permits will be extended to other waterfront sections of the city.

The next move contemplated by Marshal McCarthy is the removal of all alien enemies from employment by lighting, heating, transportation, and other public service corporations. Possible deeds of German agents employed in a lighting company forced consideration of this question. A representative of the New York Edison Company called upon Marshal McCarthy yesterday and assured him that his company was willing to cooperate in any plan devised to the extent of discharging Germans now on its payrolls. According to report all of the public service corporations would comply with a request from the Marshal to eliminate German employes.

Whether the companies shall be requested to take this action will be one of the questions discussed by Marshal McCarthy and Attorney General Gregory. Another matter to be considered will be the problem of registering all enemy aliens. Reports that President Wilson might issue a proclamation directing such registration persisted yesterday and Marshal McCarthy, it was learned, is in favor of the plan. If he has charge of registration here it is likely that he will ask the Police Department to provide space in its stations where Government clerks may register alien enemies in each precinct in the city. Those who register will have to report to the police periodically, about every seventy-two hours, for the duration of the war, if the ideas of Federal authorities here are carried out.

While the matter of registration of Germans by the Government is being considered, the American Defense Society is undertaking to register and classify as to nationality and loyalty all residents of the United States through the American Vigilance Corps. Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the society's Board of Trustees, in making public the society's plans yesterday, said that recent events made it plain that the German method of propaganda which "had been effective in Russia and Italy was now being attempted in this country with an alarming degree of success." He enumerated some of these events and pointed to the need of the local Vigilance Corps by saying that "it is known that in this country alone there are probably several million enemies representing Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey and other countries sympathetic with Prussian autocracy." Continuing, Mr. Hurd said:

"If Americans mean to stand by the men at the front, whose lives are already being sacrificed, and to stand by their Government, the opportunity is offered in the additional service they can give to this work of the American Defense Society. The plan of organization undertaken by the society and recommended to loyal Americans provides for the enrollment of a small American Vigilance Corps in every city and town which shall classify all residents under the following terms: Loyal, disloyal, doubtful, and unknown.

"Following the general classification of citizens the committee is urged to make the further designation of the following list: Alien enemy, pro-German, and anti-Government."

Max Mangelsdorf, an employe in an uptown department store, was interned because he talked too much. It was said that he boasted to his fellow employes that Germany would win the war. They reported him to the Federal agents.

Robert Fritchie, twenty years old, a German bartender, was taken in charge by detectives and turned over to the Federal authorities. He was employed in a saloon on Twelfth Avenue, opposite Government piers and those of the Italian Steamship Company. He had a permit to work in the saloon, but, according to the police, he recently made trips to Spartanburg, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., without first obtaining the required permission from the Government.

ORDERS RIGID CONTROL ON INCOMING ALIENS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Announcement was made by Secretary Lansing today that a rigid control is now exercised over all persons entering the United States in order to prevent, as far as possible, enemy agents and persons inimical to the United States from coming into the country.

To make this control effective a joint order has been issued by the Secretaries of State and of Labor requiring passports and certain information from aliens who propose to come to the United States from foreign countries. The State Department also requires every American citizen to bear a valid passport. But passports are not required from persons, whether American or alien, who leave Canada, Newfoundland, or Bermuda for the United States.

Americans coming to the United States from Mexico are required to have their passports verified by the American Consul stationed in the district from which they leave for this country. Aliens must have their passports vised by the American Consular officer.

Consular officers are also required to inform prospective immigrants of the provisions of the new immigration act, which prohibits the entrance into the United States of certain classes of persons so that those who would be liable to exclusion on arrival may be informed of that possibility in advance and be saved from the unnecessary journey and the inconveniences and hardships that would follow their exclusion. Consular officers are not, however, authorized to refuse to vise passports of prospective immigrants unless there are other reasons to justify such a refusal other than their liability to exclusion under the immigration act.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE relieves the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

CANES and UMBRELLAS of DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Seatag Oysters

Order them by *name*
Be sure — not sorry

Beds regularly inspected by the Lederle Laboratories.

Look for the Blue Tag

Pat'd 8, 12, 16

SEATAG

N. Y. Office: 22-25 Beaver Street. Phone: Broad 5004.
Armstrong Seatag Corp., Oyster, Va.

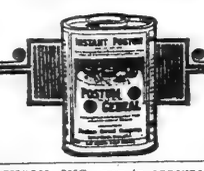
"In most cases of Dyspepsia Coffee Does Not Agree"—

says a well known authority

Many who use coffee—not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles—could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape coffee's effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



HICKSON, INC., beg to announce that the company purchased in the BOUE SOEURS Establishment at 13 West 56th Street, New York City, certain gowns which were later without the knowledge or consent of BOUE SOEURS exhibited as imported models at the HICKSON Establishment at 661 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for a period of a few days until the matter was discovered.

These gowns which were given the name by BOUE SOEURS of "Libellule," "Ciel d'Orient," "Effebe" and "Sultane" are BOUE SOEURS' own exclusive creation.

We exceedingly regret the error and discontinued the exhibition of these gowns immediately upon the discovery of the fact. Explicit instructions have been given our establishment so that no repetition of such a mistake can possibly occur in the future.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y

Edward S. McGrath, Local Representative, 45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced.

Sterling Silver Bar Pins, $1.50

Set with Rhinestones in gallery mountings. Also many others set with Sapphires, Emeralds, or Amethyst, alternated with Rhinestones.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Sterling Silver Wrist Watches at $16

New square model, with "Radium" dial and 7-jeweled Waltham movement. Mounted on Khaki or leather strap.

Important Offerings for Today, Thursday, Only

EACH and every item here announced is thoroughly in keeping with the trend of fashion, and will be obtainable at these remarkable prices today only. The unusual character of the merchandise will be readily recognized as being far above what is usually seen at the prices quoted.

Stunning Coats for Misses

Very Special Today

at $25 and $29.50

Two models *illustrated.* Well-tailored coats in youthful models, fully lined and trimmed with fur or self material. They are the most remarkable values presented this season.

The materials: Wool Velour, Bernice Velour, Burella.

The Colors: Taupe, Beetroot, Brown, Green, Pekin, and Reindeer. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Individualized Dresses for Misses at $25

A remarkable collection of smart frocks for afternoon and dinner wear, cleverly developed in Velvet, Serge, Satin and Crepe de Chine, tastefully embellished with Braid or Embroidery. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

175 Coats for Little Girls Greatly Reduced

Cute little coats of Corduroy, Chinchilla, or Broadcloth, in sizes 2 to 6 years. *Second Floor.*

Coats formerly $6 and $7.....Today $5
Coats formerly $7.50 and $8.....Today $6
Coats formerly $10 and $11.....Today $7

Children's "Jap" Kimonos at $1

Made of Japanese Silk Embroidered in floral or stork design. Sizes up to 2 years.

A Special Lot of Garments for the House, Greatly Reduced

Assembled on the Third Floor

Women's House Dresses, in White and colors. Formerly $3 to $5.....Today $2

Women's Cotton Kimonos in various colors. Formerly $1.50 to $3....Today $1

Women's White Aprons in a number of styles, plain or trimmed. Formerly 50c to $1.50.....Today at half price 25c to 75c

Fashionable Fox Furs Reduced

These are all furs of the finest quality, in very attractive models.

Poiret Fox Scarfs that were $32.50.....Today $28.50
Poiret Fox Scarfs that were $50.....Today $40
Poiret and Kamchatka Fox Scarfs that were $65.....Today $55
Poiret or Kamchatka Fox Sets that were $60 Today $50
Poiret or Kamchatka Fox Sets that were $85 Today $75
Poiret or Kamchatka Fox Sets that were $110 Today $95
Poiret or Kamchatka Fox Sets that were $145.....Today $125

Winter Blouses at Very Remarkable Prices Today

$3.95 $2.95 $2.95

At $2.95—Blouses of excellent quality Crepe de Chine in the latest cut collar model, combined with Wash Satin. Finished with ball button trimming. Flesh Pink or White.

Also at $2.95—An exquisite Net blouse in Cream color, interlined with Mousseline. Deep collar and rever trimmed with Soutache Braid in Bonnaz design. Finished with Imperial frill.

At $3.95—A fine quality Washable Satin blouse in pastel colorings with smart pointed collar faced with Satin. The best tailored blouse shown for some time.

At $1.89—Tailored Silk Waists in several new models. Some are in Wash Silk and China Silk; others are in Tub Silks in original shirt stripings; and still more are in the much-sought-for Roman Striped effects.

Smart Winter Blouses Reduced to $2.95

Formerly $3.95 and $5—Broken assortment of Silk waists in a variety of very pleasing models.

Extraordinary Values in Women's Smart Dresses

In models which are thoroughly in keeping with the mode of the moment

Today Only

At $13.75

Splendidly tailored Botany Serge frocks with very fashionable deep plaited skirt. Obtainable in Black, or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 40. Wonderful values.

At $15

Dainty Satin and Charmeuse dresses, tailored with dressy models for afternoon wear. Georgette Crepe and embroidery add materially to the effectiveness of these stunning dresses.

Binner Corsets Special at $6

In new models for women and misses. Low or medium bust, made of White, Pink, or Blue Broche.

Brassieres Very Special at 50c & 79c

Front or back fastening. Of Wash Satin, Pussy Willow Silk, Net or Muslin, beautifully trimmed.

The Coat Pictured at $33

Is just one of many most extraordinary values offered for Today, Thursday, only.

Burvelour is the material used to develop this coat—fashionable and as warm as any loomed for Winter wear. Large collar and deep cuffs are of Nutria or Hudson Seal, and the lining throughout is of fine quality Peau de Cygne. To be had in

Taupe, Green, Brown, Beetroot, Plum and Black. Sizes 34 to 46.

New Coats for Women Special at $17.50

Fashioned of Wool Velour or Cheviot, trimmed with Self material or modish furs. Half lined and warmly interlined. All colors.

Women's Coats for General Wear at $23

A remarkable offer.

Both for business and dress the models are most inclusive, featuring many new style innovations. Tailored in Kerseys, Wool Velour, or Diagonal Velour, with large collar of Skunk-Opossum, Coney or Muskrat. Lined throughout with Satin and interlined. All colors.

Distinctive Models in Women's Coats Special at $27.50

Coats that are exact duplicates of models now being offered in exclusive shops at much higher cost. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Burella or Lupine, luxuriously trimmed with Natural Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Muskrat, or Coney. Beautifully lined and warmly interlined.

New and Unusually Attractive Skirts

at two most remarkable prices for today only

At $8.75—Three of the season's most exquisite models for wear with the new waists, fashioned of Satin Baronette. By far the best values we have been able to present for some time. Colors: Navy Blue, Plum, Taupe, and Black.

At $4.75—A variety of smart skirts in Serge, Wool Poplin, or Velvet Corduroy. Exceptionally well made and may be had in all wanted colorings. Waistbands to 36 ins.

Reproductions of Dutch Silver Frame Bags, Special, $9.95

The frames of these charming bags are exact duplicates of those imported by us direct from Holland. The bag is of Chiffon Velvet, in full pouch model, shirred at bottom with Chenille tassel. Lined with Epeley Silk.

Women's Fashionable Winter Suits

Formerly $35 to $50

Reduced for Today Only to $28

A very choice collection of modish Winter suits in tailored, dressy and sport models, many accentuated with beautiful fur trimming.

Sizes incomplete, but the variety of models is so extensive that you cannot help but find your size in the assortment. *Fourth Floor.*

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Attractiveness Are Prices—Quality—Service

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Clothes You'll See At The Opera

At the Garden—at the hotels, the clubs, dances, wherever men who use good taste in their appearance assemble—and you will not be able to distinguish them from the higher-priced clothes sold elsewhere.

Evening Clothes for Men $27.25

Full Dress Coat or Dinner Jacket, as you prefer, and trousers, well tailored according to the fashion standards set for the social season now beginning. Of unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, coat and collar bound with silk galloon. Others up to $49.50.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Underwear for Fall Wear

Medium weight worsted union suits for men who discard light weight goods in early Fall for something warmer. Regular and stout, sizes 34 to 50 inches, per suit, $2.59.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sleeping Suits for Men, $3.29

Well made of heavy flannelette in three styles.
No. 1—made in one piece style with boots attached and hood detached.
No. 2—made in two piece style with boots and hood detached.
No. 3—made in one piece style with overlap coat effect, hood and boots detached.
All three models have wind protecting sleeve device. Sizes A, B, C and D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Silk Gloves for Men

You don't have to be an expert to see the fine quality of these gloves. Double Silk Gloves with Paris Point Backs, one clasp fasteners. Street shades of gray, at $1.19

Heavy Silk Gloves of unusual quality with Paris Point Backs and heavy black embroidery. Serviceable shades of gray, at $1.44

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

Perrier

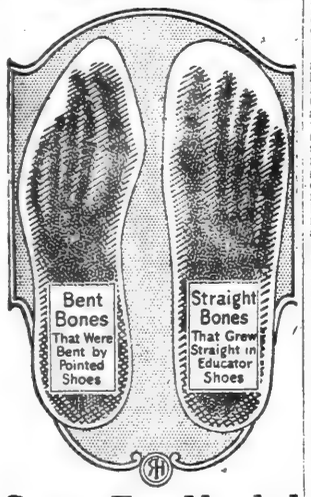
The Champagne of Table Waters

-for the particular

IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

ORDER A CASE TODAY

-the Pride of France



Strong Feet Needed to Help Us March to Victory

WHETHER you fight, or whether you work on the farm, or the factory, you need *sound, healthy feet* to let you do the nation's work better than ever before.

Army doctors know and are telling us that people with flat feet, bent bones, corns, bunions, can't do their best work.

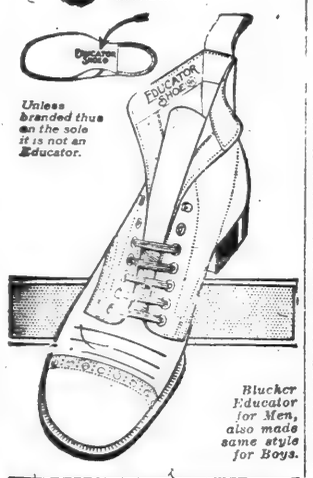
How can you have sound, healthy feet if you wear the narrow, pointed shoes which are the cause of these foot ills?

Discard your crippling shoes *today.* Step into Educator shoes, built to "let the feet grow as they should." Make your whole family get the Educator habit. Educators are

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

LOOK for the EDUCATOR mark on the sole, when buying. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trade-mark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and its Quarts lamp treatment. Wm. R. Jenkins, 853 6th Av., Pubs.
Hygiene of the Face and Cosmetic Guide, fully illus., 250 pages. Its causes, its prevention and its treatment.
Baldness, 128 illustrations. 320 pages. Now in press. E. P. DUTTON, 681 5th Av., Pubs.

SEES CHURCH SPLIT ON WAR REPRISALS

Father McMahon Says Catholic Theologians Hold Opposite Views.

ASKS SUSPENDED JUDGMENT

Cites Pope's Praise of Self-Respect of English in Not Replying to German Raids.

The Rev. Joseph McMahon, one of the best known Catholic priests in America, sometimes referred to as "the mouthpiece of the Catholic Church" and a contributor to various Catholic publications, addressing the members of the Catholic Library Association on the subject of "The Morality of Reprisals" at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, took the attitude that it would be rash at the present time for any one to pass sentence one way or the other until some higher opinion was pronounced on the subject, and pleaded for a suspension of judgment in the meantime. Father McMahon, however, declared that the subject of war reprisals had divided the Catholic theologians into two schools; the first, which believed in reprisals for cruel acts on the ground that the side that started them was responsible for the condition, and the other, which maintained that reprisals were unlawful.

Father McMahon elucidated the arguments used at the present time in England for the necessity of reprisals and held they were untenable. He said that recently he had been confronted by a statement when reading a theological work on war published in the sixteenth century which said, among other things, "Sometimes where there is grave necessity a commanding General may give over to rapine and loot a whole city." He confessed that he was stupefied on reading such a statement in a book on Catholic theology, but later read that other theologians had said the same thing.

Father McMahon said that Pope Benedict had praised Cardinal Gaskin, the British Cardinal in Rome, for the self-respect of the English people for not replying to the German airplane and Zeppelin raids in kind. The question of reprisals, he said, came down to the question of whether it was lawful to kill noncombatants.

"Is it lawful to drop bombs on open towns where there can be no destruction of military stores, where the only object to be obtained is the death of innocent victims?" he asked. "That involves the fifth commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' which forbids the direct killing of any innocent person. In some cases killing is lawful, say the killing of an unjust aggressor or the killing of a criminal by the State, exercising the power of God. But where there is a killing of the innocent, God comes first.

"The moral teaching of the Catholic Church in this regard is the teaching of the civilized world. The President stated the case so clearly when he said that the sinking of the Lusitania and the submarine warfare by the Germans is against the conscience of humanity because it is against natural law.

"We in this country are self-contradictory, for we are behind the President when he protests against the sinking of the Lusitania and we sit by when a physician in Chicago takes the life of an innocent child. Taking life like that is against natural law. How contradictory it is to stand by while an innocent child is put to death while we are at war to defend the rights of humanity. No Catholic moral theologian can be found to justify under any circumstances the direct killing of any innocent person. That is morally unlawful.

"And so in reprisals; the thing aimed at is not destruction of military works, but the killing of innocent persons. Lives and property of noncombatants are sacred and must not be taken. Where property is taken due payment must be made."

Three pleas urged by those who believe in reprisals were then analyzed by Father McMahon. The first was that reprisals were justified on the ground of necessity as the only way that the end of the war could be brought on. Father McMahon said that the enemy of England had not been deterred by reprisals, and instanced the reprisals by Germany for the allied raids on Karlsruhe, in which double the number of airplanes had been used by Germany against France and England. The placing of German prisoners of war on British hospital ships, he maintained, did not cause the German submarines to refrain from sinking the hospital ships, in fact, it seems to him that the destruction of hospital ships increased.

"It has been said that the people of the whole nation, whose airmen have been guilty of such raids, are guilty alike because they applauded the exploits of the airmen," the priest went on to say. "That cannot be urged against the German people, for we must not forget to stand by President Wilson, who said in that supreme document of the world that we must make a careful distinction between the German people and their Government. Many among us may be guilty of setting aside this distinction. We have no means of knowing how much the German people know of these things."

31 MORE PICKETS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Must Serve Terms of Six Days to Six Months for Demonstrations at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, members of the Woman's Party, were sentenced in the police court today to serve jail terms ranging from six days to six months in the District of Columbia Workhouse at Occoquan, Va., for participating in picketing demonstrations at the White House. Miss Lucy Burns of New York, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Party, whom Judge Mullowney called the "ringleader," received the maximum penalty.

Mrs. Mary A. Nolan of Jacksonville, Fla., who is more than 70 years old, was sentenced to serve six days in jail. Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia were sent to the workhouse for sixty days. They had taken part in all three demonstrations this week and last. Miss Hilda Blumberg of New York, Miss Lucy Daniels of Grafton, W. Va., and Miss Matilda Young of Washington were sentenced to serve fifteen days. The others received sentences of thirty days each. They were:

NEW YORK CITY.
Miss Belle Sheinberg, Mrs. H. Butterworth, Mrs. L. F. Hornesby, Miss Cora Week, Miss Pauline Jakobi, Mrs. P. B. Johns, Miss Amy Jungling, Miss Eliz. Hamilton, Miss Dorothy Day.

BUFFALO.
Miss Hattie Kruger.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Boston.
Miss Ella Pindelson of Lawrence.
Miss Cornelia Whitcomb of Worcester.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Miss Catherine Lincoln of Philadelphia.

OREGON.
Miss Betty Gram, Miss Alice Gram, both of Portland.

UTAH.
Mrs. R. B. Quay, Mrs. C. T. Robertson, both of Salt Lake City.

INDIANA.
Mrs. C. W. Barnes of Indianapolis.

MINNESOTA.
Mrs. J. H. Short of Minneapolis.

OKLAHOMA.
Mrs. Kate Stafford of Oklahoma City.

MARYLAND.
Miss Julia Emory of Baltimore.

LOUISIANA.
Mrs. Alice Cosu of New Orleans.

NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. George Scott of Montclair.

While the trial was in progress Miss Burns received word that she had been proposed in New York as a candidate for Congress. "I could never consider running for such an office," she said, "until all women are free, for my aim is the political freedom of all women."

MANY STATE JOBS TO GO TO WOMEN

Continued from Page 1.

posed to have had much to do with the determination to call the conference to discuss woman patronage. There is no doubt that the politicians would like to see all the women turned down, and all the good salary jobs filled with men. But since women are voters, the politicians must be cautious and not offend them, for if they should combine they could outvote the men of either party. So the patronage conference will seek some equitable basis of job distribution between men and women.

Women who worked for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel as members of the Woman's Municipal League have issued a post mortem analysis of the causes of defeat in pamphlet form. Mrs. Henry Bruère, wife of the former City Chamberlain, is President of the League. According to the pamphlet the voters, while not preferring bungling to clean and honest government, sincerely believed that the defeat of Mayor Mitchel meant a victory for democracy and popular government. "This was partly due to his unexcusable bigotry in claiming during the campaign that his particular brand of patriotism was the only kind and that all who opposed him were miscreants and traitors," the statement declares. "While remarkable social service reforms have been effected in city departments during the last four years, it is undeniably true that Mr. Mitchel's chief concern was in administrative efficiency, rather than in a social program. Clever and unscrupulous as were the Tammany leaders, the fatal stigma which they succeeded in fastening upon Mr. Mitchel of being the rich man's candidate and the tool of the interests could not have persisted had Mr. Mitchel and his associates not been confined in their ideas and sympathies by fatal class limitations and lack of sympathetic understanding of popular feeling and needs. There was too much benevolent autocracy about the method by which reforms were instituted. Mr. Mitchel knew he was right—and in the majority of cases he was—and secure in that conviction he went ahead. But the public will not be served that way.

Urge Women to Demand Publicity.

"The new woman voters will give tremendous service if they will not only keep current day-by-day watch of official acts, but also insist that public officials explain and give widest publicity to new policies to be adopted and their significance in terms of human welfare."

Men and women will labor jointly to bring about better civic conditions and promote good government in the Greater New York Civic League which was formed yesterday at a meeting held at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Sophia Loebinger was elected President, with a Vice President for each borough as follows: Manhattan, Miss Erna M. Broonen; Brooklyn, John D. Rosenbrock; Bronx, Mrs. Josephine Wolf; Richmond, Joseph McInerny; Queens, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connor. Charles T. Rozelle was elected Secretary and Mrs. Amos T. Helms Treasurer.

Judge Hylan said yesterday that he was not as yet giving any serious consideration to appointments. It was learned that Arthur J. O'Keeffe, who was a Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Bingham, and Douglas I. McKay, also a Deputy during the Bingham régime, both were candidates for Police Commissioner. Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black is a candidate for Corporation Counsel and Michael F. Loughman for Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

OFFICE FOR MRS. YAWGER.

Head of Women's Republican Committee Joins Probation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Plans are rapidly being perfected for the Women's Republican State Committee, which Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, is to form in every county in the State, under the guidance of George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Mrs. Yawger is also to be named a member of the State Probation Commission, and her commission is all ready for the signature of Governor Whitman when he returns to Albany tomorrow. For several days, during the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, she has been the guest of Governor and Mrs. Whitman at the Executive Mansion. It was while she was there yesterday that she informed the Governor that she would accept the appointment he had tendered her, and also work with Mr. Glynn in forming the Republican State Committee, which will have not only county organizations, but will eventually go into every election district in the State.

Women who are attending the State Federation of Women's Clubs are jubilant over the appointment and are praising the Governor for his action in recognizing the new status of women in this way.

Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee said tonight that Mrs. Yawger would look the ground over and make a detailed report to the Republican State Committee. Then the men's committee will examine the report and determine what is best to be done.

"This State Committee is not only for the women who favored suffrage," said Mr. Glynn tonight, "but it is for all women of the State who wish to be identified with the Republican Party. We cannot expect perfection at first, but eventually there will be a superb organization of the women of the State.

"We assume that all women in the State will want to vote, now that the right of suffrage has been extended to them. We welcome this, and we want them all to come in and exercise their right and privilege.

"Mrs. Yawger is a level-headed woman who knows how to organize," declared Mr. Glynn. "She has a large acquaintance in the State, and this will stand her in good stead when she goes into any county and plans for the organization."

CALL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of State Party Will Be Held Here Next Week.

A call for the forty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to meet at the Ritz-Carlton from Nov. 20 to Nov. 22 was issued by Mrs. Normal De R. Whitehouse yesterday. The call reads:

The forty-ninth annual convention will not only celebrate the victory but will consider how to make it most useful to the State, to the women still unenfranchised in other States, and to the country at large.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party invites every man and woman who believes in democracy and who wants to help prove its worth to come to its forty-ninth annual convention.

Mrs. Whitehouse will be the guest of honor at the Wednesday evening banquet at the Biltmore on Nov. 21. With the banquet as the high water mark of human enthusiasm, the executive session on Thursday morning comes to decide the question of certain important amendments to the constitution of the State suffrage party necessitated by the new status of members as voters.

The President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, gives a final convention address on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Chairmen of committees are as follows: Local Arrangements, Mrs. E. R. Strange; Decorations, Miss Edith Morgan; Seating and Ushers, Miss Hilda Hinsche; Pages, Miss Charlotte Delafield; Information, Mrs. Frederick Greene; Literature and Supplies, Mrs. F. E. Ferguson. The General Convention Committees are: Credentials, Miss Fanny Lawson; Elections, Mrs. Joseph Deane; Special Finance, Mrs. George Pratt; Program, L. Tiffany.

Smart Clothes for Stout Women
Lane Bryant

Can fit every figure and any type in charming designs suited to the wearer. Ready to wear—practically no alteration required — at prices lower than elsewhere (because we manufacture as well as design.)

Dresses	18.95 to 225.00
Suits	24.75 to 195.00
Coats	29.95 to 175.00
Blouses	3.95 to 39.50
Skirts	8.75 to 34.50

Sizes 36 to 56 bust
Always in stock.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

Acting as Agent

in the management of real estate carries with it a responsibility to obtain results. We assume the responsibility and our record proves that we get results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
46 Cedar Street
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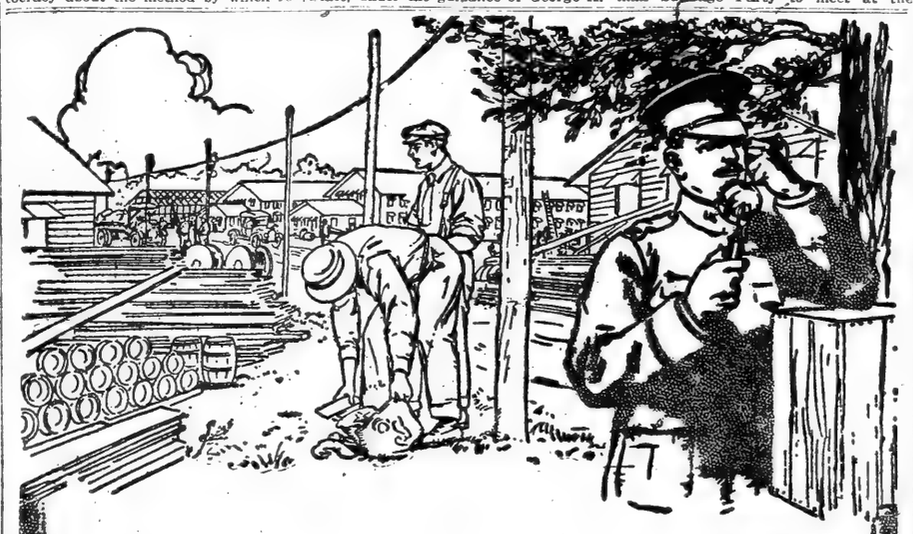


"On the Job—On Time"

"Saturday morning, August 11, at 10 o'clock, —— Company of —— Broadway, New York City, called the —— office and asked that an individual line telephone be installed on the camp site 'somewhere in ——.' They did not know the location, but they knew they needed telephone service and they wanted it Monday morning, August 13, although there was no building to put it in.

"The Plant Department started work Saturday noon, and worked Sunday. By Monday noon they had two circuits run and instruments mounted in soap boxes on a tree.

"The Plant people beat the contractors to the job and had service ready for them when they arrived.

"75,652 feet of wire were required."

From a report by one of our Local Managers on preliminary work done at a mobilization camp.

THIS report is typical of a great many of the smaller installations made at the training camps in order that the Government might have the necessary telephone service ready to proceed with the work of camp building.

In some cases complete telephone systems with cable, central offices, switchboards, public telephones and sufficient equipment to serve the requirements of camps to contain 40,000 men, have been provided in record time and before the actual construction of the camp has been completed.

In spite of difficult conditions due to shortage of raw materials necessary in the telephone business, this company is sparing neither effort nor expense to provide any necessary service.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

It certainly *is* the thing for skin-troubles

The speed with which Resinol usually stops irritation and burning and heals skin ailments is a revelation to sufferers. They are used to long, tedious treatments, and they find that the first application of this soothing ointment usually ends the discomfort and makes the skin look clearer and healthier.

If you *really* want to get rid of that tormenting skin-trouble, why don't you give Resinol a try-out, anyhow?

Resinol

Doctors have prescribed Resinol for many years, so it is by no means an experiment. It contains nothing that could irritate the tenderest skin. Resinol is also excellent for cuts, burns, scalds, chafings, and a dozen other things for which a gentle, healing dressing is needed. Comes in two sizes (50c and $1)—the larger is the more economical. Sold by all druggists.

TODAY'S BIG SALES!—

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Your Vital Problem—Now

It May Be Stated Thus:

On the Rise: Cost of Rent, Cost of Food, Cost of Clothing

On the Decline: Income

The cry "Help" arises—
Greenhut's Popular "Big Store" answers:
"READY"

As we have been for the fifth of a century, so are we now. Never were we more in earnest to give the people of New York the benefit of our assistance. Try us and test us.

GREENHUT'S.

Today Is Double Profit Sharing Day

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase

All Day Today

Stylish Coats for Women and Misses

A Remarkable Array of Fashions and Fabrics in Today's Sale

Your choice is from a wide variety of the season's newest and cleverest styles, some with fur, self or velvet trimmed collars.

At their original prices these Coats were unexcelled values; at their reduced figures they are bargains indeed.

In some styles the size range is complete; in others not: it therefore goes without saying that for best choice YOU MUST COME EARLY.

There are many dashing and snappy styles from which choice may be made. All are in favored materials including:

Velour Cloth, Thibet, Fine Coatings, and Oxfords, Navy or Black Mixtures.

They all exhibit attractive new style features.

THE COATS at $14.75 formerly priced to $19.50

Distinctive new styles. Excellence of tailoring accounts for their graceful lines. Various clever new large convertible collar styles, in fur, plush or self material are shown, as well as new shaped collars and cuffs. The materials comprise YOSEMITE CLOTH, VELOUR-CLOTH, KERSEYS, CHEVIOTS AND HEAVY COATINGS in the new colorings, also navy and black.

THE COATS at $19.50 formerly priced to $27.50

Other Stunning Wraps for Women and Misses in a wonderful variety of beautiful new styles, some with collars of Raccoon, Opossum Fur and Karamie Cloth, all exquisitely fashioned of seal plush, crystal cloth, silvertone, pompom cloth or broadcloth.

Evening Wraps of Satin or Panne Velvet in a delightful array of pastel shades. Prices pleasingly moderate, ranging from $29.50 up to $110.

Children's Dresses

In Dainty New Styles

Surely no mother will expend time, energy and money in doing home sewing for her children, when she can buy dresses like these under price.

SIZES 2 TO 6 YEARS.

$1.25 Dresses at 98c — Cotton twilled checked dresses. Pleated skirt, with two pockets. The waist is trimmed with solid blue or red; lay-down collar and cuffs; finished with silk braid.

$1.95 Dresses at $1.59—One-piece Percale dresses in tan or Copenhagen blue, with deep front yoke, white pique collar and cuffs.

$3.95 Dresses at $3.50—These are of navy blue Serge, side pleated skirt and deep yoke front; trimmed with sailor collar, finished at neck with red tie; collar and cuffs are braid trimmed; embroidered emblem on left sleeve.

Chiffons

$1.25 to $1.50 Crepe Chiffons today, yd., 69c

Exquisite crepe chiffons in black, white, evening and street shades; also striped and figured chiffons, and metallic cloths, figured on colored grounds. Ideal materials for waists, dresses, fancy work, etc.

(Sale in Lace Department.)

Men's Overcoats

Regularly to $30, at $20

The surplus stock of the Matchless Manufacturing Co., of 817 and 819 Broadway, makers of high grade Men's Clothing.

The assortment of patterns, styles and materials is simply splendid. This is new season's merchandise. Overcoats to suit every taste

Single and Double Breasted Overcoats.

Chesterfield Models.

Trench and Box Style Overcoats.

The newest shades for your choice—Greys, Olives, Browns, Blues and Heathers.

And just to "sweeten up" this sale: We include Overcoats from our own excellent stocks, to make size ranges complete. Many of them are lined with satin; others are quarter lined with silk or satin. All sizes up to 50 chest measure.

Jewelry

A fine collection of Solid Gold Bracelets at $4.85

The best offering of the season in the Bracelet Section of our immensely popular Jewelry Store. All of these bracelets are of solid gold in artistic designs, for women and misses. Every bracelet fitted with safety guard.

Nickel-Silver Cigarette Case at $2.25

The popular style with compartment for 10 cigarettes. Engine turned design, with shield for monogram, thin model.

(Other Cigarette Cases from 75c to $82.)

Dress Goods—Coatings

Here are two specimen values, representative of scores of others in this department.

$2.25 All Wool Serge—50 inches wide; black, navy and popular colors; yd., $1.59.

$7.50 Black Seal Plush Coatings—a material in great demand right now; splendid for coats, muffs, scarfs, trimmings and fancy work; yd., $4.89.

Holiday Boxes Free

With Purchases of Dress, Waist, Skirt and Coat Lengths of Any Material in This Department.

The "Dazey" Churn

Makes 2 lbs. of Butter Out of One lb. and a pint of milk.

In these times of conservation of food products, the butter problem is a serious one.

You can make two pounds of Butter for table use out of one with this simple Churn. Take a pound of butter and a pint of milk. Churn it. Three minutes' time does the trick.

The "Dazey" is demonstrated in our store downstairs.

It can likewise be used for other purposes in the kitchen.

Size	Price	Size	Price
1 lb.	$1.25	3 lbs.	$2.00
2 lbs.	$1.75	4 lbs.	$2.50

Latest Fur Turbans, at $10

Stunning new creations shown in our Millinery Salon.

Close-fitting turbans in many new shapes.

Other Trimmed Millinery at $5 to $25

The biggest values in New York in stylish millinery at any price you choose to pay.

Flowers and Fancies

A Clean-Up at 10c

A purchase plus a clearance from our own department.

Flowers and feathers priced regularly here and elsewhere considerably higher—none less than 29c each.

Sale of Women's $3

"Comfort" Shoes at Pair $1.98

Ideal Footwear for Nurses

The price quoted should sell the entire quantity on hand (750 pairs) very quickly today, for it is less than the current wholesale quotation. Ordinarily, there would be no price reduction, but we purchased these shoes, classified as "Factory Rejects" from one of the largest shoe manufacturers who specializes in comfort shoes. The defects are imperceptible, —none will hurt the service or style of any of these shoes.

Choice of Button and Lace Styles

Nicely made in Black Kidskin, hand-turned soles, plain or tipped toes; leather or rubber heels. Sizes 2½ to 8; E and EE widths.

Order Groceries

At Greenhut's—and Save Money

Fill your larder for the remainder of this month. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Ask for a copy of our new Grocery Catalogue, "The American Home and Table"—It's Free.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the GH Office on the Fifth Floor. We give GH Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double GH Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single GH Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

ANNEKE JANS

THE Appellate Division disbarred a lawyer last week for representing to the heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus that they had a chance to recover millions of property held by Trinity Church in New York City.

There are enough real title troubles without trumping up those that the Courts have laid to rest many years ago.

From the beginning we took the position that this claim was unfounded and freely insured that these titles were good.

Our policy does much to quiet title troubles and you should have it whenever you buy real estate or lend on it.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

JACK TAR
A NEW STYLE
FOR FALL AND WINTER
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
LAUNDERED. 20¢ EACH—2 FOR 35¢—3 FOR 50¢
RELAX (SOFT) 20¢, 25¢ AND 50¢ EACH
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Free lectures and instruction in Marine Engines, electrical equipment and navigation, beginning Nov. 21st, will be included in $20.00 yearly membership dues in one of the best known clubs on Hudson. Get particulars and application from Secretary, 71 Hudson St., ground floor.

ON THE MENIN ROAD.

Dramatic scene during the battle of Menin Road with German prisoners being marched through the ruins of Ypres, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands. 10 cents. 24 pages of rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LABOR AUTOCRATIC PRESIDENT IS TOLD

Steel Founders Telegraph to Mr. Wilson That Demands May Nullify War Efforts.

STRIKES HANDICAP WORK

Manufacturers' Executive Declares Government "Is Sanctifying an Industrial Status of Disastrous Socialism."

In a telegram adopted by a unanimous vote, and sent to President Wilson, the National Founders' Association, at its twenty-first annual convention, held at the Hotel Astor yesterday, while pledging the loyalty and resources of the members to the nation, asserted that their efforts in supplying the essentials for military equipment would be without avail, "unless the present autocratic demands of some branches of labor for purely selfish advantage are dissipated."

The telegram to the President was prepared at the close of a day devoted by the 450 members of the association in attendance to consideration of many problems brought by the war, chief of which was the labor problem. The convention, coming so closely upon President Wilson's appearance before the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, has the effect of focusing the attention of manufacturers in many other lines throughout the country on the deliberations of the founders, who employ tens of thousands of workmen in industries absolutely essential for the speedy winning of the war.

The message sent to President Wilson not only defined the views of the association as such, but would, it was believed by its senders, reflect accurately the attitude of American manufacturers as a whole in the present war crisis. While making it plain that the processes of labor should not be interfered with, the telegram insisted that the founders' organization was a unit with the declaration of the National Council of Defense that industrial and labor conditions as existing before the war should continue for the duration of hostilities.

Message Sent to the President.

The telegram to President Wilson was as follows:

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The National Founders' Association, composed of nearly six hundred manufacturers operating iron and steel foundries, and employing scores of thousands of workmen, in annual convention assembled, unanimously pledges to you and our country the unswerving loyalty of its members and the resources of its industrial plants.

To gain that measure of efficiency requisite for the proper equipment of our army and navy, we stand squarely on the platform that the processes of labor shall not be interfered with, and trust employes throughout the various industries of the nation may quickly be brought to a realization of the fact that autocracy of labor is fully as disturbing to the welfare of mankind as is the autocracy of government.

With full and complete support of their employes the manufacturers of our country will back the boys in the trenches to the limit without thought of emolument, but they will be powerless unless the present autocratic demands of some branches of labor for purely selfish advantage are dissipated.

We are unqualifiedly in accord with the declaration of the Council of National Defense that industrial and labor conditions as existing prior to the war should continue for the duration of the war. Any action to the contrary, whether of industry shirking its duty or labor interposing restrictions of production and attempting to change existing conditions, should be regarded as treason and punished as such.

We realize that there must be absolutely loyal co-operation between employer and employe until this war is won; that patriotism must be unsullied and uninfluenced by personal gains and selfish consideration; that the mutual pledges of representatives of the workingmen and directors of industries must be kept inviolate until a righteous peace is re-established on the earth.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION.

William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the Founders' Association, made the opening address to the convention. He said that the times demanded prompt and effective action on the part of the manufacturers. Turning to the labor situation, President Barr said that the members of the Founders' Association had faced more aggravated, intense labor demands than ever before in the history of the industry.

"Contributing as we will do to the uttermost," he said, "we believe that our country does not possess citizens more deeply concerned, more soberly, earnestly or industriously patriotic than the members of our association. In defense of our common rights in this time of national peril we stand as a unit, and we owe a debt of sincere gratitude to those members of our association who, supporting these rights, and at no small cost in moral and financial effort, have faced more aggravated, intense labor demands than ever before in our history, either as an association or a nation."

President Barr went on to say that certain labor leaders were at first fearful that national necessities would compel them to make concessions to the Government. Accordingly, he said a convention was held in Washington behind closed doors and a program adopted. At this point, President Barr made the following reference:

"A figurehead was selected to draw to himself all the vapor of enthusiasm which the American Federation of Labor could manufacture, under cover of which the international unions, acting like submarines, attacked American industry. Fortunately, the public is beginning to understand that such action is consistent and true to union ethics."

Calls Situation Serious.

Continuing, Mr. Barr said:

"The real situation is a serious one, which is apparently not at all comprehended. If we realized that since our own declaration of war there have been called nearly 2,000 strikes, and if we understood all conditions accompanying these demands, we would know that our Government after only six months of hostilities is sanctifying an industrial status of disastrous socialism similar to that from which England emerged only with a supreme effort after two years."

W. H. Dervoort, President of the Metal Trades Association, made an address on Government contracts under eight-hour restriction, and pointed out many of the difficulties complained of by manufacturers. At the afternoon session there were addresses and discussions on topics bearing upon the war and its relation to Government contracts, industrial undertakings, the railway situation, and the position of the farmer in the present crisis.

Governor Whitman was the chief speaker at a dinner last night of the Founders' Association at the Hotel Astor. He said that a few days ago President Wilson told him that we had a large force on foreign soil, and the Governor felt confident that a similar number could be mustered in with as little friction as the first force.

"Distinction between those who have money and those who have not, lines of demarkation between race and color, have been wiped out, and I believe that the people of America are stronger for the war than they were when Germany first threw down the gauntlet," he said.

The convention plans to close its sessions this afternoon. Topics of trade interest will be taken up, and at their conclusion a report will be submitted by the Resolutions Committee. This report is expected to contain pronouncements regarding the policy to be pursued by the National Founders' Association in coping with the labor situation. Adjournment will be reached following the election of officers.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Introducing to New York—

THE AERVENTO REGISTERED U.S.PAT. OFF. VENTILATED RAINCOAT

Ventilated Rubberized Raincoats—Water-Tight, But Not Air-Tight

If it rains to-day, you're prepared—with your "Aervento."

If it's fair, your "Aervento" looks—and feels—like a stylish top-coat.

Smart single and double breasted models in a variety of cloths.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Sole New York Agents

Special Prices Introduce "Aervento" Raincoats

$5.25, regularly $6.50	$16.00, regularly $19.50
$6.75, regularly $8.50	$17.75, regularly $21.50
$8.50, regularly $10.00	$18.50, regularly $22.50
$10.00, regularly $11.75	$21.50, regularly $25.00
$12.75, regularly $15.00	$24.75, regularly $30.00
$14.50, regularly $18.50	$28.50, regularly $35.00

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Everybody Should Read:
"WITH OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE"
By Sherwood Eddy
Col. Roosevelt's Sister Says:
"I consider * * * 'With Our Soldiers in France' the most poignant and thrilling account that has been given of our men and their life 'over there' under General Pershing."
—Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.
On Sale Gimbels Book Store—Main Floor.
Price $1.00

B. Altman & Co.

Another Great Sale of
Women's Fashionable Suits
is now being held

It comprises
several hundred suits, fur-trimmed as well as plain-tailored, uniformly marked at the extraordinarily low price of

$29.00

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

— *Continuing Thursday, Friday and Saturday*

Men's Banister Shoes
Special at $8.45

¶ These are shoes from our regular stock, made in Newark, N. J., by James A. Banister & Co. The models are the smartest and most comfortable made for Winter, and they cannot be had in any other store at this special price.

The Leathers:
Genuine Cordovan, Norwegian Tan Grain Leather, Black Calfskin, Russia Calfskin, Vici-Kid.

¶ All sizes and all widths, and you may select from our entire stock of these well-known shoes.

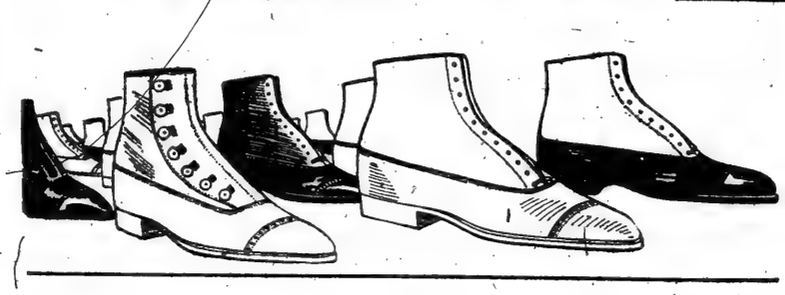
Saks & Company
Broarway at 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Main Floor Balcony 35th Street Rear

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor Balcony 35th Street Rear



1900 Pairs Reduced—Your Size Included In a Remarkable Money-Saving

Sale of MEN'S SHOES

This event takes on added importance when you consider the repeated advances in the price of materials and labor—and when you consider that our original prices were "Lowest-in-the-City." Every pair was taken from our regular stock—some lines will not be re-sized—others will be restocked later but at much higher prices.

The Savings Range From About One-Fifth to One-Third the Original Prices

$4.69
Several smart styles in gun-metal lace models; also laced and button models over blucher lasts; plenty of dark tans in laced styles with blind eyelets. Goodyear welted and stitched soles.

$5.69
Black leathers with calf tops, others with gray buck tops; tan calf in several styles, some with buttons and fawn buck uppers; also cordovan with calf tops. Goodyear welted, stitched soles.

Sale Begins To-Day, 9 A. M.

Some Lines Are Complete in Every Size. Others Have Incomplete Size Ranges. But—You Will Find Your Size in the Lot in a Style You Desire.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Ave. (A-A) at 45th Street

Reduced Prices

Women's Shoes & Slippers

New, complete lines in the prevailing styles and leathers.

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Opera Slippers—Black and White Satin—Bronze Kidskin—Gold and Silver Cloth and Patent Leather— $7.45

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An Unusual
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OUR roomy, unhurried shop for men and young men offers a complete presentation of the new Winter suit and overcoat styles. . . . . It offers the productions both of the best English makers and of such famous American makers as A. B. Kirschbaum Co. . . . . It offers this week Overcoats which fulfill the most exacting demands of born-and-bred New Yorkers,

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Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

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The new Clysmic Ginger Ale is so far superior to every other ginger ale that it was an instant success—sales going ahead by leaps and bounds.

Why? Because it is made from Clysmic sparkling table water and is actually aged in the bottle.

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Clysmic Ginger Ale

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"If it's a nut we have it."
Deal with an expert for quality, freshness and flavor.

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Special attention given to requirements of vegetarians. Telephone orders (Cortlandt 4139), call or write. Daily New York deliveries; elsewhere parcel post.

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Half Block West of Hudson Terminal.

MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

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COLLARS

20 cents each
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have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
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Make your purchases where your money goes the longest way.
Best qualities—no inflated prices
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Bedding Rolls (Waterproof),	$8.50	Caps,	$3.50
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Army Cots,	4.00	Shirts,	3.00 up
Air Pillows,	1.50	Blankets,	9.00
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GOVERNMENT WILL ENROLL STRIKERS

Those at Watertown Arsenal to be Employed Under Civil Service Laws.

OVER CONTRACTORS' HEADS

Bay State Strikers Vote to Stay Out, but Federation Heads Believe They Will Capitulate.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Further delay in construction work at the Watertown Arsenal, due to strikes of union workmen employed by private contractors, is to be obviated by hiring mechanics and laborers as Government employes, according to an announcement tonight by Lieut. Col. T. C. Dickson, in command of the arsenal. The announcement says the employment office has been made ready to take in immediately structural ironworkers, hoisting engineers, electricians, plumbers, and steamfitters, who will be employed in the manner described by civil service laws and regulations.

"Several days ago," says the statement, "the War Department directed the commanding officer of the arsenal to employ as Government employes such numbers of the building trades that had struck as might be necessary to vigorously prosecute the completion of buildings that are so urgently needed."

Action on this order was delayed by the commandant "with the expectation that the general building trades of Boston and Quincy would follow the advice of officials of the American Federation of Labor." The action taken today by the local building trades in reasserting the intention to stand for the closed shop principle, left the Arsenal authorities no alternative but to carry out the instructions of the War Department, says the statement.

It is announced that members of the building trades will have union pay, union hours, and union overtime rates, and that there will be no change in this respect, as all contractors doing work at the arsenal have had the same rate and hour schedule. The statement suggests that, as the contractors' employes who struck are familiar with the work, their return would enable operations to be resumed promptly, and they "could therefore render excellent service to their country by applying immediately to the Civil Service Board."

The fact that the Federal laws make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any one to interfere with an arsenal employe is also pointed out in the statement.

Strikes of union mechanics on Government work in this city, Chelsea, and Watertown will be continued "until open shop conditions are eliminated," according to a vote of the joint councils of the building trades unions here today. After the meeting a statement was issued denying a report that officers of the American Federation of Labor had ordered the men to return to work. The statement says:

"Our committee, which represented us at the Buffalo conference of the general Presidents of the national building department of the American Federation of Labor, reported to us that no settlement of the local strikes had been ordered at that conference. It simply named the various general Presidents and our own local representatives as a committee to confer with President Wilson at a date in the near future and lay the entire dispute before him for judgment.

"In view of this report it was voted to reaffirm our former actions, whereby we voted to remain off all Government work until the open shop conditions prevailing at the Watertown Arsenal and at Squantum are eliminated, inasmuch as the conditions are even worse now than at the time the men were removed.

"If President Wilson does not eliminate the open shop conditions in our midst the men are determined to stay out. They will not work with alien and non-citizen labor, many of whom have refused to take out their first papers. They are willing to waive this providing union citizen labor cannot be had."

The strikes of mechanics at the Boston Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal, the Squantum shipbuilding plant, the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and the Federal Appraisers Stores here will be extended, it is said, to mechanics employed at the Government airplane station at Chatham, the joint council today having voted to call out 200 mechanics at the latter place.

LABOR HEADS SAY STRIKERS WILL OBEY

Orders to Bay State Men to Return to Work Were Delayed, They Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor tonight attended a dinner with vaudeville accessories, the first of the social functions of the gathering, in something like a festive spirit; for what threatened to be a serious obstacle to the carrying out of the patriotic decisions of the leaders of the federation seemed to have been removed this afternoon. It appeared by that time that the refusal of members of the building trades employed on Government construction work in the Boston district to go back to work pending adjustment of differences, as directed to do yesterday by a conference of Presidents of the trades, was based on a misunderstanding, and the heads of the organizations here expressed confidence this evening that the 1,500 strikers in the Boston district would follow the example of those at Newark and elsewhere and refrain from hampering Government work while their leaders were in conference with Federal authorities to settle the difficulties.

The decision of the building trades presidents to send everybody back to work and to attempt to arrange thereafter a settlement of the questions of closed shop and wage schedules, which had caused the strikes, was the first big evidence of organized labor's response to President Wilson's appeal on the first day of the convention for the setting aside of industrial conflicts in order to win the war. It received prompt response from most quarters. At the session of the convention this morning a message was received from the United Board of Building Trades of New York City indorsing the President's message and the action of the building trades presidents; and this afternoon Henry Hilfer, organizer for the Newark district, wired that the strikers in that section had returned to work.

Hitch Over Boston Orders.

But the 1,500 men out at Boston, Watertown and Quincy, Mass., whose strike was threatening serious delay in the construction of destroyer plants and other Government work, did not respond to the instructions. Boston dispatches said that the business agents had decided to keep the men out till the delegates came back from Buffalo with full reports. As a result, labor leaders from the Boston district and heads of the trades affected were in an uncomfortable position today. It appeared that they had been defied, and there was considerable uncertainty as to what to do about it.

Some talked gloomily of the apparent necessity of some sort of Government interference; others intimated that the offending locals might have their charters withdrawn, but there was considerable doubt whether this would have practical effect in bringing them to time. The President of one of the international organizations held that the responsibility for the refusal was to be laid at the door of the business agents and expressed confidence that when the body of membership of the locals affected heard all the evidence they would go back to work.

J. C. McDonald, Secretary of the Boston building trades, read a message from Boston late this afternoon that no instructions from the Presidents had been received as yet. Where the hitch came had not been established then, but immediate measures were taken to remedy it. John H. Donlin, President of the Building Trades Department of the Federation, had already gone to Washington for the conference, but the Presidents of the various internationals sent the required instructions at once, and an informal conference of the various leaders from the Boston district indorsed their action. Everyone was expecting tonight that opposition in Boston would disappear very shortly and that before long all the men out would be back to work.

Gompers to Employers.

In a speech before employers of labor at a luncheon given by the Greater Buffalo Club and the Executives' Club today Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, expressed the opinion that the differences between labor and capital would be an eternal problem.

"All that can be done," he said, "is to solve problems confronting us from day to day so that, day by day, we may be better prepared to reach a solution, if solution be possible, of what has been a riddle for ages.

"We can allay all disputes during this great war in which we are now engaged by you gentlemen bearing in mind that all the virtues are not on your side and all the vices on ours. It is not fair to take the derelict and hold him up as a type of labor, any more than it is fair to hold up the gradgrind as a type of employer.

"Neither side can claim all the patriotism, but it is possible to obtain a better understanding, so that the standards of American life shall not be lowered, and to the end that our boys at the front may be supplied with all that is needful not only for fighting but for their comfort when they are not fighting.

"To me this war has quite another significance than the mere winning of battles. It is to bring a rejuvenation of the democratic peoples of the nations of all the world."

Speaking of President Wilson and the problems that faced him, Mr. Gompers said he was proud to serve under the leadership of "that great man who is now voicing the aspirations of the whole civilized world."

"What we aim to do," said Mr. Gompers, "is to advise with employers of labor to bear in mind that, in recasting our industrial conditions, old ideas must be thrown on the scrap heap and a new conception reached of the rights of others.

"Some ground must be reached on which the industries of our country may be speeded up, so that the war may be speedily won. Of its result I have not the slightest mental reservation. It is written into the stars of freedom above us."

He said that "the man who talks now of pacifism has had the blood drained from his manhood. The man who would not fight to restore Belgium is not a pacifist but a coward and poltroon."

One of the telegrams read this morning was from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, thanking the federation for its support of woman suffrage and bespeaking its efforts in favor of the Federal amendment.

WANTS LABOR TO SPEED UP.

Bank Here Sees Need of Increasing Production.

The American Exchange National Bank, of which Lewis L. Clarke is President, yesterday sent to bankers and business men in all the centres of industry in the United States a letter asking for opinions as to whether labor should not reorganize its working basis for the period of the war, in order to increase needed production. The bank takes the stand that while it is true that there should not be war profiteering by capital, it is equally as true that there should not be war profiteering by labor.

"The relation of labor to prices is the economic problem of the hour," the letter said. "Minimum cost of production is obviously dependent upon established wage cost, since the element of labor represents an average major item of cost on the creation of a finished product.

"Is it possible to fix the price of raw material, as is being done, and leave unfixed the factor of labor which transmutes it into finished product, and avoid a commercial cataclysm? There is an impending need not only for intensification of industrial activities, but there exists a like and compelling occasion for intensified activity in all branches of food production. Will labor that does not contribute significantly to the tax levy voluntarily rearrange its working basis for the period of the war, and by increasing industrial production release men for food production?

"Will an effective mobilization of industrial man power for service (wherever service may be needed) be secured by voluntary co-operation or Federal direction?

"If the ultimate terms of our war financing must be what money will buy rather than money itself, is it not fundamental that there shall be no priority of either capital or labor, but that the same measure of expediency shall be applied to all alike? Capital has thus far done its share in voluntarily adjusting its views to meet those of the Government. Will labor do likewise?"

Plea for Poor New York Children.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue, issued an appeal yesterday for donations of clothing for the children for whom it cares. The appeal said: "It is appreciated that the sufferings in Europe have taxed to the utmost the resources available, but in the emergency we must not overlook the needs of the children of our own community. The situation is a serious one, and it is hoped that this appeal will meet with a generous response immediately."

A Clear Skin is Not Always a Sign of Healthy Blood

Don't be deceived by a clear skin. An absence of pimples or skin eruptions is no sign that all is well with the blood.

Thin, watery blood, poor in iron and red cells, is evidenced by a falling off of the general health. Pallor—loss of weight and of appetite—listlessness—nervousness—uncertain temper—loss of interest in work and in play—these are some of the symptoms of blood poverty.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A true tonic and general health builder. It paves the way for the return of vigor, appetite and weight. It charges the blood with iron. And it creates thousands of strong, new red cells in the blood.

Blood that is rich in iron and red cells scours out poisons and waste tissue. It rejuvenates every organ of the body.

If you are run down or anemic, if any member of your family—young or old—is in need of a general tonic, try a course of Pepto-Mangan. An improvement will soon be noticed unless the patient has a serious organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste, and it does not disturb digestion; it cannot injure the teeth. For sale at all drug stores.

Friendly Warning:—Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only as pictured here. For your own safety reject substitutes.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Special Notice

The National Fuel Administrator, Dr Harry A Garfield, has issued instructions that, to meet the present fuel emergency, no coal shall be burned for electric sign advertising except between the hours of 7:45 and 11 o'clock each night. Exceptions are made as to the hours of illuminating the signs of theatres, retail stores and where electric light is used for locating doorways and the illumination of passageways. Where the illumination is for building entrances it shall not be continued after the premises are closed

With the approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District, all contracts, rate schedules and service riders are modified in accordance with this order, to go into effect November 15th, 1917, and continue until further notice from the Fuel Administrator

The attention of the customers of this Company is called to this order of the Fuel Administrator with the request that no electric current shall be used for the services referred to during the hours excluded by the order

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street

MRS. STIASSNY HAD NO CAUSE TO WORRY

Assistant District Attorney Dooling Finds No Evidence to Support Suicide.

After several persons were questioned at the District Attorney's office yesterday in the investigation of the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, who died of two bullet wounds on Nov. 7, while in bed in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, Assistant District Attorney Dooling said no convincing evidence had been obtained in support of the theory that she had committed suicide. It has been learned by the District Attorney that Mrs. Stiassny, instead of being a chronic sufferer from ill-health, was unusually active and enjoyed much outdoor life. On the night before her death she went with a woman friend on a long automobile ride and returned at 11 o'clock.

In the supposed "suicide note" left by Mrs. Stiassny, which is now under the scrutiny of handwriting experts, she wrote that she could not sleep and feared that she was becoming insane. Mr. Dooling says the information thus far gathered, together with photographs of Mrs. Stiassny, show that she was seemingly in good health and of robust physique. Mr. Dooling said he had not found anything to confirm the reports that Mrs. Stiassny had suffered from a nervous disorder recently, or that she was a chronic sufferer from sleeplessness, according to the statement of the maid, Dora Watts. Mr. Dooling says the investigation thus far shows that the financial and business affairs of Mrs. Stiassny were in good condition and that she had no grounds for worry concerning her investments.

Charles Willner, a dentist of 115th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday told of an agreement made between himself and Richard Epstein, cousin of Mrs. Stiassny, to enter into a manufacturing business. At the time of the discovery of Mrs. Stiassny's body, and when the suicide theory was accepted, it was reported that she had been worried over the prospect of losing the services of her cousin, Epstein, because of the draft law, and that this probably had something to do with her taking her life. Mr. Dooling intimated that the fact that Epstein had made arrangements to go in business here must have been known to his cousin and would have furnished no grounds for her to believe that he would go to war. Other persons examined yesterday were Dr. Feldman, the family physician, and George Berry and Walter Jones, elevator operators in the apartment house.

The new will of Mrs. Stiassny, which was found in a bureau in her room an hour after her death, was filed yesterday for probate by Isidore Hershfield, an attorney of 99 Nassau Street. The will, which is dated July 10, bequeaths to her cousin, Richard or Isaac Epstein, five pieces of improved real estate, the larger part of the household effects, twelve shares of a building and loan association and 40 per cent. of the residuary estate. Other relatives are given bequests from $2,000 to $20. Epstein and Hershfield are named executors.

Every Soldier Will Feel Obliged to Learn French and Keep a Diary.

Here is a Marvelous Book to Fill Both Needs—the

SOLDIERS-SAILORS DIARY
AND
English-French Dictionary

The DIARY for recording individual experiences is the most serviceable book in existence and always will be a most cherished possession.

The DICTIONARY—Self-pronouncing by new Sound-Spelling Method which exhaustive tests prove so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct accent.

On account of its military compactness, neatness and thoroughness, great popularity has greeted this book. One-third of the buyers are women sending it for Christmas to some one in army or navy. Many firms are buying it in large numbers to send to the boys from their offices. It is the Big Hit of the soldiers' first War Christmas.

Richly Bound in Durable Textile Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Stamped, Strong Bond Paper. Fits the Pocket.

Send One to the Boy—Keep One at Home.

Packed in beautiful gift box.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID $1.00

Money Back If Not Satisfied.

WINFIELD W. DUDLEY
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NEW YORK CITY.

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FOR still greater business efficiency, more perfected service, and the maintenance of our present low scale of prices, we have removed our Lighting Fixture Display Rooms to

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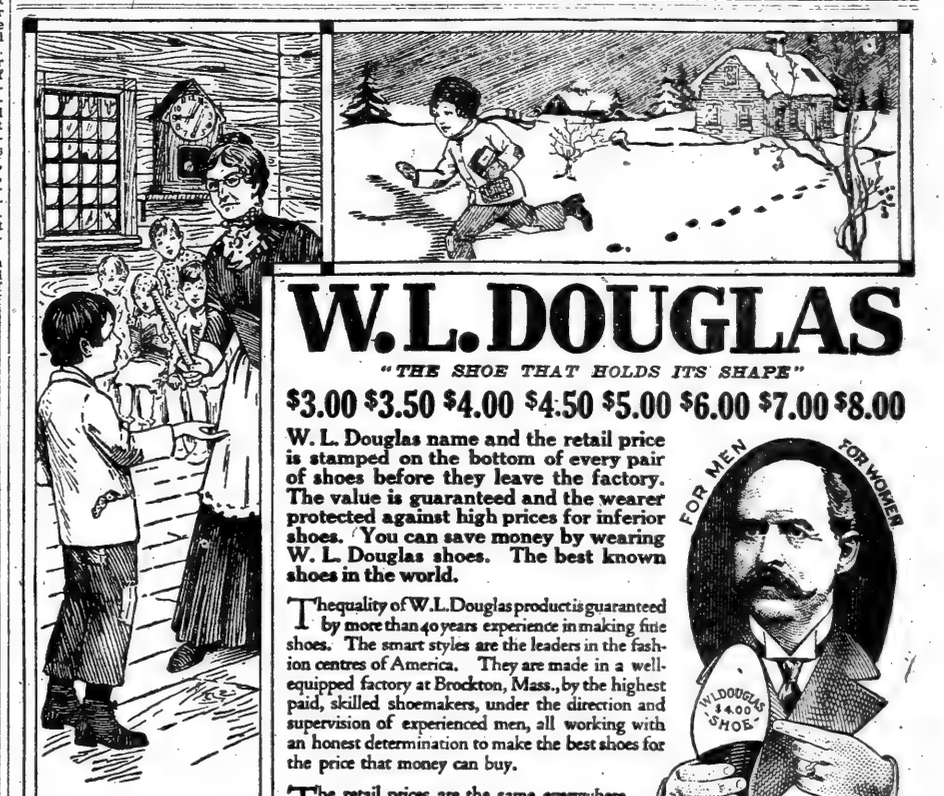
Telephone Chelsea 1761.

MITCHELL VANCE CO. INC.

Sole producers of "VANCO BRONZE," the new metal



W. L. Douglas was permitted to attend school while "bound out" to his uncle, only for short periods during the Winter months when there were slack spells in the work. Many a morning he was obliged to work so late that it was necessary for him to run all the way to school, a distance of over a mile, and not infrequently he had to pay the penalty for being tardy, through no fault of his own.

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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world.

The equality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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Best in the World
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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

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93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
259 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

AMERICA ON THE FIRING LINE

The December issue of ILLUSTRATED WORLD brings big news from the front. Read "AMERICA ON THE FIRING LINE"—the first real story of the part "our boys" are taking in the grim business of killing. Special articles and pictures on all phases of America's war activities. Here are some of them:

Our Heroes Overseas
Masking Death From the Flyer's Eyes
Uncle Sam Entertains
Railroading the Kaiser to Limbo
When Germany Scored a Hit
The Great Gray Fleet
Sharpshooters
Air Raiders
Romance of Modern War
First to Fight for Uncle Sam
Doom of the Morse Code Telegraph Operator
Making Men Fit for Service
Our Naval Mechanics
Argentina Sharpens Her Sword
Magnetic Submarine to Raise Sunken Ships
Gasoline Drive for Submerged Submarines
Art Among the Ruins
Coat Worth Twelve Liberty Bonds
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The Men Behind the Men Behind the Guns
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Through the Aviator's Eyes

Many Illustrated Articles on

Science, Mechanics, Invention

One Hundred Miles on a Gallon of Gas.
Machine Knits Socks for Sammies.
Gigantic Non-Rotary Snow Plow.
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Advertising With Shadowgraphs.
Automatic Train Stop.
Lizzie Does the Washing.
Keep the Bread from Burning.
Coal-Gas-Driven Motorcycle.
Dining Car for a Honeymoon Train.
Not a Toy.
Portable Army Ice Box.
Dock Fenders from Old Auto Tires.
Service De Luxe.
Adjustable Pillow.
Safety Sharpener for Scissors and Knife.
Fruit Squeezer from Old Sewing Machine.
How Much Energy Has Your Baby?
Camp Stove for Any Weather.
Lighting the Way for Repairs.
Home-Made Tractor.
Double Drive Makes Learning Easy.
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Grind Your Own Wheat.
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Shooting the "Shoots" in a Canoe.

Hints for Practical People

Hair-Bobbing at Home.
Save Your Tobacco.
Clock that Winds Itself.
Concealed Lights for the Wall.
Sink-Protecting Dishpan.
Saving Time Means Saving Money.
Take the Dog Along.
A Table Either Round or Square.
Enter the Pajama Girl.
Protects the Credit Man.
Water Screens that Will not Clog.
Handy Collapsible Bed.
Safe Support for Window Washers.
High Chair Hangs Everywhere.
Table-Golf Made Interesting.
Saves Plumber's Bills.
Physical Culture Car.
Folding Windows for the Porch.
Baffles the Burglar.
Combination Work and Play Table for the Kiddies.
More Warmth from Furnace Heat.
Substitute for the Caddy.
Unbreakable Vacuum Bottle.
Mud Guard Velocipede.
An Electrical Pistol.
Electrically Lighted Handbag.
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Little Oddities of Life

Down in Modern Chinatown: A Bungalow No One Will Rent.
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What's in a Name?
Pearl Farming in Japan.
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HIDDEN FOOD HERE MAY BE DISTRIBUTED

Hoover Ready to Act if It Is Shown Attempt Has Been Made to Profit by War Demand.

NO MERCY TO SPECULATORS

Holders of Food Will Have Short Shrift Unless They Voluntarily Put Products on Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—All of the foodstuffs which agents of the Secret Service have found in warehouses in New York City will be taken over and distributed where such action is warranted, according to a statement today by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. Action will be taken as soon as the foods can be classified and the various legal problems involved straightened out. It is probable that something will be done regarding the huge supplies of concentrated cattle fodders before the end of the week.

There will be no unnecessary delay and no quarter will be shown to the food hoarders, if it is found that any have attempted to profit by the war demands. If possible within a reasonable time the Food Administration hopes to have the foodstuffs put on the market for distribution voluntarily. After a short period of grace, however, the power conferred by the food control law and other legislation will be invoked where it seems justified. Here is the statement issued by the Food Administration today:

"With regard to the reports of the Secret Service on food stored in New York and other points, Herbert Hoover said today that the Secret Service was co-operating with the Food Administration, at its request, and had entered upon an examination of the food supplies in seaboard warehouses; that reports have been received by them from time to time and that investigation has been made as to conditions surrounding the storage of these products. The various foodstuffs in seaboard warehouses fall into three catergories:

"First.—Those which have accumulated as a result of the embargo act. In these cases the foodstuffs consigned to seaboard have been held up by the War Trade Board, at the recommendation of the Food Administration, and are still awaiting decision as to disposal. Where the War Trade Board has given a definite decision that the goods will not be allowed to be exported the Food Administration has, in all cases, represented to the consignors the importance of resale into domestic trade. In certain cases goods of this character have already been requisitioned and they are being sold in domestic trade or shipped to France. A number of complicated problems arise in connection with the disposal of these goods because of the export character of packing and manufacture, many of the goods held up having been manufactured for special destinations and not being adaptable to domestic trade. Therefore the Food Administration is endeavoring to secure their absorption by the Allies.

"Second—Another class of seaboard goods are the property of neutral Governments, where decision as to their ultimate destination has not yet been made by the authorities in Washington. In the number of these cases the owners have consented to their resale into domestic trade, and in fact these sales are proceeding at a number of points at the present time.

"Third—The third class of goods includes goods stored in the large cities vitally necessary to maintain the daily necessities of the consuming public. Certain foodstuffs must be stored seasonally to carry them over from the period of scant to no production. Some of these goods may be held for speculative purposes, and the Food Administration is determining the absolute facts in regard to the ownership and purpose of holding the different commodities in storage.

"It is therefore vitally necessary in all of these complexities of goods held under the embargo, of goods held by neutral Governments, of goods held for seasonal storage, for those held for normal distributing purposes, to proceed with great care and at the same time with vigor against speculative and improper holding.

"In connection with the holding of food products the problem of the Food Administration is to determine what goods are held, with the exact ownership in all its ramifications, both domestic and diplomatic. It is also necessary to determine between speculative hoarding as distinguished from proper trade requirements. The last is of special importance to the great cities of the country because hasty action easily drives the legitimate merchants of the city to withhold shipment of supplies that are vitally necessary for the sustenance of the consumer through fear of unjust prosecution."

Reports by the Food Administration from hotels and restaurants show that many tons of foods are being saved by the adoption of "meatless Tuesday" and "wheatless Wednesday." The movement has become nation wide, and advices from all parts of the country are to the effect that it is being observed in the large majority of public eating places. The Food Administration again emphasizes today the fact that the foods thus saved were needed badly for shipment to the American soldiers at the front and to the Allies.

A large New York hotel sends the following comparison of the consumption of wheat flour during October of this year and of last.

	1916.	1917.
Persons served	115,456	122,494
Barrels wheat flour consumed.	185	151
Average consumption per person	*4.43	*3.93

*Ounces.

Reports from the Childs' restaurants throughout the country show that on each meatless Tuesday the saving amounts to about seven tons.

USE SUGAR AS BAIT TO SELL THEIR FOOD

Wholesalers Condemn Jobbers, Charging They Try to Force Immediate Sales.

Many middlemen and jobbers in sugar and other foodstuff lines have been forcing the sale of their commodities upon retail dealers and upon the public, according to evidence received yesterday by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets.

"Complaint has reached me that certain grocery jobbers, connected either directly or indirectly with the city's food supply, are forcing the sale of other groceries with the sale of what little sugar they have," Dr. Moskowitz said, after a conference of several hours with sugar refiners, wholesalers, and members of the jobbing interests. "This artificial pressure to make sales has caused the retailers to pass the pressure along to the public. This needless effort at making immediate sales encourages hoarding. It will also result in an increase in prices. Representatives of the organized wholesalers and jobbers have submitted to me a letter which they are sending to all their members condemning this procedure as an evasion of the law which may lead to the revocation of the license of those doing more than $100,000 business a year and cutting off the source of supply of smaller dealers by the Federal Administration."

At a protracted conference yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Sugar War Trade Commission the equitable distribution of the available sugar supply was discussed. Sugar for trade distribution is to be divided between chain stores, retailers who deal with refiners, and jobbing customers of refiners.

Leading fish dealers of this city are co-operating with Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, to sell fish at reasonable prices and thus release meats for our army and armies of the Allies. The committee of local fish dealers which will co-operate with Mr. Williams includes George T. Moon, Chairman; Walter Ashcroft, William Winant, Amos G. Chesebro, Miller Longfothan, and William H. Cornell, representing the salt water fish industry, and Alois W. Pini and P. J. Begloff, representing the fresh water. A campaign of public education regarding the inexpensiveness and high food qualities of fish is to be undertaken.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from L. M. for a mother and four boys for whom the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appealed; also $1 for Case 0324 for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

TELLS HOTEL MEN HOW TO AID HOOVER

Bowman Says National Association Members Can Help Win the War.

SIMPLE MENU FOR DINNER

Food Controller's Assistant Says It Is as Important to Save Meat as to Buy Bonds or Munitions.

John McE. Bowman, Chairman of the Department of Hotels and Restaurants of the United States Food Administration and general manager of several of the city's largest hotels, told 1,000 hotel proprietors assembled for a week's convention from all parts of the United States at a dinner at the Waldorf last night that the policy which the hotel and restaurant men of this country adopt regarding the conservation of food would be one of the most important determining factors in the winning or losing of the war.

On each meatless Tuesday the hotel men of America can, from now on, save 10,000,000 pounds of meat, if they are patriotic enough to do so, Mr. Bowman told the hotel proprietors. The 100,000 hotels of 100 rooms in this country can each save 200 pounds of meat a day if they want to, he declared, and a 1,000-room hotel can save one ton of meat a day. A saving of 25,000,000 tons of meat means a three-months' food supply for an army of 1,000,000 men, Mr. Bowman asserted.

Mr. Bowman began his speech by saying that the hotel men of the country could do more effective educational work with the general public in the food conservation campaign than all the newspapers of the nation.

"This war is going to be decided by famine," Mr. Bowman declared impressively. "Germany today is hungry. She is living on the smallest percentage of fat that any nation ever lived on. She is able to continue to do this because her people are absolutely united.

"You men are facing the most serious national situation of the last two generations. In the face of this situation, don't say you can't have a meatless day in your hotel because the man next door won't have one. If a man comes into your hotel and asks for meat on a meatless day, I advise you in the name of patriotism and self-preservation to put him out unless he has his food-card signed.

"If we hotel men stand together in a policy of economy during this war we shall be a wonderful factor in helping to win it. It is already to our credit that, very soon after the meatless and wheatless days were fixed by the Government, 50 per cent. of this nation's hotel men took up the plan. Every one of you men can carry out the plan. If any of you won't take the trouble to do it he is not a patriotic citizen. It is just as important to save meat as it is to buy a Liberty bond or to make munitions.

"Twenty-five million tons of food were burned by incendiaries recently in two weeks, according to a newspaper report. This would have been a three-months' food supply for an army of 1,000,000 men. Soon we will be shooting men who do these things. By neglecting to save meat, you hotel men are not actually burning it. But if you don't save all the meat you can in your kitchens, you are doing something that is almost as bad. Don't think, either, that you are merely saving this meat for the French, Belgians or Russians. You are saving it for your own sons. The new army of 9,000,000 men must be fed. If we all don't save food, God help us."

The dinner served before Mr. Bowman spoke was not only meatless but wheatless. The only flesh served was chicken. The bread was made of cornmeal and rice flour. The cake was made of rye and raisins.

John McGlynn, retiring President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association; Sheriff-elect David H. Knott, owner of several New York hotels; Secretary of State F. M. Hugo, Edward M. Tierney, and George A. Farnham, the association's new President, were the other speakers.

THE CALL STILL IN MAILS.

The decision of the Postmaster General denying second class mailing privileges to The New York Call will not restrict the circulation of the paper as far as it is affected by the sending out of copies to subscribers, it was said yesterday in The Call office. A copy of The Call will be sent to every out-of-town subscriber in a stamped wrapper, according to the announcement, which added that this practice had been instituted on Tuesday night, when the first issue affected by the Postmaster General's decision came out. The editors of The Call do not expect the distribution of the paper in the city to be curtailed as a result of the decision.

By the Author of "The Man On The Box"

The Luck of the Irish

By HAROLD MACGRATH

Do you believe in day-dreams? Do you like to sail on the magic carpet of fancy? If so, then come along. For here is a story of adventure that takes you from New York to Singapore. There is fighting, there is mystery; there is love.

$1.40

It is the kind of romance that keeps you awake—a book without a single problem.

Get it at your bookseller's to-day.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

An Order From The United States Fuel Administrator

Instructions have been issued by the United States Fuel Administrator restricting the use of electric signs and outside display lighting effective on and after November 15th, 1917, until further notice.

This order provides that no electric sign or display advertising shall be illuminated before the hour of 7:45 P.M. or after the hour of 11 P.M.

Certain exceptions are provided for, in the cases of theatres, retail stores, places of public assembly, etc.

The approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District has been obtained so that existing contracts and rate schedules are modified in accordance with this order.

The United Company has issued a special notice to its commercial customers setting forth the contents of the order in complete detail.

The United Electric Light and Power Company

General Offices: 130 East 15th Street, Stuyvesant 4980

Branch Offices: 89th Street at Broadway, Broadway at 146th Street

Take the Cylinder for Instance

You will discard the old shorthand notebook that wastes hours of your stenographer's and your time every day. You will dictate to the Edison to save time, to make money, to get "Better Letters." A wax cylinder will then hold your dictation instead of a notebook.

This cylinder must be made durable and safe to meet any emergency.

Mr. Edison invented the "Safetae" cylinder for this very purpose. There is nothing like it. No substitute provides the same safeguard for your dictation under all conditions and insures you against the possibility of having to do your work twice.

EDISON Dictating Machine

Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes

Saves hours of your time every day. Saves the stenographer the time of taking dictation and enables her to write more and "Better Letters." The many patented exclusive features of the Edison will improve your correspondence and enable YOU to write "Better Letters." Letters full of pep and punch, straight to the point, clean cut and concise.

Phone Rector 3598 For a Demonstration

An actual trial in your own office on your own work involves no obligation. Phone today sure.

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.

114 Liberty Street, New York.

FOUNDED 1856

TO presuppose that highest quality means highest prices is the usual supposition. But in our showing of Winter clothes for men, young men and boys the contrary invariably is the rule—highest quality at lowest cost. With us the words "quality and value"—take on the fullest, sincerest meaning and signify the utmost for expenditures.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Save money on your trip to California this winter

By using tourist sleeper instead of the Standard, you will save about half the Pullman fare. Also save money on one-way second-class railroad fare. Fred Harvey eating-houses serve economical meals & lunches.

Personally conducted tourist-car excursions, three times a week.

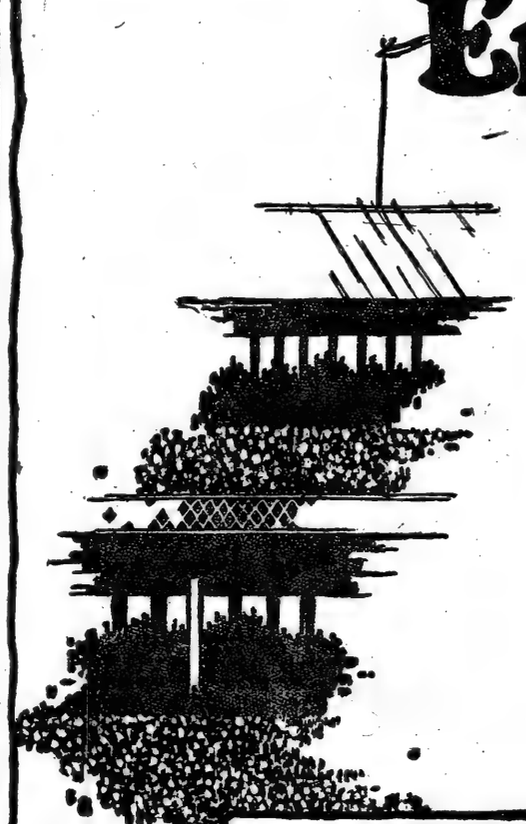
Grand Canyon *of* Arizona is on your Santa Fe way—stop and see it this trip.

Let me tell you more about *comfort and economy* in a tourist sleeper to California.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. East. Pass. Agt.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City.
Phone, Franklin 3410 and 3501.

Santa Fe All the Way

End of the run



If you want your car to be fit at the end of a long run, don't feed it on any old gasoline. Use So-CO-ny (accent on the second syllable).

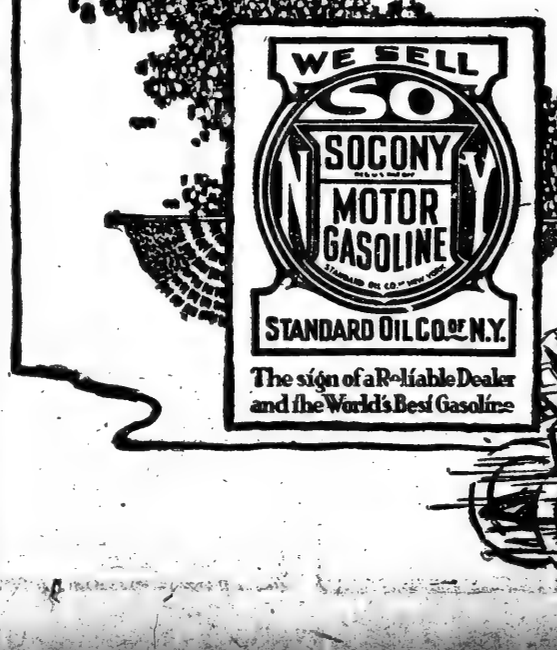
Untried gasolines may cause you all kinds of trouble. In any case, they vary so widely that they upset carburetor adjustments.

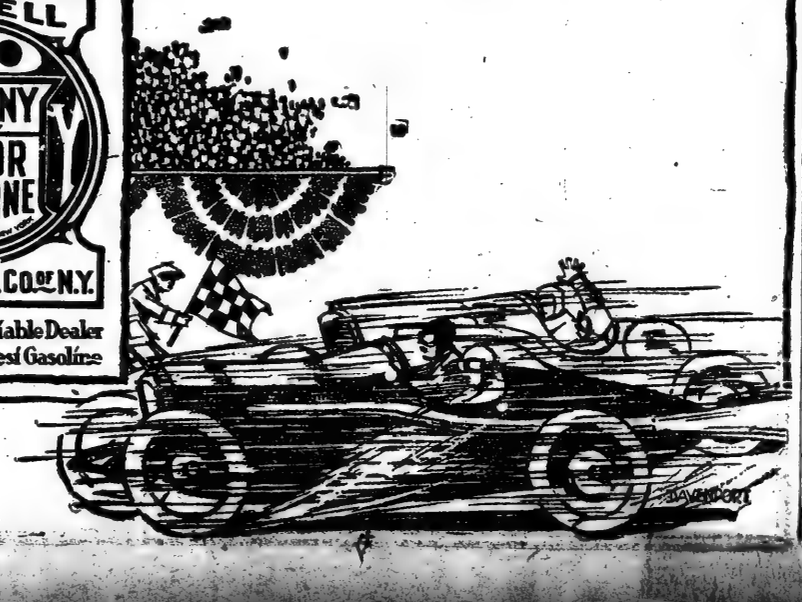
SOCONY Motor Gasoline stands on its own proven merits, backed by its universal use by hundreds of thousands of motorists. It keeps you free from carburetor troubles and gives *real* economy, *real* service, whenever and wherever you use it.

SOCONY is always the same; always pure, and powerful. Its dependability in all seasons has made it so much a standard of quality with the motoring public, that thousands and thousands of garages will carry nothing but SOCONY.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign.

Standard Oil Company of New York





HUNTERS AND HACKNEYS HOLD SWAY ON HORSE SHOW TAN-BARK AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

RED-COATED RIDERS IN RING AT GARDEN

Sir Adam Beck's Fine Trio of Hunters Bedecked with Winners' Laurels.

CREER HAS A BAD TUMBLE

Comes a Cropper in Jumping Trials, but Is Not Hurt — Great Crowd Is in Attendance.

The tanbark show ring at the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden last night took on all the life and color of a hunt club when representatives of the best known hunts in the East were competing for honors in the feature class for qualified hunters. The riders were in the proper uniform with their flashy red coats and the arena was an animated picture which brought delight to the throng that filled the boxes and tiers.

The crowd lingered until after midnight to see the high jumping contest for the William H. Moore Cup. The event teemed with thrills, as some of the jumpers were high-spirited and raised havoc in galloping into the barrier. S. S. Norton's Confidence, last year's winner, was dethroned in the event when this great jumper failed to clear the bar when it was raised to six feet nine inches. This occasioned much surprise, as Confidence has a leap of over eight feet to his credit.

Robin Hood, exhibited by the Meadows Stables, cleared the timber in a beautiful leap of six feet nine inches. The winner was loudly cheered as his rider, Jack Hamilton, guided him over the top rail.

Strathclair, the Crow & Murray entry, dropped out of the competition by missing the jump at six feet six inches. On the third trial, the jumper balked at the fence, reared and pushed his legs through the bars. The rider saved himself by cleverly jumping to the high fence at one side of the jump. Hercules, Mrs. J. J. McDonald's jumper, failed a six feet six inches, the high-spirited horse breaking down the barrier. Skyscraper, C. L. Whitney's jumper, while attempting to clear the fence at a like height, threw his rider twice, but he escaped serious injury.

Among the clubs which sent their best hunters after the blue ribbons were the Radnore Hunt of Philadelphia, Glen Arden Hunt, Glen Riddle Hunt, Meadowbrook Club, Hartford County Hunt, London, Ont., Hunt, Mr. Hitchcock Hounds, and Aiken Country Hounds, of Aiken, S. C. There were 24 hunters in the ring and the competition was keen and spirited.

The trials over the jumps were enlivened by a bad spill, which brought the crowd to its feet. George M. Greer, Jr., riding Becky, owned by Charles D. Lanier of the Fairfield County Hounds, came a cropper while taking the third fence of the course. When Becky went down horse and rider turned a complete somersault, and the spectators gasped as Mr. Greer was pinned under his falling mount. The horse rolled over, leaving the rider free, and he was on his feet in an instant. Amid the cheers of the crowd Mr. Greer remounted Becky and completed his journey over the course.

Sir Adam Beck Is Victor.

The event was won by Sir Adam Beck's handsome trio of hunters from the London (Ontario) Hunt. While the rules of the event called for all riders to wear hunt uniforms, an exception was made for Sir Adam Beck, who wore his military uniform. He rode Sir Edward, while Melrose was ridden by Tom Smith and Sir Thomas by Robert Emory. The second prize was won by the hunters from the Glen Riddle Hunt, with Clinker, ridden by Martin Buckley; Willow King, with G. Leiper up, and Bally Heather, ridden by C. Utz. The Radnor Hunt team of Philadelphia was third, and the Glen Arden Hunt fourth.

The attendance last evening was the largest of the week and the receipts for the Red Cross grow steadily. Society rallied to the cause and all the boxes were filled with fashionably gowned women. Around the arena rail the spectators were banked four or five deep, watching the competition in the show ring.

Yesterday was hackney day at the show and the championship for hackney stallions was won by Wynnwood of the Delchester Farms. With the victory went the challenge cup, which must be won two years in succession for permanent possession. Wynnwood won the cup two years ago but was defeated for the honor last season by Romping Flash. The hackneys held the ring during most of the day and close competition marked every event. Hamilton Model, from James Cox Brady's Hamilton Farm, and Judge Moore's Bountiful were among the winners, while hackney breeders from all over the country were represented.

Judge Moore in the Lead.

The most successful blue ribbon winners of the show thus far are Judge Moore, James Cox Brady's Hamilton Farm, and Walter J. Hanley of Providence. Judge Moore has been the big winner in several shows, but he will be hard pressed for the honor this season.

The Horse Show Association announced last evening that on Friday soldiers and sailors in uniform would be admitted to the show free. Many of the exhibitors have generously offered to contribute all their winnings to the Red Cross fund. There was a distinct military flavor to the big gathering last evening with officers of many nations joining the crowd on the promenade about the ring.

The Sir James Challenge Cup, presented by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt for the best horse suitable for a rig, was won by Judge William H. Moore's Micah, with John L. Bushnell's The Governor winning the reserve. The cup last year was won by Mrs. M. Maurice Dimond's Flash.

The Biltmore Cup for the best saddle horse was won by Driftwood Blaze, which was ridden by Mrs. Walter H. Hanley, while Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's Donna Cona was awarded the reserve.

The wonderful team of twelve Belgian horses owned by Walter J. Hanley made their first appearance at an evening session of the show toward the end of last night's session, and, as the driver, Bill Wells, sent the massive horses around the ring in a battlefield hitch, wheeling the heavy steeds about in all sorts of intricate manoeuvres, the performance was greeted with the greatest outburst of applause which has yet greeted any of the exhibitions.

HUNTERS AND HACKNEYS RULE

Glen Riddle Farm Takes Both Blue and Red in Class Over Jumps.

Another varied program was presented for the entertainment of the crowd that gathered in the Garden at all three sessions, the only touch of monotony being noticeable in the morning, when the fancy-gaited hackneys monopolized the attention of the judges. Though the events were confined to breeding classes, they served to show the influence the hackney has had on the show ring, as many of the winners are noted for victories obtained while competing against horses of other types.

Notable instances were the winning of the champion cup for fillies and mares by William H. Moore's Medea, a three-year-old that is likely to score in any company, and the success of the same owner's Bountiful, in the class for mares over 14.2 hands. Bountiful captured the Canadian Hackney Horse Society medal from Miss Constance Vauclain's The Whip, so that two Garden champions came together in this semi-international competition.

Hackneys also were prominent at the afternoon and night sessions, and the quality of this breed was high throughout. It was not entirely a hackney day, however, for hunters took a large part in the proceedings, which were further enlivened by keen competition in which gig horses, saddlers, and high jumpers were in the limelight.

Judge Moore and the Hamilton Farm's entries of James Cox Brady garnered nearly all of the ribbons in the hackney breeding classes, the success which the former owner has made into this breed being instanced by the placings in the class for hackney stallions, shown with three of their get. For this Judge Moore sent Marlboro into the ring, and the quality of this splendid specimen was evident as he was accompanied by Bountiful and Medea, both of which had won blues in the preceding classes.

Hamilton Model Wins Again.

Hamilton Farm's most signal success of the morning was credited to Hamilton Model, which won the Canada medal for the best hackney stallion, 14.2 hands or under, for the third year in succession. In the class for stallions over 14.2 neither Judge Moore nor Hamilton Farm was able to put anything into the ring to match the power and grace displayed by Victor, a 15.2 four-year-old, owned by the Red Hill Farm of Mamaroneck. Other successful hackneys to vary the Moore and Hamilton victories were D. R. Hanna's Brier Boy and Halcyon Farm's Mighty Mite.

The hunters of Glen Riddle Farm, which are owned by Samuel D. Riddle, the Pennsylvania sportsman, cut a big figure in the afternoon, as they have on previous days. A notable victory stamping the all-round quality of the Glen Riddle jumpers was gained in the opening event of the afternoon, which called for teams of three to represent one exhibitor. Glen Riddle carried off the honors with Bally Heather, Willow King, and Clinker, while Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., another exhibitor from the Quaker district, had the honor of finishing second, which entailed the defeat of formidable teams entered by the Westminster Stable of Canada and Miss Lida L. Fleitmann.

Glen Riddle Farm also was all-powerful in a new class, modeled on the saddle horse plan, in which pairs of hunters with a woman and a man riding were required to take the jumps abreast. When the veterans, Captain Thomas Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock put Cavalier and Coniston over the jumps in clever style it looked as though they had set a standard that would be hard to surpass. Only once did this pair get out of alignment, but when the first of the Glen Riddle pairs was sent over the course it was evident to the spectators that the Long Islanders were outclassed. Miss Kitty Smith, a young daughter of R. Penn Smith, riding Nancy Fansy, and C. Utz on Willow King, gave the spectators a thrill by keeping in perfect unison and rivaling in their manner of execution the perfection only hitherto attained by Army officers.

Repeat Their Performance.

That the feat was no flash in the pan was proved when the same riders mounted Bally Heather and Clinker and repeated in a manner that lacked only a degree of the first perfect effort. Both the Glen Riddle pairs were placed above the Hitchcock entry, while Miss Lida L. Fleitmann and Mr. Thorne were forced into fourth place.

The Canadian Challenge cup, the original of which was lost when the war broke out and only recently recovered, provided another interesting competition over the jumps. The cup, which has to be won three times by the same regiment, was captured last year by Pete, of the Second United States Cavalry. Pete was in to try again for the cup, but after making one perfect round he blundered badly on the second. The day was saved for the Second Regiment, however, when Major Charles B. Amory, Jr., rode The Black A., another of the regimental mounts. The Black A. had been a bad actor on Monday, but he behaved and jumped beautifully yesterday and gained the second leg on the cup with The Weaver, another from the Second Regiment, second, Pete third and Captain A. G. Thurman's Datto of West Point, fourth.

Four-in-Hand Contest Keen.

The first real competition of four-in-hands was forthcoming for the Prescott Lawrence prizes in which Judge Moore's four was opposed by fours of Hamilton Farms and A. W. Atkinson. The teams were well matched with the Moore outfit excelling in substance and conformation. Judge Moore held the ribbons on his coach and though he drove well there was more than a fair share of applause for the clever work of the Hamilton Farm quartet, which stepped together all the time and equally divided the task of drawing the coach.

Judge Moore's team was composed of Lord and Lady Seaton, Micah and Bountiful, and the undoubted quality of these grand animals earned the blue for them over the Hamilton Farms entry. Previous to this the old champions, Lord and Lady Seaton, had gained an easy victory in the class for pairs shown to broughams or victorias, with the Buttonwood Farm pair, Belle and Lass, placed second.

Walter H. Hanley showed what an all-round stable he has by sending in Minnie Allerton for the roadster class. The class was a keen one, with E. T. Stotesbury's Ebony King, already a dual victor, the general favorite. Ebony King did not have quite as much dash as John R. Thompson's Britton Forbes, which showed much better than on Tuesday, but his conformation and level manner of going earned the blue, Britton Forbes took an upward step by taking second and turning the tables on Vernon Holt, which beat him in a previous class. Vernon Holt was placed fourth, with Minnie Allerton third.

The class for saddle ponies under 14.2 brought out some fine entries, the leaders rivalling in quality the large saddlers. The competition was keen, but at the end of many tests Mrs. Louis Lee Haggin's Anne Rose was decorated with the blue, while Walter H. Hanley's Powder Puff was placed second.

The awards:

Morning Awards.

Class 13—Hackney Stallions, two years old.—First, D. R. Hanna's br. c. Brier Boy; second, Willsden Farm's b. s. Fortitude; third, D. J. Driscoll's ch. s. Auburn Rascal; fourth, Hackney Mares, 14.2 hands and under. (Canadian Hackney Horse Society Medal.)—First, Halcyon Farm's ch. m. Lady Mite; second, Willsbrook Farm's b. m. Calypso; third, Louis E. Liggett's Pultora; fourth, Miss Amy E. du Pont's ch. m. Matchless Stella.

Class 136—Hackney Mares, over 14.2 hands. (Canadian Hackney Ho.se Society Medal.)—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful; second, Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip; third, Miss Amy du Pont's ch. m. Daisy Crompton.

Class 137—Hackney Stallions, 14.2 hands and under. (Canadian Hackney Horse Society Medal.)—First, Hamilton Farm's b. s. Hamilton Model; second, Delchester Farm's Melbourne Tailor; third, Miss Jean L. Austin's b. s. Pennington Vandyke; fourth, Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s. Bobby Burns.

Class 154—Hackney Stallions, over 14.2 hands. (Canadian Hackney Horse Society Medal.)—First, Red Hill Farm's b. s. Victor; second, Willsden Farm's ch. s. Towthorpe Cricket; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. s. Brier King; fourth, Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Sandy Point Fashion.

Class 12 A.—Hackney Yearlings.—First, William H. Moore's b. s. Seaton Dunbar; second, Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Broadlawn Panama; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. m. Broadlawn Stepaway; fourth, William H. Moore's Seaton Fleetwing.

Class 9—Hackney Stallions, with three of their get.—First, William H. Moore's Marlboro and get, consisting of Medea, Bountiful, and Senator Fleetwing; second, D. R. Hanna's Lord Marlborough and get, consisting of Brier King, Brier Boy, and Brier Maiden; third, D. J. Driscoll's Acquinas and get, consisting of Auburn Mary Moncrief, Auburn Lady Grace, and Auburn Model Belle.

Class 18—Hackney Mares of Fillies. Champion Cup.—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Medea; reserve, D. J. Driscoll's ch. m. Auburn Lady Grace.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 100—Hunters, teams of three the property of one exhibitor.—First, Glen Riddle Farm's team, composed of b. g. Bally Heather, b. g. Willow King, and b. g. Clinker; second, Isaac R. Clothier, Jr.'s team, composed of b. m. Miss Canada, b. g. Ingleman, and br. g. Jolly Good Fellow; third, Westminster Stable's b. m. Iona, b. g. Melbourne, and ch. g. Falmouth; fourth, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's team composed of gr. m. Cygnet, ch. g. Longwood, and ch. g. Winchester.

Class 101—Ponies, ponies other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, three years old or over.—First, Halcyon Farm's ch. m. Mighty Mite; second, Willsbrook Farm's b. m. Antelope; third, Louis K. Liggett's Pultora; fourth, Halcyon Farm's b. g. Lexington Bouncer.

Class 10—Hackney Stallions, four years old or over.—First, Red Hill Farm's b. s. Victor; second, Willsden Farm's ch. s. Towthorpe Cricket; third, Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Tiger Lily; fourth, D. R. Hanna's ch. s. Brier King.

Class 62—Pony Tandems, 14.2 and not exceeding 13 hands.—First, Willsbrook Farm's b. m. Whitewall Ariel and b. g. Reaburn; second, Hamilton Farm's b. m. Hamilton Sensation and b. m. Hamilton Primrose; third, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's b. g. Expressive and b. g. Excessive; fourth, Walter H. Hanley's b. m. Rainbow and b. g. Topper.

Class 11—Hackneys, three years old or over.—First, E. T. Stotesbury's blk. g. Ebony King; second, John R. Thompson's blk. g. Britton Forbes; third, Walter H. Hanley's br. m. Minnie Allerton; fourth, R. E. Morehead's Vernon Holt.

Class 51—Pairs of Horses, shown to victoria or brougham.—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Lord Seaton and b. g. Moncrief; second, Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass; third, A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Ideal Mathias and ch. g. Monal.

Class 101—Saddle Ponies, Mares or Geldings, 13.1 and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First, Mrs. Louis Lee Haggin's b. m. Anne Rose; second, Walter H. Hanley's ch. m. Powder Puff; third, Mrs. Francis P. Garvan's ch. m. Chestnut Belle; fourth, Delchester Farm's gr. g. Fleet Whip.

Evening Awards.

Class 119—Qualified Lightweight Hunters, carrying up to 160 pounds.—First, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., Cavalier; second, Meadows Stable's b. g., Robin Hood; third, Hamilton Farm's ch. g., Hamilton Qualify; fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's b. m., Nancy Fansy.

Class 123—Hunt Teams, three qualified hunters, up to 185 pounds.—First, Westminster Stable's team, composed of Sir Edward, Sir Adam Beck, Melrose, Thomas Smith; and Sir Thomas, (Robert Emery;) second, Glen Riddle Hunt's team, composed of Clinker, (Martin Buckley,) Willow King, (G. Leiper,) and Bally Heather, (C. Utz;) third, Radnor Hunt's team, composed of Miss Canada, (F. Phillips,) Ingomar, (Isaac Clothier,) and Jolly Good Fellow, (H. Hopkins;) fourth, Glen Arden Hunt's team, composed of Winchester, (Miss Atkinson,) Palmerston, (Miss Lida L. Fleitmann,) and Longwood, (Mrs. Edward H. Cain.)

Class 151—Hackney Horses in Harness; stallions, mares, or geldings over 14.2, Utz. Sandy Point Challenge Cup.—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton; reserve, Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m., The Whip.

Class 8—Hackneys, Champion Cup, for the best hackney in the show.—First, Hamilton Farm's ch. s. Wynnewood; reserve, Red Hill Farm's b. s., Victor.

Class 14—Saddle Horses, Challenge Cup.—First, Walter H. Hanley's br. g. Driftwood Blaze, (Mrs. Walter H. Hanley;) reserve, Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's blk. g. Donnacona, (Mrs. Camp.)

Class 146—Gig Horses, The Sir James Challenge Cup.—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Micah; reserve, John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor.

Class 125—Hunters, horses hunted at least four times during the seasons of 1916 and 1917. Alfred G. Maclay Cup.—First, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier; second, Ogleigh Thorne's br. g. Germond; third, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Clinker; fourth, J. C. Cooley's ch. g. Kingsfoot.

Class 65—Pair-in-Hands, exceeding 14.2 hands.—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Lord Seaton, b. m. Lady Seaton, b. g. Mica, and b. m. Bountiful; second, Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, br. m. Fireno, b. m. Hailsport, and b. m. Queen; third, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Memnon, b. g. Royal Flush, b. g. Burgomaster, and b. m. Marseilles.

Class 152—Hackneys, stallions, mares, or geldings, 14.2 hands and under. Montpelier Challenge Cup.—First, Willsbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; reserve, Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame.

Class 150—Pairs of Hunters, one to be ridden by a lady and one by a gentleman.—First, Glen Riddle Farm's b. m. Nancy Fansy, (Miss Kitty Smith,) and b. g. Willow King, (Mr. Utz;) second, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Bally Heather, (Miss Kitty Smith,) and ch. g. Clinker, (Mr. Utz;) third, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Coniston, (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,) and ch. g. Cavalier, (Captain Thomas Hitchcock;) fourth, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's gr. m. Cygnet, (Miss Fleitmann,) and gr. g. Longwood, (Mr. H. Thorne.)

Class 181—Officers' Horses, twice around the course. Canadian Challenge Cup.—First, Second United States Cavalry's blk. g. The Black A.; reserve, Second United States Cavalry's b. g. The Weaver. (Major J. A. Barry.)

Class 138—High Jump.—First, Meadows Stable's b. g. Robinhood, with 6 feet 9 inches; second, S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence, with 6 feet 6 inches.

SOCIETY IS OUT IN FORCE.

Crowd in Boxes and on Promenade Includes Well-Known Persons.

The social side of the Horse Show yesterday almost rivaled in interest and brilliancy the events in the ring. The largest crowd of the week was in attendance at both the afternoon and evening sessions, and last night the throng on the promenade was reminiscent of bygone days.

In the afternoon many of the women were knitting, in the arena seats as well as in the boxes. Last night the group of girls selling catalogues was considerably augmented, and about $500 was realised by the sales. A girl who has friends in the boxes frequently receives five or ten dollars for an official catalogue.

A patriotic note was struck last night during the judging of the ten hunt teams when the national air was played, while the entire assemblage rose and cheered.

Lieut. Col. John Eustace Jameson of Dublin, who has commanded the 24th Reserve Battalion, the London Regiment, for several years and is here with a British commission, was in Box 77, the guest of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett. Father Delany and Robert W. Andrews were also of the party.

In the next box, No. 79, Prince and Princess Viora attracted much attention, as this is the first appearance at a public assembly of the widow of Ralph M. Thomas and the former wife of Frank J. Gould, since he married the Albanian Prince, on Nov. 5. The Princess wore a smart black gown and pearls.

The Duchess de Chaulnes was a visitor last evening, coming with her husband, Mrs. T. P. Shonts, Mrs. Edmund C. Bayles was with Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury in Box 46. Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry was with Mrs. William Seaboy Low. Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Burke Roche, Magistrate Daniel E. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, the latter formerly Mrs. Sheldon Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Macdougall Hawkes, Mrs. Austin Flint, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Milbank, Captain and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Miss Lota Robbins were among others in the boxes last night.

O'DOWD IS CROWNED MIDDLEWEIGHT KING

St. Paul Boxer Knocks Out Al McCoy in Sixth Round of Bout at Clermont S. C.

Mike O'Dowd, St. Paul's sturdy middleweight, is now the world's middleweight champion. He won the honor by knocking out Al McCoy of Brooklyn in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout last night at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn. The result of the bout, coming as a bolt out of the blue to the majority of those who witnessed it, caused a demonstration that has seldom been duplicated in local boxing clubs.

The fallen middleweight champion, though he was chided while he held the title for his inability to box up to the standard of previous titleholders, fought gamely and was floored four times before the final knockdown came. Then his seconds, supervised by his aged father, hurled a towel into the ring just as Referee McAvoy reached the count of seven.

A title has seldom changed hands under more impressive conditions, for the moment the towel landed in the ring almost over the prostrate form of McCoy, it was as if a signal had been given, and there was one great rush from all sides of the house, with the ring as the general objective. The enthusiastic and overjoyed friends of O'Dowd boosted him upon their shoulders before he had time to cross the ring to give the customary hand-shake to a defeated foe, and for many minutes the din threatened to lift the roof off the building.

The spectators had their first premonition of what might happen in the fourth round when McCoy was floored on four separate occasions. This, however, was not entirely clear to the friends of the St. Paul lad, for he was himself on the canvas twice. Neither boxer took a count on these knockdowns.

Then in the sixth round the inevitable happened. Shortly after the bell O'Dowd floored the Brooklynite with his heavy right to the jaw, but McCoy regained his feet without taking a count. Another right, almost before he had entirely straightened out in boxing poise, floored McCoy again, but again he disdained the benefits of a count: Then O'Dowd went furiously at McCoy, seeing a vision of the world's title in his grasp, and soon had floored the Brooklyn boxer again. This time McCoy took a count to clear his befuddled brain, and when he regained his feet he was still groggy.

A fourth time McCoy was sent down with O'Dowd's heavy right to the jaw, and the falling middleweight champion took a count of three. Hardly had McCoy a chance to get erect after climbing to his feet than he was floored with a right to the jaw, which landed solidly and resounded throughout the building. The Brooklynite's body stiffened out as he hit the canvas, and when Referee McAvoy had tolled off seven in his count of ten seconds one of McCoy's handlers, with tears in his eyes, tossed in the towel. O'Dowd entered the ring at 157 pounds, one pound below the standard middleweight limit, while McCoy's weight was announced as 167.

The bout furnished a fitting climax to the end of the Frawley law in this State and was witnessed by a bigger crowd than has ever before found its way into the Clermont S. C. The crowd was not entirely an orderly one, however, for there were several fights between the spectators, and one of these, coming in contact with the ring, after McCoy's seconds had thrown water on their man as he lay on the ring floor, threatened to result in a wild free-for-all.

McCoy jumped from obscurity into sudden pugilistic fame on the night of April 7, 1914, when, in the ring of the Broadway Sporting Club, he knocked out George Chip of Newcastle, Penn., then recognized as world's middleweight champion. McCoy failed to show anything of championship calibre, but contented himself with boxing in ten-round bouts, over which distance, up to last night, nobody had been successful in knocking him out, Chip being included in the boxers whom McCoy has faced in ten-round bouts since gaining the title.

LOCAL BOXERS WIN BOUTS.

Inter-City Amateur Tourney a Victory for New York Entries.

Boxers of the metropolitan district triumphed over their visiting rivals from Boston and Pittsburgh last night in the inter-city amateur boxing tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The exhibitions were held in two special classes at 125 and 135 pounds, and in both divisions the local element ruled. In the 125-pound class was witnessed the best competition when Frank Carroll, Galveston A. C. of Pittsburgh, went down in defeat at the hands of Anton Enz, Paulist A. C., New York, after four rounds, judges' decision. The judges disagreed at the conclusion of the customary three rounds, and this necessitated an extra session.

Carroll had scored over A. Schick, a local boxer, in his semi-final bout, the referee giving him the award in three rounds after the judges had disagreed. Enz defeated W. Corbett of Boston, New England A. A. U. champion, in three rounds, referee's decision, the judges again failing to agree on a winner in this bout.

In the 135-pound class, final bout, A. Algren, Norwegian Turn A. C., was declared the winner over Joseph Mellensen, Fitton A. C. of Boston, in two rounds, when the Boston lad was disqualified for his holding tactics.

The winners in the local classes were: 108-pound class, D. Horn, Rutgers Gymnasium; 115-pound class, Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C.

FIVE REGULARS MISSING.

Columbia Practice for Wesleyan Held Under Handicap.

Five Blue and White regulars could not report to Coach Metcalf yesterday on account of injuries. Captain Dal Cochran does not expect to play any more football this year. Parnes, an end from the second eleven, will take Cochran's place. Rosen, who is out with an infected foot, will don his uniform next Monday and will play in the New York University game next week. Farrell and Campbell, the tackles, both got water on the knee in the Hobart contest, but the former will play this Saturday against Wesleyan, while the latter cannot play until Monday. Houlahan, full back, has had a slight touch of malaria, but Gus Peterson, the Columbia team's trainer, declares that he will play Saturday.

The Blue and White 'Varsity, with Sam Weinstein at quarter, scrimmaged with teams from Yonkers and Clinton High Schools yesterday. The college eleven went through the high school boys easily, and, after thirty minutes of heavy work, went to one side to practice signals. Don Memmott, who scored three touchdowns and a field goal against Hobart, took Houlahan's place in the back field. The second eleven lined up with Yonkers High for a forty-minute scrimmage game and could not hold Mitchell, the speedy Yonkers quarter back.

Yesterday the freshmen lined up for signals and later for a scrimmage with Clinton. The yearlings played on the defensive and held their opponents for downs time after time. The freshmen will have only a light practice today in preparation for the game with the Wesleyan freshmen tomorrow.

Palmer Heads Camp Devens Team.

AYER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Palmer, a halfback, was elected Captain of the Camp Devens football team today. He played on the Massachusetts Agricultural College team last year. Daniel (Porky) Flynn, heavyweight boxer of Boston, and Jack Savage, a Brockton middleweight, were relieved from military service today because of dependents.

BROWN BUMPS ENGINEERS.

Coach Robinson's Charges Beat Service Men by Score of 40 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—Brown had no trouble in defeating the 301st Engineers today at Andrews Field, pushing over a 40-to-0 victory with practically a second string team. Coach Robinson stuck to his intentions of giving his 'Varsity men an easy time of it, and used almost entirely his sub players. These seconds showed a surprising strength, Herriott at right half back especially getting away to long and consistent gains.

Two touchdowns were made by the Brunonians in every period but the second, when they uncorked a power which augurs well for the coming two games on the schedule. Samson, a new man at quarter, also showed up well, while Armstrong, the only regular man in the back field, played his usual stellar defensive game and got off some long runs.

Most of Brown's six touchdowns came as the result of straight-line plunging, coupled with a few long gains. One came after Brooks's twenty-seven-yard run off tackle, and another came from an intercepted forward when Kittredge at fullback gathered up the ball and took it over the goal line.

The line-up:

Brown (40.)	Positions.	Engineers, (0.)
Albright	L. E.	Yundt
Edson	L. T.	Lyons
Bowman	L. G.	Bingham
Black	C.	Barry
Lampher	R. G.	Croft
Murphy	R. T.	Lowe
Brisk	R. E.	O'Connell
Samson	Q. B.	Merrill
Pieri	L. H. B.	Crandall
Herriott	R. H. B.	Gerry
Armstrong	F. B.	Sheehy

Touchdowns—Samson, (2,) Brooks, Armstrong, Herriott, Kittredge. Goals from touchdown—Albright. (4.) Substitutions—Brown: Coulter for Samson, Hoving for Black, Brooks for Pieri, Grabb for Lampher, Nichols for Murphy, Samson for Coulter, Pieri for Brooks, Black for Hoving, Kittredge for Armstrong, Huggins for Samson; Engineers: Samuels for Croft, Strait for Lowe, McHugh for Samson, Samson for Gerry, Mitchell for Bingham.

Referee—Halloran, Boston. Umpire—Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—Bergin, Princeton. Time of periods—12 minutes each.

TIGERS PREPARE QUIETLY.

Princeton Will Probably Close Season on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Princeton's football season will probably be brought to a close this Saturday when the Tigers will meet an eleven from the Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., in the stadium. Very little is known of the strength of the visiting team, but the Princeton players are preparing quietly under the direction of Coach Rush and should be prepared for a good contest.

Princeton will probably use all undergraduates on the team, with the possible exception of Bamman, a substitute end on the 1915 eleven, who played in the Camp Dix game. There are plenty of Alumni who are anxious to don gridiron togs for an informal game any time, but Speedy Rush apparently desires to give the men who have been reporting for practice the preference in the contest. The workouts of the squad are still easy and no Tiger football squad has probably ever enjoyed the periods of preparation for contests as this year's. Players have played this year for the pleasure which they derive without the usual hard routine drill.

Strubing will probably direct the play of the Tigers from quarter back, and Trimble, McIlwain, and Winn will probably round out the rest of the backfield. Alford and Lamarchne may be at the wings. Callahan, Keck, Bryan, Taylor, and Sinclair will probably be the linemen. No definite lineup will be decided upon until Friday afternoon.

The game will probably complete one of the briefest schedules a Tiger team has ever had. The only other game of the season has been that with the 307th Field Artillery of Camp Dix.

Yale's Annual Regatta Today.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Yale's annual Fall regatta will be held at the harbor tomorrow afternoon. There will be four races, two for the university and two for the Freshman crews.

THIRD LEAGUE STIR NEARS SETTLEMENT

American Association Dispute Heals as Redistricting of Minor Leagues Fails.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Settlement of the factional dispute which threatened to disrupt the American Association and pave the way for the formation of a new league appeared to be assured tonight. The rival factions were brought together after the National Association of Baseball Leagues voted down, 11 to 2, a resolution at its convention today to redistrict the minor leagues of the country.

Club owners of the American Association tentatively decided to open their season about May 1—three weeks later than the opening date of a year ago—and discussed the feasibility of reducing the player limit.

President Hickey said a meeting would be held in Chicago on Dec. 17, to decide on plans for next season. Edward Barrow, President of the International League, brought the fight to redistrict all leagues to the floor of the convention today. He offered an amendment to a resolution which provided for the redistricting of only the smaller leagues. The proposal was received with a storm of protests and half a dozen league Presidents attacked it in bitter terms.

M. H. Sexton, President of the National Association, declared there could be no withdrawel of the Louisville, Indianapolis, and Toledo clubs from the American Association, nor the formation of a new league without the unanimous consent of all of the clubs in the two organizations.

President Barrow of the International League was unwilling tonight to make any prediction as to whether his organization would take the field next season. The club owners will meet in New York on Dec. 10 to take whatever steps necessary.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, appeared before the minor leagues this afternoon and pledged the support of the major leagues to any cause that will be of assistance to the several organizations. He declared that baseball in general was facing a critical situation.

"The next season will be a serious one both in the major and minor leagues," Herrmann said. "There will have to be retrenchment everywhere if we hope to exist. The minor leagues need the majors and the major leagues need the minors. It is to our mutual interest that we should extend aid. I can say with all frankness that the National League is seriously considering a policy of retrenchment which includes the reduction of a player limit."

Club owners of the Western and Central Leagues met tonight to consider plans for the coming season. President Pickeram of the Western League stated positively that his organization would start, but Harry Stahlhefer President of the Central League, declined to make any prediction in regard to his circuit. He was unofficially informed in a telegram from Bert Noblett, half owner of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Club that Grand Rapids would be out of baseball next season. It is regarded as likely that the Central League will be among the leagues that will decide to suspend until the end of the war.

Janowski and Jaffe in Draw.

D. Janowski of Paris and Charles Jaffe of this city met in the second game of their chess match, of ten games up at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, yesterday, and the result, as in the first game, was a draw, after 53 moves had been recorded. Janowski had the white pieces and played the four knights opening. Jaffe established two connected passed pawns in the centre of the board. Janowski, however, cleverly sacrificed a piece for these pawns and forced the draw.

SAILORS DOWN SOLDIERS.

Naval Eleven Victor Over Fort Jay by a Score of 24 to 0.

The football eleven of the Naval Reserves of City Island caused a bit of a surprise yesterday by triumphing over the Fort Jay eleven, in the New York Athletic Club's military football league, by a score of 24 to 0. The contest was held at Governor's Island. The Naval Reserves, showing unexpected strength and ability, kept their opponents from Fort Jay on the defensive for the greater part of the game. Millar, Peacock and Hull made touchdowns, and Peacock also kicked three goals from touchdown. O'Boyle gave the victorious eleven its remaining points with a field goal from the twenty-five yard line. The Fort Jay eleven several times attempted field goals, but all went wide of the mark.

At Fort Slocum, the football eleven engaged the representatives of Fort Wadsworth in an interesting struggle, which ended in a Fort Slocum victory by 9 to 0. All of Fort Slocum's scoring was accomplished in the opening quarter. Charles made a touchdown after the Fort Slocum eleven had rushed the ball back from its own thirty-five yard line. Pastoria kicked the goal. Near the close of the first quarter a safety gave the Fort Slocum eleven two more points.

FORDHAM VARIES ATTACK.

Maroon Strenuously Preparing for Game with Cornell.

The Fordham warriors had a long offensive drill yesterday afternoon for the Cornell game on Saturday. Coach McCaffery ordered only a short scrimmage, but the players were kept busy rehearsing the formations to be used against the Ithacans. The 'Varsity lineup was changed frequently and all of the scrubs were tried out on the first team. The Maroon attack as practiced yesterday will be a spectacular and varied one, with forward passes and rapid thrusts the features.

Brennan tried placement kicking and touchdown goals from various angles yesterday and Galligan joined him in a punting duel. Yesterday's scrimmage was a ten-minute affair with the scrubs and served only to demonstrate a few of the plays that were worked on in the signal drill. It had originally been planned to have a tussle with a battleship team, but this was abandoned, as Coach McCaffery did not want to risk injury to his players on the eve of the Cornell game. The eleven from the battleship Texas will come to Fordham next week.

The first game of the interclass football series will be played this afternoon when the seniors and freshmen clash.

Coach McCaffery will put the team through its final drill this afternoon, as the squad will leave for Ithaca tomorrow morning.

N. Y. U. DRILL IS STRENUOUS

Faculty Excuses Players from Late Hours to Facilitate Practice.

The New York University football squad had a long workout yesterday. At a meeting of the Faculty Committee the men were excused from late hours until the close of the season to insure the requisite practice for the Stevens and Columbia games, and this will facilitate practice hereafter. Early in the afternoon both freshmen and 'Varsity teams were put through a signal drill. Then the teams were lined against each other and the scrimmage started.

At the first the freshmen had the ball. Their line played well but the backs could do nothing in the way of gaining ground. Coach Wall then played in the freshman back field for a part of the time to help balance the 1921 aggregation. Saunders of the freshman secured two forward passes thrown by Coach Wall and gained several yards on each. Then the 'Varsity received the ball and for the first time in several weeks the whole regular lineup faced the scrubs in a practice scrimmage.

Egan stayed out part of the time to help coach the backs. His place was taken by Buckley, who has been handling the quarter back position for several days. Johnson, Christopher, and Ebenfeld completed the back field. This combination worked as a compact unit and managed to pierce the cub line very effectively. Yesterday was Christopher's first day of practice since the Trinity game.

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GRACE GEORGE IN A FRENCH WAR PLAY

"L'Elevation," by Henri Bernstein, Her Second Bill at the Playhouse.

A STUDY IN REGENERATION

A Conventional Triangle Play That Catches Some Measure of the Heroic Mood.

L'ELEVATION, a drama in three acts by Henri Bernstein. At the Playhouse.
Professor André Cordelier.....Holbrook Blinn
Professor Courtin.....Howard Kyle
Louis de Genois.....Lionel Atwill
Jules.....Charles Pitt
Jacques Courtin.....Vinton Friedley
Richard.....E. John Kennedy
Suzanne Cordelier.....Grace George
Mme. Cordelier.....Kate Blancke
Germaine Ledru.....Ester Howard
Sabine Boutard.....Norah Lamison
Mme. Gilquin.....Alison Skipworth
Odette Hamon.....Florence Flynn
Mme. de Sauvaige.....Florence Wollerton
Blanche.....Mabel Knowlton

"To the Heights" might be the English title of this war play from Paris, for it traces the progress of its main characters out of the spiritual lethargy in which the German onslaught found them to a more commanding view of the dignity and worth of individual living. And it accomplishes its survey by the familiar method of triangulation. Wife, husband, and lover are there.

For two acts, indeed, the play has little to differentiate it from our once multitudinous but now decreasing dramatic import from France. Suzanne is young and temperamental, and has married Professor Cartier in obedience to the deathbed request of her father. De Genois is a dashing and romantic explorer, a decidedly bad lot morally, who has entangled her in what is to him a mere passing affair, though to her it is much more serious. When the war comes he elects the post of utmost honor and danger, but she hangs upon him and pleads almost hysterically that he shall take a proffered position behind the front.

Her concern for their private happiness is so great, in fact, that her husband suspects the cause. In a moment of strength, born of her suffering, she declares the truth. He in turn takes the saner and braver view of the situation. They will live on as before to all outward view, and devote themselves to war work. In the second act comes the news that the lover is wounded. Cartier has discovered abundant evidence of the levity and heartlessness of de Genois's conquest toward her, and by telling Suzanne could wreck her faith in him and in the world; but he decides that the wiser and more generous way is to let her find her own salvation, and she departs for the hospital.

The third act passes by de Genois's bedside as he is dying. To him, too, the war has brought regeneration. In the hardship of trench life, and the solitude of night watches, he has come to recognize her love as the one real and ennobling thing in his previous life. To the distant accompaniment of the songs of a company of convalescent wounded, who are returning to the front, he exhorts her to go back to her husband, and with him fight on for France and victory.

Morals have long been called a matter of geography. Granting that in France they are also a matter of trigonometry, with the triangle as the inevitable base of operations, Bernstein's treatment of his theme is dignified and on the whole convincing. As is usual in these plays, the evening is mainly devoted to conversation about what has happened elsewhere and about the inner motives of those present, with periodic scenes of emotional conflict leading up to the curtains. But the last act, which is in reality a duet, strikes a note which is true and strong, if a trifle obvious, and the effect of the off-stage singing is stirringly theatric.

Miss George is not at her best in emotional acting; but she is intelligent and craftsmanlike always, and she sustained her rôle without break. She was most effective in moments of repression, which her very silence and dumbness made eloquent.

Holbrook Blinn was dignified and vigorous as Cartier, and Lionel Atwill lifted the hospital scene to a high plane of patriotic fervor. Kate Blancke and Alison Skipworth were admirable in minor parts.

Poincare Receives Congressmen.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The American Congressional delegation which is visiting France was received this morning by President Poincaré in the Palace of the Elysée. The Americans were presented by Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Minister of Missions Abroad.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elisabeth Marbury, in association with the Shuberts, has put into rehearsal a musical comedy called "Girl o' Mine," the work of Philip Bartholomae and Frank Tours. The cast will include Walter Catlett, Marie Nordstrom, Frank Pollock, Edna Wallace Hopper, Carleton Macy, and Dorothy Dickson.

"Flo-Flo," a musical comedy by Fred de Gresac and Silvio Hein, will be produced at the Cort Theatre next month. Louise Beaudet and Leon Leonard will be among those in the company.

Sidonia Espero, at present in "Kitty Darlin'," has been engaged for a role in "The Star Gazer," coming to the Plymouth next Wednesday.

The first production of the season by the Neighborhood Players will be made at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, when Browning's "Pippa Passes" will be presented.

Molly Pearson will make her first screen appearance in support of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Miss Pearson played here in the piece during its run at the Maxine Elliott several years ago.

"The Very Idea" will be presented at the Plattsburg training camp next Sunday night.

H. A. Woods has purchased a play entitled "Two Streets," by Koby Kohn, and will produce it in New York early in the new year.

Plans are being made by Charles Dillingham to produce "Jack o' Lantern" in Paris and London after the war. Fred Stone and the entire present cast will make the trip.

Announcement is made by Joseph Riter that his retirement from the theatrical producing field is only temporary. Mr. Riter is at present engaged in war work, and will resume producing when he believes conditions to be more propitious.

Two hundred soldiers from the 302d Regiment of Engineers, located at Camp Upton, attended last night's performance of "Leave It to Jane" at the Longacre.

Next Monday will be Dramatic Day at the headquarters of the Professional Woman's League, when a program including George V. Perkins, Frederick Truesdell and Mrs. Maud Allen will be presented.

Hedwig Reicher will begin a special engagement on Wednesday of next week at the Irving Place Theatre, appearing in a German translation of Shaw's play, "The Doctor's Dilemma." Miss Reicher's engagement will be limited to one week.

Four hundred members of the 302d Engineers Corps, stationed at Camp Upton, attended the Winter Garden last night and went upon the stage to participate in the patriotic finale, "The Leading of the American Troops in France."

The first performance of "Going Up," the musical play made by Louis Hirsch and Otto Harbach from James Montgomery's farce, "The Aviator," will be given in Atlantic City tonight. Frank Craven is at the head of the cast.

"Antolove," an operetta by Jean Gilbert, will have its first American performance at the German Yorkville Theatre on Thursday night, Nov. 22.

Paintings
ANCIENT and MODERN
at the
Scott & Fowles Galleries
590 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 47th and 48th Streets

'BORIS GODUNOFF' IS SECOND OPERA LURE

Moussorgsky's Vital Work of Ancient Russia Proves Its Perennial Strength.

ITS FOLK SPIRIT ENDURES

Didur an Imposing Figure in Title Role and Mme. Matzenauer a Heroic Marina.

BORIS GODUNOFF, opera in three acts and eight scenes, (in Italian,) Music by Modeste Petrovich Moussorgsky. At the Metropolitan Opera House.
Boris.....Adamo Didur
Teodoro.....Sophie Braslau
Xenia.....Lenora Sparkes
The Nurse.....Kathleen Howard
Schouisky.....Angelo Bada
Tchelkaloff.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Brother Pimenn.....Leon Rothier
Dimitri.....Paul Althouse
Marina.....Margarete Matzenauer
Varlaam.....Andrea de Segurola
Missail.....Pietro Audisio
The Innkeeper.....Marie Mattfeld
The Simpleton.....Albert Reiss
A Police Official.....Giulio Rossi
Teernakowsky.....Carl Schlegel
Conductor—Gennaro Papi.

There might be various deductions made and inferences drawn from the fact that Moussorgsky's Russian opera, "Boris Godunoff," reappeared in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House on the second night of the season. The most obvious one is that "Boris Godunoff" has proved to be one of the most vital and lasting of any of the new works produced in the last few seasons at the Metropolitan, where many have been tried and found wanting.

Moussorgsky's opera is an embodiment of the ancient Russia, untouched by the modern ideas that are causing the old foundations to crumble. The work is racy of the soil as few musical works are, and the skill with which the composer has caught the folk-spirit and wrought it into the texture and substance of his music gives it a perennial strength.

The performance last evening differed little from many performances of "Boris Godunoff" that have been given in recent seasons. There is not all the old vigor and power that were in the performances under Mr. Toscanini, but the standard of Mr. Toscanini departed with him. Mr. Papi conducted with skill and conscience, but the drastic accent, the power, as well as certain finer details, were missing. Where, for instance, was the wonderful effect that there used to be in the simple orchestral figure in the introduction of the third scene of the first act—an effect marvelously suggestive, but not imitative, of great cathedral bells?

Mme. Matzenauer was the Marina, a heroic one in the grand style, who appears only in the scene in the castle garden, and with this exception the cast was such as has been heard before, though other changes have been made since the first seasons. She sang in excellent voice. Mr. Didur's powerful and dramatic impersonation of Boris, sometimes a little too powerful and too dramatic, is the most imposing single feature among the individual singers. The chorus is the real centre of interest in "Boris Godunoff." Mr. Althouse's voice sounded better than ever, and his singing was of beautiful quality.

WOMAN HEADS HIGH SCHOOL

Miss Turner First Woman So Honored In This City.

Miss Kate E. Turner, Vice Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, was yesterday appointed, by unanimous vote of the Board of Education, Principal of the Bay Ridge High School, succeeding Harry A. Potter, who has been transferred to the New Utrecht High School. The Board of Examiners, which had previously refused to grant her a license, changed its mind and granted one to her.

Miss Turner has the distinction of being the first woman Principal of a high school in this city. She was graduated from the Training School for Teachers when she was 19 years of age. Dr. Walter R. Gunnison, then Principal of Public School 19, made her head of department. When he became Principal of Erasmus Hall High School he had her transferred there. She was Acting Principal of Erasmus during Dr. Gunnison's illness, and after his death was a candidate to succeed him. The Bay Ridge High School is for girls. The Faculty of Erasmus will give a dinner to her in the school on Saturday evening.

'SEA FIGHT OFF FLANDERS.

Berlin Reports British Destroyer Hit, But London Denies It.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via London,) (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.) —"On the afternoon of Monday," says an official statement, "a short artillery engagement took place off the Flanders coast between German torpedo boats and British advanced patrol forces, as a result of which one enemy destroyer was hit. The German boats returned to port undamaged."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Admiralty comments as follows on the German report of an engagement off Flanders:

"On Monday some German torpedo boat destroyers came out from under the protection of their shore batteries and fired a few rounds at our patrol vessels, none of which were hit. The fire was promptly returned and the Germans immediately retired under the protection of their shore batteries and our patrol was resumed.

"Incidents of this nature occur daily and in no way interfere with the maintenance and efficacy of our patrol, and they are therefore not reported."

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

War Department Designates New Yorkers to Take the Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — The War Department announced today that the following New Yorkers are among the additional candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held next March leaves have been designated:

Thomas J. Battle, Jr., first alternate, 1519 Roselle Street, New York City.
Raymond T. Tompkins, 5 Rockledge Place, Yonkers.
Paschal E. Lockhart, first alternate, 64 Elliot Avenue, Yonkers.
Edward M. Cadigan, second alternate, Summit Avenue, Mt. Vernon.

Alice Sovereign's Recital.

Alice Sovereign, who has sung in Aeolian Hall before, gave a recital there yesterday afternoon, postponed from a fortnight ago. Her voice is a contralto of real contralto quality, that is especially good in its lower tones. Mrs. Sovereign's singing has taste and musical feeling; it is not marked by a great display of temperament or of interpretative gift. Her program yesterday composed songs in German by Schubert and Strauss, and Italian and a French group, and songs by Americans in English, including two Indian songs, arranged by Harvey Worthington Loomis, and a new arrangement by H. T. Burleigh of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Mrs. Sovereign unfortunately sang flat a good deal.

Edge Calls on State to Give Thanks.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Abundant crops, financial resources, patriotic enthusiasm, and other factors which, he says, enables the State to battle shoulder to shoulder with nations in the cause of democracy, are cited by Governor Edge as reasons for the people of New Jersey entering whole-heartedly into the spirit of Thanksgiving in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation issued today.

SOLDIER SHOOTS WOMAN.

Wounds a Cabaret Singer and Then Kills Himself.

John Becker, a private in the national army, whose home is in Bridgeport, Conn., shot Mrs. Freda Clayton, a cabaret singer, last night in her rooms at 342 Eighth Avenue, and then fired three bullets into his own body. He died in an ambulance on the way to the New York Hospital. The singer is badly hurt.

Mrs. Clayton told the police that Becker had been attentive to her and that she thought jealousy was the reason for his act. She said she had known Becker for several weeks. He was drafted last September. The police could not ascertain last night at what camp he was stationed.

Cornell Drops Vacations.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Cornell's latest response to the nation's call for war measures was passed by the Faculty today, practically abolishing vacations and resulting in the college year ending one month earlier, May 22. This will result in giving graduates a chance to place themselves in the service of the country that much earlier.

2nd NATIONAL
Hotel Men's Exposition
OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
Exhibits to Interest Everyone. Food Conservation Displays. War Bread. Model Kitchens, Etc., Etc. See How the Big Hotels Operate Their Business. Most Interesting Exposition Ever Held. It's Educational.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Open All Week, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Madison Square Garden
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Gross Receipts To American Red Cross
32nd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
Saddle Tandems, Hunt Teams and Jumpers
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 694 Madison Square.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Newman Traveltalks Color Views Motion Pictures
Sunday Eve., 8:30. Monday Mat., 3.
OUR NATIONAL PARKS PRICES 50c to $1.50

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Sat. Aft., Nov. 17, at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloist JOHN POWELL
Mozart, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liszt, Elgar.
Office of Society, Room 1202, Aeolian Hall

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now in Its 2nd Year In London. Company of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
TODAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
MATINEE AND NIGHT
FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY ADMISSION 50c. (Special Reserved Section.)
Benefit 8th Coast Command, N. G. U. S.

"CheerUp" "Every Day is a Holiday At the 'Hip.'"
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 Eves. at 8:15
At the HIPPODROME

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, others. & Sallie Fisher.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
ELSIE JANIS BESSIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30.
Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on Sale at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.
Kreisler

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 19, at 8:15.
Piano Recital WYNNE
PYLE
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Chickering Piano.

THE Greenwich Village Theatre
4TH ST. and 7TH AVE. Tel. Spring 6400.
OPENS TO-NIGHT at 8:45
3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

IRVING PLACE. IRVING PLACE 15th Street.
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DREIMAEDERLHAUS
Musical comedy by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats $1.
ARTURO BERNARDI DALE & BURCH, "THE JOB," AND SIX OTHER ACTS. Reserved $2, 35, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught
Sun. a.m. $1

OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7878 Choice Seats for Caruso in L'Elisir D'Amore, John McCormack in La Boheme. All Operas Subs. Bought, Sold, Exch. CONSOLI, 1438 Broadway, (40 & 41 St.)

MOTION PICTURES.
Matinee Today 25 & 50c
AND EVERY DAY.
See the Bejewelled Costumes of the Siren Queen whose Witcheries Changed the Map of the Old World!
WILLIAM FOX —Presents— THEDA BARA IN Cleopatra
LYRIC Theatre, W. 42nd St. TWICE DAILY. 2:15 & 8:15. "VAMPIRE MAT." NEXT MONDAY.
Vampires in arms not admitted

BROADWAY Theatre, at 41st St. Noon to 11:30. 20-30-35c.
Double Feature Program All Week. Franklyn Farnum, "The Winged Mystery." Brownie Vernon in "Fear Not."

RIALTO B'way, 42d 20-30-50
ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing." Soloists, Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3360
JANE COWL in "THE SPREADING DAWN." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rise of Mr. Olive Thomas, "Indiscreet Corinne"; Gray Ghost.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARY PICKFORD "The Little Princess" Symphony Concert. Today 1:15. Soloist.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Eves. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.
Sunday Night Concert
Another "Make 'Em Sit Up & Take Notice" Bill.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Sat. 2:15. CURTAIN AT 8:30 SHARP.
GRACE GEORGE in "L'Elevation"
By Henry Bernstein
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY
"PINERO'S MASTERPIECE THRILLS."—Times.
JOHN DREW-ILLINGTON MARGARET
IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

BROADHURST 44th, West of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64. EVES. 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
PRICES 50c to $2.00

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Next Matinee Sat. 2:10.
ALICE NIELSEN in "Kitty Darlin'" LAST WEEK
Next Mon. Original Cast and Production from Princess Theatre. "OH, BOY"

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Next Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Last Week at This Theatre. Moves Next Monday to Casino Theatre.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Eve. Sun

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys." "His Widow's Husband."

39TH ST. THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
AN "EXPERIENCE" OF LAUGHTER By the AUTHOR of "EXPERIENCE"

George V. Hobart's New Farce
"What's"
A Regular Chuckle Mill. —Tribune
Continuously Hilarious. —Herald
Your
Answered Merrily.—Sun
Hearty Laughter. —Evening Post
Husband
Begins and Ends With Laughs. —Evening Sun
Corners All the Laughs. —Brooklyn Eagle
Doing?"
HALE HAMILTON—Splendid Company.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
"A Credit to Our Country"
Rev. Thomas Dixon, Author of "The Birth of a Nation."

BIJOU 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK
THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 19, (Seats Today.)
The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Last Matinee Sat. 2:20.
MARIE DORO in "BARBARA" by Florence Lincoln.
WED., NOV. 21 Seats Monday
The Messrs. SHUBERT Present Their Latest Musical Production
THE STAR GAZER With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
BETH LYDY—JOHN T. MURRAY

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"Leave It to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatric entertainment."—*Louis De Foe, World.*

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TO-NIGHT 8:15
All times Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wednesday, 2:20.
"DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-50c. Next Week—"DAYBREAK"
Loew's 7th Av. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-50c. "Captain Kidd, Jr." Next Week—"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

1st Concert Sat. Eve., Nov. 17, Carnegie Hall.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
Symphony Society of N. Y. (100 Musicians)
Modest Altschuler.....Conductor
American Debut TAMARA LUBIMOVA Russian Pianist
Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Mlada"; Liapounoff, Second Piano Concerto; Glazunov "The Allied Hymns." Tickets 50 cts. to $2 at Box Office and 1448 Aeolian Hall. Mgt. John W. Frothingham.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
ARTHUR ALEXANDER
Song Recital—Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3.
SONG RECITAL—MABEL GARRISON
Seats Now. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, MON., NOV. 19, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
YOLANDA MÉRÖ
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
STRAND SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA, ADRIANO ARIANI, Cond.
RAFF, SAINT-SAENS, PONCHIELLI, ROSSINI PROGRAM.
Soloists—Helen Scholder, 'Callist. Herbert Waterous, Basso.
STRAND THEATRE, B'way at 47th St. 20 & 30c (Incl. War Tax & Reg. Prog.)

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15&8:15. Pop. Prices
OH, GIRL
B'way & 47th.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy
Klaw & Erlanger's Production Par Excellence.
The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"A Complete Triumph"
—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANN MURDOCK
"A Fascinating Goldilocks."—Post. "A Charming Goldilocks."—Tribune.
In Edward Childs Carpenter's Comedy
"THE THREE BEARS"
"The most amusing light comedy I have seen this season."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.
"Kept the audience in constant amusement."—Sun. "Delightful wit."—Telegram. "Hearty comedy."—Times.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Last 4 Times. Last Matinee Sat. 2:25.
Here Comes the Bride
NEXT TUES. NIGHT—SEATS TODAY.
COHAN & HARRIS Will Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by Caillavet, de Flers & Arene.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25 MATINEES SAT. AND WED. at 2:25.
LAST 2 WEEKS
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy
"The Wooing of Eve"
Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.

Liberty Thea., Mats. Only, Today 2:30. Also Nov. 16-20-22, at 2:30. Nov. 24 at 10:30.
The Pupils of Isadora Duncan AND THE Barrere Little Symphony
Exposition by JOHN COWPER POWYS.

CRITERION, B'way & 44th St. Next Mon. Night. Seats Today.
Mrs. FISKE IN A NEW PLAY
MADAME SAND by Philipp Moeller.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
"Well Merited Success."—World.
THE PIPES OF PAN

HARRIS West 42d St. NOV. 17 Seats Now. SAT. NIGHT. SELWYN & CO. present
"LOSING ELOISE"
A Farce by FRED JACKSON.

Century BROADWAY & 62D ST., NIGHTS 8:20.
Dillingham-Ziegfeld Annual Revue
"Miss 1917"
10 SHOWS AT THE PRICE OF ONE
824 SEATS @ $1.00—527 @ 50c
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20 50c to $2.00
THE PREMIER DANCER OF THE LATIN RACE
TORTOLA VALENCIA
IN A DANCE RECITAL
NEXT MATINEE OF "MISS 1917" SATURDAY — REDUCED PRICES.
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Mat. No Raise in Prices New Year's Eve.
SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Red-blooded American play."—Journal.
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway and 59th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:15.
Spain in New York!
(ESPANA EN NEW YORK!)
Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Review
THE Land of Joy
(LA TIERRA DE ALEGRIA)
With L'ARGENTINA
NEXT SUNDAY 2D Valverde Concert

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Polly With a Past
EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Nov. 19, at 8:30.
IAN HAY
MAJOR IAN HAY BEITH
In a new lecture on the progress of the war on land and on sea. Illustrated with new pictures.
"CARRYING ON"
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6565 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op Dept.

Opera SEATS FOR TONIGHT and all Operas. Subs. bought. JACOBI, Thea. Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 33 St. Phones 4188-4189-4191-6442 Greeley.

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OPERA TICKETS Seats for all operas. Subs. Bought and sold. 1431 B'way, entrance 40th St. Phone Bryant 6166-6167

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Such is the expression of those who are familiar with the service offered patrons of the
TURKISH BATHS
Exclusively for women. The only baths in the city catering to women only.
HOTEL ANSONIA
BROADWAY AT 73RD ST.

CHALIF DANCING By the master of the art. In the Chalif Mansion, 163 West 57th St. (Opp. Carnegie Hall).
DURYEA—DANCING TAUGHT. 47 W. 72D ST. 610 W. 183D ST.

SPECIAL DUO-ART
RECITAL
AT AEOLIAN HALL
Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance)
THURSDAY, NOV. 15th 3 o'Clock
The assisting artist will be
BERYL RUBINSTEIN
pianist
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others.
ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE
The Aeolian Company
29 West 42nd Street

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC ANNOUNCES
BAUER—THIBAUD
in BEETHOVEN SONATAS (Complete Set.) For Piano & Violin.
This Aft. at 3, & Mon. Aft., Nov. 26, at 3.
PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 153 W. 49TH.
Single tickets $3.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3.
FIRST RECITAL OF SEASON
GRAINGER
Mgt. A. Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER
Yvette Guilbert
FOUR FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 3
Nov. 30th, December 7, 14, 21.
FOUR SUNDAY EVENINGS at 8:15
DECEMBER 2, 9, 16, 23.
FIRST RECITAL:
FRIDAY AFT., NOVEMBER 30, at 3
NEW PROGRAMME:
CHANSONS DE PIERROT.
Tickets Now on Sale at the Box Office of the Theatre, 65 West 35th St.
KNABE PIANO.
Secretary for Mme. Guilbert:
MABEL POILLON, 125 EAST 70TH ST.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
—Popular Recital—
All-Russian Program
GabrilowitscH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Astor Ball Room Mon. Aft., Nov. 19 2d Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH
$2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton
Bonnet

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. Song Recital by MARY
Jordan
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomor'w Aft. at 3. Song Recital by EDITH
Jeanne
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Hippodrome Next Sunday Night 8:15
CONCERT BY JOHN
McCormack
Tickets NOW ON SALE.

Princess Thea., Sunday Aft., Nov. 18, at 3:15
Fourth Piano Recital (Steinway) ARTHUR
FRIEDHEIM
Seats 50c. to $2. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, at 8:15. L'Elisir d'Amore, Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, DiGar, Ot. Fega.
Fri. Eve., at 8:15. La Boheme, Alda, Miller (debut); McCormack, De Luca, Chalmers (debut), Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat., at 2, Faust. Farrar, DeGamoski, Howard; Martinelli, Chalmers, Rothier. Cond., Mancinelli (debut).
Sat. (75c to $3.) at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel; Carpi, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. at 8:30 (50c. to $1.50.) Orch. Concert ELMAN, Russian Violinist; Miller, soprano; Braslau, contralto. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Bratue; Martin, Scotti, Malatesta. Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
Carnegie Hall, To-night at 8:30 and To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30.
HELEN STANLEY SOLOIST—SOPRANO
LISZT "DANTE" SYMPHONY
Subscriptions and single tickets now at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Next Sunday Afternoon at 3:15.
GUIOMAR NOVAES

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1917.

MORE TROUBLES FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Yesterday was not a good day for the railroads. Their trainmen are proposing to ask $109,000,000 increase of wages for those voting upon the subject, with demands from others sure to follow their success. This is announced on the same day that railways earning gross nearly three billion dollars report a decrease of net of $46,000,000 for nine months of what some call unprecedented prosperity. At Washington shippers of several leading commodities presented to the Interstate Commission their objections to allowing the railways any increase of income at their expense. Such an accumulation of woes can only signify one of two things—either the railways must be kept strong or they will drift into weakness inconsistent with national interests. There is no doubt where the general interest lies. Weak railways are a threat to all private profit, and a sure reduction of the national efficiency in the war. But there is no sign that individual interests are willing to subordinate themselves to the general good. The general preference is to take a chance of the railways surviving sufficiently to sustain trade, the saving from preventing any increase of railway charges being a sort of insurance premium against loss by the deterioration of railway service.

This indifference to the general welfare is not consistent with the sentiments so well expressed by the President to the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, and applicable equally to shippers and strikers. Said the President:

> Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage.

Words could not more aptly fit the occasion. Whoever refuses to "stand together" with all others elects to "interrupt the processes of our energy" and to reduce the maximum of our productivity. It is no excuse for any that all do it, or nearly all. The more who stand apart, the greater the reason for all standing together. There can be no argument for dissipating our energies in domestic wrangles for profit when there is danger for all profits, and the only surety for any profit is in co-operation by all. The case is rapidly calling for action by Government instead of for appeal. The interest of Government is the greatest of all, and Government can be served by the railways only by action which will advantage others than Government. The longer the railway question is allowed to drift, the worse it gets. When British railways needed more income, passenger fares were raised by half. The other day our railways humbly asked for about 10 per cent. increase, and it is doubtful whether they will be allowed to get it.

This nettle must be grasped with a firm hand. It would bring the shippers to their senses if the Government were to give them notice that they would have to ask for a license to ship anything until after the Government's needs were served. It would help bring the strikers to their senses if they were told that any increase of pay must be accompanied by an increase of efficiency. It would help the Interstate Commerce Commission to reach a decision in the public interest if it were plainly told what the public interest is. Congress neglected this plain duty when the railways were ordered to raise wages and shorten hours, with results now visible to all. The only official who does not shirk his duty, and who receives applause in proportion that he speaks so that he is understanded of all, is the President. He was applauded when he laid aside authority and pleaded for "common counsel." He will be equally applauded when he assumes authority and gives sailing directions to some of his appointees. A nod would be as good as a command to them. They are in urgent need of some way of saving their faces while they do what they have put on this recordatory ought to do. The Commission would be glad if the President would help it out of the hole into which it thrust itself by too long adherence to theories against conditions.

The letter of the President to Federal Mediator CHAMBERS is in the same moderate appealing tone as his address to the Federation, but with a snapper. He contemplates the possibility that an amicable adjustment cannot be reached, although it is inconceivable to him how patriots can permit a strike to occur, and he proceeds to say that he would regret the necessity of operating the railways by "any unusual measure." The words are mild, but their use shows that something less mild was in the President's mind as a possibility. The President remembers how stubbornly labor has refused arbitration. In August it rejected the proposal of an Adjustment Commission as proposed by the Council of National Defense, although proposed by the body upon which labor had full representation under the leadership of Mr. GOMPERS. Also it is necessary to remember how difficult has been procedure under the Newlands act, to which recourse is now necessary. Mediator CHAMBERS said yesterday that the trainmen had declined arbitration, but that they were willing to meet the President in conference on the 22d. No Americans can do less than that, and the trainmen may do much more. They would be prudent not to be too stiff against arbitration in war times. It is better to have the President on their side. He is a stubborn man, and has a temper for all that he so seldom loses it.

PAY AS YOU GO.

The Controller-elect announces his intention to move for the repeal of the law embodying the "pay-as-you-go" policy of the Fusion administration. He may remain of the same mind after he assumes the responsibility of his office. Or he may change his mind upon discovering that if he does not change it it will be necessary for him to finance the city's bills of that sort out of his personal pocket, as DANIEL WEBSTER offered to pay the national debt himself. It might be possible to repeal the law, but it will be more difficult after the repeal to get money. The pay-as-you-go policy is more a necessity now than when adopted. The city's debt limit is in the near offing on the horizon, and the pockets of those who have money are buttoned now more closely than then.

That will be particularly true if the law they approve should be repealed. That would be plain notice to them that the debt limit is something to be hurdled, in the opinion of the spenders of their money. The Fusion administration adopted the pay-as-you-go policy as a self-denying ordinance for itself. The city will regard it as more necessary for the successors of that administration. And if the city should waver in that faith the bankers who put checks on the city's credit surely will not renew it in the interest of profligacy at a time of worldwide scarcity of funds. The way for the next administration to get money to spend is to save it, and one of the best ways of fostering frugality is to adhere to the policy which the Controller-elect wishes to scrap, as his first official act.

FALL OF THE PAINLEVE CABINET.

In its two months of tottering life the Painlevé Cabinet has been always on the edge of falling, and it resigned a little more than three weeks ago. Mr. RIBOT was thrown to the Socialist lions, but the dissatisfaction of the Socialists has never been appeased. The Socialists and Radicals obstructed. The Unified Socialists abstained from voting. The scandals of the pro-German intrigues and press, the accusations which forced the retirement of Mr. MALVY from the Ministry of Interior in the Ribot Cabinet, the prosecution of Mr. LEON DAUDET, the alleged "Royalist plot," a fine mess of dirty linen, personal jealousies and ambitions, hunger for office, the cry for younger men, the usual complaint about the progress of the war, causes known and unknown, obvious or suspected, can be found for the weakness and fall of the Painlevé Government. The attitude and behavior of the Socialists is the causa causans.

After a vote of confidence in the military and diplomatic policy of the Government, it had to resign on the question, made a question of confidence, of taking up immediately, or postponing until after the close of the Interallied Conference, discussion of the great recent and current crop of scandals and suspicions. The Extreme Right joined with the Extreme Left in overthrowing the Government. The responsibility from the first has been with the Socialists. They refused to accept it until last Tuesday. They would not allow the reconstruction of the Ribot Cabinet. They have now beaten its successor.

Mr. PAINLEVE has more than once denounced the political "groups" that squabble and manoeuvre and waste time. The only Cabinet he was able to form, and it was his second attempt, was made up of seven Radical Republicans, two members of the Republican Union of the Senate, one Republican of the Left, three of the Radical Left, three Socialist Radicals, one Socialist Republican. The Unified Socialists would have none of it. They were especially opposed to Mr. RIBOT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but their main ground of opposition was lack of confidence in the energy of the Cabinet. Mr. ALBERT THOMAS, the vigorous Minister of Munitions in the Ribot Cabinet, and a steadfast advocate of war until victory, said in defense of his party, the Unified Socialists, who were compared by their adversaries in the Paris press to the Petrograd Soviet, that they were not destroying but promoting national unity. A real and fruitful unity could only come from national comprehension of the real situation. The country needed "energetic and resolute leaders." The Cabinet, as a whole, did not impress him as composed of such leaders, and he objected especially to the War Council, made up of old or elderly men, lacking in "youth, vigor, and power."

It is the misfortune of a Socialist politician to be bound, in and out of office, by his party, and Mr. THOMAS would not have been permitted to enter the Painlevé Cabinet, even if he had wished. Since, however, he is for a fight to the finish, and since most of the French Unified Socialists, unlike the French Minority Socialists, who with the mass of Socialists everywhere long for a German peace, have been French and patriotic, we may accept Mr. THOMAS's opinion, whatever our sympathy for the brilliant talent and achievement of Mr. PAINLEVE. His Cabinet has been but a stopgap. In spite of votes of confidence, it has always been weak in the Chamber. By a curious combination of extremes it has met the fate foreseen for it from the first.

The attempted penetration of France by pro-Germanism, "Boloism," a hundred channels of German intrigue, financial, political, social, press, a Deputy caught in the act of taking German money, the strange intimacy between ALMEREYDA, editor of Le Bonnet Rouge, one of a brood of pacifist, internationalist, covertly German papers established in France, with Mr. MALVY, Minister of Interior in the Ribot Cabinet, the suspicions with which the notorious and ever-sinister CAILLAUX has been long surrounded, a whole host of crooked or doubtful proceedings has been going on in France. It would be better for France to know all that can be known of the domestic enemies and the foreign intriguers that have been seeking, always vainly, to undermine her patriotic resolution. It is too much to hope, perhaps, that that inveterate and implacable Ishmael, Mr. CLEMENCEAU, should be made Prime Minister. He stands alone, and he has passed a good deal of his life in raising enemies. But he is as brave as he is bitter. He has resistless energy. It would be a satisfaction and a joy to see him flay CAILLAUX and the rest of the friends of Germany in France.

SHIPS FROM THE NEUTRALS AND JAPAN.

At last the northern European neutral Governments and the owners of more than one hundred ships lying idle at our ports have been convinced that they must yield to the War Trade Board. The eighty-four Dutch vessels and those from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark will be unloaded, and all of them, it is understood, will go into service for the benefit of the United States and our allies. Some are to take the places of American ships in trade along our coast or with South America, thus releasing vessels for the transatlantic route. Others will bring sugar from Java and wheat from Australia and Argentina. Flour milled from this grain we shall export to England and France. The agreement was foreshadowed a few days ago, when one Dutch ship sailed with a cargo of corn for the Belgian Relief Commission, and another with coal for South America. While our fleet for war work has thus been enlarged by amicable agreement, at the same time provision for further additions has been made by negotiations with Japan. The ship steel problem has been solved. Japan will sell or charter to our Government 300,000 tons of ships in exchange for 100,000 tons of the steel plates needed by her shipbuilders. Some of the vessels will work on the Atlantic, but a majority are to carry supplies across the Pacific to Russia.

The Dutch ships and others have been held here four months because our Government would not release cargoes of wheat and fodder grain which might directly or indirectly increase the food supply of Germany. In what way does the agreement affect such exports? We and our allies need the ships, but the original decision concerning what they have on board should not be changed. The neutrals have been assured, it is said, that they "will receive enough foodstuffs to meet their necessary requirements," and exports may be permitted before the end of the year. But they must not go to take the place of similar products sent to Germany. Norway and Sweden are ready to obey such a rule, but Holland has not yet consented to discontinue her exports of dairy products to our enemies. She seeks American fodder for her cows. Our Government insists, however, that no fodder shall go to Holland from this country so long as she sends butter, cheese, and milk to the Germans. Surrender of the Dutch ships probably indicates that Germany will lose this source of supply.

We are confident that when all the terms of the agreement are made known it will be seen that the wise and just policy of the War Trade Board has not been modified. The neutrals need wheat and fodder, but Holland and Denmark are still sending food to Germany, although their own people need all they produce. Our Government wants the ships, but it cannot be induced to pay for them in exports that will help the Germans who are killing American soldiers.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Of Mr. GLADSTONE it was said that he could make even a budget interesting. The man who can make the selective draft quiz lucid and inviting to the 9,000,000 or more of his fellow citizens who are listed for war service will be doing his bit. Officially it is known as the Questionnaire. President WILSON has called upon "all citizens" to assist the local and district boards, and he has singled out the lawyers and doctors as the most useful.

The Questionnaire prepares the way for a thorough organization of the man power of the United States for service in the war. That does not necessarily mean military duty of any kind. The drafted (originally about 10,000,000) are divided into five classes. When the answers to Form 1001 have been filed the boards will proceed to determine to which class registrants belong, and in their respective classes they are supposed to remain until the end of the war. Evasion and errors will, of course, compel changes. In Class I. will be included the first to be called out for the national army: Single men without dependent relatives; married men, with or without children, who have habitually failed to support their families; married men supported by their wives; married men whose children are making their own living; unskilled farm and industrial laborers, and registrants who refuse or fail to answer the questions. But it should be noted that appeal will be for cause against inclusion. Class V. will not be called out at all. It contains, among others, certain officials, ministers, alien enemies, resident aliens who claim exemption, licensed pilots, and the physically or mentally unfit. In the three intervening classes are collected those who are, according to their occupations, economic condition, and family relations, progressively removed from the call to military duty. To quote from the rules governing "the answering and filing" of the Questionnaire:

> The effect of classification in Class II. is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Class I. in the jurisdiction of the local board is exhausted. The effect of classification in Class III. is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Classes I. and II. in the jurisdiction of the local board are exhausted; and, similarly, Class IV. becomes liable only when Classes I., II., and III. are exhausted.

There are twelve "series" of questions, and the answers must be sworn to. All the "General Questions" of Series I., which relates to occupation, earnings, hours of labor, and education, must be answered; also all the questions of Series II., "Physical Fitness." Then follow several pages of questions designed to bring out information about the registrant's connection, if any, with public office, the ministry, the Federal and military services, and the mercantile marine. Also his citizenship and association with any religious sect that forbids participation in war are subjects of inquiry. Of particular importance is the matter of the dependency of others upon the registrant, and here the examination is searching. Hardly less important is the quiz about the registrant's affairs if he is engaged in an industrial or an agricultural occupation. But with regard to every set of questions after "Series II., Physical Fitness," the citizen who receives Form 1001 in the mails will be relieved to read after the first question of many: "If your answer is 'No,' do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name." For many of the registrants it will be like climbing up the first two flights of steps in the Washington Monument and being then carried up to the top in the elevator.

The registrant's last act is to turn to the first page and under oath claim (if he can and desires to) exemption, or "deferred classification," which is inclusive in Classes II., III., IV., or V.; but he must have a "supporting affidavit." There will be cries for help as soon as the Questionnaires are distributed, but Legal Advisory Boards will be ready to elucidate all problems, and these boards will be supplemented by legions of volunteers. The quiz will soon lose its terrors, except for the illiterate and men of alien tongue. These will have to be lifted over the stile. The grand result will be a classification, after sixty days of effort, (President WILSON's estimate,) that should last through the wear and tear of the war and be an incalculable saving in routine and red tape. The Crowder selective draft system is fair and democratic; clear enough also to the painstaking.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Germans Then Like Germans Now.

So large has become, in the last three years, the public's knowledge of the utter barbarity as well as the ruthless greed with which German armies wage war that no very appreciable addition to it will be made by publication yesterday of a bit of history relating to what the Kaiser's representative and his soldiers did in China just after the Boxer rebellion. What the War Department accomplishes by permitting disclosure now of the facts as to the looting of the ancient Peking observatory is not the revelation that Germans go to war for the same reasons that have moved savages in all ages, but that at a time when even they could not allege the excuse of "military necessity" or imperiled national existence they conducted themselves exactly as they have in Belgium and northeastern France when they could, or at any rate did, make such allegations.

Of course the taking of a few old astronomical instruments—things of greater value than so much metal only to archæologists—was about the least of the crimes committed by WALDERSEE and his men in China. They killed the helpless Chinamen as energetically as they robbed them, and, as the published correspondence between WALDERSEE and CHAFFEE shows, they were almost as much astonished as they were offended when the American commander—himself no carpet soldier and not noted for delicate sensibilities—protested against pillage and murder. For it was not only with the former that CHAFFEE found fault so sharply, and with the indignation to be expected from an honest and decent man. If the archives of the War Department are subjected to further search there will be discovered in them stories about the joint expedition into China that are far more interesting than the one dealing with the relics in the old observatory. Another, long known in our military circles, has to do with the slaying of an American sentry who had ventured to do his duty, to the offending of a German officer, and with the subsequent proceedings that considerably more than evened up the score. That tale it has been deemed wise, hitherto, to suppress, but there seems to be no reason, now, to keep it and several others like it under the departmental lock and key.

Indecision Is Not a Virtue.

Rome, according to the special correspondent of THE TIMES, is just now more than well supplied with residents who proudly boast the possession of "well balanced" minds. Presumably they also offer as a claim to superiority over their neighbors that they "are able to see both sides of a question."

We have such gentry in this country, too, and more than enough. One of them, out in Indiana, a college professor, has recently been forced to resign his position because his Faculty colleagues resented his public defense of German atrocities. He said that they were only the things done by every army. Another, in Pennsylvania, has lost the secretaryship of a corporation because he does not think that "in this war or any other war the right is all on one side," and on that ground had done what he could to stop the sale of Liberty bonds.

It is a curious fact that these exponents of what—quite falsely—is so often called "the judicial temperament" invariably show a tender consideration for the sensibilities of the enemies of their country, and none at all for those of its friends and defenders. Of necessity, not being for their country, they are against it to the extent of their ability, which in most cases, fortunately, though not in all, is small.

The fact is that these people have minds as far as possible from "the judicial, and, instead of being "well balanced," they are in a state of permanent rest in a single position—a state into which no weighing machine of any kind ever gets until after it is so rusted or worn as to be incapable of the decisive motions on which the value of a weighing machine wholly depends. What sort of a Judge would he be who, because there was something to be said on both sides of every case that came before him, should go on forever listening to arguments from the opposing counsel and never reach the conclusion that, in comparison with one of the arguments made, the other would have to be treated as nonexistent?

The preservation, in the face of preponderating evidence, of an impartial mind is indicative, at best, of mental laxiness, at next best, of disinclination to accept and act on the obligations which a decision would impose, and, at worst, of out-and-out treason to one side or the other.

It Would Awaken Resentment.

Is it "hoarding," and is it really harmful, for a householder to have succeeded in getting into his cellar as much coal as it has been his custom to lay in to carry him through the Winter? Not many people in this city or its vicinity, have been able to do that, but a considerable number have managed, by using much exertion and paying big prices, to obtain enough fuel to enable them to view at least the first months of Winter without the apprehension of freezing in their homes, and these fortunate ones are now threatened by the local administrator of the coal supply with deprivation of all except a minute fraction of their scanty store.

He will be justified, of course, in carrying out this plan if the situation is, or should it become, really desperate—if, that is, suffering from cold will be the portion of many within a few days or weeks unless an immediate division of the available stock on hand is made. To make such a division, however, would be a difficult and expensive process, and it would constitute a penalising of foresight highly incongruous with our established notions and therefore sure to be resented by those on whom the penalty fell.

It is safe to say that nobody has felt himself put out of the category of good citizens because he bought, if he could, enough coal to keep his family warm till Spring. This the good citizen has always done without a thought that he was "hoarding," and though that in itself is not a decisive reason why he should do it now, it somehow does keep his conscience quiet, unless it is a particularly sensitive one.

Waldersee's Loot at Potsdam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be interesting to readers of THE TIMES to know that the Chinese astronomical instruments spoken of in yesterday's TIMES as stolen from Peking by Count von Waldersee during the Boxer rebellion, were taken to Potsdam and erected in a plaza or park near the Sans Souci Palace, built by Frederick the Great. There were several large pieces in the lot, one of them a globe showing the geography of the earth. Every Sunday thousands of sightseers visited this spot, and, I doubt not, among them members of the "Potsdam gang." It is quite conceivable that objects with such a history would furnish a stimulating incentive to greater things of like nature, especially at this time. H. A. H.

Bayside, L. I., Nov. 14, 1917.

MARCHING MEN.

I hear them tramping by my door,
The marching soldiers' feet;
As, crouching on the shadowed floor,
I peer into the street.

No men are marching there, you say;
The night is dark and still.
I cannot keep the sound away
That beats across my will.

For I have heard the marching men,
And watched the brave hosts go;
And I have prayed they come again,
Triumphant o'er the foe.

And till they come you need not say:
"Good Mother, watch no more."
For I shall hear them night and day,
Go tramping by my door.

And till they come I still shall peer
Into the street to see
If 'tis but marching men I hear
Or One returned to me!

ELLA RANDALL PEAKE.

INDORSES MRS. BLATCH.

Woman Suffrage a Small Matter in the Face of the German Menace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add my humble little note to the splendid battle cry of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES. I had wondered what had become of Mrs. Blatch in the suffrage movement, and am glad indeed to know she is one who has had the grasp and acumen to know a supreme issue when she saw it and to bend her energies to it and it alone. It is the single-track mind that gets an issue and never can see anything else, no matter how circumstances change. The utter and absolute and unconditional defeat of Germany is the supreme issue before the whole world today, and until that is settled once for all, all else should, I believe, be absolutely subordinated to it. Women who are not suffragists see this, but most suffragists seem to be unable to remove their minds from the little narrow-gauge track on which they have been running for some years.

I must say I never felt so little interest in woman suffrage as I do today and so little confidence in the advisability of it. Life, as most of us who have passed our early youth know, consists largely in meeting situations. Hence, what was crucial yesterday is not today. That is, while woman suffrage may have been the most important thing for the women of the United States to work for four years ago, today, with this life and death struggle on our hands, it is surely a very, very minor issue. That women have clung to it so tenaciously, (at least, many of them,) with their own or other women's sons and husbands and brothers offering their lives in the country's terrible ordeal, seems to me to argue simply an obsession of mind rather than sane, clear thinking. And to make themselves nuisances and obstructionists at this time, when every ounce of the Government's time and energy should be concentrated on war measures, seems to me not only hysterical and stupid, but despicable. I thank Mrs. Blatch for her womanly stand.

ANNIE C. PATTERSON.

Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1917.

The Bulgarian "Hymn of Hate."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper a dispatch dated Washington, Nov. 10, saying that the Bulgarian "Hymn of Hate," teeming with excitement to cruelty and atrocities, had aroused officials and diplomats here. The Bulgarian Minister, Stephen Panaretoff, says the author, Ivan Arnaudoff, described as "the Bulgarian Pindar," is not of a standing to bespeak the national sentiment of Bulgaria. But the Minister of the Kultured Bulgarians at Washington says of the bard:

> "He is connected with the Bulgarian Department of Education, and writes occasionally."

Of course he writes occasionally. That means that he writes only when the Bulgarians are able to show their Kultur, as now in Rumania and four years ago in Turkey.

As a man who knows this civilised people who, with all the atrocities of which the Germans are convicted, can still be their teachers, I find myself obliged to take up emphatically the defense of this Bulgarian national poet against the accusation of his dignified Minister, who denies him the real genius of his country, and I say that he expresses the only real and true sentiment of the Bulgarians in this wonderful poem. And to prove that Mr. Arnaudoff is the national poet, and has taken his inspiration from reality, I have two photographs illustrating his hymn. These are not drawings, but taken from life, and show Rumanian men, women, and children as they were slain by the Bulgarian invaders.

OSCAR SPIRESCU.

New York, Nov. 14, 1917.

ART NOTES.

At the Modern Gallery is an exhibition of paintings and drawings by André Derain, a "modernist" painter who has followed in the footsteps of Cézanne with so scrupulous a devotion as almost to obliterate his personal characteristics. In his landscapes and still life subjects, which are full in color and dominated by the strong outlines of his school, he is chiefly a disciple, but in the gray and brown studies of more compact draftsmanship and more direct vision one sees what he had in mind to express. A very beautiful little still life in pale violets, greens, and yellows is a charming and simple performance, and his head of a woman in a gray hood, which was shown at the exhibition of the Independents, has dignity and a greater degree of plasticity than exists in most of the neighboring canvases.

At the Daniel Gallery are paintings of Provincetown by Bror Nordfeldt, who has escaped from the limitations of the colored print to this wider and freer field. The work is less knowing than Derain's and in a certain sense less interesting, showing fewer evidences of exceptional ability to construct with color. There is a refreshing freedom from schematic pattern, however; each picture bears the mark of personal observation and a sense of humor plays invigoratingly through the record of things seen. The "Winter" is a distinguished bit of seeing and feeling, and "The Warehouse," gray and gaunt, with expressive windows, has the beauty of restraint. Restraint is not the note of the "Barbados Negroes" or "The Periwinkle Feast," and the exuberance of characterization in these brilliant studies is a part of their clear appeal to the unsophisticated mind. The exhibition lasts until Nov. 20.

The Ohio Society of New York is showing the work of Ohio painters at its rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria. The list of names is a long one, with many notable in the art world. It includes Kenyon Cox, Robert Henri, Ernest Blumenschein, Cullen Yates, Eli Harvey, Louis D. Vaillant, Bryson Burroughs, Karl Anderson, Howard Chandler Christy, George Bellows, and others of similar significance.

At the Macbeth Galleries portraits by Louis Betts will be shown until Nov. 17. Most of them were painted in New York, where Mr. Betts is now making his home. The extreme vivacity and alertness of the style gives an air of animation to the exhibition that just misses artificiality. It is the kind of galvanic gayety that we have learned to associate with the stage through the tendency of the average player to smile a moment too long for the effect of nature. But with this hint of the defect of the theatre there is more than a hint of its greater quality, the stressing of essentials of character. None of the sitters in these portraits are nonentities, each one has a definite part to play and is fitted for the rôle. Even in the portraits of children the painter has kept this in mind and communicated it.

An exhibition of fifty French war posters collected by Mrs. Armstrong Whitney will be held at the MacDowell Club Galleries on Nov. 14 and 15. The posters, showing the French spirit, are for the purposes of loans and patriotic effort of all kinds. They are of special interest to teachers and students of art.

The Little Gallery is holding an exhibition of portraits of children by William M. Chase, Maxwell Armfield, Louise Cox, C. C. Curran, Edward Dufner, Charles Hopkinson, Richard Maynard, Ivan Olinsky, Helen M. Turner, and William J. Whittemore. A number have been seen in other exhibitions, but Mr. Armfield's "Justina with a Bird" is among the newer examples and is a charming modern primitive with much to ally it technically with the Italian fifteenth century now so brilliantly in the fore in New York.

CONDEMN BARNARD STATUE.

National Council Declares It Unsuited for Gift to Allies.

The Council of the National Academy of Design has added its protest against allowing replicas of the Barnard statue of Lincoln to go to France and England. At its meeting last Monday the Council adopted a resolution setting forth that it did not regard the portrayal as adequate, and that the body of the academy had not approved it. The resolution read:

"Whereas, The impression prevails that the replicas offered to France and England of a statue of Lincoln by George Gray Barnard in Cincinnati are being offered as gifts from the people of America, presumably with the approval of the artists and art organizations of this country, therefore

"Resolved, That the Council of the National Academy of Design hereby asserts that there has been no approval of this statue on the part of the National Academy as a body, and, further, that the members of this Council as here assembled do not consider that the statue adequately portrays Lincoln. In a work of this kind all must agree that character and likeness are essentials. But to us this presentation does not convey the recognized characteristics of Lincoln. In it we are unable to discern evidence of his genius or humor or any of those lofty qualities which are invariably associated with his great name."

The action of the Council was unanimous. These eight of the eleven members were present: Howard Russell Butler, Harry W. Watrous, Charles C. Curran, Francis C. Jones, Elliott Daingerfield, Colin Campbell Cooper, Douglas Volk, E. Irving Couse.

Mr. Watrous, Corresponding Secretary of the Academy, and member of the Council, said last night that he believed Herbert Adams, President of the Council, who was absent, already had recorded his disapproval.

Though the action of the Council does not require ratification, Mr. Watrous said it was not unlikely that the subject would be brought before the Academy at its meeting in December. If so, he said he felt sure from his knowledge of the sentiment of the members that the sculpture would be condemned overwhelmingly by the painters, sculptors, and architects who comprise its membership. "A very great majority of them," he said, "disapprove the work most heartily. To me the thing is abominable. It suggests nothing so much as a man suffering the agony of intestinal pain and nursing his abdomen in consequence."

URGES CHANGE IN WAR TAX.

Trade Board Member Against Law's Salary Provision.

Radical amendment of the new war revenue Federal income tax law, mailing business letters early in the day to prevent Post Office congestion, increasing railroad rates, investigation of high cost of milk, and the use of the New York State Barge Canal terminals for storing the Government's war exports were among reforms urged at the monthly meeting yesterday of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway.

J. Frederick Talcott advised the board to go on record as favoring that the excess profits provision of the Federal war revenue tax law should not apply to salaries.

"The increased cost of living is variously estimated to approximate 50 per cent. since the war," Mr. Talcott said. "Salaries which have been increased 50 per cent. or more as compared with the pre-war period might be reasonably taxed upon the excess over a 50 per cent. increase, but not on the basis provided in the law for the taxation of excess or war profits. The tax on such increase of salaries should be a flat tax definitely stated.

"The tax on corporations where small capital is involved and where the profits are largely or wholly the result of personal labor, whether of hand or of brain, should be in the same category; that is, the tax should be a flat tax upon profits without regard to capital. The war revenue tax law at present may cause very unequal taxation. Under the existing provision a small corporation with $20,000 capital, exercising great skill, energy, and judgment, would be taxed $27,800, whereas a corporation with a capital of $100,000 making $50,000 would pay only $17,400."

The board referred the war revenue law to a special committee for a detailed report and recommendations.

Frank Brainard, a member of the board, has prepared a detailed memorandum of the way in which the barge canal terminals near deep water could be used for the storing and shipping of United States Government war supplies abroad.

The board adopted resolutions urging all business firms to help the Post Office by mailing their letters early, and urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase railroad rates.

TRAFFIC LEAGUE TO MEET.

Convention Opens Here Today to Consider Car Demurrage.

Car demurrage and storage will form the chief subjects for discussion at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, which begins this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria and extends over tomorrow. Other questions, national in scope affecting shippers at large, will be taken up. D. F. Hurd, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided yesterday at a meeting called to discuss the subjects to be brought before the convention today.

An official of the association said last night that it could not be stated in advance of the general meeting whether the organization would take any action, for or against, the pending application of the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, for an increase in rates. "We generally let the commission decide what is equitable in rate advances for the roads," he said.

JENKINS LEAVES $3,720,676.

Federal Transfer Tax on Manufacturer's Estate $220,877.

Alfred Blunt Jenkins of Jenkins Brothers, manufacturers of valve packing, who died on Dec. 29 last at his home, West Orange, N. J., left an estate appraised yesterday at $3,720,676, of which only $36,081 consisting of realty and personal property in the Adirondacks was taxable in New York. His wife, Annie G. Jenkins, got $10,000 in cash and an annuity of $12,000, and the residuary estate went to his daughter, Harriet J. Yardley. His son-in-law, Farnham Yardley, head of Jenkins Brothers, got $100,000.

Mr. Jenkins gave $25,000 to the Orange Free Library and $5,000 each to the Orange Orphan Society, House of the Good Shepherd, in Orange, the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities, Orange Fresh Air Works, and St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He gave $2,500 to each of nine friends. The Federal transfer tax on his estate is $220,877.

Edgar B. Bronson Left $99,343.

The estate of Edgar Beecher Bronson, hunter, author and aeronaut, who was a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, was appraised yesterday at $99,343, which is divided equally between his son, Edgar B. Bronson, his daughter, Elizabeth V. B. Tweedy of London and Elizabeth V. Bronson, daughter of his deceased son, Slidell. The bulk of the estate consisted of $88,700 in stocks and bonds. His personal estate included a valuable collection of animal heads and skins of animals killed by the decedent in South Africa, and royalties on his books, "Vanguard," "Reminiscences of a Ranchman," and "Red-Blooded." Mr. Bronson died last February.

UP TO LABOR HERE TO DEFEAT GERMANY

Full Co-operation of Workers Essential to Success, Says Sir Stephenson Kent.

SHIPS FIRST GREAT NEED

British Munitions Mission Tells of Some Errors Abroad in Reaching Maximum Efficiency.

Victory or defeat for America, and that means victory or defeat for the allied cause, depends, in the opinion of Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the British Special Munitions Mission, at present in this country, on the correct solution of the nation's labor problems. Wholehearted co-operation of labor and capital and the Government is absolutely essential to the success of the armies, according to Sir Stephenson.

The British Munitions Mission, which came over at the request of the American Government to tell how Great Britain met and surmounted her labor difficulties where they bore upon the manufacture of munitions, has been in New York for ten days conferring with employers and members of various labor organizations. The conferences have been executive at the request of President Wilson, who will receive a full report after the mission goes back to England, but yesterday their conferences here being ended, Sir Stephenson and G. H. Baillie, the electrical engineer with the mission, consented to discuss some aspects of the situation as the Britishers saw them.

Sir Stephenson emphasized that the mission came over at the invitation of our Government. It did not come to suggest or advise, but merely to give employers and workingmen in the United States the benefit of the experiences of Great Britain in trying to reach maximum efficiency in supplying her armies with everything needful and maintaining those armies at maximum fighting strength.

"First of all," said Sir Stephenson, "I want to thank the Americans with whom we have conferred for the cordial way in which they have received our history of events at home. It is not necessary to say that we have been hospitably entertained, but I can't help but remark on the interest, the intelligent interest, with which our audiences listened to what we had to say. And let me say that I believe America is going to grapple with her problems.

"Conditions here are naturally different from those in England. We of the mission do not for a moment anticipate that the courses which England followed in dealing with her labor problem will of necessity be sound when applied in this country. But we are hopeful that our visit has obviated the trial of certain of our experiments which proved unsuccessful.

"On the solution of your labor problem—the correct solution, I mean—more than perhaps any of us can see, hangs, in my view, victory or defeat. Without the wholehearted co-operation of labor and capital with the Government we cannot hope for a successful issue.

"While I am on this point, let me say a word about what we found in regard to labor in this country. In all the centres we visited and among all labor leaders whom we met, we found nothing but the most loyal willingness to serve your country and your Government. I might say that here in New York we have found relations between capital and labor even happier than elsewhere in the country."

Sir Stephenson then described how England had met her labor troubles, referring to the Treasury agreement, which was entered into between the Government and labor and capital early in 1915.

"The agreement was perhaps the turning point in the prosecution of the war in our country," he said.

Sir Stephenson declined, for obvious reasons, to deal with specific instances of what this country must do to meet her difficulties. He agreed, however, to say a word about one industry, the most important of all, in his opinion.

"Whether the submarines are successful or not," he declared, "your country will want every ton of shipping which can be put on the sea. We are in for a long, long war, and I believe one of the principal means for winning it lies in the success of your shipbuilding program. The sooner the ships are in the water the nearer we will be to the peace we all long for."

Commissioner Baillie, as the technical expert of the mission, took up the question of American efficiency.

"While I have not had sufficient time to go through your factories and munition plants as thoroughly as I should wish," he said, "I may say, judging from what I did see, that I was struck with the efficiency of your machine shops. It has been very encouraging indeed. America is far better equipped than any other country to get out ammunition quickly."

The Commissioner also had a few words about the success in England of putting women in the munition plants.

"In England," he said, "we began to employ women because we had come to the end of our man power. Here you have not yet reached the point where you are compelled to turn to women to get munitions. Our experiment with women has been a complete surprise to every one who had anything to do with it. Our women have shown the most remarkable capacity for acquiring skill after very brief training and have been willing

MISS JANE MORGAN WED TO GEO. NICHOLS

Elder Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan Married in St. John's, Lattingtown, L. I.

MARGUERITE SHONTS WEDS

The Bride of Rutherfurd Bingham in St. Thomas's—Nuptials of Miss Johns and L. S. Kirtland.

Several fashionable weddings took place yesterday, early in the opening of the Winter social season.

The wedding of Miss Jane N. Morgan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and George Nichols, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of this city and Oyster Bay, was a quiet country affair, the ceremony being performed at noon in the quaint little church of St. John's, in Lattingtown, near Locust Valley, L. I. The interior of the church was massed with yellow chrysanthemums.

Owing to the war the nuptials were very simple, and only the immediate relatives of the two families and a few intimate friends were present. The seating capacity of the church is limited to about a hundred, and it was comfortably filled, many of the guests arriving on a special train of two cars from New York. Others motored from their nearby estates.

The same privacy that marked the wedding of the bride's sister, Miss Frances T. Morgan, and Paul G. Pennoyer, last June, was observed, and only those holding cards were admitted to the church and to Matinecock Point, the country home of the bride's parents, where a bridal breakfast and reception were held after the ceremony.

Bride Walks with Her Father.

The bride had no attendants, and walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She was gowned simply in cream-colored satin and rare old lace.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. T. Hinton, rector of the church. Two rings were used in the ceremony.

John T. Nichols acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Lieutenant Nathaniel F. Ayer, U. S. N., of Boston; Lieutenant C. Sherman Hoyt, U. S. N., of this city; Browning Baker of Carmichael, Md.; Henry S. Morgan, brother of the bride, and William B. Nichols, a brother of the bridegroom.

The only member of the Morgan family absent was Junius S. Morgan, Jr., a brother of the bride, who is somewhere in service on a United States destroyer.

After the reception at the Morgan country residence the bridal pair left on a short honeymoon trip, and they will probably reside on the Nichols estate, "The Kettles," Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, on their return.

The engagement of the young couple was announced last June. The bride is a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and has been active in Red Cross work, and was for a time engaged in hospital work abroad. Mr. Nichols is a Harvard man, and a member of the same firm as his father, Minot, Hooper & Co., dealers in cotton goods. His parents have been neighbors in the country of the Morgans for several years.

Bingham-Shonts.

The marriage of Rutherfurd Bingham of the Diplomatic Service and son of General Theodore A. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham of this city, and Miss Marguerite Shonts, the elder daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, and of Mrs. Shonts of 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The decorations were chrysanthemums, and the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride walked with her father to the chancel, and he gave her in marriage. She wore a draped one-piece walking gown of the color of new-mown hay, shaped in a slight bustle effect at the back, and having the round neck finished with a bib collar of white net and lace. Her mushroom hat of velvet, matching the gown, had two large bird of paradise clusters spreading each side of the centre front, and her satin boots matched her frock. She carried a round nosegay of orange buds and blossoms, with scarf ends of old point lace, and wore a single string of pearls.

She was attended as matron of honor by her sister, Theodora, the Duchess de Chaulnes, wearing a tailored black velvet robe, clearing the instep in front and forming a narrow round train at the back. It was cut low in the front, and a single short string of huge pearls was her only decoration. A small cluster of purplish red roses was fastened low on her corsage, and from the top of her round black velvet turban rose innumerable short white ostrich tips. She wore a silver fox neck piece, and carried a muff to match. Following the Duchess and immediately preceding the bride was the little Duke de Chaulnes, 9 years old.

Mr. Bingham's best man was Glenn Stewart, also of the Diplomatic Service, and the ushers were Allan G. Wellman, Captain Constant Cordier, Frederick M. Deering, and Walter G. Charg. There was no reception. Mr. Bingham has been appointed First Secretary of the American Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, and he and his bride will shortly leave for that post. Mr. Bingham was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1911 he entered the Diplomatic Service and served as Secretary of the Legation at Quito. Later he was assigned to the Latin-American division of the State Department, and after that was sent to Vienna. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society and also of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. His father was at one time Commissioner of Police of this city.

Among those at the ceremony were E. J. Berwind, Frederic H. Penfield, ex-Ambassador to Austria, and Mrs. Penfield; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, and Mrs. Reeve Merritt.

Miss Aileen Sedgwick Weds.

The marriage of James Blackstone Taylor, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor of 903 Park Avenue, and Miss Aileen Beales Sedgwick, younger daughter of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick of New York, was quietly solemnized yesterday at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rich Steers, 7 East Sixty-seventh Street. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums and roses, and the ceremony was performed at a temporary prie dieu by the Rev. Father William Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bride walked with her uncle, J. Rich Steers, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown was draped with old rose point lace and her veil was tulle combined with rose point and held with orange blossoms. She wore a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her only attendant was Miss Priscilla Thorne Taylor, a sister of the bridegroom, who wore a pale blue panne velvet gown topped by a gold lace picture hat trimmed with pink and blue flowers, and her flowers were pink roses.

Mr. Taylor, who is in the naval aviation school at Bay Shore, L. I., had his cousin, William R. K. Taylor, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers were John H. French, Eric Enos, Kenneth Noble, and Anson W. H. Taylor, another cousin. A small reception for about two hundred followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Taylor, with her sister, Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, made her début in the Winter of 1915. Both were members of the Junior League.

Lieut. Commander Dowell Marries.

The wedding of Miss Marie Elsie Viertel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Viertel of Middletown, N. Y., and this city, and Lieutenant Commander Jonathan Stuart Dowell, Jr., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dowell of Mckinney, Texas, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the college hall of the Hotel Astor, the Rev. Harold D. Willis officiating.

The bride was gowned in white satin and chiffon, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and variegated pansies.

Miss Rhea Ashley was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Evelyn Viertel and Rita Ashley.

Melville D. Chapman was best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant Commander Arthur L. Bristol, U. S. N.; Paymaster Graham M. Adee, U. S. N., and Paymaster A. T. Taylor, U. S. N. The bridegroom and his attendants were in their service uniforms.

After their honeymoon the couple will live in Newport News, Va., where Lieutenant Commander Dowell is in charge of the construction of a new ship. He is a graduate of Annapolis, and was formerly Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy in Berlin.

Among the guests were Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson, U. S. N., aid to the President; Lieutenant Commander Chauncey Shackford, U. S. N., and Mrs. Shackford; Commander Cyrus Miller, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Chapman, and Colonel and Mrs. Nelson S. Groome.

Bride of L. S. Kirtland.

The marriage of Miss Helen Warner Johns, daughter of Mrs. Henry Ward Johns of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and Lucian Swift Kirtland of this city and Minneapolis, Minn., was solemnized yesterday in Christ Church, Bronxville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Willson, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and old point lace. Her sister, Miss Mabel Johnns, was maid of honor, and appeared in a frock of orchid-colored satin and net. The bridesmaids, the Misses Julia Warner, Emily Poucher, Janet Hayward, and Vivian Maxwell, wore pastel shades of green and sand. Albert Strong was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. Kirtland is a Yale graduate, class of '05, and he and his bride will spend the Winter in France.

Miss Finn Weds Ignace Panzer.

Miss Katherine Stafford Finn, daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Finn of 110 Park Avenue and the late Dr. James A. Finn of Boston, was married last evening to Ignace Panzer at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. William F. Finn of Chicago, Ill., a brother of the bride, performed the ceremony in the Louis XVI. room.

The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and a tulle veil edged with old point lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Mary M. Finn. Emmanuel F. Rosenbaum of Chicago was best man. The couple will live in this city after a honeymoon trip in the South.

Walters—Dauer.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dauer, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Dauer of 3,149 Broadway, and Theodore Paul Walters, son of Theodore Walters, a retired artist of 252 West 128th Street, took place last evening at 5:30 o'clock in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany in East 128th Street, the Rev. M. Luther Canup officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Emily Lawson, and Frank Walters was his brother's best man.

Lieutenant Gillespie Weds Miss Burne.

The marriage of Lieutenant George Gillespie, United States Navy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie of Michigan, and Miss Caroline Stimson Burne, a daughter of Mrs. Richard Cotton Burne of New York and Huntington, L. I., was celebrated yesterday in St. John's Episcopal Church, Huntington, by the Rev. Charles E. Cragg, and the wedding breakfast was served at Hillhome. The bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth Burne, was her maid of honor, and the best man was Lieutenant Edward F. Stone, U. S. N., and John Clendening Burne, a brother of the bride and in the United States Naval Reserve, and Arnold Furman Sammis were the ushers.

Lieutenant Gillespie was graduated from Annapolis in 1912 and was for a time connected with the American Legation in Paris. He is with the Aviation Corps at Rockaway Park.

Franklin-Kenyon.

The marriage of Benjamin Franklin, Jr., a Lieutenant in the United States Reserves and son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, and Miss Adrienne Kenyon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Douglas Kenyon, took place quietly yesterday in the presence of the immediate families at the home of the bride's parents, 322 West 100th Street, the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Frieda Kenyon, as maid of honor, and Lieut. Franklin had Douglas Kenyon, a brother of the bride and a member of the United States section of the Royal Flying Corps, as his best man.

Lieutenant Kenyon was at the first Plattsburg camp this year and then went to Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., where he received his commission.

Mrs. Aphie James Weds.

Mrs. Aphie James, actress and widow of Louis James, and Henry C. Tuxbury, cashier of the Waldorf-Astoria, were married at 11:30 o'clock yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The bride had Miss Marie Louise Rochester as her attendant, and Charles W. Ray was best man.

The bride was formerly Miss Aphie Hendricks, under which name she first appeared with Frederick Warde and Louis James, in 1892, in "The Lion's Mouth." She was married to Mr. James that same year, and, after retiring from the stage for a few years, appeared as his leading woman until his death seven years ago.

Swan-Pells.

Miss Mae Dewitt Pells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pells of Oakwood Heights, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was married last night to Raymond Swan of Brooklyn in the Oak Room of the Hotel Martinique by the Rev. C. H. Tyndall, pastor of the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon.

The bride is a relative of the late William C. Dewitt, at one time Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn. Mr. Swan is a son of Edward P. Swan of Brooklyn.

County Clerk Schneider Marries.

William F. Schneider, County Clerk of New York County, and Miss Louise D. Burkhardt were married yesterday at noon at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Yonkers, by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Bourquin, pastor of the Bethlehem German Evangelical Church of Brooklyn. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Emma Burkhardt. J. O'Reilly, private secretary to William R. Hearst, was best man. A reception was held at the bride's home after which the couple left for a honeymoon trip in the South. Upon their return they will make their home at The Holley, Washington Square.

New Assemblies to Aid Charity.

The New Assemblies will hold a dance for charity on Dec. 7 at Delmonico's for the benefit of the army and navy. The series of dances for the Winter were abandoned on account of the war, but one large dance has been decided upon. The proceeds will be divided equally between the Navy Relief Society and the Military Entertainment Committee of the army. Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street is receiving applications for tickets.

Rainbow Workers in Pulitzer Home.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of 7 East Seventy-third Street has donated a room in her residence for the use of the Rainbow Division Workers' Committee, which is an auxiliary of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross. The committee supplies knitted articles for the army. Mrs. George R. Dyer is chairmen, Mrs. Nelson B. Burr secretary, and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Winthrop Ames, and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff are among the other members.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only
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Y. M. C. A. FUND NOW REACHES $11,500,000

Arthur Curtiss James and Cleveland H. Dodge Each Give $500,000.

BAKER INDORSES CAMPAIGN

Chicago District Reports $4,952,685, and New York Is Second with $4,151,561.

Reports received from all over the country at the headquarters of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, showed last night that approximately $11,500,000 had already been collected toward the $35,000,000 fund which the association is endeavoring to raise for the extension of its work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States and its allies. This total included two individual gifts of $500,000 each, which were made yesterday by Arthur Curtiss James and Cleveland H. Dodge. In announcing his $500,000 gift at a meeting of the New York City Workers at the Bankers Club, Mr. Dodge said:

"I feel that this war fund is so important that the time has come when it is necessary that people should cut into their principal to support such vital work as the Young Men's Christian Association is doing. This is a national crisis. We cannot hide behind increased taxes and fail to give."

On compiling the statistics for the country, the Young Men's Christian Association War Council found that the central department with headquarters at Chicago led with a total of $4,952,685. The Eastern Department ran a close second with $4,151,561 to its credit. This sum, however, did not include that portion of the Rockefeller gift, amounting to 10 per cent. of the total, which is contingent on the raising of the entire $35,000,000.

The other departments of the country reported the following totals: Northeastern Department, headquarters Boston, $1,236,220; Southeastern Department, headquarters Atlanta, $260,528; Southwestern Department, headquarters, Dallas, $356,900, and Western Department, headquarters, San Francisco, $450,000. The grand total amounted to $11,426,904.

Urges Increased Activities.

Following the announcement of these results, A. H. Whitford, campaign director, sent the following telegram to the forty-eight State campaign directors:

"The reports for the first two days are encouraging to the extent that they average $5,000,000, the daily average necessary aggregate the amount so much desired. It is possible, however, that the reports of the first two days are inflated by carrying large initial subscriptions secured in advance of the opening of the campaign. Increased effort is necessary to insure success. The American people never had a better opportunity to mobilize dollars that will be expended by the Young Men's Christian Association to strengthen the nation's defense by safeguarding the best interests of the men in military and naval service and thus strengthen the morale of the troops at home and overseas."

At the Bankers Club meeting, which was attended by the heads of many of the large corporations, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved that we recommend to the corporations who have not already subscribed that they contribute liberally to the $35,000,000 Y. M. C. A. war fund to be applied, so far as practicable for the promotion of the welfare of their employes now or heretofore in the service of the corporation and to be apportioned where the plant or plants is or are located.

Among the additional corporation gifts received yesterday were the following:

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	$100,000
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	50,000
American Sugar Refining Co.	50,000
P. Lorillard & Co.	10,000
American Smelting & Refining Co.	100,000
General Electric Co.	75,000
E. W. Bliss Co.	5,000
Railway Steel Spring Co.	20,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	10,000
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	25,000
W. & J. Sloane	50,000
Home Insurance Co.	25,000
J. H. Lane & Co.	5,000
	$525,000

Secretary Baker's Indorsement.

A letter received yesterday by the War Council from Secretary of War Baker in reference to the fund read as follows:

"On every battle front and behind every battle line the Young Men's Christian Association operates to the comfort, convenience, and happiness of the soldier. General Pershing has cabled me that the service rendered is invaluable. The relations between the association and the agencies which the Government has undertaken to install to surround our soldiers in camps in this country and abroad are supplemented by the helpful work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"The need for the funds has been carefully estimated by you and those working with you, and while the sum seems large, it is in fact small, when one remembers that its benefits extend over the great eastern and western fronts, and while primarily for the service of the American soldiers, they are to a large extent helpful to our French, English, Russian, and Italian comrades in arms.

"We speak of our allies in this great war for liberty, and in our thought we include the soldiers of the other nations on our side in the contest. The Young Men's Christian Association is our ally, as are the other great religious and social agencies which strengthen and ennoble the purpose of our soldiers and surround their service with care and comfort while they are separated from the wholesome influences of home."

WOMEN ENLIST TO AID RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

Pledge Co-operation in Membership Drive After Mayor Tells of War's Responsibilities.

With the great responsibilities of the war pointed out to them by Mayor Mitchel and prominent Red Cross officials, more than three hundred knitting women at the conference of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross at the Waldorf-Astor yesterday pledged themselves to engage in a campaign that will increase the enrollment of the Red Cross over the country from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 members. The women represented the chapters of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. They had convened to receive advice and guidance in matters relating to the increased efficiency of the organization.

In his address of welcome Mayor Mitchel said in part:

"The full meaning of the war has not sunk yet into the consciousness of the people here at home. The first news of the casualties resulted only in jarring our complacency. But as we come to realize how large an army we are sending abroad we begin to appreciate the significance of the situation. Behind those heroes must stand the united cooperative resources of America. One of those great resources is the womanhood, which has been enlisted in Red Cross work as it has never been before. Its work cannot be overestimated. We cannot tell what the future will bring forth, but it seems to me that it is not at all unlikely that eventually we will have an army of 5,000,000 men in Europe."

Mayor Mitchel congratulated the Red Cross of the Atlantic Division, and expressed the hope that the Christmas membership drive would add at least 10,000,000 members to the present enrollment of 5,000,000.

Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Military Relief Committee of the New York Chapter, called the conference to order. The principal speaker of the morning session was Dr. Allan MacRossie, who was a member of the Red Cross Commission that spent several months on the French front and in the hospitals of the battlefield.

"The problem of the United States," he said, "is now a problem of building, rebuilding, and upbuilding throughout the whole of France. We must help keep up the morale of France as well as the morale of our own boys who are now fighting side by side with the French soldiers.

"The people of this country are not awakened to the nature of the task which confronts our Government. With Russia and Italy demoralized, our responsibilities have increased to such enormous proportions, and the job before us has become so big, that no conception of it would be great enough to exceed the actual facts. We might as well face the facts. We are on the verge of great and trying sacrifices."

At the afternoon session of the conference it was announced that the great Christmas drive for membership in the Red Cross would begin on Dec. 17 and continue until Christmas eve, by which time the Red Cross officials hope to have enrolled 10,000,000 additional members throughout the war.

SENATOR McNICHOL DIES.

Republican "Boss" of Philadelphia Made Millions as a Contractor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—James P. McNichol, State Senator and Republican leader, dropped dead today at the home of his son, where he had been ill for several weeks. He was born fifty-three years ago in the Tenth Ward, which has always been noted for its share in the practical politics of the city. After going through High School he entered the firm of Daniel J. McNichol & Co., which had been founded by his uncle. His father was also a contractor, but did not make any large sums of money until his son got the city contracts later.

Directly he started in business young McNichol entered politics and soon became a power in the Tenth Ward and performed in a relentless manner until he ousted Israel W. Durham from his place as the boss of Philadelphia and occupied it himself. He succeeded so well that with the aid of profitable city contracts at the age of forty he was a millionaire and the undisputed boss on the Republican side.

In six years McNichol put through contracts totaling $30,000,000, on which the profits were enormous.

He was at the zenith of his power in 1909 and had with him the Vare brothers, who were also contractors, and he had up to that time received contracts from the city amounting to $25,000,000. Afterward McNichol split with the Vare brothers and joined forces with their enemy, Penrose, who became leader of the State in 1910.

The funeral services of State Senator McNichol will be held at 9 o'clock on Saturday in the Roman Catholic Cathedral and will be attended by the Senate in a body.

W. RATHBONE BACON DEAD.

Retired Capitalist Dies Suddenly in His Fifth Avenue Home.

Walter Rathbone Bacon, a retired capitalist, who organized a system of tramways in the cities of Europe in the latter part of the last century, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 247 Fifth Avenue. He was the son of David R. and Elizabeth Rathbone Bacon and married Miss Virginia Purdy Barker, the youngest granddaughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, in Bordeaux, France.

Up till the commencement of the war Mr. Bacon had spent the greater part of his time abroad and generally came to New York for two months in the Winter. He was an enthusiastic sportsman. At the time of his death he was the President of the Knickerbocker Apartment Company.

Mr. Bacon was a member of the Tennis, Racquet, and Union Clubs in New York and the Reform Club in London, where he had a house, and also an estate in Scotland. He is survived by his wife.

ROLAND B. HARVEY.

Secretary of American Embassy at Buenos Aires Dies in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Roland B. Harvey, who was Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin under Ambassador James W. Gerard in 1914 and 1915 and last year named Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, died at his home here tonight. He had been in ill-health for several months as the result of a fall, when he broke his hip.

His first diplomatic appointment was to the Secretaryship of the legation to Rumania and Serbia in 1909, and later he was Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru. Mr. Harvey came of a leading Baltimore family. He was 47 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH CONNELL, wife of James E. Connell and mother-in-law of Borough President Cassidy, died yesterday in the Norwalk Hospital, following an operation, in her sixty-fourth year. She lived at 15 Jaggar Avenue, Flushing.

Gen. CHAUNCEY RUNYON, son of the late Gen. Theodore Runyon, former United States Ambassador to Germany and former Mayor of Newark, died on Monday at his home in that city of heart disease in his forty-fifth year.

OLIVER H. HUMPHREY, a retired contractor and builder in South Jersey, died on Monday at his home, 441 Weehawken Heights, in his eighty-fifth year.

CHARLES E. BRADLEY, a retired physician, died suddenly on Tuesday night of heart disease at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Newburg, and graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia.

OTTO C. SCALES, for many years a lawyer in Boston and active in progressive party politics in Massachusetts, died on Monday in Me., and took a great interest in swimming, and acted as judge at many important long-distance swimming races.

JACOB COHN, senior member of the tobacco packing firm of J. Cohn & Son in New York, died yesterday in Hartford, Conn., of injuries received at Tariffville a week ago when his automobile was hit by a train. He was 76 years old. The office of the company is at 164 Water Street.

RICHARD JONES, an architect, died yesterday in St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark. He was born in Ireland, and came to Brooklyn as a boy, and later studied architecture in the office of E. L. Roberts in New York. He is survived by his widow, Georgiana Kemp for twenty-five years.

Miss GLADYS CHABOT, daughter of former Councilman Charles W. Chabot of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, in her twenty-fourth year.

JOHN KANE, for fifty years with the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, died yesterday of heart disease in a trolley car at Orange, N. J., while going to his work. He lived at 282 Amherst Street, East Orange, and was 68 years old.

Dr. MARGARET A. CLEAVES, a practicing physician in New York City for twenty-five years, died on Tuesday in Mobile, Ala. She made a specialty of electrotherapeutics, which she taught in the New York Post Graduate Medical School. Before coming to this city Dr. Cleaves was the Superintendent of the State Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and later of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. She was born at Davenport, Iowa.

FREDERICK L. DEGENER, an inventor of printing machinery, died yesterday at his home, 721A Madison Street, Brooklyn. He served through the civil war with Company G of the 10th New York Infantry as a private, and was a member of the firm of Degener & Weiler and later of Degener & Clark, and manufactured the printing presses which bear his name. Mr. Degener was also a director of the Keystone Emery Mills of Philadelphia, Penn.

WALTER ROSS COOKE, Vice President of the Cooke Milk and Cream Company of Brooklyn, which was established by his father, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 40 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Cooke is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

AMOS A. SMITH, an old-time Custom House broker of Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Smith had lived in that borough nearly all his lifetime and was a former President of the old Unding Fishing Club. He was also a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and of the All Souls Universalist Church, of which his parents were among the founders.

HERMAN R. SCHADE, 48 years old, a letter carrier for a quarter of a century, is dead at his home, 282 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

IRVING ERVIN HYNDS, a civil war veteran and for several years employed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New York and later in the Appraiser's office, died yesterday at his home, 665 Delamere Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Hynds was 74 years old and was born in Huntsville, Schoharie County, which was named after his family. He was Commander of Brown Post, G. A. R., for three years.

Captain WALDEN B. SLATER, commander of the Crescent, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard service, dropped dead from heart disease on the deck of the vessel on Tuesday. He was 52 years old and lived at 66 Sherman Street, Brooklyn. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

Sister MARY AGNES, a member of the order of the Sisters of Charity for forty-six years and for the last thirty-two years stationed at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday. She was 82 years old and was the daughter of John and Mary McCabe Kempstone.

HUGH O'NEILL, 70 years old, formerly in the shipping business in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 302 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

GEORGE M. MILLER DEAD AT 85 YEARS

Prominent Corporation Lawyer Was Secretary of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

George Macculloch Miller, prominent corporation lawyer and original trustee of the corporation of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 270 Madison Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year.

He was born at Morristown, N. J., the son of Jacob W. and Mary Macculloch Miller, and was graduated at the Burlington, N. J., College in 1850. After studying at the Harvard Law School Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1853 and to the New York bar in the following year. His office was at 80 Broadway, where he remained until his retirement in 1902.

In addition to being the original trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Mr. Miller had been Secretary of the corporation since 1873, and had been President of St. Luke's Hospital since 1880.

He was the founder of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York and its President from 1880 to 1910, and was President of the Church Club from 1900 to 1906. He was Trustee of the Central Turst Company and Greenwood Cemetery.

William Timothy Call.

William Timothy Call, Secretary and Treasurer of the Gage Publishing Company, Inc., publishers of The Electrical Record, and an authority on checker playing, died on Tuesday at his residence, 660 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush. Mr. Call was born in Bangor, Me., on July 8, 1856, and after graduating from Bowdoin College he entered the newspaper field, and later became editor of Boots and Shoes, a weekly published in Manhattan. With Nelson W. Gage he established the Gage Publishing Company twenty-five years ago and had been with that company until his death. Mr. Call had written many books on checker playing, and his library of works on the subject was probably the largest in existence. He also invented several games, one of which, "Kboo," was modified from an Indian game and attracted wide attention in England.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRILIANT.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Brilliant, (nee Ida Wilner,) 957 Kelly St., Bronx, announce the birth of a daughter on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1917.

WEIL.—On Nov. 13, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Jefe Weil, (nee Wolff,) a son.

Engaged.

DENCER—HIRSCHHORN.—Evelyn Hirschhorn to Bernard Dencer.

Married.

BARKER—BEACH.—At New Milford, Conn., Nov. 14, Juliette Buckingham Beach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt Beach to Lieutenant Creighton Barker, M. O. R. C., of New York City.

FRANKLIN—KENYON.—On Nov. 14, 1917, Adrienne Kenyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Douglas Kenyon of New York, to Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Lieutenant U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Harry Pierce Nichols, D. D.

PETO—FULLER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Hammarschold, Marion Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller, to Harry F. Peto, Lieutenant U. S. R.

Died.

ALIES.—Suddenly, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 13, Oscar F., son of the late Alice and George Alies.

ALLIEN.—At Paris, France, Nov. 12, Maria L. Swasher, widow of Edgar S. Allien.

BACON.—Suddenly, on Nov. 14, 1917, Walter Rathbone, eldest son of the late David R. and Elizabeth Rathbone Bacon and brother of the late Edward R. Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 A. M. London and Paris papers please copy.

BAKER.—Jersey City, Wednesday, Nov. 14, Elizabeth Terhune, wife of Michael F. Bauer. Funeral services at her late residence, 288 Harrison Av., Friday, 8 P. M.

BRADLEY.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 1917, Dr. Simpson C. Bradley, aged 62 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 20 Tallman Place, Nyack, N. Y., Friday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment Cedar Hill, Newburg, N. Y. Newburg, (N. Y.) Middletown, (N. Y.) Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BRUCK.—Sam, at his residence, 330 Manhattan Av., passed away at 4:30 Wednesday. Funeral services will be held at his late home at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

BRUCK.—Samuel. Members and seat holders of Temple Anshe Chesed are requested to attend the funeral of Samuel Bruck on Thursday at 2 o'clock, at 320 Manhattan Av.

B. W. JACOBSON, Hon. Secretary.
JOSEPH GOLDSMITH, President.

CALL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 13, 1917, Wm. T. Call, beloved husband of Eleanor M. Call. Funeral services at his late residence, 660 East 32d St., Flatbush, Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

CLEAVES.—Dr. Margaret A. Cleaves, a prominent woman physician in New York City for twenty-five years, died Nov. 13, 1917, at Mobile, Ala. Dr. Cleaves specialized in electro-therapeutics, which she taught in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School for a number of years. She was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York and the American Electro-Therapeutic Association and was the author of many works on medical subjects. Before coming to New York she was superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, later holding the same position at the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Penn. Her funeral will be held in her old home of Davenport, Iowa, where two sisters, Miss Jennie and Miss Ellen Cleaves, still reside. Mount Pleasant papers please copy.

COHN.—At Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14, after a short illness, Jacob, beloved husband of Betsy and father of Florence Hene, Leah Rose, Milton, and Edna Cohn. Funeral from his late residence, 255 West 90th St., Friday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CONNELL.—Nov. 14, 1917, Sarah F., beloved wife of James H. Connell. Funeral from her late residence, 15 Jaeger Place, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Michael's R. C. Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be said at 10 A. M.

COOKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, Walter Ross, beloved husband of Cornelia K. Cooke, (nee Krull,) in his 50th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the late residence, 40 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CORT.—At Fort Worth, Texas, on Nov. 5, 1917, Nicholas Leonard Cort. Memorial services will be held at the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17, at 2:30, on arrival of trains leaving Jersey City, Erie station, at 1:24 and 1:54.

CRIMMINS — SKERRETT — FITZGERALD — FOSTER.—The New York Society for the City of New York hereby expresses its regret at the passing of its members, John D. Crimmins, John F. Skerrett, William J. Fitzgerald, and Alonzo Foster. Published pursuant to resolution passed at Hotel Martinique meeting Nov. 13.

DE JACQUES B. MANHATTAN died yesterday at his home, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Smith had lived in that borough nearly all his lifetime and was a former President of the old Unding Fishing Club. He was also a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and of the All Souls Universalist Church, of which his parents were among the founders.

JULES H. BAER, Chairman.

CROMWELL.—Caroline Anna Cromwell, at Providence, R. I., 14th of November, 1917, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROTHERS.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at her late residence, 6 West 107th St., Euphemia, daughter of the late John and Jane Crothers. Funeral service, in Chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—Wolf, Nov. 13, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 14 West 119th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DEGENER.—On Nov. 14, 1917, Frederick Lewis Degener, age 75 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 721A Madison St., Brooklyn, Friday the 16th inst., 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DE WATERS.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Nov. 13, 1917, Lanah, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 5,980 Amboy Road, Prince's Bay, S. I., Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Woodrow M. E. Cemetery.

FRAPER.—Nov. 13, William O. Fraper. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

GALLAWAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at his residence, 68 East 55th St., Robert M. Gallaway, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GALLAWAY.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Robert Macy Gallaway, a member of this society, on Nov. 13, 1917.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

GELLATLY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, John Nimmo Gellatly, husband of Abbie Alden and son of the late William Adam and Anna Burt Gellatly, formerly of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at her residence, 72 West 68th St., Mary N. Henry, beloved daughter of

Investment Bonds Notes Preferred Stocks

issued by public utility companies with established records of earnings and service.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Virginian Railway
First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds

Direct first mortgage on 470 miles of road and practically all equipment and terminal properties.

Cash cost of property more than $25,000,000 in excess of par value of first mortgage bonds outstanding.

Net income for nine months ended September 30, 1917, more than three times bond interest charges.

Price to yield 5.50%

Complete descriptive circular and booklet giving history of the property sent upon request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

City of Columbia, S. C.
(The State Capital)

Refunding 5% Bonds, due March 1, 1941. The obligation of an important industrial city.

Price 104.22
To Yield 4.70%

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43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian
Government & Municipal
Bonds

Yield 5⅜% to 6½%
Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Free from Federal Income Tax
$50,000
City of
Cambridge, Mass., Regd.
3½s
Due Jan., 1944.
$25,000
City of
Cincinnati, Ohio, 4½s
Due Sept., 1934.
$65,000
City of
New Bedford, Mass., Regd.
4s
Due Jan., 1967.
$40,000
City of
San Francisco, Cal., 5s
Due Dec., 1921-1924.
$100,000
City of
Durham, N. C., 5s
Due 1918-1945.
Prices on Application
Blodget & Co.
84 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Renewed Weakness Feature of a Session of Only Moderate Activity—No Sign of Pressure.

Without any signs of increased selling pressure the stock market again weakened yesterday and prices closed off from 1 to 3 points, with larger losses in a few of the higher-priced issues. The declines accurately reflected the feeling with which the financial community regarded the new developments in the war situation and appeared to be due rather more to the absence of outside buying than to any increase in the stocks offered for sale. At present levels the list does not offer an attractive target for short sellers, and liquidation of weakly protected accounts has apparently been about completed. Traders are following as closely as they can the confusing news from Russia and the changes in the crisis in Italy. Wall Street has long ceased to regard peace talk as inimical to security values and has been converted tothe belief that any development promising a prolongation of the war means a corresponding reduction in the value of stocks.

The outstanding development on the Stock Exchange was the weakness of the Government bonds, both the Liberty issues going to new low levels. The decline in the Liberty 3½s was more pronounced, the quotation dropping to as low as 99.86 on heavy dealings. The new 4s sold down to 99.18, but recovered to 99.70 at the close. To some extent the selling of the initial issue was ascribed to the necessity of making an 18 per cent. payment on the new 4s today. The decline in the Government bonds is not serious, although it would be much more satisfactory to see them sell above their issue price, and cannot go far in view of the fact that buyers know that the bonds picked up at a recession can be exchanged at their face value for anew issue, which obviously must be put out on a basis to command par at the time of sale. The selling of the 3½s appears to have come mostly from out of town. It is understood in bond circles that outside of New York only a comparatively small number of banks are carrying the Liberty Bonds.

The railways lost ground along with the industrials in yesterday's market, but in most instances their declines were moderate, especially so in view of the disturbing news of the plans of the Big Four Brotherhoods to impose a new wage increase upon the carriers. It is not believed that President Wilson will tolerate even the threat of a strike while the war is on, but the prospect of the granting of even part of the demands for an increase which might add upward of $100,000,000 per annum to the railroads' payrolls is not one to be regarded cheerfully by the holders of securities at a time when the railroad dollar is buying so little by comparison with its purchasing power when rates now in force were established. With equipment notes selling on a 6.25 per cent. basis, investment bankers are beginning to believe that the Federal Government may decide to supply funds for the carriers, or as an alternative plan itself buy equipment to be rented to the roads. Whatever solution is adopted, there can be no argument as to the vital necessity of keeping the country's transportation plant efficient to avoid embarrassment of the nation's war activities.

The overthrow of the Painlevé Ministry, the apparent intention of the Italian leaders to withdraw their lines to the Asiago River, and the conflicting reports from Petrograd all had their part in readjusting sentiment to a long and bitter war. More cheerful reading was the announcement of the very real progress being made in the construction of ships to offset the destruction by U-boats and the evidence of closer cooperation between the United States and the European Allies. The Stock Exchange responded to the criticism brought against it for including in the scope of its inquiry as to the activity of short sellers only those for whose account it has been necessary to borrow stocks by supplementing its ruling to require similar reports from its own floor traders. So far, the public is uninformed as to the amount of short selling, but the Governors have it in their power to reduce the abuses arising from this practice and they will be held responsible for any failure to exercise their disciplinary powers.

LONDON TRADERS CAUTIOUS.

Prices Inclined to Drop Because of War Situation in East.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Italian and Russian situations made dealers cautious on the Stock Exchange today, and prices were inclined to droop, only specialities like shipping, iron, steel, and rubber shares showing any strength or activity. Argentine rails and Russian isues were easy. Scandinavian bonds were strong following a decline in exchange rates.

Money and discount rates were quiet. The sales of Treasury bills last week bring the total amount outstanding to over £1,000,000,000.

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Trading was inactive on the Bouse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 35½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Last	3½
Low	3½	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Thirty days	5¼
Sixty days	5 @5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	5½
Four months	5¼@5½	Four months	5½
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5½@5¾
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5½@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5⅛

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	+ .00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.75⅞	5.76⅛	5.75⅞	— .00¼
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	..
Rubles—				
Demand	12.50	12.40	12.40	— .20
Cables	12.75	12.65	12.65	— .20

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8605	London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅛
	China—		
	Hongkong	71.00	71.25
	Peking	106.00	106.25
	Shanghai	90.00	90.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	45.00	45.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.75
	Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826	Italy	5.45	5.47
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.50	51.75
	Yokohama	51.50	51.75
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.125	50.25
51.50	Russia	12.40	12.63
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	43.90	43.50
	Copenhagen	34.75	35.00
	Christiania	33.75	35.00
19.295	Spain	23.38	23.48
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	25.28	25.38
43.44	Buenos Aires	43.20	43.30
5.1826	Switzerland	4.43	4.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $562,313,033; balance, $40,078,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,150,722; Federal Reserve credit balance, $28,852,446.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 99c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 98c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	594,200	1,324,322	1,054,198
Year to date	165,963,936	185,468,890	154,999,183

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7	10	100	Advance Rumely	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
20	21	200	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
16	17	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅝	18⅞	16⅝	16½	— ¾
70	70½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70	70	70	— 1
73½	75	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	74½	74½	73½	73½	— ⅞
70	70½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	70½	70½	70½	70½	— 1½
32	32¾	4,200	Am. Can	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
91	94	100	Am. Can pf	92⅜	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅞
61½	61⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	61½	61½	60⅝	61⅜	— 1⅛
80	85	800	Am. Express		80	80	80	— 6½
12⅜	12⅝	300	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
52	52½	200	Am. H. & L. pf	52	52⅛	52	52⅛	— 1¼
50	51	1,300	Am. International	50	50	49½	50	— ⅛
24¼	24½	3,900	Am. Linseed	24	24½	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
65½	66	4,300	Am. Linseed pf	64⅝	66½	64⅜	65⅝	+ 1⅛
48⅝	50	1,300	Am. Locomotive	50	50	48⅞	48⅝	— 2⅛
94	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
54½	56	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— 1⅜
87	88	100	Am. Shipbuilding	88	88	88	88	— 1
71⅛	71½	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72¾	73	70¾	71¼	— 1½
99	100	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
92	95	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	...
92	95	20	Do., odd lot	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— 1
52½	52⅝	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	53½	53½	52⅝	52½	— 1
91½	93	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	92⅝	93⅜	91½	91⅝	— 2½
106	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅜
51¼	52	600	Am. Sumatra Tob	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— 1½
106¾	107¼	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	107	— ½
172	175	550	Am. Tobacco	172⅝	172½	172	172	— 1½
90	98	600	Am. Tob. pf. new		95½	95	95	— ½
39	40¼	100	Am. Woolen	39½	39½	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
17⅜	18	800	Am. Writing P. pf	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	...
40	44	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	42	42	42	42	+ 1½
53	55⅜	13,100	Anaconda Copper	55	56¾	54½	55⅛	— 1¼
1	1⅛	100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	...
53½	54	100	Associated Oil	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
83½	84	2,400	Atch., Top & S. F	84½	84½	83½	83⅝	— ⅞
84	86	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	300	Atlantic Coast Line	97	97	96	96	— 1½
94	95	1,700	At., Gulf & West I	94⅝	95½	93⅝	94	— 1¼
53½	53¾	3,600	Baldwin Loco		53½	52½	53⅜	— 1½
51⅝	52	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio		53¼	51¾	51⅞	— 1¼
60¼	61½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
99½	101	100	Barrett Co. pf		99½	99½	100½	...
1	1⅛	400	Batopilas Mining		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
76⅞	77	26,400	Beth. Steel cl. B l.c.	76	77	75⅜	77	...
94½	97	2,400	Beth. S. pf.aub.r.l.p		97¼	97⅜	96⅜	— 1½
40⅝	42	5,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42⅜	42⅝	40⅝	41⅝	— 1
5	7	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6	6	6	6	...
101	102	100	Burns Brothers	101	101	101	101	— 1
110	...	100	Burns Brothers pf	110	110	110	110	— 1
15¾	16¼	900	Butte & Superior	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
34½	34½	100	California Packing		34½	34½	34½	+ ⅝
10¾	11	200	California Petrol		10⅞	11	11	...
30⅞	31	300	California Pet. pf		31⅜	31	31	...
131½	131⅞	14,200	Canadian Pacific	130⅝	131⅞	130½	131⅜	...
60½	60⅞	4,300	Central Leather Co	61¼	61½	59½	60⅝	— 1⅜
97	98½	200	Central Leather pf	98½	98½	98	98	— ⅝
30⅛	31	100	Cerre de Pasco	30⅞	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
60	61	200	Chandler Motor	61	61	60	60	— 1½
46¾	46⅞	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
6	9	100	Chicago & Alton		8	8	8	— 2
7	7¼	200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	...
19⅞	20	500	Chi. Great West. pf	20½	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
36¼	36⅞	8,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36⅝	37	35	36¼	— ⅝
75	76	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78	76	74⅜	75	— 2½
94½	96	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	95	95	94½	95	...
13⅞	18½	3,200	Chi., R. I. & P. c.		18½	18⅜	17½	1½	— ½
50	50¼	2,600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	48	50	— ½
40¼	41	1,900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	41	41	39¾	40¾	— ⅝
13	13½	400	Chile Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,200	Chino Copper	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32	31½	31⅝	— 1
27¾	28¾	700	Columbia Gas & El	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	28¼	— ⅝
50¼	50¾	400	Consolidated Gas	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
98	101	50	Consol. Gas, Balt	100	100	100	100	...
76	82	100	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	...
25⅞	27⅝	2,700	Corn Products Ref	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
89½	89⅞	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
52	52¾	4,700	Crucible Steel	52¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	— ⅛
26	26⅞	2,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅞	28⅜	26	26	— 1⅝
77	78	600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf		77½	77½	77¼	— ¼
97½	99	100	Deere & Co. pf		97½	97¼	97½	— ½
96	97	2,700	Del. & Hudson	98	98	95½	96⅜	— ¾
85	95	150	Detroit United Ry	95	95	95	95	— 15
32½	33	4,300	Distillers' Secur.	33¾	33¾	32¼	32½	— ⅝
14½	14⅝	3,400	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	— ⅜
21	21⅜	800	Erie 1st pf	22	22½	21⅜	21¼	— 1⅛
10½	17	400	Erie 2d pf		16⅜	17	16⅜	— ⅛
163	165	400	General Chemical	165⅛	165½	165	165	— 3
30	36	200	General Cigar	32	32	32	32	— 4½
124	125	1,800	General Electric	124	124½	124	124	— 1
82¼	82⅞	17,000	General Motors	81½	83⅜	81¼	82½	+ ¼
33⅞	34	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	35½	35½	33⅞	34	— 1½
91	91½	1,700	Great Northern pf	91⅝	91⅝	91	91¼	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅜	+ ⅜
34	36	300	Gulf States Steel	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅞
78	80	300	Gulf States Steel		78½	77½	77¼	— 4½
42	44	100	Hartman Corp.		43¾	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
93⅝	96	30	Illinois Central		93½	93½	93½	— 1½
40⅝	41	4,400	Inspiration Copper	40¼	41⅝	40½	41	— ⅝
6½	6⅝	3,100	Interboro Consol		6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
42½	42⅝	1,900	Interboro Con. pf		43½	43	42⅝	— 1⅛
104¼	104⅝	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103⅝	104⅝	104	104	— 2
24¼	24½	4,150	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅛	24⅝	23½	24	...
90	90⅝	70,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	90	91¼	88⅝	90	— 1⅜
26⅞	27	2,400	Int. Nickel	27	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
19⅝	20½	1,100	Int. Paper	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— 1½
53½	55	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
58⅝	60	200	Int. Salt	59	59	59	59	...
32	33	300	Jewel Tea		35¼	35¼	32½	— 3⅝
15	16	400	Kansas City South	15¼	15⅞	14½	15¼	...
33	33¼	400	Kelly Spring Tire	33	33¾	33	33½	— ⅜
30¼	30⅝	8,400	Kennecott Copper	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	— ½
71	71⅜	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	71¼	71½	71	71	— 1
11¼	11½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	12¼	12⅜	11½	11½	— 1
52	52½	300	Lehigh Valley	52¼	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
12	13½	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	...
113	113⅛	200	Louis. & Nash	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113⅜	— ½
95	100	100	Manhattan Elev		98	98	98	+1
...	...	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	102	102	102	102	— 1
50	52	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	51	51	51	51	+ ½
13½	14½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	— 2⅜
73	74	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	74	74½	73	73⅝	— 1⅜
28½	27¾	300	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ½
42	42½	3,400	Midvale Steel	42⅜	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅜
...	1⅜	500	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
83	85¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	83½	83½	83	83	— 1
21½	21⅝	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	21½	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅜
39½	39⅝	400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	40¼	40½	39½	39½	— 1
63	65½	400	Montana Power	66	66	64¾	65½	— 2½
25½	27	900	Nat. Acme		27½	27½	26½	...
89	88	100	Nat. Biscuit	80	80	80	80	— 4½
21	21½	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable		21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
34	35	200	Nat. Enam. & St	34	34	34	34	— 1½
42	44	300	Nat. Lead	43	43	42½	42½	— 1½
100½	108	800	Nat. Lead pf		100½	100½	100½	— 3
15½	19⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ½
103	104	100	N. Y. Air Brake	104	104	104	104	— 1
67⅜	68½	2,500	N. Y. Central	67	67⅝	67	67⅜	— ¼
14	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
25⅛	25⅝	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	25⅛	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
18	18⅜	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	18	18	18	18	— ½
18	18½	50	Do., odd lot		18½	18½	18½	...
101¼	104	1,200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	100	100	— 3½
45½	47	200	North American	46	46	45½	45½	— 1½
84½	85¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	86¼	86¼	84½	85	— 1⅜
69	71	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71⅝	— 2⅜
34⅝	35	5,000	Ohio Cities Gas	35	35½	34⅜	35	— ¼
80	81	300	Owens Bottle Mach	80	80	80	80	...
47⅞	48¼	1,850	Penn. R. R.	47⅞	48	47⅜	48	...
40¼	40½	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	42	42	39⅞	39⅞	— 2⅜
13⅜	14	200	Pere Marquette	14	14	14	14	— ½
25	26	500	Philadelphia Co	26	26	26	26	...
51⅜	52	400	Pressed Steel C. x d	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— 1½
129¼	130	200	Pullman Co	130	130	130	130	...
21¼	21½	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
66⅞	67⅛	24,800	Reading	67½	68⅜	66½	67	— 1
69	69½	4,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	70⅜	70⅜	68½	68½	— 1
93	95	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
63	66	400	Royal Dutch t r		66	66	66	+ ¾
14	14½	400	St. Louis-San Fran		14½	14½	14¼	— ⅞
...	8½	1,100	Seaboard Air Line		9⅜	8½	8½	— ⅜
17⅛	18	200	Seab. Air Line pf		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
137½	138	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	139	139	138	138	— 2
18⅝	19	400	Shattuck-Arizona	19⅝	19	19	19	— ⅞
28⅞	29⅜	500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	29⅜	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
34	36	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	34½	34½	34½	34¾	— 1¼
81	81¼	4,000	Southern Pacific	81⅝	81⅝	80⅜	81	...
145	155	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	152	152	148	148	— ½
23⅝	24	5,000	Southern Railway	24¼	24½	23½	24	— ¾
54½	56	800	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	55	55	— 2½
78	80	100	Standard Milling	78	78	78	78	— 7½
38¼	38¾	5,900	Studebaker Co	37⅝	38⅝	37⅛	38	— ¾
35⅜	37	100	Stutz Motor	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
11⅛	12	200	Tenn. C. & C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅞
133½	134½	1,000	Texas Co	134⅛	136	133	133	— 4
12⅞	14½	100	Texas & Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
17	17½	300	Third Avenue	17	17	16½	16½	— 1
43⅜	44⅝	1,300	Tobacco Products	45	45	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅝
60	63	100	Union B. & P. new	61	61	61	61	+ ⅝
112⅝	112⅝	5,500	Union Pacific	112⅝	112⅝	111½	112⅜	— ⅛
70½	74	100	Union Pacific pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
38⅝	37	100	United Fruit Steel	37	37	37	37	...
82½	83½	2,900	United Cigar Stores	84½	84½	82½	82½	— 3
60	65	100	United Drug	65½	66½	66½	66½	+2½
110	120	200	United Fruit	111⅛	111⅛	110¾	110¾	...
...	6⅛	300	United Rys. Invest	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
13½	16	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
10½	11⅜	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
103	104	6,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	106	106⅝	101	103	— 4⅜
48⅛	48⅝	1,800	U. S. Rubber	49	49⅜	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
95	97	300	U. S. Ru. 1st pf	95	95	94⅜	e94⅜	— ⅞
90⅜	90⅝	174,700	U. S. Steel	91⅜	91⅜	89⅞	90⅜	— 1⅝
107½	108	3,700	U. S. Steel pf	108⅜	108⅜	107¼	108	— ⅝
75¼	75½	3,100	Utah Copper	74½	75¾	74½	75⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	28⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chemical		27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
7⅞	8	200	Wabash		8	8	7⅝	— ⅜
39¾	40	2,800	Wabash pf. A	40	40	39	39¾	— ⅝
20	20½	1,600	Wabash pf. B	20½	20½	20	20	...
71¼	77	200	Wells Fargo Exp	75	75	75	75	...
12⅜	13	200	Western Maryland	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
38	40	100	Western Pacific pf	39	39	39	40	+1
81	81½	100	Western Union tel	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	2,400	Westingh. E. & M	37⅝	38	37	37¼	— ⅜
9	9¼	300	Wheeling & L. E	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
34½	36	200	White Motors	35	35	34½	34¾	— 1⅛
43½	44¾	300	Wilson & Co	45½	45¾	44½	44½	— 1
16⅞	17¾	5,100	Willys-Overland	17¼	17¼	16⅝	17¼	— ½
69	69½	500	Willys-Overland pf	70	70	69½	69½	— ½
35	37	100	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	— 1
110	111	400	Wolw., (F.W.) Co	112¾	112¾	110¼	110¼	— 1⅝
49½	51	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	50	50	50	50	...

Trust Company Forum to Meet.

The first meeting of the Trust Company Forum of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will be held this evening at 126 East Thirty-fifth Street. Frank W. Blair of Detroit, President of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, will deliver an address on "The Growing Value and Importance of the Modern Trust Company." Edwin Gibbs of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will speak on "The New War Tax Law as it Affects Trust Companies and Estates," and Professor George E. Allen, Educational Director of the institute, will discuss "The Utility of Forum Work."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	57.63	56.75	57.01	.61
25 industrials	67.84	66.53

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LIBERTY BONDS DROP ON ACTIVE TRADING

The 3 1-2s Show Net Loss of .44 for the Day, and the 4s Fall Off .10.

TOTAL SALES $3,801,000

Many Holders of First Issue Sold to Meet Payments Due Today, It Is Said.

Active trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the 3½ and the 4 per cent. United States Government Liberty Loan bonds caused sharp declines in both issues. The 3½s sold down to 98.86, a net loss of .44 for the day; and the 4s dropped to 99.18, but rallied, closing at 99.70, a net loss of .10. The sales of the 3½ per cents. amounted to $2,093,500, and transactions in the 4 per cents. totaled $1,707,500.

Various explanations were made for the decline in the bonds, and it was generally assumed that inasmuch as the 18 per cent. installment payment on the second Liberty Loan must be made today, many holders of the 3½s were selling in order to place themselves in the position of meeting today's payment. It was pointed out that doubtless a great many persons in their enthusiasm had subscribed for larger amounts than they could afford to carry, and consequently had to make adjustments. This fact accounted for the liquidation in both the 3½s and the 4s. In the case of the 4s of the second Liberty Loan it appeared that a great many selling orders emanated from the West and Southwest, and in the opinion of bankers the transactions indicated that out-of-town institutions found it desirable to be relieved of bonds which they had taken in excess of their actual needs.

Trading in the 4s is limited to the so-called cash bonds which were issued and sold during the campaign. In this district the total amount disposed of was approximately $60,000,000, and it is estimated that the total for the whole country was not more than $100,000,000. For the fourteen days that these bonds have been traded in on the Exchange the sales have aggregated $7,635,500, an unusually small amount considering the volume of bonds outstanding and the size of the Liberty Loan.

Delivery of Bonds Delayed.

Although payments in full, or installments of 18 per cent., for the Second Liberty Loan must be made today at the Federal Reserve Bank, the bank will not be able to make deliveries until Saturday or Monday. Bonds sold on the Exchange yesterday must be delivered today, and consequently brokers could not very well have sold bonds yesterday in anticipation of receiving the same from the Federal Reserve Bank. On the other hand it will be feasible for brokers on the Exchange to make sales tomorrow, for transactions made on Friday do not require delivery until Monday, and by Monday the Federal Reserve Bank will have made a partial distribution of the bonds.

The bulk of today's payments for the Liberty Loan will be effected by book entries, more than 650 banks and trust companies in this district having qualified as Government depositaries. It is figured that approximately 90 per cent. of the subscriptions will be paid in full, and consequently the total payments today will run considerably over half a billion. Some banks will make payments with Treasury certificates of indebtedness, $300,000,000 of which mature today. Under a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury, payments may also be made by certificates which mature on Nov. 22, Nov. 30, and Dec. 15, the acceptance of which automatically cancels them. As far as the Government is concerned the receipt of certificates of later dates is equivalent to an anticipated payment of its obligation. For the sake of simplifying the bookkeeping it is understood that the larger city banks will make their payments by credits and send their maturing certificates to the reserve bank for redemption. They will, in most cases, retain the unmatured certificates as investments.

Little Disturbance Expected.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"Tomorrow is the first day upon which payments for 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds, either in part or in full, may be made. Arrangements have been completed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York so that payments in this district may be handled with the least possible financial disturbance.

"About 650 banks in this district have qualified as Government depositaries, or about three times the number which qualified last June. Such Government depositaries make their payments by opening a credit to the Treasury on their books, thereby avoiding the transfer of any funds whatever. Payments made in cash or by check on New York City banks will be promptly redeposited with New York City banks which are qualified Government depositaries.

"No deliveries of bonds will be made to-morrow, but bonds will be mailed to banks outside of New York City after the close of business Saturday, Nov. 17, and deliveries to banks in New York City will be ready at the opening of business Monday, Nov. 19. The volume of bonds thus far received will probably not be sufficient to make complete deliveries, but partial deliveries for as large a percentage as possible will be made in each case, and the balance will be delievered as received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York."

Rush to Convert Bonds.

There was again a big rush at the Bond Exchange Department of the Federal Reserve Bank, 50 Wall Street, where thousands of persons came to file their applications for converting their 3½ per cent. bonds into 4 per cents. Some of the bank messengers had to stand in line for several hours to be attended to, notwithstanding the fact that every window was used for the receipt of applications. The conversion bonds have not yet arrived from Washington, and the bank does not know when it will be ready to make deliveries. Bonds sent in for conversion after today will have the 4 per cent. rate of interest computed as of Dec. 15 instead of as of the date of presentation, unless the applicant indicates his desire to have the adjustment made as of the date of presentation. This policy has been decided upon by the Treasury Department for the purpose of simplifying the work, the difference in interest being so small as to be almost negligible. Holders of the 3½s have six months within which to apply for conversion. Applications will not be received after 2 P. M. and noon on Saturdays.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

For account of whom it may concern.
$1,380 certificates of indebtedness of E. D. Gear Company, issued to Ross F. Tucker. $100 lot.
422 shares Ann Arbor Railroad Company preferred. $100 each, 6.
$2,000 Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation first and convertible 6 per cent. serial notes, due Jan. 1, 1919. Interest January and July. 95.
$4,000 Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation first and convertible 6 per cent. serial notes, due Jan. 1, 1921. Interest January and July. 94½.
100 shares United Utilities Company preferred. $100 each. 80½.
30 shares Newcomb Publicity Service, Inc., $100 each. 5.
125 shares Hudson Valley Railway Company, $100 each. 6.
43 shares Simpson Crawford Corporation first preferred and $11.90 scrip. 56 per cent. paid in liquidation. $220 lot.
41 shares Simpson Crawford Corporation second preferred and $11.90 scrip. $10 lot.
49 shares Simpson Crawford Corporation common and $10.28 scrip. $10 lot.
$1,300 Cincinnati, Nashville Southern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 15, 1967. Coupons April 15 and Oct. 15. $275 lot.
$24,309.27 sundry notes of Luther Burbank Press, due various dates, with interest. $150 lot.
$4,332.65 Perrigoe and Preedeen notes past due and interest, amounting to $4,332.65.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$187,695	$124,725	$62,963
Net aft. taxes	27,194	25,214	1,980
Sur. after bd. interest	6,361	4,381	1,980
12 mos. gross	1,596,047	1,481,711	114,336
Net aft. taxes	447,695	606,945	*159,065
Sur. after bd. interest	197,903	356,945	*159,465

*Decrease.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. for September—

Gross	617,641	507,562	110,079
Net aft. taxes	357,085	320,001	37,054
Sur. aft. chgs.	254,944	201,587	53,357
9 mos. gross	5,086,586	4,407,464	620,122
Net aft. taxes	2,851,117	2,714,828	136,289
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,830,900	1,660,101	170,699

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for September—

Gross	129,810	102,197	27,611
Net aft. taxes	57,587	47,999	9,588
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,189	28,639	8,550
9 mos. gross	929,101	780,825	158,276
Net aft. taxes	373,006	311,004	62,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,230	139,014	51,216

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for September—

Gross	1,048,291	564,501	483,789
Net aft. taxes	277,540	85,564	191,986
Sur. aft. chgs.	50,580	*140,798	191,378
3 mos. gross	3,295,292	2,259,842	435,450
Net aft. taxes	814,963	688,208	126,085
Sur. aft. chgs.	219,772	58,000	161,772

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

ALASKA GOLD MINES CO.—

	Quarter Ended—		
	Sept. 30.	June 30.	Mar. 31.
Value of prod.	426,963	577,616	539,488
Oper. exp.	420,782	471,098	450,748
Balance	6,171	106,520	108,740
Other income	2,563	7,714	4,305
Total profits	8,734	114,234	113,045

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Cars and trks. sold	19,160	12,948	6,221
Net sales	18,500,000	13,053,611	5,460,389
Undiv. profits	3,395,000	2,324,258	1,060,742

GULF STATES STEEL CO. reports that net operating income for October was $381,565, comparing with $364,471 for same month last year. For the ten months ended Oct. 31, net income amounted to $3,480,367, an increase of $1,378,169 over the corresponding period of 1916.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.—

	Quarter Ended—		
	Sept. 30, 1917.	June 30, 1917.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Net earnings	$1,088,224	$3,546,751	$3,901,197
Deprecia'n, &c.	285,145	295,752	....
Balance	1,755,179	3,310,999	3,824,905
Dividends paid	2,299,378	1,989,457	1,989,457
Deficit	544,198	*1,311,542	*1,835,448

*Surplus.
Earnings are based on a copper price of 20.76 cents a pound for the quarter, and 25.085 cents for the nine months ended Sept. 30.

PITTSBURGH BREWING CO. for the year ended Oct. 31 reports a surplus of $207,550 after all charges; decrease $163,396, compared with last year. Balance for the common stock was $256,841 after preferred dividends, a decrease of $178,513.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	*$779,076	*$800,401	$725,713
Expenses, &c.	414,782	354,944	381,784
Deprec., &c.	95,254	74,774	147,316
Interest	66,092	60,648	49,041
Surplus	202,938	119,607	125,072

*Not including sugar on hand.

UTAH SECURITIES CORP. subsidiaries, inter-company items eliminated—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	596,108	510,247	85,861
Nat earnings	314,873	295,682	18,991
12 mos. gross	6,406,089	5,450,233	955,436
Net earnings	3,451,948	3,014,318	437,490

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	5.75	5.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'22	4½	6.25	5.25
Chas. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.60	5.10
C., St. P., M. & St. L.	1918-'29	6	6.10	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.70	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.20	5.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.30	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. L.	1917-'33	4½@5	6.20	5.20
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.50	5.50
Penn. Gen.	1917-'23	4 4½	6.40	6.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pac.	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@6	6.10	5.40
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	73.00	....	71.00	....
Lead	6.87½	....	6.80	....
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	13.50	13.75	13.75	14.25
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	....	33.50	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	274	0	0	269	0	0
Tin, futures	277	10	0	268	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

SHORTAGE OF FUEL CURBS STEEL TRADE

Manufacturers Show Apprehension with Winter Weather Close at Hand.

NEW BUSINESS REPORTED

U. S. Corporation Gets More Than Double Amount of Tonnage Orders This Month.

Operating conditions in the steel and iron trade are reported in the week's reviews of the situation to be unfavorable because of shortage of coal and coke. With Winter weather close at hand, manufacturers are concerned about the outlook. As far as new business coming to the steel mills is concerned, an improvement over recent weeks is reported. The Steel Corporation, it was learned yesterday, has received so far in November more than twice as large a tonnage of orders as in the same period of October.

"The adjustment of the steel trade to the new régime in prices and to an increased diversion of mill products from accustomed channels of consumption," says The Iron Age, "is proceeding with less friction than had been expected. The difficulties of the mills growing out of the lack of co-ordination at Washington are still painfully apparent, and in the last week the industry in the Central West, particularly at Youngstown, has lost pig iron and steel output from coal and coke shortage. Car troubles have also increased and the outlook for Winter operations, both as to cars, fuel and labor, is not encouraging.

Working continuously, the manufacturers' committee appointed to bring all prices in line with those already fixed has brought out a new list including bar iron, boiler tubes, nuts and bolts, boat spikes, electric and automobile sheets, wire rope and pipe skelp, and further announcements are to be made covering screws, railroad spikes and track supplies and a variety of collateral products. Sheet and tin plate extras are about ready and there is yet to come a revision of crucible steel products.

"As the Government program of steel requirements develops, the steel consuming trade in various lines is feeling the first cleavage between essential and non-essential industries. As priority rulings multiply the disturbance from steel scarcity in certain minor lines increases and it becomes clearer that the lists of affected businesses will grow.

"Little finished steel is being sold for general commercial needs, most mills being sold for three to six months ahead. But very considerable shipments are still being made on contracts at lower prices than those lately fixed.

"The Government's requirements are now counted on to be 100 per cent. of ship plate output, after due allowance of plates for war and food industries and railroad sleepers. Many plate users must resort to universal plates and a larger use of rivets."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"The alarming curtailment of production by inadequate supplies of coal and coke outrank all other factors of immediate importance in the iron and steel industry. Operating conditions in the various districts have grown well-nigh intolerable. Blast furnaces continue to be banked right and left and the train of effects is running back to the steel works and rolling mills. Foundry production is suffering in the Youngstown and Valley districts. Mill and furnace production has been cut down from 25 to 50 per cent. The origin of the congestion continues to be laid both to sluggish transportation and unstable labor."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT,

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$5,000,289	$65,647,010
Ord. internal rev.	39,154,233	225,556,599
Income tax	2,225,809	27,367,222
Miscellaneous	4,021,307	54,630,577
Total receipts	$50,401,600	$373,801,409
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	154,501,939	1,128,287,926
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	189,529,899	296,232,162
Expenditures	205,396,638	1,502,089,335

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at primary points was slightly smaller, although the total was of fair volume. Receipts so far this week show a slight increase over last week and are only about 130,000 bushels under last year. The Price Current stated that Winter wheat soil conditions are entirely favorable, except in the Southwest, where it has been too dry and the growth in these sections is unfavorable. A cable from Argentina said that the present condition of unrest and favorable crop prospects as well as inadequate storage facilities are likely to send prices under those prevailing before the war.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.88, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

Longs in the corn market sold heavily on reports that the Chicago Board of Trade had issued another warning to members against overtrading in any of the pits or against the commission of any act deemed derogatory to the good name of the association. As a result prices were lower, closing with net losses of 1½c. Cash prices were very irregular and in the local market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.65 to $2, according to date of shipment, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.20⅝	1.19¾	1.19⅝	1.21¼	96⅛
Jan.	1.17⅛	1.15⅞	1.16½	1.18¾	97⅛
May	1.16½	1.14⅝	1.15¾	1.16⅞	96⅞

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were influenced by the warning against overtrading and by the action of corn, closing ⅛c to ⅜c net lower. It was also thought probable that farmers would be more willing to sell at the recent advance. The question of feed value is receiving a good deal of attention in all of the markets, and at present differences oats are relatively lower than corn. Exporters were again in the market, and sales were estimated at 500,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 71½c; No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 white, 71c asked; No. 4 white, 70½c asked; fancy clipped white, 72½c to 73½c; ordinary clipped white, 72c to 72½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	64¾	63¾	63¾	64¾	57⅝
May	64¾	63¼	63¾	64½	61⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was generally lower under liquidation influenced to a considerable extent by the action of grain. The Food Administration announced that only no prices will be fixed for hogs an attempt will be made to stabilize the market at a minimum price of 15½c for hogs in order to promote hog raising and to assure the farmer of a profitable operation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Thursday, 28,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 6,380 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— November	....	....	27.40	27.25	....
January	24.75	24.50	24.65	24.75	14.97
Ribs— January	24.50	24.22	24.30	24.45	14.47
May	24.07	23.80	23.95	24.10	14.60
Pork— January	45.55	45.30	45.55	45.80	27.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull, with total sales amounting to only 1,600 barrels. The departure was easier owing to reports that Southern mills were more disposed to sell crude oil and influenced by the easier tone to lard. The cash demand was less active and the whole situation shows a somewhat easier tone. Lower prices declined 10 to 20 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.50	....
November	....	....	18.75@19.00	15.75
December	18.65	18.65	18.40@18.65	18.60
January	18.30	18.25	18.25@18.50	18.35
February	....	....	18.10@18.35	18.25
March	18.05	18.05	18.20@18.25	18.15
April	....	....	18.00	....
May	....	....	19.00	....

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday under liquidation and a little trade selling. The volume of business was not active enough to indicate any material change in sentiment, but there appeared to be rather a more optimistic feeling as to ocean freights and the possibility of lower importing costs. December eased off to 6.98c and May to 7.40c, or about 7 to 9 points net lower, and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Business included further exchanges of December for July at 60 points and December for September at 77 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	6.91@6.98	6.97
December	7.03	6.98	6.96@7.00	7.06
January	....	....	7.07@7.08	7.14
February	....	....	7.15@7.16	7.25
March	7.80	7.23	7.24@7.25	7.32
April	....	....	7.32@7.34	7.40
May	7.45	7.40	7.42@7.43	7.48
June	....	....	7.50@7.51	7.58
July	7.58	7.56	7.59@7.60	7.65
August	....	....	7.67@7.68	7.74
September	7.80	7.75	7.76@7.77	7.82

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market seems to be assuming a more normal position, as an increased business is being done. The sales yesterday, all to the International Sugar Committee, at an equivalent of 6.90c for centrifugal, delivered, included the following lots: 2,200 tons Javan, in port and afloat; 1,760 tons Philippines, by rail and boat, and 3,000 bags of Cubas, prompt shipment, and rumors of further sales of Cubas.

In refined no improvement was noted in new business, prices being unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated. Refiners were still busy distributing the recently acquired sugars.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,041 packages. Spot conditions are of high-grade fresh butter and a little firmer market for such. All other grades in free supply, selling slowly and feeling weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 46½@46¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44¼@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@41½c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¾@47c; extras, 45¼@46c; firsts, 43½@44c; seconds, 41@42½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 45@45¼c; extras, 42@43½c; firsts, 40¼@41¾c; seconds, 39½@40¾c; thirds, 38@39c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 41@44c; good to prime, 40¼@42½c; common to fair, 38@39c; renovated, extras, 41c; firsts, 39½@40c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladies, current make, firsts, 43¾@44½c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 42@42½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 33½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,264 cases. The scarcity of fresh eggs continues, and any lots containing a fair to large proportion of new-laid quality are wanted beyond the supply. Prices show a further advance under competition to secure the few desirable lots obtainable, but values are extremely irregular, owing to the varying proportion of the different qualities contained in the cases. Storage eggs are having only a moderate movement, and the tone is somewhat unsettled and irregular, although the trade reported above a full range of prices. Nearby white eggs are still in small supply, but the demand is limited, and buyers looking for fancy stock are extremely critical when paying top quotation. Most of the offerings sell at a wide range. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 68@69c; extra firsts, 64@66c; firsts, 47@50c; seconds, 40@45c; thirds and lower, 35@38c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@36c; No. 2 and loosers, 29@33c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, 32@33c; under grades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 31½@32c; firsts, to finest, on dock, 31½@32c; seconds, 30@31½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 29@32c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 40@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 47@50c; ordinary to good, 45@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 39@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 39@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 55@61c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@56c.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Standard Oil of Kansas Votes Extra Payment of $6 a Share.

Several important changes in dividend rates occurred yesterday. The Standard Oil Company of Kansas declared an extra payment of $6 a share, as well as the usual disbursement of $3 for the quarter, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 30. Three months ago the extra voted was only $2. The Gulf States Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, compared with 2 per cent. regular and ½ of 1 per cent. extra in the preceding quarter. This was the first time the stock had been on a straight 10 per cent. annual dividend basis. The dividends will be paid Jan. 2. The company reported operating income of $381,565 for October, and of $3,480,367 for the ten months ended Oct. 31, an increase of $1,378,169 over the same period last year.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company ordered the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share and an extra payment of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 1, to stockholders on the books Dec. 23. In the preceding quarter the extra was 50 cents a share. The dividends will be paid on about 782,032 shares of stock, an increase of 115,400 shares since the last dividend was disbursed. Conversion of bonds into stock caused the expansion, the $10,000,000 6 per cent. bonds becoming convertible Nov. 1.

The San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation resumed dividends on the preferred of $1.50 a share, payable Dec. 15. The last previous payment was on April 15, 1914.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $2,962,000, were chartered today. They include:

Mayer, Berger & Co., Buffalo, hats and caps, $10,000; H. Bellow, J. and E. Mayer, Buffalo.

Rochester Sterling Grocery Co., Rochester, $1,500,000; S. Case, F. D. Budd, F. A. Ely, Rochester.

Julius Grossmann & Co., Manhattan, men's and women's wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Grossmann, B. and J. Hirschberg, 570 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Lexay Co., Manhattan, automatic machinery, $6,000; A. Rosselman, M. Sindel, S. V. Helmberger, 299 Broadway.

The International Thermometer Co., Mount Vernon, $6,000; H. Weismann, M. Hertz, E. K. Noll, 41 Court St., Brooklyn.

W. W. Ward & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $25,000; O. Schreter, G. M. McCord, W. A. Ward, 32 Broadway.

Solowey Bros. Corp., Manhattan, restaurant and lunch rooms, $5,000; S. Dressel, J. G. and R. A. Abramson, 30 Church St.

The Gun Corp., Manhattan, machine guns, 200 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,000; E. Howie, E. J. Nathan, Jr., M. L. Macauley, 128 Broadway.

Conway-Simon Co., Manhattan, clothing, $50,000; W. S. McNary, W. G. Conway, L. Simon, 233 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

Garden Residence Corp., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $225,000; E. K. MacLea, J. F. Mann, E. C. Fisher, 309 West 76th St.

Mittendorf Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $45,000; W. F. and M. A., and W. K. Mittendorf, Tuscawana, Westchester County.

Film Laundry Corp., Yonkers, $150,000; G. E. Gooes, H. H. Gibson, C. L. Robinson, 110 West 45th St.

United American Metals Corp., Brooklyn, $500,000; R. L. Gray, J. A. Burns, G. K. Wilson, 82 Washington Place.

Tiger Silk Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. S. Merrill, T. F. Vandorn, M. Rubinger, 160 Broadway.

Helmerdinger-Leubrie, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel; S. L. Lubrie, H. L. and R. L. Helmerdinger, 156 West 79th St.

Salomon Blum & Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $30,000; S. Jaretski, C. Salomon, S. Blum, 41 Convent Av.

Marbury Producing Co., Manhattan, produce play "Girl o' Mine," $26,000; J. Hahlo, P. Bartholomae, E. Marbury, 123 East 55th St.

Model Wet Wash Laundry, Brooklyn, $5,000; L. Hochman, W. Kazakawitz, R. Deibel, 174 Lewis St.

Stern & Schulster Co., Bronx, laces and embroideries, $8,000; H. and S. Schulster, H. Stern, 1,571 Morris Av.

The Albion Trading Co., Manhattan, dry goods, $150,000; A. A. S. Hyman, A. A. Fletcher, H. E. Goldsmith, 1,265 Broadway.

The David Co., Manhattan, trimmings and linings, $40,000; L. Burnett, J. and E. A. David, 1,345 Madison Av.

George B. Granger Co., Manhattan, rope, twine, hides, and lumber, $5,000; G. B. Granger, A. R. Borden, J. P. Hanrahan, 162 Front St.

Naiswald Trading Co., Manhattan, rice, sugar, and coffee, $10,000. E. C. Schiffmacher, L. Gorman, F. Minkow, 5,309 Thirteenth Av., Brooklyn.

L. C. Naiswald & Sons, Manhattan, commission business in rice, coffee, and sugar, $5,000; E. C. Schiffmacher I. Gorman, F. Minkow, 5,309 Thirteenth Av., Brooklyn.

Purisoil Products Corp., Manhattan, soaps, perfumes and cleaning fluid, $100,000; H. Waterson, T. F. MacMahon, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Gottfried & Lobo, Manhattan, $200,000 to $250,000.

George F. Hinrichs, Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Charter Oak Motion Picture Corp., Manhattan.
Shepard-Prince Co., Manhattan.
Sport Suit and Coat House, Manhattan.
Eighty-ninth Const. Corp., Manhattan.
The Glendive Amusement Corp., Manhattan.
McKibbin Co., Manhattan.
Metropolitan Ballet Co., Manhattan.
New System Auto Delivery Co., Manhattan.
Keystone Sweates Co., Buffalo.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 14.—Charters filed:

United States Potash Products Co., $5,500,000; D. T. Conner, White Plains, N. Y.; J. F. Roach, C. E. Bahn, all of New York.

Baldwin Corp., to acquire lands for development of greater trade and business, $3,720,000; C. L. Himlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Dorchester Shipbuilding Corp., $1,500,000; W. J. N. Lofland, George W. Morgan, Frank Jackson of Dover, Del.

Commonwealth Advertising Corp. of New York, $1,280,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis of Wilmington, Del.

Hydro-Submersible Corp. of America, $1,000,000; Edward A. Frost, Harold T. Montague, Reynolds O. Gilke of Philadelphia.

Union Timetable Distributing Co., $150,000; A. Foshay, A. G. Thaanum, Russell Goldman, all of New York.

New Orleans Shipbuilding Corp., $500,000; C. L. Himlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Belcher	.01	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.04
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	1.37½
Con. Virginia	.10	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.06	Mexican Dollars	.35
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.70

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Aluminum Co. of America
Ansco Co.
Celluloid Co.
Central Aguirre Sugar
Cons. Coal of St. Louis
Colts Pat. Fire Arms
Childs Rest. Com.
Continental Insurance
Carbon Steel
Computing Tabulating Bonds
Delaware, Lack. & Western Coal
E. W. Bliss
Eastern Steel
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil Com.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fajardo Sugar
Great Northern Paper
German-American Insurance
Guantanamo Sugar
Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.
Hocking Valley Products
Home Insurance
Hocking Valley R. R.
Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd.
Jos. Dixon Crucible
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
National Fuel Gas Stk. & "Rts."
Niles Bement Pond
New Jersey Zinc
National Surety
National Sugar
New York Shipbuilding Bonds
Peoshontas Fuel Com.
Penn Coal & Coke
Pacific Coast Com.
Peerless Int. Corp. Pfd.
Royal Baking Powder
Richmond Lt. & Railway
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
Shelby Iron
Singer Manufacturing
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
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DRAW TIGHTER BAN ABOUT SHORT SALES

Exchange Governors Order That Names of All Traders Involved Be Reported.

BROADER THAN FIRST RULE

Members Who Trade for Their Own Account Now Brought Under Curb.

Governors of the Stock Exchange took action yesterday to extend their supervision to all short selling put through on the board room floor. Under the original measure brokers were required to report the names of short sellers only through the medium of stocks borrowed for them. This did not apply to traders who sold short and covered their commitments before the close of business on the same day, a procedure which necessitates no borrowing of stock. The additional rule demands that the name of every short seller be reported to the Committee on Business Conduct. The resolution said:

Resolved, That all members of the Exchange, or their firms, be required to deliver before 12 o'clock noon every day to the Committee on Clearing House, in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Committee on Business, a statement of amounts and names of all stocks sold and bought in on the previous day for their own account, and also for the account of their customers, stating their names. This being in addition to the requirements of the resolution adopted Nov. 1, 1917.

The new ruling has especial reference to members who trade for their own account. In last week's break of prices, after news was received of the overturn in Russia, short selling was heavy, much of it originating on the floor. While the Governors assured themselves that no deliberate attacks had been made on stocks for the purpose of getting them down, the lack of supervision through records filed with the Business Conduct Committee was seen, especially as a great deal of short stock was covered before the end of the day.

As far as could be learned after the Governors' meeting yesterday, no information was supplied by the Business Conduct Committee in regard to the character of short selling revealed by the names of stock borrowers filed since Nov. 1. Governors said that they had been assured that no traces of pro-German influences to depress stocks had been uncovered, but the committee kept silence about the names. The Exchange authorities did not consider making public figures showing the proportion of short selling to the selling of "real" stock by investors and speculators.

ASK FOR DU PONT STOCK.

Stockholders File Complaints Against Heads of Powder Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 14. — Alleging that the meeting of stockholders of the du Pont Powder Company, which resulted in a majority of votes favorable to the retention of $60,000,000 worth of stock of the company, which President P. S. du Pont and his associates acquired for themselves, was influenced, complainants in the case now ask that the defendants be compelled to return the disputed stock. They also ask that the defendants be required to account for the excess in cash and the Anglo-French bonds not converted into cash and received by them.

Philip F. du Pont and other complainants filed in the United States District Court today a petition addressed to Judge J. Whitaker Thompson asking for a decree accordingly.

One of the allegations is that the defendants "used all the power and influence of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., its officers and Directors, agents, and employes, to induce the stockholders of the company at the meeting aforesaid, to vote against the resolution submitted to them by the court, thus using the company itself as the instrument to deprive its stockholders of the benefits of the enormous profit to the company referred to in the court's opinion."

SEE MEXICAN TRADE REVIVAL

Delegates to This Country Have Hopeful View of Business.

Trade conditions and the future possibilities of commercial and industrial expansion between Mexico and the United States, were discussed yesterday by Mexican Government delegates at a luncheon given at the Biltmore Hotel under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. George Edward Smith, President of the association, who presided, introduced the officially accredited delegates of Mexico now in this country. They included Alejandro R. Cota, Inspector of Mexican Industries and Manufacturers; Abraham Ferriz Savinon, Chief of the Experimental Industrial Laboratory of Mexico; Bruno Newman, Melchor Ayala, and Guiteres de Velasco.

It was announced at the luncheon that the appearance of the delegates had the cordial approval of the Department of State and of the Mexican Ambassador. Mr. Cota gave a hopeful view of the situation prevailing in Mexico at the present time, and said that he believed that with sympathetic and intelligent co-operation on the part of American business interests, there would follow a big revival in trade between the two countries.

"Naturally, after seven lean years," Mr. Cota said, "Mexico will take time to recuperate. The Government is doing all in its power to restore the railroads, and is buying rolling stock as fast as possible. It must be realized, however, that time is required to get back to normal. There is no question Mexico will get on its feet in time, and much can be done by this country to restore prosperity to the republic south of the Rio Grande."

Asked as to the credit of the small merchants in Mexico, Mr. Cota said he believed little risk would be met with in extending credit for merchandise bought here.

Mr. Newman said the reason American manufacturers and jobbers did not get their full share of business from Mexican merchants was because business men here as a rule did not understand the commercial methods prevailing in Mexico. He gave it as his view that if sellers here were to compete successfully against European manufacturers after the war, they must be prepared to extend credit, and send Spanish-speaking representatives into the country. Following the addresses there was an open forum at which questions asked by the members of the association were answered by the Mexican delegates.

ROB PAYMASTER OF $3,164.

Band in Auto Knocks Him Down as He Steps Out of Taxicab.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—Automobile bandits, who followed him from a bank in Boston, today assaulted Thomas A. West, paymaster at the plant of the American Net and Wire Company, and escaped with a bag containing $3,164, the weekly payroll. The hold-up was committed almost in front of the factory after West stepped from a taxicab. He was knocked down and rendered unconscious. Before anyone could go to his assistance the robbers jumped into the car, manned by a chauffeur, and raced away.

The license number of the car was obtained. It has been the custom of the company to send to Boston for the payroll every Wednesday. West was not seriously hurt.

OPPOSES CITY OWNERSHIP.

President of Third Av. Ry. Rejects Stockholders' Suggestion.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday a stockholder suggested that if the management was not able to maintain operations at a profit, it would be better for the holders of stock to take steps to turn the property over to the city to let it be operated on the municipal ownership plan. In reply President Maher said:

"I am not in favor of municipal ownership, and I say this without prejudice, as it is the last meeting of the stockholders of this company in which I shall participate officially. I am hoping to retire on Jan. 1. I have been working for more than half a century and feel that the time has arrived when I should step aside and let younger men take my place and maintain the company on a strong basis."

The discussion grew out of a request by a stockholder for information concerning the status of the application of the company to the Public Service Commission for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers. Mr. Maher read a statement showing the financial condition of the company last April, and suggested that further hearings before the commission be deferred until the places of the two Commissioners now on war duty should be filled. The commission has postponed further hearings on the matter until a week from next Monday.

Mr. Maher said that a request would have been made to the commission for permission to raise the fare to 6 cents except that the subway and elevated lines would not join in the request, and that it would be impossible for the line to compete with other service if the fare were increased. A committee consisting of an equal number of stockholders and bondholders was appointed to see if the revenues of the company could not be increased.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

GOLD SHIPPED TO CHILE.

National City Bank Sends $2,200,000 to Valparaiso.

The National City Bank is shipping $2,200,000 of gold bars to Valparaiso, Chile. This is the first shipment to be announced for several weeks past, and it is understood that there are to be additional exports of the metal to South America in the near future.

Since the issuance of the President's proclamation placing the exportation of gold on a permit basis, the movement has been of exceptionally small volume. For the four weeks ended Oct. 12 the outward movement totaled $18,529,000, compared with more than $33,000,000 for the preceding four weeks. Since the beginning of the current year the exports have amounted to about $355,000,000 and the imports $545,000,000.

TO BUILD 10 SHIPS AT BIG PLANT HERE

Federal Company Will Speed Construction on Contract Awarded by Government.

HUGE YARDS ALL EQUIPPED

Grew Magically on the Hackensack Meadows, Beating Construction Records—First Keel Now Ready.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, has received contracts from the Emergency Fleet Corporation for ten steamships of 9,400 tons each, and the company is preparing to lay the keels for four of them within the next three weeks. In news of the transaction yesterday was found evidence of the extraordinary speed with which the Steel Corporation has prepared to help the Government in its shipbuilding program. As the result of high-pressure construction, the Federal Company has practically completed facilities in three months for building twelve big ocean freighters at once at its yards in the Hackensack Meadows.

Buildings covering ten acres of land have been built in the three months of wood and reinforced concrete. Ordinarily, the better part of a year would have been devoted to an undertaking of similar size. The original purpose of the yard was to build barges for the new ship canal across this State, but before the plans were completed the shipping situation became acute, and the Steel Corporation's engineers turned to the making of sea-going boats.

Arrangements with the American Bridge Company, another subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, provide for the fabrication of steel for the new vessels, and the officials are aiming at rapid construction of the vessels called for by the Government contract. The keel parts for the first ship are already at the yard.

The rush work at the new shipyard had a parallel in the ship-plate mill recently finished by the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, Penn. In order to meet the Government's needs for plates, the Carnegie management set out early in the year to put up a mill in record time. The plant was finished in six months, compared with a normal period of twenty months. The mill, completed last month, was named the "Quarry Mill." It is one of the largest in the country, turning out 110-inch plates, solely for ship construction.

The ten ships under contract will require from 2,500 to 3,800 tons of steel each. The Newburgh Shipbuilding Company has orders from the Emergency Fleet Corporation for four 9,000-ton vessels, the steel for which, it is expected, will be furnished by the Steel Corporation. The latter has placed bids with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation for the steel for twenty-five new ships to be built for the Government.

Additional rush work on Government contracts came to light yesterday in information that 15,000 tons of steel rails had been rolled for quick shipment to France to be used in General Pershing's transportation system. The orders were distributed last week. 5,000 tons going to the Steel Corporation. This allotment was completed in three days, immediately put aboard cars at Chicago and hurried to the seaboard. Ordinarily the order would have supplied a week's work for the mill which handled it.

MURRAY HILL SUIT UP.

Builder Says He Could Not Fight J. P. Morgan.

George Backer, a builder, whose failure to carry out an agreement to buy the Havemeyer home at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue from August Heckscher, caused Mr. Heckscher to lose a profit of $125,000 and resulted in his suit for $250,000 against Edmund L. Baylies, member of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, was the chief witness for the plaintiff yesterday at the trial of the suit before Supreme Court Justice Dugro and a jury.

Mr. Backer said he had planned to buy the property for the erection of a loft building and was to pay $525,000 for it in May, 1915, when he got a letter from Mr. Baylies advising him that the Murray Hill restrictions covered the building and that J. P. Morgan and other residents of the neighborhood would oppose the courts to prevent the erection of a loft building on the premises. "I didn't believe the restrictions would hold," said Mr. Becker, "but I did believe that Mr. Morgan would fight and I was not in a position to fight Mr. Morgan. I showed the letter to Mr. Heckscher's broker and told him I was out of it."

Jabish Holmes, who was counsel for the South Church in previous restriction litigation involving property in the Murray Hill section, testified that while the case was on trial Mr. Baylies declared to the attorneys that the Havemeyer property isn't restricted." The Court of Appeals has since upheld this statement by Mr. Baylies.

William Rand, Jr., counsel for the plaintiff, said that while the complaint asks $250,000, his client only seeks to recover the $125,000 he lost through the warning letter written by Mr. Baylies to Mr. Backer. The case will continue today.

MAY CUT OFF ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Hoover's Aid Sees Shortage Because of War Demands for America.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—The artificial ice industry in the nation is facing serious conditions, according to Charles W. Merrill of the Chemical Business, who is associated with Federal Food Administrator Hoover.

Merrill conveyed this message in his address today before the Eastern Ice Association, which includes in its membership manufacturers and machinery makers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England State. He said the war's demand for ammonia, one of the principal materials used in making ice, and the supply of which is now almost wholly absorbed in munition making, would create a problem, and he added that fuel conditions threatened to compel the suspension at times among the ice manufacturers as well as in other lines of business.

Mr. Merrill impressively urged upon the natural ice wholesale dealers that they make immediate and extensive preparations to fill storage houses to the limit of their capacity, for ammonia for ice be employed where housing was not available. He could not assure the members of the association of a continued supply of ammonia during the Winter or next Spring, and he urged conservation until the $10,000,000 ammonia plant the Government plans to build is completed.

Mr. Merrill advocated a co-operative output where there are several competing plants in a city or district. When inquiry was made if the anti-Sherman law would not then interfere the reply was made that not where the combination did not tend to take advantage of the situation in regard to price. If the ice dealers would not sell at a reasonable price, Mr. Merrill said the method used in reaching grocers when they refused to sell sugar at a reasonable profit could be invoked.

TO TESTIFY AS TO CREDIT.

Vanderlip and Warburg Called in Railroad Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today it had called as witnesses in the 15 per cent. advance freight rate case Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker and Chairman of the Government War Saving Committee, and Paul Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board, to testify Friday on credit available to railroads, industrial organizations, and other money market competitors.

The commission acted on its own motion, without suggestion from either railroads or shippers.

Stock Market Talk
For Horse Show Week

Incapacity and **independence** go just about as well double as single, but with **patience, perseverance** and a good coach may develop into an undespised four-in-hand in the *STABILITY* of securities found in the list of standard dividend payers.

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Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1946	85	90
2s, coupon, 1946	85	90
2s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104⅝	105⅝
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅜	105
2s, ccupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99	100	99½
4½s June, 1965	99	100	99½
4½s Mar., 1965	99	100	99½
4½s Nov., 1957	99	100	99½
4½s May, 1957	99	100	99½
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅛	..	97⅛
4½s April, 1966	95	..	94
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93	95	94
4½s Mar., 1964	93	95	94
4½s Mar., 1962	93	95	94
4½s Sept., 1960	93	95	94
4s May, 1960	90	92	91
4s Nov., 1958	90	92	91
4s May, 1957	90	..	91
4s Nov., 1956	89½	..	90½
4s Nov., 1955	89½	..	90½
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.40	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.40	4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.40	4.65
4½s April, 1920	4.75	..	4.65
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.40	4.60
4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.40	4.60
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.40	4.60
4½s 1910-1921	4.70	4.40	4.60

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
103	Con. Coal	90	89	89
207	Con. Power	101	100	100½
650	Cosden	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
125	Do pf.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	Balt. Tr. 5s	..	..	..
	N. B. Div.	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	City & S. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	C. Coal 6s	101	101	101
1,000	Cosden 6s, A	77½	77½	77½
$8,000	Do B	79	78½	78½
4,000	Elkhorn 6s	97	97	97
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s	80	80	80
2,000	Unit. Ry. 4s	53½	55½	55½
6,000	Do 4s	77½	77	77

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Booth	19	17¾	18
100	Chi. C. & C.	1½	1½	1½
30	Chi. Pn.	15	15	15
145	Chi. Pr. Tool	45	43	43
110	Chi. Ry., S.2	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Chi. T. & T.	178	175	175
200	Cudahy	111	111	111
382	Com. Edison	101½	101	101
135	Dia. Match	109	109	109
35	Ill. Brick	57½	57	57
135	Lindsay L.	24	24	24
100	Pub. service	75	75	75
115	Q. Oats pf.	97⅜	97½	97⅜
101	Quaker Oats	139	137	137
200	S. Warner	45½	45	45
1,115	Swift	122½	120⅜	121½
11,088	Un. Carbide	45	40¼	40⅝
30	Un. Paper'b.	15½	15½	15½
60	Wilson	45	44½	44½
32	Do pf.	97	97	97
107	Mid. U. pf.	58	58	58

Bonds.

$4,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	90	90	90
9,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	92¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	Cud. F. 1st 5s	91	91	91
$2,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	80	80	80
5,000	Swift 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½
13,400	Lib. 3½s	..	99.20	99.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Camb. Steel	120	120	120
140	Elec. Stor	48¼	48	48¼
5	Key. Tel	9½	9½	9½
645	L. Sup. Cor.	10⅜	10½	10½
152	Lehigh Nav.	57½	57	57
40	Lehigh Val.	52½	52	52½
317	Pennsylvania	48¼	47⅞	48
608	Phila. Elec.	25¼	24⅞	25
30	Phil. Co. pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
75	Phil. R. T. t. c.	24⅞	24½	24⅞
300	Ton. Mining	4½	4½	4½
20	Union Trac.	40½	40¼	40½
94	Un. Gas Im.	69½	68¾	69½
12	Un. Cos. N. J.	206½	206½	206½
40	War. S. & S.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6	York Rys. pf.	23	23	23

Bonds.

$3,050	Liberty 3½s	99.16	99.02	99.02
2,400	Do 4s	99.44	99.20	99.40
4,000	Int.-M. 4½s	51	50⅝	50⅝
1,000	B.R.T. 5s	18	92¾	92¾

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.09	.09	.09
200	Belmont	3.62½	3.62½	3.62½
300	Iron Bl'm.	.46	.46	.46
400	Jim Butler	.74	.74	.74
100	Tom. Ext.	1.50	1.50	1.50
300	West End.	.64	.64	.64
500	White C.	.85	.85	.85

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Zinc	12⅝	12½	12½
60	Do pf.	41½	40¾	40¾
10	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Ahmeek	84	84	84
46	Anaconda	56	55	55
60	Ariz. Com'l	9	9	9
25	Cal. & Ariz.	64	63½	64
490	Cop. Range	45⅝	45½	45½
450	Davis-Daly	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
100	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
380	Hancock	9⅜	9	9½
105	Isle Royale	24	24	24
100	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
160	Lake	6¼	6	6
50	May.-O. C.	1¼	1½	1¼
187	Mohawk	62	60½	60½
10	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
410	North Butte	13½	12¾	13¼
220	Old Dom'n	36½	36	36½
5	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17½
50	Ray	21¼	21¼	21⅜
215	Shannon	5⅜	5¼	5¼
215	Trinity	4⅛	4	4
85	U. S. Smelt.	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
57	Do pf.	44½	43¾	44
770	Utah Con.	12¼	11½	11½
70	Utah Metal	3¼	3⅛	3¼

Railroads.

50	New Haven	25	24⅝	25
20	West End	35	35	35
60	Do pf.	47½	47	47

Miscellaneous.

1	Mass. Gas	80	80	80
13	Do pf.	71	71	71
23	M. R. pf.	9	9	9
5	N. E. C. Y'n	88	88	88
2	N. E. Tel.	105	105	105
6	New Riv. pf.	70	68	68
16	Pacific Mills	127	127	127
4	Pullman	130	130	130
355	Swift	123¼	120¼	120½
4	Torrington	45	45	45
143	United Fruit	112¼	111½	112
711	United Shoe	40¼	38¾	40
250	Do pf.	25½	25	25⅛
5	Ventura, Oil	5	5	5

Bonds.

$1,000	Western Tel. 5s	91	91	91
45,600	Lib. 3½s	..	99.20	98.80
5,000	Do 4s	..	99.80	99.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Weakness characterized practically the entire list on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There were several small rallies during the day, but the trend was downward. The collapse of the French Ministry, the reports from the Italian front, and the absence of definite news from Russia contributed to the nervousness of traders. Reading and others of the railroad list showed in better tendency toward the close because of the announcement that there would be no strike of railroad workers during the period of the war.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Beet S.	71	71	71
440	Am. Can	32⅝	31½	32⅝
10	Am. C. & F.	61	61	61
80	Am. Linseed	24½	23⅝	24⅛
150	Am. Loco	49⅝	49	49
490	Am. S. & R.	73	70⅝	71¼
2,710	Ana. Copper	56⅝	54⅝	55½
40	A., T. & S. F	84½	83¼	83¾
660	Balt. Loco	53⅝	52½	53
10	Balt. & Ohio	52¾	52¾	52¾
3,600	Beth. S'l B	76½	74⅞	76½
110	Brook. R. T.	41½	41	41
280	Can. Pacific	131⅜	130⅝	131¼
170	Cent. Leath.	61½	60	60¾
20	C. Gt. W. pf.	20½	20¼	20½
1,750	C., M. & St. P	37	36	36
90	C., R. I. & P	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞
10	Chino Cop.	37½	37⅛	37⅜
100	Col. F. & I.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
260	Corn Prod.	25⅜	25¼	25½
1,270	Crucible S'l	52⅜	51¾	52⅜
50	Cuba Cane S	26½	26½	26¾
50	Del. & Hud.	96¾	96¼	96¼
240	Dist. Sec	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
170	Erie	14⅝	14¼	14¼
50	Erie 1st pf.	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
980	Gen. Motors	83⅜	80½	82⅝
70	Insp. Copper	40½	40¼	40¼
470	Int. Mer. M.	24	23¼	23⅝
9,680	Do pf.	91¼	89⅝	90¼
10	Int. Nickel	28⅜	26⅝	26¾
280	Ken. Copper	30½	29⅞	30⅜
470	Mex. Pet'm	74¼	73	73¾
20	Miami Cop	27¼	27¼	27¼
70	Mid. Steel	42¾	42	42
240	Mo. Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21
220	N. Y. Cent	67⅜	67¼	67¼
120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	25	24⅞	25
10	Northern Pac.	85	85	85
40	Ohio C. Gas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
70	Ray Con	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
1,930	Reading	68⅝	68¼	67½
150	Rep. I. & S.	70	68⅝	68⅝
90	Southern Pac.	81⅛	81	81
70	Southern Ry.	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
280	Studebaker	38¼	37½	37½
570	Union Pac.	112⅝	111⅝	112½
390	U. S. Ind. A.	106½	101	103¼
18	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	48¼	48⅝
49,500	U. S. Steel	91¼	89⅝	90⅜
560	Utah Copper	75⅝	74½	75¼
20	Wab. pf. A	40	40	40
440	Willys-Over	17⅛	17	17¼

Bonds.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1,273, all shades. Chelsea 5617

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Botany or S. & H. Labrador, rose and burgundy; also cheviot, mittons, and velours, in all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc. Phone Madison Square 1868.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wanted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Tricotine, gabardine, and serges, all colors. Levy, Madison Square 8777.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted:—Taupe and Burgundy; cash. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, black and taupe. Cooper & Lansmer, 115 West 27th. Farragut 3641.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all colors; also 7575. Stuyvesant 3240.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in all colors, for cash; any quantity. Farr. 9922.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 and Columbia, all colors, Madison Square 7745.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Black Lymansville, 308-2. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted—Cheney's, all silk, taupe and black. Madison Square 7031.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, salts preferred. Orka Manufacturing Co., 49 East 21st St. Gramercy 6606.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Any description, also ¾ goods, blues only, cash. R. & W. Cloak, 50 West 17th.

COATINGS Wanted.—Khaki, for women's wear. Chelsea 8080.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call all week, with samples, 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on samples of Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large coat jobber ready to look at Spring coats. Write for appointment, Box M 7 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Children's; Boston jobber paying cash for children's coats. 54 West 22nd St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats; also suits and dresses. Room 608, 363 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Largest jobber now buying Infants', intermediate, children's and junior coats for Spring. M 42 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at infants' coats for Spring; sizes 2 to 6. 9 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. 29 West 35th St., ninth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 coats at a price. Will pay cash. 125 West 30th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' suits; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CONTRACTOR Wanted.—On children's coats, 2-6, 6-10, 8-12, 12-16 juniors; call at once with Spring samples. New York Coat House, 69 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Prominent jobber will look at tailor-made dresses from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better made dresses, serge, taffeta, and georgette for Spring; bring samples. 4th floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on Spring silk and serge dresses, submit samples from 9 to 11 A. M. only. Take freight elevator 5th floor. 19 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contracts on Spring styles; taffetas and Georgette; submit samples. 1,193 Broadway, Room 3. H. Shapiro.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 5th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Georgette and taffeta dresses all week. 122 West 26th St., sixth floor.

DUVET-DELAINE Wanted—F. & H. 7575 and U. S. 153, all colors. Farragut 2616.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Forstmann & Huffmann, No. 7575, all shades; will pay cash. Orchard 4278.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

GABARDINE Wanted.—White, to cost less than 10¢. a yard; submit samples. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Quantity checks, plaids, for cash. Roth & Co., 2,518 Farragut.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Quantity checks, plaids for cash. Annetta, Farragut 3097.

HOSIERY Wanted.—200 doz. ladies' tan fibre boot hose, assorted sizes. Telephone 6384 Rector.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Trico and Molemaise; all quantity. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's, $6.50. M. 53 Times.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. Open for large quantities of overcoating, silverline, and cleanings. W. Kornblum & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 5583.

POMPOM Wanted.—All shades, 11056, 544, and 15020; spot cash. Spring 2571.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 black blue. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 15 West 24th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American and smokeage; will buy for cash. Gramercy 3614.

PRINTED CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity. Kirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Any quantity from 1 to 100 pieces, any width, single or double warp storm serge; quote lowest cash price and quantity. O 74 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, U. S. 838, and 235, or any other men's wear serge overcoatings. Spring 6151.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, navy, Copen. 1301, 6002, all shades; wool poplin. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 9, 99, or any wool, storm, or men's wear serges; also poplins and panamas. Gram. 5625, 29 W. 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Open quantity Whitman's 1210, black and navy; price must be reasonable. Baraah, 36 West 30th. Chelsea 7903.

SERGES Wanted.—Wool storm and men's wear; also poplins; cash. N. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 104, 99, 7120, 7614, also 7301. Gramercy 3614.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 94, 99, 104, 288, 285. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—6801, 7301, 7614, 104-9. L. Finkelstein, Spring 6311.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's No. 3. Farr. 5367.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, peau de cynges, plain and changeable; all colors at a price. A. Warshauer, 452 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 1545.

SILK PIECE GOODS Wanted—To close out; must be sacrifice merchandise. S. P., 273 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS, (Silk,) Wanted.—Jobber is placing Spring orders. S. H. Straus, 1,133 B'way.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted for export; prompt deliveries; quote with samples, all sizes, carded and bulk. Argentina, F 378 Times Downtown.

STORM SERGE Wanted.—54-inch double warp. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits, mornings only. Room 505, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Misses' and ladies'; large jobber placing Spring orders. Write for appointment to M 41 Times.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits. 2d floor, 9 West 31st St.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
538-541 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Prang & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2340.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted—Ladies' and misses' Spring styles. 45 West 25th, first floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Will buy ladies' suits out of stock for cash. Dannenberg Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—For Spring; jobber will look all week. Eleventh floor, 124 West 26th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity navy and tan. Madison Square 4180.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash, American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kerseys. Far. 3452.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for 16 pieces of botany navy velour 5816, color 616. S. L. Silver, 6 East 23d.

VOILES Wanted.—White cotton, cheap, cash; send samples with price. M 32 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—12009, 544, 15020, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS Wanted—American 544, all colors; American 0359, taupe. Farragut 2616.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—Maids', ladies and tea. Bewonogram Embroidery Co., 247 Richmond St., Brooklyn. Tel. Cypress 4196.

BATISTE.—Wool and cotton, 25 pieces cream, price reasonable. Krqushar, 158 West 23d St.

BLANKETS.—Contractor can turn out unlimited quantity army blankets. Farragut 2121.

BROADCLOTH.—Have large quantity of 315 botany broadcloth, all colors, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

BROADCLOTH.—All shades, will sell at a price; also kersey and burrellas, all shades. Farragut 2262.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. taupe, $2.25 net. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH—Botany, beetroot, and burgundy, for sale. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS—K. 544, 15020, 15002, all shades. Farragut 5678.

BUTTONS.—Job of 1 lot, to close out; also peau de cygnes and satin. 24 East 28th St., 6th floor.

BUTTONS.—One-half million metal buttons, to close out, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Real chicken model, made in American 11050, K 544, and other wool velours; all lined with high-grade Venetian lining; large fur collar; price $17 net. J. A. Rudolph & Co., 31-33 West 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th. Farr 5154.

COATS.—Bolivias, silvertones, pompoms, velours, broadcloths, velours du Nords, plain and fur-trimmed. $16.50 to $45; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollesman, 23 W. 27th.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. R. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, kerseys, and plush coats, all latest shapes and styles, fur-trimmed; prices very reasonable. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 chicken models for immediate delivery; velours, plushes, kerseys, chevrets; all colors; prices $5 up. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches long, belted, fur trimmed; $10 to $12.25 for sale purposes. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Infants' all-wool cloth, sizes 2-6, nicely trimmed and lined, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 velour coats for immediate delivery, mostly fur-trimmed. M. Roseman & Co., 40-42 West 27th St.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS.—Special prices broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gram. 5498.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulm Bros., 56 East 11th.

COATS—Kerseys and velours, fur trimmed, to close out cheap; also other good values. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobs of children's coats, to close out; very reasonable. Prashker Bros., 71 West 23d St.

COATS.—All-wool material, full lined and interlined; large fur collars; price $13.75. Leon D. Levy, 8 West 33d St.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 153 West 21st St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour, pompom; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schonoit, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—Pom pom, fur trimmed, velours, and seal plushes; exceptional values. Norwalk Bros., 103 Madison Av.

COATS in snappy styles at popular prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors', and Flappers, cloth and velvets, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed, burgundy, taupe, brown, and green, to close out. Horowitz & Sham, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—2,000 fur collar, trimmed, ready for delivery. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St. Far. 5566.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed plushes; close out; low price. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; all colors; immediate delivery. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 W. 17th.

COATS.—Children's, juniors'; to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats, to close out. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS—Fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 26th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed or rack; very reasonable. Feinsterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

COATS—Jobs to close out, and plushes, cloth. Scheen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

DRESSES—To close; silks, $4.50 and up; skirts, silk novelties, fancy and plaids, to $12.50 and up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 460 Fourth Av.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobs silks and serges, to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawits, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge, velvet, party dresses to close, cheap. Subin, 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets. Winnegrad, 130 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—500 serge dresses to close out at $8. Max Raphael, 27 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out. Modern Costume Co., 136 West 21st St.

FRENCH SERGE—594 Garfield, navy; prompt delivery. Stuyvesant 1247.

FURS.—Kit, coney and black opossum, to close out cheap. Mr. Bebrick. Farragut 2866.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, heavy quality, 100 pieces, $1.07½. Berthet & Spiegelta, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6077.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's for sale at $7 per yard. Farragut 2348.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

KERSEYS 4X; other makes; navy, black, brown, green; large quantities. Madison Square 1864.

KERAMI for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

KHAKI.—Worsted knitted puttees, $18 per dozen; immediate delivery. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

LAWN.—Fast black, and 36-inch bombazine. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Madison Square 3623.

ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS for Christmas trees. Hair Specialty Co., 48 West 22d.

OVERALLS.—One-piece suit, $22 per dozen, denim and khaki. Stack, Hotel Imperial.

OVERCOATING—Heavyweight, suitable for men's or women's coats; also Harris & Stern, style 444, blue and green. Phone Louis, Greely 3142.

PLUSHES.—Salt's Peco Esquimette and guaranteed sealette in quantities for immediate delivery below present mill prices. O 14 Times.

PLUSHES, Keramis, molami strips, chiffon velvets and velveteens; all colors. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Peco plush, $3.25; taupe kersey, $2.25; burgundy velours, broadcloths. Farragut 2648.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peerless, H. & H., Dobson; also Pearson 8041, cheap. Farr. 9812.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arous & Sons. Farragut 3834.

PLUSH.—Peerless T. 10; cheap. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d St.

POM POMS.—American Wool Co., 0816, $2.85 net. Madison Square 7428.

POM POM.—Brown and green. Madison Square 4180.

POM POM.—Two pieces green. 215 West 29th, 5th floor. Phone Farragut 2756.

POM POM.—Pekin, beetroot. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

POPLIN—67091/2, American Woolen Co., cotton warp poplin; also 037 Delhy cloth, in all colors. Chelsea 6016.

RAIN COATS—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 W. 15th St.

SERGES.—U. S. 820, Lorraine 2678, Gilbert 9240, Arlington 99, American D2. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—All colors; Julliard's 54289, Amoskeag 7120-6120, Gera 10175, Whitman 104. H. Panturch, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Whitman 87 black, tan, Julliard 54221, navy. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay cash for 6120, 7120, 54289. Marks, 23 East 20th St.

SERGES.—Arlington 104; American 0359, birch 62, all colors. Chelsea 5068.

SERGES.—50 pieces Julliard's all-navy serges, close out. Farragut 4868.

SERGES.—Julliards 54283, $1.50; 30 pieces 25 navy. Farragut 3320.

SILKS.—Specially priced Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas. Senner & Freedman, 422 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9360.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

STRIPS.—Blumenthal's, also Pribyloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits ready for jobbing trade only. Excello, 127 West 17th.

SUITS. — Desirable merchandise, close out. Feinsterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS—25 of the better kind to close out cheap. 12 West 32d St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—75, to close at $7.75 for lot. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS on rack for immediate delivery, $12.50; coats, $9.75. Plager, 48 West 27th.

TAFFETA and silk net, evening shades, for sale. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

TRICOTINE and Gabardine.—Garfield 4713 and 4696, also cotton-warp velours in green; will sell cheap; 1-inch section required. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2363.

TRUNKS, salesmen's, slightly used, good condition, for sale. Brous, 115 West 30th.

VELOURS—0352, 13052, F. & H. botany, broadcloth, Salt's velour du nord. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, 25 pieces, good assortment, $2.30 net, cash. A. Orenlly, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS.—Light and heavy weight, all shades. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, Pekin, brown; kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS.—American 0359, 2 green, 1 navy, 1 burgundy, $2 net; Brightwood 4883 coatings, all colors, $1.75 net. Mad. Sq. 1921.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, brown, green; kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6035.

VELOURS—11050, 544 taupe, 15020 taupe, burgundy and other shades; pom pom, all shades. Spring 2571.

VELOUR—Read's 5169, burgundy, brown, green, and beetroot, cheap. Mad. Sq. 4577.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3237.

VELVETEENS, black, 22 inches wide. Sanford, Simons & Co., 35 East 10th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOL JERSEY (Rudolph Schreiber's) for sale; all colors. Samuels & Levine, 12 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

WYANDOTTES, Velours, and Kerseys, Burellas 0310, all colors. Mad. Sq. 2426.

YARNS.—We are headquarters for knitting yarns for the soldiers, by the pound; colors, khaki and gray. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 71 Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 5874.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@6½ per cent. for the best names Tuesday, 5¼@6½ per cent.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Australian Wool Arrives.

Frank B. Windeler has advices of the arrival at a Pacific Coast port of 4,736 bales, part of the 45,000 bales of Australian wool the sale of which he is supervising on account of the British Government. This first arrival will be of the following grades: Eleven hundred bales of superior Merino combing, 1,200 bales of shafty top-making Merino, 800 bales of clothing, (64-70s,) and 1,600 bales of combing Merino, pieces and bellies, free or nearly free. It is expected that these wools will arrive in Boston within the next three weeks, when auction of same will be held, the date of which will be duly announced.

Gray Goods Sales Continue.

Print cloth sales in the local gray goods market yesterday included further December business on 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents, with some mills now asking 11½ cents for this delivery and for spots. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were put through at 12½ cents for shipment in this month and next, though the yardage sold was limited by the extent to which makers of these goods have sold them up. November business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48s at 9½ cents, bids of an eighth less, being declined in certain quarters. For shipment in this month and next 27-inch 56-52s sold at 7 cents. Other print cloth business included the disposal of January-February lots of 38½-inch 48 squares at 8¼ cents and 44 squares in the same width at 7¾ cents. Quite a good business was done on sheetings, including 48-square, four-yards at 13 cents and 56-60 four-yards, for December and January, at 13¾ cents. Spot print cloth prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s...15½c 38½-inch, 64-60s..11½c
39-inch, 72-76s...14½c 38½-inch, 65-56s..10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...12½c 38½-inch, 60.52s.. 9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s.... 8¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..11½c 27-inch, 64-60s... 8c

May Change Underwear Demand.

One effect the war may have is to change the underwear tastes of many of the thousands of men who are now in the Federal service. According to an Eastern jobbing buyer who is now in this city, many of these men, who in civilian life wore union suits, will as soldiers become so used to two-piece garments that they will not immediately go back to unions again. Many of them, this buyer contends, will also become prejudiced in favor of wool underwear, as compared with ribbed or fleece cotton goods, because they are now being clothed in wool garments by the Government.

Prices for Next Fall Are Made.

The Mayo Mills, prominent factors in the manufacture of Winter underwear, have made their prices for the season of 1918. Compared with those made a year ago this time for the Fall 1917 season, the new quotations show as follows: Men's 16-pound ribbed union suits, 1918, $13 a dozen; 1917, $9.75; boys' union suits, 1918, $7 a dozen; 1917, $5.25; men's 11-pound ribbed shirts and drawers, 1918, $7 a dozen; 1917, $5.25. It is greatly regretted in the market that Eastern lines of underwear for the next Fall season will not be priced until after Nov. 26; possibly, because of the Thanksgiving holiday, not until Dec. 1.

Drugs Selling Higher Abroad.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a number of drugs in the primary markets abroad are selling considerably above the parity of prices here. Efforts of local firms to purchase quinine sulphate in London have proved fruitless owing to the scant stocks there. Oils and fats used in the manufacture of glycerine are to be controlled by Great Britain because of the demand for this commodity for the making of explosives. There were a number of advances in the local market in the last week, but apparently few of them were of prime importance. The same was true of the declines reported.

How Much They Want Goods.

An executive of a local commission house yesterday furnished this illustration of how hungry the wholesale merchants of the country are for merchandise available for immediate delivery: One of the mills from which this house sells found itself with quite an accumulation of various kinds of odds and ends on its hands. Wanting to get rid of it, this mill notified the commission house to sell the goods at the best prices possible. Obeying instructions in all respects the latter offered them for division among a dozen of their best customers. All of the latter wanted a part of the goods in question, and six of them asked for the entire lot.

War Economies in Retail Stores.

Though two of the members of the War Advisory Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association were not present at its meeting held yesterday in this city, reports of the activities of the committee were gone over by those present and suggestions embodying further economies sought by the Government were discussed. The committee is said to have received active co-operation and support from the merchants in 300 towns in forty-five States, affecting a population of more than 25,000,000 people. Through the efforts of the merchants concerned, in following out the suggestions for economies made by the War Advisory Committee, 25 per cent. of the men formerly engaged in delivering for the retail stores have been released for Government use. The returned goods evil has been materially lessened and many old abuses have been practically done away with.

Cotton Gloves Actively Sought.

The popularity of the cotton glove which formerly came from Germany is said to have grown by leaps and bounds. American manufacturers, quick to take advantage of the situation, have consequently reaped a substantial harvest of orders which, it is reported, will carry them well into the last quarter of 1918. It is said further that the domestic product has thoroughly intrenched itself in the field, both as to quality and as to price, and that German competition after the war is over will not be able to dislodge it.

Vests for Women Become Popular.

Vests for women have jumped into prominence as one of the most striking developments of the Fall season. At first confined to mere suggestions in waist design, they now make their appearance as entirely separate garments which are said to be meeting with very general acceptance. The most popular models are of velvet or corduroy in the darker shades of blue, green and brown. While most are made with the same material in both front and back, there are some, particularly for sports wear, in which a lighter weight material is used for the back.

Change in Derby Demand.

Men's derby hats, of the popular and medium priced lines, are said to be as popular this Fall as they have been in the past. Men of limited means apparently are turning more to the soft felt hat. In the better grades, however, it is said that this shift is not so pronounced. Derbies retailing for $5.00 and over are said to be about as actively sought as formerly, and in some cases to be even more popular. In styles there seems to be no material change from last year; except that fancy shapes are not looked on with favor in most cases. The medium height crown with the rolling brim is consequently the best seller.

PRODUCE MORE PRINT PAPER

Increase Shown in Report of the Federal Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — Production of print paper in the United States during the first ten months of 1917 is shown by statistics made public today by the Federal Trade Commission to have been 1,084,391 tons, as compared with 1,067,947 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Prices paid during October for news print paper averaged $2.90 to $3.25.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Goldstein Brothers of Indianapolis, Ind., are now being represented here by Baer & Lilienthal, resident buyers and commission merchants, 1,150 Broadway.

J. E. Allen, resident buyer, 43 Leonard Street, is now handling the account of Blumberg Brothers of Baltimore in this market.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES,
In Town.

FRENEAU-SWEENY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip F. Sweeny, Margaret W. Sweeny, and Clarence U. Sweeny, doing business as Freneau-Sweeny Company, dealers in ladies' garments at 392 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Louis Gersten, $122; H. E. Pelikan, $258, and F. Hirschfeld, $322. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $15,000. Judge Hand appointed Edwin M. Rabenold receiver on bond of $3,000 on application of Edward B. Levy, who said the failure was due to a poor Summer season.

JOSEPH FINKENTHAL, millinery dealer at 651 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: J. Morrow Rose Company, $334; Hat Corporation, $25, and Zuner-Meehan Company, $501. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $4,000.

EUGENE T. TURNEY COMPANY, manufacturer of wireless appliances at 2,005 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,686 and assets of $5,253, consisting of manufacturing supplies, $600; machinery, $2,629; patents, $1,811, and accounts, $213.

BARBERIS & TRIPO, shoe dealers at 592 East 184th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm By W. F. Sherman, a creditor for $778.

LEO ZIMMERMANN, a salesman of 581 West 161st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,562 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in New York and Philadelphia, and are principally for provisions. Among the creditors are Wm. Katz, $492; Shenandoah Abbatoir Company of Shenandoah, Penn., $348, and the Broad Street Bank, $250.

MAJESTIC PHONOGRAPH CO. of 255 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $45,000 and assets of $7,0, consisting of stock sold by the receiver for $3,272, machinery sold by the receiver for $4,061, and accounts, $1,377. Among the creditors are Albert J. Appell and John J. Schmitt, $25,000, secured by a chattel mortgage; Albert J. Appell, $5945; John J. Schmitt, $5,000, and Bevel Realty and Securities Co., $2,400.

KATIE RUBIN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 26 against Katie Rubin, doing business as the Exclusive Millinery and Dress Shop, at 2,001 Seventh Avenue; in a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

NETTIE BIERHOFF.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Nettie Bierhoff, at 301 West 109th Street, with liabilities, $14,328; deficiency judgments recovered by the College Point Savings Bank.

CHARLES F. BUSCHMANN of 797 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Boehm & Hoelzkamp, $244; Merkes-Sass Co., $145; C. Fetter & Sons, $162.

ABRAHAM SINGER of 1,707 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against him by the following creditors: E. Waldman, $207; R. Leonard, $197; Lehrer Bros., $200; Louis Cantor, $63; Bertha Graboff, $125; Jacob Friedman, $448.

MAX SOLOMAN, a painter, 1,626 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $72,600 and no assets.

RIVHOP REALTY, INC. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rivhop Realty, Inc., 711 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: M. Ansenberg Marble Works, Inc., $161; Florence Marble Co., $150; Samuel Savedoff, $100; Jims Dimarlo, $171.

JACOB LIPSON of 149 Willow Street, Rosebank, S. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,839 and assets of $739.

ABRAHAM JORISCH of 46 Smith Street, Brooklyn. Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against him by the following creditors: Henry Greenstein, $112; E. Waldman, $101; M. Balwurts, $350, and others.

MORRIS LOBEL of 2,904 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,191 and assets of $20.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Beatty Motor Sales Co. of Utica filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of over $13,000 and assets under $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Armel, Philip, and Benjamin Yudelevitz —Isidore Levy & Co.....$267.00
Bradley, William—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.....41,912.20
Bradley, William and Frank—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.....57,492.33
Brady, Thomas J.—Germania Life Ins. Co.....7,929.22
Benson, Chas. A.—H. L. Meehan.....427.95
Batterson, James G.—P. Fisk et al..12,151.27
Barnes, James C.—L. Reniff.....275.20
Baconby, Anna—A. Levy.....161.90
Chase, Samuel M.—Church E. Gates & Co.....458.99
Cassario, Pietro, and Giuseppe Cortese—M. Cotrens.....120.20
Cook, George D.—A. Peck.....14,419.18
Central Cuba Sugar Co.—Robertson & Co.....48,200.59
Crane, Valentine, or Val Crane—Martin & Martin, Inc.....503.46
Diel, Peter—Dry Dock Savings Institution.....1,858.96
Dunma, Frank, and John Perkins—Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.....144.96
Duran, Louis M.—E. De Lascurian....582.41
Digger Machinery Co.—McDougall & Potter Co.....287.79
Daly, Barnet, and Joseph Golub—General Electrical Co.....107.48
Deering, James C.—J. Barnes.....180.51
Evento, Nicholas, Sr.—F. Forman....857.38
Eugene T. Turney Co.—Schoen Printing Co.....197.10
Eagle Weather Strip and Screen Co.—Clinton Wire Cloth Co.....254.78
Enge, Charles G.—Gotham Can Co....205.13
Fischer, Julius—Ludwig Baumann & Co.868.98
Fitzgerald, William—O. Weissbach....100.00
Folsom, Frederick G.—Charles Schoen.286.23
Finkelstein, Louis—H. Eichhorn.....122.14
Funk, Isaac S.—H. E. Stout Co., Inc..146.42
Gutwinsky, Andrew—People, &c.....200.00
Goldman, Louis—N. Flauman.....1,619.20
Halpert, Lilly—I. Cohen.....396.40
Goud, Chester A.—Brentwood Realty Co.172.70
Hickey, John C.—F. H. Ross.....138.71
Howe, Alfred F.—R. H. Dennett.....139.78
H. C. F. Koch & Co.—J. S. Collins et al., costs.....[illegible]

Har Morth Hospital—S. Epstein.....259.32
Kranes, Samuel—F. Carnelli.....750.00
Knopp, Harry—M. Schwartz.....577.34
Same—Same.....577.34
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—J. S. McKay.....300.00
Lehmann, Henry—C. E. Davies.....2,248.46
Lukaszevics, Charles—F. S. Weingarten.120.37
Lustgarten Co.—William A. Thomas Co. 944.80
Leary, Daniel J.—East River Nat. Bank, costs.....110.98
Malatesta, John B.—N. Choloney.....370.30
Marchigiio—People, &c.....200.

SHORTAGE IN COAL IS 50,000,000 TONS

Use of Hundred Millions More, Garfield Says, Offsets the Increase in Output.

FINDS WAR DEMANDS HEAVY

Administrator Calls for Conservation and Plans Measures to Meet the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The coal shortage in the United States with war industries operated on the present basis is approximately 50,000,000 tons a year, and that amount must be provided by additional production, the curtailment of non-essential manufactures and reduced consumption in the homes, if the nation is to do its full duty. The estimate is based on the current calendar year.

A statement to that effect was made public today by H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and a warning that radical steps might be found necessary. He emphasized that the plants providing munitions and other necessities must be kept running at top capacity at all costs.

In discussing the car shortage Dr. Garfield said that every effort was being made to map out a program which would give the greatest efficiency. Coal operators have stated that the lack of cars was the greatest impediment to increased output. The curtailment of the non-essential industries, it is believed, will help to relieve this condition, as well as facilitate the loads for the carrying of the output of the war factories.

The labor situation was more favorable today than at almost any other time since Dr. Garfield took hold as Fuel Administrator, and as a result of President Wilson's address to the workers of the country it is felt that the worst danger of serious complications in that direction is over.

The facts as set forth today by Dr. Garfield were in a sense, it was pointed out, an appeal to labor as well as to industries and householders for thorough co-operation. His statement follows:

"A survey of the entire coal situation completed by the Fuel Administration today demonstrates that the war needs of the nation for fuel have developed to a point where the demand threatens to outstrip the supply. Through the efforts of the Fuel Administration and other agencies the annual output of coal has been increased by approximately 50,000,000 tons. But the consumption of coal it is estimated, has increased by approximately 100,000,000 tons, leaving a gap of 50,000,000 tons to be bridged.

"Practically the entire increase in coal consumption is due to the necessities of war. Munitions plants, running twenty-four hours a day at full capacity, with continuous demands from the Government for increased production, are using from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. more coal than they were a year ago. For instance, the Bethlehem Steel Company demands an increased coal supply of approximately 250,000 tons a month, or 3,000,000 tons a year.

"The direct demands of the Government for coal, including the requirements for the actual fighting forces of the army and navy, have increased by 300 per cent. Where 2,000,000 tons supplied the Government under normal conditions, the demand is now 8,000,000.

"The coal demands of public utilities plants, particularly in the industrial sections of the country, have increased by about 33 1-3 per cent. Practically all of this increase is due to increased power furnished to munitions plants and to other war industries.

"To close up the gap of 50,000,000 tons between the production and consumption of coal the Fuel Administration will take steps to increase production, facilitate transportation and enforce the most economical use of the available coal supply. The Fuel Administration is determined that war industries, public utilities, and domestic consumers shall be supplied. To this end the co-operation of every coal user of the country will be necessary. The Fuel Administration will use all of its authority to prevent the waste of fuel and the unnecessary use of coal. Domestic consumers will be urged to conserve their supplies.

"Wherever the unnecessary use of coal in industry threatens to embarrass war industry the Fuel Administration will see that the war needs are filled, and activities which are unnecessary to the maintenance of economic or military efficiency will have to give way by curtailment to the necessities of war, and this must be accomplished without undue curtailment to the domestic supply. This policy is expected to relieve not only the demand for coal, but a part of the enormous pressure on the transportation facilities of the country."

The first step toward the curtailment of the use of coal for non-essential purposes is found in the shutting down on the huge electric advertising signs in New York and other large municipalities. Dr. Garfield's order limiting the use of such signs from 7:45 o'clock to 11 o'clock will go into effect tomorrow night.

Definite directions in regard to shipments of coal to a number of factories which are turning out goods that do not contribute directly to the war probably will be issued within ten days or two weeks. All such factories will receive reasonable warning so as to have an opportunity to regulate their business to the new conditions.

The demand for labor in munition factories, shipyards, and other war industries has been so great that it is not believed curtailment of the non-essentials will work any hardship to the employes. The shipbuilding industry alone needs from 300,000 to 350,000 skilled and unskilled workmen in order to put on two and three shifts and rush the new merchant fleet contracted for by the Government off the ways.

BEGIN ORGANIZING WAR SAVINGS WORK

Fifty-seven Directors Will Co-operate to Raise $2,000,000,000 in Small Sums in Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The work of organizing the sale of war savings certificates started off today with the appointment of Federal District and State directors. The entire personnel will meet here tomorrow to discuss methods of conducting the campaign.

Ten more directors are to be appointed. When complete the directorate will include six district directors and fifty-one State directors. Each district director will have charge of practically two Federal Reserve Bank districts, and each State director will have charge of his State, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania and California, which will each have two directors. There will also be a director for the District of Columbia.

It is designed to make war savings certificates or stamps the most popular Christmas gift throughout the entire country. Mr. Vanderlip, as chairman of the War Savings Committee, will tell the directors that it is important to conduct an intensive campaign in every State during the holiday season and for at least a month afterward to start the war savings habit; from which the Government hopes to reap loans aggregating two billion dollars within a year.

REORGANIZATION PLAN OF RAINBOW DIVISION

Revised Make-Up of the Body Which Includes the Former Sixty-ninth New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The War Department made public today the plans of reorganization of three more of the National Guard divisions trained for service in France. Among the three divisions is the Forty-second, or Rainbow Division, which was trained at Camp Mills, Long Island. The reorganization plans for the Thirty-seventh Division, which embraces the New York Guard units, have not yet been announced.

The other two divisions are the Thirty-ninth, comprising troops from Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Fortieth Division, composed of troops from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and California. The formation of the new Rainbow Division follows:

Division Headquarters Troops—1st Separate Troop La. Cav.

149th Machine Gun Battalion—3d Battalion 4th Penn. Inf.

83D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

150th Machine Gun Battalion—Companies E, F, and G, 2d Wis. Inf.

165th Infantry—69th New York Inf.

166th Infantry—4th Ohio Inf.

84TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

151st Machine Gun Battalion—Companies B, C, and F, 2d Georgia Inf.

167th Infantry—4th Ala. Inf.

168th Infantry—3d Iowa Inf.

67TH FIELD ARTILLEY BRIGADE.

149th Field Artillery—1st Ill. Field Artillery.

150th Field Artillery—1st Ind. Field Artillery.

151st Field Artillery—1st Minn. Field Artillery.

117th Trench Mortar Battery—3d and 4th Companies Md. Coast Artillery Corps.

117th Engineers—Separate Battalion, S. C. Engineers; Separate Batt. Cal. Engs.

117th Field Signal Battalion—1st Field Battalion Mo. Sig. Corps.

TRAINS.

117th Headquarters and Military Police—Va. Coast Artillery Corps.

117th Ammunition Train—Kan. Ammunition Train.

117th Supply Train—Texas Supply Train.

117th Sanitary Train:

Ambulance Co. No. 165—1st N. J. Ambulance Company.

Ambulance Co. No. 166—1st Tenn. Ambulance Company.

Ambulance Co. No. 167—1st Oklahoma Ambulance Company.

Ambulance Co. No. 168—1st Mich. Ambulance Company.

Field Hospital Co. No. 165—1st D. C. Field Hospital Company.

Field Hospital Co. No. 166—1st Neb. Field Hospital Company.

Field Hospital Co. No. 167—1st Oregon Field Hospital Company.

Field Hospital Co. No. 168—1st Col. Field Hospital Company.

117th Engineers' Train—N. C. Engineer Train.

DIOCESE FOR PROHIBITION.

Episcopal Body Would Make Country Dry During the War.

Discussion of war preparations undertaken by the diocese, and a resolution favoring national prohibition, at least during the war, were the principal topics at yesterday's session of the 134th annual diocesan convention Board of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, meeting at the Synod House, Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue. Announcement was made at the morning session of the death of George MacCulloch Miller of 240 Madison Avenue, President of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Church, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

A resolution recommending that Congress adopt prohibition as a war measure, offered by Bishop Courtenay, was read in the morning and accepted by the convention. On the objection of a delegate that the matter had been rushed through without debate, the action was reconsidered and discussion postponed.

When the question of prohibition was brought up again, Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's opposed Bishop Courtenay's resolution. He said he favored temperance, but declared that even if Congress should pass such a law, it could not be enforced. It was also said in the debate that such an act would hamper the work of Herbert C. Hoover. The matter was finally referred to the Social Service Commission of the diocese, which was advised to act upon it as it deemed wise, with a view of obtaining national prohibition for the duration of the war.

Bishop Courtenay then offered another resolution providing that members of the convention pledge themselves to abstain from all alcoholic beverages during the war, and that clergymen urge upon their congregations the need for temperance. It was defeated almost unanimously on the ground that the convention had no right to ask its members to make such a promise.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.: Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McEwen vs. Saxon Motor Co.
Tachantre vs. West Elec RR.
Fardette vs. Stamford Ry Co.
Garrity vs. Varuna Invest.
Gregonis vs. Philadelphia & Reading C. & I. Co.
Pettite vs. N. Y. C. RR.
Ryksznyski vs. Mackey.
Pechulis vs. Philadelphia & Read C. & I. Co.
Paolillo vs. Union Ry Co.
Monahan vs. N. Y. C. RR.
McKenna vs. same.
Buchanan vs. Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch vs. N. Y. C. R. R.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Wilson vs. Hamon Co.
Pace vs. West St. RR.
Saxon vs. Polsky.
Johnson vs. Yonkers RR.
Merone vs. West. Elec. RR.
Crovitch vs. Otis Elevator Co.
Gooley vs. West El. RR.
Capano vs. Eggleston.
Quaretz vs. Yonkers RR.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Worthington vs. Worthington.
O'Neill vs. Penn. Ry. Co.
Murphy vs. Hutchinson.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Passoler vs. Corry.
Corporate Invest. Co. vs. Pope.
Lawrence Park Rity Co. vs. City of Yonkers.
Hay vs. Merlino.
West. Nat. Bank vs. Ladd.

Highest number reached on call, 515.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Crowley vs. Waite.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Sondberg vs. I. R. T. R.R.
Zaborowska vs. S. I. Midland Ry.
Corofsky vs. Straber.
Driscoll vs. I. R. T. R.R.
Washburne vs. White.
Spear, (NY. NH. & HRR.
Martonovitch vs. Chichester Baking Co.
Mt. Kisco Bottling Co. vs. Hruan.
Carpenter vs. Wright.
Broderick vs. Colonial Coal Co.
Wegert vs. West Elec RR.
Riddick vs. Jackson.
Sause vs. West Elec RR.
Yoccolo vs. N. Y. C. RR.
Powers vs. West Elec RR.
Lemberger vs. Barone.
Gardner vs. Metagne Co.
Malloy vs. Milliken.
Farley vs. Yonkers RR. (2).

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Newell vs. Pratt.
Cummings vs. Costello.
Wallace vs. Schwartz.
Taylor vs. Le Roi.
Milfsky vs. Harris.
Cruickshank vs. Yonkers.
Mills vs. Clarke.
Union Ry. vs. Mitchell.
Sukalski vs. Lichtenthal.
Rhett vs. Otter.
Dale vs. Dale.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Van Parchmount vs. Larchmont Park, Inc.
Powers vs. Snyder.
Powers & Bro. vs. Motor City Co. (2).
Holzapfel vs. Holzahn.
Van Kerr Boil & Read Coal & Iron Co.

Highest number reached on call, 515.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Crowley vs. Waite.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Sondberg vs. I. R. T. R.R.
Zaborowska vs. S. I. Midland Ry. (2).
Corofsky vs. Straber.
Driscoll vs. I. R. T. R.R.
Powers vs. Spengue.
N. Y. Distributing Co. vs. Collins.

Case on.

At 10:30 A. M.

Don vs. Nassau Elec RR.
Zimmerman vs. Nys.
Simon vs. Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc.
Bierman vs. Herwits.
West vs. Boehlian.
Tisdale vs. See.
Healy vs. Ehret.
Shater vs. Fields.
Salamboss vs. Greenwald.
Rastarella vs. Structural Erecting Co, Inc.
Galamboss vs. Greenwald.
Lawler vs. Cons Gas Co. of NY.
Stanger vs. Press Pub.
Reinstein vs. Forsythe Holding Co.
Ronyne vs. Schlechter.
Schulze vs. Krug.
Huber vs. Brown. (2.)
Austin vs. J. Goldberg Sons & Co.
Cormino vs. Thurmaner.
Kartoff vs. Sweeney.
Theophilopoulas vs. Leonirides.
McGouch vs. Federick.
Evans vs. Macalusa.
Le Prevost vs. Washington Heights Hosp.
Duncan vs. N. Y.
Wynne vs. Litchfield Const Co.
Larson vs. Martin.
Scherer vs. Snider.
Frank vs. Mittenthimer.
McCormack vs. Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
McLaughlin vs. N. Y. Tel.
Baran vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
Weinberg vs. Int. R. T.
Lamport vs. Matchak.
Gelb vs. Y. Cons Rly.
Brochin vs. Belt Line Ry.
Petruzzelli vs. F. Stevens Co.
Hoberg vs. Champlin.
Drogi vs. F. Reardon, Inc.
Smith vs. Hirsch.
Bernheimer vs. Bergen.
Conlon vs. Club Car Corp.
Dillon vs. Schumacher.
Greenwald vs. Liberty Sheet Metal Works.
Lucas vs. Silberberg.
Remington Arms Co. vs. Cotton.
Mallon vs. Neehols.
McCall vs. Atkinson.
Borrowschke vs. Straus.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Branower & Bous, Inc. vs. Freund.
Hyman vs. London & Radt.
Johnston vs. Kelly.
Leifer vs. Gibbs.
Sexauer vs. Rodgers & Co.
Voron vs. Voron & Co.
Inc. vs. Cont. Co.
N. E. Cont. Co. vs. Pachinsky.
Cook Linoleum.
Seaver vs. Surety Co.
Benelard vs. Carpenter.
Stiles vs. Constable.
Federal Adv. Co. vs. Lorenzo.
Travelers' Ins. vs. Palmer.
Einsettler.
Sam. vs. Hotels.
Same vs. Bushwick.
Zonati Con. Co. vs. Helvitz.
Balshofer.
Rochelle vs. Adler.
People vs. Tombray.
Perlman vs. Bolhue.
People vs. Adelson.
Trustees Sailors Snug Harbor vs. Stuart.
Hechinger vs. Lacia.
Brennan vs. Edison.
Portland Cement Co. vs. Little.
Schorr.
Ulfelder vs. Levy.
Merchants Fire Assur. Corp. vs. General Fire Extinguisher.
General Platers Supply vs. Mendleson.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Seidell, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kutzscher vs. Ehret.
Newman & Co. of Educ.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Nov. 19.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M. Auerbach vs. Man Wreck Co.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Louis Bustanoby.
Augusta P. Moritz.
Joseph Rollins.
Bernard McConnville.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Klein vs. Electric Ice, (2.)
Glasberg vs. Reiss Bros.
Herschman vs. Moltz Trimming Mfg Co.
Donnelly vs. Beaver.
Moore vs. German Artistic Weaving Co.
Balj & Whicher vs. Benesch.
Wachtel vs. same.
Securities Adv Agy vs. same.
Haskell vs. same.
Kalowsky & Friedman vs. Wigen.
Shorr vs. Fortgang.
Andres vs. Star Co.
Silberstein vs. Berman.
Federal Adv. Co. vs. Rubber & C. &c. Co.
Martin vs. Duncan.
Elmer & Amend vs. Katin.
Lizzie Cummins, Inc. vs. Anderson.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schechtman vs. Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris vs. Rosenfield.
Sterman vs. Rodman.
Lenhard vs. Mutual Life.
Blaumer vs. Davis.
Moreland Oper Co. vs. Knickerbocker.
Sylvia Waist Co. vs. West Side Warehouse Co.
McArdle vs. Christal.
Patten Brown Co. vs. Station Const Co.
Mitz vs. Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Geller vs. same.
Dandridge vs. Elite Amus Co.
Landis vs. Morse.
Blakely Printing Co. vs. Babyn Kander M. T. Co.
Siegel vs. Goldman.
Schneider vs. Wilking Trucking Co.
Bellanto vs. Int. R. T.
Manuta vs. Lazar.
Alzing vs. United Syrup.
A. F. T. Corp. vs. Pathe Exchange.
Harperley-Hall Co. vs. Slade.
Nat. Warehouse Co. vs. Reid & C. Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hyde vs. Dyke Auto Co.
Lowry vs. 50th St Garage.
Natchuk vs. Sherman.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Vernon vs. Brooks.
Dickman vs. Harris.
Warner & Godfrey Co. vs. Drackis.
Salerno vs. Fidelity Phoenix F. I. Co.
Gottlob vs. Lehmann.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Appointments.

SUPREME COURT—Golf, J.—Ruff vs. Autenreith—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Law vs. Law—Milton M. Sittenfield.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Steinhoff vs. Becker.
Levein vs. Barber.
Loox vs. Silverman.
Cahill vs. Allen.
Berkins vs. Laughlin.
Same vs. same.
Huberth vs. Green.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Bond & Mtg Guar Co. vs. Upland Realty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Eller vs. Union Ry.
Rinhorn vs. Simmons.
Sons of West Elec RR. vs. McCormack.
Later & T Co. (2.)
Koetznitzer vs. same.
Forsythe vs. Wegmann.
Kitman vs. Gottleb.
Kues vs. Foran Fdny & Mfg Co.
Gross vs. Rodgers & H.
Lackowitz vs. Emerald Con Co.
Bonavia vs. Robson.
Kinust vs. Gordon.

Highest number reached in regular order 1125.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schutt, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Baumstein vs. Jacknowitt. People vs. Collins.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Broadway Trust Co. vs. Lazar—Thomas Gilleran, Burchard vs. Irving—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Bogart vs. N. Y. Cent. RR.
D'Hont vs. Nat. Sugar Co.
Finn vs. B. H. RR.
Medzelewski vs. Liebmann's Sons Co.
Hernly vs. Hernly.
Langridge vs. Thurston.
Kassell vs. Empire Co.
Risse vs. Steven Co.
Vollkommer vs. N. Y. C.
Clark vs. Marah.
Seyford vs. So. Pac. Co.
Schuster vs. Tomp. Ins.
Lowell vs. Williams.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Smith.
Good vs. Brown.
Dolan vs. Ellis.
Huber vs. Gerg.
Fuller vs. Bradley.
Mattfeld vs. Pramuk.
Martin vs. Bauman.
Lewis vs. N. Y. Title Co.
Davidson vs. B. H. RR.
Van Praag vs. CNY.
Briganti vs. Szemko.
Fish vs. Rosenberg.
Re Southard.
Re Van Clausen.
Re Paterno.
Mathisen vs. Kennedy.
Re Burrough Av. (Tisdale.)
Steer vs. Belowsky.
McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
Belknap vs. Macy.
Kwasniewski vs. Studebaker Corp.
Telsey vs. Am. Star Line.
H. R. L. Realty Co. vs. C. W. P. Realty Co. (4.)
U. S. Fidelity & G. Co. (Hirschfield.)
Weinstein vs. Weinstein.
Telsey vs. Am. Star Line.

J.—Ex parte business.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

De Fina vs. De Fina.
Nicolson vs. 1,040 Park Pl. Construc. Co.
Weathered vs. Weathered.
Dumpfer vs. Cook.
Reilly vs. Mackenzie.
Friedman vs. Wilder.
Vogel vs. Vogel.
Seher vs. Mun. Ry. et al.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 874.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Hammann vs. Y. Cons R. R. Co.
Noonan vs. Y. Cons RR.
Lemon vs. C. I. & B. RR.
Doddato vs. Keating.
Miller vs. B. H. RR.
Rodriguez vs. same.
Ballard vs. Nassau RR.
Ziegler vs. Washburn.
Jena vs. B. H. RR.
Mott vs. Lewis.
Stark vs. Interb. R. T.
Miller vs. Phillips.
Coyle vs. Shaony.
Barber vs. Int. R. T.
Hanlon vs. Gardner Co.
Delany vs. C. I. & B. RR.
Kantrowitz vs. Sobelson.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Wisch vs. Stavin.
Raia vs. Nassau RR.
Sheran vs. Ski Un. Gas.
Mahon, Coal vs. Carroll.
Cohen vs. B. H. RR.
Clair vs. Leader & Co.
Terry vs. Vogel.
Connors vs. Fleer Bros.
Quigley vs. Skin Un. Gas Co. & ano.
Shaw vs. Kemorahyne Mfg Co. & ano.
Helfant vs. Padwe.
Dresner vs. Elsenberg & ano.
Sommer vs. Godfrey.
Eisenberg vs. Lehrfeld.
Ely vs. Lord Const. Co.
Cohen vs. Meyer & ano.
Crochillo vs. Loew's Amusement Co.
Robertson vs. B. & H. RR.
Tullman vs. Roulston.
Rosenbaum vs. Feldman et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2569.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James Bradley.
Barnet Liphshitz.
Grace K. Machin.

Accounting of:
Harvey P. Spencer.
John Hayes, (2.)
Jacob Stern.
Mary Wise.
Mary Secor.
John A. McCorkle.
Victorine Cowperwait.
George D. Leavens.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.

Johansen vs. Mindermann.
Norby vs. B. H. RR.
Geraghty vs. Liggett Co.
Zukowski vs. B. H. RR.
Noonan vs. Y. Cons RR.
Steffan vs. B. H. RR.
Jensen vs. same.
McShane vs. Bartley.

Walter Witherbee, Thomas F. Murphy, Ruth Van Sise, Conrad Gehling, Martin Will, Bernard Meyersohn. Estates of: William Bliltman, Cornelius O'Leary, Arthur Selinger.

Contested calendar: Elizabeth McFerran.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.

Johansen vs. Mindermann.
Norby vs. B. H. RR.
Geraghty vs. Liggett Co.
Zukowski vs. B. H. RR.
Noonan vs. Y. Cons RR.
Steffan vs. B. H. RR.
Jensen vs. same.
McShane vs. Bartley.
Realty Supply Corp. vs. Bernstein.
Starrett vs. Snyder.
Foley vs. Murphy.
Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
Holzberg vs. Bernstein.
American Campania Real Estate Co. vs. Mott.
Ostrander.
Murphy vs. Borden's Cond Milk Co. & ano.
Zimmer vs. Robinson.
Rosenberg vs. Ettner.
Ward vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kalin vs. Y. Con RR.
Cuneo vs. Gunderson.
Stuft vs. B. & O. RR.
Hughes vs. Dry Dock Sav Inst et al.
Pollack vs. Shebar & ano.
Mahl vs. Schmachels et al.
Kennedy vs. Nassau RR.
Miller vs. B. H. RR.
Sisson, Comr, &c. vs. Strube & ano.
Schluter vs. Adams & ano.
Sullivan vs. C. I. & G. Ry.
Gallagher vs. Esposito.
Cuoppert vs. Nassau El. RR.
Kaplan vs. B. H. RR.
Valas vs. N. Y. Con RR.
Schultz vs. Cody.
Guinan vs. Bluth.
Nitti vs. C. I. & B. RR.
Lotwin vs. So. Bklyn Ry.
Luria vs. B. H. RR.
Clinton vs. Shindler.
Morrison vs. Hulse.
Lamb vs. Union Smoked Fish Co.
Mitchell vs. Baker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2569.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James Bradley.
Barnet Liphshitz.
Grace K. Machin.

Accounting of:
Harvey P. Spencer.
John Hayes, (2.)
Jacob Stern.
Mary Wise.
Mary Secor.
John A. McCorkle.
Victorine Cowperwait.
George D. Leavens.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.

Johansen vs. Mindermann.
Norby vs. B. H. RR.
Geraghty vs. Liggett Co.
Zukowski vs. B. H. RR.
Noonan vs. Y. Cons RR.
Steffan vs. B. H. RR.
Jensen vs. same.
McShane vs. Bartley.

Walter Witherbee, Thomas F. Murphy, Ruth Van Sise, Conrad Gehling, Martin Will, Bernard Meyersohn. Estates of: William Bliltman, Cornelius O'Leary, Arthur Selinger.

Contested calendar: Elizabeth McFerran.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—Part I.—At 10 A. M.

Begg vs. B. Q. Co. & S. RR.
Dorney vs. Rutherford Rubber Co.
Neuer vs. Makin.
O'Loughlin vs. Mackey et al.
Aarons vs. R. T. Sub Con.
Grunfelder vs. N. Y. Rys Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Brinsky vs. B. Q. Co. & S. RR.
Rudin vs. Cohen.
Flynn vs. R. T. Sub Con.
Frocida vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry.
Gibbia vs. same.
McDonald vs. B. H. RR.
Rozan vs. Halpern.
Thomas vs. Pharasles & ano.
Gomez vs. same.
Collins vs. Black and White Cab Co. et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

Moore vs. B. Q. C. & S. RR.
Marlowe, an Inf. vs. Wolf Holden, admx. vs. Pringle Varion, an Inf. vs. Wender Manning.
Astoria Veneer M. & D. Co. vs. Marden, O. & H.
Kirschbaum vs. Frecker.
Clancy vs. N. Y. Rys Co.
Rosenbaum vs. Cap Sec.
Neracher vs. Cleveland Motorcycle Mach. Co.
O'Donnell vs. Crew-L. Co.
Henry, as admx. vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub RR.
Gray vs. Bk. of L. I. et al.
Pasika vs. Knabbe.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 872, n w corner 71st St, 102x 25; John H. Mahoney to Lucrie F. Post, a. t. w corner Bellevue and Lakeview Avs, Newport, R. I., all titles, b. and s. and c. a. s., Nov. 3; attorney, T. C. Ennever.

222 Nassau St.....$1

MONROE ST, 27 and 29, n s, 376.10 ft e of Catharine St, 50x100.7; Abraham Simkowitz to Sam W. Rubin, 73 West 116th St, June 11; attorney, S. Kadin, 1,800 7th Av.....$1

PIKE ST, 54, e s, 49 ft s of Monroe St, 24x88; Amelia Ackermann to Joseph Gusowski, 790 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, ½ part; a. t., all liens, Nov. 1.....$1,400

9TH ST, n e s, 25x92.3; Isidor Wels to Thomas Snell, 2 Lexington Av., mtg. $19,000, all liens, Jan. 30; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 23 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20.11x 103.3; Isidor Wels to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av., mtg. $13,000, March 21, 1916; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway.....$1

47TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 173d St. Realty Co., Inc., to Hattie Miller, 700 West 179th St., mtg. $12,000, Oct. 5; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

58TH ST, 532 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Julius Friedman to Abraham Goldberg, 46 West 83d St, b. and s. c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 13; Myer Goldberg & Sons, 134 to 140 West 28th St.....$100

58TH ST, s s, 203 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5; The 158 West 58th Street Co. to George Ju, South Norwalk, Conn., mtg $180,000, all liens, Nov. 14; attorneys, Brewster & Farries, 165 Broadway.....$100

93D ST, 19 West, n s, 248.4 ft w of Central Park West, 25.10x100.8; Charles Feldman, executor, to William Beck, 211 West 102d St, b. and s., Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,100

112TH ST, 46-48 East, s s, 110.3 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 100.3x irr 100.11 n 100.11 of street x w 40.3 to beginning, probable errors s. and e. courses; Sarah Finkelstein to Saul and Seel Singer, Cedarhurst, L. I., each one-third part; party first part also holds one-third, Nov. 12; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

129TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 27.6x 99.11; Clayton Realty Co. to Anthony Building Corp., 520 Fulton St, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, mtg $15,500, all liens, Oct. 30; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway....$1

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x74.11; Louis Wendel, Jr., to Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway, mtg $30,000, b. and a., c. a. g., Oct. 31; attorneys, Wendel, E. & H., 277 Broadway.$1

144TH ST, 417 West, n s, 125 ft e of Convent Av, 19x99.11, foreclosure Nov. 1917; Charles M. O'Keefe, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, Nov. 14; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$10,000

144TH ST., s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; West 144th Street Realty Co. to Non-Column Garage Co., 220 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 13.....$2,000

158TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 75x 99.11; Samuel E. Jacobs to Gross & Herbener Realty Operating Co., 558 West 158th St., mtg. $20,000, all liens, April 26, 1911; re-recorded from April 28, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; Julius Friedman to Goldberg & Greenberg, 134 West 28th St, b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, Nov. 13; Myer Goldberg & Sons, 134 West 28th St.....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 62d St, 50.5x100; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; interior lot, begins 100 ft e of 5th Av and 50.5 ft s of 62d St, runs s 25x e 25x n 25x w 25 to beginning; 5th Av, e s, 60.5 ft s of 33d St, 38.8x138; all of foregoing and one-third of following: 32d St, n s, 138 ft e of 5th Av, 12x64.3; James A. Burden and William Woodward, Grant vs. Williams, Woodward, 9 East 56th St. and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., 109 East 91st St, as joint tenants, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, same.....$1

7TH AV, 112, w s, 23.11 ft s of 17th St, 19x 60; John Farrell to Joseph Seeman, 160 West 76th St., mtg. $14,000, all liens, Nov. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$200

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, being Lot 7, map of North Melrose; Selena McBrien to Henry Wilker, 760½ Courtlandt Av., and another, Nov. 13; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

KELLY ST, 742, e s, 25x100; Lawrence Datz to Max Druckman, 916 Stebbins Av., mtg $5,500, Oct. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 75x100; Amelia De Martini to Ann Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 348 Hunt-

120th St, Oct. 31; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOTS 184 and 185, map of part of Hyatt Farm; Van Cortlandt Development and Cooperative Co. to Adolph C. Schellinger, 147 West 2d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $12,000, Sept. 6; attorney, J. C. Vreeland, 261 East 23th St.....$1

LOTS 524 to 533, 536 to 546, 548 to 553, 555 to 558, and R. D. W., map Unionport; Flora W. Caldwell to Orestes H. Caldwell, at Crestwood Av, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Nov. 5; attorneys, Caldwell & B

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting investment transaction closed yesterday concerned another valuable west side apartment house. William McBride purchased from the Gustavus Construction Company, Gustav Schneider, President, the new six-story building at 834 to 838 Riverside Drive, on a plot 54.1 by 147, between 158th and 160th Streets.

The property has been held at $135,000. Nehring Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Lease Former Brokaw Building.

An important trade removal to the Astor Place section also figured prominently in the business yesterday. The Metropolitan Tobacco Company, for many years on Grand Street, leased for a long term of years the four-story buildings at 443 to 449 Lafayette Street through to 22 to 34 Fourth Avenue, formerly occupied by Brokaw Brothers.

The property, which is near the site of the old Astor Library, is owned by the Wilks and Nottbeck estates. It has a frontage of 105 feet on Lafayette Street, 140 feet on Fourth Avenue, and contains about 85,000 square feet. Buchman & Kahn are preparing plans for extensive improvements and alterations, on completion of which the lessee will occupy the premises as its executive offices and main branch.

The brokers in the deal were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Horace S. Ely & Co. Emmet & Parish represented the owners as attorneys, and Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss acted for the lessee.

Advance in Bowery Rental.

Indicative of increased rentals obtainable for Bowery stores is the lease just closed by Charles H. Shulman affecting space in the building at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester Street. William and Leonard Isaac, haberdashers, who now occupy the adjoining store at 80 Bowery, have leased for ten years from March 1, 1919, at a rental of $7,200 a year, the corner stores, 80 by 100.

The rental represents an increase of about $900 a year over existing income returns for this space. About $10,000 will be spent by the lessees in installing a new front and making general improvements. Jacob Finkelstein & Son were the brokers in the lease.

Enlarges Theatre Site.

The B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Company is the buyer of the two five-story buildings at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, known as 61-65 Columbus Avenue, and 59-61 West Sixty-second Street, with frontages of 75.5 and 40 feet, respectively.

These two parcels were recently reported sold for William Buchan and Sadie J. Wallenstein to Harold M. Silverman, and title was taken in the name of Samuel Posner, who now transfers them to the Keith interests.

With these purchases the Keith holdings now front 100.5 feet on Columbus Avenue and 175 feet on Sixty-second Street. The Broadway frontage is 28.11 feet and adjoins the Hotel Empire.

Heights Apartment Sold to Operator.

The Dratur Realty Corporation sold to Frederick Brown, opera or, 520 West 144th Street, a six-story elevator apartment, on a plot 87.6 by 100, located between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The Ideal Mortgage Corporation purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company the three-story dwelling at 254 West 131st Street, on a lot 17.6 by 100.

Porter & Co. sold for the estate of Caroline M. Porter to Joseph Schaefer the three-story brownstone dwelling 56 West 124th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 55 by 100.

Mary N. Crosby sold to an investor 123 East 110th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 100.11, located near Lexington Avenue.

Orphan Asylum Plan Progressing.

Substantial progress is being made in the plan to establish the Hebrew Orphan Asiyum in the Wakefield section of the Bronx. The Local Board of Wakefield has indorsed the application for the closing of the necessary streets in the Schieffelin tract, to be acquired as a site for a new group of institutional buildings.

It is understood that as soon as the Board of Estimate approves of the project title will be taken and the planning of the proposed structures begun. The property consists of a tract containing between 100 and 110 acres in the vicinity of 230th street, lying about midway between the White Plains avenue subway and the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railroad.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum is now located on Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, between 136th and 138th Streets.

Bronx Sales.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company sold to a client of George Schaefer 943 Longwood Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment house on plot 25 by 106, near Kelly Street.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to an investor for occupancy 1,447 Bryant Avenue, a three-story two-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

An investing client of Byrne and Baumann purchased from Bohmer and Sonnenthal 2,335 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a five-story apartment on a plot 68 by 86 by irregular, located 62 feet north of 184th Street. The property was held at $75,000.

The Cruikshank Company sold the southeast corner of 202d Street and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a plot fronting 44.5 feet on 202d Street and 100 feet on Grand Boulevard and Concourse, with a building which the purchaser intends to remodel.

The Amo Realty and Construction Company purchased from Amelia De Martin a plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Longfellow Avenue 200 feet north of 172d Street.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for M. Wolsk to D. Salwen, the two-family stucco cottage, occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, now in course of construction.

Martin A. Ansbro sold for the Gustaf A. Johnson Building Company, the one-family brick dwelling at the southwest corner of Colonial Road and Seventy-sixth Street. The same broker also sold two-family dwellings at 750 Fifty-eighth Street for John Svenson and at 640 Sixty-first Street for Fred C. Johnson.

H. Adler sold to a client of Joseph Metzger, 367 South Fifth Street, a five-story double tenement on a plot 50 by 95.

Long Island.

M. Schneider sold to H. Vollmer a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of North Street, 200 feet east of Union place, Jamaica.

Lease in Insurance District.

The Merchants' Fire Assurance Corporation, now at 1 Liberty Street, has leased, through William A. White & Sons, from the Charles F. Noyes Company, agents, the twelfth floor at 45 to 49 John Street for a term beginning May 1, 1918. Larger space was required to meet increased business demands.

Commercial Lease.

William H. Whiting & Co. and the Cross & Brown Company rented the store and basement at 141 to 145 Fifth Avenue to the Japanese Fan Company, now at 49 to 51 East Twenty-first Street.

Realty Notes.

H. A. Keiber, formerly of the firm of Keiber & Kardebach, has opened a real estate office at 2,220 Webster Avenue, corner of Fordham Road.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berman.

24 Av, 9.2d5, w s, 497.3 ft s of 164th St, 22x184x irregular, four-story flat and stores; executor's sale, withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

71st St, 274 West, s s, 30 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; G. E. Chisholm and others, trustees, against J. P. Hopson et al.; W. H. Van Benschoten, attorney; due, $15,983.13; taxes, &c., $916.55; adjourned to Nov. 28.

142d St, 546 West, s s, 138.10 ft e of Broadway, 18.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; A. W. Gould against C. A. Barnett; R. K. Brown, attorney; due, $10,706.49; taxes, &c., $268.40; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

13th St, 234 East, s s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5 x100.3, three-story house; F. A. Hyde against C. N. Lucker et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $14,079.50; taxes, &c., $622.10; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co. for $12,500.

144th St, 417 West, n s, 196 ft e of Convent Av, 18x99.11, four-story dwelling; Germania Life Insurance Co. against T. J. Brady et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $16,834.13; taxes, &c., $703.12; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

Manhattan Av, 350, s w corner of 119th St, 19.11x80; three-story building, with store; E. L. W. Johns against R. E. Fichtlorn et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $10,622.55; taxes, &c., $405.90; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Moore St, 16, w s, 49.7 ft n of Front St, 29x 30, four-story building and store; taxes, &c., $800; also 120th St, 138 West, s s, 386 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; taxes, &c., $850; also 127th St, 276 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; taxes, &c., $700; prior mortgage, $5,000; also 125d St, 237 and 239 West, n s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11, two three-story dwellings; taxes, &c., $650; prior mortgage, $12,500; M. L. Dayton against W. P. Muiry et al.; of undivided right, title, and interest; due, $1,219.37; adjourned to Nov. 21.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

136th St, 492-494 West, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story apartment house; A. A. Crandell against Eisen Realty Co. et al.; Davis, S. & S., attorneys; due, $7,432.55; taxes, &c., $585.80; prior mortgage, $49,750; to Charles A. H. Barg for $59,942.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

148th St, 246-248 East, s s, 455.3 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, six-story apartment; Chelsea Exchange Bank against Henry Strauss et al.; Shaw, F. & S., attorneys; due, $11,-272.05; taxes, &c., $804.60; prior mtg., $33,000; to William A. Lappan for $38,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

City Island Av, w s, at intersection of s s of old bridge approach, 100x—; Ferdinand Rosenberger against F. W. Paas et al.; H. G. K. Heath, attorney; due, $3,813.30; taxes, &c., $440; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Arlington Av, e s, 150 ft n of 230th St, two-story brick dwelling, 16x62; Edgehill Terrace Co., E. M. Johnson, 43 Cedar St., President, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 43 Cedar St. architect; cost, $8,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, two-story brick garage, 49x95; N. H. D. North, 1,226 Southern Boulevard, owner; John De Hart, 1,029 Fox St, architect; cost, $15,000; alterations consist of one-story brick extension, 50x105.

St. Nicholas Av, 839 to 877, to five four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co., owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LEONARD ST, 80-82, all; Woodbury G. Langdon Co. to Bedford Mills, Inc., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 202 Broadway.....$2,600

PRINCE ST, 101, 25x100 all; Charles Lane to Miller Cap Co., on the premises, 5 2-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St.....$3,860

STANTON ST, 255, s w corner Sheriff St, store; Samuel Michalsky to Isaac Matzkewitz, 202 East Broadway; 5 years from Nov. 15, 1917; attorney, Alexander Bloch, 250 Broadway.....$720

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; Louis K. Schwartz to Wellesmore Garage, Inc.; 21 years from Jan. 1, 1918, 21 years' rental; attorney, Hugo T. Mack, 5 E. 59th St.....$2,600

100TH ST, 55 East, store floor; Joseph Wolkowitz to Morris Langberg, 55 East 100th St; 2 4-12 years from May 1, 1917....$468

102D ST, 328-40 West, portions of 1st floor spaces; I to 4 Junel Garage Corp. to Godfrey Sebastian, 528 West 162d St; 7 years from Nov. 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1919, with option 5 years' rental; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 258 Broadway; month.....$416.66

Bronx.

HOME ST, 705, n e corner Boston Road, Rosewater Realty Corp. to Julius J. Cohn, 626 East 169th St, and another, 6 years from Oct. 1; attorneys, Cohn, &c., 1,156 Boston Road.....$1,680

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$200,000 at 5%

On Choice Manhattan Property. Preferably in one amount.

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$50,000 CASH

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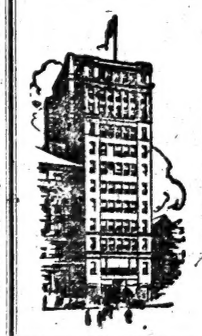

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A California bungalow, with garage, one of the finest in the East, at Park Hill, Yonkers, for sale at a bargain; 8 rooms, &c., (4 bedrooms); every modern improvement; steam plant, Ruud hot-water heater; screens, glass-inclosed porch, &c.; sacrifice for $10,500, will take $2,500 cash, balance mortgages. Owner, Box O 215 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $500 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

Modern 5-room bungalow near ocean and bay; all latest up-to-date improvements; open fireplace, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, connecting bath with bedrooms; ground has hedges, shrubs, flowers, &c., all improvements; privilege of private beach and club; near trolley, easy to commute; owner will decorate to suit buyer; easy terms. Photos, &c., by writing to "Bungalow Owner," Box 291 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

MONTCLAIR.—Great suburban bargain; residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam, oak floors, large veranda; lot 60x150 ft.; choice section, near Lackawanna Terminal; valued at $9,000, mortgage $4,500; will sacrifice for immediate sale at $6,500; liberal terms offered. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Tel. 676 Montclair.

Two-acre hilltop home; great view; commuting zone; 7 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut, attractive; $5,500; opportunity.
S. STRAUSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y., and Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

For sale, 9-room house, all conveniences, forty-five minutes from New York, fifteen from Newark; two railroads, ten minutes to station. Z 387 Times Annex.

Pretty home, Camp Merritt, one acre, garden, barn; splendid view; easy commuting. Apply Owner, John Moroso, Cresskill, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$1 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a small country home with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town, and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Plant some of your money on L. I. Big opportunity for speculation now. Write for my new list of bargains.
Daniel M. Gerard, (Specialist.)
1,270 B'way. (33d St.,) New York City.

Beautiful seven-room house, garage, at Murray Hill, L. I.; every modern improvement; will sell reasonable; terms. For particulars apply owner, H. C. Puyat, 202 West 86th, N. Y. C.

Old house, with plenty of ground for vegetables, chickens, &c.; good section; near station and bay; only $1,400 to quick buyer; on easy terms. Estate, 286 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home.—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, veranda on two sides; sliding doors; sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4553.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Westfield.—Nine-room House on ¼-acre corner plot; sewer, water, heat, electric and gas light; rebuilt, and in choice condition; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

MEXICAN TAXES.
Threatened sales avoided; substantial reductions secured; owners must act promptly. Kerr & Kerr, Association Building, Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted.

Loft building, above 23d; long lease; mail particulars. M. Alexander, 150 Chambers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

9 AND 11 EAST 16TH ST.

Store, basement, and several lofts, 50x100, between Union Square and 5th Av.; no manufacturing in building. Inquire superintendent on premises, or phone Chelsea 4480.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises, or phone Rieser, 5350 Madison Square.

Six-story loft building, suitable for manufacturing, 40x80, on lower east side. Savings Bank, Box N 386 Times Downtown.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES—Every facility, $16.50 and $30.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway. Room 807.

Tenant of first-class office building will sublet an outside room, 9x15. Telephone Rector 1729.

Desk room to let. Room 918, Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church St.

Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. 5 West 16th St.

Store.—145th, 264 West, near 8th Av., 10x80, $45; also light basement, 3,000 feet, $35.

Office space in well-furnished office in Woolworth Building, Room 2509.

Loft 44x77; elevator, steam heat; 38th St. and 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

On rental basis building affording quarters for wholesale mercantile business in vicinity of 33d St., between 5th Av. and 8th Av., or vicinity of Brooklyn Bridge, preferably west of Broadway; space required, basement, 3,000 feet; ground floor, 3,000 feet; 1st loft, 6,000 feet; steam heat and freight elevator absolutely essential. Rhoden, 162 William St.

Small 1-story shop, 50x100, ground floor, any town within 1 hour from N. Y. City; water facilities and unskilled help; state rent. A 61 Times.

Loft or building about 25,000 sq. ft. with high pressure boilers wanted, between 14th and 42d Sts. Write only, J. Mintz, 911 Longwood Av.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 247, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold in custody fifteen (15) of wild birds. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 3, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Nov. 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PUBLIC STORES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 33 Union Square, Room 810, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Cabinets, Safe, Fixtures, &c.
MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
LUDWIG M. WILSON, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Manhattan.

81st, 2 East.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M., or phone 6958 Plaza.

Long Island.

For sale or rent, furnished, until May 1st, house, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Box 174 Great Neck Station, Long Island.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wish to rent, with option of buying, home vicinity of New Rochelle, N. Y., Maplewood, Summit, Morristown or Montclair, N. J., house of seven rooms, garage and one hundred feet frontage; must be well built, good repair and bargain. Answer Homeseeker, M 47 Times.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COMMUTER'S FARM, hour out on Erie, good express service; fine modernized house, excellent outbuildings; 50 acres; 10 minutes drive from station; fruit trees; stock; tools; all equipped. Brady, 15 Park Row.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service, beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

58TH ST., EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Attractively furnished 2 or 3 rooms and bath; maid service; breakfast optional; elevator. Telephone 4120 Plaza.

60TH ST., 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well appointed bachelor apartment; telephone, elevator, maid service. Apt. 16. $115; yr. lease.

66TH, 42 EAST.—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment; seen any time; $1,500 a year. Phone Miss Newlin. Plaza 5754.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Sunshiny apartment, 5 rooms, bath. Lenox 9390.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
1520 Murray Hill. 547 5th Av., (42d.)

ARTIST'S six-room apartment, complete. Telephone Gramercy 723.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

Distinctive apartment, 10 rooms and 3 baths, $5,900. Telephone Plaza 6525.

EAST 30's, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $200 month, immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

AN EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; exclusive location. Telephone Plaza 2200.

PLAZA SECTION.—Seven rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished. Particulars Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST.—1, 2, and 3 room suites; southern exposure; open fireplace; tea room in building; light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

37TH ST., 52 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, all conveniences. Rahn.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, b

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite; in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room; gentleman; adjoining bath. Copeland.

106TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Beautiful; overlooking Hudson; also southern exposure; exclusive. 2290 Cath. Apt. 10C.

113TH, 611 WEST.—High-class single room at Riverside; $6. Thompson.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Room, lavatory; private French teacher's family; modern apartment. Clament.

119TH, 430 WEST, Apt. 45.—Large front room and large kitchen; $12; references.

122D, 360 WEST.—Large front room, quiet home; business people preferred; $6.

125TH, 25 WEST.—Large, light room, heat, running water, bath, independent. Wilson.

94TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive, large, small room, well heated, electricity; $4-$8.

127TH, 535 WEST.—Sunny outside room, beautifully furnished; elevator, all conveniences. Collins.

126TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, warm room; electric light, telephone; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

140TH, 477 WEST.—Large room, elevator, electricity, telephone; Southern family. Apt. 7L.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath, elevator apartment; $5; subway. Scott.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 527 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.—Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Desirable room; homelike; references. Telephone Morningside 3904. Apartment 8.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking Park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Attractive, large; small rooms; all light; overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson; excellent location; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

COUPLE owning residence in 80s, near Riverside, will rent one room or entire floor, with all modern appointments; exceptional opportunity. Telephone Schuyler 4748.

FOR COUPLE desiring home comforts, large room, running water; next bath; no other roomers; references; reasonable. Box F 432 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large and small room, newly furnished; board optional; private family; excellent location. Penhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (157th St. Subway.)—Furnished medium and double rooms; reasonable; private house. Mrs. Stephans.

TWO furnished rooms; running hot and cold water in each. Apply 478 Central Park West, apartment 3d floor front, west.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Button.

WEST END AV., 936, (103d St. Subway.)—Corner room; elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apt. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 986.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5803 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, (145 Willow St.)—Private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A lady wishes to lease furnished apartment for 5 or 6 months, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in high-class building in good neighborhood, below 59th St, preferred; $100 to $125. B. J., 216 Times Downtown.

Wanted, small furnished room, New York or Brooklyn, handy transportation downtown, Monday nights to Saturday mornings; near bath; state price. F 579 Times Downtown.

Business man, highest standing, wants room, elevator apartment, vicinity 72d Street West; small family, no rooming house; give full particulars; best references. W 38 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room and bath in private family, with board if possible; 42d to 59th Sts., near 5th Av. preferred; references. W 124 Times.

Single person desires room, with piano, electricity; upper west side, below 120th; not in regular rooming house; send details, price, conveniences, etc. O 201 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN and wife require large room, private bath, furnished, vicinity Hotel Savoy; references exchanged. W 93 Times.

Young gentleman requires high-class room with a refined party. W 100 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, private bath, maid service; moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals. $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

18TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexpelled board.

54 WEST 51ST ST.

Rooms, with board; private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.

TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

56TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, with private bath; also small room; excellent table and service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 125 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

77D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

102D, 102 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private bath; steam, electricity, private phone; also single room; table board.

87TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

78TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Large double sunny room, steam heat; references.

79TH ST., 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; fine table; excellent location.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; steam heat; running water; electricity.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wise, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. "The Little House."—Large room; bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 78 WEST.—Beautiful room, with board; business gentleman preferred; modern conveniences. Jay.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, and two single rooms, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates; table boarders accommodated. Telephone 6026 Riverside.

92D, 80 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

96D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny second floor, front; excellent table; references.

98D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, with bath; two people, $45 per week, (two meals;) service and surroundings; unusual owner's home, near Riverside.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Sunny room, suitable for two, steam heat; good board; references.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, with or without board; strictly private family; near 72d "L"; references given as required. Col. 5680.

MRS. KUSSERA, Rockaway Park, opened beautiful residence, 253 West 102d St.; rooms, with board; table guests; cuisine excellent.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Room., Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodations; elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; twin beds; steam, electricity; best home table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires to obtain room and board with private family near subway station or trolley line connecting with subway; state full particulars as to locations, rates, &c. J. T. McGill, Hall of Records, N. Y. City.

French gentleman desires comfortable room, breakfast and dinner, preferably with refined American family; please state terms. W 125 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Real suburban home; one or two guests; thoroughly modern. O 62 Times.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO limousine, 1912; small 4-cylinder; perfect running condition; excellent for taxi work; price $375. Lowa, 206 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N.

BABY MERCEDES.—Late model, electric equipment; cheap. Hotchkiss Garage Co., 20 West 60th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1918.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Big 6 roadster, perfect condition, practically new shoes; sacrifice account draft; no dealers. Abbott, Broad 2834.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.

DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLACS.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8-cyl., Model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 Cadillac, black, red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., closed car; repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC.—Must sacrifice immediately beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN,
seven passenger, mechanically guaranteed; bargain; no dealers. 537 Park Av.

CADILLAC.—Must sell at once 8-cylinder Cadillac, like new; $800 cash, or sell on time. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, landaulet, sedan; also touring car. Bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect. 305 West 59th.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (1917) limousine; 38 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad, phone 4673 Rector.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; 10,000 miles. Electric starter and lights; sedan and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder limousine; special custom built body; $1,350. Owner, 1391 Main.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER Limousine. — Handsome town car; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER Sedan.—5 passenger; electric starter and lights; bargain. 305 W. 59th.

COLE 8-cylinder semi-roadster; must be sold today. 1,930 Broadway.

CRANE SIMPLEX (enclosed drive) limousine; like new; $10,500; mileage 5,000; exceptional. W 129 Times.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham, 6 cylinder, 19 h. p.; beautiful, ideal town car; newly painted; perfect condition; electric lights, &c.; bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

DODGE 1917 touring; many extras; used few weeks privately; cost $920; sacrifice; has factory guarantee. Dr., 2,030 Broadway.

FEDERAL truck, good condition, for sale. Laundry, 166 No. 12th St., Brooklyn.

FIAT Limousine.—Electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

FRANKLIN 1916 sedan; excellent condition; better than 1917; private ownership. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN.—Enlistment compels sale 1917 Franklin, Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN.—1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 Franklin touring cars. Gage, 1,834 B'way.

H. A. L. 1917 TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, almost new, used only 3 months; electric self-starter; lights; condition perfect; guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; shock absorbers, bumpers front and rear; two extra tires; had best of care and in excellent condition; price reasonable for quick purchase. 140 Times.

HUDSON super-six for sale. $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 125.

HUDSON super-six touring, first-class condition, $750; look car over. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL COUPE, 1917 MODEL; 4 SEATS, SPECIAL BODY, UPHOLSTERY, MECHANICALLY PERFECT. WOLFE, 1,790 BROADWAY. COLUMBUS 9715.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917 MODEL, 35 H. P.
MILEAGE 1,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SEDAN 1916,
35 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA Sedan, 1916; cost $7,500; mileage 10,000; Brewster body; perfect. W 127 Times.

LANCIA 1917, 4-passenger Roadster; magnificent, perfect; seven months old. W 128 Times.

LEXINGTON 1916, Little 6, guaranteed; excellent buy for $650. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 Roadster, four passenger, almost new; price $1,900; no less. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCEDES of the latest model, in first-class condition, having been run but very little; has limousine and touring body; for sale at moderate price. Can be seen at Healey's, 1,652 Broadway.

MERCER 22-70
SIX-PASSENGER TOURING.
Very exceptional condition; used very little; handsomely painted; Spanish leather upholstering; shoe equipment; 5 Kelly-Springfield, one Goodyear; every possible equipment, with many extras; mechanically perfect; open to inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday; this car can be bought cheap. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,097 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MERCEDES 14-30 Rothschild limousine; good condition. Inquire Maurice, 159 East 77th St.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8063.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 touring, driven by owner only, two extra shoes; excellent condition, $400; Stewart vacuum system. Phone Mr. Harold, Lenox 8100.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electrical equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE, — Eight-cylinder, seven-passenger; practically new; sell reasonable. Irving Moch, 23 West 38th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring, practically new; any reasonable cash offer takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

PACKARD—Series 2-35 and 1-35, five-passenger touring cars, with less than 10,000 miles. The Midtown Garage Company, Titusville, Penn.

PACKARD touring car, twin six, 1917 model, in excellent condition. Robert Reiner Importing Co., 556 Gregory Av., Weehawken, N. J.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 landaulet, also Fleetwood brougham. Bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Col.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model; electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

RENAULT LANDAULET 1914.
RENAULT LIMOUSINE 1916.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 8374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 4 passenger roadster; Rolls Royce Blue, two wheels, many extras. Scripps Agency, 302 East Fordham Road.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout, like new, $890; look at it. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type; touring model, equipped with collapsible, handsome, well fitting, specially constructed Auto-W. tops; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7960.

STEARNS limousine, 1917; Rothschild aluminum body; good condition; four slightly used tires. Apply after 10, Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

STERLING TRUCK.

Four-cylinder, ¾-ton truck, with special inclosed body; a first-class job for light trucking; sacrifice for $600. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

STUDEBAKER 6, "Series 17," 7-passenger, with Winter top; thoroughly overhauled; seasonable car; buy quick. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 5-passenger touring car, 1916 model; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. 1-3, 554 West 142d St.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS brougham; $700 cash will buy it; wire wheels; all up to date. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON.—Exceptionally fine six-cylinder limousine; only run 8,000 miles; splendid condition throughout; electric lights, self-starter; sacrifice immediately $450. Private Garage, 22 Lexington Av., near 23d. Phone Gramercy 779.

Miscellaneous.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE.
LOCOMOBILES.

1917 6-48 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1915 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-38 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1917 6-48 Touring, 7 pass.
1917 6-38 Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.

OTHER MAKES.

Lancia Town Car, 4 pass.; new Brewster Brougham body.
1917 Six Chandler chummy road., 4 pass.
1914 4 cyl. Model 55 Fiat Touring, 7 pass.
1913 6-43 Chalmers Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-48 Packard Touring, Victoria top, 7 pass.
1-38 Packard Phaeton, 7 pass.
1911 6-48 Pierce-Arrow Limousine, 7 pass.

Locomobile Company of America,
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., west of Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

A SALE OF USED CARS.
BIG CUT IN PRICES.
Model 1917 chandler sedan, limousines, coupes, seven-passenger touring cars and chummy roadsters.
1915 Cadillac, eight-cylinder touring.
1914 Hudson, seven-passenger touring.
1916 Jeffery, five-passenger touring.
1914 Hudson runabout.
1909-1920 Reynolds limousines.
1912 four-cylinder Locomobile runabout, and other standard makes. All cars in A1 shape.
Time payment considered.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
Broadway and 62d St.

USED TRUCKS.

2 1912—5-ton Mack chassis.
1913—5½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912—3-ton Mack chassis.
1913—3-ton Speedwell chassis.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
Columbus 7750.

FOR SALE.—SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SIX-CYLINDER HUDSON CAR, SEDAN BODY, IN PERFECT CONDITION; WILL EXCHANGE IT FOR SMALLER CAR OR MOTOR BOAT. ADDRESS KRAUS, 143 EAST 14TH ST. TELEPHONE 1260—STUYVESANT.

A SALE.—Must sell at once several high-class cars: Chalmers 1917, Velie, Simplex, Buick 6-cylinder runabout, Scripps-Booth 1917; all of these cars will be sacrificed, cash or time payments. 1,930 Broadway.

CRANE SIMPLEX 1917.
BREWSTER ENCLOSED DRIVE LIMOUSINE. MILEAGE 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVENUE. PLAZA 4837.

WILL sell my Winton 1913 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped, in good running condition, with extra limousine body, $550. O 84 Times.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine Bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

A NEW clover leaf roadster; cost $1,148. Weston, 220 West 80th St. Schuyler 5488.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BOSKAM-SCOTT CO.
Guaranteed Cars, Reasonable Prices.
PACKARD, 1916, limousine.
CADILLAC, 1916, landaulet.
MERCEDES, 1914, 25, brougham.
PIERCE, 1915, 38, brougham.
PACKARD, twin-six, landaulet.
STUTZ, 1917, roadster.
CADILLAC, 1916, 3-pass. coupelet.
STEARNS, 1916, limousine brougham.
HUPMOBILE, 1917, limousine brougham.
ISOTTA, 1914, 20, town car.
1,896 Broadway. (63d.) 907 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

A LIMOUSINE USED CAR WANTED.

Not older than of 1916 manufacture, high grade only; must be in good condition throughout and price right for cash transaction. State make, price, full description, when and where to be seen. Address "Private Use," 190 Times.

BENZ touring, 18 or 30, 1912, wanted, or small Isotta, cheap. Gordon, 7 West 22d. Phone Gramercy 5033.

LANDAULET or limousine automobile wanted; any good make, not later than 1914; private party. W. 1,234 Lexington Av.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 536.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3940.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, $3, $3.50 hour; $350 monthly. Telephone 5174 Riverside. Morrison.

NEW closed auto trucks for hire and 3-ton by the day, week or month, with one or two men. Steiner Auto Trucking Co., 49 East 21st St.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD, 1916; Oldsmobile, 1917; beautiful landaulet and limousine; by hour, day, week or month; reasonable. Telephone Lenox 2372.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD (1917) or Cadillac Touring; must be cheap. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

SAXON 1917 Touring; will give 1917 Grant Roadster in part payment. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouses, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

DEAD STORAGE.—AUTOMOBILES. 310-312 WEST 143D ST. AUDUBON 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to visit. Telephone Columbus 7960. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754 231 West 50th

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BILL CLERK AND TYPIST.—Employer retiring from business desires to place competent bill clerk and typist in his employ eight years. Manager Haas, Strauss & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; part-time work; competent, long experience; taken charge books, opening, closing; correspondence without dictation. H 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; correspondent, executive ability, secretary; good education; A1 references; salary $22-$25. Bookkeeper, Telephone Intervale 1909.

BOOKKEEPER, TEN YEARS TRIAL BALANCES, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $23. T 394 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Can handle correspondence; capable of assuming entire charge; eight years' experience; salary, $25. N 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced both capacities; competent; trial balances; references. O 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. O 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, 3 years' experience; willing, conscientious; $15. T 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' thorough experience; highest references. O 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; four years' experience double entry, office details; excellent references. N 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Refined, experienced, Christian; references; $15. W 121 Times.

COOK, Scotch, wishes position; private, city; best references. W 88 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—All kinds dresses, remodeling specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Henley, 3345 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; out day; moderate; references. Hall, Riverside 4751.

ECOLE MATERNELLE.—Beginners' and advanced French. 1,270 Madison Av. Tel. Lenox 10044.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Canadian woman wants position as governess or nurse to children; references; also good cook. Apply Mrs. Helen Fraser, care 170 Laurier Av. East, Ottawa, Canada.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; best references; salary $20. Box 10, 501 West 135th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wishes day's work or laundress; references. Duke, 227 West 142d.

EXECUTIVE.

Young lady, lawyer, college education, stenographer, understands bookkeeping, has 9 years' thorough general business training, desires position of responsibility requiring ability, personality, tact, use of sound business judgment and common sense. Room 517, Hotel Martha Washington.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Better class woman desires position in small family; good plain cook; no washing; references. Address only by letter, 2,172 2d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION. Capable, refined, educated Englishwoman; domesticated; assist household duties; would travel; highest references. Reliable, 621 Mad. Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Englishwoman desires position as housekeeper; capable and efficient; well recommended; town or country. "M.," 45 East 80th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Bachelor apartment; good cook; widow; good reference for such position. Mrs. Smith, 1,576 East 45th St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID—French, wants position; good sewer; wages $40. L., care Loubet, 330 West 40th.

NURSE, graduate, with 8 years' experience, wants position caring for chronic invalid. Address Graduate, X 219 Times Annex.

NURSE. — Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; would like to go West or South; best references; American. W 111 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to busy executive; initiative; business ability; capable assuming charge; highest credentials; Christian; salary, $25. N 394 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, Christian, has education, tact, can write any sort of letter, meet people as you like to have them met. O 70 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated; eight years' experience; executive ability; $18. W 122 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, fine personality; assume full charge; college education. Exl., W 114 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive ability; competent; highest references. A. H. R., 104 W. 92d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick, wide-awake, accustomed rapid dictation, good speller, grammarian, high school education, six years' experience, seeks permanency, where competency, intelligence are mandatory. Highest credentials; $18. T 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, secretary, confidential assistant; high school graduate; conscientious, painstaking, punctual; exceptionally neat five years one concern; $15; highest credentials. N 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, above average, intelligent, assume responsibilities; 6 years' technical experience; not afraid work; age 22; absolutely reliable, trustworthy, conscientious worker; $20. T 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient and industrious; several years experience; can furnish best references as to ability, character. 447 Christopher Av., Brooklyn. $20-$25.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, efficient, three evenings a week or Saturday afternoons or Sunday mornings. Miss D., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1,318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Ten years' experience, desires position with reputable firm where business ability counts; A1 references. N 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, high school graduate, executive ability, initiative, common sense; $18. T 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; POSSESSES INITIATIVE, FAMILIAR OFFICE DETAIL; $16. N 339 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced legal, commercial, wishes morning position. V 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; well educated; American; references; $12. V 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced college graduate; substituting; expert; $5 per day. W 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 4 years' commercial experience; American; $15. W 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, thoroughly experienced, well educated, seeks permanent position; $15. T 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; 3½ years' experience; accurate, rapid; references; $12. O 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced social service committee work; salary $20. Telephone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, three years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious. O 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, seven years' experience, all lines. Frances Scannell, 118 West 77th St.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, executive ability, high school graduate; $15-$18. N 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; four years' experience; accurate; quick; $18. N 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; high school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable. F 401 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school girl wishes position downtown; little experience. Eckstein, 359 Atkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately; neat; $18. N 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate, thoroughly efficient; four years' experience; references; $15. N 392 Times Downtown.

ST

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The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situation Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. N 317 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Three young men, between 24 and 27, who have had some experience collecting on installment accounts; must know Manhattan and Bronx and bring references; salary, $2.25 a day. Call after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTER, $18.
PRICER-AUDITOR, $20.
CLERK ON TRANSFERS, $15.

POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND CHARACTER. MUST BE INTELLIGENT AND THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE TO FILL THE POSITION APPLIED FOR. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY. DON'T WRITE UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD AN IDENTICAL EXPERIENCE.

ADDRESS, T. B., BOX 21 TIMES.

CONCRETE FOREMAN wanted on large reinforced job; Government work; must be able to handle large gang and get action; state qualifications, age, experience, and salary expected by mail. R. H. Arnold Company, 95 State St., New London, Conn.

COST ACCOUNTANT AND EFFICIENCY MAN, TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF COST, PAYROLL, AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN MANUFACTURING CONCERN. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE; NO OTHERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. X 208 TIMES ANNEX.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and subpress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory of Original Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken, N. J.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, familiar with legal work; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 301 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, experienced on automatic machinery, preferably paper-working machinery; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Write, stating particulars, Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN.
Internal combustion engineering draftsmen, preferable experience marine oil engine work; state full particulars. P. D., 299 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, with some experience, wanted for detail work and tracing. Chelsea Fibre Mills, 1,155 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN.—General engineering, steel and concrete design, shafting, piping, conveyors and boiler houses. M 57 Times.

EDITOR.—The publication Rock Products of Chicago wants a managing editor; journalistic experience in technical field requisite. Apply to W. D. Calender, Room 330, Prince George Hotel, New York.

ENGINEER to act as boiler room foreman; 72 hours per week; 6 days. Apply 638 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

FOREMAN — GENERAL — ON MACHINE SHOP WORK.—Thoroughly capable man with at least ten years' experience as foreman, familiar with modern machine shop practice; good opening for progressive man in plant manufacturing paper-working machinery; write, stating particulars. CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, 61 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

FOREMAN wanted for bindery; man who can take charge of large volume of work and large force of help; man with experience, executive ability, and knowledge of bindery cost; write experience in first letter and salary expected. This is not an out-of-town position. J 272 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Experienced man to take full charge of wire spring shop as foreman; good opportunity and permanent position for a man who can make good; Pittsburgh district. X 222 Times Annex.

FOREMAN to take charge of die department, manufacturing concern; experience on embossing and stamping dies for hardware, metal goods, &c. Write, experience, age, and salary. J 306 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED. A large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, has several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only graduates with good school records considered; boys between 18-19 preferred; state age, education; give references. J 298 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN,
SALARY $900 TO $1,200.
Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and have had experience in making sketches, tracings or drawings of an elementary character; must also assist in making maps, charts or diagrams, and perform computations; subjects and weights. Duties, 8; Experience, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 21, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

MAIL ORDER executive, capable taking complete management and responsibility of a large, successful, profitable mail order-medical business. He would supervise buying, selling, accounts, hire, fire; be boss. Permanent place for right man. State experience, age, salary desired, when can start. M 52 Times.

MAILING CLERK wanted, 18 or 17, in office of a fire insurance company; state references and salary; ample opportunity afforded for advancement. V 208 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, capable, wanted for co-operative market and grocery; $1,000 to $1,500 investment required; satisfactory security. Attorney, O 67 Times.

MAN wanted with some technical and mechanical training to start as assistant foreman, manufacturing, a hand-riveted product; advancement according to ability. Foreman, 136 Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED to watch repairing department; must be competent to give estimates. Call or address A. A. Webster Co., 140 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICS wanted, 3 men who have had mechanical experience, preferably on office appliance machines; steady employment. Write or call Clifford Snell, 6th floor, 374 Broadway, New York City.

MESSENGERS.—Young men wanted as messengers and junior clerks in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. O 75 Times.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN
of wide experience and capable of earning $5,000 and upwards yearly
WANTED
by one of the largest motor truck distributors in the Metropolitan District. Man at present employed preferred. Commission basis.
M 16 Times.

NAVAL OFFICER wanted to instruct reserve officer, two evenings a week. Address by letter, giving terms, Room 518, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

NECKWEAR.
Experienced salesman to represent one of New York's leading cravat manufacturers in established territory of the Southwest and other districts; only those posted and commanding trade need apply; on a salary or commission basis. Address R. S., 296 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Burke & Jones, 225 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Alert, neat appearance. J 280 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, preferably junior C. P. A.; must be able to handle credits and collections. T 401 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Wanted, a careful workman with experience in packing books and stationery; state references and wages. O 83 Times.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work in large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 214 Times Annex.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

SALESMEN.—Our expanding business requires capable salesmen for New York City and surrounding States; must be at least 25 years of age, good education, and be able to furnish the best of references. Regardless of previous line sold, if you can handle a high-grade proposition and have genuine salesmanship ability, call for interview; transportation, with drawing account against commission; thorough training and co-operation. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN OPPORTUNITY.
Unusual opportunity to high-grade salesmen capable of handling quick selling proposition for automobiles; large commissions for first six months, after which salary or drawing account if preferred. Ask for Mr. C. Dickens Sternfels, Sales Service Company, 13 Water St., New York.

SALESMEN.
Men of strong personality, must be clean-cut and of good reputation; can earn $200 to $500 per week on commission; a good, square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established banking house; good book, insurance, or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence, telling what you have done. Address for interview T 387 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, first-class man to cover Indiana and Michigan for firm making popular-priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats; also man to cover large cities from Pittsburgh west; state full particulars, showing experience, salary, previous employment, &c. M 8 Times.

SALESMEN.—To men capable of handling a high-grade proposition, we have openings on our sales force for city and territorial work; must be men of integrity and good education and at least 25 years of age; references required; transportation and commission, with drawing account. B. E., 70 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced traveling salesman, salary, with extensive acquaintance in mechanical and purchasing departments of railroads, shipbuilders, marine trade, and construction companies; give fullest information and reference. T 389 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires to sell pean de cygnes to the cutting-up trade; must have following; excellent proposition for wide-awake men; good commision, with drawing account, to right parties. X 215 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by highest grade filing cabinet house, two city salesmen; salary and commission; must be men who have had experience in the line; in answering please give full details in regard to past experience. T 371, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for South, to carry a side line of kimonos on a commission basis; only those who have a following of the large department stores and can furnish highest references need apply. M 59 Times.

SALESMAN.—City work; $40-$50 a week commission easy; no books, insurance, or stocks, but such experienced help; work only on leads furnished; character reference essential. Martin, W 116 Times.

SALESMEN calling on shoe dealers, department stores, and sporting goods stores to carry line overgaiters and army puttee leggings; strictly commission basis; splendid side line. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN for a strong line of dresses, with offices on Coast; commission basis; only experienced need apply. C. C., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 307 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, young man, with some selling experience; salary and commission. Call all afternoon, Harral Soap Co., 405 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN for popular line dresses, commission basis, residing in Eastern, Southern, or Far Western territories. Write, Theo. Wolfert, 1,116 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Open for salesman in the city for out-of-town buyers; commission, salary, or both. Harry Rutin, 24 West 25th.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' dresses better kind; city and office; commission. M 34 Times.

SALESMAN and estimator, experienced in printing business; salary; good opportunity. J 300 Times Downtown.

SECOND-GRADE CLERK.
SALARY $600 TO $1,200.
Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 35 years, and have a knowledge of elementary civics and general office routine. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; handwriting, 3; general paper, including letter, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER.—Experienced; state salary and references. M 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC expert, able to devise simple, easy learned system of stenography; similar to present short-cut system; will pay good price to man who can deliver what I want, on short notice. M 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Familiar with legal work; able to take testimony; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator; large publishing house; $12 weekly. Phone Mr. Meiot, Mad. Sq. 2500.

STENOTYPIST.—Experienced, fast operator, capable quick development into field representative; state salary expected and date could report. W 106 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN FURNISH SUITABLE REFERENCES. APPLY IN PERSON THURSDAY AFTER 8 A. M., CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., 384 4TH AV.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man; experience unnecessary; salary $12; Christian firm. J 308 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.
If you are a salesman and can tell the truth, we have opening for three such men; high-grade, meritorious sulphur proposition; our salesmen earn big money; if you expect a salary or drawing account, please do not ask for interview; commission; we want salesmen proven ability. Ask for Mr. Hargrove, Gulf Sulphur Co., Room 514, 10 Wall St.

SUPERINTENDENT for office building; high-class experience; must have good personality and best references; moderate salary for start; excellent opportunity. K. T. B. O. Box 107 Times Sq. Sta.

TOOLMAKERS. — Experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, Western Electric Co., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours per week; permanent. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-25, draft exempt, well educated, to assist Superintendent factory Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; experience in paper envelopes or printing line advantageous but not essential; must be willing to work hard, quick to learn, able to analyze and handle detail accurately; this is an opportunity to learn a staple manufacturing business, with possibility of some day filling important executive position; state salary expected, positions held, nature of education, and experience, references. S. G., 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in shipping room; strong young man, 17-18 years of age, to make himself generally useful; experience not necessary; call Thursday, with references. Topken Co., 257 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted for messenger work; opportunity given for promotion to general clerical staff of our company; salary to start, $30. Please call 11th floor, 207 West 25th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 17-18 years of age, to assist in filling orders in fabric department of glove house; experience not necessary; call Thursday, with references. Topken Co., 257 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 19, wanted in delivery department of large exporting office; good education and knowledge of typewriting essential; salary $15. N 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for beginners' position in large national bank; good chance for advancement. N 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in cutting room wholesale clothing to learn trade. Haya, Levi & Co., 1 West 16th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly efficient stenographer and typist, by large manufacturing company in Brooklyn; opportunity for advancement. State fully qualifications, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. E. B., 277 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

ACCOUNTANTS, (several,) $1,500-$2,500 year.
COST ACCOUNTS, (five,) $1,300-$1,500.
BOOKKEEPERS, (11,) $1,300.
CLERK, experienced in wholesale grocery business, $20.
CORRESPONDENT, $1,300.
FORSMEN, (4,) manufacturing experience, $1,300-$1,500.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, $1,500.
STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) $1,300.
Many good openings for assistant bookkeepers, stenographers, and clerks, experienced and inexperienced, at salaries from $10 to $25 week.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EXPERIENCED FRENCH STENOGRAPHER for high-grade position; salary to start $1,300 per annum.
BANK LEDGER CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS, (12); must be experienced; $1,200 per annum.
SIX (6) BANK CLERKS, experienced, $15-$20 per week.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, 6,) experienced, $1,300 per annum.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION? "SEE HAWLEY." He has placed thousands of young men and women in desirable positions in Greater New York; hundreds of opportunities NOW; clerical, stenographic, technical, professional, $10-$15-$18-$20-$25 up to $2,000 per annum. The Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Draftsmen, structural steel and mechanical, $18 to $40; mechanical designers, machinery, boilers, &c., $150 mo.; analytical chemist, Va., $150 mo.; stenographers, bookkeepers, $100 mo. Free registration.

SALES ENGINEER, (combustible problems,) $1,800 and commissions.
SALESMAN, (dyes and chemicals,) $2,000 and commissions. Office Service Employment Agency, 149 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20; Elliot Fisher operators, $20; investigators, $18. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

5 BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$35; cost clerks; several miscellaneous clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.
3 months' course — Easy payments
MECHANICAL — START ANY TIME
DENTISTRY — DAY OR NIGHT
No book study. Write for Booklet 19.
MODES School of Mechanical DENTISTRY,
NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN:
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training. Attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St, Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Exclusive Territorial Rights.
One of the largest corporations in the United States is manufacturing the greatest specialty of the age. An article in universal demand. We are looking for individual and concerns who are prepared to take over exclusive rights for territory in the United States and Canada. Must be prepared to handle proposition in a large way and be financially responsible. Strict investigation invited. Manufacturer, Box M 54 Times.

PARTNER WANTED.
Capable salesman wanted as partner; one who commands good trade in machine embroidered merchandise, such as bed sheets, pillow cases, scarfs, &c.; must have some capital to invest; profitable business, well organized; state particulars. W 123 Times.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address Box 36, Station F, New York.

Desire to meet promoter or business man possessing resources, undertake preliminary financing manufacturing project; product in immediate and large demand by allied Governments; thorough investigation invited; principals. M 46 Times.

A very unusual opportunity is offered to acquire a half interest in one of the best known high grade lines of perfumery and toilet goods, nationally distributed; a prosperous and growing business; principals only. F 407 Times Annex.

MULTIGRAPHING BUSINESS.—Owner removing from city will sell at fair price well-established business in territory having little or no competition; high-class trade and many fine accounts; cash proposition only. T 283 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Active business man to take exclusive Eastern sale agency Ford automobile lock, prevent stealers; must purchase 2,500 locks to secure agency; particulars from J. J. Dooley, 574 West 182d St.

Ladies' neckwear factory wanted by firm desiring to locate here; organization and stock may also be considered. Address Western, Y 196 Times.

Loans on chattel mortgage on machinery or automobiles; corporation notes discounted; strictly confidential. Coney, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

Capable manager wanted for co-operative market and grocery; $1,000 to $1,500 investment required; satisfactory security. Attorney, O 66 Times.

Inventor wishes capital for manufacture of model war device now being patented; approved by aerial engineers. W 119 Times.

Contractor on dresses, with plant of 12 machines, open for Government contract work. 7679 Chelsea.

A large doll-manufacturing concern, covering the United States with 6 men, is open for side lines. C. C., 238 Times Downtown.

Plant, fully equipped for manufacturing waists, dresses, and skirts. M 15 Times.

FOR SALE.

COUCH BED, 3 by 7 ft., gilded iron frame, box spring, nice hair mattress; cost $50; will sell for $25 cash. Apply Thursday at 601 West 110th St., Apt. 3 M; no dealers.

Entire cloak plant for sale, showroom fixtures, 24 single, motor machines, blower and cutting tables and racks. 81 East 32d St., 8th floor.

Office furniture for sale; nearly new mahogany desks, chairs, rugs and tables. Room 1910, 220 5th Av.

Equipped factory to be sold; sewing machines, cutting tables, sold in parts; one year lease. 44 West 28th St., 4th floor.

Aeolian Vocalion, cost $225, $50 worth records, used six weeks, all for $150. Bryant 1691, Apt. 3-C.

STENCILS—10,000 names for addressograph machine; retail ready-to-wear. X 223 Times Annex.

Antique mahogany sideboard, heirloom of noted writer's family. Phone Plaza 6958.

Typewriters.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard, exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price, $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt or rental machine, investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments, if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway, Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 30 E. 22d St., opp Madison Av. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Gentleman disposing of fine team horses, carriages; complete turnout; city use. Address X 202 Times Annex.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Viets, 1st Lt. H. R., to Camp Sevier.
Gehrke, 1st Lt. A. E., and Balin, 1st Lt. Z. C., to Army Med. School for inst.
Grant, 1st Lt. B. C., to Southern Dept.
Green, 1st Lt. O. F., to home.

Following to Camp Jackson in Base Hosp.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Blakeslee, J. A. | Judge, H. V.
Johnson, P. B. | Taft, L. H

Gordon, 1st Lt. A. J., previous orders revoked.
Johnston, 1st Lt. F. A., to Military School of Aeronautics at Austin with Av. Sec., Sig.C.
Jenkins, 1st Lt. B. A., to School for Aerial Observers, Ft. Sill.
Jones, 1st Lt. T. E., to Chanute Field with Av. Sec., Sig.C.
McCormick, 1st Lt. W. A., to Boston and report to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept.
Foley, Maj. T. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Kincaid, 1st Lt. H. C., and Cooper, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Vanamee, Capt. T. O., to Army Med. School, for inst.
Davis, 1st Lt. H. L., and Wineck, 1st Lt. M. S., to Scott Field with Sig. C. Av. School.
Van Wart, Maj. R. M., to Camp Sheridan, in Base Hosp.
Coppedge, 1st Lt. W. E., to San Francisco, and report to Cmdg. Gen. Western Dept.
Stevenson, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Custer, at Base Hosp.
Gordon, 1st Lt. E. D., hon. discharged.
Strickland, 1st Lt. E. E., and Mahood, 1st Lt. C. F., to home.
Gilfillian, Capt. D. R., to Camp McClellan, in Base Hosp.
Klein, Capt. E. A., and Geist, 1st Lt. S. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen., 84th Div., at Camp Taylor.
Farley, 1st Lt. R. F., to Tenafly, Base Hosp. No. 66.
Ghering, 1st Lt. H. A., to home.
Condin, Capt. W. J., to Camp Upton.
Trattner, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Lee as member of board to examine command for tuberculosis.
Emory, 1st Lt. G. B., and Whitney, 1st Lt. L. D., to Camp Upton as members of board to examine command for tuberculosis.
Hill, 1st Lt. R. B., and Schall, 1st Lt. L. A., to 20th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.

Following to Camp Grant for temp. duty in Base Hosp.:
CAPTAINS.
Barton, F. W. | Keyes, J. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Langsworthy, G. L. | Mills, E. P.

McCausland, 1st Lt. M. B., hon. discharged.
Thigpen, Capt. C. A., to home.
Flood, Capt. T. A., previous orders revoked.
Barthmaier, 1st Lt. F. F., and Frost, 1st Lt. L. H., to duty with Hosp. Train No. 26, at Camp Greenleaf.
Bennett, 1st Lt. F. J. A., to Army Med. School for inst.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. P., to home.
Segal, 1st Lt. J., previous orders revoked.
Doane, Major H. F., Armstrong, Capt. A. W., Glackman, 1st Lt. J. C., and Rayl, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Custer for temp. duty in Base Hosp.

Following to Mineola with Av. Sec., Sig.C.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Betowski, P. E. | Mariner, J. S.
Farnham, W. C. | Reich, R. S.
Fishburne, C. C. | Rosenblum, H. G.
Johnston, D. D. | Schirack, C. J.
MacDonald, D. M. | Tippie, J. W.

Hill, 1st Lt. R. B., to following camps to make nutritional survey of the camps then to station in this city: Camp Hancock, Camp Sevier, Camp Wadsworth, and Camp Greene.
Haggart, 1st Lt. A.; Brasfield, 1st Lt. C. W., and Bradley, 1st Lt. J. W., to home.

Following now at places specified are designated as recruiting officers at these places:
CAPTAINS.
Jackson, W. A., Atlanta.
Munford, S. A., Cornell Univ.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Finch, J. H., Univ. of Ill.
Sandow, B. F., Univ. of Cal.
Seeds, A. H., Ohio State Univ.
Trumbull, R. A., Univ. of Texas.
Zehnder, A. C., Princeton Univ.

Mondini, 1st Lt. C., to home.

Following to Camp Custer to examine command for tuberculosis:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Biggs, J. B. | Jenkinson, H. R.
Deeds, C. R. | McPherrin, J.
Gillespie, E. S. | Ward, H. H.
Grosvenor, J. L.

Bates, 1st Lt. C. L.; Clark, 1st Lt. N. W., and Kennedy, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Grant to examine command for tuberculosis.
Harkens, Capt. J.; Moyer, 1st Lt. T. C., and Ruoff, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Beauregard to examine troops for tuberculosis.

Signal Corps.

Black, 1st Lt. H. B., and Haynes, 1st Lt. K. B., Penn. N.G., will report to Cmdg. Gen., 28th Div.

Following to Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Durkee, G. D. | Maenner, T. N.
Drescher, J. M. | Murphy, J. M.
Grant, F. J. | Phelps, G.

Hill, Major R. C., to Portland, Ore.
Allen, Capt. H. C., is assigned to active duty at Kansas City.
Temple, 1st Lt. H. H., 105th Field Sig.Bat., Tenn. N.G., to Camp Sevier.
Kennedy, Maj. F. M., is announced as a junior mil. aeronaut.
Reinberg, Maj. G. E. A., previous orders revoked, to Park Field.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following will report to Qm.Gen. for duty in his office:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Ashford, H. C. D. | Edwards, G. H., Jr.
Babney, E. S. | Fetherston, C. E.
Bassett, A. E. | Fichtenbaum, M.
Bentley, A. S. | Finnicum, A. A.
Bode, W. A. | Folsom, M. B.
Browne, A. E. | Fuller, G. G.
Dawes, B. B. | Green, R. H. A.
Dickman, J. J. | Grice, L. O.
Dix, J. | Hall, G. E.
Draper, W. W. | Martin, R. C.
Dunn, B. H. | McMurphy, H. H.

Hartman, Capt. C. D., will report to off. in charge of cantonment division, this city.
Horchow, 2d Lt. R., and Mandeville, 2d Lt. C. G., to Garden City as asst. to Qm. of 41st Div.
Kratzke, Capt. A. H., previous orders revoked; to Baltimore as asst. to Depot Qm.
Marscher, 2d Lt. R. C., and Searle, 2d Lt. F. W., to School for Bakers and Cooks, Camp Dix, for inst.
Johnson, Capt. E. P., to Camp Johnston, as Qm. and Adjt. of the auxiliary remount depot.
Bailey, Capt. G. F., previous orders amended to read Bailey, Maj. G. F., Inft.

Following to Camp Meade, with motor supply train No. 304:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Caves, S. S. | Kemble, F. W.
Harr, C. B. | Roberts, H. A.
Kelly, J. R.

Following appointments in National Guard (Ill.) announced:
Roa, 1st Lt. F. M.; Shurtleff, 2d Lt. M. E., and Vredenburg, 2d Lt. R. W., appointed to N. G. units and assigned to Camp Logan.

Following assigned to Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 301:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ault, B. P. | Bauer, E. F.
Cervenka, J. A. | Clendining, R. M.
Costinet, J. R. | Danielson, O. H.
Dobyne, J. C. | Ford, J.
Golding, F. M. | Fickling, J. S.
Keith, R. L. | Knoefel, R. W.
Krueger, A. | Oesterreicher, C. F.
Parker, McR. | Prior, C. E.
Silk, A. J. | Webber, C. R.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Albright, R. F. | Braden, C. Z.
D'Elia, | De Grasse, J. V.
Haughead, G. | Livergood, H.
McEvoy, W. J. | Miller, F.
Patterson, F. D. | Raynor, A. E.
Skerrett, H. H., Jr. | Thornton, E. T.

Following assigned to Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 302:
CAPTAINS.
Cooper, M. S. | Rothrock, J. T.
Rolemere, E. H. | Speaks, C. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bassett, E. W. | Miller, A. E.
Bocock, C. V., Jr. | Nourse, E. M.
Brush, D. | O'Neill, W. A.
Burch, W. W. | Scherk, S. G.
Coe, E. M. | Scogna, G.
Henly, J. V. | Sieger, G. N.
Jackson, R. L. | Smith, J. T.
McCarthy, L. L. | Swinton, D. R.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Andrews, L. P. | Hefner, W. J.
Casey, J. E. | Kelley, J. F.
Casey, M. C. | O'Brien, W. F.
Goldberger, M. | Peniwell, R. H.
Guiliano, V. | Scarlett, C. A.

Following assigned to repair shop, Unit No. 303:
Florida, Maj. J. W.
CAPTAINS.
Barnewall, A. V. R. | Long, F. S.
Charles, F. W. | Pollitt, A. W.
Ingram, R. V. N.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barton, W. E. | Heltz, O.
Boggs, H. I. | Hippee, G. P.
Brush, W. L. | Kelley, R. C.
Bryan, M. J. | Kenyon, A. G.
Cook, R. E. | Killip, W. F.
Cook, W. V. | Neide, W. B.
Fouser, G. J. | Santelli, G. B.
Gillis, G. H. | Van Hise, E. P.
Hamer, W. C. | Walton, G. W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, S. W. K. | Gibson, C. J.
Atwood, J. | Haskins, B. T.
Baker, M. L. | Hillier, J. A.
Curran, A. W. | Mackie, N. S.
Darby, G. W. | O'Connor, M. J.
Del Grosso, N. | Pemberton, W. H.
Dupre, W. D. | Taube, H. O.
Emms, G. | Wilson, R. T.
Engel, C. A.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to grade of Captain:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bush, G. P. | Steichen, E. J.
Dawson, A. K. | Trax, H. A.
Dekker, A. J. | Silger, H. J.
Post, I. | Boyle, M. L.
Potter, M. L. | Loosley, M. A.
Crook, W. T. | Moderhak, W. F.
Maxwell, F. J. | Murphy, C. C.
Holmes, J. E. | Cox, R. F.
Levinson, A. | Clark, T. L.
Mayberry, C. R. | Hunt, T. E.
St. Germain, C. H. | Fuller, E. H.
McCutchen, S. G. | Miller, G. X.
Thomas, W. L. | Vickers, R. C.
Sullivan, J. T. | Patton, R. L.
Quist, J. S. M. | Kirk, J. H.
Foster, W. S. | Brown, E. F.
Hill, M. S. | Bicklehaupt, C. O.
Bryant, R. B. | Tenney, R. B.
Hagar, L. A. | Montrose, W. E.
Fowler, H. A. | Ludlow, F. O.
Flood, P. H. A. | James, H. C., Jr.
Sheriff, J. W. | Milam, J. S.
Stinson, W. W. | Robinson, D. B.
Frost, H. H. | Wey, H. B.
McClure, G. H. | Klock, R. A.
Turner, F. P. | Franks, W. G.
Riley, J. M. | Johnson, R. H.
Kerfoot, F. G. | Harris, R. S.
Lynch, J. E. | Taylor, A. M.

Hammond, 1st Lt. C. M., and Howard, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Jackson with 306th Field Sig. Bn.
MacWhorter, 1st Lt. R. H., and Morehouse, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Custer with 310th Field Sig. Bat.

Following to Camp Lewis with 316th Field Sig. Bat.:
McCollom, Capt. J. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Glenson, H. W. | Baylor, N. R.
Tucker, H. M. | Robinson, C. G.

Following to Camp Lewis with 322d Field Sig. Bat.:
Sullivan, Maj. F. J.
CAPTAINS.
Wheat, R. P. | Danvers, W.
Hull, E. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Perry, J. A. | Montrose, W. E.
Klein, J. O. | McKim, K. W.
Cronkite, C. E. | James, L. H.
Baker, J. S.

Fisher, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Lewis with 405th Tel. Bat.

Following to Camp Sherman with 319th Field Sig. Bat.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Moses, L. R. | Lynch, J. E.
Perry, J. C. | Beveridge, W. B.
Smith, H. I. | Roehrig, F. A.
Reed, L. R.

Following to Camp Dodge with 320th Field Sig. Bat.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Parmelee, G. H. | Royal, A. E.
Smith, L. H. | Wardell, L. L.

Following to Camp Upton with 321st Field Sig. Bat.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sullivan, J. T. | Coleman, J. G.
Helvern, A. W. | Brown, S. H.

Van Osten, Capt. J. W., to Camp Meade with 324th Field Sig. Bat.
Seeley, 1st Lt. E. A.; King, 1st Lt. E. P., and Besse, 1st Lt. G. K., to Camp Jackson with 402d Tel. Bat.
Whiteside, 1st Lt. R. R.; Weltzenberg, 1st Lt. W. F. J., and Segur, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Dodge with 404th Tel. Bat.

Following to Camp Devens with 317th Field Sig. Bat.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Riley, J. M. | Gough, A. W.
Beaumont, G. D. | Parkinson, C. R.
Weill, S. L

Foster, 1st Lt. W. S.; Johnson, 1st Lt. W. H., and McClaughry, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Jackson with 318th Field Sig. Bat.

Following to Camp Pike with 312th Field Sig. Bat.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Lawrence, J. | Botvidson, C. T.
Jackson, E. C. | Kirby, H. W.

Potter, 1st Lt. L. J.; Nevins, 1st Lt. T. D., and Gaston, 1st Lt. A. D., to Camp Funston with 314th Field Sig. Bat.

Following to Camp Travis with 315th Field

TWO NEW SUBWAYS WILL BE DELAYED

Seventh and Lexington Avenue Lines Not to Operate Before January, Whitney Announces.

EQUIPMENT IS NOT READY

Interborough Declines at Present Time to Operate Extension in Queens Borough.

The hope that the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue subway lines that are part of the dual system would be in operation early in December was dissipated yesterday in a statement made by Public Service Commissioner Whitney. If all went well, it was said, trains would be running in these subways early in January, but no definite promise was made to this effect. After saying that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had known for five years when these subways would be ready for trains, Mr. Whitney's statement reads:

"The commission has been stating for over a year that it was extremely interested in having these two lines in operation early enough this Winter to relieve the extreme Winter congestion in the present subway, and yet the Interborough Company has so managed its affairs in the way of purchasing the necessary equipment and material that it looks as though operation of these two lines will not be possible until the worst of the Winter crush is over.

"The responsibility for that situation rests with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, because if you go over the contracts they have made you will find that they certified to the need of the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines. They know that everybody was anxious to operate early this Winter, and yet they waited until February, 1917, to give the order for 447 cars, and they waited until this Summer and this Fall to buy the necessary material for the equipment of those two lines. That now requires an explanation from them."

Queens Extension Held Up.

Mr. Whitney's statement was incidental to a brief letter from James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough Company, to the effect that he had been instructed by the company to notify the commission that it would not be possible for the company "at this time to undertake the proposed equipment and operation" of the trains to be run over the Long Island Railroad tracks to Whitestone Landing and Little Neck in Queens. The question of extending the rapid transit system from Corona to these points was before the commission early in 1915. There were many hearings.

"Finally an arrangement was made by which a connection should be made between the present rapid transit line ending at Corona with the Long Island Railroad company's tracks, and recently everything was ready for the drawing and signing the contracts. Mr. Quackenbush's letter was the first intimation the commission had that the Interborough Company was opposed to the proposed method of extending the rapid transit system.

Under the dual contracts the commission may compel a company to operate trains over tracks built by the city, but as the proposed plan was to lease trackage rights the power of the commission fails. Mr. Whitney, in his statement, said that the line to Corona was accepted by the company, and that he was unable to explain why the Interborough Company should refuse to operate trains even as far as Flushing when it would mean a great deal more business for it.

"Whether," he said, "it is because of important real estate interests on the Corona line as it now is, or what reason it may be, there has been reluctance to extend the operation of that line further."

At the office of the Interborough Company no direct statement was made as to the reason for the refusal to consider the Queens extension at this time, but it was intimated that it was due to the difficulty in getting the necessary equipment because of the war. The commission will proceed with plans to build an extension of the line from Alburtis Avenue, Corona, to Main Street, Flushing. This would cost, it was estimated, about $1,000,000, but the commission would be in a position to compel the Interborough Company to operate trains over it.

GERMAN I. W. W. PLOTS BARED AT CLEVELAND

Attempts to Destroy Clothing and Foodstuffs Cause Warning to 100 Concerns There.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Several attempts have been made within the last week, it became known tonight, to destroy large Cleveland concerns which manufacture or store clothing and foodstuffs. More than one hundred such concerns, in the city and its vicinity, have been warned by the Department of Justice that such attempts may be expected in connection with carefully planned plots of German and I. W. W. origin. They have been asked to have their plants carefully guarded and to exercise great care to hire only loyal employes.

Federal operatives here already have arrested four men suspected of having connection with the activities of enemy agents. Other arrests are expected. The enemy activities in Cleveland are linked up by Federal officials with the recent fires in the Kansas City stockyards and at the Baltimore docks.

SUSPECTED SPY ARRESTED.

Reported to be Bernstorff's Cousin, but Denies Relationship.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14.—Hans Beckendorff, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, is in jail at Tacoma, Wash., today, having been arrested on a Presidential warrant while working in a logging camp at Lake Tapps, Wash. Howard P. Wright, special agent of the Department of Justice, announced the arrest here today. Beckendorff is suspected of spy activities at Camp Lewis and along the Mexican border. Beckendorff, officials say, answers the description of a German spy who escaped from a London prison about a year ago.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 14.—Hans Beckendorff denied today that he was related to Count von Bernstorff. He said he left Germany when he was a boy of 16, and that he took out his first papers in the United States last year. He asserted he had attended school with the children of the German Emperor at Kiel.

WARRANT FOR PETTIGREW.

Ex-Senator Indicted Under Espionage Act to be Arrested in Chicago.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 14.—Robert P. Stewart, United States District Attorney for South Dakota, announced here today that a warrant for the arrest of R. F. Pettigrew, ex-United States Senator of South Dakota, on an indictment charging violation of the Espionage act would be served in Chicago, and that Pettigrew would be brought to South Dakota to stand trial. The indictment charges the ex-Senator with attempting to obstruct the selective draft and with making anti-war utterances, contrary to the provisions of the espionage law.

Although Pettigrew was indicted several weeks ago at Sioux Falls by a Federal Grand Jury, Mr. Stewart explained, a warrant had not been issued for his arrest because he understood Pettigrew was ill in a Chicago hospital.

Rules on New Explosives Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Lane today ruled that the new law licensing use of high explosives which prohibits their possession by enemy aliens, extends to subjects of any country allied with an enemy of the United States. Where a mining company had its own magazine and a licensed foreman, he held, explosives might be issued to aliens, for use on the premises surrounded with certain safeguards. The Austrian or German miner, however, may no longer buy his own explosives and use them without accountability.

MAY MAKE GOOD DWIGGINS LOSSES

Official of Bankers Life Insurance Company Here on Liberty Loan Case.

DISCREPANCY IS $75,000

Police of Country Instructed to Arrest Missing Agent Accused of Taking Money.

I. M. Earle, Vice President and General Counsel of the Bankers Life Insurance Company, arrived here yesterday from Des Moines, Iowa, to confer with the United States District Attorney and officials of the Federal Reserve Bank in an effort to determine just how far the Bankers Life Company may be responsible for the activities of its agent, Elmer Dwiggins, in collecting subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. While neither Mr. Earle nor any other official concerned in the matter would express any views yesterday, yet in the opinion of those familiar with the case the chances are bright for the company's making good to those who subscribed through Dwiggins any losses which they might have incurred.

Mr. Earle spent most of the day with Assistant District Attorney Knox, Assistant District Attorney Benjamin A. Mathews, officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, Lee J. Wolfe, consulting actuary for the Bankers Life, who has been in charge of Dwiggins's office since the latter's disappearance last Saturday, and Post Office Inspectors, whose investigation into the missing agent's books has shown a discrepancy of $75,000.

After the conference Mr. Mathews said that the Government had nothing to add to its version of the case except the fact that Dwiggins was still at large. Since the issuance of a warrant for his arrest Tuesday, the police of every city in the country have been asked to watch out for him.

Asked to make a statement whether or not the company would make good, Mr. Earle replied that it was "up to the Directors," and he couldn't say. In reference to a statement made by Francis Stoddard, Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of New York, to the effect that, even if it wanted to, the Bankers Life could not make good out of its surplus funds a shortage due to one of its agents, Mr. Earle said that he "wasn't sure but that that matter would have to be left to the State Insurance Departments of Iowa and New York."

He was asked if the main purpose of his visit here wasn't to see that no investor in the Liberty Loan plans of the agent of the Bankers Life lost any money.

"I may feel that in my heart," he said, "but I am not shouting it from the housetops. I cannot speak for the Directors. In regard to the possibility that the Directors make good any losses out of their own pockets, let me say that they would need time to consider that. No body of men will dig down into their pockets for $75,000 without at least thinking over the proposition."

According to Mr. Earle, the Directors will reach some sort of agreement today in their meeting in Des Moines which will bear upon their responsibility for the activities of Dwiggins. He denied emphatically that any instructions from the company told Dwiggins to urge his Liberty Loan customers to convert their bonds bought through him into life insurance.

HYLAN IN ECONOMY PLEDGE.

Says Full Value Will Be Returned in City's Upkeep.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan said yesterday that he fully realized how great and trying was the work ahead of him as chief executive of the City of New York, but would take it up with a determination to give to the people the best that was in him and leave no cause for complaint as to his stewardship.

"I have a tremendous task before me after the first of the year," said Judge Hylan, "but I will accept it with a confidence born of the consciousness that I will have but one end in view, and that is to serve the best interests of the people, first, last and all the time.

"The money of the people has been spent with an utter disregard of value to be returned to our citizens. My main duty will be to see that for every dollar the people are called upon to contribute, full value will be returned in the upkeep and development of our city and its institutions.

"As my mentors in this task, I will ask the aid of the people, who have given proof so adequate of their confidence in my honesty and integrity. I will give the people the best that is in me, and they can rest assured that I will not have to be ashamed of my stewardship when the time comes to render an accounting."

MAYOR PUTS AN END TO TAMMANY'S FEAR

He Says He Will Do Nothing to Hamper the Incoming Administration.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that the recently elected Tammany administration need have no fear that the present administration would take any action binding the new officials to policies to which they were opposed. That was the fear the Mayor read in the action of the members of the incoming Board of Estimate on Tuesday in requesting the Mayor not to make appointments between now and Jan. 1 and not to buy a school site in Brooklyn and not to do several other things the Mayor-elect seemed to think were in danger of being done, among them the leasing of North River piers to the New York Central Railroad.

"I do not intend to appoint any new City Magistrates," said the Mayor. "I had not even thought of it. As to the Brooklyn school site, I know nothing about it. It will be my policy for the rest of my term not to acquire any real estate that can be done without."

Asked about the leasing of waterfront property owned by the city to the New York Central, the Mayor said that Dock Commissioner Smith has informed him that there was no intention of taking any such action in the immediate future. Referring to the questioning of a proposed settlement with the Harway Improvement Company, the Mayor said:

"I know nothing about the reported proposed settlement, but I will say now that I will not sanction any adjustment, that is good, bad, or indifferent, but will leave it for the next administration."

The Hylan board also asked the Board of Water Supply not to execute a $12,000,000 contract for work on the Schoharie watershed until the next administration should look into it. There was no statement forthcoming from the members of the Board of Water Supply yesterday, but they said no statement would be made until the request had been considered officially. However, it was evident that the request of the Hylan forces got a cool reception. It was pointed out that the contract had already been signed with the Degnon Contracting Company. The Hylan forces contend that the work will not start until the Board of Water Supply says the word, and they wish that the word shall not be said.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, denied yesterday that there was any politics in the move.

"It is straight business for the benefit of the city," he said. "We see no pressing need for this tunnel. The water has only just been turned on in the new Catskill Aqueduct system. The engineers who built it told the Legislature of which I was a member that it would give a water supply sufficient for twenty-five years. The supply is certainly adequate for years to come. Why build this new work now when prices for everything are sky high? Why not wait until after the war?"

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith last night issued a statement in reply to one criticising his department by Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, in which he said:

"Mr. R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks, presents his compliments to his namesake, the Sheriff and President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, and would advise him not to listen to idle rumors regarding the Dock Department. If the Sheriff requires correct information, he knows how to obtain it, and, as to the status of the New York Central railroad pier and other waterfront, he would learn that the tenure of occupancy by said railroad is covered by permits issued last May, which provide that the privileges begin May 1, 1917, revocable at the will of the Commissioner of Docks, and will expire by limitation of time on April 30, 1918, and that nothing has been done or contemplated to change the present status.

"As to swapping Coney Island real estate, the Commissioner desires that the truth should also prevail and that the Sheriff and other elected officials should not be fooled. It is stated that this matter comes before the Board of Aldermen next Monday. The Commissioner's answer to this is that it is not true and he has nothing to present to the Board of Aldermen."

The Eminent Conductor
Mr Nahan Franko
Has resumed personal leadership of his Orchestra in the Beautiful
Mezzanine Restaurant of the Hotel McAlpin
Daily concerts under his direction during Luncheon and Dinner
Service a la carte and prix fixe Luncheon at $1.00

VILLISTAS CAPTURE OJINAGA ON BORDER

Carranza Troops Evacuate the Town, Cross Line, and Surrender to Americans.

BATTLE IS WAGED ALL DAY

Rumors That Some of the Bandits Have Entered Texas—Villa Himself Reported in Command.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Nov. 14.—Mexican Federal troops evacuated Ojinaga at 8:30 o'clock tonight and came to the American side, where they surrendered their arms.

General Juan Espinosa y Córdova, commander, surrendered to American troops under Captain Theodore Barnes, Jr., commander of American troops here. He said the fighting was hand-to-hand before the evacuation. Villa troops now occupy the Mexican town. Many were killed, wounded, and executed.

The fighting was confined to the streets of Ojinaga and the municipal plaza. The Villa forces rushed past the outpost and charged down the streets and into the military headquarters. The rout started soon after 8 o'clock, and soon after 8:30 the evacuation had become a mob seeking safety on the American side of the river.

The Federal troops were rounded up by American patrols, disarmed and marched to the army camp, where they were guarded.

Fighting between Villa and Federal forces was resumed at 6.30 o'clock, Central time, tonight. Firing started from the Federal first line trenches, southwest of the town, and was answered by Villa cavalry. Villa troops were seen moving in along the roads in the hills and a general assault was expected.

The attack was made from both southeast and southwest. An assault in force from the steep slope of the northwestern approach to the town resulted in a successful storming expedition, which penetrated to the very heart of the old town.

No accurate estimates could be made tonight of the number of Government dead. No quarter was given or asked on either side. One of two Americans who were operating machine guns in Ojinaga was wounded and was later shot by Villista troopers as he lay on the ground. The other American was believed to have escaped across the river to the American side.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 14.—Telegrams received here at 8:30 o'clock tonight announced the capture of Ojinaga, the Mexican border port opposite Presidio, Texas. Fighting had been in progress there all day between the forces of Francisco Villa and the Federal garrison under General Cordova.

It is reported that the Villa followers number 5,000 instead of the few hundred which the defenders of the town had expected. Unconfirmed reports here are to the effect that some of the Villa troops have crossed into Texas, and the commander of the El Paso district has been asked to send reinforcements from here.

OJINAGA, Mexico, Nov. 14.—After two hours of fighting early today Francisco Villa's troops were driven away from this town by the Mexican Government forces under General Juan Espinosa Cordova. This was officially announced at the military headquarters here.

The attack, which started at 5 o'clock, took place a short distance southwest of the town, where the Federal first line trenches were situated. The Villa forces were dismounted and were driven back after they had penetrated the town proper, and there was house to house fighting. A machine gun assisted in routing the Villa men.

Villa was believed to have 500 men when he attacked. The Villa troops fled down the river toward Lajitas, with cavalry in pursuit.

Fighting was resumed to the southwest of Ojinaga at 9 o'clock today, and a small band of Villa followers, advancing toward the plaza from the direction of the customs house east of the town, was dispersed with machine-gun fire. This was the second attack of the day by the bandits.

General Cordova placed the Villa dead at seventy. The Government losses included Captain Abran Alvarez, killed, and a dozen wounded, among whom was Lieut. Col. Ignacio H. Astudalle.

U-Boat Sinks a Dutch Trawler.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail says that a German submarine on Monday torpedoed without warning the Dutch trawler Huibertje at a point twenty-five miles off the Dutch coast. A Dutch boy of 15 years was killed. Ten survivors were rescued after being seven hours in a small boat, and were landed at Ymuiden.

Little's Brother Is Arrested.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 14.—Fred Little, a brother of Frank Little, the I. W. W. organizer who was lynched at Butte, Mont., last Summer, was arrested last night by Federal officers. He is alleged to have received a supply of seditious literature at the I. W. W. headquarters here, where he was in charge.

Ante-Bellum Sale
Week-End Special—$25.

Place the blame of high prices where you please, but the fact remains that excessive prices paid are in many instances due to lack of investigation.

We are offering this week many strictly all wool fabrics that every man who wishes to save money should see. At $25 they would have been considered good value before the war began—today they are $10 to $15 under competition.

Call and see these fabrics—appraise them for yourself, then order a suit or overcoat to measure if you are convinced. Samples on request.

Suits and Overcoats $25.
TO MEASURE ONLY.

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P. S.—A good many things are blamed upon the war that we ourselves are truly responsible for.

Arnheim Axiom.

I don't want to raise the alarm of "Wolf! Wolf!" but I'm going to keep right on crying "Wool! Wool!" In this season of shifting (and shifty) fabrics, make mighty sure of Pure, Full-Ounce Woolens. I use nothing else in every Suit and Overcoat to measure at $20 to $45.

Journeyman benchwork is thrown away upon papery trash. Body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style, such as mine, demand the groundwork of sound woolens, and I'm giving fullest cloth value, which means you won't have to discard the Coat, because the Trousers wear out first. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings!

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure.

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An Exceptional Musical Program by These Distinguished Artists:

Eleanora de Cisneros, America's great mezzo-soprano, who has the distinction of having sung in practically every opera house in the world.

David Bispham, the wonderful baritone, than whom there is no more distinguished American singer. A great artist whose career has been one of triumphal achievement.

Domenico Savino at the piano.

The Speakers Will Include:

Dr. Allen MacRossie, recently returned from three months in France.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, Ambassador to Holland.

Baron Vander Noot, eighteen months active service in the Belgian Army.

George Oliver Tamblyn, who is personally directing the Brooklyn Red Cross campaign.

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Remember the time—8:15 P. M.
Remember the artists and speakers.
Remember the cause—The Red Cross.

Tickets may be obtained—free—at Brooklyn Academy of Music and 163 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Headquarters of the Red Cross.

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1916 83 B Overland	400
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1914 6 Oakland touring	400
1915 8 Cadillac touring	650
1914 32 Hupmobile	350
1916 Hudson touring	700
1917 Scripps-Booth coupe	850

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PHONE, CIRCLE—1616.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Left on Staten Island ferryboat Bronx, leaving South Ferry at 6 P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, outside the ladies' cabin, lower deck entrance, a leather brief bag, containing commercial papers. Finder returning to Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., 79 Wall St., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—Monday, between Morris Park station, Long Island R. R., and St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avs., four strings of seed pearls on cross pendant. Reward if returned to A. Arnaud, 24 Church St., Richmond Hill.

LOST.—Morning service, Holy Trinity Church, lady's gold bracelet watch and round pin, two color gold and pearls, 122d, Lenox Av., 114th St., Morningside Av. Return Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th; reward.

LOST.—A diamond barpin, between scene of accident at Motor Parkway and Brentwood Road Junction and Lake Ronkonkoma, on Sunday, Nov. 11; liberal reward. M 58 Times.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of octagon shape onyx and diamond wrist watch on black ribbon; initials on back in enamel.
Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—$75 reward and no questions asked for return of bead bag, Saturday afternoon, near Delmonico's; valued for association. Telephone K. D. Athey, Murray Hill 2697.

LOST.—A bunch of keys, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, on Columbus Av., at 75th St., or Central Park West on 75th St. Return to Wolff, 18 West 76th.

LOST.—Saturday at noon, between Stein & Blaine's, 8 West 36th St., and McCreery's, diamond and platinum circle brooch. Reward if returned to 52 East 54th St.

LOST—Nov. 13, a fancy barpin studded with diamonds; finder will be liberally rewarded. Return to Mrs. B. Weitzenkorn, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

LOST—Violin in New Amsterdam Theatre; $100 reward paid for return or information leading to recovery. Malcolm Douglas, New Amsterdam Theatre.

LOST.—Platinum wrist watch, set with small diamonds, either at Shubert's Theatre or Rector's ballroom; liberal reward. R. Gispert, Manhattan Hotel.

LOST.—Gold sword pin with pearls, Sunday evening, at Healy's, or Broadway between 62d and 66th; reward. Kathryn S. Fowler, 35 East 62d St.

LOST.—Coral brooch, Tuesday evening, on subway, or between Grand Central and Belasco Theatre, 44th St. Return to 167 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Salesman's sample case of jewelry, 50th St. subway station, downtown side. Liberal reward, no questions. John S. Sampson & Son, 2 East 23d St.

LOST.—Nov. 13, while in the city a watch with name on inside of back case. Will finder communicate with Lillian Grey Michie, the Castle School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LOST.—$50 reward. Nov. 14, West 71st. St. or Columbus Av. to 72d St., diamond and platinum lorgnette. Mrs. Meek, 108 West 71st. Tel. 1654 Col.

LOST.—Saturday, kodak, New Haven train from Pelham or on subway from 14th St.; reward. Weisenberger, 32 Union Square.

LOST.—PEARL SCARF PIN, possibly 9th Av. "L," 34th St.; LIBERAL REWARD. 89 Claremont Av., Apartment 74.

LOST.—Small green purse, containing $50 bill and change on red Broadway car, 72d to 93d; reward. O 76 Times.

LOST.—Lady's Persian lamb coat, Saturday night, 13th, 15th Avs., 50th St., Brooklyn; liberal reward. 1,511 50th St.

LOST.—Sealskin muff, Sunday, Riverside Park. Return 605 West 111th; also eyeglasses, aluminum case, last week; reward.

LOST—Purse, Wednesday evening, 116th-Amsterdam and 124th; reward. Tel. Morningside 880.

LOST.—Moleskin collar, Willis Av. car, 6:15 P. M. Schechter, 495 East 140th.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing glasses, pen, &c.; reward. Miss Weinselmer, 14 Wall St.

LOST—Diamond earrings, Monday, in Harlem; reward. Mrs. Daitch, 2 West 115th St.

REWARD.—Diamond, redstone ring, tiger engraved initials S. H. S. Hirschhorn, 2,520 Grand Concourse.

REWARD.—Gun metal watch, Tuesday, near Park Av. Hotel. Return to Room 550, Park Av. Hotel.

$100 REWARD.
LOST.—Between Allen and Delancey and Bowery and Delancey, one bundle containing men's new black pants; reward of $100 offered for return; loss falls on employer, no questions asked. M. FRANK & CO., 702 Broadway.

$25 REWARD.
Lost on Hoboken ferry Sunday, Nov. 11, a black enamel brooch, set with pearls; return to or communicate with Mrs. Breckinridge, 1,155 Park Av.

$200 REWARD for diamond butterfly pin lost Manhattan Bridge car, 7th Av. trolley, Brooklyn, Sunday night; no questions asked. J. Yormark, 553 Hudson St.

$100 REWARD return platinum wrist watch, 24 small diamonds, lost Oct. 27, 1917; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., New York City.

$50 REWARD for return of pearl and rose diamond necklace mounted in platinum or silver, backed with gold. Wm. Wise & Son, 10 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Found.

FOUND.—Purse in Cushman's bakery. Owner may have same by describing and paying for advertising. 308 West 71st.

FOUND.—Lady's watch and chain, initialed; owner may claim on payment of ad. X 217 Times Annex.